ARCHIVING OF THE CONSERVATION DATA OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL ASSETS DATING TO 1300-1600 IN URLA CENTER USING GIS

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by
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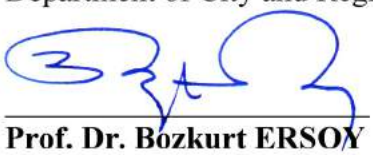

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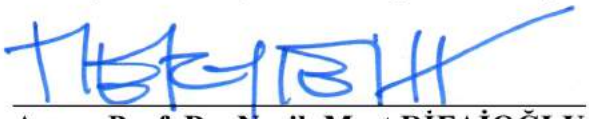

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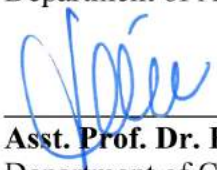

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ABSTRACT

ARCHIVING OF THE CONSERVATION DATA OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL ASSETS DATING TO 1300-1600 IN URLA CENTER USING GIS

This study aims to create a digital archiving system of immovable cultural assets belonging to the early Turkish time frame in Urla historic center. Forming a database with the assistance of the Geographic Information System (GIS) to comprehend and assess the life stories of monuments and to access various user profiles is also considered. In the methodology section; academic articles, books, journals, personal archives, data acquired from state institutions or architectural offices, and the data obtained during fieldwork (physical status and interviews with users) were processed in a GIS platform. Academic reviews and researches of the buildings were conducted. In the decision-making process, which is a sophisticated and multidimensional process, the share of conservation data and data management in the whole process becomes progressively significant. Documentation and registration of architectural immovable cultural assets, which is one of the important figures in the urban context, are conducted under the supervision of the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations or the Conservation Board. Therefore, extracting a large number of mass data produced each year and making the required classifications make assist decision-making processes. In the discussion and results part, analysis and comparative study of all conservation data of the cultural assets were performed. The results for constructing the database are understanding the scope, accessibility, developers, scale, and data types. In the results for the conservation data archived: are understanding historical background, physical characteristics, conservation activities, and interpreting conservation decisions about buildings.

ÖZET

CBS KULLANARAK URLA MERKEZİNDEKİ 1300-1600'E TARİHLENEN TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KORUMA VERİLERİNİN ARŞİVLENMESİ

Bu çalışma, Urla'nın tarihi merkezinde, erken Türk dönemine ait taşınmaz kültürel varlıklarının dijital bir arşivleme sistemini oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır. Anıtların yaşam öykülerini anlamak, değerlendirmek ve çeşitli kullanıcı profillerine eriştirmek için Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (CBS) yardımıyla bir veritabanı oluşturmak da düşünülmektedir. Metodoloji bölümünde; akademik makaleler, kitaplar, dergiler, kişisel arşivler, devlet kurumlarından veya mimarlık ofislerinden elde edilen veriler ve saha çalışması sırasında elde edilen veriler (fiziksel durum ve kullanıcılarla yapılan görüşmeler) CBS platformunda işlenmiştir. Yapıların akademik incelemeleri ve araştırmaları yapılmıştır. Çok yönlü ve çok boyutlu bir süreç olan karar verme sürecinde, koruma verilerinin ve veri yönetiminin tüm süreç içindeki payı giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Kentsel bağlamdaki önemli figürlerden biri olan mimari taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının dokümantasyonu ve tescili, Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlükleri veya Koruma Kurullarının gözetimi altında yapılır. Bu nedenle, her yıl üretilen çok sayıda kitle verisinin çıkarılması ve gerekli sınıflandırmaların yapılması karar verme süreçlerine yardımcı olmaktadır. Tartışma ve sonuçlar bölümünde, kültürel varlıkların tüm koruma verilerinin analizi ve karşılaştırmalı çalışması yapılmıştır. Veri tabanı oluşturma sonuçları kapsamı, erişilebilirliği, geliştiricileri, ölçeği ve veri türlerini anlamaktır. Arşivlenen koruma verilerinin sonuçları: tarihsel arka planını, fiziksel özelliklerini ve koruma faaliyetlerini anlamak ve yapılar hakkındaki koruma kararlarını yorumlamaktır.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Conservation Plan: Urla Conservation Aimed Development Plan (1999) (*Urla Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı*)

Conservation Board: Archive of İzmir Number 1 Regional Conservation Board of Cultural Assets (*İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*)

Ancient Registry Archive: Archive of the General Directorate of Deeds and Cadaster (*Tapu ve Kadastro Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi*)

Suprem Council: Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (*GEEAYK*)

RDPF: İzmir Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations (*İzmir Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü*)

Religious Affairs: Turkish Directorate of Religious Affairs (*Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı*)

PDCT: Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism (*İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü*)

Municipality: Urla Municipality (*Urla Belediyesi*)

TUES: National Immovable Cultural Heritage Inventory System (*Tescilli Kültür Varlıkları Taşınmaz Ulusal Envanter Sistemi*)

HGM: General Directorate of Mapping (*Harita Genel Müdürlüğü*)

DOKAP: Eastern Black Sea Project Regional Development Administration (*Doğu Karadeniz Projesi Bölge Kalkınma İdaresi Başkanlığı*)

EBSCIP: Eastern Black Sea Culture Inventory Project (*Doğu Karadeniz Kültür Envanteri Projesi*)

IZTECH: İzmir Institute of Technology (*İzmir Yüksek Teknoloji Enstitüsü*)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Historic buildings have witnessed many events from past to present and have become monuments of urban scape. Apart from understanding the development phases and historical layers of the city, they contribute to figure out the spatial changes in course of time in urban context. Management of conservation data regarding historic monuments plays a key role in decision-making processes. Archiving of this conservation data utilizing digital tools is an indispensable phenomenon in the current digital era.

1.1. Literature Review

Previous studies archiving conservation data regarding immovable cultural assets effectively in digital environment are presented in the below.

1.1.1. Studies at Building Scale

Studies at building scale which focus on a single cultural asset are presented in the below.

Günay (2011) concentrates on creating a spatial information system that allows the storage, forming and sharing of information required at various stages of the architectural restoration process of İzmir Doğanlar Church. It also aimes to test the usability of geographic information system on a single building scale. ArcGIS V.9.0 was used in order to create spatial information system and structuring various thematic maps previously produced with conventional techniques. Query tools are used to perform various filtering in accordance with analytical themes. Data loss occurred during data transfer from Autocad to ArcMap environment. Thus, ArcGIS requires to be further developed for single building applications.

In the study of Baik, Yaagoubi, and Boehm (2015), the aim is to create semantically integration between Jeddah historic building information modeling and GIS. Jeddah historical building information model contains modeling all elements of the

building such as walls, floors, facade details, and materials via referencing point clouds. Within the scope of the project the various softwares utilized; Autodesk Revit 2015 was used to gain detailed 3-D model (architectural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing) via point clouds, Autodesk InfraWorks 2015 was used to integration between GIS and 3-D model. Initially, the studied building was scanned by the use of a terrestrial laser scanner and close-range photogrammetry. Then, point clouds were transferred to the Revit platform to obtain a detailed 3-D model. After that, it was transferred to the Autodesk InfraWorks media in order to 3-D GIS solution. In this media, descriptive attribute table interfaces provide various filters about the building's technical features and construction methodology. The final product resulting from the use of different digital tools is lossless. However, sufficient GIS data does not use in this study comprehensively.

Saygı, Agugiaro, and Hamamcıoğlu-Turan (2018) aim to create a database for the restitution phases of Kurşunlu Khan in Manisa. The designed database fed from the intersection set of Building Information Modeling (BIM) and GIS environments (Saygi and Remondino 2013). First of all, they gathered all conservation information about the building from various sources. Autodesk 3DS Max was used to create 3-D models from 2-D CAD drawings according to LoD (Level of details) standards. After that, this model was transferred to the GIS environment. PostGIS was used to create semantically enriched 3-D model through building elements' data entry. Visualization of model was done in ArcScenes software. Finally, comparison of different restitution states and their reliability levels was done in this project. Since the GIS or BIM for the single building scale is not technically sufficient at present, the database was able to prepare in a very complex process using extensive engineering knowledge.

1.1.2. Studies at Site Scale

In the study of Altınöz (2002), the aim is to form heritage information system consisting of many historical layers and buildings in a holistic way at İzmir, Bergama historic center. ArcView GIS 3.2 is used in order to create a data model. All base maps are first transferred to AutoCAD environment, then they are drawn in detail and transferred to GIS environment. Attribute tables which consist of record number, type, name, address information, current legal status and the sources of information concerning the elements of analysis are created in GIS 3-D terrain modeling is formed in order to

make stratigraphic analyses. Thematic maps and outputs at different architectural scales are obtained according to the characteristics of the buildings. In this city-scale, specialized queries are not developed, but they can be further developed for better understanding of data.

Özyer's (2008) main concern is to manage knowledge of the construction process of rural buildings by using GIS at Taraklı, Sakarya. The softwares used within the scope of the project and their purposes are as follows: Google Earth and Google Maps were used to create base maps, Trimble SketchUp was used to gain 3-D models, 3D Warehouse Sketchup was used to publish 3-D models, and Javascript was used to form HTML web page. She investigated construction techniques and material usage in nine different buildings. She shared classified final data (visual and verbal material) with users on her project website. Drawings, images, videos are opened as a pop-up link. However, comprehensive queries are not developed.

In the study of ALMEIDA et al. (2016), the purpose is to develop 3-D GIS model for the Historic Centre of Leiria City (HCL) in Portugal. It is also aimed to test integration of 3-D BIM model in a 3-D GIS environment. Within the scope of the project different softwares are utilized; ArchiCAD software is used for the three-dimensional modelling and BIM approach, Esri CityEngine software is used for for the 3-D GIS approach, ArcGIS is used to obtain digital terrain model (DTM). First of all, spatial and semantic features are grouped in five sequential LoDs (Level of Details). LoD0 represents historical center's raw model (facades were not modelled because rectified photos were used as a material) and while the most detailed LoD4 consists of buildings' indoor features and modellings. After that, digital terrain model and aerial image were overlayed. At the same time, they developed geodatabase in 2-D GIS platform (attribute tables and shapefiles) and also prepared four buildings' BIM model in city center. Attribute tables comprises of usage, construction date, facade coatings anomalies, cracks, type of moisture, global level of facade degradation. After all process, shape grammar rules were provided in order to 3-D complex architectural forms for other buildings in city. Futhermore, high resolution facade images overlayed in this media. Although conservation decisions and activities are lacking in the database, it is a digital resource that aids urban conservation scientists.

Vacca, Fiorino, and Pili (2018) concentrate on creating a spatial information system (surveying, storing, understanding energy efficiency and managing conservation

data) for cultural heritage dated between the 13th and 19th centuries at Sardinia, Italy. A variety of softwares has been used; PostgreSQL and its spatial extension, PostGIS were used in order to form geodatabase, Quantum GIS was used to access database, Leaflet Javascript open libraries were used to built WebGIS. To create attribute tables, the conservation data was classified with these subheadings: location, code, cultural definition, building characteristics, legal status and restrictions, accessibility, construction date, construction technique, conservation status, chronological location, usage, stratigraphy, masonry type, and qualified enriched data from experts. After entering the whole data into the geodatabase, it was shared with the users over the internet. This study has been made available online but requires constant maintenance for uninterrupted access: the website was not available in June 2019. The attribute table does not include the content of conservation activities.

Discover Islamic Art project is developed by Museum with No Frontiers which is a non-governmental organization in order to monitor Islamic art history in all over the world (Discover Islamic Art - Virtual Museum n.d.) Within the scope of the project, the organization created web page which allows, some filterings and downloading conservation data. These filters comprise of country name, period/dynasty, partners (Discover Islamic Art or Explore Islamic Art Collections) and start/end date. Old and new photographs, plans, and academic information of the cultural assets were prepared by conservation scientists. The database, which provides an opportunity to study Islamic historical monuments from an academic point of view, however it does not include conservation decisions.

Arches Project (Arches Project n.d.) was created for immovable heritage management by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund at international level. The project, which is an open source web and geographic information system, is used for the inventory and monitoring of immovable cultural heritage. Also, this project is only used by organizations. Within the scope of the project the various softwares were utilized: Python was used as an open source programming language, PostGIS was used to manage geospatial data and implementing GIS processing tasks, GeoServer (GIS mapping platform) was used to support interoperability between Arches and other GIS systems, ExtJS was used to web applications, and OpenLayers was used to GIS mapping layers (Myers et al. 2012). After drawing the cultural asset's boundary with the help of drawing tools (line or polyline) on the online maps, its information is added

to template tables in the database. Old and new photos, historic maps, drawings in image format, and textual data can be entered. Users can query on the map with various thematic topics. Nevertheless, the drawing tools menu should be more precise and detailed.

1.1.3. Studies Developed by Governmental Organizations

National Immovable Cultural Heritage Inventory System (*Tescilli Kültür Varlıkları Taşınmaz Ulusal Envanter Sistemi* / TUES)'s aim is to create an inventory of immovable cultural assets in different locations (urban, natural, archeological zones) (Netcad portal n.d.). This project is on a web-based GIS system developed by Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Within the scope of this project, Netcad GIS software was used for database design. Firstly, the 1 / 2500 coordinated vector map obtained from the General Directorate of Mapping (HGM) was transferred to the database and then, block number, parcel information, numerical data, legal decisions and verbal information were entered into the system (Netcad portal n.d.). This system has an important role for the digital recording of cultural assets. It is currently used in 35 government offices (RDPFs and Conservation Boards) throughout Turkey (Netcad portal n.d.). However, there are a limited number of users, only Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other national governmental agencies can access the database. Most of the data entered into the system is scanned images. Since conservation data is not analysed in detail and it is not organized in parallel to the construction of the database, comprehensive query cannot be performed.

Traces of Time in Black Sea: Eastern Black Sea Culture Inventory Project (*Karadeniz'de Zamanın İzleri - Doğu Karadeniz Kültür Envanteri Projesi*) (EBSCIP) is developed by the Eastern Black Sea Project Regional Development Administration (DOKAP) in order to archive cultural assets, natural assets, museums, and folk culture in Artvin, Bayburt, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, and Trabzon (Karadeniz Kültür Envanteri Projesi n.d.). Within the scope of the project, 5697 immovable cultural properties were identified, documented (visual, audio, written) and finally recorded in the database. Online culture inventory software called "Online Inventory Management, Integration and Publishing System" was produced specifically for the project (Karadeniz Kültür Envanteri Projesi n.d.). The information produced is intended to be used within the Internet of Things (IoT), which is a communication of smart devices through the

internet. Inventory information should be enriched with legal permits, intervention history, conservation activities information.

1.2. Problem Definition and Aim

Conservation data has an esoteric complicated and multidimensional character which is continuously evolving due to broadening of the definition of cultural and natural assets. This data is to be used in decision-making process, so, how it is obtained and managed is critical. In Turkey, Conservation Boards and Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations (RDPF) have a legal responsibility on management of conservation data. In their archives, there are official documents regarding registration history, restoration projects, approvals, and permits of conservation activities. Extracting, classifying and understanding this data is only possible with a comprehensive database logic. The broad variety of data makes it an ideal working environment, but it is difficult to sort out this data within the conventional archiving system.

Within the scope of this study, a historical urban area case was selected and the conservation data of the historical monuments in this area were obtained from the existing archives and then a database was constructed for effective management of this data. Urla historic center which is a province of İzmir metropolitan city was selected as the case study. The multi-layered historical structure of Urla, hosted many civilizations since it is on the coast of Aegean Sea and it had an important role as a part of a trade network. So, it has enriched architectural and urban character. However, the current historic urban layout represents the late 19^{th} – early 20^{th} century. Nevertheless, the history of civilization goes back to Bronze Age in the region, while it goes back to the early 14^{th} century at the present historic center of Urla. So, this study focuses on a period on which there is limited data on urban layout: this is the era between 1300-1600. Through deschiphering of the preserved monuments and their related assets belonging to this time interval, both urban history of Urla center is aimed to be better conceived, and also cultural asset values and conservation problems of the related monuments can be evaluated to pave the way to better present the historical background of the urban site.

Establishment of a holistic data management system is very important in the case of Urla historic center that has lost its integrity in terms of representation of early Turkish period settlement characteristics.

The research questions are as follows;

- Can GIS be efficiently used for better understanding Urla urban layout in early Turkısh period?
- Is it possible to design a data management system for Urla where conservation activities are consistently shared with different user groups?
- How can conservation data querried in a GIS environment?

The purpose of this study is to form a geodatabase with the assistance of GIS to comprehend and assess the conservation condition of immovable cultural assets in Urla historic center constructed in between 1300 and 1600. This geodatabase contains information from the archives of İzmir Number 1 Conservation Board, archives of the İzmir Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations, archives of Urla Municipality, and lastly site survey.

1.3. Material and Method

Within the scope of the project; site survey (photographs, interviews, sketches) were conducted. The close surroundings, parcels and buildings of each single cultural asset and group of buildings were observed; site plan, floor plan, section sketches were made and photographs were taken. Conservation Board, RDPF, and Urla Municipality were visited for the provision of information and documents. Literature review (articles, books, journals, thesis, and internet sources) was conducted. The measured surveys of the studied cultural assets were revised with data gathered in site surveys. The restitutions of the monuments available in literature (e.g. Ünal and Çağlıtütüncügil 2016) are not presented in general within the content of this study.

All this comprehensive data comprises of layouts, textual data, and visual data (Figure 1.1). Layouts consist of vector maps, rasters, orthophotos, and ASTER Digital Elevation Model (DEM) (Figure 1.2). Textual data consists of Conservation Board Decisions, spatial changes, historical records (construction date, listing date, and intervention date), inventory sheets, and survey notes. Visual data consists of site plans, floor plans, silhouette sections, old photos, on-site photos, and drawing sheets. Several softwares are required to use for geodatabase construction such as Autodesk AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop, Microsoft Excel, 3D Map Generator Terrain, Global Mapper, ArcGIS ArcMap, and ArcGIS ArcScene softwares are utilized frequently.

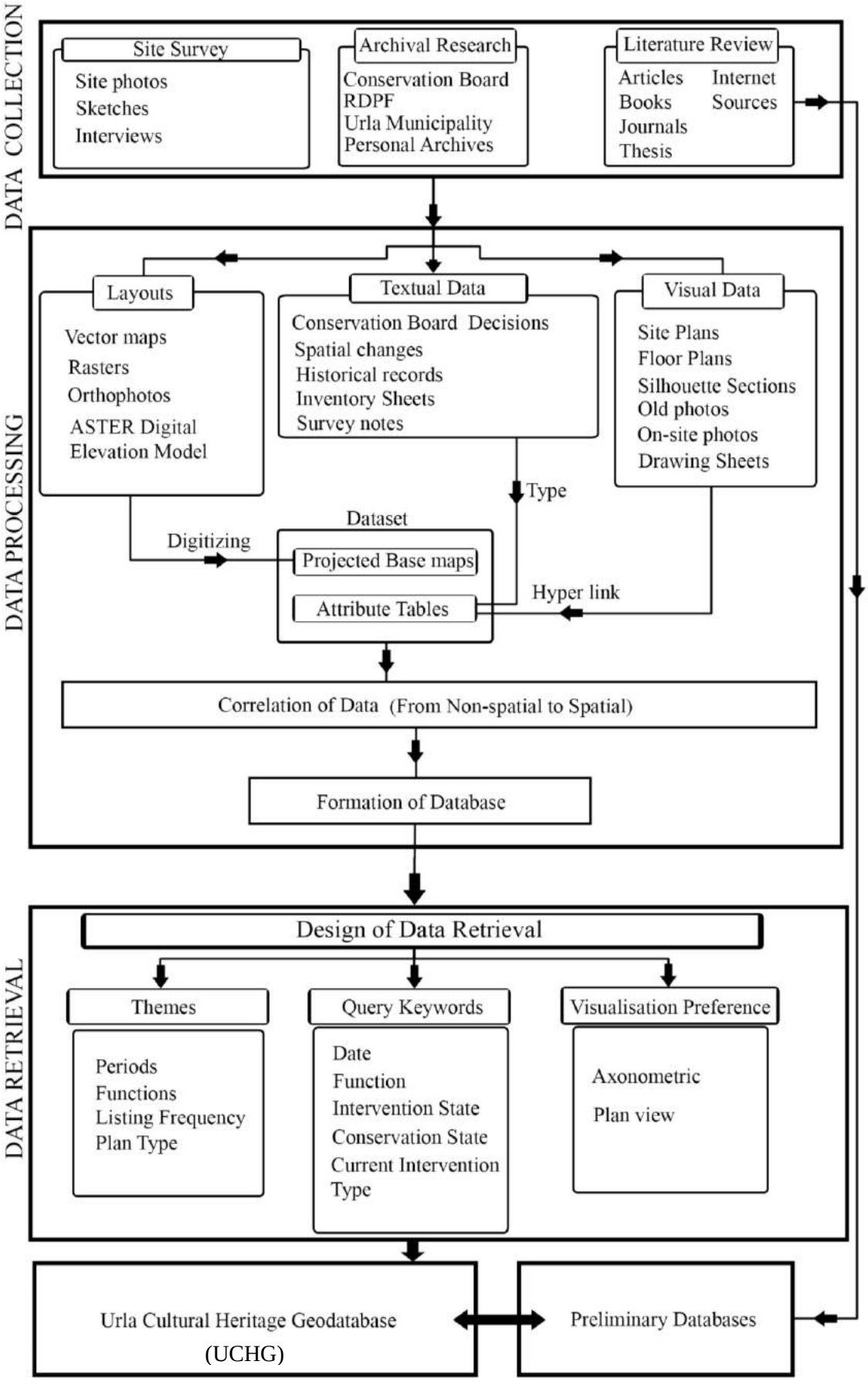


Figure 1.1. Diagram of data collection, processing and retrieval process

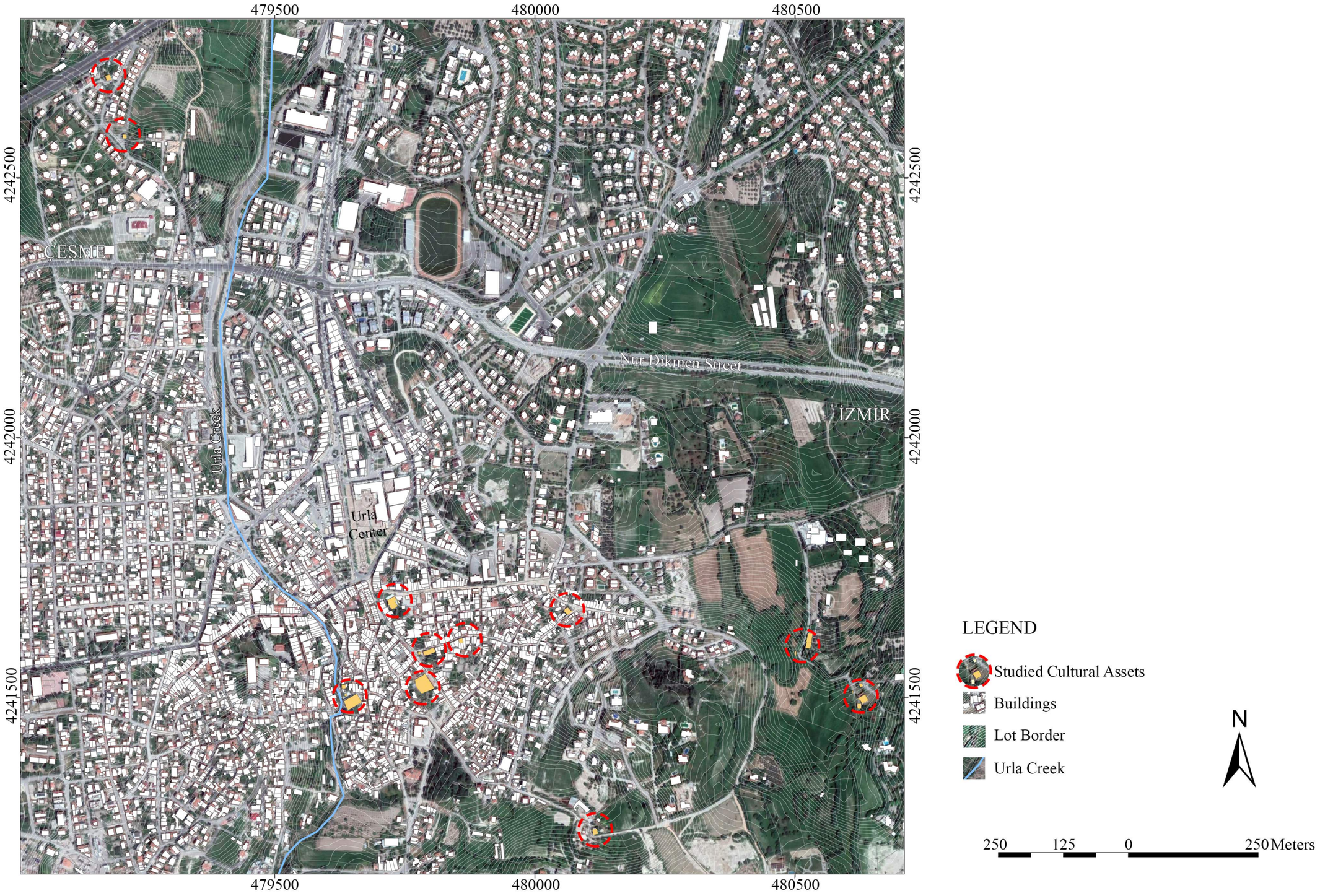


Figure 1.2. Orthophoto of Urla Center

Furthermore, the ArcMap is mainly used for creating this study geodatabase construction in both building and site scales. In GIS media, layout maps were digitized and overlapped with different maps. Tables, texts and drawings as well as image maps are created regarding the historic buildings or building groups that were studied before so that they can be added to the digital maps in the form of shapefile and grid cells. Textual and visual data are entered in lot basis into shapefile's attribute table. Tables and texts are associated with each cultural asset ID, while a visual data set is added to the hyper link or attribute table as a column. Once the cultural asset elements are created in the shapefile, attribute table values are entered as rows and columns for created features. These datasets created for the building group and single building elements can be imported or exported as the MS Excel files. These forms the geodatabase with georeferenced maps.

Correlation is provided between the information entered in the rows (records) and columns (fields or parameters) of the basemaps in shapefile (shp) format. After that, themes and queries are developed in order to design data retrieval process. Forming themes, developing queries, producing field calculator definitions, and composing alternating visual preferences are main concerns of this enriched database.

It is necessary to manage the desired processes from the generated database, to create thematic maps, to make 2-D / 3-D analysis and to manage various processes. Query formation is another important issue of the databases. It is performed by utilizing a criteria-based question language, mostly SQL (Structured Query Language). Querry provides a sort of filtering tool. It helps interpreting the cumulative data coming from multiple data repositories of the database by filtering the; interrogates numerical or verbal parameters / inputs and associates them with the space on the map. Thematic maps are easy to be created and output through the geodatabase. At the same time, it is easy to look at the ArcScene media of the processed data in plan plane or in 3-D and it is easy to analyze the database.

Another aim of this thesis has been to demonstrate digital terrain analysis and geographical analyses, so that its settlement characteristics can be interpreted. In order to realize this idea, satellite data, especially digital elevation model (DEM) data has been used in GIS (Figure 1.3). Moreover, geographical layers are added in Global Mapper media. These layers are useful to understand the land character and vegetation type.

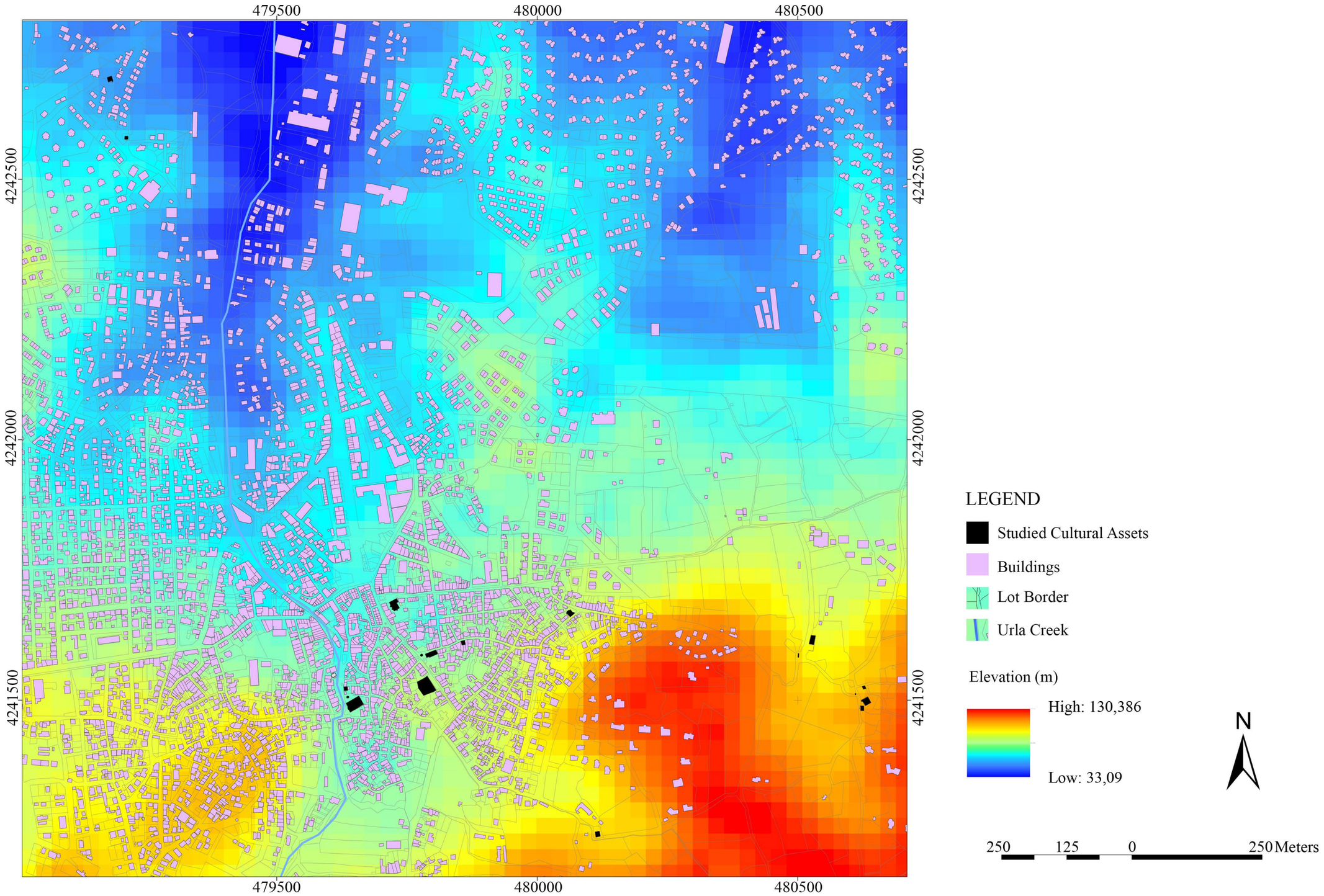


Figure 1.3. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Urla Center

Aster DEM (Digital Elevation Model) data which one of the most important sources because it provides more comprehensive information about geography and topography of the study area. In the light of these data, filters can be developed that allow the geographic analysis of the location of the cultural assets when they were first designed. As a result of the characteristics of this technology, it helps the decision-making processes related to the conservation areas. Any dramatic tone variation on the surface of DEM data implies that there is a particular change in the trait of the land like declivity or dale. DEM information is utilized in different fields, for example, catastrophe management, sustainable and non-sustainable energy management, transportation, tourism, health, procurement management, and cultural heritage management. Global Mapper software which is a beneficial digital tool is used for geographic data management.

The program feeds on online resources as well as allowing importing data transfer from external resources. In order to obtain the digital elevation model (DEM) and digital terrain model (DTM), online sources such as Aster Global Digital Elevation Map (Aster GDEM) are essential. Also, data of Global Land Cover (GlobCover ESA) and the Landsat Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF) which are online resources can be added as a layer in the studied area. It is possible to calculate cultural assets in the land, sight distances, the shortest distance between each other and land use capability.

In the program, online sources can be added to layers such as vegetation and land classification. This program is a low-cost and easy-to-use GIS application designed for anyone interested in global mapper maps or spatial data. Beyond being able to convert different file types (cad and gis), raster and vector drawings can open without loss. Also, it performs three-dimensional data processing and analysis. The data containing important earthquakes with magnitude and history information can be processed to the main file such as data obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, e.g. water resources, land plant varieties.

CHAPTER 2

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CHARACTERISTICS

In this chapter, geographical and historical characteristics of Urla peninsula will be examined in detail. When analyzed in terms of geographical features of Urla; coordinates, location, topography structure and water resources are mainly components. When Urla is examined in terms of its historical characteristics, historical periods and living areas will be examined under subheadings.

2.1. Geographical Characteristics

The province of Urla is in the center of the Urla peninsula, at 35 km west of İzmir (Figure 2.1). The surface area is approximately 730 km^2 and the altitude of the center is 50 m (PDCT n.d.). Aegean Sea is at its north, Güzelbahçe is at its east, Çeşme is at its west, Seferihisar is at its south. Urla town center and the surrounding villages are built on a mountainous site (Figure 2.2). Urla's elevation is increasing from the north to the south. Undoubtedly, tectonic movements were decisive in the formation of the indented Urla coast (Emekli n.d.). Koca Tepe, Karacabelen, and Top Tepe are at its east, Yıldıztepe, Evrenkaya and Cankurtaran hills are at its north, Akyar hills, Çakmaktepe, and Dikmen mountain (nearly 1020 m in height) are at its northwest, Çarpan mountains and Malkaca hill are at its west, Yağcılar mountains are at its southwest, Peynir mountain is at its southeast (Emekli n.d.). At the south of Urla, there are Çakallar, Mandalan, Kuşçular and Karamersin plains, at its west, there is the Malkaca plain, the Iskele and Kalabak-Yücesahil alluvial plains exist at its northeast (Emekli n.d.). The mountains are covered with distorted coppice forests. In low regions, while maquis is dominant, in high areas, red pines are widespread. There are big and small islands on the northern coast of Urla. These islands are Karantina, Taş, Pınarlı, Yassı, Pita, Adacık, Hekim, Uzun, Yılanlı and Güvencin. According to the hydrological characteristics of Urla, there are streams and creeks in this district. Urla creek (Tabaklar or Akpınar stream) passing through the city center has been rehabilitated by Urla Municipality.

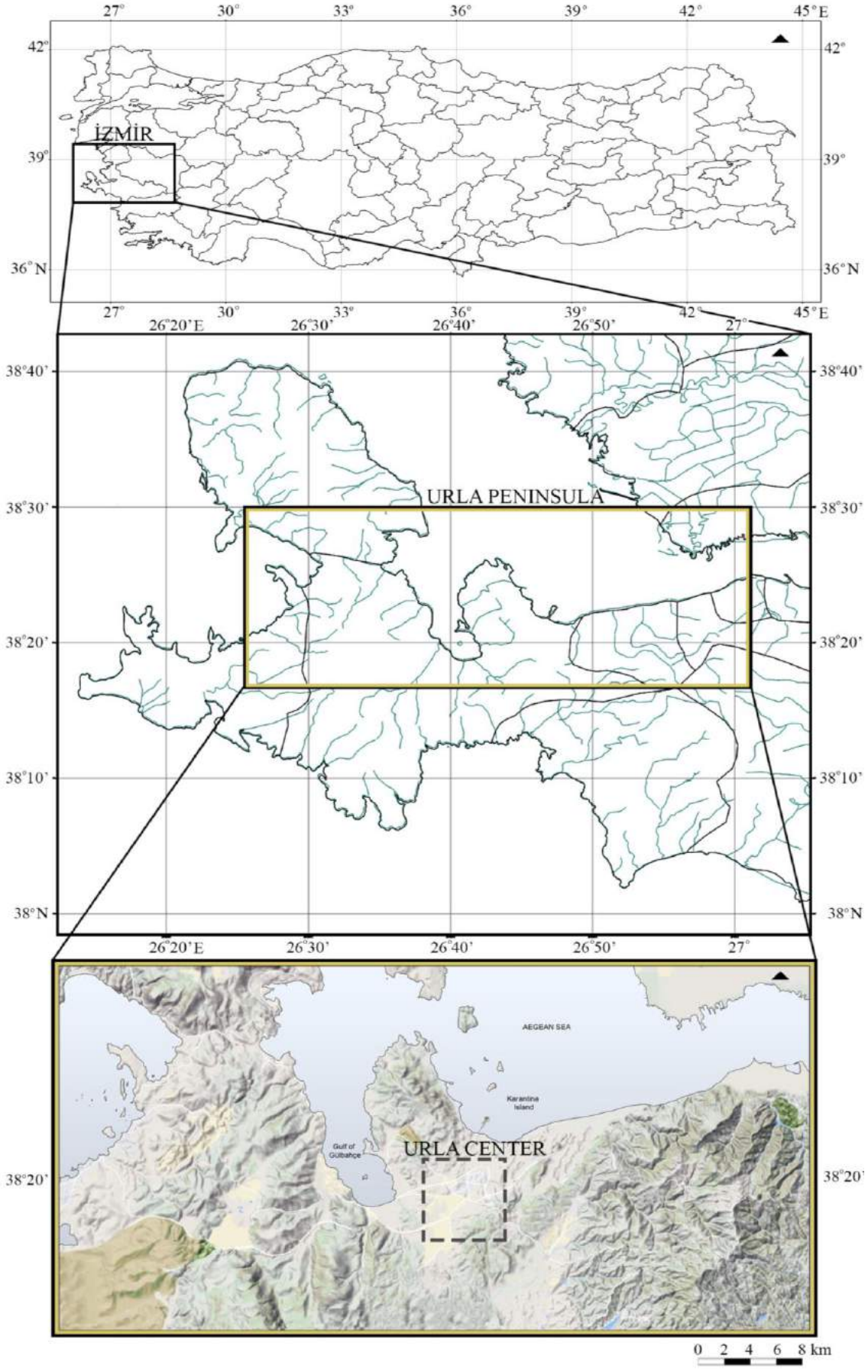
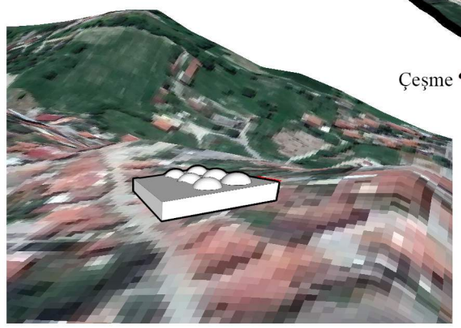


Figure 2.1. Location of Urla

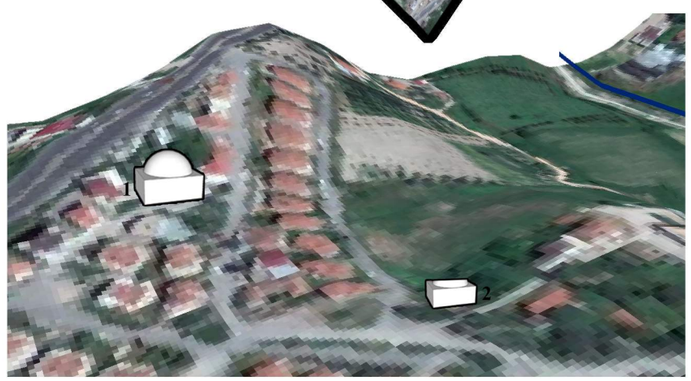
Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group
1. Mosque
2. Children's School
3. *Şadırvan*

Naipli Masjid

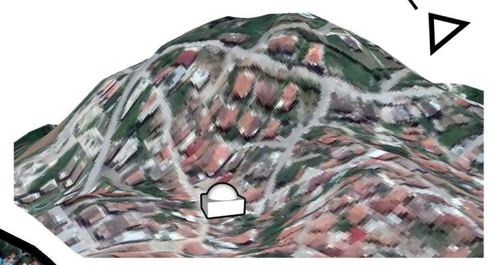


Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

Kapan Building Group
1. Mosque
2. Children's School
3. *Şadırvan*

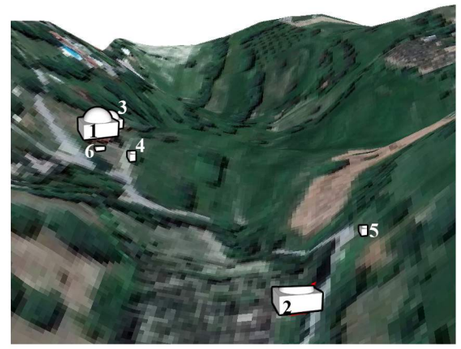


Rüstem Paşa Building Group
1. Mosque
2. Bath



Kütük Minare Mosque

Hoca Ali (*Çarşı*) Mosque



Kamanlı Building Group
1. Mosque
2. Bath
3. Dervish Lodge
4. Mosque Fountain
5. Bath Fountain
6. Tomb

Figure 2.2. 3-D Map of Urla center and studied cultural assets

Furthermore, there are geothermal resources at the province. There are many hot and cold-water springs on the fault line following the western slope of Malkaca Mountain (Figure 2.3). The temperatures of this hot water are generally 35 ^{o}C and the flow rates are poor (Mater, 1982: 48). Average temperature in the region varies between 8 and 27 ^{o}C in all year (Mater, 1982: 19). The winds that are effective in Urla are northeastern and southwestern ones.

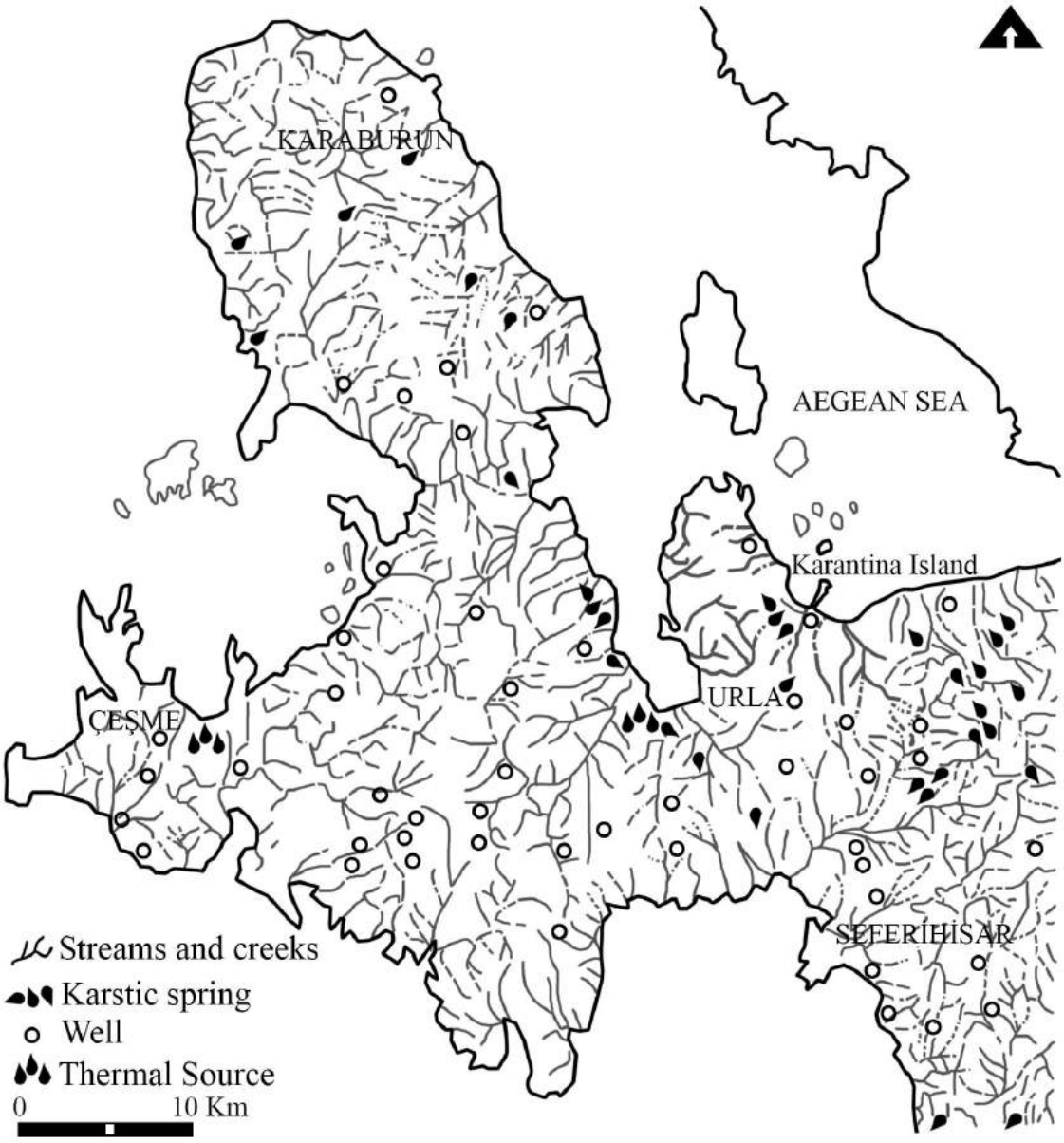


Figure 2.3. Hydrology map of Urla Peninsula

(Source: Revised from Mater, 1982)

2.2. Historical Characteristics

This part comprises prehistoric period (6000 - 1100 B.C.), pre-hellenistic period (5th B.C.), Hellenistic and Roman period, Byzantine Period, and Early Turkish period.

2.2.1. Prehistoric Period (6000 - 1100 B.C.)

The history of the Liman Tepe mound on which the city was founded dates to 6000 B.C. and Liman Tepe can be defined as the "Prehistoric Klazomenai" (Hayat Erkanal et al. 2008). Liman Tepe, located on the southern coast of the Gulf of İzmir, had existed in the İskele neighborhood of Urla. In this period Liman Tepe was surrounded by a strong defense system and had a city structure consisting of elongated houses and after that, the settlement had a lower city and inner castle at Liman Tepe mound (ANKÜSAM n.d.).

There was a building complex representing the central authority at the center of the inner castle and used as the administrative, commercial and religious center of the city (ANKÜSAM n.d.) (Şahoğlu, 2005a: 350). There were seven defense structures in Klazomenai's chora (Koparal n.d.) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. 3-D Map of Defense Structures in Klazomenai's Chora 1800 – 1200 B.C. (Source: Revised from MAPS 3D IO n.d.)

Şahoğlu (2005b: 98) mentions the existence of a breakwater and pier. This breakwater's traces can be seen from aerial views but today it is flooded. Also, once existence of an ancient cove in Urla is pointed out (Figure 2.5) (Öner and Doğan n.d.) and it was filled with earth in time (Goodman et al. 2009).

Figure 2.5. Urla in Prehistoric Period

(Source: Revised from Klazomeniaka n.d.)

2.2.2. Pre-Hellenistic Period

The population who settled in the villages after the Persian intrusion in 546 B.C. increased their production activities (Figure 2.6). Buildings to produce olive oil were erected and economic wealth increased (Cuinet, 1894: 521). In the 5th century B.C., natives revolted against Persian dominion. They started to live on Karantina island (Figure 2.7). There was no road in between the island and coast.

Figure 2.6. Urla between 550 – 490 B.C.

(Source: Revised from Klazomeniaka n.d.)

Figure 2.7. Urla in the 5th B.C. Century

(Source: Revised from Klazomeniaka n.d.)

2.2.3. Hellenistic and Roman Period

In the 4th century B.C., while proceeding to live on the island, a few islanders settled in Liman Tepe for some political reasons and established the settlement of Khyton (Tanrıver, 1989: 50). In the 334 B.C., Alexander the Great built *Khoma* (road) (Figure 2.8) to conquer Karantina island and also, it was used as a barrier against waves (Cuinet, 1894: 521). Piri Reis mentioned this road in his records dating to the 16th century.

Figure 2.8. Urla in the 334 B.C.

(Source: Revised from Klazomeniaka n.d.)

2.2.4. Byzantine Period

İzmir and its environs was an important religious center during the reign of the Eastern Roman Empire. Ramsay (1960: 115) mentions that Klazomenai was a diocese of Ephesus. Due to the pirate assaults, the natives began to settle in the inward portions such as Cankurtaran and Değirmen mounts of the mainland (Figure 2.9) because of this reason,

Klazomenai was used as the pier between the 11th and 14th centuries (Akyıldız, 1988: 43).

Figure 2.9. Byzantine Period Settlement in Urla

(Source: Revised from Klazomeniaka n.d.)

2.2.5. Early Turkish Period

İbrahim Bey from Aydınoğulları had added Urla to his dominion in the 1320s (Baykara, 1991: 14). It was located away from the sea (approximately 5 km) and near the

Urla Creek running along from south the north. (Figure 2.10). Building groups and single monuments were constructed in this period (Figure 2.11). Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque was built at the 14th century. Kamanlı Building Group (Mosque, Bath, Dervish Lodge, Fountains, Tomb and Courtyard), Kütük Minare Mosque and its fountain, Naipli Masjid, Çarşı Hoca Ali Mosque, and Fatih İbrahim Bey Children's School were built at the 15th century. Rüstem Paşa Building Group (Mosque and Bath) and Kapan Building Group (Mosque, Children's School, and Courtyard) were built at the 16th century. Urla, which was an important trade center at the second half of the 1400s until 1600s, was called as *Bazar-ı Urla* and *Karye-i Bazar* (Baykara, 1991: 17-30).

Urla was the stopping point of caravans which were going from Çeşme port to Anatolia. It had a market area. In the 1500s, the place where the Muslim population lived in Urla was known as *Nefs-i Urla* and there were Cami, Yenice, Rüstem, Naipli, Hatip and Sıra neighborhoods (Kütükoğlu, 2000: 81). In the same years, there were *Mahalle-i Zir* (lower) and *Mahalle-i Bala* (upper) neighborhoods in Urla where non-Muslim populations lived in (Kütükoğlu, 2000: 81).

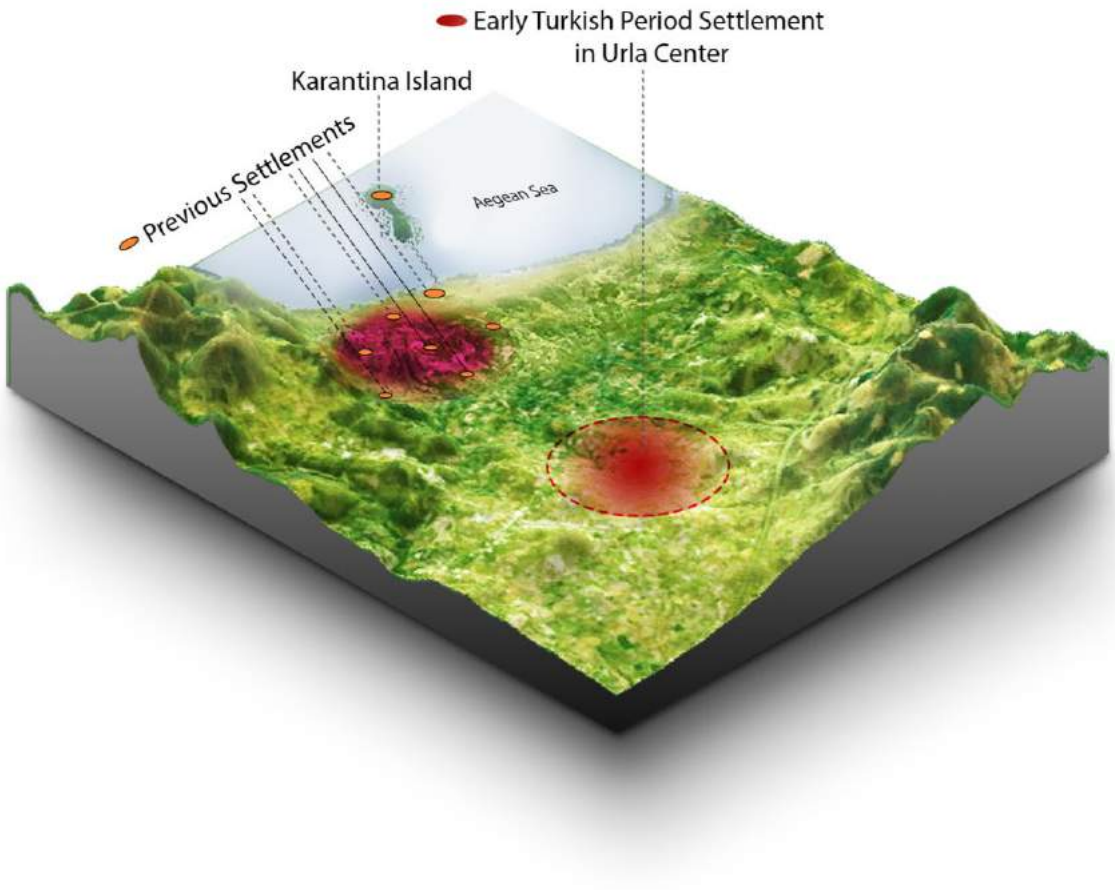


Figure 2.10. Early Turkish Period Settlement in Urla center

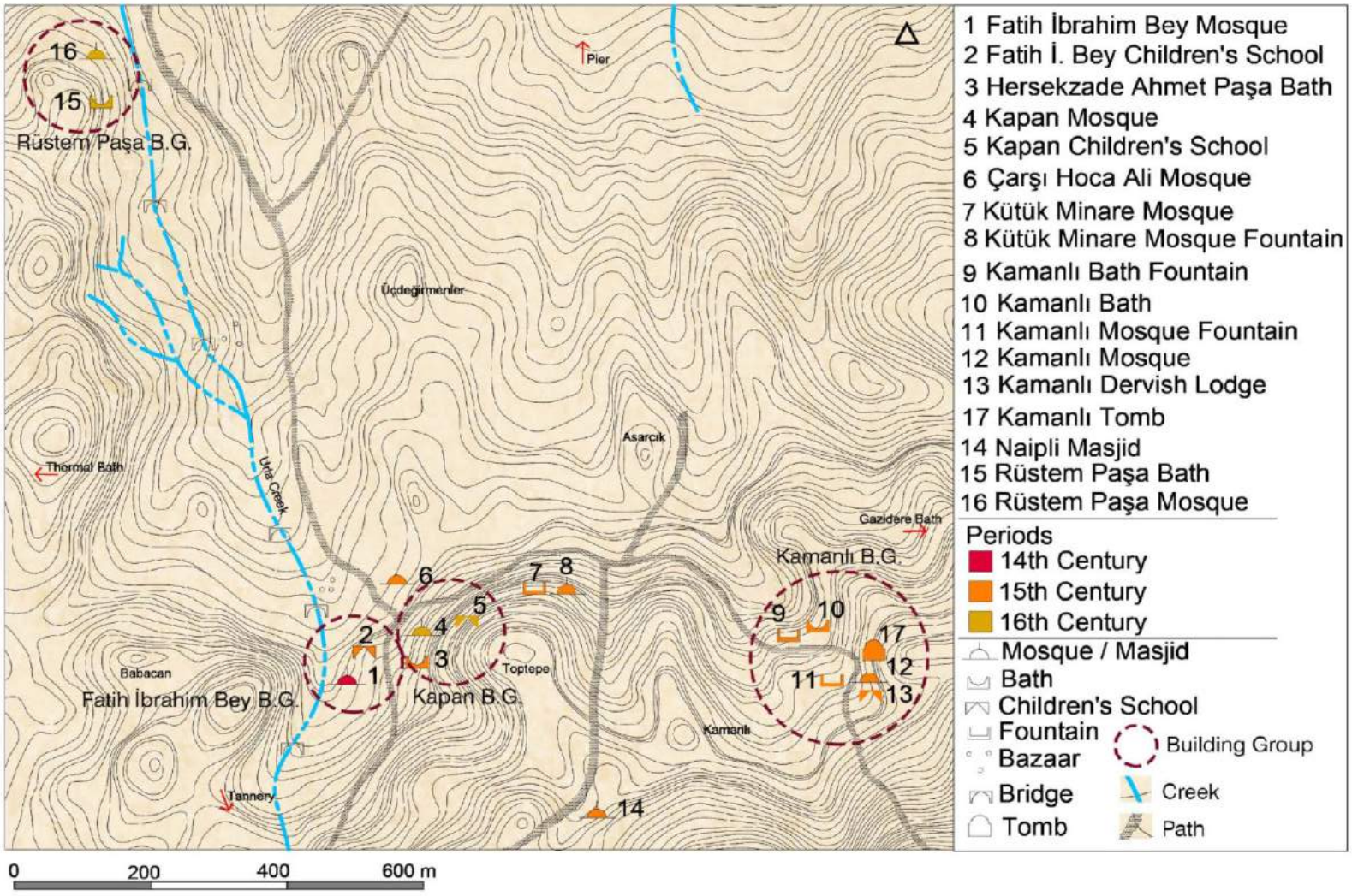


Figure 2.11. Building groups and buildings in Urla center in early Turkish period

CHAPTER 3

IDENTIFICATIONS OF THE CASE STUDIES

Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group, Kamanlı Building Group, Hoca Ali Mosque, Kütük Minare Mosque, Naipli Masjid, Kapan Building Group, Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath, and Rüstem Paşa Building Group are identified in this chapter.

3.1. Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group

The building group is located at Cami-i Atik neighbourhood, 345 and 346 blocks, 16 and 23 lots and sheet number 81. It is at an elevated position, approximately 4 meters high from crest elevation and 7 meters from the bed of Tabaklar Creek (Urla Creek) running along its west (Figure 3.1). The mosque and the courtyard have vista of Urla plain at their northwest.

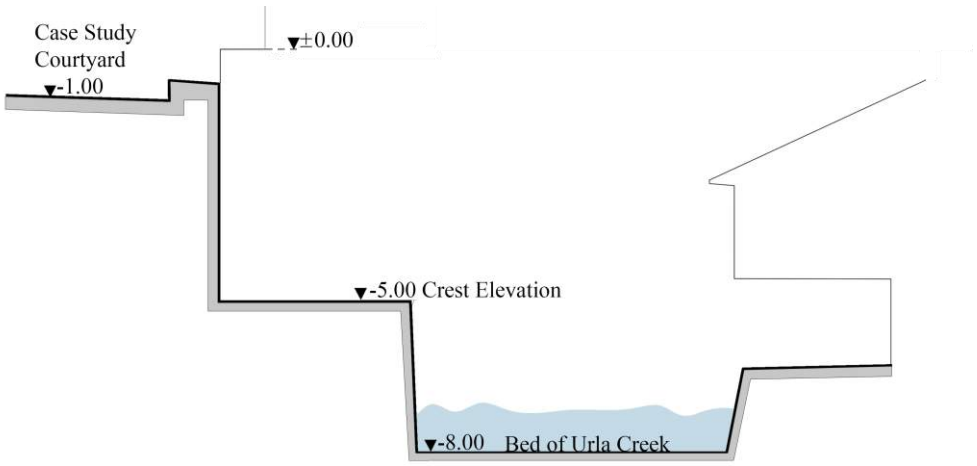


Figure 3.1. Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group Section, Section 1-1
(Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive)

The composition has preserved its picturesque silhouette at a great extend, but it is surrounded by masonry houses with rear courtyards at its northeast, east and southeast. Some of the courtyards have shed or well. The well located in the northeast of the mosque is listed (Urla Municipality Archive, 1999). The houses, presenting the architectural tradition of the late 19th and early 20th century in the region, are generally two, sometimes

one storied. According to the Conservation Plan, article 3.1.1, when these historic houses are to be demolished and rebuilt, it is mandatory to prepare a new project by preserving the facade characteristics such as material, color and solid-void ratios (Figure 3.2). The relationship between the mosque and the house at the east corner of the mosque is problematic: masses almost juxtapose each other, threatening the monumentality of the mosque. The organic street pattern is eye-catching within the residential area. Since the widths of the roads vary between 3 meters and 5.5 meters, there are very few sidewalks. Morever, the street covering is either asphalt or concrete pavement.

Figure 3.2. Houses adjacent to the Mosque as viewed from the south (left) and east

The composition (Figure 3.3) is composed of a mosque, children's school, *şadırvan*, tomb, plane tree, and a graveyard at present. Except for the children's school, all of the group elements are in a single parcel, lot no: 16, covering 1215 square meters of area. The children's school, lot number is 23, covers area nearly a 240 square meters. The group elements are registered at parcel basis. Among of donated assets of the mosque, a bath, a farm, an olive grove, two gardens, and six vineyards are stated (Ancient Registry Archive, no. 571, vr. 7b, cited in Kütükoğlu, 2000). However, the bath does not exist today. It is mentioned in the records held during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent that the bath was repaired in this era (Kütükoğlu, 2000: 228). It is known to be functioning in 1582 (Ancient Registry Archive, no. 154, 1582-1583 cited in Bayrakal, 2009: 69). However, there is no clear information about the location. According to Bayrakal (2009; 69), the location of this historic bath is 280 meters away from the northwest of the mosque near creek and old bazaar. Thus, it is Yeni (Köprübaşı) Bath in Urla (Alp, 2016: 51).

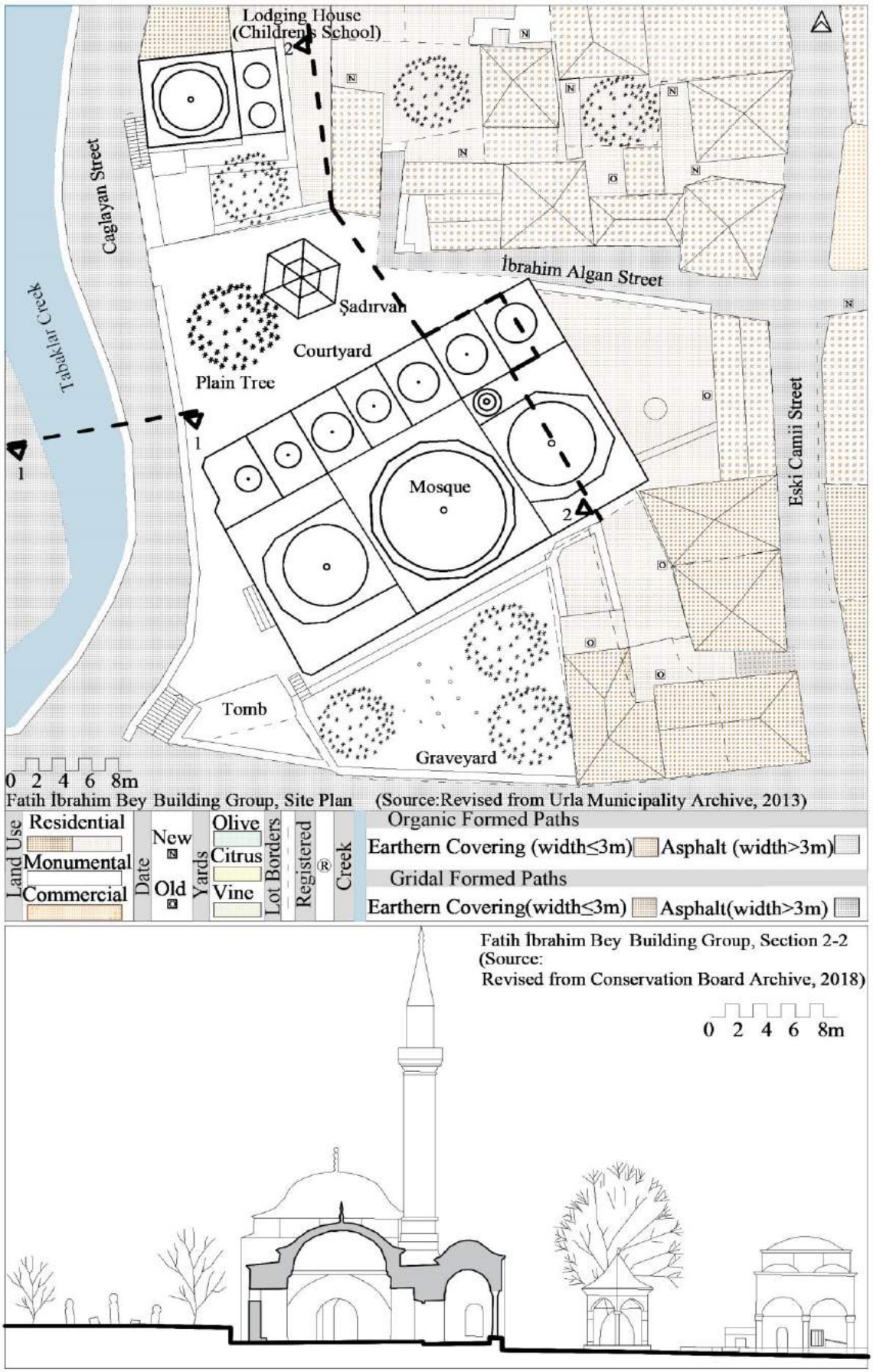


Figure 3.3. Site plan and silhouette section, Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group

3.1.1. Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque

The mosque mass is dominated by the central dodecagon drum crowned by a dome, and the minaret (Figure 3.4). The building spaces which are relatively low surround the elevated drum and the dome at their northwest, north and northeast. In the northwest facade, the red colour of the drum, the crescent and star pattern are eyecatching.

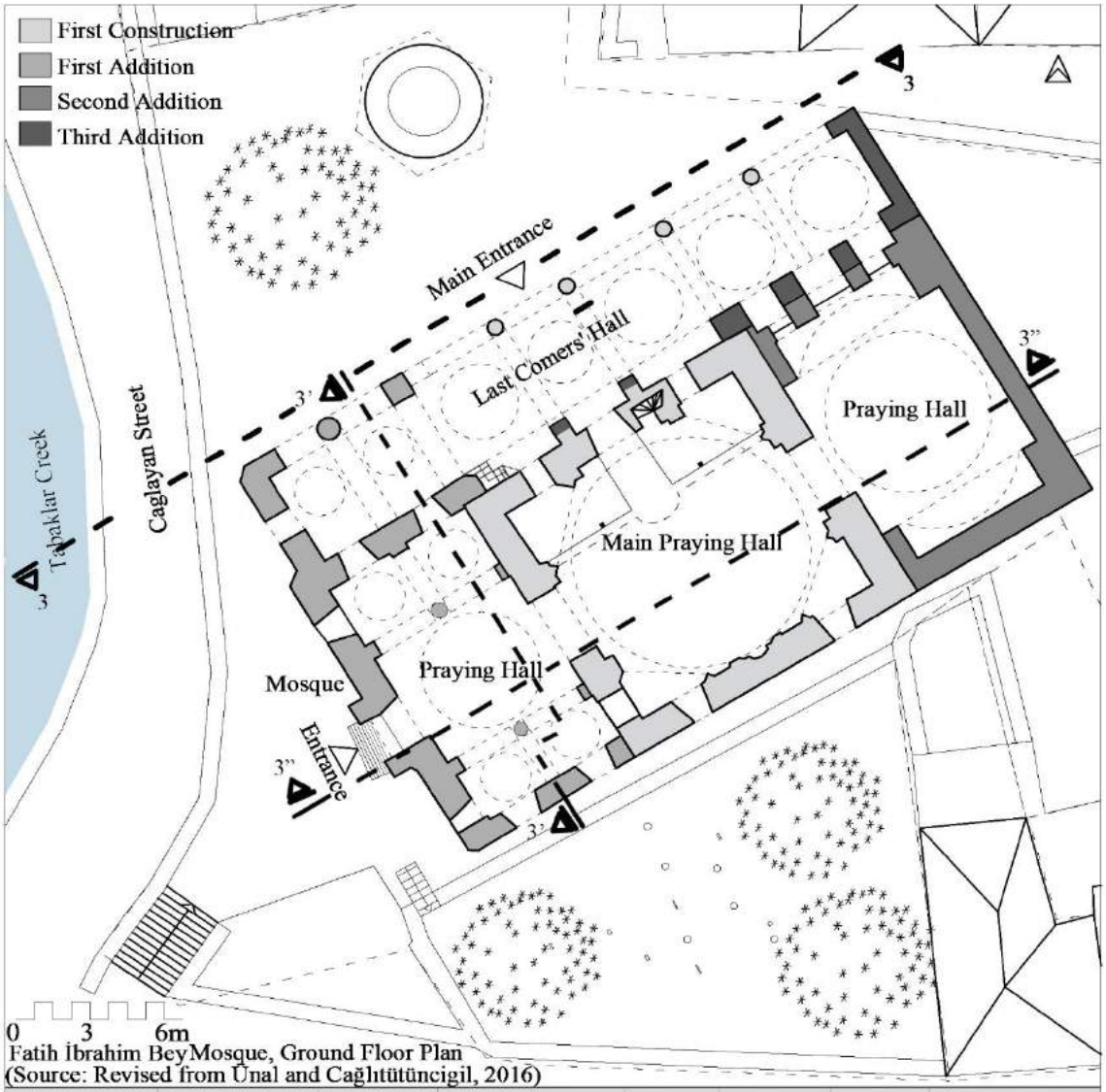
The eastern facade of the mosque cannot be easily seen from the outside due to the courtyard wall of the adjacent house. There are two semicircular-arched windows which are placed at the middle of this facade. In the south facade, the cubic space in the middle is differentiated by the physical appearance from the east and west parts.

Figure 3.4. The Mosque as viewed from the southwest
(Source: Conservation Board Archive, 1990)

There are seven window openings, five of them are at the bottom and two of them are at the top. The lower windows are semi-circular arched and have stones with alternating colors: light orange and brown. The upper windows are also semi-circular arched. The monumental portal projects out of the western facade. The portal's top portion is decorated. In the north facade, the semi-open last comers' hall is crowned with different sized domes resting on semi-circular arches (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5. The last comers' hall as viewed from the northeast
(Source: Conservation Board Archive Archive, 1990)

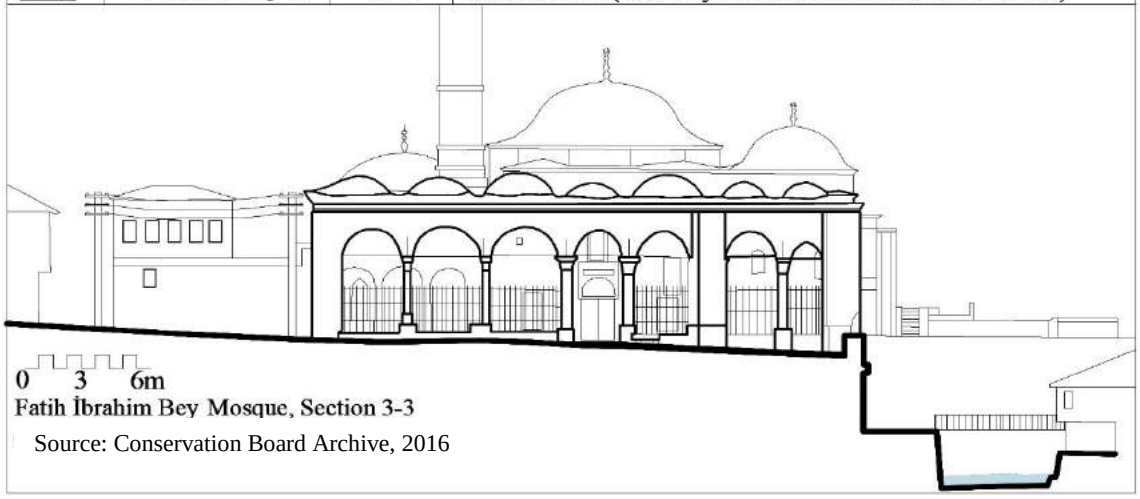
The mosque (Figure 3.6, 3.7) is composed of a central square hall (11 x 11 m) juxtaposed by two rectangular halls at its northeastern (7 x 11 m) and southwestern (6 x 11 m) sides, and a semi open last comers' hall (4 x 26 m) at its northeast. The minaret is at the northeastern corner of the the central hall. The main entrance is from the last comers' hall to the central hall, which is the men's praying space, through a deep door at the symmetry axis of the mosque. The door is semicircular arched. There is a minaret entrance at the northeast of this door. There are elevated places in the northeast and southwest of the entrance. At the other end of the axis, the mihrab is present. Windows are observed at both sides of the door and the mihrab. Squinches provide transition to the octagonal drum and then the elliptic dome. There are openings at the right and left of the central space. There are two openings: the central one provides entrance to the side hall and the southern one resembles a window with its elevated position. These openings have semicircular arches. The upper floor used by women is almost one third of the main praying hall. The northeastern hall is entered through an openning at the center of the northeast wall of the central hall as well. It has rectangular plan (7 x 11 m). The central dome rests on thick arches at northwest and southeast sides. In turn, a central domed hall with two iwans scheme is represented. Four wall corners are reinforced by increasing the wall thickness. Only the windows extending to the last comers' hall provide daylight to the space.



Fatih İbrahim BeyMosque, Ground Floor Plan
(Source: Revised from Ünal and Cağlıtütüncigil, 2016)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque	Cami-i Atik	-	345	16	81	1215 m2 (550 m2)	Mosque	- - - - - - -

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry Reinforced with cut stone corners)



Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque, Section 3-3

Source: Conservation Board Archive, 2016

Figure 3.6. Ground floor plan and entrance elevation, Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque

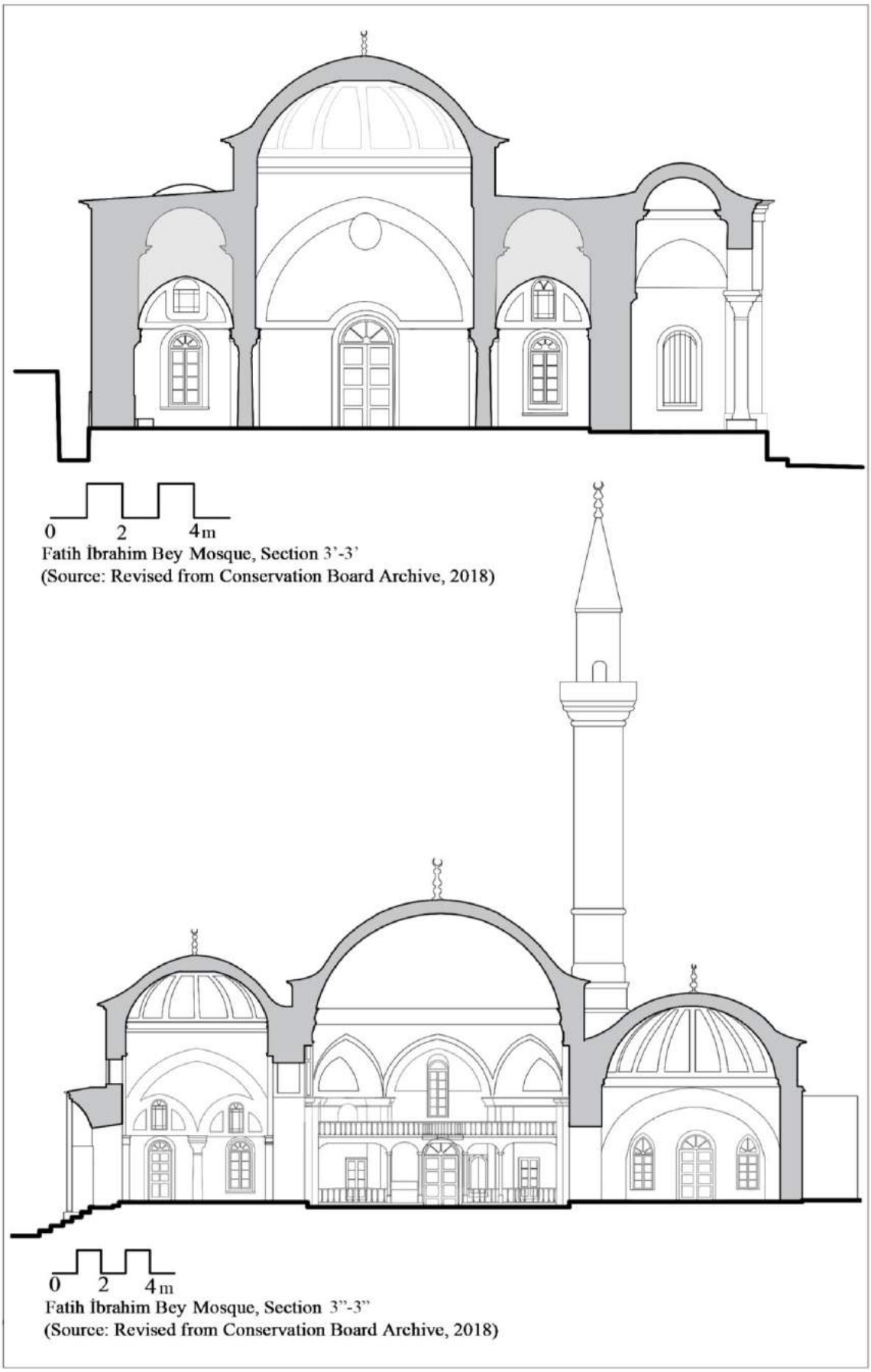


Figure 3.7. Sections, Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque

The southwestern hall is entered from the central hall through a semicircular arched opening. It is also accessed from the monumental portal at the southwest facade. The rectangular hall (6 x 11 m) is crowned with a central dome, and two smaller domes at both northwest and southeast sides. Reused columns support the domes at both of these sides.

The collanaded porticoe (4 x 26 m) at the northwest is crowned with seven domes, their radiuses vary in dimensions (Figure 3.8). Semicircular arches resting on reused columns are observed at the northwest, while the narrow sides are walled. There are also walls and columns on the side juxtaposing the praying halls. There is a wooden staircase which is used for accessing the women's section at the west of the main entrance.

Figure 3.8. The last comers' hall as viewed from the northeast

The mosque was built by Aydınoğlu İbrahim Bahadır Bey in the second half of the 14th century (Table 3.1). The building was repaired in the period of Sultan Hamid (RDPF Archive, 1965) (Appendix A, Figure A.1). However, some researchers argued that this should be evaluated as a reconstruction (Ertuğrul, 1995: 419). So, the central hall is from the 14th century, while the southeastern hall is from the 16th century. In 1888 and

1889, doors and windows with iron bars were opened in southwestern direction to provide link with the last comers' hall (Arel, 1967: 206). The minaret of the mosque, which was damaged by the Chios island earthquake in 1893-1894, was repaired afterwards (Kütükoğlu, 2000: 225). In 1965, first listing was realised by the Supreme Council (RDPF Archive, 1965). It was re-listed three times: in 1975, 1982 and 1992 (RDPF Archive;1975, 1982, 1992). In 1992, İzmir Municipality asked for permission to arrange the courtyard, the graveyard, and the tomb (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). After that the office of Urla Mufti asked for permission from the Conservation Board to make some changes in the last comers' hall (Conservation Board Archive, 2000). In 2008, the board accepted restoration project, which was prepared by Envar Architects, and the implementation started in 2016 (Conservation Board Archive, 2015). In 2018, revision of the project was approved by the Conservation Board.

Also, some minor changes such as partial painting, door and window repairs, and cleaning of the graveyard were realised, but there is no clear information in the records. The restoration has been continuing (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9. The graveyard and the south facade of the mosque as viewed from the south

Table 3.1. History of Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque

Location	On the eastern edge of the Urla creek			
Other Elements of Building Group	Children's School, *Şadırvan*, Tomb, Graveyard, Courtyard and Plane Tree			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
14th-15th C.	First Construction		İbrahim Bahadır Bey	Aydınoğlu Emirate
1893	Chios Island Earthquake			Ottoman State
1893	Repair		Sultan Hamid Ottoman State	Ottoman State
1965/9	Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
15.7.1975/3895	Re-listing	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
12.6.1982/A-3630	Register	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
06.08.1992/3895	Register	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF
30.11.1992/3493	Arrangement of backyard	Legal	İzmir Municipality Conservation Board	RDPF
25.4.2000/1289	Request for changing last comers' hall	Legal	Office of Mufti Conservation board	RDPF
10.4.2003	Earthquake (Magnitude 5.8)			RDPF
22.05.2008/3217	Approval of Restoration Project	Legal	Envar Architects Conservation Board	RDPF
17.05.2018/7572	Revision of restoration project	Legal	Envar Architecture Conservation Board	RDPF

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.1. (cont.)

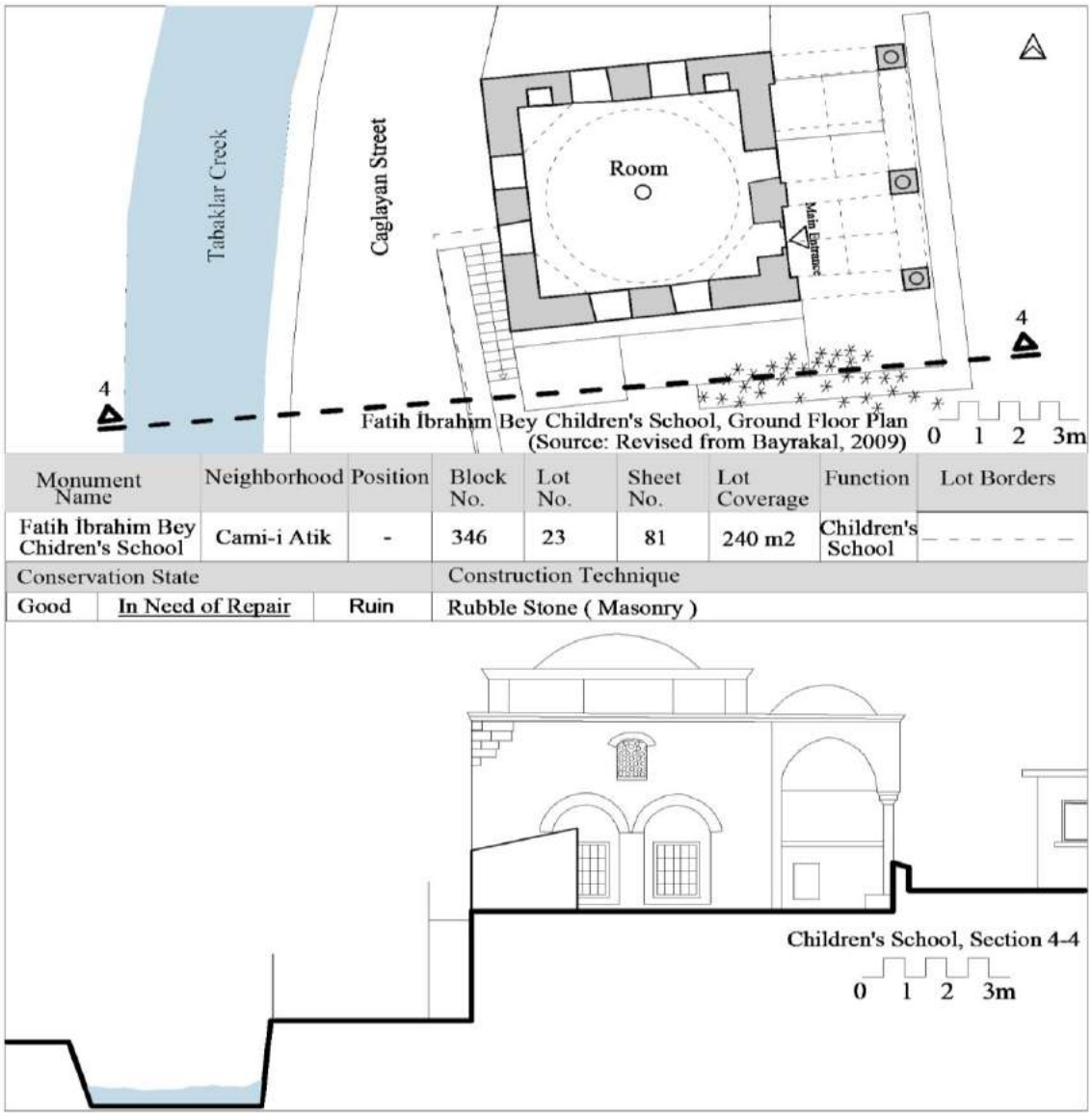
Current Restoration	
Date	2016- continuing
Architect	ENVAR Architects
Function After Restoration	Mosque
Intervention Type	Restoration
Awards	-
Consistency of Project and Implementation	-
Plan Characteristics	Rectangular scheme, composed of spatial units developed in additive design approach
Construction Technology And Material	Pitch-faced stone and rubble were used in the walls and solid brick was used in the arches and domes

3.1.2. Fatih İbrahim Bey Children's School

The cubical building crowned with a dome at the northwest corner of the mosque's courtyard is smaller in scale (Figure 3.10). The houses at the north and east of the houses are to be preserved according to the Conservation Plan article 3.1.1. This is controversial, because they have lost their authenticity. The school cannot be easily detected due to the houses and ivy in the east, when entered from İbrahim Algan Street.

Figure 3.10. The School as viewed from the northeast (left) and collonaded porticoe (Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

When walking from Çağlayan Street to the south, however, it is easily perceived as the other buildings are usually single storey. The building was designed together with the retaining wall parallel to the creek (Figure 3.11). Thus, the western facade is composed of a high wall, blind at the bottom and enriched with three windows at the top. The other three facades have almost the same physical characteristics with minor changes. The stairs leading to the courtyard are again parallel to the creek. On the eastern facade there is a collonaded porticoe. An unqualified service building juxtaposes the school at its southwest corner.



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Fatih İbrahim Bey Chidren's School	Cami-i Atik	-	346	23	81	240 m2	Children's School	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

Figure 3.11. Ground floor plan and south elevation, Fatih İbrahim Bey Children's School

The school is entered from the collonaded porticoe (3 x 7 m). This is a rectangular space crowned with two cross vaults resting on semicircular arches and three columns which are reused. An additional cabinet is observed at its north. The room is square in plan (5.50 x 5.40 m). The dome rests on a dodecagonal drum and squinches. There are two niches at the northern wall.

The school has been used for different functions such as a lodging house, lecture room for religious training (*Kur'an kursu*) and temporary accommodation for workers who work in the mosque restoration from past to today. The school was built by Aydınoğlu Emirate in the second half of the 15th century (Table 3.2). In 1965, first listing was realised by the Supreme Council (RDPF Archive, 1965) (Appendix A, Figure A.2). It was re-listed in 1975 (RDPF Archive, 1975). During the major repair in 1981, the originality of the drum was disrupted, and the domes are plastered with cement (Akyıldız, 1988: 115). In 1990, toilet addition was requested juxtaposing the school (Conservation Board Archive, 1991). In 1992, it was re-listed again by the Conservation Board (Conservation Board Archive, 1992).

Table 3.2. History of Fatih İbrahim Bey Children's School

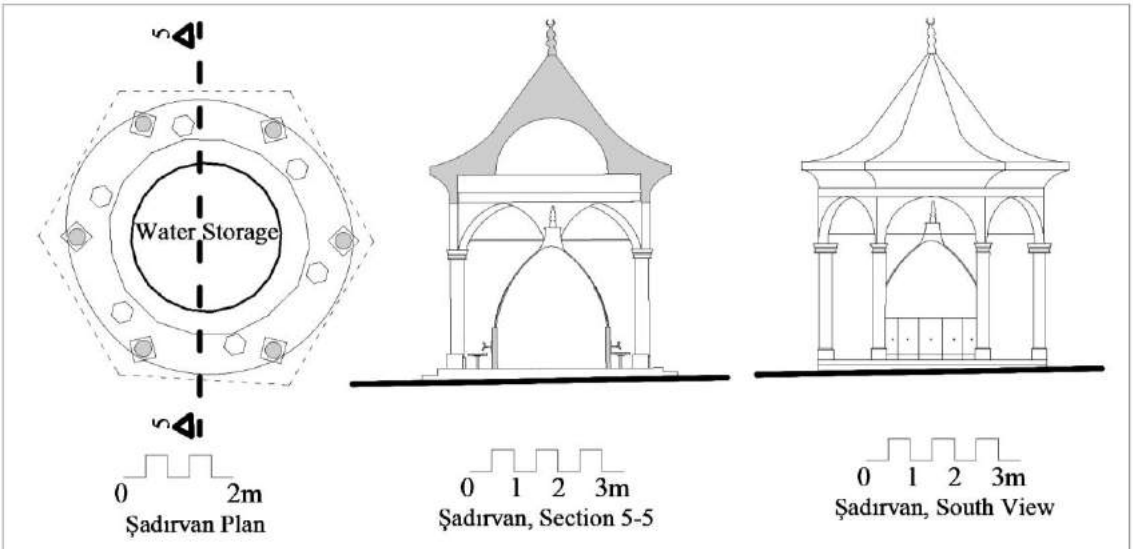
Location	On the northwest of the İbrahim Algan street			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, *Şadırvan*, Tomb, Graveyard, Courtyard and Plane Tree			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
Late 15th Century	First Construction		Aydınoğlu Emirate	Aydınoğlu Emirate
1893	Earthquake			Ottoman State
1965/1	Listing and request for restoration	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
15.7.1975/3519	Re-listing	Legal	Supreme Council	Religious Affairs
1981	Repair			Religious Affairs
26.09.1990	Request for toilet addition	Legal	Conservation Board	Religious Affairs
06.08.1992/3895	Register	Legal	Conservation Board	Religious Affairs

3.1.3. The Courtyard of Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group

The courtyard, which has an irregular geometric layout, has full view of Urla plain. Its elevated position makes the courtyard a tranquil space; thus, the noise of the vehicles and pedestrians, which are passing through Çağlayan Street, are heard very little. The courtyard can be perceived from the end of İbraham Algan dead end, but it can be reached from the other Street as well by stairs. The courtyard is enriched with a plane tree, a *Şadırvan*, a tomb and a graveyard except for the mosque and the school. The *Şadırvan* is in the vista of İbrahim Algan Street. It is a domed structure with cap resting on base and six semicircular arches and columns (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12. The *Şadırvan* as viewed from the southeast left (Source: Conservation Board Archive, 1990) and right (Source: RDPF Archive, 2012)

The water storage is also domed, and the ablution fountains underneath surrounded by stone seats which all rest on a stone platform slightly elevated from the courtyard (Figure 3.13). The dome is in timber lath technique, plastered and painted (25 square meters). Registration history of the *Şadırvan* is the same with the mosque because they are in the same lot. The restoration has been continuing (Figure 3.14).



(Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive, 2018)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function
Fatih İbrahim Bey Şadırvan	Cami-i Atik	-	345	16	81	25 m2	Şadırvan

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Stone (Masonry)

Figure 3.13. Ground floor plan, south elevation and section, Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group *Şadırvan*

Figure 3.14. The courtyard as viewed from the northeast

3.2. Kamanlı Building Group

The building group is located at Yenice Neighbourhood; 275, 297, 709 and 744 blocks; 1, 3, and 9 lots, and sheet numbers 75 and 87. This place, known as Kamanlı locality, is approximately 1 km away from the historic center of Urla. The group elements are generally registered at parcel basis. The composition (Figure 3.15) is composed of a mosque, dervish lodge (*zaviye*), tomb, a graveyard, bath and two fountains at present. They are distributed to two different zones: upper and lower zones (Figure 3.16). All of the group elements in the upper zone except the dervish lodge and the fountain are in a single parcel bordered with courtyard walls nearly 80 cm in height, in lot no: 1, block no: 297 covering 1413 square meters of area. The dervish lodge, in lot no; 5, block number; 297 covers an area nearly 25 square of meters. The fountain accross the mosque, in lot no; 3, block number; 744, covers an area 4 square of meters. They are on a hill skirt overlooking the Urla plain at the east of the center (Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18). The composition is surrounded with citrus and olive groves. There are newly constructed two-storey houses which look like foreign guests in this fertile land. To cope with to the inclination, terraces were constructed in north - south direction.

Figure 3.15. Aerial view of Kamanlı Building Group

(Source: TKGM n.d.)

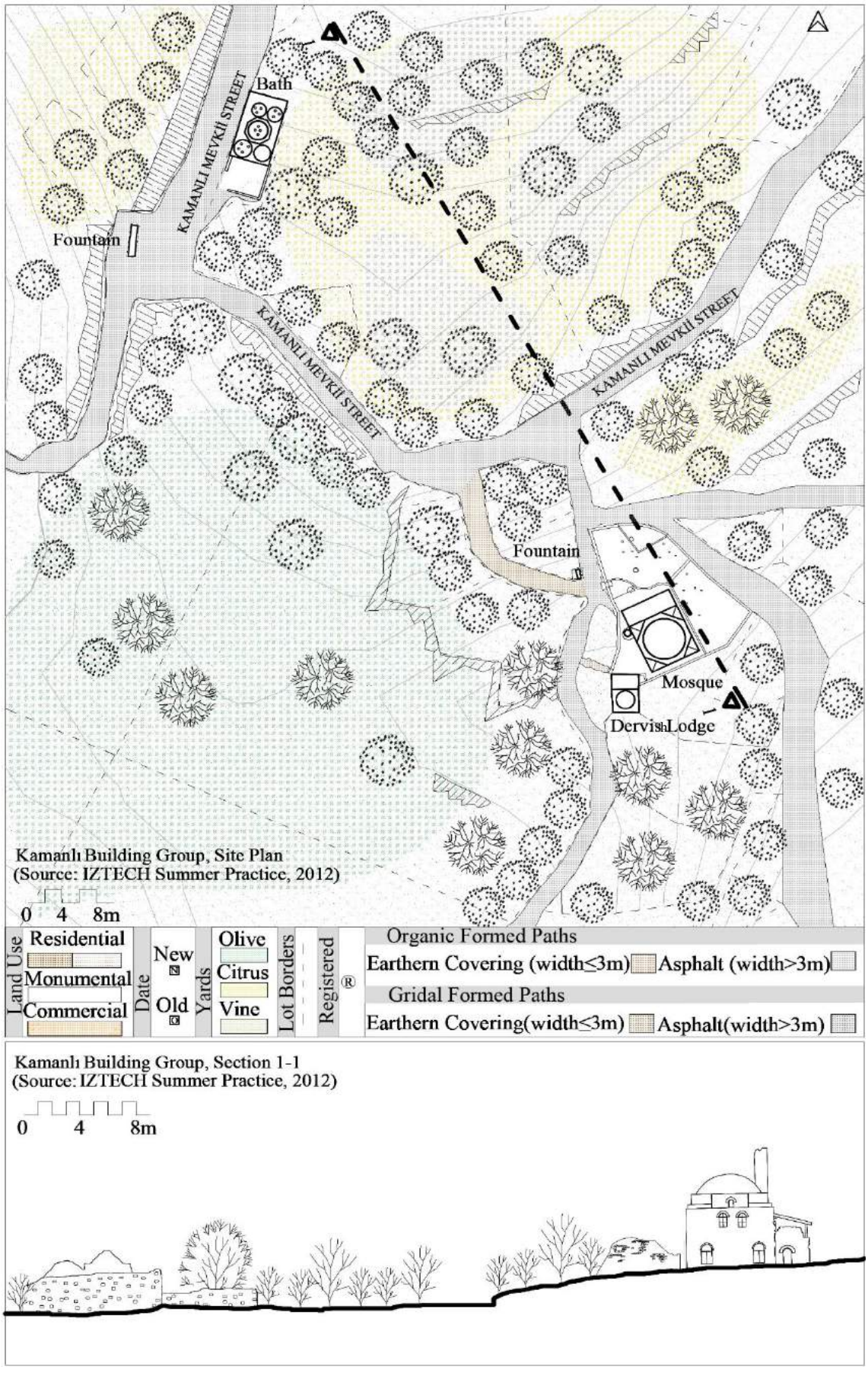


Figure 3.16. Site plan and silhouette section, Kamanlı Building Group

Figure 3.17. The mosque (left) and dervish lodge (right) as viewed from the southwest (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

Figure 3.18. The mosque (right) and dervish lodge (left) as viewed from the west (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

The organic street pattern is eye-catching within this zone. Apart from the asphalt road, some trails and shortcuts are used by the natives. These pathways must have been used for a long time because organic lot orders are seen around them. The Kamanlı Street, which is used by both vehicles and pedestrians, provides the connection between the water structures in the lower zone and the mosque in the upper zone. The bath and the fountain across it are 150 meters far away from the mosque in the northwest direction. Bath, lot no: 9, block number: 275 covers an area nearly 279 square meters. The fountain across the bath, in lot no:1, block numbers; 709 covers area of approximately 11 square meters.

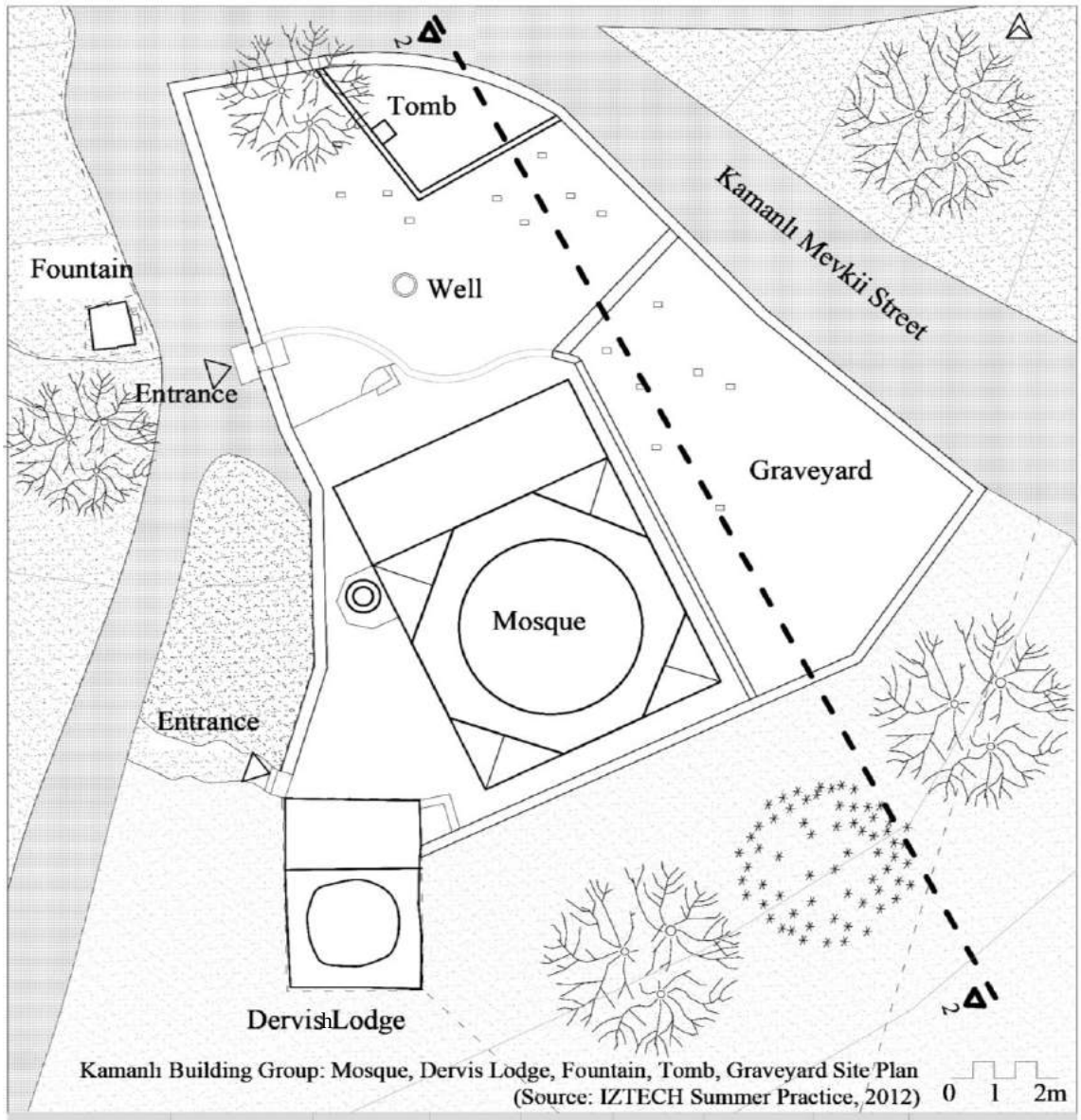
3.2.1. Kamanlı Mosque

The mosque mass elevated slightly from the courtyard, is dominated by a central octagonal drum crowned by a dome, the partial minaret and a wooden porch (Figure 3.19). The original volume of the mosque is cubical; the last comers' hall is a later addition (Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 33). Because of the increasing elevation from south to north; the entrance facade had been easily designed at the north. The wooden posts supporting the lean-to roof here were added in the last restoration. A wooden porch was added after the last restoration.

The traces of semicircular arches and holes of previous tension rods are eye-catching at the north facade of the mosque. The traces of the superstructure elements and the arches of the windows are exposed without plastering, while the rest of the facade is whitewashed. The central portal, slightly projecting out of the facade, has two semicircular arched windows at its sides. In the south facade, there are four windows. Upper two windows are semi-circular arched, and the bottom windows are rectangular with relieving arches. The *mihrap* niche is distinguished with its projection at the center. The east and west facades have similar window organization with the south facade.

The minaret, which was left in its partially demolished state during the current restoration juxtaposes the western facade at its north corner. The last comers' hall has a rectangular plan (2 x 8 m) (Figure 3.20). The two side platforms, which are slightly elevated, are for praying. The mosque is square in plan (8 x 8 m). South, east and west walls have niches. The mosque is open only on fridays and on important religious days.

The mosque was built by Yahşi Bey in the 15th century (Table 3.3). In 1965, the first listing was realized by the Supreme Council (RDPF Archive, 1965). It was re-listed three times: in 1975, 1989 (RDPF Archive, 1975) (Appendix A, Figure A.3) and in 1992 (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). In 2006, RDPF asked for permission from the Conservation Board to restore the monument (Conservation Board Archive, 2006). In 2007, the board accepted the restoration project and the implementation started (Conservation Board Archive, 2007) (Figure 3.21, 3.22). In 2010, the mosque was opened for worship (Conservation Board Archive, 2010). In 2016, the door of the minaret was broken as a result of vandalism (Office of Urla Mufti Archive, 2016).



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kamanlı Building Group	Yenice	Kamanlı	297	1	75	1413 m2	Building Group	- - - - - - -

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone

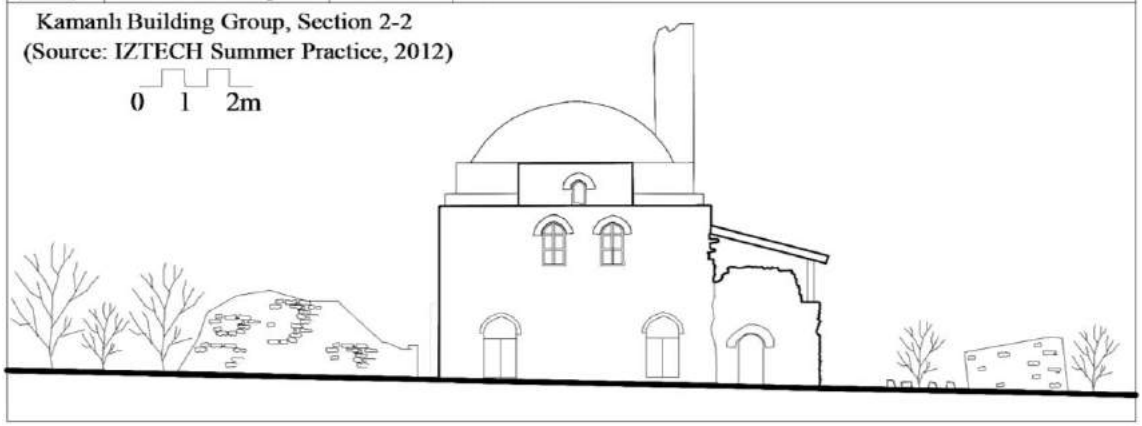
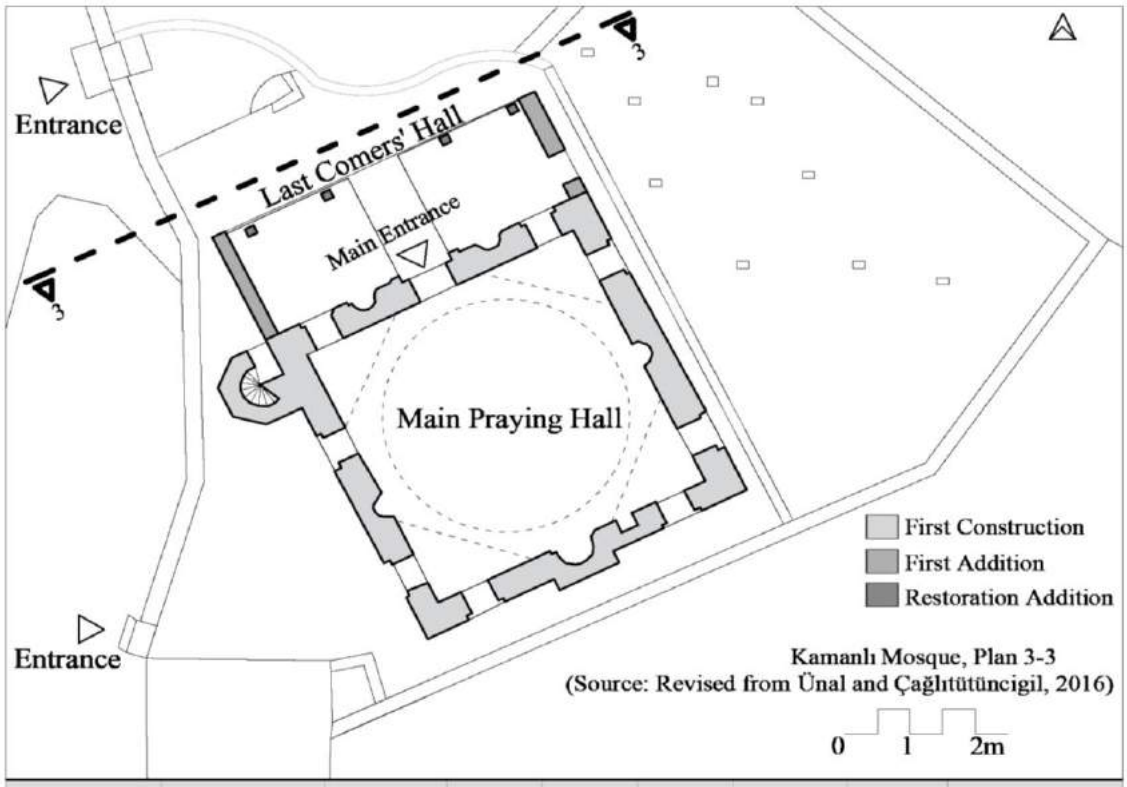


Figure 3.19. Site plan and silhouette section, Kamanlı Mosque



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kamanlı Mosque	Yenice	Kamanlı	297	1	75	55 m2	Mosque	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone

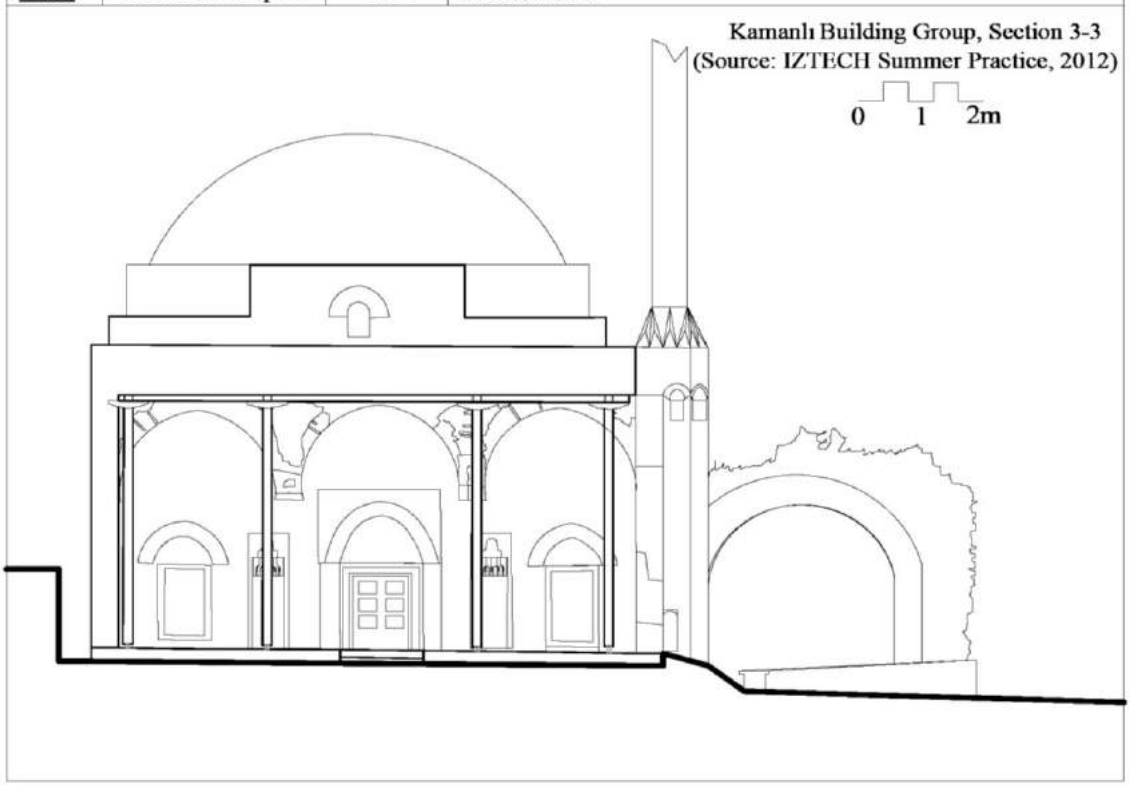


Figure 3.20. Ground floor plan and section, Kamanlı Mosque

Table 3.3. History of Kamanlı Mosque Table

Location	On the east of the Kamanlı Mevkii street.			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Bath, Dervish Lodge, Tomb, Graveyard, Fountains, Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
1893	Earthquake			Ottoman State
1965/1	Listing and request for restoration	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
15.7.1975/3519	Re-listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.03.1989	Re-listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.01.1992/ 3484	Re-listing	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF
6.10.2006/ 5073	Request for restoration	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF
09.11.2007/ 65	Approval of restoration projects	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF
2010	Restoration completed	Legal	RDPF	RDPF
2016	Vandalism	Illegal		RDPF
Current Restoration				
Date	2006-2010			
Architect	-			
Function After Restoration	Mosque			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	-			
Consistency of Project and Implementation	✔			
Plan Characteristics	Rectangular scheme			
Construction Technology and Material	Rough and rubbles used in walls. Brick used in arches and domes.			

Figure 3.21. Last comers' hall before restoration process as viewed from the northwest (Source: RDPF Archive, 2006)

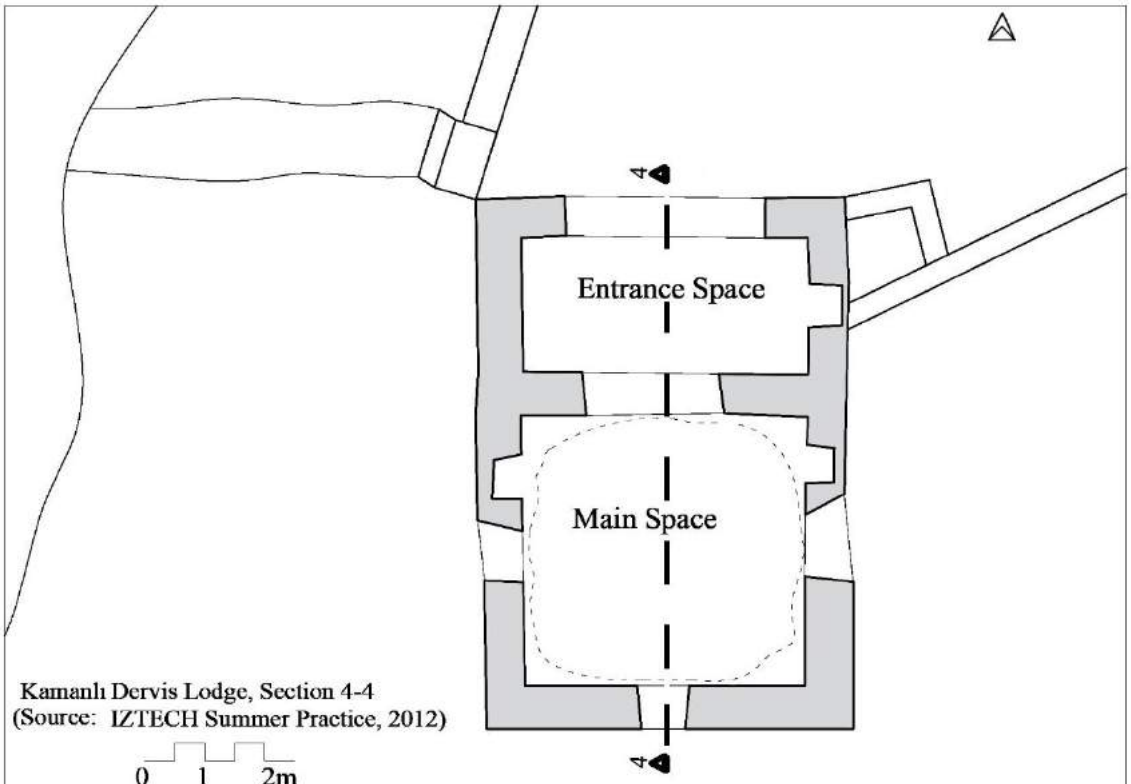
Figure 3.22. Last comers' hall after restoration process as viewed from the northwest

3.2.2. Kamanlı Dervish Lodge

The dervish lodge is the element at the very south of the composition. It has some vista of Urla plain, but the privacy of entrance is strengthened with its orientation towards the mosque. It is designed on a slope in the north-south direction and close to the mosque (3 m). It is on a different lot from the mosque. Bayrakal (2009: 203) and Akyıldız (1988: 192) claim that the building was a children's school, but Kütükoğlu (2000: 229) thinks that the structure was a Dervish lodge since there are niches recalling fireplaces. Nevertheless, children's schools may have fireplaces as well. The building is not in good conservation state; plants and other environmental and human factors are threathening the building (Figure 3.23).

Figure 3.23. Kamanlı Dervish Lodge as viewed from the northwest
(Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

It is a prismatic structure with a flight skyline. The north facade (6.2 m) has an arched entrance, and the eastern and western walls perpendicular to it were almost demolished. West, east and south facades have rough window openings without any joinery. So, there are two parts; the entrance (2.4 x 4.8 m) and the main space (4.7 x 4.6 m) (Figure 3.24). The entrance space could have been an iwan with a barrel vault. At its eastern wall, there is a niche (50 x 70 cm). The south of this space has an arched entrance opening (75 x 225 cm). There are niches on the eastern and western walls of the main space.



Kamanlı Dervis Lodge, Section 4-4
(Source: IZTECH Summer Practice, 2012)

0 1 2m

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function
Dervis Lodge	Yenice	Kamanlı	297	1	75	58 m2	Dervis Lodge

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone

Kamanlı Building Group, Section 4-4
(Source: IZTECH Summer Practice, 2012)

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5m

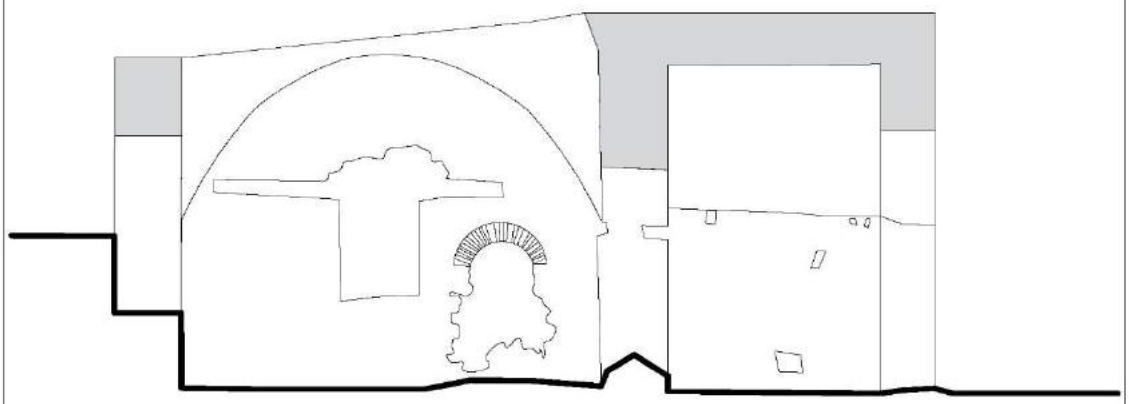


Figure 3.24. Ground floor plan and section, Kamanlı Dervish Lodge

The main space was used to be covered with a dome as understood from the traces. The traces of squinches still exist. As it is understood from the section, ground level of the main space is 1.60 m below the present level at the south. The building which was built by Yahşi Bey in the 15th century (Table 3.4) (RDPF Archive, 1975) was first listed in 1965 and then, it was emphasized that there is no dome (RDPF Archive, 1965). When it was listed for the second time in 1975, it was mentioned that the entrance was demolished and its restoration was required (RDPF Archive, 1975). It was registered as a "*külliye*" in 1992 with the mosque, tomb, courtyard and fountain (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). However, unlike the mosque, it has not been restored. This attitude lacking a holistic restoration approach is discussable.

Table 3.4. History of Kamanlı Dervish Lodge

Location	On the southwest of the Kamanlı Mosque			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Bath, Tomb, Graveyard, Fountains, and Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
Late 15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
1893 - 1894	Earthquake (Chios Island)			Ottoman State
1965 / 35.19-5-21	Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
20.7.1975	Re-listing and request for restoration	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.03.1992	Registered	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF

3.2.3. Kamanlı Tomb

The tomb was designed at the corner of the lot, north of the mosque. It juxtaposes to the garden wall at the north and west. There is a tree next to it. Due to lack of maintenance and weathering, it is nearly demolished: the piers and top of the tomb are not present today. So, the tomb does not have a precise geometry at present. In the southwestern facade, there is a pier ruin which is made of cut stone, it is higher from the others (Figure 3.25). Elevation of southeast and northwest facades is the same and it is nearly the ground elevation. The tomb has a square plan (3.60 x 3.60 m). There are debris

and earth inside the tomb at the present. The tomb was constructed in 15th century (RDPF Archive, 1965) (Table 3.5). The tomb was first listed in 1965 (Appendix A, Figure A.6). Then, there were remains of four arches, but the dome was not present. The piers were out of stone, while the arches were out of brick. As the old records reveal, solid brick was used in the dome. In 1975, the tomb was listed again and registered in 1992 by the Conservation Board (RDPF Archive, 1975).

Figure 3.25. Kamanlı Tomb as viewed from the northeast (left) and south (right) (Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

Table 3.5. History of Kamanlı Tomb

Location	On the north of the Kamanlı Mosque			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Bath, Dervish Lodge, Graveyard, Fountains, Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
Late 15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
1965 / 20	Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
02.03.1975 / 35.19-5	Re-listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.03.1992	Registered as an element of the *külliye*	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF

3.2.4. Kamanlı Courtyard

The courtyard is a complementary element of the Kamanlı composition due to its harmony with its surroundings. All the facades except the southern facade at the mosque side are associated with the organic shaped road (Figure 3.26). There are olive groves and

citrus gardens in the southern neighboring lot. The wall surrounding the courtyard has been designed in accordance with the topography. There is a well in the middle of the the courtyard, it is not an active at present. There is a path trace from west gate to the mosque's entrance, as revealed from the cobble stone remains. At the east of the courtyard, a graveyard with irregular plan layout is observable (Figure 3.27).

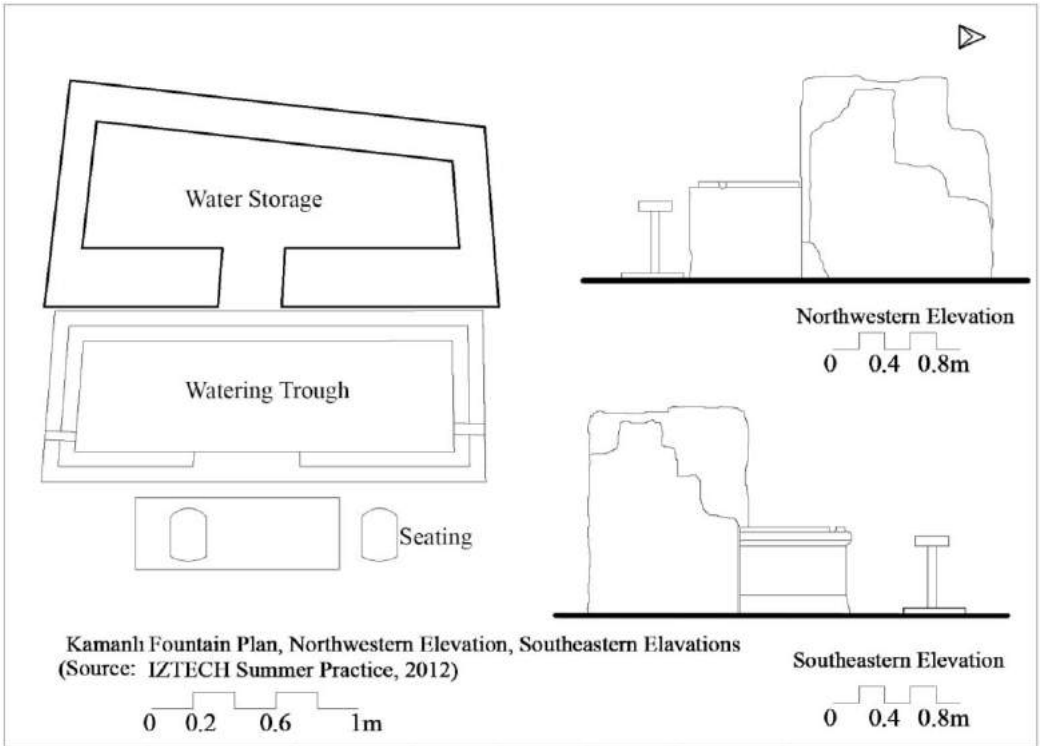
Figure 3.26. Kamanlı Courtyard as viewed from the northeast
(Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

Figure 3.27. Kamanlı Graveyard as viewed from the east
(Source: RDPF Archive, 2006)

3.2.5. Kamanlı Mosque Fountain

The fountain which was designed outside the western gate of the mosque courtyard has its own lot. There is a path paved with stone remains at its front. Reused cut stone material, coarse and rubble stones were used in its construction (Figure 3.28). It consists of three different elements: water storage, watering trough and two seatings which are contemporary (Figure 3.29).

Figure 3.28. Kamanlı Fountain near the Mosque as viewed from the northwest (Source: RDPF Archive, 2006 (left) and 1980)



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function
Fountain	Yenice	Kamanlı	744	3	75	4 m2	Fountain

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rough Stone

Figure 3.29. Ground floor plan and elevations, Kamanlı mosque fountain

It was built by Yahşi Bey in the late 15th century (Table 3.6) (RDPF Archive, 1965). The first listing was in 1965 and it was stated that there was no water flow (RDPF Archive, 1965). In 1975, re-listing and restoration were requested (RDPF Archive, 1975) (Appendix A, Figure A.4). In 1992, it was registered together with the "*Külliye*" (Conservation Board Archive, 1992).

Table 3.6. History of Kamanlı Fountain near the Mosque

Location	On the northwest of the Kamanlı Mosque			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Bath, Tomb, Graveyard, Fountain, Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
Late 15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
1965 / 1	Listing and water did not pour	Legal	Supreme Council	Supreme Council
15.7.1975 / 35.19	Re-listing and request for restoration	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.03.1992	Registered	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF

3.2.6. Kamanlı Bath

The bath, another element of the Kamanlı building group, is hidden in the landscape. It is difficult to detect at first sight the building's units due to plants and trees surrounding it. The mass which is sitting on the slope consists of different sized cubical elements, partial walls and domes. The bath is in the typology of a double *halvet*s with transverse *sıcaklık* space and a dome in the middle (Eyice, 1960: 112). The bath was designed in Kamanlı locality in its own parcel. It is a single bath (Madran et al. 2002; İpekoğlu, 2009). Also, there is a fountain across the bath (Figure 3.30). The Kamanlı bath is located parallel to the asphalt road at Kamanlı *Mevkii*. While this path provides the connection with the other composition elements, Akyıldız (1988) emphasized that it was paved with stone in the 1980s. There are olive groves and citruses in north and east lots. The number of new houses in the neighborhood is increasing.

The northwest facade is the only facade that interacts with the road because it can be perceived from the street. There is an opening on this facade: present entrance opening with iron bars. Moreover, a lot of gaps and cracks are visible on this surface due to stone losses. At the south of this facade, there is a partially collapsed wall and most of the wall (length nearly 9 m) is not present today (Figure 3.31). The north facade (length: 9.20 m, height: 4.10 m) is covered with plants and ivy.

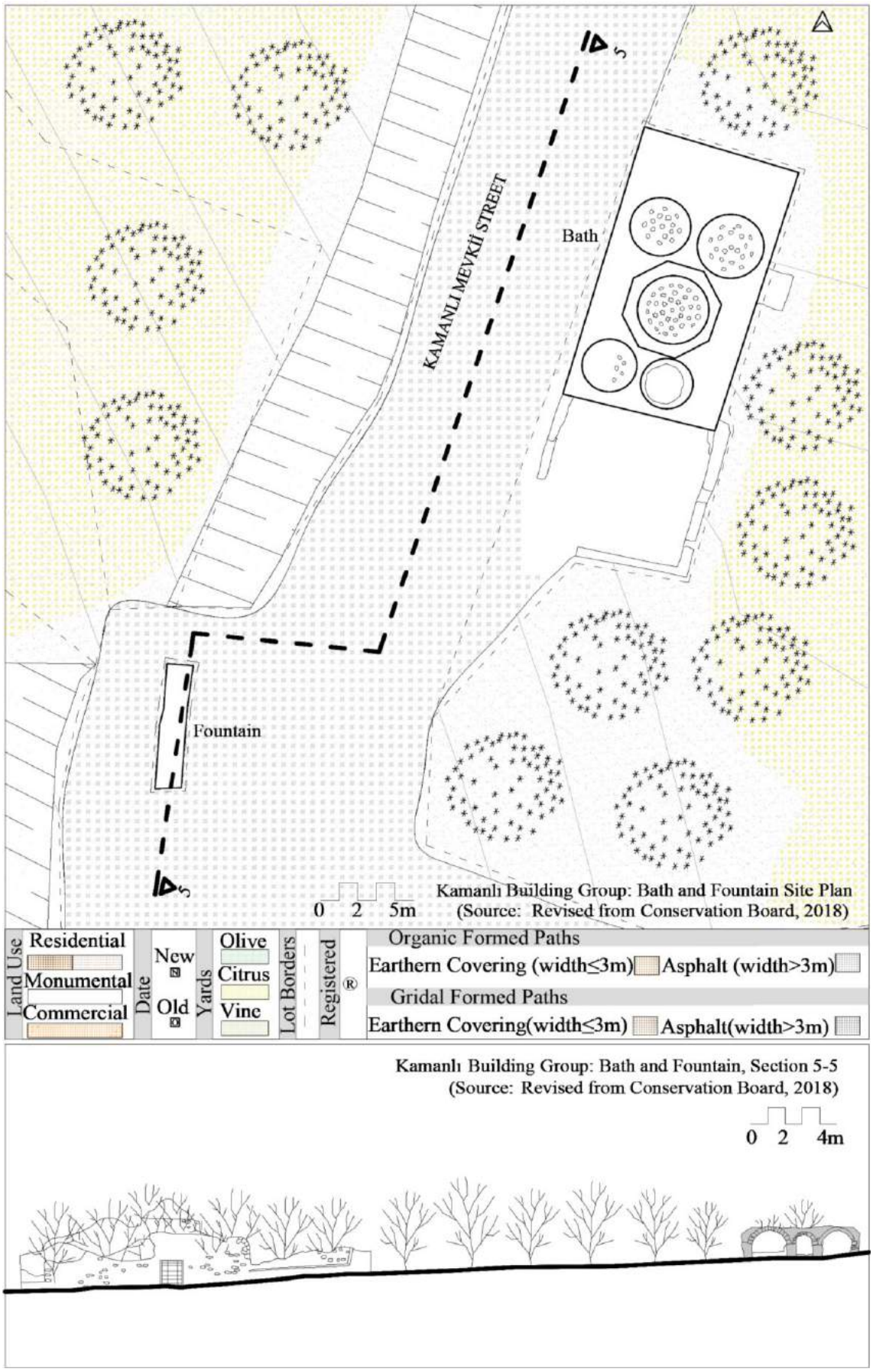


Figure 3.30. Site plan and silhouette section, Kamanlı bath and fountain

Figure 3.31. Kamanlı Bath as viewed from the southwest (left) and north (right)
(Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

The northeast facade (length 27 meters) consists of a mass (length 17 meters) and a partial wall (length 10 meters). A doghouse was added (3 x 2 m) here (Figure 3.32). Vegetation is major problem of this facade. In the south facade, there is a semi wall with irregular geometric boundary in third dimension.

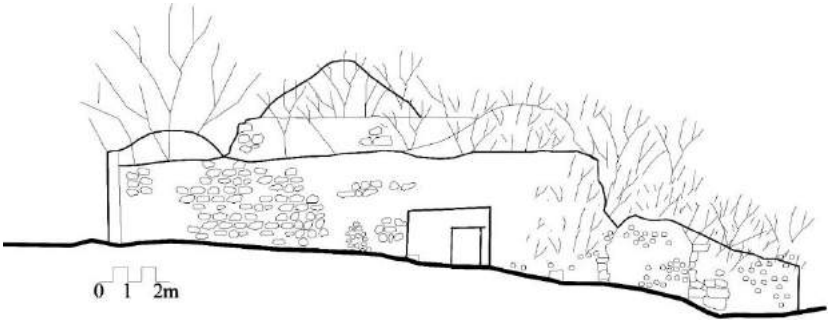
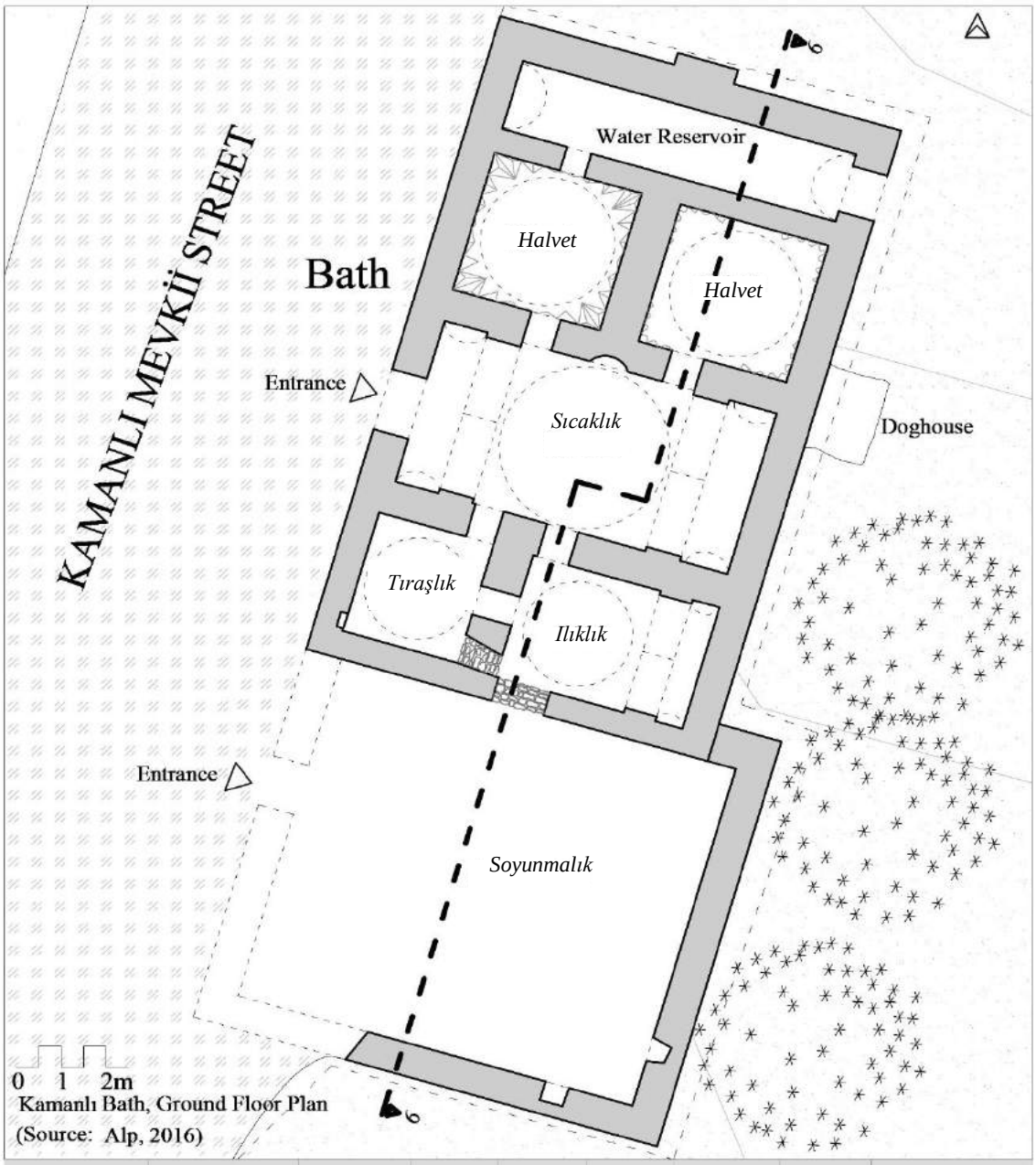


Figure 3.32. Kamanlı Bath Northeast Facade
(Source: Conservation Board Archive, 2014)

An entrance door exists in northwest facade, but the original location of the entrance is unpresent. Bayrakal (2009) and Alp (2016) state that the main entrance should be from the south of the northwest facade, which is now in ruins. Also, construction material is a rubble stone. The bath has a rectangular plan in the north-south direction. The entrance of the *soyunmalık*, which is thought to be a southern direction, is uncertain. This rectangular space (10 x 11m) is surrounding with demolished walls (Figure 3.33). This space is in open air completely at present. This space's function was *Soyunmalık* (*Camekan*). The east wall projected outward. Moreover, there are niches on south and east of this space. There was an opening at the north of the *soyunmalık* but it is closed at present. Its brick arch is still perceivable.



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kamanlı Bath	Yenice	-	275	9	75	280 m2	-	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

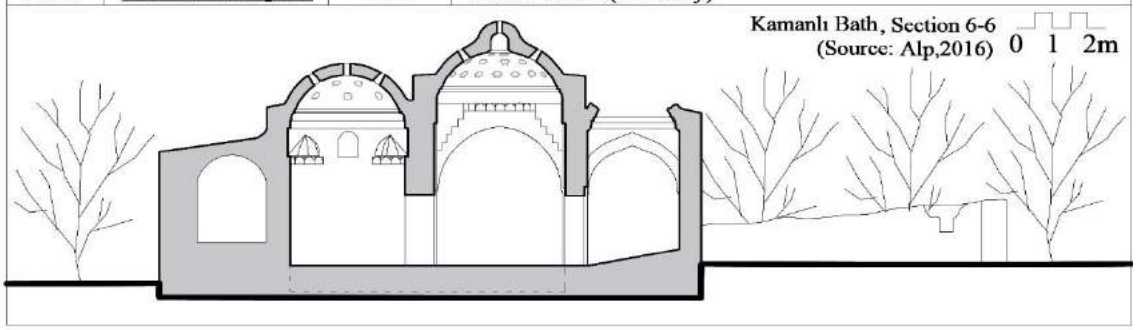


Figure 3.33. Ground floor plan and section, Kamanlı Bath

Ilıklık has a rectangular plan (4.4 x 3 m). *Ilıklık* consists of an open space with square plan (3 x 3 m) and barrel-vaulted portion with rectangular plan (0.8 x 3 m) and resembling an iwan. The open space's superstructure was originally dome because squinch traces are still present. At the north of the *ılıklık,* there is an opening providing access to the *Sıcaklık*. At the west of the *Ilıklık,* there are two openings: the south opening is filled in with rubbles and the other one is for transition to *Tıraşlık* (The shaving space). The plastering of the *Ilıklık* is in good condition.

The *Tıraşlık* has a square plan (2.8 x 3 m) crowned with a dome. At north of the *tıraşlık* there is an opening providing access to the *Sıcaklık*. The plaster is in good condition in this space.

The *Sıcaklık* has a rectangular plan (8 x 4.2 m). The center (4 x 4.2 m) is domed and enriched with a fountain. The sides are barrel vaulted and resemble iwans (2 x 4.2 m) Two arches were used to divide the *sıcaklık* and also squinches were used as a transition element. At the north of the the *sıcaklık,* there are two openings for transition to *halvet* spaces.

The *halvet* spaces are squarish in plan and crowned with domes. The east one is (2.8 x 3.6 m) and its dome rests on squinches. Morever, it has squince at corners. The west one is (2.8 x 3.4 m) and its dome rests on Turkish triangles. At its north, there is a window in order to control height of water, so reservoir is at the very north (2.2 x 8 m) and its superstructure is barrel vaulted in the water reservoir. The projection of the fireplace at the north is still present.

The bath was constructed in, the 15th century by Yahşi Bey and it was used with original function uptil the 19th century then, it was used as a slaughter house, and then as a barn in the period of private ownership (Table 3.7) (Akyıldız, 1988: 121).

In 2007, restoration was requested by Urla Municipaltiy from the Board (Conservation Board Archive, 2007). The bath was registered in 2008 and then the Municipality requested restoration projects in 2009 (Conservation Board Archive, 2008).

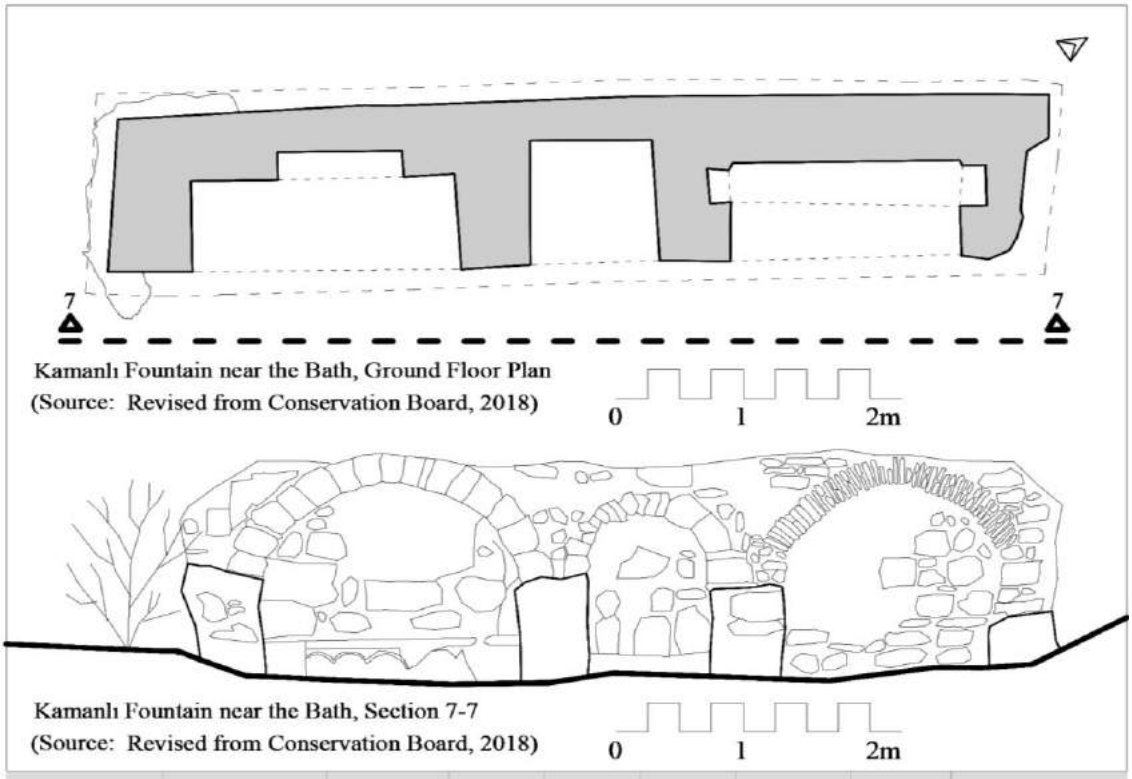
In 2010, restoration projects prepared by ANKA Architects were approved (Conservation Board Archive, 2010). Before 2012, there was an illegal digging and IZTECH requested security precautions from the Municipality and the Board (Conservation Board Archive, 2012).

Table 3.7. History of the Kamanlı Bath

Location	On the northwest of the Kamanlı Mosque			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Dervish Lodge, Tomb, Graveyard, Fountain, Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
19th C.	Used as a slaughterhouse and then barn	Legal		Private Ownership
17.08.2007/ 3174-10315	Restoration request and listed	Legal	Urla Municipality Conservation Board	Municipality
11.04.2008/3154	Registered	Legal	Conservation Board	Municipality
26.11.2009/ 7453-15793	Request restoration projects	Legal	ANKA Architects Urla Municipality	Municipality
08.04.2010/4887	Approval of restoration projects	Legal	Urla Municipality Conservation Board	Municipality
	Digging	Illegal		Municipality
01.10.2012/ 1708	Request security precautions	Legal	IZTECH Conservation Board Urla Municipality	Urla Municipality
Current Restoration				
Date	It has not started yet			
Architect	Nur K. Bağcı/ ANKA Architects			
Function After Restoration	Unknown			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	Association of Historical Cities, Competition of Encouraging Historical and Cultural Heritage Conservation Projects and Practices, 2017			
Plan Characteristics	Rectangular scheme			
Construction Technology and Material	Rubbles and coarse stones were used in walls and solid brick was used in arches and domes.			

3.2.7 Kamanlı Bath Fountain

The fountain was designed at the northwest of the Kamanlı Bath. It is a narrow rectangular prism (1.6 x 7 x 1.2 m) (Figure 3.34) with three half cylinders juxtaposing three rectangular prisms removed from it at the eastern portion. So, these three voids correspond to the fountain niches. The central one is narrow (1 x 0.9 m) and the two side ones are wider (1.20 x 0.8 m and 1.10 x 0.6 m, at the south and north, respectively) This water structure is parallel to the Mevkii Street. It is made of rubble stone. Water does not pour at present.



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kamanlı Fountain	Yenice	-	709	1	87	12 m2	-	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

Figure 3.34. Ground floor plan and section, Kamanlı Bath Fountain

The fountain was constructed in the 15th century by Yahşi Bey and it was used to 1970s (Table 3.8) (RDPF Archive, 1965). In 1965, the fountain was first listed. Then, it was in good condition and it was possible to get a drink (RDPF Archive, 1965). In 1975, re-listed and it was not pouring anymore (RDPF Archive, 1975) (Figure 3.35).

In 2007, fountain of the restoration was requested by Urla Municipaltiy from the Conservation Board (2007) (Appendix A, Figure A.5). In 2008, the fountain and the bath were registered; after that, the Municipality requested restoration projects in 2009 (Conservation Board Archive, 2009). The restoration projects prepared by Anka Architects were approved in 2008 (Conservation Board Archive, 2008).

Table 3.8. History of the Kamanlı Bath Fountain

Location	On the southwest of the Kamanlı Bath			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, Bath, Tomb, Graveyard, Fountain, Courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
15th C.	First Construction		Yahşi Bey	Ottoman State
1965/1	Listing, Good condition and water was pouring	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
02.7.1975/35.19	Re-listing and water wasn't pouring	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
17.08.2007/ 3174-10315	Restoration request	Legal	Urla Municipality Conservation Board	Municipality
11.04.2008/ 3154	Registered	Legal	Conservation Board	Municipality
26.11.2009/ 7453-15793	Request restoration projects	Legal	Architecture Firm Urla Municipality	Municipality
08.04.2010/ 4887	Approval of restoration projects	Legal	Urla Municipality Conservation Board	Urla Municipality
Current Restoration				
Date	It has not started yet			
Architect	Nur K. Bağcı/ ANKA Architects			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	Association of Historical Cities, Competition of Encouraging Historical and Cultural Heritage Conservation Projects and Practices, 2017			
Plan Characteristics	Rectangular scheme			
Construction Technology and Material	Rubble stones were used in arches and wet spaces.			

Figure 3.35. Kamanlı Bath Fountain as viewed from southeast
(Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

3.3. Hoca Ali (*Çarşı*) Mosque

The building is located at Yenice Neighbourhood, Park Street, 268 block, 2 lot, sheet number 86 and no:16. The mosque is at a plain position. The main facade is not parallel Park Street; revealing that the street organisation might have changed in time. The building that is in the dense urban texture is always prefered for praying at any time of the day. The location of the mosque is central; at the east neighbor of the mosque, there is an old *arasta*. At the northwest neighbor, the major square of the contemporary settlement is present. The west neighbor of the mosque comprises of shops and houses which are two-storied or single storied. These commercial units' facade characters; colours, materials, etc. are protected with the rules set by the Conservation Plan. The north neighbor of the mosque consists of a row of trees and Park Street. At the east neighbor of the mosque, there are shops. At the south neighbor of the mosque, there is a Tireli Street. Today, the parcel of the mosque is 1220 m^2 whereas the mosque mass is nearly 260 m^2. Other elements in the lot are the graveyard, shed juxtaposing the entrance of the mosque, ablution unit, service unit, toilet and trees at the back of yard (Figure 3.36). At the southeast of the lot, there is a toilet. At the south of the lot, there are cypress trees recalling a historic graveyard and there is a garden door at the backyard of the mosque that connects Tireli street to Park street. At the west of the lot, there is a graveyard in narrow rectangular area. At the north of the lot, there is a shed juxtaposing the entrance of the mosque. At the east of the lot, wet spaces and service unit exist (Figure 3.37).

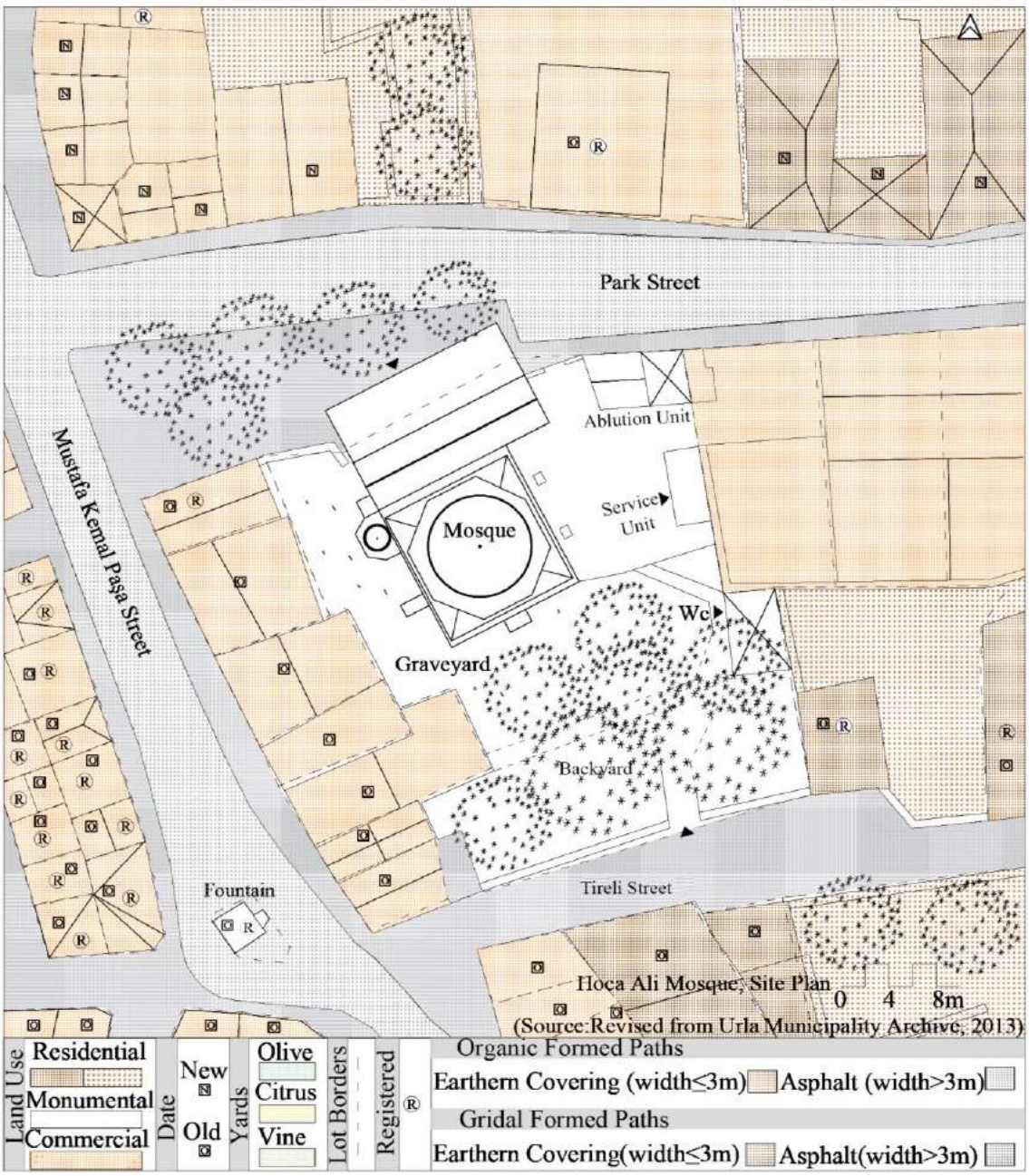


Figure 3.36. Site Plan, Hoca Ali Mosque

The mosque mass is dominated by a central octogonal drum crowned by a dome, and a minaret. At present, the mass consists of three units: cubical and domed praying hall, the last comers' hall addition with a pitched roof, and a shed addition with a lean-to-roof at the very north. The last comers' hall projects to the east, creating an open space for funeral praying at the east of the mosque. The northern facade of the mosque cannot be easily seen from Mustafa Kemal Paşa street because of trees and the additional shed (Figure 3.38). At the north facade, four semicircular-arched openings of the last comer's hall are closed with glass panels and joinery (Figure 3.39).

Figure 3.37. Ablution unit (left) and service unit as viewed from the northeast

There are three window openings at the eastern facade: two of them were designed on main praying hall (Figure 3.40). At the south facade of the mosque, there are four window openings and the wall piece at the middle of this facade. At the west facade of the mosque, there are four window openings and the minaret exist here. A wall piece perpendicular to the facade of the mosque at its center is eyecatching. Another wall piece is at the intersection of the minaret and the last comers' hall.

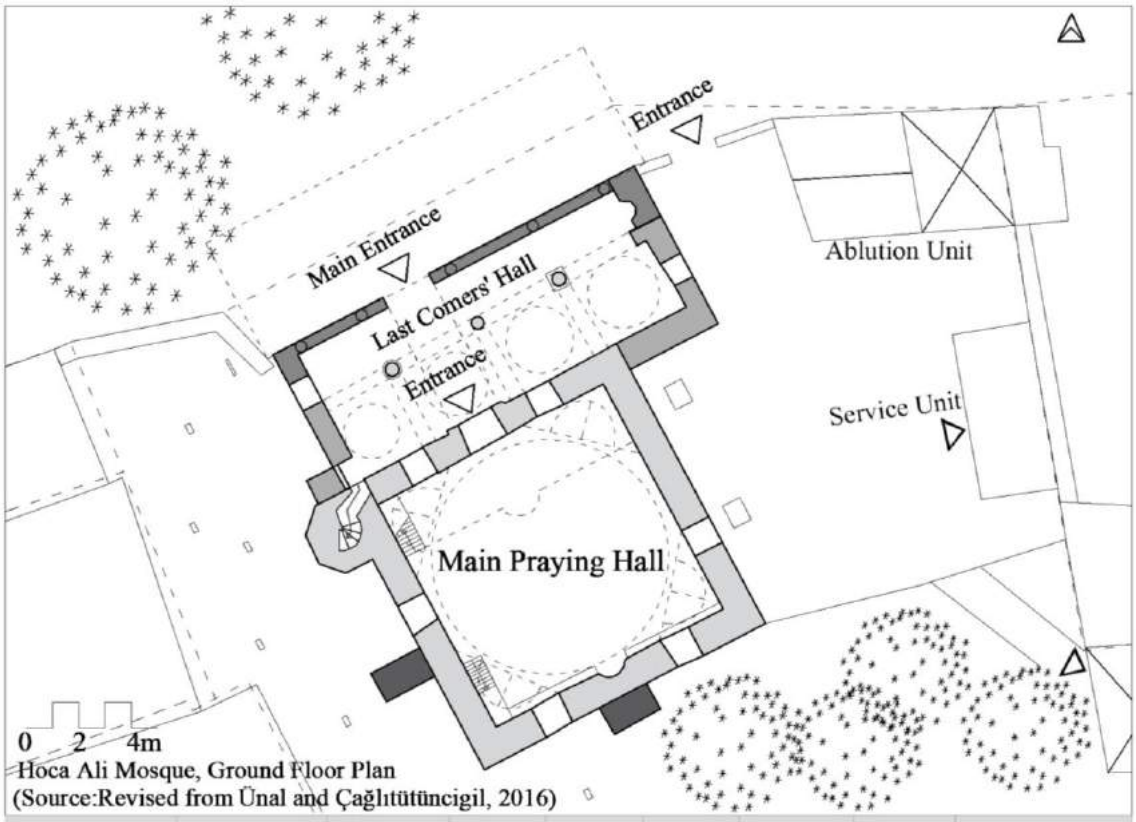
Figure 3.38. Last comers' hall as viewed from northeast

(Source: Yandex Map n.d.)

Figure 3.39. Last comers' hall as viewed from north
(Source: RDPF Archive, 2006)

Figure 3.40. Graveyard and surrounding garden wall in front of the east facade as viewed from northeast (Source: RDPF Archive, 1980s)

Last comers' hall (5.70 x 15.6 m) was designed at the northwest of the main praying hall (Figure 3.41). Its superstructure consists of four domes at the southeast, and single sloped ceiling at the northwest (Figure 3.42). These domes rest on re-used capitals, columns and base plates lined up at the center of the space. The columns are connected to each other by arches. A niche is present at the northeast wall. The entrance to the mosque is juxtaposed by two window openings at its sides at the southeast. From the western corner, the minaret can be entered. Moreover, white plaster was used in this space. The main volume is in square plan (9.2 x 9.2 m). Its superstructure consists of a dome on an octagonal drum supported with four squinches. Furthermore, it is covered with lead. A wooden staircase was designed at the northwest to provide access to the upper praying hall. Upper praying section was constructed with six wooden columns, wooden decks, and wooden columns (Figure 3.43).



Hoca Ali Mosque, Ground Floor Plan
(Source:Revised from Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Hoca Ali (Çarşı) Mosque	Yenice		268	2	86	1227 m2 (260 m2)	Mosque	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Masonry (Rubble Stone and Solid Brick)

First Construction | First Addition | Second Addition | Unknown Period

Figure 3.41. Ground Floor Plan, Hoca Ali Mosque

Figure 3.42. Last comers' hall as viewed from the northeast (right) and northwest

Figure 3.43. Main praying hall and upper section as viewed from the southwest

The mosque was constructed in the 15th century (Table 3.9) (Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 63). In this era, it should be composed of only the cubical praying mass. As construction joints reveal, the last comers' hall was added in later, as a collonaded porticoe in front of the main mass. It may belong to the Sultan Hamid period since it is recorded that the monument was repaired following the Chios Earthquake 1893 – 1894 (RDPF Archive, 1965). However, this addition was further enlarged in street direction later. The listing report of 1965 puts forward the peculiarity of the last comers' hall (RDPF Archive, 1965) (Appendix A, Figure A.7).

Table 3.9. History of Hoca Ali Mosque

Location	On the Urla historic center			
Other Elements of Building Group	Graveyard, ablution unit, service unit, toilet			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
15th C.	First Construction		Hoca Ali	Ottoman State
1893-1894	Chios Island earthquake			Ottoman State
Second half of the 19th C.	Repair		Sultan Hamid	Ottoman State
1965/1	Listing, comers' hall changed	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
02.7.1975 / 35.19	Re-listing and maintenance	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
13.1.1978	Registered	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
30.1.1992 / 218	Repair (cleaning graveyard)	Legal	RDPF	RDPF
12.11.1992	Earthquake (Magnitude 4.4)			RDPF
2014	Adding shed			RDPF

According to the site plan dated 1977 (Figure 3.44), there was a graveyard and a two storey building at the northeast; ground floor was a toilet and first floor was used as a lodging house, but this building was demolished later (RDPF Archive, 1977). It was re-listed in 1975 and 1978 (RDPF Archive, 1975). Akyıldız (1988: 92) mentions a *Şadırvan* which was at the mosque's northeast. It was demolished during road construction. This may be part of the original composition or a historic addition. In 1992, the mosque was repaired (Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 54). In 2014, a shed added to the open space in front of the last comers' hall (Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 57).

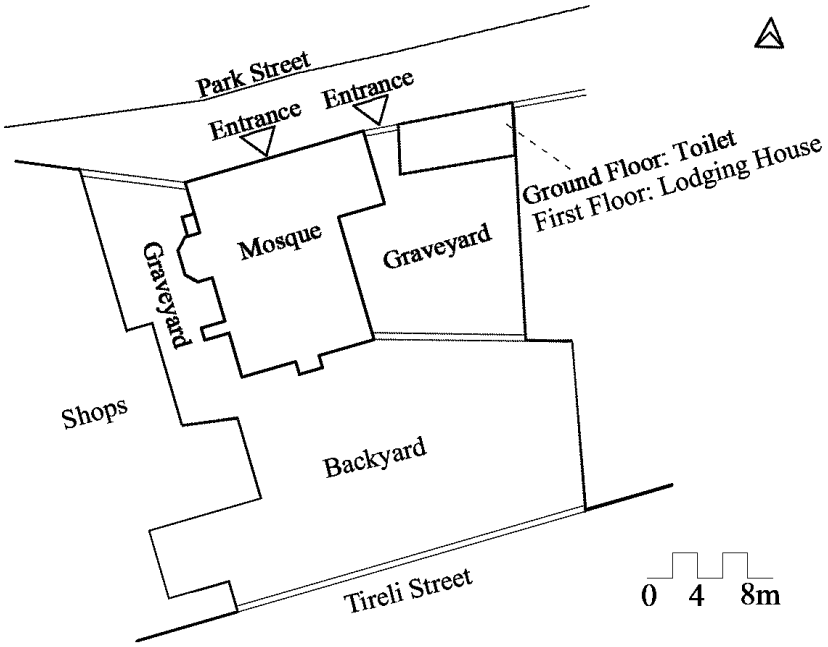


Figure 3.44. Site plan in 1977, Hoca Ali mosque
(Source: RDPF Archive, 1977)

3.4.Kütük Minare Mosque

Kütük Minare mosque is located at Yenice neighbourhood, 273 block, 24 lot and sheet number is 88. The mosque was designed on a slope from south to north. It is located at the intersection of two roads: Kütük Minare at the south and Kamanlı at the north (Figure 3.45). The mosque, which is located in the organic urban texture, is surrounded by one or two storied houses which are generally with garden. Nevertheless, these houses were built in the recent past. Due to its elevated position at a corner lot, and presence of its minaret and dome, it is easily recognized in the neighborhood.

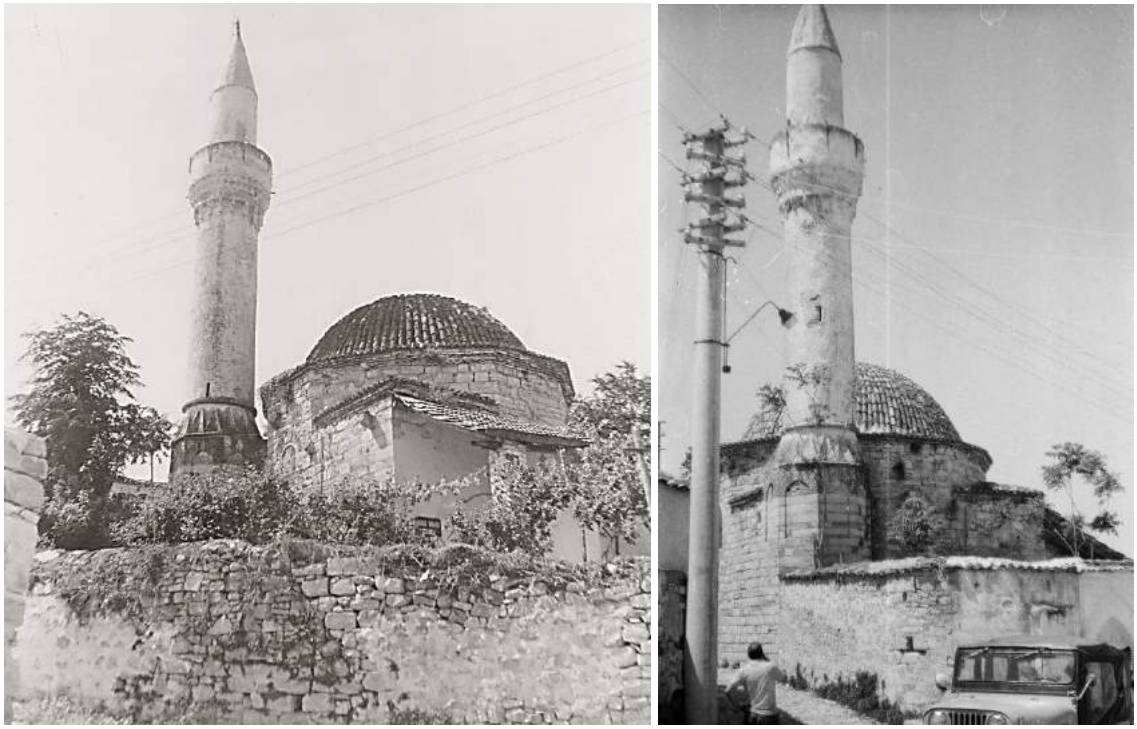


Figure 3.45. The mosque and surrounding garden wall as viewed from northeast (left) and west (right) (Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

The width of the streets (4 m) is narrow; so, there are rarely sidewalks. Although the irregular formed lot is 334 m^2, the mosque mass is only 90 m^2. A fountain, graveyard, and service units (ablution unit and toilet) are the other elements of the composition. It is surrounded by garden walls which leads to a flight of stairs ascending towards the mosque. The east side of the garden is nearly 4 meters long, so it is a chamfered corner at the intersection of streets. On the northern side of the composition, there is the entrance gate. The fountain is at the intersection of the above-mentioned streets (Figure 3.46). It is still reachable from the streets, but its water is no more running.

Besides, there are electric poles and wires threatening the integrity of the silhouette. In the northeast of the courtyard, there are graves and trees. In the southwest of the courtyard, there are the graveyard and trees. In the northwest of the lot, there are the toilet and ablution unit which was added in the 2006 restoration. In the north of the courtyard, there are stairs because the courtyard has different elevations. There are walls like retaining wall at the two sides of the stairs. Access to last comers' hall is provided by the stairs.

Figure 3.46. The mosque and fountain as viewed from the northeast in 2019 (right) and 1990 (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

The southeast facade of the mosque is parallel to the Kütük Minare street. Besides, in the middle of this facade, there is an arched window at the upper elevation. In the southwestern facade, there are three arched window openings. Two of them are at the ground level and the other at the upper level. The northeast facade is covered with glass screens. In the northeast facade, arched three window openings are centering the facade. Two of them are in the bottom and the other is the skylight window. The minaret entrance opening is adjacent to this facade. All the facades of the mosque are rubble stone masonry exposed without plastering. The openings are arranged in a symmetric manner.

At present, the last comers' hall, which juxtaposes the mosque mass at its northwest, is rectangularly planned (7.6 x 3 m) (Figure 3.47). Its superstructure is a lean-to roof. At the southwest of the last comers' hall, there three openings including the entrance opening at the north corner. The others are the windows whose one of is close to the western corner, and the other one is at the mid-top portion of the entrance facade. Between the ground floor window and the door, there is a mihrab niche.

Moreover, there are four white plastered solid brick columns and at the same time, there is a half wall at a height of about 40-50 cm. In the photographs dated 1990 (RDPF Archive, 1990) it is observed as a rectangular prism with a lean-to roof juxtaposing the historic mosque. The windows are of various sizes, the walls are cement plastered and the roof is finished with Marseillais tiles.

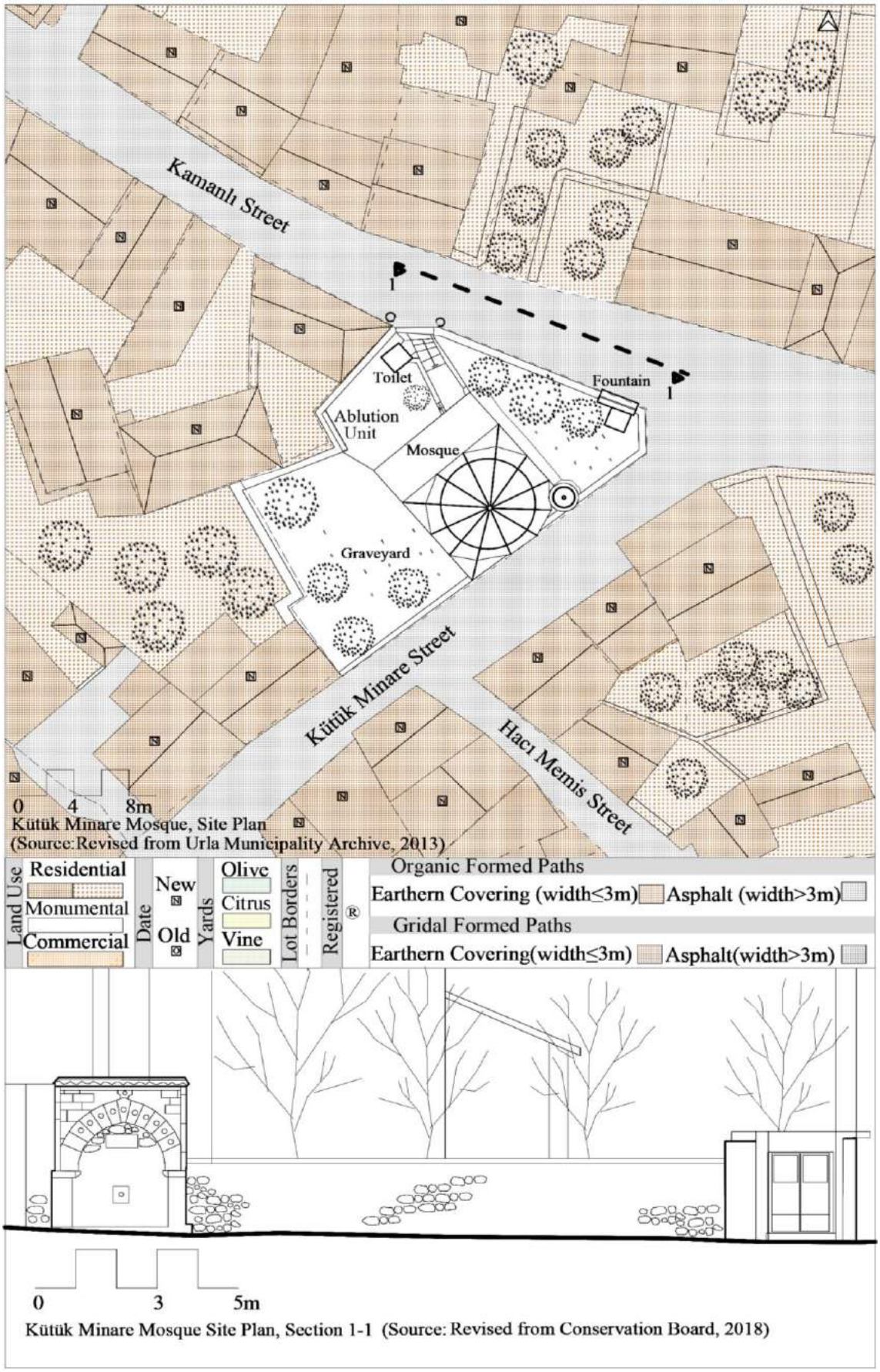


Figure 3.47. Site plan and silhouette section, Kütük Minare Mosque

In 1988, it was recorded as composed of two units: the entrance hole and the lodging use (Akyıldız, 1988: 93) (Figure 3.48, 3.49). In 1975, it was a single semi-open space used for praying (RDPF Archive, 1975). It is claimed that the last comers' hall was L planned in the original construction and it extended towards the minaret (Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 65). However, L shaped plan is not suitable because of courtyard's wall position. There are no traces at present so, sampling excavation can be helpful.

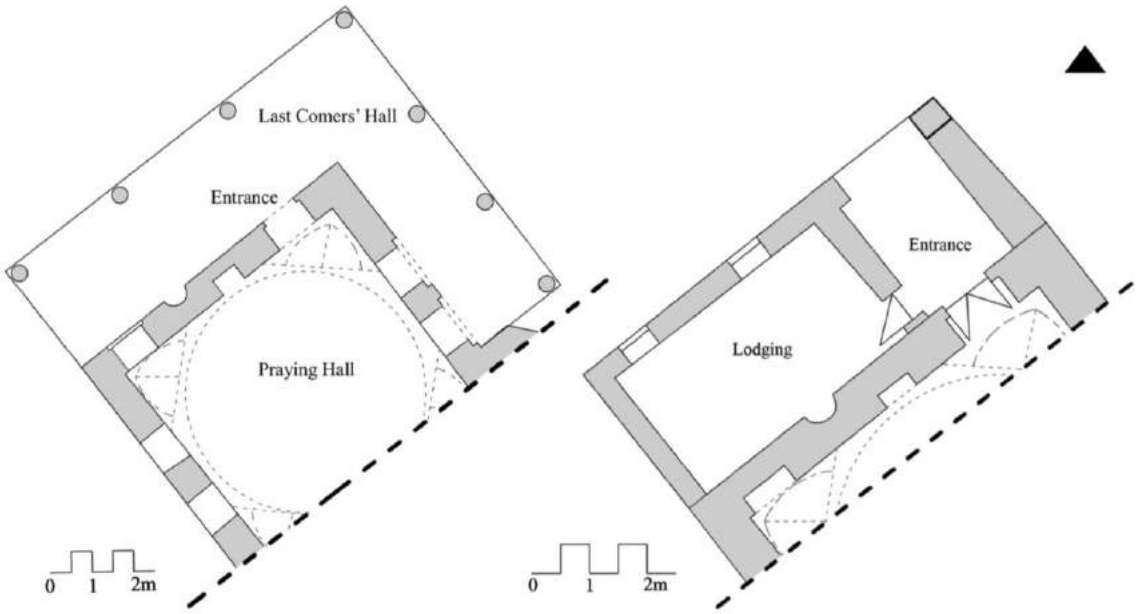


Figure 3.48. Last Comers' Hall's First Construction Plan (left) (Source: Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 63) and plan in 1988 (right) (Source: Revised from Akyıldız, 1988: 93)

Figure 3.49. Last comers' hall as viewed from southwest (left) and northwest (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

The main praying hall has a square plan (7.6 x 7.6 m) and spanned by a dome, which rests on an octagonal profile and then squinches (Figure 3.50, 3.51). There are three niches at the southeast wall. The middle niche is the mihrab and the other two serve as bookshelves. There are two openings and one bookshelf niche at the northwest wall. White and yellow plasters were used in walls. Color change was observed on the inner surface of the dome. The mosque dates to the 15th century first listed in 1965 (Table 3.10) (RDPF Archive, 1965) (Appendix A, Figure A.8). According to the inventory sheet, domes of the original semi-open last comers' hall had collapsed (RDPF Archive, 1965). In 1978 and 1982, the mosque was re-listed (RDPF Archive, 1978). In 1991, permission was given to clean the garden and paint the interior (Conservation Board Archive, 1991). However, it has been decided that restoration was necessary (Conservation Board Archive, 1991). In 2000, the roof and minaret were affected from a storm. So, the mukhtar asked for permission of maintenance work (Conservation Board Archive, 2000). In 2005, the restoration project of the mosque, which was designed by Umut Genç, was approved and restoration started in 2006 (Conservation Board Archive, 2006). During the restoration, the graveyard was cleaned, and an ablution unit was added (Conservation Board Archive, 2008). After the restoration was completed, the semi-open last comers' hall was re-closed with glass screens once (Figure 3.52, 3.53). Unfortunately, at the roof of the praying hall, material problems have started to be seen ten years after the restoration.

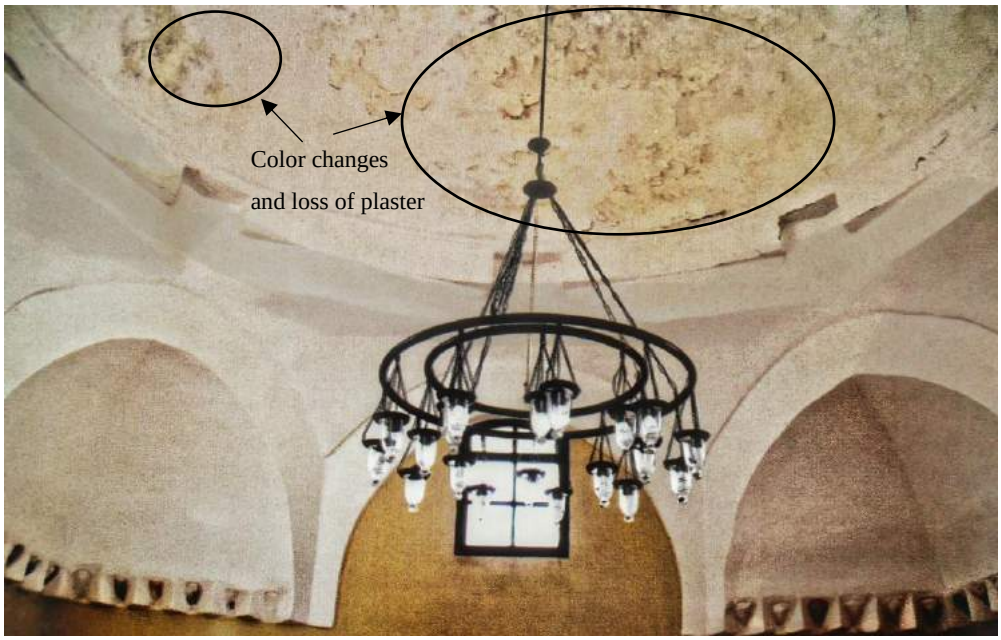
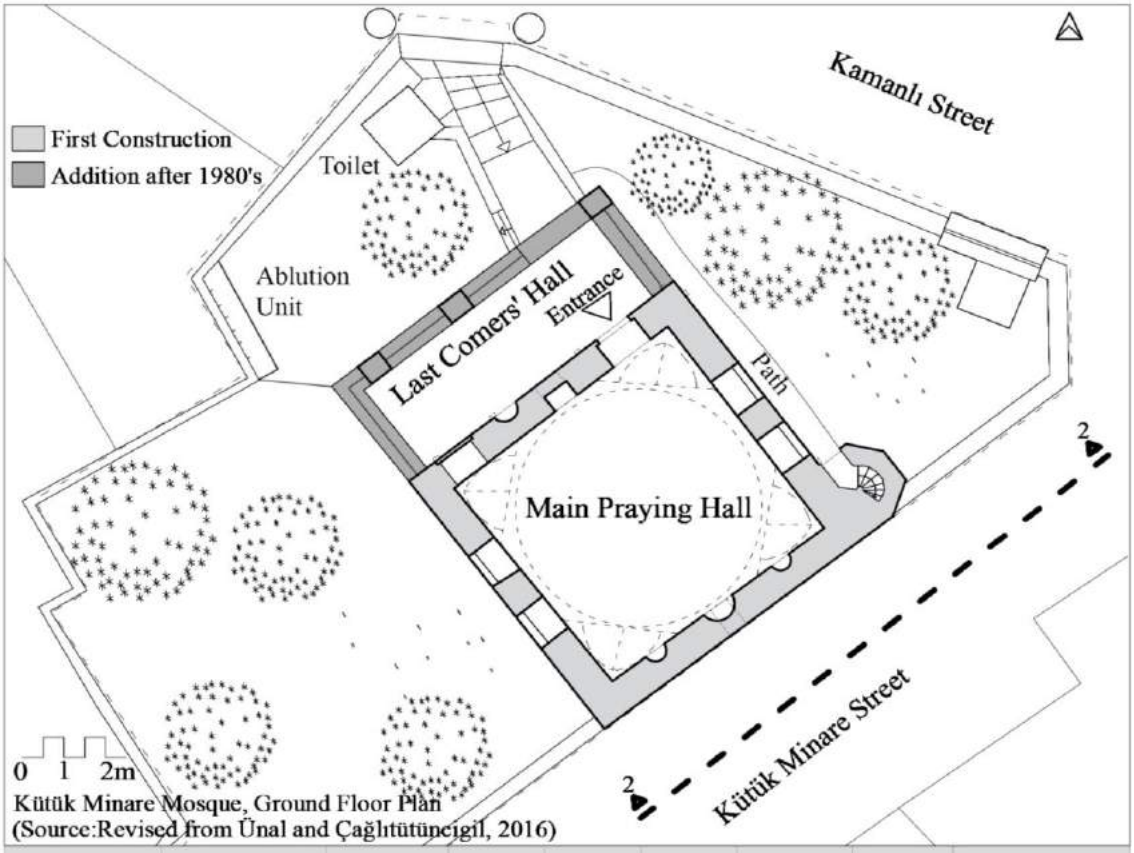


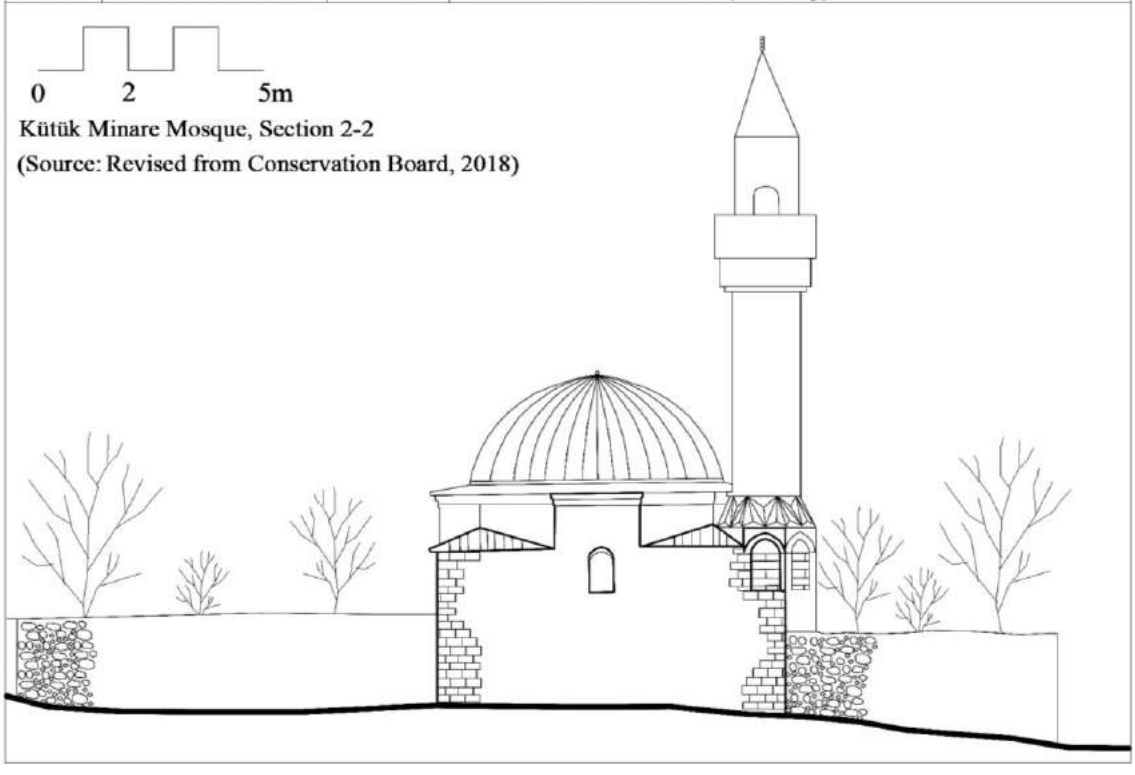
Figure 3.50. Inner surface of the dome



Kütük Minare Mosque, Ground Floor Plan
(Source:Revised from Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kütük Minare Mosque	Yenice	-	273	24	88	334 m2	Mosque	– – – – – – –

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone and Coarse (Masonry)



Kütük Minare Mosque, Section 2-2
(Source: Revised from Conservation Board, 2018)

Figure 3.51. Ground floor plan and silhouette section, Kütük Minare Mosque

Figure 3.52. The Last comers' hall interior as viewed from southwest after restoration (Source: RDPF Archive, 2006)

Figure 3.53. The Last comers' hall interior as viewed from southwest in 2019

Table 3.10. History of Kütük Minare Mosque

Location	At the intersection of Kamanlı and Kütük Minare streets			
Other Elements of Building Group	Graveyard, fountain, toilet, and ablution unit			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
15th C.	First Construction	Legal	Unknown	Unknown
1965/3519	Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
13.1.1978/ A-929	Re-Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
12.06.1982/ A-3630	Registration	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
08.11.1991/062	Maintanence proposal (Backyard cleaning, paint, repairing floors)	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF
12.11.1992	Earthquake (Magnitude 4.4)	-	-	RDPF
31.05.2000	Repair proposal for the minaret (Strong storm)	Legal	Mukhtar Conservation Board	RDPF
22.02.2001	Maintanence proposal for the Minaret	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF
14.11.2005/1096	Approval of restoration project	Legal	Umut GENÇ Conservation Board	RDPF
2006	Restoration implementation started	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.10. (cont.)

03.11.2008/4918	Revision of restoration implementation (Backyard arrangament and adding ablution unit)	Legal	Umut GENÇ Conservation Board	RDPF
2016-2018	Last comers' hall was closed	Illegal		RDPF
Current Restoration				
Date	2006 – 2009			
Architect	Umut GENÇ			
Function After Restoration	Mosque			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	-			
Consistency of Project and Implementation	Semi-open last comers' hall in the project, but glass screens added after the implementation ✖			
Plan Characteristics	Square planned praying hall juxtaposed by rectangular planned last comers' hall and the minaret			
Construction Technology and Material	Cut stone and mortar were used in walls and in arches and domes.			

3.5. Naipli Masjid

Naipli masjid is located at Yenice neighbourhood, Toptepesi position, 301 block, 86 lot and sheet number is 87. The masjid is on a hillskirt in west-east direction at the edge of Sargın street, in a rural site (Figure 3.54). The houses in its environs are generally two storied and they have gardens. The streets are generally finished with earth but Sargın Street material is asphalt. There are olive groves and citrus trees in the vicinity. Because of the iwy and trees surrounding it, the masjid is not easily perceived (Figure 3.55). The masjid had lost its superstructure and the walls are in ruin. Although lot area is 357 m^2, the mosque mass is only 90 m^2. There is a grave at the southwest of the masjid. The masjid is located on a corner parcel (Figure 3.56). There are pathways and trees at the north of the masjid. There is a wallnut tree in the northeast of the building. The branches of this tree extend to the structure. The residence in the east is very close to the

masjid. The masjid lot is elevated from the street and has a staircase at its northwest. There is a historic grave hidden in the dense vegetation at the south side. The northwestern facade has the original entrance at its west, but the masjid can also be accessed through the uncontrolled openings at other facades at present. There is a mihrab niche at the center of the northwestern facade, and a window at its northeast. The two ends of the facade present wall remain, pointing out the once presence of a last comers' hall. The northeastern facade is blind, excluding the irregular gap towards its southeastern corner.

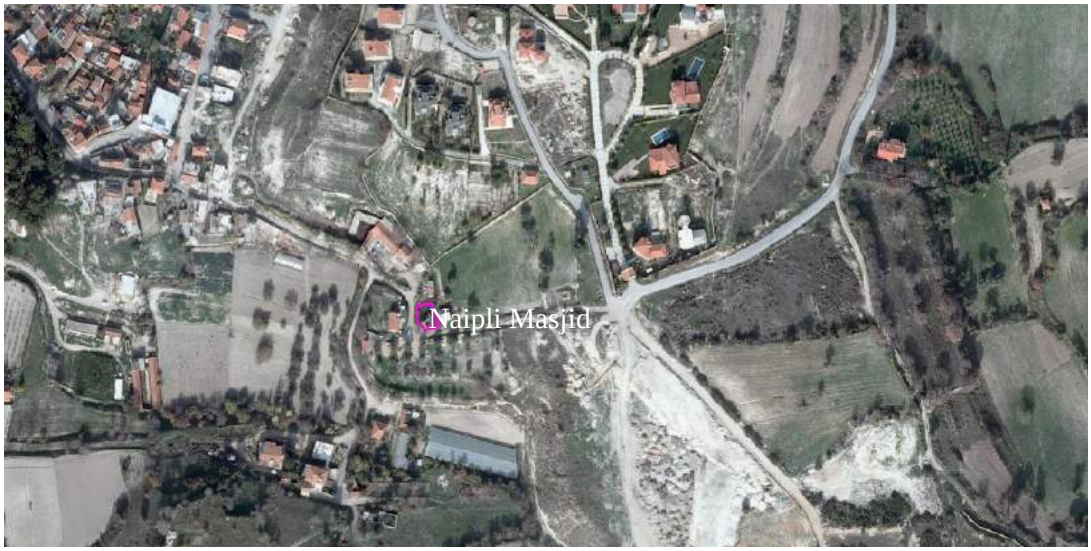


Figure 3.54. Aerial view, Naipli Masjid
(Source: TKGM n.d.)

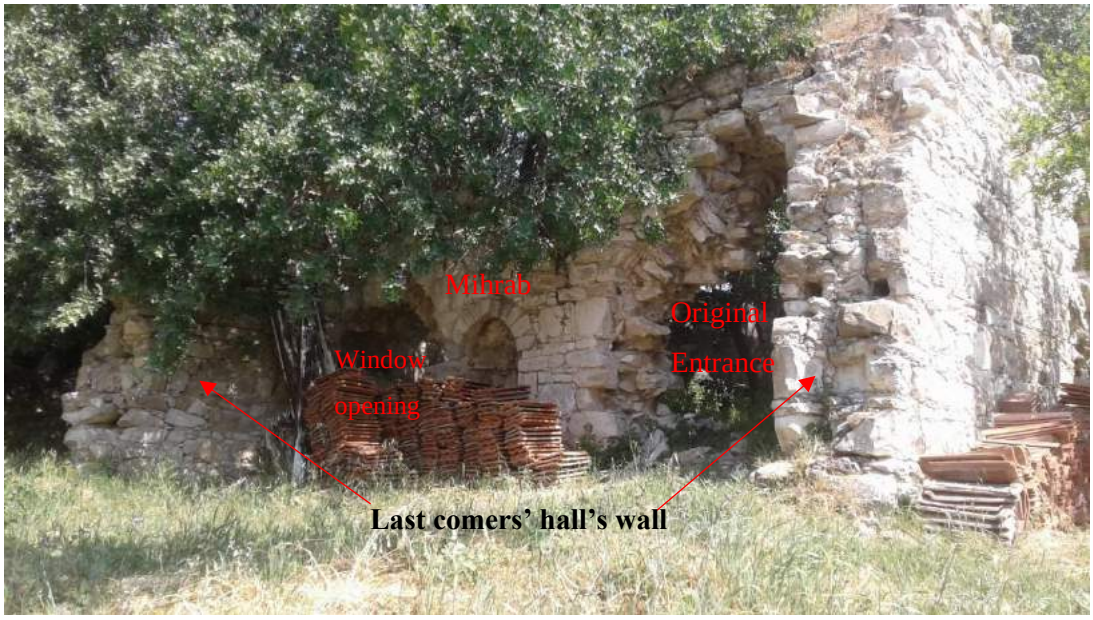


Figure 3.55. Naipli masjid as viewed from the northwest

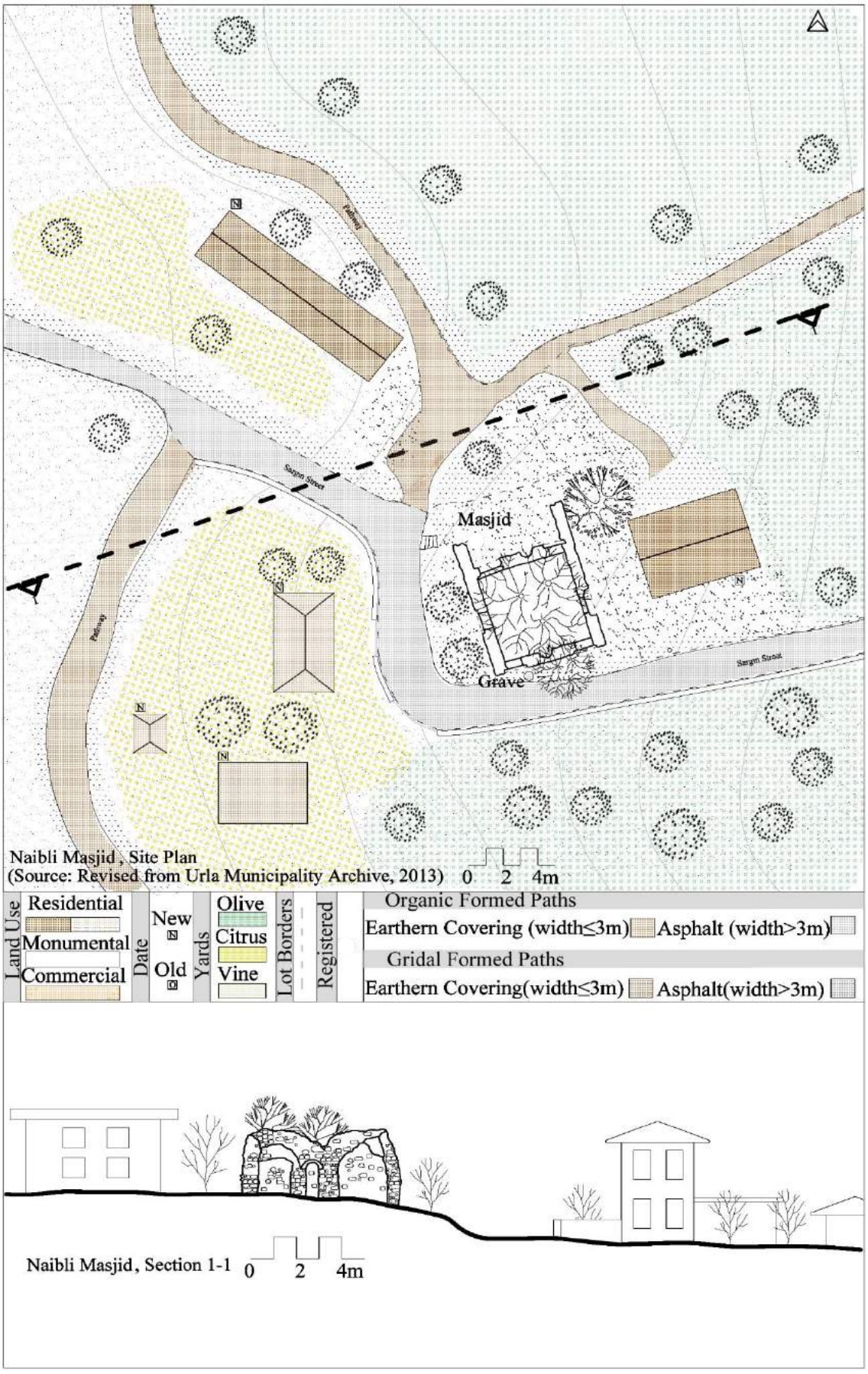
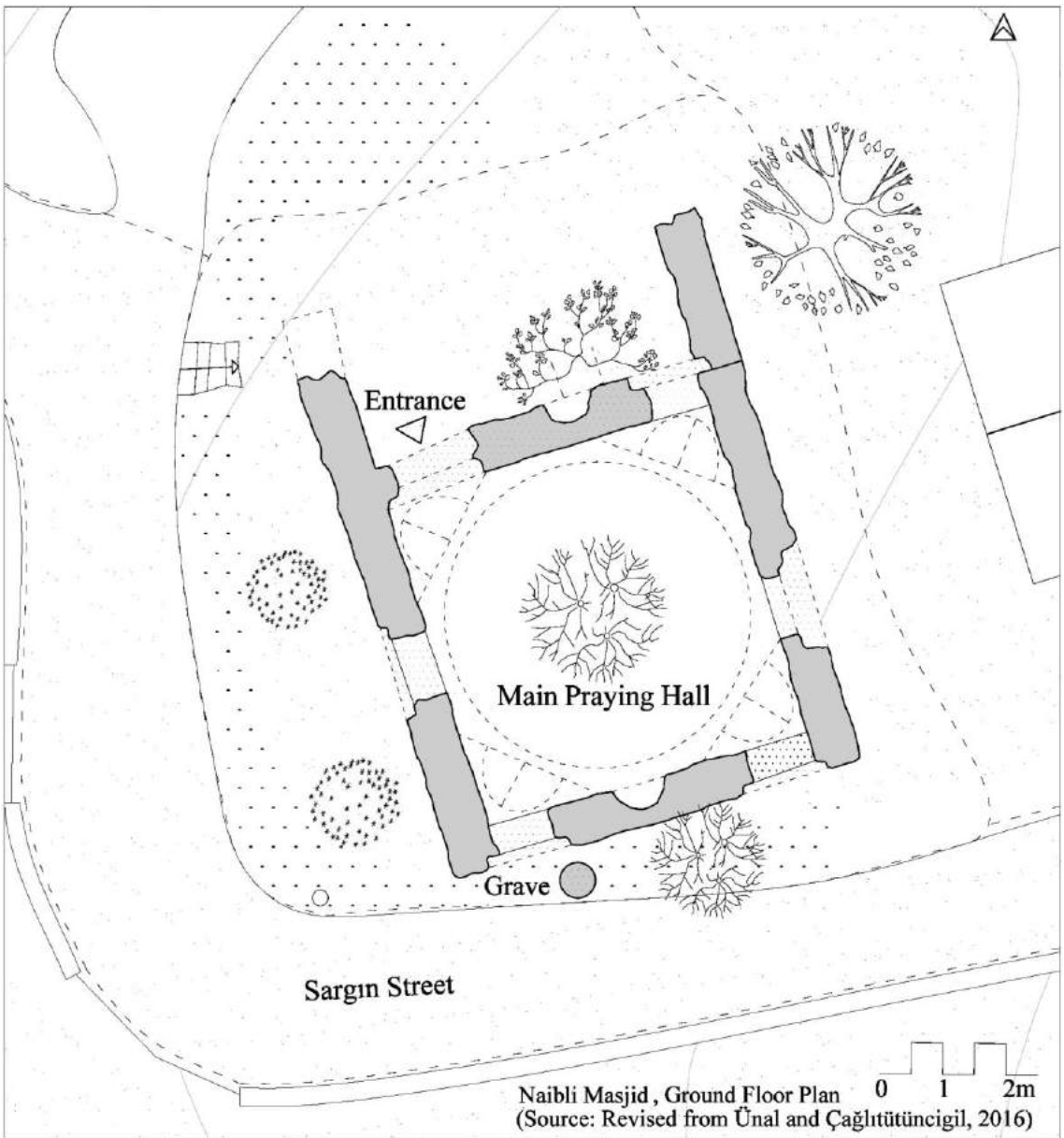


Figure 3.56. Site plan and silhouette section, Naipli Masjid

The southeastern facade has two windows. The ruined bottom window crowned with an arched top one are the elements of the blind southwestern facade. The praying hall is square in plan (5 x 5 m) (Figure 3.57) and spanned with a single dome resting on an octagonal drum. There is an arched mihrab niche at the southeastern wall (Figure 3.58). The ground is covered with debris and tree branches (Figure 3.59).



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Naibli Masjid	Yenice	Toptepe	301	86	87	357 m2	Empty	- - - - - - -

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Coarse Stone

Figure 3.57. Ground floor plan, Naipli Masjid

Figure 3.58. Mihrab (left) and an arched window at southwest interior as viewed from the center of the masjid

Figure 3.59. Northeast interior as viewed from the center of the masjid

3.6. Kapan Building Group

The building group is located at Yenice Neighbourhood, 702 and 303 blocks, 1, 2, 8, 49 lots and sheet number 86. It is at a plain position and it is close to the historic city center. The mosque and its courtyard have vista of Urla bazaar at their northwest. The building group has largely managed to maintain the integrity of its monuments, but the parcel boundaries of the neighboring houses make it difficult to understand original layout of the composition (Figure 3.60). Hence, the monumental characteristics of the buildings within the dense urban enviroment are affected negatively. The composition is surrounded by organic planned roads between 3 and 5 meters in width. As the roads are narrow, pedestrian access is used in generally instead of vehicle. The street covering is concrete pavement.

Figure 3.60. Kapan Building Group as viewed from the northwest (left) and the northeast

The composition (Figure 3.61) is composed of a mosque, children's school, *şadırvan*, *bedesten*, and a graveyard. However, the *bedesten* does not exist toady. The *bedesten*, which had vaulted shops at south, was 10 meters away from the Kapan mosque (RDPF Archive, 1965). There was an arcaded semi-open circulation area in front of the shops.

Almost all elements of the building group are registered in different lots. The mosque and graveyard are in a single parcel, lot no: 2, covering 688 square meters of area. The *şadırvan*, lot no:1, covers an area approximately a 17 square meters. The courtyard is divided into two lots and their numbers are 1 and 49. It covers a roundly a 45 square meters. The children's school, lot no: 8, covers an area of nearly a 52 square meters.

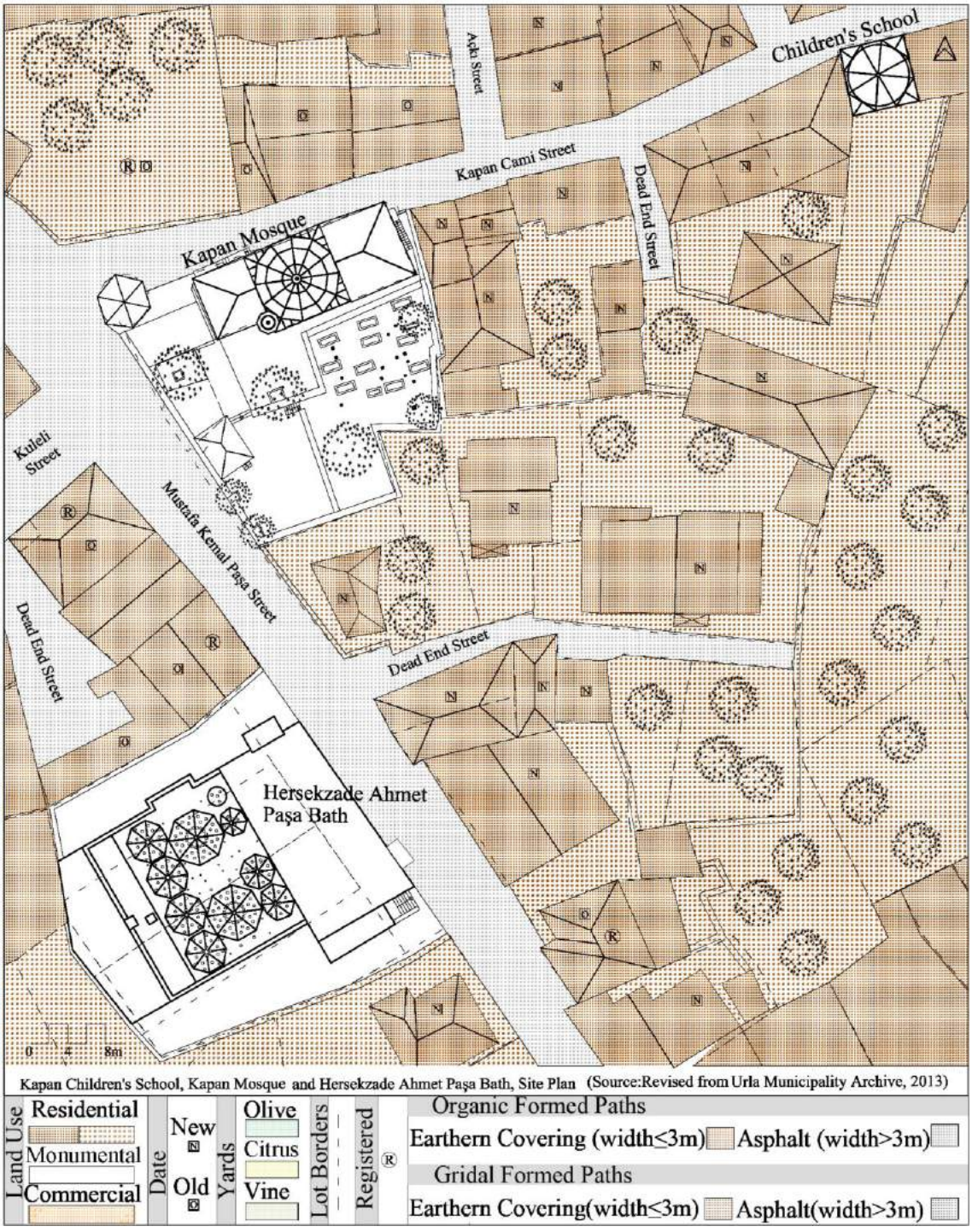


Figure 3.61. Site Plan, Kapan Building Group and Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

3.6.1. Kapan Mosque

The mosque mass is dominated by the central octagonal drum crowned by a dome, and the minaret (Figure 3.62). The other building masses which are relatively low surround the elevated drum at its northwest and northeast. The northwest facade is in direct contact with the Kapan Cami street. The facade consists of a combination of three masses of different highest (Figure 3.63). The main praying hall mass at the center is the heighest, and the praying hall masses at its east and west, respectively flank it. They have hipped roofs. The eastern mass has a symmetric facade composition with an elevated door at the center and windows at its sides. The chamfered corner in the east is the only element that is unsymmetrical. The cornice of the roof, casings of openings and the overall order represent the late 19th century. The plastering prior to restoration may be original. The middle mass has a symmetrical facade composition with four rectangular framed windows: three of them are at the lower row and one of them is at the upper. At the west mass, there is a staircase in front of the arched entrance door and rectangular window opening. There are two rounded columns (at the middle and east corner) at this facade. At the southwest facade, there are two rectangular framed windows in symmetrically and there is a rounded column at the middle (Figure 3.64, 3.65). There is a narrow eave with linear cornice but saw-tooth type of eave was used in mosque before. The south facade consists of a combination of two masses of different highest. The minaret at the near of the west side is the highest. The middle mass has three window openings which are rectangular framed at different elevations (Figure 3.66, 3.67). Also, there is closed rounded window opening on the upper. Due to the retaining wall of the graveyard, accessibility of the east of the southern facade is problematic. At the northeast facade, there are twelve steps of stairs. This staircase provides access to the women's section.

The mosque (Figure 3.68, 3.69) is composed of a central square hall (6.5 x 6.5 m) juxtaposed by two squarish halls at its northeastern (6.5 x 6 m) and northwestern (5 x 5 m) sides. The minaret is at the southwestern corner of the the central hall. The main entrances are from the Kapan Camii Street to the praying halls, which are the men’s praying spaces, through elevated doors at the northwestern and nourtheastern parts of the mosque. The opening which is designed at the northeast of the main hall is semicircular arched.

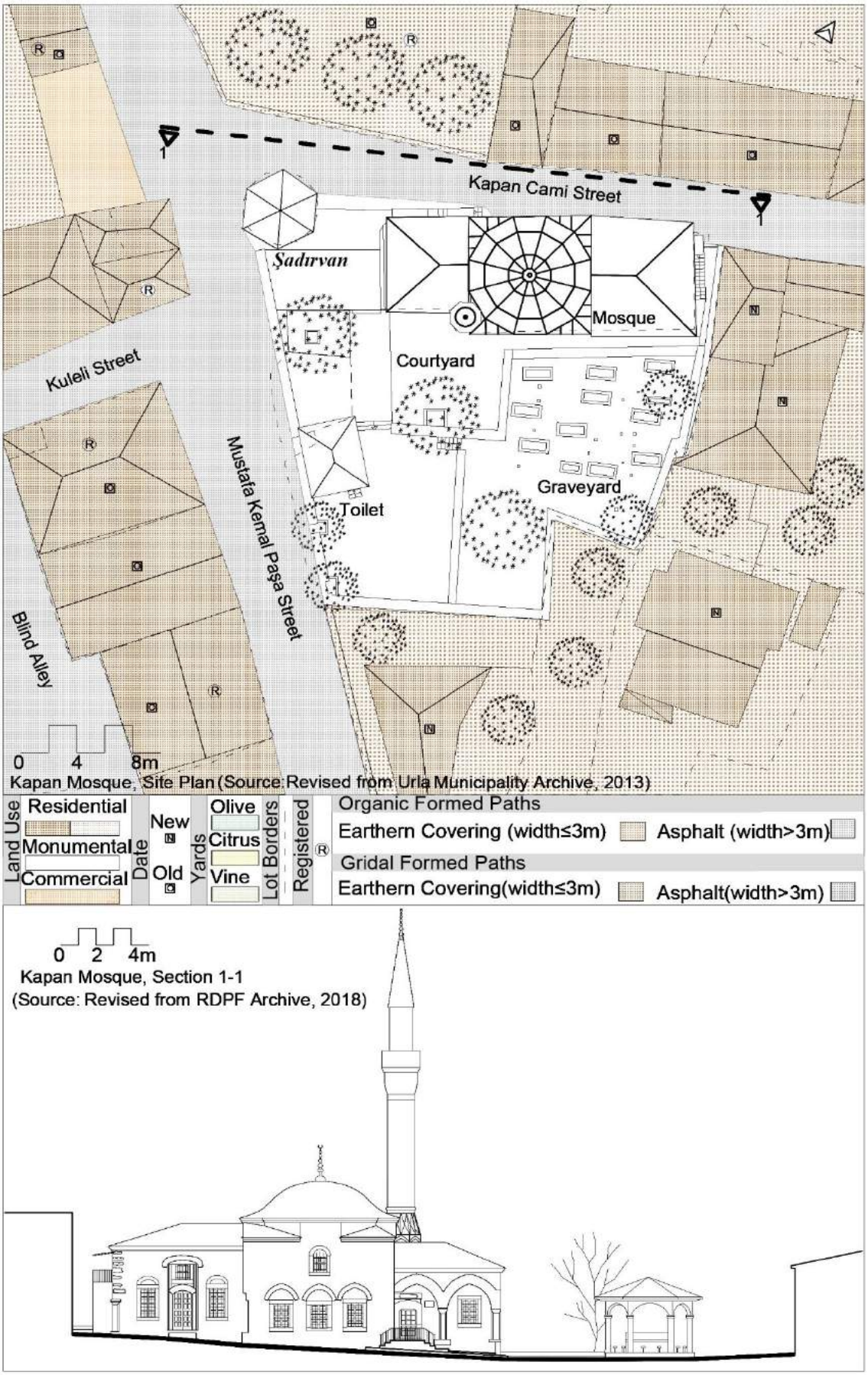


Figure 3.62. Site plan and silhouette section through Kapan Cami St., Kapan Mosque

Figure 3.63. The Kapan Mosque before (left) and after restoration implementation as viewed from the west (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

At the northeastern section, there are elevated platforms in the northeast and southwest. At the southeast wall, the mihrab is present. This section has a gallery floor at the northeast for women. Its access is provided from an additional exterior staircase. This portion may be a 19th century house converted into praying hall. There is an opening at the west wall providing entrance to the original praying hall. This opening has a semicircular arch. At the main praying hall, squinches provide transition to the octagonal drum and then the dome. The mihrab is at the south of this section. The windows are observed at both right and left of the mihrab and also the entrance door at the northeast. The Gallery floor for women is reached from staircase at the north corner. The eastern hall is reached through an arched opening from the main hall.

The minaret entrance is at its western corner. There are platforms in front of the mihrab at the southeast and the entrance door at the north corner. So, the original floor level of this hall is relatively low compared to Kapan Cami street. The original, circular, stone columns are legible at the west and northwest walls. The windows are observed at the north and west of this section. This hall has a hipped roof, but its original superstructure can be domed.

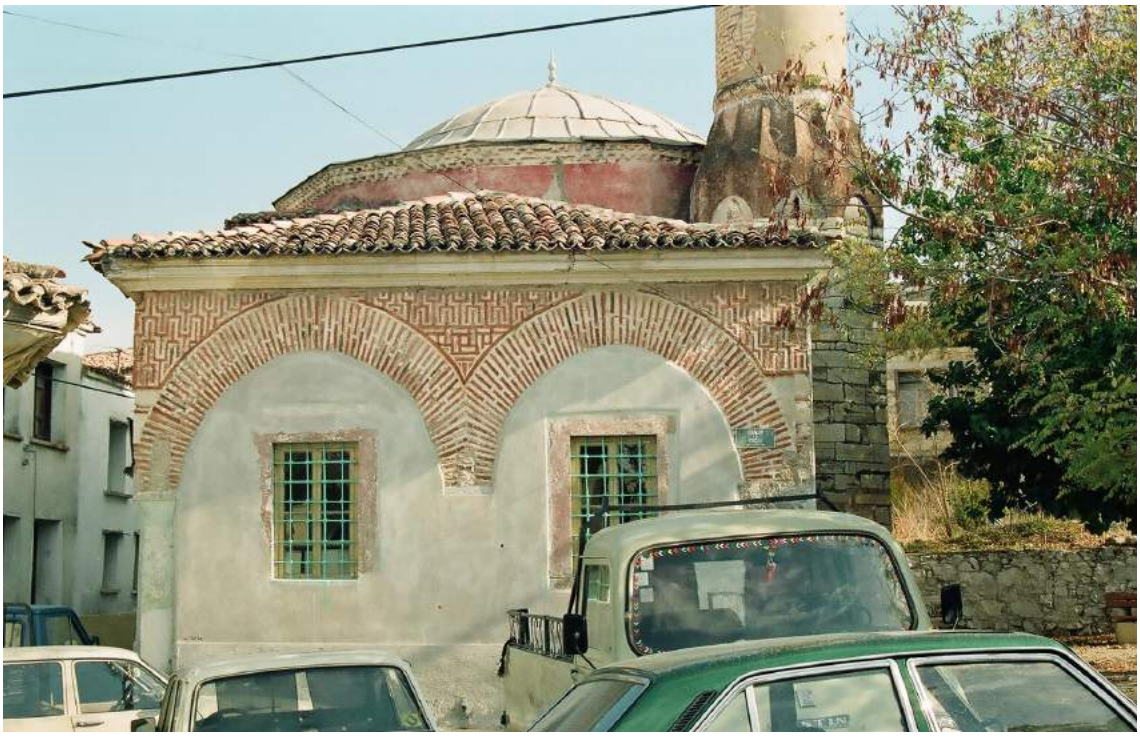


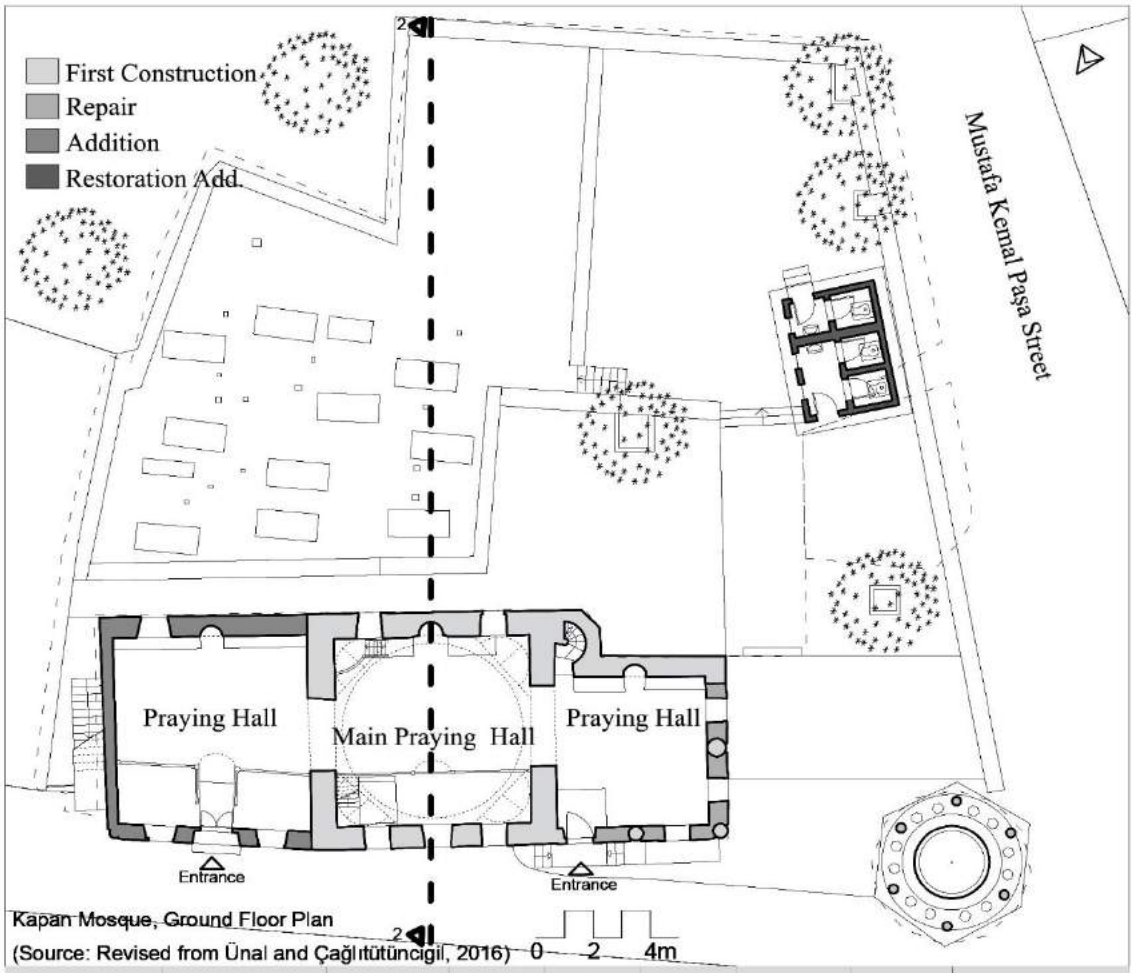
Figure 3.64. Before restoration implementation as viewed from the west

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

Figure 3.65. After restoration implementation as viewed from the west

Figure 3.66. The Kapan graveyard before restoration process as viewed from the west (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990)

Figure 3.67. The Kapan graveyard after restoration process as viewed from the south



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kapan Mosque	Yenice	-	303	2	86	900 m2 (200 m2)	Mosque	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

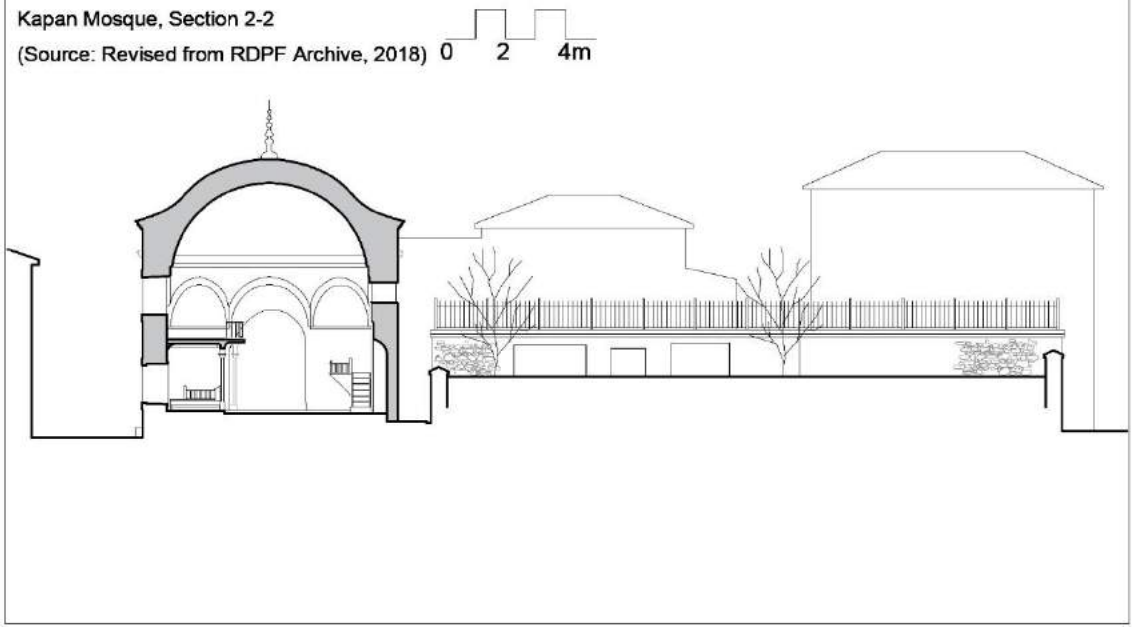


Figure 3.68. Ground floor plan and silhouette section, Kapan Mosque

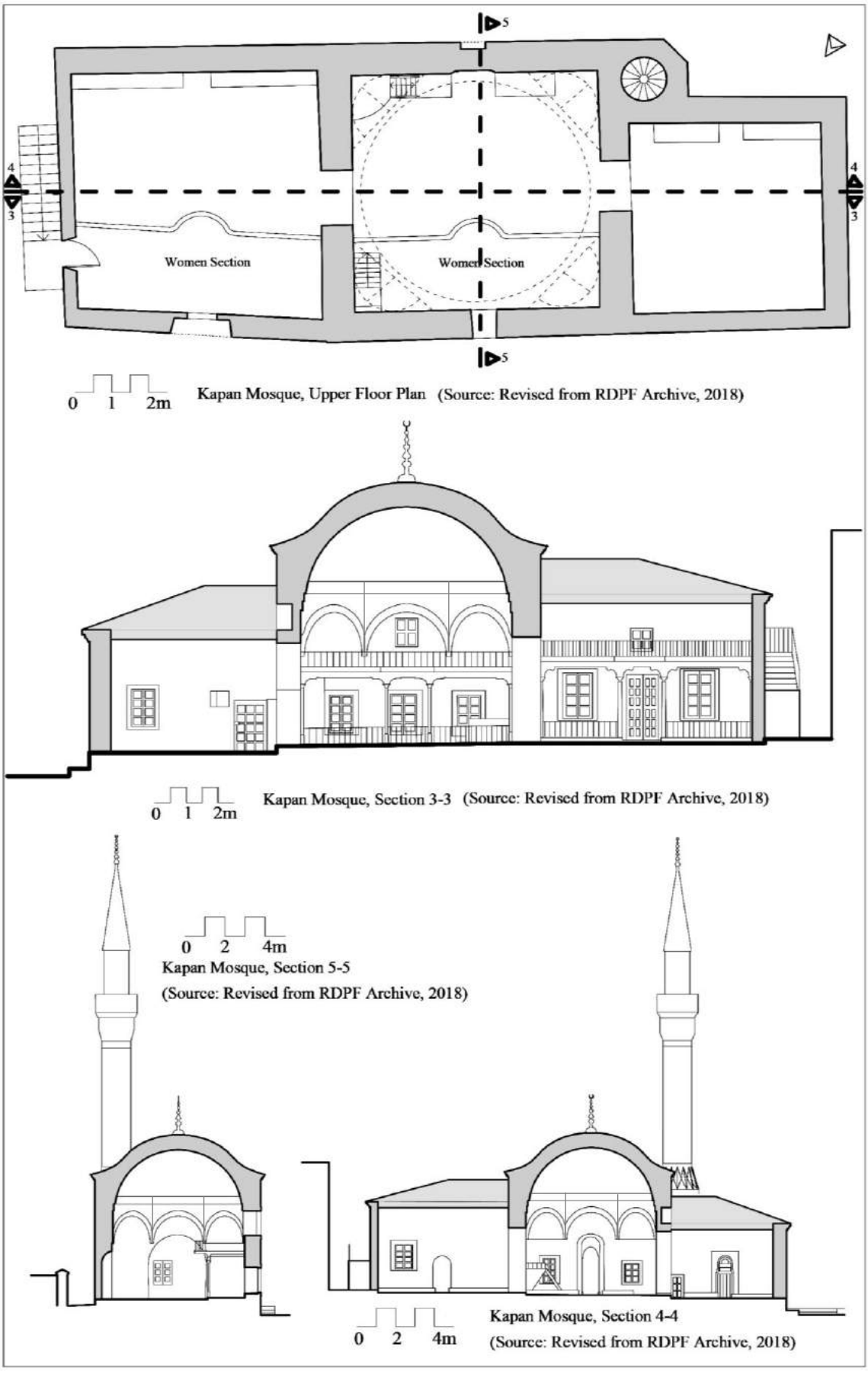


Figure 3.69. Upper floor plan and sections, Kapan Mosque

The mosque was constructed in 1554 by Hacı Turan Kapan (Tablo 3.11) (RDPF Archive, 1965). According to the RDPF Archive (1965), east and west halls were added in the second half of the 19 th Century (Appendix A, Figure A.9). This is controversial because of two reasons; one of them is, the southwestern section could be semi-open in original and then could have been converted into closed character, and the other one is, a housing belonging to the second half of the nineteenth century is thought to have been merged with the main hall after the population exchange and formed the present-day northeastern hall. In 1965, first listing was realised by the Supreme Council (RDPF Archive, 1965). It was re-listed in 1975 (RDPF Archive, 1975). In 1990, RDPF asked for permission to repair from the Conservation Board (Conservation Board Archive, 1990). After that approval of the Board, scraping of plasters, cleaning of the courtyard and mosque, changing roof of tiles, repairing of wooden elements and cleaning of the joints were realized (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). In 2009, Envar architects prepared the restoration projects (Conservation Board Archive, 2009). The implementation started in 2013 (Conservation Board Archive, 2013). In 2019, at present the mosque is used densely.

Table 3.11. History of Kapan Mosque

Location	At the intersection of Mustafa Kemal Paşa and Kapan Cami streets			
Other Elements of Building Group	Graveyard, *Şadırvan*, toilet, children's school, *bedesten*, courtyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
1554	First Construction		Hacı Turan Kapan	Ottoman State
Second half of the 19 th C.	Additional praying hall			Ottoman State
1965 / 16	Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
2.7.1975	Re-Listing	Legal	Supreme Council	RDPF
20.12.1990 / 10411-90	Repair request	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.11 (cont.)

30.01.1992/ 3493	Approval of maintanence proposal (Scraping, backyard cleaning, changing tiles, repairing wooden elements and cleaning jointings)	Legal	RDPF Conservation Board	RDPF
12.11.1992	Earthquake (Magnitude 4.4)			RDPF
2009	Preparing restoration project	Legal	Envar Architects Conservation Board	RDPF
17.07.2013	Bidding and restoration implementation	Legal	RDPF	RDPF
Current Restoration				
Date	2013-2015			
Architect	Envar Architects			
Function After Restoration	Mosque			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	-			
Consistency of Project and Implementation	✔			
Plan Characteristics	Three squarish spaces flanking each other			
Construction Technology and Material	Cut stone, rubble stone and re-used materials were used			

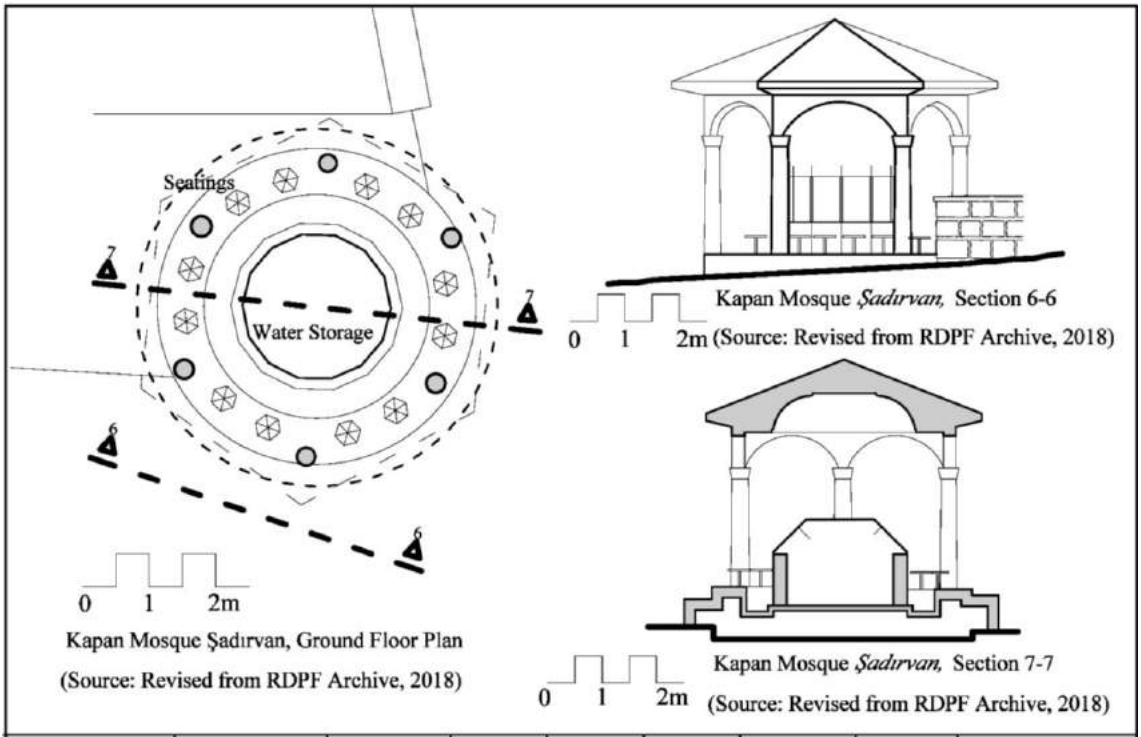
3.6.2. Courtyard of the Kapan Building Group

In the courtyard (750 m^2), is at the southeast and southwest of the mosque is entered from northeast. It is in trapezoidal form with irregular cuts at the corners. The *Şadırvan* at the western corner is the most eye-catching element of the composition since

it is at the intersection of streets. The toilet mass parallel to Mustafa Kemal Paşa Street is a new addition. The historic graves in the shadow of old trees are still visible at the eastern portion at an elevated position due to natural inclination. The historic terrace walls are still visible, although their capping was altered (Figure 3.70). There are three different elevations in the courtyard; on the lowest level, entrance and *Şadırvan* are present (Figure 3.71, 3.72), the toilet is at the middle level, and at the highest elevation, there is the graveyard.

Figure 3.70. The Kapan Mosque courtyard before (left) (Source: RDPF Archive, 1990) and after restoration implementation as viewed from the southwest

Figure 3.71. Kapan Mosque *Şadırvan* as viewed from the south



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kapan Mosque Şadırvan	Yenice	-	702	1	86	17 m2	*Şadırvan*	– – – – – – –

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Stone (Masonry)

Figure 3.72. Ground floor plan and sections, Kapan Mosque *Şadırvan*

3.6.3. Kapan Children's School

Kapan Children's school is located at Yenice neighbourhood, 303 block, 8 lot and sheet number is 86. The school, which is flanked by houses, is noticed from the west end of Kapan Cami street. These houses, which are generally one or two storey new buildings and also late 19th – early 20th century structures. Although there are rear courtyards neighboring houses, the school does not have a backyard. Since the width of the road is very narrow (3 meters), there is no walkway and the covering of the road is concrete pavement. The school is composed of a single cubical space (Figure 3.73). The building projects towards the street, reaching 0.80 meters at the west corner, probably because later structures were built in a recessed manner (Figure 3.74). The distance to the Kapan mosque is about 70 meters. The present entrance is from an asymmetric door opening at Kapan Camii Street. The street (north) facade is crowned with a single dome and enriched with two arched windows. It is exposed without plastering.

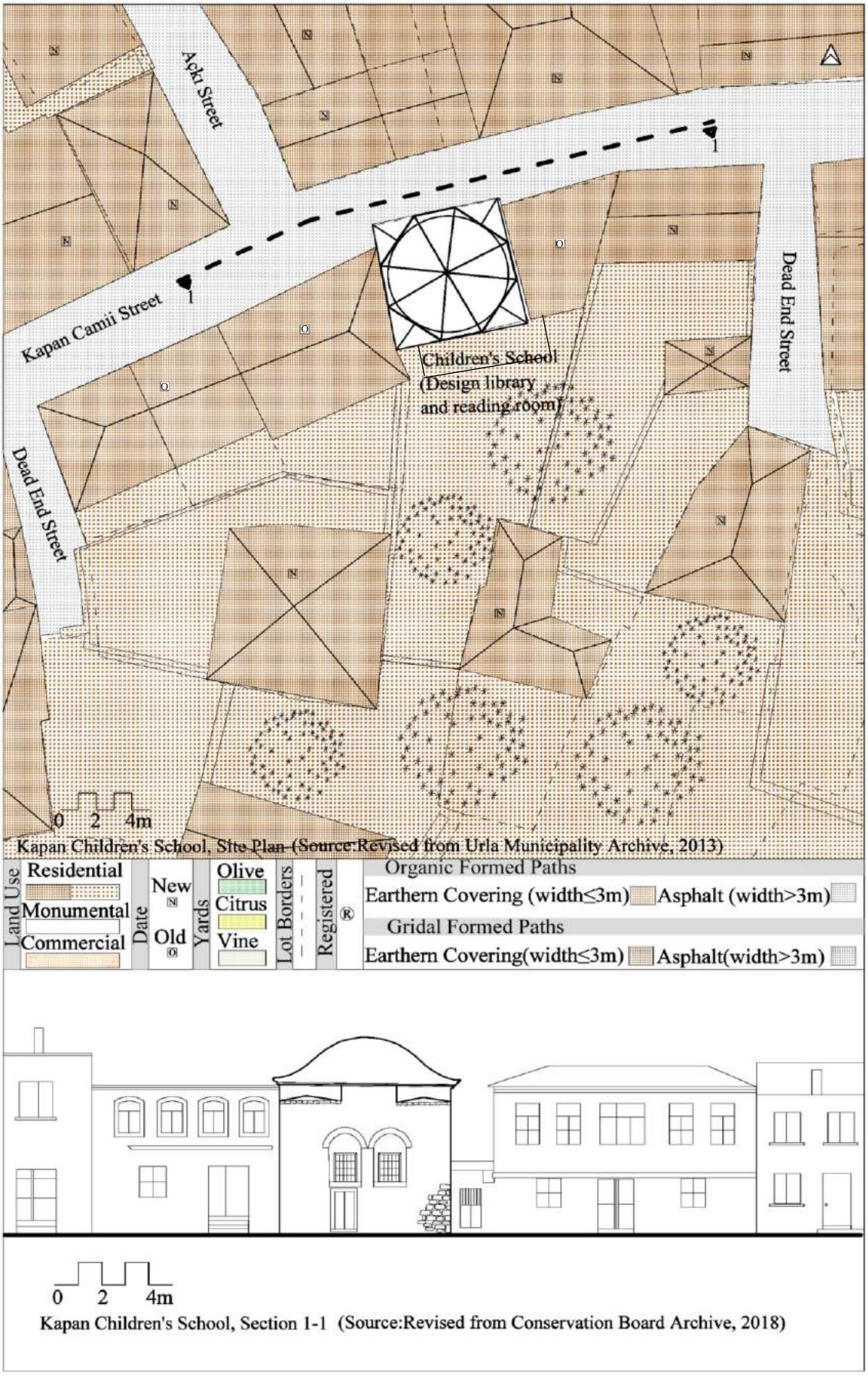


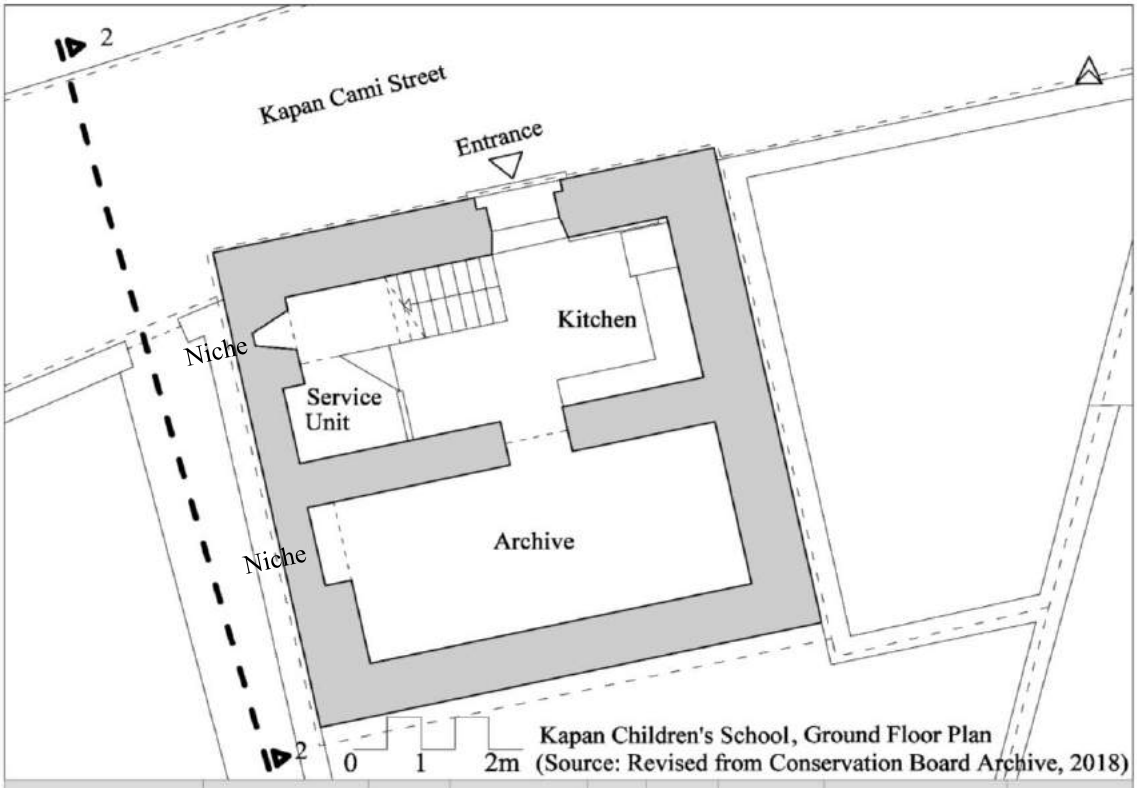
Figure 3.73. Site plan and silhouette section, Kapan Children's school

Figure 3.74. The Kapan school after (left) and before (right) restoration implementation as viewed from the northeast (Source: Conservation Board Archive, 2008)

The southeast facade is totally blind and unplastered at present, but there are two filled in windows that are arched and placed symmetrically a chimney and rising above the dome is eye-catching. The arch at the southwest wall and filled in at present points out the location of the original entrance (Figure 3.75). At present, the entrance door is the only source of natural illumination.

Figure 3.75. Kapan children's school before restoration implementation, interior of southwest wall (left), exterior of southeast wall (Source: Balcioglu, n.d.)

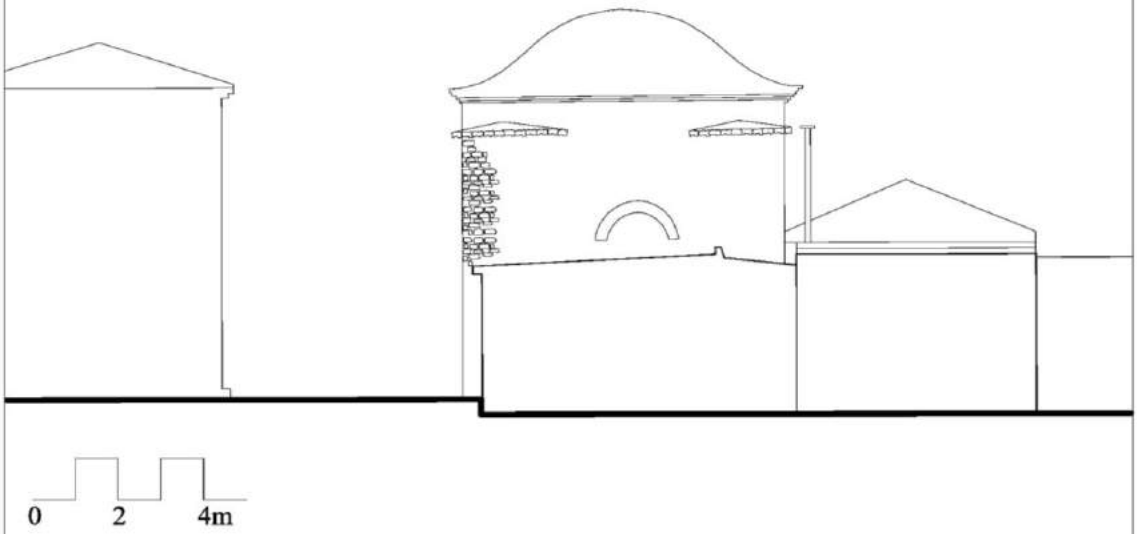
The building has a square plan (7.5 x 7.5 meters) and has two floors (Figure 3.76, 3.77). The ground floor is composed of two rectangular units, parallel to Kapan Camii Street and juxtaposing each other. The modern kitchen and the toilet units at the sides of the entrance are additions of the current restoration. The rear unit reached through a rectangular opening is used as an archive at present (Figure 3.78).



Kapan Children's School, Ground Floor Plan (Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive, 2018)

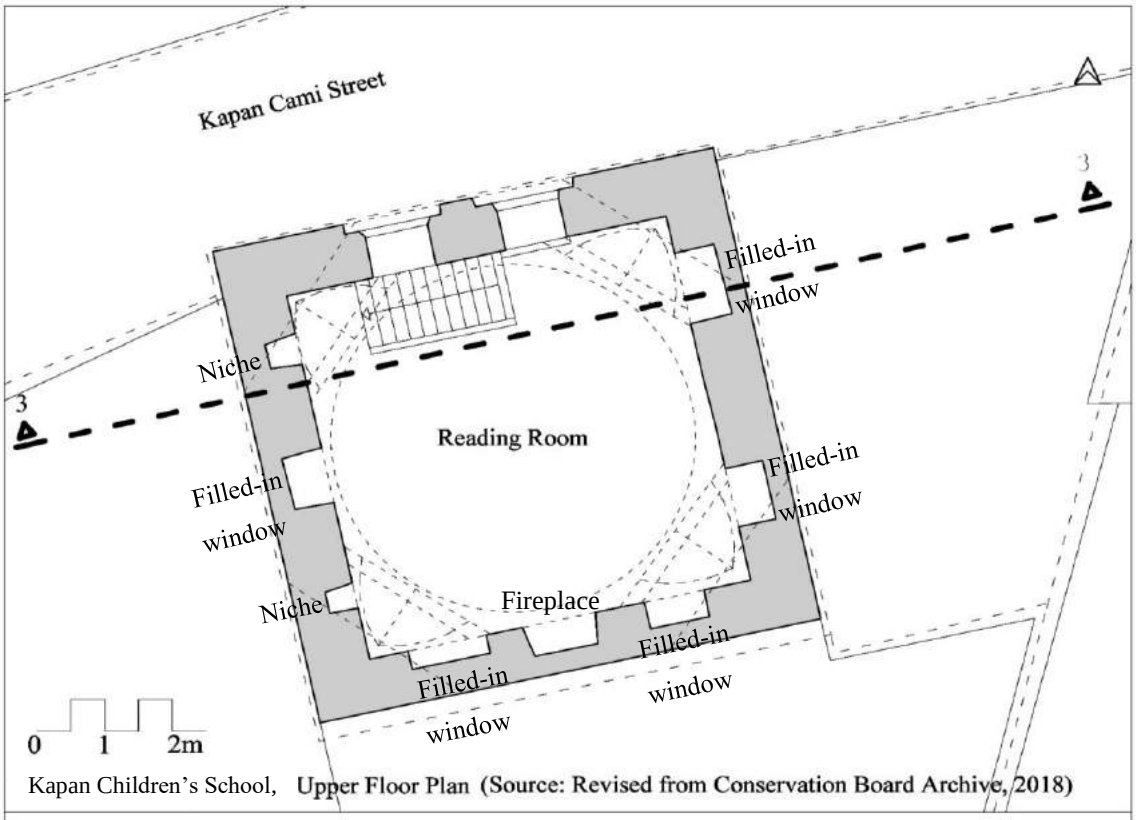
Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Kapan Children's School	Yenice	-	303	8	86	53 m2	Design library and reading room	

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

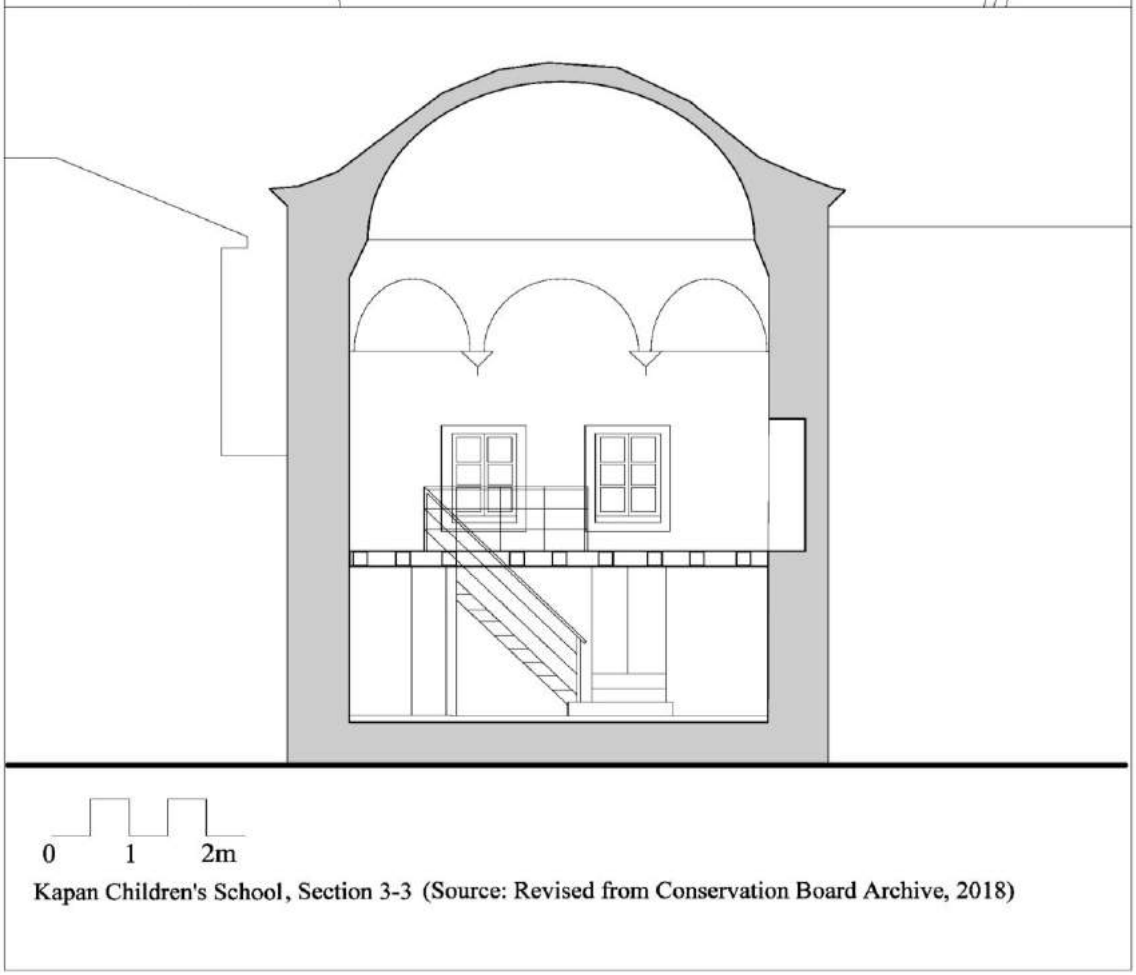


Kapan Children's School, Section 2-2 (Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive, 2018)

Figure 3.76. Ground floor plan and section, Kapan Children's school



Kapan Children's School, Upper Floor Plan (Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive, 2018)



Kapan Children's School, Section 3-3 (Source: Revised from Conservation Board Archive, 2018)

Figure 3.77. First floor plan and section, Kapan Children's school

Figure 3.78. As viewed from ground floor after restoration (left) (Source: Serbestiyet, n.d.) and before restoration (Source: Balcioglu, n.d.)

The first floor only reached through a flight of new wooden stairs at the northwest corner is a single square planned space crowned with a dome resting on squinches. openings in the north. Systematically placed windows, niches and the central fireplace at the southeast wall are the original elements. Nevertheless, only the street windows are providing natural illumination at present since the others are all filled in. Nevertheless, new lighting at the zones of the filled-in windows provide reference to the original. The classroom was converted into a library (Figure 3.79). Thus, bookshelves cover the wall surfaces uptill the superstructural zone. The building has preserved its original masonry walls out of rubble stone and lime. The arches of openings are brick-lime mortar. The present floor is wooden. Plastering is only observed at the interior of the first floor.

Figure 3.79. As viewed from first floor before restoration (right) (Source: Balcioglu, n.d.) and after restoration (Source: Serbestiyet, n.d.)

The school was built in the 16th century (Table 3.12) (Bayrakal, 2009: 220). In the 1930s, it became private property (Conservation Board Archive, 2008). In 1988, the school used as an animal shelter and storage (Akyıldız, 1988: 118). In 1992, it was listed as a masjid (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). In 2005, it was recorded as a masonry house by Urla Directorate of Land Registry (Conservation Board, 2006). At the same year earthquake took place; hence, the dome and walls were affected (Conservation Board Archive, 2006). In 2008, it was listed as a children's school and its restoration was requested (Conservation Board Archive, 2008). At the same year, drilling permission was requested by building owner from the board (Conservation Board Archive, 2008). In 2011, the board requested changes in measured survey. In 2014, the restoration project which was prepared by Genca Architects was approved by the board (Conservation Board Archive, 2014). At the same year restoration implementation was started by Umart Architects (Conservation Board Archive, 2014). In 2016, the implementation was completed and building license was given (Conservation Board Archive, 2016).

Table 3.12. History of Kapan Children's School

Location	It is located near the Kapan Mosque			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque, *Şadırvan*, graveyard			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
16th C.	First Construction			
1930s	Private ownership	Legal	Supreme Council	
1988	Used as a storage and an animal shelter			Private ownership
6.8.1992/ 3895	Listed as a "masjid"	Legal	Conservation Board	Private ownership
13.04.2005/ 1997	Recorded a house at title deed	Legal	Urla Directorate of Land Registry	Private ownership

Table 3.12 (Cont. on next page)

Table 3.12 (Cont.)

2005	Earthquake (Cracks on walls and the dome)			Private ownership
07.03.2008/ 705	Drilling request	Legal	Building Owner Conservation Board	Private ownership
13.06.2008/ 3306	Listed as a children's school and restoration request	Legal	Conservation Board	Private ownership
23.11.2011/ 140	Changing measured survey project	Legal	Genca Architects Conservation Board	Private ownership
10.01.2014/ 1754	Approval of restoration project	Legal	Genca Architects Conservation Board	Private ownership
20.10.2016/ 5115	Approval of building licence	Legal	Urla Municipality Conservation Board	Private ownership
2014	Restoration implementation	Legal	Umart Architects	Private ownership
Current Restoration				
Date	2008-2016			
Architect	Özgür Genca / Genca Architects			
Function After Restoration	Design library and reading room			
Intervention Type	Restoration			
Awards	Award for Respect for History / Comprehensive Repair Award in which the Original Function is altered			
Plan Characteristics	Cubical mass square scheme			
Construction Technology and Material	Rubble stone, wooden elements at floors and marble in service unit			

3.7. Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa bath is located at Yenice neighbourhood, 326 block, 31, 32, 33, and 34 lots and sheet number is 81. It is double bath. It consists of different lots in title deed registry record. The northeast part of the bath was designed as a green area and a car park before the restoration (Urla Municipality Archive, 1999). Hersekzade

Ahmet Paşa Bath is just at the south of the historic center of Urla, and on Mustafa Kemal Paşa Street. The street covering is stone block pavement. The bath is part of a gridal layout at present; but portions of the previous organic pattern can be traced; e.g. the dead end across the bath and by the women's entrance. Today, three sides of the bath are surrounded with two storied housing units (Figure 3.80). There are walkways and soft landscape areas at their setback distances (Figure 3.81). Kapan mosque, *şadırvan*, and children's school are at its northeast. The bath is not part of the Kapan Building Group, because Simsar (1940; 78), by deciphering the waqf records, stated that Ahmed Paşa had built a bath in Urla. The mass which is on plain ground consists of the *soyunmalık*s reconstructed in 2016 restoration at the street side with a lean-to roof, the domed units, and the authentic water storage with a lean-to roof reconstruction at its west (Figure 3.82, 3.83). The street facade is completely blind, whereas the entrances are from the north and south to the *soyunmalık*s (Figure 3.84). A secondary entrance is provided to the additional service space parallel to the water storage. Since the monument is in a pit position in comparison to the present street level, stairs were provided decending to the *soyunmalık* entrance in the restoration.

Figure 3.80. Aerial view of Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath as viewed from southwest (Source: Urla Municipality Archive, 2016)

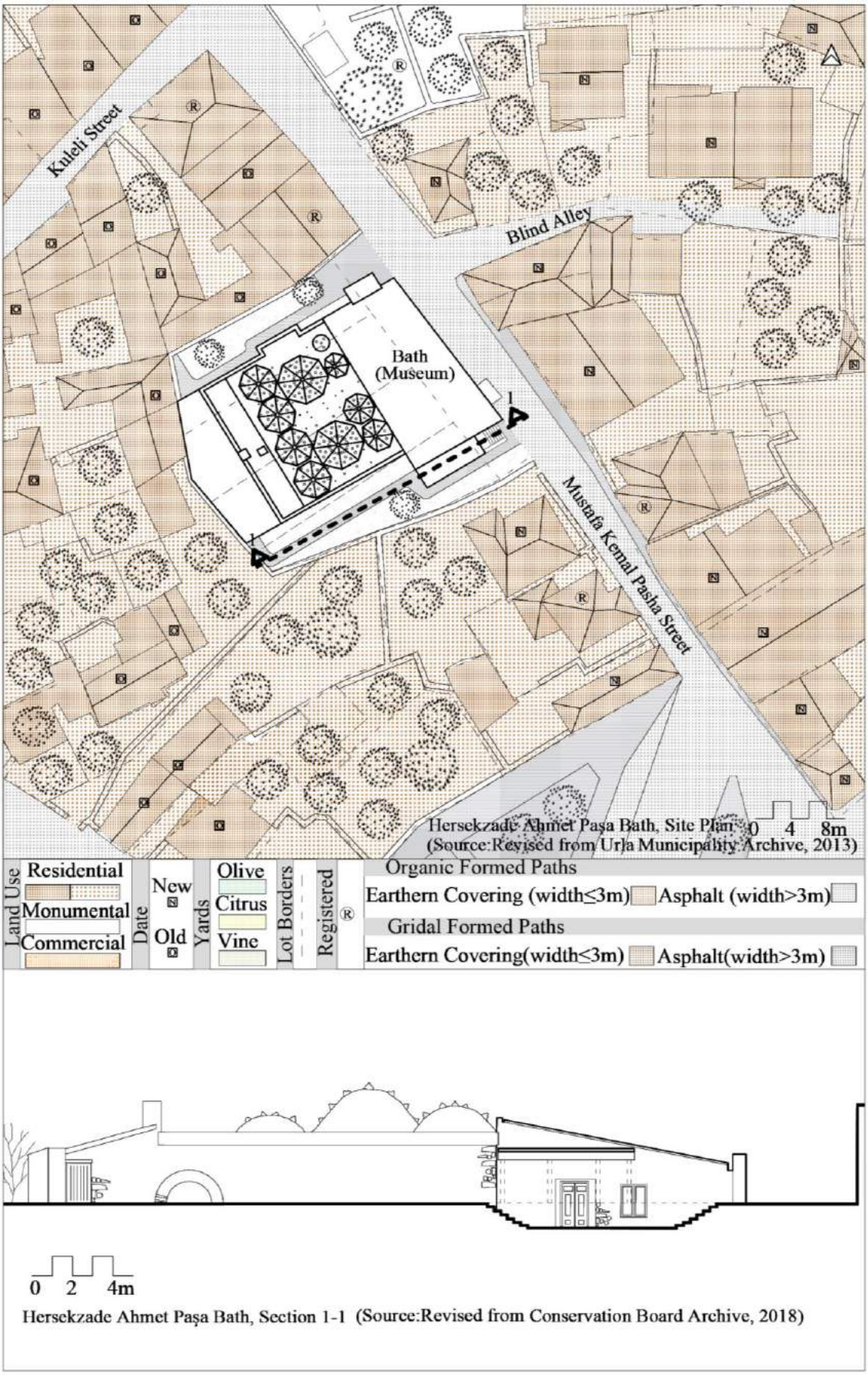


Figure 3.81. Site plan and section, Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

Figure 3.82. Before restoration implementation as viewed from the east corner (Source: Sasmaz, n.d.)

Figure 3.83. After restoration implementation as viewed from the east corner

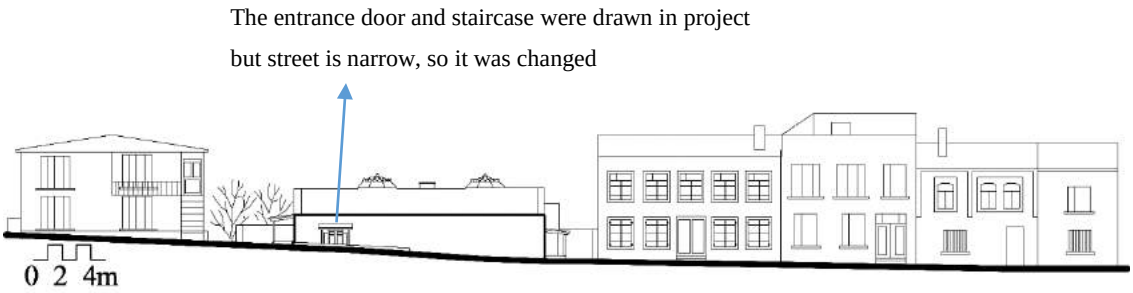


Figure 3.84. Northeast facade Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath
(Source: ANKA Architects 2014)

Drainage problem has necessitated the addition of lean-to roof over the southeast stairs, after the restoration. There is an arch trace at the west side of the southeast facade. It belongs to the water storage. The western facade could not be observed because it is adjacent to the garden of the neighboring parcel. It will be used as a soap museum. The building material is rubble stone. It is a double bath with a men's section (10 x 24 m) at the southeast and a women's section (11 x 23 m) at the northwest. Both sections of the bath consist of *soyunmalık (camekan)*, *ılıklık*, *sıcaklık, tıraşlık, halvet* spaces, common water reservoir at the southwest.

3.7.1. Men Section

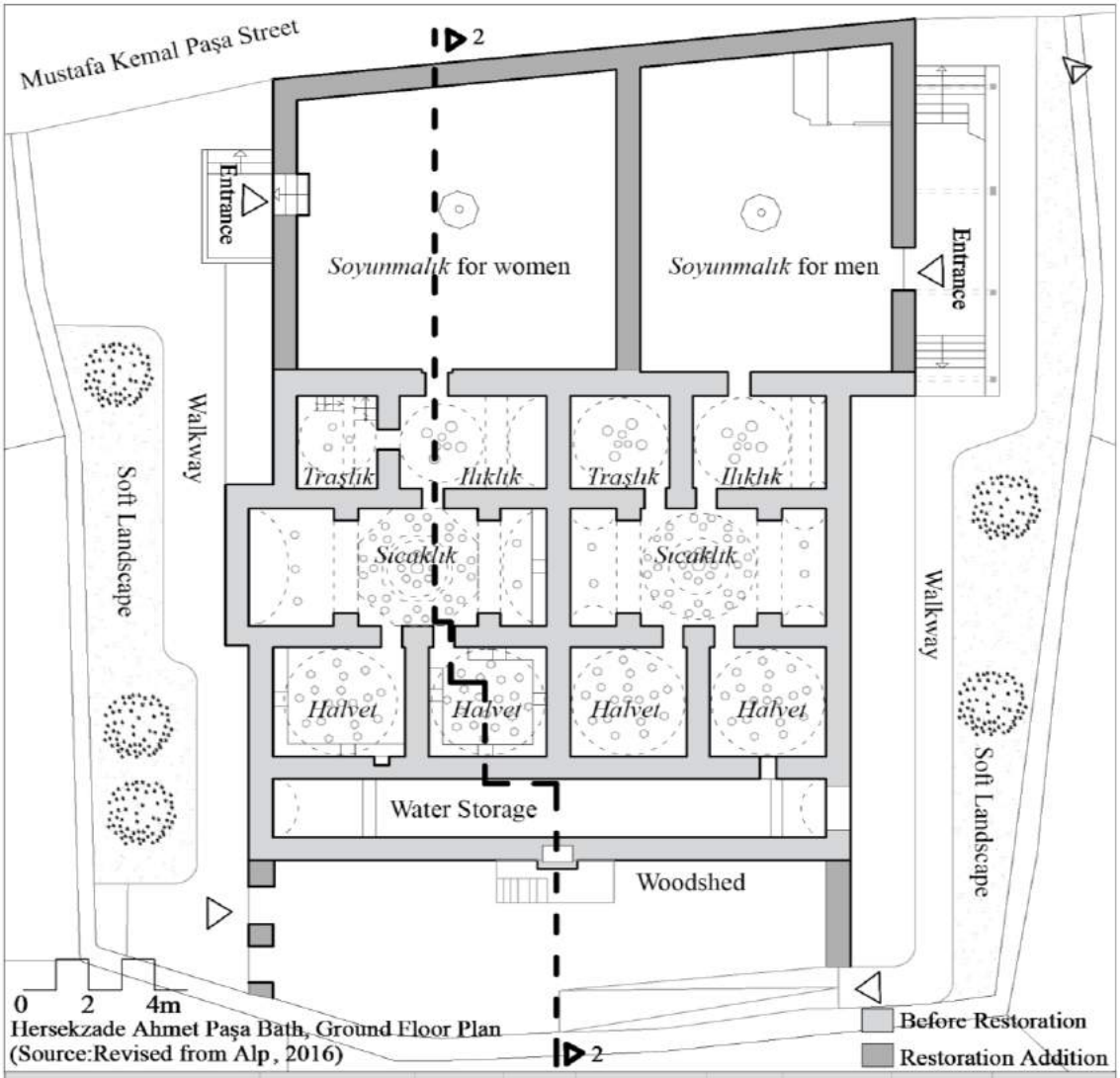
At the northwest side, *soyunmalık* for men (9 x 12 m) exists. Its superstructure is one single slope roof. At its southwest, there is a *ılıklık* for men space's (3 x 4 m) superstructure is dome unit with a rectangular planned barrel-vaulted resembling iwan at its southeast. Squinches are generally used as a transition element in all spaces. *Tıraşlık* for men space has a domed superstructure. Main *sıcaklık* space is entered from the southwest corner of the *ılıklık*. The rectangular planned main *sıcaklık* for men space consists of three sections; square planned, domed central unit and two rectangular planned, barrel vaulted iwans on its northwest and southeast portions. Its superstructure is dome resting on octagonal drum, and also squinch is used as a transition element. Two openings at the southwest of the *Sıcaklık*, is leading to *halvet* spaces which are in same dimensions (3.75 x 3.75 m). The squinch is the transition element of the two domed halvet units resting on octagonal drums. An observation window is present on the wall of the southeast *halvet* which is related to the water reservoir.

The rectangular planned and barrel-vaulted water storage is located on the southwest of both sections. There is also an opening on the southeast side of the building in order to control water level.

3.7.2. Women Section

Women section's plan character is similar to men section (Figure 3.85). At the northwest, there is a *soyunmalık* for women and also marble fountain at the middle of this space. There is a main entrance door at the west. *Ilıklık* space, which consists of a square planned, domed central unit with a rectangular planned, wide arched iwan at its southeast side and a square planned, domed *tıraşlık* at its northwest, is entered from the south side of the *soyunmalık*. The iwan of the *ılıklık* space's superstructure is semicircular arch. The transition element is squinch. In the *tıraşlık*, the transition element are Turkish triangles and squinch. The rectangular planned main sıcaklık space comprises of a square planned, domed central unit and two arched iwans on its both sides. The iwans of the *sıcaklık* space's superstructure is barrel vault. Also, there are platforms at the iwan. The northwest iwan projects out of the main mass nearly 1.25 meters. The transition elements of the main *sıcaklık* space are squinches. Furthermore, a wash basin is placed at the center. Two domed *halvet* spaces for women which are in same dimensions (3.75 x 3.75 m) are located on the southwest side of the main *sıcaklık*. There are wash basin and marble platform at sides. In the northwest *halvet* of women's section, there is a niche on the southwest wall. Marble wash basins and platforms are placed in both *halvet*s. The squinch is the transition element of the *halvet*s.

The bath was constructed by Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa, governor of Anatolia, in 1490s (Table 3.13) (Baykara, 1991: 61). In 1984, it was listed first time (Conservation Board Archive, 1984). In 1992, it was re-listed (Conservation Board Archive, 1992). In 2008, İzmir Archeology Museum requested for an excavation at the site (Conservation Board Archive, 2008). In 2010, survey drawings were prepared by ANKA Architects, and they were approved by the Board (Conservation Board Archive, 2010). In 2012, restoration projects were approved (Conservation Board Archive, 2012). In 2014, implementation was started (Conservation Board Archive, 2014). In 2016, implementation was finished (Conservation Board Archive, 2014). Consistency of project and implementation does not exist because of street facade.



Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath	Cami-i Atik	-	326	31-32-33-34	81	805 m2	Museum	- - - - -

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Rubble Stone (Masonry)

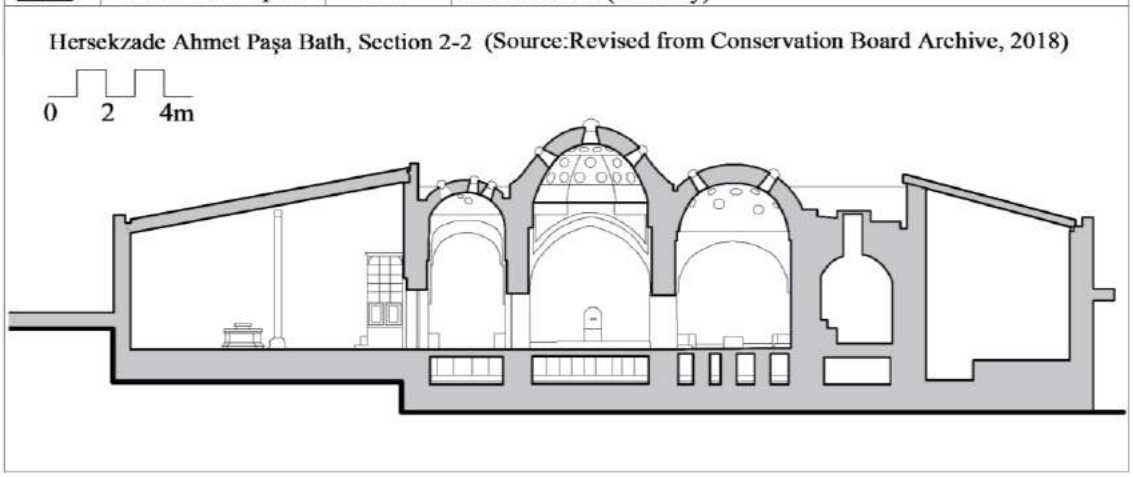


Figure 3.85. Ground floor plan and section, Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

(Source: Revised from ANKA Architects)

Table 3.13. History of Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath

Location	Near the historic city center			
Other Elements of Building Group	-			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
1490	First Construction		Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha	Waqf of Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha
26.04.1984/ 241	Listing	Legal	İzmir Conservation Board	Private Ownership
6.08.1992/3895	Re-listing	Legal	İzmir Conservation Board	Municipality
06.11.1992	Earthquake (Magnitude 6.0)			Municipality
20.10.2005	Earthquake (Magnitude 6.0)			Municipality
18.12.2008/3609	Request for Excavation	Legal	İzmir Archeological Museum	Municipality
08.10.2009/7439	Excavation Implementation	Legal	İzmir Archeological Museum	Municipality
08.04.2010/4886	Approval of Building Survey	Legal	Nur Bağcı ANKA Architecture Conservation Board	Municipality
27.07.2012/663	Approval of Restoration Projects	Legal	Nur Bağcı ANKA Architecture Conservation Board	Municipality
15.01.2014/21	Starting of Implementation	Legal	Aktivite Construction Firm	Municipality
01.08.2016	Finishing of Implementation	Legal	Aktivite Construction Firm	Municipality
Current Restoration				
Date	2014 - 2016			
Architect	Nur BAĞCI/ ANKA Architecture			
Function After Restoration	Museum			
Intervention Type	Reintegration			
Awards	Association of Historical Cities, Competition of Encouraging Historical and Cultural Heritage Conservation Projects and Practices, 2017			
Consistency of Project and Implementation	The door providing access from Mustafa Kemal Pasha street to the men section is not applied but entrance was built west facade. ✖			

Table 3.13 (cont. on next page)

Table 3.13 (cont.)

Cadastral State	Before restoration process of building, there are four parcels (31,32,33,34 parcels) in bath area and adjacent parcels which are registered. Setback distance from Kemal Pasha Street changed after reconstruction 
Plan Characteristics	Rectangular scheme
Construction Technology and Material	Pitch-faced stone and rubble were used in walls Solid brick was used in arches and domes

3.8. Rüstem Paşa Building Group

The building group is located at Rüstem Neighbourhood, 640 and 457 blocks, 25 and 4 lots and sheet number 53. It is composed of a mosque and a bath at present. It is at the northwest of the present center of Urla close to İzmir – Çeşme Highway. The mosque is at an elevated position. The distance between the mosque and bath is nearly 600 meters (Figure 3.86). The mosque and its courtyard have vista of Urla center at their southeast. There are remains of the organic street pattern in the vicinity, but the housing stock is completely renewed with mostly two storied buildings in gardens. The integrity of the two monuments cannot be perceived in the altered cultural landscape.

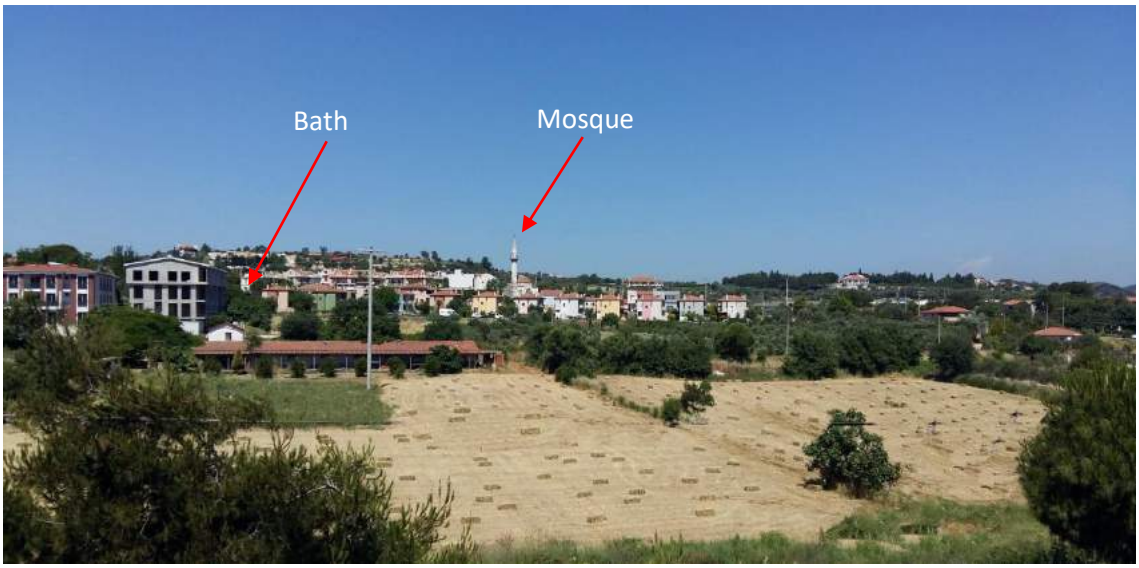


Figure 3.86. Rüstem Paşa Building group as viewed from the east
(Source: Hamamcıoğlu-Turan Archive, 2019)

3.8.1. Rüstem Paşa Mosque

The mosque is located at Rüstem neighbourhood, 457 block, 4 lot and sheet number is 53. The mosque mass consists of a single cubical mass, crowned with a dome; resting on an octagonal drum and a minaret flanking it. There is an entrance space added to its east. The southwestern corner of the mosque is chamfered, indicating an original relation with the street. The two lodging houses at the east of the mosque threaten the integrity of the historic silhouette (Figure 3.87).

The facades are enriched with rhythmic openings that are all arched; single top, and two or three bottom ones in the original design, but some have been filled in. The present entrance is from the east facade, through the entrance hall added to control both wind and also increase in ground level around the monument. The original entrance is thought to be at at the northern facade's center (Figure 3.88). The traces here point out the presence of a last comers' hall.

The rectangular planned praying hall (7.6 x 7.8 m) has a gallery floor (2.2 x 7.8 m) at its northern side for women. It is reached with wooden stairs. The entrance to the courtyard is from a dead end parallel to Çeşme – İzmir Highway (Figure 3.89). The courtyard has lost its original layout: the ablution fountains and the toilet at the north are new (Figure 3.90).

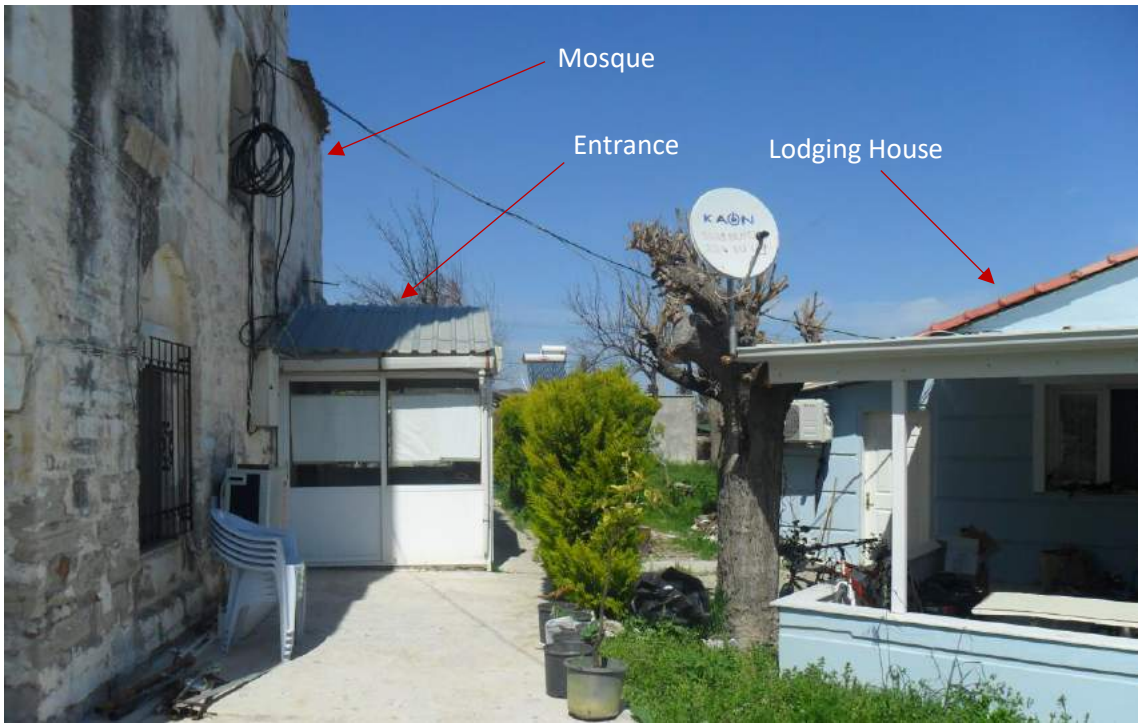


Figure 3.87. Relation between the mosque and lodging house as viewed from the southwest

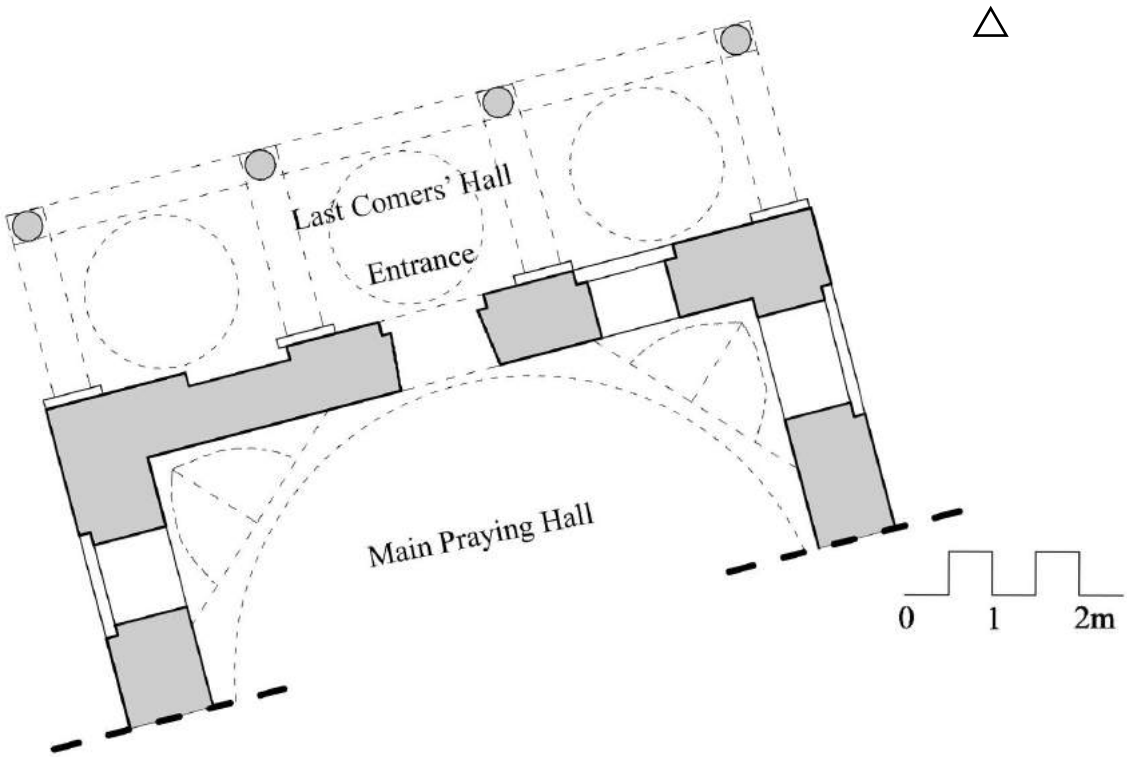


Figure 3.88. Original entrance plan, Rüstem Paşa Mosque
(Source: Revised from Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016: 84)

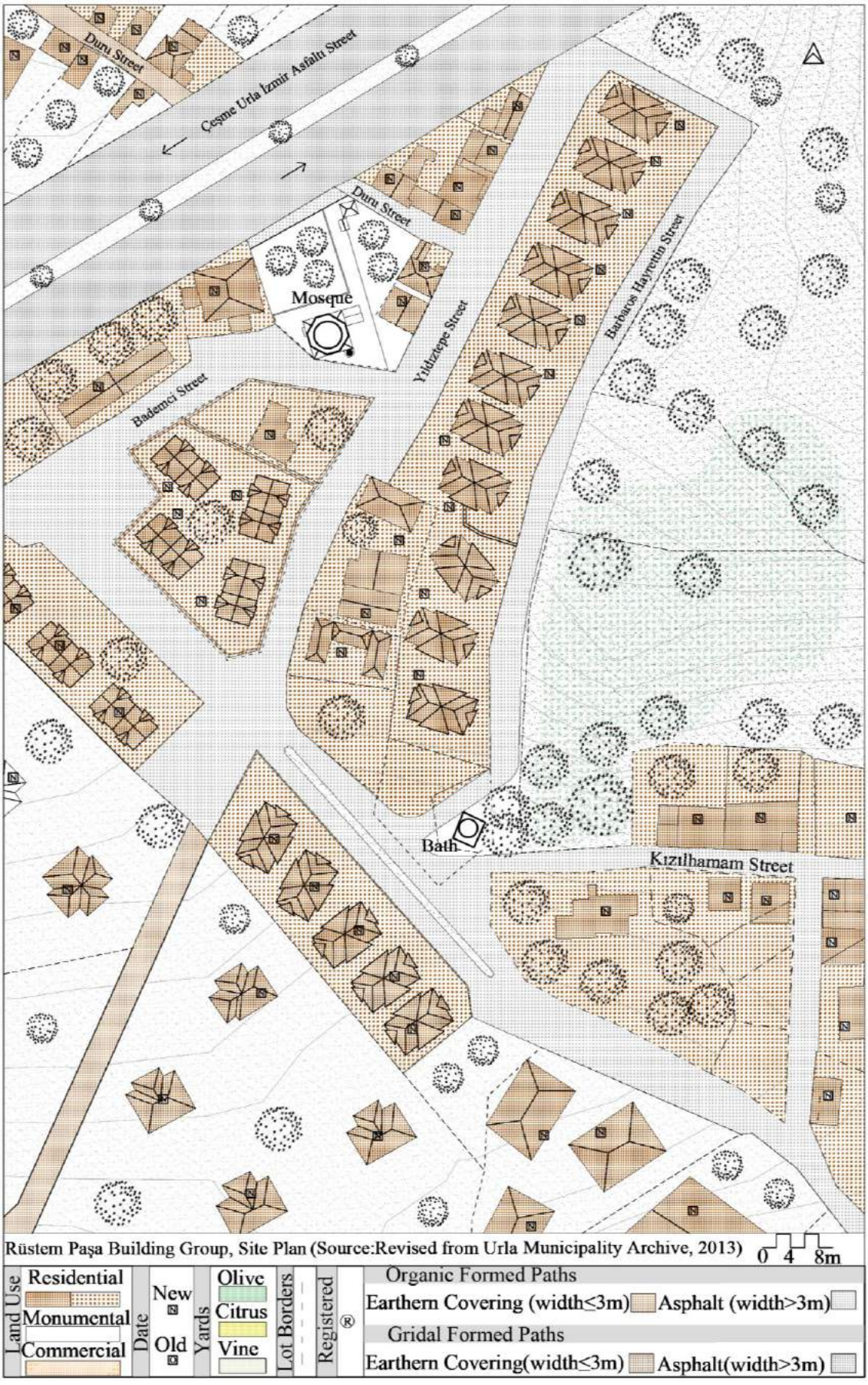
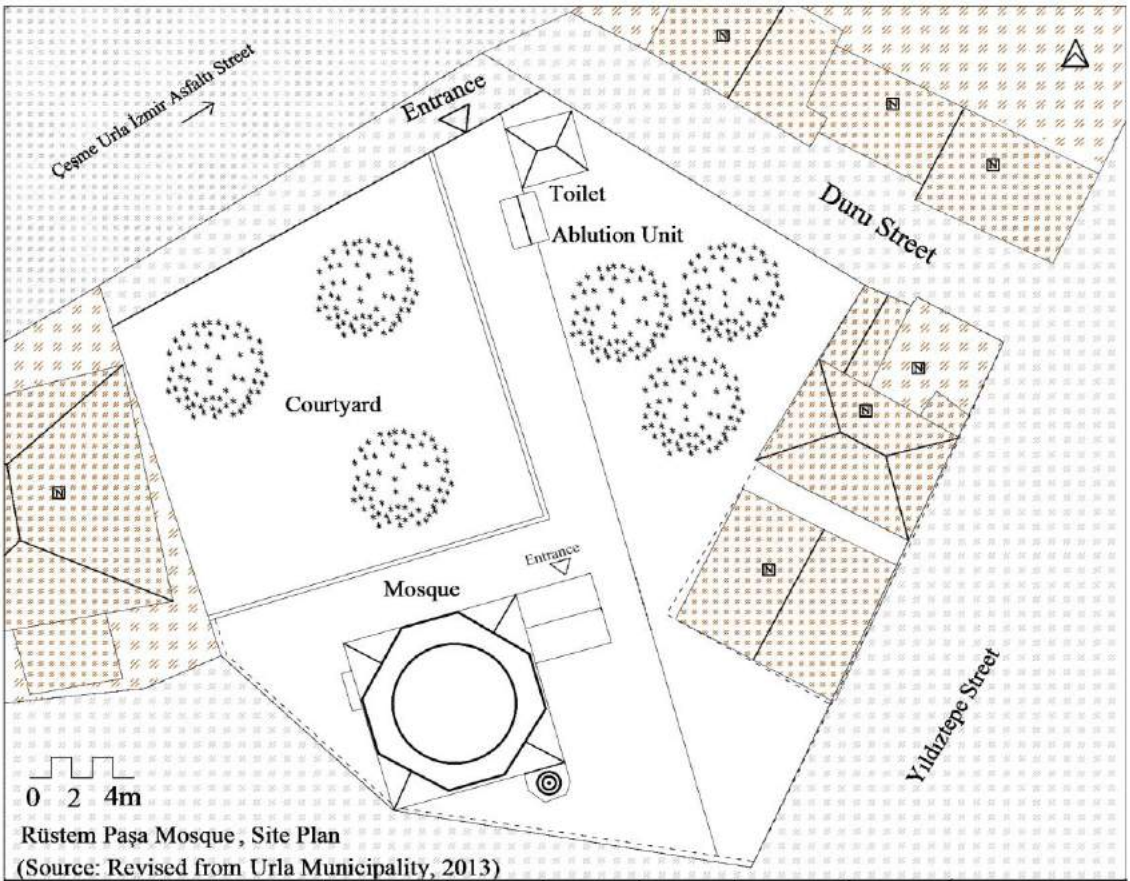


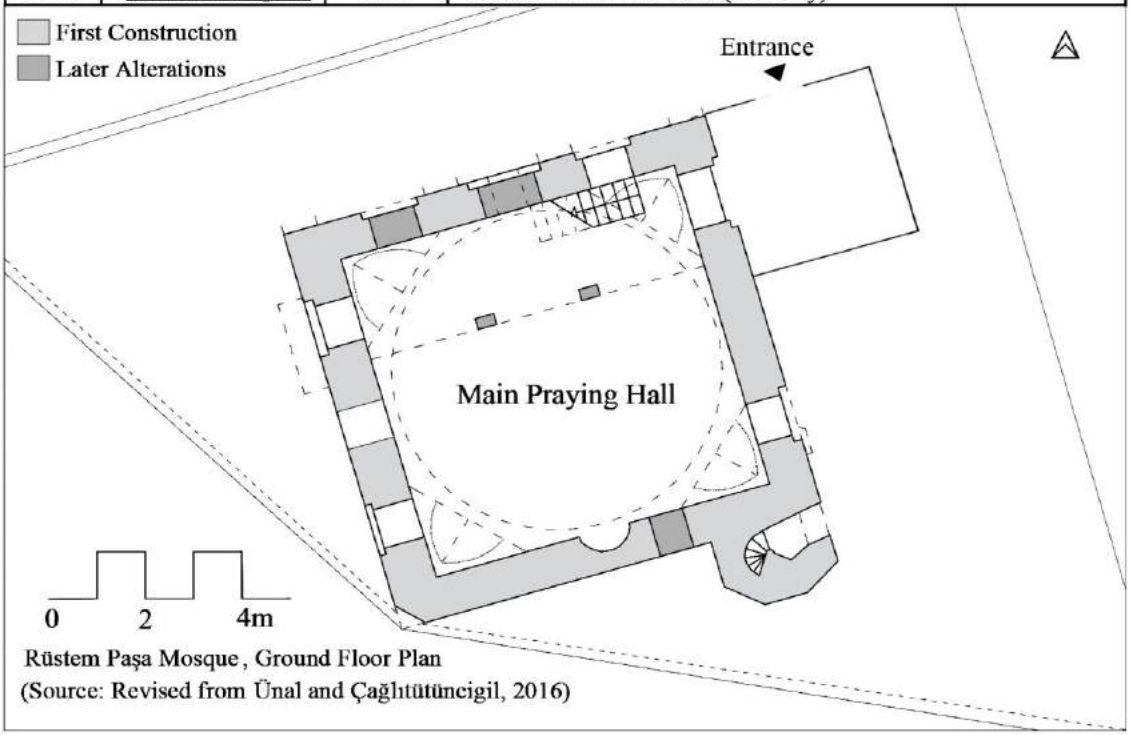
Figure 3.89. Site plan, Rüstem Paşa Building Group



Rüstem Paşa Mosque, Site Plan
(Source: Revised from Urla Municipality, 2013)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Rüstem Paşa Mosque	Rüstem	——	457	4	53	1.116 m2	Mosque	– – – – – –

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Cut Stone and solid brick (Masonry)



Rüstem Paşa Mosque, Ground Floor Plan
(Source: Revised from Ünal and Çağlıtütüncigil, 2016)

Figure 3.90. Site plan and ground floor plan, Rüstem Paşa Mosque

The mosque was built at the 16th century by Rüstem Paşa who is the grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire. He built hundreds of charitable works in Anatolia and Rumelia (İslam Ansiklopedisi n.d.). In 1893, the minaret was demolished after the Chios earthquake (Figure 3.91) and it was reconstructed at 1985 (RDPF Archive, 1985). In 2016, it was listed, and its restoration was requested (Conservation Board Archive, 2016) (Table 3.14) (Appendix A, Figure A.10).

Figure 3.91. Partial minaret (left) as viewed from the southeast and north facade (Source: RDPF Archive, 1980)

Table 3.14. History of Rüstem Paşa Mosque

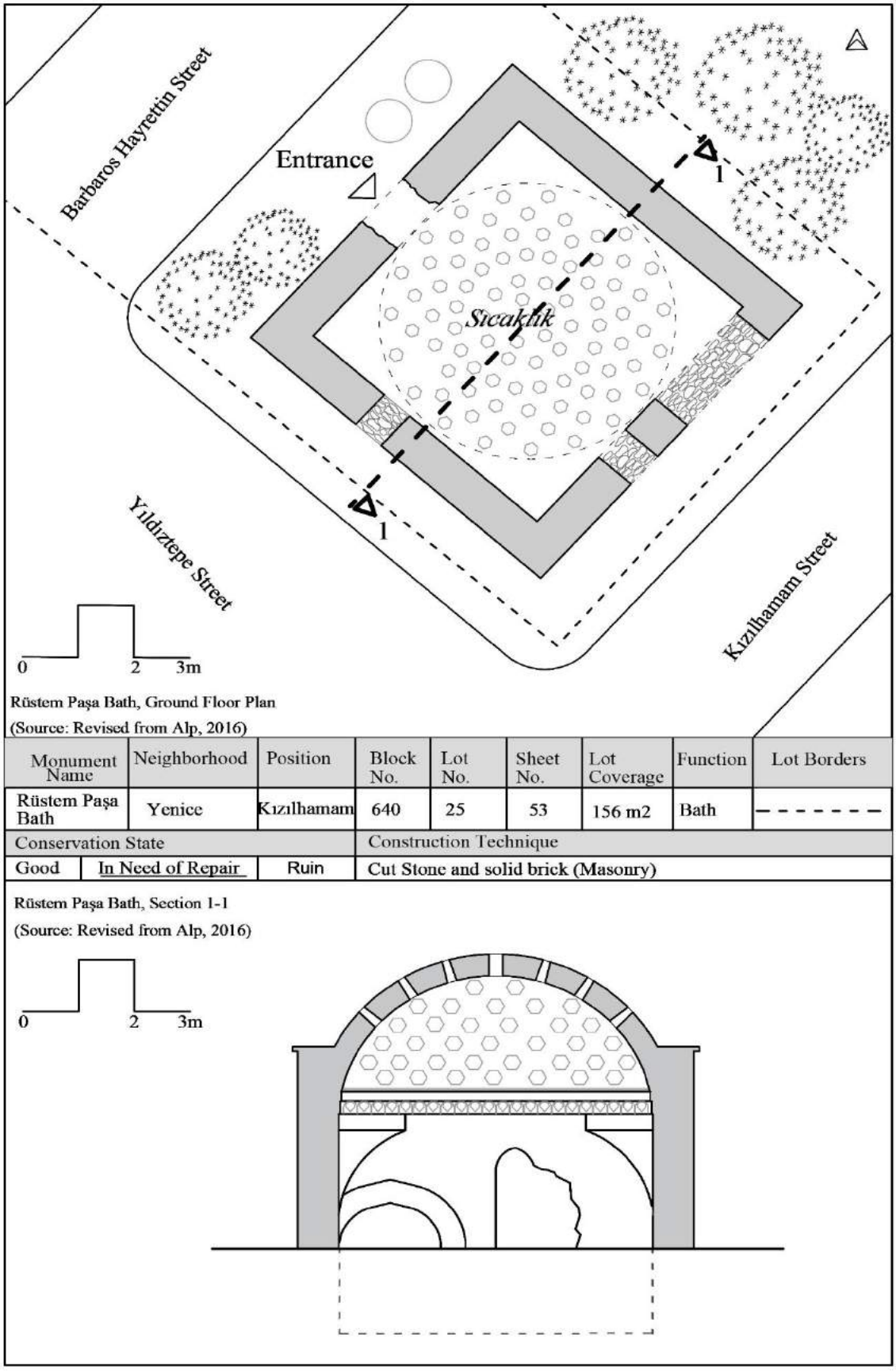
Location	At the intersection of the Bademci Street and Yıldıztepe Street			
Other Elements of Building Group	Bath			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date / Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
First half of the 16th Century	First Construction		Rüstem Paşa	Ottoman State
1893	Earthquake and demolished minaret			Ottoman State
1985	Reconstructed the minaret and adding women section			RDPF
06.05.2016-4526	Listing and requested restoration project	Legal	Conservation Board	RDPF

3.8.2. Rüstem Paşa Bath

The bath ruin is located at Rüstem neighbourhood, 640 block, 25 lot and sheet number is 53. Three sides of the bath are surrounded with roads, and there is a courtyard at its northeast (Figure 3.92). Due to the dense plants, trees and illegal interventions, the effect of the bath at the third dimension gradually decreased. Only one large cubical mass has reached today. It has a straight facade character consists of solid, blind walls demonstrating without plastering.

Figure 3.92. Rüstem Paşa Bath current situation as viewed from the northwest

It is square planned (5.50 x 5.50 m) (Figure 3.93, 3.94). The cubic mass may be the largest space comprehending *sıcaklık* (Alp, 2016: 45). Due to the earth, other parts cannot be observed. At the northwest facade, there is an entrance opening. Hexagonal shaped oculi on the dome of the space is used for lighting elements. Squinches and cornice provide transition to the dome. There are traces of an arched openings on the southeast and southwest walls, but these openings were filled later. Cut stone and rubble stone were used in walls and also solid brick was used in superstructure and transition elements. Consequently, the loss of the spaces affects architectural character. For this reason, the bath has lost its entirety.



Rüstem Paşa Bath, Ground Floor Plan
(Source: Revised from Alp, 2016)

Monument Name	Neighborhood	Position	Block No.	Lot No.	Sheet No.	Lot Coverage	Function	Lot Borders
Rüstem Paşa Bath	Yenice	Kızılhamam	640	25	53	156 m2	Bath	- - - - - -

Conservation State			Construction Technique
Good	In Need of Repair	Ruin	Cut Stone and solid brick (Masonry)

Rüstem Paşa Bath, Section 1-1
(Source: Revised from Alp, 2016)

Figure 3.93. Ground floor plan and section, Rüstem Paşa Bath

(Source: Alp, 2016: 49)

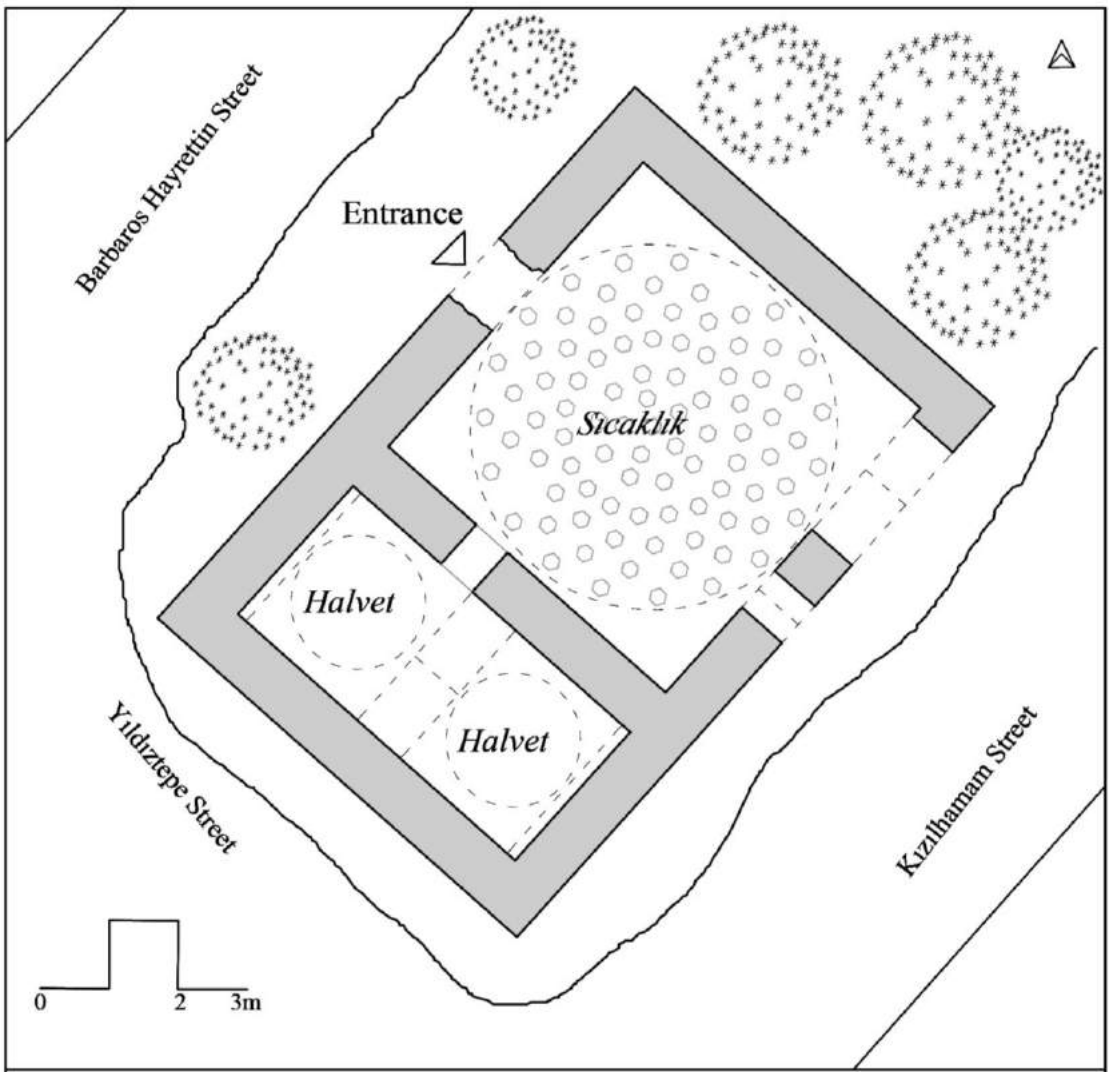


Figure 3.94. Ground floor plan, Rüstem Paşa Bath first construction
(Source: Bayrakal, 2009: 63)

There is no inscription panel but, the donor of the construction is Rüstem Paşa (Table 3.15) and it was built at the 16th century (Bayrakal, 2009). A measured survey dated 1994 documents the presence of two *halvets* at the west of the present unit. Thus, the sustained portion should be the main space of the *sıcaklık*. In 1999, during the construction of a nearby villa, the dozer destroyed part of the bath and then Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism (PDCT) requested listing and then its request accepted. (Conservation Board Archive, 1999). In 2000, a buffer zone which consists of neighbor parcels around the monument was requested (Conservation Board Archive, 2000). In 2009, land amalgamation and parcelling requested by the Municipality via Sevgi cooperative housing society (Conservation Board Archive, 2009). In 2011, parcel out request was accepted (Conservation Board Archive, 2011).

Table 3.15. History of Rüstem Paşa Bath

Location	On the intersection of the Barbaros Hayrettin Street, Kızılhamam Street and Yıldıztepe Street			
Other Elements of Building Group	Mosque			
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING				
Date/ Conservation Council Decision No	Event	Legalness	Donor/Architect/Firm Institution In Charge	Owner
16th Century	First Construction		Rüstem Paşa	Ottoman State
1893	Earthquake			Ottoman State
1999	Vandalism	Illegal	Contractor	Private Ownership
20.07.1999 / 1025-2206	Listing request	Legal	Conservation Board	Private Ownership
08.12.1999 / 8204	Listing	Legal	Conservation Board	Private Ownership
20.06.2000 / 8626	Request for a buffer zone to be organized as a green area	Legal	Conservation Board	Private Ownership
07.05.2009 / 4044	Request land amalgamation and parcelling	Legal	Conservation Board	Private Ownership
06.05.2011 / 5869	Approval of parcelling request	Legal	Conservation Board	Private Ownership

CHAPTER 4

CONSTRUCTING THE GEODATABASE

In this section, the usage steps of GIS (Geographic Information System) tools when creating Urla Cultural Heritage Geodatabase and also relation between GIS and cultural heritage will be explained in detail.

4.1. Use of GIS in Conservation Field

GIS (Geographic Information System) technology, which has a sophisticated infrastructure and perfectible components allow spatial, statistical, and geographical analyses for data. It helps decision makers who work on environmental issues through the processing the geographical data. The reason for being an effective tool in solving the problems encountered in decision-making processes is the fact that it is fed by many data. With the assistance of the management of lot-based disaggregated data, rationally focused solutions in decisions and applications are efficiently obtained among the stakeholders. Municipalities, non-governmental organizations, conservation boards, foundations, regional directorates, universities, and research institutes can easily access and use information (Petrescu 2007).

GIS, which is an operative digital instrument for the management of conservation cultural heritage, is used in archeology and urban conservation. Furthermore, it also has the capacity to deal with mapping and monitoring of archeological remains in a city or in a rural region (Al Bayari 2005). Furthermore, it can be utilized to screen the improvement of the urban sequentially and to assess at the urban scale before making a decision on the historical assets in the city. Moreover, it can be used to understand, interpret and analyze urban layers. Thanks to these analyses, it shapes the premise of the designs to be actualized in the field of preservation as well as making the advancement models.

It is conceivable to make maps demonstrating the energy consumption historical buildings through the modeling of energy which is one of the analysis carried out at the urban scale (Fabbri, Zuppiroli, and Ambrogio 2012). In the studies carried out at the urban scale, the creation of thematic maps in a sequentially and effectively can be utilized as a

premise (Altınöz 2002). The capability of the software to benefit from scanned or digital maps compatible can be effective in that studies. Digital maps of different periods could be superposed and spatial, physical and environmental changes over time can be shown through maps.

On the other hand, in the single building scale, the building can be examined in detail (facades, floors, construction techniques, original details) (Günay 2011) (Baik, Yaagoubi, and Boehm 2015). Changes in the structure over time are shown in layers. In some cases, solutions are integrated with a building information modelling (Yaagoubi et al. 2019) (Quattrini et. al 2017). On the other hand, some studies are to create a database by registering the decisions, current physical conditions, historical histories, construction techniques on parcel or block basis to determine the decision to be followed in the conservation of cultural assets. (Li and Song 2009) (Biscione, Danese, and Masini 2018).

4.2. Data Processing

Based on the characteristics of the cultural heritage elements, the classification, separation, and grouping operations are done on a systematic basis by means of the features presented by the database. In order to be a conformant database must be following the specific rules. Raw data consists of visual and textual cumulative information (tables, drawings, photos, etc.) obtained from various sources. Initially, the studied data is divided into “Building Groups” and “Single Building Elements” in order to control easily (Figure 4.1).

Building groups which can be constitute of mosque, children’s school, graveyard, courtyard, tomb, *Şadırvan*, dervish lodge, bath, and fountain. Single buildings could be composing of mosque, grave, courtyard, and graveyard. It is necessary to organize each datum about these buildings and to separate them as per explicit systematics. For the proper execution of the decomposition process; Tables of each building should be created (including physical status and historical background) and also timelines should be created for each building group and elements. Georeferencing is a substantial phase. Geographic data is downloaded from online sources (USGS n.d.) and then processed. Therewithal, scanned maps which are must be digitized by utilized ArcMap and GlobalMapper. In order to form geodatabase, digitized maps and buildings must be processing jointly. Vector maps should be divided into smaller groups to control studied areas (Figure 4.2).

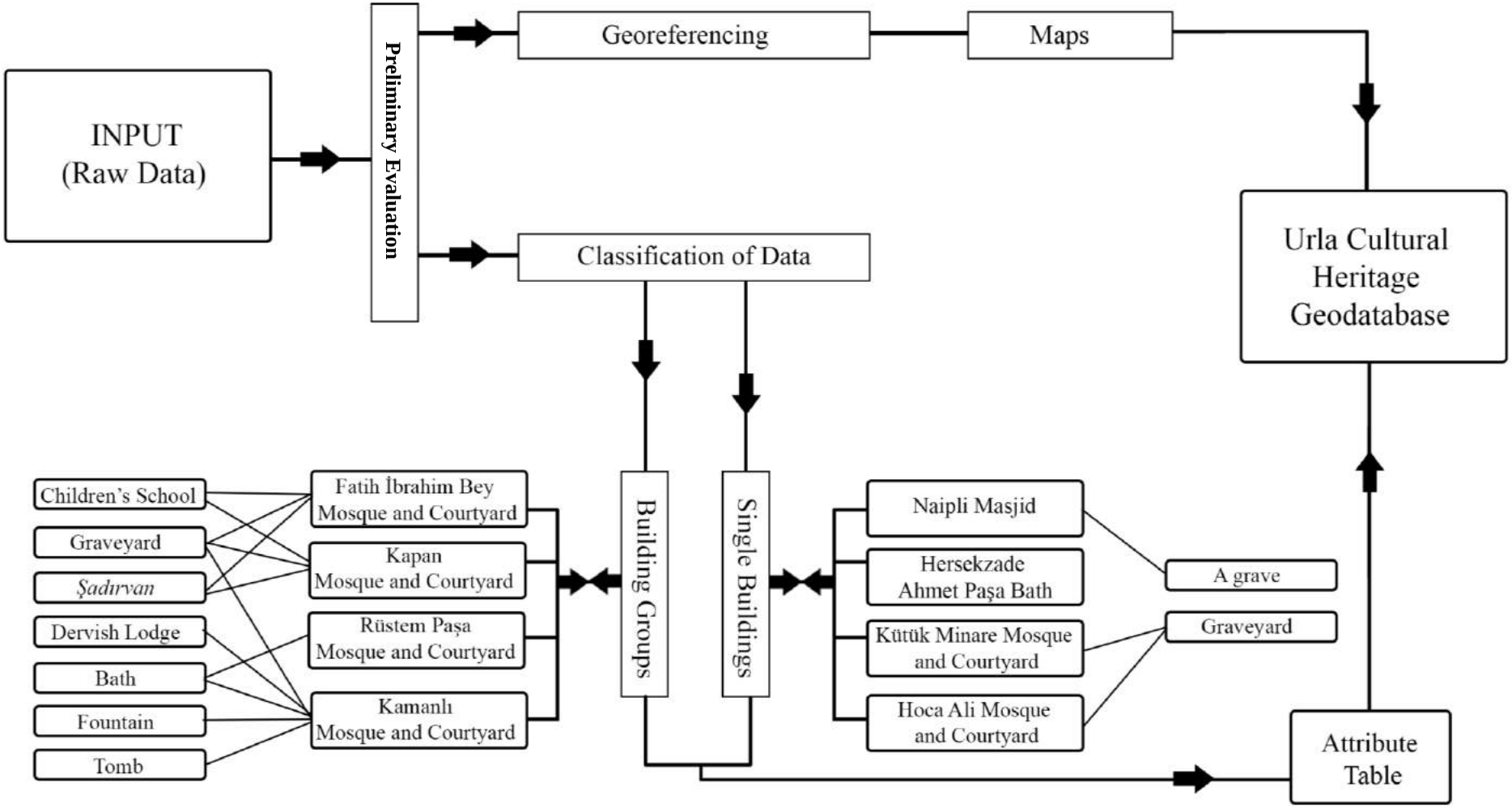


Figure 4.1. Constructing GIS layers and attributes of table

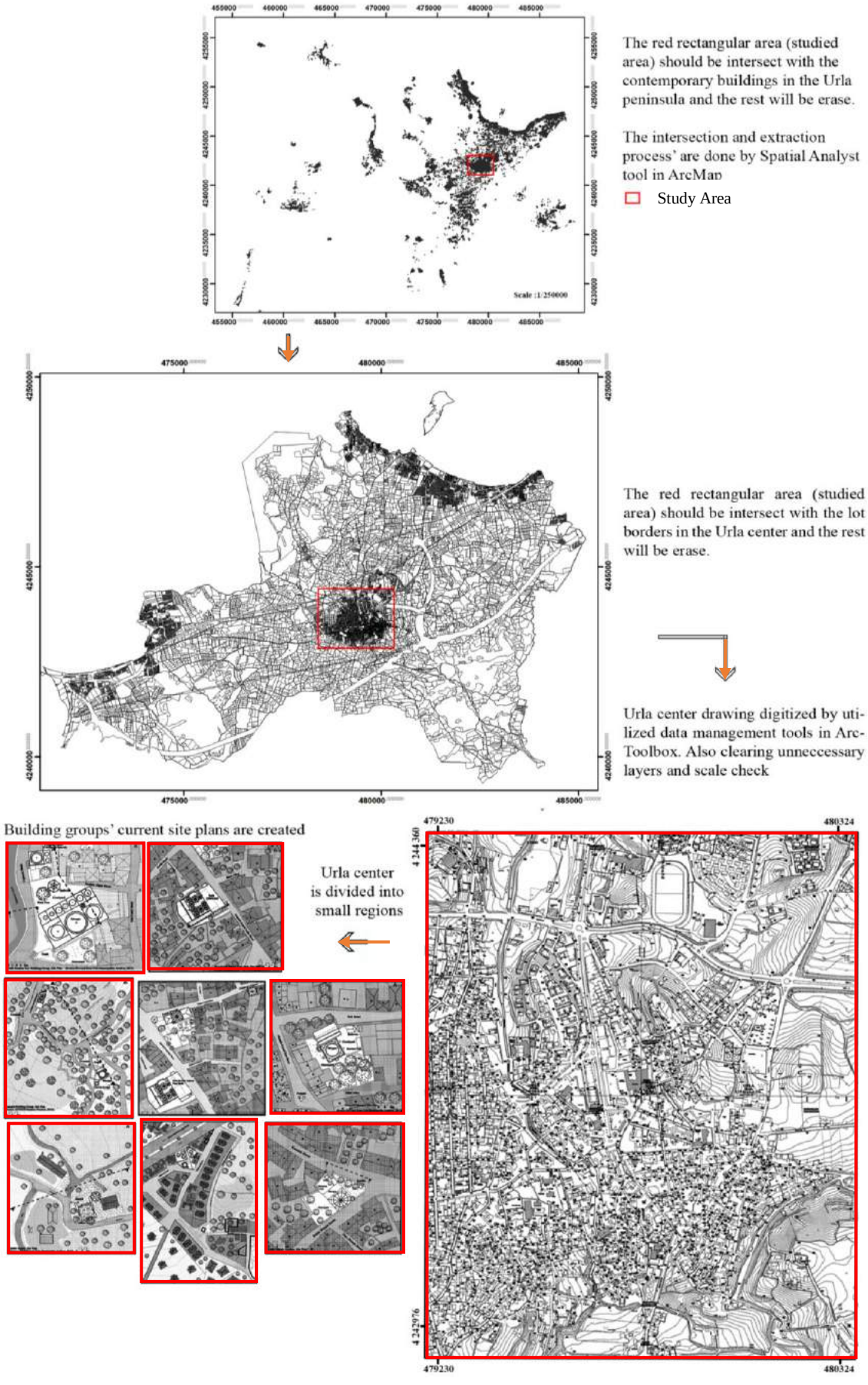


Figure 4.2. Drawings' extraction, intersection, and dividing process

4.3. Working with Raster Data

Digitizing features from the raster image, which is standout amongst the most significant phases of forming a geodatabase, constitutes of several complex steps (Figure 4.3). Initially, scanned maps, high resolution aerial view image, and orthophotos should be added as a raster layer in ArcMap. After that, georeferencing tool should be open and uncheck auto adjust button. When adding control points should be added with a minimum four points (reference points), then view link table should be opened and X map and Y map values of each point should be changed with the original source coordinates. Then, with the "update georeferencing source" command, map points are anchored with the points of the machine. Thereafter, update the points "residual values" below ten value.

"Extraction By Mask" command which can be used located in the spatial analyst tool segment to extract the regions outside of our territory is proficient tool. The orthophotos must be joined with the "mosaic" procedure in a similar portion. In order to gain DEM data of 2019 version, there are some certain rules:

- Firstly, DEM data must be downloaded from online source like global data explorer (USGS n.d.).
- After downloading metadata, it is imported to Global Mapper media and configure it. It is an effective way to benefit from Global Mapper software to ensure that the raster data is in the same coordinate system as vector drawings.
- In the configuring process, map projection of data must be equal to drawings.
- After all this process, DEM data is transferred into the GIS platform. ArcToolbox conversion tools to raster is used in this period. After the parameters containing the coordinate information are equalized and checked, the operation involving the processing of the DEM file are started.
- In Global Mapper, the exported file is converted in ArcMap environment with ArcToolbox conversion tools. DTM (Digital Terrain Model) and DEM (Digital Elevation Model) maps are created.
- Then digitized feature maps are overlaid with digital orthophotos and raster. The layers created for the 3-D analyses of the study area are transferred to the ArcScene environment.
- In this media, it is possible to study 3-D digital terrain analyses by changing base heights parameters.

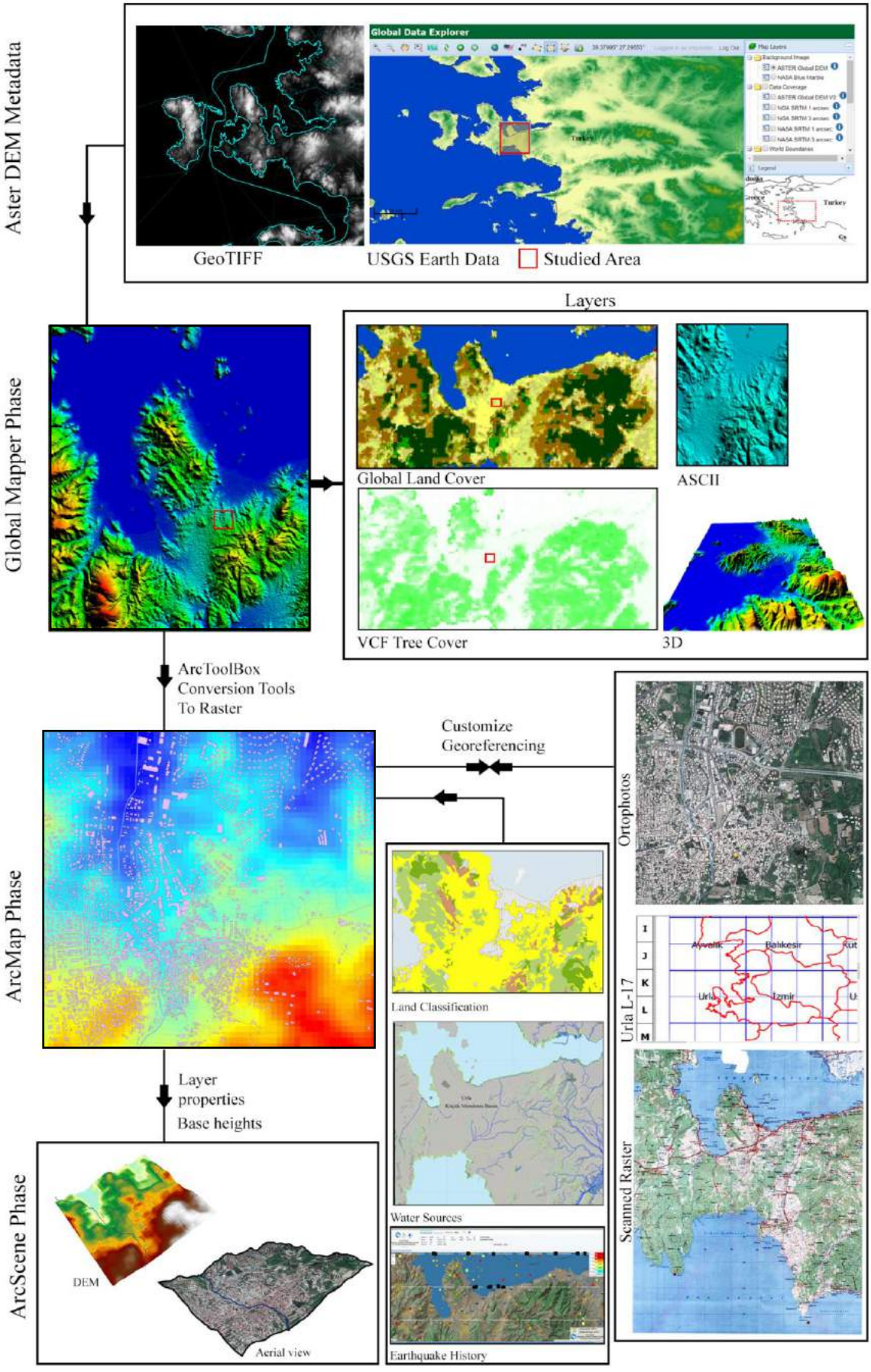


Figure 4.3. Digitization and overlapping operations

4.4. Working with Vector Data

It is an important to ensure that the map projections of the collected and redrawn vector maps of the study area. Although some of these maps have .ncz (NetCAD software) and some of them .dwg (AutoCAD software) extension, there are some add-ons to accumulate them in a GIS environment. Since some files have an .ncz extension, utilizing the CadReader plugin is an effective tool to minimize data loss, when transferring files to ArcMap. After the dataset is imported into the GIS media, coordinate mapping is done from the "Projections and Transformations" section of the ArcToolbox menu. These parameters should be this for Urla-İzmir; “ED1950 Datum, UTM Projection with 35N Zone”. After coordinat parameters applied, drawing should be added as a layer in shapefile format. This shapefile can be edited through vertices.

The study area extracted from whole drawing to to get rid of unnecessary space (Figure 4.2). These extraction and intersection process are done by utilized from spatial analyst tool in ArcToolbox. After this process, digitized Urla center drawing added and divided into the study regions. What should be considered when transferring and checking the drawing used in our study to the GIS environment;

- Clearing unnecessary layers (polylines, hatches, annotations, electricity poles)
- Creating a rectangular frame to focus on the study area
- Checking line weight (0.1 cm) and color
- Checking spatial reference coordinat parameters through data management tools
- Checking scale and unit through data frame properties
- Editing vertices of the drawing to prevent minor mistakes
- Flattening phase of drawings before import data to GIS
- Checking the feature identification (FID)
- Checking and re-creating ObjectID

Vector data, in other words “Shapefile (.shp) feature class” the vector format of ArcGIS is one among the data types used in this study. Besides, line, polyline, polygon, and multipoint are utilized vector types so as to create database's layers (Figure 4.4). Moreover, the frame of the workspace, buildings on parcel or block basis, the roads, vegetation, modern buildings, contours, and lot borders are in shapefile format. The projection selection must be done in: “ED1950 Datum, UTM Map Projection with 35N Zone” after creating the new shapefile command from the ArcCatalog menu.

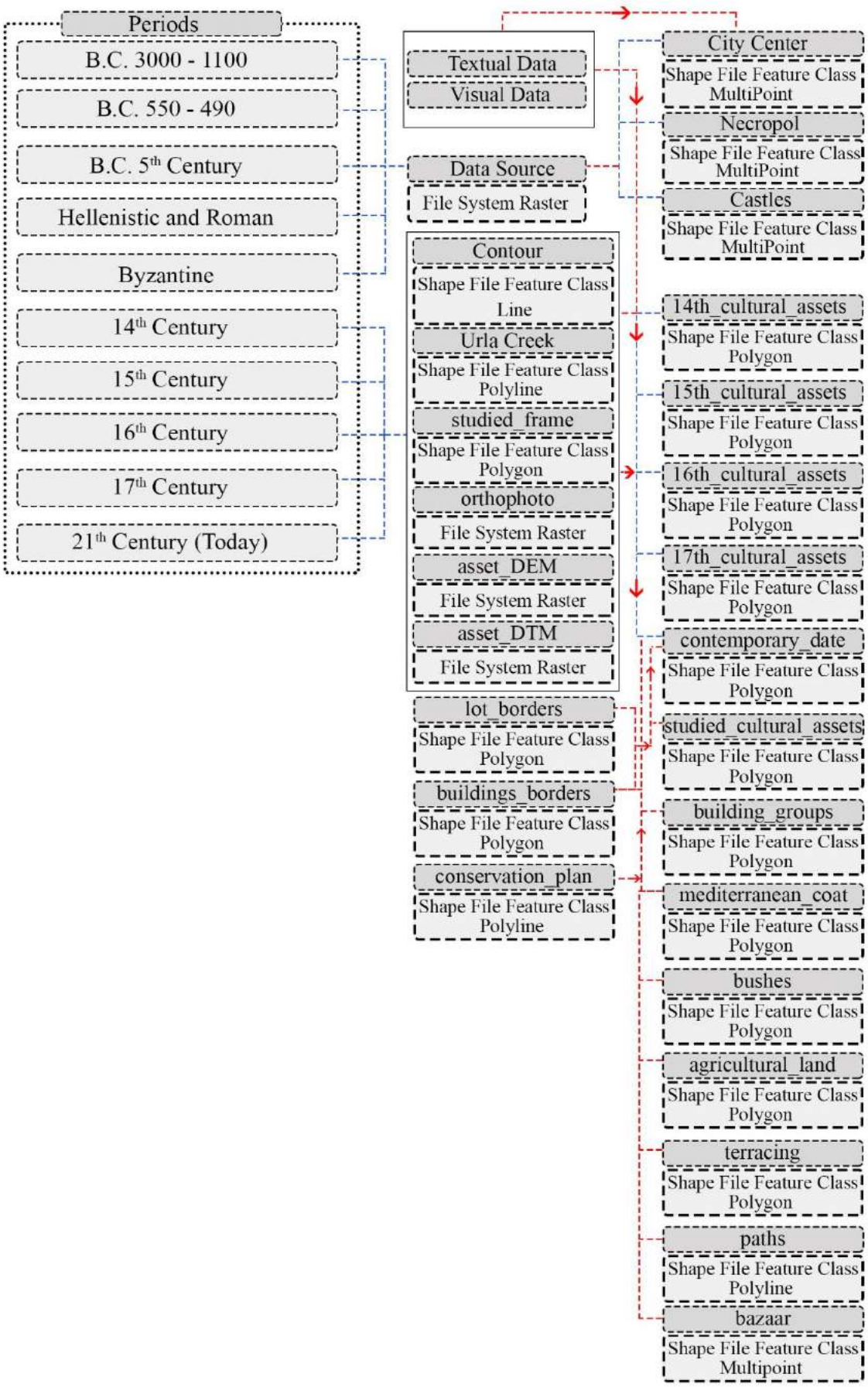


Figure 4.4. Layers and shapefiles

Interested points when drawing a sketch feature object:

- “Finish sketch” command terminates the drawing completely, while the “Finish part” command allows you to re-continue sketching in the same ID.
- Vertex Editing (insert vertex, move vertex or remove vertex)
- Checking spatial reference system (projection and datum) of the created shapefile
- Controlling “Snapping toolbar” to precise selection on snapping vertices
- Checking “Create Features Table” so as to prevent the false layer selection

Also, one of the other data imported from outside is .kmz and .kml extension from Google Earth software. After sketching Urla creek in polyline type in Google Earth, we can convert it to shapefile format by using Data Management Tools in order to get ArcMap. Adding fields to a Shapefile attribute table is a vital part of the database. In our geodatabase, a common operation is to store a value for a feature attribute such as short integer, long integer, float, text, and date. Tables of attributes also incorporate predetermined fields containing geometry and object ID data.

After the shapefile of the cultural asset is created, the comprehensive conservation dataset is entered in the columns (fields or parameters) and rows (records) of the attribute table (Figure 4.5). Furthermore, converting the shapefiles into the geodatabase feature class can be possible in ArcCatalog. Points to consider while entering data in the attribute table of Shapefile (.shp):

- Editor menu and then "Start Editing" must be clicked on
- Every record must be registered its own type (date, text, integer, and float)
- Polyline geometry must be drawing precise vertex mode

In order to add image to the attribute table:

- Initially personal geodatabase feature class should be created with the “ED1950 Datum, UTM Map Projection with 35N Zone”
- Then, data type should be selected a raster
- In editing mode, open attribute table and right click to load raster in column
- Before loading image, editing raster is required in Photoshop media (adding text, changing resolution, and creating collages)
- After loading image, click identify button and open the raster viewer (Figure 4.6)
- This interface shows different sources in raster format
- Updating image is done with the same method

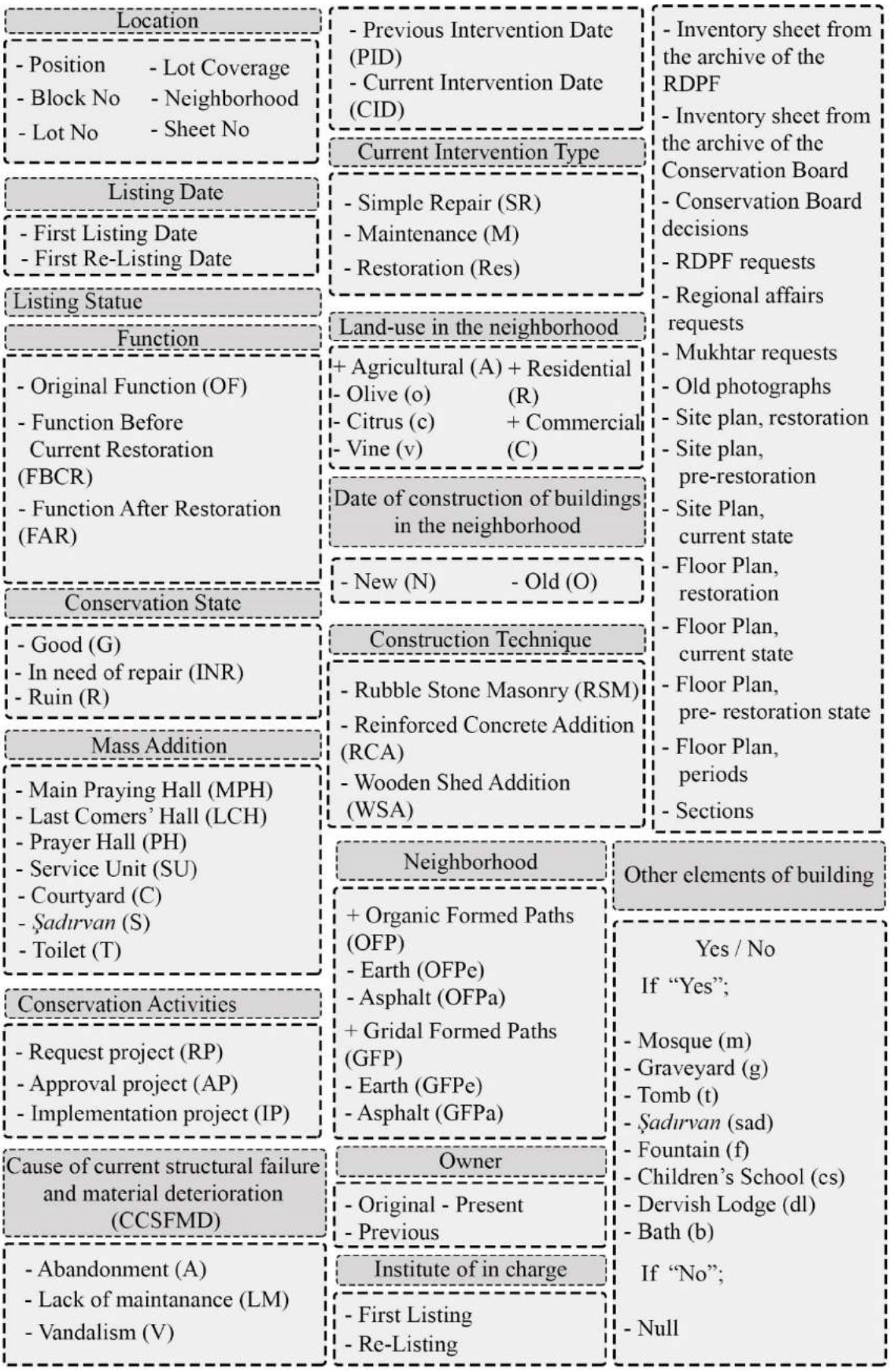


Figure 4.5. Content of the attribute table

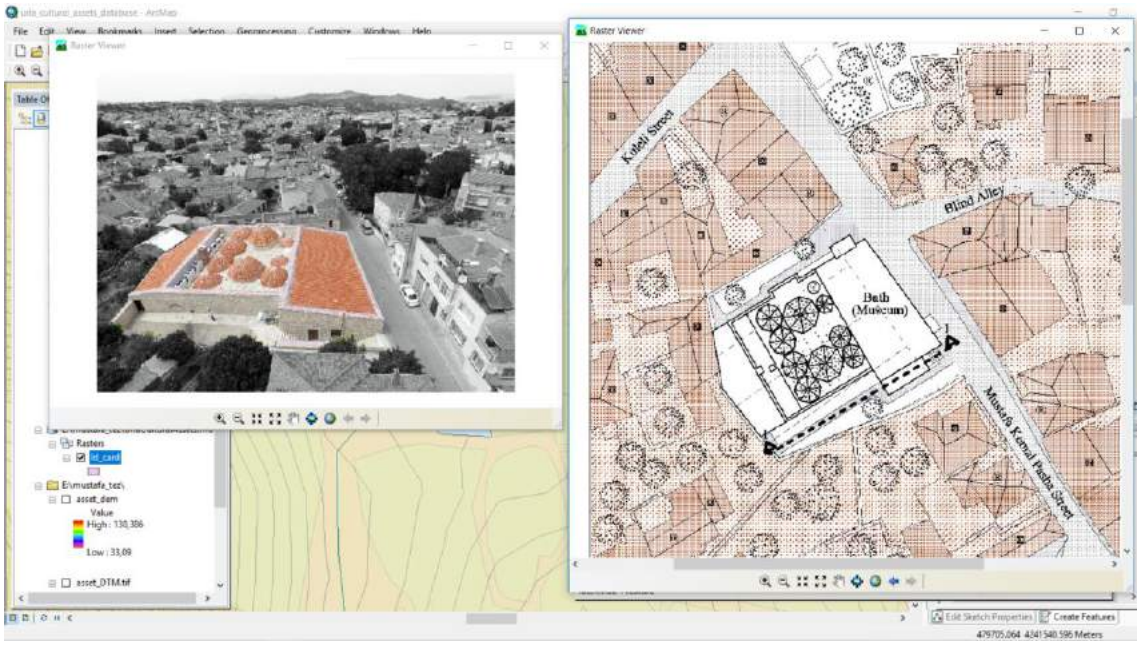


Figure 4.6. Aerial view and site plan rasters dataset at viewer interface

4.5. Queries

Query is a specific data selection and extraction from a large geodatabase. Exporting the selected data as another layer. Several queries have been developed to ensure that the information obtained from the database is filtered and parsed fundamentally.

The “Select by Attributes” window gives a fast method to assemble a SQL (Structured Query Language) query to make a choice dependent on map attributes. Boolean algebra has been used such as “and, or, not” and logical operators in definitions. The purpose of the below example description is to determine the buildings whose first listing date is greater than 1992 and which has structural damage and has not been restored or repaired.

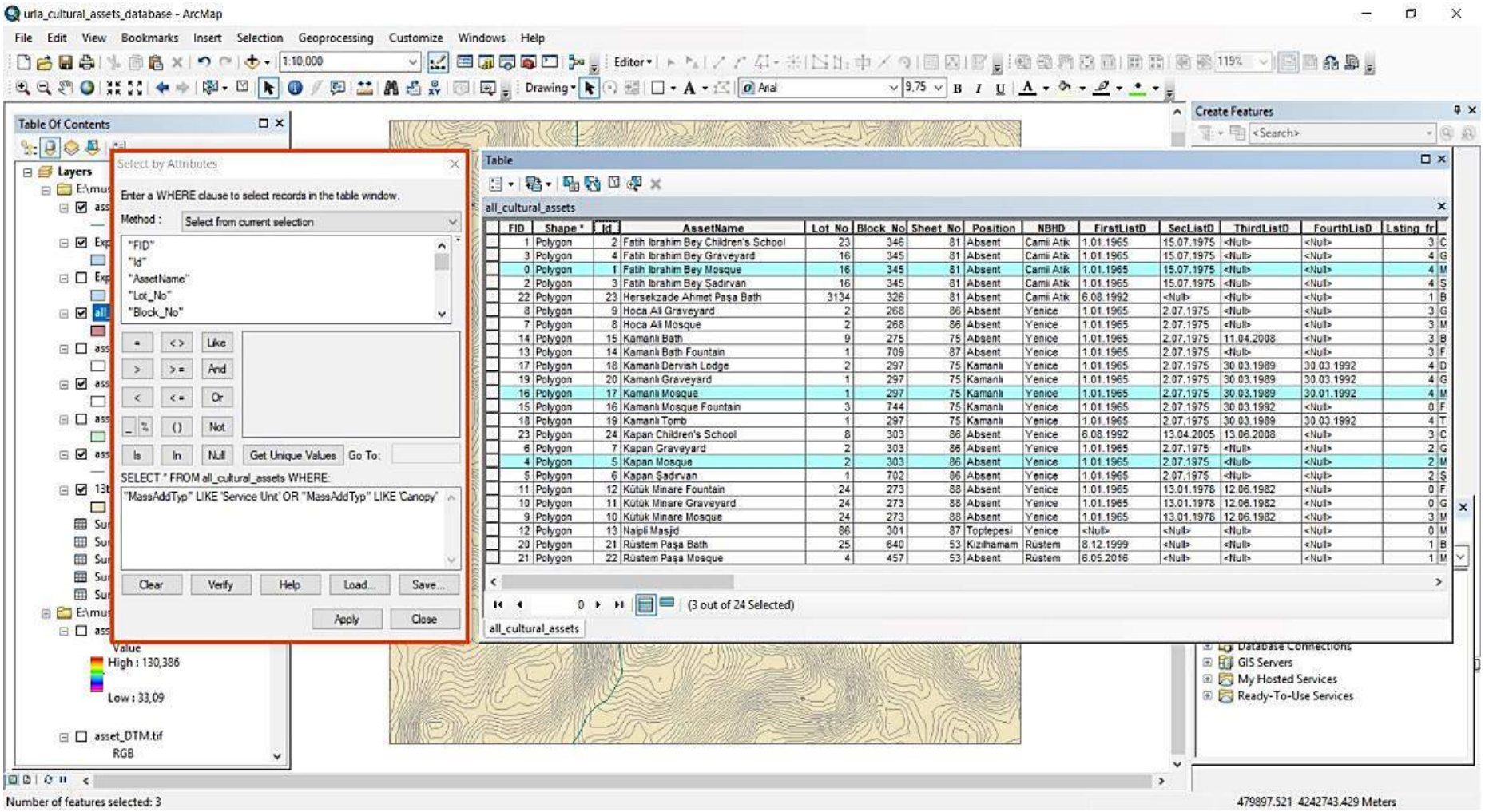
- Open “Attribute Table”
- Click “Select by Attributes”;
- Method; Create a new selection,
- SELECT FROM all_cultural_assets WHERE:
- “FirstListD” >= date '1992-08-06 00:00:00' AND "CCSFMD" = 'Abandonment' OR "CCSFMD" = 'Lack of maintenance' OR "CCSFMD" = 'Vandalism',
- Apply then,

- Method; Remove from current selection
- SELECT FROM all_cultural_assets WHERE:
- “CurIntType” = “Restoration”,

  Another sample expression (Query 1) (Figure 4.7);
- Method; Create a new selection, SELECT FROM all_cultural_assets WHERE:
- “FCNAftRest” = “FBCR” OR “FCNAftRest” = “OrigFcn_OF”
- Apply then,
- Method; Select from current selection
- SELECT FROM all_cultural_assets WHERE:
- “ConsDate” <= “15th Century” AND “MassAdd” = “Yes”
- SELECT FROM all_cultural_assets WHERE:
- “MassAddTyp” LIKE “Service Unit” OR “MassAddTyp” LIKE “Canopy”

Query 2 has “Previous Intervention Date” >= date '2008-06-13 00:00:00' definition is created for selecting cultural assets intervened 2008 onwards and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.8). Query 3 has “CurIntType” = “Maintenance” OR “Simple Repair” definition is created for selecting cultural assets in need of maintenance and simple repair and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.9). Query 4 has “OWNER” = “RDPF” definition is created for selecting cultural assets owned by RDPF and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.10). Query 5 has, “Conservation Activity” = 'Finished Restoration Implementation (after 2000)' OR “Conservation Activity” = 'Continuing Implementation Project', definition is created for selecting cultural assets whose restoration implementation completed after 2000 or who are under restoration implementation phase (Figure 4.11) and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map. Query 6 has “ConsAct” = 'Ruin' OR “ConsAct” = 'Unmaintaned' definition is created for selecting unmaintained and ruined cultural assets and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.12).

Query 7, has “CCSFMD” = 'Vandalism' OR “CCSFMD” = 'Abandonment' definition, is created for selecting cultural assets affected from vandalism and abandonment. Vandalism and abandonment giving away to poor conservation condition prior to current interventions and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.13).



FID	Shape *	Id	AssetName	Lot_No	Block_No	Sheet_No	Position	NBHD	FirstListD	SecListD	ThirdListD	FourthListD	Lsting_fr	
1	Polygon	2	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Children's School	23	346	81	Absent	Camli Atik	1.01.1965	15.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	3	C
3	Polygon	4	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Graveyard	16	345	81	Absent	Camli Atik	1.01.1965	15.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	4	G
0	Polygon	1	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Mosque	16	345	81	Absent	Camli Atik	1.01.1965	15.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	4	M
2	Polygon	3	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Şadırvan	16	345	81	Absent	Camli Atik	1.01.1965	15.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	4	S
22	Polygon	23	Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath	3134	326	81	Absent	Camli Atik	6.08.1992	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	1	B
8	Polygon	9	Hoca Ali Graveyard	2	268	86	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	3	G
7	Polygon	8	Hoca Ali Mosque	2	268	86	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	3	M
14	Polygon	15	Kamanlı Bath	9	275	75	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	11.04.2008	<Null>	3	B
13	Polygon	14	Kamanlı Bath Fountain	1	709	87	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	3	F
17	Polygon	18	Kamanlı Dervish Lodge	2	297	75	Kamanlı	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	30.03.1989	30.03.1992	4	D
19	Polygon	20	Kamanlı Graveyard	1	297	75	Kamanlı	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	30.03.1989	30.03.1992	4	G
16	Polygon	17	Kamanlı Mosque	1	297	75	Kamanlı	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	30.03.1989	30.01.1992	4	M
15	Polygon	16	Kamanlı Mosque Fountain	3	744	75	Kamanlı	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	30.03.1992	<Null>	0	F
18	Polygon	19	Kamanlı Tomb	1	297	75	Kamanlı	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	30.03.1989	30.03.1992	4	T
23	Polygon	24	Kapan Children's School	8	303	86	Absent	Yenice	6.08.1992	13.04.2005	13.06.2008	<Null>	3	C
6	Polygon	7	Kapan Graveyard	2	303	86	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	2	G
4	Polygon	5	Kapan Mosque	2	303	86	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	2	M
5	Polygon	6	Kapan Şadırvan	1	702	86	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	2.07.1975	<Null>	<Null>	2	S
11	Polygon	12	Kütük Minare Fountain	24	273	88	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	13.01.1978	12.06.1982	<Null>	0	F
10	Polygon	11	Kütük Minare Graveyard	24	273	88	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	13.01.1978	12.06.1982	<Null>	0	G
9	Polygon	10	Kütük Minare Mosque	24	273	88	Absent	Yenice	1.01.1965	13.01.1978	12.06.1982	<Null>	3	M
12	Polygon	13	Naipli Masjid	86	301	87	Toptepesi	Yenice	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	0	M
20	Polygon	21	Rüstem Paşa Bath	25	640	53	Kızılhamam	Rüstem	8.12.1999	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	1	B
21	Polygon	22	Rüstem Paşa Mosque	4	457	53	Absent	Rüstem	6.05.2016	<Null>	<Null>	<Null>	1	M

Figure 4.7. Query 1

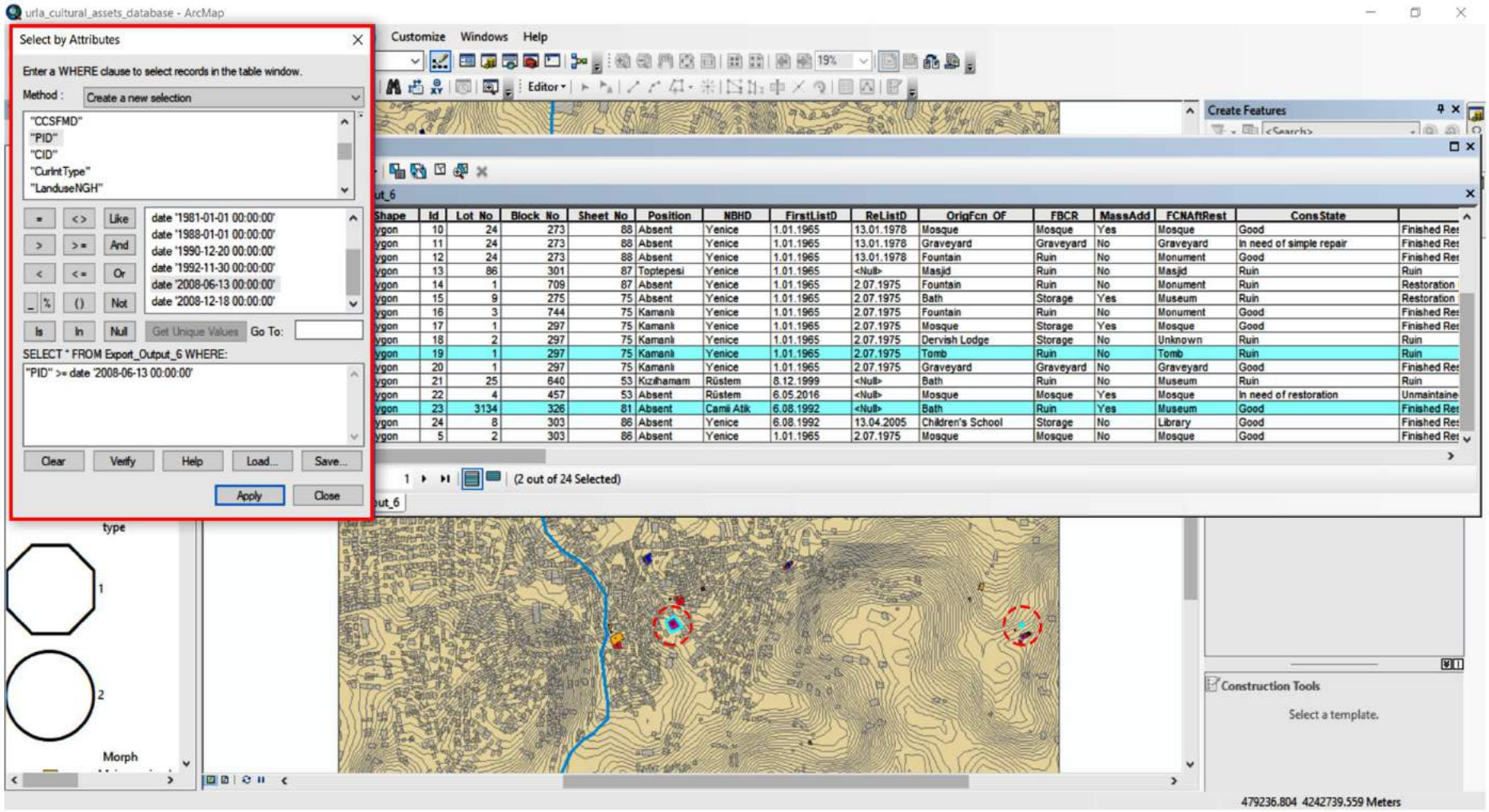
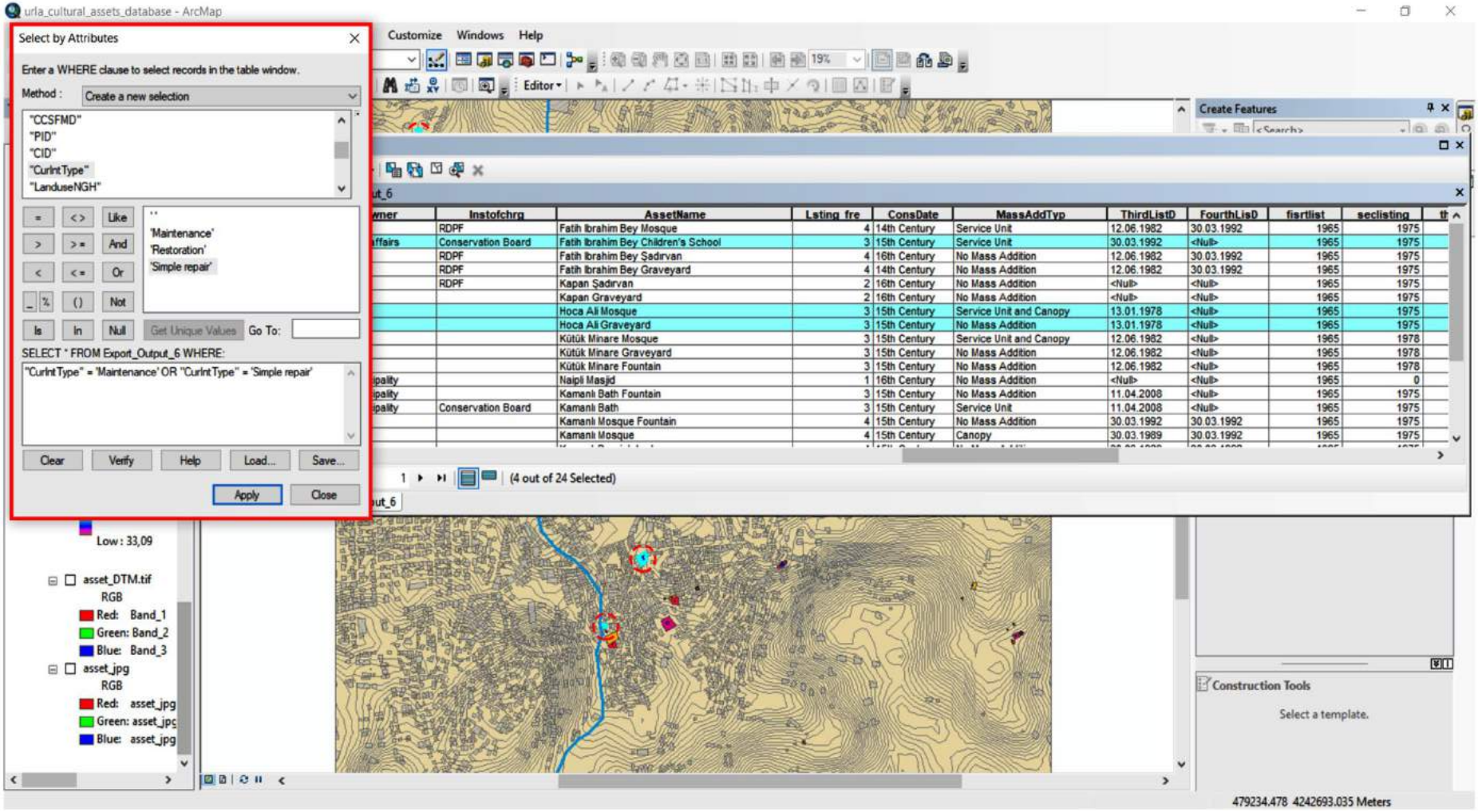


Figure 4.8. Query 2



Instofchrg	AssetName	Lsting_fre	ConsDate	MassAddTyp	ThirdListD	FourthLisD	fisrtlist	seclisting
RDPF	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Mosque	4	14th Century	Service Unit	12.06.1982	30.03.1992	1965	1975
Conservation Board	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Children's School	3	15th Century	Service Unit	30.03.1992	<Null>	1965	1975
RDPF	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Şadırvan	4	16th Century	No Mass Addition	12.06.1982	30.03.1992	1965	1975
RDPF	Fatih Ibrahim Bey Graveyard	4	14th Century	No Mass Addition	12.06.1982	30.03.1992	1965	1975
RDPF	Kapan Şadırvan	2	16th Century	No Mass Addition	<Null>	<Null>	1965	1975
	Kapan Graveyard	2	16th Century	No Mass Addition	<Null>	<Null>	1965	1975
	Hoca Ali Mosque	3	15th Century	Service Unit and Canopy	13.01.1978	<Null>	1965	1975
	Hoca Ali Graveyard	3	15th Century	No Mass Addition	13.01.1978	<Null>	1965	1975
	Kütük Minare Mosque	3	15th Century	Service Unit and Canopy	12.06.1982	<Null>	1965	1978
	Kütük Minare Graveyard	3	15th Century	No Mass Addition	12.06.1982	<Null>	1965	1978
	Kütük Minare Fountain	3	15th Century	No Mass Addition	12.06.1982	<Null>	1965	1978
	Naipli Masjid	1	16th Century	No Mass Addition	<Null>	<Null>	1965	0
	Kamanlı Bath Fountain	3	15th Century	No Mass Addition	11.04.2008	<Null>	1965	1975
Conservation Board	Kamanlı Bath	3	15th Century	Service Unit	11.04.2008	<Null>	1965	1975
	Kamanlı Mosque Fountain	4	15th Century	No Mass Addition	30.03.1992	30.03.1992	1965	1975
	Kamanlı Mosque	4	15th Century	Canopy	30.03.1989	30.03.1992	1965	1975

Figure 4.9. Query 3

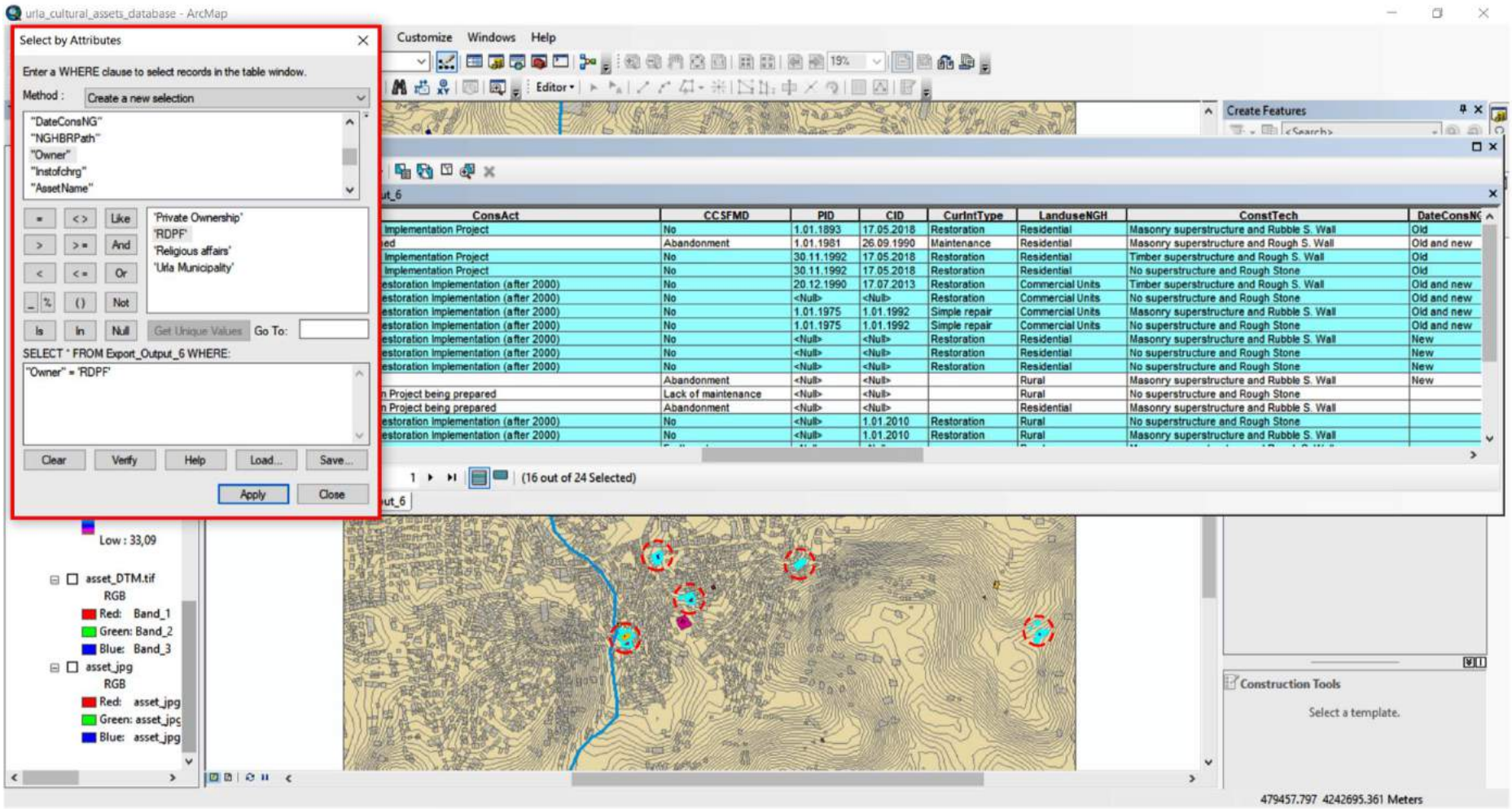


Figure 4.10. Query 4

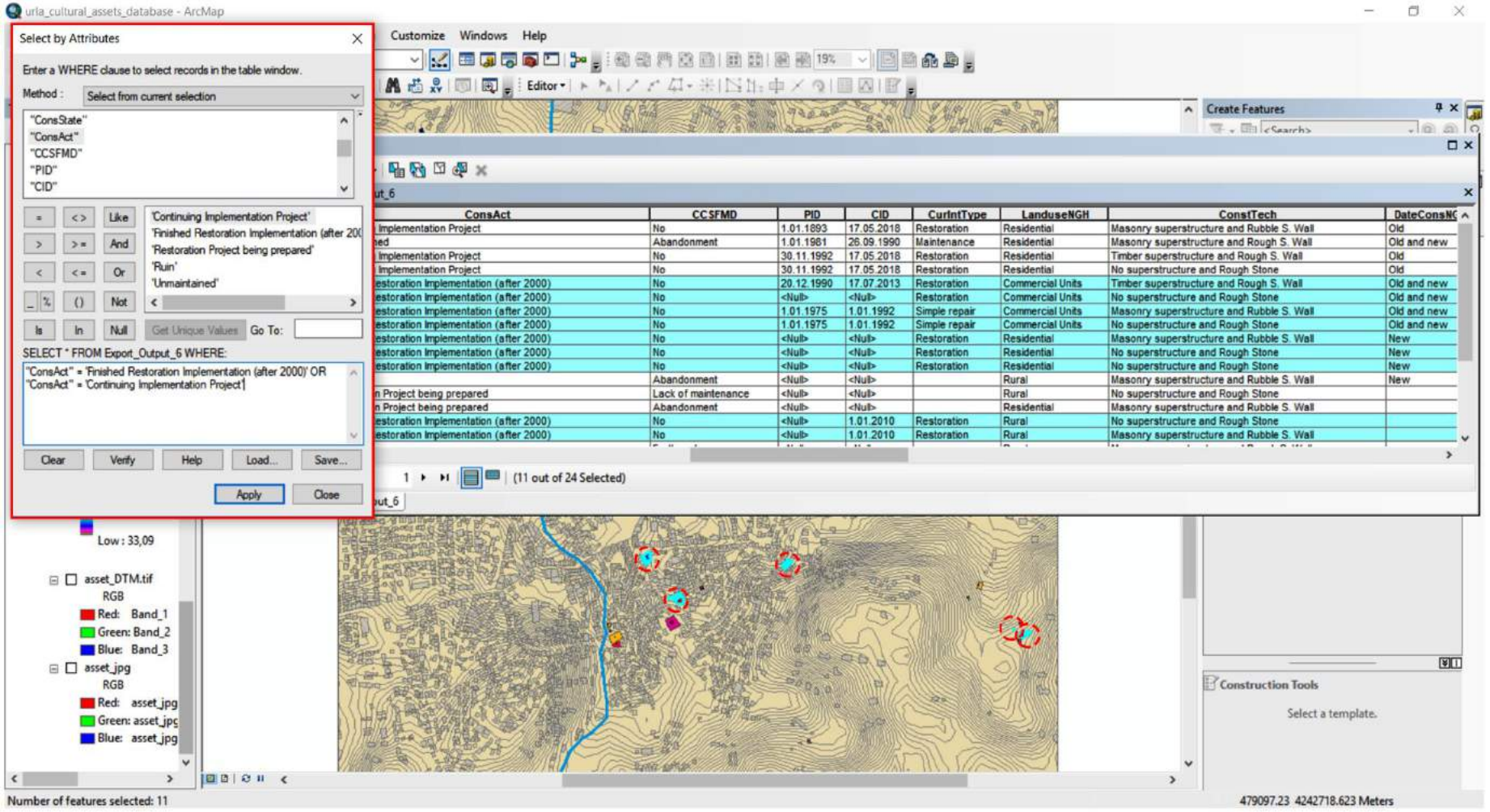


Figure 4.11. Query 5

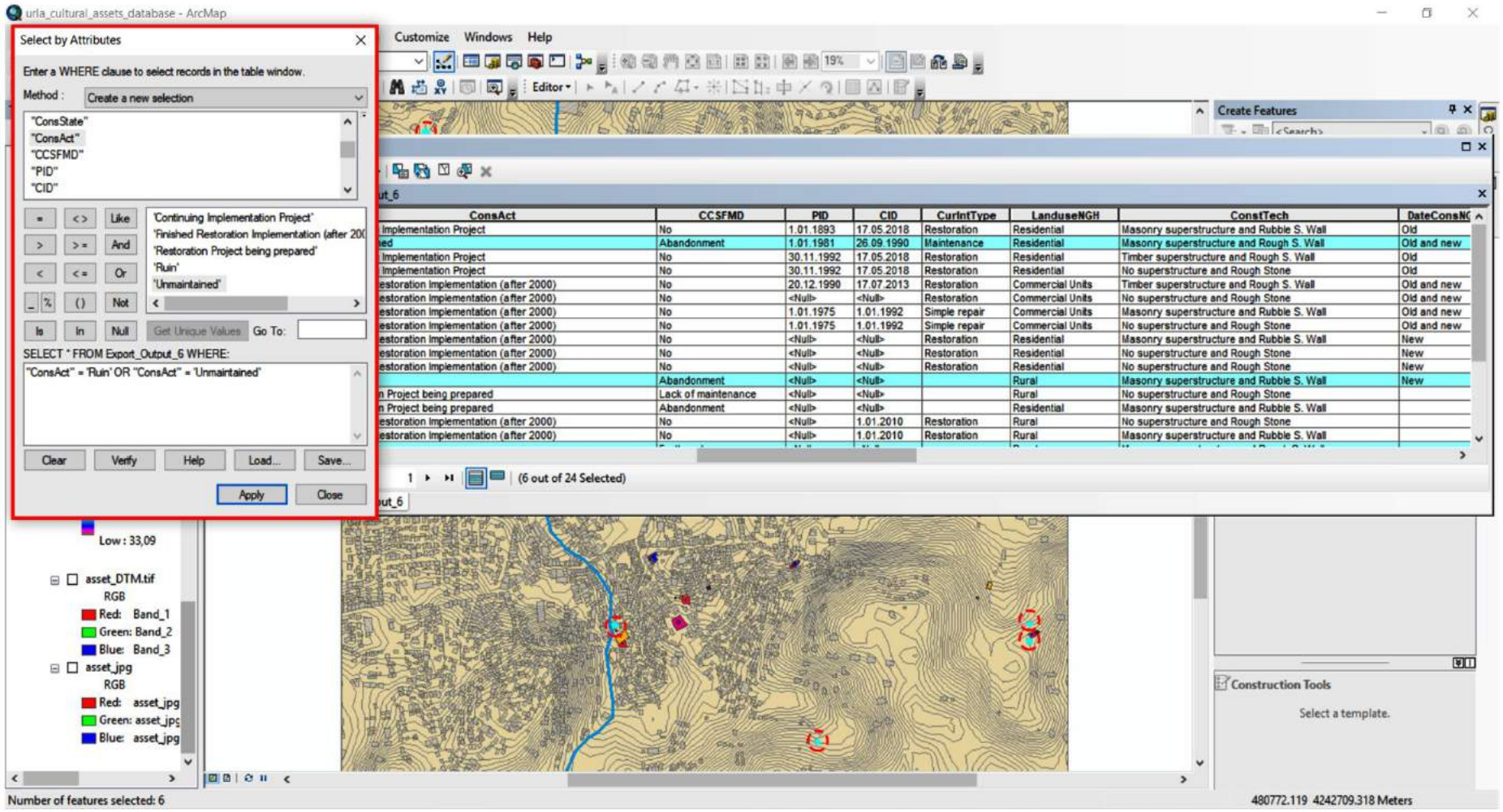
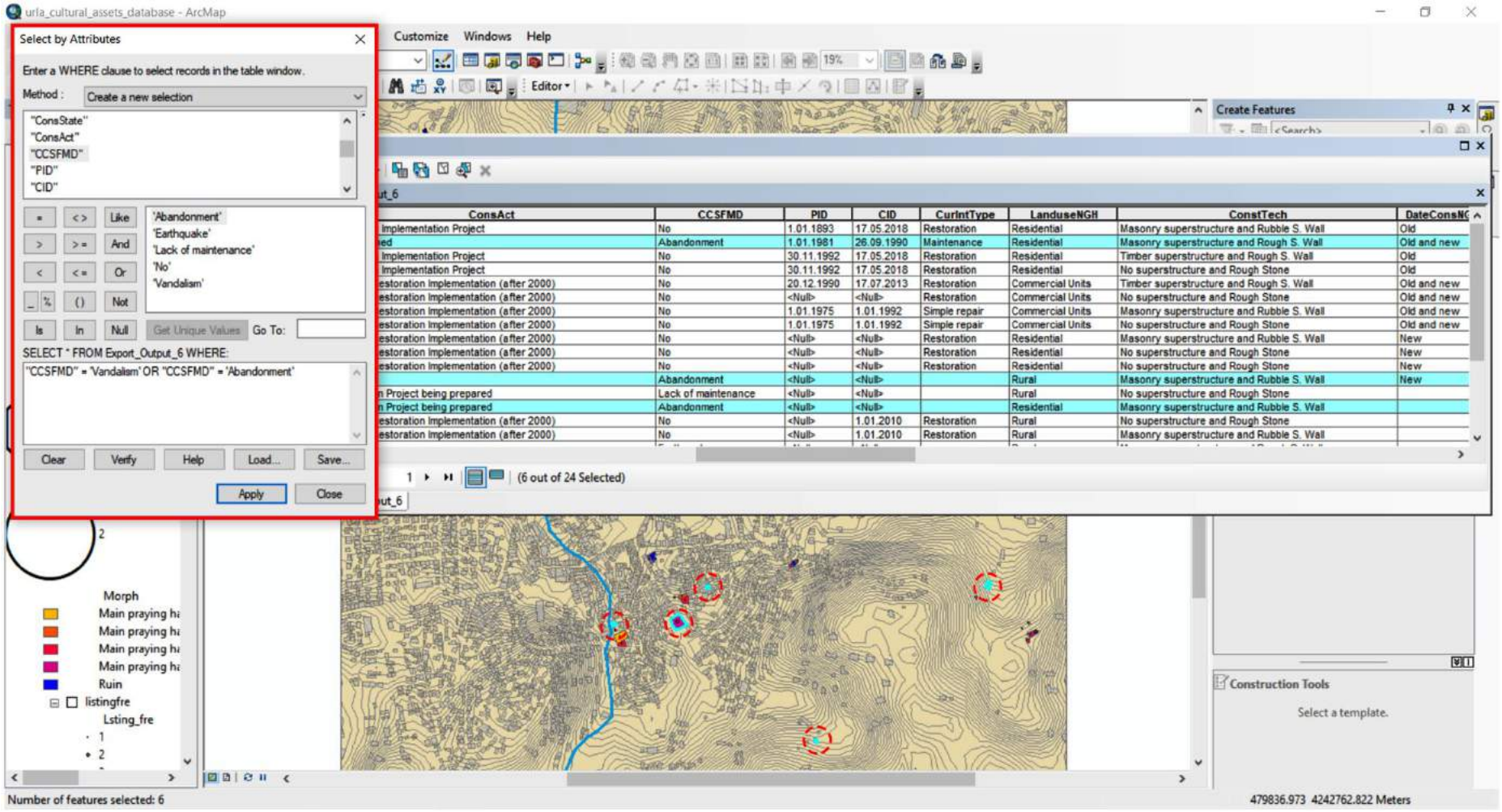


Figure 4.12. Query 6



ConsAct	CCSFMD	PID	CID	CurIntType	LanduseNGH	ConstTech	DateConsNG
Implementation Project	No	1.01.1893	17.05.2018	Restoration	Residential	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	Old
ed	Abandonment	1.01.1981	26.09.1990	Maintenance	Residential	Masonry superstructure and Rough S. Wall	Old and new
Implementation Project	No	30.11.1992	17.05.2018	Restoration	Residential	Timber superstructure and Rough S. Wall	Old
Implementation Project	No	30.11.1992	17.05.2018	Restoration	Residential	No superstructure and Rough Stone	Old
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	20.12.1990	17.07.2013	Restoration	Commercial Units	Timber superstructure and Rough S. Wall	Old and new
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	<Null>	Restoration	Commercial Units	No superstructure and Rough Stone	Old and new
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	1.01.1975	1.01.1992	Simple repair	Commercial Units	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	Old and new
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	1.01.1975	1.01.1992	Simple repair	Commercial Units	No superstructure and Rough Stone	Old and new
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	<Null>	Restoration	Residential	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	New
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	<Null>	Restoration	Residential	No superstructure and Rough Stone	New
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	<Null>	Restoration	Residential	No superstructure and Rough Stone	New
	Abandonment	<Null>	<Null>		Rural	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	New
n Project being prepared	Lack of maintenance	<Null>	<Null>		Rural	No superstructure and Rough Stone	
n Project being prepared	Abandonment	<Null>	<Null>		Residential	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	1.01.2010	Restoration	Rural	No superstructure and Rough Stone	
estoration Implementation (after 2000)	No	<Null>	1.01.2010	Restoration	Rural	Masonry superstructure and Rubble S. Wall	

Figure 4.13. Query 7

Query 8 has “FCNAftRest” = 'Museum' OR “FCNAftRest” = 'Library' definition is created for selecting cultural assets which re-function as museum or library and also it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.14). Query 9 has “ConsState” = 'In need of simple repair' OR “ConsState” = 'Good' definition is created for selecting cultural assets which are good or moderate conservation condition (Figure 4.15) and it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map. Query 10 has “LanduseNGH” = 'Rural' definition is created for selecting cultural assets which located in rural site and it is illustrated with blue hatch and red circle on map (Figure 4.16).

These expressions save as an expression file (.exp) and they can be used later. Export data selection features as a shapefile, open attribute table and click “Summarize” command (Figure 4.17). This command calculates the frequency and the quantity of the data such as textual, numerical, historical, etc. Moreover, other parameters can be used as an input. Furthermore, “Field Calculator” which is an effective tool utilized from VB (Visual Basic) Script and Python (Figure 4.18).

In this case, below formation gives percentage of “Function After Restoration of Cultural Assets”;

- Parser: VB (Visual Basic) Script
- Type: Number
- Percentage = [Cnt_FCNAft] / [SUM_Cnt_FCNAft]

After summarizing and field calculator process, “Graphs” module is beneficial to visualize data. The process should be as follows;

- Firstly, “dBase Table” should be open with right click and then “Create Graph” command should be select
- Graph Type: Vertical Bar,
- Layer/ Table: Studied Layer,
- “Value field” should be suitable integer parameters,
- “X field” should be select as a textual data
- “Add” button should be use in order to join new series (Figure 4.19)
- “Advanced properties” menu of graph gives a lot of options to modify physical features of graph (font size, labels, titles and names, legend, etc.). Same parameters can be saved in order to use in different cases.
- The export command gives an output in different formats (pdf, png, jpeg, etc.) and resolutions

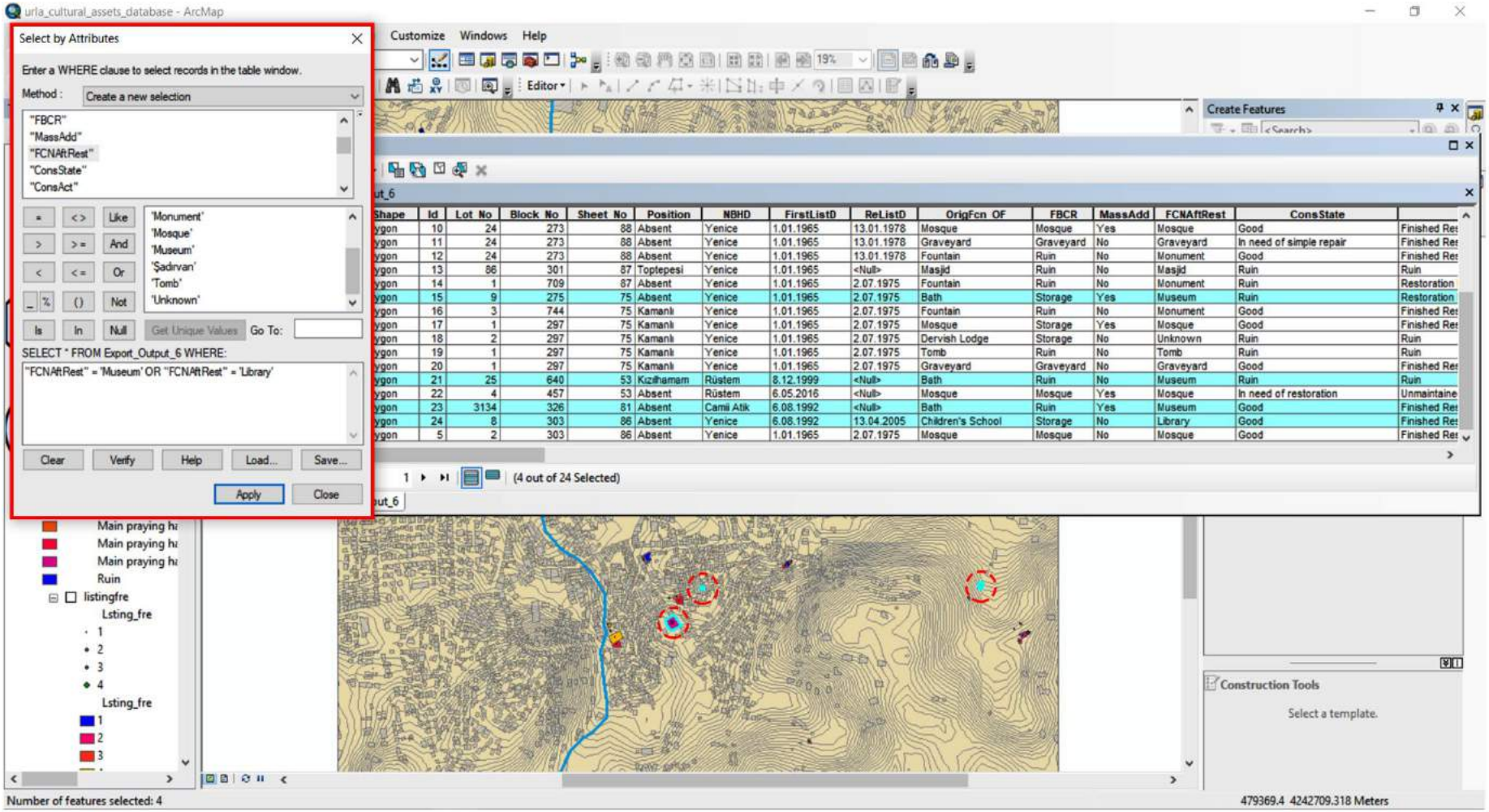


Figure 4.14. Query 8

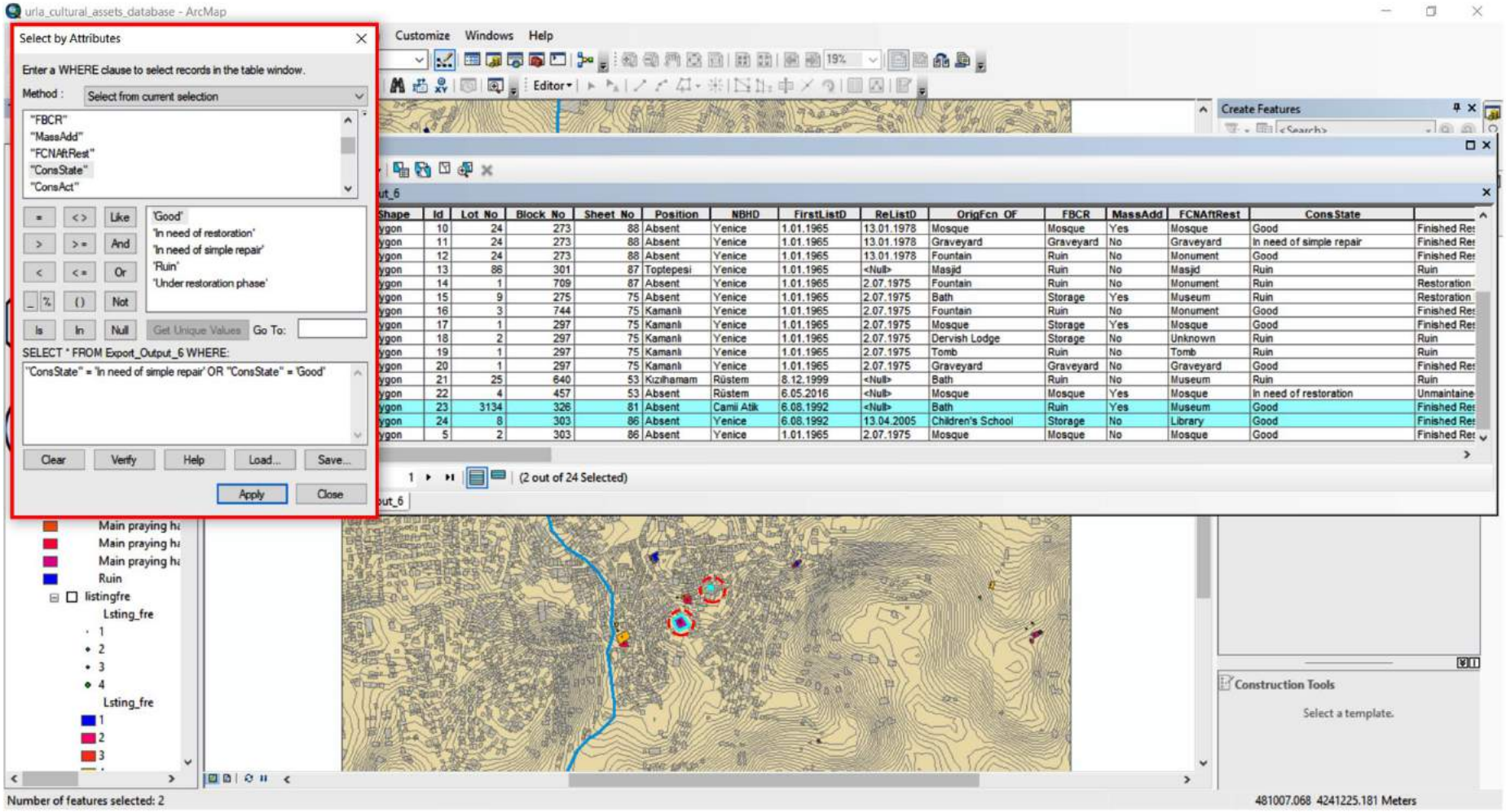


Figure 4.15. Query 9

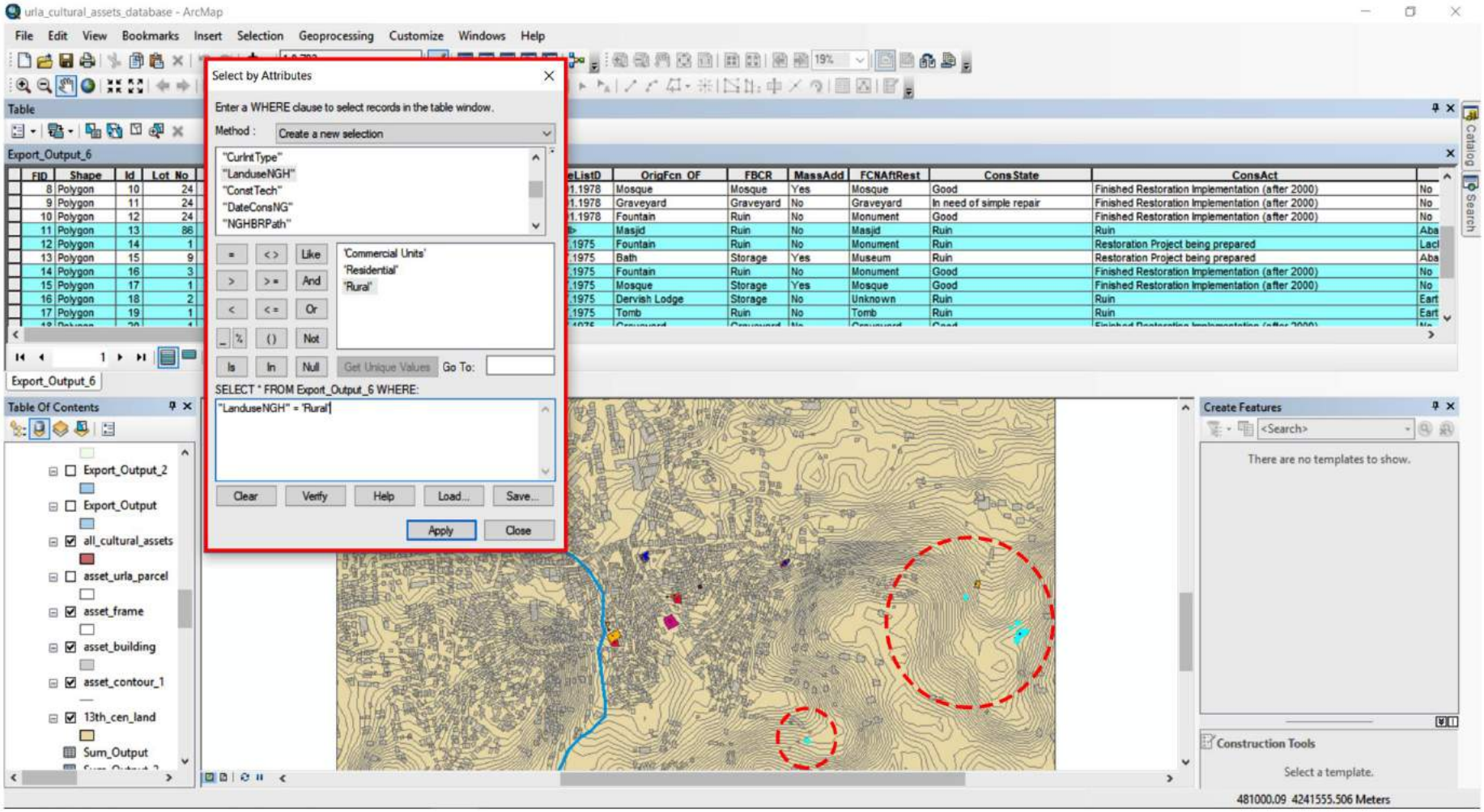


Figure 4.16. Query 10

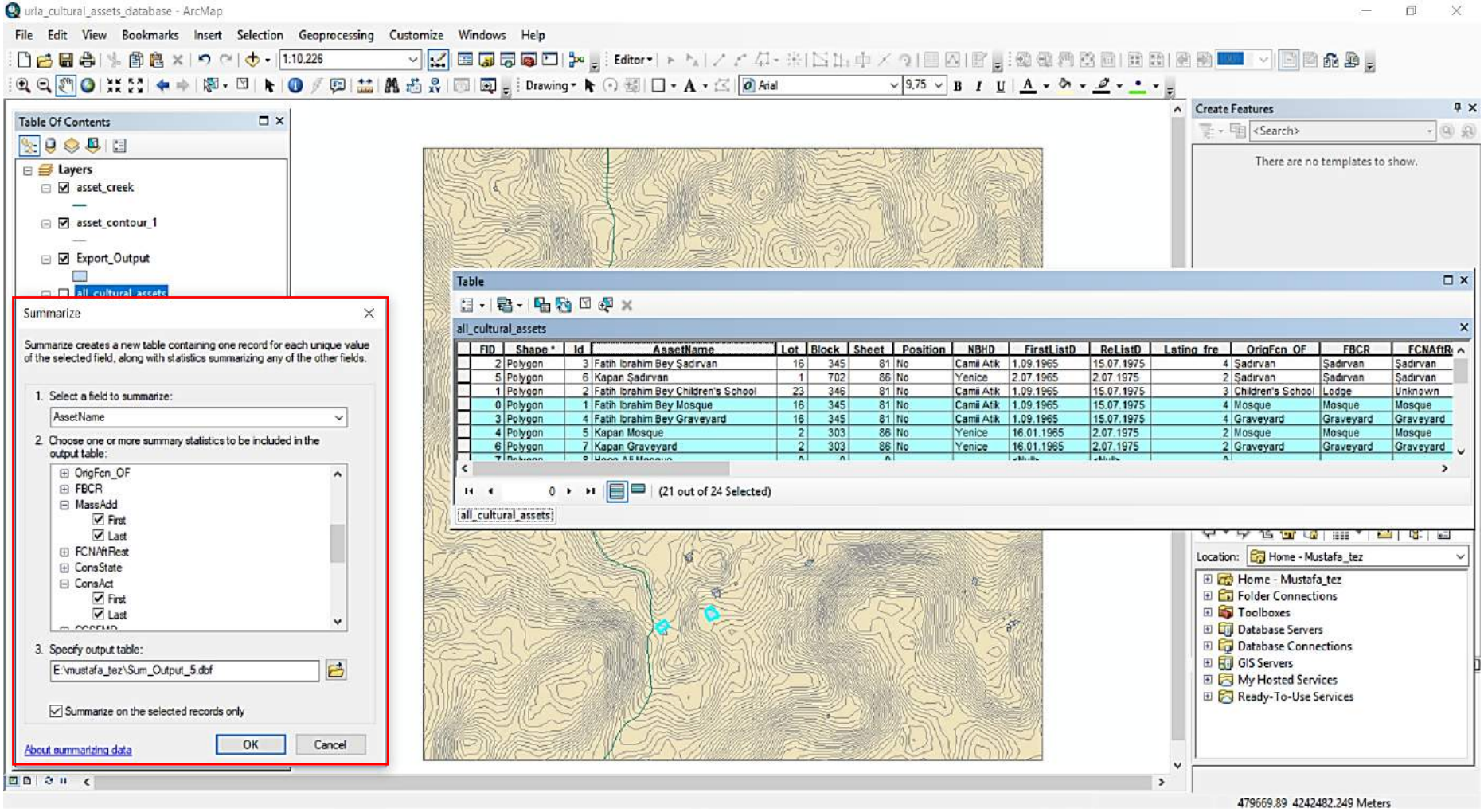


Figure 4.17. Phase of summarizing and creating filters

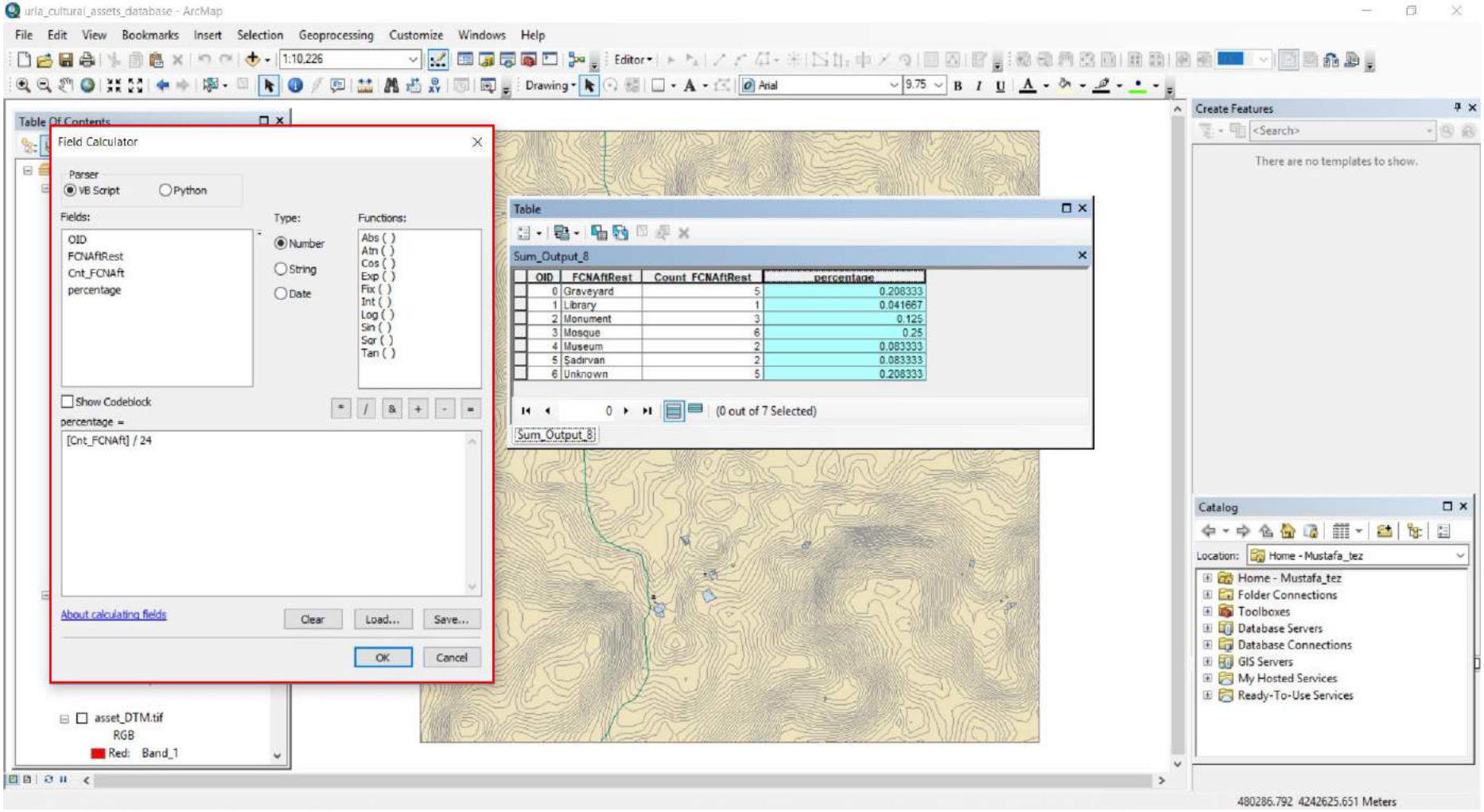


Figure 4.18. Sample definition at field calculator

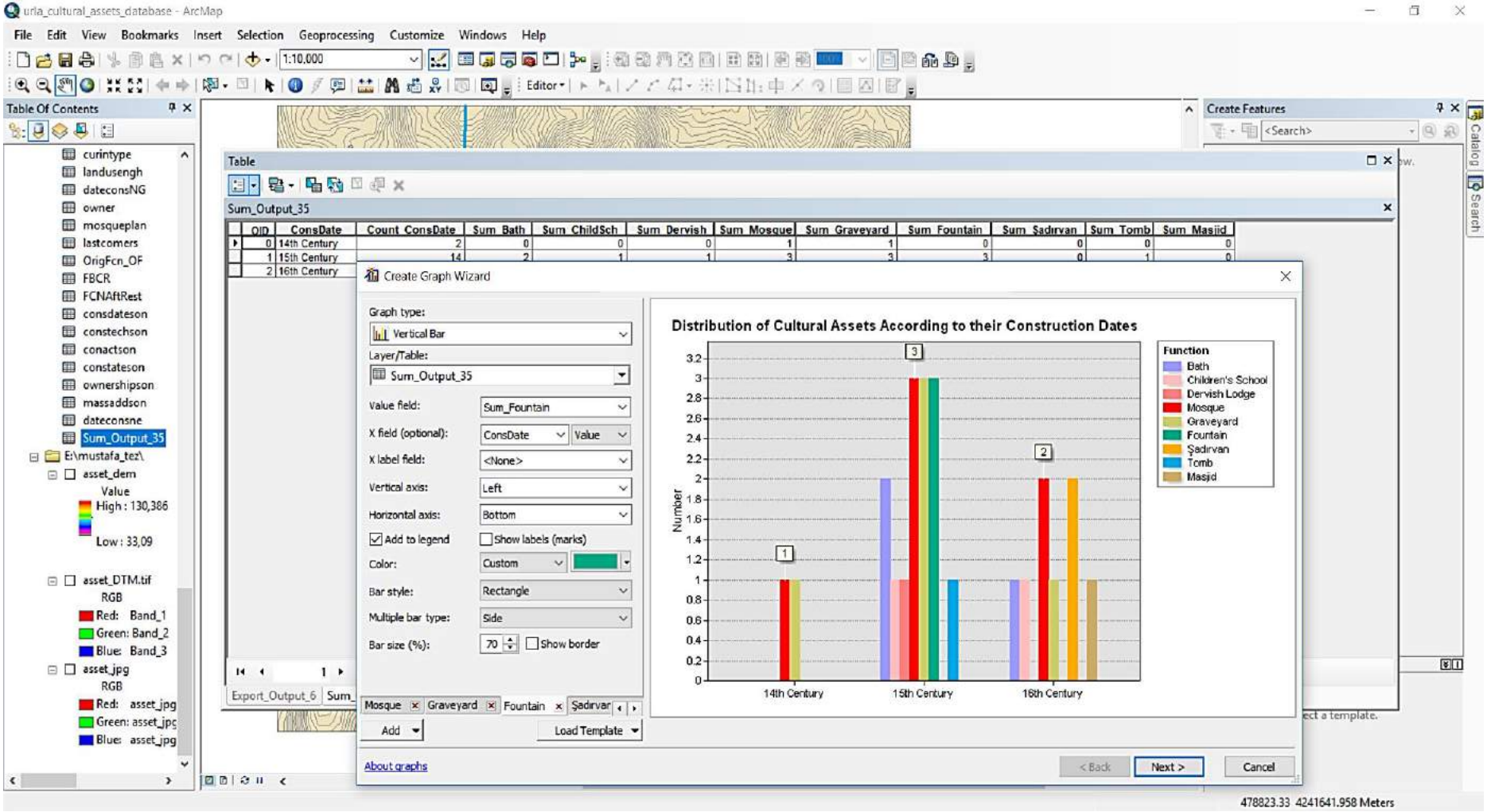


Figure 4.19. Sample series at graph module modulemodule

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, characteristic of the database and also of immovable cultural assets are assessed.

5.1. The Database

The proposed database is compared and contrasted with those in the preliminary studies in terms of their developers, scopes, data types, accessibility, and scales. In terms of developers; seven of the eleven databases examined in the preliminary studies were developed by group of researchers (Doğanlar church project, Arches, Bergama project, Taraklı project, Sardinia project, Kurşunlu Khan, Jeddah, and Leiria), two by a non-governmental organization (Discover Islamic Art and Arches), and the remaining two by governmental offices (TUES and EBSCIP). The research groups are composed of architects, city planners, archaelogists, and art historians. The Urla Cultural Heritage Geodatabase is developed by a group of researchers like the majority of the preliminary studies (7 of 11). These researchers are from the departments of architectural restoration, and city and regional planning in the local university, but they can work together with local authorities (Urla Municipality) and non-governmental organizations such as Aegean Tourism Association to ensure the sustainability of the database in future work.

In terms of their scopes, the preliminary studies can be grouped as those focusing on a historic urban site (Bergama, Taraklı, and Leiria), focusing on a single historic building (Doğanlar church project, Jeddah project, Kurşunlu khan), focusing on a comprehending a series of historic buildings (Discover Islamic art project), focusing on a comprehending both single assets and sites with conservation value (Sardinia, Arches, TUES, EBSCIP).

The Urla Cultural Heritage Geodatabase comprehends detailed conservation information on a series of historic buildings, which is a rare database type for Turkey. Nevertheless, it has limited info at site scale. Thus, it can be further developed to gain the qualities of a database uniting varied assets and sites with conservation value.

In terms of data type; two of the eleven projects examined in the preliminary studies contain information on conservation state, physical characteristics, and historical background (TUES, Sardinian), eight databases contain information on the physical characteristics of the assets and historical background (Doğanlar church, Bergama, Taraklı, Arches, Kurşunlu khan, Jeddah project, Leiria, and Discover Islamic art), one database includes information on the physical character and conservation state (EBSCIP). Urla Cultural Heritage Geodatabase contains both conservation decisions and physical characteristics. In addition, conservation state and history are stated.

In terms of accessibility; five of the eleven projects (Discover Islamic art, Arches, Sardinia project, TUES, EBSCIP, Taraklı) examined in the preliminary studies are accessible on the internet, but the TUES database is only accessible by public officials since it asks for passwords. The other one (Sardinia project) was aimed to be accessed via internet, but it is inaccessible today due to insufficient updates. Arches, Discover Islamic art database, and EBSCIP are active and accessible. After installing the software for the Arches project, the system is accessed. The Urla Cultural Heritage Geodatabase cannot be accessed via internet yet, but it is in development progress. In terms of scales; three of the eleven projects examined in the preliminary studies worked on a single cultural asset (Jeddah, Doğanlar church, and Kurşunlu Khan project) at single building scale. This area (the monitoring of historic building elements through the integration of GIS and BIM) is still a research area, so the interaction of engineers and conservation experts must be maintained. Moreover, “Jeddah house project”, “Doğanlar church”, and “Kurşunlu Khan project” which is information relevant for a restoration project are given. Two databases (Arches, Sardinia) worked on a series of buildings at single building scale. Technical requirements in terms of software and hardware more defined. Thus, similar work can be planned in a relatively easy way. Three databases (Bergama, Taraklı, and Leiria) worked on a single site at single building scale. In these databases, there are well defined technical requirements and process. Three databases (TUES, EBSCIP, and Discover Islamic art project) worked on many sites at single building scale. These databases have limited info e.g. an earthquake information is the only information given for building history. In the Urla cultural heritage project, worked on a series of buildings (22 cultural assets) at single building scale. In addition, the building groups (Fatih İbrahim Bey, Kamanlı, Kapan, and Rüstem Paşa) which comprises of different cultural assets were evaluated within themselves. The buildings and building groups were examined and also analyzed in detail.

5.1.1. Technical Difficulties of Utilizing GIS in Management of Cultural Assets

Some maps, images, and drawings are being scanned in high resolution such as TIFF or PNG versions in order not to lose their quality, hence, the file size is boosting. Because of this reason, more storage area is required for some building groups. Moreover, the creation of hard copies of decision texts, minutes and requests/complaints is another important time-consuming process. On the other hand, several public institutions use dissimilar digital tools, so combining the data obtained from them in a single environment without loss is a task that requires intensive effort.

In our case, the municipality uses the NetCAD software, so it is time-consuming to convert the data from them (lot borders, conservation plan boundaries). Changing the name of some of the institutions / organizations mentioned in the records is, therefore, another time-consuming input. Global Mapper software was used for digitization and error checking, when superposing different maps or scanned drawings. After one creates the shapefile, there is a limit on the number of letters, when writing attribute column names. There are lost documents in the inventory, but this was overcome by feeding different sources. When making maps digitized (rectified maps) sensitivity settings one meter. is set to. The sensitivity settings were adjusted to five meters between an aerial view from Google Earth and vector underlays. Furthermore, base map heights parameters in ArcScene have precision ratios.

5.1.2. Advantages of Utilizing GIS in Management of Cultural Assets

Since the processing of data is done on the basis of parcel, it works harmoniously with the other image or drawing bases. Spatial analysis (function, physical properties, and etc.), geographical analyzes, etc. can be made quickly. Because these analyses are based on statistical data, the creation of the graphics required for its visualization can also be done in the GIS environment. Land use capability analysis and elevation analysis can be easily done due to DEM (Digital Elevation Model) data. Processing of DEM is done in Global Mapper in order to provide ease in digitization process and also software's output options have many alternatives.

Thematic maps to be used in decision-making processes are created by formulating matrices. In the course of formulization, VB (Visual Basic) Script or Python-based, and also SQL (Structured Query Language) query builders are very useful. Processes are easily managed to extract the desired information by making meaningful queries from the cluster data. This system, which has the ability to merge image and drawing files that are completely different from each other in the same environment, also includes literary data. Owing to ArcScene, which makes it possible to see 3-D, one can easily detect the distribution of cultural assets within the land. The database obtained by overlapping both literary and geometric data can retrieve and transfer information from other sources. In addition, it has the infrastructure to be published on the internet, but this process requires future work.

5.2. The Case Studies

Within the scope of the study, there are four building groups and four single buildings (total 24 cultural assets) built in the center of Urla between 1300 – 1600. Four building groups are as follows; Fatih İbrahim Bey building group, Kamanlı building group, Rüstem Paşa building group, Kapan building group.

Fatih İbrahim Bey building group comprises mosque, children's school, *şadırvan*, courtyard, graveyard, and bath (bath does not exist at present). Kamanlı building group consists of mosque, bath, dervish lodge, fountains, tomb, courtyard, and graveyard. Rüstem Paşa building group comprises mosque and bath. Kapan building group consists of mosque, *şadırvan,* children's school, graveyard, courtyard, and *bedesten* (*bedesten* does not exist at present). Four single buildings are as follows; Kütük Minare mosque, Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa bath, Hoca Ali (*Çarşı*) mosque, Naipli masjid. Kütük Minare mosque lot contains graveyard, fountain, and courtyard. Hoca Ali (*Çarşı*) mosque lot contains graveyard and courtyard (its *Şadırvan* was demolished).

All conservation data gathered and evaluated in the previous chapter regarding these cultural assets are combined and coded with keywords in a single table (Table 5.1). In the constructing of the geodatabase which is presented in succeding chapter this combination table was used. However, within the limit of this study, a limited amount of conservation data was entered into GIS system.

Table 5.1. Physical Attributes of Studied Cultural Assets

		Site Characteristics															Current Mass Characteristics											Plan Organization			Facades' Characteristics					Architectural Elements							Alteration		Structural Failure	
		Position		Surrounding Elements				Street Pattern		Location			Registered neighbors		Parcel Structure																			Order		Windows				Entrance Doors						
		Elevated	Plain	Traditional Houses	Small number of new houses	New houses	Commercial Units	Organic	Gridal	Rural Site	Historic city center	Near Historic city center	Yes	No	Single parcel	Two or more parcel	One domed cube + semi open portico	One domed cube + semi open portico with a lean to roof	One domed cube + pitched roofs	Rectangular prism with three domes + semi open portico with seven domes	One domed cube	Rectangular prism	Rectangular prism with domes	Small rectangular prism	Circular semi open space \domed	Void with trees and terrace walls	Not existing	Rectangular	Square	Circular	Presence of blind facade	Transparent Entrance	Demolished	Symmetric	Asymmetric	Arched	Rectangular	Circular	Demolished	One	More than one	Demolished	Yes	No	Partial Collapse	Complete Collapse
Fatih İbrahim Bey Building Group	Mosque	x		x				x			x		x			x				x								x			x	x		x		x	x				x		x			
	Şadırvan	x		x				x			x		x			x									x					x				x									x			
	Children's School	x		x				x			x		x			x	x												x			x		x		x	x			x			x			
	Graveyard	x		x				x			x		x			x										x		x																x		
	Bath (Unknown)																										x																			x
Kamanlı Building Group	Mosque	x			x			x		x				x		x		x										x				x		x		x	x			x			x			
	Dervish Lodge	x			x			x		x				x		x						x						x					x		x				x			x			x	
	Tomb	x			x			x		x				x		x											x	x					x						x			x				x
	Graveyard	x			x			x		x				x		x										x		x																x		
	Bath		x		x			x		x				x		x							x					x			x		x		x		x		x	x		x	x		x	
	Mosque Fountain	x			x			x		x				x		x								x				x			x			x									x			
	Bath Fountain		x		x			x		x				x		x								x				x			x		x	x								x	x		x	
Kapan Building Group	Mosque		x	x				x			x		x			x			x									x							x		x	x			x		x			
	Children's School		x	x				x			x		x			x					x								x		x				x		x			x			x			
	Şadırvan		x	x				x			x		x			x									x					x				x									x			
	Graveyard		x	x				x			x		x			x										x		x															x			
	Bedesten		x				x	x			x			x													x						x						x			x				x
Rüstem Paşa Building Group	Mosque	x				x			x	x				x		x	x												x		x				x		x			x			x			
	Bath		x			x			x	x				x		x							x						x				x						x			x		x	x	
Naipli Masjid	Masjid	x			x			x		x				x	x		x											x					x						x			x		x	x	
	Grave	x			x			x		x				x	x											x				x			x													
Kütük Minare Mosque	Mosque	x				x		x				x		x	x			x										x				x		x		x	x				x		x			
	Fountain	x				x		x				x		x	x									x				x					x										x			
	Graveyard	x				x		x				x		x	x											x		x																x		
Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath	Bath	x		x				x				x	x			x							x					x			x		x		x		x				x		x			
Hoca Ali Mosque	Mosque		x				x	x			x		x		x			x										x				x				x	x	x					x			
	Şadırvan		x				x	x			x		x		x															x			x						x							x
	Graveyard		x				x	x			x		x		x											x		x																x		

Original functions of cultural assets are six mosques, five graveyards, three baths, three fountains, two children's schools, two fountains, one dervish lodge, one masjid and one tomb (Figure 5.1) (Appendix B, Figure B.1). Their functions before current restoration are five graveyards, five mosques, one dervish lodge, seven ruins, four storages, and two *Şadırvan*s (Figure 5.2) (Appendix B, Figure B.2).

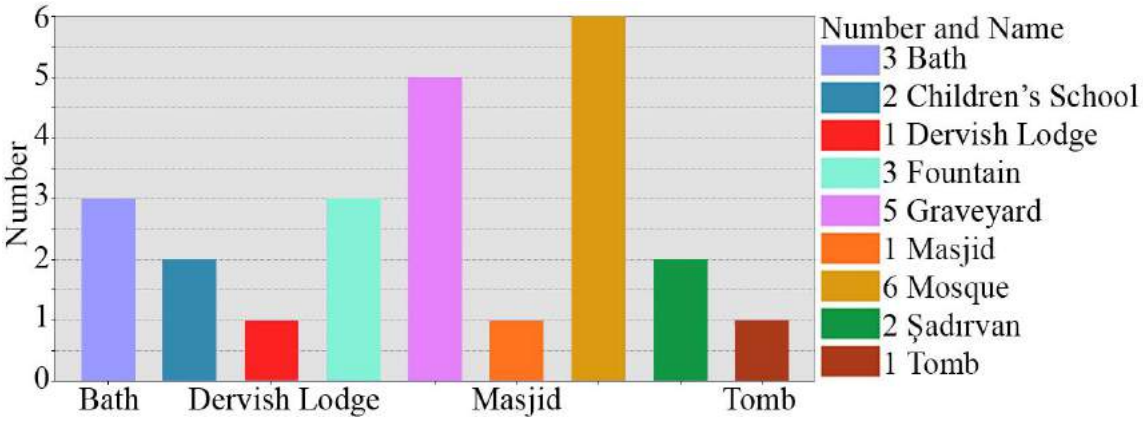


Figure 5.1. Distribution of cultural assets according to their original functions

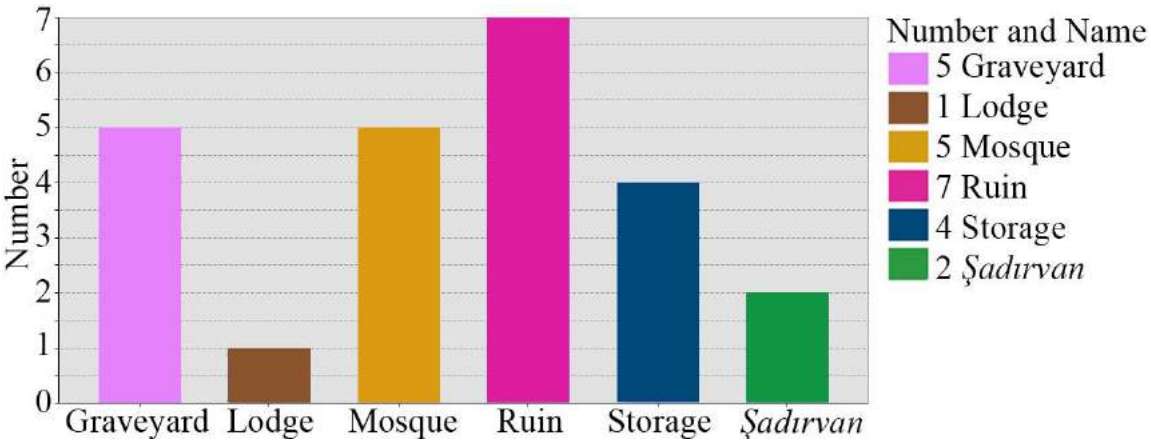


Figure 5.2. Distribution of cultural assets according to their functions before current restoration

Studied cultural assets' functions after current restoration are five graveyards, one library, six mosques, two museums, two *Şadırvan*s, two fountains, one masjid, and five unknowns (Figure 5.3) (Appendix B, Figure B.3). When studied cultural assets are classified according to the year of construction, it is understood that two cultural assets were built in the fourteenth century, fourteen cultural assets were built in the fifteenth century, the remaining eight cultural assets were built in the sixteenth century (Figure 5.4) (Appendix B, Figure B.4).

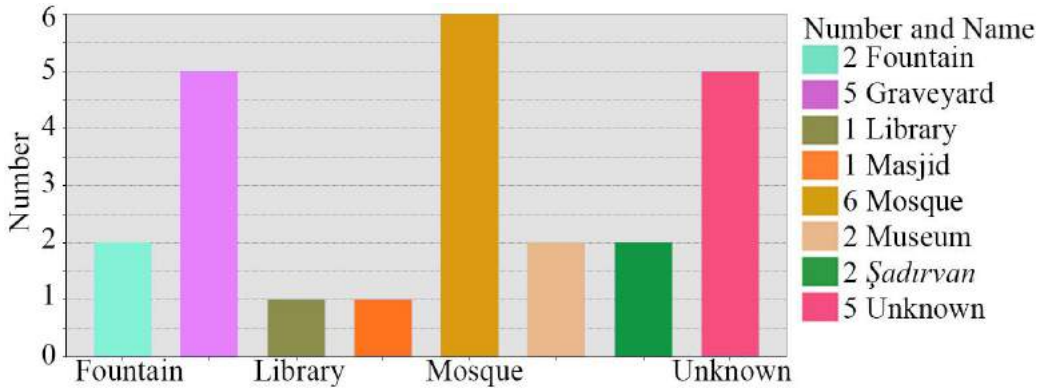


Figure 5.3. Distribution of cultural assets according to their functions after current restoration

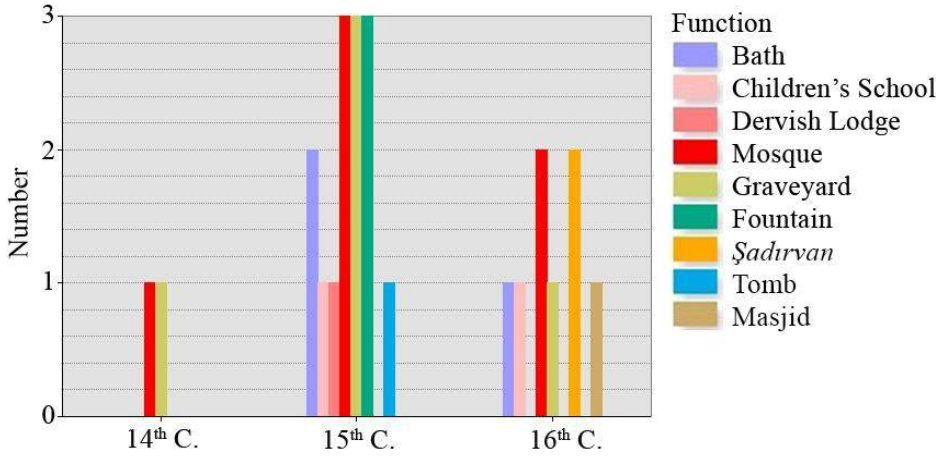


Figure 5.4. Distribution of cultural assets according to their construction dates

When the cultural assets are classified their construction technique; eleven cultural assets have a masonry superstructure and construction technique is a rubble stone wall masonry (Figure 5.5) (Appendix B, Figure B.5). Eight cultural assets' construction technique is a rough stone masonry and they have not a superstructure. Two cultural assets have a timber superstructure and construction technique is rough stone wall masonry. Three cultural assets have masonry superstructure and construction technique is rough stone wall masonry. When the studied assets are classified by conservation activities (Figure 5.6), four of them are in ruins, three of them are under restoration process, thirteen of them have been restored, two of them are in project process and two of them are unmaintained (Appendix B, Figure B.6). When the studied cultural assets are grouped according to their third listing frequency, four of them are listed for once, two of them were listed twice, nine of them were listed three times, and eight of them were listed four times (Figure 5.7) (Appendix B, Figure B.7).

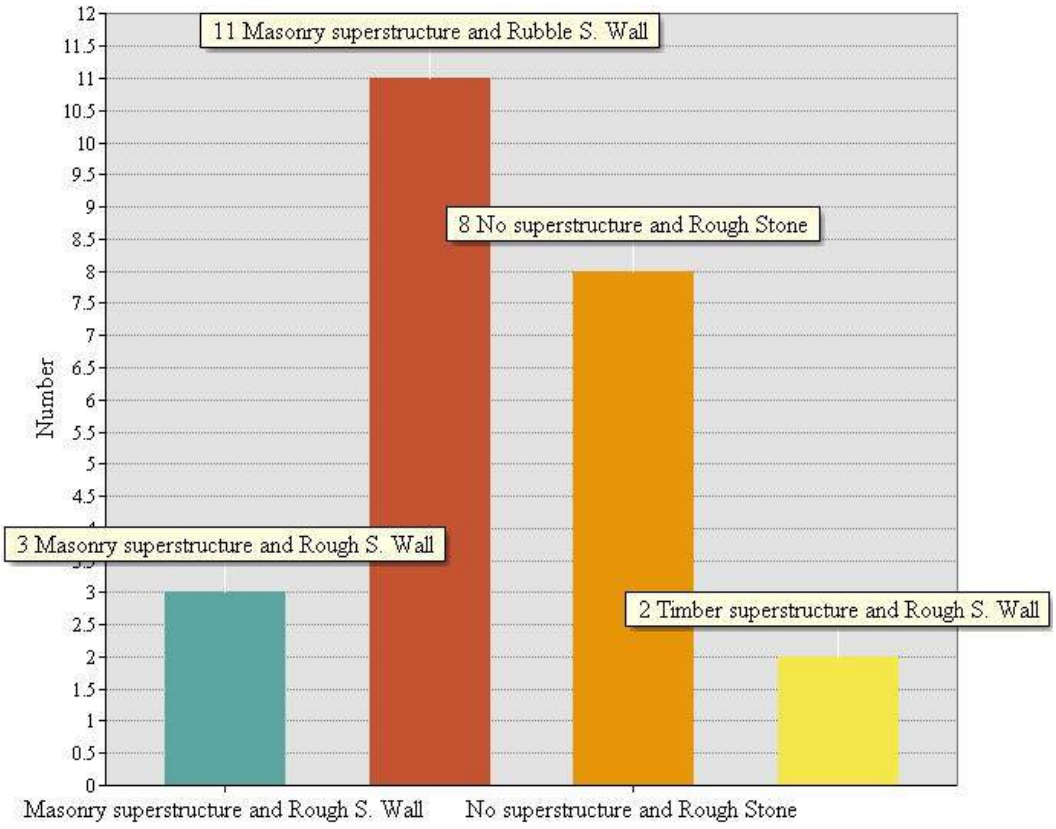


Figure 5.5. Distribution of cultural assets according to their construction technique

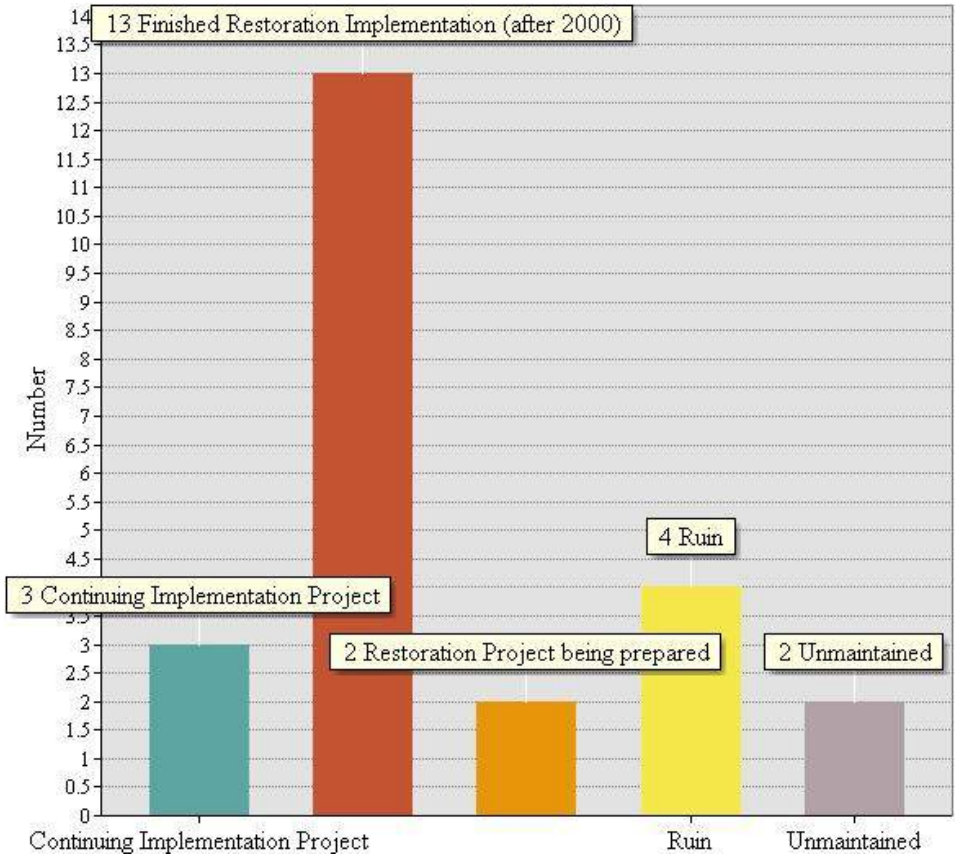


Figure 5.6. Distribution of cultural assets according to their conservation activity

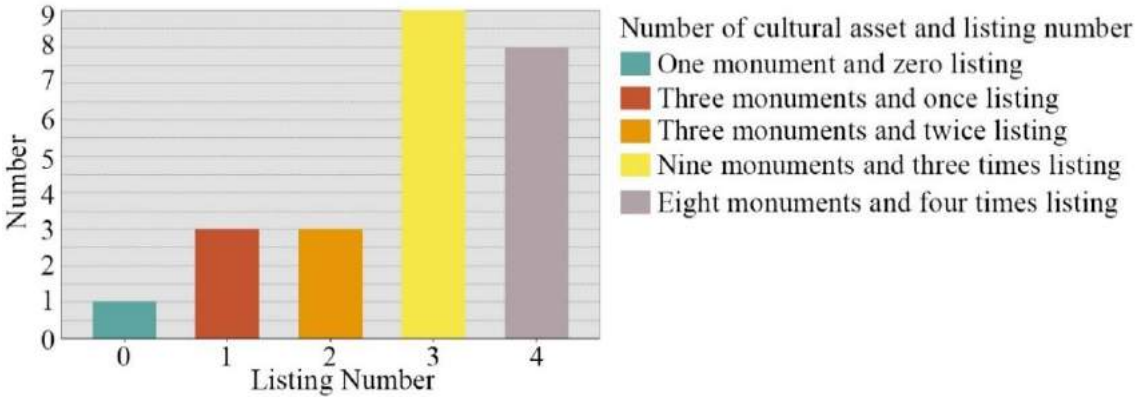


Figure 5.7. Distribution of cultural assets according to their listing frequency

When the studied cultural assets are classified according to their contemporary additions (Figure 5.8), air conditioner was added at four of them, bench was added at three of them, canopy was added at five of them, dog house added at two of them, and service unit (toilet, storage, etc.) were added at six of them. However, there is no addition at sixteen of them.

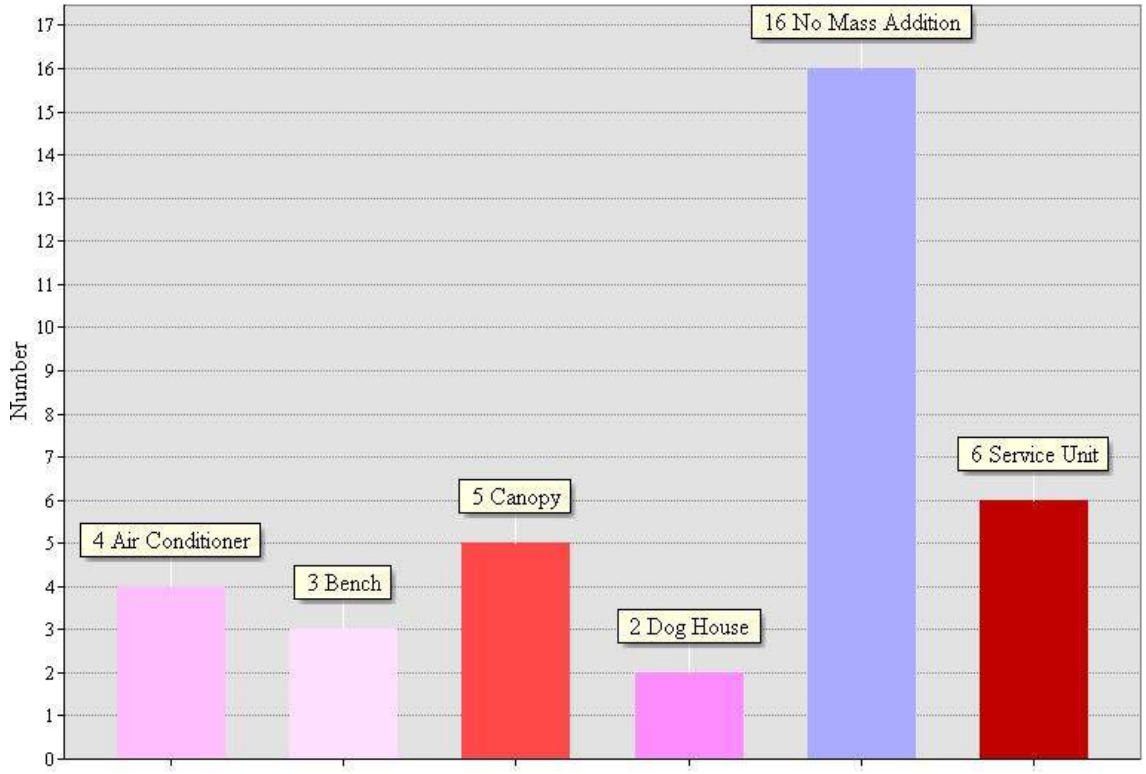


Figure 5.8. Distribution of cultural assets according to their contemporary additions

When cultural assets are grouped by ownership, two of them are privately owned, sixteen are owned by RDPF, two of them are owned by religious affairs department, and

remaining four of them are owned by Urla municipality (Figure 5.9) (Appendix B, Figure B.8).

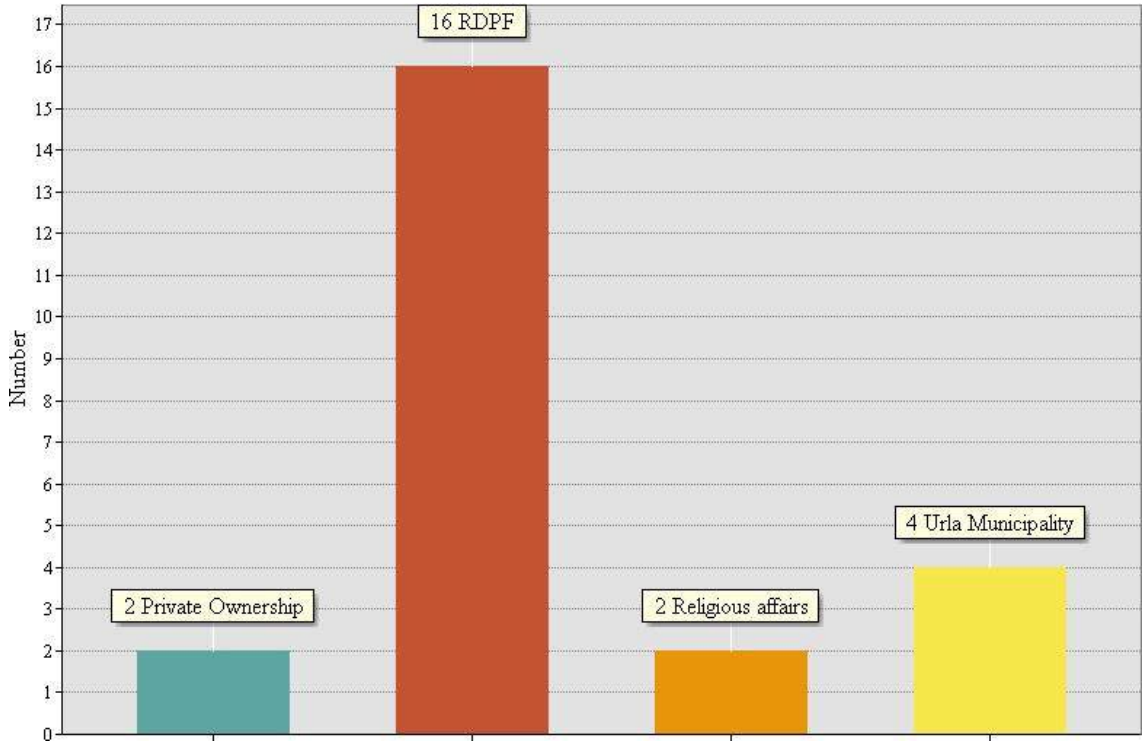


Figure 5.9. Distribution of cultural assets according to their ownership

When the studied cultural assets are grouped according to their first listing dates, nineteen were listed at 1965, two at 1992, one at 1999, and one at 2016, at first times (Figure 5.10).

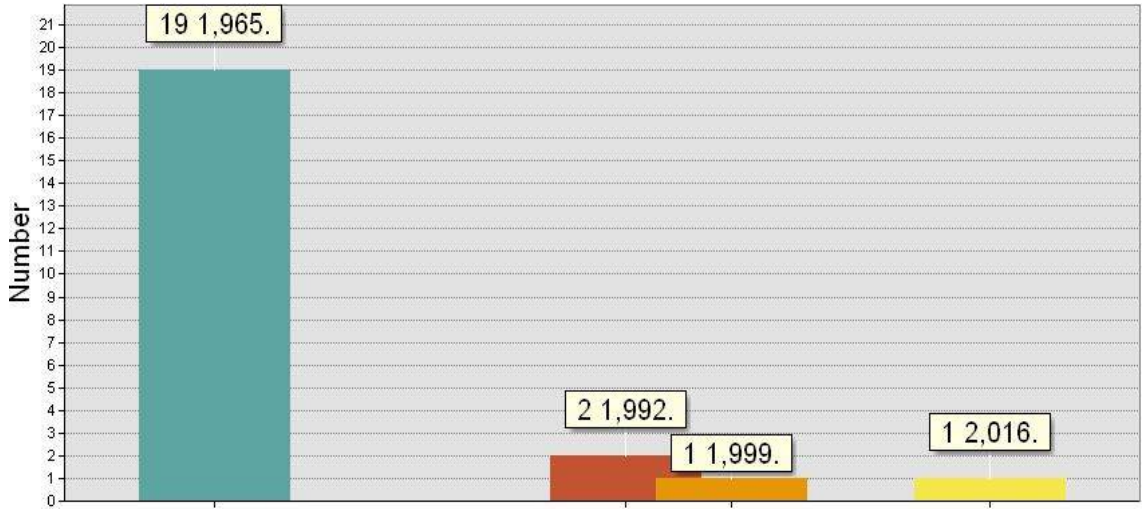


Figure 5.10. Distribution of cultural assets according to their first listing years

When the studied cultural assets are grouped according to their second listing dates, fifteen were listed at 1975, three at 1978, and one at 2005, at second times (Figure 5.11).

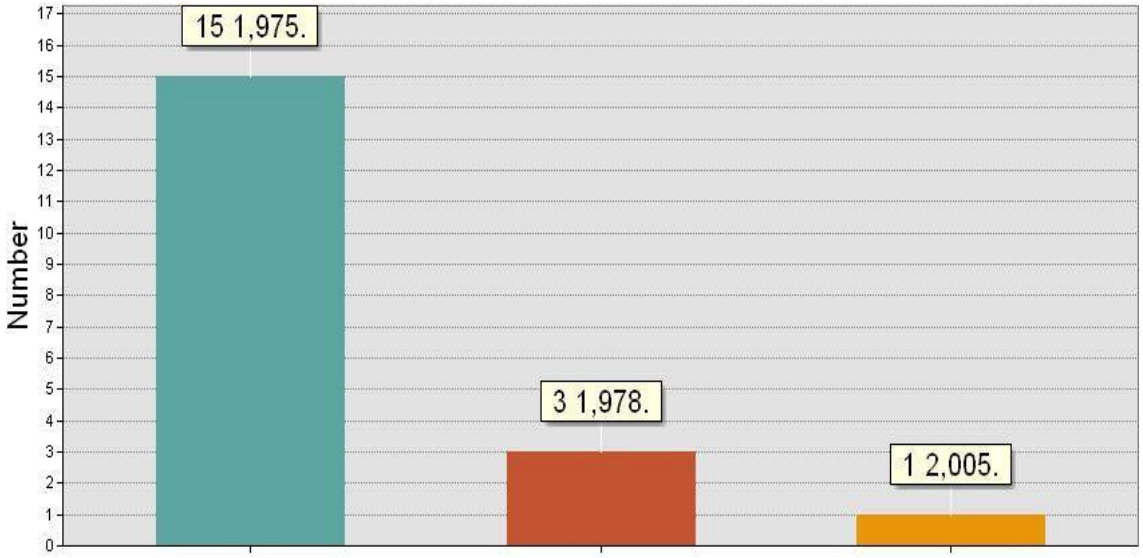


Figure 5.11. Distribution of cultural assets according to their second listing years

When the studied cultural assets are grouped according to their third listing dates, two were listed at 1978, six at 1982, four at 1989, two at 1992, and three at 2008, at third times (Figure 5.12).

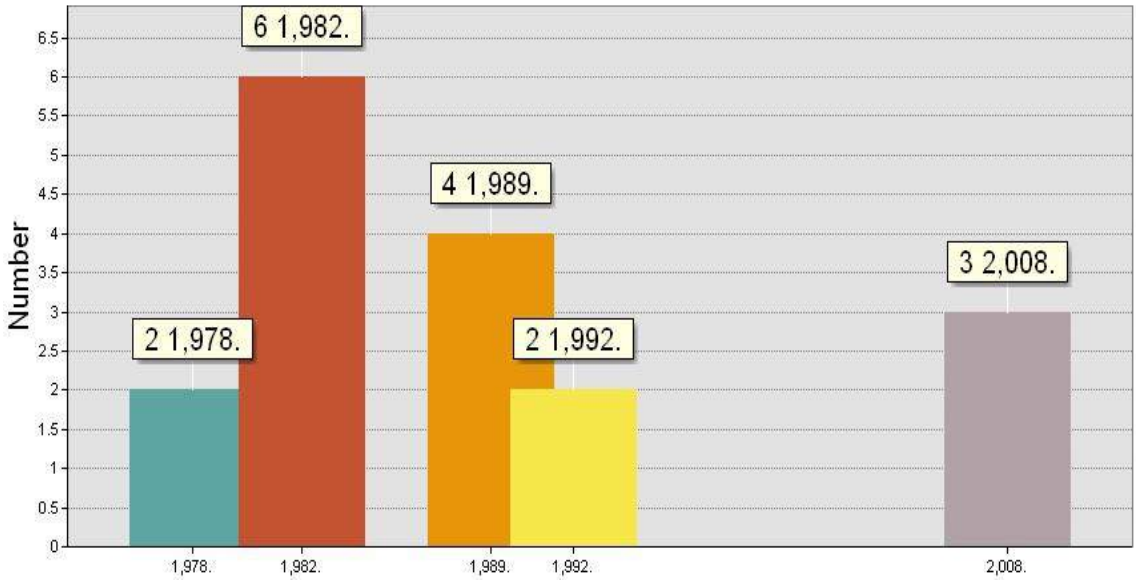


Figure 5.12. Distribution of cultural assets according to their third listing years

The location of cultural assets is an important element for conservation activities. The presence of buildings in the center or in the periphery has influenced the conservation history. As we move away from the center, conservation activities decrease. Cultural assets located in the center of Urla are listed relatively more than once regardless of whether they are private or public. The same attention is not paid to the cultural heritage structures in the rural area (Appendix B, Figure B.9).

Since mosques are continuously used, protection status is higher than other cultural assets. Five of six mosques are restored one is in ruin condition and this is only unlisted (Appendix B, Figure B.10).

Early or late registration is a factor that directly affects conservation activities. The Rüstem Paşa mosque was listed in 2016 and at present its restoration was requested by the Conservation Board (Appendix B, Figure B.11).

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

A joint database with collobration of local and central organizations should be developed for holistic coordination of immovable cultural assets dating to 1300 – 1600: Municipality, RDPF, Conservation Board, local university (Iztech), and Chamber of Architects İzmir Branch. A comprehensive database ensures that cultural assets are not only monitored (conservation state, physical characteristics, and historical background), but also analyzed. Moreover, illegal interventions can be prevented with monitoring. Material samples should be taken from the interior and exterior spaces in different periods and entered into the database. Apart from accessing the data related to the physical and legal status of the cultural assets, the conservation data should be evaluated in holistic way in database. Evaluation and analysis are the only elements to be used in multi dimensional decision-making processes.

Working in the area containing historical layers through the building scale provides revealing and understanding of many architectural details. Because of this reason, digital infrastructure created with conservation data should allow working with different scales and building types. Sharing conservation data with the public and conservation scientists can only be done through online internet resources. Therefore, the necessary technical maintenance should be done in a timely manner and the database should be constantly active.

The number of developers with different expertise should be increased. In addition, constant trainings and academic seminars should be organized to enrich the user diversity and strengthen scope of the project within area basis. Building groups should be identified and restored at the same time by considering building group elements, not on parcel, block or owner basis. Contemporary additions to immovable cultural assets do not conform both to the urban aesthetics and conservation theory.

Qualified solutions should be developed via architectural competitions. Buildings with graveyards should be cleaned especially in spring and autumn months. All cultural assets should be checked at different periods of the year and information fiches should be created.

Future work will include completion of entry of all conservation data regarding the cultural assets in Urla historic center dating to 1300-1600 period into the created database. Then, spatial evaluation of values and problems of the discussed period may be better achived. In turn, presentation of the early Turkish period settlement characteristics via management of realeted data may be possible for holistic preservation of this multilayered town.

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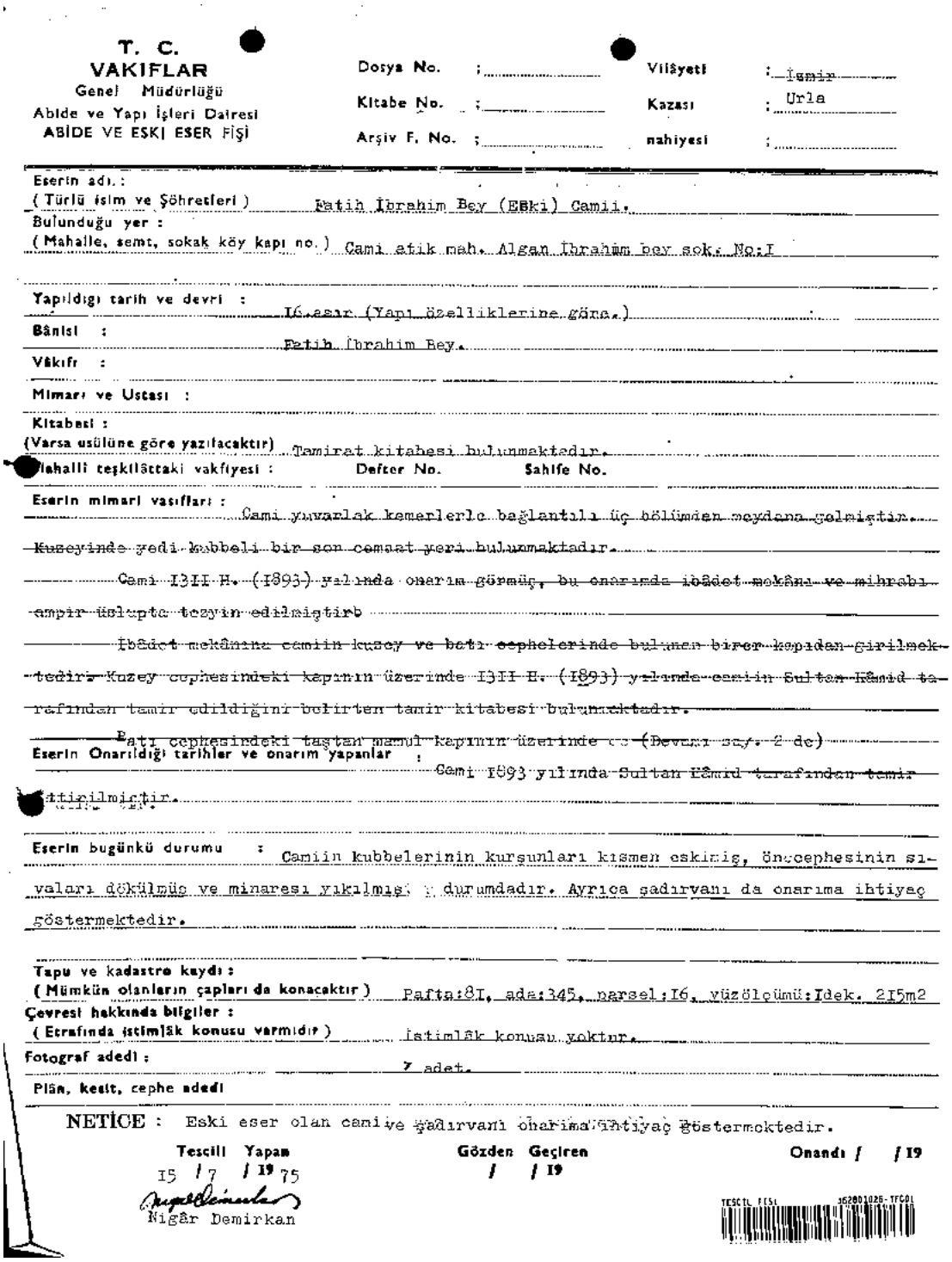
APPENDIX A

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS



T. C.
VAKIFLAR
Genel Müdürlüğü
Abide ve Yapı İşleri Dairesi
ABİDE VE ESKİ ESER FİŞİ

Dosya No. :
Kitabe No. :
Arşiv F. No. :

Vilâyeti : İzmir
Kazası : Urla
nahiyesi :

Eserin adı :
(Türlü isim ve Şöhretleri) Fatih İbrahim Bey (Eski) Camii.
Bulunduğu yer :
(Mahalle, semt, sokak köy kapı no.) Cami atik mah. Algan İbrahim bey sok. No:1
Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : 16.asır (Yapı özelliklerine göre.)
Bânisi : Fatih İbrahim Bey.
Vâkıfı :
Mimarı ve Ustası :
Kitabesi :
(Varsa usûlüne göre yazılacaktır) Tamirat kitabesi bulunmaktadır.
Mahalli teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defter No. Sahife No.
Eserin mimari vasıfları : Cami yuvarlak kemerlerle bağlantılı üç bölümden meydana gelmiştir. Kuzeyinde yedi kubbeli bir son cemaat yeri bulunmaktadır. Cami 1311 H. (1893) yılında onarım görmüş, bu onarımda ibâdet mekânı ve mihrabı ampir üslupta tezyin edilmiştirb İbâdet mekânına camiin kuzey ve batı cephelerinde bulunan birer kapıdan girilmektedir. Kuzey cephesindeki kapının üzerinde 1311 H. (1893) yılında camiin Sultan Hâmid tarafından tamir edildiğini belirten tamir kitabesi bulunmaktadır. Batı cephesindeki taştan mamul kapının üzerinde c (Devamı sey. 2 de)
Eserin Onarıldığı tarihler ve onarım yapanlar : Cami 1893 yılında Sultan Hâmid tarafından tamir ettirilmiştir.
Eserin bugünkü durumu : Camiin kubbelerinin kurşunları kısmen eskimiş, ön cephesinin sıvaları dökülmüş ve minaresi yıkılmış durumdadır. Ayrıca şadırvanı da onarıma ihtiyaç göstermektedir.
Tapu ve kadastro kaydı :
(Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır) Pafta:8I, ada:345, parsel:16, yüzölçümü:Idek. 215m2
Çevresi hakkında bilgiler :
(Etrafında istimlâk konusu varmıdır) İstimlâk konusu yoktur.
Fotograf adedi : 7 adet.
Plân, kesit, cephe adedi
NETİCE : Eski eser olan cami ve şadırvanı onarıma ihtiyaç göstermektedir.

Tescili Yapan
15 / 7 / 19 75
Nigâr Demirkan

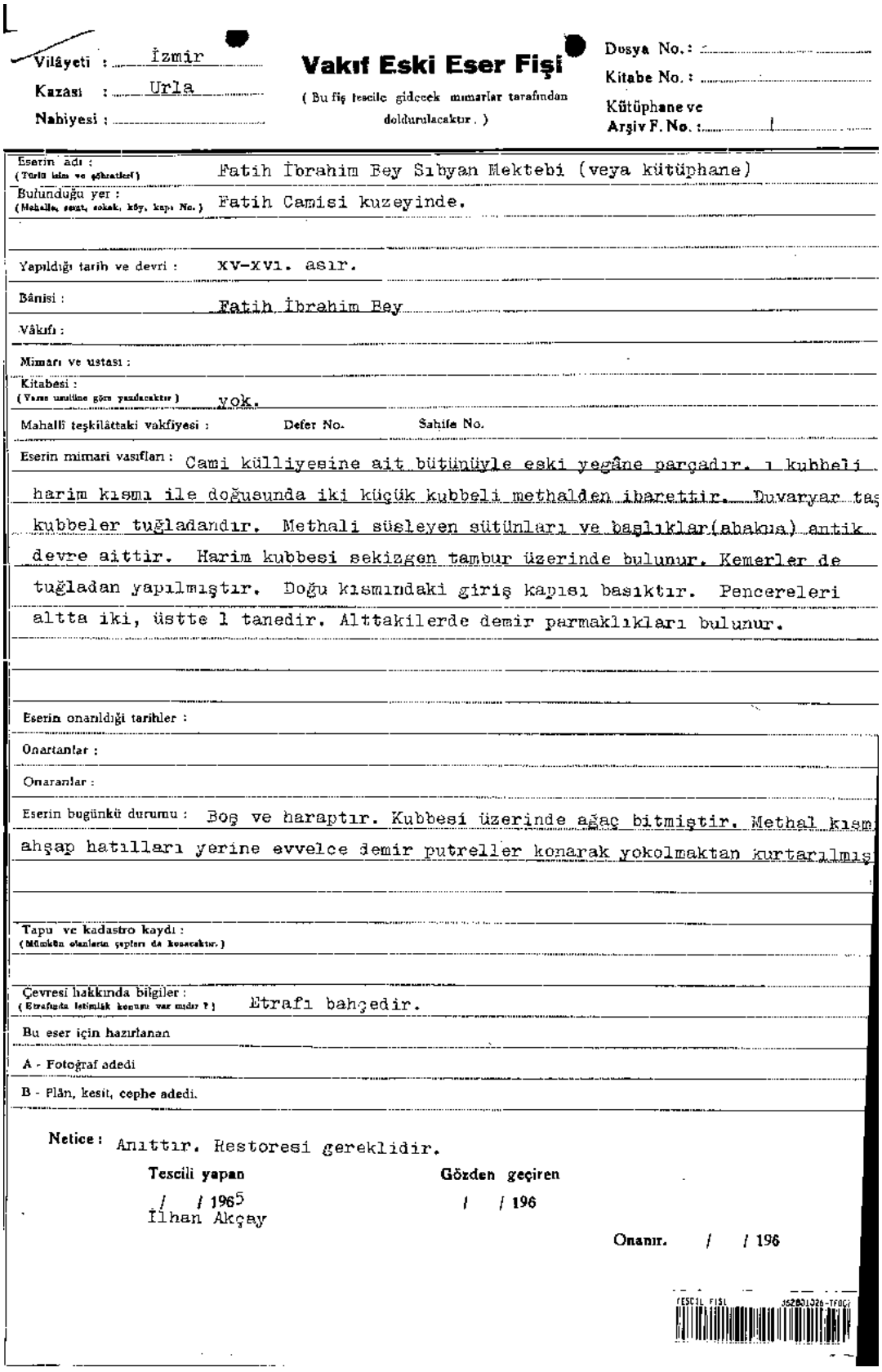
Gözden Geçiren
/ / 19

Onandı / / 19

TESCİL FİŞİ 162001025-TFC01

Figure A.1. Fatih İbrahim Bey Mosque registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1975)



Vilâyeti : İzmir
Kazası : Urla
Nahiyesi :

Vakıf Eski Eser Fişi

(Bu fiş tescile gidecek mimarlar tarafından doldurulacaktır.)

Dosya No.:
Kitabe No.:
Kütüphane ve Arşiv F. No.:

Eserin adı : (Türlü isim ve şöhretleri) Fatih İbrahim Bey Sıbyan Mektebi (veya kütüphane)

Bulunduğu yer : (Mahalle, semt, sokak, köy, kapı No.) Fatih Camisi kuzeyinde.

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : XV-XVI. asır.

Bânisi : Fatih İbrahim Bey

Vâkıfı :

Mimarı ve ustası :

Kitabesi : (Varsa unutulma göre yazılacaktır.) yok.

Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defer No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimari vasıfları : Cami külliyesine ait bütünüyle eski yegâne parçadır. 1 kubbeli harim kısmı ile doğusunda iki küçük kubbeli methalden ibarettir. Duvarlar taş kubbeler tuğladandır. Methali süsleyen sütünları ve başlıklar(abakus) antik devre aittir. Harim kubbesi sekizgen tambur üzerinde bulunur. Kemerler de tuğladan yapılmıştır. Doğu kısmındaki giriş kapısı basıktır. Pencereleri altta iki, üstte 1 tanedir. Alttakilerde demir parmaklıkları bulunur.

Eserin onarıldığı tarihler :

Onartanlar :

Onaranlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Boş ve haraptır. Kubbesi üzerinde ağaç bitmiştir. Methal kısm ahşap hatılları yerine evvelce demir putreller konarak yokolmaktan kurtarılmış

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı : (Mümkün olanların şeşleri de konacaktır.)

Çevresi hakkında bilgiler : (Etrafında istimlâk konusu var mıdır ?) Etrafı bahçedir.

Bu eser için hazırlanan

A - Fotoğraf adedi

B - Plân, kesit, cephe adedi.

Netice : Anıttır. Restoresi gereklidir.

Tescili yapan
/ / 1965
İlhan Akçay

Gözden geçiren
/ / 196

Onanır. / / 196

TESCİL FİŞİ

Figure A.2. Fatih İbrahim Bey Children's School registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1965)

T. C.
VAKIFLAR
Genel Müdürlüğü
Abide ve Yapı İşleri Dairesi
ABİDE VE ESKİ ESER FİŞİ

Dosya No. ; Vilâyeti ; İzmir
Kitabe No. ; Kazası ; Urla
Arşiv F. No. ; nahiyesi ;

Eserin adı :
(Türlü isim ve Şöhretleri) Yahşi Bey Camii (Kamanlı Camii).
Bulunduğu yer :
(Mahalle, semt, sokak köy kapı no.) Yenice mahallesinde bulunmaktadır.

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : İnşa tarzına göre 15. asrın sonuna tarihlemek mümkündür.
Bânisi : Yahşi Bey
Vâkıfı :
Mimarı ve Ustası :
Kitabesi :
(Varsa usülüne göre yazılacaktır) Yoktur.
Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defter No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Yahşi Bey külliyesinden olan cami kare planlı üzeri kubbeli bir yapıdır. Kuzey cephesinde bulunan son cemaat yeri bu gün yıkılmış durumdadır. Caminin avlusunda türbesi, güneyinde sıbyan mektebi bulunmaktadır.

İbâdet mekânının üzerini örtek kubbe sekizgen kasnak üzerine oturmaktadır. Kubbe intikâli dilimli tonoz bingilerle sağlanmıştır.

Camiin beden duvarları taş aralarına yatay ve dikey ikişer sıra tuğla konulmak suretiyle inşa edilmiştir. Kubbe kasnağında da aynı inşa malzemesi kullanılan yapının kubbesi tuğladandır. (Devamı say. 2de)

Eserin Onarıldığı tarihler ve onarım yapanlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Metruk durumda olan camiin son cemaat yeri ile minaresinin şerefesinin üst kısmı yıkılmış durumdadır.

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı :
(Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır) Pafta:75, ada:297, parsel:I, yüzölç:I dek.413m²
Çevresi hakkında bilgiler :
(Etrafında istimlâk konusu varmıdır)
Fotograf adedi : 3 adet.
Plân, kesit, cephe adedi

NETİCE : Eski eser olan yapının restore edilmesi gereklidir.

Tescili Yapan / / 19
15. 1. 7 / 19 75
Nigâr Demirkan

Gözden Geçiren / / 19

Onandı / / 19

TESCİL FİŞİ 46200102I-TF00I

Figure A.3. Kamanlı Mosque registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1975)

T. C.
VAKIFLAR
Genel Müdürlüğü
Abide ve Yapı İşleri Dairesi
ABİDE VE ESKİ ESER FİŞİ

Dosya No. : ..... Vilâyeti : İzmir
Kitabe No. : ..... Kazası : Urla
Arşiv F. No. : ..... nahiyesi : .....

Eserin adı :
(Türlü isim ve Şöhretleri) Yahşi Bey Çeşmesi
Bulunduğu yer :
(Mahalle, semt, sokak köy kapı no.) Yenice mah.

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : 15. asrın sonu.(Yapı tarzına göre.)
Bânisi : Yahşi Bey (Kemanlı)
Vâkıfı :
Mimarı ve Ustası :
Kitabesi :
(Varsa usûlüne göre yazılacaktır) Yoktur.
Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defter No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Yahşi Bey külliyesinden olan çeşme Yahşi Bey Camiinin inşa edildiği devirde 15. asrın sonunda yapılmıştır. Kitabesi nöksüzdür. Üç gözlüdür kemerli ve iki yalaklıdır. Ortadaki kemer tezyini mahiyettedir.

Eserin Onarıldığı tarihler ve onarım yapanlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Çeşme metruk durumda bulunmaktadır.

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı :
(Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır)
Çevresi hakkında bilgiler :
(Etrafında istimlâk konusu varmıdır)
Fotograf adedi : / adet.
Plân, kesit, cephe adedi

NETİCE : Eski eser olan ve metruk durumda bulunan çeşme onarıma ihtiyaç göstermektedir.

Tescili Yapan 17 / 195
Nigâr Demirkan

Gözden Geçiren / / 19

Onandı / / 19

Figure A.4. Kamanlı Mosque fountain registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1975)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

TOPLANTI TARİHİ VE NO : 13.12.2007-100

KARAR TARİHİ VE NO : 13.12.2007-2833

35.18/1576

Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

İzmir İli, Urla İlçesi, Yenice Mahallesi, tapunun 75 pafta, 275 ada, 9 parselinde kayıtlı olan Yahşi Bey Külliyesi'ne (Kamanlı Külliyesi) ait hamamın tescilli olup olmadığının bildirilmesi, tescilli değilse tescil edilmesi istemini içeren Urla Belediye Başkanlığı İmar ve Şehircilik Müdürlüğü'nün 17.08.2007 tarih ve 3174-10315 sayılı yazısı üzerine, Koruma Bölge Kurulu arşiv kayıtlarının incelenmesi sonucunda, İzmir I Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 30.01.1992 tarih ve 3484 sayılı kararıyla Yahşi Bey Külliyesi ve Haziresi'nin 297 ada, 1 parsel numarası ile tescillendiği; aynı Kurulun 06.08.1992 tarih ve 3895 sayılı Karar eki Liste III de "Urla'nın 1,5 km. doğusunda Külliye" olarak tescilinin devam ettiği; ancak cami, türbe, sıbyan mektebi ve hazireden ayrı bir parselde yer alması nedeniyle tapu kaydında "eski eser" şerhinin bulunmadığı anlaşılan hamam ile külliyenin diğer bir parçası konumundaki 709 ada 1 parselde kayıtlı çeşmenin,"1.grup Korunması gerekli taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı" olarak tescillenmesi önerisini içeren Koruma Bölge Kurulu uzmanlarına ait 12.12.2007 tarih ve 807 sayılı rapor okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İzmir İli, Urla İlçesi, Yenice Mahallesi'nde bulunan Yahşi Bey Külliyesi'nin (Kamanlı Külliyesi) bir bütün olarak koruma alanının belirlenebilmesi amacıyla külliyeye ait cami, haziresi, sıbyan mektebi, türbe, hamam ve çeşmenin 1/1000 ölçekli halihazır harita üzerinde kadastral parsellerini de içerecek biçimde işaretlenerek Kurulumuza iletilmesinden sonra hamam ve çeşmenin tescil önerilerinin değerlendirilebileceğine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR
Sertaç YASA

BAŞKAN
Tankut ÜNAL
İMZA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İhsan TUTUM
İMZA

ÜYE
Prof. Dr. Güven BAKIR
İMZA

ÜYE
Doç. Dr. Oğuz SANCAKDAR
İMZA

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Rahmi ERDEM
BULUNMADI

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Lale DOĞER
İMZA

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Güliz Bilgin ALTINÖZ
İMZA

ÜYE
Nazan ASLAN
Urla Belediye Başkanlığı
İMZA

ÜYE
Ali Rıza GÜLERMAN
Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı
İMZA

ÜYE
Günseli ÖZŞAHİN
Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü
İMZA

Figure A.5. Conservation Board decision about Kamanlı Bath and fountain

(Source: Conservation Board Archive, 2007)

Vilâyeti : İzmir

Kazası : Urla

Nahiyesi :

Vakıf Eski Eser Fişi

(Bu fiş tescile gidecek mimarlar tarafından doldurulacaktır.)

Dosya No. :

Kitabe No. :

Kütüphane ve Arşiv F. No. : 20

Eserin adı : (Türkü isim ve şöhretleri) Yahşi Bey külliyesinden Türbe

Bulunduğu yer : (Mahalle, semt, sokak, köy, kapı No.) " " "

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri :

Banisi :

Vâkıfı :

Mimarı ve ustası :

Kitabesi : (Varsa usulüne göre yazılacaktır) yoktur

Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defer No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Cami avlusunda ve kuzey tarafında bulunur. . Dört kemerlidir v duvarı bulunmaz. Ayakları taştan, kemerleri ve kubbesi tuğladandır. Taş işçiliği itinalıdır ve kesme taştan yapılmıştır. Dıştan 3,60 x 3,60 m.dir.

Eserin onarıldığı tarihler :

Onartanlar :

Onaranlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Halen yıkılmıştır, ancak ayakları durmaktadır.

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı : (Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır.)

Çevresi hakkında bilgiler : (Etrafında âbidelik konusu var mıdır ?)

Bu eser için hazırlanan

A - Fotoğraf adedi

B - Plân, kesit, cephe adedi

Netice: Eski eserdir. Restorasyonu gereklidir.

Tescili yapan / / 1965
İlhan Akçay

Gözden geçiren / / 196

Onanır. / / 196

TESCİL FİŞİ 462801016-TFC02

Figure A.6. Kamanlı Tomb registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1965)

Vilâyeti : İzmir

Kazası : Urla

Nahiyesi :

Vakıf Eski Eser Fişi

(Bu fiş tescile gidecek mimarlar tarafından doldurulacaktır.)

Dosya No. : 35.19/1

Kitabe No. :

Kütüphane ve Arşiv F. No. : 13

Eserin adı : (Türlü isim ve şöhretleri) Kılıç Âli (Hoca Ali) Cami

Bulunduğu yer : (Mahalle, semt, sokak, köy, kapı No.) Çarşı içi.

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : XV-XVI. asır.(Yapılış stiline göre)

Bânisi : Kılıc Ali

Vâkıfı :

Mimarı ve ustası :

Kitabesi : (Varsa usulüne göre yazılacaktır) yok

Mahalli teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defer No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Kare planlı ve üç kubbeli son cemaat mahalli bulunur. Sağda sekizgen kaideli minaresi bulunur. Ana kubbeye sekizgen kasnaklardan geçilir. XIX. asrın ikinci yarısında esaslı olarak onarılmış ve şimdiki halini almıştır Böylece harim kısmı ampir tarzında dekore edilmiştir. Kadınlar mahfeli ve pencereleri bu devre aittir. Dıştan kubbesi kurşunla kaplıdır. Minaresi devrinin kasabadaki benzerlerinin aynıdır. Sağır sivri kemerli alt subasman kısmı bulun Son cemaat mahallinin iki yan duvarı bulunur. Antik abakuslu iki sütünü orta kısmında bulunur.

Eserin onarıldığı tarihler : Sultan 11. Abdülhamid devri

Onartanlar :

Onaranlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Yalnız son cemaat kısmına dıştan cemekân konarak çirkinleştirilmiştir.

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı : (Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır.)

Çevresi hakkında bilgiler : (Etrafında istimlâk konusu var mıdır ?)

Bu eser için hazırlanan

A - Fotoğraf adedi

B - Plân, kesit, cephe adedi.

Netice : Eski eserdir.

Tescili yapan / / 1965 İlhan Akçay

Gözden geçiren / / 196

Onanır. / / 196

Figure A.7. Hoca Ali Mosque registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1965)

Vilâyeti : İzmir
Kazası : Urla
Nahiyesi :

Vakıf Eski Eser Fişi

(Bu fiş tescile gidecek mimarlar tarafından doldurulacaktır.)

Dosya No. : 35.19/16
Kitabe No. :
Kütüphane ve Arşiv F. No. : 2

Eserin adı : (Tarihî isim ve şöhretler) Güdük Minareli Cami (Kütük Minare)

Bulunduğu yer : (Mahalle, semt, sokak, köy, kapı No.) Yenice mah.

Yapıldığı tarih ve devri : xv. asır.(Yapı stiline göre)

Bânisi :

Vâkıfı :

Mimarı ve ustası :

Kitabesi : (Varsa metnine göre yazılacaktır.)

Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi : Defer No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Kare planlı, sekizgen tamburu üzerinde 1 kubbelidir. Solunda minaresi ve şimdi yokolmuş son cemaat yeri bulunuyordu. İç kısmı, mihrap, minber ampir tarzındadır. Minber ve kadınlar mahfili bulunmaz. Dikdörtgen söveli ve ahşap dövme demirli pencereleri artık aski orijinal parçalar olmayıp, ampir tarzında yenilenmiştir. Son cemaat kısmındaki iki pencereden birisi dolap olmuş, diğeri şekil değiştirmiştir. Son cemaatin ayrıca basit mihrabı bulunur. Son cemaatin iki kubbeli olduğu sanılmaktadır. Minare soldadır. İyi taş işçiliği bulunur. Sekizgen kaidesi üstünde, kalın, güdük gövdesi bulunur.

Eserin onarıldığı tarihler : xx. asrın başlarında ampir tarzında bir onarım geçirerek, kısmen değiştirilmiştir.

Onartanlar :

Onaranlar :

Eserin bugünkü durumu : Cami kubbesinin sıvası deniz kumundan yapıldığından dökülme olmaktadır. Kubbe kiremitleri de harap olmuştur, Pencereleri eski özeliğini kaybederek ampir tarzı süslenmiş, genişletilmiştir. Aynı husus mihrap için de vakidir. Son cemaat yeri kubbeleri çökmür ve burası sundurma şeklinde yeniden yapılmıştır.

Tapu ve kadastro kaydı : (Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır.)

Çevresi hakkında bilgiler : (Civarında tarihî kıymet var mıdır ?)

Bu eser için hazırlanan

A - Fotoğraf adedi

B - Plân, kesit, cephe adedi

Netice : Anıttır. Restoresi gereklidir.

Tescili yapan
/ / 1965
İlhan Akçay

Gözden geçiren
/ / 196

Onanır. / / 196

Figure A.8. Kütük Minare Mosque registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1965)

Vilâyeti : İzmir
Kazası : Urla
Nahiyesi :

Vakıf Eski Eser Fişi

(Bu fiş tescile gidecek mimarlar tarafından doldurulacaktır.)

Dosya No. :
Kitabe No. :
Kütüphane ve Arşiv F. No. : 16

Eserin adı : (Tâbiî isim ve şöhretleri)	Hacı Turan(Kapan) Cami
Bulunduğu yer : (Mahalle, semt, sokak, köy, kapı No.)	Yenice mah.
Yapıldığı tarih ve devri :	1554 M.
Bânisi :	Hacı Turan
Vâkıfı :	
Mimarı ve ustası :	
Kitabesi : (Yazısı usulüne göre yazılacaktır)	vardır
Mahallî teşkilâttaki vakfiyesi :	Defer No. Sahife No.

Eserin mimarî vasıfları : Kare plânlıdır. Sekizgen tamburundan kubbeye geçilir. Minaresi kıble mahalli yanında bulunur. Camiye xlx. asırın ikinci yarısında ilave edilen sahınlarının sanat değeri bulunmaz. Her iki yan sahınları da mihraplıdır. Yuvarlak kemerli geçitlerle ana sahına girilir. Kubbesi dıştan kirekitle kaplı bulunur. Minaresi sekizgen kaideli, sağır sivri kemer nişiyle ayni devirde yapılmış benzerlerinin eşidir. Gövdesi eskidir. Şerefesi çok onarım geçirip epeyi bozulmuştur. Tuğladan ve sanatkârane tezyinatlı gövdesinin izleri sıva altından kısmen görülür. Son cemaat izleri yokedilmiştir.

Eserin onarıldığı tarihler :	
Onartanlar :	
Onaranlar :	
Eserin bugünkü durumu :	Bakımlıdır.
Tapu ve kadastro kaydı : (Mümkün olanların çapları da konacaktır.)	
Çevresi hakkında bilgiler : (Etrafında istimlâk konusu var mıdır ?)	
Bu eser için hazırlanan	
A - Fotoğraf adedi	
B - Plân, kesit, cephe adedi.	

Netice : Eski eserdir. Korunması gereklidir.

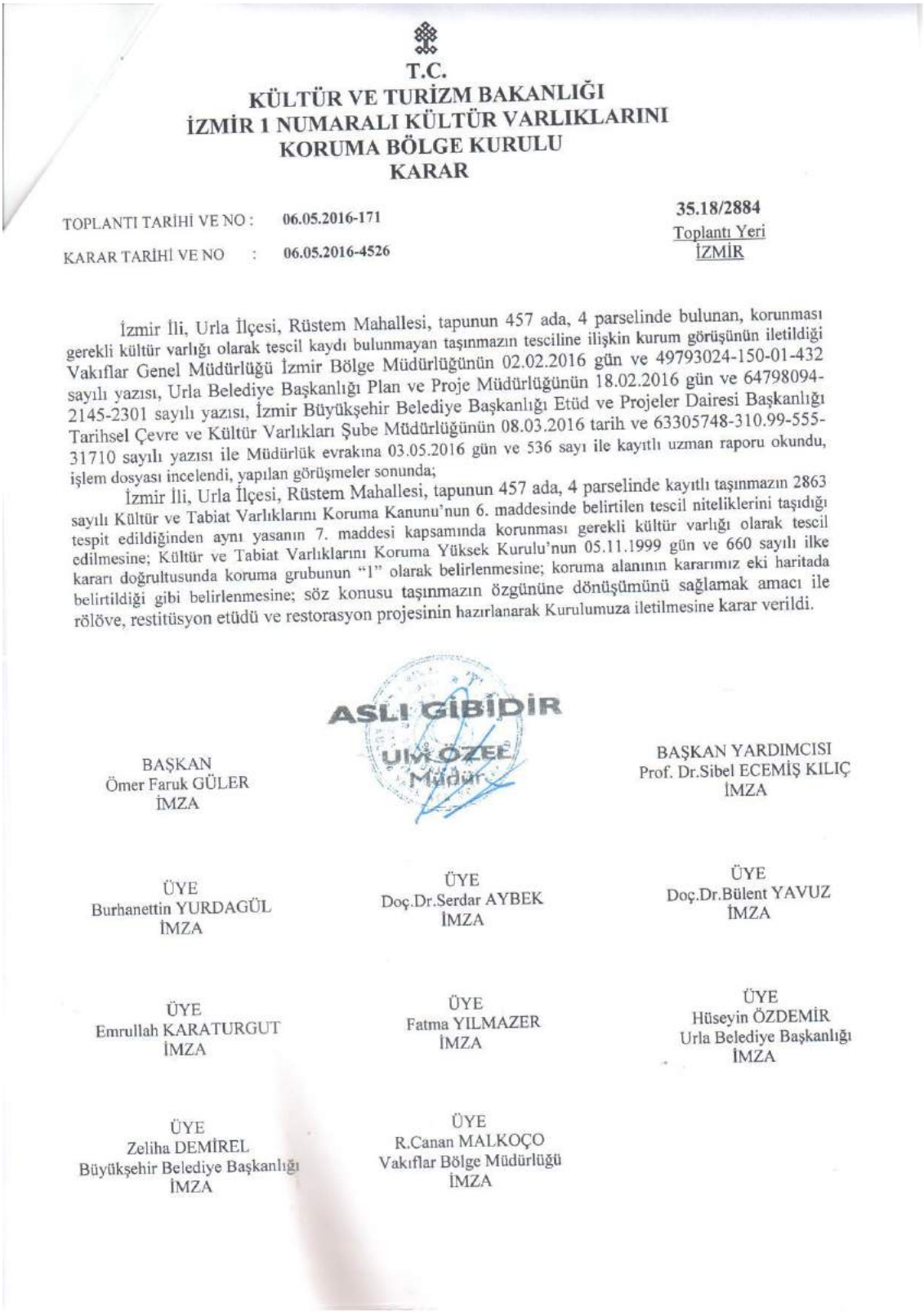
Tescili yapan / / 196

Gözden geçiren / / 196

Onanır. / / 196

Figure A.9. Kapan Mosque registration document

(Source: RDPF Archive, 1965)



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

TOPLANTI TARİHİ VE NO : 06.05.2016-171
KARAR TARİHİ VE NO : 06.05.2016-4526

35.18/2884
Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

İzmir İli, Urla İlçesi, Rüstem Mahallesi, tapunun 457 ada, 4 parselinde bulunan, korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tescil kaydı bulunmayan taşınmazın tesciline ilişkin kurum görüşünün iletildiği Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü İzmir Bölge Müdürlüğünün 02.02.2016 gün ve 49793024-150-01-432 sayılı yazısı, Urla Belediye Başkanlığı Plan ve Proje Müdürlüğünün 18.02.2016 gün ve 64798094-2145-2301 sayılı yazısı, İzmir Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı Etüd ve Projeler Dairesi Başkanlığı Tarihsel Çevre ve Kültür Varlıkları Şube Müdürlüğünün 08.03.2016 tarih ve 63305748-310.99-555-31710 sayılı yazısı ile Müdürlük evrakına 03.05.2016 gün ve 536 sayı ile kayıtlı uzman raporu okundu, işlem dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İzmir İli, Urla İlçesi, Rüstem Mahallesi, tapunun 457 ada, 4 parselinde kayıtlı taşınmazın 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu'nun 6. maddesinde belirtilen tescil niteliklerini taşıdığı tespit edildiğinden aynı yasanın 7. maddesi kapsamında korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesine; Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 05.11.1999 gün ve 660 sayılı ilke kararı doğrultusunda koruma grubunun "1" olarak belirlenmesine; koruma alanının kararımız eki haritada belirtildiği gibi belirlenmesine; söz konusu taşınmazın özgününe dönüşümünü sağlamak amacı ile rölöve, restitüsyon etüdü ve restorasyon projesinin hazırlanarak Kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR
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Müdür

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ÜYE
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Fatma YILMAZER
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Urla Belediye Başkanlığı
İMZA

ÜYE
Zeliha DEMİREL
Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı
İMZA

ÜYE
R.Canan MALKOÇO
Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü
İMZA

Figure A.10. Conservation Board decision about Rüstem Paşa Mosque

(Source: Conservation Board Archive, 2016)

APPENDIX B

MAPS

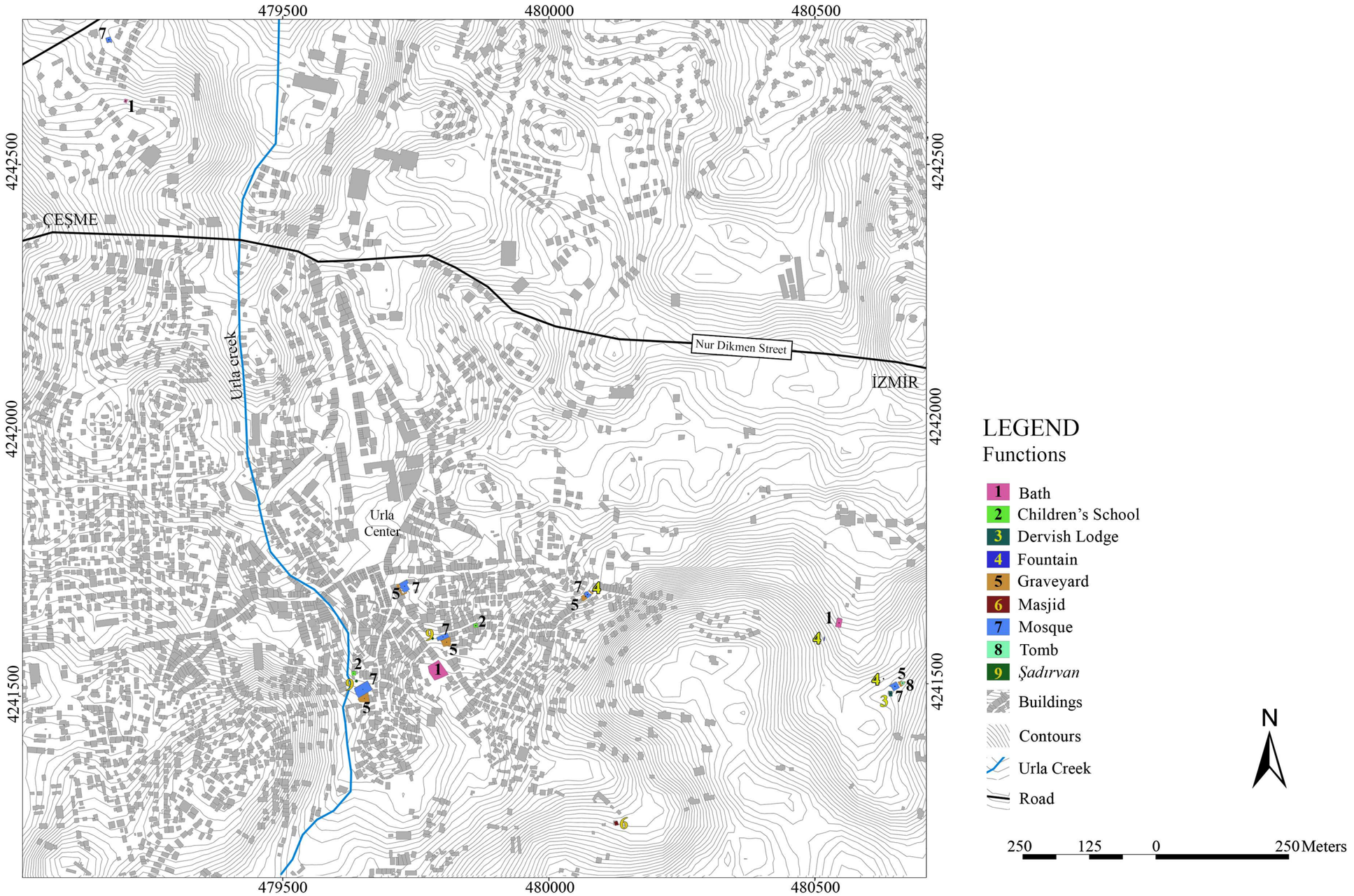


Figure B.1. Original Functions of the Cultural Assets

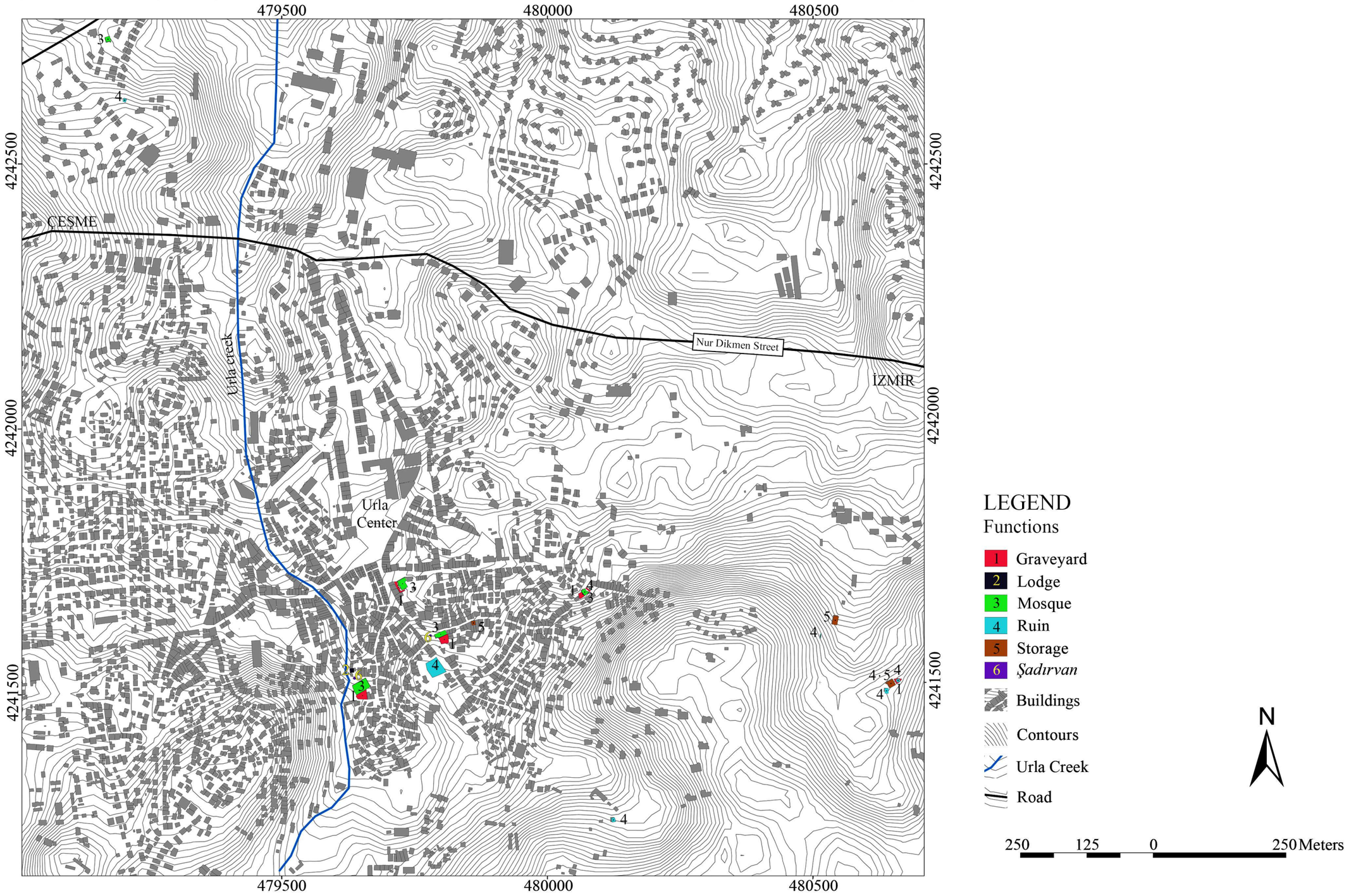


Figure B.2. Functions of the Cultural Assets Just Before Current Intervention

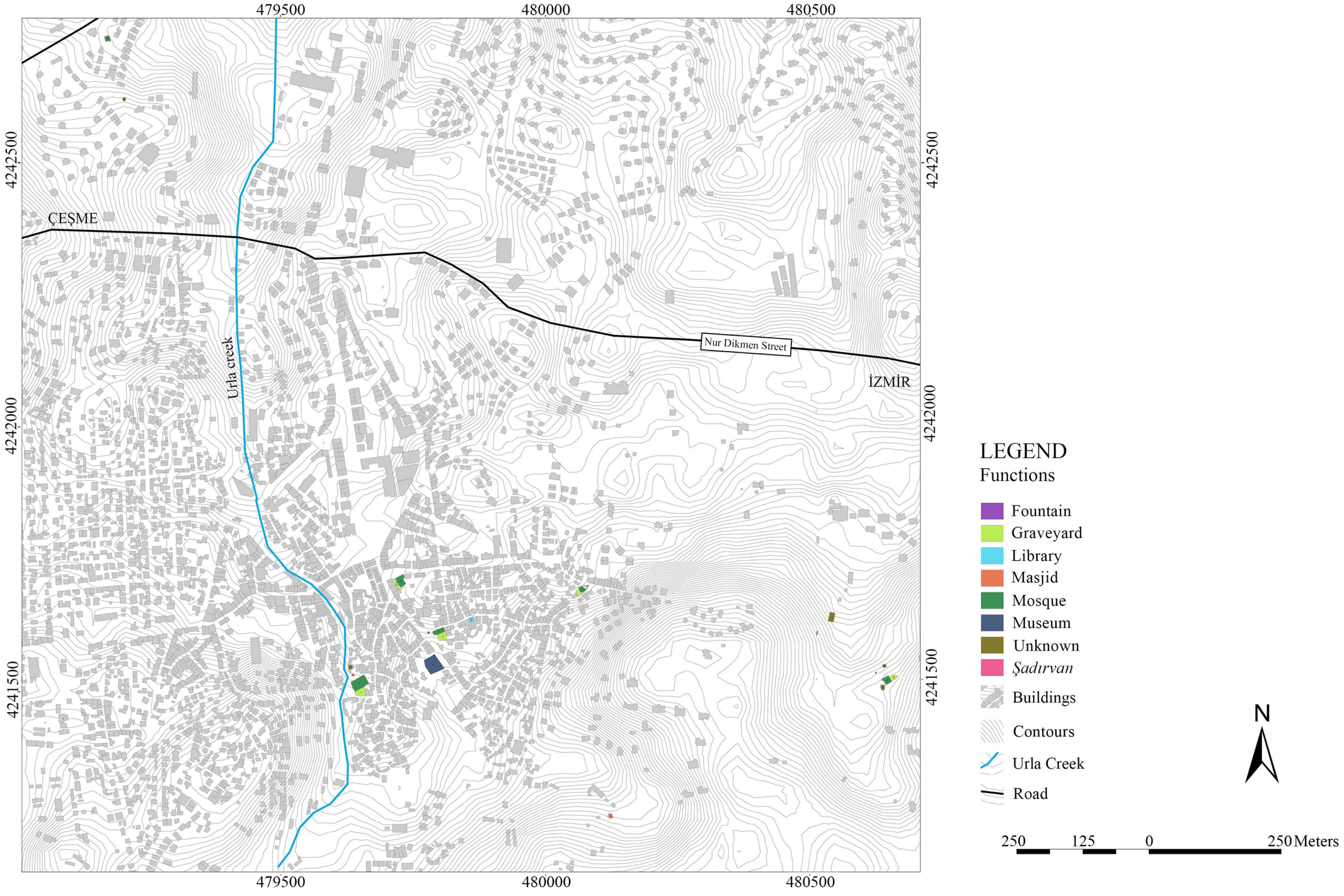


Figure B.3. Current Functions of the Cultural Assets

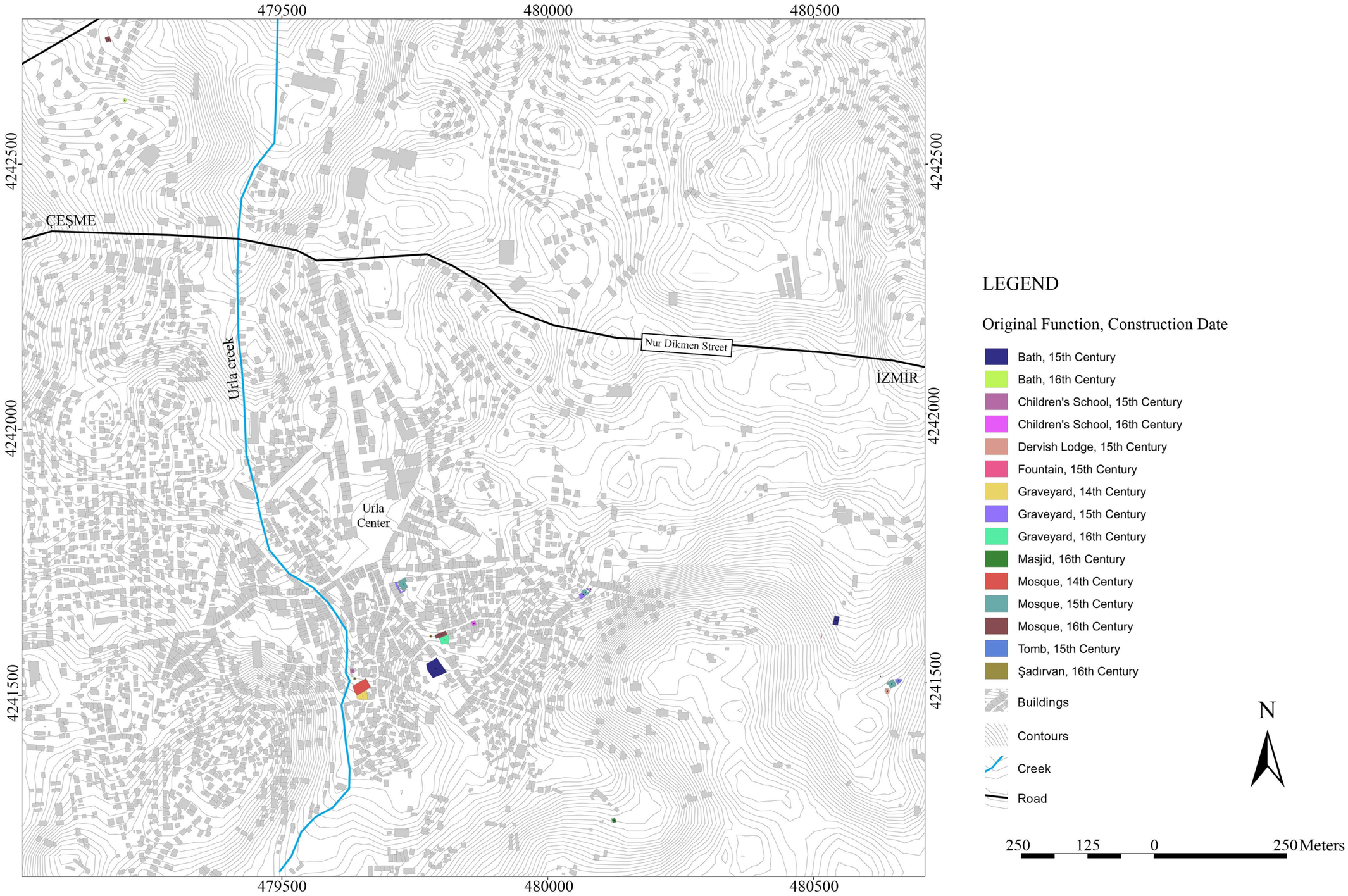


Figure B.4. Construction Dates of Cultural Assets

Figure B.5. Construction Technique and Material Usage of Cultural Assets

Figure B.6. Current Conservation Activities Regarding Cultural Assets

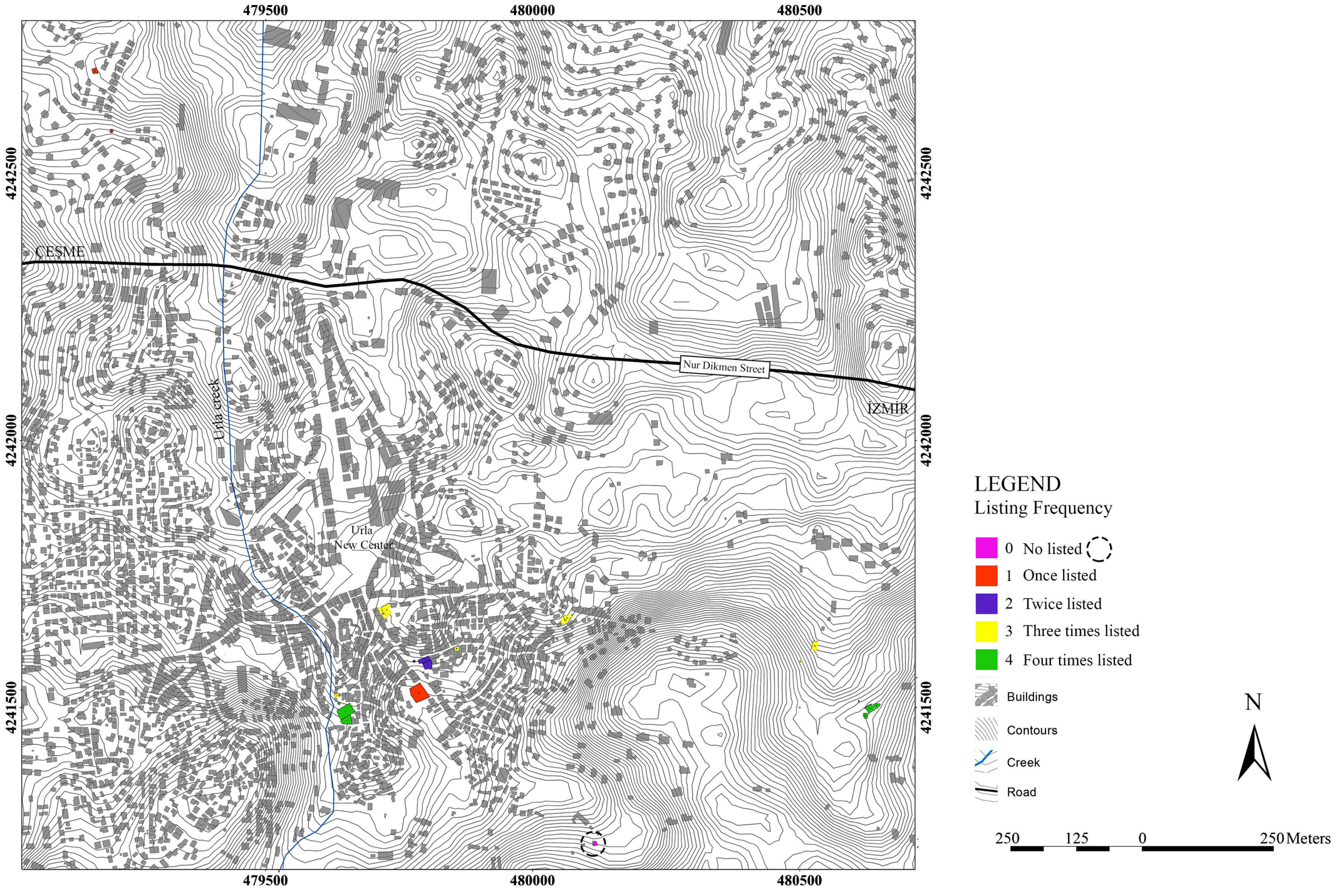


Figure B.7. The Number of Listing Decisions Regarding Each Cultural Assets

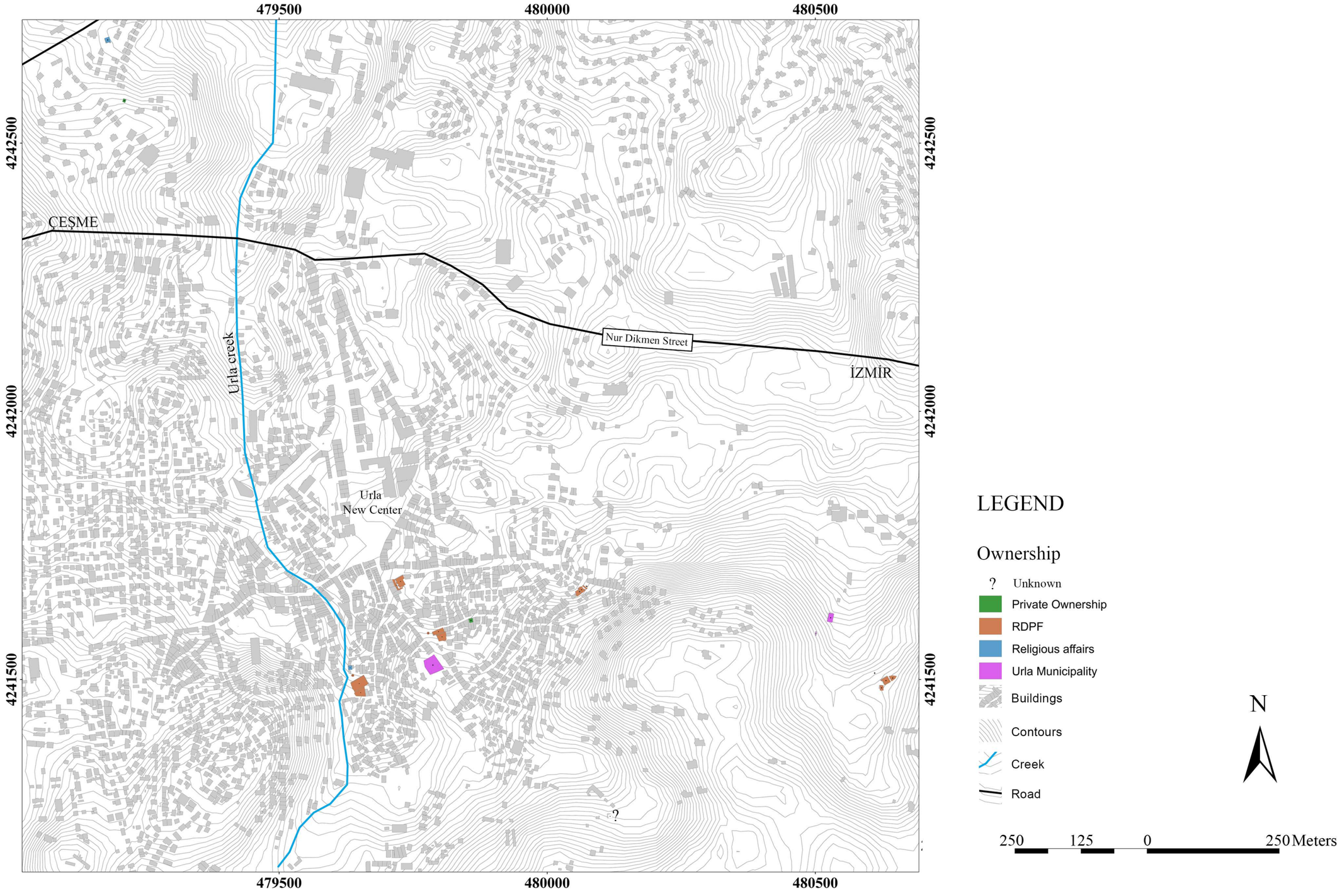


Figure B.8. Owners of the Cultural Assets

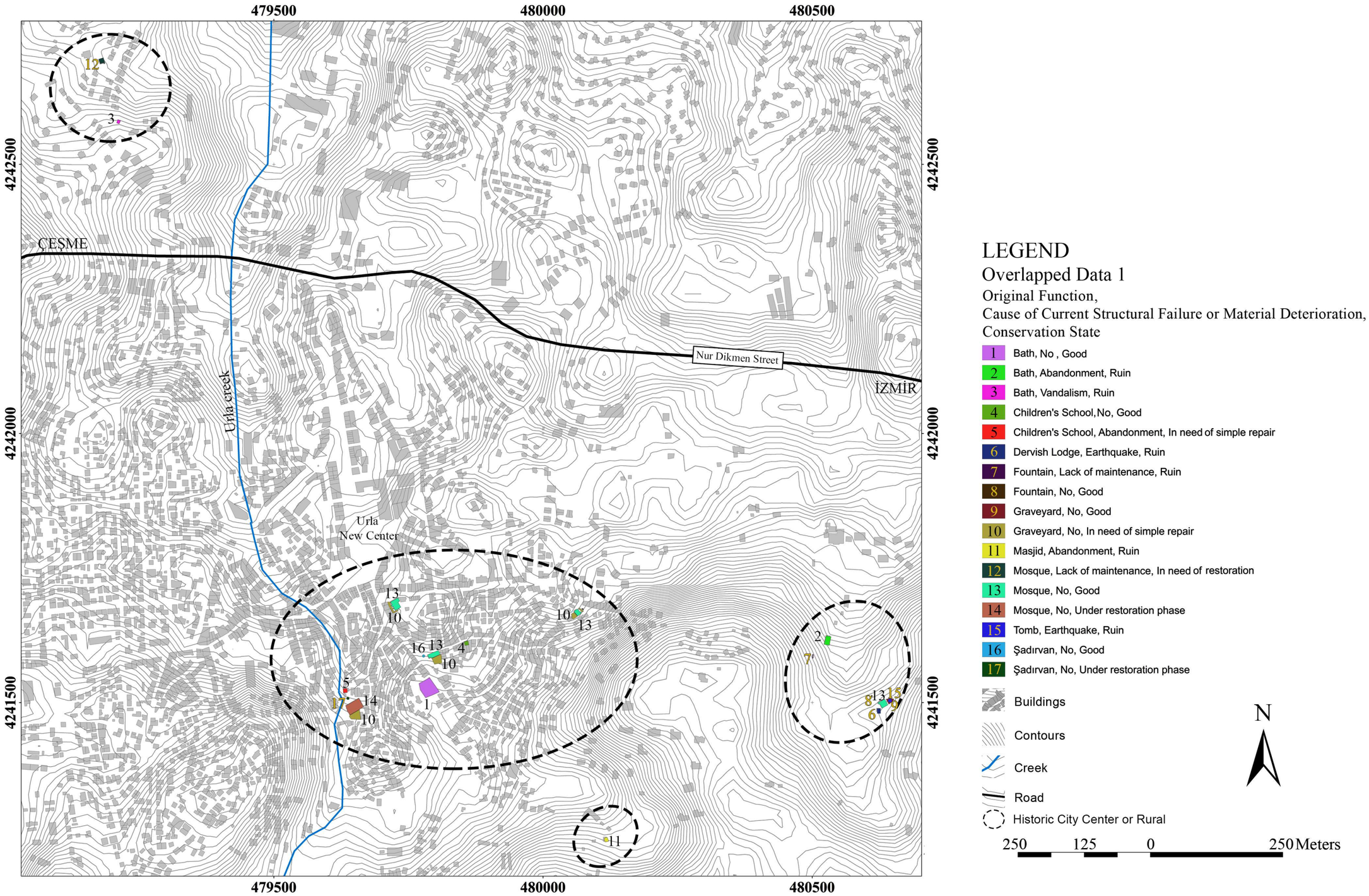
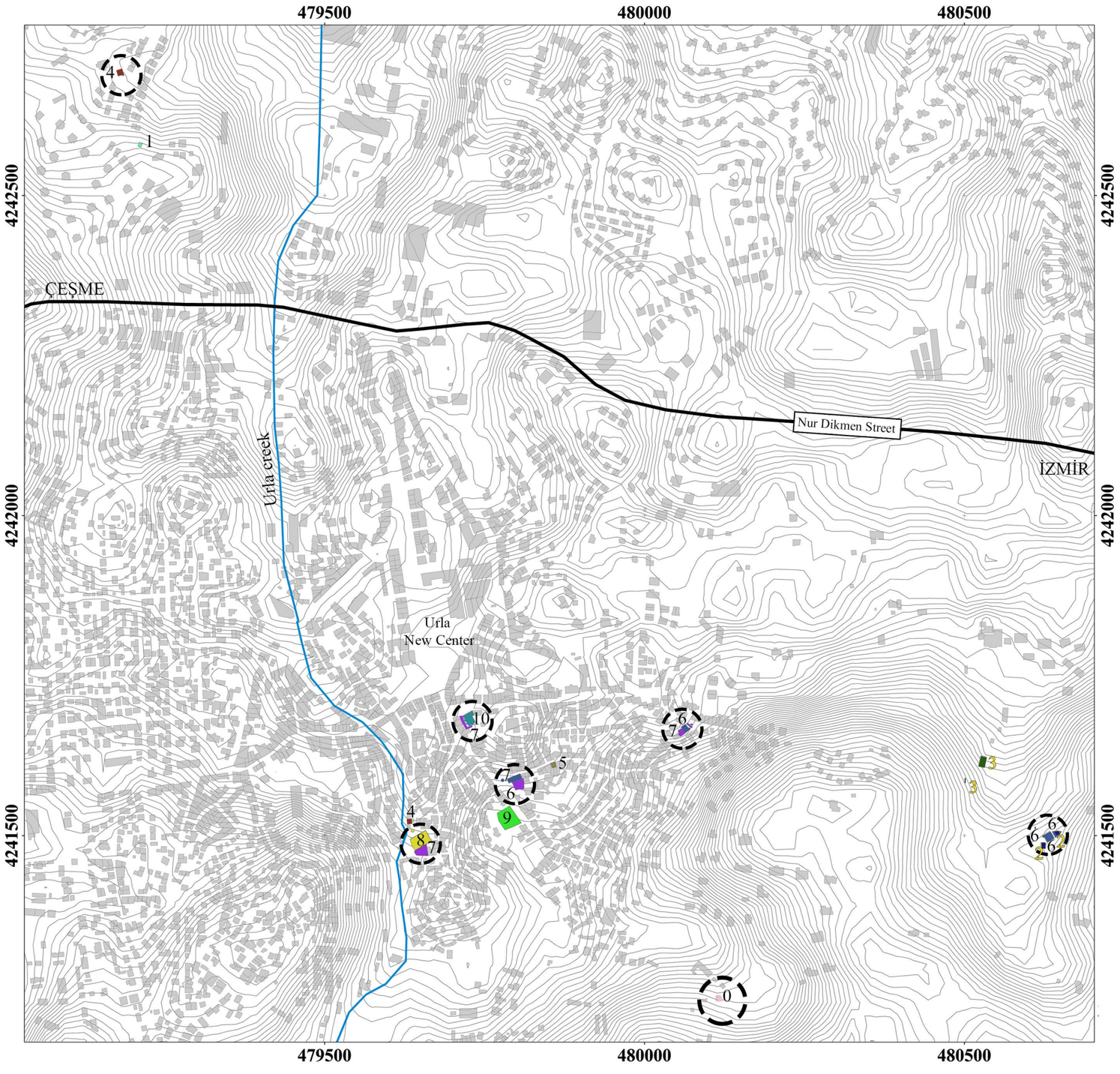


Figure B.9. Overlapped Data 1



LEGEND

Overlapped Data 2

Current Intervention Type, Owner, Conservation State

- 0 No, Unknown, Ruin
- 1 No , Private Ownership, Ruin
- 2 No , RDPF, Ruin
- 3 No , Urla Municipality, Ruin
- 4 No, Religious affairs, In need of restoration
- 5 Restoration, Private Ownership, Good
- 6 Restoration, RDPF, Good
- 7 Restoration, RDPF, In need of simple repair
- 8 Restoration, RDPF, Under restoration phase
- 9 Restoration, Urla Municipality, Good
- 10 Simple repair, RDPF, Good
- Buildings
- Contours
- Creek
- Road
- Mosques

N

250 125 0 250 Meters

Figure B.10. Overlapped Data 2

LEGEND

Overlapped Data 3

First Listing Date, Ownership, Conservation State

1 Unknown, Unknown, Ruin
2 1965, RDPF, Under restoration phase
3 1965, RDPF, Good
4 1965, Urla Municipality, Ruin
5 1965, RDPF, Ruin
6 1965, Religious affairs, In need of restoration
7 1965, RDPF, In need of simple repair
8 1992, Urla Municipality, Good
9 1992, Private Ownership, Good
10 1999, Private Ownership, Ruin
11 2016, Religious affairs, In need of restoration

Buildings
Contours
Creek
Road
Focus Area

N

250 125 0 250 Meters

Figure B.11. Overlapped Data 3