INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

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ABSTRACT

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

Çakmur Houses building group, that was constructed in the middle of the 19th century, extended with additional spaces and went through various repair works during the 20th century, are one of the rare constructions in the region with its original architectural space and elements. Çakmur Houses are related with the population movements due to Ottoman-Russian wars that took place in South Caucasus in the 19th and 20th centuries. Çakmur Houses located in Gaziler (Bardız) village of Şenkaya district of Erzurum consists of three house structures, two of which adjacent to each other, and the other ancillary spaces around these residences. Residents, that changed due to the wars after the 19th century, constructed both new buildings and added new spaces to existing buildings in Bardız and its surroundings. Çakmur Houses consist of original structures built in this way. The building group was damaged in the Şenkaya earthquake that occurred in 1999. The restoration of Çakmur Houses, registered as an immovable cultural asset in 2008, was completed in 2012. The purpose of this study to analyse the values of the building group and to investigate and evaluate the technical, administrative and legal decisions made during the conservation process according to the international charters, the law numbered 2863 and the principle decisions of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets. Investigating the steps followed during conservation process of a rural building group will contribute to the prevention of possible similar problems that might occur during the restoration of similar building groups.

ÖZET

ÇAKMUR EVLERİ'NİN RESTORASYONU SÜRECİNDEKİ TEKNİK, İDARİ VE HUKUKİ KARARLARIN İNCELENMESİ VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

19. yüzyılın ortalarında inşa edilen ve 20. yüzyıl boyunca çeşitli mekânlar eklenen ve onarımlar gören Çakmur Evleri yapı grubu, özgün mimari mekân ve elemanları ile bölgedeki ender yapılardan biridir. Çakmur Evleri, 19. ve 20. yüzyıllarda Osmanlı Devleti ve Rusya arasında Güney Kafkasya'da gerçekleşen savaşlar ve savaşlara bağlı olarak gelişen nüfus hareketleri ile ilişkilidir. Erzurum'un Şenkaya İlçesinin Gaziler (Bardız) Köyü'nde yer alan Çakmur Evleri; ikisi birbirine bitişik üç konut yapısı ile bu konutların çevresindeki yardımcı birimlerden oluşmaktadır. 19. yüzyıldan sonra yaşanan savaşlar sonucunda değişen kullanıcılar, Bardız ve çevresinde, hem yeni yapılar inşa etmiş hem de mevcut yapılara yeni mekânlar eklemişlerdir. Çakmur Evleri de bu şekilde inşa edilmiş özgün yapılardan oluşmaktadır. Yapı grubu, 1999 yılında meydana gelen Şenkaya depreminde hasar görmüştür. 2008 yılında taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescillenen Çakmur Evleri'nin restorasyonu 2012 yılında tamamlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; yapının değerlerini analiz etmek ve koruma sürecinde verilen teknik, idari ve hukuki kararları, uluslararası tüzükleri, 2863 sayılı yasa ve Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun ilke kararları doğrultusunda incelemek ve değerlendirmektir. Kırsaldaki bir yapı grubunun koruma sürecinde izlenen adımların incelenmesi, benzer özellikteki yapı gruplarının restorasyonları sırasında gerçekleşecek benzer sorunların tekrar yaşanmaması adına katkı sağlayacaktır.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure **Page**

Figure **Page**

Figure **Page**

Figure **Page**

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Rural architecture is defined as houses or structures built by local building connoisseur, with traditional construction techniques with the resources of the environment and available materials in low-populated settlements such as villages and towns whose production is based on agriculture and animal husbandry (Oliver 1997).

Construction techniques and material use in rural architecture are localized due to environmental factors and are traditionalized by being transferred anonymously to the next generations (Erpi 1990, 73; Baran 2006, 141). It is suggested that environmental factors such as architecture, climate, topography; cultural factors such as lifestyle, environment/space-home use; social factors such as family size and socio-economic structure; individual factors such as intensity of individual life and self-perception, constitute rural architecture (Batur and Gür 2005, 165).

The evaluation of original rural architectural examples within the concept of cultural heritage is important in terms of preserving the lifestyle and local environmental characteristics that make up the local culture. It is thought that the first study on the definition and protection of rural architecture emerged in Switzerland in 1790. Karl Viktor von Bonstetten proposed the idea of gathering farmhouses in a park as “tangible data of the past culture” (Eres 2013, 457). In 1891, Skansen Open Air Museum was opened in Stockholm and traditional farm residences in the region were moved to the museum and exhibited (Zippelius 1974, 239).

After the Second World War, the concept of conservation gained importance in the European cities where destruction occurred. In 1962, UNESCO's Conference of “Protection of the Identity and Attractiveness of Settlements and Natural Environments” was organized in Paris, and recommendations were made about rural architecture and natural environment (Eres 2013,458). The Article 1 of the Venice Charter published in 1964 stating “The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event.” emphasized the importance of protecting rural settlements (ICOMOS 1964).

In 1970s, international symposiums were organized where rural architecture was defined as a cultural asset that should be preserved (Madran and Özgönül 1999, 210-213). In the "Rural Architecture within the Regional Planning Symposium", held in Granada, 1977, it was emphasized that rural architecture should be preserved within the regional planning (COE 1977). Approaches of conservation of the rural architecture heritage were expanded in the 1980s. In the 1990s, the concept of cultural landscape was developed in the World Heritage Convention on the idea that rural architectural heritage should be preserved together with its natural environment surrounding.

In ICOMOS Charter on The Built Vernacular Heritage, published in 1999, the necessity of preserving of rural architecture was emphasized and principles of conservation and implementation regarding the protection process were determined. (ICOMOS 1999).

The slogan of "Let's Protect Our Historical Villages", which was chosen as the subject of International Monuments and Sites Day in 2001, is important in terms of showing an international approach to the conservation of the rural architecture at the beginning of 21th century (www.icomos.org/18thapril/18april2001.htm, access: 21.04.2020).

In 2006, decisions of "European Parliament Resolution on the Protection of the European Natural, Architectural and Cultural Heritage in Rural and Island Regions" were taken by the European Parliament (Strasbourg 2006).

Turkey has ratified the "Convention of Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe", dated 1985, with 13 April 1989 and 3534 numbered law. An expression; "Although it does not require protection measures in rural areas and urban planning in every possible situation, and the article 3 of this contract does not require protection in accordance with the meaning of paragraph 1, urban and rural environment and to ensure that it is protected and used within the framework of its style" in paragraph 4 of Article 10 of this convention (Resmi Gazete, 22.07.1989: 20229).

In 2000, Turkey Ministry of Culture and the Academy of Sciences jointly prepared by Turkey's Culture Inventory System (TÜBA-TÜKSEK) as well as urban and rural architecture inventory is discussed in two categories and a building inventory card was developed for rural buildings (Akın et al, 2003). On 10 June 2003, the European Landscape Convention of 20 October 2000, which emphasized the importance of rural areas, was approved (Resmi Gazete, 10.06.2009: 25141).

As can be seen, there are studies on the definition and preservation of rural architecture on an international scale from 1790 to the present day that Turkey internalized international approaches. Today, studies on rural architecture continue increasingly, both theoretically and in practice. However, in the preservation efforts of the rural architecture in Turkey some faulty implementations are being observed. These issues arise not only from the improper practices in the legislation and methods, but also mainly because the concept of “rural architecture” is still not fully understood in Turkey and is not included in the legal legislation. For the conservation of the rural architecture below listed proposals can be recommended:

- One of the most important factors in the rural architecture not being preserved is that the structures are not used and remain dysfunctional. Migration from village to city is accelerating due to difficulties in living conditions in the village and inadequate educational opportunities apart from economic reasons. Qualified structures in the vacant villages are becoming dysfunctional and dilapidated. The development projects that will stop migration from village to city and support remigration by relevant institutions, will contribute to the sustainability of rural architecture.

- Another problem is that local construction techniques are forgotten and cannot be transferred to the next generations. The village characteristic is lost due to reasons like the transition of villages to administrative status and this affects the rural architecture. The production of projects promoting the research of local building materials by local administrations for local construction techniques to continue will help preserve the rural architectural identity.

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- The importance of preserving rural architecture and rural architecture is not widespread. The academy and local governments need to make co-decisions regarding rural development and rural architecture and inform the local community about rural conservation.

- One of the main reasons why rural architecture is not sufficiently protected in Turkey is that there is no rural protection law and the terms such as “rural site” and “rural architecture” are not included in the legal legislation. Rural protection-based laws and policy decisions prepared in the context of international conventions should be included in the legislation, and audits and practices should be carried out in accordance with this legislation.
- The audit process stands out as one of the most important problems during the restoration applications. The small number of personnel working in the Conservation Councils in provinces with a large surface area makes auditing difficult. For this reason, the improper works cannot be intervened sufficiently. Increasing the number of personnel responsible for auditing of institutions will help to solve this problem.
- In article 58 of Law No. 2863, it is stated that the Conservation Councils should consist of seven representatives to be selected by the Ministry among those who are experts in archaeology, art history, law, architecture and city planning. However, there is no concrete criteria for members' professional competencies other than their professional definitions. For this reason, it is recommended that members who specialize in special areas such as rural architectural heritage and conservation take a place in the Regional Councils.
- Restoration projects are carried out based on insufficient analysis and the fact that there are suspense intervention decisions in the restoration suggestions leaves the responsibility, especially in terms of quantities and materials, to the contractors performing the application. For this reason, the restoration projects should be prepared specific to the structure studied as a result of detailed research and analysis. In the restoration decisions, uncertain expressions where the intervention scale is not clear should be avoided, the type of material and the content of the intervention should be clearly stated in the recommendations.

The rural architecture concept and regulations mentioned above for its conservation show that this subject is a working area that is still up to date. Accordingly, the conservation process of Çakmur Houses in Gaziler Village of Şenkaya District of Erzurum has been determined as a research subject in order to contribute to the literature through a concrete example having a rarity value with its unique *merek* space and woodworking in ceilings. Examination of this building group which was shaped according to the needs of different users in different periods, is important in terms of

documenting and determining conservation problems of original structures such as *merek* space with its corbelled ceiling

Gaziler Village has a strategically important position due to its location on the transportation routes and its sheltered location. For this reason, the settlement in Gaziler has been going on for nearly a thousand years (Hanigman 1970, 218). Gaziler Village and its surroundings have changed owners frequently as a result of wars between different states throughout history. The village, which witnessed five war periods between the Ottoman Empire and Czarist Russia in the 19th and 20th centuries, came under Czarist Russian rule between 1878 and 1917 (Nalçacı 2012, 150). In this period, the village is shown as a Greek village in historical sources (Badem 2018, 119).

As a result of wars and migrations, the village hosted users from different cultures. Changing users have both used the built environment from previous periods and built new spaces in line with their own culture and needs. Civil and public structuring reflecting the traces of different cultures and different periods in Gaziler Village is still seen today. The Çakmur Houses building group, which was examined in detail within the scope of the study, consists of buildings built by different cultures in different periods.

Çakmur Houses, which show rural architectural features as shaped according to the needs of the users and carry traditional construction techniques, were damaged by the 1999 Şenkaya earthquake and experienced a restoration process. Examining the decisions made in the conservation process of the building group in line with the international regulations, the Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets and the principle decisions of the Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets, is important in order to evaluate the performance of the legal legislation on the protection of rural architecture.

1.1. Definition of Problem

A variety of regulations and activities were made to conservation of rural architecture in Turkey and the world. However, these studies are dated to a later period than urban architecture works. The studies for the recognition and protection of rural sites and architecture worldwide have a history of approximately 230 years. Turkey has adopted international conventions and conservation approaches in this process in general. However, the legal legislation included the expression “cities and places that are subject

to social life" instead of the definition of rural sites and rural architecture. So, rural architectural works and urban architectural works are evaluated with the same legislation. The absence of a specialized conservation legislation for rural architecture suggests that there may be negligence in the conservation of these structures.

Factors such as not giving sufficient importance to rural development, insufficient education and job opportunities, opening up agricultural areas to structuring and decreasing the economic income from agriculture accelerate the migration from the village to the city. With migration, rural buildings are dysfunctional and frayed. In addition, changing the administrative structures of the villages as a neighbourhood accelerates the process of the disappearing village identity.

Due to the factors mentioned above, it can be claimed that rural architectural elements are at risk in Turkey. The Çakmur Houses building group, a part of which was registered as an immovable cultural property in 2008 by the Erzurum Regional Conservation Council for the Conservation of Cultural Assets due to its cultural property feature, is thought to be a rural architectural example and has similar conservation problems with other rural architectural examples.

The conservation process of the building group, which was damaged after the 5.4 magnitude Şenkaya earthquake in 1999 and was preserved with its restoration works, started in 2008 with the registration of a part of the building group and ended with the completion of the restoration applications in 2012. Examining the technical, administrative and legal decisions made during the conservation process is important in terms of evaluating and developing conservation approaches of rural architecture.

1.2. Purpose

Çakmur Houses have architectural and historical values in terms of the events they witnessed, their plan and facade features, original architectural elements and construction technique. Different areas were added to the building group both before the 1877-78 Ottoman-Russian War (93 War), during the Russian rule between 1878-1921 and from 1921 to 1999. Çakmur Houses, consisting of structures that show changing construction techniques, plan features and architectural elements in a period of about 170 years, are considered as examples of rural architecture.

The purpose of this study is to examine the Çakmur Houses, which is a qualified example of rural architecture; the protection practices and protection problems of the Çakmur Houses building group, which started in 2008 and was completed in 2012, by international regulations, the Law No. 2863 on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets and the principle of the Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets; to examine the conservation legislation arranged according to urban architectural works through the restoration process of Çakmur Houses and to develop applications and regulations for the development of conservation processes of rural architectural examples.

1.3. Content and Method

In Gaziler Village, structures built in various periods can be seen from 1728 until today. These structures are divided into two as examples of public and civil architecture. Today, the village has residential buildings built since the mid-19th century. These houses built until the 1970s show rural architectural features as they are shaped according to the needs of the users and carry traditional construction techniques. It is possible to divide the structures built during this period into 3 groups: the structures built by the Ottomans from 1850s to 1878, the structures built by Greek and Russian users from 1878 to 1921, and the structures built by resettled Turkish users from 1921 to the 1970s.

The Çakmur Houses building group consisting of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House, Adnan Çakmur House, *merek*, new barns, old barn, machine house (milk house) and guest house consists of the structures belonging to the three periods mentioned above. The *sofa* and daily room of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* were in first term; the bedroom and furnace place of Alişan Çakmur House, Adnan Çakmur House and old barn were in the second period; the machine house, the guest house and the eastern part of the new barns were built in the third period. In the researches carried out within the scope of the thesis study, no building other than the Çakmur Houses building group was built in Gaziler village before 1878. It is believed that the family, which is known to have migrated to Anatolia from the South Caucasus region and earned its livelihood through milling and woodworking, brought the knowledge of the construction technique of the *merek* place from the geography where they migrated from.

The buildings in Çakmur Houses building group have rural architectural features owing to plan features shaped according to the needs of the users in the building period and were built with traditional construction methods.

Working method consists of studies of documentation, analysis and evaluation. In order to define the current situation of the building group and to evaluate the relief and restoration drawings prepared by Sırmacı Architecture in 2010, the building group was examined on site at various intervals in 2018 and 2019. During the field studies, the spaces and architectural elements belonging to the building group were photographed; the construction techniques, architectural features, changes and damages to the building group were examined. Adnan Çakmur House, where there was a collapse, could not be measured and photographed in detail for security reasons. The drawings of this building have been prepared based on the measurements taken from the exterior. The original architectural features of the building group and the changes over time have been determined with literature researches and oral sources. After the field studies, survey and restitution drawings were prepared using AutoCAD 2019 and Photoshop CS6 software. In the restitution works, verbal sources and architectural elements and traces in the building group were used.

During the evaluation process, the legal process for the protection of rural architecture in the world and Turkey, international regulations, No. 2863 Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets, the principle decisions of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets were examined. As a result of these investigations, the relevant legislation and the conservation process of rural architecture were evaluated on the example of Çakmur Houses.

1.4. Sources

The primary resource is the building group itself. In addition, projects, reports and photo albums prepared by Sırmacı Architecture were utilized in 2010. Official documents related to the registration, project design and implementation process of the building group were obtained in 2019 from the Archive of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets. Directive Regarding Transactions Carried out According to Articles 13 and 14 of the Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets; Principle decisions numbered 373, 635,

660, 663, 664 and 680, taken by the Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets; Athens Charter (1931), Venice Charter (1964), NARA Certificate of Authenticity (1994), ICOMOS Charter on The Built Vernacular Heritage (1999) and ICOMOS Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003) were used while evaluating the technical, administrative and legal decisions made during the protection process. Oral sources were used from the changing users and spatial organization of the building group. With the published sources, the historical process of Bardız (Gaziler) Village and the Ottoman-Russian relations in the 19th and 20th centuries were reached.

CHAPTER 2

LOCATION, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT FEATURES OF GAZİLER (BARDIZ) VILLAGE

2.1. Location

Bardız (Gaziler) Village, which is administratively attached to Şenkaya District of Erzurum Province, is located at the southwest end of Allahuekber Mountains stretching between Kars and Erzurum (Figure 2. 1 and Figure 2. 2). Selim in the east, Sarıkamış in the southeast, and Şenkaya Districts are in the north of the village. Transportation to the village, which is 144 km air distance from Erzurum and 111 km air distance from Kars, is provided by Şenkaya-Horasan Highway. The Çakırbaba Mountain Pass, with an altitude of 2400 m, is located 4.5 km air distance south of the village. This mountain pass, which is junction point of historical "topyolları"[1] in region, has a strategically important location (Tozlu and Gök 2008, 16)[1]. Tableland attached to the village, located between Çakırbaba Mountain Pass and the village center, is located at the southwest of the agricultural areas. The river, which passes through the village and is the main water source of the agricultural areas of the village, is known as Bardız Stream. This stream, merging with Oltu Stream, joins the Çoruh River and flows into the Black Sea.

[1] They are the roads in war zones, which are used to transport firearms to the front and generally pass over the mountains (Tozlu and Gök 2008, 8).

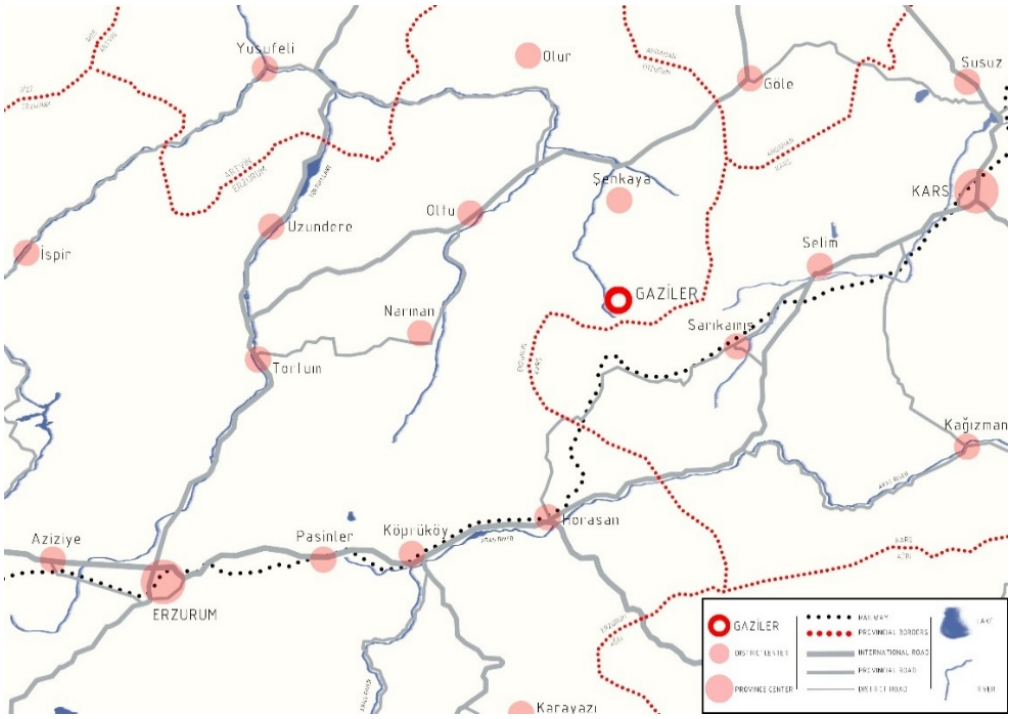

Figure 2.1. Map showing the location of Gaziler.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

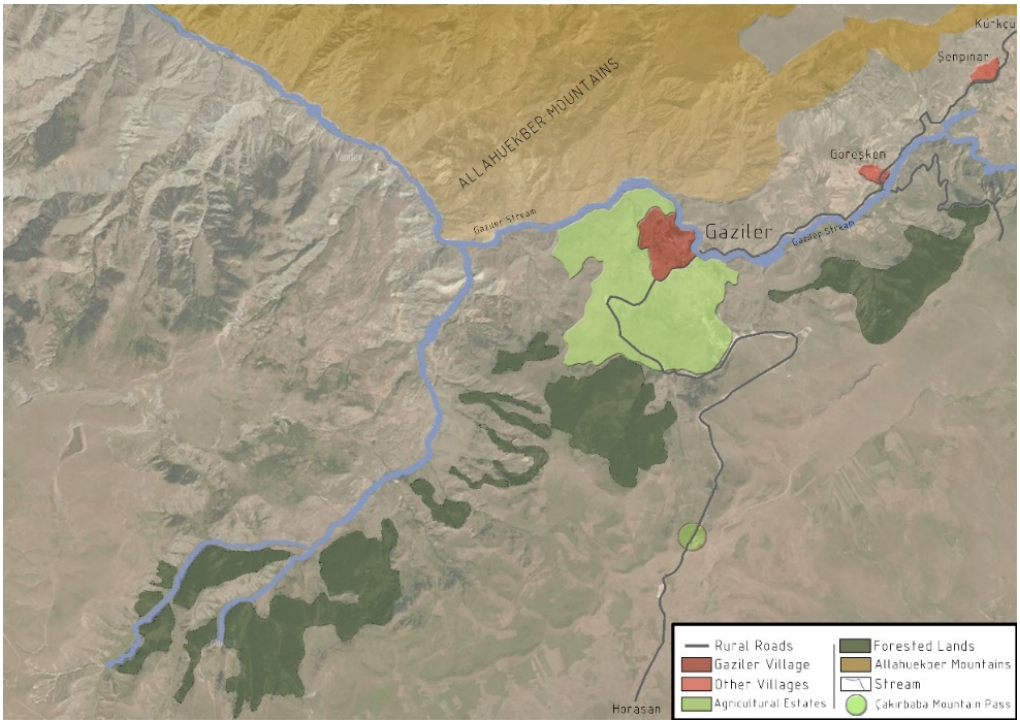

Figure 2.2. Gaziler Village and its surroundings.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

2.2 Geographical Features

2.2.1. Mountains

Northeast Anatolia Region, which is comprised of Erzurum, Kars and Ardahan, is known for its high mountainous areas. Central fissure volcanism motions were effective in the formation of Erzurum-Kars Plateau (Özer 2004, 84).

The mountain ranges extending between the provinces of Erzurum and Ardahan along the northeast-southwest axis, starting from the west towards the east; are Kargapazarı Mountains, Güllü Mountains and Allahuekber Mountains. The areas in the southeast of these mountain ranges and the areas in the northwest are merged to each other via high straits.

The Gaziler Village is located at the junction point of the north-eastern end of the Güllü Mountains and the south-western end of the Allahuekber Mountains. Gaziler Village, which is located at a lower altitude compared to its surroundings, is located to the southwest of Güllü Mountains, in the northeast is the Allahuekber Mountains, and in the southeast the Soğanlı Mountain placed Çakırbaba Strait, which provides transportation to Karaurgan. The northwest of the settlement is bordered by Bardız Stream. The C-shaped splitting valley extending towards the north along Bardiz Stream (Atalay et Al 1985, 135), is known as Bardız Stream.

2.2.2. Streams

Sarıkamış-Şenkaya region where Gaziler (Bardız) Village is located between the Aras River passing through the south line and the Çoruh River bordering the north and northwest. These two big rivers also determine the routes of the highways between Erzurum, Kars, Ardahan and Artvin. Gaziler Village and its surrounding, which are quite rich in rivers, are fed by the flowing to the Çoruh and Aras Rivers (Figure 2. 3).

The stream that borders the north and east of the settlement area of the Gaziler (Bardız) Village is known as Bardız Stream. This stream, which extends parallel to the Şenkaya-Gaziler way, the Lihsor Stream is formed merging with Büyük Stream near Obayayla. The Lihsor Stream also extends along the Erzurum-Ardahan road and then

merges the Oltu Stream near the Sağlıcak Neighbourhood in Oltu. Oltu River merges with Çoruh River at the junction point of Erzurum-Ardahan and Erzurum-Artvin highways.

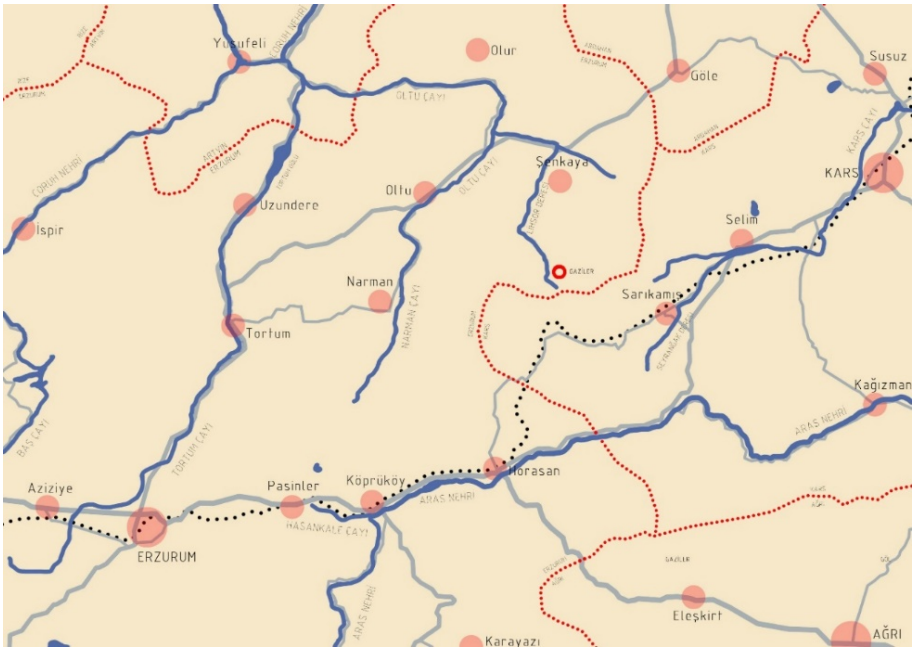

Figure 2.3. Map showing regional streams.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

2.2.3. Climate and Vegetation

Şenkaya-Sarıkamış Region has a continental climate seen in the majority of Eastern Anatolia (Günal 2013, 13). Air frost almost all year round in the region where the air temperature falls below 0 degrees for more than half of the year (Sevindi 2018, 112).

According to meteorological data, the dominant wind direction of the region is west. Minor winds blow from the northeast. The highest humidity rate in the region is observed in December with 78% and the lowest humidity rate in August and September with 62% (General Directorate of Meteorology, www.mgm.gov.tr).

Gaziler Village receives the most rainfall in May and June, while the lowest rainfall occurs in September. The number of snowy days is about one-sixth of the year. Moreover, more than one-third of the year is rainy (General Directorate of Meteorology, www.mgm.gov.tr). There are three different vegetation zones in the region: Steppe, forest and subalpine-alpine vegetation. In the region, steppes can be found in almost every layer

up to a height of 2700 meters. This is because the surrounding villages subsist on forestry and by extension, destruction within this area can be shown as the rise of the lower boundary of the forest (Özer 2004, 97).

The upper boundary of forest in the region reaches up to 2800 meters. The dominant species is yellow pine (Günal 2013, 13). Poplar and birch species can be found in the areas where yellow pine has been destroyed which is resistant to low temperature and air frosts (Özer 2004, 99) (Figure 2.4).

As from the height that temperature values do not allow trees to grow are found meadows and pastures (Özer 2004, 101). It can be said that these pastures and meadows have been quite important for the livestock activities of the peoples in the region for many years.

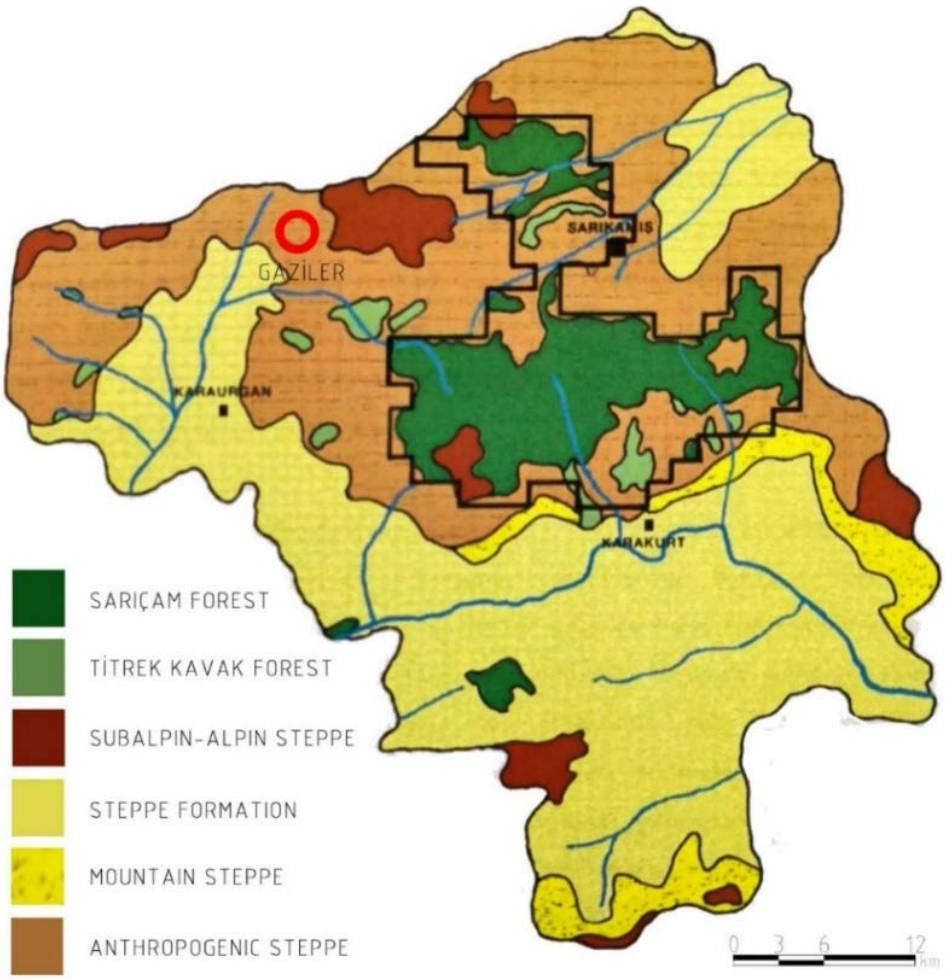

Figure 2.4. The vegetation of Gaziler and its surroundings.
(Source: Serkan Özer, 2004)

2.3. Historical Process

2.3.1. History of The Gaziler (Bardız) Village

Gaziler, in historical sources[2] is known as Bardız, Bardus, Bordus, Barduz, Bardüz and Döşkaya. In a writing of 1573, *Barduz* name is found in the villages of the Oltu District. It is thought that this name derives from the word Borduz, which means "bahçe, bostan" (Kırzıoğlu 1992, 170).

It is known that the Antakya patriarch was in the territory of Iberia (Georgia) before the region was captured in 1064 together with Panaskert (Olur) by the armies of Alparslan (Honigmann 1970, 218). After the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, Sultan Alparslan gave Erzurum and its surroundings as the iqta to Abu'l-Kasım and the region was transferred to Saltuklu administration (Turan 2004, 19). Castle of the village[3] is dated to this period (Figure 2. 5) (Beygu 1936, 86).

Figure 2.5. The view of Bardız Castle from the south.
(Photograph: Author, 2018)

[2] Ernst Honigman, *Eastern Border of the Byzantine State*, trans., Fikret Işıltan (İstanbul: İstanbul University Faculty of Letters Publications, 1970), 218.; Contact Mehmet Fahrettin directly *Upper - Kipchaks in the Cure and Çoruk tribes* (Ankara: Turkish Historical Society Press, 1992), 170.; Evliya Celebi, *Evliya Çelebi Travelogue in Modern Turkish: Bursa - Bolu - Trabzon - Erzurum - Caucasus - Crimea - Crete 2. Book 2. Skin*, pleasure. Yucel Dagli, Seyit Ali Kahraman (Istanbul: Yapi Kredi Publications, 2005).; Gürsoy Solmaz and Kerra Altuğ, Bard Bardız, the important castle of Kars and Erzurum in the Middle Ages, *Journal of Atatürk University Faculty of Letters* 59 / II (2017): 158.

[3] Evliya Celebi, who came to the village in 1647, *Bardüz Castle.* It reads the name of Kerimeddin Hatun, the daughter of Melik Izzeddin (Evliya Celebi, 1846/2005, 383).

Gaziler (Bardız) remained under the control of Kipchaks, Mongols, Ilhanians, Eratnans, Karakoyunlular, Akkoyunlular and Safavids, before submitting to the rule of the Ottoman Empire in 1537 (Uzunçarşılı 1969, 180-213; Sumer 1976, 22-24; Kafesoğlu 1992, 69; Göde 1994, 97-104; Aydın 1998, 38-46; Toksoy 2015, 657;). Bardız, in the books of grant and cadastral records between 1538 and 1540, is seen to be attached to Zivin Sub-district (now called Süngütaşı) of Pasin District (Kırzıoğlu 1976, 165). In Tabakatü'l-Memâlik and Deracâtü'l Mesâlik of Mustafa Celâl-zâde (b. 1490, d. 1567), the name of the village is referred to as Döşkaya (Solmaz and Altuğ 2017, 158).

In 1647, while Evliya Çelebi was traveling from Erzurum to Revan, he related reaching to Bardız Castle in Kars Province and described that there were a small bath, a mosque and prayer rooms (Evliya Çelebi 1846/2005, 383)[4]. Only the castle from these structures has survived to today. The only public structure that survived from the Ottoman period is the Bardız Mosque, dated 1728, in the northeast of the village square (Figure 2. 6 and Figure 2. 7) (Konyalı 1960, 527).

Figure 2.6. The view of Bardız Mosque from the northeast, 2007 (Source: Yıldız Technical University Faculty of Architecture of Restoration Project Group, 2007).

[4] Bardüz Castle is mentioned in the book.

Figure 2.7. The view of Bardız Mosque from the northeast, 1960.
(Source: Konyalı 1960, 526)

2.3.2. Bardız in the Periods of 19th century Wars, World War I and National Struggle

In 1806-1812, 1828-1829, 1853-1856 and 1877-1878, four wars occurred between the Ottoman Empire and Czarist Russia (Nalçacı 2012, 150). These wars in the 19th century, are of particular concern to Kars, Ardahan and Batumi so-called Elviye-i Selase in terms of administration and geography[5] .

Following the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878 (93 War), San Stefano (3 March 1878) and Berlin Treaties (13 July 1878) were signed between the two states (Badem 2010, 9). In accordance with Article 19 of the Treaty of San Stefano (Yeşilköy) (3 March 1878), the Ottoman Empire was liable to pay compensation to Czarist Russia one billion four hundred ten million (1,410,000,000) rubles (Kurat 2011, 599). However, due to the economic problems of the Ottoman Empire, Kars, Ardahan and Batumi were left to Czarist Russia for one billion one hundred million (1,100,000,000) rubles of compensation (Erim 1953, 397; Kurat 2011, 599).

[5] Elviye-i Selase: Three Liva or Three Sancak means. It was used as the common name of the provinces of Kars, Ardahan and Batumi in the 19th and 20th centuries (*Islamic Encyclopaedia*, Volume 11, "Elviye-i Selase").

Bardız Stream, passing through the Gaziler Village, was accepted as the border between the two states (Kurat 2011, 259). Although Bardız remained within the Ottoman territory, it came under the rule of Czarist Russian rule following fieldwork by the authorities in order to determine the state borders. ‘’Here border will be assigned by another committee afterwards’’ expression referred to in the paragraph (b) of Article 19 of the Treaty of San Stefano, affirms this information (Kurat 2011;599).

After the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (93 War), Malakans and Greek minorities in Bayburt, Sivas and Gümüşhane were settled in Bardız and its surrounding villages. From this date, the migration of the Turkish population in Three Districts to Ottoman Empire began. In accordance with Article 7 of the Istanbul Treaty (8 February 1879), those who wanted could migrate to the Ottoman State after they sold their immovable properties within three years of the date of the agreement. For this purpose, the Czarist Russian government established a commission in Kars. This commission established with the name of *“gorodskaya uprava”* by the Governor of Kars General Frankini, deals with registration, conveyancing and selling transactions (Badem 2010, 103).

Maraş Commission established on January 5, 1860 by the Ottoman Empire became active in result of movement of great migration that occured after 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (93 War) (Paşaoğlu 2013, 351). A total of 1,268 people between 1878 and 1880 and 9,028 people in 1881 from Bardız, were attached to Oltu District, applied to Czarist Russia Immigration Commission (Badem 2010, 107)[6].

According to the information obtained from oral sources[7]; Zara of Sivas and Elbistan of Maraş settlements by Immigration Commission of Ottoman Empire *are shown as a new settlement area for immigrant candidates in Bardız.* However, apart from these two settlements, it is known that there are people who migrated to different regions. The Bardız village is shown as a Greek settlement in the census conducted during the Czarist Russia period. The population of the village was 404 people in 1886 (Badem 2018, 119). In 1888, there were 66 houses (432 people) Greek immigrants in Bardız Village of Oltu District (Badem 2010, 90). The population in 1896 and 1906 was 506 and 614 people, respectively (Badem 2018, 119). In addition, although the exact number is unknown, it is known that Russian soldiers lived in the village (Badem 2018, 71). The existence of the

[6] For more information, *Kars Province under the Tsarist Russia* 3.24 on page 108 of his work can be examined.

[7] Zeki Çakmur (born 1963), Turhan Çakmur (born 1952), Alişan Çakmur (born 1931, d. 2008).

Turks who did not immigrate to the Ottoman Empire and Malakans who worked as the miller in the village has been learned from oral sources[8].

Between 1878 and 1917 (Bolshevik Revolution), churches, police stations and primary school buildings were built in Bardız. The construction date of the church, the ruins of which have survived to date, is unknown (Figure 2. 8). However, it is reported that churches of four villages, includes Bardız, were looted in the Turkish Attacks that occurred on May 25-26, 1914 in the newspaper Kavkaz published in Tbilisi (Badem 2018, 436).

Figure 2.8. View of the ruins of the church from southeast and southwest, respectively (Photograph: Author, 2018).

The existence of the police station known as Adnan Çakmur Evi[9] was determined from only oral sources. As mentioned above, the presence of soldiers supports the possibility of a police station structure in the village.

In 1886, the settlers of the villages of Bardız, Merines, Ersinek and Posik in Oltu District built a school. Bardız, one of these villages, was found suitable for school construction due to being large and rich village although it is close to Ottoman border (Badem 2018, 382). The school was opened in 1898 and had 60 Orthodox students in 1899 (Badem 2018, 411). In the advancing years, it is known that Turks also studied Russian at Bardız Primary School (Figure 2. 9 and Figure 2. 10). After the proclamation of the Republic, the primary school was named after teacher Nesimi Akın (Yıldız

[8] Alanur Çakmur (born 1955), Turhan Çakmur (born 1952), Türkan Çakmur (born 1931), Zeki Çakmur (born 1963).

[9] Zeki Çakmur (born 1963), Alişan Çakmur (born 1931, d. 2008).

Technical University Faculty of Architecture Restoration Project Group, 2006). Today, the school building is used as a village room.

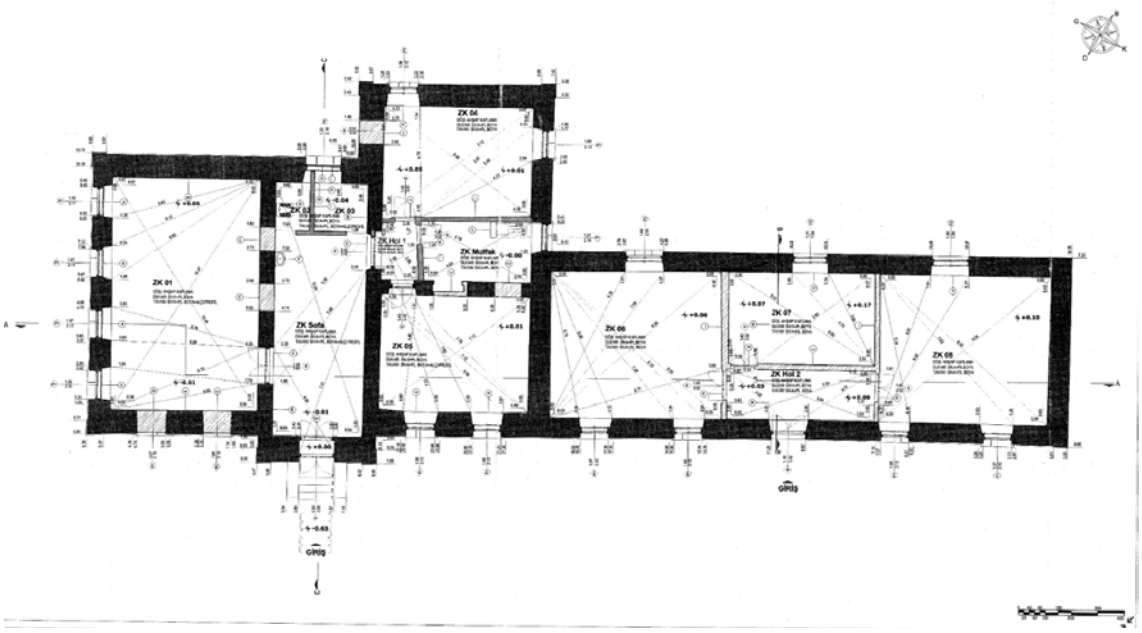

Figure 2.9. Building survey plan of Bardız Primary School.(Source: Yıldız Technical University Faculty of Architecture Restoration Project Group, 2007)

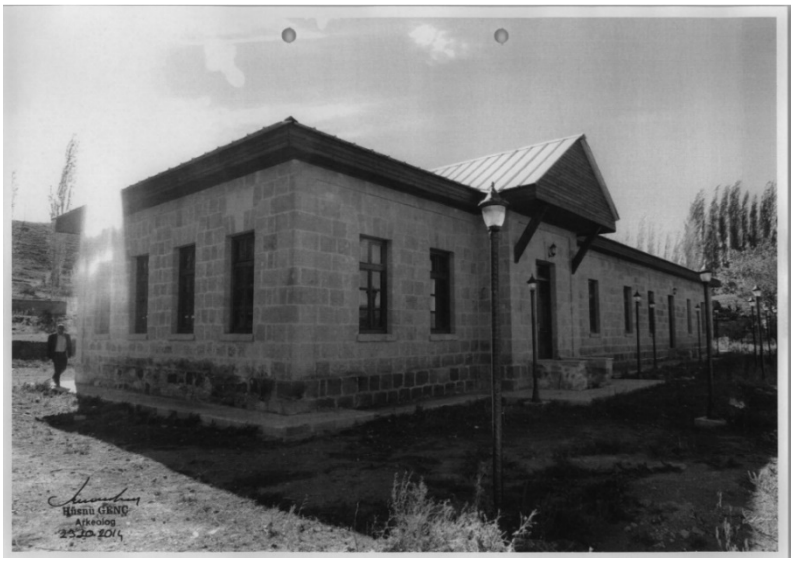

Figure 2.10. The view of Bardız Primary School from the east (Photograph: Hüsnü Genç, 2014) (Source: Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments Archive, 2019).

In 1914, Allied States started a war against the Ottoman Empire owing to the fact that two German armour bombed the ports of Czarist Russia. On November 11, 1914, the Ottoman Empire announced that they participated as a side of the Central Powers in World War I (Nalçacı 2015, 667). During this war, was fought with Tsarist Russia in the Caucasus Front including Bardız.

The 9th, 10th and 11th Army Corps, 2nd Regular Army Division and 3rd Military moved to Sarıkamış with a total of 118.000 people on December 22, 1914, (Durak 2015, 509). The village of Bardız, which was strategically an important settlement for Sarıkamış Operation, was captured by 2nd Division on 29 December 1914. (Durak 2015, 512). However, due to harsh climatic conditions and rugged geography, this operation failed (Figure 2. 11).

With the failure of Operation Sarıkamış, the Czarist Russian armies advanced towards the west and occupied Erzurum on 16 February 1916 (Tekir 2016, 46). On March 15, 1916, the Russian soldiers continued to advance towards the west and reached Tercan in Erzincan Province (Tekir 2016, 51). The one hundred and sixty thousand Turkish population, including Bardız people, in the Caucasus Front, which was under the rule of Czarist Russia, migrated into Anatolia until 27 March 1916 (Tekir 2016, 52).

When the Bolshevik Revolution occurred in Russia in 1917, the Czarist regime collapsed. Firstly, the Erzincan Armistice was signed between Russia and the Ottoman Empire (18 December 1917) and Russian troops began to retreat eastward (Dayı 2004, 245). The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3 March 1918 between the Ottoman Empire and Russia who retreated from the war and it was declared that Evliye-i Selase was left to the Ottoman State (Gül 1995, 369). However, with the Russian retreat, the influence of Armenians and Georgians increased in Bardız and its surrounding.

The 1st Caucasus Army Corps under Kazım Karabekir advanced eastward and took Kars back from Armenian and Georgian gangs on 25 April 1918 and declared authoritarianism in Evliye-i Selase (Gül 1995, 371). In accordance with the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, a public vote was taken on 14 July 1918 and Kars, Ardahan and Batumi agreed to come under the rule of the Ottoman Empire as a result of the vote (Gül 1995, 372). Thus, Bardız became part of the Ottoman Empire again.

On September 15, 1918, because of the capture of Baku by Halil Pasha, Soviet Russia countermanded the Brest-Litovsk Treaty on September 20, 1918 (Gül 1995, 370). Ottoman State signed the Armistice of Mondros on October 30, 1918 when World War I was won by the Entente States. In accordance with the Armistice, Turkish troops returned

to their pre-war border. In addition, Batumi and Baku were left to the rule of the Entente States (Erim 1953, 519-524). On 25 January 1918, in addition of Elviye-i Selase, Bardız also was completely abandoned (Gül 1995, 378).

On 10 August 1920, the Ottoman Empire signed the Treaty of Sevres and gave seven provinces (Erzurum, Trabzon, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Sivas) to the Armenians (Erim 1953, 559-560). On 20 September 1920, Grand National Assembly of Turkey 15 gave operation permission to the commander of the Army Corps, Kazım Karabekir Pasha. Kazim Karabekir Pasha recaptured Bardız with Kars on 30 October 1920, this time as the Commander of the Orient Army (Karabekir 1960, 856). On 3 December 1920, following the Gyumri Peace Settlement signed with the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the Democratic Republic of Armenia announced that they waived the seven provinces mentioned above. Following Treaty of Moscow on March 16, 1921 and Treaty of Kars, Soviet Russia, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan Republic recognized the current borders and thus Bardız was included in the Republic of Turkey (Rose 1995, 380).

A part of the population that migrated due to 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (93 War) and 1914-1918 World War I returned to Bardız. During this period, the Greeks, who had been the living in the village for almost forty years, also left the village to a large extent.

2.3.3. Bardız in the Period of Republic

From the proclamation of the Republic (1923) to 1942, Bardız was the sub-district center of Kars of Sarıkamış. After Şenkaya became a district in 1946, Bardız came under the rule of Şenkaya and joined the Erzurum administrative organization (Solmaz and Altuğ 2017, 158). In 1960, Bardız name was changed to Gaziler by Ministry of Interior (Erzurum Province 1960, 36). With article 1 of Law No. 6360, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Turkey on 6 December 2012, Gaziler obtained the status of neighbourhood (Resmi Gazete, 06.12.2012: 1).

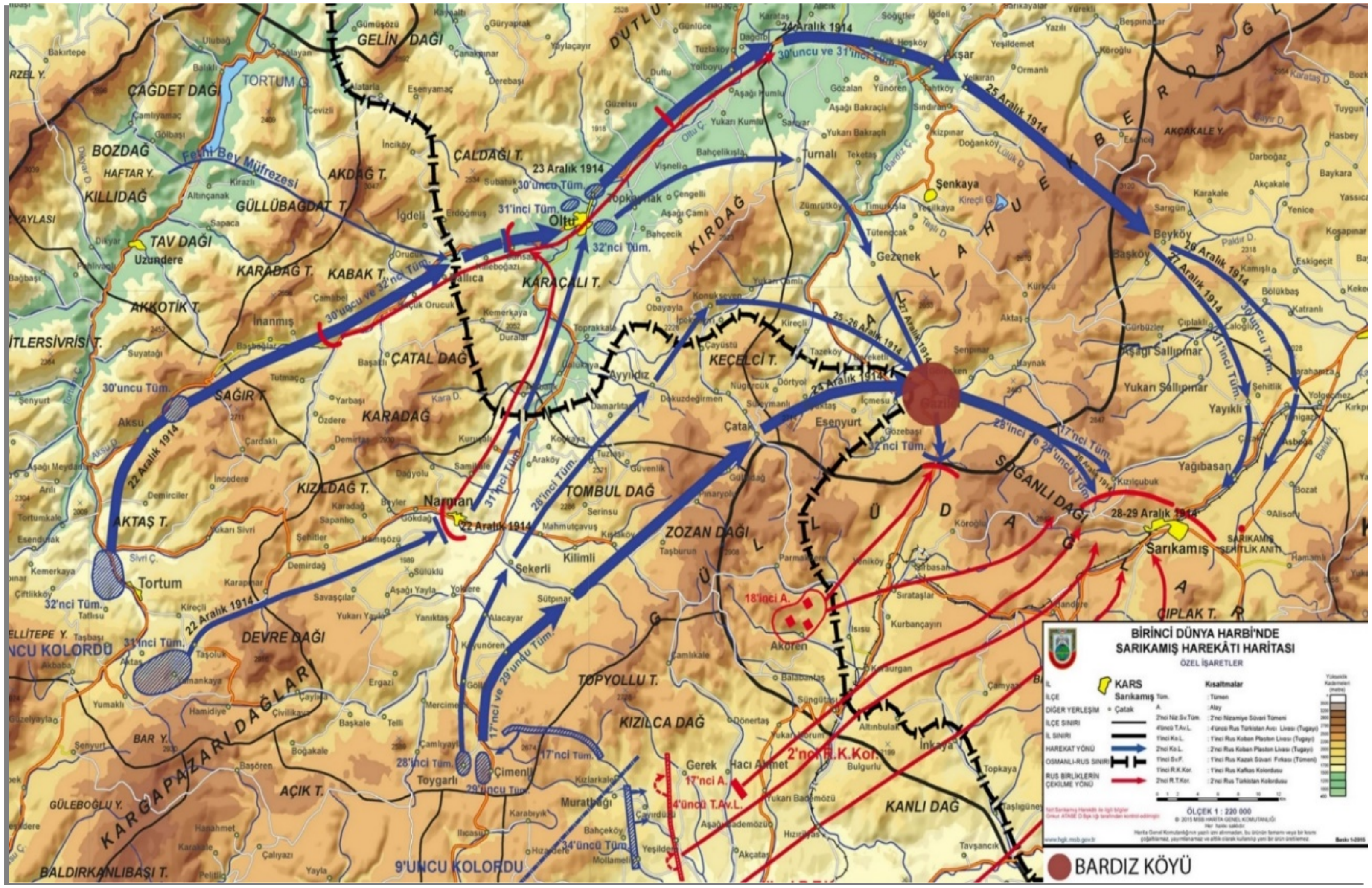

Figure 2.11. Map of Operation Sarıkamış during World War I
(Source: General Directorate of Mapping, www.harita.gov.tr).

2.4. Settlement Properties of Gaziler Village

Gaziler Village of Şenkaya District of Erzurum Province is a settlement between Horasan-Şenkaya Highway passing to the west and Bardız Stream in the east. The agricultural areas to the south, west and north of the village center limit the settlement.

The historical castle is located to the northeast of the village and is located on a hill dominating the surroundings. In the northwest there is a gendarmerie station and a lake. To the south of the village is the old building of Nesimi Akın Primary School. The church ruins are to the west of the village.

Today there is a 3-centered settlement in the Gaziler (Bardız) Neighbourhood. These centres; Old Village, Container Campus and Earthquake Houses in chronological order. The Old Village is located in the southwest. In the northwest 300 m away from the old village is the Container Campus which essentially abandoned. This campus is bordered by Horasan-Şenkaya Highway from the north and east sides. Earthquake Houses are located to the northwest of the highway (Figure 2.13).

2.4.1. Old Village

The 12 m wide and 120 m long road that passes through the village square and extends in the east-west direction divides the Old Village settlement into two parts: north and south.

In the north of village square, there are coffeehouse and warehouse units and National Education, medical and mukhtar structures built during the sub-district period (1945). The building belonging to the National Education is used as a guest house of the municipality today (Figure 2.14). Medical and mukhtar structures are used as housing. The historical Bardız Mosque is located to the northeast of the coffeehouse. On the south side of the square, there are commercial buildings and housing, which used as post offices during the sub-district period and used as mukhtars office today.

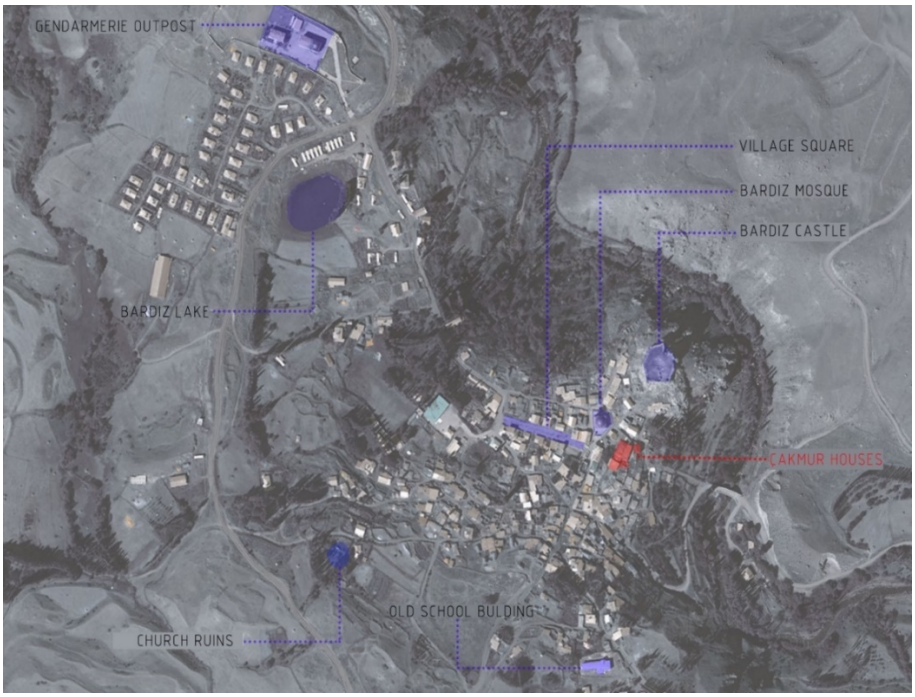

Figure 2.13. Map showing the settlement of Gaziler Village.
(Drawer: Author, 2019)

Figure 2.14. View of the village square and the Municipal Guest House from the west
(Photograph: Author, 2019).

At the eastern end of the square, there is a 2-storey registered house belonging to Turhan Küzeci, thought to have been built by Greek craftsmen (Figure 2.15). This

housing was used as headquarters by Enver Pasha and İhsan Pasha during the Sarıkamış Operation (1915) (Figure B.1) The road extending parallel to the front of this residence located precipitously to the square provides transport to the northern and southern settlements of the village.

Figure 2.15. Turhan Küzeci House
(Source: Turhan Küzeci personal archive).

Although northeast of the village square is not in the status of neighbourhood, it is known as the Castle Neighbourhood. Although the present settlement was located in the southwest of the castle, there are structure ruins between the Bardız Stream and the castle on the south-eastern foot of the castle, whose dates have not been determined. These structure ruins suggest the presence of an older settlement at the foot of the castle. The fact that Bardız Mosque is located on the northern side, which is not directly related to the village square, supports this argument.

The residence which Hanifi Ustaoğlu owns today and is known as the Vicarage colloquially, which is precipitously articulated to the coffee shop (Figure 2.16 and Figure 2.17). The structures belonging to the Çakmur Houses and the Ottoman-era mills, which were carried out by the Malakan minority during the Russian administration, are located in the Kale Quarter. The southern part, which is spread over a larger area than the northern

side, is known as Yukarı Quarter. The Yukarı Quarter is limited by agricultural areas in the south. Here structures are generally shaped according to the slope. The historical building belonging to the Nesimi Akın Primary School, built during the Russian administration and some of the Greek-built houses, are located in Yukarı Quarter.

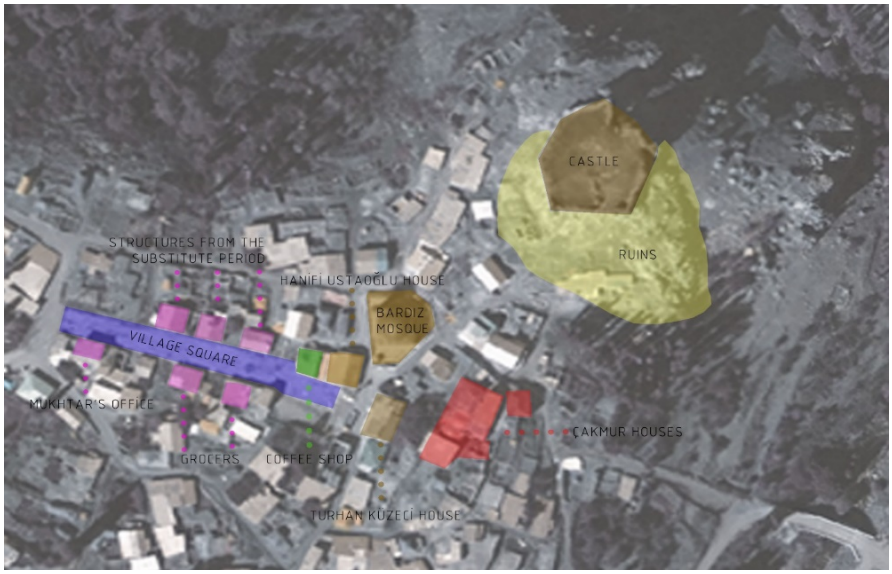

Figure 2.16. Village Square and surrounding buildings indicated on the Google Earth Map (Author, 2019).

Figure 2.17. Hanifi Ustaoğlu House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

2.4.2. Container Campus

As a result of the earthquake with 5.4 magnitude in December 3, 1999 with an epicentre in Şenkaya, the buildings in Gaziler Village and the surrounding settlements were damaged (Milliyet; January 9, 2000). A Container Campus was built where the users of damaged buildings would be temporarily sheltered. A temporary earthquake campus consisting of 263 containers was set in these areas by covering the product costs of the fields owned by Yılmaz Şenol, Adnan Karakaş, Mütahar Şenol and Binali Aktaş, which is surrounding the lake and merging the village to gendarmerie station (Hürriyet; August 19, 2000).

Containers located in the south and southeast of the lake were positioned parallel to each other with their entrances facing north. The containers on the west side were placed in a double row, precipitously to those in the southeast and the entrance doors facing east. The single row of containers to the north of the lake was set with entrances facing the southeast.

Following the construction of reinforced concrete earthquake houses in 2007, some of the containers were removed and today 20 containers remain in this area.

2.4.3. Earthquake Housing

Northwest of the Container Campus and southwest of the gendarmerie station; The new campus, which consists of 38 reinforced concrete earthquake houses, was built in 2007. Gaziler (Bardız) Village has a 3-centered settlement after the Earthquake Houses Campus, which consists of similar planned houses, started to be used. Since the buildings have been repaired in the Old Village and 20 containers in the container campus are being used today.

CHAPTER 3

INTRODUCTION OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

Çakmur Houses in Gaziler Neighbourhood of Şenkaya District of Erzurum Province; consists of the structure ruins belonging to machine house (milk house) and Guest House and Alişan Çakmur House, Adnan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House, *merek* (sheepfold) and three barns (two new barns and one old barn) (Figure 3.3). After the earthquake with 5.4 magnitude on 3 December 1999, the machine house and guest house and roof of the furnace of Alişan Çakmur House and the southern wall of Cevdet Çakmur House were destroyed. Other parts of the structure group were also damaged.

As a result of these applications, Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* were registered as cultural assets under the name of Çakmur House by the Regional Board of Protection of Cultural Heritage in Erzurum with Law no. 1074 on 11 September 2008 (Figure B.2). The registration application of Adnan Çakmur House was rejected on 31 July 2015 (Figure B.3). Survey of registered structure group, restitution and restoration projects were drawn by Sırmacı Architecture in 2010 (Figure B.4). The renovation of Alişan Çakmur House and *merek* in accordance with the projects prepared in 2010 and Renovation of Cevdet Çakmur House was completed in 2012 (Figure B.5).

3.1. Location

Çakmur Houses are located in the Old Village part of Gaziler Quarter, in southeast of the historical Bardız Mosque, southwest of Bardız Castle and in the east of the village square. There are five residences known as Küzeci Houses, which are built adjacent to the north side of the street starting from the east of the rubble stone garden wall of Bardız Mosque and going to the southeast (Figure 3.1). A residence belonging to Enver Şahin on the south side of the street and now owned by the General Directorate of National Real Estate; however, there are ruins of a structure which was previously used as a residence by Settar Bayraktar and known to have been built during the Russian administration (Figure 3.2). At the southeast end of this 27 m long and 3.50 m wide street, the road is divided into three: The road to the Northeast to Bardız Castle, the road going from the lower part to the southeast to Adnan Çakmur House from structures that create Çakmur

Houses and the road going to the south reaches the houses of Alişan Çakmur and Cevdet Çakmur (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.1. View of the Çakmur Houses from Bardız Mosque. On the left side there are the residences belonging to İhsan Küzeci and belonging to Enver Şahin on the right side (Photograph: Author, 2019).

Figure 3.2. Currently owned by the General Directorate of National Real Estate; but the view from the Küzeci Houses of the entrance front of the structure, which was previously used by Settar Bayraktar as a house, which was known to have been built during the Russian Administration (Photograph: Author, 2019).

Figure 3.3. Site plan showing the location of Çakmur Houses
(Source: Prepared by Tuncer Çağrı Çakmur, 2019).

Figure 3.4. View of Alişan Çakmur House from Adnan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.2. Site Plan

The adjacent Alişan Çakmur and Cevdet Çakmur Houses are located in the center of the structure group in the north-south axis, with Alişan Çakmur House in the north; and Cevdet Çakmur House in the south. The street in the north-south direction in the east of these two houses is used as an open area belonging to the structure group.

The house, which is located to the northwest of Alişan Çakmur House, is Adnan Çakmur House (Figure 3.5). Access to this house located on the bottom elevation; provides from a different street in the east.

The trapezoid planned unit, built adjacent to the northern wall of the Alişan Çakmur House and located between the Alişan Çakmur House and the old house of Settar Bayraktar, located to its northwest, is the furnace. There is a warehouse in the south of the bakery and in the basement floor of Alişan Çakmur House[10]. Here is access is provided transportation from the bakery only.

The unit, which was built adjacent to the western wall of the Alişan Çakmur House, is known as *merek* (sheepfold). The structure of *merek* is adjacent to the kitchen of Enver Şahin's house in the west and Settar Bayraktar's old house in the east (Figure 3.6).

Old barn consisting of two closed volumes; the south wall of *merek* and the western wall of Cevdet Çakmur House. On the south side of the old barn, there are two barns, whose entrances are provided through the doors in the south. These units, built in the east-west direction and adjacent to each other, are known as New Barns.

[10] The place where grain products are stored.

Figure 3.5. View of Adnan Çakmur House from Alişan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

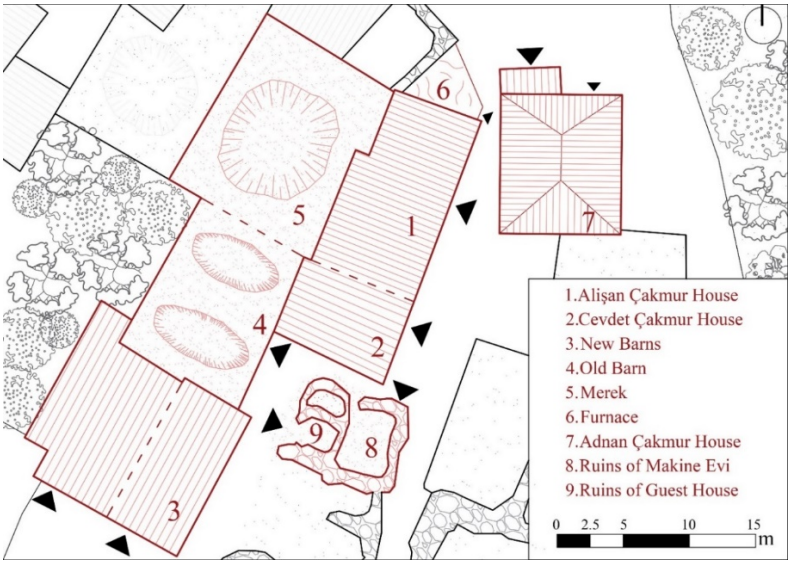

Figure 3.6. The site plan showing Çakmur Houses and surroundings
(Prepared by Author, 2019).

There are structure ruins belonging to machine house and guest house in the south of Cevdet Çakmur House, to the east of the old barn. The entrance of the machine house, which is understood to consist of a single volume, is in the north. The structure ruins, which was built adjacent to the western wall of the machine house and whose two rooms can be observed, are known as guest houses. It is understood that this unit was accessed from the west (Figure A.1, Figure A.2 and Figure A.3).

3.3. Architectural Analysis of Alişan Çakmur House

Alişan Çakmur House was built adjacent to Cevdet Çakmur House to its south and *merek* buildings to its west. Structure is located in the west of Adnan Çakmur House, in the north of the guest house and machine house, in the northeast of the new barns and the old barn.

3.3.1. Plan Characteristics

Alişan Çakmur House has two floors and consists of six rooms. On the ground floor there is a hall, a daily room, a bedroom and a bathroom. Below the bedroom in the north is the warehouse. In the north of the warehouse is a trapezoidal planned furnace adjacent to the structure. The furnace and warehouse are below the basement level of the structure (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7. The view of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House from the southeast (Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019).

The entrance to the house is provided by the landing of 1.50x1.50 m on the east side of the house and reached by three stone steps. Both sides of the stone steps and the landing are surrounded by wooden railings. The upper surface of the landing is covered with later production sheet material (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8. The view of the entrance landing from the southeast.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

To the hall space from the semi-open entrance landing is entered with a single-sash, abat-jour wooden door that was renewed during the repair. The hall measures 3.30x5.50 m. The only window that lightens this space is on the east wall and south of the entrance door. This window has three sashes, woodwork and wood jamb.

There is a semi-circular arched furnace in the upper surface on the western wall of the hall. It is defined by two wooden studs of 16x20 cm and the timber beam of 30x20 cm added with these studs to each other on the north and south walls in the space where the furnace is. This western part of the *sofa* is separated from the eastern part by a single step of 6 cm high (Figure 3.9).

There are wooden, double-leaf doors, understood to be original, on the north and south walls in the lower level of the *sofa*. These doors open to the bedroom in the north and the daily room in the south (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.9. The view of the western part from the eastern part of the hall.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

Figure 3.10. The view from the daily room to the hall and bedroom.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The door on the south wall of the western part of the *sofa* in where fireplace is opened to the bathroom.

The space in the south of the *sofa* is the daily room (4.81x4.02 m). On the south wall of the room there is an old *sedir*, which is 94 cm wide and 49 cm high. During the repair, a new *sedir*, 60 cm wide and 49 cm high along the western wall of the room was added (Figure 3.11). The window on the eastern wall of the room measures 1.48x1.11 m.

The wooden window has three sashes, one of which is openable. The floor of the daily room, which is understood to be original, is covered with wooden covering boards of 24 cm wide extending in the north-south direction (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.11. Old and new *sedir*.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.12. Daily room floor.
(Photograph: Tuncer Çağrı Çakmur)

To the north of the *sofa* is a bedroom measuring 4.94x4.24 m (Figure 3.13). Two 90x129 cm single-sashed wooden windows that light the room are located on the east wall. The floor of the bedroom is covered with about 24 cm wide wainscoting woods extending in the north-south direction.

Figure 3.13. The view of the bedroom from the door.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

In the south of the 6 cm high western part of the *sofa*, there is a toilet and a bathroom (Figure 3.14). The wet area floor, covered with ceramic, is 24 cm higher than the western part of the *sofa* and has two elevations in itself. There is a stud measuring 20x20 cm in the 2.27 m south starting from the door inside this space of 397x114 cm. The floor in the south of the stud is 16 cm higher and has pan closet on it. The stud carries a joist that is made of wooden material, which is understood to be original and extends between the southern wall and the door belonging to the space. There is a 40x60 cm space on the timber joist that provides access to the attic (Figure 3.15).

Figure 3.14. The view of the bathroom from the door.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.15. The area that provides access to the attic.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The furnace is located to the north of the house. The entrance to this area is provided from the east with a single-sashed wooden door. There are two fireplaces opposite the entrance. The semi-dome covers of the fireplaces made of rubble stone is covered with soil plastering. It is observed by a non-woodwork window opening on the northeast wall. The ground is soil, the ceiling is wooden joisting, and is supported by wooden studs understood to be made later. The walls surrounding the furnace area are rubble stone without plaster. The roof of the room rising up to the subbasement level of the house is pitched in one direction and covered with nylon canvas.

Figure 3.16. The view of warehouse from the furnace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The warehouse below the bedroom is used as cereal storage. This room is accessed from a single-sashed wooden door in the south of the furnace built adjacent to the structure. There are two embrasures that narrow towards the front on the east wall of the warehouse. The ceiling of the warehouse with soil ground is wooden joisting. Rubble stone is observed on the plastered walls (Figure 3.16).

3.3.2. Facade Characteristics

The south facade of the Alişan Çakmur House is adjacent to Cevdet Çakmur House, while a part of west facade is adjacent to the *merek* and the old barn structures and the part up to the subbasement line the north facade is adjacent to the furnace. Stone walls have different stone knits that show different interventions. Cut stones were used in the corners of the structure. It is understood that window top lintel and stone cincture of different sizes have different period bondings. The cornice made of cut stones continue along the eastern and northern facade of the structure.

The main entrance to house is on the eastern side. The facade is bordered by Cevdet Çakmur House in the south and by furnace in the north. The door that provides entrance to the hall of the house is on this facade. In the south of the entrance door, there are two windows, one belonging to the hall and one to the daily room. In the north of the door have two windows of the bedroom and two embrasures of the warehouse on the lower floor of the bedroom (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3.17. The east facade of Alişan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The part from the floor up to the threshold level of the entrance door is the subbasement line and this part protrudes 2 cm from the facade surface. There are cornices made of cut stone at the upper level of the facade, under the soffit. Jointings are cement mortar on the facade where there are different stone wall bondings.

There are different stone walls on the southern and northern sides of the entrance landing, indicating different bondings. The subbasement level in the northern part of the facade, (the wall of warehouse) was built with coursed rubble. Two embrasure window apertures of the warehouse were built with cut stones. Between the subbasement level and the cornice coursed rubble stone bond was used. There are cut stones on the left and right sides of the two windows of the bedroom. The upper surface of windows is covered with a jack arch made of five cut stones. Both windows have cut stone sill.

In the southern part of the facade, the subbasement was built of pitch-faced rubble stone. Today, scaffolding slots covered with cement mortar are seen on the subbasement line. The sash of the window openings of the hall and the daily room were built with cut stones. There are wooden lintels covered with cement plaster on the windows without sill. In the part from the subbasement line to the top level of the window, pitch-faced rubble stone bonding is seen. In the area between the top level of the window and the cornice, there is a coursed rubble stone bonding. There is a wooden element that protrudes 80 cm above the window of the hall. The facade was finished with cornice, which were placed on wooden joists that protrude 40 cm from the facade surface above the cornice.

The north-eastern facade of the structure formed the entrance facade of the furnace area built adjacent to the structure. There is a single-sashed wooden entrance door with a width of 124 cm and a height of 197 cm in the northeast-facing front of the furnace. There is a lattice element 60 cm high on the exterior side of the wooden door [11]. The northeast facade of the furnace was built with pitch-faced rubble stones (Figure 3.18). There is a lintel made of one-piece cut stone on the 22x36 cm aperture on the northeast facade.

The north facade of the Alişan Çakmur House formed the relieving northern wall of the bedroom. On the facade, whose corners are bounded by cut stones, there is coursed rubble masonry with cement jointings. The stone cornice element extends at the upper level of the facade. The triangular side surface of the roof, which slopes from west to east

[11]. The railing door in front of the entrance door was made in order to prevent animals from entering the interior when the entrance door is open.

towards one direction, with wooden base and plating, is covered with plate material on the north side (Figure 3.19).

Figure 3.18. The northeast view of the furnace area.
(Photo: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.19. The east facade of Alişan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The west facade of the house can be seen from the roof of the *merek* and the old barn. This facade is adjacent to the west facade of Cevdet Çakmur House in the south. The west facade of the Alişan Çakmur House forms the back surface of the roof inclined towards one direction, rising from the east to the west and is completely covered with plate metal roofing material. The west wall of the bedroom is recessed to the east by107 cm and forms a recession on the facade. There is a wooden door on this recessed part allowing access to the roof above *merek* through the attic (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.20. The west facade of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House. (Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.3. Architectural Elements

Architectural elements in the structure; furnaces, daily room and bedroom ceilings and ceiling roses, cornices extending along the east and north facade, wedges in the bedroom floor and wooden element on the east side in the areas of interior and exterior doors, windows, furnaces and daily rooms.

3.3.3.1. Doors

Doors can be analysed as entrance door, daily room door, bedroom door and lattice element in the furnace area.

Entrance Door: Single leaf entrance door with 1.00x2.00 m measurements and its frame made of wood. The ceiling of the door opening is covered with wood (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21. Renewed entrance door during repair.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Daily Room Door: The door, which is known to be original, has an opening of 1.21x2.08 m and is biparting door (Figure 3.22). The wooden leaves open toward the lounge/daily room and are pieced to the frame by three hinges. In the hall front of the door has a wooden frame with the width of 14 cm and diagonal corner pieces. The doorframe on the facade of daily room is 8 cm wide. The door, which is 24 cm thick, has a wooden threshold of 12 cm wide and 7 cm high.

Figure 3.22. The view of the daily room door from the daily room.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

On the both sides of the 60.5 cm wide west leaf have a door handle one each made of cast iron (Figure 3.23). The keyhole is seen next to the door handles. There is a metal bolt used to stick the frame on the top of the leaf (Figure 3.24). The mark of underside bolt is seen.

Figure 3.23. Metal door handle of daily room door.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.24. The metal bolt of the daily room door.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

There is no door handle on the eastern door leaf, which is 60.5 cm wide. This leaf has only the upper bolt. Mark of the lower bolt can be seen. In addition, there are marks of hinges on the surface where the leaf merges with the other leaf. It is understood that this leaf was reassembled by turning it upside down. The whole wooden door is painted with oil paint.

Bedroom Door: The wooden door, which is known to be original, has an opening of 1.03x 2.00 m and a depth of 22 cm, has double leafs and has 7 cm wide doorframe on both sides. The wooden doorframe is 18 cm wide and 5 cm high. On the inside and outside of 52 cm wide eastern door leaf has decorative metal door handles. The west leaf is 54 cm wide and has a 2 cm wide tread on which the other leaf can settle. On both leafs, there is one metal bolt that sticks the leafs to the doorframe (Figure 3.25).

Figure 3.25. Metal bolt and door handle
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.26. The *tırhış* element.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

***Tırhış*:** The wooden lattice on the outside of the door that provides access to the f area is 60x124 cm and is made by the users after the repair. It is closed when the entrance door is open to prevent animals from entering the interior. (Figure 3.26).

3.3.3.2. Windows

Windows are analysed as *sofa* windows, daily room windows, bedroom windows and warehouse windows.

***Sofa* window:** There is a 127 cm wide, 126 cm high and 90 cm deep original window aperture on the east side of the *sofa*. There are windows one each on the interior and exterior surfaces of the window aperture. Wooden doorframes are seen on both facade and surfaces of interior area (Figure 3.27).

Figure 3.27. The view of *sofa* window from the east.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019).

Figure 3.28. The view of daily room window from interior area.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Daily room window: It is a 138x111 cm window on the eastern facade of the daily room. Window opening is 148x111 cm in the interior and 138x111 cm on the exterior. In the narrowing part towards the exterior of the wall of 88 cm thickness, the wooden window that has been renewed within the scope of the repair has wooden doorframe on its facade surface. The bottom and side walls of the window opening are plastered and painted with plastic. The ceiling of the opening is covered with wood (Figure 3.28).

Bedroom windows: There are two windows on the eastern wall of the bedroom. There is a distance of 104 cm between the windows. Windows that have same size, narrow towards the exterior. The window openings are 120 cm interior and 90 cm wide exterior. Towards the exterior, the window frames are settled in the parts where the window opening is flattened.

The upper surface of window openings is each a jack arch made of stones by five. The jack arch stones are wedge-shaped. Four cut stones were used as one long and one short towards down from up on the sides of the window. Trapezoid shaped stones cut according to the angle of the arch stone were used in the mergence of the outer arch stones and the blocks on the windowsill. There are stone windowsills under the windows. A crack is seen on the windowsill of the northern window (Figure 3.29).

Figure 3.29. The view from the east of the bedroom windows.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The window joinery, which are completely renewed during the repair, are divided into two by a transverse muntin close to the upper part. The three niches, which are at the

top of the muntin, the equal size in next two and the narrower in the middle, are stable. Under the middle frame there are two sashes one of which is openable. The ceiling parts of the window openings are covered with wood (Figure 3.30).

Figure 3.30. The view of bedroom north window after repair.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Warehouse windows: On the eastern wall of the warehouse, there are two embrasure windows opening equally sized, enlarging towards exterior. The windows have an opening of 68x 62 cm on the interior and 15x27 cm on the facade. The window openings are flattened starting from 12 cm behind the facade surface. The bonding timber pass through the windows indoors. The ceilings of the window openings are covered with wood. Window openings are unplastered, but soil plaster ruins are seen on the opening grounds (Figure 3.31).

Figure 3.31. The view from indoors of the north window of the warehouse.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

There is no woodwork in the windows. There is an ornamented cast iron bar on the north window. It is understood that this element was made to prevent the entrance of animals to the area used as grain storage (Figure 3.32 and Figure 3.33).

Figure 3.32. Warehouse north window and metal bar element.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.33. Warehouse south window.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.3.3. Fireplaces

These are *sofa* fireplace and its niche and two fireplaces in furnace.

***Sofa* Fireplace and Its Niche:** On the western wall of the *sofa*, there is semi-circle arched fireplace which have a 70 cm opening and 71 cm height. In the north of the fireplace is a niche measuring 18x20 cm on the south side of the bedroom wall (Figure 3. 34 and Figure 3.35).

Figure 3.34. *Sofa* fireplace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.35. *Sofa* fireplace niche.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Fireplaces in Furnace: There are two fireplaces, one is one-chambered and other is two on the western wall of the furnace. Today these fireplaces are used in the south. The fireplace with damaged cover is 68 cm wide. There is a 39x32 cm chamber under this fireplace. The northern fireplace is 68 cm wide and 115 cm high. The arch of the fireplace at the ground level is in good condition. However, it is not used because its flue is damaged.

The fireplaces have dome-like covers. The soil plaster ruins on the surfaces of the covers are seen. The fireplaces, which were largely destroyed during the earthquake, were partially repaired by the users (Figure 3.36).

Figure 3.36. Fireplaces in the furnace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.3.4. Ceilings

The ceilings were analysed as the ceiling and the rose of daily room and the ceiling and the rose of bedroom.

Daily Room Ceiling: The original ornamented wooden ceiling belonging to daily room has survived to today. The ceiling, which its profile is surrounded by a lath, is divided into 16x16 cm squares with 3.5 cm wide profiled wooden laths (Figure 3.37). The square surfaces where the ceiling merges the walls are enriched with floral motifs. Among the floral motifs, a motif consisting of interwoven squares is repeated (Figure 3. 38).

Figure 5.37. The ceiling of the daily room.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.38. Detail of the mergence of daily room ceiling with the wall.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The ceiling rose is located 9-square-part in the middle ceiling. The rose is in the form of a 17-angled star. There are spiral plant motifs on the ceiling rose extend decreasing from the corners to the center. From oral sources[12] it was learned that this detail was designed by Emin Usta and that it was put on the ceiling after engraved into wood by Molla Mehmet (Figure 3.39).

[12] Alişan Çakmur (b. 1931, d. 2008), Türkan Çakmur (b. 1932).

Figure 3.39. The rose detail of daily room ceiling.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Bedroom Ceiling: The original wooden covering of ceiling of the bedroom was changed during repair. The original ceiling consists of the wooden profiles that are 8 cm wide placed on a timber cover extending along the southeast-northwest axis and leaves from the walls with a 10 cm wide sash.

The original ceiling rose was cut and placed on the original reconstructed ceiling during the repair. The rose consists of a 16-angled star, placed on a 110-centimeter circle. The element known to be made by Greek users consists of floral motifs narrowing towards the centre, similar to the ceiling rose in the daily room (Figure 3.40).

Figure 3.40. The detail of bedroom ceiling rose.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.3.5. Wedges

There are 3 chocks measuring 10x12 cm on the wooden ground of the bedroom. It is understood that these chocks close the holes the warehouse used for storage to spread grain and which is located below the bedroom (Figure 3.41).

Figure 3.41. The wedge on the bedroom ground.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.3.6. Cornice

The 20 cm wide stone cornice extends along the eastern and north facade of the Alişan Çakmur House and the east and south facades of the Cevdet Çakmur House and protrude 9 cm from the facade surfaces. The differences in material and size in the cut stone forming the cornice indicate interventions at different periods.

3.3.3.7. Wooden Element on the East Facade

There is a wooden element protruding 80 cm from the surface of the facade 110 cm above the *sofa* window of Alişan Çakmur House (Figure 3.42). It is believed that this element was used to carry material with rope to the roof, which was originally soil.

Figure 3.42. Wooden element on the east façade.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.3.4. Construction Technique and Use of Materials

The southern part with *sofa*, daily room and bathroom of the Alişan Çakmur House, is single-storey, and the northern part with bedroom and warehouse is two-storey. The furnace is located to the north of the structure and was built adjacent to the warehouse. The subbasement extending along the east facade at the threshold level of the entrance door, protrudes 2 cm from the surface of the facade.

The exterior walls of the house were built with stone material by masonry technique and no bonding timber were used on the load-bearing stone walls. On the exterior, cut stones were used in the corners of the structure and on the ledges of windows and doors. The wall separating the *sofa* and the bedroom, the wall separating the daily room and the bathroom, and the wall separating the Cevdet Çakmur House and the Alişan Çakmur House were built with a wooden frame system. The wall separating the *sofa* and the daily room, and the wall separating the *sofa* and the daily room, were built in masonry technique with solid bricks.

Alişan Çakmur House is covered with a free-standing roof, coated metal sheet, wooden base, forming 40 cm wide eaves along the east facade, which decreases from west to east. The triangular shaped side roof surface on the northern side of Alişan Çakmur House is also covered with sheet metal material. The entrance landing is covered by a lean-to roof with wooden base, coated sheet, which decreases from west to east.

Sofa and bathroom floors are covered with 30x30 cm ceramic. Daily room and bedroom floors are covered with average 24 cm wide covering woods extending in the north-south direction. The floors of the warehouse and furnace area are soil.

The ceilings in the *sofa*, daily room, bedroom and bathroom are made of wood. The ceilings of the warehouse and the furnace are uncoated wooden joisting.

The outer walls of the building are unplastered. There are plastic paints on gypsum plaster on the interior walls of the *sofa*, daily room, bedroom and bathroom area. The interior walls of the furnace and warehouse are unplastered, but there are ruins of soil plaster on the domed cover coat of the fireplaces in the furnace and in the window openings of the warehouse.

3.4. Architectural Analysis of Cevdet Çakmur House

Cevdet Çakmur House was built adjacent to the Alişan Çakmur House in its north and the old barn buildings in its west. Building is located in the southwest of Adnan Çakmur House, in the north of the guest house and machine house, in the northeast of the new barns and in the southeast of the *merek*.

3.4.1. Plan Characteristics

Cevdet Çakmur House is one-storey and it consists of three areas. These areas are hall, daily room and bedroom (Figure 3.43).

Figure 3.43. The view of the Cevdet Çakmur House from the northeast.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

The house is accessed from the entrance landing measuring 1.50x1.16 m which is on the east facade of the house and reached by two stone steps. The stone steps and landing are surrounded by wood railings. The upper surface of the landing is covered with sheet metal material inclined single direction (Figure 3.44).

Figure 3.44. Entrance landing of Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The hall is entered through a wooden door with a top window, single wing, measuring 104x240 cm, on the east side of the house. In the west of hall measuring 1.01x4.14 m has a daily room and a bedroom in its south (Figure 3.45).

Figure 3.45. The view of the hall from the entrance door.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

The daily room in west of the hall is accessed by a single-sashed wooden door measuring 116x171 cm. There is a window measuring 142x142 cm on the south wall of the 15.5 m^2 sized daily room and the original fireplace on the north wall (Figure 3.46 and Figure 3.47).

Figure 3.46. The view of daily room in Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.47. The view of daily room fireplace from the south.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

The bedroom is accessed from a single-sashed wooden door measuring 119x186 cm on the south wall of the hall. This room is in 4.02x2.85 m and covers 142x142 cm on the eastern wall (Figure 3.48).

Figure 3.48. The view of the bedroom from the hall.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

3.4.2. Facade Characteristics

The north facade of Cevdet Çakmur House is adjacent to the Alişan Çakmur House and the west facade is adjacent to the old barn. Cut stones were used in the corners of the building. There are different stone bonding and concrete bond beam on the walls showing different period bondings. The cornice made of cut stones continue along the east facade of the building.

3.4.2.1. East Facade

The east facade of Cevdet Çakmur House is the main facade to which the building is accessed and is adjacent to the east facade of the Alişan Çakmur House in its north. On the facade, there are two openings of the entrance door and the bedroom window. The reinforced concrete beam with an average width of 20 cm extending along the facade is

seen on these openings. The subbasement line and cornice on the east facade of Alişan Çakmur House go along east facade of Cevdet Çakmur House. One-direction inclined, wood base and metal sheeting roof forms eaves protruding 40 cm over the facade.

In the mergence of the east and south facade, obfuscatory cut stones arranged from subbasement line up to the reinforced concrete beam were used. The same stone masonry is seen at the ledges of the window and door openings on the facade. The subbasement part, which protrudes 2 cm from the surface of the facade, is built with pitch-faced stone. In the part between the sub-basement line and the windowsill, serial rubble stones were used. The ledges of the windows between the reinforced concrete beam and the windowsills made of cut stones were built with cut stones. Between the reinforced concrete beam and the cornice, both rubble and cut stone bonding are seen (Figure 3.49).

Figure 3.49. The east facade of Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.4.2.2. South Facade

The south facade of the building merges precipitously to the eastern wall of the old barn. The facade consists of the south wall of the daily room and the triangular wooden surface formed by the roof slope. On the facade, there is a daily room window and a wooden door on the side surface of the roof. Cut stones were used in the corner of the facade and on the ledges of the daily room window. The triangular wooden surface formed by the slope of the roof and the wall of daily room; 6 cm wide wooden moulding passes over 22 cm of the window (Figure 3.50).

Figure 3.50. The east facade of Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.4.2.3. West Facade

The west facade can be seen over the old barn. The facade, which consists of the back surface of the roof space, is metal covered with metal sheet (Figure 3.51).

Figure 3.51. The west facade of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.4.3. Architectural Elements

Under the title of architectural elements, doors, windows and fireplace of daily room were analysed.

3.4.3.1. Doors

The doors were analysed as entrance doors and interior doors.

Entrance Door: The entrance door on the east side of the house is 104x240 cm. Single-leaf door and doorframes and sill are wooden. The abat-jour window on the entrance door provides lighting of the hall area (Figure 3.52).

Figure 3.52. The view of the entrance door from the east.
(Source: Bahadır Küzeci, 2019)

Interior Doors: The doors of bedroom and daily room are made of wood and have single leaf. The daily room door measures 116 X 171 cm and the bedroom door measures 119 X 186 cm.

3.4.3.2. Windows

The windows were analysed as daily room and bedroom windows.

Daily Room Window: Daily room window is on the south facade and is wood. The window opening that extends from the interior area to the outside is 163 cm indoors; 142 cm wide on the facade. The depth of the window opening is 84 cm. The window frame measures 142x142 cm. The upper part of the window, which is divided into three vertically, is stable. In the lower part, there are three stable sashes on the two sides and the opening in the middle.

On the exterior, both sides of the window are bordered by one short and one long four cut stones (Figure 3.53).

Figure 3.53. Cevdet Çakmur House, daily room window.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Bedroom Window: The bedroom window is located on the east facade and is made of wood. The window aperture that extends from the interior area to the exterior is 163 cm indoors; 142 cm wide on the facade. The depth of the opening of the window is 52 cm. The window frame and its joineries are similar to the daily room windows (Figure 3.54).

Figure 3.54. The bedroom window of Cevdet Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.4.3.3. Fireplace

The fireplace of the house is on the northern wall of the daily room and 75 cm away from the western wall of the room. The fireplace measuring 109x168 cm has a depth of 85 cm. The face of the fireplace, which opens into the room, is arranged with an ornamental stone facing, cusped arches. There are geometric and floral motif reliefs on the furnace which has symmetrical ornament (Figure 3.55 and Figure 3.56).

Figure 3.55. Cevdet Çakmur House, the fireplace in the daily room.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.56. Reliefs on fireplace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.4.4. Construction Technique and Use of Material

The exterior walls of the house were built in masonry technique with stone material and cement mortar. The 20 cm high concrete bonding over the openings on the east facade extends along the facade. Cut stones was used in the corners of the building and on the ledges of windows and doors. The interior walls of the housing are built with cinder block. The wall separating Cevdet Çakmur House and Alişan Çakmur House was built with wooden skeleton system.

Cevdet Çakmur House is covered with a free-standing roof, coated metal sheet, wooden base, forming 40 cm wide eaves along the east facade, decreasing from west to east. The triangular shaped side roof surface on the southern side of the Cevdet Çakmur House is covered with wood. The entrance landing is covered by a lean-to roof with wooden base, coated metal sheet, descending from west to east.

The floor of the house is covered with 6 cm wide wooden veneer boards. All three areas in the house have a wooden lath ceiling.

All the internal walls of the house are unplastered. The exterior walls are covered with cement plaster and plastic paint.

3.5. Architectural Analysis of Adnan Çakmur House

Adnan Çakmur House is located in the southeast of the Bardız Mosque, in the east of the Alişan Çakmur House and in the south of the Küzeci Houses. The building was

used as a police station until the 1950s, and then was purchased by Sabri Çakmur, the father of Alişan and Adnan Çakmur, with a tender organized by the Şenkaya District Governorate.

3.5.1. Plan Characteristics

Adnan Çakmur House has two floors and consists of four rooms. The *sofa* on the ground floor of the building; there are two bedrooms on east of the *sofa*. In the basement, there is a cellar. The ground floor and the basement are accessed from different elevations.

The entrance to the house is provided from the entrance landing, where the floor has been demolished, on the right side of the north facade of the building. The upper surface of landing is covered with one-direction inclined, wooden base and metal sheeting lean-to roof. There is a rectangle opening fireplace on the retaining wall to the west of the entrance landing.

It is entered by a double-leaf, abat-jour wooden door to the *sofa* from the entrance landing. The *sofa* measures 8.75x3.30 m and is divided into two parts by a wooden wall as the north and the south. The northern part of the hall measures 4.70x3.30 m and has a 58 cm fireplace on the western wall. From the northern part of the *sofa* to the southern part, it is reached by a double-leaf, wooden door on a wooden wall. The southern part measures 4.00x3.3 m. The only window in the area is on the south wall.

It is accessed by a double-leaf wooden door on the eastern wall of the northern part the hall to the bedroom in the northern. There are two wooden frame windows opening on the eastern wall of the room measures 2.95x4.60 m.

It is reached by a double-leaf, wooden door on the eastern wall of southern part to the southern bedroom. The area has two equal size window openings on the eastern wall measures 3.20x4.15 m.

The basement of the building is reached by a wooden frame door opening on the eastern wall of the entrance landing (Figure 3.57). There is a single-leaf wooden door which provides access to the cellar on the south wall of the middle area is in ruins. There are 8 studs with circular sections that carry the ceiling, the cellar measures 8.90x6.65 m (Figure 3.58). The area is lighted by three embrasures on the east wall and one embrasure on the south wall.

Figure 3.57. Door under the landing providing access to the basement of the building (Photograph: Author, 2019).

Figure 3.58. The view of the cellar from the entrance door. (Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.5.2. Facade Characteristics

Adnan Çakmur House is located on a field rising from east to west and the western side of the house reclines against the grade. For this reason, the building receives daylight from the eastern facade.

Cut stones were used at the corners of the building and at the ledges of the window openings. In the other parts there are coursed rubble stone bonding. Stones of different colours and textures can be seen on the facade surfaces indicating different interventions.

North Facade: The facade where the entrance to the building is provided, is the north facade. Due to the slop of the land, the western part of the facade is single-storey and the eastern part is two-storey. The opening on the north facade is the only entrance door of the building.

The retaining wall to the west of the facade and the landing extending along the facade were largely demolished. In the coursed rubble stone facing walls, material loss, vegetation and colour changes are seen (Figure 3.59).

East Facade: The east facade of the building is formed by the eastern walls of the entrance landing, bedrooms and cellar. To the north of the facade, there is a single-storey entrance landing built adjacent to the building. On the eastern wall of the landing there is a wooden frame door opening which have heavily destroyed (Figure 3.60 and Figure 3.61).

On the surface of the facade, there are four vertical rectangular bedroom windows and three embrasures of the cellar. Between the embrasures and the bedroom windows there are wooden arranged slots along the facade.

There are cut stones around the window openings and in the corners of the facade, and the remaining surfaces are coursed rubble stone bonding.

Figure 3.59. The north facade of Adnan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.60. The east facade of Adnan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.61. Door opening on the eastern wall of the entrance landing.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

South Facade: The south facade of the building consists of the southern part of the *sofa* on the ground floor, the southern bedroom and the south facade of the cellar on the basement floor. Due to the slop of the land, the western part of the cellar facade is underground (Figure 3.62).

On the facade, there is a wooden lintel *sofa* window on the ground floor and a embrasure of the cellar on the basement floor. In the eastern corner of the facade, there

are cut stones, and on the other surfaces there are coursed rubble stone bonding (Figure 3.63).

Figure 3.62. The south facade of Adnan Çakmur House.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.63. The view of the south facade from the southeast.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

West Facade: Due to the slop of the land rising from east to west, the west facade of Adnan Çakmur House can be partially seen. There is no opening on the facade which was built with the coursed rubble stone bonding (Figure 3.64).

Figure 3.64. The view of the west facade from Alişan Çakmur House (Photograph: Author, 2019).

3.5.3. Architectural Elements

The architectural elements of the building were examined as windows and fireplaces.

3.5.3.1. Windows

The windows are the *sofa* window, the windows in the bedrooms and the cellar windows.

***Sofa* window:** *Sofa* window is on southern wall of the *sofa* and the opening is adjacent to the ceiling. The window opening is 96x112 cm indoors and 86x92 cm on the exterior. The walls of the aperture are unplastered, and its ceiling is timber cover. Wooden window frame and metal railings are placed in the part where the window aperture is flattened towards the exterior.

There is a wooden lintel on the exterior on the window opening. The right and left side of the opening and windowsill is cut stone (Figure 3.65 and Figure 3.66).

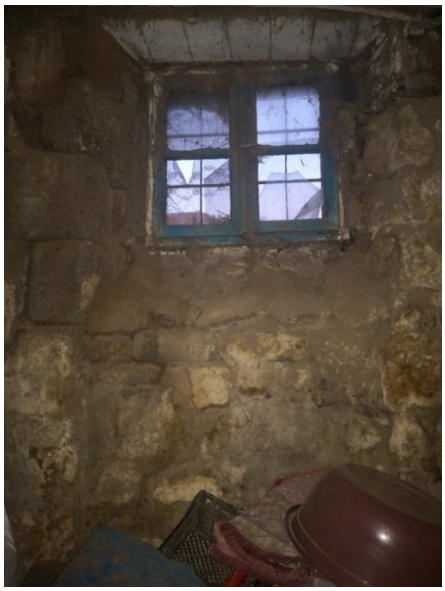

Figure 3.65. The view of *sofa* window from interior.
(Photograph: Author, 2019).

Figure 3.66. The view of *sofa* window from the south.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Windows in bedrooms: There are found equal window openings on the east wall of the bedrooms. The window opening narrows towards the exterior. The openings are 106 cm wide interior and 90 cm wide exterior. In the parts where the window opening is flattened towards the exterior, woodwork windows are placed in two vertically and four horizontally (Figure 3.67).

The upper surface of window openings is flat arched each made of five stones. The flat arched stones are wedge-shaped. The four cut stones were used as one long and one short from down to up on the ledges of the window. There are stone windowsills under the windows (Figure 3.68).

Figure 3.67. The south window of the south bedroom.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.68. The windows of south bedroom.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Cellar windows: There are three embrasures on the eastern wall of the cellar and one embrasure on its south wall. The openings narrow from the interior to the facade. Equally sized windows have an opening of 116x130 cm on the interior and 18x27 cm on the exterior. The window openings are flattened starting from 14 cm behind the facade

surface. The timber beam pass over the windows at the interior. Cut stone on the right and left of the unplastered window openings and rubble stone bonding on the floor are seen. The ceiling of the openings is covered with wood. The embrasures are formed with cut stones on the facade (Figure 3.69 and Figure 3.70).

Figure 3.69. The view of the embrasure on the east facade from interior.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.70. Embrasures on the east façade.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.5.3.2. Fireplaces

The fireplaces are located in the *sofa* and in the entrance landing.

***Sofa* fireplace:** The semi-circular arched fireplace is in on the west wall of the north part of the *sofa*. There are cut stone curbs on the left and right sides of the fireplace.

It is seen arch bases which is profiled stone on cut stone curbs. There is a semi-circular arch consisting of three cut stones on the bases (Figure 3.71).

There is a 12x12 cm niche 60 cm above fireplace not used today (Figure 3.72).

Figure 3.71. *Sofa* fireplace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.72. Niche above the *sofa* fireplace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Entrance landing fireplace: There is a fireplace 60x76 cm with rectangular opening on the retaining wall to the west of the entrance landing (Figure 3.73).

Figure 3.73. Entrance landing fireplace.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.5.4. Construction Technique and Use of Material

The building is located on sloping land rising from east to west. The western part of the basement floor of the 2-storey Adnan Çakmur House is on the bedrock. The house was built by masonry technique with stone material. Cut stones were used in the corners of the building and on the ledges of windows and doors.

The exterior walls of the house are made of masonry rubble stones. The walls between the bedrooms and the *sofa* and the walls between the southern and northern bedrooms were built as timber framed block.

The wooden and coated metal sheet hipped roof cover the house. The entrance landing is covered by a lean-to roof with wooden base, coated metal sheet decreasing from south to north. Roof carrier and sheeting have been largely damaged.

The wooden floor of the entrance landing has been largely demolished. The *sofa* and bedroom floors are covered with an average width of 24 cm wood strips. *Sofa* and south bedroom timber flooring, in the north-south direction; the north bedroom flooring is in the east-west direction. The cellar floor is soil.

The destroyed ceilings of the *sofa* and bedrooms are wooden ceilings with batten cleat. The ceiling of the cellar is wooden joisting (Figure 3.74).

Figure 3.74. The mergence of southern and western wall and ceiling of the *sofa*.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The exterior walls of the building and the interior walls of the cellar are unplastered. Plaster in powder form, which is largely damaged is seen on the load-bearing walls of the ground floor. On the baffle walls, there is plaster made by lath and plaster technique (Figure 3.75, Figure 3.76 and Figure 3.77).

Figure 3.75. The mergence of the south bedroom and the south wall of the building.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.76. The west wall of the building.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.77. The north window of the south bedroom.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.6. Architectural Analysis of the Old Barn

Old Barn is adjacent to the *merek* to its north, the new stables to its south and Cevdet Çakmur House to its east. Building is located to the southwest of Alişan Çakmur House, to the west of the machine house and guest house (Figure 3.78).

Figure 3.78. The mergence of old barns and new barns in its south (Photograph: Author, 2019).

3.6.1. Plan Characteristics

The old barn is one-storey and consists of two parts as the north and the south. The northern and southern parts are divided by the circular wooden posts and wooden screens (Figure 3.79).

The building is entered by a single-leaf wooden door measuring 120x185 cm on the east wall of the southern part. The southern part measures 9.75x12.20 m and is supported by 19 circular cross wooden studs of various sizes (Figure 3.80). The area is lighted with a window aperture of 55x66 cm on the eastern wall.

The northern part is reached from the 2.65 m wide opening in the north of the southern part. There is a wooden door providing entrance to *merek* area on the north wall of the southern part measuring 7.90x11.70 m (Figure 3.81). The area is lighted by an abat-jour in the east and west of the corbelled ceiling.

Figure 3.79. Serial of wooden posts separating the northern and southern parts. (Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.80. The view of the southern part from the entrance door. The wall on the left separates the old barn and new barns (Photograph: Author, 2019).

Figure 3.81. The view of the wall between the northern part and the *merek* from the south (Photograph: Author, 2019).

Both the northern and southern parts of the old barn are similarly planned. On the north and south walls of the symmetrically built areas have the poultry mangers[13]. Both parts are covered with corbelled ceilings.

3.6.2. Facade Characteristics

The north facade of the old barn is adjacent to the *merek*, the south facade is adjacent to the new barns, and the northern part of east facade is adjacent to the Cevdet Çakmur House. Building, which has garden belonging to Turhan Küzeci to its west, only examined the east facade.

East Facade: The east facade has a width of 8.06 m and is adjacent to Cevdet Çakmur House in the north and new barns in the south. There are 2 apertures on the facade. In the north of the facade, there is an entrance door adjacent to the southern wall of Cevdet Çakmur House. Door opening has wooden lintel, frame and leaf. There is a window opening with wooden lintel and wooden frame in the 1.15 m south of the door opening. The facade wall is made of rubble stone (Figure 3.82).

[13] Manger: Element for the feeding of animals in the barn, ready-to-feed and dry food, such as the element put.

Figure 3.82. The east facade of the old barn.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.6.3. Construction Technique and Use of Material

The building was built by masonry technique with stone material. Rubble bonding is seen on the unplastered walls. The area, measuring 17.85x12.00 m, was separated into two parts as the north and the south, with a wooden wall.

The upper surface of the northern and southern parts is covered corbelled ceiling. The corbelled ceilings are supported by circular wooden posts. The exterior surface of the ceiling is covered with soil. There are 2 skylights in the east and west of the northern part (Figure 3.83).

Figure 3.83. The west wall and corbelled ceiling of the southern part.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Levelling concrete was poured by the users of the building on the floor of the old barn. The decomposed wooden posts in front of the walls were replaced with wooden posts of different sizes (Figure 3.84).

Figure 3.84. Corbelled ceiling and skylight of the northern part.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.7. Architectural Analysis of *Merek* Area

Merek area is adjacent to Enver Şahin House in the north and to the ruined building of the General Directorate of National Real Estate property today, to Alişan Çakmur House in the east, to the Old Barn in the south, and to *aşhane*[14] of Enver Şahin House in the west.

3.7.1. Plan Characteristics

The single storey *merek* area consists of a single volume. *Merek* is accessed from a single leaf wooden door measuring 120x183 cm on the northern wall of the old barn (Figure 3.85). The *merek* area, almost rectangular planned, protrudes to east 91 cm along the western wall of the bedroom of Alişan Çakmur House.

[14] The part of the house where the food is cooked, and which includes a stove.

Figure 3.85. The door providing passage from the old barn to the *merek*.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

In front of the rubble stone walls surrounding the area, wooden posts of different sizes are arranged. The average of 45 cm wide floor, where the posts are arranged, is raised about 50 cm with rubble stone bonding and between the posts a manger was designed by covering with wood in front of its[15] (Figure 3. 86).

Figure 3.86. The manger on the western wall.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

[15] Element for the feeding of animals in the barn, ready-to-feed and dry food, such as the element put.

There are second serial wooden posts at an average distance of 2.00 m from the walls. The studs surround an area of 8.20x5.45 m which is 8 cm below the *merek* ground level. The 4 in the corners of the 10 studs are circular cross-section and have an average diameter of 35 cm. The other six studs with a square cross-section have an average size of 25x25 cm. The second serial studs support the corbelled roof. The skylights in the north and south of the corbelled ceiling light the area.

3.7.2. Facade Characteristics

The building (the old house of Settar Bayraktar), which belongs to the General Directorate of National Real Estate, which is located to the north of the *merek* area surrounded by buildings, has been largely destroyed. For this reason, the north facade of *merek* can be observed.

North Facade: The north facade consists of a masonry wall without opening made of rubble stones of various sizes (Figure 3.87).

Figure 3.87. The north facade of the *merek* building.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.7.3. Architectural / Structural Elements

Wooden Posts: There are two wooden posts each with square cross-section in the east and west and one square cross-section each wooden posts in the north and south,

of the area measuring 8.20x5.45 m in the center of the *merek* area. The wooden posts supporting the corbelled ceiling have an average cross-section of 25x25 cm and consist of 3 sections: base, shaft and capital (Figure 3.88).

Figure 3.88. The wooden carrier in the north of *merek* center.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

The base sections are made of cut stone. The 60x60 cm bases have a height of 6 cm (Figure 3.89). Square cross-section posts are placed on the bases. The posts on the east and west of the center are approximately 2 m; the posts on the north and south have an average height of 1.5 m. The corners of the posts were cut above the 145 cm base level (Figure 3.90).

Figure 3.89. Cut stone base.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.90. Notches on the post.
(Photograph: Author, 2019).

On the posts, there are wooden capitals with an average length of 110 cm and a height of 25 cm (Figure 3. 91). The capitals, where lower surfaces were sharpened as 3 convex and 1 concave, have symmetric regularity. The timber joists with circular cross-sections, which support the corbelled ceiling, were placed to upper surface of capitals (Figure 3.92).

Figure 3.91. Wooden capital.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.92. The mergence of wooden capital and ceiling joist.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Corbelled Ceiling: The upper surface of area measuring 8.20x5.45 m in the center of the building is covered by a corbelled ceiling with skylight. Ceiling is supported by a series of 3 series of wooden joist, which its end is sharpened in the form of hammerhead, rising towards the center of the area. There are skylights in the north and south of the corbelled ceiling (Figure 3.93).

Figure 3.93. Corbelled ceiling and skylight and wooden joist sharpened in the form of hammerhead its ends (Photograph: Author, 2019).

3.7.4. Construction Technique and Use of Material

The building has masonry rubble stone walls. Soil mortar is seen between the stones. The wooden studs arranged in front of the wall and around the center supported joists with a circular cross-section approximately 60 cm diameter. Above circular cross-section joists there are wooden joists, sharpened in the form of hammerhead, descending towards the exterior and enter into the rubble stone wall (Figure 3.94). The hammerhead joists supported another circular cross-section joist beam by protruding 100 cm from its under joist towards the center. The system is repeated 3 series vertically ends with skylight. The area is covered with soil (Figure 3.95).

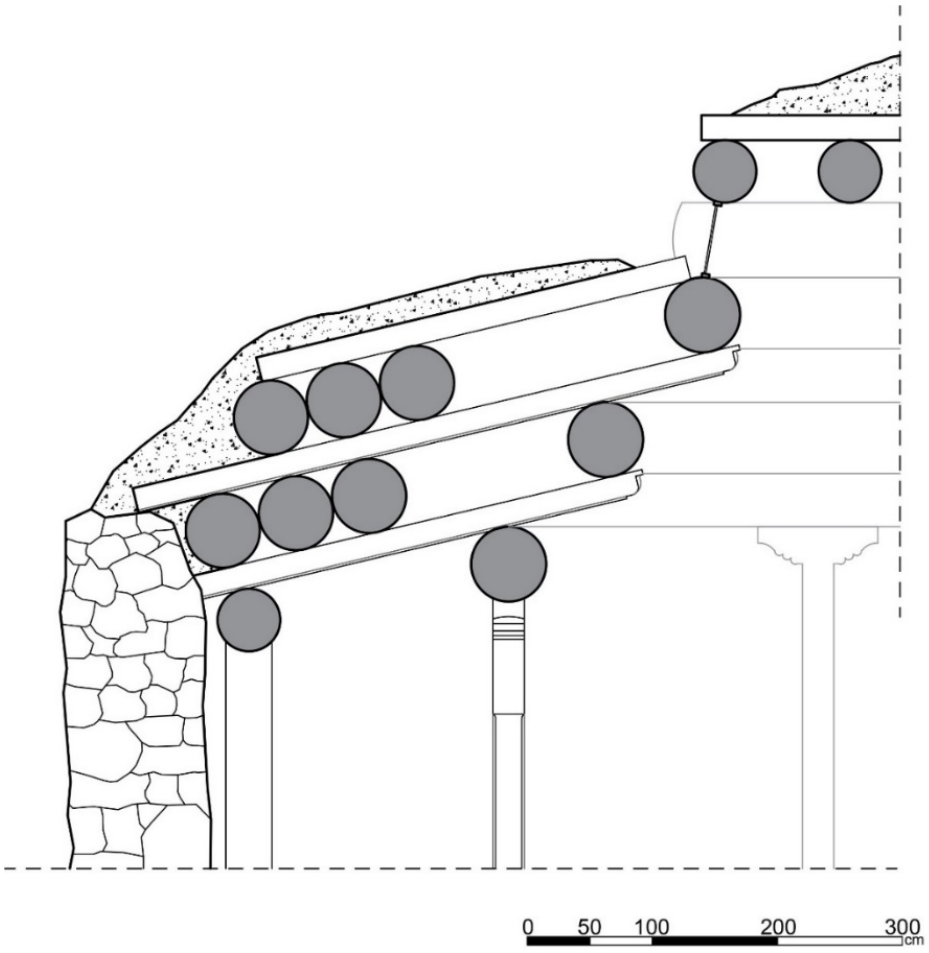

Figure 3.94. Schematic section drawing of merek's east wall.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

Figure 3.95. The corner mergence of hammerhead joists.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Levelling concrete was poured by the users of the building on the floor of the *merek* area. The rotted wooden posts in front of the walls were replaced with wooden posts of different sizes.

3.8. Architectural Analysis of Machine House and Guest House

The adjacent machine house and guest house buildings, built in the 1940s, are now in ruins. Buildings are located to the south of the Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House, to the east of the old barn and to the northeast of the new barns. The plan schemes of the building group and the architectural east belonging to the machine house and architectural elements were partially observed (Figure 3.96).

Figure 3.96. The view of the machine house and guest house from the old barn (from west) (Photograph: Author, 2019).

3.8.1. Machine House (Milk House)

The machine house is entered by a wooden door with single-leaf, wooden lintel and frame on the north wall. The area is about 25 m^2 and built with rubble stone bonding by masonry technique. Cut stones were used at the opening corners and ledges of the building. Soil mortar is observed inside the walls. The exterior is unplastered. Interior surface the walls, there are ruins of soil plaster and whitewash (Figure 3.97).

Figure 3.97. The view of the machine house from the north.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

On the eastern wall, there are 2 window openings with wooden frames enlarging from the interior to the exterior (Figure 3.98). The upper surface of the window openings, there is wood in the interior and stone lintel on the exterior (Figure 3.99). The stone lintel of the southern window was sharpened like the flat arches above the window openings of the bedroom of Alişan Çakmur House. Ruins of a fireplace are seen on the southern wall adjacent to the ruins of another building (Figure 3.100).

Figure 3.98. East facade of the machine house.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.99. The windows on the east wall of the machine house.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 3.100. The ruins of the fireplace on the south wall of the machine house. (Photograph: Author, 2019).

3.8.2. Guest House

The guest house is located to the west of the machine house and on its upper level. The ground floor of the building, according to oral sources[16], covers on the machine house by extending to the east. The entrance to the building is from the west. The ruins of the building indicate that there were two rooms in the western part of the building. In the masonry walls, rubble stone bonding with soil mortar is seen (Figure 3.101).

Figure 3.101. The view of the guest house from the northeast. (Photograph: Author, 2019)

[16] Alişan Çakmur (b. 1931, d. 2008), Türkan Çakmur (b. 1931).

3.9. Architectural Analysis of New Barns

New barns consist of two adjacent barns built next to the south wall of the old barn, are accessed from south direction. It is known that the barn in the west was built during the period under Russian rule (1877-1917) and that the barn in the east was built in the first quarter of the 20th century. New barns were purchased by Alişan Çakmur in 1973[17].

New barns are located to the southwest of the machine house and guest house. The building group consists of two barns and were built with rubble stone bonding by masonry technique. Cut stones were used at the opening corners and ledges of the building. There are 2 entrance doors on the south facade and two windows each on the east and west facades. Window and door lintels are wooden. The upper surface of the building group consists of the lean-to roof with sheet metal-cover, wooden base and inclined in single direction, descending to the south starting from the north and forming eaves along the south facade (Figure 3.102 and Figure 3.103).

Figure 3.102. The south facade of the new barns.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

[17] Oral Resources: Alişan Çakmur (b. 1931, d. 2008), Türkan Çakmur (b. 1931), Zeki Çakmur (b. 1963), Turhan Çakmur (b. 1952).

Figure 3.103. The view of the new barns from the northeast.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

3.10. Restitution of Çakmur Houses

Restitution works were prepared to determine the architectural features of the buildings when they were first built or in certain periods. In the restitution of Çakmur Houses building group; the measured drawings of the Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* structure made by Sırmacı Architecture in 2010, traces from the buildings and oral sources were used.

3.10.1. History of Çakmur Family and Çakmur Houses[18]

The oldest known ancestor belonging to the Çakmur family is Abdullah Hoca, one of the Mollamehmetoğulları. According to historical inferences; Between 1820 and 1830, Abdullah Hoca, with Mustafa (known as Çakmur Ağa), Mehmet (Molla Mehmet) and Sallı, who were his wife and children were subjected to forced migration from Ahıska region in the Caucasus and settled today in Aydınköy which is under the rule of Ardanuç District of Artvin (formerly known as Danzot). The family (5 people) emigrated to Bardız as a result of a disagreement experienced in Aydınköy (Danzot) on an unspecified date (Figure 2.12).

[18] The information given in this section is with Memet Zeki Çakmur (b.1963) on 12.02.2018 and 26.03.2018, with Turhan Çakmur (b. 1952) on 28.03.218 and with Alanur Çakmur on 27.03.2018 and 03.04.2018. (b.1955) was obtained as a result of oral interviews.

The basic source of living of the family in Bardız was milling. The structures known as Uçuk Değirmenler in the region today were built by Mollamehmetoğlu Abdullah Hoca. He solved the accommodation problem of the family by building new houses. For this purpose, two houses in the north-south direction and a *merek* (now known as barn and sheepfold) next to the western wall of the northern house were built[19].

After the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878, it is known that the family lived under the Russian rule for 1 to 3 years with non-Muslims (Greeks, Russians and Malakans) in Bardız. After this period, the head of the family Abdullah Hoca, together with some of the village people, applied to the Immigration Commission and requested to immigrate. Pursuant to the agreement between the two states, Zara and Elbistan located within the Ottoman border were shown as residences to Muslim families. However, 40-50 households, including the Çakmur Family, went to the idyllic village Çilhoroz, about 30 km away from Bardız, and repaired the ruined houses and settled there. Minorities in Czarist Russia were settled in the residences that Muslim people abandoned in Bardız.

Until 1914, the settlement continued in Çilhoroz. After the start of World War I, Çilhoroz came under Russian control, irregular immigration began and enlarged to the west. Many members of the family lost their lives in various places during these dates due to epidemics and war.

Figure 2.12. The grave of Abdullah Hoca from Mollamehmetoğulları in İçmesu Village of Şenkaya (Photograph: Author, 2019).

[19] Village houses, where the products such as grass, hay, animal feed is stored in the section called merek. The *merek* section of the Çakmur Houses was used in accordance with its original function until the third quarter of the 20th century. After this date, it was used as a small livestock barn. For this reason, the *merek* section is also referred to as the Davar Komu and stable.

The two sons of Çakmur Ağa, Sabri and Abdullah, were soldiers at the Orient Front during those dates. Abdullah, the grandson of Çakmur Ağa who went to Malatya, stayed in Malatya and did not return. After the disruption of the regular army, Sabri Cakmur also settled in Urut village under the control of Russian (today this village is under Oltu district and its name was changed to Çayüstü). Sabri Çakmur and his family settled in Bardız when Bardız remained within the borders of National Pact in 1921.

3.10.2. Restitution Problems of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House, *Merek*, Adnan Çakmur House and Old Barn

Sufficient information about the building group could not be obtained from the archive documents and the literature. Traces from the buildings, comparative study in the building group, measured survey drawings made by Sırmacı Architecture in 2010, oral sources and architectural requirements were used to determine the original, changed and lost parts in the building group.

3.10.2.1. Restitution Problems of Alişan Çakmur House

The ground level of the open area to the east of Alişan Çakmur and Cevdet Çakmur Houses was raised as a result of laying the soil in garret here during the restoration works. The door of the machine house, which is 1 m below the ground level, gives information about the original ground level.

According to the oral sources, the house consists of the daily room, *sofa* and cellar in the original period. One of the most important changes in the structure was the addition of a bedroom to the north of Alişan Çakmur House. The bedroom was added by Greek users between 1881 and 1921. The western wall of the dwelling, making the indentation in the bedroom section to the east, the changing patterns of stone weave around the window spaces on the east side of the bedroom and other parts of the house and the information obtained from the oral sources confirm this information.

Another restitution problem is the removal of the wooden skeleton wall that divides the *sofa* space in the east-west direction. The elevation difference between the eastern and western parts of the hall and the faced wooden struts on the north and south

walls and the wooden beam carried by the pillars indicate that the hall consisted of two parts. The western part, where the *sofa* fireplace is located on the western wall was used as a cooking space. According to oral sources, the part dividing the *sofa* was removed during repairs in the 1970s.

During the restoration work in 2010, the space to the west of the daily room was transformed into a bathroom and toilet. This section, which opens to the cooking space of the *sofa* was used as a cellar before 2010 according to oral sources. In the survey drawings made by Sırmacı Architecture, the floor of the space is soil.

Nowadays, the wooden roof coated with sheet metal inclined in one direction, covers the structure. The stone roller, which came out of the roof during the restoration applications in 2010, indicates that the original roof was a flat roof covered with soil. According to oral sources, during the repairs made in the 1970s, the house was covered with a wooden roof coated with sheet metal.

According to oral sources; the southern wall, with a wooden frame, that separates the *sofa* from the daily room and cellar, was built in its original place with solid bricks during the repair works carried out in the 1970s.

According to oral sources; in the 1970s, a wall was built to the northeast of the open fireplaces, and the space was covered with a one-sided inclined wooden roof. The differences in the colour, size and bond technique of the northeast wall of the furnace and the stones used on the east facade of the Alişan Çakmur House confirm this information.

According to oral sources; the fireplaces in the furnace of the residence were built by Greek users between 1881 and 1921.

Another restitution problem is the original *sedir* form and the location of the *gusülhane*. According to the information received from Alanur Çakmur (b.1965) and Turhan Çakmur (b.1952), the *sedir* in its original form was a U form. *Gusülhane* is on the eastern branch of the *sedir*. Some of the boards on the eastern branch of the *sedir* were removed and a rectangular *gusülhane* is used. During the repairs in the 1970s, the western and eastern branches of the *sedir* were removed. During the restoration implementations in 2010, in addition to the old *sedir*, a new *sedir* was made in front of the western wall of daily room and the *sedir* has taken the L form today.

According to the information obtained from Turhan Çakmur (b. 1952); during the repairs in the 1970s, the window opening in the daily room was enlarged. In addition, iron bars were attached to the daily room and *sofa* windows.

3.10.2.2. Restitution Problems of Cevdet Çakmur House

The first of the restitution problems in the building is the reinforced concrete beam on the window openings on the east facade. According to oral sources, during the repairs in the 1970s, the wall bonding was partially changed and a reinforced concrete beam was added; then the wall was rebuilt.

The original roof is another restitution problem. The roofs of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House built together are similar. The flat roof of the dwelling, covered with earth was replaced with a one-sided inclined, metal sheet covered wooden roof during repairs in the 1970s.

3.10.2.3. Restitution Problems of the *Merek*

The location of the original entrance door of the *merek* space is another restitution problem. According to oral sources, the original entrance door of the building built with Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House is to the north end of the eastern wall. At the end of the 19th century, the wall with the original entrance door was removed with the addition of a bedroom to the Alişan Çakmur House by Greek users. A new door opening was created from the eastern end of the wall between the *merek* and the old barn to the south.

According to the information received from oral sources; the corbelled ceiling covering the *merek* place was changed in the 1970s repairs. The height of the ceiling was reduced by removing the last rows of beams on the corbelled ceiling.

3.10.2.4. Restitution Problems of Adnan Çakmur House

Dividing the *sofa* of Adnan Çakmur House into two, north and south, the wooden divider is a restitution problem. The conjunction of the wooden divider with the walls in the west and east show that this divider did not exist in the original.

Wood holes located 20 cm above the embrasure windows on the east facade of Adnan Çakmur House are another restitution problem. There are similar holes on the same height on the north facade. Wooden beams bearing the floor of the entrance platform on the north facade were placed in these holes. According to oral sources, the floor of the

entrance hall on the north facade continued along the east facade until the 1970s. According to the information gathered from Türkan Çakmur (b. 1931) and Turhan Çakmur (b. 1952), the flat roof of the dwelling was turned into a hipped roof coated sheet metal during the repairs in the 1970s.

3.10.2.5. Restitution Problems of Old Barn

According to oral sources, the old barn was built by Greek users at the end of the 19th century.

According to information received from Zeki Çakmur (b. 1963), during the repairs made in the 1970s, the top windows of the southern section of the old barn were closed and the window that exists today was opened on the east wall.

3.10.3. Periods of Çakmur Houses

It is understood from the oral sources, architectural traces and historical inferences that the first buildings belonging to Çakmur Houses building group (Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House, *merek*) were built in the 1850s. With the migrations in the 19th and 20th centuries, the users of the building group changed. Changing users made additions and repairs to the building group. The building group, which was damaged in the earthquake in 1999, was restored in 2010.

In Çakmur Houses, which has a history of about 170 years, six periods that affect the architectural features of the building group have been identified. These periods are as follows: Period I is from the construction of the building group to the immigration of the Çakmur Family from the village (from 1850 to 1881); Period II is the building group was used by the Greeks under Russian rule (from 1881 to 1921); Period III is the new buildings that were added to the building group (from 1921 to 1970); Period IV is the process in which the building group was restorated (from 1970s to 1999); Period V, the last period, is the process from restoration to the present (from 2010 to 2019).

Period I (Between 1850 - 1881): According to oral sources, the first buildings belonging to the building group were built by Abdullah Hoca, who emigrated from Artvin at the beginning of the third quarter of the 19th century. These structures are the *merek*, the *sofa* of Cevdet Çakmur House and of Alişan Çakmur House, daily room and cellar

sections. It is known that Mustafa (Çakmur Ağa), son of Abdullah Hoca, married in Bardız. Therefore, it is thought that two adjacent houses were built. It is understood that the family, whose main source of livelihood was milling in the first years in Bardız, used the *merek* place as an herb and grain warehouse. The *merek* was also the place for winter weddings. The unique entrance door of the *merek* is on the north side of the east wall (Figure C.1).

The *sofa* of Alişan Çakmur House, divided by a wooden-framed wall, consists of two parts, east and west. The eastern part of the *sofa* is the place where time was spent and meals were eaten in the winter months. There is a *sedir* in front of the east wall of the *sofa*. To the north of the entrance door, there is an architectural element called a gunroom and on which outer clothes are hung.

The western part of the hall is used as a cooking space. The hearth on the western wall of the space is used for both cooking and heating water. There are shelves called "terek" on the east and south walls of this place. The cellar to the south is reached from the cooking space. The cellar is the section where food is stored.

The daily room of Alişan Çakmur House is the place where guests are hosted, time is spent and food is eaten in winter. At the same time, bathing and sleeping actions take place. Clothes inside the chests on the *sedir*, and mattresses and duvets on the chests are stored and covered. There are two windows on the east wall of the room.

The daily room of Cevdet Çakmur House is the place where meals are cooked, eaten and guests are accepted. There is a *sedir* in front of the south wall of the daily room. There is also a *sedir* in front of the east wall of the bedroom. In this room, daily sitting and sleeping actions take place. The toilet is in the open area east of Alişan Çakmur House. The flat roofs of the buildings were covered with earth. (Figure C. 1.).

Period II (Between 1881-1921): After Bardız passed into the Russian administration in 1878, Greek residents settled in Çakmur Houses. In this period, two bedrooms, warehouse and two furnaces covered with dome were added to the north of Alişan Çakmur House. The old barn was built adjacent to the western wall of Cevdet Çakmur House. The *merek* space, which its east wall covered with bedroom and a barn roof, was reached from the northern part of the old barn.

The western part of the new barns and the Russian police station known as Adnan Çakmur House were built during this period (Figure C.1, Figure C.3 and Figure C.4).

Period III (Between 1921 to 1970): When Bardız remained within the borders of the Ottoman State in 1921, the grandson of Çakmur Ağa, Sabri Çakmur, and his family

settled in the building group. The main livelihoods of the family in this period were agriculture and animal husbandry. The old barn was used for sheltering animals, and the *merek* was used for storing animal food. The dome-like covered fireplaces from the Greek users were used for cooking milk and making bread.

Adnan Çakmur House, which was used as a Russian police station until 1921 and as a gendarme station until the 1950s, was bought at auction by Sabri Çakmur and joined the Çakmur Houses building group. Adnan Çakmur, the son of Sabri Çakmur, used this residence with his family. In the same period, a machine house and a guest house were built in the south of Cevdet Çakmur House. The machine house (milk house) got its name from the milk machine in it. This is also the place where meals were cooked and sometimes eaten in the summer.

The guest house on the upper floor of the machine house consists of two rooms. The main entrance to the guest house is from the west. However, a single-arm wooden staircase in the southeast of the machine house is directly accessible to the east room of the guest house. This room is the place Sabri Çakmur and his wife started using after the 1960s. The room in the west is the place where boarding guests came to the house.

In this period, the eastern section was added to the western section of new stables whose ownership was not in the Çakmur Family (Figure C.5 and Figure C.6)

Period IV (Between 1970's to 1999): In the last quarter of the 20th century, Çakmur Houses buildings underwent a series of restorations. During these restorations; The Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House, which have a flat earthen roof, were replaced with a one-sided sloped and a sheet metal covered wooden roof.

The wooden skeleton partition wall on the *sofa* of Alişan Çakmur House was removed. The wooden skeleton of the *sofa* was removed and rebuilt with solid bricks in its original place. The window opening of daily room was enlarged and took its present form.

The stone bonding on the east facade of Cevdet Çakmur House was partially dismantled and an average of 20 cm high reinforced concrete beam was placed on the upper level of the window and door. Removed sections of the wall were rebonded.

The last beam row of the corbelled ceiling covering the top of the *merek* was removed and the ceiling ledge was lowered. The skylights to the east and west of the corbelled ceiling in the southern section of the old barn were closed. New window openings were created in the south of the entrance door.

The furnace was created by closing the northeast and above the fireplaces in the north of the house. New stables were purchased by Alişan Çakmur and added to the building group.

An entrance landing was built on the north facade of Adnan Çakmur House. A fireplace was added to the retaining wall to the west of the entrance landing. This fireplace was used for cooking daily milk and heating bath water. In the 1980s, Adnan Çakmur and his family moved to a new residence in the southwest of the village square. Adnan Çakmur House was rented to different users from 1980s to December 3, 1999.

The Çakmur Houses building group was damaged as a result of the 5.4 magnitude earthquake in Şenkaya, which occurred on December 3, 1999. Alişan Çakmur and Türkan Çakmur, users of the Alişan Çakmur House, moved to the Container Campus in the northwest of the village in 1999 (Figure C.7 and Figure C.8).

Period V (Between 2012-2019): The Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* structures, which were damaged in the earthquake in 1999, took their current form with the restoration applications in 2010 and 2012 (Figure C.9, Figure C.10 and Figure C.11).

3.11. Values of Çakmur Houses

Çakmur Houses is a building group that represents 19th and 20th century rural house architecture. Building group has historical, architectural, document, continuity and social values in terms of its history, architectural elements and construction technique.

3.11.1. Architectural Value

The southern part of the Alişan Çakmur House and the *merek* space show the rural residential architecture characteristics of the mid-19th century. The bedroom of the Alişan Çakmur House, the western part of the old barns, the furnace and Adnan Çakmur House show the rural residential characteristics of the late 19th century and early 20th century. The other buildings of the building group show the rural residential architecture characteristics of the 20th century. The *merek*, which has ornamented vertical posts, the ceiling with corbelled technique, ram-shaped beams and skylights, is a structure that has

not been encountered until today in Gaziler Village and its vicinity. Therefore, *merek* has architectural value with its construction technique and spatial features.

The narrowing windows from the interior to the facade in the residential buildings, the different stone bondings on the exterior walls of the masonry walls, the fireplaces in different parts of the building group and constructed for the cooking needs of different periods, the bedroom of the Alişan Çakmur House and the original decorated wooden ceilings of the daily room can be shown as a rural architectural values.

3.11.2. Historical Value

Çakmur Houses has a history of about 150 years and witnessed wars and migrations that changed the history and social structure of the region during this period. The building group has a historical value with these features.

3.11.3. Document Value

The building group has document value in terms of showing the changing space needs, construction technologies and material usage in the 19th and 20th centuries as well as the changes in the social structure experienced in this process. For example; when settling in Bardız, family members whose main source of livelihood was milling built a central planned *merek* space with a corbelled technique ceiling having skylightto store grain. After the family migrated to Çilhoroz with the end of the 1877-78 Ottoman-Russian War (93 War), Greek users living with livestock settled. For this reason, the barn section consisting of two sections was added to the building group. The members of the Çakmur family, who returned to the village after the National Struggle, started to livestock and built the machine house in the 1950s to process the milk they obtained from the animals. All of these constructed buildings show the construction technique and material usage of their period.

3.11.4. Continuity Value

Today, despite the changes in the spatial organization and the use of materials, the building group maintains its original function with its original architectural elements and that shows it carries continuity value.

3.11.5. Social Value

Çakmur Houses witnessed the 19th century Ottoman-Russian Wars, World War I, the National Struggle period, the War of Independence and the migration that occurred due to these wars. The users of the building have also changed over time due to migration. For nearly 150 years, the building group was owned by both Greek and Turkish users at different times. With these changes in ownership, new spaces were added to the building group according to the needs, and the ways of using the existing spaces differed. For example; during the first construction of Çakmur Houses, cooking takes place in the western part of Alişan Çakmur House's *sofa* and in the fireplaces of Cevdet Çakmur House's daily room. With the settlement of Greek users in the building group, the fireplaces built in the north of Alişan Çakmur House were used for cooking. The building group became the property of Çakmur Family after 1921, the top and east part of the fireplaces left from the Greek users were covered and the furnace was created. Thus, the family baked their daily bread in furnace and cooked their food in the fireplace into their houses. In the 1950s, the machine house, with a fireplace on its south wall, in which a milk machine for the processing of daily milk was added to the building group. Thus, a new cooking space was created and meals were cooked and eaten in this place in the summer time. In summary; Çakmur Houses consist of users that change over time and spaces shaped according to the changing needs of these users. The structure of the building group, shaped according to social events and social structure changes, constitutes the social values of Çakmur Houses.

CHAPTER 4

RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES AFTER 1999 EARTQUAKE AND EVALUATION OF THE PROCESS

As a result of the 5.4 magnitude earthquake in Şenkaya, which occurred on December 3, 1999, the machine house and the guest house were largely destroyed. Alişan Çakmur House was moderate; Cevdet Çakmur House and Adnan Çakmur House were heavily damaged. Slight damage occurred in new barns, old barns and *merek* locations. In this section, the renovation process of Çakmur Houses building group, which started in 2008 with the registration applications of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House, were examined.

4.1. Restoration Process

Restoration process of the Çakmur Houses bulding group was examined in 3 stages. These stages are registration process, documentation and projecting process and application process, chronologically.

4.1.1. Registration Process

A petition was written by Alişan Çakmur on 16.01.2008 to Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council for the Conservation of Cultural Assets with a request to protect the Alişan Çakmur House and the barn (merek) in the Gaziler District (Figure B.6.).

Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* places were examined on site by city planner Ümit Akdoğan and art historian Muammer Budak (Figure B.7). On May 11, 2008, Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* spaces were registered as immovable cultural assets that must be protected under the name Çakmur House (Figure B.2). In the registration card, it was stated that the building group was built in the early 20th century and showed Baltic Architectural features (Figure B.8).

A petition was written by Mehmet Emin Çakmur, the son of Adnan Çakmur, to the Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council for the Conservation of Cultural Assets on 15.04.2015, with the request of registration of Adnan Çakmur House as a cultural and natural property (Figure B.9). However, the registration application for the residence was rejected, stating that the building does not have the attributes of cultural property to be protected (Figure B.3).

4.1.2. Documentation and Projecting Process

A report on Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* spaces was submitted to Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets on 25 March, 2009 (Figure B.10) In the report, the opinion regarding the completion of the restoration as soon as possible after the projects of the building group were prepared. On the same date, with the application of Zeki Çakmur, Project and Project Application Request Preliminary Evaluation and Structural Status Form were submitted to the Directorate of Regional Conservation Council (Figure B.11, Figure B.12, Figure B.13 and Figure B.14). On 24 February, 2010, a new report was submitted to the Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets, with a view to repair the building group (Figure B.15).

With the decision dated 29.03.2010 and numbered 1 of the Commission for the Aid to the Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Tourism Assets, it was reported that TL 8,679 would be provided for the preparation of the survey, restitution and restoration projects of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* spaces (Figure B.16, Figure B.17). Measured survey drawings, survey analyses, restitution, restoration projects, intervention sheet, photograph album and survey, restitution, restoration and art history reports of the building group were prepared in 2010 by Sırmacı Architecture, which was founded by Architect Arzu Sırmacı.

Survey Works: Within the scope of the survey, site plan, floor plans, six sections, east, north and south facades, floor and ceiling plans and ceiling core details were drawn (Figure D.1, Figure D.2, Figure D.3, Figure D.4, Figure D.5, Figure D.6 and Figure D.7).

Report of Art History: In the report of art history, information about the etymological origin of Erzurum name, the status of Erzurum in prehistoric times and its climatic and geographical features were given. Then the civil architecture in Erzurum was

examined with its examples and the space organizations of traditional Erzurum houses were introduced.

Cevdet Çakmur House and Alişan Çakmur House were named as Memet Zeki Çakmur House in the report of art history. It is stated that the building has the characteristics of traditional Erzurum houses with stone walls. However, unlike traditional Erzurum houses, it stated that it does not use wooden beams on the bearing walls of Memet Zeki Çakmur House. Instead of the *aşhane* (*tandır* house) covered with *kırlangıç* ceiling seen in the Erzurum houses, it was reported that there was a dome-like covered fireplace in the residence. Then, information was given about the current state of the building (2010) and opinions were given to renovation of the building immediately.

Restitution Works: In the restitution report, information was given about the damages that the building experienced during the earthquake. In addition, it was stated that, expect the inclined roof, which was added later, the building preserved its original state and did not have any unqualified additions to affect original plan scheme. (Figure B.18, Figure D.8, Figure D.9 and Figure D.10).

Restoration Project: In the restoration project and restoration report, the restoration proposals are specified as follows:

A- The partly ruined and damaged stone walls and wooden beams of the building will be made with the original material again according to its original form.

B- The sheet metal roof cover and wooden construction on the building are damaged. These parts will be removed and rebuilt.

C- Damaged wooden doors and windows of the building will be made of first class wood material according to its original form and will be painted with wood protector.

D- The windows with the original form detected from the building trail on the facade wall of the building will be rebuilt with the original material.

E- External entrance stairs will be rebuilt.

F- Damaged, cracked and broken wooden floor coverings will be reconstructed with original materials while preserving their original shape.

G- Stone flooring will be made with original materials instead of soil coverings.

H- Wooden ceiling coverings, which have been damaged and separated from the wall, cracked and whose parts have been destroyed by breaking, will be renewed with the original material, while preserving their original shape.

I- There are no toilets and bathrooms suitable for today's conditions. A bathroom and toilet will be built on the ground floor in order to meet the needs of those living in the building.

4.1.3. Application Process

Survey, restitution works and restoration projects were presented to the Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets on 7 September, 2010 (Figure B.19). With the decision of Council dated 28.08.2010 and numbered 1994, the projects were found appropriate and it was stated that the implementations were carried out in line with the projects and under the supervision of the project owner (Figure B.20). After the approval of the projects, the restoration of Alişan Çakmur House and then Cevdet Çakmur House were carried out.

4.1.3.1. Alişan Çakmur House

Alişan Çakmur House was restored in 2010 at the price determined by the Commission for the Aid to the Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Tourism Assets. (Figure B.21).

Entrance Landing: The stairs of the entrance landing, which were destroyed during the earthquake, were repaired with their original materials. The wooden railing and porch surrounding the landing were renewed with wooden material and the roof of the porch was covered with sheet metal roofing material (Figure 4.1).

Sofa: The floor of the *sofa* consisting of wooden veneer boards extending in the east-west direction was covered with ceramics measuring 30x30 cm. Ceramic skirting boards are placed at the bottom of the walls. The wooden ceiling was completely renewed as a slatted wooden ceiling.

It is known that the single-leaf wooden entrance door used today had a double-leaf and wooden sliding entrance door with a top window before the earthquake. According to the survey drawings made by Sırmacı Architecture, the original door measures 1.25x 2.00 m. (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1. Condition of the entrance landing before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

The *sofa* window was renewed with wooden material so that the joinery dimensions remained the same during repair, and the metal bars on the facade were removed (Figure 4.3).

The arch of the fireplace on the east wall of the *sofa* was covered with plaster and plastic paint. Wooden posts on the north and south walls of the *sofa* and 30x20 cm wooden beam carried by the posts were painted with oil paint (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.2. The view of the entrance door and *sofa* window from the interior before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Figure 4.3. Condition of the *sofa* window before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Figure 4.4. Wooden post and beam on the north wall of the *sofa*. (Photograph: Author, 2019)

Figure 4.5. The east view of the west part of *sofa* (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Daily Room: Daily room floor and original ceiling, consisting of boards with an average width of 24 cm, were cleaned and preserved. During the repair, the plaster spilled on the walls of daily room was repaired, and gypsum plaster and plastic paint were applied to all walls.

Original daily room door was cleaned and protected (Figure 4.6). The dimensions of the window space have been preserved and the wooden floor of the window's metal rail and the window aperture have been removed. In addition, the joinery details have changed and wider top windows were used (Figure 4.7). The old *sedir* on the south wall of daily room was repaired and a new wooden *sedir* was added on the western wall (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.6. Inside view of the door after the earthquake (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Figure 4.7. The condition of daily room window before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Figure 4.8. View of *sedir* before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Bedroom: As part of the restoration works, the destroyed parts of the north wall were rebuilt with stone material and cement mortar (Figure 4.9). Gypsum plaster and plastic paint were applied to all interior walls of the bedroom, and the original floor was cleaned and preserved. The wooden ceiling was completely renewed, but the original ceiling core was cut and placed on the new ceiling.

Figure 4.9. The northern wall of the bedroom that was destroyed during the earthquake (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

The original door of the bedroom was cleaned and preserved. The size of the window openings was not changed, but the joinery was renewed with wooden material. In the pre-repair photos, it is understood that the middle part remaining above the intermediate mullion in the previous windows is narrower and the two wings below can be opened. The detail of the ceiling of window opening is the same as before repair. The metal bars seen in the photos before the repair do not exist today (Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.10. The view of the bedroom windows from the interior before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

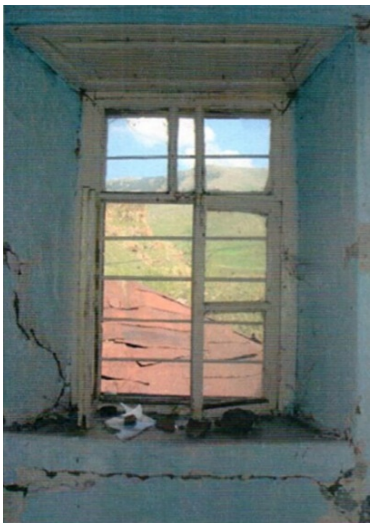

Figure 4.11. The view of northern window of bedroom before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Bathroom: This space, which was originally used as a cellar, was converted into wet space during restoration. Levelling concrete was used on the floor, which was soil before restoration, and covered with tiles measuring 30x30 cm. The ceiling of bathroom has been renewed with wood material, gypsum plaster and plastic paint has been applied to all interior walls. A wooden door was placed in the 76 cm wide entrance opening (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12. Cellar view from the door before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Warehouse: The space used as a grain storage was repaired by the users of the building after the earthquake. Wooden beam ceiling is supported by wooden posts (Figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13. Wooden posts supporting the warehouse roof.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

Furnace: During the earthquake, the roof of the furnace was completely collapsed, the northeast wall was partially destroyed, and the fireplaces were destroyed. The northeast wall of the building was restored with rubble stone; the destroyed fireplaces were partially restored. The roof was formed by covering the wooden beams on the wall with a nylon canvas (Figure 4.14).

Figure 4.14. The view of furnace damaged during earthquake from the northeast (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Facades: During the restoration, cement joints were made between the stones on the east and north facades. Scaffolding holes on the basement wall were filled with cement mortar. Metal window bars are removed (Figure 4.15).

The back of the roof that forms the west facade was covered with sheet metal.

Figure 4.15. The view of Alişan Çakmur from the east before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Roof: The original roof appears to have been soil. The stone roller found under the roof during the restoration supports this opinion. Nowadays, no traces of gutters or waterspouts were found. However, according to the information obtained from the users, there were wooden gutters that provide water discharge from the roof until about 30 years ago (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16. The stone roller in the attic.
(Photograph: Author, 2019)

4.1.3.2. Cevdet Çakmur House

The restoration of Cevdet Çakmur House was carried out in 2012 at the price determined by the Commission for the Aid to the Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Tourism Assets.

Entrance Landing: The entrance landing and steps that were destroyed during the earthquake were restored with their original material. The landing is covered with levelling concrete. Wooden railing was built around the steps and the entrance landing. The landing was covered with a wooden porch covered with metal sheet (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17. View of the entrance landing from the southeast before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Sofa: The west and south walls of the *sofa*, which were destroyed during the earthquake, were rebuilt with cinder blocks in their original places. Cement plaster and plastic paint were applied to all walls in the *sofa*.

The floor consisting of an average of 24 cm wide covering boards in the east-west direction of the *sofa* was replaced with 6 cm wide covering boards. Wooden skirting boards were placed at the wall and floor conjunctions. The wooden ceiling has been completely renewed as a slatted wooden ceiling.

The wooden entrance door of the residence was replaced by a wooden door with different details. A top window with wooden frame and no partition was placed instead of the top window belonging to the entrance door with wooden frame and divided into three vertically (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18. East view of the entrance door of Cevdet Çakmur House before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Daily Room: During the restoration, the completely demolished southern wall of the daily room and the demolished parts of the partially damaged western wall were rebuilt with original stones and cement mortar. The eastern wall of daily room was rebuilt with cinder blocks in its original place. Cement plaster and plastic paint were applied on all walls. Daily room floor in the north-south direction, consisting of boards with an average width of 24 cm, was covered with 6 cm wide planks laid in the east-west direction. The ceiling has been completely renewed with a slatted wood veneer.

The wooden door of the room was replaced by a wooden door with different details. The window opening, which disappeared with the collapse of the south wall during the earthquake, was reconstructed based on the dimensions of the bedroom window.

Before the restoration application, the surface of the fireplace, which was covered with whitewash, was cleaned and reliefs were revealed (Figure 4.19).

Figure 4.19. The view of the dally room from the south before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Bedroom: The destroyed south wall of the bedroom was rebuilt with original stones and cement mortar. The north and west walls of the room were rebuilt with concrete briquettes in their original locations. Cement plaster and plastic paint were applied on all wall surfaces. Wooden floor coverings of 24 cm width, furnished in the north-south direction of the room; were replaced with 6 cm wide wooden planks in the same direction. The ceiling has been completely renewed as slatted. A single leaf wooden door was placed in the opening of the double leaf door measuring 119x186 cm.

The wood window joinery on the east facade was renewed with wood; the metal bars in front of the window were removed (Figure 4.20).

Figure 4.20. View of the bedroom window from the southeast before restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Facades: The destroyed south wall of the building was rebuilt using cement mortar and original stones (Figure 4.21). Cement joints were made between the stones on the east facade, and the window bars were removed (Figure 4.22).

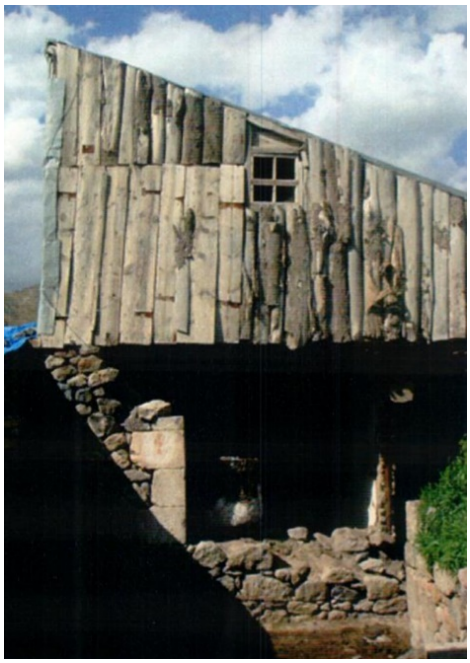

Figure 4.21. The south facade of Cevdet Çakmur House before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Figure 4.22. The south facade of Cevdet Çakmur House before the restoration (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive. Access Date: 19 July, 2019).

Roof: The sheet metal roof that was destroyed during the earthquake was repaired. The wood on the triangular surface formed by the roof slope on the south facade were renewed. A wooden joinery window on this surface was removed and a wooden door was added to the west of the triangular surface, allowing for access under the roof.

4.2. Evaluation of Restoration Process

The restoration process of Çakmur Houses, that started in 2008 and ended in 2012, is divided into registration, project and implementation periods. Technical, administrative and legal decisions made in these periods were examined in accordance with the international charters and the principle decisions of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets and Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets.

4.2.1. Registration Period

Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* structures were registered as immovable cultural assets to be protected under the name Zeki Çakmur House on 11 September, 2008. The registration application of Adnan Çakmur House was rejected on 31 July, 2015. There is no registration application or decision for the other buildings of Çakmur Houses.

1-) Principle decision, dated 5 November 1999 and numbered 663, Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets is titled “Principles to be Considered at the Stage of Assessment of the Issues Related to the Identification and Conservation of the Immovable Cultural Assets that have the Characteristics of Cultural Asset to be Conserved”. The decision reads; “It was decided … In cases where civil architectural examples worth protecting in all kinds of building styles and settlements with texture features are found collectively, the definition of the block or street scale that will give the integrity before the decision on the single lot scale within a whole, not to give the definitions that are not included in the legislation (e.g. culture street, etc.)”.

In addition to this, the 6th article of the Venice Charter (1964) says; "The protection of monuments should include the care of its surroundings provided that it does not extend beyond its scale. If there is a traditional environment, it should be left as it is.

New additions, destructions or modifications to change mass and colour relationships should not be allowed.”.

There are more than one historical and qualified buildings on the building block where Çakmur Houses are located. For example, Turhan Küzeci House, located on the west of the building block, is a registered residence used as a headquarters by Enver Pasha during Operation Sarıkamış (1915). The old house of Settar Bayraktar, located on the north of merek, is a qualified building structure by Greek settlers in Bardız in the 19th century. Enver Şahin House, built adjacent to the west wall of the merek, was built in the 19th century by Greek settlers. The residence has a unique *aşhane* with a *kırlangıç* (corbelled) ceiling. (Figure 4.23, Figure 4.24 and Figure 4.25). The western section of the new barns was also built by Greek users in the 19th century and has the original construction features of its period.

Considering the historical and architectural values of the building block, it is thought that a conservation decision should be taken not on the building scale but on the building block scale. However, this did not come to the agenda in the decisions of the Council.

Figure 4.23. *Kırlangıç* (corbelled) ceiling of Enver Şahin House's *aşhane*.
(Photograph: Author, 2018).

Figure 4.24. *Terek* (shelf) of Enver Şahin House's aşhane.
(Photograph: Author, 2018).

Figure 4.25. Fireplace of Enver Şahin House.
(Photograph: Author, 2018).

2-) The second part of the Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets defines the Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets to be Protected: "Article 6 - The immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected are as follows:

a) The natural assets that need to be protected and immovables built until the end of the 19th century. However, the immovables that are decided to be protected by the Conservation Councils in terms of their architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other importance and features are not considered as immovable cultural assets to be protected."

Directorate of Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets states that the Adnan Çakmur House was built in the 19th century in a petition, which rejected the registration decision. The reason for this decision is that the building does not display the Immovable Cultural Asset Requiring Conservation (Figure B.3). However, Adnan Çakmur House has historical, architectural, social, rareness and document values. Therefore, this decision is considered to be incorrect.

3-) The related expression in the 6th article of the Venice Charter (1964) is as follows "…The valid contributions of different periods based on the monument must be respected, because the purpose of the repair is not the style union".

There is an opinion; "…The changes made over time should be respected and evaluated as a document reflecting the characteristic of traditional architecture…" is included in Chapter 6 of the ICOMOS Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage dated 1999.

There is also the expression; "It has been decided that… the annexes of the buildings that have historical and socio - cultural value… will be preserved" in subparagraph C of the II. section in 660 numbered and 5 November 1999 dated principle decision of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets.

One of the most important features of Çakmur Houses is that it has spaces built to accommodate the needs and users changing for about 150 years. Each place added to the building group in time added different values to Çakmur Houses, and the building group has traces from each period. However, Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets considers that only a part of the building group is worth registering.

4-) Principle decision, dated 5 November 1999 and numbered 664, of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets is titled "Protection of Lots with Immovable Cultural Asset to be Protected on outside Protected Area". In the decision, it is stated that "... It has been decided that the lots that are adjacent to registered lot or has a facade overlooking the registered lot, even if a road passes through them, will be accepted as a protection area." However, a decision on the protection area regarding the machine house (milk house), guest house, old barn, new barns and Adnan Çakmur House, which are adjacent to the Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* structures could not be found

4.2.2. Documentation and Projecting Period

Survey, survey analysis, restitution, restoration projects, intervention sheet, photograph album and survey, restitution, restoration and history of art reports prepared by Sırmacı Architecture in 2010 have been approved on 28 September 2010, in accordance with Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets.

4.2.2.1. Survey Drawings

Documentation and project phase of the building group started with measured drawings. At this stage, including measured surveys and drawings, some practices being wrong or missing were observed. These practices and their evaluations are listed as follows:

1-) Article 16 of the Venice Charter (1964) begins with the statement “Definitive documents should be prepared in the form of remedial and critical reports that are always clarified with drawings and photographs in all conservation, repair and excavation works…”.

Additionally in General Considerations of "Building Survey-Restitution and Restoration Project Preparation" section of 660 numbered and 5 November 1999 dated principle decision of Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets, there is also a phrase; “In addition to documenting the current state of the building, survey-restitution-restoration projects should provide an explanation of the interventions required for the new use by identifying problems, investigating potential and new use possibilities, determining basic approaches to repair and to forms of intervention”.

In the survey drawings prepared in 2010, the location of the *merek* was shown incorrectly. However, the *merek* space of Alişan Çakmur House adjacent to the western wall of the bedroom was drawn to the southwest of Cevdet Çakmur House. The entrance door to the east of the south wall of the *merek* was drawn to the east of the building. The original location of the *merek* was indicated as the neighbouring building in the survey drawings. Besides these, drawings of the old barn structure were not made.

2-) General Considerations of the 660 numbered principle decision continues as “Documents to be prepared for this purpose will contain sufficient scales and details in terms of drawing, writing and photography.”.

However, the details such as the fireplace with herbal decorations in the daily room of Cevdet Çakmur House and the embroidered carriers in the *merek* were not included in the survey drawings.

In the survey drawings, the ceiling and its core of the Alişan Çakmur House were drawn as architectural element details. However, the ceiling core, the detail of which is drawn, has 16 corners and belongs to the ceiling of the bedroom. The ceiling core of the daily room consists of a 17-corner motif. In the 1/50 reflected ceiling plan drawings, the same 16-corner ceiling core was drawn into the bedroom and daily room.

3-) There is a phrase; “1/500 - 1/200 site plan (building, outbuildings, well, tree, garden wall, flooring material, etc. in the lot and the structures in the building) will be processed. " in the subparagraph A of the Documents that must be Prepared title of the Project Services section of the 660 numbered principle decision. It is stated that “The 1/200 scale silhouette of the building whose survey is drawn, which includes at least two buildings on the right and left of the street or street where the facade is given…”. However, in the survey drawings, the machine house and guest house spaces, which are the structures of Çakmur Houses, were drawn as neighbouring buildings. These structures were not included in the silhouette drawings of 1/200 scale. Likewise, the former residence of Settar Bayraktar, which was adjacent to the building group and the residence of Enver Şahin, did not appear in the silhouette drawings of 1/200 scale. Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and the roof plans of the *merek* were not drawn.

4.2.2.2. Restitution Studies and Art History Report

In the art history report, which started by explaining the etymological origin of Erzurum name, the status of Erzurum in prehistoric times and its climatic and geographical features, no information was provided about Şenkaya and Gaziler regions. However, Erzurum city centre and Gaziler Village are both climatically and geographically different regions. Moreover, the village, which was affiliated with Kars until 1946, joined the administrative organization of Erzurum around that time.

After this section, in the art history report, traditional architectural examples in Erzurum were examined and information was given about the location organization of traditional Erzurum houses. It has been stated that Alişan Çakmur and Cevdet Çakmur Houses, which are examined under the name of Memet Zeki Çakmur House, show the characteristics of traditional Erzurum houses, however, unlike traditional Erzurum houses, wooden beams are not used in the residence and there is no *tandır* house with a corbelled ceiling and the building has a fireplace with a domed cover. Comparison of the building group with the residential buildings in Erzurum city centre is incorrect. Because the utility programs and user profiles of the buildings in the city centre and the countryside are different from each other. Moreover, Çakmur Houses building group differs from traditional Erzurum houses in terms of plan, facade and space organization with its architecture built by different users in different periods. The fact that the *tandır* house, which is one of the main components of the traditional Erzurum houses, is not in the building group, is also stated in the report. In addition, the report states that residences have a history of approximately 100 years. However, as explained in the studies conducted within the scope of the thesis, Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House were built in the 1850s and have a history of approximately 160 years at the time of writing the report.

In the restitution studies, it was stated that the building group preserved its original condition and did not change except for the one-sided inclined, metal sheet covered wooden roof added later. However, as explained in the restitution studies carried out within the scope of the thesis, there are different periods in the building group where the plan scheme and facade features change, and new places are added to the building group.

As a result, it is understood that there is not enough historical research in the art history report and restitution studies, and comparative study and change analysis are insufficient, and traces indicating different periods in the building group cannot be identified.

4.2.2.3. Restoration Project

The development of the restoration proposals belonging to the building group and the drawing of the restoration project was the last phase of the documentation and project phases. Regarding the restoration project completed in 2010 and its proposals, the

sections considered to be inaccurate or incomplete and the evaluations of these sections are listed below:

1-) Intervention decisions have been made for Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House, but no suggestions have been made for *merek* and architectural elements in the *merek.*

2-) The functions of the spaces are generally preserved. It is suggested that only the space which has the original function of the cellar should be turned into a toilet and bathroom and the floor of this space should be covered with ceramic tile. The floor of the toilet and bathroom space; has been shown as ceramic coating on the floor plan and wooden coating on the floor plan.

3-) In the 3rd paragraph of 2nd part of Grouping, Maintenance and Repairs of Immovable Cultural Property Principle Decision with No. 660, it is stated that this should be the main principles for heating, lighting, clean water and sewage systems required for the new use of the building in restoration and new use projects. However, there was no installation principles in the restoration projects of Çakmur Houses. In particular, clean and dirty water systems of the cellar space, which is converted into toilet and bathroom, were left to the responsibility of the contractor performing the implementation.

4-) In the Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, published by ICOMOS in 2003, there is the expression; “The peculiarity of heritage structures, with their complex history, requires the organisation of studies and proposals in precise steps that are similar to those used in medicine”. In the restoration proposals of Çakmur Houses, general statements about the stone walls, wooden beams, ceiling and floor coverings of the building were used and it is stated that the parts that have been destroyed must be rebuilt with their original materials or original forms. However, in the project design process, it was not mentioned in which sections what deteriorations took place.

5-) It is recommended to express the architectural elements in the building with detailed drawings in the section "Principle of Preparation of the Survey-Restitution-Restoration Project" of the Principle Decision No. 660. However, in the restoration suggestions, the interventions to be made to the elements such as the furnace and flue of Cevdet Çakmur House, the thrust ceiling elements and ornamental wood posts and the furnace and *sedir* of Alişan Çakmur House were not specified. In the survey and analysis studies, detailed drawings of qualified door and window frames were not made and which deteriorations were not specified in these elements. The phrase; “Damaged wooden doors

and windows of the building will be made of first class wood material according to its original form and painted with wood protector" was used in the restoration proposals and responsibility for these employees were given to the contractor firm that implemented the application.

6-) It was proposed to rebuild the southern wall of Cevdet Çakmur House, which was destroyed during the earthquake, with the original material. However, the location and dimensions of the window on the facade are not specified in the restoration proposals. Instead, in the suggestions, it is stated that "windows with original form determined from the building trail will be reconstructed with the original material on the facade wall of the building to be reconstructed" and this responsibility was also given to the contractor firm performing the application.

4.2.3. Implementation Period

The conservation process of Çakmur Houses was completed with the restoration of Alişan Çakmur House in 2010 and Cevdet Çakmur House in 2012. The evaluations of the restoration applications are listed below:

1-) During the implementations, the *sedir* in Alişan Çakmur House was extended in a way that is not in the project. Also, the floor of the Alişan Çakmur House, which was proposed as a wooden covering in the restoration project, was covered with ceramics. However, projects were not revised to reflect these interventions.

2-) In the restoration suggestions, it was proposed to repair the fireplaces in the furnace and to lay stone in the places with a ground floor and to build the Cevdet Çakmur House's chimney. However, the fireplaces in the furnace were not repaired during the implementation; the soil floor of the warehouse and the chimney of Cevdet Çakmur House were not intervened.

3-) It is stated in the Principles for Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003) that no intervention, which has not been proved compulsory, should not be performed and should be avoided as much as possible to remove and replace any historical material or distinct architectural element. Due to the general expressions used in the restoration projects of Çakmur Houses, the scale of the interventions to be applied on the floor and ceiling coverings was not clear. For this reason, the ceiling coating of the bedroom of Alişan Çakmur House, which could be

repaired with smaller interventions, was completely renewed, and the cut ceiling core was placed on the new coating. Likewise, the ceiling and floor coverings of Cevdet Çakmur House were completely renewed.

4-) Although the restoration projects of Alişan Çakmur House and Cevdet Çakmur House were drawn together under the name of Memet Zeki Çakmur House, the repair of the two houses was done with 2-year intervals due to ownership difference. It was stated in the restoration proposals that the sheet roof covering the structures should be renewed. However, due to the implementations being carried out at different periods, the roof of Alişan Çakmur House was renewed first and the roof of Cevdet Çakmur House was renewed 2 years later. During the roof renovation, as the combination of roofs of the two buildings were not taken care of, rain and snow now eroding the wall separating the two houses.

5-) 9th article of the Venice Charter (1964) states that “The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is base on respect for original material and authentic documents”. During the restoration of Çakmur Houses, unfortunately the material analysis was not performed for the original mortars during the stone wall repairs and cement mortar was used in the renewed stone walls. Similarly, joints were made with cement mortar in the stone wall sections that did not need to be renewed.

6-) Article 9 of the Venice Charter states that the interventions should be understandable and noticeable. However, this difference was not observed especially in the rebuilt sections of the exterior.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The development of proposals for the importance and conservation of the concept of rural architecture has a period of approximately 230 years. For this purpose, various studies have been organized in the international arena, and suggestions for the protection of rural architectural heritage have been included in the international charters and policy decisions. Turkey has adopted international conventions on the protection of rural architecture and conservation approach to the process in general. However, although this process begins later in Turkey, statements about rural protection are also not included in the conservation legislation.

It was observed that Erzurum's Gaziler Village of Şenkaya District, which was examined within the scope of the study, contains rural architecture samples. In the village where the settlements continue for nearly 1000 years, the structures built since 1850s have survived to date. Especially in the 19th and 20th centuries, the village, whose owners changed between the Ottoman Empire and Czarist Russia as a result of the wars, has civil and public buildings constructed during the periods under the rule of both states.

Çakmur Houses building group the construction of which started in 1850s, has been evaluated as a qualified rural architectural element with its unique *merek* structure. The building group consists of units that were built to meet the needs of different users in different periods.

The building group is located around the adjacent Alişan Çakmur and Cevdet Çakmur Houses. To the west of the Alişan Çakmur House, there is a *merek* place with a qualified corbelled ceiling carried by ornamented wooden posts. On the west of Cevdet Çakmur House, there are old barns built by Greek users during the Russian administration period, and on the west of the old barn, there are new barns built in the same period. During the Russian rule, the furnace space was adjacent to the north wall of the Alişan Çakmur House, and the Russian police station building to be used as a residence by Adnan Çakmur was built in the east of the furnace. The machine house and the guest house, which have their ruins survived to date, were built after the proclamation of the Republic. They are located on the south of the building group.

Çakmur Houses were damaged during the Şenkaya-based earthquake which had a magnitude 5.4 in 1999 and in the following time frame the repair of the building group started. The process, which started in 2008 with the registration of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and the *merek* as immovable cultural property, was completed in 2012 with the restoration of Cevdet Çakmur House.

Within the scope of the study, technical, administrative and legal decisions were made during the registration, documentation, project design and implementation stages of the protection process of Çakmur Houses were examined and evaluated in accordance with international regulations, law and principle decisions numbered 2863. As a result of these evaluations, faults and erroneous decisions during the restoration process were identified.

- Registration of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and *merek* spaces was a correct decision. However, other buildings belonging to the building group (old barn, new barns, Adnan Çakmur House, guest house and machine house) had to be also registered as "The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument". In addition to that, on the same building block there are other buildings with historical, architectural and originality values. Therefore, a registration across the whole block is required.
- The survey drawings of the building group are incomplete according to the legal legislation. The location of the *merek* space was also incorrect in the survey drawings. *Merek* was drawn on the place of the old barn and the location of the *merek* was indicated as the adjacent building. In addition, the survey drawings did not include drawings of qualified architectural elements of the building group and faults were also detected in the drawings of architectural elements in the projects.
- Within the context of restitution, comparative study and historical researches were done and sample houses in the city center of Erzurum were selected for comparison. However, instead of this sample group, similar period structures in the same region as Çakmur Houses should have been chosen.
- It was stated in the art history report that the building group has a history of about 100 years. However, Çakmur Houses were built in the 1850s. It was also stated that the building group did not change until 2010 except for its roof. Within the scope of the thesis, the spatial changes of the building group in different periods are explained.

- The details of the interventions to the damaged sections were not specifically stated in the restoration proposals and the scale of the interventions were not established. Therefore, sections that do not require detailed intervention in the building group were also removed and reconstructed.
- Restoration project did not include protection suggestions for architectural elements in the *merek* space and in the building group. Besides that, the installation projects of the cellar space, which was converted into toilet and bathroom, were not drawn.
- During the implementations, revised projects were not drawn for the interventions which are not indicated in the restoration proposals.
- Ceiling and floor coverings, which could be repaired with small-scale interventions, were completely renewed during the restoration.
- The mergence between the roofs of Cevdet Çakmur and Alişan Çakmur Houses could not be constructed correctly and therefore the wall separating the two houses is affected by rain and snow penetrations.
- Laboratory analysis of the mortars, which were used during the stone wall repairs on the facades were not made and restoration completed with cement mortars.

Çakmur Houses, which maintain their original function today, consist of places shaped according to the requirements and cultures of different users in different periods until the Şenkaya earthquake in 1999. The evaluation of the decisions made during the conservation process of the building group, whose repair process was completed in 2012, is important in terms of contributing to the conservation process of similar rural architectural assets.

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Yıldız Technical University Faculty of Architecture of Restoration Project Group *Erzurum, Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler Köyü, Nesime Akın İlköğretim Okulu Ana Rölöve-Restitüsyon-Restorasyon Projeleri (2006).* Erzurum Rölöve ve Anıtlar Müdürlüğü Arşivi, Access: 14.02.2019.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MEASURED DRAWINGS

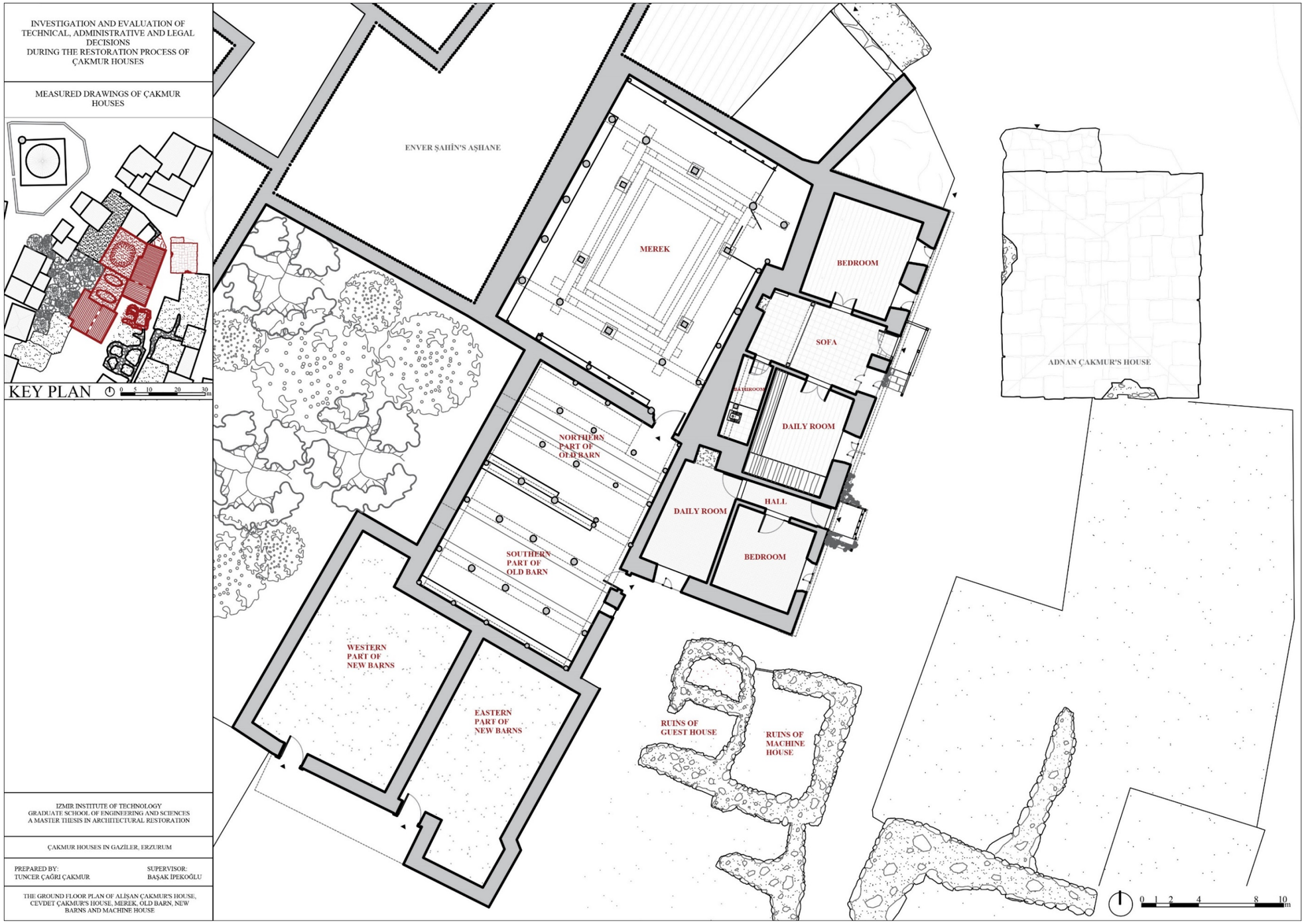


Figure A.1. Measured drawing plan redrawn from Sırmacı Architecture
(Prepared by Author, 2019).

Figure A.2. Measured drawing plan redrawn from Sırmacı Architecture.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

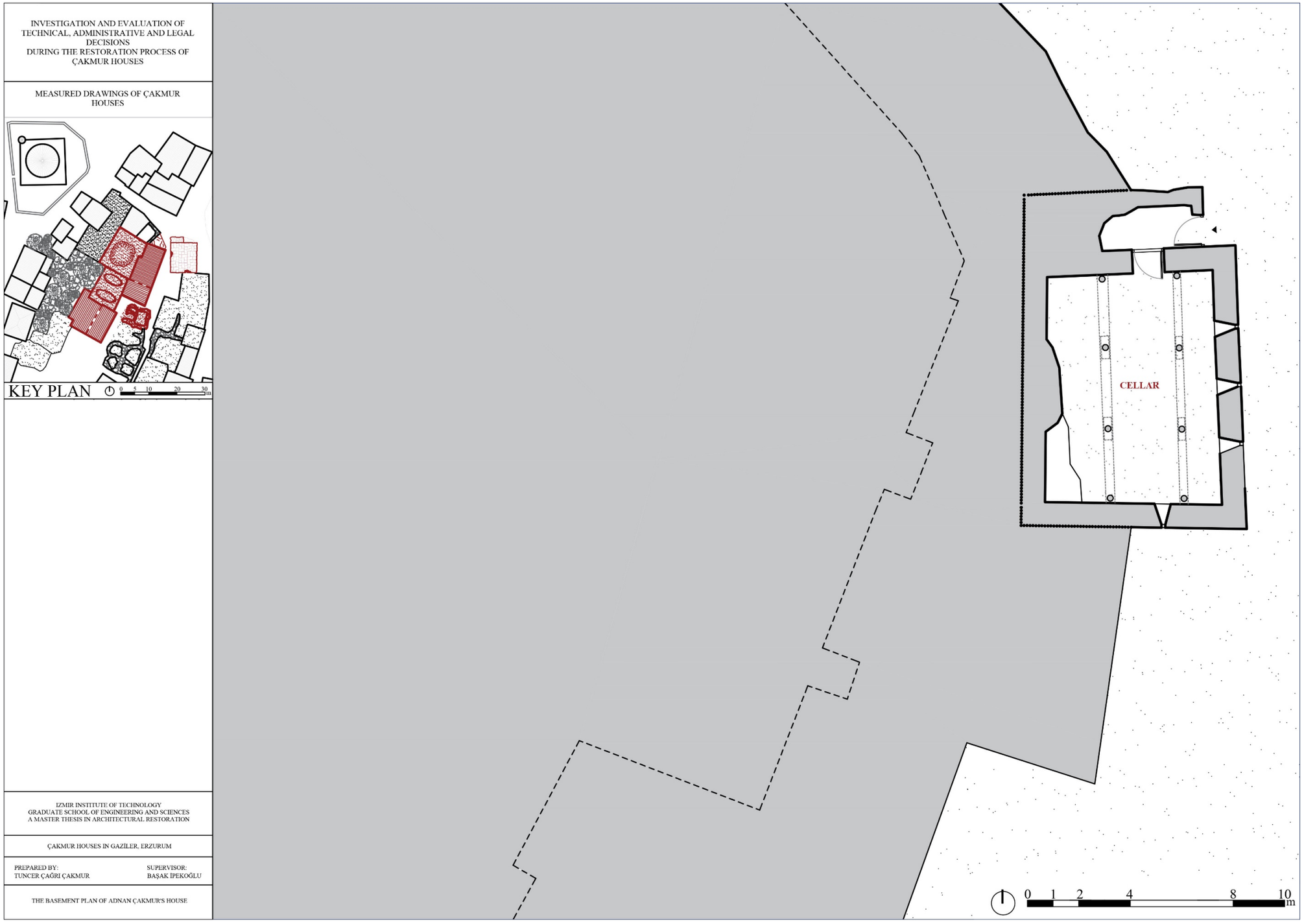


Figure A.3. Measured drawing plan redrawn from Sırmacı Architecture.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

APPENDIX B

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü

Sayı : B.16.0.KVM.011.02.00./25.15.19-173432
Konu : Erzurum, Şenkaya, Gaziler Köyü.

15 [illegible] 2007

ERZURUM KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi: 09.08.2007 tarihli ve 138404 sayılı yazımız.

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyü'nde bulunan, Enver Paşa, Hafız Hakkı Paşa ve İhsan Paşa tarafından karargah olarak kullanılan evlerde yapılan uygulamalara ilişkin ilgi yazımız gereğinin yerine getirilmesini I. defa tekiden rica ederim.

Ömer ÇAKIR
Genel Müdür a.
Daire Başkanı

İ.T.B.M.M. Ulus 06543 Ankara Tel: 309 02 60 (9 hat) Fax: 311 82 48
www.kulturturizm.gov.tr E-Mail: kulturvarliklarimuze@kulturturizm.gov.tr

Figure B.1. Official document of Turhan Küzeci House dated 15.10.2007. (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ERZURUM KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

KURUL KARARI

Toplantı Yeri
ERZURUM

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 11.09.2008/60
Karar Tarihi ve No : 11.09.2008/ 1074

Erzurum ili, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler(Bardız) Köyünde bulunan, özel mülkiyete ait, herhangi bir sit alanı içinde bulunmayan Çakmur Evinin, kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesi istemine ilişkin İlgilisinin 10.01.2008 günlü dilekçesi, ekleri, Müdürlüğümüzün 2008/232 sayılı uzman raporu okundu; dosyası incelendi; yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Erzurum ili, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler(Bardız) Köyünde bulunan Çakmur Evinin, kültür varlığı özelliği gösterdiğinden, 3386 ve 5226 sayılı yasayla değişik 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında "korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı" olarak tesciline;

Karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr.Hamza GÜNDOĞDU
(İmza)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yrd. Doç. Dr. A.Yalçın TAVUKÇU
(İmza)

ÜYE
Doç. Dr. A.Ali BAYHAN
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Abdülkadir AKIL
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ayfer GÜL
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK
(İmza)

TEMS.ÜYE
Fikret ÖZTÜRK
Erzurum Valilik Tems.
(İmza)

Figure B.2. Document for registration of Alişan Çakmur House, Cevdet Çakmur House and merek structures (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Erzurum Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:31.07.2015-102 **Toplantı Yeri:ERZURUM**
Karar Tarihi ve No :31.07.2015-1768

Erzurum ili, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Mahallesi, 209 ada, 5 parselde yer alan, herhangi bir sit alanı içerisinde bulunmayan, mülkiyeti özel mülkiyete ait olan, 1877 Osmanlı - Rus harbinden önce yapılan, Rusların Bardız'a yerleştirdiği Rumlar tarafından kullanılan, Kurtuluş savaşından sonra ise 1950 yılına kadar Jandarma Karakolu olarak, günümüzde ise konut olarak kullanılan taşınmazın tescil edilmesi istemini içeren, İlgilisinin 15.04.2015 tarihli dilekçesi, 2015/399 sayılı rapor okundu, dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Erzurum ili, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Mahallesi, 209 ada, 5 parselde yer alan konut, 2863 sayılı Kanun kapsamında Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı özelliği göstermemesi nedeniyle tesciline gerek olmadığına karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YURTTAŞ
(İmza)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Sevda KESKİN
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ali Yalçın TAVUKÇU
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Selman CAN
(İmza)

ÜYE

ÜYE **ÜYE**

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Şennur ARINÇ AKKUŞ
Büyükşehir Belediye Temsilcisi
(İmza)

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Fatih Serkan AYNALI
Şenkaya Belediye Temsilcisi
(İmza)

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE **TEMSİLCİ ÜYE**

Figure B.3. Official decision of Adnan Çakmur House (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

(1)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ERZURUM KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

SAYI : B.16.0.KTV.4.25.00.02/ 25.15.23- 1597 ERZURUM
KONU : Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler(Bardız) Köyünde bulunan tescilli Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR Evi 30 EYLÜL 2010

D.G.Y.Y

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında Erzurum Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan **28.09.2010** gün ve **1994** sayılı kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz / rica ederim.

[illegible]
Lokman [illegible]
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Eki :
1-Karar (1 Adet)
2- Rölöve ve Restorasyon Projeleri (3 takım)

DAĞITIM :

Gereği :
-Erzurum Valiliği
(İl Kültür ve Tur. Md.'ne)
- Oltu Kaymakamlığı
(Tapu Kadastro Md.'ne) (Ek2 Konmadı)
- Şenkaya Kaymakamlığı
(Tapu Sicil Md.'ne) (Ek2 Konmadı)
-Erzurum Rölöve ve Anıtlar Md'ne
- M. Zeki ÇAKMUR (Ek2 Konmadı)
Hacı Ahmetbaba Mah.53.sok.
Umman apt.4/16 Palandöken /ERZURUM
-SIRMACI Mimarlık
Cumhuriyet Cad. Kızılay İş Merkezi.
Kat:4 ERZURUM

Bilgi :
-Kül.Var.ve Müz.Gn. Md'lüğü
(Kurullar D.Bşk'na) (Ek2 Konmadı)
(Tesp.Plan Dün Mir.Al. D. Bşk.'na)(Ek2 Konmadı)
(Teşv.ve Tes.Yap.Yard.D.Bşk'na) (Ek 2 Konmadı)
(Rest. ve Uyg. D. Bşk'na) (Ek2 konmadı)
-Erzurum Valiliği
(Bayındırlık. ve İsk. Md'ne) (Ek2 Konmadı)
-Erzurum İl Özel İd.Gn.Sekt'ne (Ek2 Konmadı)

Şahsıma, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü'ne, Rölöve Anıtlar Müdürlüğüne ait karar ve projeleri elden aldım.

Arzu SIRMACI
Mimar
[illegible]

Hayati KESER Mimar 29.09.2010

Adres : Yeni Hükümet Konağı Kat:5- ERZURUM Tel: 0(442) 233 26 51 Fax: 233 15 89

Figure B.4. Document dated 30 September 2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

KURUL KARARI

(2)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ERZURUM KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 28.09.2010 - 104 **Toplantı yeri:ERZURUM**
Karar Tarihi ve No : 28.09.2010 - 1994

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler (Bardız) Köyünde bulunan ve her hangi bir sit alanı içinde yer almayan, Kurulumuzun 11.9.2008 gün ve 1074 sayılı kararı ile tescillenen, mülkiyeti Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR'a ait evin rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin onaylanması talebini içeren ilgilisinin dilekçesi, 2010 532 sayılı uzman raporu okundu, dosyası ile rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projeleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyü 207 ada, 2-3 parselde kayıtlı bulunan yapının, korunma grubunun II olarak belirlenmesine, tescilli taşınmaza yönelik hazırlanan rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin uygun olduğuna, Kültür ve Tabiat varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 5.11.1999 gün ve 660 sayılı ve 22.03.2001 gün ve 680 sayılı ilke kararları gereğince uygulamanın onaylanan projeleri doğrultusunda proje müellifi denetiminde yapılmasına, proje müellifi tarafından uygulamanın onaylanan proje doğrultusunda bitirildiğine dair hazırlanacak rapor ve fotoğrafların Kurulumuz Müdürlüğüne iletilmesine, yine aynı ilke kararı gereğince uygulama bittikten sonra müellif mimarın isminin yazıldığı bir tabelanın yapının uygun bir yerine asılması gerektiğine karar verildi.

T.C.
Lokman [illegible]OĞLU
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü
ASLI GİBİDİR

BAŞKAN
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK
(İmza)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Mustafa TOKÖZ
(İmza)

ÜYE
Prof. Dr. Hamza GÜNDOĞDU
(Bulunmadı)

ÜYE
Prof.Dr.Cevat BAŞARAN
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr. E.Nihal ÇETİNTÜRK
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr.Ali Yalçın TAVUKÇU
(İmza)

ÜYE
Yrd Doç Dr.M.Teoman TEKKÖKOĞLU
(Bulunmadı)

TEMS.ÜYE
Fikret ÖZTÜRK
Erzurum Valilik Tems.
(İmza)

TEMS. ÜYE

TEMS. ÜYE

TEMS. ÜYE

Figure B.5. Commission Decision dated 28 September 2010. (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

[illegible]

[illegible]
25/5/28
D.A.
28.01.2008

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğüne

Erzurum

Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler (Bardız) Bucağında bulunan yaklaşık 150 yıllık evimin ve ahırımın koruma altına alınarak tescil edilmesini arz ve talep ederim. 16.01.2008.

[illegible]

Alişan ÇAKMUR

Adres:
Gaziler Bucağı
Şenkaya/Erzurum

İrtibat telefonları:
0.442.8727134
0.442.3163483

Figure B.6. Registration petition of Alişan Çakmur (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

RAPOR

Dosya No :25.15.27-28
Rapor No :2008/ 732
R.Tarihi :28.07.2008
R.Konusu :Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyünde bulunan taşınmazların 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında değerlendirilmesi

KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NE
ERZURUM

İLGİ:a) Alişar ÇAKMUR'un 16.01.2008 günlü dilekçesi.
b) Atilla ŞENOL'un 10.01.2008 günlü dilekçesi .

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler Köyünde bulunan taşınmazların Kültür Varlığı olarak tescil edilmesi istemini içeren ilgi yazılar gereği söz konusu taşınmazlar 3386 ve 5226 sayılı yasa ile değişik 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında yerinde incelenmiştir.

Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde;

Gaziler (Şenollar Evi):
Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler Köyünde bulunan taşınmaz iki katlı bir düzenleme göstermekte olup üst kat büyük oranda tahrip olmuştur. Yapı beden duvarları yer moloztaş malzemeyle yer yerde kesme taş malzemeyle inşa edilmiştir. Yapının üst kattaki pencere çevreleri düz kesme taş malzemeyle inşa edilmiştir.

Yapının iç mekanda üst ahşap malzemeli olup üst örtü ahşap direkler tarafından taşınmaktadır.yapının ön kısmında taş fırın yapısı yer almaktadır.Taş fırının büyük bir kısmı toprakla kapanmıştır.

Yapının yakınında Kurulumuzun 10.03.1978 gün ve 1003 sayılı kararıyla tescil edilen Bardız Aslanpaşa Camii ve Bardız(Gaziler) Kalesi yer almaktadır.

Gaziler (Çakmur Evi):
Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler Köyünde bulunan taşınmaz tek katlı bir düzenleme göstermektedir. Yapının dış cephe beden duvarları yer moloz taş yer yerde kesme taş malzeme kullanılarak inşa edilmiştir. Yapıda pencere çevreleri de düzgün kesme taş malzemeyle inşa edilmiştir. Yapıda Fırın yapısı olarak kullanılan yer olarak söylenilen yerin giriş kısmı kemerli olup iç kısmı dolu olduğu için incelenememiştir.
Yapıya bitişik olarak kullanılan ahır kısmında ise büyük ahşap direklerle yapılmış kırlangıç tavan örtü sistemi yer almaktadır.
Yapının iç kısmı beden duvarları sıvalı olup yer yer sıvalar dökülmüş haldedir.

Bilgilerinizi gereğini arz ederim.

Ümit AKDOĞAN
Şehir Plancısı

Muammer BUDAK
Sanat Tarihçisi

Figure B.7. Site survey report (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

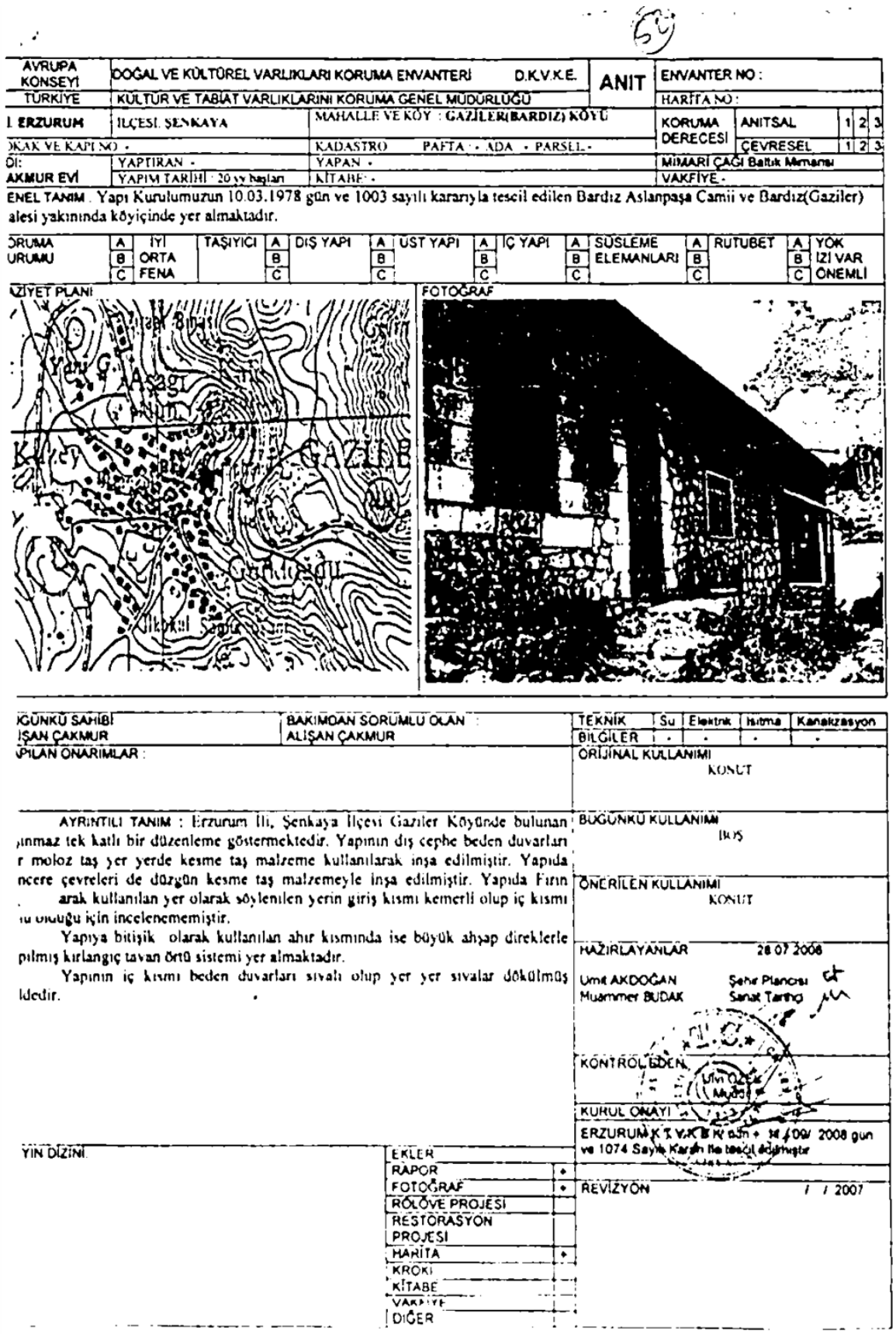


Figure B.8. Registration sheet of Çakmur House (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE
ERZURUM

Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler (Bardız) Mahallesi Ada :209 ve parsel: 5' de üzerime kayıtlı bulunan ve atalarımız tarafından 1877 (1293) Osmanlı Rus harbinden önce yapılan konutum, Bardız' ın harp tazminatı olarak Ruslara verilmesi ile Rusların Bardız' a yerleştirildiği Rumlar tarafından kullanılmıştır. Kurtuluş harbinden sonra ise Jandarma Karakolu olarak tahminen 1950 li yıllara kadar kullanılmıştır. Bu tarihten sonra ise konut olarak kullanılmıştır.

Kültür ve Tabiat varlığı olarak tescil edilmesi hususunda gereğini arz ederim.15.04.2015

Eki: Tapu sureti ve taşınmaza ait fotoğraflar

Mehmet Emin ÇAKMUR
T.C. 15200081704

Adres:Gaziler (Bardız) Mahallesi
Şenkaya/Erzurum

İrtibat Tlf:0 538 8323758

Figure B.9. Registration application petition of Adnan Çakmur House (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

RAPOR

Dosya No : 25.15/ 28
Rapor No : 2009/ 117
R. Tarihi :25.3.2009
R. Konusu :2863 sayılı Yasa kapsamında incelenmesi

KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NE
ERZURUM

İLGİ: Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 11.3.2009 gün ve 47959 sayılı yazıları

Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onarımına Yardım Sağlanmasına Dair Yönetmelik kapsamında Bakanlığımız 2009 mali bütçesinden proje ve proje uygulama yardımı yapılacak taşınmazların ilgi yazı eki formlarla beraber incelenerek rapor, fotoğraf, harita gibi eklerin genel müdürlüğümüze iletilmesi istemini içeren ilgi yazı gereği söz konusu taşınmaz 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında dosyası incelenmiştir. Yapılan inceleme neticesinde;

-Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Bardız Köyünde bulunan Kurulumuzun 11.9.2008 gün ve 1074 sayılı kararı ile Kültür Varlığı olarak tescil edilmiştir.

- Çakmurlar Evi herhangi bir sit alanı içerisinde bulunmamaktadır.

-Tescil kararının dışında taşınmaza yönelik alınmış başka karar yoktur.

-Tescilli taşınmazın yakın çevresinde Bardız Kalesi ve Camisi bulunmaktadır.

- Tescilli taşınmazın tek katlı, taş duvar örgülü geleneksel Erzurum evlerindendir. Ön cephe düzgün yonu taştan yapılmıştır. Köşeler ve pencere kenarlarında düzgün kesme taş malzeme kullanılmıştır. Bodrum kat aydınlatılması mazgal pencere tarzında küçük pencerelerle sağlanmıştır.İç oda tavanları çıtalar ve kenarlardaki bitkisel bezemelerle süslenmiştir.Orta göbeklerde bitkisel bezemelere sahiptir.Taşınmaz düz toprakla örtülü iken galvanizli saç malzeme ile kapatılmıştır.İki ayrı girişi bulunan ön cephede dörtgen formlu 5 pencere bulunmaktadır. Taş basamaklarla çıkılan girişlerden sağda olanın sundurma eklentisi bulunmaktadır. Diğer giriş üzerinde beton kiriş ve Eğimli bir arazide yapılmıştır. Yan çıkış kapısının önünde kesme taş malzemeli ocak bulunmaktadır. Yakın çevresinde Bardız cami ve Bardız kalesi bulunmaktadır. Düz toprak damlı iken çatı ile kapatılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin hazırlanarak kurulumuzda onaylanmasını müteakip en kısa zamanda restorasyonunun yapılmasının uygun olacağı düşünülmektedir. Mevcut durumu itibari ile yardım için aciliyet arz etmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ederiz.

Lokman KEMALOĞLU
Arkeolog

Melek YILDIRIM
Harita Mühendisi

Figure B.10. Report dated 25.03.2009 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

PROJE VE PROJE UYGULAMA TALEBİ ÖN DEĞERLENDİRME VE YAPISAL DURUM FORMU

TAŞINMAZA İLİŞKİN TALEP

Proje yardım Talebi ☒ Proje uygulama Talebi ☐

TAŞINMAZIN

İli: ERZURUM **İlçesi:** ŞENKAYA **Mahallesi:** BARDIZ KÖYÜ

Pafta no: - **Ada no:** - **Parsel no:**

Başvuru sahibinin adı: **MEHMET ZEKİ ÇAKMUR**

Tescil tarihi: 11.9.2008 **Tescil sayısı:** 1074 **Grup kararı: YOK**

TAŞINMAZIN KONUMU

1- Tescilli taşınmaz sit alanı kapsamında mıdır?
Evet – Hayır
☐ ☒

2- Sit grubunu ve derecesini tanımlayınız.
(açıklamalı alan)

3- Koruma amaçlı imar planı var mı?
Var – Yok
☐ ☒
(koruma amaçlı imar planı varsa taşınmazın gösterildiği planda ilgili bölümü renklendirerek lejantları ile birlikte gönderiniz)

4- Koruma amaçlı imar planı yoksa Geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşulları belirlenmiş mi?
Evet – Hayır
☐ ☒

5- Taşınmaz sit alanı dışında ise, taşınmazın korunma alanı belirlenmiş mi?
Evet – Hayır
☐ ☒

6- Taşınmazın yakın çevresindeki tescilli ve geleneksel yapı yoğunluğu.
Çok -Orta -Az -Yok
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

7- Taşınmazın bulunduğu alanda gelenekse! doku bütünlüğü bozulmuş mu?
Evet – Hayır
☐ ☒

1

Figure B.11. Document dated 25.03.2009 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

8- Taşınmazın yakın çevresinde doku bütünlüğünü bozan yeni yapılaşma var mı?

Var – Yok

☐ ☒

9- Taşınmazı konumu itibari ile değerlendirin.

Açıklamalı alan (Konumu itibari ile taşınmaz çevresine ne yönde bir katkıda bulunmaktadır?)

Taşınmaz ilçeye uzak bir dağ köyünde olup az sayıdaki tarihi yapılardan olması sebebiyle önem arz etmektedir.

TAŞINMAZIN TESCİL DURUMU – A

1- 19 uncu yüzyıl sonuna kadar yapılmış taşınmaz ☐

açıklamalı alan (tarz ve dönem belirlemek için tescil fişini kullanınız varsa tescil fişini ekleyiniz yoksa olmadığını belirtiniz)

2- 19 uncu yüzyıl sonundan sonra yapılmış taşınmaz ☒

açıklamalı alan (tarz ve dönem belirlemek için tescil fişini kullanınız varsa tescil fişini ekleyiniz yoksa olmadığını belirtiniz)

TAŞINMAZIN TESCİL DURUMU – B

Açıklamalı alan (Taşınmaz tarihsel, mimarlık, sanatsal, özgünlük ve geleneksel değerler yönünde hangi belge değerlerine sahiptir. Mimari kompozisyonu ve elemanları açısından dönemini yansıtan ve belgelenmesi gereken özgün ve nitelikli detayları var mı? Açıklama ve fotoğraf eklenecek)**(Yapı tek katlı, taş duvar örgülü geleneksel Erzurum evlerindendir.)**

TAŞINMAZIN YAPISAL DURUMU

1- Genel durumu

Ağır hasarlı – orta hasarlı – az hasarlı – sağlam – yıkılmış

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

2- Taşınmazın Kat adedi: (Bodrum – zemin – normal katlar ve çatı katı belirtilecek)

Bodrum(yarı toprağa gömülü)+zemin

3- Taşınmazın yapım tekniği: Kagir – ahşap kagir – ahşap karkas

(açıklama alan)

Kagir

4- Taşınmazın cephe yönünden değerlendirilmesi

a) Özgün ve mimari detaylar: (açıklamalı alan) cephe kaplamaları, kagir yapım teknikleri, saçak altı, cumba altı, denizlik altı süslemeler, konsollar, pencereler, kapılar vb. gibi)

Tescilli taşınmazın tek katlı, taş duvar örgülü geleneksel Erzurum evlerindendir. Ön cephe düzgün yonu taştan yapılmıştır. Köşeler ve pencere kenarlarında düzgün kesme taş malzeme kullanılmıştır. Bodrum kat aydınlatılması mazgal pencere tarzında küçük pencerelerle sağlanmıştır.İç oda tavanları çıtalar ve kenarlardaki bitkisel bezemelerle süslenmiştir.Orta göbeklerde bitkisel bezemelere sahiptir.Taşınmaz düz toprakla örtülü iken galvanizli saç malzeme ile kapatılmıştır.İki ayrı girişi bulunan ön cephede dörtgen

2

Figure B.12. Document dated 25.03.2009 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

(43)

formlu 5 pencere bulunmaktadır. Taş basamaklarla çıkılan girişlerden sağda olanın sundurma eklentisi bulunmaktadır. Diğer giriş üzerinde beton kiriş ve Eğimli bir arazide yapılmıştır. Yan çıkış kapısının önünde kesme taş malzemeli ocak bulunmaktadır. Yakın çevresinde Bardız cami ve Bardız kalesi bulunmaktadır. Düz toprak damlı iken çatı ile kapatılmıştır.

b) Niteliksiz ek ve detaylar (açıklamalı alan) ilave kat, ana yapıya bitişik eklenti, kapı pencere formlarında ve özgün malzemede yapılmış olan bozulmalar)
İnceleme yapılan tarihte eve girilemediği için detaylı araştırma yapılamamıştır. Ancak pencereler kırık olduğundan içeri ve tavanlar görülebilmiştir. Ahşap kısımlarında bozulmalar daha belirgindir.

Önemli not: Koruma bölge kurulu kararı ile 2863 sayılı yasanın 9. maddesi kapsamında izinsiz müdahalede bulundukları saptananlar yardımdan yararlanamazlar.

c) Cephedeki hasar ve bozulmalar: (açıklamalı alan) Zeminde oturmalar, düşey sapmalar, cephe kaplamalarındaki bozulmalar, yapısal çatlaklar, yapısal kopmalar, malzeme bozulmaları vb. gibi
Pencere ve duvarlarda çatlaklar ve yer yer ayrılmalar görülmüştür.

5- Taşınmazın iç mekan yönünden değerlendirilmesi
İnceleme yapılan tarihte eve girilemediği için detaylı araştırma yapılamamıştır.

a) Özgün ve mimari detaylar: (açıklamalı alan) merdivenler,
korkuluklar, kapılar, dolaplar, duvar resimleri, tavan süslemeleri, ocak vb gibi)

b) Niteliksiz ek ve detaylar (açıklamalı alan)

c) Hasar ve bozulmalar: (açıklamalı alan) Tavan ve döşemelerdeki bozulmalar, sehim, düşeyinden kayma, malzeme bozulmaları vb. gibi
Tavanlar ve tavan göbek ve kenarlarındaki, bezemeler oldukça iyi olarak günümüze gelmiştir.

6- Taşıyıcı sistem: (açıklamalı alan) yatay ve düşey taşıyıcıların durumu
Yığma taş duvar olarak yapılmıştır.

Önemli not: Taşıyıcı sistemi ileri derecede hasar görmüş yapılara proje uygulama yardımı verilmez. Proje yardımlarında ise rölöve restorasyon projelerinin dışında statik projelerinin de gönderilmesi gerekmektedir Ancak statik proje bedeli Bakanlık tarafından karşılanmaz.

7- Çatı : (açıklamalı alan) yapının genel durumu, dış tesirlere açık olup olmadığı, çatıdaki hasar ve bozulmalar
Düz toprak damlı iken çatı ile kapatılmıştır.

8- Mimari proje düzeyi katsayısı (Bu bölüm proje yardımları için kullanılacaktır.)

☒ a) Sivil mimarlık örneği basit yapılar (sade): Mimari kompozisyonu ve elemanları açısından sade özellik taşıyan ve belgeleme süresinde hizmet güçlüğü göstermeyecek yapılar. (Katsayısı : 1)

3

Figure B.13. Document dated 25.03.2009 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

☐ b) Sivil mimarlık örneği ve anıtsal yapılar (zengin): mimari kompozisyonu ve elemanları açısından nitelikli değer taşıyan, belgelenmesi gerekli özgün ve nitelikli detayları bulunan ve aşırı bozulmalar nedeniyle belgelenme süresinde hizmet güçlüğü gösterecek yapılar ile tescilli 1. grup olan anıtsal yapılar (cami, han, hamam, kilise vb. gibi yapılar)
(Katsayısı: 1,5)

☐ c) Sivil mimarlık örneği ve anıtsal yapıların özel örnekleri (çok zengin): mimari kompozisyonunda sanatsal yönden özgün tasarım ve bezemeler ile eğrisel açıklık ve örtü sistemleri, almaşık duvar örgüsüne sahip, özgün ve nitelikli detayları bulunan ve aşırı bozulmalar nedeniyle belgelenme süresinde hizmet güçlüğü gösterecek yapılar
(Katsayısı: 1,75)

9- Taşınmaz yapısal durumuyla değerlendirin
Açıklamalı Alan (mevcut durumu itibari ile yardım için aciliyet arz edip etmediğini belirtin)
Mevcut durumu itibari ile yardım için aciliyet arz etmektedir.

Tespit tarihi: 25.03.2009

Tespit ekibi:

Lokman KEMALOĞLU
Arkeolog

Melek YILDIRIM
Harita Mühendisi

4

Figure B.14. Document dated 25.03.2009 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

RAPOR

Dosya No :25.15.28
Rapor No :2010/35
R.Tarihi :24.02.2010
R.Konusu :Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyünde bulunan ÇAKMUR evinin 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında incelenmesi.

KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE
ERZURUM

İLGİ: Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 04.02.2010 gün ve 24121 sayılı yazısı

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyünde bulunan ÇAKMUR evinin yerinde incelenerek Proje ve Proje Uygulama Talebi Ön Değerlendirme ve Yapısal Durum Formu ile eklerinin gönderilmesi istemini içeren ilgide kayıtlı yazı gereği söz konusu taşınmaz 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında 16.02.2010 tarihinde yerine gidilerek tarafımızca incelenmiştir.

Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde;

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyünde Bulunan Çakmur Evi Kurulumuzun 11.09.2008 gün ve 1074 sayılı kararı ile kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmiştir. Herhangi bir sit alanı içerisinde yer almamaktadır.

Taşınmaz tek katlı dikdörtgen planlı düzenlemeye sahiptir. Taşınmazın kuzey tarafı 2 katlı olup alt katı bodrum şeklinde düzenleme göstermektedir. Taşınmazın giriş cephesinde bulunan giriş kapısına merdivenlerle ulaşılmaktadır. Giriş kapısında ki sundurma yapıya sonraki dönemlerde eklenmiştir.

Dış cephe itibariyle beden duvarları taş malzemeli olup üstü çatıyla örtülüdür. Taşınmazın güneyinde taşınmaza bitişik olarak inşa edilmiş yapı yer almaktadır. Bu yapı farklı mülkiyette olup güney duvarında büyük oranda yıkılmış durumdadır.

Taşınmazın önce cephesinde bulunan pencerelerden kuzey tarafta bulunan iki pencere dikdörtgen formlu olup çevresi düzgün kesme taş malzemeyle sınırlandırılmıştır. İnceleme tarihinde kapılarının kilitli olması nedeniyle iç mekanı incelenememiştir. Ancak dosyasındaki fotoğraflardan anlaşıldığı kadarıyla iç mekanda ki odaların ikisinin üst örtüsünde ahşap süslemeli göbek kısmı yer almaktadır. Yine dosyasındaki fotoğraflardan iç mekan bölme duvarında hasarlı alanlar olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Yapının kuzey cephe duvarında yıkılmış bölüm yer almakta olup pencerelerinde ve beden duvarlarında da hasarlar mevcuttur.

Yapının batı cephesinde taşınmaza bitişik olarak inşa edilmiş ve ahır olarak kullanılmış yapı, kuzey tarafında ise ocak kısmı yer almaktadır.

Söz konusu yapıda hasarlı olan kısımların bahse konu kültür varlığında daha ağır hasarlar oluşturmaması için onarılmasının uygun olacağı kanaatindeyiz.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ederiz.

Güven YAVUZ
Sanat Tarihçisi

Muammer HUDAK
Sanat Tarihçisi

Figure B.15. Report dated 24.02.2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü

TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARININ ONARIMINA YARDIM KOMİSYONU'NUN 29.03.2010 TARİHLİ VE 1 SAYILI KARARI EKLERİNİN LİSTESİ

1. 2010 Yılı Proje Yardımı Başvuru Listesi
2. 2010 Yılı Proje Yardımı Listesi
3. 2005 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Daha Sonraki Bir Tarihte Onaylanan Ve Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
4. 2006 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Daha Sonraki Bir Tarihte Onaylanan Ve Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
5. 2006 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Aynı Yıl Onaylanan Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılan Taşınmaza Ait Liste
6. 2007 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Daha Sonraki Bir Tarihte Onaylanan Ve Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
7. 2008 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Daha Sonraki Bir Tarihte Onaylanan Ve Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
8. 2009 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Projesi Daha Sonraki Bir Tarihte Onaylanan Ve Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılı Bütçesinden Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
9. 2007 Yılında Eksik Ödenen Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılında Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılan Taşınmaza Ait Liste
10. 2008 Yılında Eksik Ödenen Proje Bedelinin 2010 Yılında Ödenmesi Kararlaştırılan Taşınmaza Ait Liste
11. 2010 Yılı Proje Uygulama Başvuru Listesi
12. 2010 Yılı Proje Uygulama Yardımı Listesi
13. 2009 Yılı Proje Uygulama Yardımı Kararlaştırılan Ve Ait Oldukları Yıl İçerisinde Kullanılamayan Yardım Tutarlarının 2010 Yılında Kullandırılması Kararlaştırılan Taşınmazlara Ait Liste
14. 2009 Yılında Proje Yardımı Yapılması Kararlaştırılan Ancak Ait Olduğu Yıl İçerisinde Uygulamaya Başlanmaması Nedeniyle Ön Ödemelerinin İade Edilmesi Kararlaştırılanlara Ait Liste
15. 2010 Yılı Proje Uygulama Yardımı Yedek Listesi

Figure B.16. Taşınmaz Kültür ve Turizm Varlıklarının Onarımına Yardım Komisyonu Decision no.1 dated 29.03.2010 and list of annexes (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

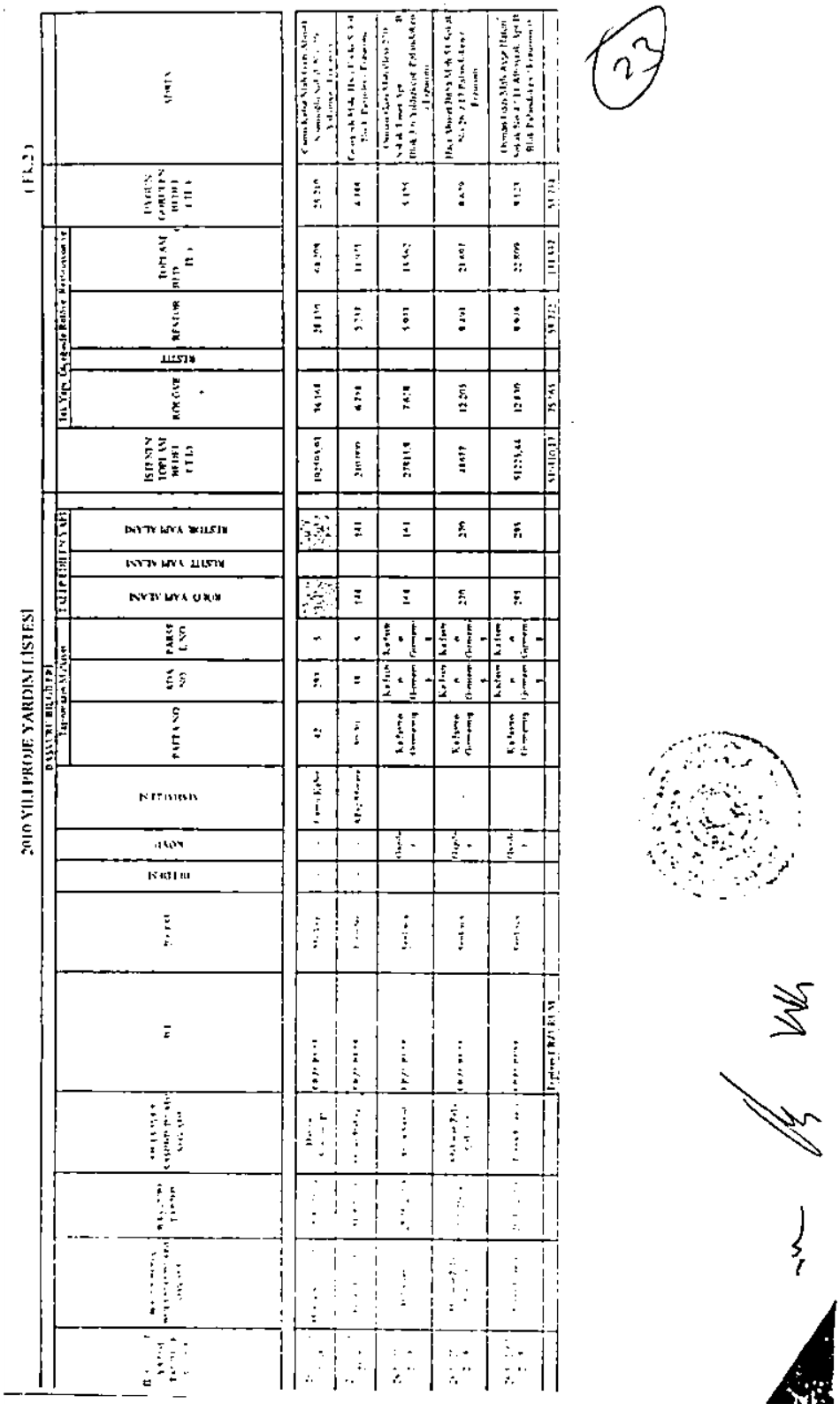


Figure B.17. Decision no. 1, dated 29.03.2010 and Annex 2 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

ERZURUM İLİ

ŞENKAYA İLÇESİ

GAZİLER(BARDIZ) KÖYÜ

MÜLKİYETİ MEHMET ZEKİÇAKMUR'A AİT TESCİLLİ

EVİN

RESTİTÜSYON RAPORU

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler(Bardız) köyünde bulunan Çakmurlar Evi yığma tekniğinde yapılmış olup dikdörtgen planlı ve genelde tek katlı ve kuzey köşede bodrum katı bulunan bir yapı olup geçen zaman içinde oldukça tahrip olmuş ve güney duvarı yıkılmış, kuzey duvarı ise ayrılmış her an yıkılma tehlikesi içinde olan yapının, bu kadar olumsuzluklarına rağmen sonradan eklenen çatısı dışında, ilk günkü halini yansıtır olması, bir başka ifadeyle zaman içinde niteliksiz ve özgün plan şemasını bozacak, görünümü etkileyecek muhdes eklentilerin olmayışı yapının restitüsyon çalışmasında en büyük avantajıdır.Bir bakıma yapı aslına uygun restore edildiğinde yapının özgün hali de kendiliğinden ortaya çıkacaktır.

Figure B.18. Restitution report (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

Sn. H [illegible]
07.09.2010

(5)

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma
Bölge Kurulu Başkanlığına
Erzurum

Kültür Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 11.9.2008 tarih ve 1073 sayılı kararı ile Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı olarak tescil edilen Erzurum İli Şenkaya İlçesi Gaziler köyündeki özel mülkiyete (Çakmur [illegible] Evi) proje uygulama yardımından faydalanabilmesi için ekte sunulan projenin kurulunuzda görüşülmesi hususunu

Arz ve talep ederim.

07.09.2010

Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR

Adres:
Hacı Ahmet Baba Mah.
53. Sok. Umman Apt
4/16 Palandöken/Erzurum

Eki:
Taşınmaza ait proje

Figure B.19. Petition of Zeki Çakmur dated 07.09.2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

RAPOR

Dosya No : 25.15.28
Rapor No : 2010/532
R.Tarihi : 24.09.2010
R.Konusu : Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler(Bardız) Köyünde bulunan tescilli Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR Evi Projelerinin incelenmesi

KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NE
ERZURUM

İLGİ: Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR 'un 07.09.2010 tarihli dilekçesi

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler (Bardız) Köyünde bulunan ve her hangi bir sit alanı içinde yer almayan, Kurulumuzun 11.9.2008 gün ve 1074 sayılı kararı ile tescillenen, mülkiyeti Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR'a ait evin rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin onaylanması talebini içeren ilgide kayıtlı dilekçeye istinaden söz konusu taşınmaz 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında 14.09.2010 tarihinde mahalline gidilerek incelenmiştir.Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda;

Erzurum ili, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler (Bardız) köyünde bulunan yapı, Kurulumuzun 11.9.2008 gün ve .074 sayılı kararı ile kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmiştir.Çakmurlar Evi herhangi bir sit alanı içerisinde bulunmamaktadır. Tescil kararının dışında taşınmaza yönelik alınmış başka karar yoktur. Taşınmazın yakın çevresinde, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 10.03.1978 gün ve A1003 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen Bardız Aslan Paşa Camii ve Bardız Kalesi yer almaktadır.

Tescilli taşınmazın tek katlı, dikdörtgen planlı düzenlemeye sahiptir.Taşınmaz kuzey tarafı 2 katlı olup alt katı bodrum şeklinde düzenleme göstermektedir. Taş duvar örgülü geleneksel Erzurum evlerindendir Ancak Geleneksel Erzurum Evlerinden farklı olarak taşıyıcı duvarlarda ahşap hatıl kullanılmadığı gibi, Erzurum Evlerine özgü kırlangıç örtülü tandırevi(aşhane) yerine yöreye özgü altı kemerli, üstü fırın şeklinde ocak yapılmıştır..Ön cephede köşeler, kapı ve pencere kenarları düzgün yonu taştan, diğer yerler ise moloztaştan yapılmıştır..Bodrum katın aydınlatılması mazgal pencere tarzında küçük pencerelerle sağlanmıştır.İç oda tavanları çıtalar ve kenarlardaki bitkiseli benzemelere sahiptir. Odaların ikisinin tavanında ahşap süslemeli göbek kısmı yer almaktadır Taşınmaz düz toprakla örtülü iken galvanizli saç malzeme ile tek yöne eğimli sundurma çatıyla örtülmüştür.İki ayrı giriş bulunan ön cephede, güneydeki kısmın mülkiyeti başkasına ait olup, geçmiş yakın dönemde esaslı onarım geçirmiştir.Çünkü bu kısmın kapı ve pencere üzerinde betonarme hatılla boşluklar geçilmiştir.Bu kısmın güney duvarı da büyük oranda yıkılmış durumdadır.Duvarı yıkılan odalardan büyük olanında taş bir şömine bulunmaktadır. Her iki binanın ön cephesinde, dörtgen formlu 5 encere bulunmaktadır.Taş basamaklarla çıkılan girişlerden sağda olanın sundurma eklentisi bulunmaktadır. Yapının kuzeyinde, üçgen formda ayrı girişi olan, üzerindeki çatısı çökmüş ve yöreye özgü fırın-ocak ocak bulunmaktadır.öreye özgü fırın-ocak bulunmaktadır.Ocağın kemerli olan kısmı kısmen toprak ve moloz yığını altında kalmıştır.Ocağın pişirme yeri kare biçiminde bir boşluk bulunmakta ve çevresi düzgün yonu taştan örülüdür.Ocağın içi yine düzgün yonu taştan ve kubbemsi bir formda yapılmıştır.Ocağın ateş yakılan kısmı altta olup, kemerli bir düzenlemeye sahiptir.Ocağın duman bacası evle ocağın birleştiği iç köşeden yükselmektedir.

Taşınmazların güney duvarı yıkılmış, kuzey duvarı ise ayrılmış heran yıkılma tehlikesi içindedir.Arka kısmı kör cephe olan yapının, iç mekanlarındaki taşıyıcı ve bağdadi bölme duvarları büyük ölçüde tahrip olmuş, yer yer yıkılma ve çatlaklar mevcuttur.Bu haliyle ivedilikle onarılması gerekmektedir.

Mülk sahipleri vekili tarafından,"Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onarımına Yardım Sağlanmasına dair Yönetmelik" kapsamında, proje uygulama yardımından yararlanılarak hazırlatılan, taşınmaza ait rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projeleri Kurulumuza iletmiş, anılan projeler mahallinde bina ile birebir karşılaştırılarak kontrolü yapılmış, tespit edilen eksiklik ve hatalar bizzat fenni mesule izah edilmiştir.Tespit edilen bu eksiklik ve hatalar proje müellifince düzeltilmiş ve onaylanmak üzere tekrar sunulmuştur

Dosyası ve ekleri incelenerek konuya ilişkin Kurulumuzca bir karar alınması hususunu bilgilerinize arz ederiz.

Hayati KESER
Mimar

Melek [illegible]
[illegible] Mühendisi

Figure B.20. Report dated 24.09.2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

KURUL KARARI

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ERZURUM KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 28.09.2010 - 104 **Toplantı yeri:ERZURUM**
Karar Tarihi ve No : 28.09.2010 - 1994

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler (Bardız) Köyünde bulunan ve her hangi bir sit alanı içinde yer almayan, Kurulumuzun 11.9.2008 gün ve 1074 sayılı kararı ile tescillenen, mülkiyeti Mehmet Zeki ÇAKMUR'a ait evin rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin onaylanması talebini içeren ilgilisinin dilekçesi, 2010/532 sayılı uzman raporu okundu, dosyası ile rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projeleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Erzurum İli, Şenkaya İlçesi, Gaziler Köyü 207 ada, 2-3 parselde kayıtlı bulunan yapının, korunma grubunun II olarak belirlenmesine, tescilli taşınmaza yönelik hazırlanan rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin uygun olduğuna, Kültür ve Tabiat varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 5.11.1999 gün ve 660 sayılı ve 22.03.2001 gün ve 680 sayılı ilke kararları gereğince uygulamanın onaylanan projeleri doğrultusunda proje müellifi denetiminde yapılmasına, proje müellifi tarafından uygulamanın onaylanan proje doğrultusunda bitirildiğine dair hazırlanacak rapor ve fotoğrafların Kurulumuz Müdürlüğüne iletilmesine, yine aynı ilke kararı gereğince uygulama bittikten sonra müellif mimarın isminin yazıldığı bir tabelanın yapının uygun bir yerine asılması gerektiğine karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şahabettin ÖZTÜRK

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Av. Mustafa TOKÖZ

ÜYE
Prof. Dr. Hamza GÜNDOĞDU
(BULUNMADI)

ÜYE
Prof.Dr.Cevat BAŞARAN

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr. E.Nihal ÇETİNTÜRK

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr.Ali Yalçın TAVUKÇU

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç Dr.M.Teoman TEKKÖKOĞLU
(BULUNMADI)

TEMS.ÜYE
Fikret ÖZTÜRK
Erzurum Valilik Tems.

TEMS. ÜYE

TEMS. ÜYE

TEMS. ÜYE

Figure B.21. Council decision dated 28.09.2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ERZURUM KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

SAYI : B.16.0.KVM.4.25.00.02/-508 ERZURUM
KONU : 2010 Yılı Proje Yardım Taleplerinin Değerlendirilmesi 02.03.2010

KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NE
ANKARA

İLGİ: 04.02.2010 gün ve B.16.0.KVM.0.06.02.00/24121 sayılı yazınız

5226 sayılı yasa ile değişik 2863 sayılı yasanın 12. maddesi gereğince hazırlanan 15.07.2005 gün ve 25876 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayınlanan "Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onarımına Yardım Sağlanmasına Dair Yönetmelik" kapsamında Bakanlığımız 2010 Mali Yılı Bütçesinde proje ve proje uygulama yardımı yapılacak taşınmazların incelenmesine ilişkin ilgi yazınız ve eki incelenmiştir.

Müdürlüğümüzün görev alanında kalan ve ilgi yazınız eki listede yer alan proje yardım talebinde bulunan taşınmazların Müdürlüğümüzce yerinde incelenmesi sonucu hazırlanan "Proje ve Proje Uygulama Talebi Ön Değerlendirme ve Yapısal Durum Formu" ile ekleri hazırlanarak yazımız ekinde gönderilmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve Gereğini arz ederim

Lokman KEMALOĞLU
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Ek: Dosya(25 Adet)
CD (..2..Adet)

Adres : Yeni Hükümet Konağı Kat:5- ERZURUM Tel: 0(442) 233 26 51 Fax: 233 15 89

Figure B.22. Petition dated 02.03.2010 (Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

APPENDIX C

RESTITUTION DRAWINGS

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHINICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS
DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

IZMIR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES
A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZİLER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

THE PERIOD FROM 1850s TO 1881

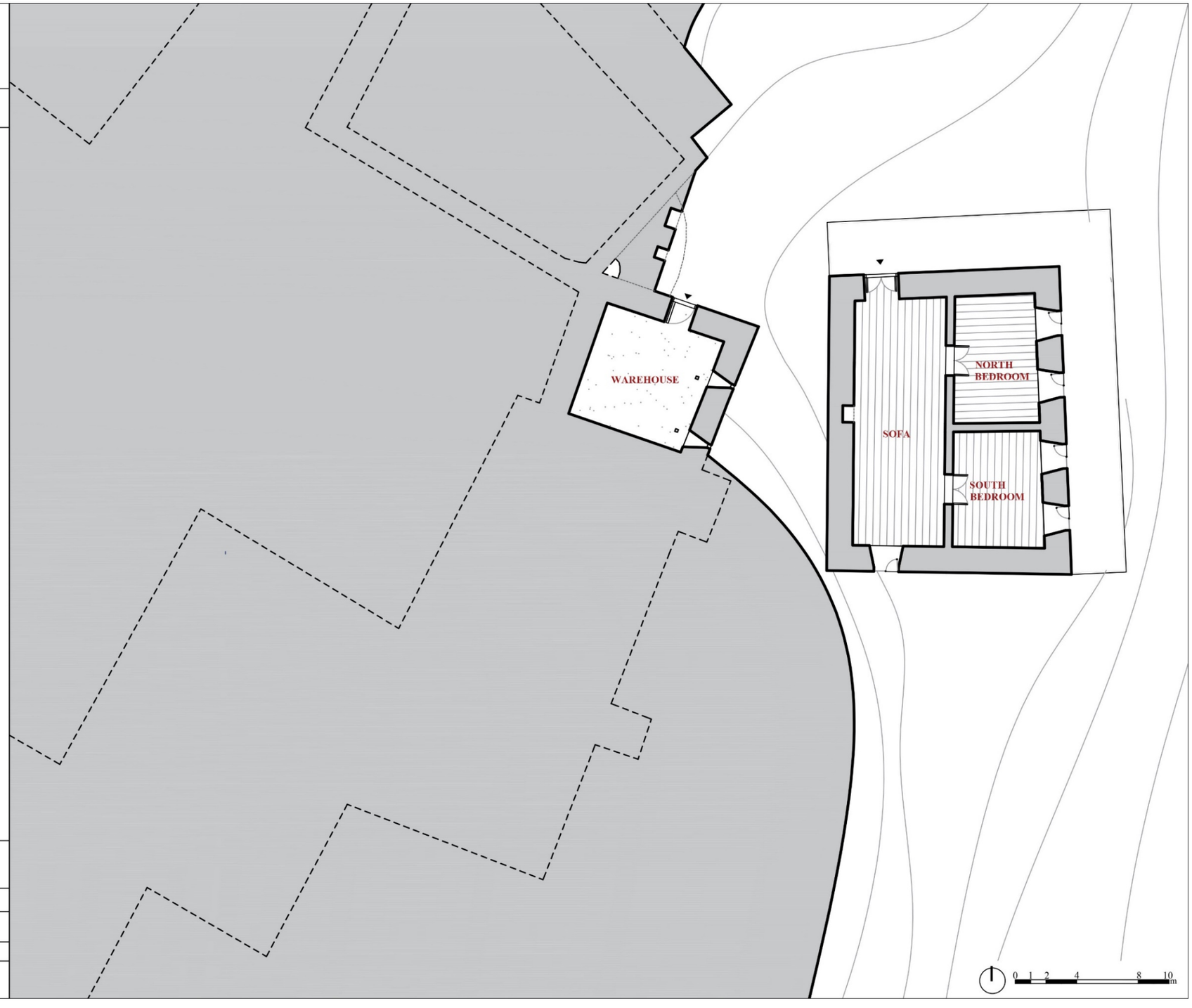
THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ALİŞAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE, CEVDET ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE AND MEREK

Figure C.1. Restitution drawing of the period from 1850s to 1881.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

Figure C.2. Restitution drawing of the period from 1881 to 1921.
(Prepared by Author, 2019).

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES



IZMIR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES
A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZİLER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

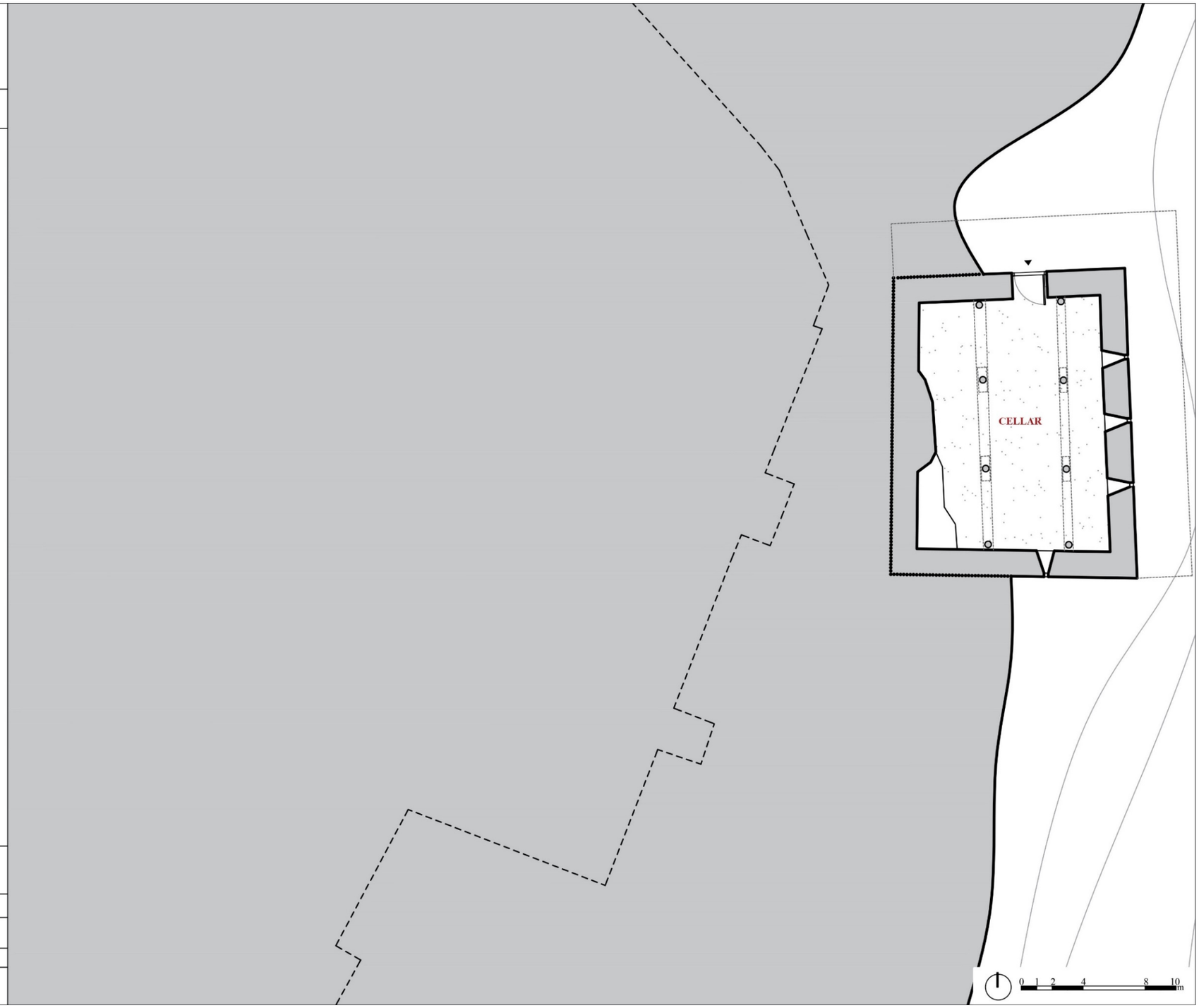
THE PERIOD FROM 1881 TO 1921

THE BASEMENT PLAN OF ALİŞAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE AND GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ADNAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE

Figure C.3. Restitution drawing of the period from 1881 to 1921.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES



IZMIR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES
A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZİLER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

THE PERIOD FROM 1881 TO 1921

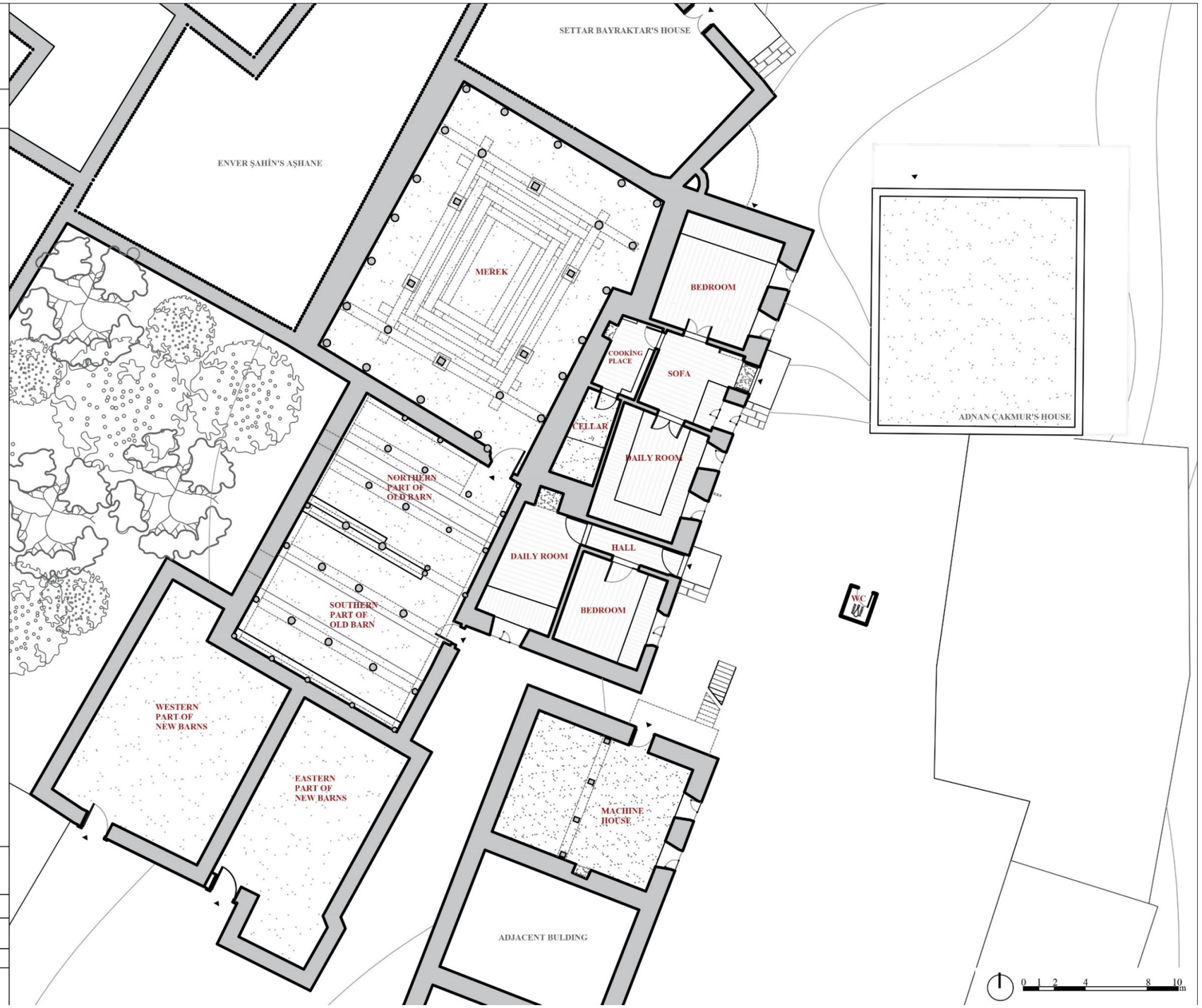
THE BASEMENT PLAN OF ADNAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE

Figure C.4. Restitution drawing of the period from 1881 to 1921.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

Figure C.5. Restitution drawing of the period from 1921 to 1970s.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES



IZMIR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZİLER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

THE PERIOD FROM 1921 TO 1970s

THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ALİŞAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE, CEVDET ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE, MEREK, OLD BARN, NEW BARNS AND MACHINE HOUSE

Figure C.6. Restitution drawing of the period from 1921 to 1970s.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

Figure C.7. Restitution drawing of the period from 1970s to 1999.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

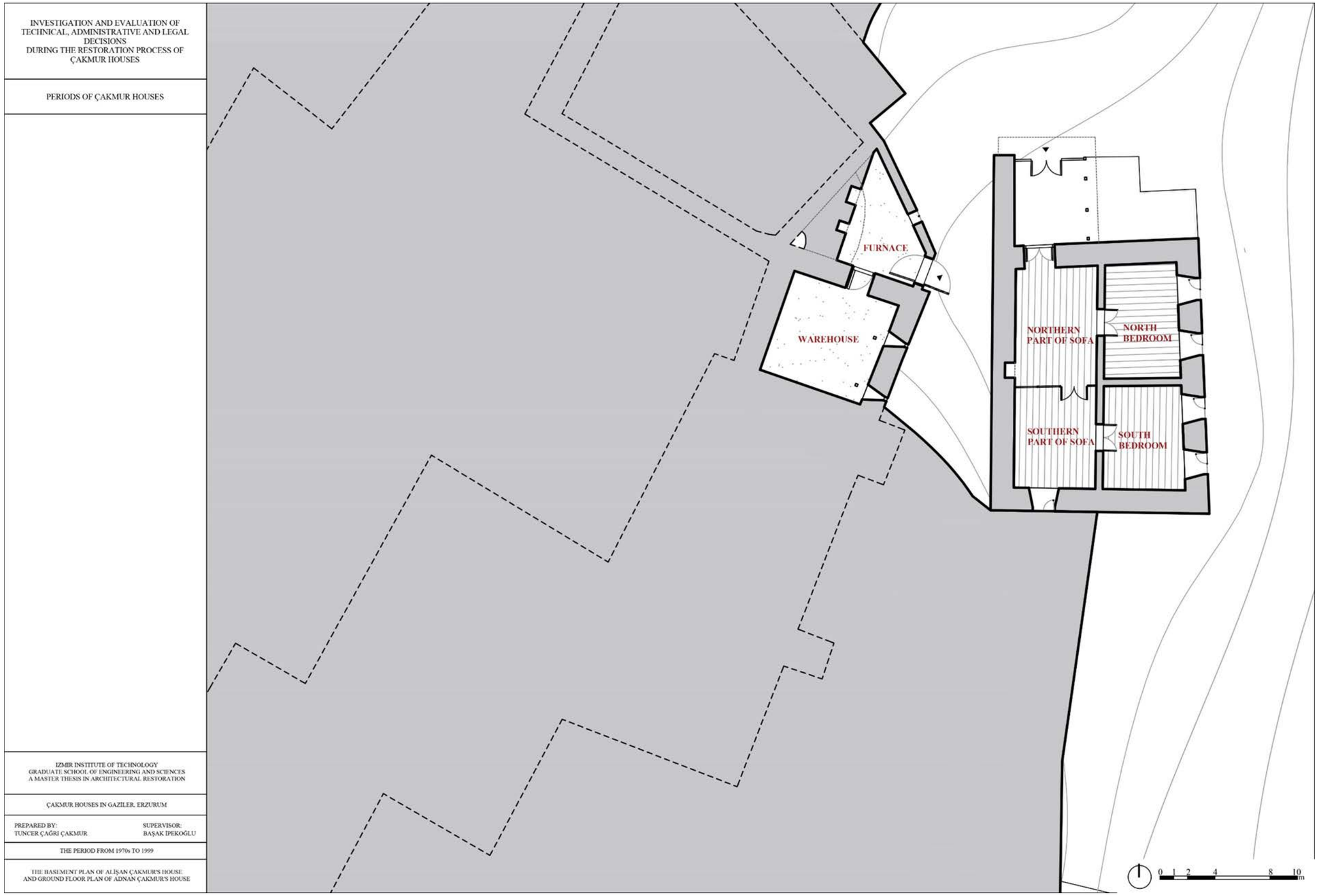


Figure C.8. Restitution drawing of the period from 1970s to 1999.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

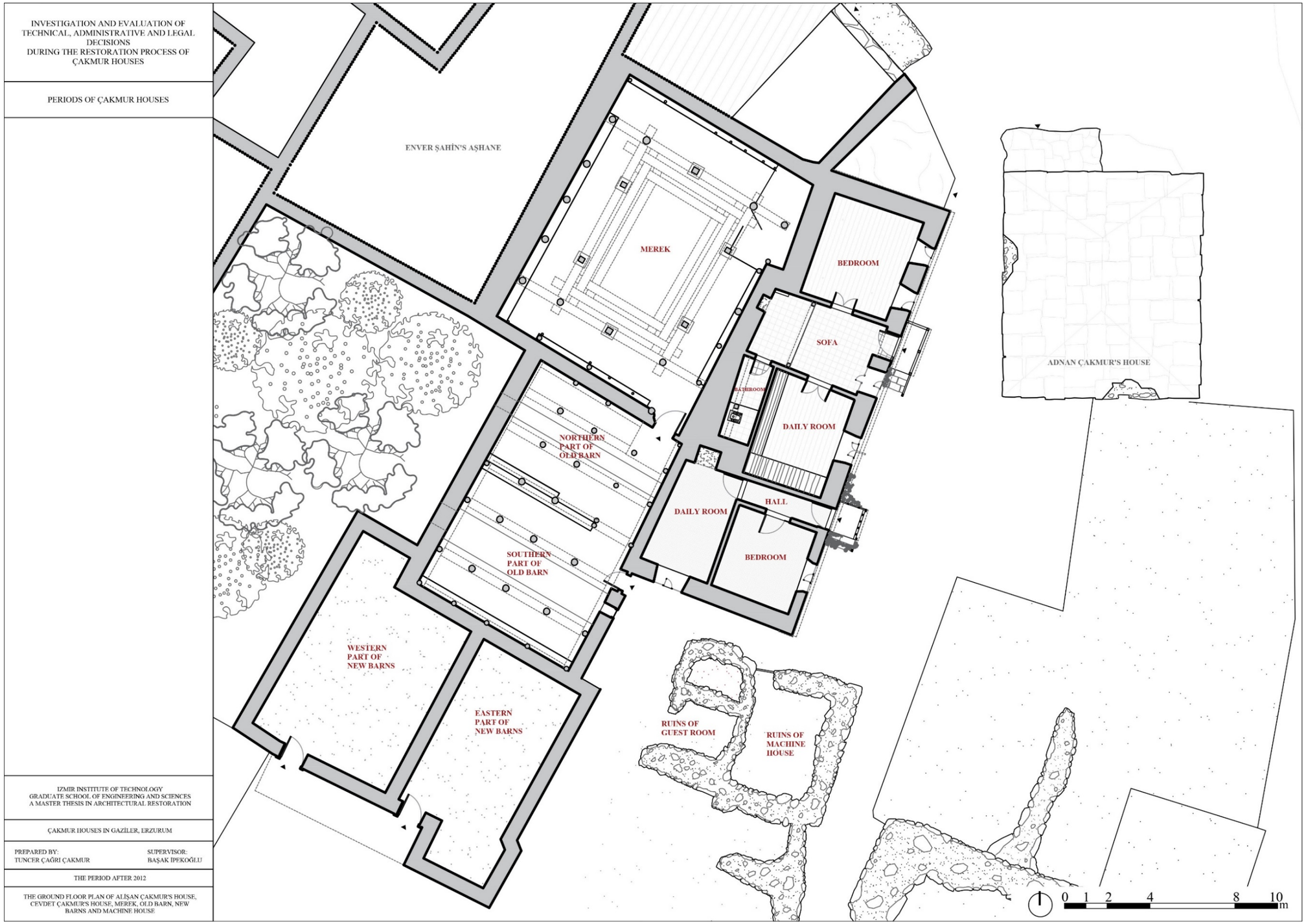
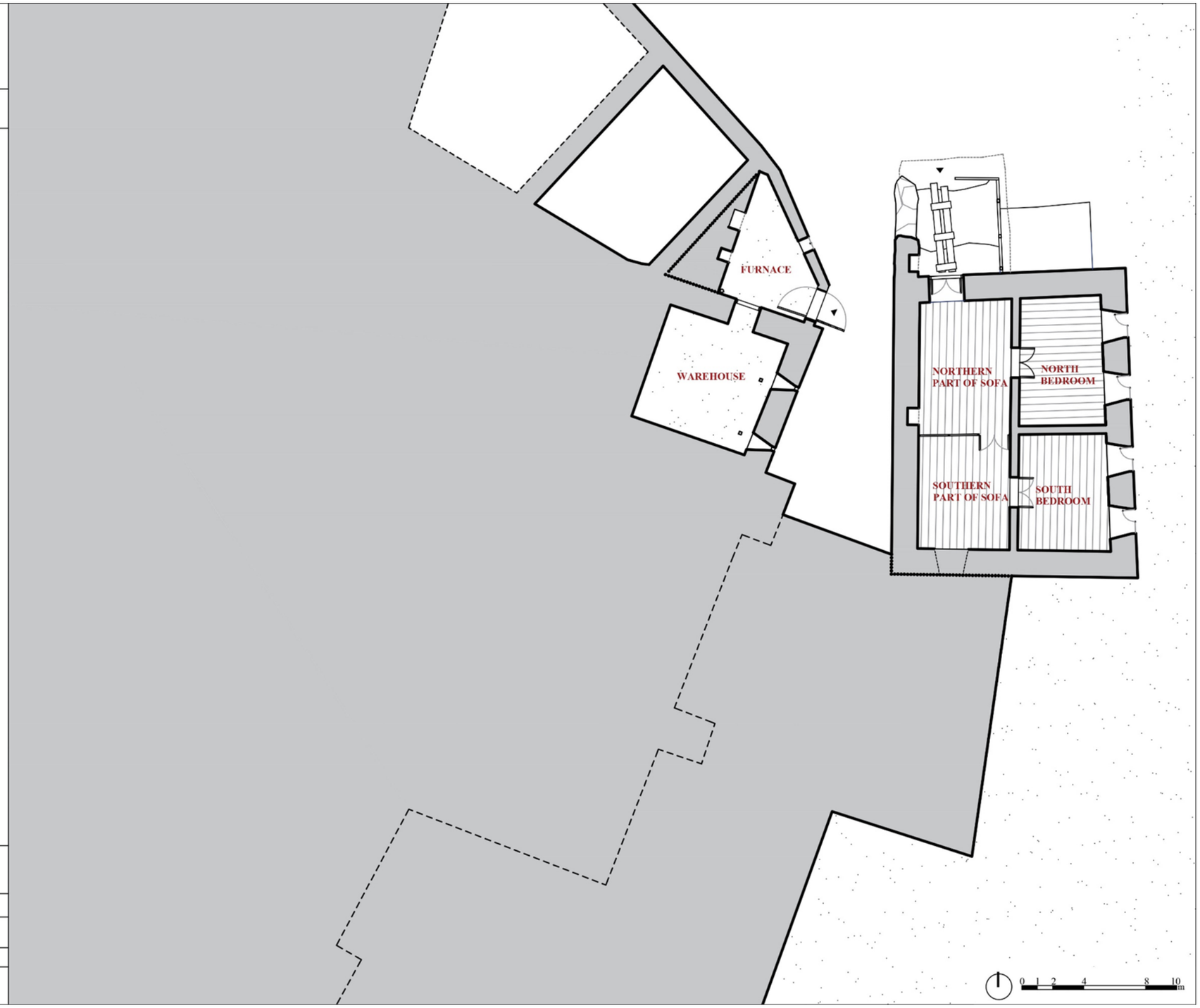


Figure C.9. Restitution drawing of the period after 2012.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES



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A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZİLER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

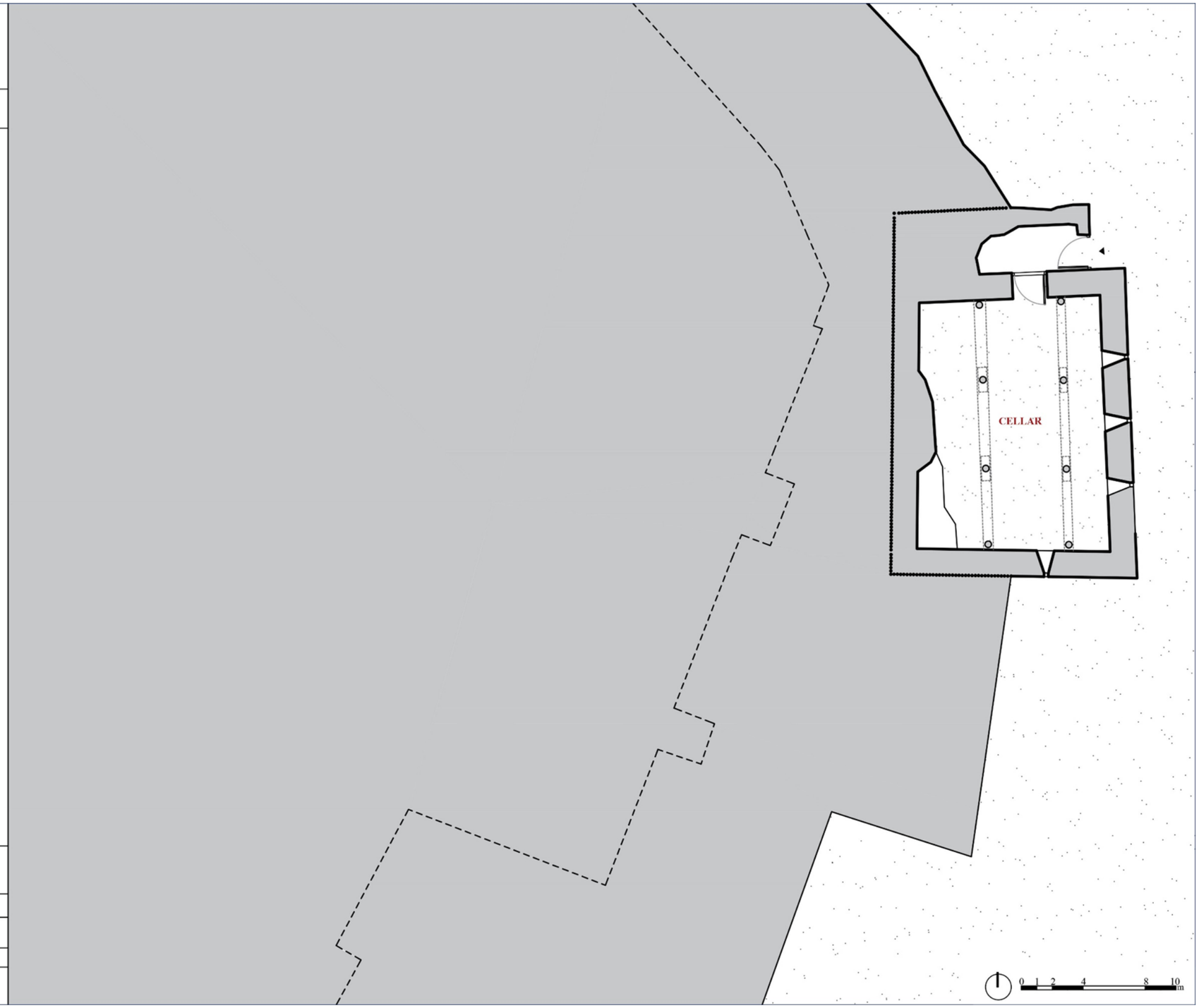
THE PERIOD AFTER 2012

THE BASEMENT PLAN OF ALİŞAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE AND GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ADNAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE

Figure C.10. Restitution drawing of the period after 2012.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE RESTORATION PROCESS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES

PERIODS OF ÇAKMUR HOUSES



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A MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

ÇAKMUR HOUSES IN GAZILER, ERZURUM

PREPARED BY: TUNCER ÇAĞRI ÇAKMUR
SUPERVISOR: BAŞAK İPEKOĞLU

THE PERIOD AFTER 2012

THE BASEMENT PLAN OF ADNAN ÇAKMUR'S HOUSE

Figure C.11. Restitution drawing of the period after 2012.
(Prepared by Author, 2019)

APPENDIX D

MEASURED DRAWINGS OF SIRMACI ARCHITECTURE

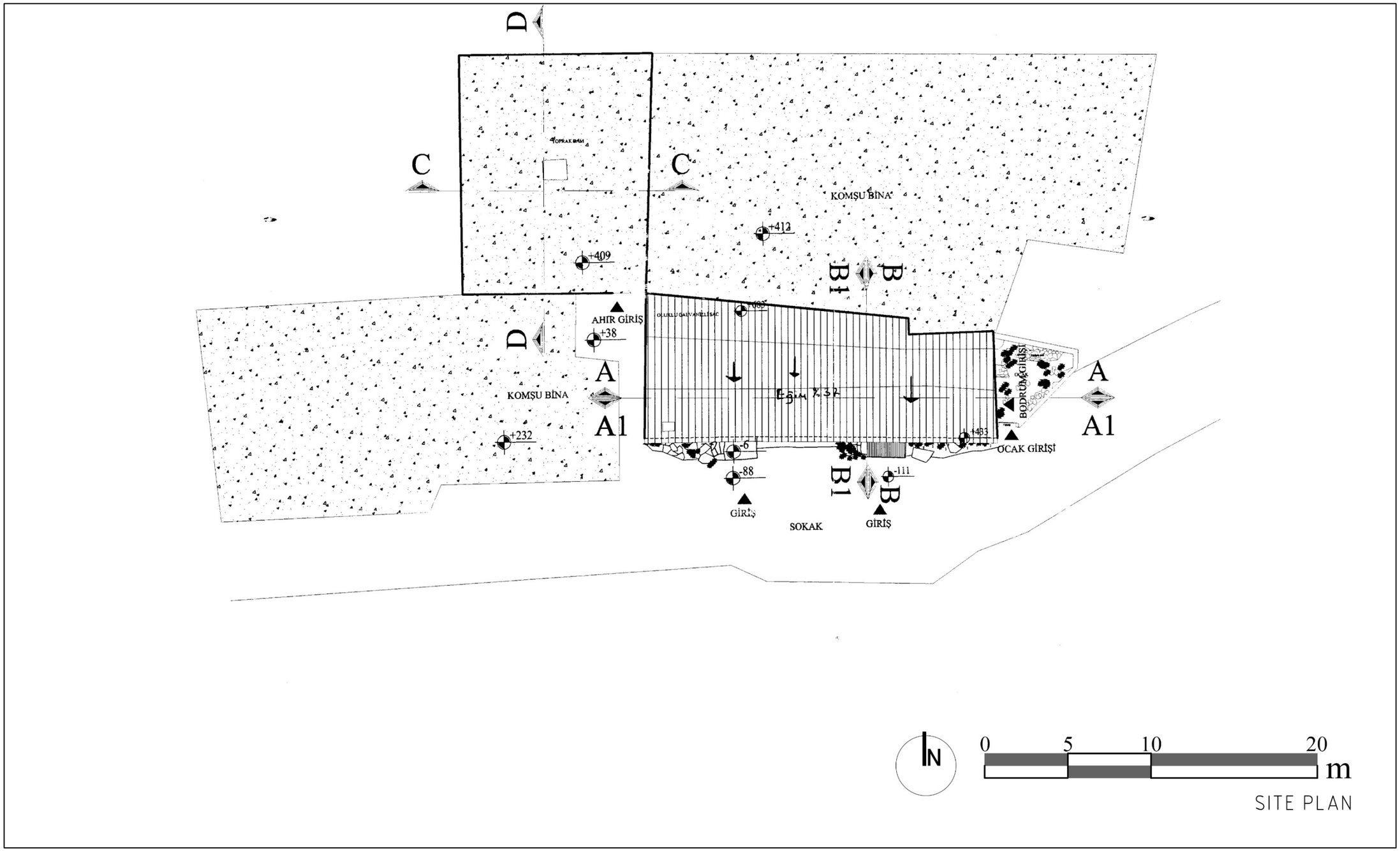


Figure D.1. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)

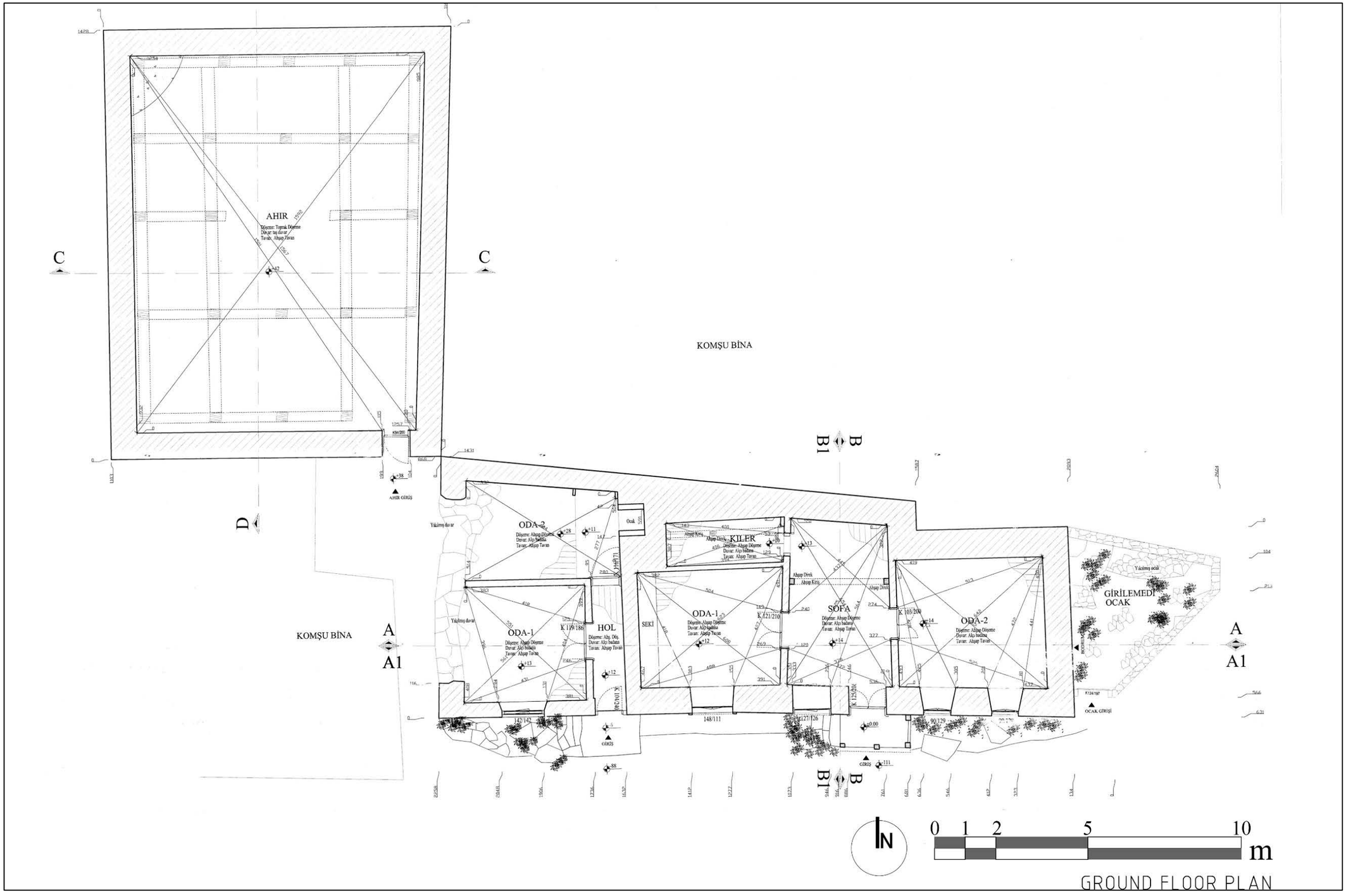
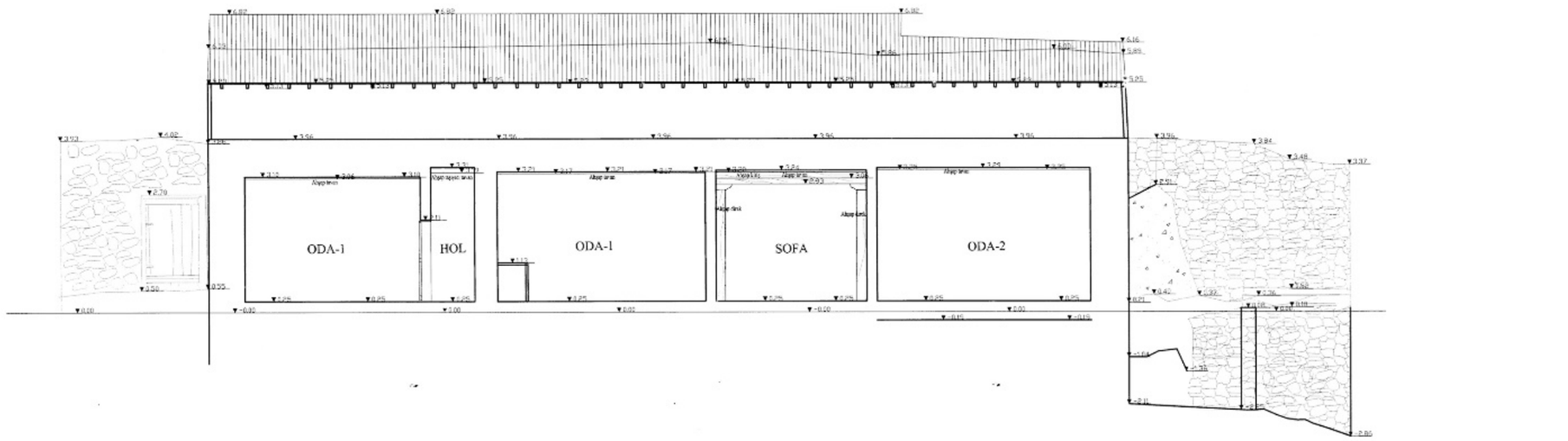
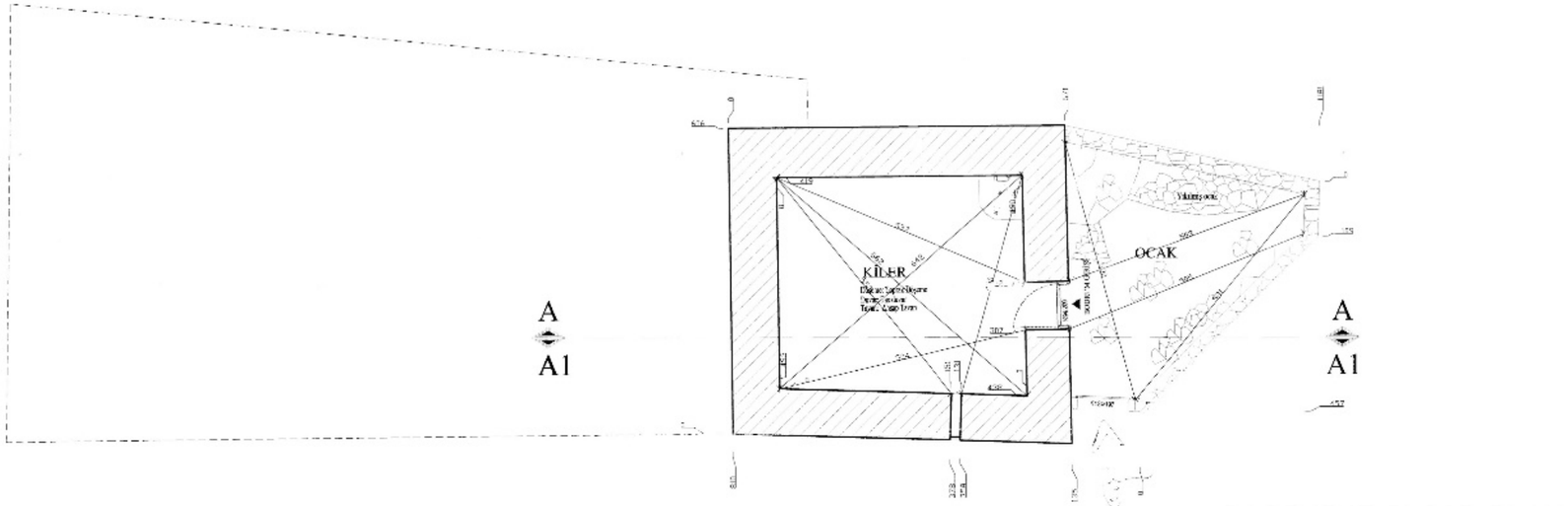


Figure D.2. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)



A - A SECTION



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

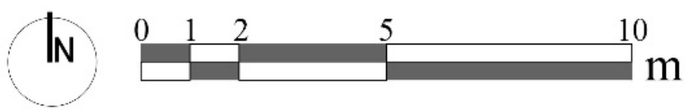
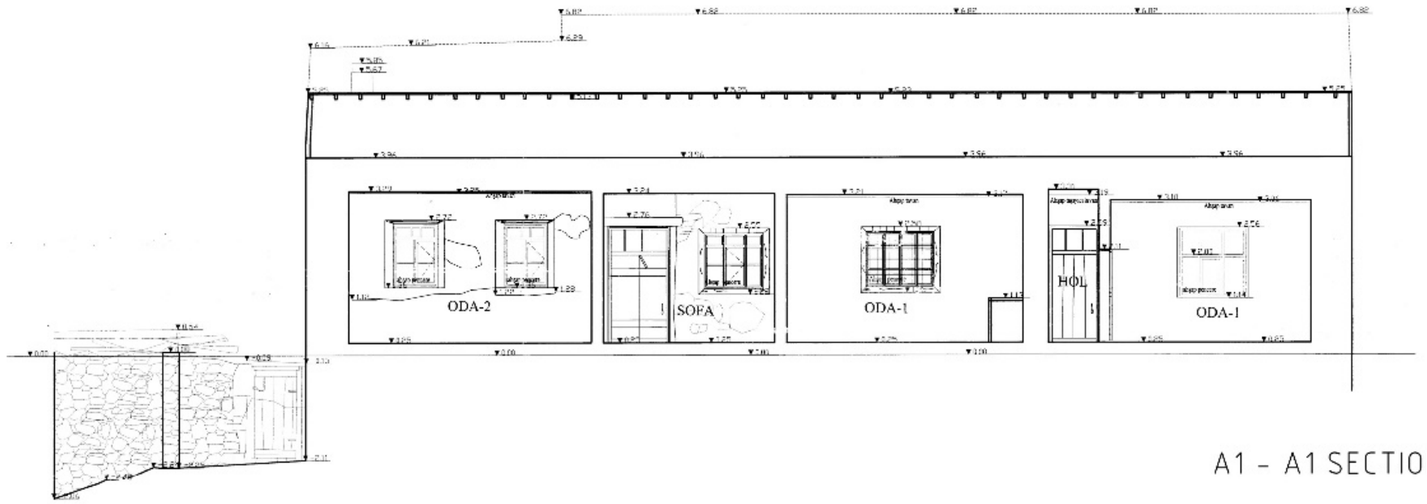
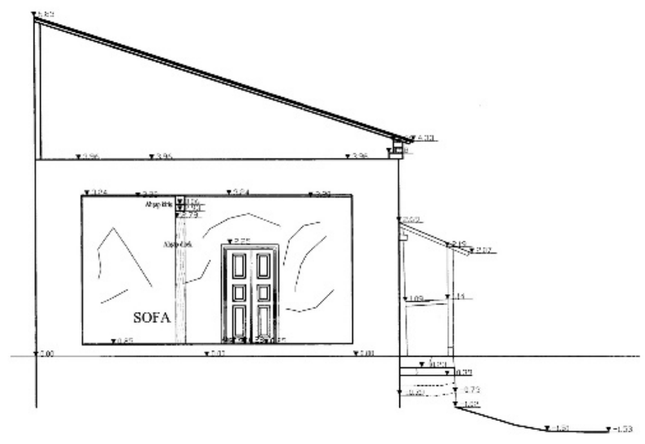


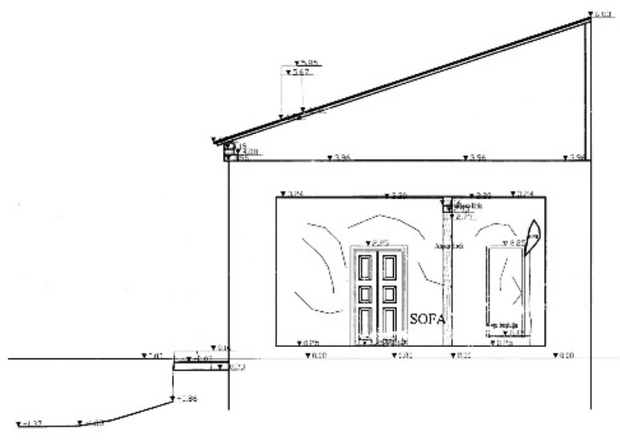
Figure D.3. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)



A1 - A1 SECTION



B - B SECTION



B1 - B1 SECTION

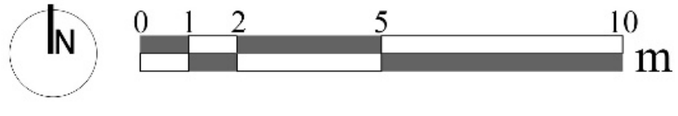
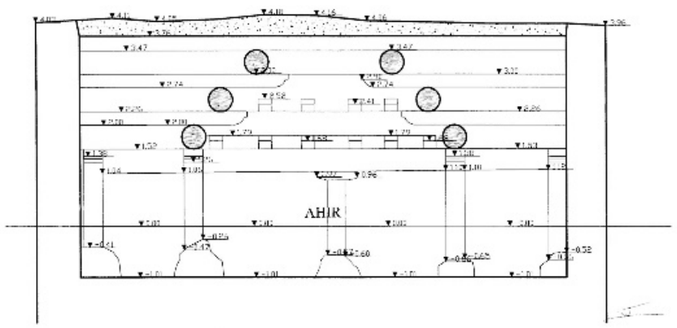
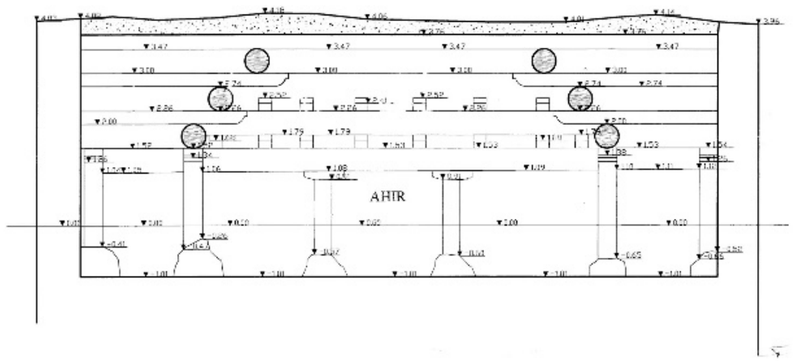


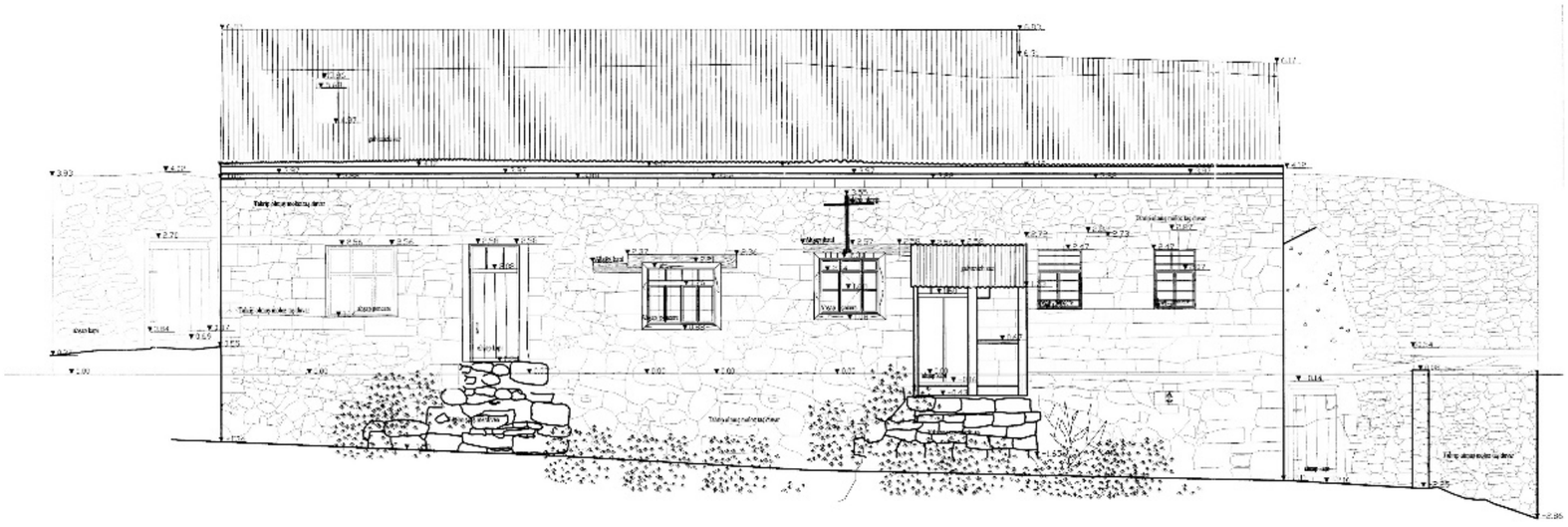
Figure D.4. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)



C - C SECTION



D - D SECTION



EASTERN FACEDE

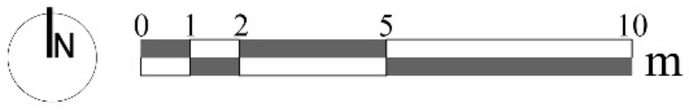


Figure D.5. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)

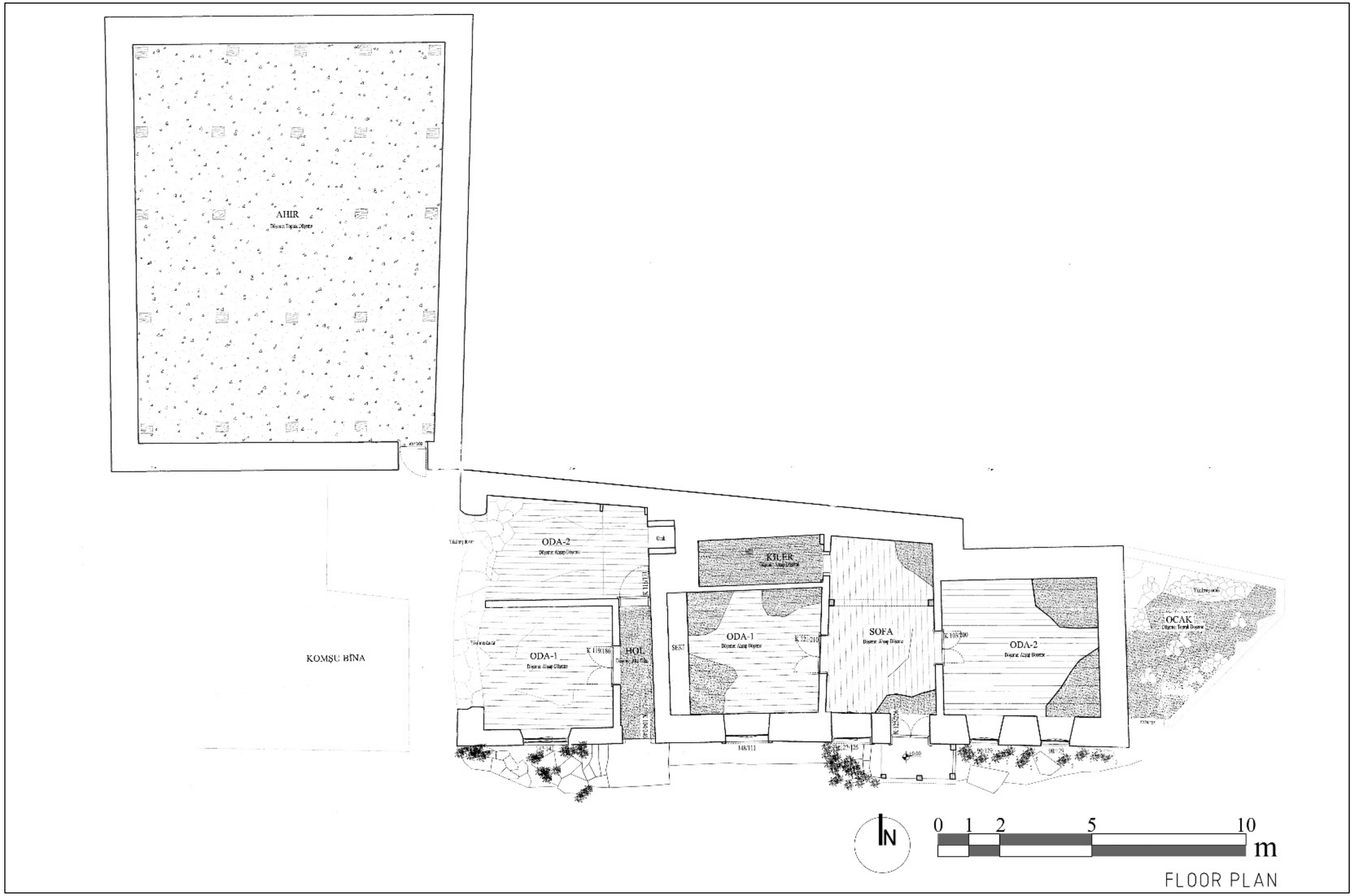


Figure D.6. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019).

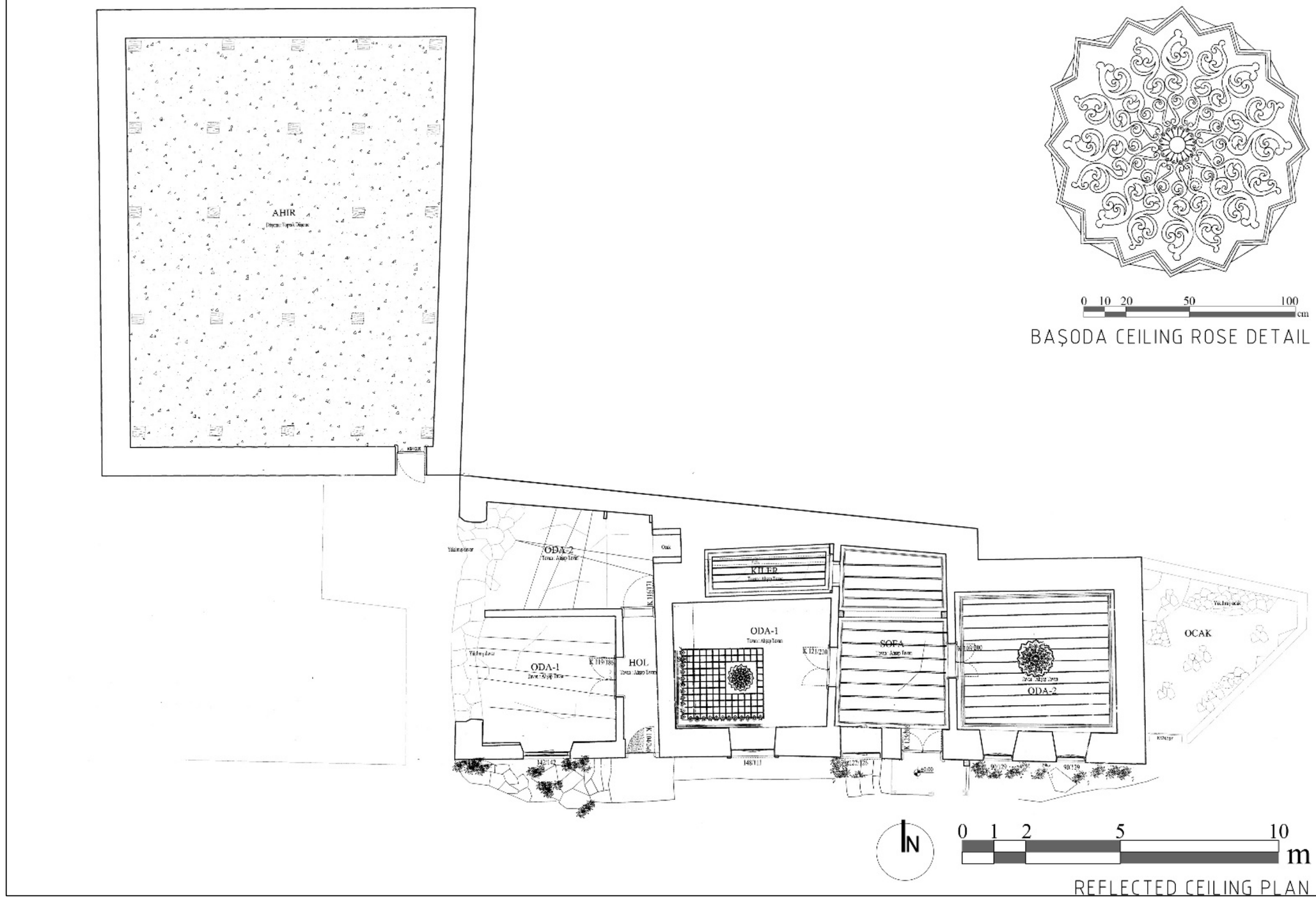


Figure D.7. Measured drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)

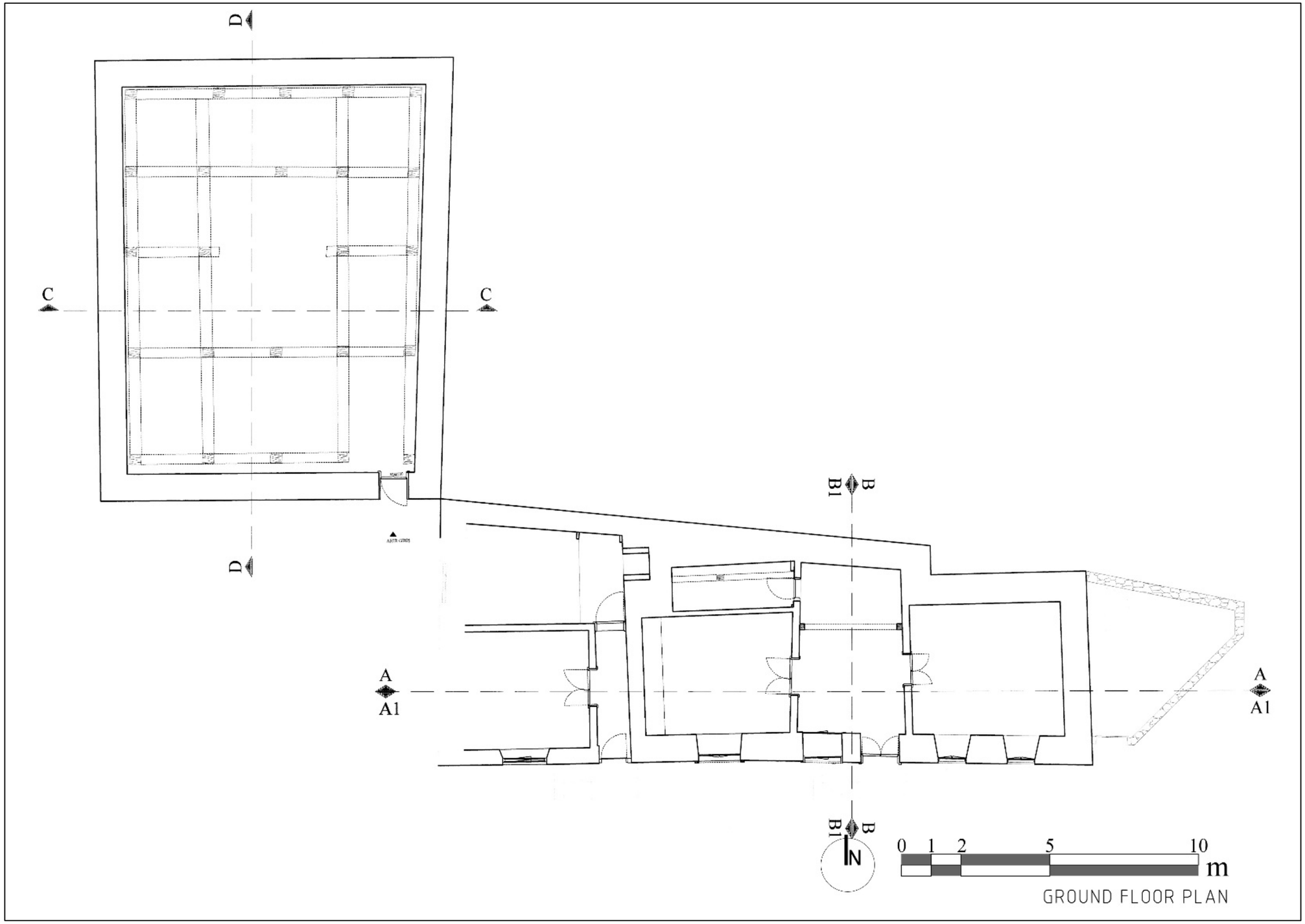
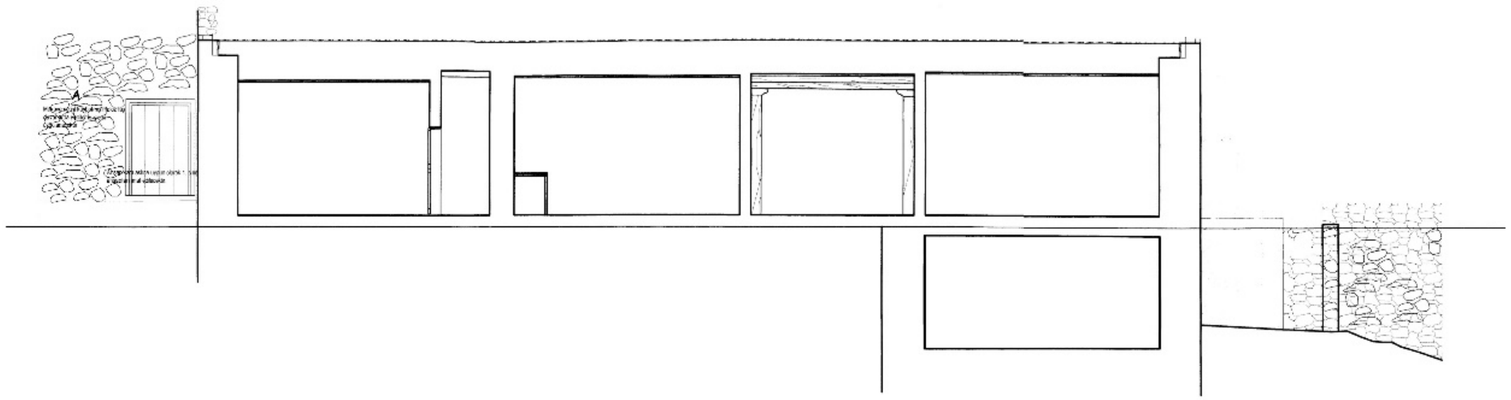
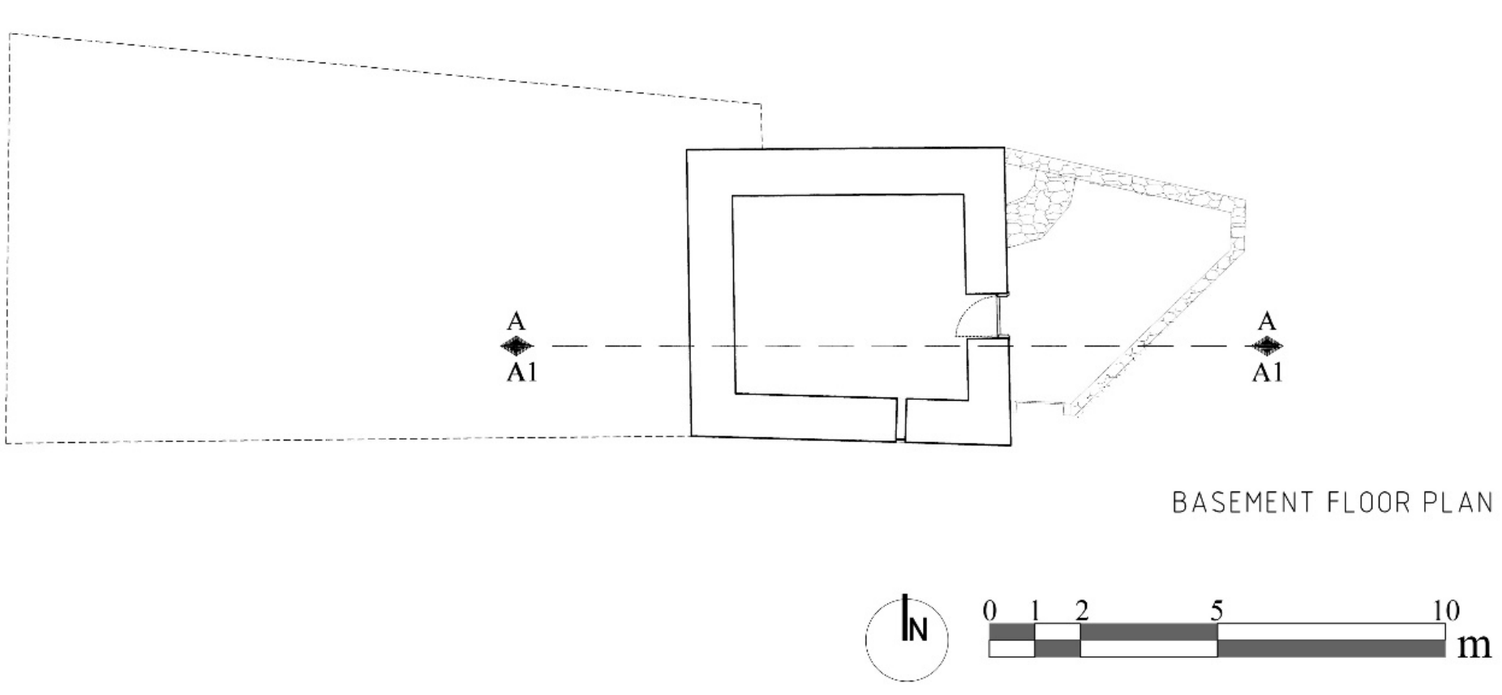


Figure D.8. Restitution drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)

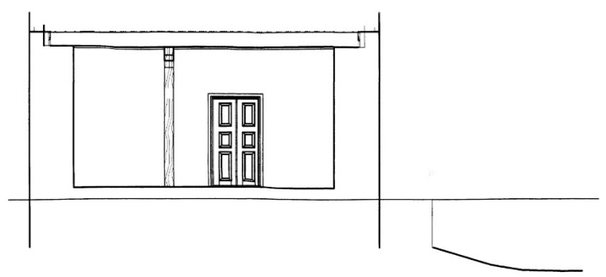


A - A SECTION

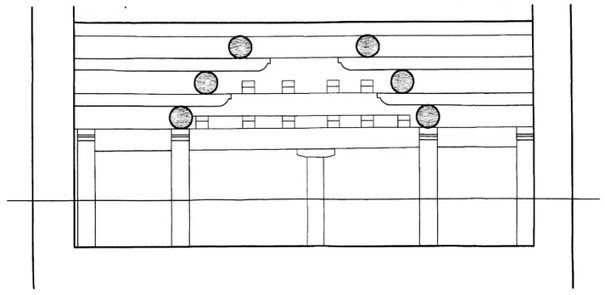


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

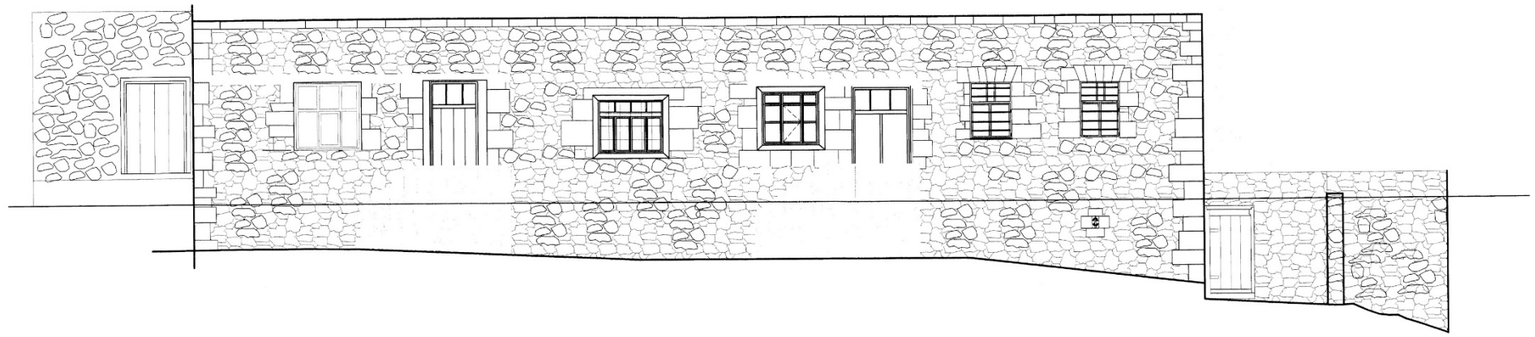
Figure D.9. Restitution drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)



B - B SECTION



C - C SECTION



EASTERN FACADE

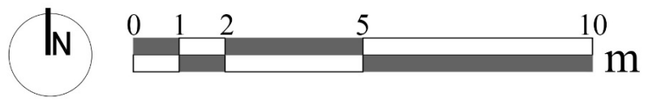


Figure D.10. Restitution drawings, 2010.
(Source: Erzurum Regional Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural Assets Archive, Access: 2019)