

**THE RESTORATION PROJECT OF
ZAIMOĞLU KONAĞI IN SİVRİHİSAR**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
THE MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

BY

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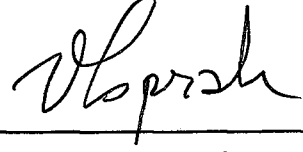
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
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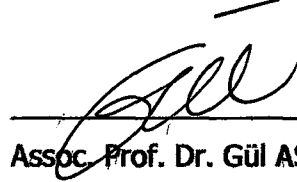
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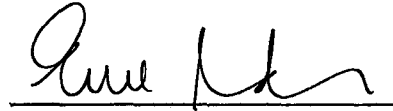
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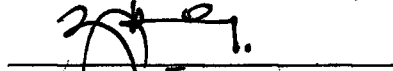
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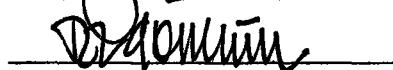
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ABSTRACT

THE RESTORATION PROJECT OF ZAİMOĞLU KONAĐI IN SİVRİHİSAR

USLU, Güzde

M.S. in Restoration, Department of Architecture

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gül ASATEKİN

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This thesis concentrates on Zaimođlu Konađı, which is an example of late Ottoman Period residential architecture dating back to the beginning of 20th century in Sivrihisar, Eskişehir.

The aim of this study is to prepare a restoration project for the building to deliver it to the future.

The thesis is composed of seven chapters.

The first chapter covers introduction, aim and methodology of the study and the reasons behind the selection of the studied building.

The second chapter outlines the study area, Yenice District from the stand point of general settlement characteristics, problems and potentialities.

The third chapter describes the present state of the building including the analysis of the condition of the building and of the structure.

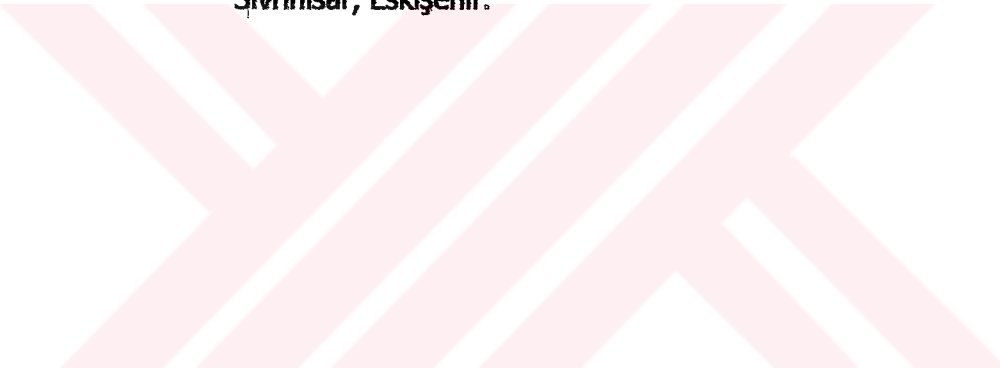
The fourth chapter deals with the historical background of Sivrihisar and the building with its neighborhood.

The fifth chapter evaluates the architectural features of the building by comparing it to the other examples in Sivrihisar and in the nearby environment.

The sixth chapter searches for the original state of the building.

The study ends with a proposal for a restoration project according to the information gathered in the last chapter.

Keywords: Restoration, Refunctioning, Traditional Residential Architecture, Sivrihisar, Eskişehir.



ÖZ

SİVRİHİSAR ZAIMOĞLU KONAĞI RESTORASYON PROJESİ

USLU, Gözde

Yüksek Lisans, Restorasyon Bölümü

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Gül ASATEKİN

Nisan 2003, 324 Sayfa

Bu tezin konusu geç devir Osmanlı sivil mimarisi örneği olan Eskişehir, Sivrihisar'da yer alan Zaimoğlu Konağı'dır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yapının gelecek nesillere aktarılmasını sağlayacak restorasyon projesinin hazırlanmasıdır.

Çalışma yedi bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Birinci bölümde çalışmanın tanımı, hangi amaç ile yapıldığı, Zaimoğlu Konağı'nın neden çalışma konusu olarak seçildiği ve nasıl bir çalışma yöntemi izlendiği belirtilmiştir.

Genel tanıtımın yapıldığı ikinci bölümde; ilçenin konumu, yerleşimin yapay ve doğal özellikleri, sosyal yapısı ve yapının yer aldığı yakın çevre anlatılmıştır.

Üçüncü bölümde, yapının ve yakın çevresinin bugünkü durumu detaylı olarak incelenmektedir.

Dördüncü bölümde ilçenin, yapının yer aldığı mahallenin, yapının ve yapıdaki yaşam tarzının tarihi araştırması anlatılmıştır.

Beşinci bölümde yapı ve yapıdaki mimari elemanlar, Sivrihisar ve yakın çevresindeki aynı dönemdeki geleneksel konutlarla karşılaştırmalı çalışması yapılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Altıncı bölümde elde edilen bilgiler değerlendirilerek yapının özgün durumu araştırılmaktadır.

Yedinci bölümde toplanan bilgiler ışığında yapı değerlendirilerek, restorasyon projesi ile çalışma tamamlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Restorasyon, Yeniden işlevlendirme, Geleneksel Konut Mimarisi, Sivrihisar, Eskişehir.



To My Parents Nihal and İsmail USLU

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The thesis aims at preparing a restoration project for "Zaimoğlu Konağı" in Sivrihisar. The building was expropriated in 2000 by The Ministry of Culture.

The traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar like the other places, cities and districts of Turkey, form our cultural heritage, which has to be preserved. These houses are the important examples, reflecting the period they are constructed, having cultural, historical, environmental and functional values.

Unfortunately most of these dwellings have deteriorated, as they do not answer the changing living conditions and newly developing demands. Therefore either these dwellings are demolished for the construction of high-rise apartment buildings or lower income groups who could not afford the maintenance of these buildings generally took them in hand.

So, this thesis may lead to create an example of restoration according to relevant theoretical framework and correct solutions.

1.1. AIM AND CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to make a comprehensive documentation of the building, on the basis of construction system and details, making deeper

research where necessary and indicate a sound restoration example for Zaimoğlu Konağı.

- To improve a method for the detailed documentation of a dwelling necessary to reach to a comprehensive proposal of restoration, in the case of Zaimoğlu Konağı.
- To make a detailed research about the historical background of the building
- To determine the effects of the building-dwelling relationship on the restitution scheme, to understand the relationship between the building and the family lived inside by making a detailed research of the historical background of the lifestyle.
- To test, the contribution of the dwelling-building relationship on the restitution scheme, starting out from the relationship with the family constituting it.
- To decide on the appropriate restoration principles and interventions within the scientific frame, considering the fact of the expropriation of the building by the Ministry of Culture
- The main aim is to create the restoration criteria to be used for further studies to decide on restoration implementations.

1.2. SELECTION OF THE DWELLING UNIT

Sivrihisar is one of the hundreds of settlements sharing the same problems with the others. The preservation and rehabilitation project of the town has not been prepared yet and many of the traditional buildings left to ruin.

Nowadays the cultural heritage in Sivrihisar and the touristic capacity of the city is a popular tendency. The tour organizers consider the cultural heritage in the city and include the city into their routes.

Zaimođlu Konađı is located in Yenice District, which is an important residential area in Sivrihisar including examples of traditional residential architecture.

It is one of the impressive traditional houses in Sivrihisar with its courtyard, faade elements and organization and plan characteristics. It is an abandoned house with no occupants since 2000. It was expropriated in 2000 by The Ministry of Culture as "Atatürk evi".

The building has unique architectural features showing the design attitudes of its period, like its plan layout, ornamented architectural elements and ceiling decorations. But it is at the state of demolition because of being abandoned without any preventive implementations. So, its existing situation requires urgent interventions to stop further damage of the people as well as climatic conditions. This is the main reason of the choice of Zaimođlu Konađı as the subject of this thesis.

1.3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

1.3.1. SITE SURVEY

The site survey contains two main topics. First one is at environmental scale, second one is the survey of the dwelling itself.

The site survey had been held in 1/200 scale.

The sketches of the site and Zaimođlu Konađı were prepared for the scaled drawings. Three different and complementary methods are used for documentation. These methods are the measured survey, the photographic documentation and written. Three measurement techniques; those are hand measurement, optical measurement and rectified photography are used in the

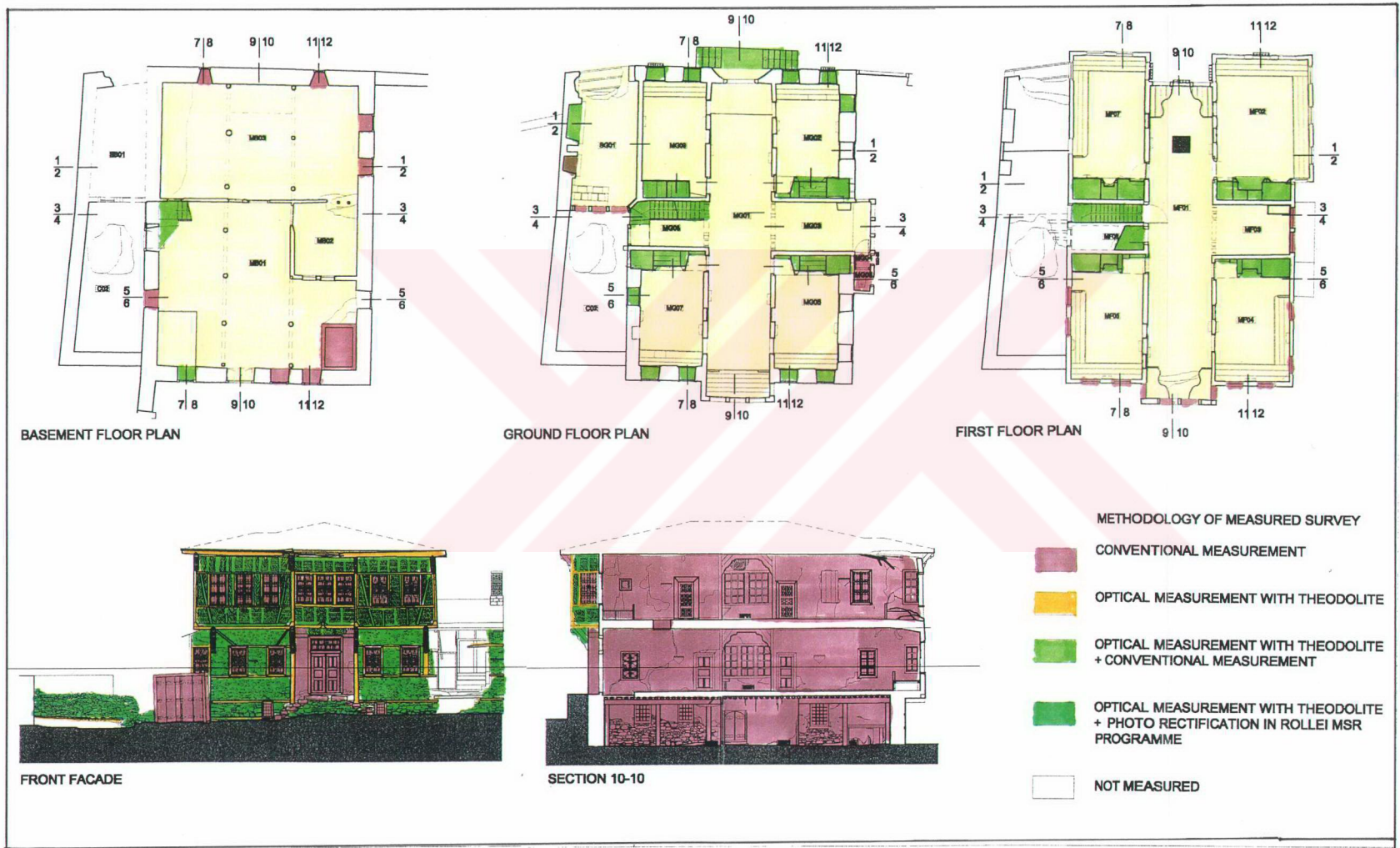
measured survey (See drawing 1.1). A team of three undertook the measurements. The technician joined the team and used a theodolite and level.

Hand measurement is the direct measurement of the structure by conventional instruments such as steel tapes (1m, 3m, 5m, 10m, 20m and 30m) plumb bob, rubber strings and metal rod. The triangulation method and linear measurements are used.

By the help of optical devices, the horizontal (X), vertical (Y) angles and heights (H) of each point are measured. The level is used for measuring levels. The X, Y, Z coordinates of the building corners are measured. The polygonal network is formed in order to control the accuracy of the measurement. The coordinates of all points are numbered and fed to the computer. The numbers are used to produce the base map. The map is transferred to Autocad14 programme to create plans.

Rectified photography, which is used to produce photographic print of a surface with minimum distortion, is used to prepare rendered drawings of the three façades. For processing a rectified image, five points are identified on the surface for each photograph. Single image and/or multiple images are used for creating 2D drawings of a surface. Four points at the corners are used to produce the rectified photograph. The fifth one at the center is used to control the accuracy of the other four points. The photographs are taken by Canon EOS program. The photographs of the façade are taken parallel to the façade and then they are scanned with a resolution of 400dpi. The scanned photographs are fed to the computer for rectification program. Rollei MSR Program is used in the production of the rectified photographs. The rectified photographs are scaled to the measured drawings in Autocad14 programme to control the accuracy of the photographs.

It is decided to draw 1/500 scale and 1/200 scale for site plan and 1/50 scale for the dwelling. The architectural elements such as windows, doors and cupboards are drawn in 1/10-1/2 scales.



Drawing 1.1 Methodology of the Site Survey

Both optical measurement and hand measurements are used for the floor plans. Three floor plans except the unreachable spaces (spaces B-04, B-05 and F-06) are measured by optical measurement. For the roof plan only the dimensions of the eave corners are taken. Linear dimensions are used for the ceiling and floor plans.

Three facades of the building are documented by overlapping three techniques: optical measurement, hand measurement and rectified photography. The façades are drawn with hand measurement and optical measurement. The rendered drawings are drawn with the rectified photographs.

For the sections, vertical dimensions are taken by hand measurement with reference to datum line. The datum line is 133cm above the threshold of the main entrance. The datum line is at -2,50m at the basement floor and at 4,00m at the first floor.

The architectural elements and the details are measured by hand measurement. Different measurement techniques are identified in the measured drawing sets.

A comprehensive photographic survey is done in order to prevent any missing data. The photographic documentation includes the site, the nearby environment and the Zaimoğlu Konağı from general to specific. The studied dwelling is recorded in general and in detail starting from the exteriors. The photographs are printed in 8 x 13cm and 10 x 15cm. They are given in related chapters.

1.3.2. DESCRIPTION

The written documentation includes the comprehensive description of the dwelling, Zaimoğlu Konağı, in an order from general to specific, from exterior to interior, from bottom to top in clockwise beginning from the entrances. At

first general information about building is given which deals with location, accessibility, general layout and the plan characteristics of the building.

Then the dwelling is described from exterior to interior. The general appearance of the facade is given with its general characteristics, total dimensions (width, height and ground level), construction material and technique. If the facade has more than one storey, basement floor, ground floor and first floor are described respectively. First the geometrical order is given. Architectural elements of the facade like windows, doors, and projections are described generally. Detailed information of them is given in the description of the spaces, which they are belonging to. At last physical state of the facade is given.

Interior description of building are done in two different headings: open spaces and closed spaces. There are two types of open spaces; the main courtyard and the service courtyard. The description of the closed spaces starts from the basement floor and continues to upper floors. Closed spaces are classified and numbered according to floor in which they belong to.

The description of the space starts with its location within the building, a general description including its plan scheme and overall dimensions. Afterwards a detailed description is given starting from the entrance facade in clockwise direction. The information of the walls, the floor and the ceiling is given respectively. The dimensions, materials, structural and architectural features, condition of the structure and the fabric are documented within the building. Then the floors and ceilings are described in the same order.

The description of the building is followed by the information on architectural features, construction materials and the techniques, condition of fabric and structure, the changes (demolished-removed-altered parts and the elements) in the dwelling.

The methodology of the analysis of the construction material, the condition of fabric and structure depends on the examinations with respect to visual observations determined during the site survey.

The examination of the condition of the fabric includes the diagnosis of the deteriorations in the building material. The problems of the materials are also examined according to the visual observations at site in May 2001.

1.3.3. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The historical research includes historical background of Sivrihisar in general, historical background of the Yenice District, historical background of the Zaimođlu Konađı and the lifestyle within the dwelling.

During the historical research, written and illustrated documents about Sivrihisar are used. The verbal sources obtained from the persons living in Sivrihisar and the dwelling give information about the Zaimođlu Konađı. The owner visited the Zaimođlu Konađı and gave information about the building when they lived. This information is evaluated and used in restitution scheme, chapter 6.

1.3.4. COMPARATIVE STUDY

Comparative study in case of Zaimođlu Konađı aims to evaluate the architectural characteristics of the dwelling in comparison with the other traditional examples of traditional residential architecture in Sivrihisar and nearby environment (Odunpazarı, Ayaş, Beypazarı). Another aim of the study is to find clues for the restitution scheme of the dwelling.

The study is based on the criteria of determining similarities and dissimilarities between the studied dwellings and the Zaimođlu Konađı.

In the first phase, it is tried to compare the buildings with the ones from the same period in Sivrihisar. Since most of the traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar

are from the same period with the Zaimođlu Konađı, belonging to the first quarter of the 20th century.

Not only the "konak" type large scaled dwellings, but also more modest dwellings (small and medium sized) are studied to reach to a correct understanding.

In this part of the study 27 traditional dwellings within Sivrihisar are entered and studied. The houses are evaluated in terms of: building/s - building lot relation, mass characteristics and building heights, plan layout, plan elements, architectural elements outer and interior, methods and materials of construction. Typologies are made and the results are inserted into the prepared chart.

The master thesis submitted by ÖZŞUCA, 1986 is intended to be used during the study, but it is observed that the plan schemes in the studied dwellings are not correctly drawn. So it is given in the bibliography but no direct information is taken as a reference in this comparative study.

The second evaluation refers to the architectural characteristics of the traditional dwellings in the nearby settlements, Odunpazarı, Ayaş and Beypazarı. In this part of the study the dwellings are studied by the information given in related literature. The similar and different characteristics in comparison to Sivrihisar residential architecture and specific reference to Zaimođlu Konađı are stated at the end of this literature survey.

1.3.5. RESTITUTION

The types of changes in the building and the environment are examined in this section. They can be listed in four groups: removals, non-existent elements or parts, demolished parts and alteration.

The restitution study is based on the following sources:

- Evaluation of the existing traces

- Comparison within the building
- Comparison with other dwellings in Sivrihisar and in the nearby environment; Odunpazarı, Beypazarı and Ayaş.
- Reliable information gathered from the owners of the dwelling and people living nearby (oral source),
- Architectural necessities

According to the data explained above, the features are examined from the points of views of; existence, location, dimensions (x, y, z), form, materials used and construction details



CHAPTER 2

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEARBY ENVIRONMENT OF THE DWELLING UNIT

2.1. LOCATION, ORIENTATION AND APPROACH

Sivrihisar, where Zaimoğlu Konağı is situated, is a town, connected to Eskişehir in Central Anatolia. It is located 153km southwest of Ankara and 97km southeast of Eskişehir. It is on the main highway from Ankara to Eskişehir, 1.5km inside the Eskişehir-Afyon junction. The highway lies on the east-west direction, on the south. (See figure 2.1)

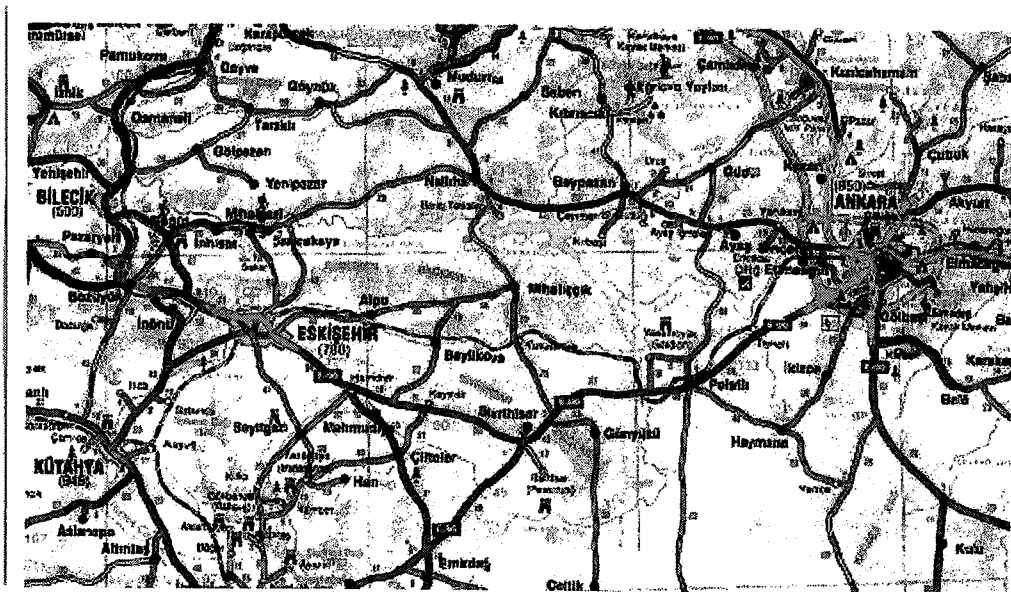


Figure 2.1 Geographical location of Sivrihisar

It is surrounded by Tombakkaya, Şınşırak, Eski Kale, Yazıcıoğlu Hills on the north and Merdiven Kaya, Kariççe Hills on the west. The Hacı İlyas Plain on the south makes a contrast with the mountains on the north and west. There is no transportation directly to Sivrihisar from Ankara.

2.2. STREET AND THE BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS AND NEARBY ENVIRONMENT

Tansu Çiller Bulvarı and Yunus Emre Caddesi are the main axes of the settlement as perpendicular to each other. Their width is about 12m and 10m. The secondary roads, about 5m in width are attached to these main axes. The main roads are paved with screed and the secondary roads are paved with granite stone.

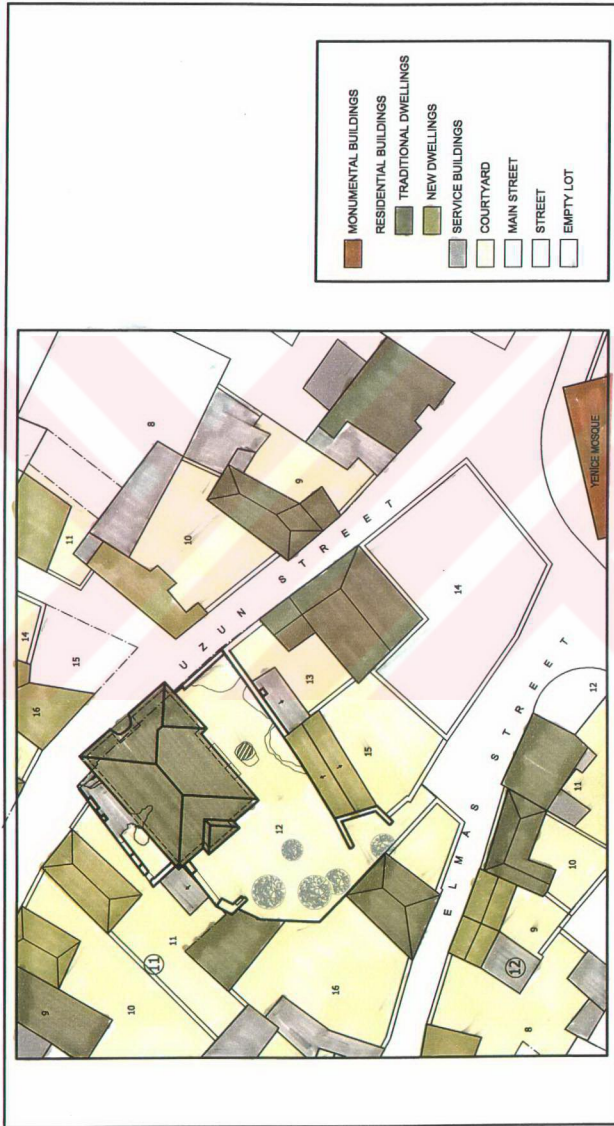
In Sivrihisar there are many monumental buildings: mosques, "mescit", "subyan mektebi", "hamam", "medrese", "türbe", etc. The monumental buildings constituting the landmarks of the city are the Ulu Cami (located on the boulevard), Surpyerortutyon Ermeni Katolik Kilisesi (located at the north) and the Gavur Hamamı located at the northwest.

The residential traditional architecture represents a variety: these are "konak" type dwellings with rather monumental architectural characteristics within which Zaimoğlu Konağı can be counted among them. Such large-scale dwellings are mostly located in Yenice, Kılıç, Kubbeli and Karacalar Districts. Zaimoğlu Konağı is located in Yenice District. There are "konak" type houses and more modest ones are located in the nearby environment (see figure 2.2).

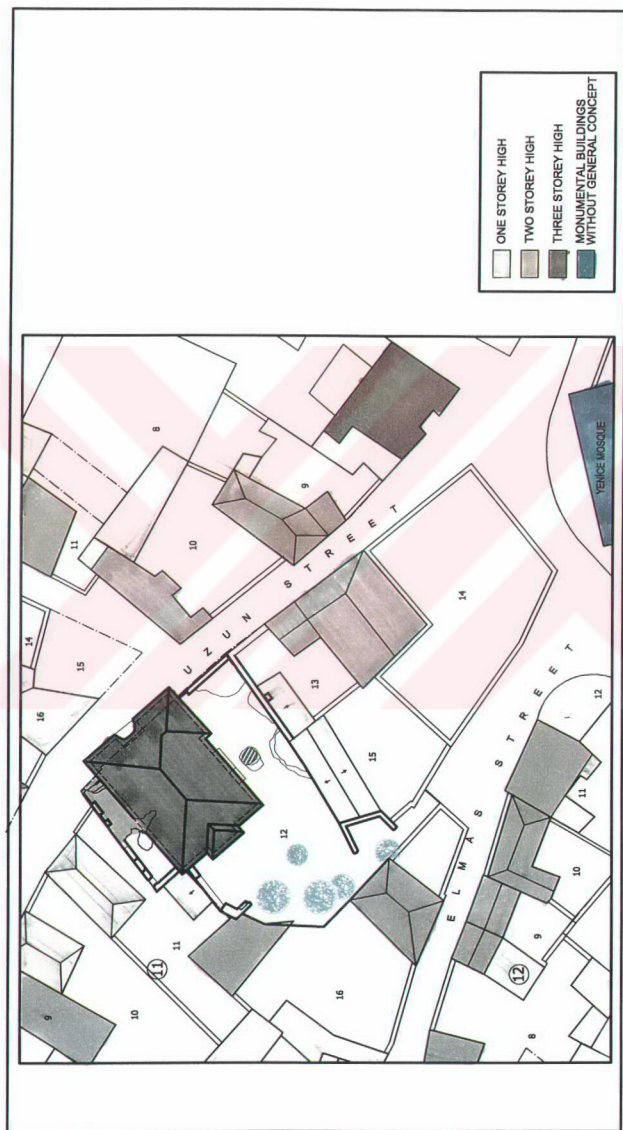
The nearby environment of the dwelling, which is called Yenice District, is a residential area (see drawing 2.1). The surrounding buildings are of two types: three-storey high traditional dwellings and one-storey high modest ones (see drawing 2.2). Besides this, there is the Yenice Mosque in the south of the district, giving its name.



Figure 2.2 View of Yenice District and Zaimoğlu Konağı from Yazıcıoğlu Hills.



Drawing 2.1 Distribution of functions in nearby environment of Zaimoğlu Konağı



Drawing 2.2 Distribution of the number of storeys of the buildings in nearby environment of Zaimoğlu Konağı

2.3. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Sivrihisar has a total population of 53.175. The %39 of the population works in agriculture, %37 in trading, %20 in arts and crafts and %4 in government job. The main source is the agriculture. The plain areas in the south of the highway are used.

People living in the traditional dwellings are the ones belonging to both higher income group and lower income group. So there cannot be a social differentiation between the quality of traditional dwellings and their corresponding users.

Between 1855-1856, during the Crimean war, by the decree of Sultan Abdülmeçid, the Armenians immigrating from Kafkasya and Kırım are settled in Sivrihisar. They constituted a big group, got economic power and lived in the 6 of 14 districts here. They constructed a stone masonry church in 1881, Surpyerortutyon Ermeni Katolik Kilisesi. In 1916, by the decree of Talaat Paşa, they had to immigrate to Syria. They lived in the north of the city, around the church and the Gavur Hamamı (DOĞRU, 1997:11). In 1947, the municipality destroyed their houses. It is said that today there are no Armenians living in the city (ŞAHİN, mayor of town, verbal information).

CHAPTER 3

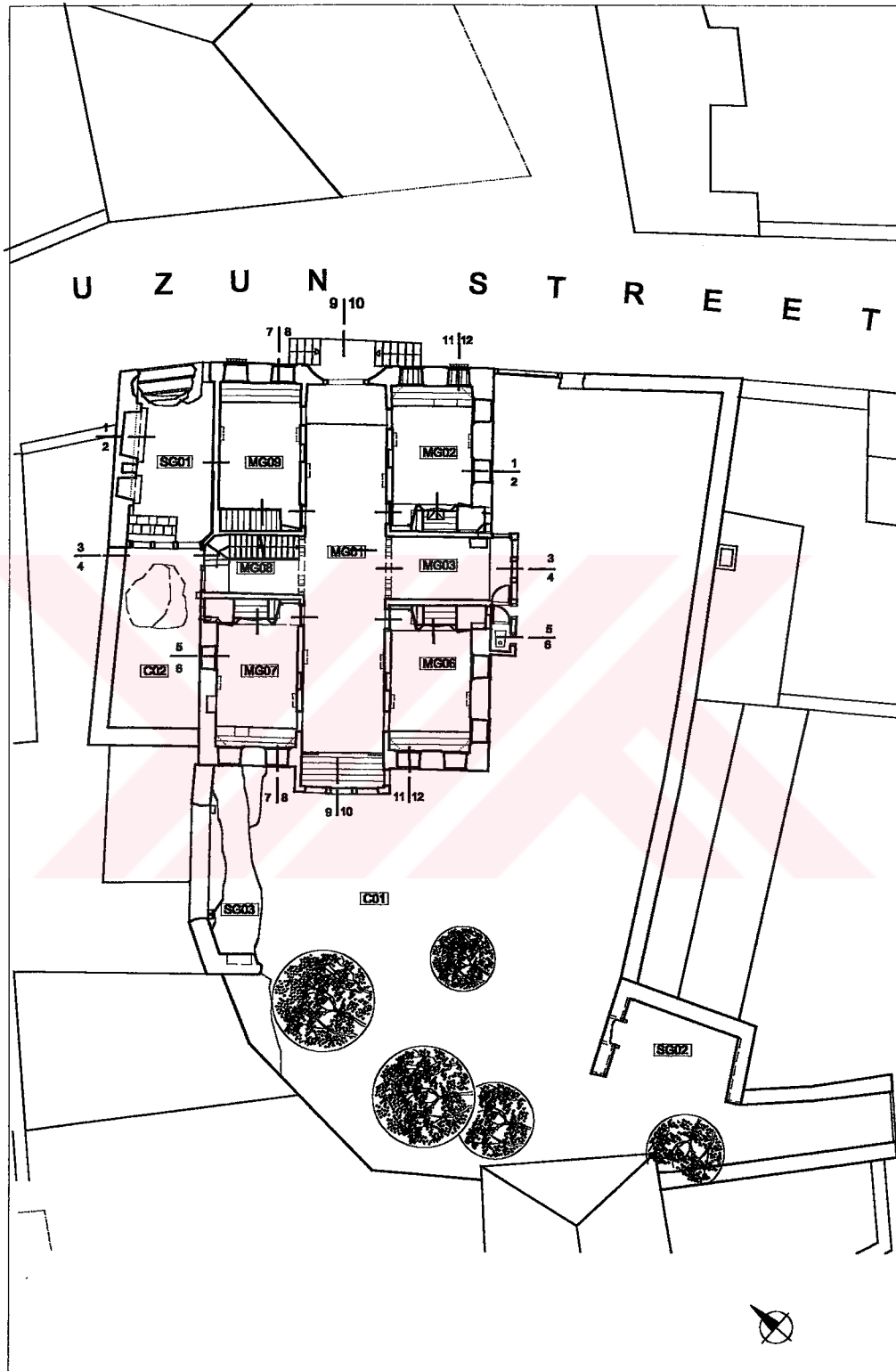
DOCUMENTATION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DWELLING UNIT

3.1. GENERAL PLAN SCHEME AND CHARACTERISTICS

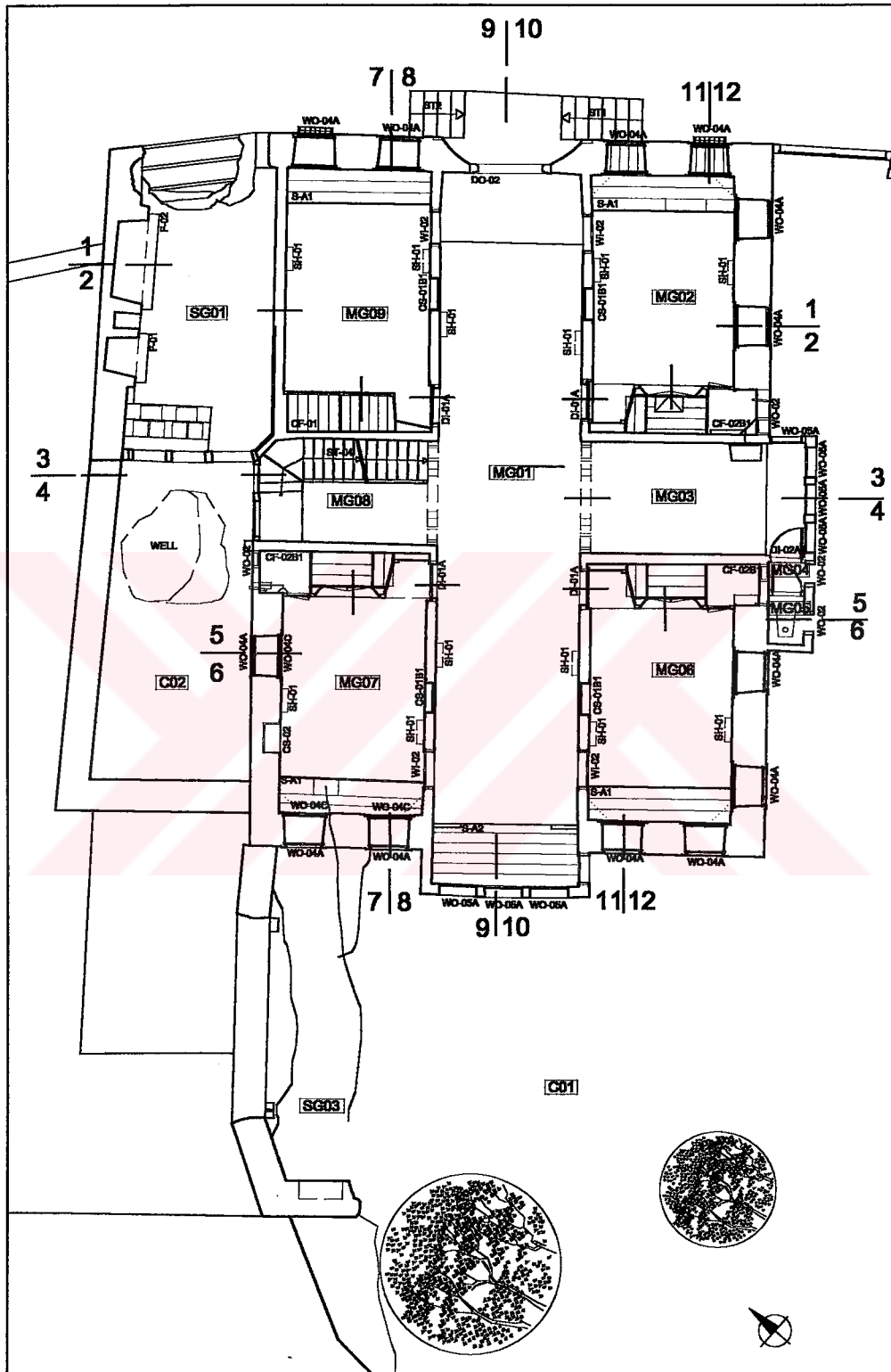
The dwelling is situated on the Uzun Sokak No: 9. The building lot, which comprises the dwelling, has an L-shaped plan. It covers an area of 732m². It is surrounded by Uzun Sokak at the east and Elmas Sokak at the west. There are two entrances: main entrance is from the Uzun Sokak and the secondary is from the Elmas Sokak (See drawing 3.1).

There is the main building and the service building in the lot, both positioned on NE-SW direction, forming two courtyards: the main courtyard and the service courtyard. The main building, the service building and the service courtyard are located at the north corner of the lot.

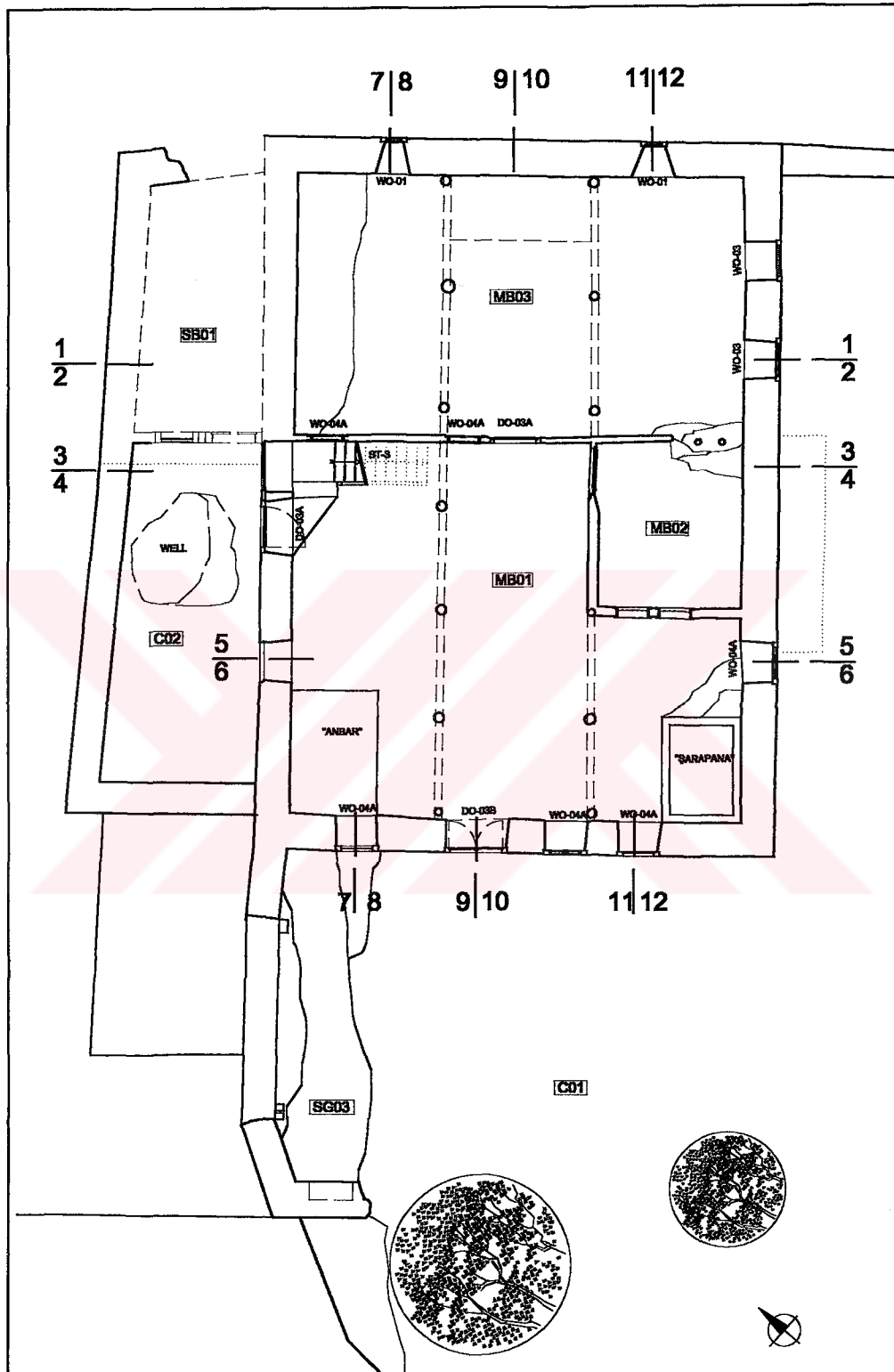
The main building is located on a sloping land that rises up to 145cm towards the northeast. It is a three-storeyed building with a rectangular plan. It covers an area of 1198 x 1661cm. It has plan with an inner "sofa" with two "eyvan"s on the ground and on the first floors. The living functions are contained in these floors. The basement floor is arranged in a different manner because the service functions are located in this floor. There are two entrances to the dwelling. The entrance to the living spaces is from the Uzun Sokak on the ground floor. The entrance to the service spaces is from the courtyard on basement floor level.



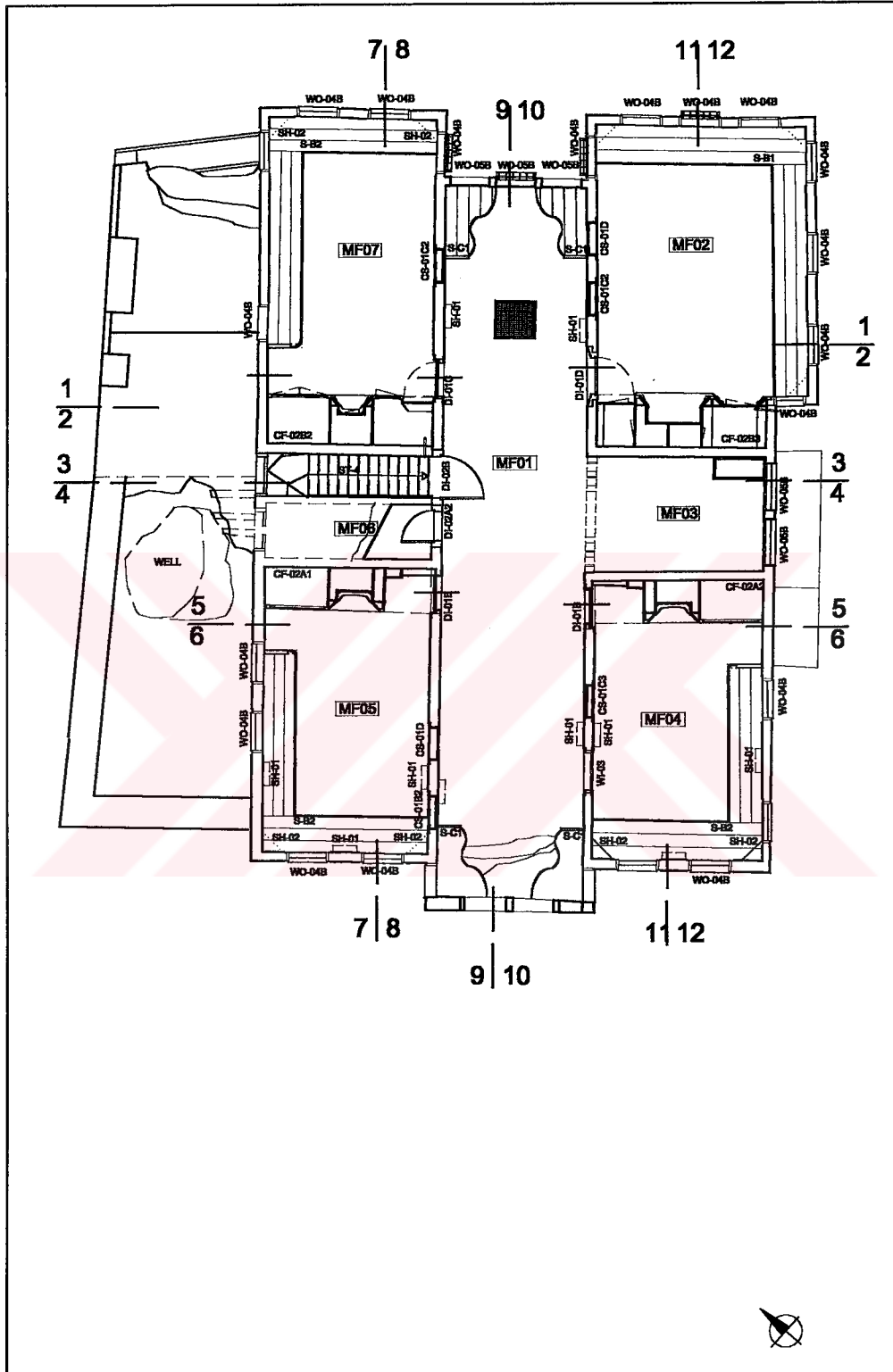
Drawing 3.1 Site Plan



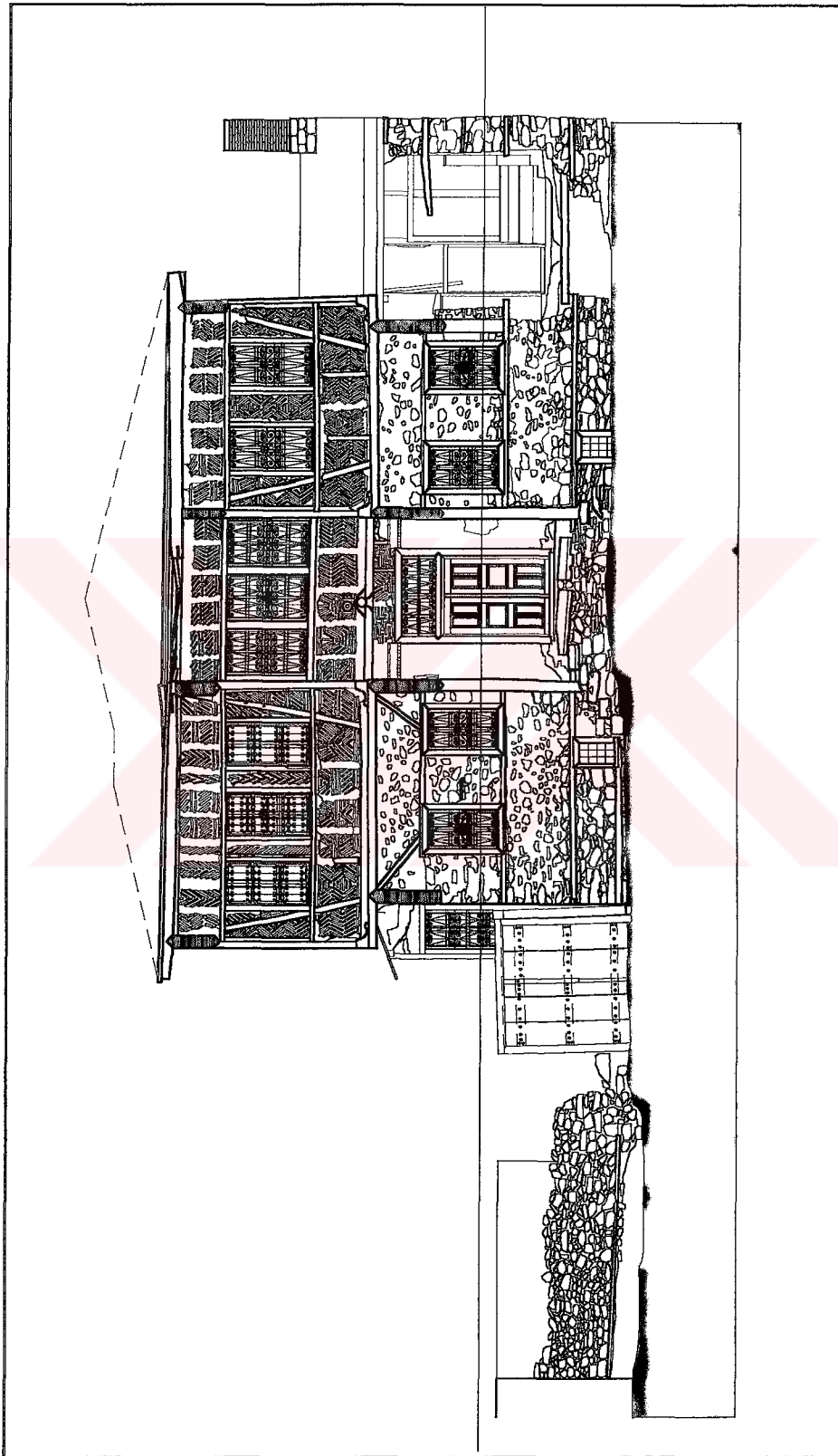
Drawing 3.2 Ground Floor Plan



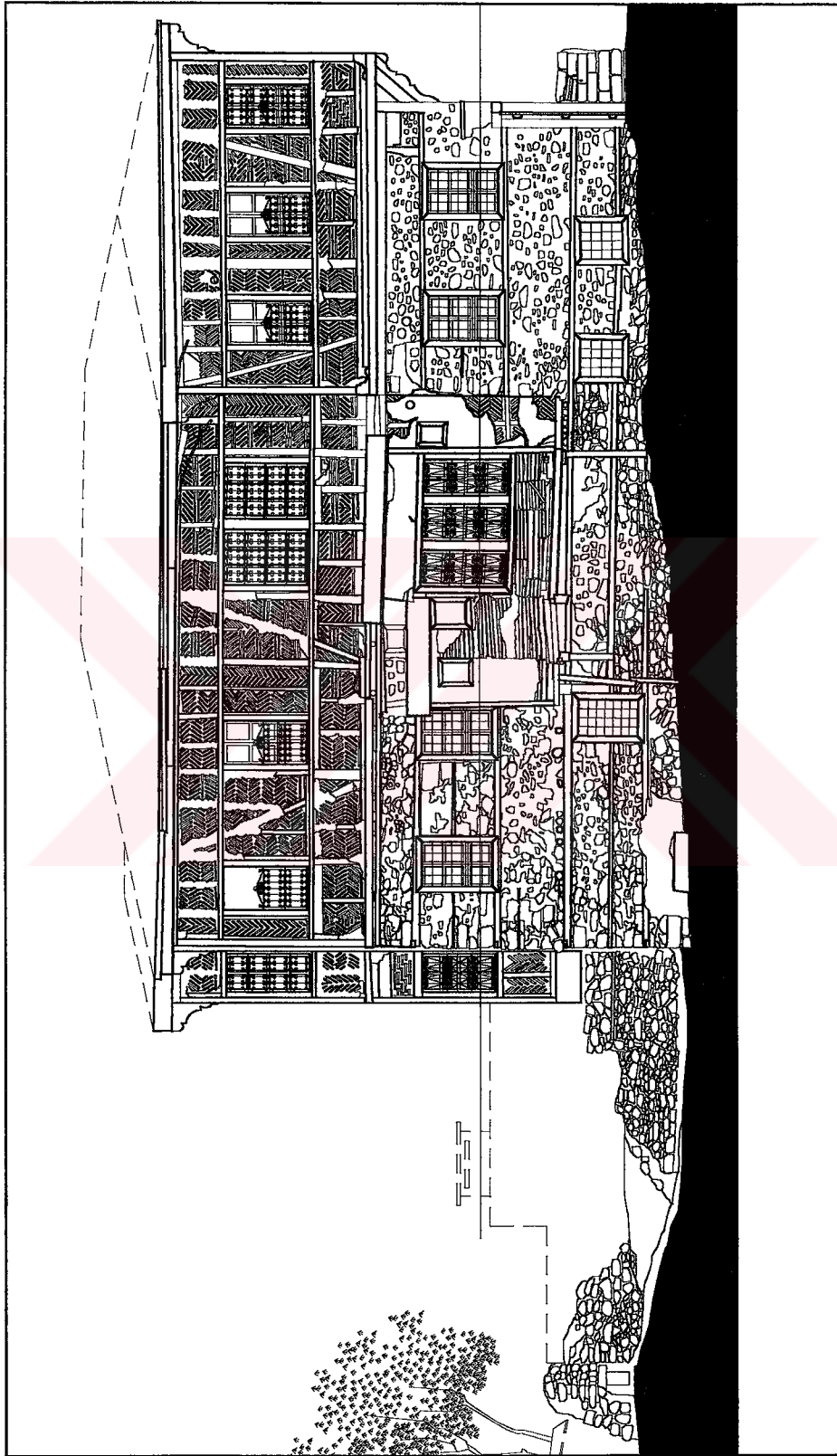
Drawing 3.3 Basement Floor Plan



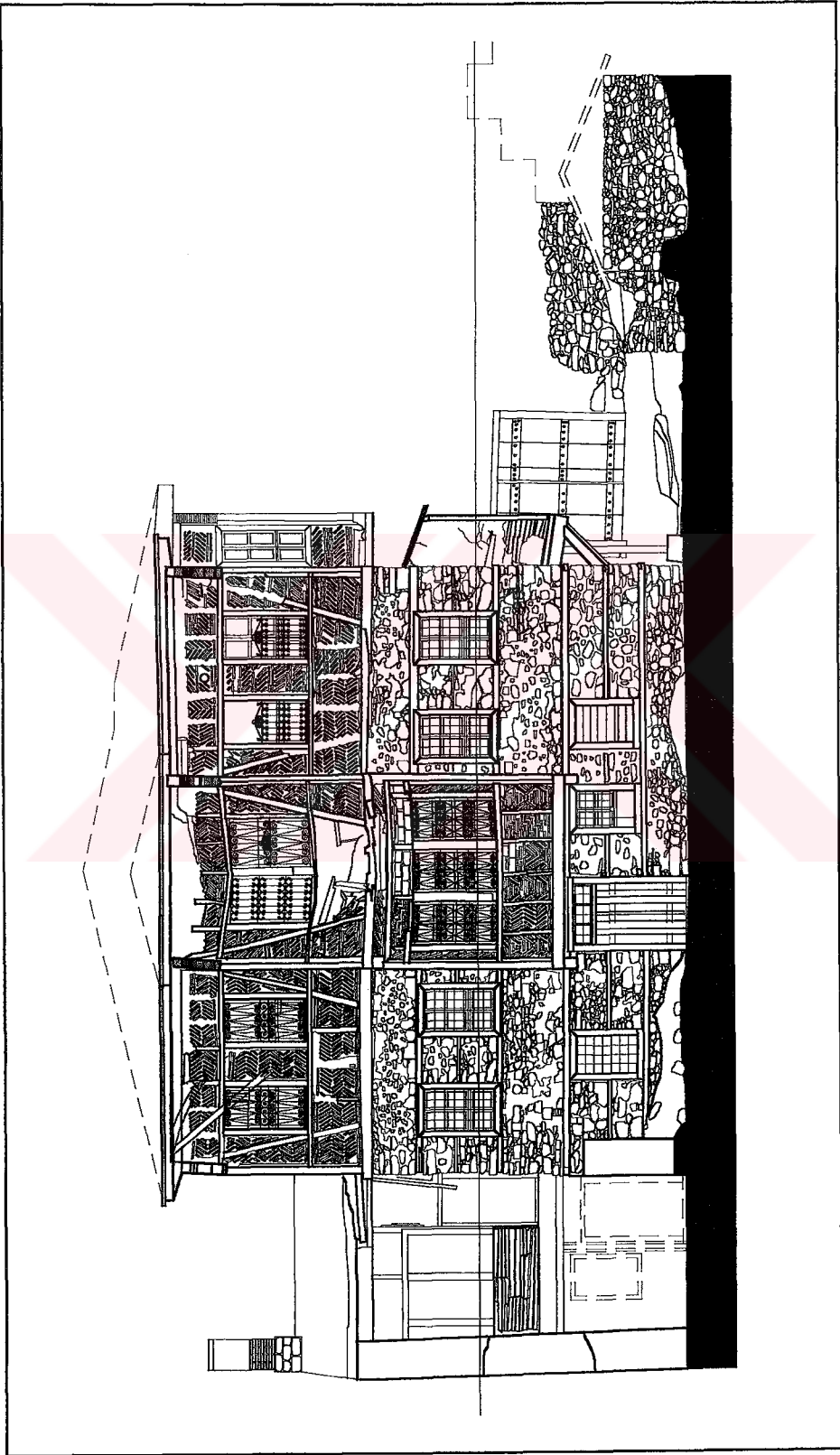
Drawing 3.4 First Floor Plan



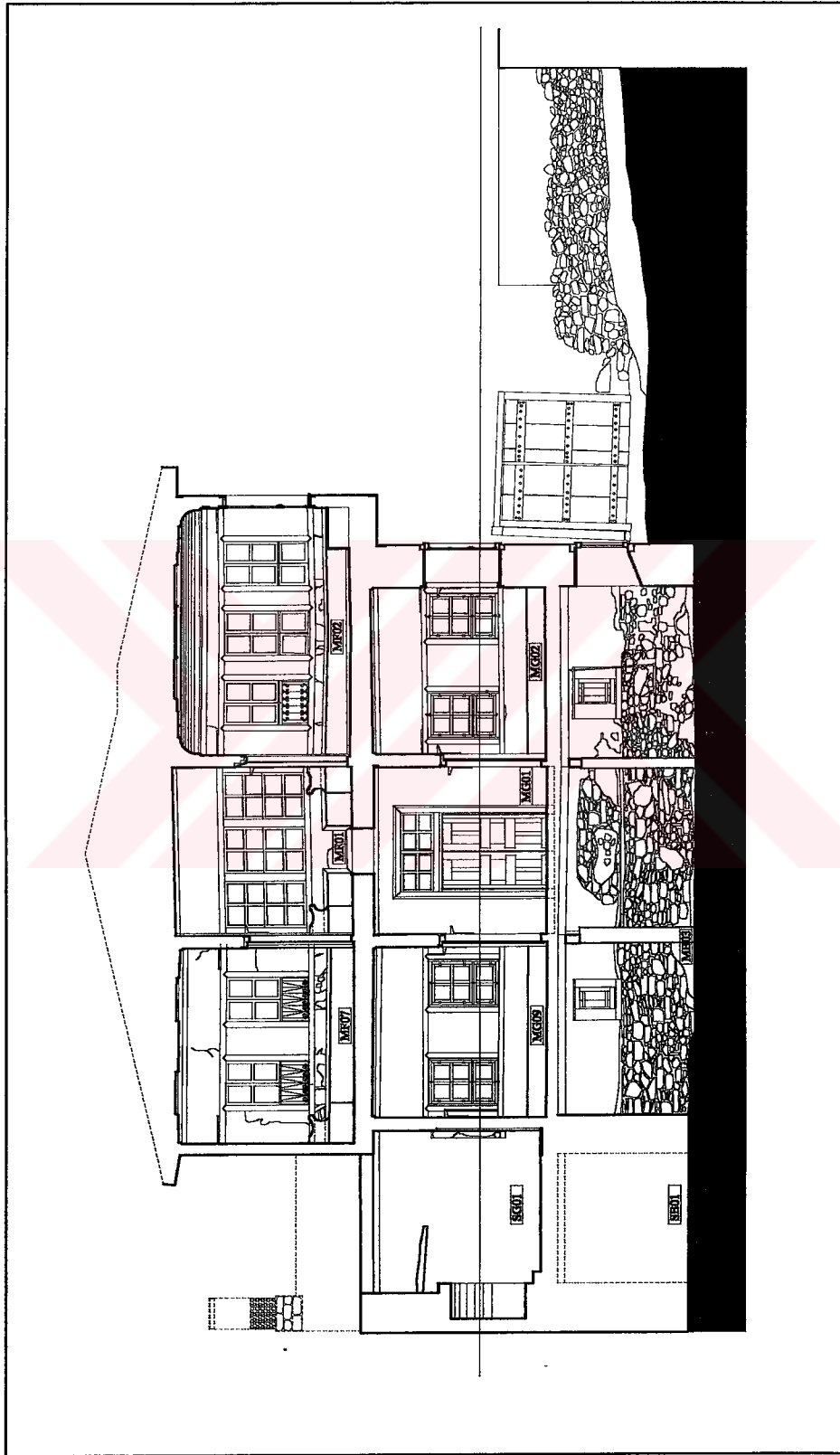
Drawing 3.5 North-east (Street) Facade



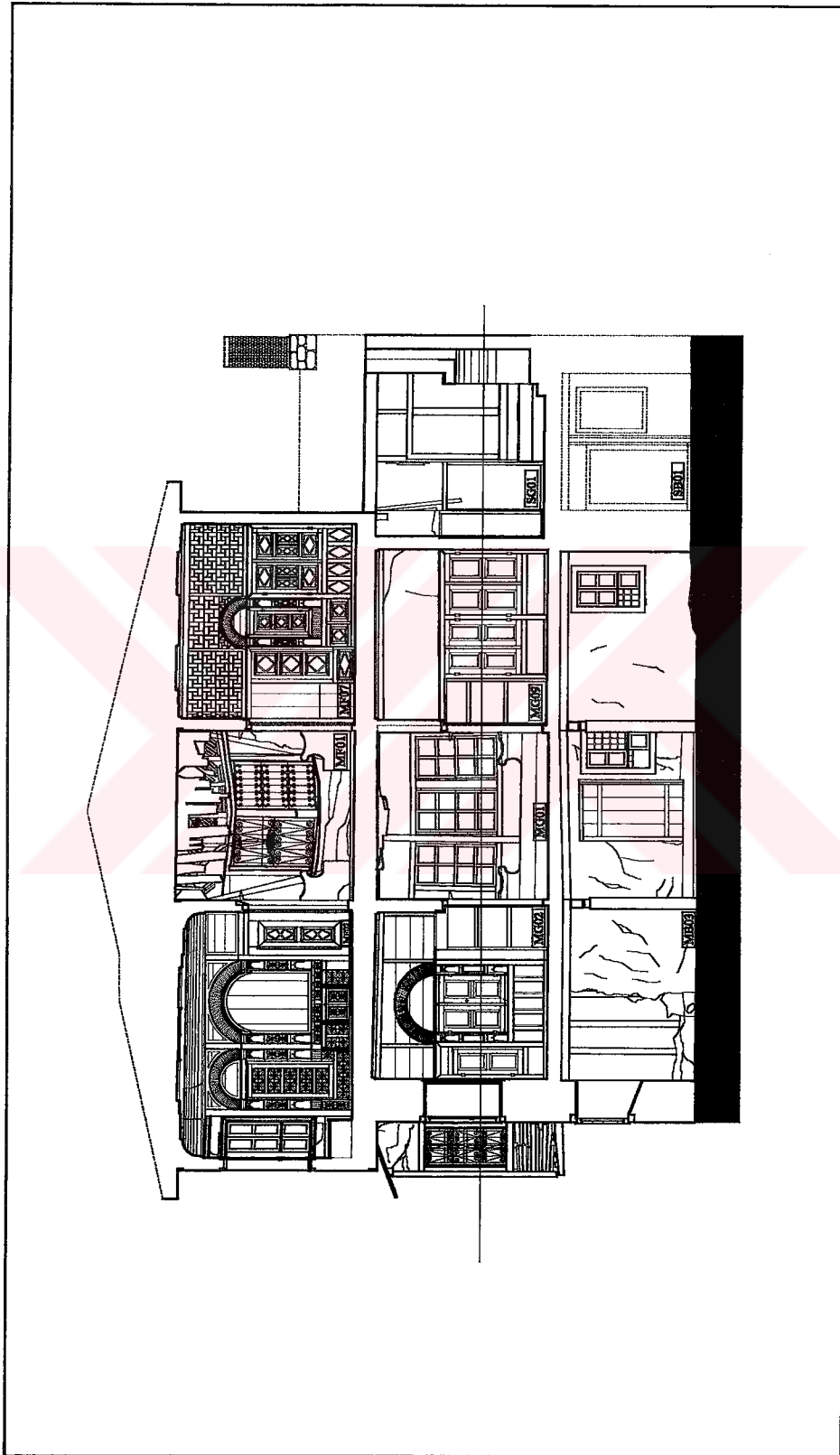
Drawing 3.6 South-east Facade



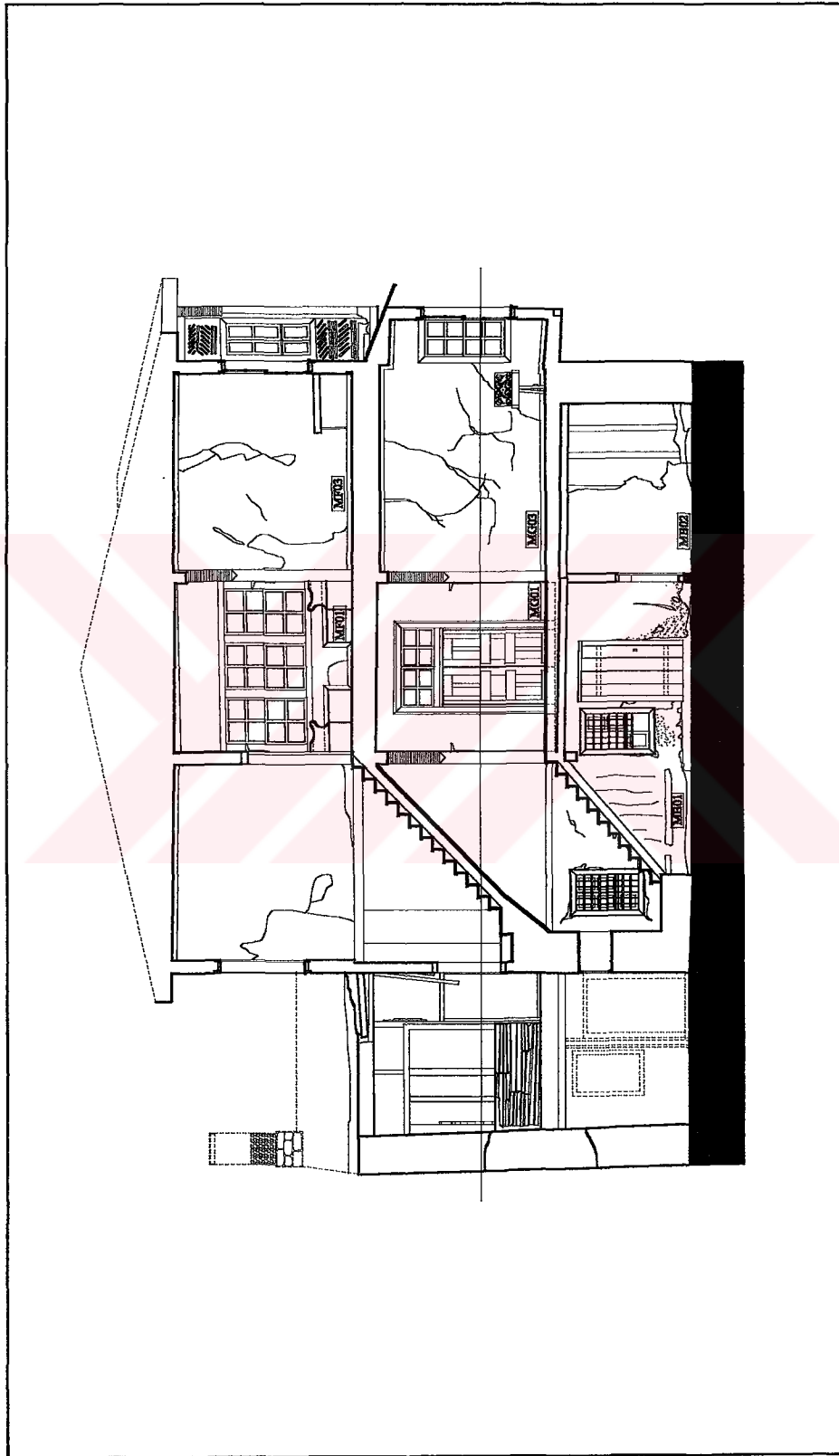
Drawing 3.7 South-west (Rear) Facade



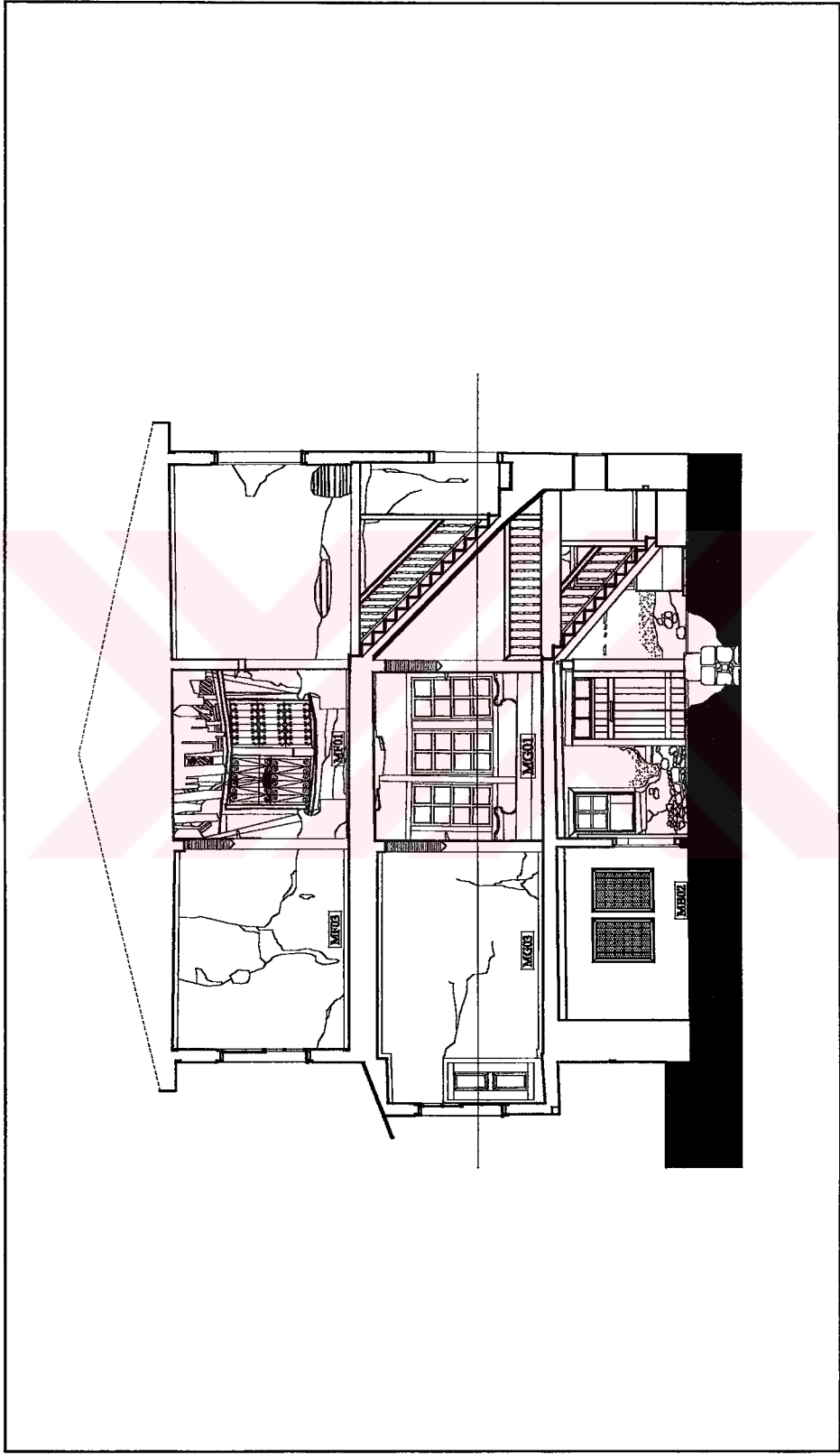
Drawing 3.8 Section 1-1



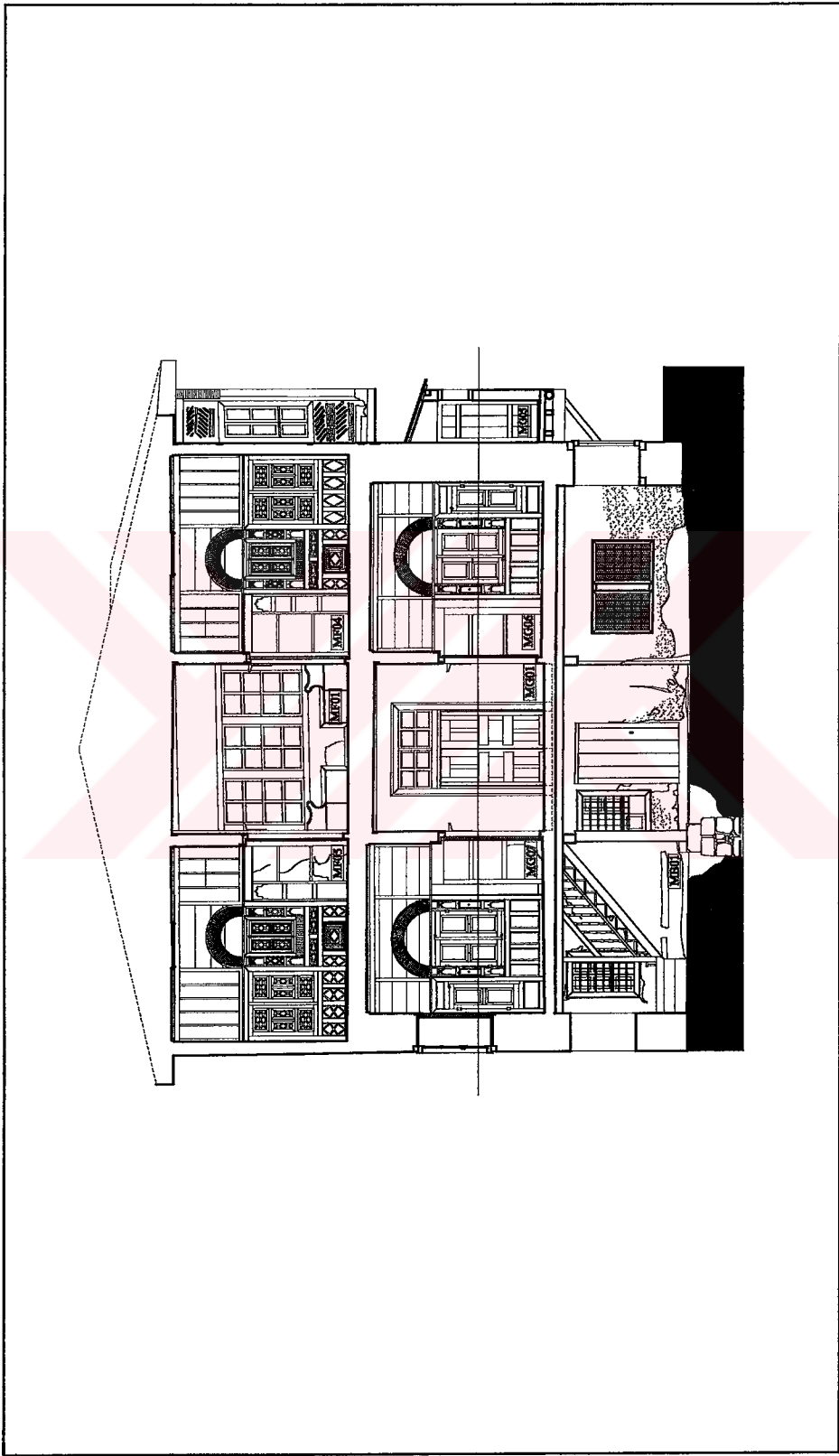
Drawing 3.9 Section 2-2



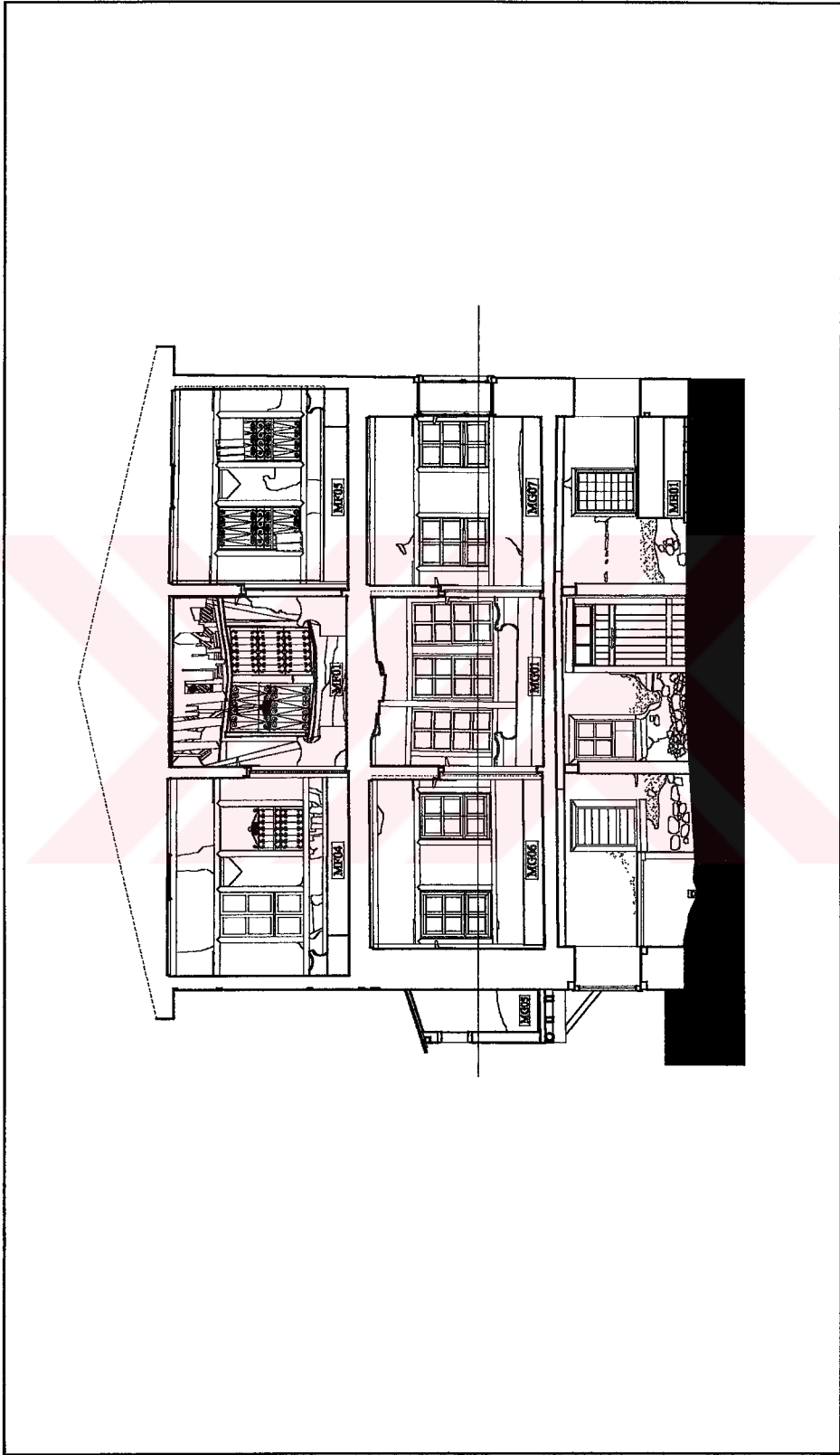
Drawing 3.10 Section 3-3



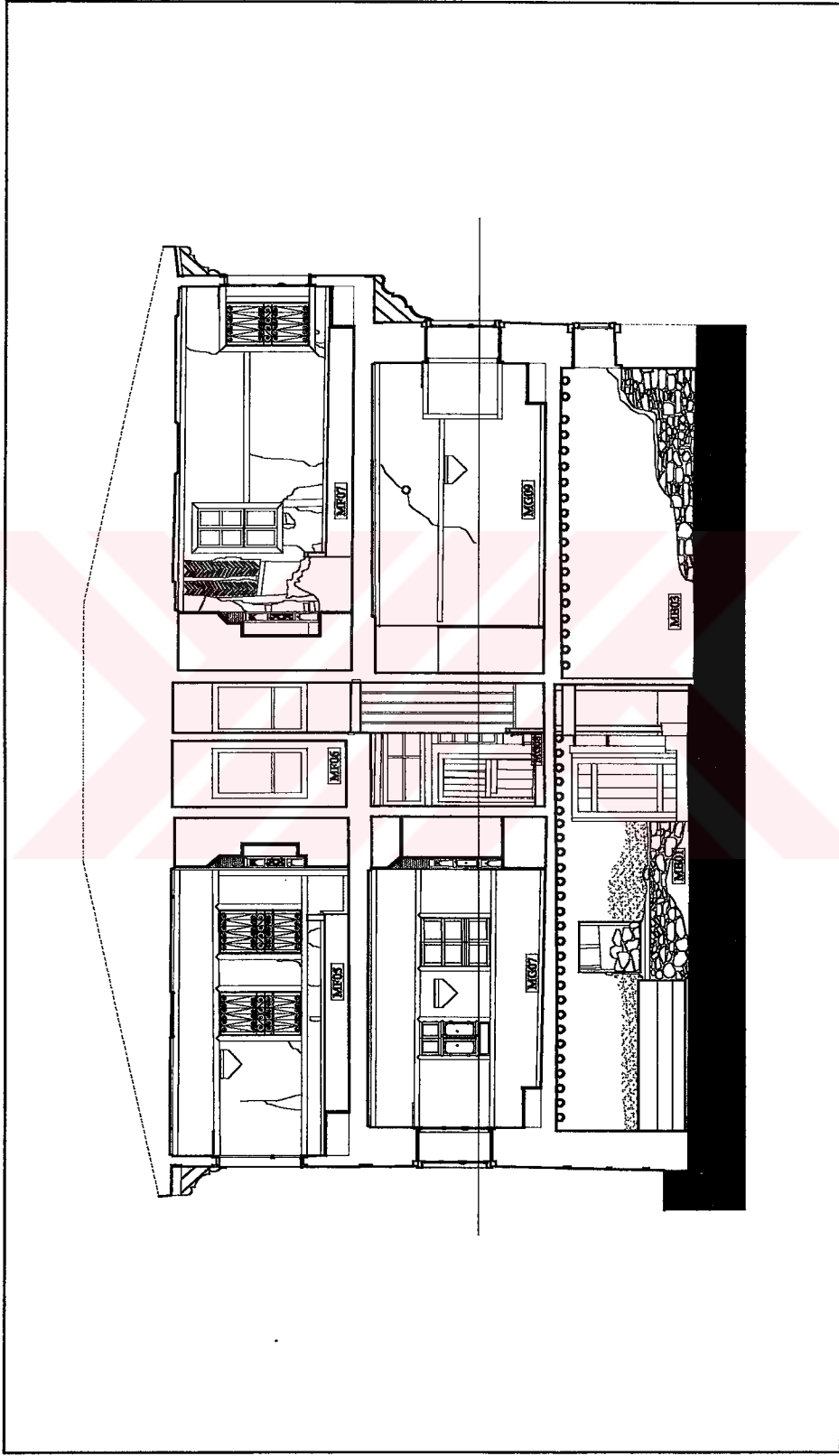
Drawing 3.11 Section 4-4



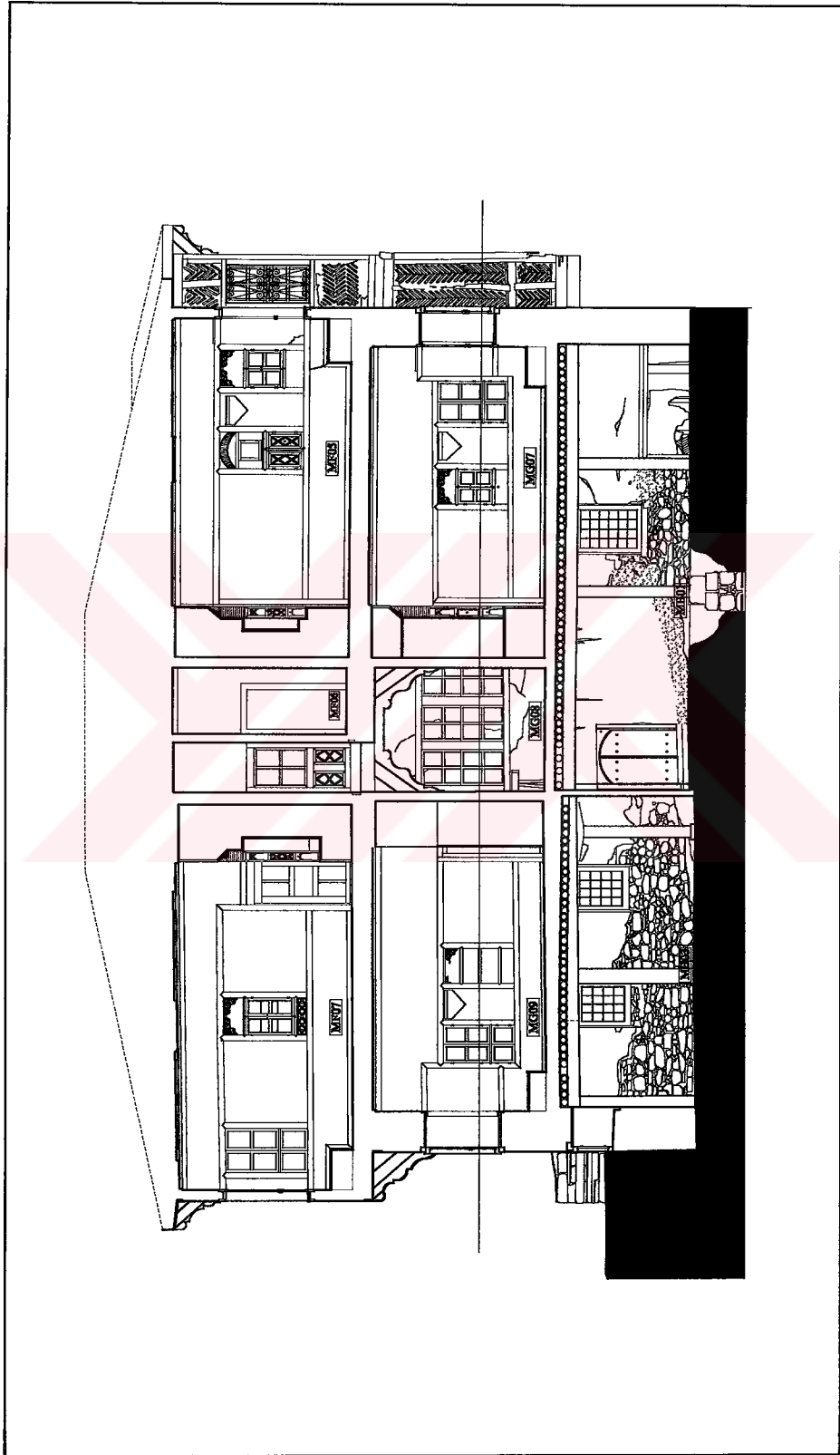
Drawing 3.12 Section 5-5



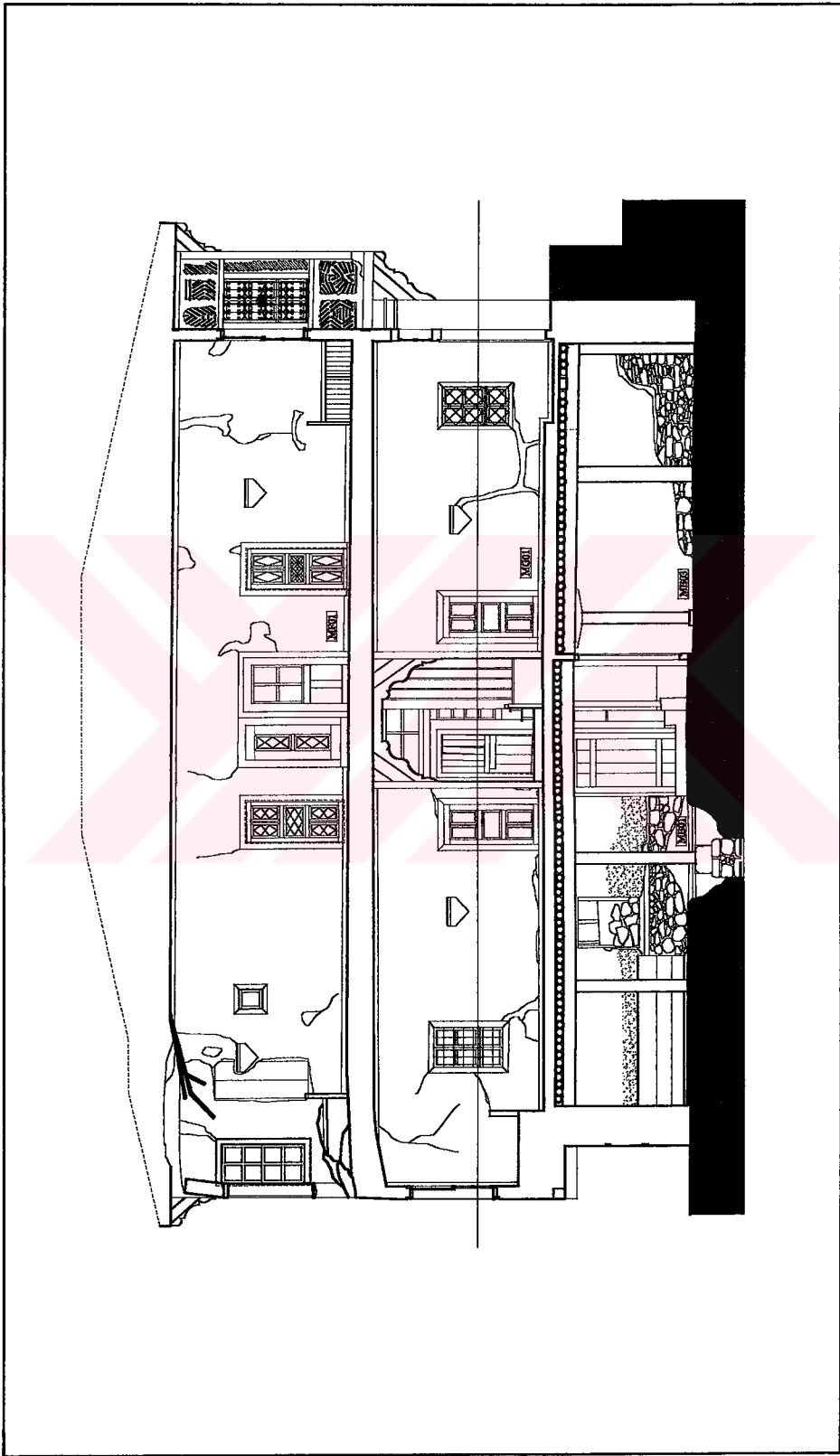
Drawing 3.13 Section 6-6



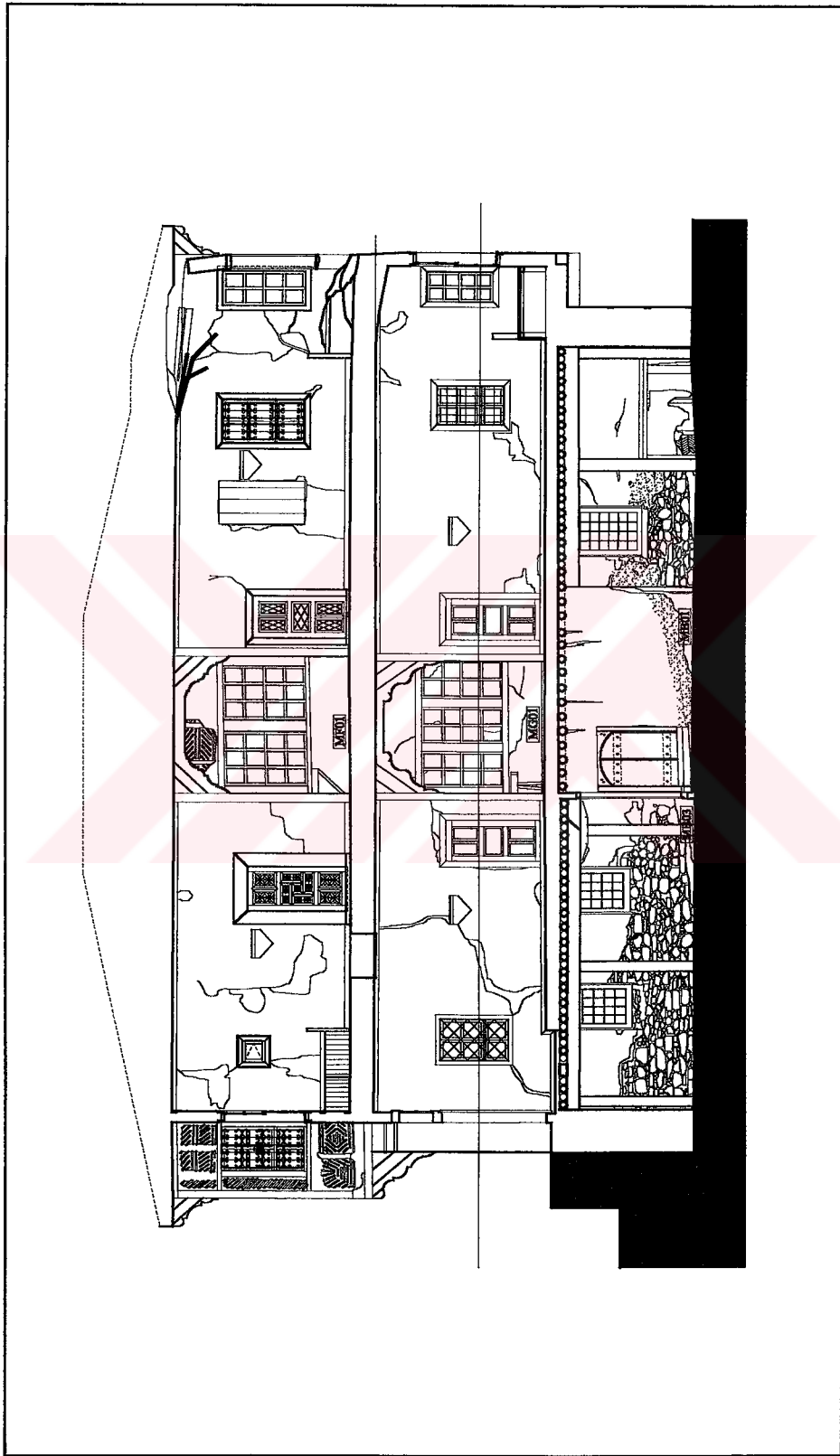
Drawing 3.14 Section 7-7



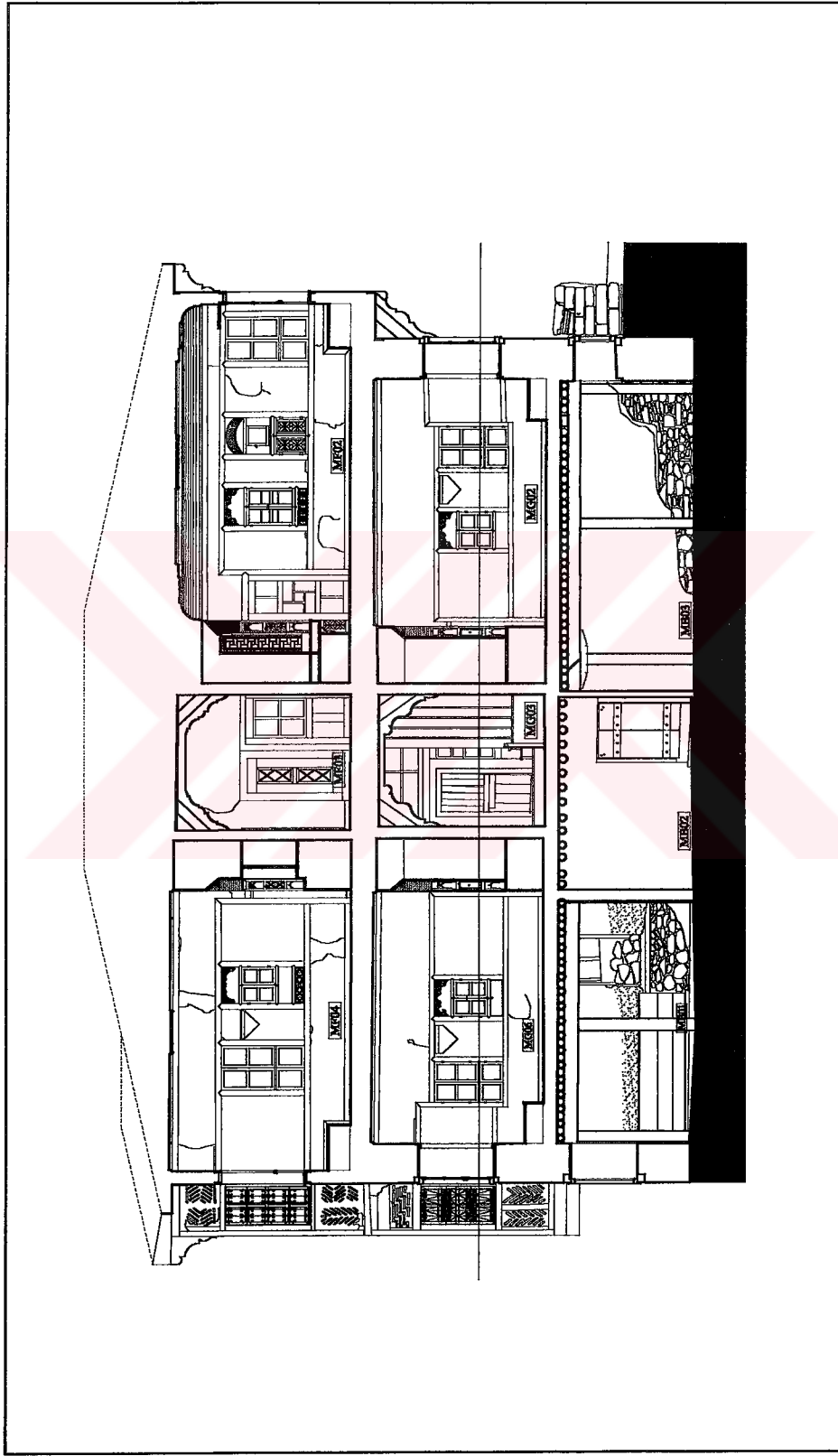
Drawing 3.15 Section 8-8



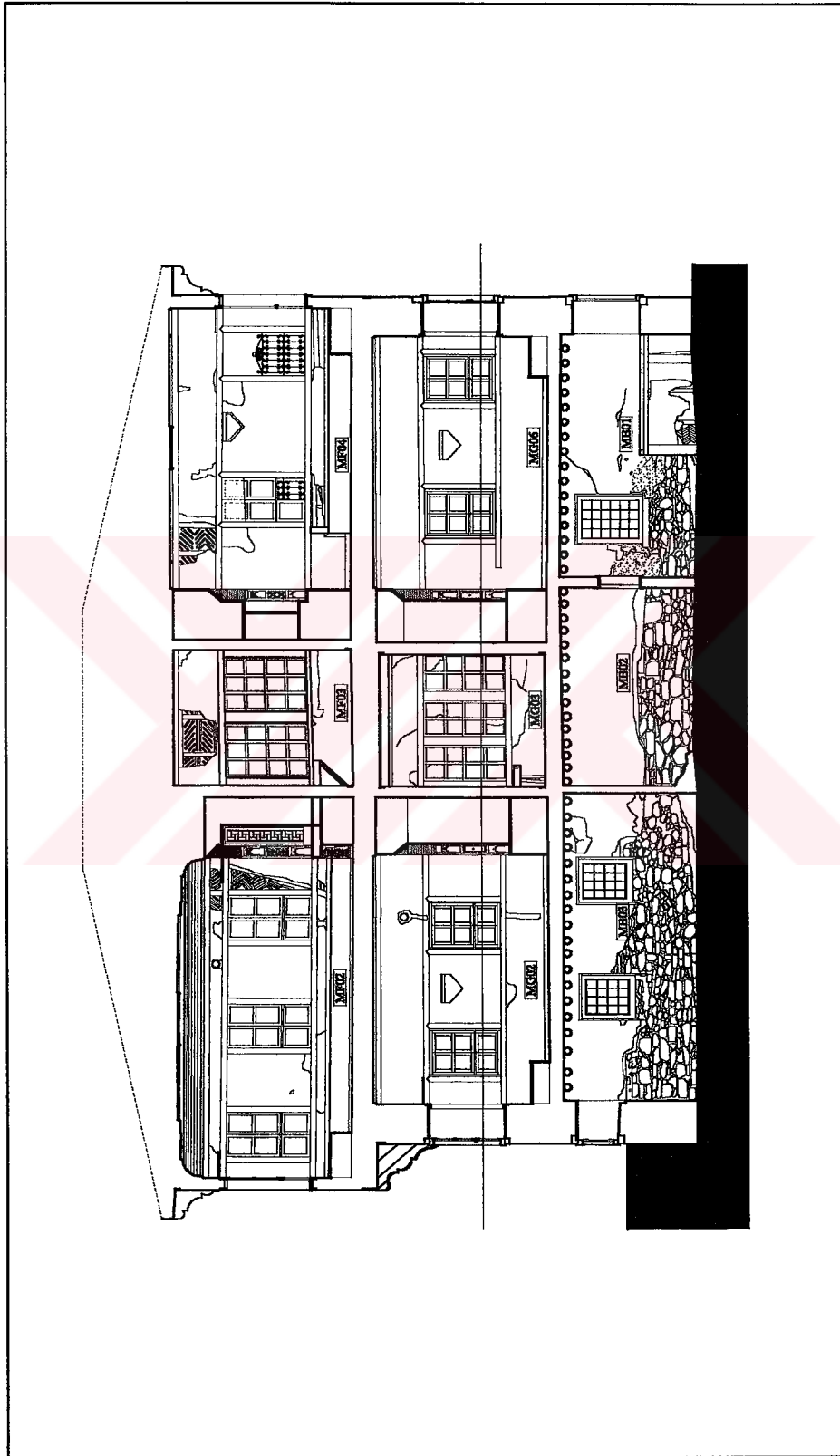
Drawing 3.16 Section 9-9



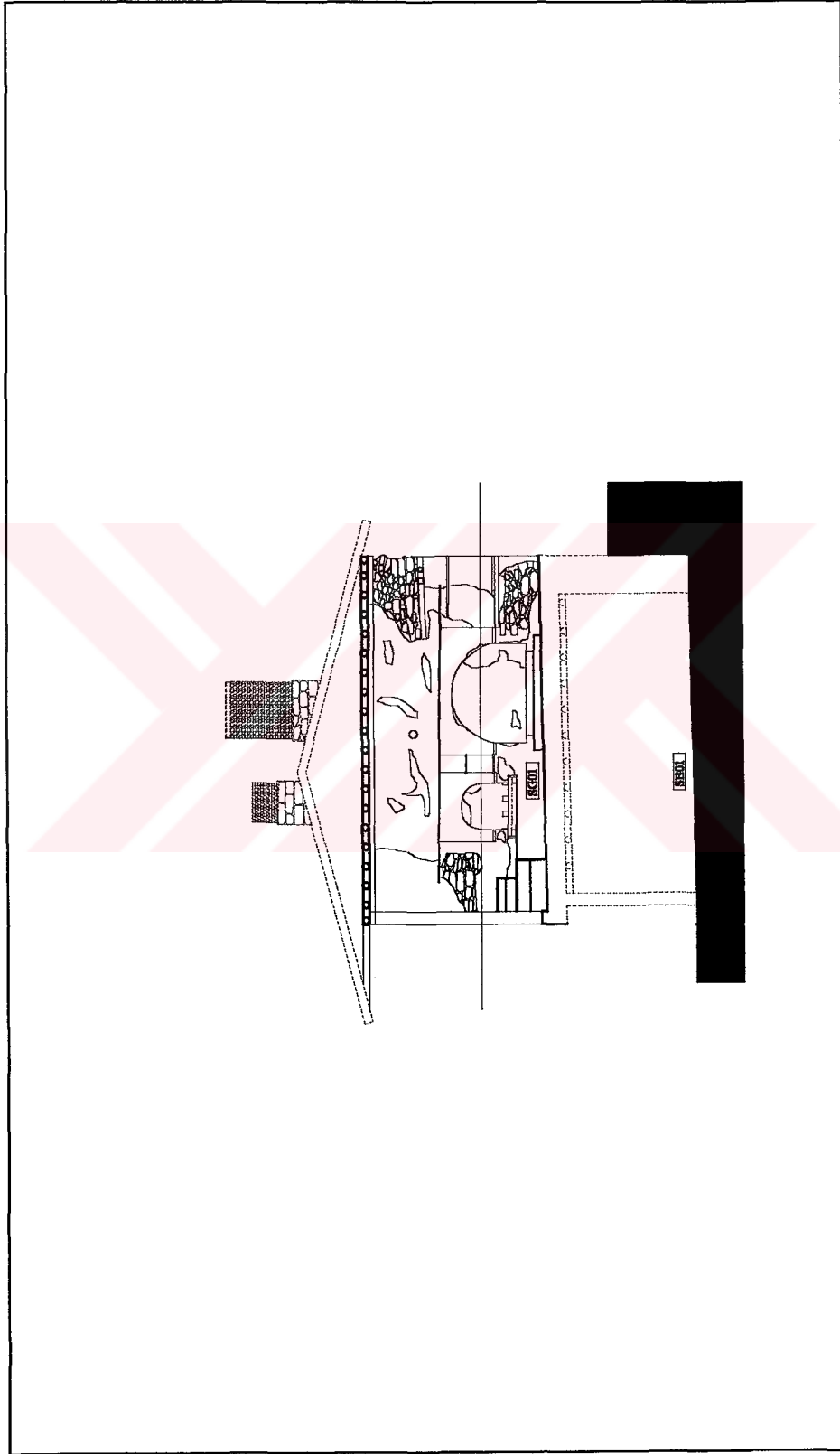
Drawing 3.17 Section 10-10



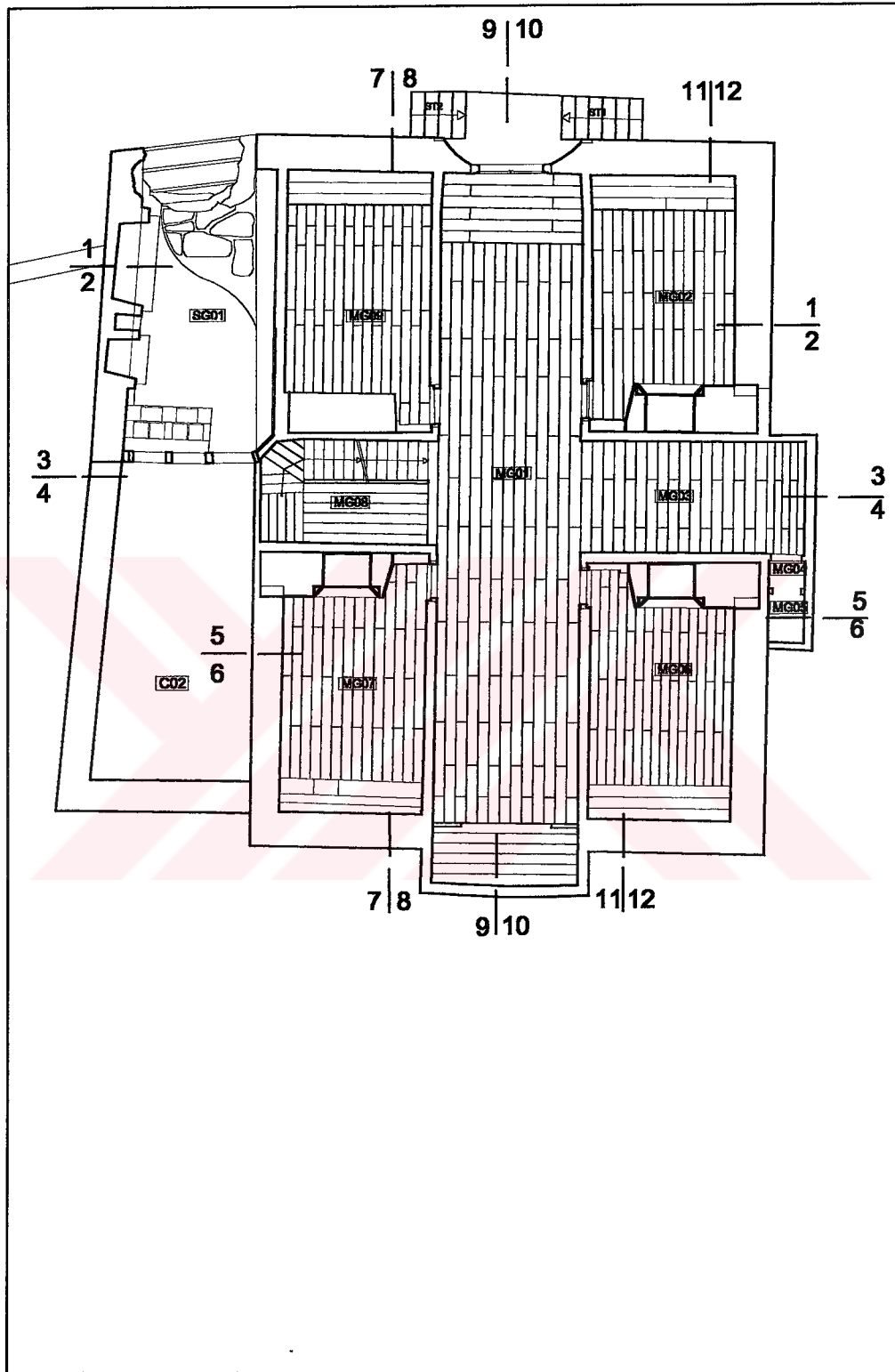
Drawing 3.18 Section 11-11



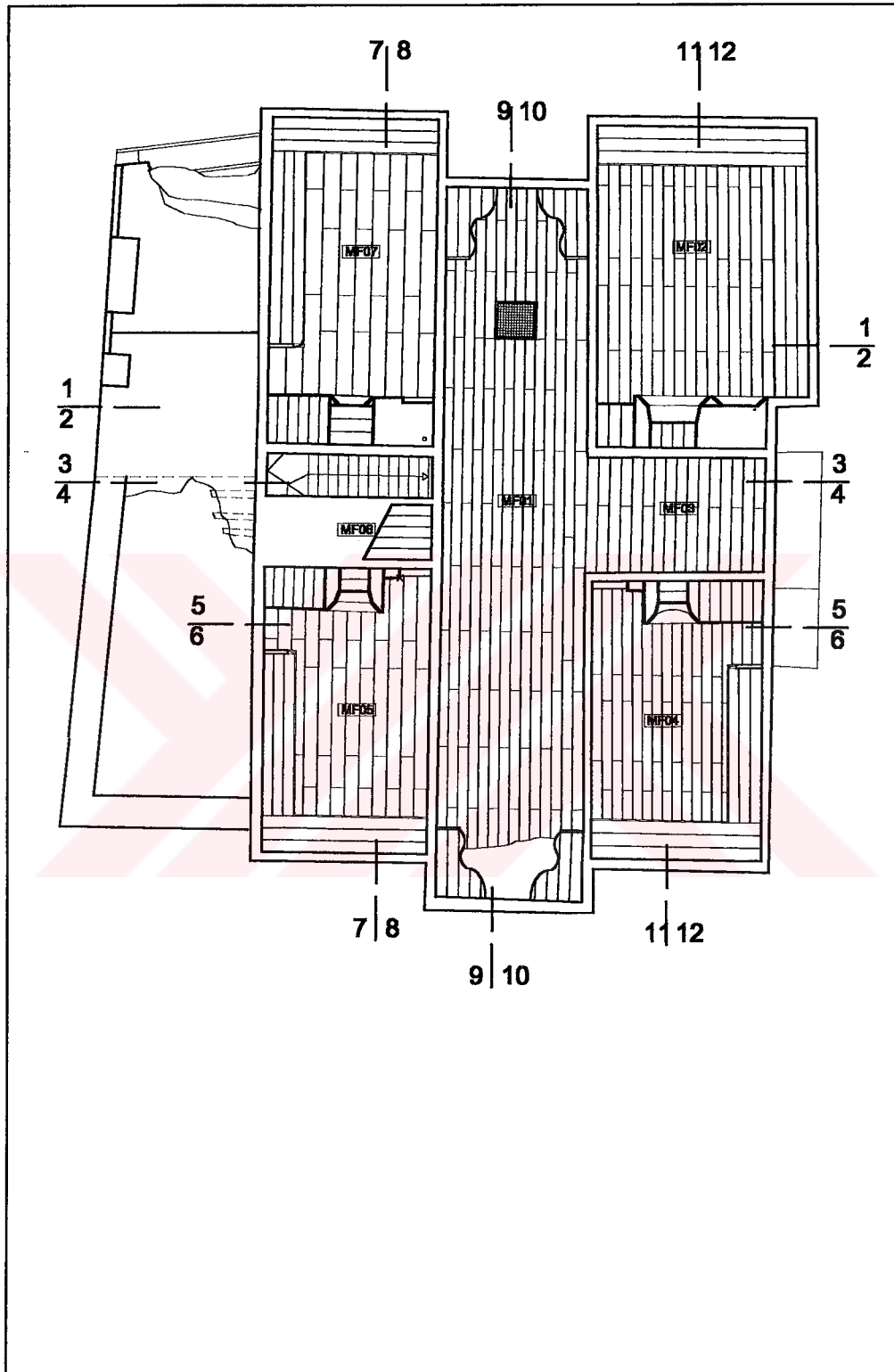
Drawing 3.19 Section 12-12



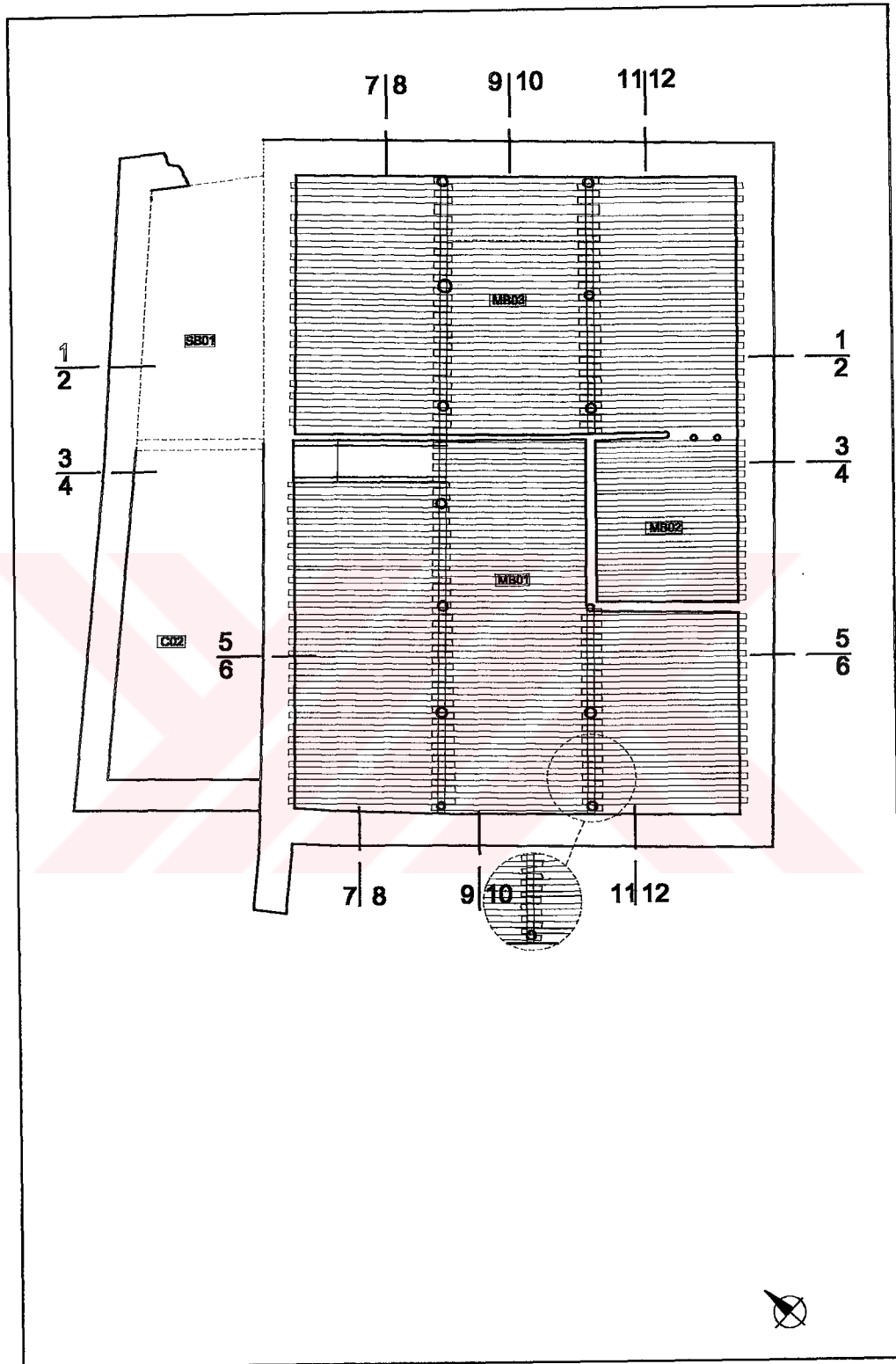
Drawing 3.20 Section 13-13



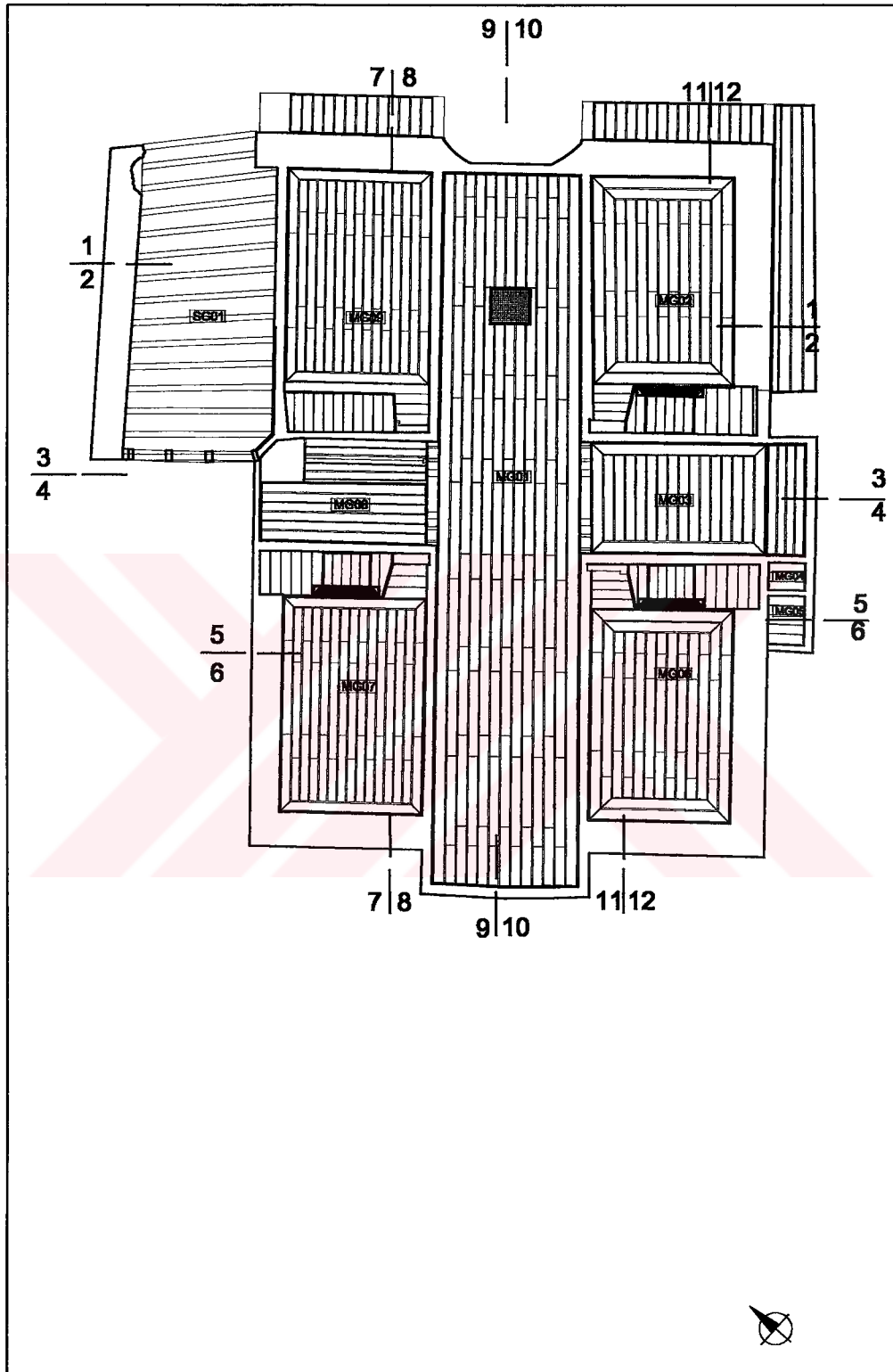
Drawing 3.21 Flooring Plan Of Ground Floor



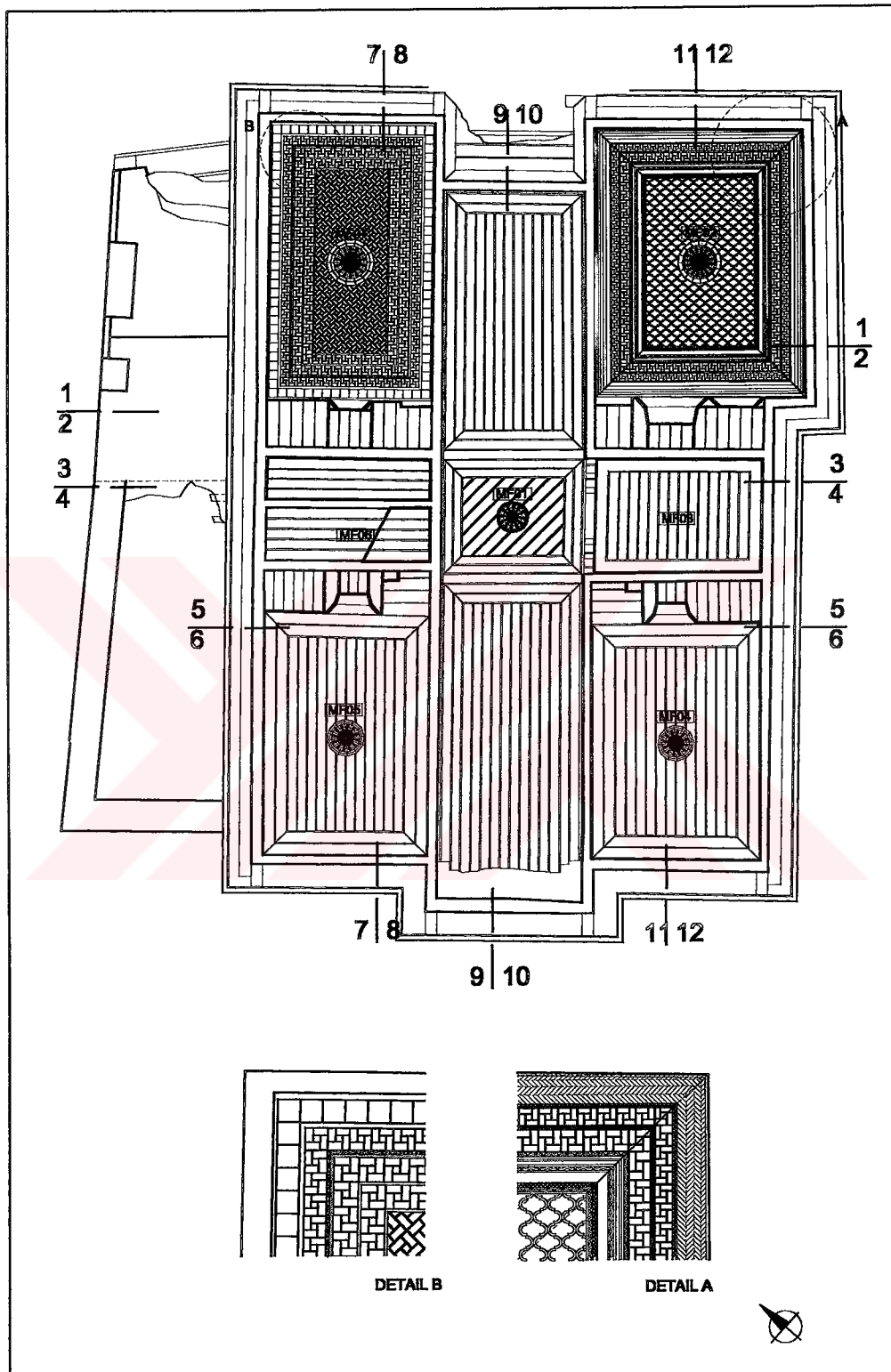
Drawing 3.22 Flooring Plan Of The First Floor



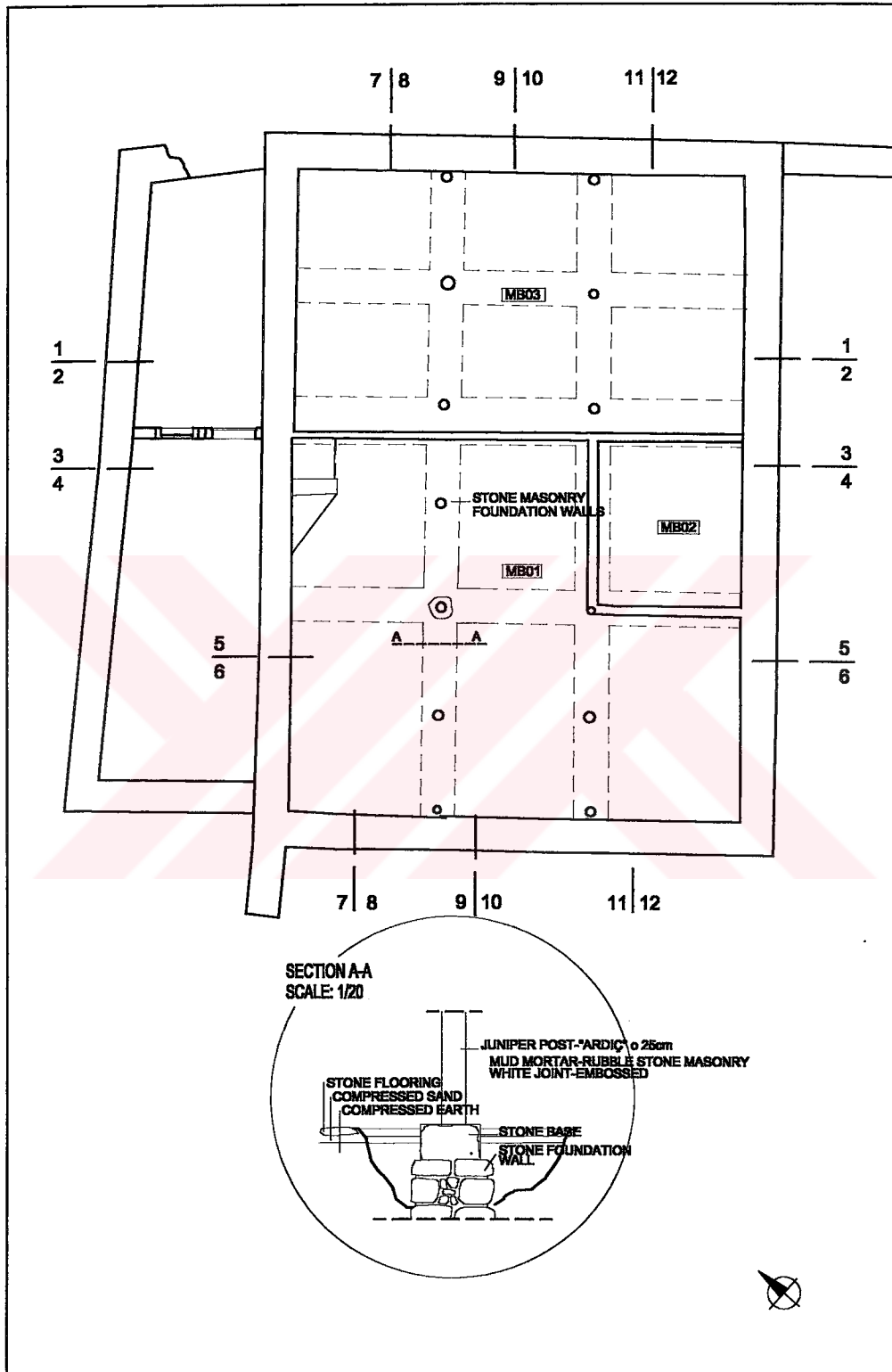
Drawing 3.23 Reflected Ceiling Plan Of Basement Floor



Drawing 3.24 Reflected Ceiling Plan Of Ground Floor



Drawing 3.25 Reflected Ceiling Plan Of The First Floor



Drawing 3.26 Foundation Plan

There is the service building at the north, adjacent to the main building. It is a two-storeyed building. It has a rectangular plan 372 x 774cm in dimension. There is the service courtyard having a rectangular plan 340 x 747cm in dimension behind the service building. The entrance to the service courtyard is from the basement floor.

3.2. EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION OF THE DWELLING UNIT - FACADES

3.2.1. STREET FACADES

- **NORTH-EAST FAÇADE OF THE DWELLING UNIT**

This is the entrance facade running parallel to Uzun Sokak. It is 2547cm long. The land slopes upwards 52cm towards northwest. (See figure 3.1, drawing 3.5)

The northeast facade is composed of three parts: the facade of the courtyard (in the east), the facade of the main building (in the middle) and the facade of the service building (in the north).

The courtyard façade:

The courtyard facade is 1015cm long. The height of the wall is 191cm at the east corner and 64cm at the north corner from the ground level. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall. The northwest part and upper parts of the courtyard wall is collapsed. There is the courtyard door (DO-01) 257 x 282cm in dimension located at the north corner of the wall. It is a double-winged ledged door. It is formed by vertical timber boards, which are fixed with three horizontal timber elements. The width of the timber boards varies between 26-55cm.

The façade of the main building:

The facade of the main building is 1164cm in length and two storeyed high including the basement floor. It is approximately 895cm high at the east corner and 835cm high at the north corner. The façade is divided into two horizontally and three vertically.

There is a vertically symmetrical order in the composition of the elements on the basement and ground floor levels of the façade. There are two WO-01 type windows (40 x 70cm) with iron grills on the basement floor level of the building. There is a DO-02 type double winged entrance door in the middle with top window and two WO-04A type windows 2(80 x 138cm) with iron grills at two sides located on the ground floor level of the building. The symmetry axis is at the mid point of this door. The door is 58cm recessed of the two sides with curved bevelled corners. There is a timber strip in 15cm wide between the ground floor and first floor levels. There are two projections through the street at two corners of the first floor. The one at the east almost projects through the courtyard (in SE direction). There are three WO-05A type windows (90 x 160cm) on the middle, three WO-04B type windows (85 x 170cm) at the left and two at the right. Each window has a wrought iron grill fixed into the frame.



Figure 3.1 North east façade of the dwelling

Basement floor level:

The basement floor level of the building is approximately 110cm high in the east corner and 75cm in the north corner because of the slope. It is constructed with rough-cut stone masonry walls with two 11cm thick timber lintels. They are located at a height of 261,5cm and 176cm from the ground in the east corner. The lower one cannot be observed at the north section because of the raised stone pavement of the street. They are not plastered but white lime jointed. Mud mortar is used as binding material.

There is the raised platform for the entrance through the ground floor in the midst of the façade with one WO-01 type window at each two sides located symmetrically between the timber lintels. The raised platform starts at 491cm from the east corner of the building. It is 223cm in length, approximately 101cm in height. There is the stair ST-1 with seven re-used stone steps at the east and stair ST-2 with five stone steps at the north side. The window at the east part (40 x 70cm in dimension) is located at 275cm far from the east corner, 180cm under the datum line. The thickness of the frame is 12cm and there is no window wing within this frame, only the shutter. There are two vertical and three horizontal wrought iron bars in front of the shutter, fixed into the window frame. The window WO-01 type located at the north section is the symmetrical of the one at the east part. The 15cm of the window from the bottom is buried with stone pavement of the street.

The ground floor level:

This level starts at 110cm high from the ground floor level (approximately 180cm under the datum line) at the east corner. It is about 380cm high up to the projection. The façade is vertically divided into three. The walls at two sides are rough-cut stone masonry walls. The wall in the middle is timber framed; mud brick infill is used up to the upper doorsill, brick infill is used after that. The mud brick in filled part of the wall is plastered with lime plaster B. The stone masonry walls and the brick in filled walls are not plastered, but white lime jointed.

The entrance part of the façade in the middle is 314cm in length and 364cm in height from the sill of the door up to the timber strip. It is a timber-framed wall. Mud brick infill is used up to 301,5cm from the threshold. This part is plastered with lime plaster C. Brick infill is used after that. The brick surfaces are not plastered, just white lime jointed. There is a double winged and multi-paneled entrance door (158 x 289cm in dimension), DO-02, in the middle with top window (158 x 65cm), having 14cm wide frame. There is a wrought iron ornamented grill in front of the window. The door is 58cm at the back of the two sides with curved beveled corners. These beveled corners project in curvilinear form up to 301,5cm from the threshold. There are two rows of porchypine borders at the top of it. There is a horizontal timber lintel between the two floors in 15cm thickness above 364cm from the threshold of the door. In the middle of the board, the metal panel for the insurance is fixed.

The east part of the façade is 444cm long. It is a stone masonry wall with timber lintels. The walls are not plastered, but white lime jointed. There are two timber lintels in 11cm thickness. They are located at 243cm and 403cm high from the ground at the east corner. There are two WO-04A type windows (80 x 138cm in dimension) located between these two lintels, at 108cm and 301cm far from the east corner. They have 11cm wide frames and there are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed within these frames. The ornaments of the grills are the same where the first grill is R-02D2 type and the other is R-02C2 type.

The north part of the façade is 392cm long. It is a stone masonry wall with timber lintels similar to the east part. The walls are not plastered, but white lime jointed. There are two timber lintels in 11cm thickness. They are located at 40cm below and 113cm above the datum line. There are two windows located between these two lintels, at 58cm and 254,5cm far from the east corner of this part, symmetrical of the ones at the east part. They have 11cm wide frames and there are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed within these frames. The ornaments of the grills are the same where the first grill is R-02C2 type and the other is R-02D2 type.

The first floor level:

The first floor level of the building is approximately 400cm high. The walls are timber-framed walls with brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The brick surfaces are not plastered, but finished with white lime jointing. The timber frame elements are rough timber elements. The studs and the braces are covered with white lime plaster. The corner posts, upper and lower windowsills and the footplates are covered with timber boards.

The middle part of the first floor is 330cm long and 365cm high from the timber lintel. There is the terracotta "nazarlık" located nearly in the middle, 20cm above the timber strip. In the middle of the "nazarlık" the construction date of the building is carved H 1320/1901 AD. There are two timber bands, in 11cm thickness. They are located at 329cm and 501,5cm above the datum line at the east corner. There are three WO-05A type windows (90 x 160cm in dimension) located between these two bands. There are vertical timber elements, in 11cm wide at the corners and in 15cm wide between the windows. There are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed into the frames. The ones located at the corners are R-02C2 type and the one in the middle is R-02D2 type. The ornaments of these three are the same as the ones on the ground floor level.

The east part constitutes the projection, which is 527cm in length and 399cm in height at the east and 389cm at the north corner. It projects almost 97cm in the northeast and 83cm in the southeast direction and supported by two brackets (B-02), which are located at both ends of the lower part. The bottoms of the projections are covered with timber boards in SW-NE direction. There is a 15cm wide timber element at the bottom of the projection. There are 12cm wide timber elements located at the two corners vertically. There are 9cm wide timber bands located at 325cm and 502cm above the datum line. There are three WO-04B type windows (85 x 170cm in dimension) located between these two bands. They are located at 84cm, 220cm and 357cm far from the east corner. They have 11,5cm wide vertical frames and there are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed within these frames. The grills

at the corners are R-02C1 type and the one in the middle is R-02D1 type. The ornaments of these three grills are the same.

The north part constitutes the second projection on this façade. It is 437cm in length and 383cm in height at the east and 376cm at the north corner. It projects almost 51cm in the northwest direction and 98,5cm in the northeast direction. The projection is supported by two brackets (B-02), which are located at the two corners of the lower part. The organization of the façade except the architectural elements is symmetrical of the east part. There are two WO-04B type windows (85 x 170cm in dimension) located at 89,5cm and 252,5cm far from the east corner. The wrought iron ornamented grills within these openings are R-02C2 type

The eave on this façade continues parallel to the façade free from the articulations, 56cm away from the projected face. Therefore in the middle part the depth of the eave becomes 205cm. There are four brackets (B-01) used to support the eave. Two are placed at the corners of the projection on the east and two are placed at the two corners of the projection on the north. The thickness of the eave board is 26cm. The system used for the rainwater drainage is called "yelkovan": timber boards continue along the eave covering the surface of the tiles.

The service building:

The service building is located at the northwest part of the facade. This part starts 1162cm from the east corner of the building. It is 387cm long and 445cm high from the ground. It is between -249cm and +195cm from the datum line. Only the north part of the facade is existent today, the rest is demolished including architectural elements. The facade is composed of stone masonry wall referring to the traces on the facade.

There are four timber lintels, in 10cm thickness, on the north part of the facade. They are located at -173cm, -45cm, +109cm and +189cm from the datum line. The one at -173cm high is the timber lintel above the window frame of the basement floor window. The one at -45cm high is the timber

lintel under the window frame of the ground floor window and the one on the +109cm high is the timber lintel above the window frame of the ground floor window. The smooth stone masonry wall finishes between these timber lintels are the traces of the location of the windows on the façade.

There are plaster detachments on the façade. Discoloration and fiber formation is seen on the timber surfaces: on the window frames, on the shutters of the windows of the basement floor, on the main entrance door, on the brackets, on the timber boards framing the façade. Mass degradation by the insect attack is seen on the timber elements: on the courtyard door and on the wings of the windows. Material loss of lime plaster is seen on the timber frame structural elements of the first floor: on the upper east part and the upper north part. Mass degradation by insect attack is seen on these timber elements. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) is seen on the rough-cut stone masonry surfaces: at the bottom parts of the ground floor level of the façade, up to 150-180cm from the ground. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) and mud-mortar (binding material) is seen on the stone masonry surfaces: on the courtyard wall, the lower parts of the façade up to 50cm from the ground and on the wall of the entrance platform. There is granular disintegration on the brick surfaces. The roof in the middle part is collapsed. The façade of the service building is also collapsed.

3.2.2. COURTYARD FACADES

3.2.2.1. FACADES OF COURTYARD WALLS

3.2.2.1.1. MAIN COURTYARD FACADES

The northeast façade is 1014cm in length and approximately 160cm in height. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall in 62cm thickness. There is the courtyard door (DO-01) 257 x 282cm in dimensions placed at the north corner of the wall. It is a double-winged ledged door. There is empty joint problem and loss of mud mortar on the wall. The upper part of the wall is collapsed. Mass degradation of timber due to insect attack is seen on the courtyard door.

The southeast façade is roughly 2859cm in length. The height of the wall differs. The 477cm of the wall from the east corner is 265cm high; the 793cm of the wall from there is 347cm high. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels and beams. White lime joint is seen on the east part. The bonding material is mud mortar. The 1177cm of the wall from there was rebuilt with hollow brick. The rest of the wall, which is 415cm in length, is the north façade of space SG-02. The upper part of the wall is demolished. It is 160cm high in the east corner, 85cm high in the middle and 130cm high in the south corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels and beams. The bonding material is mud mortar.

The northeast façade is 1252cm in length. The 625cm of the façade from the north corner is the northeast façade of the space SG-02 (See chapter 3.3.1.1. for further information). The rest of the façade is approximately 170cm high. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels and beams. The bonding material is mud mortar.

There is the secondary entrance to the courtyard on the southeast wall, from the Elmas Sokak. The opening is 207cm long. The door is removed. The opening is closed with timber boards.

The southwest corner of the courtyard is 2150cm and the west corner is 1004cm in lengths. The borders are the main buildings and their rough-cut stone masonry courtyard walls located at the neighbour lots.

The northwest façade is approximately 1902cm long. The height of the wall differs. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels and beams. The bonding material is mud mortar. The 699cm of the wall in the middle is the rear façade of the service space SG-03 (See chapter 3.3.1.1. for further information).

3.2.2.1.2. SERVICE COURTYARD FACADES

Service courtyard is adjacent to the main building on the northwest façade. There are two windows and a door, opening to this courtyard on this wall.



Figure3.2 The service courtyard C-02

There are the rough-cut stone masonry walls on the southwest and northwest. The northwest wall is approximately 630cm in height in the north corner. There are remains of lime plaster B on the wall. The west part of the northwest wall and upper parts of the southwest wall are collapsed. There is buckling problem on the wall.

The northwest façade of the court is the rear façade of the service building. (See chapter 3.2.2.2.2. for further information)

3.2.2.2 FACADES OF THE BUILDINGS

3.2.2.2.1. FACADES OF THE MAIN BUILDING

3.2.2.2.1.1. SOUTHEAST FAÇADE OF THE MAIN BUILDING

It is 1661cm long. The land slopes upward 129cm towards northeast. The height of the facade is 1049,5cm in the south corner and 913cm in the east corner (See drawing 3.6 and figure 3.3).

The façade is horizontally divided into three. There are three windows (in two type) on the basement floor level of the façade with iron grills. There are approximately 10cm wide timber lintels between the floors, above and under the window frames. This triple organization of the levels is repeated on the ground and first floor levels. There is a symmetrical order on the organization of the façade on the ground floor level: the projection nearly in the middle (the façade of the "sofa") with three WO-04A type windows at two sides of this projection. The symmetry order on this level tried to be broken by this projection. There is the façade of the "sofa" with double windows in the middle, the south part with two windows on the plane surface and the projection at the east with three windows on the first floor level of the façade.

The basement floor level:

The basement floor level of the facade is approximately 250cm high in the south corner and 121cm in the east corner because of the slope. It is rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels. There are rectangular block stones



Figure 3.3 South-east façade of the dwelling

used at the corners. It is not plastered but white lime jointed. Mud mortar is used as binding material.

There are three timber lintels in 12cm thickness. They are located at 316cm, 248cm and 163cm under the datum line at the west corner. The lower one is 700cm long while the others continue along the façade. There are three windows located at this level. There is the window opening 70 x 114cm in dimension located at 415cm far from the south corner, between the first and the third timber lintel. There are two WO-03 type window openings (73 x 83cm in dimension) located at 1120cm and 1353cm far from the south corner. They have 12cm wide frames. The windows within these frames are removed and there are the R-02A1 type wrought iron grills within these frames.

The ground floor level:

This level starts at 163cm below the datum line level in the west corner and 177cm below the datum line level in the east corner. It is approximately 380cm high. The façade is vertically divided into four: the east section, the projection in the middle, the façade of the "gusülhane" and the south section.

The south part is 482cm long. It is the rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels. It is not plastered just white lime jointed. Mud mortar is used as binding material. It is defined by three 12cm in thick timber lintels. They are located at heights of -28cm, +119cm and +197cm from the datum line at the west corner. The lintel located at the top is the border of the ground floor level. There are two WO-04A type windows (88 x 140cm in dimension) located between the first and the second lintel, 123cm and 390cm far from the west corner. They have 12cm wide frames and there are R-02A1 type wrought iron grills in front of these two windows, fixed within these frames.

The symmetrical order on the façade is broken with the projection located nearly in the middle. It starts at 481cm far from the west corner. It is 504cm long. There are two heights within this projection: the 217cm from the south is 252cm high and the rest is 340cm high. It projects 102cm through the courtyard. It is constructed by projecting the four floor girders above the wall

structure. The bottom of the projection is not covered with timber boards; the beams are exposed. The wall is timber frame constructed with no infill. Wood laths are used. The surface is plastered with lime plaster B and whitewashed. There are 10cm wide timber bands located at the bottom and at the corners, framing the facade. There are two WO-02 type windows located at 50cm and 162cm far from the south corner of the projection at 12cm above the datum line. The first one is 37 x 52cm and the second one is 45 x 60cm in dimension. They have 8cm wide frames and the windows within these frames are removed. There are two timber bands 12cm in thickness constituting the upper and lower window frames on the higher part of the projection. They are located 129cm above and 53cm below the datum line. There are three WO-05A type windows (72 x 172cm in dimension) located between these timber bands. The vertical frames are 12cm wide at the corners and 16cm wide between the windows. There are R-02C3 type wrought iron ornamented grills fixed into the frames. The ornaments are the same within these three, but different within the whole building. There is no eave at the roof and it is covered with over and under tiles. The bottom of the projection is not covered.

The façade of the "gusülhane" is 110cm long. It is timber-framed wall with mud brick infill. The surface is plastered with lime plaster B. There is lead pipe with 4cm diameter, used to drain the water inside the space out, located at 93cm far from the south corner, at a height of 136cm below the datum line. It is approximately 30cm long at the façade. There is the WO-02 type window (31 x 43cm in dimension) located at 10cm far from the west corner at a height of 72cm above the datum line. It has an 8,5cm wide frame. There is the hole having 16cm diameter, for the stovepipe or air circulation, located at 77cm far from the south corner, at a height of 129cm above the datum line.

The east part is the symmetrical with the south part. The symmetry axis is the midst of the whole façade. It is the rough-cut stone masonry wall with timber lintels. It is not plastered just white lime jointed. Mud mortar is used as binding material. It is defined by three 12cm in thick timber lintels. They are located at heights of -43cm, +112cm and +184cm from the datum line at

east corner. The lintel located at the top is the border of the ground floor level. There are two WO-04A type windows (88 x 140cm in dimension) located between the first and the second lintel, 216cm and 468cm far from the west corner. They have 12cm wide frames and there are R-02A1 type wrought iron grills in front of these two windows, fixed within these frames.

The first floor level:

The first floor level of the building is approximately 390cm high in the south corner and 400cm in the east corner. The walls are timber-framed walls with brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The brick surfaces are not plastered, finished with white lime jointing. The timber frame structural elements are rough timber elements. The studs and the braces are covered with white lime plaster. The corner posts, upper and lower windowsills and the footplates are covered with timber boards.

The triple organization of the façade is repeated at this level as well. There is the façade of the "sofa" with double WO-05B type windows in the middle and the south part with two windows on the plane surface and the projection at the east with three WO-04B type windows on the first floor level of the façade.

The plane surface in the south is 1084cm long. It is between +210cm and +601cm above the datum line at the south corner and +202cm and +593cm at the east corner. There are four timber lintels in 12cm thickness defining the façade. They are located at 210cm, 325cm, 504cm and 593cm above the datum line at the south corner. The ones located at the bottom and at the top define the borders of this façade. There are four windows located between the second and third lintel. The first and the second windows, WO-04B type, (85 x 170cm in dimension) are located at 73cm and 360cm far from the east corner. They have 11,5cm wide timber frames vertically and there are R-02B1 type wrought iron ornamented grills within these frames. The wings within the first opening are completely and within the second opening are partially removed. The third and fourth windows, WO-05B type, (110 x 170cm in dimension) are located at 714cm and 842cm far from the east corner. There is the 20cm wide

timber board between the two windows. They have 11,5cm wide timber frames vertically and there are R-02C1 type wrought iron ornamented grills within these frames.

The projection at the east is 670cm long. It is between +202cm and +593cm above the datum line in the south corner and +204cm and +607cm above the datum line in the east corner. It projects almost 97cm in the northeast and 83cm in the southeast direction. The bottom of the projection is covered with timber boards in SW-NE direction. There is a 15cm wide timber element at the bottom of the projection. There are 12cm wide timber boards located at the two corners vertically. There are 9cm wide timber bands located at 324cm and 501cm above the datum line. There are three WO-04B type windows (85 x 170cm in dimension) located between these two bands. They are located at 95cm, 308,5cm and 520,5cm far from the south corner. They have 11,5cm wide vertical frames and there are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed within these frames. The grills within the first and second openings are R-02B1 type and the grill within the third opening is R-02C1 type.

The ornaments of the grills within the window frames are the same.

The eave projects 46cm at the south and 56cm at the east. There are three brackets, B01, supporting the eave. They are placed in the N-S direction. The roof is covered with over and under tiles. The thicknesses of the eave boards are 26cm. The system used for the rainwater drainage is called "yelkovan" continues along the eave.

There are plaster detachments on the façade. Discoloration and fiber formation is seen on the timber surfaces: on the window frames, on the brackets, on the timber boards framing the façade. Mass degradation by the insect attack is seen on the timber elements: on the timber lintels, on the wings of the windows and on the eave cover. Material loss of lime plaster is seen on the projection of the ground floor and on the timber frame structural elements of the first floor. Discoloration and fiber formation is seen on the wood lath surfaces. Mass degradation by insect attack is seen on these timber elements. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) is seen on the

rough-cut stone masonry surfaces at the south part of the ground floor level of the façade. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) and mud-mortar (binding material) is seen on the stone masonry surfaces up to 35-100cm from the ground. There is granular disintegration in 1st degree and 2nd degree on the brick surfaces.

3.2.2.2.1.2. SOUTH-WEST FAÇADE OF THE MAIN BUILDING

This is the rear façade of the dwelling. It is 1191cm long. The land is nearly plain. The average height of the main building is 1033cm and the service building is 645cm high (See figure 3.7 and figure 3.4).



Figure 3.4 South-west façade of the dwelling

The facade is composed of three parts: the façade of the service building, the façade of the main building and the façades of the ruins in the courtyard.

The façade of the main building:

The facade of the main building is 1199cm in length and three storeyed high including the basement floor.

It is between -319cm and +620cm in the west corner and -405,5cm and +629,5cm in the south corner from the datum line. The façade is horizontally and vertically divided into three.

There is a vertically symmetrical order in the composition of the elements on the whole façade. The symmetry axis is the midst of this facade. There is the DO-03A type double winged door and the WO-04B type window in the middle and WO-04B type windows at two sides. On the ground floor there is the projection in the middle with three WO-05A type windows and two WO-04A type windows at each two sides. On the first floor there is the projection in the middle with two window openings and two WO-04B type windows at each two sides. There are wrought iron ornamented grills in each window.

The basement floor level:

The basement floor level of the building is located between -176cm and -319cm in the west corner and -180cm and -405,5cm in the south corner from the datum line because of deposits on the ground. The walls are rough-cut stone masonry walls with timber lintels. There are rectangular blocks used on the corners. They are not plastered but white lime jointed. Mud mortar is used as binding material.

There are three 11cm thick timber lintels located at a height of -329cm, -257cm and -180cm from the datum line defining this level of the facade. There are three WO-04B type windows (73 x 114cm in dimension) and a DO-03A type double winged door (120 x 220cm in dimension) with top window between these lintels. The door is located at 456cm far from the west corner. The windows are located between the first and third lintels, at 203cm, 686cm

and 854cm far from the west corner. There are R-02A1 type wrought iron ornamented grills fixed into the window frames. The wings within the first and third opening is completely, within the second opening is partially removed. The third opening is closed with timber boards.

The ground floor level:

This level of the building is located between -176cm and +209cm in the west corner and -180cm and +202cm in the south corner from the datum line. The façade is vertically divided into three.

The projected part in the middle is 390cm long. It projects 102cm through the courtyard. It is constructed by projecting the two main floor girders, 19 x 25cm in dimension, above the wall. The bottom of the projection is not covered with timber boards; the beams are exposed. The wall is timber-framed with brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The brick surfaces are not plastered, just finished with white lime joint. The timber frame structural elements are rough timber elements. The studs and the braces are covered with white lime plaster. The corner posts, upper and lower windowsills and the footplates are covered with timber boards. There are four timber lintels located at -166cm, -48cm, +133cm and +207cm from the datum line at the west corner. The first and fourth ones are 20cm in thickness and the others are 10cm in thickness. There are three WO-05A type windows (85 x 170cm in dimension) located between the second and the third lintels. There are vertical timber bands, in 12cm wide at the corners and in 19cm wide between the windows. There are R-02C3 type wrought iron ornamented grills fixed into the frames. The ornaments of these three are the same. There are 16 hollow brick blocks on the façade; used for the alteration of the demolished parts of the wall.

The west part of the façade is 399cm long. It is a stone masonry wall with timber lintels. The wall is not plastered, but white lime jointed. There are two timber lintels in 10cm thickness located at -44cm and +113cm from the datum line. There are two WO-04A type windows (83 x 140cm in dimension) located at 84cm and 281,5cm far from the west corner, between these two

lintels. They have 11cm wide frames and there are R-02A1 type wrought iron grills fixed within these frames.

The south part of the façade is 405cm long. It is a stone masonry wall with timber lintels similar to the west part. The wall is not plastered, but white lime jointed. This part is the symmetrical of the west part. The two timber lintels and the two windows with iron grills are located at the same level. The windows are located at 34cm and 227cm far from the west corner.

The first floor level:

This level starts at +210cm from the datum line in the west corner and +202cm from the datum line in the south corner. It is approximately 395cm high. The façade is vertically divided into three and there is a symmetrical order. The façade is composed of timber-framed walls with brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The brick surfaces are not plastered and finished with white lime jointing. The timber frame structural elements are rough timber elements. The studs and the braces are covered with white lime plaster. The corner posts, upper and lower windowsills and the footplates are covered with timber boards.

There is the projection in the middle. It is the continuation of the projection on the ground floor level. It starts at 402,5cm far from the west corner. It is 390cm long. There are three timber bands located at +207cm, +331cm and +502cm from the datum line in the west corner. The first one is 20cm in thickness and the others are 10cm in thickness. There are two window openings 93 x 158cm in dimension. The window wings are removed. There are the wrought iron ornamented grills R-02C1 within the west opening and R-02D2 within the south opening, having different ornaments. The timber frame elements and the brick walls are demolished.

The west part of the façade is 404cm long. There are four timber bands located at +209cm, +326cm, +500cm and +582cm from the datum line. The first one, which is the border between the ground and first floors, is 24cm in thickness. The second and third are 10cm in thickness and the fourth is 20cm

in thickness. There are two WO-04B type windows (85 x 165cm in dimension) located at 88cm and 262cm far from the west corner, between the second and third band. They have 11cm wide frames and there are R-02C2 type wrought iron grills fixed within these frames.

The south part of the façade is 405cm long. This part is the symmetrical with the west part. The two timber lintels and the two windows with iron grills of same type are located at the same level. The windows are located at 56cm and 225cm far from the west corner.

The eave projects approximately 55cm. It continues parallel to the facade. There are four brackets, B01, supporting the eave. They are placed in the N-S direction. The covering boards under the eave are removed. The roof is covered with over and under tiles.

There are plaster detachments on the façade. Discoloration and fiber formation is seen on the timber surfaces: on the window frames, on the door wings, on the timber boards framing the façade at the south part. Mass degradation by the insect attack is seen on the timber elements: on the wings of the windows, on the timber boards framing the façade, on the brackets and on the roof cover. Material loss of lime plaster is seen on the timber frame structural elements of the first floor and the projected part. Mass degradation by insect attack is seen on these timber elements. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) is seen on the rough-cut stone masonry walls. Material loss of white lime joint (finishing material) and mud-mortar (binding material) is seen on the stone masonry walls up to 50-70cm from the ground. There is granular disintegration on the brick surfaces. The first floor level of the projection is collapsed.

3.2.2.2.2. FACADES OF SERVICE BUILDING

3.2.2.2.2.1. SOUTHWEST (REAR) FAÇADE

This is the service courtyard facade, of the service building. It is 306cm long and 645cm high from the ground. It is composed of two storeys (See figure 3.2).

The basement floor level:

It cannot be measured. It is a timber-framed wall with mud-brick infill. There is the lime plaster B on the surface. There is a door and window opening. The window within the opening is removed. There is the timber railing R-01 fixed into the frame. The door is a single-wing ledged door. It is DI-02C2. There are plaster detachments on the facade. The wall was partially collapsed at the top of the door and under the window. Fiber formation and color change are observed on the door wing and on the window frame.

The ground floor level:

It is 390cm long and 327cm high. It is a timber-framed wall with no infill. There is the lime plaster B on the wood-lath surface. This level constitutes the projection. It projects approximately 50cm. There are two window openings (76 x 170cm in dimension) located at 25cm and 114cm, and the door opening (87 x 174cm in dimension) located at 208cm far from the west corner. The windows are located between -27 and +140cm and the door is located between -110cm and +74cm from the datum line. The wings within these three openings are removed. The upper parts of the facade are demolished.

The eave projects approximately 190cm. The west part of the eave is demolished.

There are plaster detachments on the facade. There is discoloration and fiber formation on the frames and on the wood lath surface.

3.3. INTERIOR DESCRIPTION OF THE DWELLING UNIT

3.3.1. OPEN SPACES

3.3.1.1. C-01 MAIN COURTYARD

The main courtyard is a roughly L-shaped open space. There are two entrances: from the Uzun Sokak and from the Elmas Sokak. The main entrance is from a double-winged door from the Uzun Sokak on the northeast. The door wing of the secondary entrance is removed (See drawing 3.1).

There are two demolished service spaces, SG-02 and SG-03 in the courtyard.

SG-02 is located in the south corner. It has a roughly rectangular plan 415 x 589cm in dimension. There are rough-cut stone masonry walls on the NW, NE and SE walls. The NE and SE walls are altered and used with the neighbour lots. The northwest wall is 338cm in length (interior). It is 130cm high in the west corner, 85cm in the middle, 160cm in the north corner. The upper parts of the wall are collapsed. There are two timber elements 10 x 10cm in dimension, projecting 15cm from the facade. The first one is located at 129cm and the second is at 234cm from the west corner. The surface of the wall between these two timber elements is withdrawn 21cm from the facade. The northeast wall 474cm in length and the southeast wall 268cm in length are altered and re-used by the neighbour dwellings. The space has filled with debris.

SG-03 is located in the north corner. There is a rough-cut stone masonry wall in the SE and NW direction. It is 147cm in length, 185cm in height and 83cm in thickness. There is a niche 42,5 x 101 x 44cm in dimension within this part. The upper and rest of the mass are collapsed. The northwest wall of the space is 777cm in length. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall. It is 113cm high in the middle and 204cm high in the north part. The upper part of the

wall is collapsed. There are three timber elements projected in SE and NW direction within the wall. Two of them 15 x 10cm in dimension, projecting 20cm from the façade, located at 151cm far from the west corner at a height of 40cm from the ground side by side. The third one 30 x 10cm in dimension, projecting 20cm from the façade, located at 584cm far from the west corner at a height of 74cm from the ground. The space has filled with debris.

There is the cesspool located in the east wing. It is covered with timber beams in SE-NW direction. The upper surface is covered with earth.

The ground of the courtyard is filled with debris in the east, west and northwest. No original covering material can be observed.

3.3.1.2. C-02 SERVICE COURTYARD

This is the service courtyard located at the northwest of the main building, at the southwest of the service building. It is entered from space MB-01. The dimensions are not known exactly because it is not entered through this space. The well located at the north is collapsed and it is not possible to enter here consequently. The borders of this space are gathered from the cadastral plan. There is the space B-04 on the northeast. It is entered from this space. (See drawing 3.1). The floor of the space is not observed as the space has filled with debris.

3.3.2. CLOSED SPACES

3.3.2.1. MAIN BUILDING

3.3.2.1.1. BASEMENT FLOOR

The basement floor is the service zone of the dwelling. Space MB-01 located at the southwest is the main circulation space. The main entrance to the courtyard is on the southwest, through the space MB-01. The other spaces: MB-02 on the east and MB-03 on the northeast are opened to this main area.

The entrance to the service courtyard C-02 is through this space. The staircase, which provides access between this floor and the ground floor, is located in this space (See drawing 3.3).

3.3.2.1.1.1. SPACE MB-01

It is the main circulation space. The main entrance is from the courtyard, on the southwest wall. It has an L-shaped plan. The dimensions of the walls beginning from the north corner (in clockwise direction) are 690,5cm, 405cm, 355,5cm, 476cm, 1044,5cm and 869cm. It is surrounded by spaces MB-02 and MB-03 at the northeast. Entrance to the service courtyard is through the door on the northwest wall. Entrance to the space MB-02 is through the door on the southeast wall and the space MB-03 is on the northeast wall (See figure 3.5). There are the staircase, the "şarapana" and the "anbar" located in this space.

There is an L-shaped staircase at the north corner. It reaches to space MG-01 on the ground floor. It is composed of thirteen steps and a landing. The first three steps and the landing (95 x 99,5cm) are made of stone. The ten steps (95 x 210cm in dimension totally) are made of timber. There are two timber beams 11,50 x 16cm in dimension, on which the timber boards are placed. They are about 94cm long, 24cm wide and 20cm height. It has a timber-profiled handrail, 6,5cm wide and 10cm high. There are nine timber-profiled balusters.

"Şarapana", the space to produce domestic wine, located at the south corner is 184 x 146cm in dimension and 115cm in height from the ground. The depth is 120cm. The thickness of the walls is 18,5cm. It is made of timber frame construction with mud brick infill. The surface is mud plastered and whitewashed.

"Anbar" which is the depot of seasonal grain located at the west corner is 201 x 287,5 x 99cm in dimension. It is made of timber. There are lids on the top surface.

The main entrance is at the southwest wall of the space. The wall is 1044,5cm in length. The height of the wall differs due to the earth deposition on the floor. It is 246cm high in the south corner and 256cm high in the west corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with mud mortar. The surface is mud plastered and whitewashed. It is approximately 80cm thick. There is the "şarapana" located at the south corner and the "anbar" at the west corner. There are three window openings and a door opening. The first window opening (78 x 117,5cm) is 183,5cm far from the south corner at a height of 115,5cm. The wings of the windows are removed. The opening is closed with timber boards. There is only the frame of the window in 9cm thickness. The second window opening (77,5 x 118cm) starts at 354,5cm from the south corner at a height of 102cm. The window is WO-04A. The wings on the lower part are removed. There is the door opening (146 x 237cm) located 535,5cm far from the south corner. It is the door opening through the courtyard. The door is a double wing ledged door (DO-03A type). It has a 7cm high threshold and 13 x 10cm frame. It has a top window (36 x 120cm) with fixed glazed wings. The third window opening starts at 845cm from the south corner, at a height of 102cm. The thickness of the window frame is 10cm. The window wings within this frame are removed. There is the R-02A1 type wrought iron grill. There are detachments of paint from the plaster and detachments of plaster on the wall. Material loss of plaster is seen at the bottom of the walls, up to 105cm from the ground. Empty joint problem is seen up to 25cm from the ground on the surfaces due to rising damp.

The northwest wall is 869cm in length and 256cm in height. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with mud mortar. The surface is mud plastered and whitewashed. It is approximately 78cm in thickness. There is the "anbar" located at the west corner and the staircase at the north corner. It has three openings: two window openings and a door opening. The first window opening (99 x 119cm) starts at 304cm from the west corner, 96cm above the ground. The window wings and the window frames are removed. The opening is closed with bigger stones and metal sheets. There is the door opening (134 x 204,5cm) located at 601cm from the west corner, one step (23,5cm) above

from the ground. It is the door of the service courtyard, a single wing-ledged door (DO-03B). The door has hinges at west. It has a 6cm high threshold and 10 x 11cm frame. The wing is formed by four vertical timber boards fixed with two horizontal timber elements. The second window opening (109 x 61,5cm) starts at 749cm from the west corner, 96,5cm above from the third step. It has two wings. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the upper parts of the wall. Mud plaster has fallen down at the bottom of the walls up to 76cm from the ground due to rising damp.

The northeast wall is 690,5 cm in length and 259cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 15cm in thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. There is the staircase ST3 that runs from the basement floor up to the first floor adjacent to this wall. There are three openings: two windows and a door opening. The first window opening (69 x 120cm) starts at 47cm from the north corner at a height of 44cm above the third step. The thickness of the window frame is 12cm. The window within this frame is WI-02. There are four glazed wings that are vertically divided into three and horizontally divided into two. The wing on the lower east part is removed. There is the R-01 type timber grill in front of the window. There are five timber bars vertically and seven timber bars horizontally fixed into the frame. The second window opening (69 x 122cm) starts at 363cm from the north corner, 84cm above from the ground. The window is WI-02 and the R-01 type timber grill, similar to the first window opening on this wall. The upper north wing and the lower east wing of the window are removed. There is a door opening (97 x 196cm) located at 468cm far from the north corner. It is the door of the space MB-03. It is a DI-02C2 type single wing ledged door. It has an 18cm high threshold and 12cm wide frame. The wing is formed by four vertical timber boards fixed with two horizontal timber elements. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the upper parts of the wall. Material loss of plaster is seen at the bottom of the walls up to 25cm from the ground because of the rising damp. Here granular disintegration is observed on the mud brick surfaces.

The southeast wall is 405cm in length and 258cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill approximately 24cm in thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. There is mud-plaster and white wash on the surface. There is a door opening (106 x 150,5cm) located at 13cm far from the east corner. It is the door of the space MB-02, DI-02C1 type single wing ledged door. It has a 30cm high threshold and 11,5cm wide frame. The horizontal frame above the door is in an arched form. The door wing is formed by two vertical timber boards –54cm wide- fixed with two horizontal timber elements. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the surface. Material loss of plaster is seen at the lower south parts of the walls up to 25cm from the ground due to rising damp. Here granular disintegration is observed on the mud brick surfaces.

The northeast wall is 355,5cm long and 264cm high. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill approximately 24cm in thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. There are two window openings. The first opening (70 x 105cm) starts at 69cm far from the north corner at a height of 82cm from the ground. The thickness of the frame is 7,5cm. There are no window wings within this frame. There is R-02A1 type wrought iron grills: five bars horizontally and five bars vertically fixed into the frame. The opening is covered with wire guard. The second opening (70 x 105cm) starts at 167cm from the north corner at a height of 72cm. The architectural elements within this opening are similar to the ones in the first opening on this wall. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the surface. The plaster has fallen down at the bottom of the walls up to 55cm from the ground due to rising damp and granular disintegration is observed on the mud brick surfaces.

The southeast wall is 476cm long and 264cm high. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall, 83cm in thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. There is a window opening (99 x 131,5cm) located at 52cm from the east corner at a height of 103cm from the ground. The thickness of the window frame is 9,5cm. The window wings are



Figure 3.5 View from the space MB-01

removed. There is R-02A1 type wrought iron grill fixed into the window frame. Flaking of whitewash is seen. Mud plaster has fallen down at the bottom of the wall up to the window due to rising damp. There are detachments on the plastered surface.

The total space is composed of six posts defining two main axis. There are two axis in NMGE-SW direction and four axis in NW-SE direction. The first axis in NE-SW direction is 345cm and the second is 690,5cm far from the NW wall, The first axis in NW-SE direction is 147,5cm far from the northeast wall. The second axis is 392,5cm, the third is 641,5 and the fourth is 861,5cm far from the NE wall. The roughly cut timber posts are about 23cm in diameter. There are no capitals at the top of the posts. There are block stone bases 3-6cm above the ground.

The floor is covered with earth. The ceiling is formed by rough timber beams, 12-16cm in diameter in NW-SE direction. The distances between the beams are 17-20cm. Timber beams are exposed with no covering material. The infill material, straw layer is seen above the beams. Insect attack is seen on the posts and the beams on the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.1.2. SPACE MB-02

It has a rectangular plan approximately 335 x 380cm in dimension. The average height of the space is 255cm. The entrance is on the northwest wall from the space MB-01.

The northwest wall is 380cm in length and 258cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 23cm. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There is a rectangular door opening (109 x 159cm) on the wall. It starts 7,5cm from the north corner at 28cm high. There is a single wing-ledged door (DI-02C1 type) within this opening. The door wing is formed by two vertical timber boards, 54cm wide, which are fixed with two horizontal timber

elements. The frame of the door is 11cm thick. The door has hinges at north. There are plaster detachments on the wall.

The northeast wall is 339cm long and 256cm high. It is a timber framed wall, with mud brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The thickness of the wall is 16cm. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. The 170cm of the wall from the east corner is collapsed. The three of the timber frame elements –timber studs- are seen. They are 13cm in diameter. There are detachments of paint from the plaster on the surface.

The southeast wall is 383cm long. The height of the wall differs due to the earth deposit on the ground. It is 256cm high in the south corner and 217cm high in the east corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 83cm thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The wall is mud plastered and the surface is white washed. There are detachments of paint from the plaster. Material loss of plaster is seen on the wall up to 160cm from the ground due to the rising damp problem. Material loss of mud mortar is seen up to 100cm from the ground due to rising damp.

The southwest wall is 383cm long and approximately 256cm high. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 24cm thick. The wall is mud plastered and the surface is white washed. There are two rectangular window openings. The first one (71 x 105cm) starts at 117cm far from the south corner, 77cm above the floor. The thickness of the frames is 7,5cm. There are no window wings within these frames. There are R-02A1 type wrought iron grills fixed into the window frame. The surfaces are covered with wire guard. The second opening (71 x 105cm) starts at 216cm from the west corner at a height of 78cm. This opening and the architectural elements within this opening are similar to the ones in the first opening on this wall. There are detachments of paint from the plaster on the surface.

The floor is covered with earth. The ceiling is formed by rough timber beams, 12-14cm in diameter in NW-SE direction. The distances between the beams

are 14-17cm. Timber beams are exposed with no covering material. The infill material straw is seen above the beams. Insect attack is seen on the beams.

3.3.2.1.1.3. SPACE MB-03

It has a rectangular plan approximately 1035 x 610cm in dimension. The average height of the space is 265cm. The entrance is on the southwest wall from the space MB-01.

The southwest wall is 1040cm long. It is 261cm high in the south corner and 254cm high in the west corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 14cm thick. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. The 170cm of the wall from the south corner is collapsed. The three studs used in the construction of the wall are seen. There are three openings, two windows and a door. There is a rectangular door opening (103 x 196cm) on the wall. It starts 476cm from the south corner, 26cm above the floor. There is a single wing ledged door (DI-O2C2) within this opening. It has hinges at west. The first window opening (71 x 124cm) starts 611cm far from the south corner, 93cm above from the floor. The second window opening (71 x 122cm) starts at 928cm from the south corner, 92cm above from the floor. The thickness of the window frames is 11 cm. The windows within these two openings are WI-02 type. They have timber grills on the other faces. Their wings are partially removed. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the upper parts of the wall.

The northwest wall is 612cm in length. The height of the wall is 258cm in the west corner and 263cm in the north corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with mud mortar. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. Flaking of whitewash is seen. There are plaster detachments on the upper parts of the wall. Mud plaster has fallen down up to 160cm from the ground in the north corner due to rising damp. The mud plaster has separated from the wall at the upper sections due to the rising damp problem. The stones are in good condition although the joint mortar is washed away up to 100cm from the ground.

The northeast wall is 1031cm in length. The height of the wall is 254cm in the north corner and 261cm in the east corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 84cm thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. It has two window openings. The first window opening (80 x 78,5cm) starts at 179cm from the north corner at a height of 156cm. There is no window within this opening. There is a single wing ledged shutter (WO-01) composed of two vertical timber boards. The hinges are located at the north. The second window opening (80,5 x 102cm) starts at 770cm from the north corner at a height of 155cm. The architectural elements within this opening are the same as the ones within the first opening. Flaking of whitewash is seen on the wall surfaces. Material loss of plaster is seen up to 160cm from the ground in the corners and up to 230cm from the ground in the middle. The mud plaster has separated from the wall at the upper sections due to the rising damp problem.

The southeast wall is 609cm in length and 260cm in height. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 82cm thickness. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud-plastered and white washed. It has two window openings. The first window opening (85 x 104cm) starts at 150cm far from the east corner at a height of 121cm. The second (85 x 105cm) starts at 378cm far from the east corner at a height of 126cm. The wings of the windows are removed. The frames are 8cm thick. There are wrought iron grills within the openings. There are four iron bars vertically and four iron bars horizontally fixed into the window frame in each opening. The stone masonry walls under the two window openings are partially collapsed. Flaking of whitewash is seen on the upper parts of the wall. Material loss of plaster is seen up to 170cm from the ground. The mud plaster has separated from the wall at the upper sections due to the rising damp problem. There is no deterioration on the stone material although the joint mortar is washed away up to 100cm from the ground.

There are six timber posts defining the two main axis. There are two axis in NE-SW direction and three axis in NW-SE direction. The posts are in log form.

Their diameter varies between 22cm-29cm. The first axis in NW-SE direction is 14cm far from the northeast wall. The diameters of the two posts are 23cm. The second axis is 261cm far from the northeast wall. The diameter of the post on the NW is 29cm and the one on the SE is 22cm. The third axis is 541cm from the northeast wall. The diameter of the post on the NW is 23cm and the other is 22cm. The cross-sections of the lintels are 17 x 27cm and 16 x 24cm.

The floor is paved with small pieces of stone irregularly. The ceiling is formed by rough timber beams, 12-16cm in diameter in NE-SW direction. The distances between the beams are 17-20cm. Timber beams are exposed with no covering material. Rush-mat is used between the timber beams under the straw layer. Insect attack is seen on the posts and the beams on the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2. GROUND FLOOR

It has a plan with a inner sofa with two "eyvan". The "sofa"-space MG-01- is in the northeast-southwest direction. There are two "eyvan"s located at the midst of the "sofa" at two sides, southeast and northwest. The "eyvan" at the southeast, space MG-03, is used for the circulation of the service spaces (WC and washbasin). The "eyvan" at northwest, space MG-08, is used for the staircase supplying access between the three floors. The rooms, MG-02, MG-06, MG-07 and MG-09 are located at the two sides of the "eyvan", at the four corners (See drawing 3.2).

3.3.2.1.2.1. SPACE MG-01 – "SOFA"

The building entrance opens to "sofa", space MG-01 directly. It is the main circulation space. It has a rectangular plan (318cm NE, 1658cm SE, 339cm SW and 1657cm SW). It is 332cm high in the southwest corner and 353cm high in the northeast corner. It constitutes the projection over the space MB-01 at the southwest. There are two "eyvan"s located at the midst of the "sofa" at two sides, southeast and northwest (See figure 3.6).

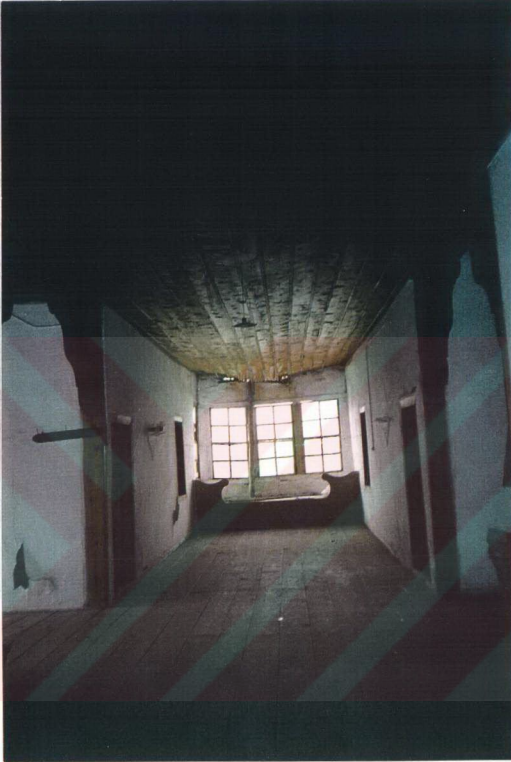


Figure 3.6 View from the space MG-01

There is a "pabuçluk" space on the entrance part of the "sofa", on the northeast of the space with dimensions 318cm x 161cm. The rest part of the "sofa" is 16cm higher than this entrance part.

The northeast wall is 318 cm in length and 353cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a rectangular door opening (148 x 213cm) on the

wall. It starts 63cm from the north corner. There is a double winged and multi-panelled door wing (D0-02 type) within this opening. There is a top window in 155 x 65cm dimensions above the door. It has a 14cm wide frame and 13cm high threshold. There are timber bands defining the borders of the wall. There are detachments of plaster from the wall at the edges of the door.

The southeast wall, which is totally 1658cm in length, is composed of three parts:

Beginning from the east, the first part is 621cm in length and 355cm in height at the east corner and 330cm at the south corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings: a window and a door. The window opening (80 x 134cm) starts at 97cm from the east corner at 73cm high. The window within this opening (WI-02 type) has four glazed wings and 9cm wide frame. There is a R-02A1 type wrought iron grill in front of the window. There are six bars horizontally and three bars vertically fixed into the window frame. There is also a gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) located 364cm far from the east corner, 144cm above from the floor. The door opening (81 x 193cm) starts at 488cm from the east corner. It is the door of the space MG-02. It has a 12cm wide doorframe and an 8,5cm high threshold. There is a single wing and multi-panelled door wing (DI-01A) within this opening. It is composed of five panels: four of the panels are vertically placed in pairs at the top and bottom; the fifth one is horizontally placed in the middle. There are timber bands defining the borders of the wall. There are detachments of plaster from the wall at the edges of the window and the door.

In the second part "eyvan" is placed nearly in the middle of the wall, 621cm from the east corner, 260cm in length and 314cm in height. It will be explained as space MG-03 in detail.

The third part is 777cm in length and 330cm in height at the east corner and 309cm at the south corner. It is a timber framed wall with 24cm thickness.

Mud brick infill is used in 696cm of the wall from the east corner. Brick infill is used in the rest 81cm of the wall (the southeast wall of the projection). The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are three openings: a door and two windows. The door opening (80 x 185cm) is 42cm far from the east corner. It is the door of the space MG-04. The thickness of the doorframe is 12cm and the door wing within this frame is DI-01A. It has a 9cm high threshold. There is a gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) located 229cm far from the east corner and 146cm above from the floor. The first window opening (75 x 131cm) is 464cm from the east corner and 80cm above from the floor. The thickness of the window frame is 11,5cm and the window within this frame is WI-02 type. There is a R-02A1 type wrought iron grill in front of the window. There are six bars horizontally and three bars vertically fixed into the window frame. The second window opening (59 x 130cm) is located 9cm far from the south corner and 39cm above from the "seki". The thickness of the window frame is 10,5cm and the window within the frame is WO-05A type. There are detachments of plaster from the wall at the lower south part of the door and at the lower east part of the window.

The southwest wall is 339cm in length. The height of the wall is 284cm on the south corner and 289cm on the west corner above from the "seki". It is a timber framed wall with brick infill, 25,5cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the S-A2 type "seki", made up of timber, oriented towards the courtyard, parallel to the southwest wall: 334cm in length, 144cm in width and 49cm in height. There are two arms on the east and north corners. There are three window openings on the wall. They are all WO-05A type, sash window. The dimensions of the window openings from south to west are 82 x 158cm, 82 x 159cm and 82 x 159cm. They are approximately 36cm above from the "seki". There are horizontal timber cornices above and under the windows, along the wall. They are 9,5cm thick. There is color change on the plaster under the window and at the top of the wall due to dampness. There are detachments of plaster from the wall in these parts. There are small holes on the window wings because of the insect attack.

The northwest wall is composed of three parts similar to the southeast wall. The total length is 1657cm.

The southwest part of the wall is 787cm in length and 333cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with 26,5cm thickness. Brick infill is used in the 78cm of the wall from the west corner (the northwest wall of the projection). Mud brick infill is used in the rest 696cm of the wall. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings on the wall: a window and a door. The window opening (78 x 135cm) starts at 224cm from the west corner and 79cm above from the floor. The thickness of the window frame is 11cm and the window inside the frame is WI-02. There is an R-02A1 type wrought iron grill in front of the window. There are six bars horizontally and three bars vertically fixed into the window frame. The gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) starts at 505cm from the west corner, 146,5cm above from the floor. Door opening (79 x 185,5cm) starts at 664cm from the west corner. It has a 9cm high threshold. The thickness of the doorframe is 12cm and the door wing within this frame is DI-01A, similar to the other door openings. There are cracks on the plaster surface. There are detachments of plaster from the wall at the bottom of the wall, near the window and the door.

In the second part "eyvan" is placed nearly at the midst of the wall, beginning 787cm from the west corner, 242cm in length and 314,5cm in height. It will be explained as space MG-08 in detail.

The third part is 628cm in length and 333cm in height at the west corner and 353cm in height at the north corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 24cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings: a window and a door. The door opening (81 x 186cm) starts at 42cm from the west corner. It has an 11,5cm wide frame and 9cm high threshold. The door wing within this frame is DI-01A. The gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) starts at 244cm from the west corner, 141,5cm above from the floor. The window opening (75 x 130cm) starts at 460cm from the west corner, at 77cm above from the floor. The window

frame is 9cm thick and the window within this frame is WI-02. There is an R-02A2 type wrought iron grill in front of the window. The iron bars are perpendicular to each other but fixed with 45° angles to the window frame. There are detachments of plaster from the wall at the lower parts, between the shelf and the window.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 25-26cm wide layed in the SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards layed in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling. The ceiling has a 24cm horizontal deformation between the SW-NE ends.

3.3.2.1.2.2. SPACE MG-02

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 330 x 600cm in dimension. The entrance is from space MG-01 through the door on the northwest wall. The door is part of the two walls (the northwest wall and the southwest wall). It will be considered as a part of the southwest wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall.

The southwest wall is 327cm long. It is 335cm high in the south corner and 330cm high in the west corner. The facade is the cupboard CF-02A. The cupboard is composed of two parts horizontally and three parts vertically: the closet part in the middle, the "gusülhane" (ablution space) part and the door part at the two sides.

The "gusülhane" (ablution space) part is located at the south. It has a 63cm long facade. It is composed of two parts: the fixed part (45 x 55,5cm in dimension) and the wing (55 x 138cm). The wing of the cupboard used as the door of the space is composed of two vertical rectangular panels. There is a

niche inside it on the southeast wall with 53,5cm depth to enlarge the space. It becomes 106 x 111cm in dimension. It is 334cm in height. There is a hole for the stovepipe, in 16cm diameter, at 7cm from the east corner 255cm high from the floor. There is a small window opening (32 x 42cm) on the SE wall. It starts 61cm from the east corner, above 198,5cm from the ground. The sidewalls up to 75-80cm from the ground and the floor are plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the facades NE, SE and SW are plastered with mud plaster and whitewashed. The rest of the NW facade is covered with timber boards. There is a hole in 3,5cm diameter on the floor in the east corner to drain the water out.

The closet part in the middle starts at 58cm from the south corner. It is composed of three parts: the storage part at the bottom, the closet part in the middle and the bevelled arch at the top. The closet part starts 73cm above the floor. The corners are bevelled and the facade of the closet makes a niche. There are niches for beverages and lamps in these triangular spaces. There is a bevelled arch with 112cm diameter (inner) and 161cm diameter (outer) at the top. The closet part is 86 x 140cm in dimension and 264cm in height. It has two wings in 54 x 129,5cm dimension. Each wing is formed by two vertical rectangular timber panels. The storage part is placed under the closet. There is a lid (65 x 35cm) between them. The storage part (152 x 76cm) –reached from the closet- is formed by five vertical rectangular timber panels on the facade.

There is a space for the door with a trapezoidal plan (90cm NW, 95cm NE, 86cm SE and 82,5cm SW) in the north corner, 219cm high from the floor. The door opening (88,5 x 201cm) is on the northwest wall of the cavity. It starts 8cm from the west corner. There is a single-wing and multi-paneled door wing (DI-01A) within the opening. The metal hinges are located at the west. There are two facades designed according to the position of the door. The door can be fixed into the niche when opened. When the door is closed the shelves with the whole cupboard is the facade. There are two timber shelves inserted

into the niche. They are 72,5 x 21cm in dimension. The first shelf is 70cm and the second is 136cm above the floor.

The northwest wall is 485 cm in length and 331cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 24cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings on this wall. The first opening on this wall is 72 x 138cm in dimension. It starts at 150cm far from the west corner at a height of 72,5cm. There is the cupboard CS-01B1 within this opening. It is composed of (from bottom to top) a shelf, a closed part with two glazed wings and the second shelf. The gypsum shelf SH-01 starts at 350cm from the west corner at 167,5cm high from the ground. The window opening (81 x 137cm) is at 421cm from the west corner and 73cm high above the ground. The window within the opening is WI-02 type. It has four glazed wings, which is vertically divided into two and horizontally divided into three. The upper and lower horizontal frames of the openings continue along the wall.

There are profiled timber strips in 10,5cm thickness framing the cupboards and windows. The horizontal ones placed above and under the openings (windows and cupboards) continue along the wall. The upper one is called "askılık" and the lower one is called "sandalye kakması". The vertical ones are placed at the two sides of the openings (windows and cupboards).

The northeast wall is 333cm wide. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 80cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. The height of the wall is approximately 298cm from the "seki". There is the S-A1 type "seki", made up of timber, on this wall: 331cm in length, 84cm in width and 35cm in height. There is a lid 27 x 95cm in dimension, on the top surface. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (93 x 141,5cm) starts at 34cm from the north corner at a height of 54,5cm from the "seki". The window inside the opening is WO-04A. It is located at the outer face of the wall. It has four glazed wings, which is vertically divided into two and horizontally divided into three. The second

window opening (91 x 141cm) starts 231cm from the north corner at a height of 55cm from the "seki". The window within this opening is WO-04A. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. The secondary wings, located at the inner faces of the openings are removed. The hinges of them are seen on the frames. There are timber shelves in triangular shape, at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window cornice. They are 48 x 48 x 67cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are plaster detachments on the surface under the windows.

The southeast wall is 487cm in length and approximately 335cm in height. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall. The thickness is between 83cm and 88cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two window openings and a shelf. The first window opening (94 x 141cm) starts at 49,5cm from the east corner at a height of 94cm from the floor. The gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) starts at 194cm from the northeast corner, 167cm high from the ground. The second window opening (93 x 142cm) starts at 299cm from the east corner at a height of 92cm. The windows within these openings are WO-04A. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. The secondary wings, located at the inner faces of the openings are removed. The hinges of them are seen on the frames. There is a hole for the stovepipe, in 16cm diameter, at 358cm from the east corner at a height of 273cm. There is the terracotta pipe "künk", inside the hole. There are detachments of plaster from the wall under the windows. The surface of the wall under the hole is blackened by soot.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 22-25cm wide laid in the SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 22-24cm wide laid in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are nine rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction. They are framed with two rows of timber boards. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2.3. SPACE MG-03

It is a rectangular planned space approximately 260 x 518cm in dimension. It is open at the northwest side, in the form of the extension of the "sofa". It constitutes the projection over the space MB-02 at the southeast. There are four windows, a door and a washbasin.

The northeast wall is 518cm in length and 325cm in height in the north corner and 308cm high in the east corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill in 22cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a washbasin (WB-01) on this wall. It is composed of two parts: the trough and the face. The face (66 x 34cm) of it inserts into the wall. It starts at 343cm from the north corner at a height of 63cm from the floor. It is made of marble. There are embossed ornamentations on the surface. The trough is 36 x 74cm and 13cm in height. It starts 339cm from the north corner at a height of 50,5cm from the floor. There is the window opening (71 x 157cm) starts at 440,5cm from the north corner, 64cm above the floor. The thickness of the frame is 12cm. The window within this opening is WO-05A. It is a sash window with two glazed wings. It is divided into two horizontally and four vertically. The upper wing is fixed into the frame. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plastered surface. There are partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A-. In these parts the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed. There are small holes on the timber wings of the windows due to insect attack.

The southeast wall is 265cm in length and 297cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with no infill, with wood-lath, 25cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are three windows. The first window opening (70 x 161cm) starts at 10cm from the east corner, 76cm above the ground. The window within the frame is WO-05A. The second opening (70 x 160cm) starts at 80m from the east corner, 77cm high from the

floor. The window inside the frame is WO-05A similar to the first opening. The third opening starts at 185cm from the east corner, 78cm high from the floor. The window within the opening is WO-05A similar to the other windows in this space. The upper and lower window frames, 12cm in thicknesses, continue along the wall. There are surface cracks on the plastered surface and detachments of plaster from the wall above the window in the east.

The southwest wall is 518cm in length and 324cm in height in the west corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill in 22cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. The rough plaster layer –mud plaster- is visible. There is a door opening (73 X 168,5cm) located at 5cm far from the south corner. It has a 17cm high threshold. The thickness of the frame is 9cm. The door wing within this frame DI-02A1 is a single wing and a paneled one. It is formed by two vertical rectangular panels. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster on the wall. There are partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A- on the lower west part of the wall. Here the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

There is a raised platform in the floor starts at 430cm far from the northwest wall, on the projection. The difference of the height between is 2,5cm. This platform reflects to the ceiling. The difference of the height is 18cm on the ceiling.

The floor is formed by timber boards laid in SW-NE direction. The width of the boards varies between 23-26cm in the lower platform, 17-19cm in the upper platform. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls. The floor has a 6,5cm horizontal deformation between the NW-SE ends.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards laid in SW-NE direction. The ceiling of the upper part is composed of fourteen rows of timber boards about 22cm wide. They are framed with a row of timber boards. The ceiling of the lower part is composed of four timber boards (width varies between 17-19cm). The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm.

There are timber ceiling borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2.4. SPACE MG-04

This space has a rectangular plan, 65 x 83cm in dimension and 225cm in height in the east corner, 252cm in height in the north corner. The entrance is from the northeast corner. It is a hall providing access to the space MG-05.

The northeast wall is 83cm in length and 308cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 17cm in thickness. The facade up to 15-20cm from the ground is plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a door opening (70 x 165cm) located at 4cm from the north corner. There is the door wing DI-02A1 within this opening. It has a 5cm high threshold and it has hinges at the east. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The southeast wall is 65cm in length and 225cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with no infill, with wood-lath, 22cm in thickness. The facade up to 15-20cm from the ground is plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a window opening (46 x 60cm) located at the southeast wall. It starts 4cm from the east corner, 140cm above the floor. The thickness of the frames is 9cm and the window within the frame is WO-02, a single wing window. There are cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. There are small holes on the timber frame of the windows due to insect attack.

The southwest wall is 83cm in length. The height of the wall differs. It is 225cm in height in the south corner and 251cm in height in the west corner. The facade up to 15-20cm from the ground is plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a door opening 70 x 165cm in dimension. The thickness of the frames is 9cm and the height of the threshold is 7cm. The door within the opening is

DI-02A1. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The floor is covered with lime plaster C. The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 20-22cm wide in SE-NW direction. There are cracks and detachments of plaster on the floor. The floor has a 9,5cm horizontal deformation between the NW-SE ends.

3.3.2.1.2.5. SPACE MG-05

This space is the toilet of the building. It has a rectangular plan 83 x 115cm in dimension. The entrance is from the northeast, from space MG-04.

The northeast wall is 83cm in length, 220cm in height in the east corner and 250cm in height in the north corner. It is a timber framed wall with no infill (with wood-lath). The facade up to 80-85cm from the ground is plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the door opening (70 x 165cm) located at 9cm from the north corner. The door wing is the DI-02A1 with a 9cm high threshold. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The southeast wall is 115cm in length and 220cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with no infill (with wood-lath). The facade up to 80-85cm from the ground is plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a window opening (38 x 52cm) located at 35cm from the east corner at a height of 138cm. The thickness of the window frame is 8cm. The wing of the window is removed. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. There are small holes on the timber frame of the windows due to insect attack.

The southeast wall is 81,5cm in length. The height of the wall is 221cm in the south corner and 251cm in the west corner. The northwest wall is 112,5cm in length and 251cm in height. There are cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The facades up to 80-85cm from the ground and the floor are plastered with lime plaster C. The lavatory made of marble is also covered with lime plaster C. The rest of the facades are plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 20-22cm wide in SE-NW direction.

There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster on the floor and lavatory. The floor has a 14cm horizontal deformation between the NW-SE ends.

3.3.2.1.2.6. SPACE MG-06

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 330cm x 495cm in dimension. The entrance is from MG-01 through the door on the northwest wall. The door is part of the two walls (the northwest wall and the northeast wall). It will be considered as a part of the northeast wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall.

The northeast wall is 330cm in length and 330cm in height. The facade is the cupboard CF-02A, similar to the space MG-02.

The southeast wall is 500cm in length. The height of the wall is 331cm in the east corner and 335cm in the south corner from the floor. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 80cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two window openings and a shelf. The first window opening (94 x 140cm) starts at 100cm from the east corner at a height of 100cm from the floor. The SH-01 type gypsum shelf starts at 255cm from the east corner, 169cm high from the ground. The second window opening (93 x 142cm) starts at 365cm from the east corner at a height of 100cm. The windows within these two openings are WO-04A, located at the outer face of the wall. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. The secondary wings, located at the inner faces, are removed. The hinges of them are seen on the frames. The wall is in good condition.

The southwest wall is 330cm in length and 295cm in height from the "seki". It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 77cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the S-A1 type "seki", made up of timber, on this wall: 330cm in length, 82cm in width and 39cm in height. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (92 x 140cm) starts at 9,5cm from the south corner at a height of 62cm and the second window opening (90 x 139cm) starts 204cm from the south corner at a height of 64cm from the "seki". The windows within these two openings are WO-04A, located at the outer face of the wall. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. The secondary wings, located at the inner faces, are removed. The hinges of them are seen on the frames. There are timber shelves in triangular shape, at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window frame. They are 48 x 48 x 68cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is color change on the plastered surface above the second window opening.

The northwest wall is 493 cm in length and approximately 330cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill in 26cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings on this wall. The window opening (80 x 136cm) is at 78,5cm from the west corner and 73cm high above the ground. It has a 10,5cm wide frame. The window within the opening is WI-02 type. It has four glazed wings, which is vertically divided into two and horizontally divided into three. The SH-01 type gypsum shelf starts at 174cm from the north corner at 168cm high from the ground. The second opening on this wall is 72 x 136cm in dimension. There is the cupboard CS-01C1 within this opening. It is composed of (from bottom to top) a drawer, a closed part with two glazed wings and a shelf. The upper and lower frames of the windows and the cupboard continue along the wall. There are plaster detachments on the surface. There is material loss of lime plaster A partially on the façade. The rough plaster layer –mud plaster- is visible. There are surface cracks on the plaster and detachments of plaster from the wall. There are partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A- above the cupboard. Here the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 19-21cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 21-23cm wide laid in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are nine rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction. They are framed with two rows of timber boards. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2.7. SPACE MG-07

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 330cm x 495cm in dimension. The entrance is from MG-01 through the door on the southeast wall. The door is part of the two walls (the northeast wall and the southeast wall). It will be considered as a part of the northeast wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall.

The northeast wall is 332cm wide and 341cm high in the north corner and 338cm high in the east corner. The facade is the cupboard CF-02A similar to the spaces MG-02 and MG-06.

The southeast wall is 505,5cm in length and 337cm in height. The thickness of the wall is approximately 34cm. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill in 24cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings: a cupboard and a window. The first opening (68 x 138cm) starts at 198,5cm from the east corner at a height of 72,5cm from the floor. There is the cupboard CS-01C1 within this opening. The gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) starts at 284cm from the east corner, 165cm high from the ground. The second opening (81 x 137cm) starts at 358cm from the east corner at a height of 73,5cm. The window within this opening is WI-02. It has four glazed wings, which is vertically divided into two and horizontally divided into three. The upper and lower frames of the openings continue along the wall. There is not any deformation on the wall.

The southwest wall is 331cm in length and 297,5cm in height from the "seki". It is a stone masonry wall with 79cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the S-A1 type "seki" on this wall: 331cm in length, 82,5cm in width and 37cm in height. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (93 x 135cm) starts 27cm from the south corner at a height of 64,5cm from the "seki". The second window opening (88 x 135cm) starts 222cm from the south corner at a height of 65cm from the "seki". There are two windows within these two opening: WO-04A types located at the outer sides and WO-04C types located at the inner sides. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. There are timber shelves in triangular shape, at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window cornice. They are 48 x 48 x 68cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The northwest wall is 503 cm long. The height of the wall is 333,5cm in the west corner and 341cm in the north corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall with 70cm thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings: a cupboard and a window. The first opening (65,50 x 140cm) starts at 139,5cm from the west corner at a height of 100cm from the floor. The cupboard inside the frame is the CS-02. It is composed of (from bottom to top) a drawer, a closed part with two panelled wings and a closed part composed of two glazed wings. The gypsum shelf SH-01 starts at 314cm from the west corner at 168cm high from the ground. The second opening on this wall is 93 x 135cm in dimension with two windows: WO-04A type located at the outer side and WO-04C type located at the inner side. The upper and lower frames of the openings continue along the wall. There is not any deformation on the wall.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 22-25cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 19-20cm wide laid in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are thirteen rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction, framed with a row of timber boards. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2.8. SPACE MG-08

It is a rectangular space with a bevelled corner. The dimensions are from the south corner (in clockwise direction) 242cm, 411cm, 194cm, 54cm and 376cm. It is open at the southeast side, in the form of the extension of the "sofa". There are two openings: a window and a door. Accessibility of the other floors is through this space.

The southwest wall is 411cm in length. It is 340cm high at the south corner and 321,5cm high at the west corner, because of the step located on the floor 310cm from the south corner. There are surface cracks on the plastered surface. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A- on the upper parts of the wall. In these parts the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

The northwest wall is 194cm in length. There is an angular transition to the northeast wall, which is 54cm wide. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 16cm in thickness. It has two openings: a door and a window. The first opening (95 x 191cm) starts at 10cm from the west corner. The door wing inside the frame is out of the architectural typology due to the removals on the wing. The opening is covered with timber boards. The window opening (66,5 x 115,5cm) starts at 111cm from the west corner. The thickness of the frames is 13cm and the window within this frame is WO-05A. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster. There are partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A-. In these parts the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed. There are small holes on the timber wings of the

windows due to insect attack. There are demolished walls (mud plaster loss, mud mortar loss and infill loss) under the window.

The northeast wall is 376cm in length and 644cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 19cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. The staircase (ST4), which runs from the ground floor up to the first floor, is adjacent to this wall. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster.

There is an L-shaped staircase at the north corner. It reaches to space MF-01 on the first floor. It is composed of seventeen steps and a landing. They are made of timber. The first step (101 x 120cm) constitutes the landing. The boards are placed onto the beams. They are about 94cm long, 24cm wide and 20cm height. It has a timber-profiled handrail, 6,5cm wide and 10cm high. There are sixteen timber-profiled balusters. One of the balusters (the third one) is removed.

The floor is formed by timber boards in SE-NW direction. The width of the boards varies between 23-25cm. The floor of the landing is formed by timber boards in NE-SW direction. The width of the boards varies between 19-21cm. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards laid in SE-NW direction. It is composed of six rows of timber boards about 20cm wide. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.2.9. SPACE MG-09

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 335cm x 515cm in dimension. The entrance is from MG-01 through the door on the southeast wall. The door is part of the two walls (the southwest wall and the southeast wall). It will be considered as a part of the southwest wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall.

The southwest wall is 336cm wide and 330cm high in the west corner and 328cm high in the south corner. The facade is the cupboard CF-01. The cupboard is composed of three parts vertically: the door part on the south and the closet parts in the middle and on the west, and two parts horizontally: the cupboard part made of timber up to 213cm from the floor and the plastered wall above it.

The space for the door has a plan (81cm SE, 84cm SW, 64cm NW and 81cm NE) in the south corner, 199cm high from the floor. The door opening (90 x 199,5cm) is on the southeast wall of the space. It starts 9cm from the south corner. There is a single-wing and multi-paneled door wing the DI-01A within the opening. There are two facades designed with the position of the door. The door when it is open can be fixed into the niche, when it is closed, the shelves with the whole cupboard is the facade. There are two shelves inserted into the niche on the southwest wall. They are 83 x 25 x 85 x 8cm in dimension. The first shelf is 75cm above the floor and the second is 148cm above the floor.

The closet part is composed of two parts vertically: the one in the west is 120 x 86cm and the one in the middle is 125 x 86cm in dimension. They are 211cm in height. Each is composed of a fixed part at the bottom and a double winged part. The fixed part (107 x 49cm) placed at the bottom is formed by a horizontal rectangular panel. There are two double wings on the

facade with dimensions 53,5 x 151,5cm and 62 x 151,5cm. Each wing is formed by two vertical rectangular panels. The interior facades except the partition between them are plastered and white washed. The floors and the ceilings are covered with timber boards in NE-SW direction. The width of the boards varies between 22-26cm.

The northwest wall is 520cm in length and approximately 332cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill and 26cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are plaster detachments on the surface. There is a SH-01 type gypsum shelf located on the wall. It starts 281cm from the west corner, 152,5cm above the floor. There is the profiled timber strip in 10,5cm thickness along the wall, 198cm high from the floor. There is a hole for the stovepipe, in 16cm diameter, at 260cm from the west corner at a height of 264cm. There is the terracotta pipe "künk", inside the hole. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

The northeast wall is 334cm in length and 297,5cm in height from the "seki". It is a stone masonry wall approximately 81cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the S-A1 type "seki", made up of timber, located on this wall: 334cm in length, 82,5cm in width and 36cm in height. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (94 x 138,5cm) starts 11,5cm from the north corner at a height of 57,5cm from the "seki" and the second window opening (94 x 140cm) starts 208,5cm from the north corner at a height of 56,5cm from the "seki". The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. The secondary wings, located at the inner faces of the openings are removed. The hinges of them are seen on the frames. There is no deterioration on the wall.

The southeast wall is 515cm in length. The height of the wall is 333cm in the east corner and 328cm in the south corner from the floor. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 23,5cm. There are two openings: a cupboard and a window. The first opening (74 x 140cm)

starts at 92,5cm from the east corner at a height of 60cm, with WI-02 type window. It has four glazed wings, which is vertically divided into two and horizontally divided into three. The second opening (69 x 138cm) starts at 248,5cm from the east corner at a height of 61cm from the floor, with CS-01A type cupboard. The SH-01 type gypsum shelf starts at 180cm from the east corner, 156,5cm high from the ground. The upper and lower frames of the openings continue along the wall. There is no deterioration on the wall.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 21-24cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards about 22cm wide laid in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are thirteen rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction, framed with a row of timber boards. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.3. FIRST FLOOR

It has a plan with an inner "sofa" with "eyvan". The "sofa"-space MF-01- is in the northeast-southwest direction. There is the "eyvan" located at the midst of the "sofa" at the southeast side. The rooms, MF-02 and MF-04 are located at the southwest side of the "sofa", at the two corners. The rooms MF-05, MF-06 and MF-07 are located at the other side (rooms MF-05 and MF-07 are at the corners) (See drawing 3.4)

3.3.2.1.3.1. SPACE MF-01

This space has a rectangular plan (326cm NE, 1660cm SE, 338cm SW and 1656cm NW). It is approximately 348cm high. It is the main circulation space. The entrance is from the door on the northwest in the middle (See figure 3.7).

The northeast wall is 326 cm in length and 350cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is approximately 22cm.



Figure 3.7 View from the space MF-01

The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are openings (91 x 160cm) with WO-05A type windows. The first opening starts at 11cm from the north corner at a height of 89cm from the floor. The second opening is 117cm far from the north corner at a height of 90,5cm. The third opening starts 224cm far from the north corner at a height of 92cm. The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm. There are also two curvilinear formed S-C1

type "seki"s with arms located at the two corners of this wall. They are 48cm high from the floor. The upper and lower horizontal frames of the windows continue along the wall. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A-on the lower parts of the wall, between the two "seki"s. Here the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed. There are small holes on the timber wings of the windows due to insect attack.

The southeast wall, which is totally 1660cm in length, is composed of three parts:

The first part is 624cm in length and 347cm in height at the east corner and 349cm at the south corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 24cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two openings: a window and a door. The window opening (40 x 42cm) starts at 86cm from the east corner at 119cm height. It is a WI-01 type single-winged window. The thickness of the window frame is 11cm. There is also a SH-01 type gypsum shelf located 302cm far from the east corner, 152cm above from the floor. The door opening (87 x 193,5cm) starts at 367cm from the east corner. It is the door of the space MF-02, which has a DI-01D type single wing and multi-panelled door wing. It has a 26cm wide frame and a 9cm high threshold. There is a vertical board in 17cm wide at the corner. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. There is partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A-on the wall. Here the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

There is the "eyvan" placed nearly in the middle of the wall, 624cm from the east corner, 269cm in length and 324cm in height. It will be explained as space MF-03 in detail.

The third part is 767cm in length and 343cm in height. It is a timber framed wall. Mud brick infill is used in 691cm of the wall from the east corner. Brick infill is used in the rest 76cm of the wall (the southeast wall of the projection).

The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has three openings: a door and two windows. The door opening (83 x 184,5cm) is 40cm far from the east corner. It is the door of the space MF-04. It has a 13cm wide frame and a 4,5cm high threshold. The door wing within this frame is DI-01B. It is composed of five panels: four vertical panels (two at the top and two at the bottom) and a horizontal panel in the middle. There is also a gypsum shelf (SH-01 type) located 348cm far from the east corner and 174cm above from the floor. The first window opening (85 x 163cm) is 418cm from the east corner and 90,5cm above from the floor. The thickness of the window frame is 12cm and the window within this frame is WI-03 type. There is a R-0C1 type wrought iron ornamented grill in front of the window. There are two bars horizontally and six bars vertically fixed into the window frame and ornamented wrought iron bars fixed into these vertical and horizontal bars. The second window opening (66 x 162cm) is located 691cm far from the east corner and 50cm above from the "seki". The thickness of the window frame is 10cm and the window within the frame is WO-05A type. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. There are partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A-on the wall. Here the inner layer – mud plaster- is exposed.

The southwest wall is 338cm wide. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The walls and the ceiling -195cm from the southwest side- are partially demolished. There are two window openings on this wall in which the wings are removed. There are wrought iron ornamented grills in these openings. The first one (99 x 155cm) starts 66cm from the south corner. The other one (92 x 157cm) starts 176cm from the south corner. There are horizontal and vertical deformations in these openings. The plaster layers are fallen down. The infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is seen on the timber frame structural elements: the posts and studs, upper and lower window sills and braces.

The northwest wall is totally 1656cm long and 348cm high. It is a timber framed wall. Brick infill is used in 75cm of the wall from the west corner. Mud brick infill is used in the rest of the 1581cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are six openings, two windows and four doors. The first window opening (75 x 164cm) is just placed at the west corner, 45,5cm above the "seki". It has a 12cm wide frame and the window within the frame is WO-05A. There is a SH-01 type gypsum shelf located 219cm far from the west corner, 174cm above the floor. The second window opening (36 x 44cm) starts at 332cm from the west corner, 167,5cm above the floor. The thickness of the frame is 11,5cm and the window is WI-01 type. The first door opening (80 x 189cm) starts at 669cm from the west corner. It has a 10cm high threshold and 13cm wide frame. The door wing within the frame is DI-01B, a single wing and multi-paneled door. It is composed of five panels: four of the panels are vertically placed in pairs at the top and bottom; the fifth one is horizontally placed in the middle. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. It is the door of the space MF-05. The second door opening (68 x 187cm) starts at 831cm far from the west corner. It has a 15cm high threshold and 15cm wide frame. The door wing within the frame is DI-02A2. It is a single wing and multi-panelled door. It is composed of two vertical rectangle panels one on the top of the other. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. It is the door of the space MF-06. The third door opening (106 x 208cm) starts at 927cm far from the west corner. It has an 11,5cm wide frame. The door wing inside the frame is DI-02B. The wing is formed by two panels at the bottom and a glassed upper part. The panels are in vertical rectangular form. The glassed part is composed of four parts, vertically and horizontally divided into two. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels at the other facade. The fourth door opening (79 x 195,5cm) starts at 1167,5cm far from the west corner. It has a 6cm high threshold and 13cm wide frame. The door within this frame is DI-01C. It is composed of five panels. Among the five, four panels are vertically placed in pairs at the top and bottom; the fifth one is horizontally placed in the middle. There are carved geometric ornamentations

on the panels. The SH-01 type second gypsum shelf is located at 1326cm from the west corner, 165cm above the floor. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. Partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A- is seen on the wall where the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 24-28cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There are timber skirtings 9cm high along the walls, continue above the “seki”.

The ceiling is composed of three parts. The first and the third parts are covered with timber boards about 19-21cm wide laid in SW-NE direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are ten rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction, framed with two rows of timber boards. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling. The second part (310 x 324cm), the middle zone, is formed by diagonally placed timber boards about 22cm wide laid in E-W direction. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are twenty rows of timber boards in SW-NE direction, framed with two rows of timber boards. There is a central boss CE-01A placed in the middle.

3.3.2.1.3.2. SPACE MF-02

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 625cm x 485cm in dimension. The entrance is from space MF-01 through the door on the northwest wall. The door is part of the two walls (the northwest wall and the southwest wall). It will be considered as a part of the northwest wall although it is designed as a part of the cupboard on the southwest wall (See figure 3.8)

The northwest wall is 628 cm in length. The height of the wall is 292cm up to the timber border. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are four openings on



Figure 3.8 View from the space MF-02

this wall: a door, two cupboards and a window. The door opening (89,5 x 198,5cm) starts just at the west corner. It has a 10,5cm wide frame. The door wing inside the frame is DI-01D. It has hinges at the west. The second opening (73 x 164,5cm) starts at 187,5cm far from the west corner at a height of 82,5cm from the floor. It is 17,5cm deep. It has an 11,5cm wide frame. The cupboard inside the frame is CS-01C2. It is composed of a drawer (19 x 73 x 18cm), a closed part (73 x 96cm) with two glazed wings and the shelf (73 x 38,5cm). There are carved ornamentations made of timber at the top of the shelf. The second cupboard opening (72 x 164,5cm) starts at 327,5cm far from the west corner, 82,5cm high from the floor. It is 19cm deep. It has an 11,5cm wide frame. The cupboard inside the frame is CS-01D. It is composed of a closed part with two paneled wings (72 x 67,5cm), a window (39 x 45cm) and a shelf. The window opening (87 x 164,5cm) starts

9,5cm far from the west corner, 82,5cm high from the floor. The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm and the window within this frame is WO-04B. It has four glazed wings that are vertically divided into three and horizontally divided into four. The upper and lower frames of the windows continue along the wall. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. Partial loss of the outer layer of the plaster –lime plaster A- on the lower parts of the wall where the inner layer –mud plaster- is exposed.

The northeast wall is 482cm in length. The height of the wall is 245cm from the "seki". It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is approximately 22cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the S-B1 type L-shaped "seki", made up of timber, adjacent to the northeast and southeast walls. The "seki" on this wall is 482cm in length, 87cm in width and 44cm in height. There are three window openings on this wall. The first window opening (88 x 167cm) starts at 58,5cm far from the north corner, 35,5cm above the "seki". The second opening (87 x 168cm) starts at 195,5cm far from the north corner, 35cm above the "seki". The third opening (87 x 166cm) starts at 332,5cm far from the north corner at a height of 35cm from the "seki". The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm and the windows within these frames are WO-04B. Some of the wings are removed and the glasses are broken. There are timber cornices above and under the windows along the wall. There are SH-02 type two timber shelves at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window cornice. They are 48 x 48 x 68cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are plaster detachments on the surface. The plaster layers are fallen down. The infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The southeast wall is 624cm in length and 248cm in height from the "seki". It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is approximately 23cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and

whitewashed. The "seki" on this wall is 539cm in length, 78,5cm in width and 42cm in height. There are three window openings on this wall. The first window opening (87 x 165cm) starts at 37,5cm from the east corner, 37,5cm high from the "seki". The second opening (86 x 164,5cm) starts at 250,5cm far from the east corner, at a height of 38cm from the "seki". The third opening (87 x 163cm) starts at 462,5cm from the east corner, 38cm above the "seki". The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm. The windows within these frames are WO-04B. There is a hole for stovepipe starts at 410,5cm far from the east corner, at a height of 217cm from the "seki". There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. The plaster layers are fallen down. The infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Mass degradation of timber due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The southwest wall is 486cm wide and 293,5cm high in the south corner and 288cm high in the west corner. The facade is composed of a window and the cupboard CF-02B3. The window opening (81 x 188,5cm) starts at 10,5cm far from the south corner. It has an 11,5cm wide frame and the window within the frame is WO-04B. The cupboard (CF-02B3) is composed of three parts vertically: the "gusülhane" part at the south, the cupboard part in the middle and the cupboard part at the west.

The "gusülhane" part is located at the south corner. The surface of the cupboard is withdrawn 20,5cm, making bevels at the two corners. There are niches and small cupboards designed for the beverages and lamps in these triangular spaces. It is composed of three parts: the fixed part, the door of the space and the arched part. The fixed part (96,5 x 35cm) is placed at the bottom of the wing. It is formed by a single panel with carved ornamentations on. The wing of the cupboard used as the door of the space is 69,5 x 169cm. It is formed by five horizontal rectangular panels, having the same carved ornamentations on. There is a bevelled arch at the top of the cupboard. The springing line is 219cm above the floor. The inner diameter of the arch is

77cm and the outer diameter is 119cm. The dimensions of the space are 148 x 96cm. There is a platform for sitting on the southeast wall, 96cm long and 20cm wide. There is a cupboard on the northwest facade. It is 75cm long, 55cm wide and 175cm high. The wing of the cupboard is 35 x 175cm. The SE and SW facades up to 75-80cm from the ground and the floor are plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the facades are plastered with lime plaster and whitewashed. There is a hole on the floor in the east corner to drain the water out.

The cupboard in the middle is composed of three parts: the cupboard part at the bottom, the drawer part and the niche for the mirror. The cupboard part, 175cm long and 96,5cm wide, is composed of two parts, the fixed part at the sides and the wings in the middle. There are two wings in 30 x 45cm dimensions. Each wing is formed by a single panel, with carved ornamentations on. The drawer part is projected 26cm. There are three profiled brackets supporting it. There are two drawers, each 77 x 13cm in dimension, side by side. The facade of the drawer is formed by a single panel, having carved ornamentations on. There is a niche for the mirror, withdrawn 40cm from the surface, making bevels at the corners. There are two niches and small cupboards designed for beverages and lamps in these triangular spaces. There is a bevelled arch at the top of the cupboard. The springing line is 219cm above the floor. The inner diameter of the arch is 119cm and the outer diameter is 164cm.

The cupboard part located at the west corner is 85 x 99cm in dimension. The surface is withdrawn 19cm, making a niche for the door to be inserted. It is 19cm in deep, 86cm in length and 203cm in height. The cupboard wing used as the door of the space is 51 x 162cm in dimension. There is another cupboard located on the southeast wall. It is 97cm long, 75cm wide. It is located 83cm above the floor. The wing of it is 48 x 106cm in dimension. There is a shelf 15 x 99cm, made of timber, located at the northwest wall, at a height of 175cm from the floor.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 24-26cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There are timber skirtings 10,5cm high along the walls, continue above the "seki".

The ceiling is sunken ceiling. It is composed of three steps. There is the ceiling border 10,5cm high at the top of the walls. There are timber-profiled laths that are 4cm in width and 5cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling and the borders. Above this there is a curved transition with 33cm radius between the wall and the ceiling. The ceiling is covered with fourteen timber boards in E-W direction and framed with four rows of timber boards. There is a central boss CE-01D type in the middle of the ceiling. On the surface there are ornamentations in modular grids, made of timber laths in 1-1,5cm diameters. There is discoloration and fiber formation on the south part of the ceiling and the cupboard CF-02B3 due to the demolished parts of the roof.

3.3.2.1.3.3. SPACE MF-03

It is a rectangular planned space approximately 265 x 410cm in dimension. It is open at the northwest side, in the form of the extension of the "sofa".

The northeast wall is 411cm in length and 348,5cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 23cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is a WB-02 type washbasin, made up of timber on this wall. It is located at 292cm far from the north corner, 59,5cm above the floor. It is 50 x 117cm in dimension, 14cm in height and 10cm in depth. The inner surfaces are covered with tin-plate. There is a lead pipe opening through the southeast facade to drain the water out. There are surface cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A on the lower north part of the wall.

The southeast wall is 264cm long and approximately 348.5cm high. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 25cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has two window

openings. The first window opening (105 x 163cm) starts at 14cm from the east corner, above 84cm from the floor. It has an 8cm wide timber frame above and under the window. The window within the opening is WO-05B. It is a sash window with two wings. The upper wing is fixed into the frame. Each wing is divided into three parts horizontally and two parts vertically. The second window opening (103 x 162cm) starts at 123cm far from the east corner, at a height of 86cm from the floor. The window within the frame is WO-05B similar to the first opening. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A under the second window. Above the window the plaster layers are fallen down and the infill material – brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The southwest wall is 412cm long and 347cm high in the south corner and 352cm high in the west corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 21cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are plaster detachments on the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A in the middle of the wall.

The floor is formed by timber boards in SW-NE direction. The width of the boards varies between 25-27cm. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards laid in SW-NE direction. It is composed of fourteen rows of timber boards about 20-22cm wide. They are framed with a row of timber boards. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.3.4. SPACE MF-04

This space has a rectangular plan, approximately 390 x 550cm in dimension. The entrance is from space MF-01 through the door on the northwest wall. The door is part of the two walls (the northwest wall and the northeast wall). It will be considered as a part of the northeast wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall (See figure 3.9).

The northeast wall is 388cm wide and 343,5cm high. The facade is the cupboard CF-02A. It is composed of two parts horizontally. The first part (up to 210,5cm) is composed of three parts vertically: the closet part at the east corner, the cupboard part in the middle and the door part at the north corner.



Figure 3.9 View from the space MF-04

The closet part is located at the east corner. It is 147 x 92,5cm in dimension. The height of this part is 343,5cm. The facade is composed of three parts. The fixed part (127 x 50cm) is placed at the bottom. It is formed by four vertical rectangular panels. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. There are two wings (63,5 x 118cm) on the facade. Each wing is formed by four panels, two horizontal rectangular at the top and at the bottom and two in the middle side by side.

The cupboard part in the middle is composed of four parts: the cupboard part, the drawer, the bevelled cupboard part and the bevelled arch at the top. The cupboard part at the bottom is 132cm long, 92cm wide and 57cm high in the front and 83cm at the back. The facade is composed of two fixed vertical rectangular panels (21 x 51cm) at the two sides and the wing (41,5 x 34,5cm) in the middle. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. There are two drawers (16,5 x 55cm) side by side at the top of the cupboard. The ornamentations on the panels forming the drawer are the same as the ornamentations on the facade of the cupboard. The surface of the cupboard part at the top of the drawers is withdrawn 44cm in two steps. The corners are bevelled and there are two niches for beverages and lamps and a small closed part at each corner. There are carved ornamentations on the faces of the niches. The cupboard part in the middle is 99cm long, 50cm wide at the north and 74,5cm wide at the east corner and 105cm high. There are two wings on the facade 33 x 88cm in dimension. The wing is formed by two vertical rectangular panels. There are carved ornamentations on the panels. There is a bevelled arch with 79cm diameter (inner) and 124,5cm diameter (outer) at the top of the cupboard.

There is a space for the door with a trapezoidal plan (88cm NW, 112cm NE, 79cm SE and 112cm SW) in the north corner, 189,5cm high from the floor. The door opening (90 x 196cm) is on the northwest wall of the space. It starts 8,5cm from the north corner. There is a single-wing and multi-paneled door wing, the DI-01B, within the opening. There are two facades designed with

the position of the door. There are two groups of shelves in this part. The door when it is open can be fixed into the niche in the north; when it is closed, the shelves with the whole cupboard is the facade. There are two groups of shelves inserted into the niche on the northeast wall. There are two shelves inserted into the niche on the north. They are 10 x 79,5 x 13 x 80cm in dimension. The first shelf is 68,5cm above the floor and the second is 137cm above the floor. There are three shelves inserted into the east niche, 17 x 38 x 19 x 38,5cm in dimension. The first shelf is 53,5cm, the second is 105cm and the third is 144,5cm above the floor. At the top of this part, there is a carved ornamented face. There is discolouration and fiber formation inside the beveled arch and at the bottom of the closet part of the cupboard CF-02A due to the dampness problem.

There is the S-B2 type L-shaped "seki" with an arm, adjacent to the southeast and southwest walls. The "seki" on the southeast wall starts at 98cm far from the east corner. It is 458cm in length, 77cm in width, 42cm in height. It has an arm on the east corner. The "seki" on the southwest wall is 393cm in length, 87cm in width and 42cm in height.

The southeast wall is 554,5cm in length and 347cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 21cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has two window openings. The first window opening (86 x 164cm) starts at 134cm far from the east corner, 46cm above the "seki". It has an 11,5cm wide frame. There is the WO-04B type window within this frame. The upper part of the wings is partially covered with timber plates. The lower south wing is removed. There is the SH-01 type gypsum shelf, located at 293,5cm away from the east corner at a height of 167cm from the "seki". The second window opening (85 x 162cm) starts at 420cm far from the east corner at a height of 46cm from the "seki". The wings of the window are removed. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A under the windows. At the upper east part the plaster layers are fallen down and the infill material -brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick

material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The southwest wall is 393cm in length and 349cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 26cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (87 x 165cm) starts at 75cm away from the south corner, 46cm above the "seki". The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm. The window within the frame is WO-04B. There is the gypsum shelf SH-01 located at 175cm far from the south corner, at a height of 168,5cm from the "seki". The second opening (85 x 163,5cm) starts at 242cm far from the south corner, at a height of 47cm from the "seki". The window within the frame is removed. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. There are SH-02 type timber shelves in triangular shape, at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window frame. They are 48 x 48 x 67cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A. The plaster layers are fallen down under the windows and the infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The northwest wall is 547cm in length and 348cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 20cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has two openings: a window and a small cupboard. The window opening (87 x 163,5cm) starts at 158cm far from the west corner, 89,5cm high from the floor. The window inside the frame is the WI-03. There is a gypsum shelf located at 260cm far from the west corner at a height of 179cm from the floor. The second opening (72 x 163,5cm) starts at 330cm far from the west corner, 90,5cm high from the floor. The cupboard inside is the CS-01C3. It is composed of four parts (from bottom to top): the drawer part (72 x 18cm) with a panelled facade

(there are carved geometric ornamentations on the facade), the shelf (72 x 28cm), the closed part with two glazed wings (72 x 67cm) and the second shelf (72 x 35cm). There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is partial material loss of lime plaster A and mud plaster is exposed in these parts.

The floor is formed by timber boards in SW-NE direction. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls. There are timber skirtings 9cm high along the walls, continue above the "seki".

The ceiling is covered with timber boards laid in SW-NE direction. It is composed of fourteen rows of timber boards about 21-24cm wide. They are framed with two rows of timber boards. There is a central boss CE-01B type in the middle of the ceiling. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.3.5. SPACE MF-05

It is a rectangular space with dimensions, 384 x 565cm. The entrance is from space MF-01 through the door on the southeast wall. The door is part of the two walls (the southeast wall and the northeast wall). It will be considered as a part of the northeast wall because it is designed as a part of the cupboard of this wall.

The northeast wall is 384cm wide. The cupboard CF-02B is the facade. It is the same as the cupboard CF-02A. Only the carved geometric ornamentations on the panels of the fixed part of the closet are different.

The southeast wall is 560cm in length and 343cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill. It is 23,5cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two cupboard openings. The first cupboard opening (72 x 164,5cm) starts at 365,5cm far

from the east corner, 92cm high from the floor. The cupboard inside is the CS-01D. It is composed of a closed part with two panelled wings (with carved geometric ornaments on), a window (39 x 45cm) and a shelf with a rebelled arch at the top. The second opening (73 x 164,5cm) starts at 425,5cm far from the east corner, 92,5cm high from the floor. The cupboard inside is the CS-01B2. It is composed of a shelf (73 x 36,5cm), a closed part with two glazed wings (73 x 73cm) and the second shelf (73 x 46cm). The upper and lower horizontal frames of the openings continue along the wall. There are timber skirtings, 9cm high, at the bottom (above the "seki") and at the top of the wall. There are cracks and detachments of plaster from the wall.

There is the S-B2 type, L-shaped "seki" with an arm, made up of timber, adjacent to the southwest and northwest walls. The first part of the "seki" on the southwest wall is 382,5cm long, 87cm deep and 45,5cm high. The second part of the "seki" adjacent to the southwest wall starts from the west corner. It is 471cm long, 76cm deep and 45,5cm high.

The southwest wall is 382cm in length and 342cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. It is 23cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (87 x 164cm) starts at 58,5cm away from the south corner, 45cm above the "seki". The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm. The window within the frame is removed. The upper part of the opening is closed with timber plates. There is the SH-01 type gypsum shelf located at 162,5cm far from the south corner, at a height of 165,5cm from the "seki". The second opening (87 x 162cm) starts at 222cm far from the south corner, at a height of 45cm from the "seki". The window within the frame is removed. The upper and lower window frames continue along the wall. There are SH-02 type timber shelves in triangular shape, at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window frame. They are and 48 x 48 x 67cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster. There is partial material loss of lime plaster A and mud plaster is exposed.

The northwest wall is 569cm in length and 344cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. It is 27cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has two openings: two windows. There is also a SH-01 type gypsum shelf located at 155cm far from the west corner at a height of 164cm from the "seki". The first window opening (86 x 162,5cm) starts at 236,5cm far from the west corner, 45,5cm high from the "seki". The window inside the frame is removed. The second opening (87 x 163,5cm) starts at 396,5cm far from the west corner, 45,5cm high from the "seki". The window inside the frame is removed. The upper and lower frames of the windows continue along the wall. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster. There is partial material loss of lime plaster A and mud plaster is exposed.

The floor is formed by timber boards in SW-NE direction. The width of the boards varies between 31-32cm. There are timber skirtings 9cm high along the walls, continue above the "seki".

The ceiling is covered with timber boards in SW-NE direction. It is composed of fourteen rows of timber boards about 21-24cm wide. They are framed with two rows of timber boards. There is a central boss CE-01B type in the middle of the ceiling, similar to the space MF-04. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.3.6. SPACE MF-06

It is a rectangular space. The whole space cannot be observed because the ceiling is collapsed into the space. Only the 156cm of the southwest wall from the south corner and 93,5cm of the northeast wall from the north corner is visible. The southeast wall is 127cm long and 341cm high. The surfaces are plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There is the door opening 72 x 187cm on this wall located 11cm from the east corner. There is the door wing DI-02A2 within the opening.

The floor is formed by timber boards in SE-NW direction. The width of the boards varies between 25-27cm. There is a timber skirting 9cm high along the walls.

The ceiling is covered with timber boards in SE-NW direction. It is composed of six rows of timber boards about 19-21cm wide. The thickness of the profiled laths used at the joints of the timber boards is 3cm. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 9cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling.

3.3.2.1.3.7. SPACE MF-07

This space has a rectangular plan approximately 385 x 644cm in dimension. The entrance is from space MF-01 through the door on the southeast wall. The door is part of the two walls (the southeast wall and the southwest wall). It will be considered as a part of the southeast wall although it is designed as a part of the cupboard on the southwest wall.

The southwest wall is 383cm long and 337cm high. The facade is the cupboard CF-02B2. The cupboard is composed of two parts horizontally. The first part (up to 213cm) is composed of three parts: the "gusülhane" part at the south corner, the cupboard part in the middle and the closet part at the west corner.

The "gusülhane" part is located at the south corner. The facade is composed of three parts. There is a niche for the cupboard to be inserted at the south. It is 10cm in deep, 70cm in length and 203cm in height. The fixed part (71 x 42cm) is placed at the bottom of the wing. It is formed by a vertical rectangular panel. The wing of the cupboard used as the door of the "gusülhane" is 58,5 x 161,5cm. It has hinges at south. It is formed by three panels in square form. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. The dimensions of the space is 65cm NE, 10cm SE, 73cm NE, 100cm SE, 139cm SW and 109cm NW. There is a platform for sitting on the northeast

wall 73cm wide and 19cm wide, 36,5cm high. The SE and SW facades up to 75-80cm from the ground and the floor are plastered with lime plaster C. The rest of the facades are plastered with mud plaster and whitewashed. The NW and NE facades are covered with timber boards. There is a hole on the floor in the south corner to drain the water out.

The cupboard part in the middle is composed of three parts: the cupboard part at the bottom, the bevelled cupboard part. The cupboard part at the bottom is 98cm long, 111cm wide and 61,5cm high. It has two wings 47,5 x 48cm on the facade. Each wing is formed by a panel in square form. The surface of the cupboard part at the top of this part is withdrawn 42,5cm in two steps. The corners are bevelled and there are two niches for beverages and lamps and a small closed part at each corner. There are carved ornamentations on the faces of the niches. The cupboard part in the middle is 95cm long, 69cm wide in the middle and 88,5cm in the corners and 128cm high. There is a wing on the facade 42 x 108,5cm in dimension. The wing is formed by three panels in square form. There are carved ornamentations on the panels.

The closet part is located at the west corner. It is 142 x 107cm in dimension. The height of this part is 346cm. The facade is composed of three parts. The fixed part (65 x 129cm) is placed at the bottom. It is formed by four vertical rectangle panels. There are carved geometric ornamentations on the panels. There are two wings (64,5 x 139cm) on the facade. Each wing is formed by four panels, two horizontal rectangular at the top and at the bottom and two in the middle side by side.

The second part (horizontally) is covered with timber plates. On the surface there is ornamentation in modular grids, made of timber laths in 1cm diameter. There is a bevelled arch with 57cm diameter (inner) and 95cm diameter (outer) at the top of the middle cupboard part.

There is the S-B2 type, L-shaped "seki" with an arm, made up of timber, adjacent to the northwest and northeast walls. The first part of the "seki" on the northwest wall starts at 108cm far from the west corner. It is 458cm long, 78cm deep and 47cm high. The second part of the "seki" adjacent to the northeast wall is 386cm long, 80,5cm deep and 45cm high.

The northwest wall is 644cm long. It is 341cm high from the floor in the west corner and 292,5cm high from the "seki" in the north corner. It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is 22cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. It has two window openings. The first window opening (76 x 155cm) starts at 125,5cm far from the west corner, 98cm high from the "seki". There is the WO-04B type window within the frame. The second opening (83 x 162cm) starts at 521cm far from the west corner, 39cm high from the "seki". The window within the frame is removed. There is a timber cornice located between these two windows, 156cm high from the "seki". There are two wrought iron ornamented hangers located on this timber cornice. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A. The plaster layers are fallen down and the infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The northeast wall is 386cm long. It is 289,5cm high in the north corner and 290,5cm high in the east corner from the "seki". It is a timber framed wall with brick infill. The thickness of the wall is approximately 22cm. The surface is plastered with lime plaster A and whitewashed. There are two window openings on this wall. The first window opening (87 x 163,5cm) starts at 68cm far from the north corner, 40cm above the "seki". The second window opening (87 x 162cm) starts at 232,5cm far from the north corner, 42cm above the "seki". The thickness of the frames is 11,5cm and the windows within these frames are WO-04B. The lower wings are removed. There are timber cornices above and under the windows along the wall. There are two

SH-02 type timber shelves at the two corners of the wall, above the upper window cornice. They are 48 x 48 x 68cm in dimension, 3cm in thickness. There are detachments of plaster from the wall. There is material loss of lime plaster A. The plaster layers are fallen down under the windows and the infill material –brick- is exposed. There is granular disintegration on the brick material. Joint mortar is washed away. Material loss due to insect attack is visible on the wings of the windows.

The floor is formed by timber boards about 36-40cm wide in the SW-NE direction. There are timber skirtings 9cm high along the walls, continue above the "seki".

The ceiling is covered with timber boards. On the surface there is ornamentation in modular grids, made of timber laths in 1cm diameter. The direction of the boards is not visible because of these ornamentations. The ceiling is sunken ceiling. It is composed of two steps. The ceiling is framed with four rows of timber boards. There is a central boss CE-01C type in the middle of the ceiling. There are timber borders that are 4cm in width and 5cm in height run along the walls and define the ceiling and the borders. There is discolouration and fiber formation on some parts of the ceiling due to the failed roof structure.

3.3.2.2. SERVICE BUILDING

3.3.2.2.1. BASEMENT FLOOR

- **SPACE SB-01**

The entrance to the space is from the service courtyard, space C-02, through the door on the southwest wall. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are not known exactly because it is not entered through this space.

The southwest wall of the space is timber framed with mud brick infill. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surface is mud plastered and white

washed. There are two openings: a window and a door. The door is the single wing, ledged door. The wings of the windows are removed. The opening is closed with wrought iron grills. There is the timber grill fixed into the frame. There are plaster detachments on the upper parts of the wall. Mud plaster has fallen down up to 160-175cm from the ground in the north corner. The mud plaster has separated from the wall at the upper sections due to the rising damp problem. There is surface erosion on the mud brick surfaces.

The northwest, the northeast and the southeast walls of the space are rough-cut stone masonry walls. Mud mortar is used as binding material. The surfaces are mud plastered and white washed. Mud plaster has fallen down up to 160-175cm from the ground in the north corner. It has separated from the wall at the upper sections due to the rising damp problem. The stones are in good condition although the joint mortar is washed away.

The floor of the space is not observed because of the earth deposition on the ground. The ceiling is not covered with timber boards. The beams are exposed with no covering material. There are 12 beams in log form. Mass degradation of the timber due to insect attack is observed on the beams.

3.3.2.2.2. GROUND FLOOR

- **SPACE SG-01**

It has a slightly distorted rectangular plan with a bevelled corner (306cm SW, 627cm NW, 314cm NE, 622cm SE and 55cm S). It is 348cm in height in the southwest corner and 334cm in height in the northeast corner (See figure 3.10).

The southwest wall is 306cm in length and 351,5cm in height. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, in 24,5cm thickness. There are three openings; two window and a door. The door opening (90 x 184cm) is 8cm away from the south corner. It has a threshold 6cm high from the floor. The

door wing is removed. There are traces for the hinges on the south part of the frame. The first window opening (76 x 169cm) starts at 118cm from the south corner, at a height of 88cm from the floor. The second window opening (75 x 169cm) starts at 208cm from the south corner 87cm above the floor. The window wings are removed. From the traces on the frames, it is understood that the windows are sash windows. There is a cupboard –small “anbar”- made of timber, adjacent to the wall. It starts at 111cm far from the south corner. It is composed of two cupboards one on the top of the other. The one at the bottom is 108 x 195cm in dimension and 58cm in height. It has two lids 49 x 33cm in dimension. The one at the top is 69 x 195cm in dimension and 37,5cm in height. There are four lids 34 x 37cm in dimension. There are small holes on the timber frames of windows, post and the beams due to insect attack. The upper parts of the wall are demolished. There is loss of the infill material -mud brick-.

The northwest wall is 627cm in length. It is 348cm in height in the southwest corner and 334cm in height in the northeast corner. It is a rough-cut stone masonry wall. The surface is plastered with mud plaster and whitewashed. There are two fireplaces (F-01 and F-02) on this wall. The first fireplace, F-01 type, (136 x 153cm) starts at 147cm from the west corner. It has a projecting base and an arched mantle having a springing line 110cm above the ground. The depth of the fireplace is 95cm totally. The base and the mantle project 24cm towards the interior. The height of the base is 18cm. It starts 52,5cm above the floor. The second fireplace, F-02 type, (250 x 203cm) starts at 319cm from the west corner. It has a projecting base and arched mantle. The depth of the fireplace is 91cm totally. The base and the mantle projects 23cm towards the interior. The height of the base is 17cm from the ground. There is a niche 34cm wide between these two fireplaces. There are two timber shelves inside it. The height of the first shelf from the ground is 98cm and the second is 152cm. There is another shelf located at the top of the two fireplaces, 210cm above the ground. It is 585cm long and 20cm deep. There is a hole for the stovepipe, in 16cm diameter, at 341cm from the west corner at a height of 244cm. There is the terracotta pipe “künk”, inside the hole.

There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster. There are partial losses of the mud plaster. Here the stone masonry wall is exposed. There is the empty joint problem on these stone surfaces. The stones are in good condition although the joint mortar is washed away on the upper north part.



Figure 3.10 View through space SG-01

The northeast part is 314cm in length. It is completely demolished. There are two timber lintels projecting 130cm from the northwest side of the wall, 221cm high from the ground. There are also two timber lintels projecting 12cm from the southeast side of the wall surface, 68cm above the floor. The surfaces of the stone masonry walls between these two lintels are smooth.

The southeast wall is 622cm in length. It is 348cm in height in the southwest corner and 334cm in height in the northeast corner. It is a timber framed wall with mud brick infill, 26cm in thickness. The surface is plastered with mud plaster and whitewashed. There is a zone (252 x 210cm) covered with timber boards on the wall. It starts 370cm from the east corner. There is a hole for the stovepipe, in 16cm diameter, at 340cm from the west corner at a height of 244cm having the terracotta pipe "künk" inside. There are detachments of plaster from the wall and surface cracks on the plaster.

The northeast side of the floor is demolished. Big blocks of flagstone are used for pavement.

3.4. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

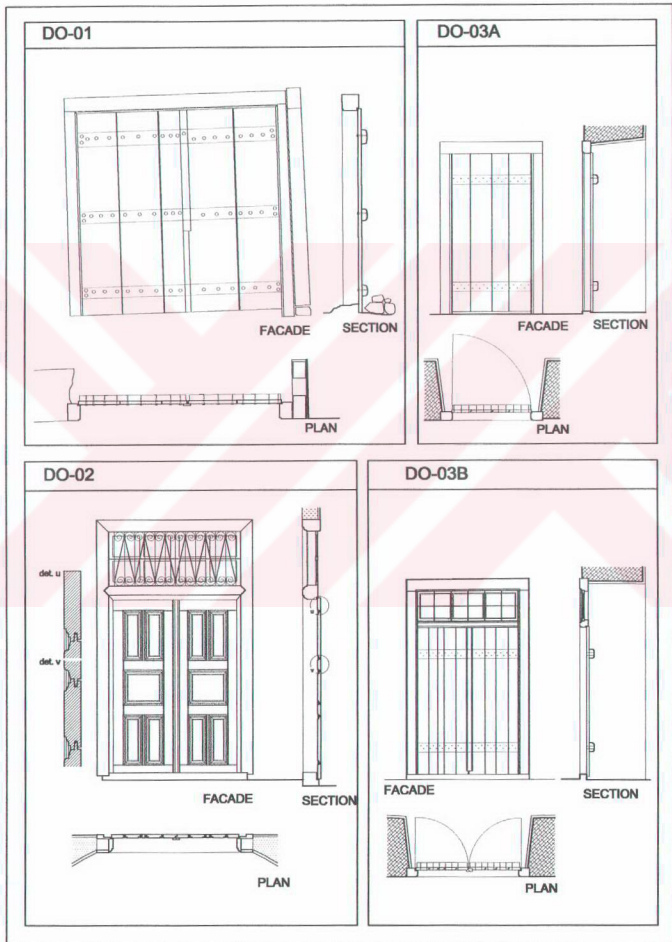
3.4.1. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS – EXTERIOR

3.4.1.1. THE EXTERIOR DOORS

There are twenty door openings in the dwelling. Among the twenty, nineteen of the door openings in the dwelling have doors or part of a door wing. All the door wings and frames are made of timber.

The main headings of the classification of the doors depend on the location, the form and the details. The sub-groups are originated according to the dimensions of the wings.

There are two groups of doors according to the location: outer doors (DO), inner doors (DI).



Drawing 3.27 Types of the exterior doors

The outer doors are classified into four according to the location: courtyard door (DO-01), main entrance door (DO-02), service doors (DO-03). The courtyard door is double-winged ledged door (DO-01). The main entrance door is double-winged, paneled with top window (DO-02). There are two types of service doors according to the dimensions and form: single wing ledged-door (DO-03A) and double-winged ledged door with top window (DO-03B). (See drawing 3.27)

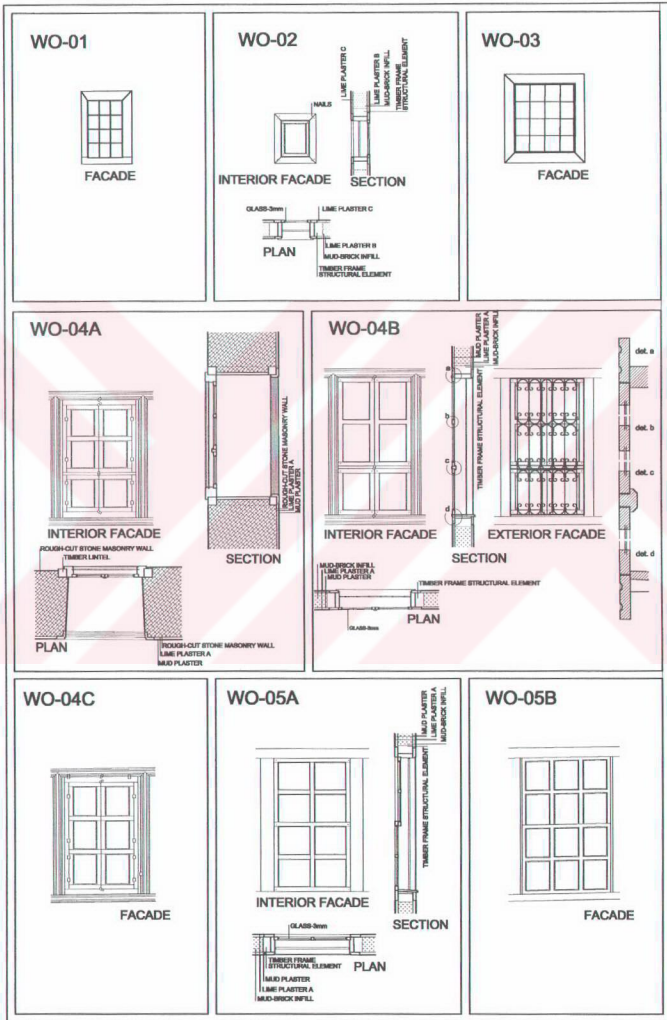
3.4.1.2. WINDOWS

Among the eighty-one, sixty-eight of the window openings in the dwelling have window wings or part of a window.

The main headings of the classification of the windows depend on the location, the form and the details. The sub-groups are formed according to the dimensions.

There are two groups of windows according to the location: windows located inside the dwelling (on the interior walls) (WI), windows located on the outer facades (on the exterior walls) (WO). Among the sixty-five, seven of them are WI.

The exterior windows (WO) are classified into five related with the details (See drawing 3.28). The first group (WO-01) is different from the others in terms of the construction technique, details and elements. It has timber shutters and vertical and horizontal metal bars. Second group (WO-02) is formed by small rectangular windows with one wing. They are the windows of the "gusülhane"-ablution spaces. They are one winged and smaller in size. Third group (WO-03) are the square formed openings. They are vertical and horizontal bars on the window frame. Fourth group (WO-04) have four glazed wings that are vertically divided into three and horizontally divided into four. There are two sub-groups according to the dimensions (WO-04A, WO-04B). Fifth (WO-05) group is the sash window. There are two wings; upper wing is



Drawing 3.28 Types of the windows

the fixed one. There are two sub-groups according to the form. Both of the group are two-winged, first group (WO-05A) is divided into two horizontally and four vertically; when the second group (WO-05B) is divided into three horizontally and four vertically.

Among the sixty-one windows: two are WO-01, five are WO-02, two are WO-03, six-teen are WO-04A, twenty-two are WO-04B, twelve are WO-05A, two are WO-05B.

There are fifteen window openings on the basement floor, thirty-three on the ground floor and thirty-three on the first floor.

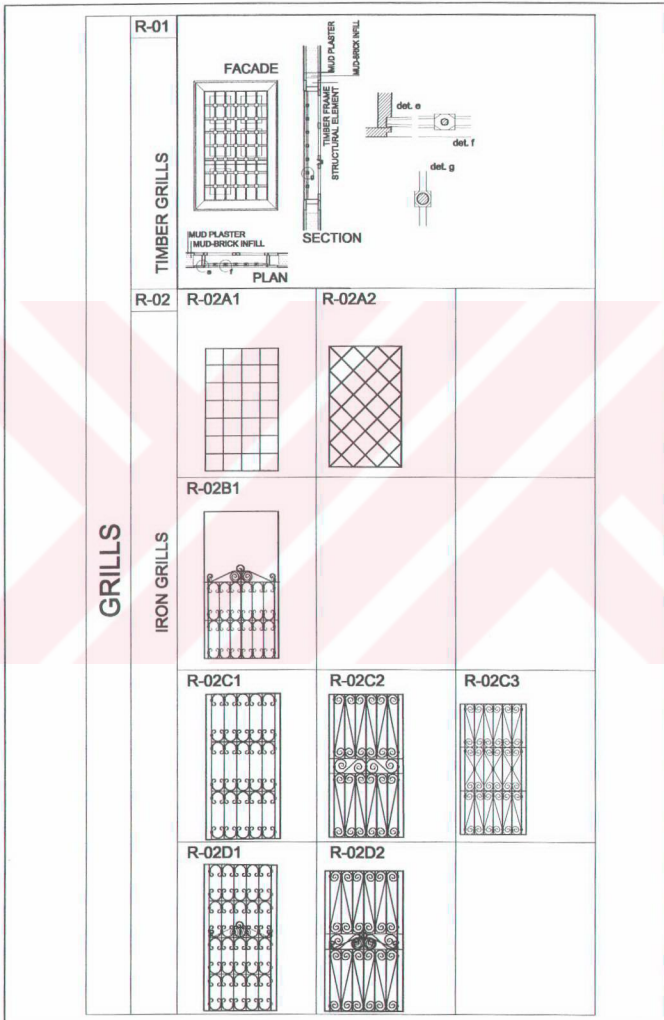
3.4.1.3. GRILLS

The main headings of the classification of the grills depend on the construction material and the construction technique.

There are two main groups: timber made grills (R-01), wrought iron grills (R-02) (See drawing 3.29).

The timber made ones are seen in two of the windows inside the building, in space MB-01 and MB-03 on the basement floor.

The wrought iron grills are in four groups according to the form and the details. The first group (R-02A) is composed of the vertical and horizontal bars. The second group (R-02B) is composed of the wrought iron grills that covered half of the surface of the window from the bottom. The third group (R-02C) is composed of the wrought iron grills that covered the whole surface of the window in various forms. The fourth group (R-02D) is composed of the combination of the group three and four.



Drawing 3.29 Types of the grills of the windows

3.4.1.4. EAVES

The eave of the studied dwelling constituted by the extending rafters about 50 and 60cm that are covered with timber planks. The eave on the northeast facade continues parallel to the façade free from the articulations, 56cm away from the projected face. Therefore in the middle part, the depth of the eave becomes 205cm. The eave on the southeast and southwest facades project approximately 55cm. It continues parallel to the facade. On the northeast and southwest facades there are four brackets used for supporting.

3.4.1.5. RAINWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

In the studied dwelling there is a cladding on the eave facades, "yelkovan". That cladding covers the surface of the tiles. The height of it is probably 8-10cm. It is probably 10-12 cm in front of the eave board fixed with wedges. Rainwater falls between the gaps between the tiles.

3.4.1.6. PROJECTIONS

There are five projections within the building. They can be classified in three groups according to their structural systems:

P-1 simple type projections: This type is constructed simply by projecting the floor girders above the wall structure. The projection of the southwest part of the space SG-01 is P1. It extends about 35cm.

P-2 projections with overlapping elements: The timber beams overlapping each other form it. The projection of the southwest part of the spaces MF-01 and MG-01, the projection of the southeast of the spaces MG-03, MG-04 and MG-05 are P-2. They extend about 102cm.

P-3 projections with overlapping elements and bracing elements: projected part is supported by two bracing elements. Projections of the spaces MF-02 and MF-07 are P-3. They extend about 90-105cm.

The undersides of the projections P-3 are covered with timber boards but the others are not covered.

3.4.1.7. INSURANCE PANEL LOCATED ON THE FRONT FAÇADE

There is the insurance panel, a tin plate panel on the front façade above the main entrance door.

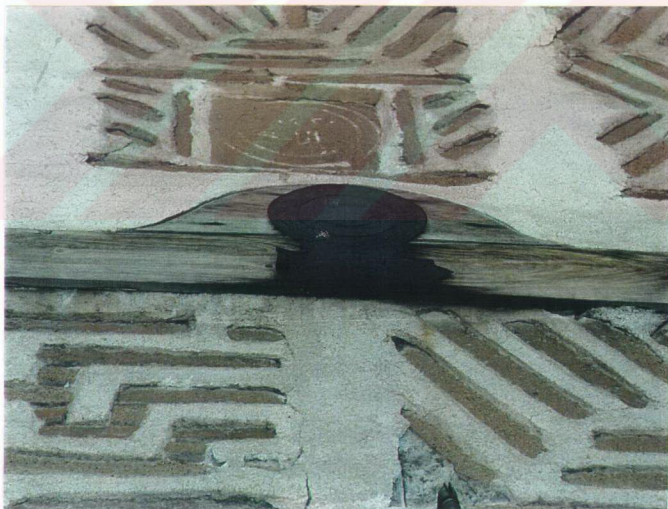


Figure 3.11 Insurance panel located on the front façade

3.4.1.2. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS - INTERIOR

3.4.2.1. FLOORING

The floors of the building are mainly classified into three groups according to their construction materials. These are stone, timber and leveling with waterproof lime plaster.

The rough stone is used in two different forms in stone pavement: smaller pieces paved irregularly and flagstone. On the basement floor on the flooring of spaces MB-01, MB-02, MB-03 and C-02 smaller pieces of stone is paved irregularly. On the flooring of the space MG-08 on the ground floor, flagstone is used.

The grounds of the "gusülhane"-ablution spaces are plastered with a waterproof lime plaster, lime plaster C.

The floor pavements of the rest of the building except the courtyards are of timber. Timber boards are nailed on the opposite direction of the floor girders. The width of the timber boards varies between 19-28cm except space MF-07. Here the width of the timber boards varies between 37-40cm and the length between 210-275cm.

No original covering material can be observed on the courtyard.

3.4.2.2. CEILINGS

There are mainly two groups of ceilings in Zaimoğlu Konağı: ceilings with no covering (C-1) and ceilings with timber coverings (C-2).

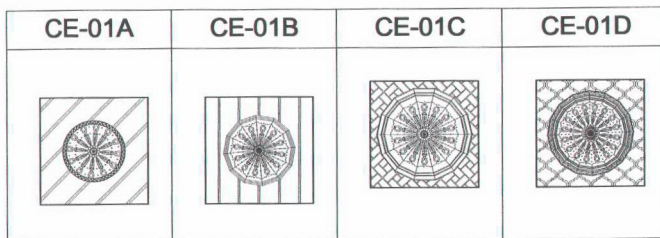
In the first case, timber beams are exposed with no covering material (C-1A). They are seen in the spaces on the basement floor MB-01, MB-02, MB-03, SB-

01 and space SG-01 on the ground floor. The infill material "kamuş" are seen. On the ceiling of spaces SG-01 and MB-03, rush mat is used between the "kamuş" infill layer and the timber beams (C-1B).

The covered ceilings are in two groups: flat ceilings C-2A and sunken ceilings C-2B.

The flat ceilings are the ones with timber planking on the opposite direction of the beams. They are seen inside the cupboards and in the spaces MG-04 and MG-05.

Profiled laths are used at the joints of the timber boards. They are seen in spaces MG-01, MG-08 and MF-06. In the spaces MG-03, MG-07, MG-09, MF-03 timber planking with profiled laths at the joints are framed with a row of timber boards C-2A1. In the spaces MG-02, MG-06, MF-01, MF-04, MF-05 they are framed with two rows of timber boards C-2A2. Central bosses (in polygonal form with 12 sides) are seen in the middle of the ceiling of spaces MF-01, MF-04 and MF-05. The one in space MF-01 is CE-01A; the ones in spaces MF-04 and MF-05 are CE-01B, in the same dimensions, detail and form.



Drawing 3.30 Types Of The Ceiling Bosses

There are two types of sunken ceiling in the dwelling. The one in space MF-07 is decorated with flat timber laths C-02B1, and the one in space MF-02 is decorated with profiled timber laths C-02B2. Timber laths are 1.5 cm in width. There is a CE-01D type polygonal central boss with 16 sides in the middle of the ceiling of space MF-02 and a CE-01C type polygonal central boss with 14 sides in the middle of the ceiling of space MF-07.

3.4.2.3. PEEP HOLE ON THE 1ST FLOOR'S FLOORING

There is a square formed hole inside the first floor flooring 94*87cm in dimensions. It is seen on the ceiling of the ground floor and on the flooring of the first floor. There are grids -14 iron sheets in 4cm wideness on the two opposite directions- on the surface. It is used to observe who enters the house. Today it is used to open the door from the first floor, with the help of the rope goes through the hole (See figure 3.12).



Figure 3.12 Peep hole on the 1st floor's flooring

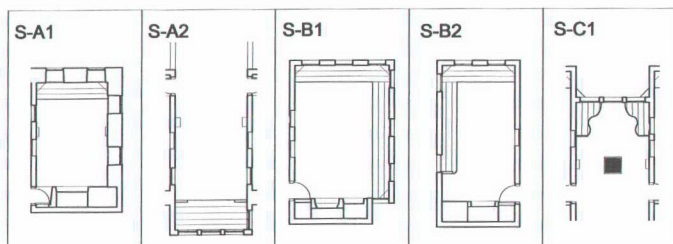
3.4.2.4. "SEKI"

There are various forms of "seki" according to their forms in the dwelling: linear ones (S-A), L-shaped ones (S-B), curvilinear ones (S-C). They are all made up of timber (See drawing 3.32).

"Sekı" placed on one edge (narrow edge) of the room at the street or courtyard façade (S-A1). It is seen in the spaces MG-02, MG-04, MG-05 and MG-07. The width varies between 80-84cm and the height varies between 34-36,5cm. There are lids on the top surface, showing that these places were used for the storing food.

The one placed at the southwest corner of the sofa on the ground floor – space MG-01- at the courtyard facade has arms (S-A2). It is 140 cm in width, 334cm in length and 51cm in height.

On the first floor in the space MF-02 "seki" is L-shaped. It is placed on two edges of the room; at the street façade and at the courtyard façade (S-B1). The L-shaped "seki" in spaces MF-04, MF-05 and MF-07 have arms (S-B2). The width of these varies between 76-87cm. The height of them varies between 42-46cm.



Drawing 3.31 Types of "seki"

There are organic formed "seki" at the corners of the sofa on the first floor –space MF-02- (S-C). They have arms. The height of them varies between 45-51cm.

3.4.2.5. THE INTERIOR DOORS

The interior doors are classified into two according to the location: main space doors (DI-01) and service space doors (DI-02) (See drawing 3.32).

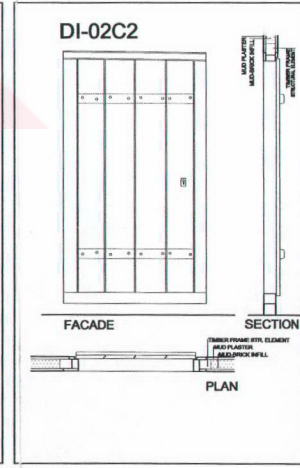
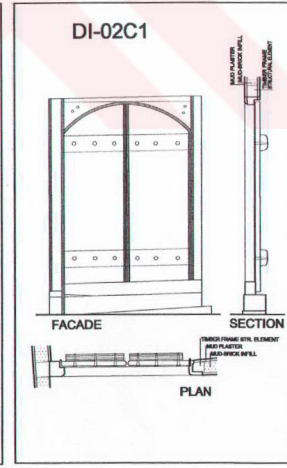
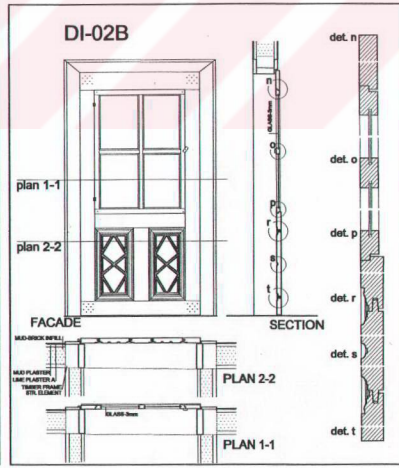
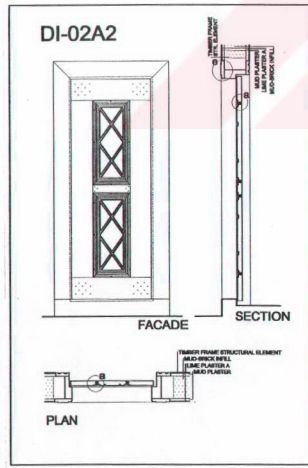
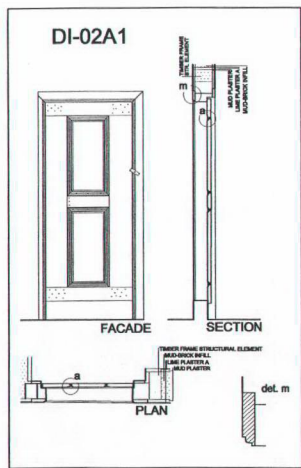
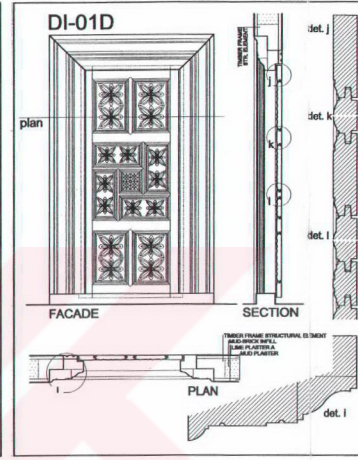
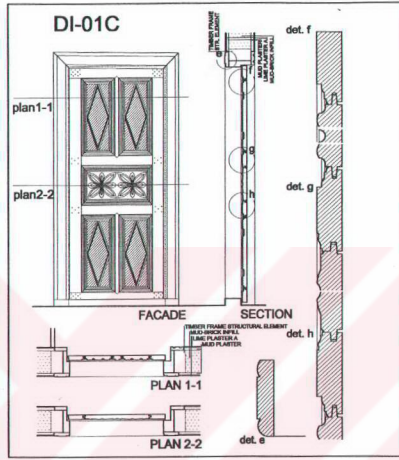
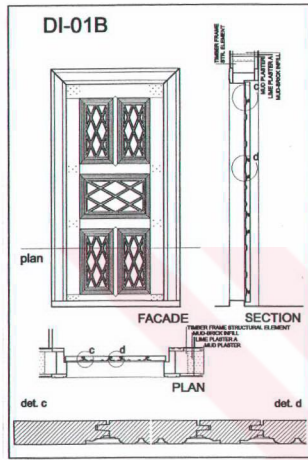
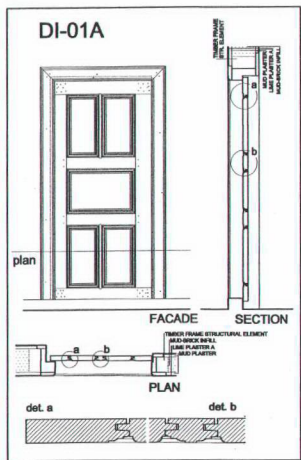
The main space doors are single winged and multi-paneled. They are classified into four related with the types of the panels and ornaments on (DI-01A, DI-01B, DI-01C, DI-01D).

The service space doors (DI-02) are single-winged. They are classified into three with respect to construction details and form: the paneled ones (DI-02A), paneled ones with window (DI-02B) and the ledged ones (DI-03).

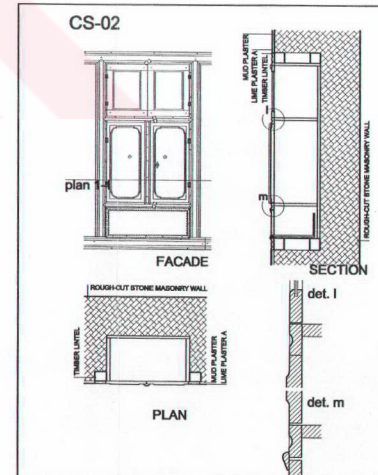
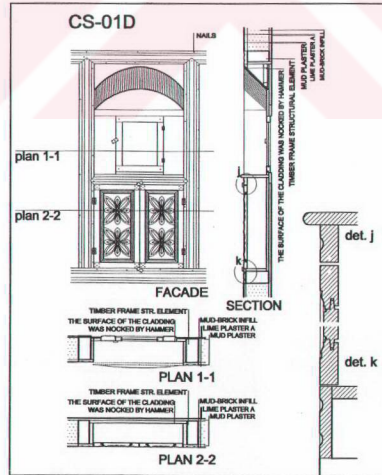
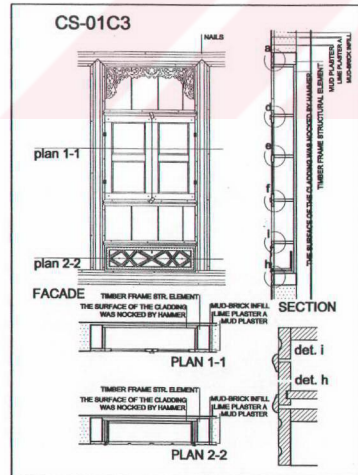
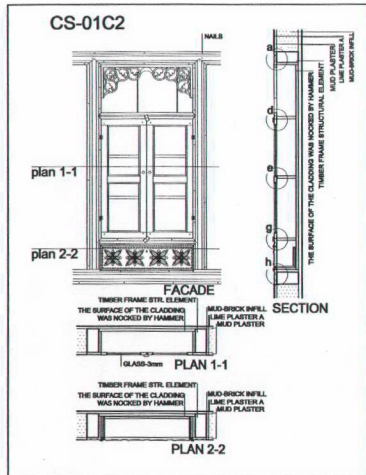
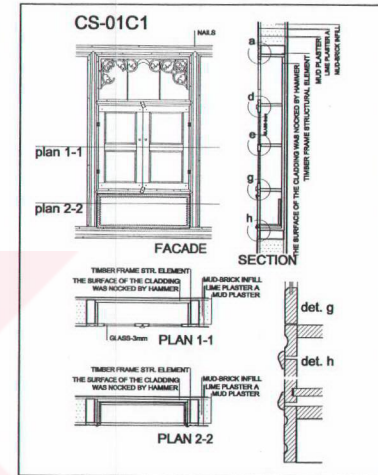
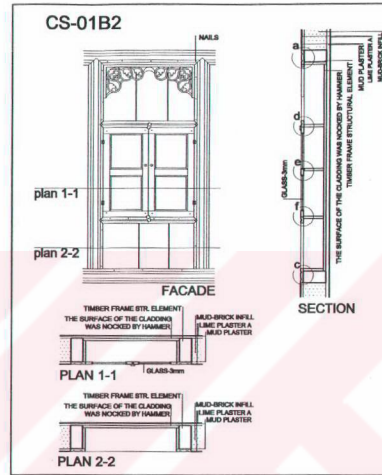
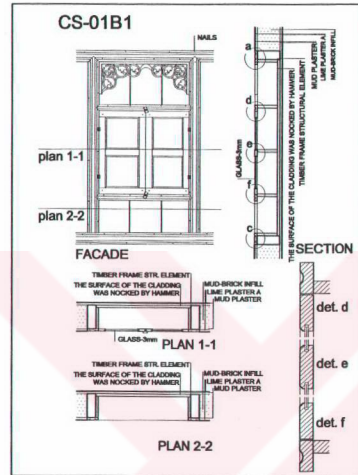
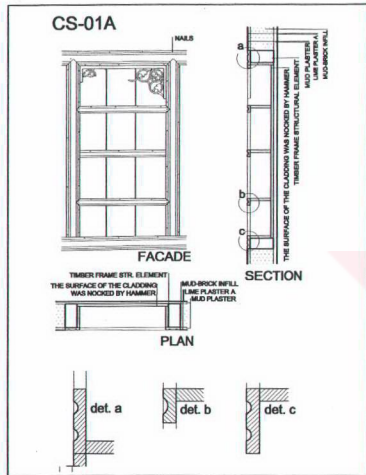
The wing of a ledged door is formed by vertical timber boards, which are fixed with horizontal timber elements. The wing of a paneled door is formed by timber panels inserted into each other.

Among the nineteen doors: one of the doors is (DO-01), one is (DO-02), three are (DO-03), eight are (DI-01) and six are (DI-02).

There are five of the doors on the basement floor, eight on the ground floor and six on the first floor.



Drawing 3.32 Types of the interior doors



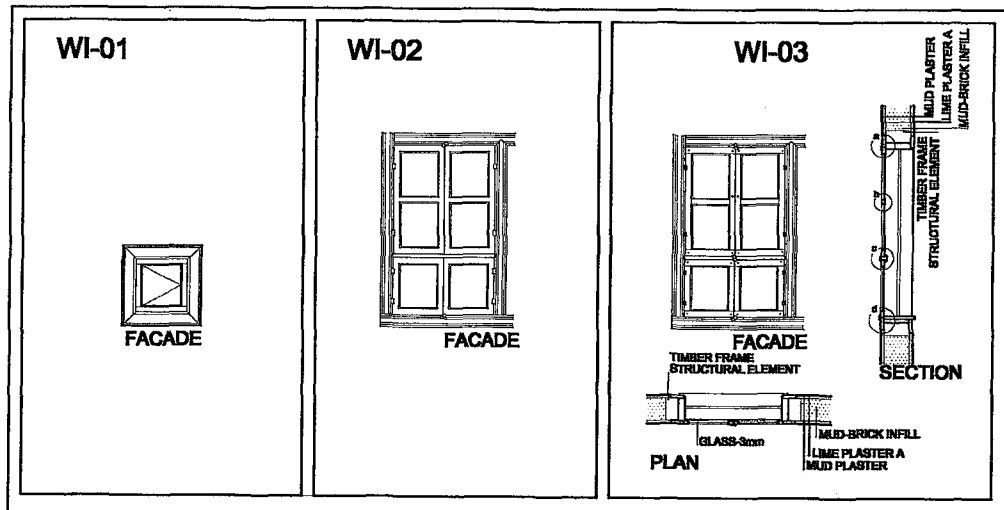
Drawing 3.34 Types of the smaller cupboards.

3.4.2.6. INNER WINDOWS

The interior windows (WI) are classified into three related with the dimensions (See drawing 3.33).

The first group (WI-01) is different from the others in terms of form and detail. They are single winged, smaller windows inserted into cupboards. Among the seven, two of them are in this group. Second group (WI-02) have four glazed wings that are vertically divided into three and horizontally divided into two. There are two sub-groups related with the dimensions: WI-02A, WI-02B.

Among the seven, four of them, which are located on the ground floor, are WI-02A and one of them, which is located on the first floor is WI-02B.



Drawing 3.33 Types of inner windows .

3.4.2.7. CUPBOARDS

Built-in cupboards are the integral parts of the rooms that have different functions and sizes. The main construction material is timber. The hinges are metal; the handles are either metal or porcelain.

The wings of the door and the cupboards have the same details and the ornamentations.

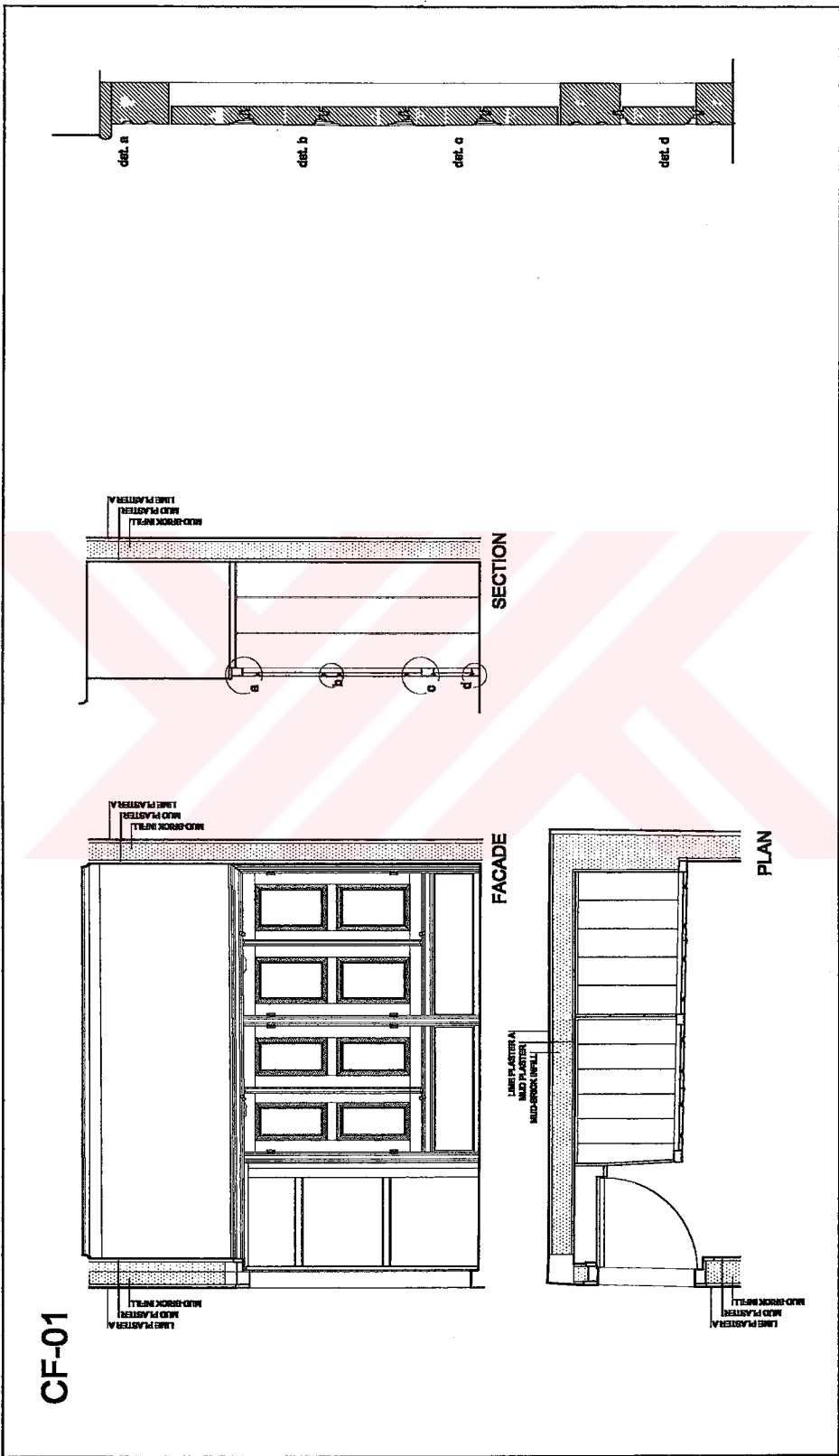
There are two groups of cupboards according to the form and functions: smaller cupboards (CS) and the cupboards as the room facade (service wall) (CF).

The first (CS) classified into two with respect to their construction technique. The cupboards inserted into the timber frame walls with mud-brick infill (CS-01) and the cupboard inserted into the stone masonry walls (CS-02) (See drawing 3.34).

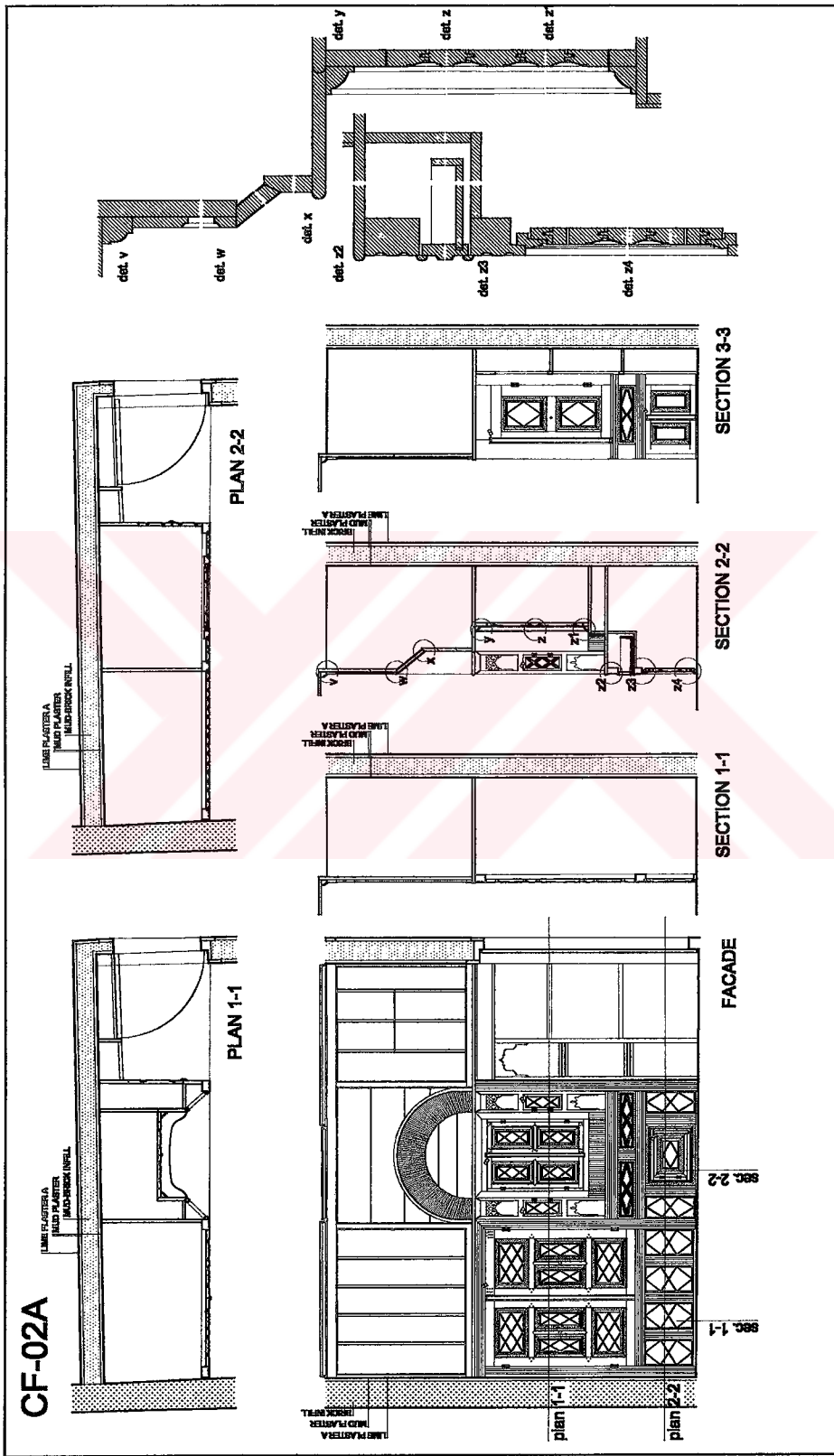
The first (CS-01) is divided into four groups with respect to form. The first group (CS-01A) is composed of timber shelves. The second group (CS-01B) is composed of two shelves and a closed part with two glazed wings. There are two sub-groups according to the dimensions (CS-01B1, CS-01B2). The third group (CS-01C) is composed of shelves, a closed part with two glazed wings and a drawer. There are three sub-groups according to the dimensions (CS-01C1, CS-01C2, and CS-01C3). The fourth group (CS-01D) is composed of a closed part with two timber-paneled wings, a shelf and a window.

The second (CS-02) is composed of three parts: (from bottom to top, a drawer, two timber wings and two glazed wings).

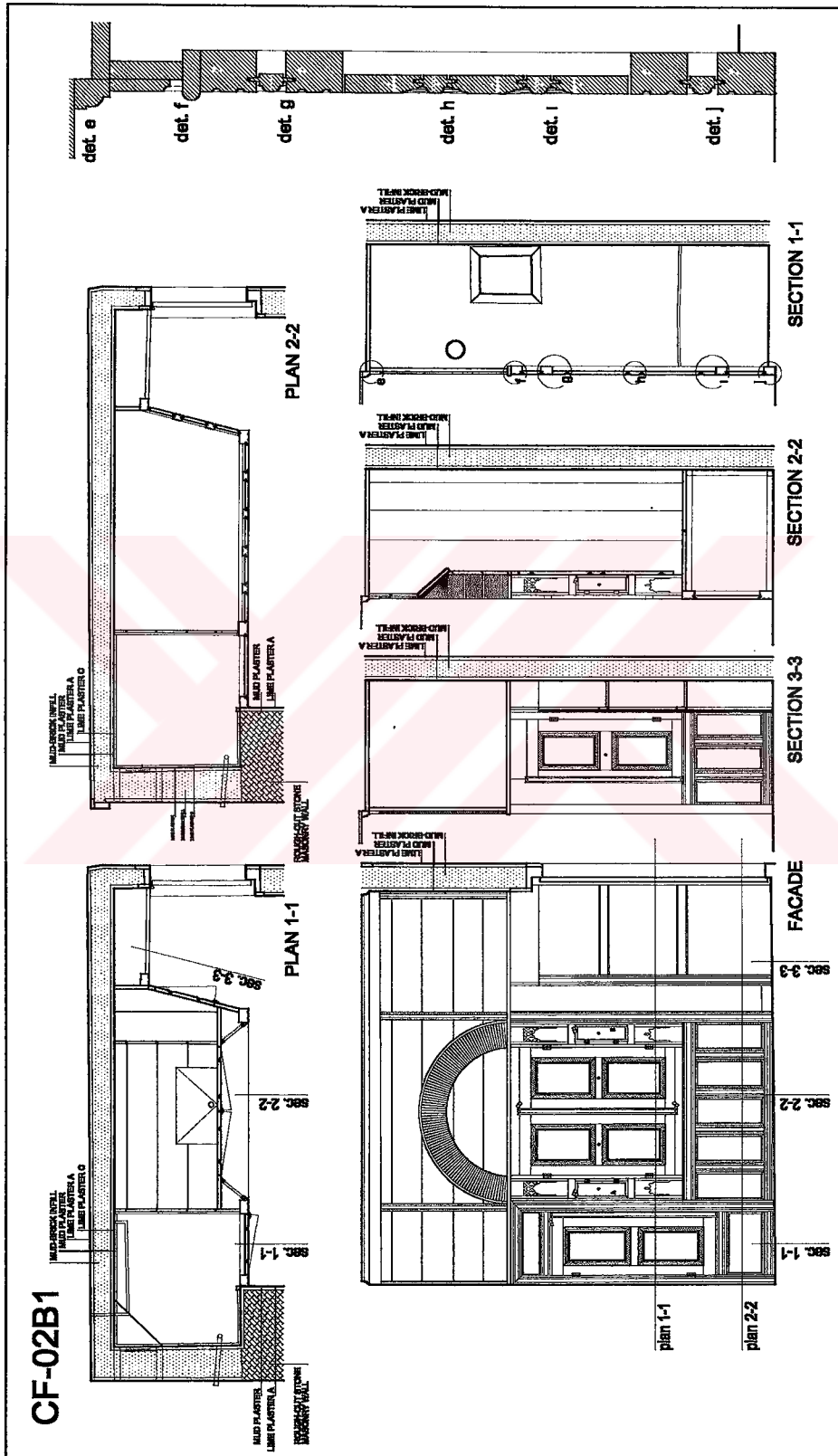
The depth of the cupboard in-group CS-02 is 36 cm. The depth of the others varies between 17-20cm.



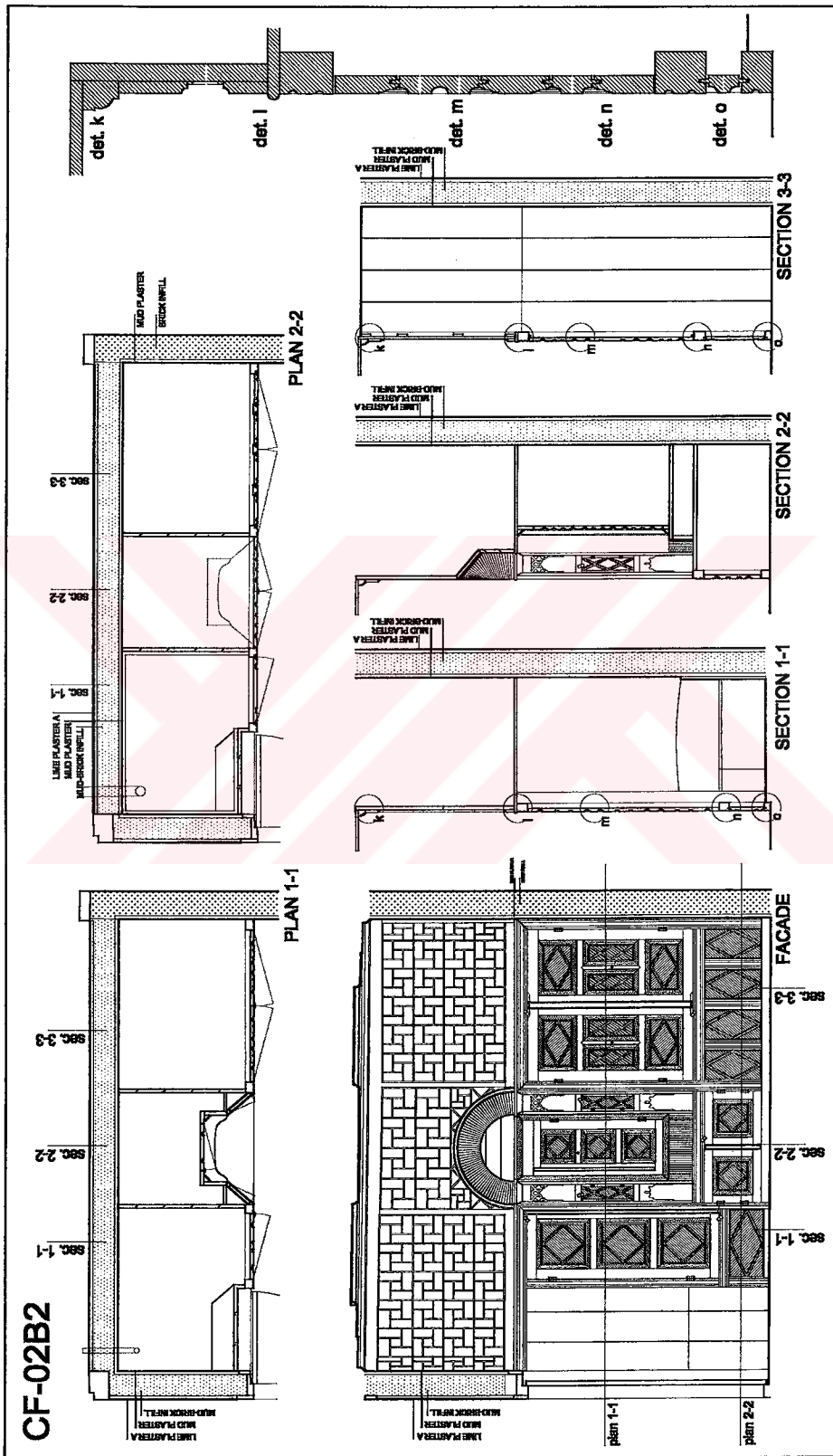
Drawing 3.35 CF-01 type cupboard



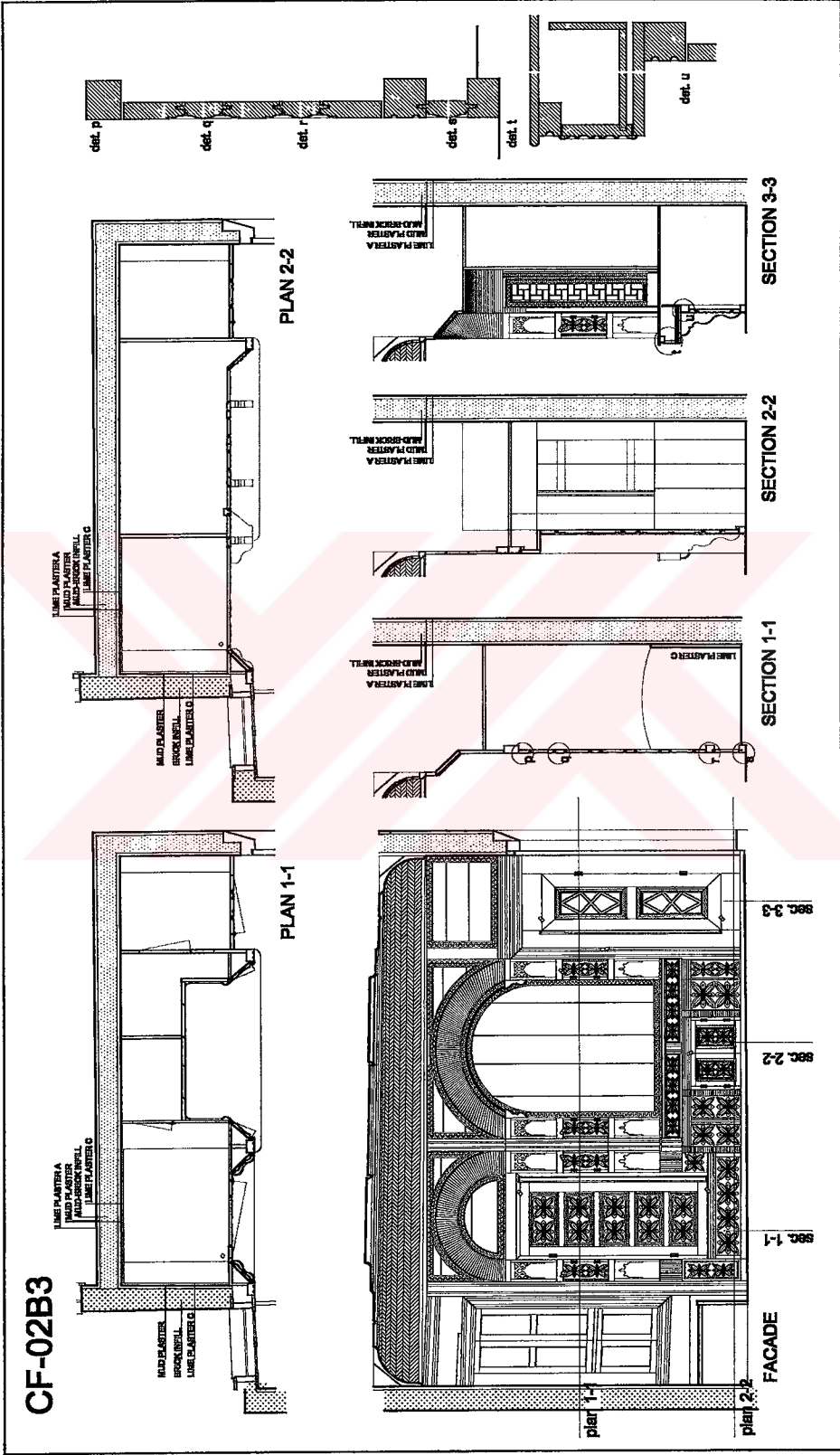
Drawing 3.36 CF-02A type cupboard



Drawing 3.37 CF-02B1 type cupboard



Drawing 3.38 CF-02B2 type cupboard



Drawing 3.39 CF-02B3 type cupboard

The second (CF) classified into two with respect to the form: the simple ones (CF-01), the arched ones (CF-02). The first group (CF-01) is the simple one (See drawing 3.35). The function is only the "yüklük"-storage. It is composed of paneled timber wings. The second (CF-02) classified into two depend on the functions: The cupboards without "gusülhane" (CF-02A) (See drawing 3.36) and the cupboards with "gusülhane" (CF-02B). The second group is divided into three in terms of details and ornamentations (CF-02B1 - drawing 3.37, CF-02B2 - drawing 3.38 and CF-02B3 - drawing 3.39).

3.4.2.8. SHELVES

There are two types of shelves in the house.

Timber shelves are triangle in shape. They are seen at the two corners above the window level in spaces MG-02, MG-04, MG-05, MG-07, MF-02, MF-04, MF-05 and MF-07. They are 48x48x67cm in dimensions, 3cm in thickness. (See figure 3.13).

The gypsum shelves have polygonal shaped facades, rectangular shaped plans. The facade is composed of a triangle and a rectangle at the top of the triangle. It has 16x55cm dimensions on the plan; 16x40x40x16x55 cm dimensions on the facade. It is projecting 16cm from the facade. There are embossed ornaments on the facade inside the triangle. The construction date of the house -1901- is embossed on the facade. (See figure 3.14).

3.4.2.9. LAVATORIES

There are two lavatories in the house.

The one on the ground floor in space MG-03 is made of marble. There are carved ornamentations on the surface. It is composed of two parts. The trough and the face fixed onto the wall. The trough is 36*74cm and 13cm in height. The face is 34*66cm in dimensions.



Figure 3.13 Timber made shelf

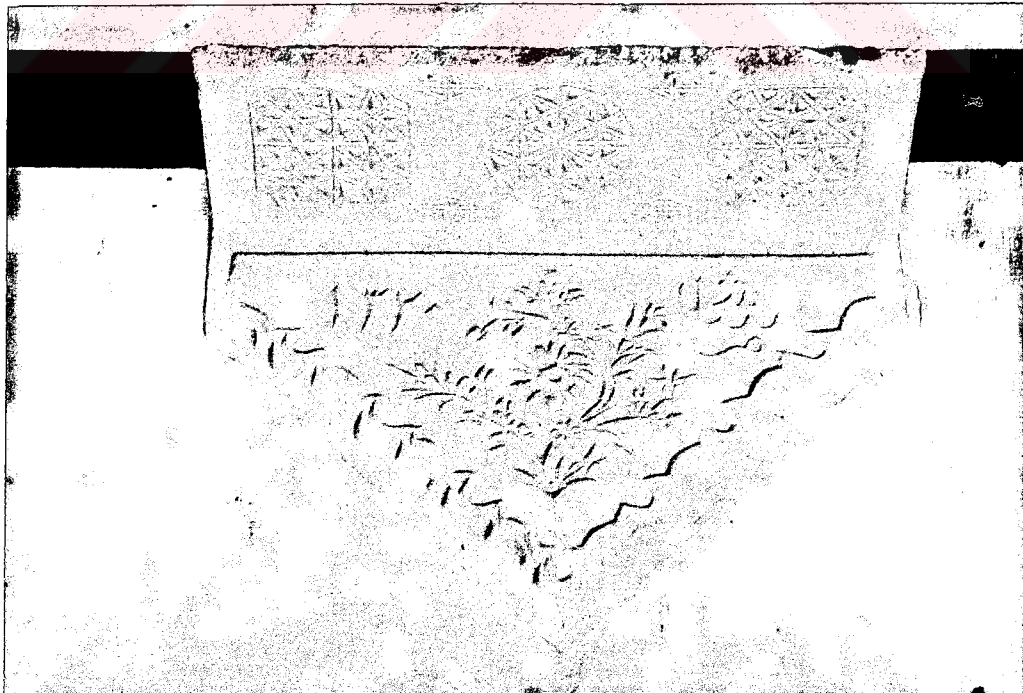


Figure 3.14 Gypsum made shelf

The other one is on the first floor in space MF-03. It is placed at the northeast corner just beside the window. It is made of timber. There is a lead pipe opening through the southeast facade to drain the water out. It is 89*179cm in dimensions with 14 cm height.

3.4.2.10. FIREPLACES

There are two fireplaces in the building, located on the northwest wall of space MG-08 on the ground floor.

The one on the southwest is 70cm above the ground floor. Its dimensions are about 91cm in height, 55cm in depth. The one on the northeast is 16cm above the ground floor. Its dimensions are 195cm in length and 51cm in depth.

Their facades are composed of semi-circular arched openings with a rectangular mantle at the top.

3.4.2.11. "ŞARAPANA"

There is the "şarapana", the space to produce domestic wine and "pekmez", located in the basement floor. It is made of timber frame construction with mud-brick infill. It is 184 x 146cm in dimension and 115cm in height from the ground. The depth is 120cm. The thickness of the walls is 18,5cm.

3.4.2.12. "ANBAR"

There is the "anbar" located in the basement floor. It is 201 x 287,5 x 99cm in dimension. It is made of timber. There are lids on the top surface.

3.4.2.13. STAIRCASES

There are two types of staircases according to the material they are constructed: stone and timber. The timber made ones is constructed with the

boards placed onto the main beam. There are four staircases within the building.

ST1, located at the east corner of the entrance platform, is constructed with re-used stone. ST2, located at the north corner of the entrance platform, is constructed with granite blocks. ST3 is an L-shaped stair, with three stone and 10 timber steps, supplying access between the basement floor and the ground floor. ST4 is an L-shaped stair, with 17 timber steps, supplying access between the ground floor and the first floor.

3.5. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND THE TECHNIQUES

3.5.1. CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

3.5.1.1. STONE

There are three types of stones; rough-cut stone, flag stone and marble (See drawing 3.40).

Rough-cut stone is the main construction material. In the stone masonry walls, a local material, a type of granite from the quarries near the city, Yazıcıoğlu Hills is used. The thickness of the walls in the masonry base is about 75-85cm.

Flag stone blocks are used in the pavement of space SG-01. The stone is again the granite.

There are two types of marbles used in the building: cut and processed marble and the re-used stone. The lavatory on the ground floor is made of marble. It is dirty white. The stones forming the staircase ST1 are the re-used marble blocks. They are white in color.



Drawing 3.40 Construction Material

3.5.1.2. BRICK

Brick, 27 x 15 x 4cm in dimension, is used as an infill material in timber framed construction. It is used in the exterior walls of the first floor and in the exterior walls of the projection on the southwest of the space MG-01 on the ground floor. The outer facades of the brick infill are not plastered; only the coursing is made. Some decorations are made in brickwork on the facades.

Hollow brick blocks are used on the rear façade of the main building where an alteration can be observed.

3.5.1.3. TIMBER

Timber is the main construction material. It is used both for structural and decorative purposes. Timber elements are classified into three with respect to their forms: rough timber, rough-cut timber and cut timber.

Rough timber is the timber elements those, just measured and cut. They are used as beams both in the masonry construction and in the timber construction.

Rough-cut timber is timber elements in rectangular form used as structural elements both in the masonry construction and in the timber construction. The elements are used as bond beams in the masonry construction, as structural elements (posts, studs, braces, sills, girders, etc.) in the timber framed construction and as post and lintels in timber framed construction on the basement floor.

Cut timber –the detailed processed timber- is used on the architectural elements: the doors, the windows, the frames, the cupboards, the ceilings, the floor coverings, the staircases, the ceilings, the facade finishing, the “seki”.

Timber is used in the building in two forms: directly exposed without a finishing layer and used with a finishing layer on.

The timber used for the structural system except the posts on the basement floor and for the architectural elements are pine. The posts on the basement floor are juniper.

3.5.1.4. MUD BRICK

It is used as an infill material in timber framed construction. They are rectangular prismatic blocks (29 x 20 x 5cm).

They are seen in the construction of all interior walls and the outer walls of the "gusülhane".

3.5.1.5. MORTAR

There are two types of mortar seen in the building: mud based mortar and lime based mortar.

As a binding material in masonry and timber framed section. mud based mortar is used. The mud mortar is a mixture that consists of silt, clay, sand, straw and water. It is used at approximately 3cm in thickness.

On the outer surface of the timber framed walls with brick infill, white lime mortar is used as a finishing layer. It is composed of rough and fine brickbats, sand, lime and water. It has resistance against compression stresses and water.

3.5.1.6. PLASTER

There are two types of plaster seen in Zaimoğlu Konağı: mud based plaster and lime based plaster. The lime-based plaster used in the building is in three types: lime plaster A, lime plaster B, lime plaster C.

These are defined according to visual observation and require laboratory research for further observations.

Mud based plaster is used as rough plaster in 3cm thickness, on all of the interior walls. On the basement floor there is only the rough plaster –mud- and whitewash.

Lime plaster A is the plaster white in color. It is used as fine plaster 1cm in thickness with mud plaster, on the interior walls in the ground floor and first floor.

Lime plaster B is the plaster white in color used on the exterior facades of the mud brick and wood-lath surfaces.

Lime plaster C is the plaster gray in color. It is a waterproof plaster used in the "gusülhane" and in the WC. The floor and the facades up to 70-90cm from ground are plastered with it.

All the walls of this space are plastered and whitewashed. The plaster is composed of two layers. Mud plaster (3cm in thickness) is used as rough plaster and lime plaster (1cm in thickness) is used as fine plaster. There are timber skirtings, 9cm high, at the bottom and at the top of the walls.

3.5.1.7. METAL

There are wrought iron ornamented grills fixed into the window frames in almost every window.

The hinges of the timber doors, windows and the wings of the cupboards are metal in several dimensions and forms. The doors have original metal locking hardware. The handles of the cupboards are metal in some examples.

The accessories for the curtains at the top of the windows and the hangers are also made up of metal-iron.

3.5.1.8 WHITE-WASH

Whitewash is used on all interior walls of the building.

3.5.2. CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

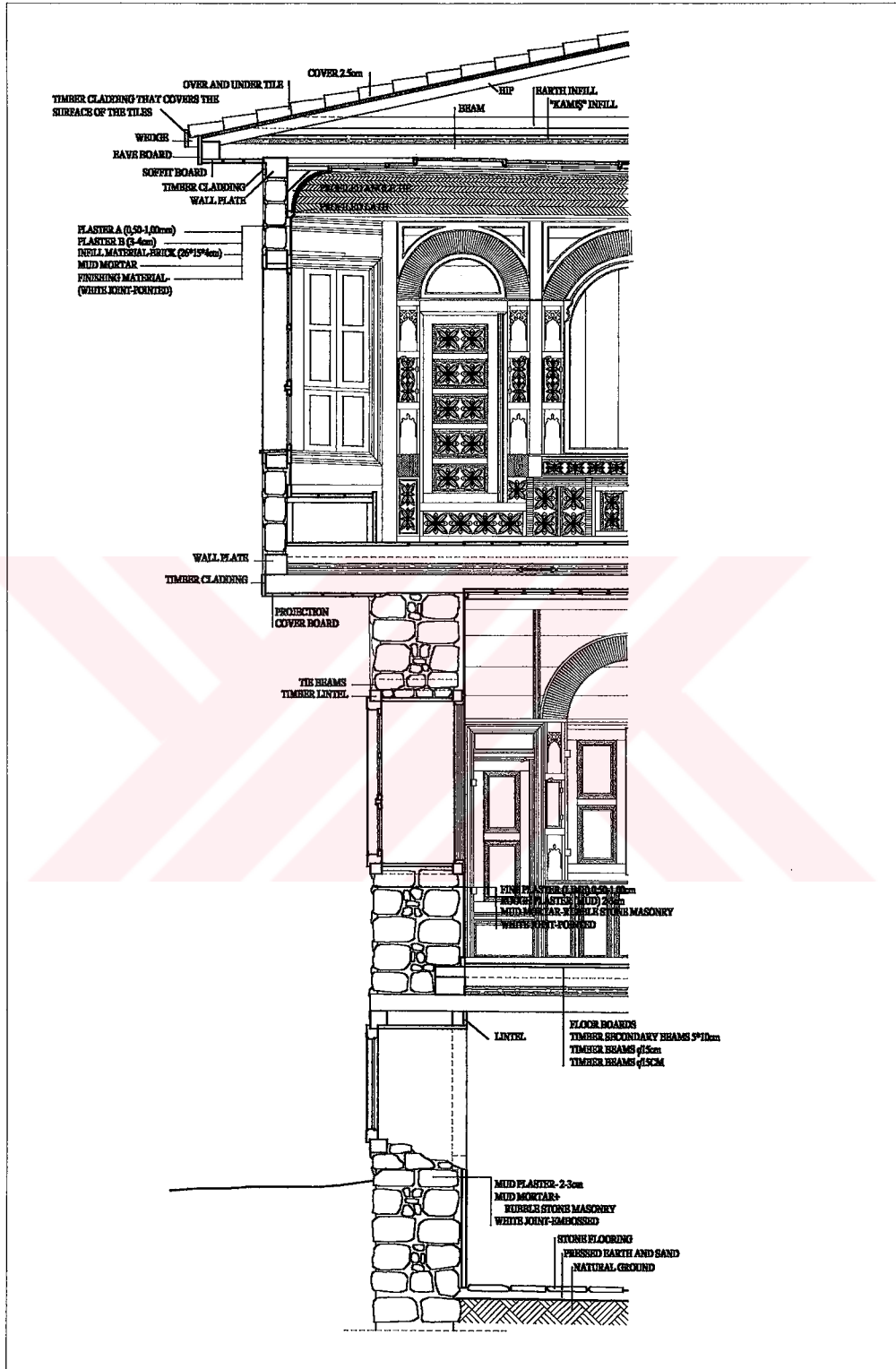
The basement floor is constructed with rough-cut-stone masonry.

The outer walls in the basement floor are completely rough-cut stone masonry while the inner partition walls are timber framed with mud brick infill.

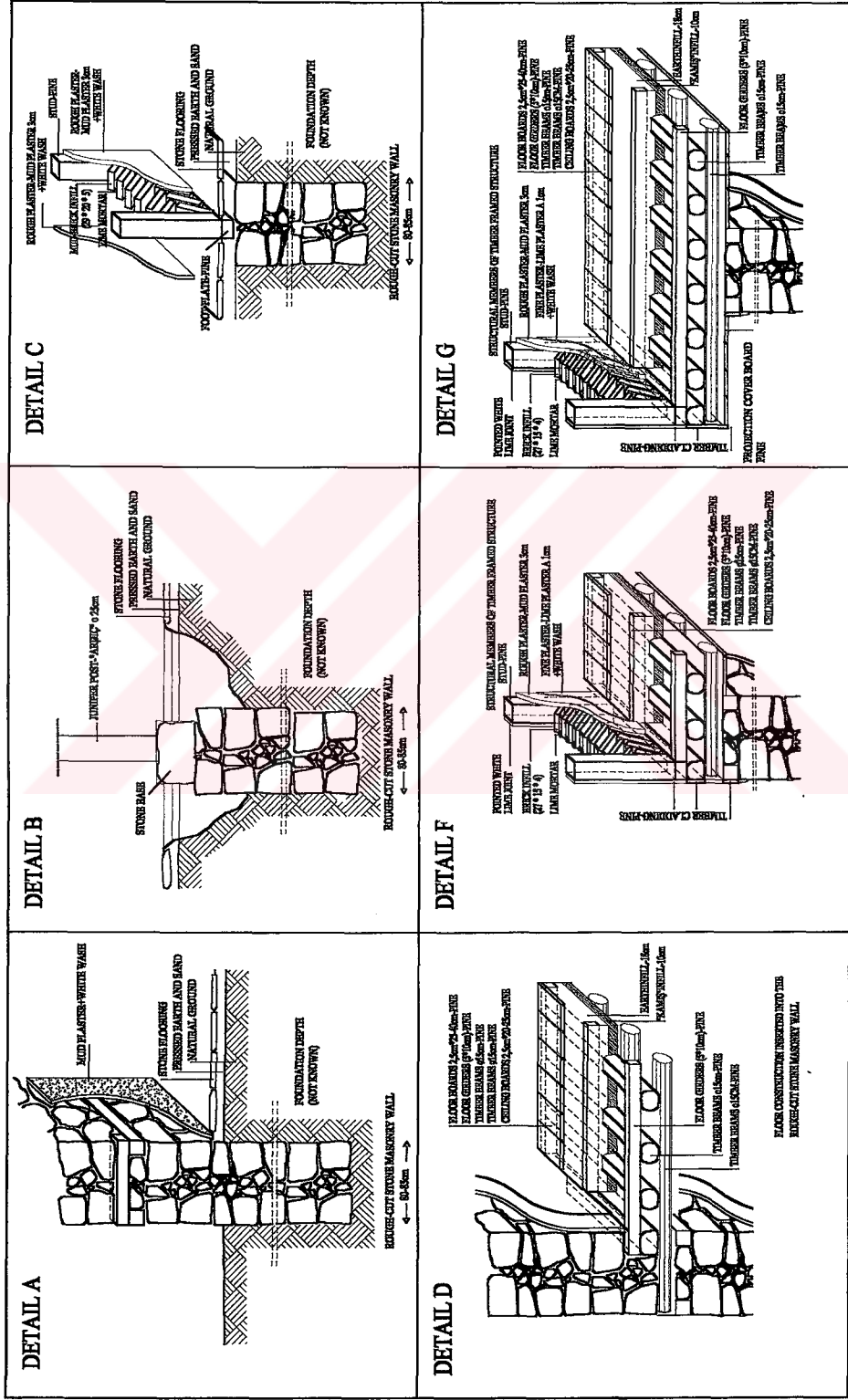
The depth of the foundation depends on the land on which the building is erected and in this case, the ground has a rough and rocky character; the depth of the foundation is approximately 100cm. The continuous foundations are used in this building. It is understood from the small excavations made on the basement floor.

The basement floor and the ground floor walls are made of rough-cut stone masonry. The rough stone blocks are used in an irregular order, where the bigger stone blocks are placed at the outer parts and the small ones placed in the inner parts. The earth based mortar; that is made of silt, clay and straw is used as binding material in the masonry walls.

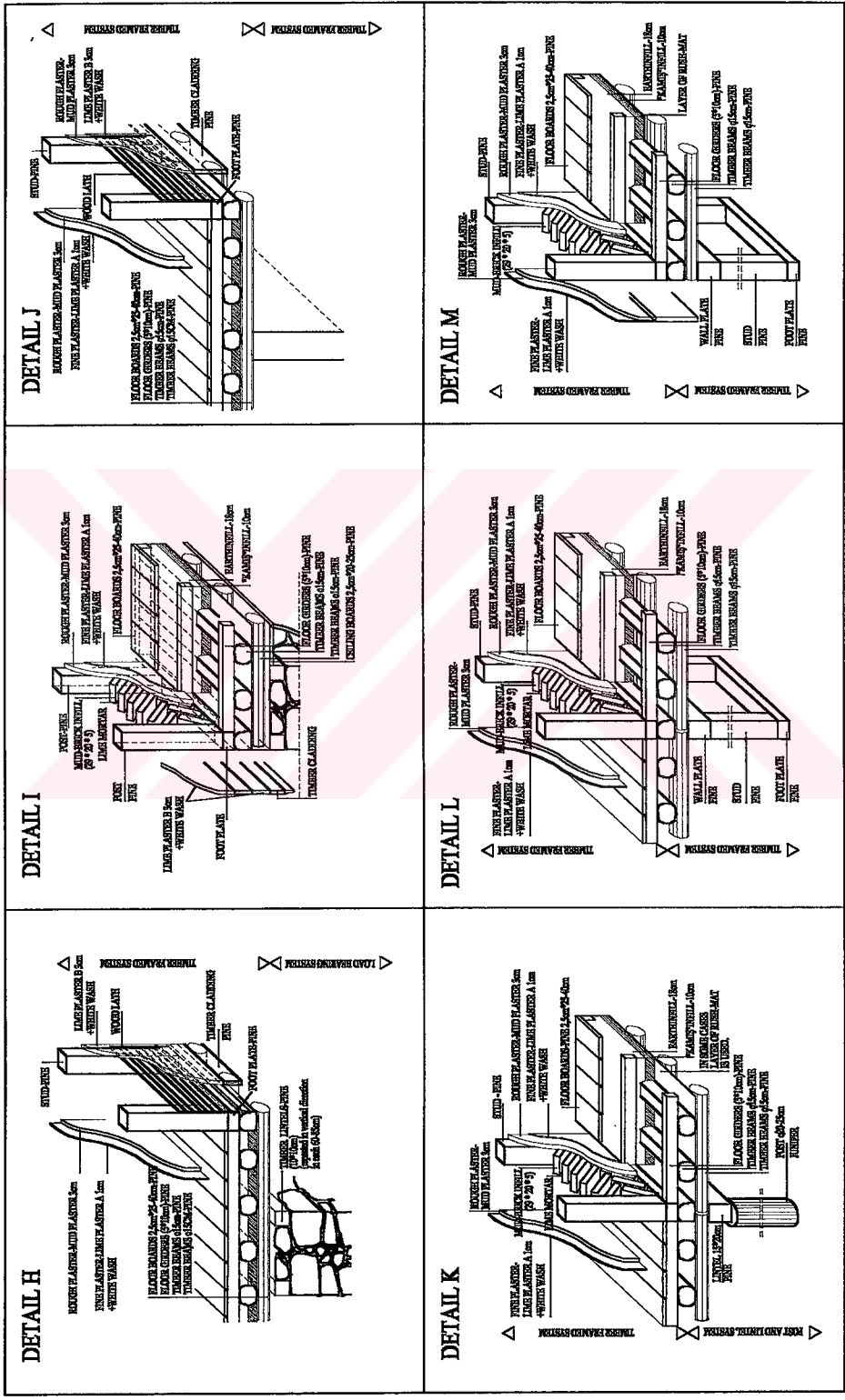
The outer walls in the ground floor are in two techniques: timber framed construction and rough-cut stone masonry walls. The outer walls of the "gusülhane" and the inner partition walls are timber frame with mud brick infill. The walls of the projection in the southwest of the space MG-01 are constructed with timber frame and brick infill. The walls of the projections are timber framed with no infill and with wood-lath. The rest are the rough-cut stone masonry walls.



Drawing 3.41 System detail



Drawing 3.42 Construction Details



Drawing 3.43 Construction Details

The walls in the first floor are timber framed; brick infill is used in the outer walls, mud brick infill is used in the inner partition walls. There is no infill in the northwest wall of the space MF-06. Wood-lath construction is used in this wall.

The floor construction in Zaimoğlu Konağı is the doubled layer with a leveling layer, the earth and "kamuş" filled floor type. After the first floor girders are completed the second floor girders, perpendicular to the one below were set. The straw- "kamuş" layer is spread over the first floor girders. These girders are in log form with 13cm diameter. As these girders are in log form, the third layer, which is the leveling layer are set on these. The gap between the straw and the upper face of the third girders is filled with pressed earth for isolation. Then the timber boards are used for covering.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the roof structure is set on top of the upper storey ceiling girders, as a secondary layer. The ridge piece is supported by the corner king posts at the corners and the king posts between them are set on the roof girders. They are supported by the braces (See drawings 3.41, 3.42, 3.43, 3.44).

3.6 PHYSICAL STATE OF THE DWELLING

3.6.1 GENERAL

The studied dwelling is physically in a bad condition. It is abandoned at present so it is exposed to atmospheric conditions accelerating the deterioration of the building materials and structure due to the lack of maintenance. Furthermore, some of the problems in the dwelling have caused by human vandalism

The physical problems of the dwelling are documented on the measured survey drawings. The results of these documents are presented in this chapter.

3.6.2. CONDITION OF FABRIC

The examination of the condition of the fabric includes the diagnosis of the deteriorations in the building material. The problems of the materials are examined with respect to their visual forms. The problems of the materials are considered within the whole construction system: main structural material, finishing material, infill material and binding material. In this frame all the probabilities are studied on the charts and the variations are noted. As a result: it is seen that the condition of the material constituting the system: finishing material, infill material and the binding material affects each other. The condition of the timber material shows different variations in comparison with these. Therefore the mapping of the deterioration in the building is done with this respect.

Detachment of plaster from the wall surface and fissures are noticed in numerous parts of the dwelling. Detachment of the white wash paint from the plaster is seen especially in the basement floor. It is documented that on the ground floor and first floors there are two coats of plaster: lime plaster A and mud-based plaster. The loss of the outer coat is considered as the deterioration of the plaster in the mappings.

Discoloration (the change in the original color of the material) due to rainwater and dampness is observed on the plastered surfaces, under the windows and at the top of the walls on the first floor. (See tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and drawing 3.45).

Table 3.1 Deterioration types seen on timber surfaces

	FINISHING	TIMBER	DISTRIBUTION
1	-	discoloration and fiber formation due to sun and rainwater	on the facades
2	-	mass degradation by insect attack	on the post and lintels in the basement floor, on the wings of the windows on the facades
3	material loss	discoloration and fiber formation due to sun and rainwater	on the timber frame structural elements on the facades, on eaves
4	material loss	mass degradation by insect attack	on the timber frame structural elements on the facades, on eaves
5	material loss	material loss	on the back façade of space SG-01.

Table 3.2 Deterioration types seen on timber framed walls with mud brick infill

	FINISHING (lime plaster B)	INFILL / MUD BRICK	BINDING MAT. (mud-based mor.)
1	material loss	granular disintegration (2 nd degree)	detachment from the surface
It is observed on the southeast façade.			
2	material loss	material loss	material loss
It is observed on the southeast part of the wall between the spaces MB-02 and MB-03.			

Table 3.3 Deterioration types seen on timber framed walls with brick infill

	FINISHING (white lime joint)	INFILL / BRICK	BINDING MAT. (mud-based mor.)
1	detachment from the surface	granular disintegration (2 nd degree)	not visible
	It is seen on the facades between the zones where the finishing layer of the timber frame structural elements are washed away.		
2	material loss by flaking	granular disintegration (2 nd degree)	not visible
	It is seen on the facades, on the zones surrounding the timber frame structural elements that are exposed to insect attack and on the zones on the southeast façade.		
3	material loss	granular disintegration (1 st degree)	material loss
	It is seen on the projected part at the back façade.		
4	material loss	material loss	material loss
	It is observed on the southwest façade, on the first floor level of the projected part and on the southeast façade, on the first floor level of the projected part.		

Stones used in the rough-cut stone masonry walls are granite. Therefore there is no deterioration in the stone. On the rough-cut stone masonry walls there are four variations:

Table 3.4 Deterioartion types seen stone masonry walls.

	FINISHING (white lime joint)	STONE MATERIAL	BINDING MAT. (mud-based mor.)
1	detachment from the surface	no deterioration	not visible
It is observed on the numerous parts of the ground and basement floor levels of the façades.			
2	material loss	no deterioration	not visible
It is observed on the front façade up to 130cm from the ground, on the lower parts, on the upper south part of the southeast façade and on the ground floor level of the southwest façade.			
3	material loss	no deterioration	material loss
It is observed on the lower parts of the exterior facades and approximately up to 170cm of inner facades in the basement floor.			
4	material loss	material loss	material loss
It is observed at the north part of the northeast façade.			

3.6.3. CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

The cracks noticed on the walls are surface cracks. There is no structural failure in the form of crack in the building.

Although the joint of the rough-cut stone masonry walls are washed away, there is no structural problem.

Only the rough-cut stone masonry wall constituting the northwest façade of the space C-02, the service courtyard has the buckling problem.

The horizontal deformations are observed on the floor and ceilings of the spaces on the ground floor and first floor and on the horizontal timber frame structural elements. The ceiling of space MG-01 has a 24cm horizontal



Drawing 3.45 Condition of fabric

deformation between the SW-NE ends at the middle. The floor of the space MG-03 has a 6,5cm horizontal deformation between the NW-SE ends. The floor of the space MG-05 has a 14cm horizontal deformation between the NW-SE ends.

Another deformation on the horizontal timber elements is the sagging problem. The lower window-sills located on the upper east and upper north part of the northwest façade (front façade) sags. The one in the east sags 6cm and the one in the north sags 4,5cm in the middle. The footplate located on the upper middle of the southwest façade sags 14cm in the middle.

The mass degradation because of the insect attack causes a structural damage on the timber frame structural elements constituting the ground and first floors.

3.7 CHANGES IN THE DWELLING UNIT

The types of changes in the studied dwelling can be listed in four main topics: removals, non-existent elements or parts, demolished parts and alteration.

There is no spatial change in the building. (See drawing 3.46).

3.7.1. MISSING ELEMENTS

3.7.1.1. NON-EXISTENT ELEMENTS OR PARTS

It can be described as the absence of a part of the dwelling unit or its elements due to natural conditions and human interference. It can not be clearly differentiated by observation. Still there is an interrelation between these two effects.

- The partial wings of the windows,
- The wings of the windows,
- The secondary wings of the window openings,

- The door wing on the southwest wall of the kitchen, space SG-01 and
- The secondary door of the courtyard are removed.
- The timber grills on the windows and
- The ornaments on the cupboard on the south-east wall of the space MG-09 are partially removed
- The mass in the northeast of the courtyard, space SG-03,
- The mass in the southwest of the courtyard, space SG-02,
- The landing supplying access between kitchen, space SG-01 and “eyvan” space MG-08,
- The northeast façade of the kitchen space SG-01 and its related architectural elements are missing.
- The northeast wall of the courtyard,
- The southwest wall of the space MB-03 and
- Load bearing masonry walls under the windows on the southeast wall of the space MF-01 and the northwest wall of the space MF-07 are partially missing.

3.7.1.2. DEMOLISHMENT

It can be described as the absence of the dwelling unit and architectural elements due to natural conditions and lack of maintenance.

- The northeast, southwest and northwest parts of the roof,
- The eave covering the landing supplying access between kitchen, space SG-01 and the hall, space MG-08,
- The cladding that covers the surface of the tiles, “yelkovan” are lost on some parts of the roof,
- Timber framed walls with woodlath; on the southwest part of the kitchen, space SG-01 and
- The southwest wall of the sofa on the first floor, space MF-01 and the northwest wall of the space MF-07 are demolished.

3.7.2. ALTERATION

Alteration can be defined as the modification of the characteristics of an existing part of the building to conscious intervention. Form, material, color, texture, detail may be subjected to alteration in relation to the socio-economical and cultural background of the users.

These are as follows:

- The openings, which the wings of the windows are removed, are covered with timber boards or bigger stone blocks.
- The demolished wall of the southwest wall of the space MG-01 is altered with hollowed brick blocks.
- The floor of the spaces MG-04 and MG-05 are paved with lime plaster C.

3.7.2. UNIDENTIFIED TRACES

It can be described as the sign or remains of objects that cannot be clearly become a united whole and cause question marks in mind.

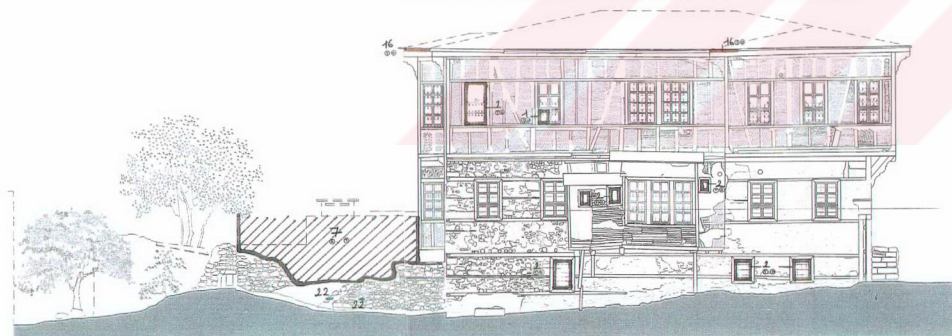
- The projected timber lintels within the northwest walls of the spaces SG-02 and SG-03.



FRONT FACADE



SECTION 8-8



RIGHT SIDE FACADE



SECTION 6-6

CHANGES IN THE DWELLING UNIT

MISSING ELEMENTS

- NON-EXISTENT ELEMENTS OR PARTS
- 1 THE PARTIAL WINGS OF THE WINDOWS
 - 2 THE WINGS OF THE WINDOWS
 - 3 THE SECONDARY WINGS OF THE WINDOWS
 - 4 THE DOOR WING ON THE SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE KITCHEN, SPACE 80-01 AND
 - 5 THE SECONDARY DOOR OF THE COURTYARD ARE REMOVED
 - 6 THE TIMBER GRILLS OF THE WINDOWS AND THE ORNAMENTS ON THE CURTAINS ON THE SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-01 ARE PARTIALLY REMOVED
 - 7 THE MASS IN THE NORTHWEST OF THE COURTYARD WITH TWO FACED AND THE FACADE
 - 8 THE MASS IN THE SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTYARD AND ITS FACADE
 - 9 THE LANDING SUPPLYING ACCESS BETWEEN KITCHEN SPACE 80-01 AND TV/STV SPACE 80-08
 - 10 THE NORTHEAST FACADE OF THE KITCHEN SPACE 80-01 AND ITS RELATED ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE MISSING
 - 11 THE NORTHEAST WALL OF THE COURTYARD
 - 12 THE SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-08 AND
 - 13 SOME MASONRY WALLS UNDER THE WINDOWS ON THE SOUTHEAST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-01 AND THE NORTHWEST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-07 ARE PARTIALLY MISSING
- DEMOLISHMENT
- 14 THE NORTHEAST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST PARTS OF THE ROOF
 - 15 THE DASH COVERING THE LANDING SUPPLYING ACCESS BETWEEN KITCHEN, SPACE 80-01 AND THE HALL, SPACE 80-04
 - 16 THE CLADDING THAT COVERS THE ROOFAGE OF THE TILED "YELKOVAN" ARE LOST ON SOME PARTS OF THE ROOF
 - 17 TIMBER FRAMED WALLS WITH WOODKATS ON THE SOUTHWEST PART OF THE KITCHEN, SPACE 80-01 AND
 - 18 THE SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE "SOBY" ON THE FIRST FLOOR, SPACE 80-01 AND THE NORTHWEST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-07 ARE DEMOLISHED
- ALTERATION
- 19 THE ORIGINAL WING OF THE WINDOWS ARE REMOVED, ARE COVERED WITH TIMBER BOARDS OR BRICKS/STONE BLOCKS
 - 20 THE DEMOLISHED WALL OF THE SOUTHWEST WALL OF THE SPACE 80-01 IS ALTERED WITH HOLLOW BRICK BLOCKS
 - 21 THE FLOOR OF THE SPACES 80-04 AND 80-08 ARE FINED WITH LIME PLASTER
- UNIDENTIFIED TRACES
- 22 THE PROJECTED TIMBER LANTERNS WITH THE NORTHWEST WALLS OF THE SPACES 80-04 AND 80-08
- TYPE OF EVIDENCE
- ① TRACE
 - ② REMAIN
 - ③ COLLECT ITSELF IN THE BUILDING
 - ④ ARCHITECTURAL NECESSITY

Drawing 3.46 Changes In The Dwelling

CHAPTER 4

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

4.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SİVRİHİSAR

Being an old town on the main historic routes, The King Route, from Ephesus to Pessinus, Boğazkale, Sivrihisar has been an important settlement for many centuries.

The ancient settlement in the area is the Pessinus, just 16km to Sivrihisar, where the Cult of "Kybele"-*"Magne Mater"* was found (UMAR, 1993:353), (DEMİRCİOĞLU, 1953:299) (CHALLAYE, 1960:177). In the Hittite period it was named as *"Sallpa"*, in archaic *"Spalya"*, in classic period *"Abrustula"*. Byzantines destroyed *"Pessinus"* and *"Justiniapolis"* was settled where Sivrihisar is located now and a citadel was built with the stones of *"Pessinus"* (CHALLAYE, 1960:200). This castle is thought to be the origin of the name Sivrihisar. From the castle, today, only the remains of cistern inside the citadel, the barn and the underground storage are seen (DARKOT, 1944:727). The architectural elements carried from this archaeological site can be observed in the existing traditional dwellings in the settlement.

There are many important and unique architectural features belonging to Seljuks and Anatolian Seljuk Period; as *"Sivrihisar Ulu Camii"*, *"Alemlah Kümbet"* etc in Sivrihisar and as *"Hamamkarahisar Camii and Hamamı"* etc in the nearby environment, however the exact date of this period is not known.

After the Anatolian Seljuks, Karamanoğlu's ruled the area. As Sivrihisar was placed on a conjunction on the main highways, the administration of the city was changed between Karamanoğlu and Ottoman in the 14th century. Finally in 1415, Mehmet Çelebi I., son of Yıldırım Bayezid, captured the town (DOĞRU, 1997:11)

Like the other districts as Beypazarı, Çubuk, Ayaş around Ankara; "sof" clothes were produced and exported to France in Sivrihisar in the 15th and 16th centuries. Later the production leaved its place to thread and then to spring wool in the 20th century. The collectors bought the wool and sold to the Non-Muslim traders (ERGENÇ, verbal information).

Between 1855-1856, during the war of Kırım, by the decree of Sultan Abdülmecid, the Armenians immigrating from Kafkasya and Kırım were settled in Sivrihisar. They constituted a big group, got economic power and lived in the 6 of 14 districts here. They constructed a stone masonry church in 1881. In 1916, by the decree of Talat Paşa, they had to immigrate and live in Syria (ÖZALP, 1960:28).

Till the 19th century, Sivrihisar was a district of "Hüdavendigar Sancağı". After the "Islahat Fermanı" Declaration, by the new province law, it became a district of Ankara. In 1909, it was a district of Eskişehir (DOĞRU, 1997:15).

According to the "Ankara 10. Salnamesi"-1871, there are; 108 mosques, 1 church, 20 mescits, 1 "rüşdiye", 6234 houses, 60 stores, 4 Turkish baths-"hamam"s, 33 "dergah"s, 109 "sıbyan mektebi", 6 "han"s and 30 "kahvehanes"s in Sivrihisar (DOĞRU, 1997:15).

According to Şemseddin Sami, at the end of the 19th century, Sivrihisar was a trade center because of the railway passing in the north. The population was about 11.211 and there was a bazaar, mosque (the exact number was not given), a rüşdiye, a library (having 1500 books inside) in the town center. The population of the whole district was 34902, 4000 of them were the Armenians (Yurt Encyclopedia).

Sivrihisar was a critical point during the Independence War. Greeks captured it in July 17, 1921. Finally it was rescued in September 1, 1922. The population of the city was 6000 in 1927.

4.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF YENİCE DISTRICT

According to the "Tahrir Defterleri", Yenice District or the Seyid Mahmut District was established during the Seljuk Period. There was a "zaviye" thought to be built in 1246-1254, and then a 19-house quarter around it in 1486 (DOĞRU, 1997:25).

4.3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ZAIMOĞLU FAMILY AND ZAIMOĞLU KONAĞI

Zaimoğlu Konağı is dated to H. 1320/1901 AD, as it is written on the inscription panel on the façade and carved on the gypsum made shelves inside the dwelling.

Zaimoğlu family is one of the well-known families in Sivrihisar. The name "zaim" was given to people, worked for the Ottoman Empire in the military services. In Sivrihisar due to the inscription panels, the Yenice Mosque and a fountain were donated by Miralay Süleyman Zaim (ALTINSAPAN, 1988:114, 186).

Zaimoğlu Mehmet has three sons: Hasan, Ali and Şefik. The three neighbor lots were belonging to them.

Zaimoğlu Hasan, had been the head of the district-mayor in H. 1334/1918AD. for a long time (the exact date was not given) (ÖZALP, 1960:47).

Ali Zaimoğlu, the owner of the house had two farms called "Candar Çiftliği", in Aktaş village. The barns and the animals they fatten were located there. The family supplied the food for the palace in İstanbul. Because of this Hacı Ali Zaimoğlu had to go to İstanbul and married a woman working for the palace.

The building was insured against fire, the panel was located on the façade but the insurance premium was not paid and annulled. This was the only house having such a panel on the façade.

In certain districts, important persons interrelated with İstanbul insured their houses against fire. There are singular examples of this feature. From the verbal information gathered from Gül ASATEKİN, in Antakya three traditional dwellings were insured with the same process.

During the Independence War, the family supplied food for the Turkish army. After the war, Atatürk gave a medal to Ali Zaimođlu in the name of Turkish Republic. He had a photograph taken in the Assembly building with the members of the Assembly.

The house is a very special one for Sivrihisar inhabitants, because of its historical value. When Mustafa Kemal and Ismet İnönü came to Sivrihisar during the War of Independence, they had stayed in Zaimođlu Konađı for a period.

And also it is said that Arif Bey, 6th Army Corps Commander, used this house as an office for a period after the liberation of Sivrihisar, during the Independence war.

Before the expropriation, the dwelling belonged to Tevfik Zaimođlu, only son of Ali Zaimođlu.

4.4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE LIFE STYLE WITHIN ZAIMOĞLU KONAĞI

This part of the study is mainly based on the notes taken during the interviews held with older people who were the owners of this house and the ones who spent their childhood within this house.

Zaimoğlu family living within the dwelling was an extended family. Besides them there was another family and two or three girls helping them in the house and in the farm. These people stayed in the farm or in the dwelling.

In summer most of the family members went to the village, to the farm.

Production activity of the family needs for daily life as cooking, baking bread, washing the clothes, drying vegetables, fruits, meat, producing domestic wine and "pekmez", take place within the house. Within the dwelling there was no stable, sheep-fold, because their animals were fed in the farms.

Cooking activity took place in the kitchen, space SG-01, in the service building adjacent to the building. There were two fireplaces within the space used for cooking food (See chapter 3.1.3.2.2.2.1. for further information). Firewood was stored on the basement floor in space SB-01. The access of the kitchen and the building was provided by a landing, through the space MG-08. The landing has collapsed. There was a staircase, which was removed, descending to the service courtyard from this landing, providing access with "izbe".

Preparing and storing food for winter/a long period as drying vegetables, fruits, meat, producing domestic wine and "pekmez", take place on the basement floor. Domestic wine and "pekmez" was prepared within the "şarapana". They were stored in space MB-02, "sirke evi".

Drying process of the vegetables and fruits were done and stored in space MB-03, "harç evi". The seasonal food was stored in the "anbar". For the daily usage of these food, the small "anbar" and the shelves in the kitchen were used.

"Tandır evi" was used for baking bread. There were two "tandır"s within the space. They prepared dough by kneading approximately two bigger troughs. The two cooks were burned up and the bread was cooked.

They used the "çamaşır evi" for washing their clothes. They carried water from the fountain of the mosque, boiled using the fireplace, whitened using "tokaç" on the "çamaşır taşı". The rinsing process were done in the service courtyard. They carried the whitened clothes to the service courtyard. There were the well and the second "çamaşır taşı" in the service courtyard. Water was gathered from the well and clothes were rinsed here. The cess water was drained through the channel beginning from the service courtyard, passing under the building and courtyard, took the cess water of "çamaşır evi" and ended through the secondary entrance of the courtyard.

CHAPTER 5

COMPARATIVE STUDY

5.1. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN SİVRİHİSAR

5.1.1. MAIN BUILDING-BUILDING LOT RELATION

The lots can be classified in four groups according to the location of the main building.

1. Main building filling the complete lot with no courtyard: In Sivrihisar 1 building (in the studied 27 dwellings) fill the lot completely and have no courtyard. (See Table 5.1)
2. With rear courtyard: In Sivrihisar 13 buildings (in the studied 27 dwellings) have back courtyard. The five of these are planned in the adjacent order.
3. With side courtyard: In Sivrihisar 9 buildings (in the studied 27 dwellings) have courtyard at one side.
4. With side and rear courtyard: In Sivrihisar 4 buildings (in the studied 27 dwellings) have side and back courtyard.
5. With side and rear main courtyard and a service courtyard: In Sivrihisar only Zaimoğlu Konağı has two courtyards.

Zaimoğlu Konağı is the unique example with two courtyards; side-back courtyard and a service courtyard, that fits to group (5).

Table 5.1 Comparative Study (continuing)

	NUMBER OF STOREYS AND PLAN LAYOUT		FAÇADE	PLAN ELEMENTS	ARCH ELEMENTS-INTERIOR	ARCH ELEMENTS-EXTERIOR
KILU MAH HSAN CAD. NO:41				ROOMS KITCHEN BATH STABLES "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"	OUTER DOOR GRILLS CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"
KILU MAH KILU SOKH NO:3				ROOMS KITCHEN BATH STABLES "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"
KILU MAH KILU SOKH NO: 31				ROOMS KITCHEN BATH STABLES "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"
CHAMRUTREY MAH MLLET CAD. NO:4				ROOMS KITCHEN BATH STABLES "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"	CORRIDOR STAIRCASE WINDOW DOOR CEILING FLOORING "SANGHAT"

Table 5.1 Comparative Study (continuing)

SITE PLAN	NUMBER OF STOREYS AND PLAN LAYOUT	FACADE	PLAN ELEMENTS	ARCH ELEMENTS-INTERIOR	ARCH ELEMENTS-EXTERIOR
			<p>ROOMS IN-ED</p> <p>COURTYARD</p> <p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>FLOORING</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>OUTER DOOR</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>
			<p>ROOMS</p> <p>COURTYARD</p> <p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>FLOORING</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>OUTER DOOR</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>
			<p>ROOMS</p> <p>COURTYARD</p> <p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>FLOORING</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>OUTER DOOR</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>
			<p>ROOMS</p> <p>COURTYARD</p> <p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>STAIRS</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>FLOORING</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>	<p>OUTER DOOR</p> <p>WINDOVS</p> <p>DOORS</p> <p>ETERNAL</p> <p>WATER</p> <p>WELL</p>

5.1.2. MASS CHARACTERISTICS AND BUILDING HEIGHTS:

The houses forming historic urban fabric have various mass characteristics. The number of floors changes from one to three. Basement floors are used where topography suits. The service spaces located at the courtyard are one storey high especially. (See Table 5.1)

In the 27 buildings studied in Sivrihisar; 14 have two floors and 13 have three floors. In 4 of the two storey high buildings and in 10 of the three storey high buildings there is basement floor. In the 3 of the three storey buildings there is mezzanine floor. In Sivrihisar no roof floor is observed in any of the buildings.

Floor heights of the buildings alter and it is not possible to give definite heights.

Zaimoğlu Konağı is a three storeyed building, having a basement floor similar to buildings examined within the limits of this study.

5.1.3. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND PLAN SCHEME:

The spatial elements forming a Sivrihisar house are the courtyard and the building(s) located at the lot. The main functions in the spaces forming the house, which are living, sleeping, circulation, etc. are located on the ground floor and upper floors. (See Table 5.1)

Mostly the upper floors are used in summers. The ground floor or the mezzanine floor is used during winter.

The service spaces such as storage, stable, WC, "tandır evi", "çamaşır evi", etc are located at the service buildings at the courtyard or in the "taşlık". This

depends on the size of the building lot, the size of the building and the topography the building suits.

5.1.3.1. SPACES

5.1.3.1.1. OPEN SPACES

- **COURTYARDS**

Courtyards are surrounded by rubble stone masonry walls approximately 2,00-2,50m high. The entrance is from the street or from the building with single or double winged doors.

In three of the studied dwellings original floor covering material that is stone pavement can be observed. In five of the studied dwellings, there is the slope descending through the street with a drainage channel. The channel ends with the stone masonry wall making a drainage outlet approximately 20 x 20cm.

There are trees, flowerbeds making small gardens in the courtyards. In three of the studied dwellings, there are big gardens where vegetables and fruit trees are grown.

According to the dimension of the courtyard and programme of the house, service spaces are seen in the courtyard.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı no original covering material can be observed. The drainage channel is observed in the middle, but the end of it cannot be observed because of the debris on the ground. There are five trees: a fig, three apricots and a pomegranate. There are two service buildings, which are partially collapsed, located in the main courtyard.














5.1.3.1.2. CLOSED SPACES

5.1.3.1.2.1. MULTI-PURPOSED SPACES

- "TAŞLIK"

"Taşlık" is the circulation and the distribution space which may contain the service spaces inside. If topography permits it is located on the basement floor, if not, it is situated on the ground floor level in the traditional Sivrihisar houses. In Zaimoğlu Konağı, "taşlık" is at the basement floor.

Table 5.2 "Şarapana", Well and "Çamaşır taşı" in "Taşlık"

 COMERTET MAİL MİLLİYET SOK. NO:10	 SİRER MAİL ÇEVRE SOK. NO:10	 KARACALAR MAİL NİĞMETİ SOK. NO:14
 KARACALAR MAİL AKEDENİ SOK. NO:18	 KARACALAR MAİL AKEDENİ SOK. NO:18	 KURBANLI MAİL YEMERKAN SOK. NO:19
 KURBANLI MAİL YEMERKAN SOK. NO:19	 COMERTET MAİL MİLLİYET SOK. NO:10	 NİĞMET MAİL NİĞMET SOK. NO:10
 ZEMİNCİ MAİL NİĞMET SOK. NO:10	 ZEMİNCİ MAİL ÇEVRE SOK. NO:10	 KURBANLI MAİL YEMERKAN SOK. NO:19
	 ZEMİNCİ MAİL SAĞIR SOK. NO:10	

The façade of the floors having these service spaces-“taşlık” are closed to the street. The windows are smaller in comparison with the other windows composing the façade or there is no window. On the contrary, there is a continuation between the courtyard and the “taşlık”. In some cases there are no walls between them.

The well, “tandır” and the “çamaşır taşı” are seen in almost every house in Sivrihisar. They are seen in the studied 27 houses as well (See Table 5.1). They can be located at the “taşlık” on the basement or ground floor or they can be separate units as “çamaşır evi” and “tandır evi” in the courtyard. This depends on the size of the “taşlık”, the topography, the size of the courtyard and the programme of the house. Well, “tandır” and “çamaşır taşı” are not located within the building in Zaimoğlu Konağı. They must have been located in the courtyard as separated buildings.

“Şarapana” is the trough used during the process of “pekmez” and domestic wine. It is made of timber frame construction with mud-brick infill. The dimensions are varying between 1,50 x 2,00m and 2,00 x 2,50m. The depth is approximately 1,00-1,20m. There is one in Zaimoğlu Konağı at the basement floor (See Table 5.2).

- **“SOFA”**

The typology presented in this study is based on the spatial relations and the existence of “sofa” on the upper floors. In the studied 27 dwellings 5 have outer “sofa”, 22 have inner “sofa” (See Table 5.1).

TYPES WITH OUTER “SOFA”:

In this type the hall is located on one side of the building and oriented towards the courtyard. In these dwellings, the “sofa” originally open is closed today. The number of rooms depends on the size of the buildings. The rooms surrounding the hall in the I or L shapes are the derivations of this group.






There is a continuation between the courtyard and the service spaces distributed on the ground level. The courtyard integrates with the spaces at ground level. 4 of these examples have no basement floor.

TYPES WITH INNER "SOFA":

In this type the sofa is placed inside the house and the rooms are located at both edges. In some cases between the rooms a semi-open space-"eyvan" is placed (See Table 5.3). In these cases the staircase and some service spaces are placed in "eyvan". The number of the rooms depends on the size of the building.

Zaimoğlu Konağı has plan with an inner "sofa" with two "eyvan"s. The "sofa" is in the north-south direction and rooms are placed on two sides of it. The timber staircases connecting the floors are placed in the east eyvan. The plan scheme of the upper floor is repeated on the ground floor but on the basement floor there is the contrast.

Table 5.3 "Eyvan" in Sivrihisar Traditional Dwellings

"EYVAN"	SINGLE				
	DOUBLE				

• ROOMS

Room is the main unit with respect to the privacy in a traditional dwelling.

Rooms in Sivrihisar traditional dwellings vary with respect to the activities that take place inside. The spatial arrangement creates a functional differentiation:

RS-1 Living + sleeping + complementary activities (storage)

RS-2 Living + sleeping + complementary activities (bath-gusülhane + storage)

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the rooms MG-09, MF-04, MF-05 are RS-1, and the rooms MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MF-02, MF-07 are RS-2.

The façades of the rooms vary with respect to their architectural elements. The horizontal surfaces (the ceiling and the flooring) and the vertical surfaces (the walls) are carefully designed to express the hierarchy of the rooms.

The built-in elements of room facades –the vertical surfaces- are mainly cupboards with specific uses, timber cornices, windows, doors, shelves and “seki”s. The cupboards, which are the integral parts of the rooms, have different sizes and functions and create a whole as a service wall. In most of them the timber cornice called “sandalye çıkması” goes all around the walls. The design of these elements, the composition and the ornamentations on the surfaces show variety.

Some of the rooms have more importance than the other ones because of the location and rich architectural elements. There are three types of rooms with respect to the entrance design:

R-1 door free from the cupboard

R-2 door solved as an integral part of the service wall

R-2.1 the door inserted into the cupboard

R-2.2 the door in front of the cupboard

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the rooms: MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MG-09, MF-04, MF-05 are R-2.1 and the rooms MF-02, MF-07 are R-2.2.

5.1.3.1.2.2. SPECIALIZED SPACES

• KITCHEN

There are five alternatives with respect to the location of the kitchen in the building (See Table 5.1).

- K-1 kitchen on the basement floor in the building
(in 2 of the studied dwellings)
- K-2 kitchen on the ground floor or the mezzanine floor in the building
(in 16 of the studied dwellings)
- K-3 kitchen on the first floor in the building (in 5 of the studied dwellings)
- K-4 there are two kitchens, one on the ground or mezzanine floor and one on the first floor (in 4 of the studied dwellings)
- K-5 kitchen, as a separate unit in the courtyard – only in Zaimoğlu Konağı

The architectural elements of the kitchen are the fireplaces, cupboards, shelves and the worktable in some cases (See Table 5.4).

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, kitchen is a separate unit having access from the eyvan on the ground floor with a landing, that fits to group (5). This is the only case in Sivrihisar; kitchen being a separate unit.

• “ÇAMAŞIR EVİ” – “ÇAMAŞIR TAŞI”

“Çamaşır taşı” is a big block of granite stone 30cm above the ground level. It is in rectangle or in square form. The thickness of this stone varies between 20-30cm. The dimensions of this stone are varying between 1,00 x 1,20m and 1,60 x 2,00m. It is located in the “çamaşır evi”. If the “çamaşır evi” is not a separate unit it can be located at the courtyard or in the “taşlık”.

"Çamaşır evi" is a semi-closed space located in the courtyard or on the taşlık – if taşlık is the continuation of the courtyard. The architectural elements inside are the "çamaşır taşı" and the fireplace. In some cases the well is inside or just nearby (See Table 5.4).

In the studied 27 dwellings, 24 have "çamaşır taşı". It is located within the building at the "taşlık" in one example. The others are located at the courtyard. "Çamaşır evi" is a separate unit in the courtyard in 10 of these studied dwellings.

• "TANDIR EVİ"

"Tandır evi" is a closed space in the courtyard or on the "taşlık" (See Table 5.4). The architectural elements inside are the "tandır", "hülle" – the ventilation channel of the fireplace- and in some cases the "çıra nişi". In 2 of the houses because of the spatial alteration of the courtyard, they are removed. In 2 of the studied dwellings "tandır evi" is located within the building, on the mezzanine floor. In 15 of the 23, "tandır evi" is a separate unit in the courtyard (See Table 5.1).

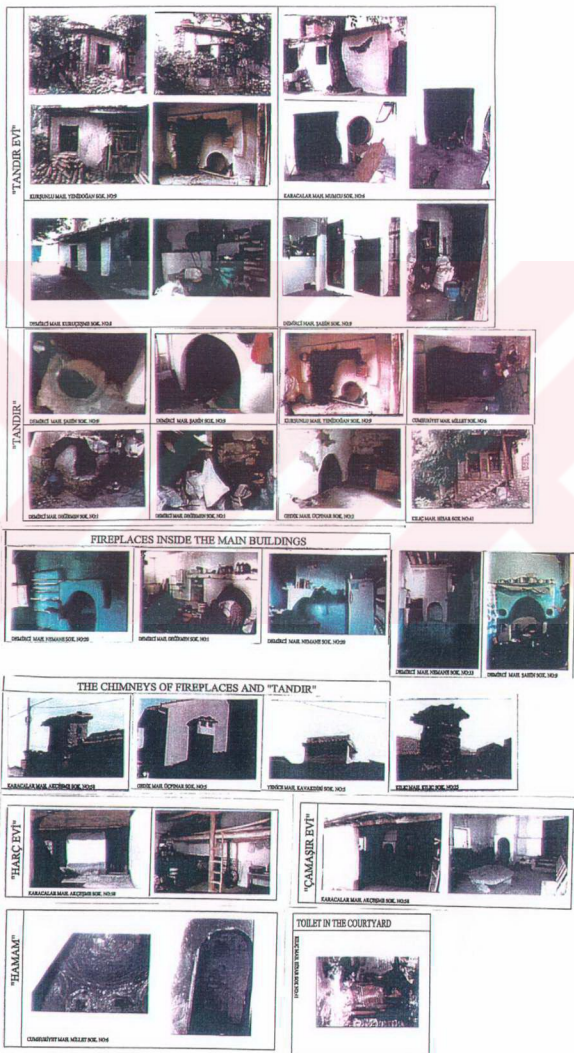
In Zaimoğlu Konağı, as it is stated before, there is no "tandır" and "çamaşır taşı" located within the building. They must have been located in the courtyard as separate buildings according to the traces that can be detected.

• HAMAM

In the traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar generally there are "gusülhane" inside the cupboards for the bathing activity. In the studied 27 dwellings one of the houses (Cumhuriyet Mah. Millet Cad. No: 6) has a "hamam" in the courtyard adjacent to the "tandır evi". (See Tables 5.4)

In Zaimoğlu Konağı" bathing activity takes place in "gusülhane"s located within the cupboards in rooms MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MF-02 and MF-07.

Table 5.4 "Tandır", "Tandır Evi", "Çamaşır Evi", Kitchens and "Hargevi" in Sivrihisar Traditional dwellings



- **STORAGE SPACES**

- **"İZBE"**

"Izbe" is the storage on the basement and ground floors for firewood, coal, "tezek" and the unused materials. (Ssee Table 5.1). In Zaimoğlu Konağı space SB-01 is the "izbe".

- **"HARÇ EVİ" – "KABAK EVİ"**

"Harç evi" and "kabak evi" are the storages for food. The meat, the bone, the fruits and the food are dried and stored here. In Zaimoğlu Konağı space MB-03 is the "harç evi". (See Table 5.4)

- **"SİRKE EVİ"**

"Sirke evi" is the storage for the nit and wine. There are only inner windows in these storages in some examples. the architectural elements of "sirke evi" are the bigger earthenware pots "küp", and the "seki" for their location. In Zaimoğlu Konağı space MB-02 is the "sirke evi".

5.1.3.1.2.3. ORIGINAL TOILET

The original toilets in the traditional dwellings of Sivrihisar are in two groups according to their location: in the house (WC-1) and in the courtyard (WC-2). There are two alternatives when they are placed in the building: on the basement floor (WC1-A) or on the upper floors (WC1-B). The original toilets are separated from the building and located in the courtyard (WC-2). (See Table 5.4)

In Zaimoğlu Konağı there is the WC1-B type original toilet, space MG-05, on the ground floor.

5.1.3.2. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

5.1.3.2.1. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS – EXTERIOR

5.1.3.2.1.1. THE EXTERIOR DOORS

The courtyard doors are always ledged doors. The wings of the ledged doors are formed by vertical timber boards (50-65 cm wide), which are fixed with horizontal timber elements.

The main doors of the buildings are in two types with respect to construction techniques: ledged and paneled doors. In the studied 27 dwellings, 1 has double-wing ledged door (See Table 5.5).

The paneled ones are in two basic groups; one winged and double winged. The wings are decorated by carving. The uses of arches and windows cause variations: on top, on top and sides.

OD-1 courtyard door

OD-1A courtyard door _ ledged _ double wing

OD-2 main entrance door

OD-2A main entrance door _ ledged _ double wing

OD-2B main entrance door _ paneled

OD-2B1 main entrance door _ paneled _ single wing

OD-2B1A without top window

OD-2B1B with top window

OD-2B2 main entrance door _ paneled _ double wing




OD-2B2A without top window

OD-2B2B with top window

OD-2B2C with top and side windows

OD-2B2D with arched top window and side windows

Table 5.5 Types of Exterior Doors

OUTER DOORS OD	COURTYARD DOORS OD-1 LEDGED OD-1A DOUBLE WING						
	LEDGED OD-2A DOUBLE WING						
	SINGLE WING OD-2B1	OD-2B1A WITHOUT TOP WINDOW 	OD-2B1B WITH TOP WINDOW 				
	OD-2B2A WITHOUT TOP WINDOW						
	DOUBLE WING OD-2B2C	OD-2B2C WITH TOP WINDOW 					
	OD-2B2C WITH TOP AND SIDE WINDOWS				OD-2B2D WITH ARCHED TOP WINDOW AND SIDE WINDOWS 		

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the courtyard door located on the northeast is OD-1A type, the other one is removed. The main entrance door (entrance of the living spaces) is OD-2B2B type and the entrance door of the basement floor

(entrance of the service spaces) is OD-2A type. (See Chapter 3.1.4.6. for further information)

5.1.3.2.1.2. WINDOWS

The dimensions and form changes according to the spaces where they are used. The square formed, small windows are used at the ground floor and basement floor in service spaces; in the “gusülhane” part of the cupboards they are located at the upper level of the walls to fulfill the privacy.

The dimensions of the inhabitable space (rooms) windows are in 1/2 and 2/3 ratio (width to height) in general.

The main headings of the classification of the windows depend on the details. There are mainly two groups of windows related with the detail. The first group is the sash window; the second is the winged ones. The winged ones are classified into four main groups. (See Table 5.6)

W-1 sash window

W-2 winged window

W-2A two glassed inswinging wings that are vertically divided into two (upper part is fixed)

W-2B four glassed inswinging wings that are vertically divided into three squares














W-2C four glassed inswinging wings that are vertically divided into four squares

W-2D fixed arched upper part and inswinging wings

W-3 double-winged windows. (only seen in Zaimoğlu Konağı)

In Zaimoğlu Konağı shutters are used in these openings instead of the window wings on the front facade. The windows of the rooms are W-2B.

Table 5.6 Types of Windows in Sivrihisar Traditional Dwellings

		WINDOWS									
		SASH WINDOW W-1	WINGED WINDOWS W-2								
W-1	SASH WINDOW										
		KELIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11	DİBİKT MAİL YEMANLI SOK. NO:11								
		W-2	WINGED WINDOWS	FOR GLAZED WINGED WINDOWS THE GLAZING ARE VERTICALLY DIVIDED INTO TWO							
					YEMİÇ MAİL ÜZÜM SOK. NO:1						
					W-3	WINGED WINDOWS	FOR GLAZED WINGED WINDOWS THE GLAZING ARE VERTICALLY DIVIDED INTO THREE				
								KELIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11	DİBİKT MAİL KIBRİÇBAŞI SOK. NO:4	KILIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11	KILIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11
					W-4	WINGED WINDOWS	FOR GLAZED WINGED WINDOWS THE GLAZING ARE VERTICALLY DIVIDED INTO FOUR				
YEMİÇ MAİL KAVAYIĞI SOK. NO:8	KILIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11							DİBİKT MAİL DİBİKTİNY SOK. NO:1	KILIÇ MAİL KILIÇ SOK. NO:11		
W-5	WINGED WINDOWS	FOR ARCHED WINDOW AT THE TOP									
			YEMİÇ MAİL ÜZÜM SOK. NO:1								
W-6	DOUBLE WINDOW	DOUBLE WINGED WINDOWS	ZAHİDELLİ KONAĞI								
INNER WINDOWS											
		DİBİKT MAİL YEMANLI SOK. NO:11	GEZİK MAİL ÖZTAR SOK. NO:5	KIŞIĞI MAİL YEMANLI SOK. NO:5							

5.1.3.2.1.3. GRILLS

There are timber and iron grills on the windows of the Sivrihisar traditional dwellings. Timber ones are situated in front of the windows of the service spaces in the courtyard and “taşlık”. Iron grills are situated in front of the windows, joined to the window frame in some cases.








In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the timber ones are located on the inner windows on the basement floor. There are wrought iron ornamented ones on the others. The ones on the façade have various types and ornaments on. (See Chapter 3.1.4.7. for further information)

5.1.3.2.1.4. EAVES

The eaves vary according to their construction materials and techniques and their form. There are mainly two groups of eaves related with the structural system: (See Table 5.7)

- E-1 Eaves formed by the extending rafters about 50-60cm (in the studied 27 dwellings, 20 have)
- E-2 Eaves with bracing elements (in the studied 27 dwellings, 7 have)

Table 5.7 Types of Eaves in Traditional Sivrihisar Dwellings

<p>EAVE TYPES</p> <p>EAVES FORMED BY THE EXTENDING RAFTERS</p>	 <p>B-1</p> <p>EDİMCİ HANE İNŞAATARI BÖL. NO:1</p>	<p>EAVES WITH BRACING ELEMENTS</p>  <p>B-2</p> <p>EDİMCİ HANE İNŞAATARI BÖL. NO:6</p>	 <p>B-3</p> <p>KELİÇ HANE KELİÇ BÖL. NO:11</p>	 <p>B-4</p> <p>KELİÇ HANE KELİÇ BÖL. NO:11</p>
<p>EAVE FINISHINGS</p> <p>WITHOUT COVER BOARD</p>	 <p>B-5</p> <p>EDİMCİ HANE İNŞAATARI BÖL. NO:43</p>	<p>WITH COVER BOARD</p>  <p>B-6</p> <p>KELİÇ HANE KELİÇ BÖL. NO:11</p>	<p>WITH WOOD LATH AND WOODEN BRACING</p>  <p>B-7</p> <p>KELİÇ HANE KELİÇ BÖL. NO:11</p>	

According to the form of the eaves there are mainly 2 groups.

EEE-1 Eave about 50-80cm wide continues parallel to the façade

EEE-2 Eave continues parallel to the façade free from the projections and the articulations.

There are mainly three groups of eaves related with the construction technique:

EE-1 Composed of timber rafters without any planks
(in the studied 27 dwellings, 10 have)

EE-2 Composed of timber rafters that are covered with timber planks
(in the studied 27 dwellings, 15 have)

EE-3 Curved and plastered eave constructed with wood lath
(in the studied 27 dwellings, 1 has)

Eave of Zaimoğlu Konağı has timber rafters covered with timber planks. According to form, it is EEE-2 type on the northeast façade and EEE-1 type on the other three facades. There are brackets supporting the rafters. (See Chapter 3.1.4.16. for further information)

5.1.3.2.1.5. RAIN WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The gutters seen in Sivrihisar houses are not the original ones. The metal or plastic gutters in some houses are lately added.

In Sivrihisar houses “yelkovan” is used for the rainwater drainage (In the studied 27 dwellings, 9 have). It is the timber cladding nearly 3cm in width and 15cm in height, continues 10cm away from the eave board, covering the surface of the tiles.

It is a timber board located nearly 10cm away from the eave board-the cladding that covers the surface of the tiles-(See Table 5.7)

Zaimoğlu Konağı has the same feature. (See Chapter 3.1.4.17. for further information)

5.1.3.2.1.6. PROJECTIONS

The projections can be classified in three groups according to their structural systems; (See Table 5.8)

- P-1 Simple type projections: projections extending about 40-60cm. This type is constructed simply by projecting the floor girders above the wall structure. (In the studied 27 dwellings, 7 have)
- P-2 Projections with overlapping elements: the timber beams overlapping each other form it. (In the studied 27 dwellings, 3 have)
- P-3 projections with bracing elements: projected part is supported by two or more bracing elements. (In the studied 27 dwellings, 5 have)
- P-4 Projections with overlapping elements and bracing elements (in the studied 270 dwellings, 13 have)

The projections are grouped into two according to the construction techniques: (See Table 5.10)









- PP-1 Composed of timber girders and beams without any planks (in the studied 27 dwellings, 7 have)
- PP-2 Composed of timber girders and beams that are covered with timber planks (in the studied 27 dwellings, 20 have)

Zaimoğlu Konağı is not exception of these general solutions. (See Chapter 3.1.4.15. for further information)

5.1.3.2.1.7. INSURANCE PANEL LOCATED ON THE FRONT FAÇADE

There is the insurance panel, a tin plate panel on the front façade above the main entrance of Zaimoğlu Konağı. It the only example in Sivrihisar.

Table 5.8 Types of Projections in Sivrihisar Traditional Dwellings

PROJECTIONS ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS P		
P-1 WITH OVERLAPPING AND BRACING ELEMENTS	P-2 SIMPLE TYPE PROJECTIONS P-1	
P-3 WITH OVERLAPPING ELEMENTS	 DİRİMCİ MAHL. DİRİMEN SOK. NO:1	
P-4 WITH OVERLAPPING AND BRACING ELEMENTS	 KIRZİBELİ MAHL. UNKAFAN SOK. NO:42	 KURÇUNLU MAHL. YENİKÖŞAN SOK. NO:9
	 DİRİMCİ MAHL. ŞAHİN SOK. NO:9	 ELMALI MAHL. KIRIŞIÇ SOK. NO:7
		 KILIÇ MAHL. KILIÇ SOK. NO:37
PROJECTION FINISHINGS PP		
PP-1 COVERED WITH TIMBER PLANKS	PP-2 WITHOUT COVER BOARD	
	 DİRİMCİ MAHL. YEMANLI SOK. NO:28	
	 YENİCE MAHL. ÖÇTİNAR SOK. NO:16	 KILIÇ MAHL. KILIÇ SOK. NO:37

5.1.3.2.2. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS – INTERIOR

5.1.3.2.2.1. FLOORING

The pressed earth is used in the service spaces like stable, straw house and “izbe” above the ground floor. Stone pavement is used in the service spaces like kitchen, toilet, “tandır evi”, “çamaşır evi”, “harçevi”, and “kabakevi” above the ground floor. Timber cover is used as paving on timber floor beams in Sivrihisar houses on the upper floors.

Zaimoğlu Konağı shows the very same characteristics. (See Chapter 3.1.4.1. for further information).

5.1.3.2.2.2. CEILING

The ceilings in Sivrihisar houses show variety from the simple one to the more decorated ones (See Table 5.9).

There are ceilings with no cover boards; the timber floor beams are not covered but left open. This type is seen on the ceilings of the service spaces like stable, straw house. On the ceilings of the service spaces like kitchen, “tandır evi”, storage for food “harçevi” and “kabakevi” a layer of rush-mat is used under the “kamış” layer.

The simplest examples observed are the ones with cover boards on the opposite direction of the girders. The laths are placed at the joints of the timber covering, parallel to the timber plates. Besides the decoration with timber laths, central bosses are used in some examples. The use of timber laths in different order with borders and central bosses; cause a wide variation in the ornamentation of the ceilings.

CE-1 ceilings without cover board

CE-2 ceilings with cover boards




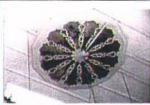


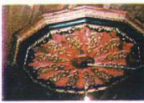

CE-2A with cover boards and timber laths

CE-2B with cover boards, timber laths and central boss

CE-2C with cover boards, ornamentalations with timber laths and central boss.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı spaces MB-01, MB-02, MB-03, SB-01 and SG-01 have CE-1 type, spaces MG-01, MG-02, MG-03, MG-06, MG-07, MG-08, MG-09, MF-03 and MF-06 have CE-2A type, spaces MF-01, MF-04, MF-05 have CE-2B type, spaces MF-02 and MF-07 have CE-2C type ceilings. (See Chapter 3.1.4.2. for further information)

Table 5.9 Types of Ceilings in Sivrihisar Traditional Dwellings

CEILINGS CE			
CEILINGS CE WITH COVER BOARDS CE1	WITHOUT COVER BOARD CE1 WITHOUT COVER BOARD CE1		
	CE-2A WITHOUT COVER BOARD WITHOUT COVER BOARD		
	WITH COVER BOARD LATHS AND TIMBER LATHS		
	CE-2C WITH COVER BOARD, TIMBER LATHS AND CENTRAL BOSS		
	WITH ORNAMENTED TIMBER LATHS AND CENTRAL BOSS		

5.1.3.2.2.3. PEEP HOLE ON THE 1ST FLOOR'S FLOORING

There is a peephole on the flooring of the first floor with grids above the entrance part to control the access of the dwelling. It is square or rectangular formed, with dimensions 40 x 40cm, 60 x 60cm, 90 x 90cm (See Table 5.10). The grids are made of iron sheets or timber. In the studied 27 dwellings, 14 have this peepholes. Today it is used to open the door from the first floor, with the help of the rope goes through the hole. There is one 94 x 87cm similar to the other examples on the first floor's flooring in Zaimoğlu Konağı. (See Chapter 3.1.4.3. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.4. "SEKİ"

In Sivrihisar houses "seki" is seen in almost every house in three types. (See Table 5.10).

- S1. It is placed on one edge of the room and "eyvan", at the street and courtyard facades.
 - S1.A S1 type "seki" with arms – observed only in Zaimoğlu Konağı
- S2. It is placed on two edges of the room (L shaped).
 - S2.A S2 type "seki" with arms – observed only in Zaimoğlu Konağı
- S3. Curvilinear ones with arms placed at the street and courtyard facades of the "sofa" on two corners.

In some houses, they are removed from the rooms when the use of furniture has become popular.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı all types are seen. In the rooms on the ground floor S1 type "seki" is placed on one edge of the room, at the street facades. In the sofa on the ground floor S1.A type "seki" with arms is placed at the courtyard facade. That is the unique form in the studied Sivrihisar houses. In the rooms on the 1st floor S2.A type "seki" are placed. In the sofa on the first floor at the street and courtyard facades curvilinear ones, S3 type arms are placed on the two corners. (See Chapter 3.1.4.4. for further information)

Table 5.10 Types of Architectural features within the dwellings

<p>WASH BASIN</p>  <p>KARACILAR MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:19</p>	<p>LAVATORY - "HELA TASI"</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, BAŞIN SOK. NO:9</p> <p>KARACILAR MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:18</p>	<p>GYPSUM MADE SHELVES</p>  <p>KURUNCUZ MAİL, YILDIZHAN SOK. NO:9</p> <p>ÇUMRUTYET MAİL, HELLİT SOK. NO:4</p> <p>KARACILAR MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:18</p>
<p>STAIRCASES</p> <p>51 SECOND TO DEBARMENT FLOOR, CONSTRUCTED WITH STONE</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, BAŞIN SOK. NO:9</p> <p>52 SECOND TO "GÜL" FIRST FLOOR, CONSTRUCTED WITH STONE</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, BAŞIN SOK. NO:9</p> <p>53 LEAVED STAIR</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:4</p> <p>54 SINGLE WOODEN STAIR ACCESS TO BALF FLOOR</p>  <p>ÖZGEN MAİL, ÇOPRAZ SOK. NO:2</p> <p>54B SINGLE WOODEN STAIR ACCESS TO BALF FLOOR</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:1</p> <p>55 DOUBLE WOODEN STAIR</p>  <p>ÇUMRUTYET MAİL, HELLİT SOK. NO:4</p>	<p>HOLE ON THE FLOORING</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, BAŞIN SOK. NO:9</p> <p>DİNDİC MAİL, YENİHAN SOK. NO:11</p>	<p>"NAZARLIK"</p>  <p>KURUNCUZ MAİL, HELLİT SOK. NO:4</p> <p>YENİHAN MAİL, KAYIŞLI SOK. NO:18</p>
<p>"SEDİR"</p> <p>56-1 LARGE FURNED</p>  <p>BAKLI MAİL, KURUNCUZ SOK. NO:9</p> <p>56-2 L-SHAPED</p>  <p>DİNDİC MAİL, AKÇINAR SOK. NO:4</p> <p>56-3 FURNED FURNED</p>  <p>ÇUMRUTYET MAİL, HELLİT SOK. NO:4</p>		

Table 5.11 Types of Interior Doors

INNER DOORS ID	SERVICES DOORS - ID-1		MAIN SPACE DOORS - ID-2				
	DOOR, SINGLE WING	DOOR, DOUBLE WING	DOOR, SINGLE PANELLED	DOOR, SINGLE WING WITH PANELLED FRAME	DOOR, SINGLE WING WITH WINDOW	DOOR, DOUBLE WING	DOOR, DOUBLE WING WITH WINDOW
							
							
							
							
							
							
ORNAMENTS ON DOORS							
							

5.1.3.2.2.5. THE INTERIOR DOORS

The main groups are determined according to the construction techniques and details of the door wings. (See Table 5.11)

- ID-1 service doors _ ledged _ single wing
 - ID-1A service doors _ ledged _ single wing
 - ID-1B service doors _ paneled _ single wing
- ID-2 main space doors
 - ID-2A main space doors _ multi-paneled _ single wing
 - ID-2B main space doors _ multi-paneled wing and frame_ single wing
 - ID-2C main space doors _ multi-paneled wing and frame_ single wing
_ with glass.

The doors of the service spaces on the basement floor and ground floor are usually ledged doors. In 2 of the studied house, the door wings of the service spaces are paneled. The doors of the main spaces are always paneled and single-winged. In the studied dwellings double-wing interior door is not seen. In some cases multi-paneled door wing with multi-paneled frame is seen. In one of the studied dwellings multi-paneled door wing with multi-paneled frame with glass is seen.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, doors of the service spaces, MB-02, MB-03, MG-05 and SB-01 are ID-1A type and the doors of the main spaces are ID-2A type. (See Chapter 3.1.4.5. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.6. CUPBOARDS AND ITS RELATED FEATURES

By the use of the cupboards together with the "güsülhane", "aynalık", "yüklük", "lambalık", open niches and the room door, many combinations are produced on the single walls of a room. We will name these "cupboards as service wall". The width of these varies between 80-120cm. (See Table 5.12)



























- C-1 cupboards with window, placed inside the timber-framed walls, usually seen on the 1st floor, main facade is to the room, from the sofa it is seen as a window.
- C-2 only "aynalık" in the rooms (wideness is varying between 20-30cm) (3 in the studied 27 buildings)
- C-3 "aynalık" and "lambalık" in the sofa (width varies between 50-60cm) (1 in the studied 27 buildings)
- C-4 "yüklük", cupboards designed with the door (6 in the studied 27 buildings)
 - C-4A in simple forms
 - C-4B with multi-paneled wings
- C-5 "güsülhane", "aynalık", "yüklük", "lambalık", open niches designed with the door (service wall) (In the studied 27 buildings: 8 have)
 - C-5A with multi-paneled wings and arches at top
 - C-5B with multi-paneled wings and two arches
- C-6 "güsülhane" at the corner of the room as a separate unit (1 in the studied 27 buildings)
- C-7 inside is the washbasin in the sofa (1 in the studied 27 buildings)

Glass is not used at any part of the cupboards.

By the use of the cupboards together with the "güsülhane" and the room door, many combinations are produced on the single walls of a room.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı in the rooms MF-02 and MF-05 C-1 type cupboards, in room MG-09 C-4A type, in rooms MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MF-04, MF-05, MF-

Table 5.12 Types of Cupboards Within Sivrihisar Traditional Dwellings

CUPBOARDS - C.			
SMALL CUPBOARDS	C18 IN SERVICE ENCLAVE		SMALL CUPBOARDS IN SERVICE ENCLAVE
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
CUPBOARDS AS SERVICE WALL	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
CUPBOARDS AS SERVICE WALL	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
CUPBOARDS AS SERVICE WALL	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
CUPBOARDS AS SERVICE WALL	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
CUPBOARDS AS SERVICE WALL	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS
SPECIAL TYPES	"YENILIK" AND "LAMBALIK" IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA		YENILIK AND LAMBALIK IN THE ROOMS IN THE BETA
	WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS		SMALL CUPBOARDS WITH WINDOW IN ROOMS

07 C-5A type, in room MF-02 C-5B type cupboards are located. (See Chapter 3.1.4.8. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.7. "GUSÜLHANE"

"Gusülhane", an ablution space as well as bathing purposes located in the cupboard, is one of the most common features of the rooms. It is a larger unit, enough to wash one's body. Originally, the floor and the facades up to 70-90cm from ground are plastered probably with a water-proof lime plaster, more gray in color in comparison with the other lime plasters, according to visual observation. At present in many of the houses they still keep their original functions and in some of the houses the floors are paved with screed. In some examples there are small windows for ventilation located at the upper level of the walls to fulfill the privacy.

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, in the rooms MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MF-02 and MF-07 there is the "gusülhane" located inside the cupboard. The ones located on the ground floor have windows. (See Chapter 3.1.4.7. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.8. SHELVES

There are two types of shelves in the rooms. Timber shelves are seen almost in every house in the studied 27 dwellings, placed at the corners of the room above the window level. The ones made up of gypsum are seen only in 3 houses. The construction date of the dwelling was carved on them. In the kitchens a set of timber shelves are placed on the walls, to put utensils on. (See Table 5.10)

In Zaimoğlu Konağı, the two types of shelves are seen in the building. (See Chapter 3.1.4.9. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.9 LAVATORIES

There are two types of washbasin according to the material and form, in Sivrihisar traditional dwellings. The ones made of timber and the ones made of marble. The timbers ones are usually located in the "eyvan", placed near by the window to drain the water out easily. The marble ones are more elaborated. There are ornamentations carved onto their surfaces. In the studied 27 dwellings, 3 dwellings have. (See Table 5.10)

In Zaimođlu Konađı both of them are seen. The one located within the space MG-03, on the ground floor is made of marble and the one located within the space MF-03, on the first floor is made of timber. (See Chapter 3.1.4.10. for further information)

5.1.3.2.2.10. STAIRCASES

The staircases in Sivrihisar houses are usually made up of timber. In 1 example (dwelling at Demirci Mah. Şahin Sok. No: 9) the stair descending to the basement floor is constructed with stone (S-1). When the staircase is supplying access between "taşlık" and upper floors, the first three or four steps are constructed with flag stone or re-used stone (S-2). There are L-shaped stairs (S-3), single-wing stairs (S-4), double-wing stairs (S-5) in Sivrihisar traditional dwellings. The single wing stairs are in two types: single wing stairs ascending to half floor (S-4A) and single-wing stairs ascending to whole floor (S-4B). (See Table 5.10).

The timber boards used on the steps have thickness about 3,5-4cm.

There are two types of timber stairs with respect to the construction techniques; the boards are placed onto the stair cheek and the boards are inserted into the opened sockets on the stair cheek.

In Zaimođlu Konađı the ones located at the entrance are S-1 type, the one supplying access between the basement floor and ground floor is S-2 type and the one supplying access between the ground floor and first floor is S-3 type. (See Chapter 3.1.4.14. for further information)

5.1.3.3. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

5.1.3.3.1. STONE

Stone is one of the natural materials used in the construction of traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar. It has been used in the foundation walls, ground floor walls and in the pavement of the courts, kitchen, and "tařlık"s. Granite is the most popular stone type preferred for these uses and it is available from the quarries near the city, Yazıcıođlu Hills.

In rough-cut stone masonry a special coursing is not used. The bigger blocks are placed at the external faces and at the corners of walls, while the smaller ones are used for the inner sections. The binding material is earth-based mortar. The use of stone pavement on the "tařlık" and courtyard spaces is also common. Irregular stone blocks are used commonly on the pavements of the "tařlık" and courtyard spaces. Re-used stone is used in the steps of the staircases on the entrance of the buildings.

5.1.3.3.2. TIMBER

Timber being an easily workable material is extensively used in Sivrihisar houses both for the structural and decorative purposes.

Poplar, willow, white pine and juniper from the forest areas around Mihaliççık, the Sündiken forest are used in the houses. The dimensions of timber elements in the timber-framed system vary according to their functions. The timbers had thicker cross-sections in the main posts and girders composing the post and lintel system, such as 20 x 20cm and 25 x 25 cm square formed posts or logs had a diameter about 25-35cm or more. The cross-sections of

the main structural elements in the timber-framed section are 10 x 10cm, 10 x 15cm, 15 x 15cm and 15 x 20cm. The cross-sections of the secondary timber elements are about 5 x 10cm and 10 x 10cm.

The flooring system is composed of two systems: floor girders in log form composed the flooring; the double floor girders and leveling girders perpendicular to each other and the gaps between them are filled with kamış and earth infill. In floor girders logs had a diameter about 12-15cm. The length of ceiling and floor coverings is varied, their widths are around 25-30cm and a maximum of 50-60cm, and their thickness is about 2,5-3cm.

In Sivrihisar houses the structural timber elements are not fixed to each other with joints. They are fixed to each other by nails or they just overlapped on each other. In the built-in elements that are doors, windows, cupboards, central bosses, timber balustrades, etc joints and nails are used. The whole roof structure, except the tiles over the roof, is made of timber.

5.1.3.3.3. MUD BRICK

Mud-brick is an earth mixture with suitable proportions of sand, silt, clay and some organic matters-straw, animal hair, etc. which when mixed with water reached to a plastic consistency. Then molded into the desired forms and dimensions.

In Sivrihisar houses mud-brick is used as an infill material in the timber framed construction. The partition interior walls are composed of timber framed walls with mud-brick infill.

5.1.3.3.4. BRICK

In Sivrihisar houses brick is used as an infill material in the timber framed construction on the outer walls. The brick infill inside, are placed in an aesthetic harmony, giving a character to the façade and pointed with white-

lime mortar. Various types of coursing are seen: simple, diagonal, herringbone, "meander", zigzag, "zencirek", etc.

5.1.3.3.5. METAL

The hinges of timber door, windows and cupboards are metal. There are wrought iron grills in front of the windows.

Zaimođlu Konađı suit to this general trend in use of methods and materials of construction. The basement and ground floors are constructed with rough-cut stone masonry walls except the projected parts. These projected parts and the upper floor are timber frame construction. The rough-cut stone masonry walls are pointed with white-lime plaster. The brick infill inside, are placed in an aesthetic harmony, giving a character to the faade and pointed with white-lime mortar. The inner walls are timber frame construction with mud brick infill. (See Chapter 3.1.4.5. for further information)

5.2. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DWELLINGS IN THE NEARBY SETTLEMENTS

5.2.1. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN ODUNPAZARI

Odunpazarı, the only area where traditional houses are located, situated in the south part of the city Eskişehir.

Dwellings are studied by the information given in the master theses submitted by SÖNMEZ, 1983 and ACAR, 1981.

There are 294 traditional dwellings studied within the context of these theses.

5.2.1.1. MAIN BUILDING-BUILDING LOT RELATION

The lots can be classified in five groups according to the location of the main building:

1. Main building filling the complete lot with no courtyard. It is seen in 71 of the studied dwellings.
2. Main building located side by side with the others, having back courtyard. It is observed in 147 cases.
3. Main building located at the corner of the lot having side and back courtyard. It is seen in 30 cases.
4. Main building located in the middle, adjacent to the street, having courtyard at the two sides and at the back. It is seen in 41 cases.
5. Main building located in the middle of the building lot. It is seen in 5 cases.

5.2.1.2. MASS CHARACTERISTICS AND BUILDING HEIGHTS

In the 294 dwellings studied in Odunpazarı; 121 are one storey high, 155 have two storeys, 72 have three storeys including a basement floor, 33 have three floors including a mezzanine floor and 30 have three storeys.

5.2.1.3. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND PLAN TYPES

The service functions are located on the ground floor and the living functions are located on the upper floors.

Kitchen is in the building in all houses. From the ground floor, the timber staircases are ascending to the upper floors. The second floor (if it exists) repeats the same plan layout of the first floor where there are living rooms. The architectural features as ceilings, doors, cupboards show more detailed workmanship on the upper floors in comparison with the ones on the ground floor.

In some houses, the space on the roof is designed as a room called "sineklik". Today this space is used as storage.

5.2.1.3.1. COURTYARD

The courtyards are separated from the street by high walls. The entrance is through the street except the buildings having rear courtyard. In these cases the entrance is from the building. In houses with courtyard, the service spaces, Wc, "Odunluk", "Ekmek evi", are located here. They are one-storey high buildings with inclined roof.

5.2.1.3.2. "TAŞLIK"

"Taşlık" is the service floor of the dwellings in Odunpazarı. The façade of these floors are closed to the street. But there is a continuation between the court and the "taşlık". In some cases there are no walls between the "taşlık" and the courtyard.

5.2.1.3.3. "SOFA"

The "sofa" which determines the plan schemes of houses are grouped as outer and inner. In the case of Odunpazarı, we can see three plan types according to upper floor plan layouts: houses with outer hall (121 dwellings), houses with inner hall (154 dwellings) and houses with central hall (5 dwellings). The number of the rooms and their location according to the "sofa", the existence and location of the "eyvan" and the location of the staircase determine the subgroups.

5.2.1.3.4. ROOMS

Room is the main unit with respect to the privacy in a traditional dwelling. This is a multi-purpose area. The functions of a room are: Living + sleeping + related services (bath-"gusülhane" + storage)

On the street and courtyard façades of the rooms, there are windows in a row. There is the "seki" built along the walls with windows. In some cases they continue on the side wall. Some examples of these have arms. Generally one wall of the room is designed as a cupboard. Some of them are detailed timber and some are simple. The common design is the location of the cupboard behind the door.

The cupboards are usually designed with the door. There are three types of rooms with respect to the entrance design: door in the middle, door at the corner, door close to one side of the room. The subgroups are determined according to the design with the cupboard. These are the service walls containing multi functions: cupboard, closet, "gusülhane", niches for the beverages and gas lamps. "Aynalık" and fireplace can be placed in the middle.

"Gusülhane" can be built as either single or together with cupboards. These are the similar features with Sivrihisar traditional dwellings.

5.2.1.3.5. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

- **. FLOORING**

The floor covering on the basement floors may be stone pavement, pressed earth or timber planking where on the upper floors timber cover is used.

- **. CEILING**

There are three types of ceilings in Odunpazarı houses similar to the ones in Sivrihisar. There are exposed ceilings in service spaces. The beams are exposed with no covering material. The flat ceilings, where the ceiling is covered with timber planking, show variety from the simple one to the more decorated ones. They can be simple, having no ornamentation or ornamented with borders in geometrical order. In some cases they are plastered in Odunpazarı houses. Central bosses are used in some examples. Sunken ceiling, "tekne tavan" is the third type seen in Odunpazarı houses.

- **. DOORS**

Timber doors are used. The courtyard doors can be ledged, paneled or multi-paneled; single winged or double winged. The width of the wings is generally 75-90cm and the height is 240cm. The main entrance door of the dwelling can be either single winged or double winged but generally have top window. They can be ledged, paneled or multi-paneled. In some examples of the multi-paneled doors, wrought iron ornaments are seen. The interior doors are generally single winged and paneled. They can be multi-paneled and framed. The width of the wings is generally 90cm and the height is 190-230cm.

- **. WINDOWS AND GRILLS**

There are two types of windows seen in the Odunpazarı houses: winged ones and the sash ones. In Odunpazarı no top window is observed in any of the houses. The iron grills are seen on ground, the first floor windows and at the top of the doors. Their decorated types are used as ornamental elements on facades. Iron bars on basement floor windows are simple types as they are all in Sivrihisar traditional dwellings. The window lattices are the second feature of the windows in Odunpazarı houses.

- **. STAIRCASES**

The staircases are always made of timber. In the outer hall plan type houses it is usually single winged. When the staircase is supplying access with the courtyard and upper floors, the first three of four steps are constructed with stone.

In the inner hall plan type houses single winged and double winged staircases with or without landing are seen. In the central hall plan type houses they are designed as having three wings and landings.

5.2.1.4. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND MATERIALS

Basement floor or "sous basement" height is constructed from rubble stone or mud-brick with horizontal timber beam covered with mud-plaster or lime plaster and whitewashed. These walls are usually 50-70cm thick. On the upper floors, the structure is timber-framed system. Mud brick is used as an infill material. The walls are always finished with mud-plaster or lime-plaster and whitewash outside and inside.

On the projections, mud-plaster is applied on wood-lath. The floors and the stairs are of timber. Timber boards of the floors are 18-20cm wide and they are jointed.

5.2.2. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DWELLINGS IN AYAŞ

Ayaş, is a town situated 58km in the northwest of Ankara. The unpublished master thesis submitted by ÜNAL, 1992 is used within this study. In this study 13 traditional dwellings in Ayaş are studied.

5.2.2.1. MAIN BUILDING-BUILDING LOT RELATION

The traditional dwellings in Ayaş can be classified into four groups according to the location of the main building in the building lot.

1. Main building filling the complete lot with no courtyard.
2. Main building located side by side with the others, having back courtyard
3. Main building located at the back, having the courtyard in front.
4. Main building located at the corner of the lot having side and back courtyard.

5.2.2.2. MASS CHARACTERISTICS AND BUILDING HEIGHTS

The numbers of floors changes two to three. The houses forming historic urban fabric have various mass characteristics. The number of floors is generally two. There is the basement floor where the topography suits. The mezzanine floor is used in winter generally. There is the roof floor called "sineklik köşkü" in some dwellings.

5.2.2.3. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND PLAN TYPES

Mostly the upper floors are used in summers. The ground floor or the mezzanine floor is used during winter. The "harem-selamlık" use is seen in traditional Ayaş dwellings.

5.2.2.3.1. COURTYARD

The courtyards are surrounded with one-storey high rubble stone masonry walls. The entrance is through a double winged door from the street. The floor covering is pressed earth or stone pavement. The service spaces: straw, fuddle, "tandirevi" and WC are located at the court. They are one-storey high buildings with inclined roof. There are no trees inside the courtyards although the earth on the floor. There are no wells, no pools or no fountains instead. There are small gardens with flowers and fruit trees in some cases related with the size of the building lot.

5.2.2.3.2. "ARALIK"

There is the "aralık", a hall for the rooms where the service spaces are located at the courtyard, on the ground floor. It is entered from the court or the street. The floor covering is pressed earth or stone pavement. The service spaces straw, fuddle, "tandirevi", "aşene", WC and staircase supplying access

between the floors are located here. WC can be located in the landing when the staircase is double winged, constituting a small projection on the façade.

5.2.2.3.3. "SOFA" AND "DİVANHANE"

There is a symmetrical order in the plan layout of traditional Ayaş dwellings on the upper floors. There is the "divanhane" in the middle on the upper floor. The staircase is ascending to here. It can be located at the small side or at the midst of the long side. within the concept of the thesis, 13 traditional dwellings are studied. 10 of these studied houses are with inner type hall. The other three are out of the typology. There are the rooms around "divanhane" in a symmetrical order.

The space out of the circulation area in "divanhane" is a shared area called "çardak". The floor in "çardak" can be heightened with two or three timber steps in some cases. There is the "seki" located in front of the windows.

"Divanhane" is emphasized on the façade with a projection, a balcony or the windows. It is also emphasized with a pitched roof. There is the kitchen located on the upper floor with tile pavement and a fireplace inside.

5.2.2.3.4. ROOMS

Room is the main unit with respect to the privacy in the traditional dwelling. This is a multi-purpose area. The functions of a room in Ayaş are: Living + sleeping + feeding + complementary activities (bath-gusülhane + storage) The façades of the rooms vary with respect to the architectural elements inside: "seki", cupboards with multi functions and shelves. The cupboards, designed with the door, acting as a service wall is a dominant feature in Ayaş houses similar to the ones in Sivrihisar and Odunpazarı.

The "seki" located along the exterior walls are also a similar feature. There are no fireplaces within the rooms in traditional dwellings in Ayaş.

"SİNEKLİK KÖŞKÜ"

It is the space located above "divanhane" on the second floor. The staircase ascending to this space is located at one corner of the "divanhane". In some cases there is the balcony in front of it.

5.2.2.3.5. SPECIALIZED SPACES

- **. KITCHEN**

Kitchen in Ayaş houses is called "aşene" or "aşhane". It can be located on the ground floor or on the first floor or both on the ground floor and first floor. When it is located on the ground floor, there is the "tandır" cook inside instead of the fireplace. There are niches located at two sides of the fireplace called "çıra nişi".

- **. "SANDIK ODASI"- "KİLER"**

There are the small spaces in comparison to the room, on the ground floor and on the first floors in the traditional dwellings. It is the "sandık odası" on the upper floors, located between the two bigger rooms, "kiler" on the ground floor.

- **. "ANBAR"**

They are located on the ground floors or on the basement floors. The floor covering of these spaces are pressed earth. They have smaller windows.

- **. TOILET**

It is located on the courtyard or on the ground floor at the "aralık" space or on the landing of the staircase.

5.2.2.3.6. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

The architectural features as doors, windows, grills (timber and wrought iron) projections, roofs and eaves, staircases, floor coverings, "seki"s, cupboards, the gypsum shelves, the cooks and "tandır" cooks are similar to the examples in Sivrihisar traditional dwellings.

5.2.2.3.7. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND MATERIAL

The foundations, in some cases the ground floors and the courtyard walls are built with load bearing stone masonry walls while the upper floors are timber frame construction. Brick and mud brick is used as infill material. The foundations and the courtyard walls are built with load bearing stone masonry walls. The ground floors can be load bearing stone masonry walls or post and lintel with mud brick. The upper floors are timber frame construction with brick or mud brick infill. The brick surfaces are not plastered but jointed with white lime mortar.

5.2.3. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DWELLINGS IN BEYPAZARI

Dwellings are studied by the article "Beypazarı'nın Ahşap Evleri" by AKSULU, in the book "Ahşap Kültürü, Anadolu'nun Ahşap Evleri" which was published by Ministry of Culture and by the information given in the master theses submitted by AKSULU, 1982.

5.2.3.1. MASS CHARACTERISTICS AND BUILDING HEIGHTS

The numbers of floors changes two to three. The houses forming historic urban fabric have various mass characteristics. The number of floors is generally two. There is the basement floor where the topography suits. The mezzanine floor, having 2,50m height is used in winter generally. In some houses, there is the roof floor called "guşgana".

5.2.3.2. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND PLAN SCHEME

In the traditional dwellings in Beypazarı, we can see three plan types according to upper floor plan layouts: houses with outer hall, houses with inner hall and houses with central hall. In Beypazarı houses "sofa" is called as "çardak". Service spaces are located on the ground floors and living spaces are on the upper floors.

The ground floor is the "taşlık" containing "kiler", straw, fireplaces and the staircase. In some examples there is the mezzanine floor having 2,50m height, containing the kitchen. This floor is used during winters. The cupboards, fireplaces and the niches located on the mezzanine floor are the simplest ones. Living activities take place on the upper floors. Instead of the rooms, service spaces as kitchen and WC are located on the upper floors in Beypazarı houses. In some cases, the "sofa" ends with a balcony. Room is a multi-purpose area again in Beypazarı houses.

5.2.3.3. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

"Seki" in the room can be in I, L or U shaped. The most common feature of the "seki" is I type one located at one side of the room. The cupboards as service walls are the similar features. They are designed on the wall, 50cm above the floor up to the door level.

Storage, "gusülhane" are the related activities with the cupboard. Fireplaces are generally located on "taşlık" or in kitchen. Location of a fireplace within a room is not a common feature in Beypazarı houses. There are generally cupboards at the two sides of these fireplaces for the storage of firewood. The architectural features as doors, windows, shelves, cupboards, "seki"s show similar characteristics in form, material, construction technique and dimensions with the ones in Sivrihisar, Odunpazarı and Ayaş.

5.2.3.4. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND MATERIAL

The ground floors are constructed with load bearing stone masonry walls while the upper floors are timber framed walls with timber or mud brick infill. The facades are plastered. In Sivrihisar traditional dwellings timber is not used as an infill material in timber frame construction.

5.2.4. EVALUATION

As it is stated at chapter 4.3., the Zaimođlu Konađı was dated to the first quarter of 20th century. During the analysis, it is tried to compare with the buildings of the same period.

When the comparison of the main building- building lot relation of the Zaimođlu Konađı made with the examples in Odunpazarı, Ayaş and Beypazarı, Zaimođlu Konađı is an exceptional case having two courtyards: main and service. It is a three storeyed building, having a basement floor, similar to the buildings examined within the limits of this study. The courtyard and the "taşlık" are the other similar features.

The plan type of the studied dwelling, inner "sofa" with two "eyvan"s, can be seen in these districts, but not a common type. The multi-purposed design of the room with the architectural elements inside is another similar feature. But the architectural elements within the studied dwelling show variety in type and more detailed workmanship.

When the comparison of the construction system of the Zaimođlu Konađı is made with the examples in Odunpazarı, Ayaş and Beypazarı, it is a typical one, having a load masonry frame on the basement and ground floors, and a timber frame structure on the first floor. The roof structure and the doubled layer earth filled floor type are other common features.

CHAPTER 6

RESTITUTION

6.1. THE RESTITUTION SCHEME

6.1.1. THE SITE

The restitution of the site is prepared according to information gathered from Nahide ZAİMOĞLU, spouse of Tefik ZAİMOĞLU, who is the owner of the house before the expropriation and Şefik ZAİMOĞLU and Zekavet NAMLI, the owners of the neighbouring buildings (They are grand children of Mehmet Zaimoğlu).

The Aerial Photographs dated to 1947, 1980 and 1991 are used during the study. (See figure 6.1).

The "tapu" registers of the whole Sivrihisar belonging to Ottoman Period could not be reached. Still information can be derived from them by a translator capable of reading Arabic.

6.1.1.1. RESTITUTION PHASES

- **PHASE –1 (exact dates are not known)**

The building lot shown in Figure 6.2 belonged to Mehmet ZAİMOĞLU.



1947



1980



1991

Figure 6.1 Aerial Photographs of Sivrihisar Dated To 1947, 1980 and 1991.

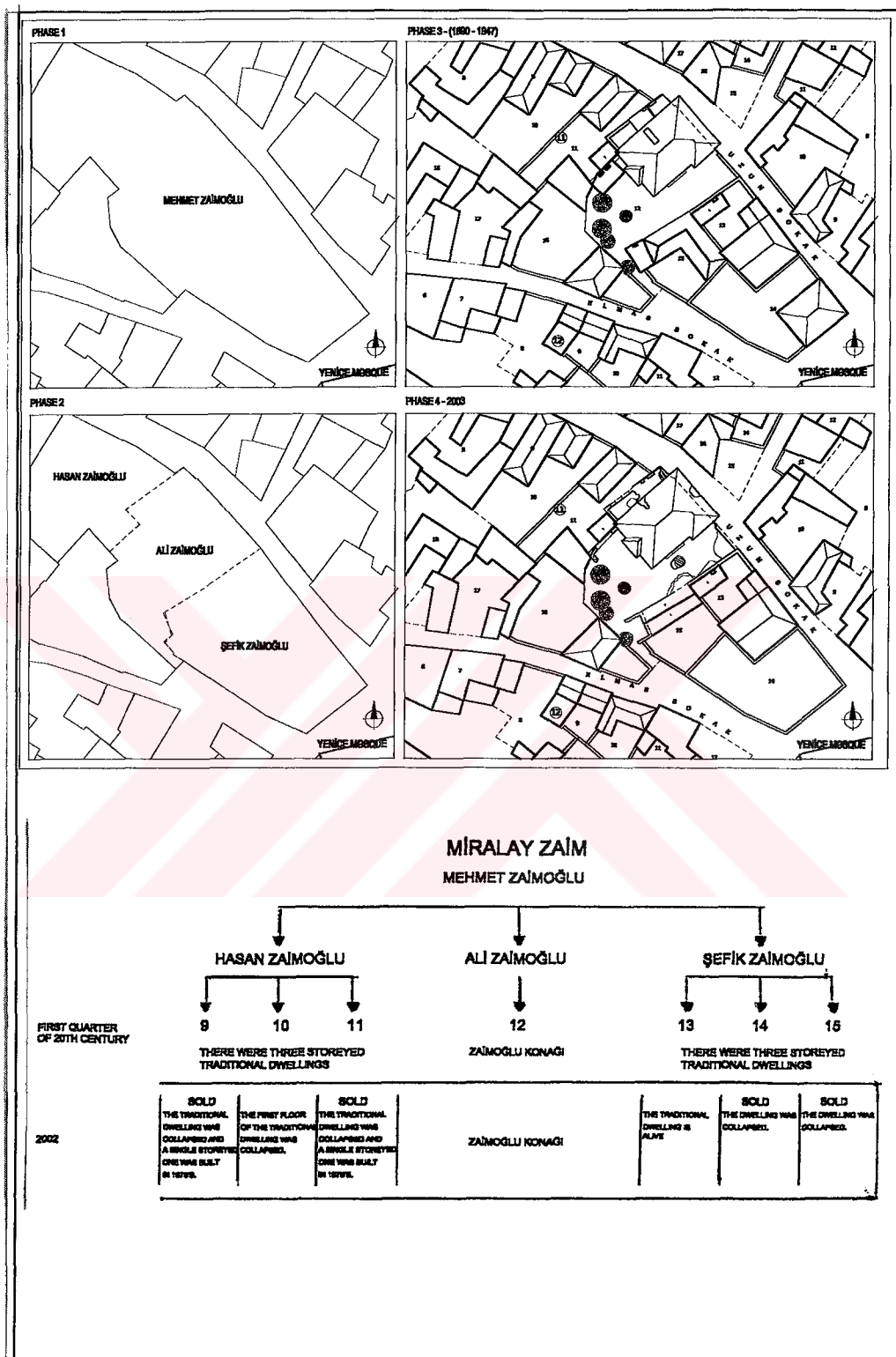


Figure 6.2 Site Restitution

- **PHASE –2 (exact dates are not known)**

He has three sons: Hasan ZAİMOĞLU, Ali ZAİMOĞLU and ŞEFİK ZAİMOĞLU. Before his death, he divided his land between his three sons as it is shown in fig. 6.1.

- **PHASE-3 (1890 – 1947)**

Ali ZAİMOĞLU had constructed Zaimoğlu Konağı in his building lot. Hasan ZAİMOĞLU and ŞEFİK ZAİMOĞLU divided their lands into their three sons. In the 1st quarter of the 20th century, there were three storeyed traditional dwellings in these lots (see chapter 4, for further information).

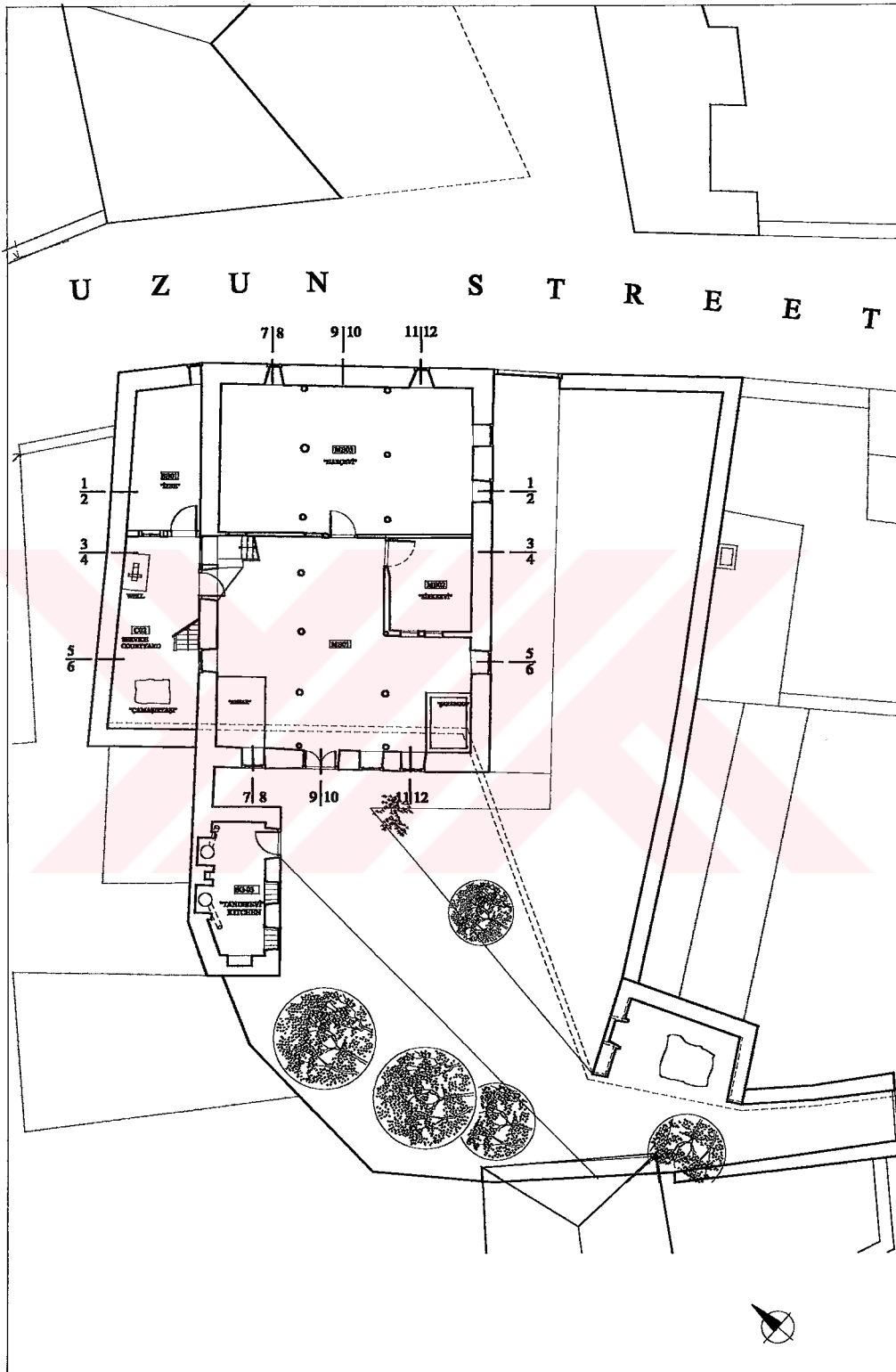
- **PHASE-4 (2003)**

Zaimoğlu Konağı located in building lot numbered 12 and Şefik Zaimoğlu house located in 13 are still standing.

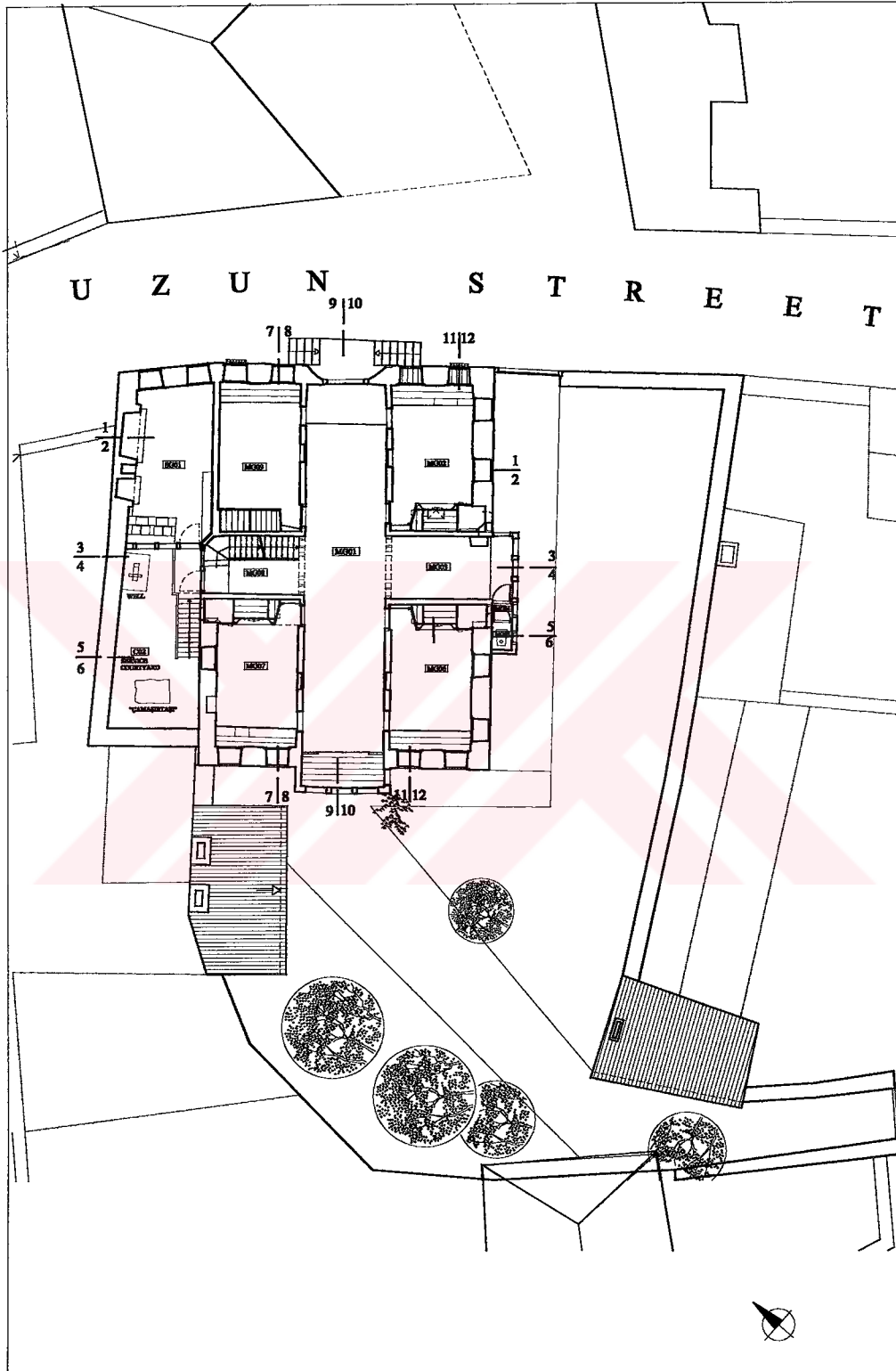
The building lots 9 and 11 were sold. The buildings located in the building lots: 9, 10,11 are changed. They must have been in the same dimensions with the present state. The upper floors of them are collapsed and the ground floor levels are spatially changed.

6.1.2. ZAİMOĞLU KONAĞI

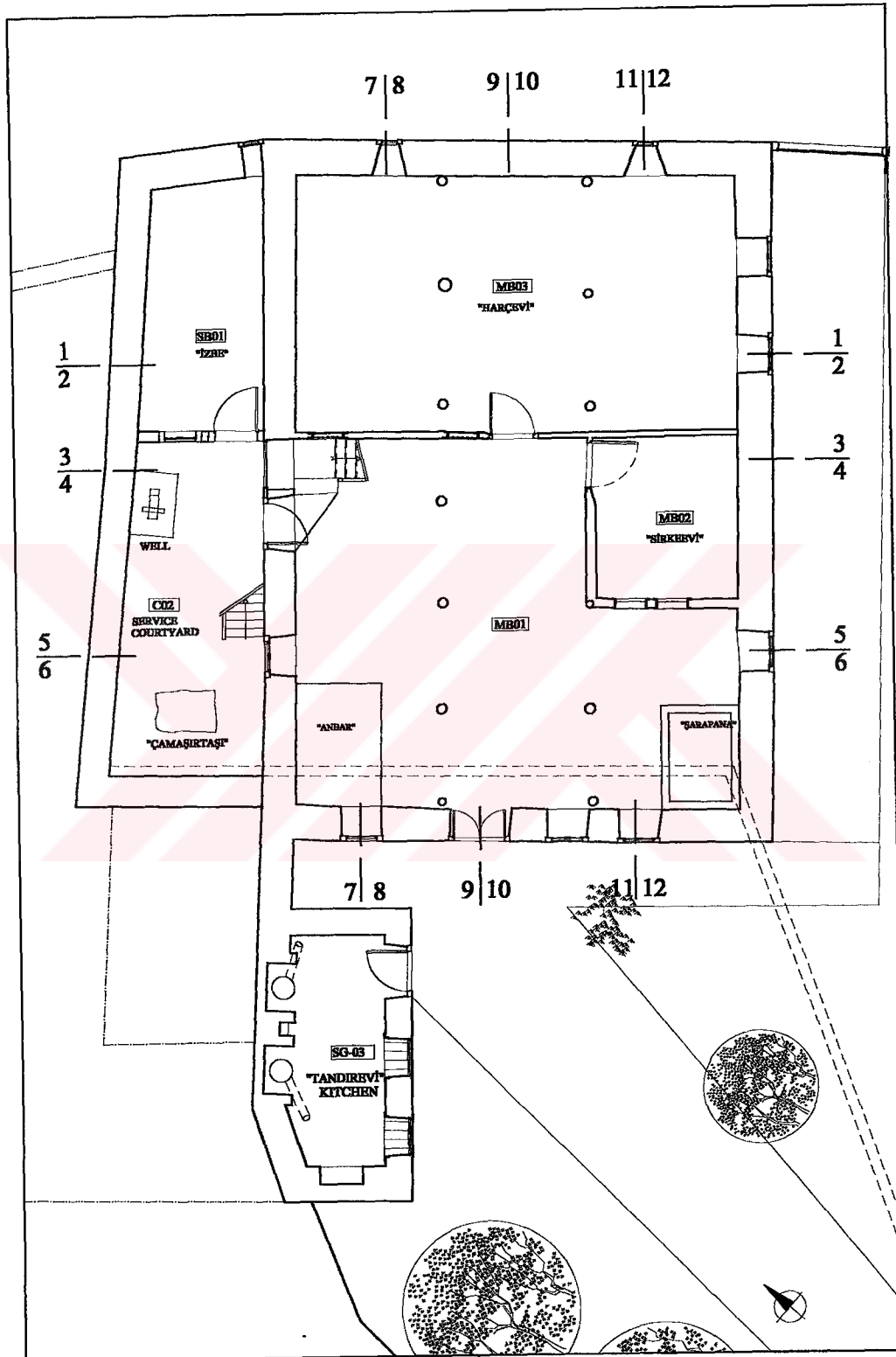
During the studies on Zaimoğlu Konağı some points in the dwelling cause question marks in mind because of the lack of harmony with the whole concept of the building in means of spatial characteristics and construction techniques. The projected service spaces, spaces MF-04 and MF-05 and the service space, space SG-01 are thought to be additions after the visual analyses. But after the detailed search on them no information supporting this idea is gathered. In addition to this, the construction technique of these



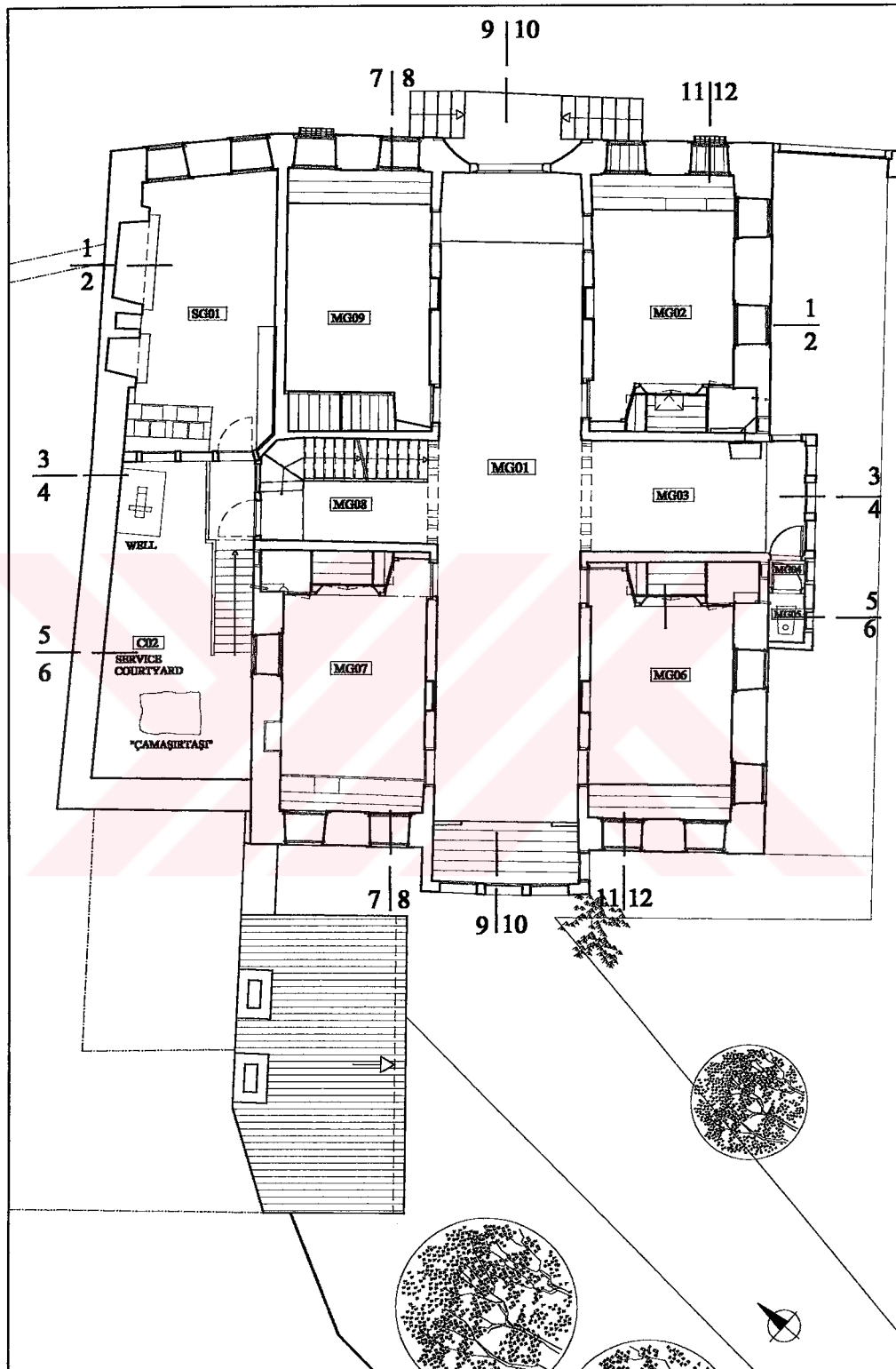
Drawing 6.1 Basement Floor Plan with nearby environment



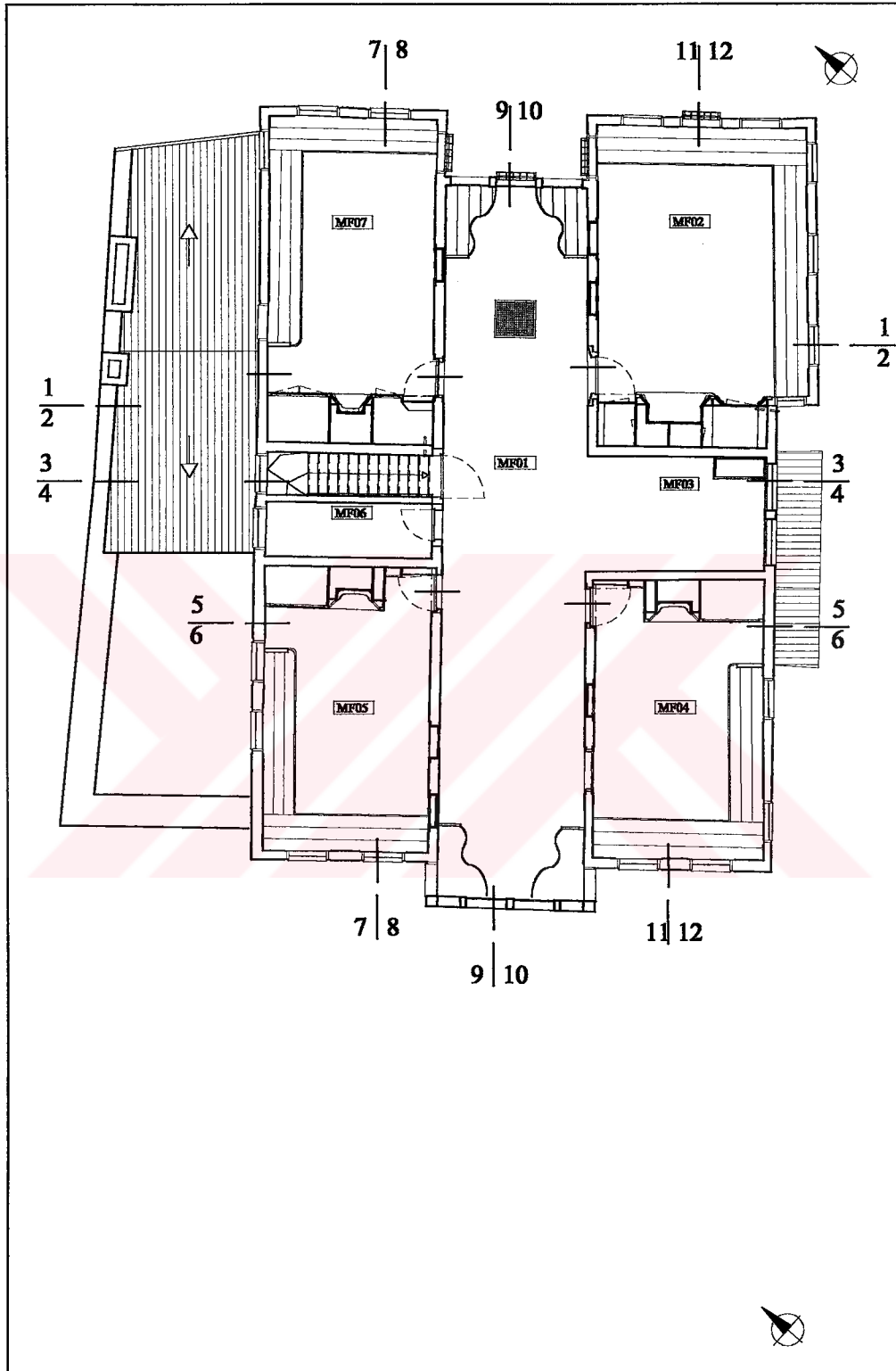
Drawing 6.2 Ground Floor Plan with nearby environment



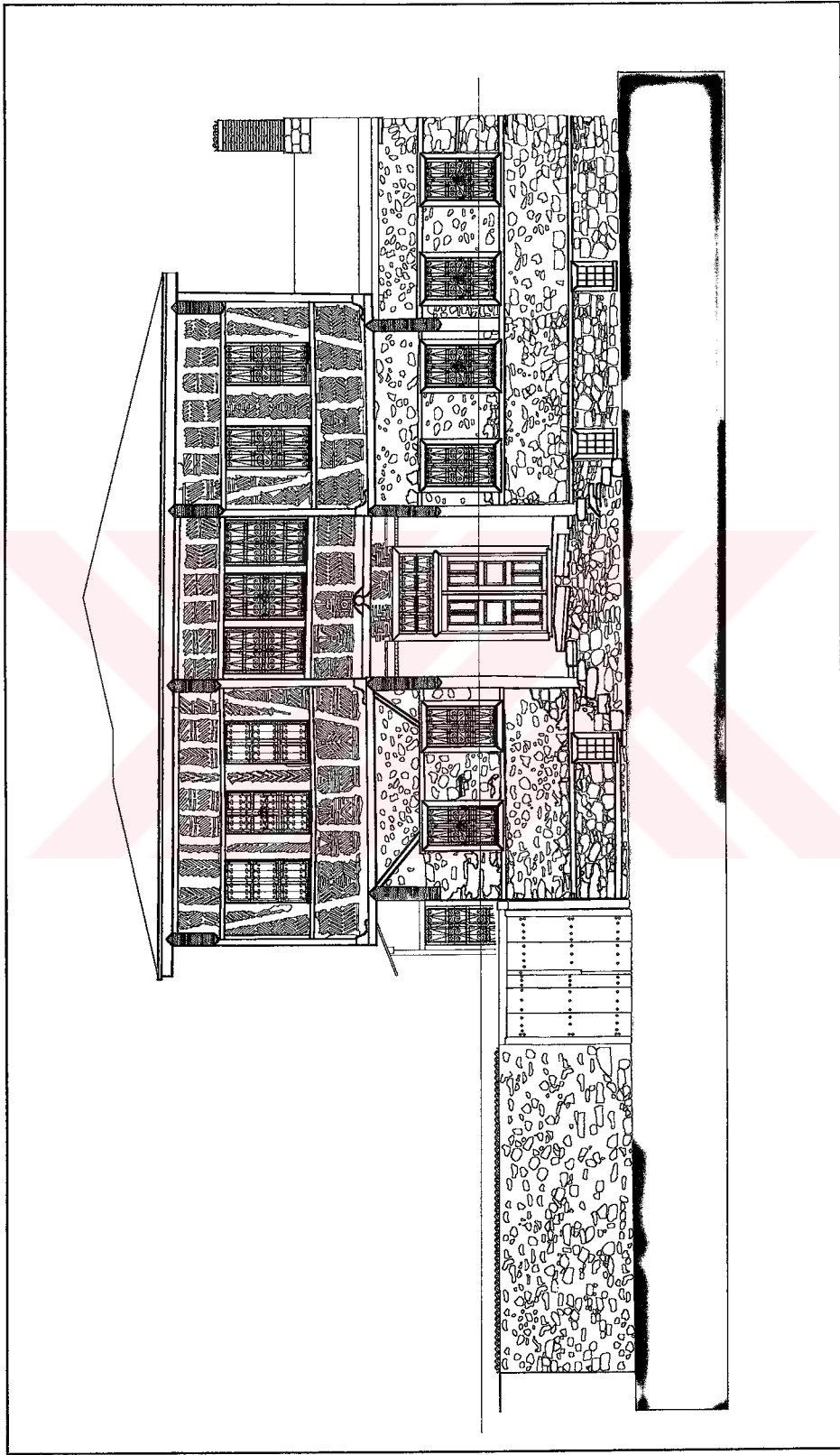
Drawing 6.3 Basement Floor Plan



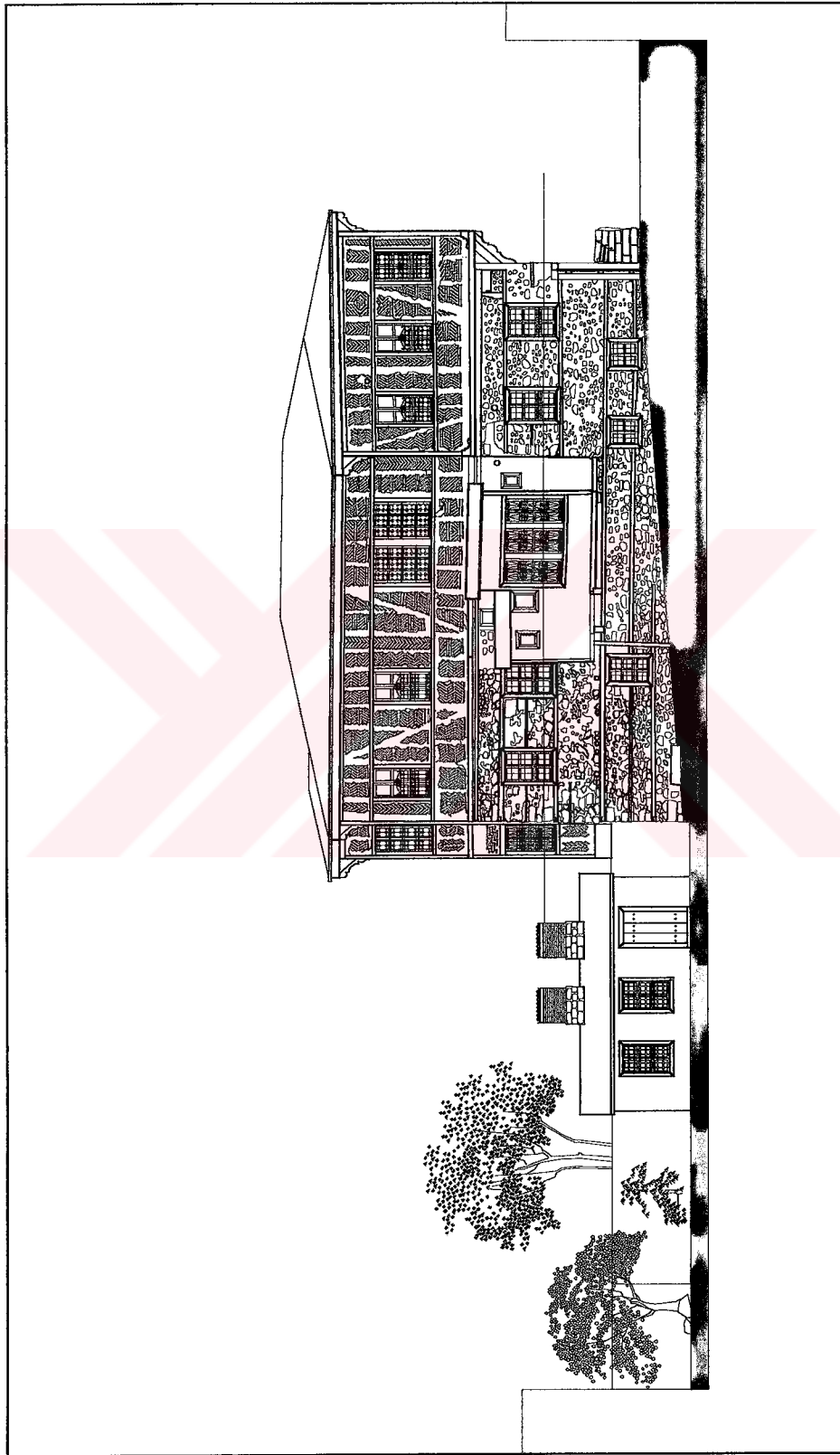
Drawing 6.4 Ground Floor Plan



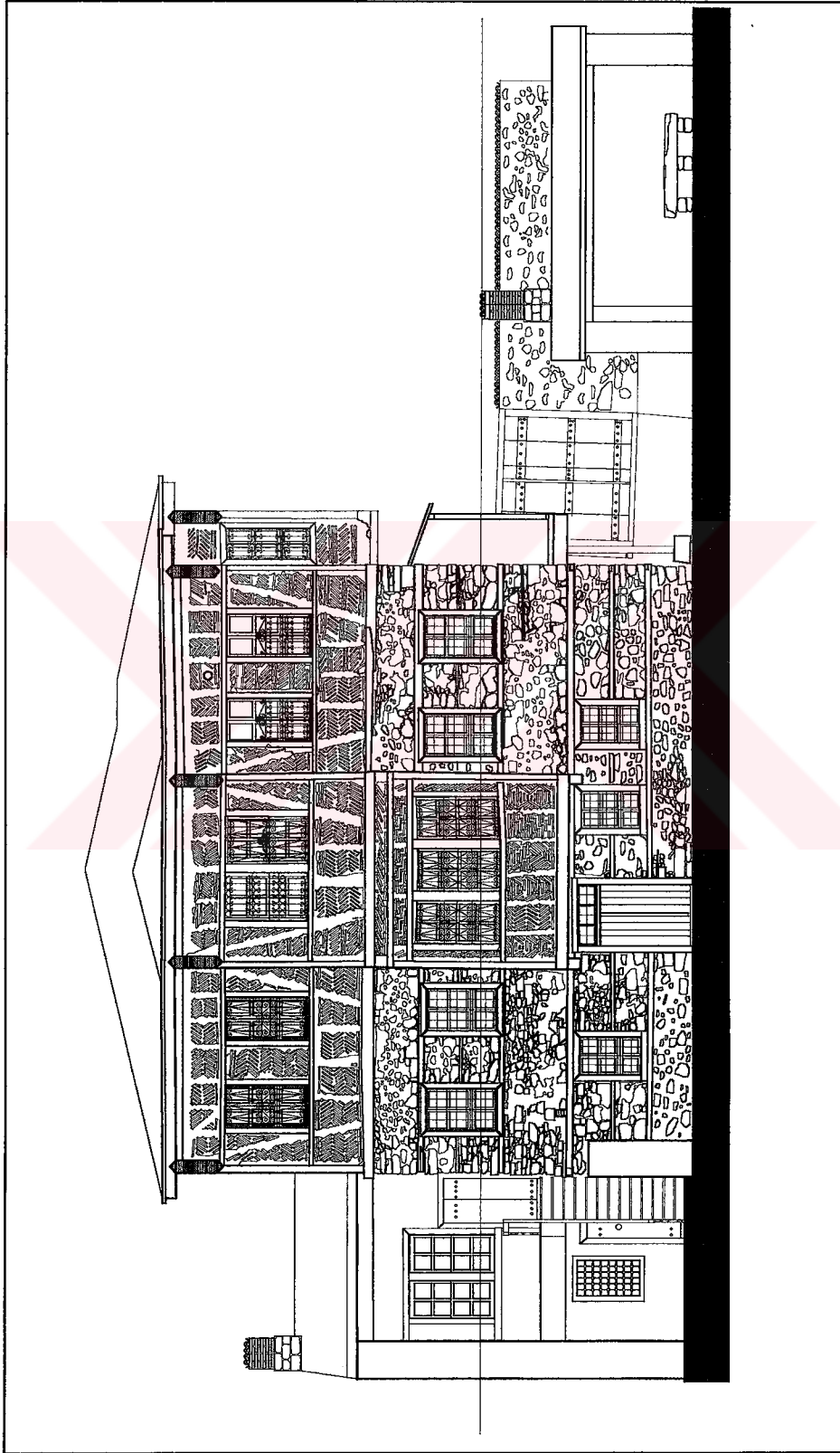
Drawing 6.5 First Floor Plan



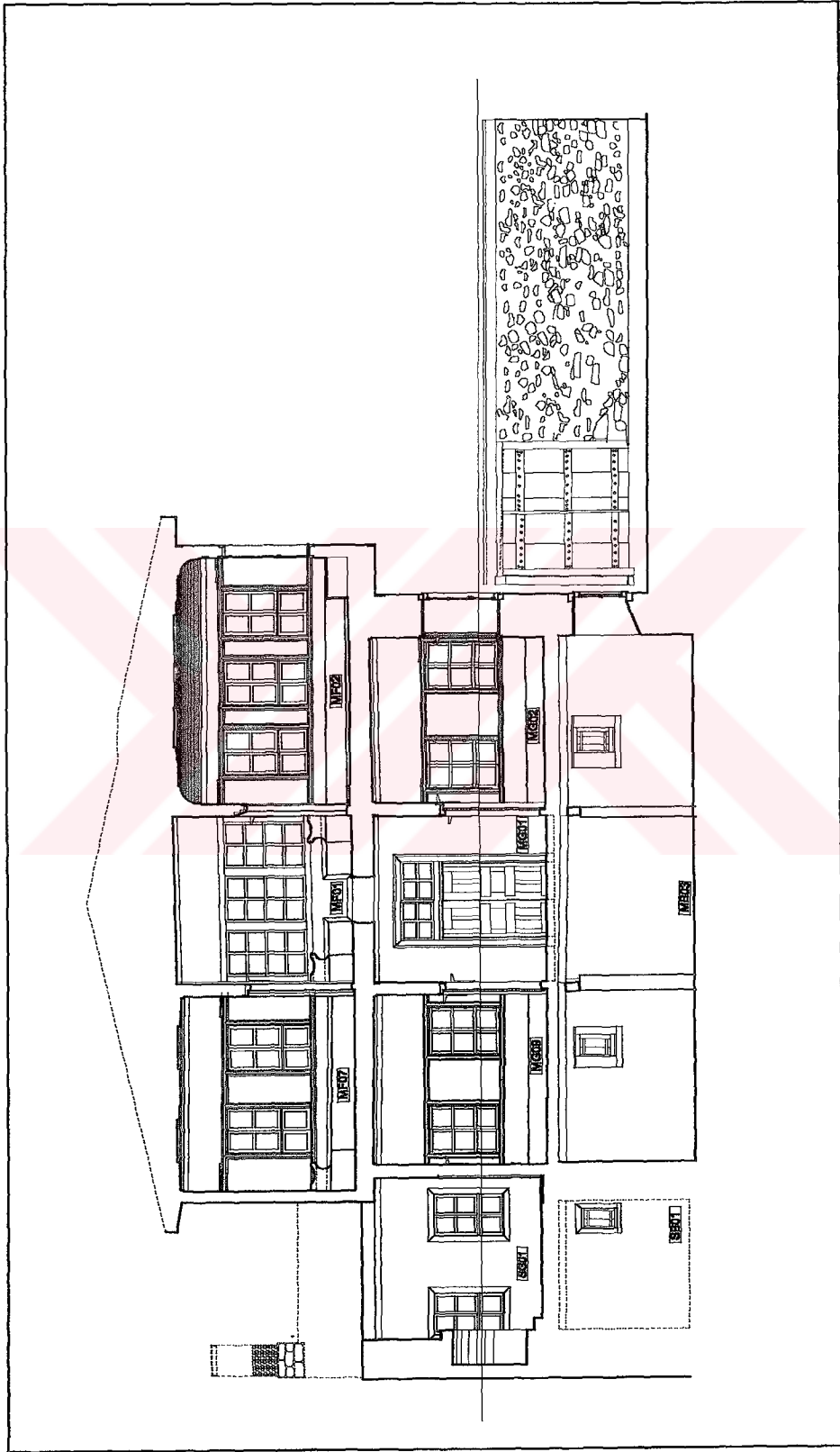
Drawing 6.6 North-east (Street) Facade



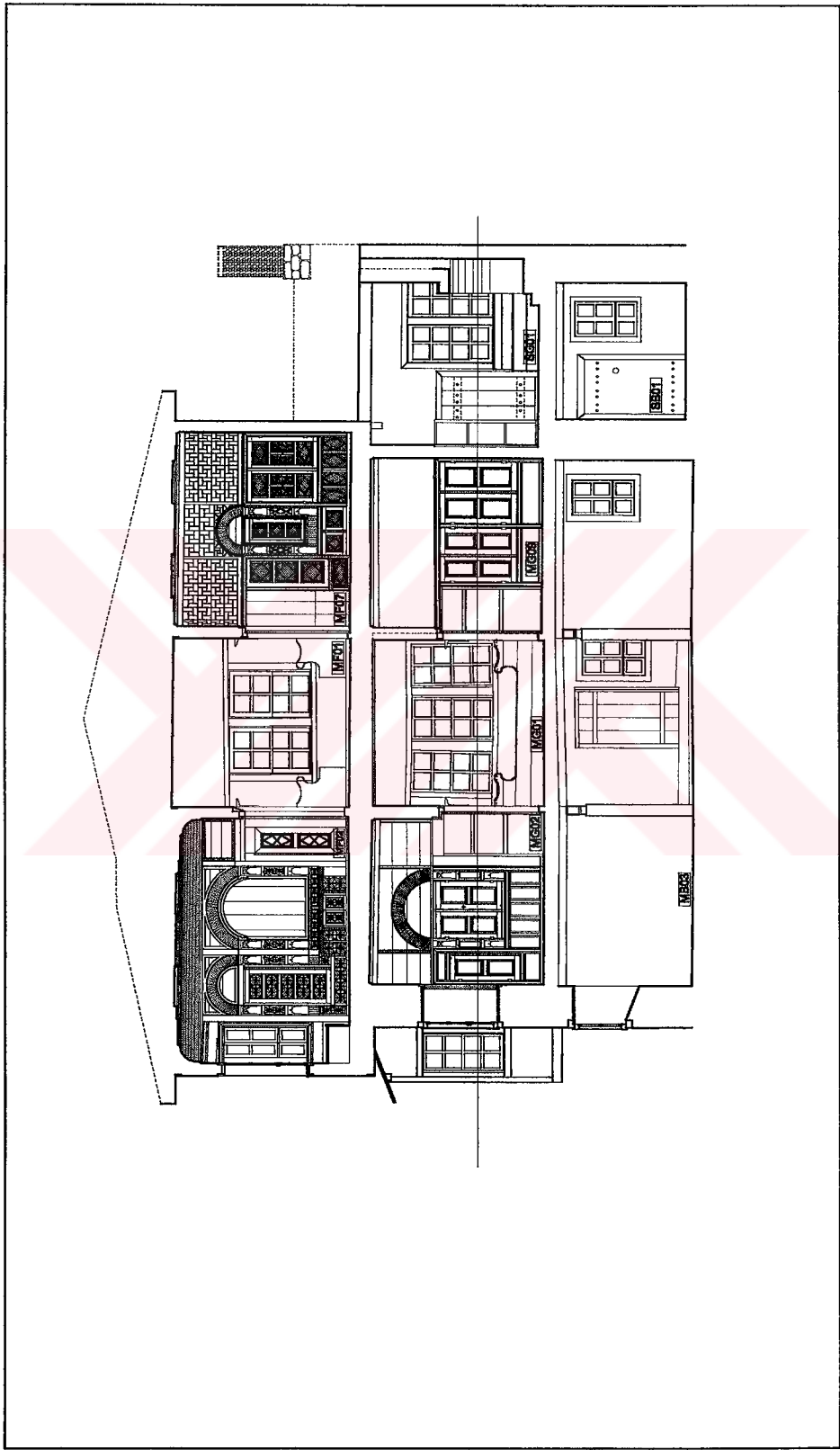
Drawing 6.7 South-east Facade



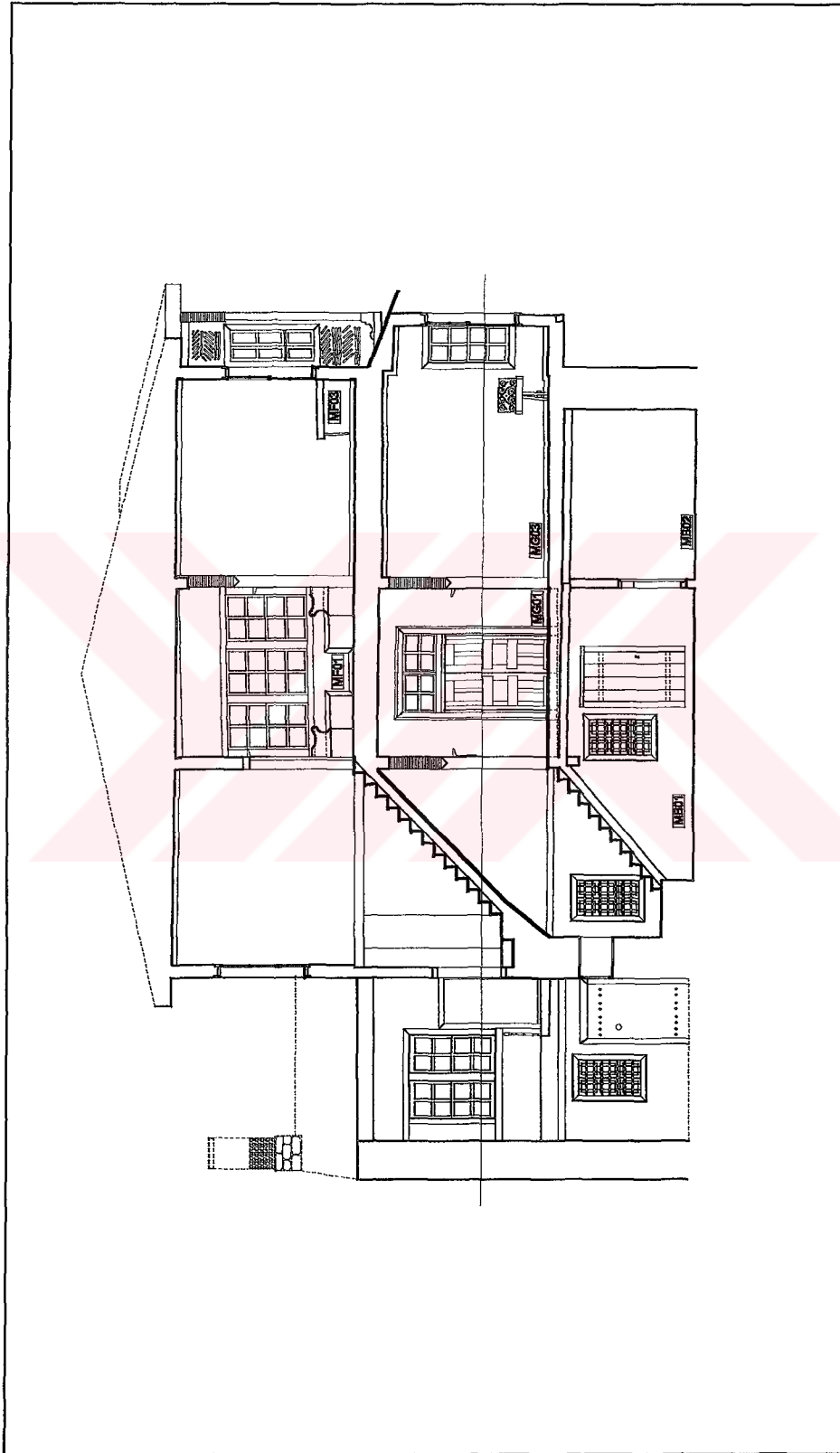
Drawing 6.8 South-west (Rear) Facade



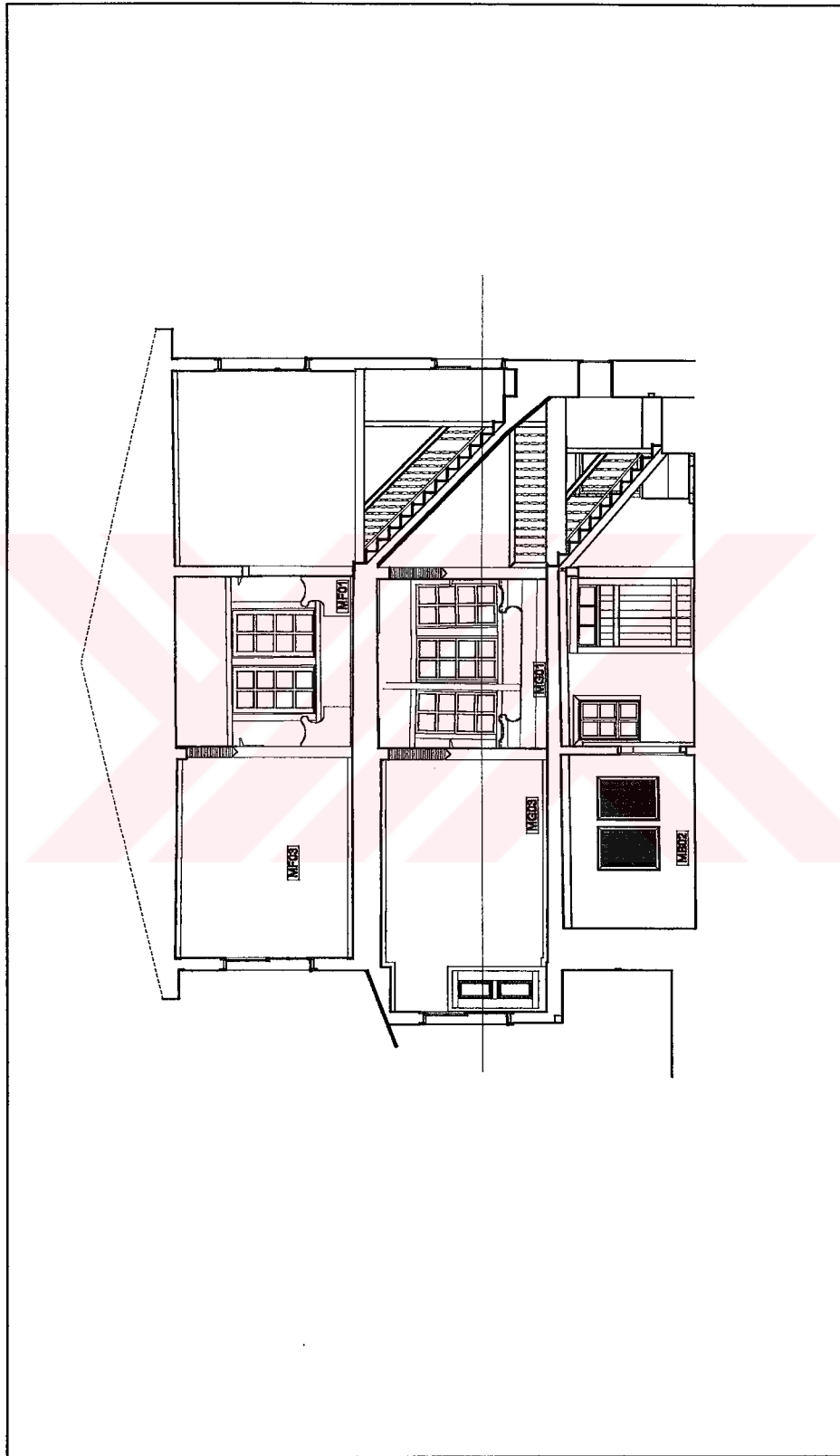
Drawing 6.9 Section 1-1



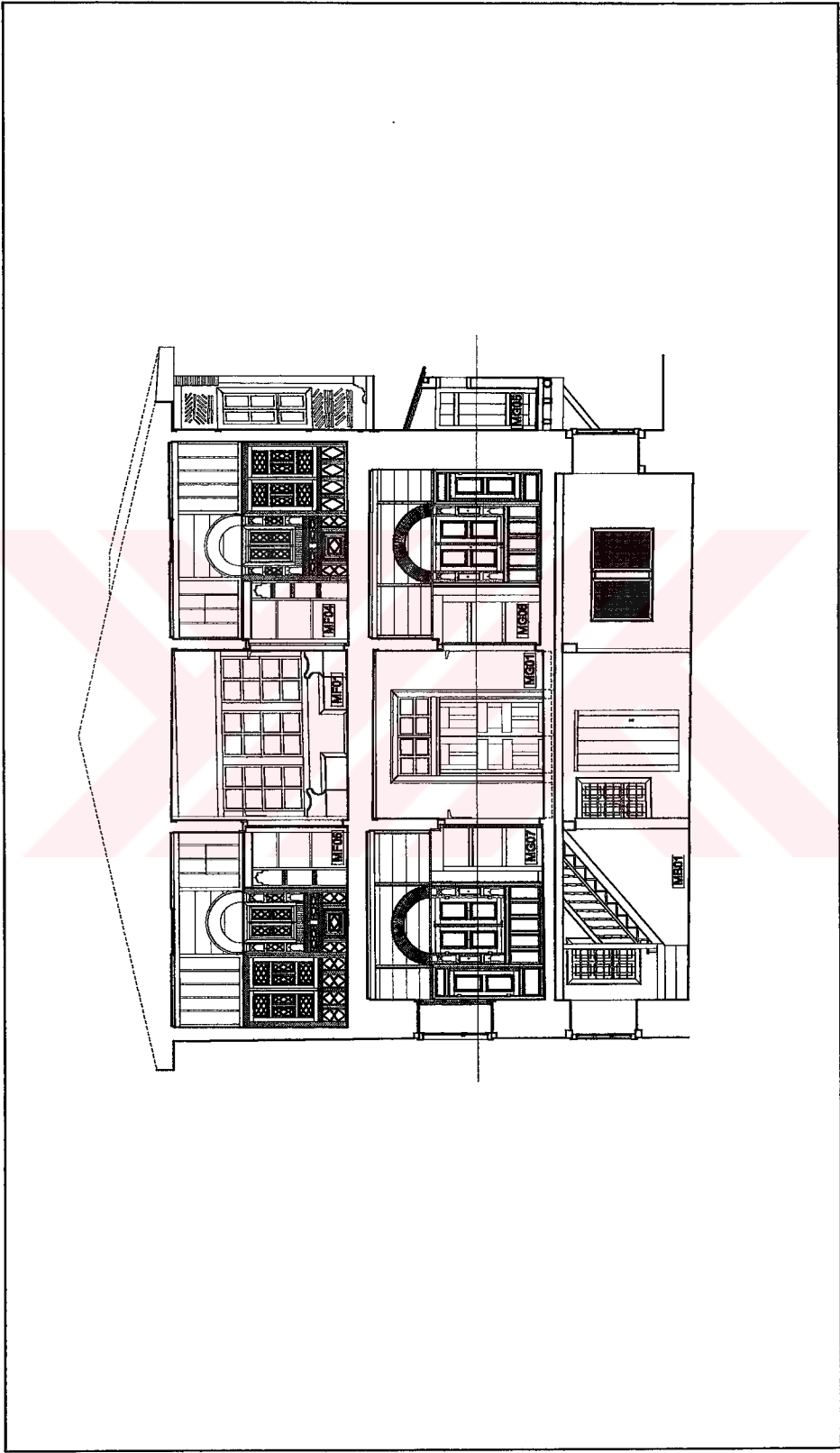
Drawing 6.10 Section 2-2



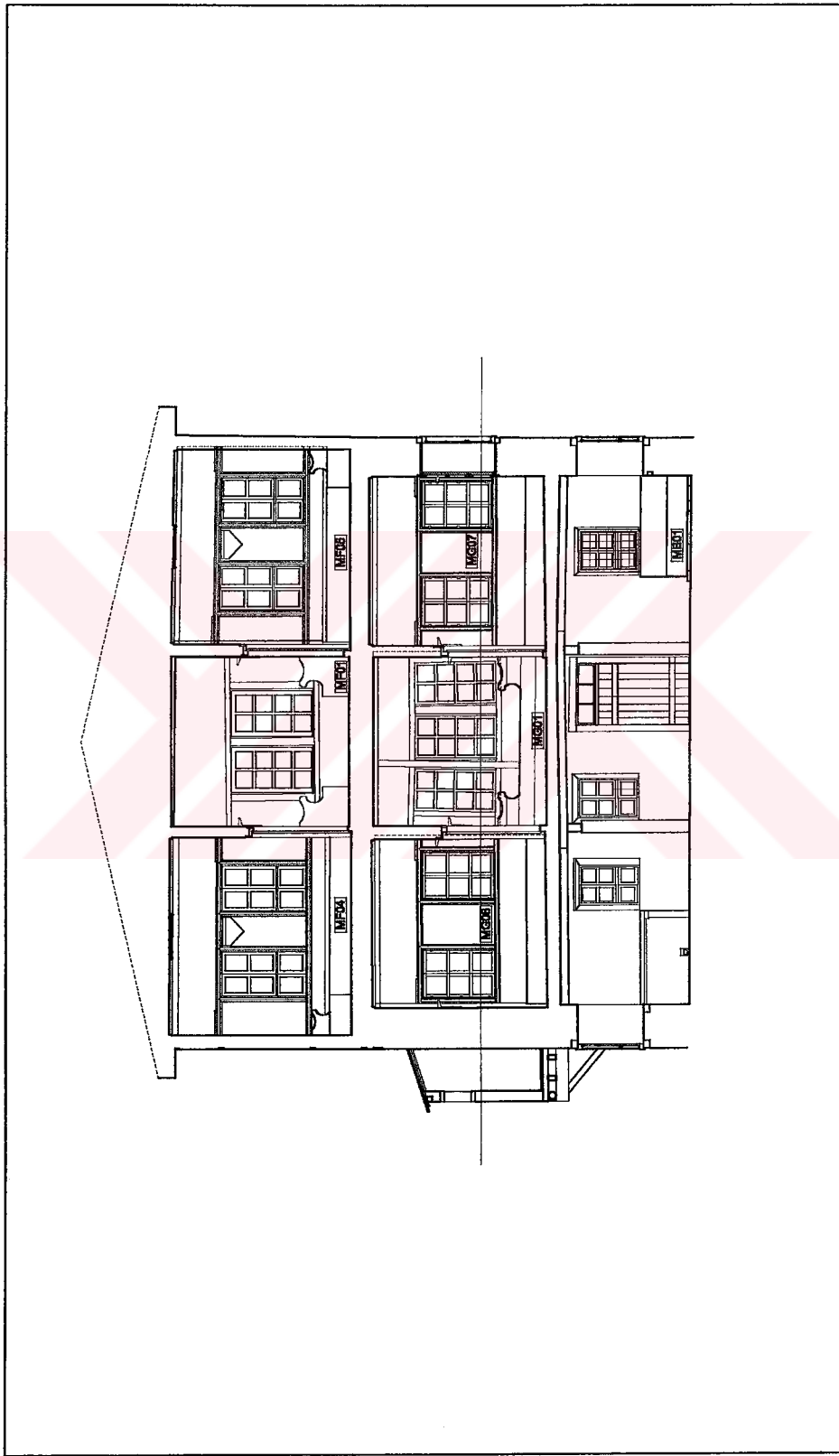
Drawing 6.11 Section 3-3



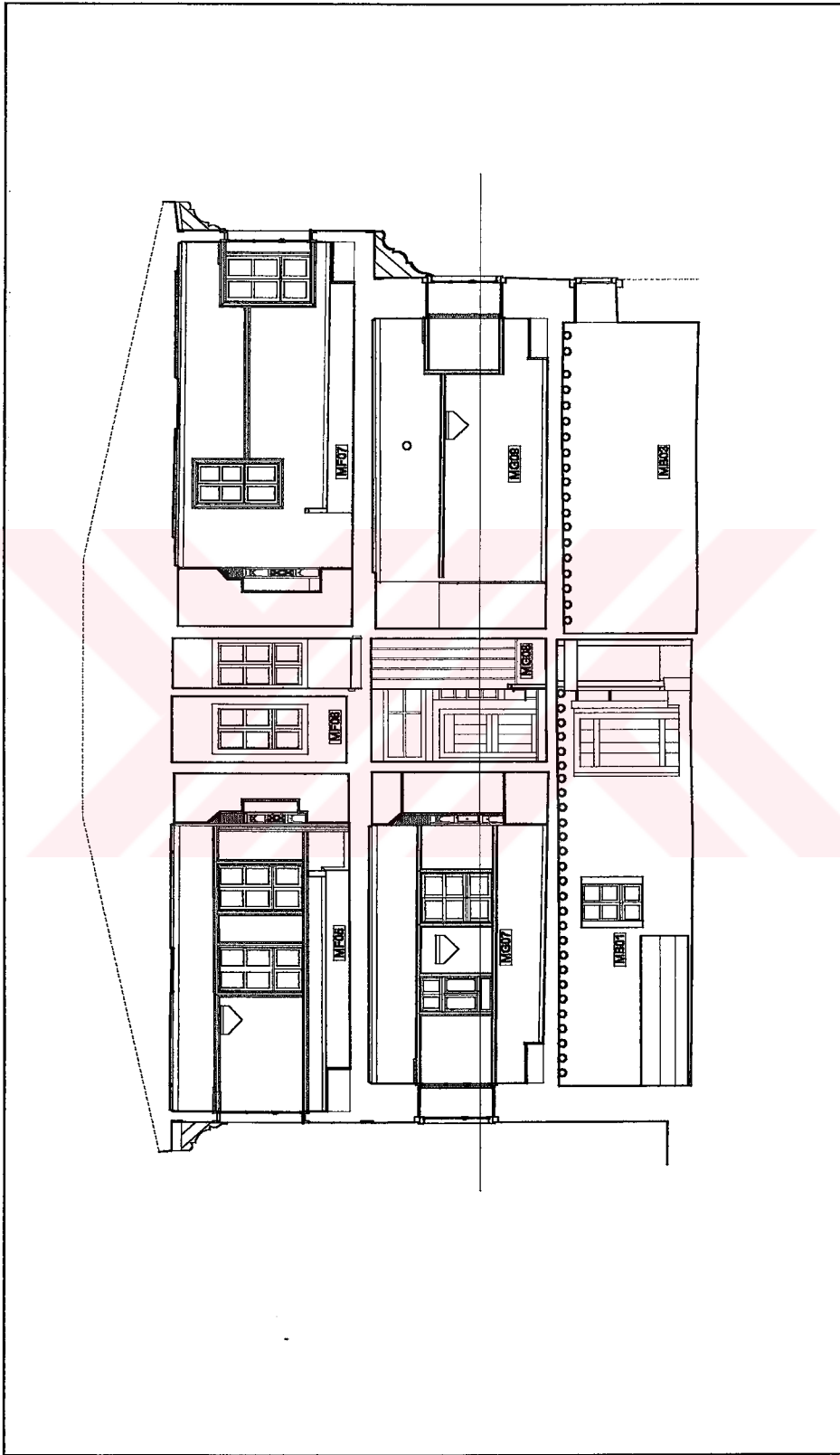
Drawing 6.12 Section 4-4



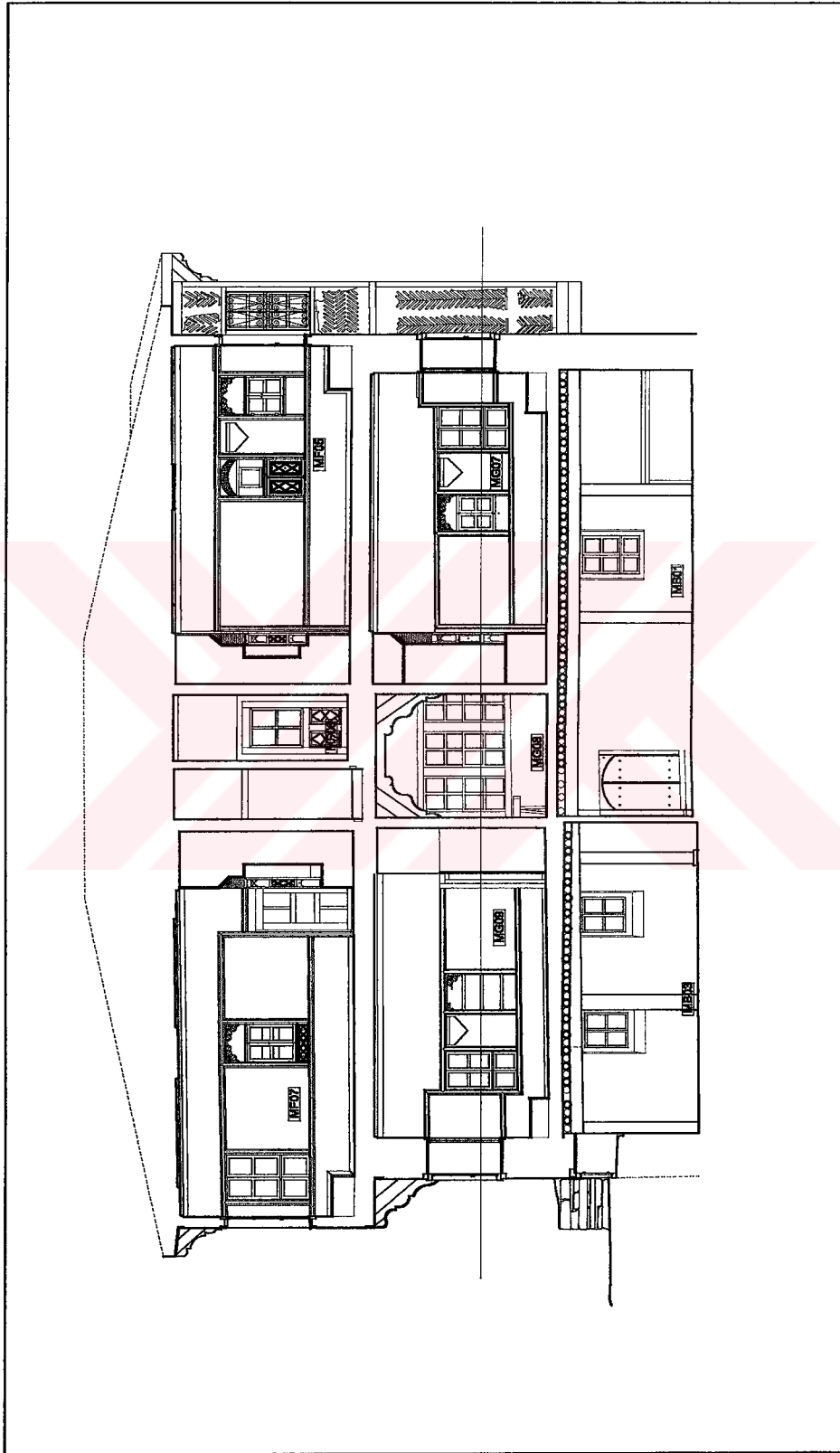
Drawing 6.13 Section 5-5



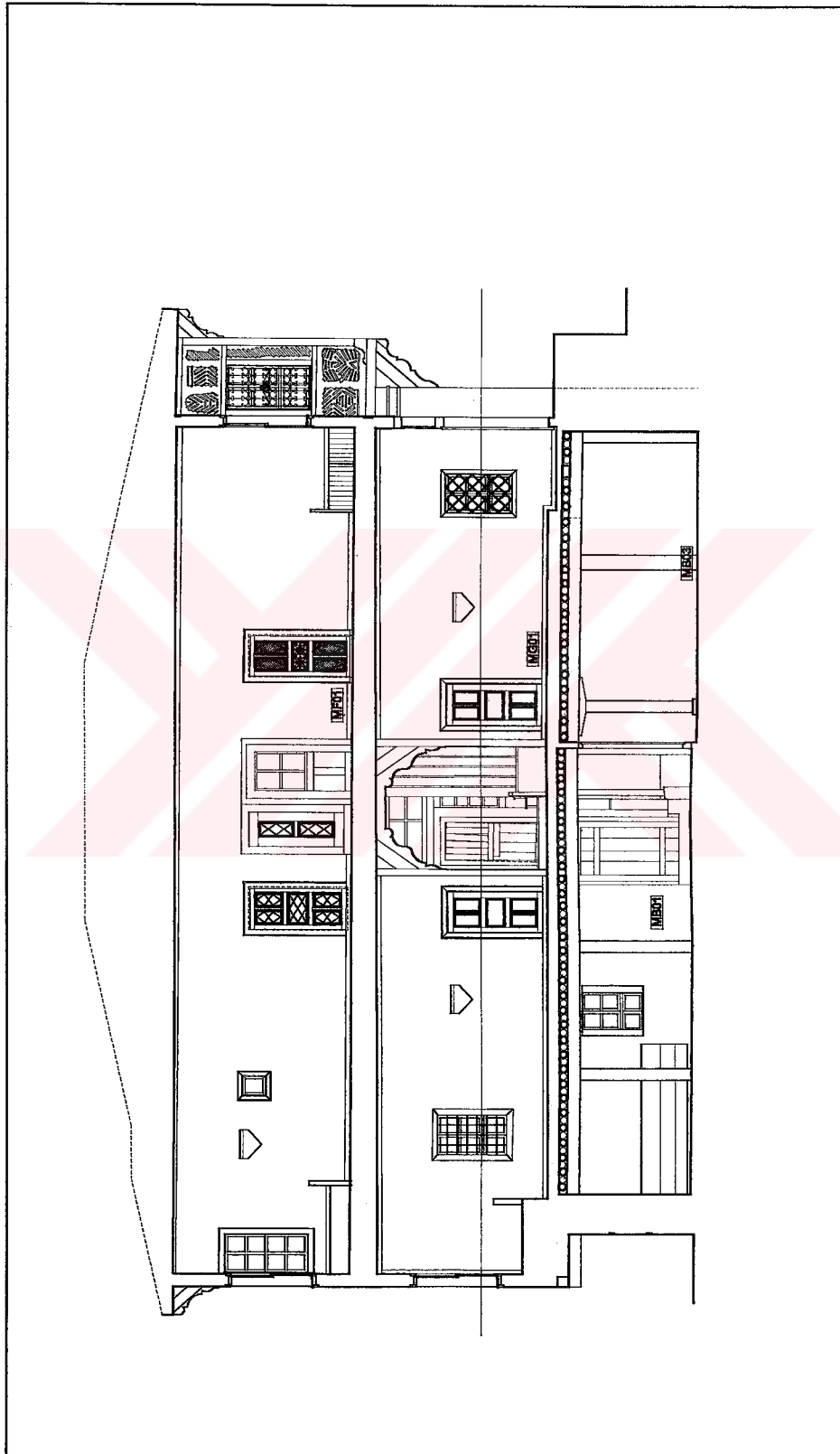
Drawing 6.14 Section 6-6



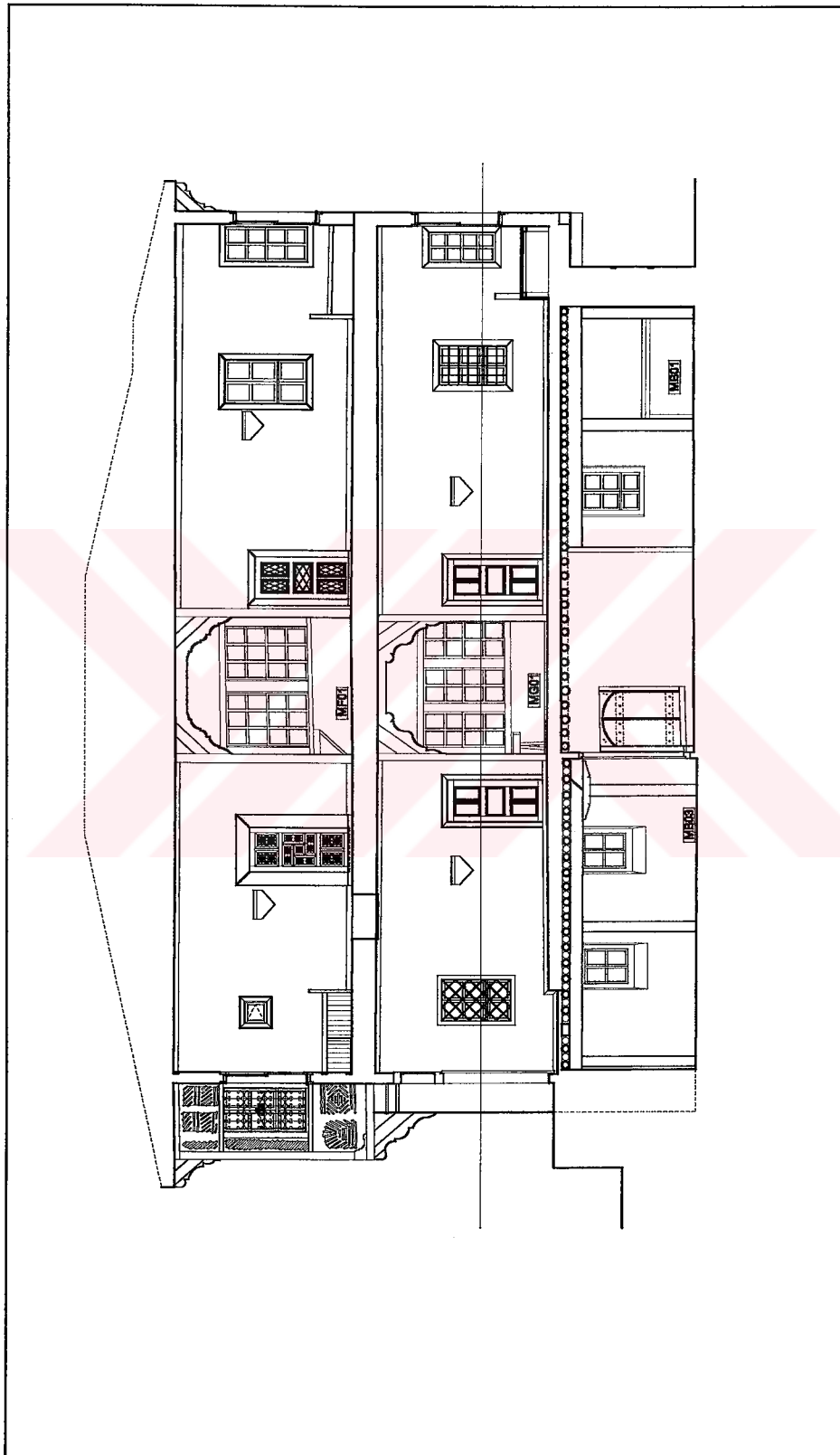
Drawing 6.15 Section 7-7



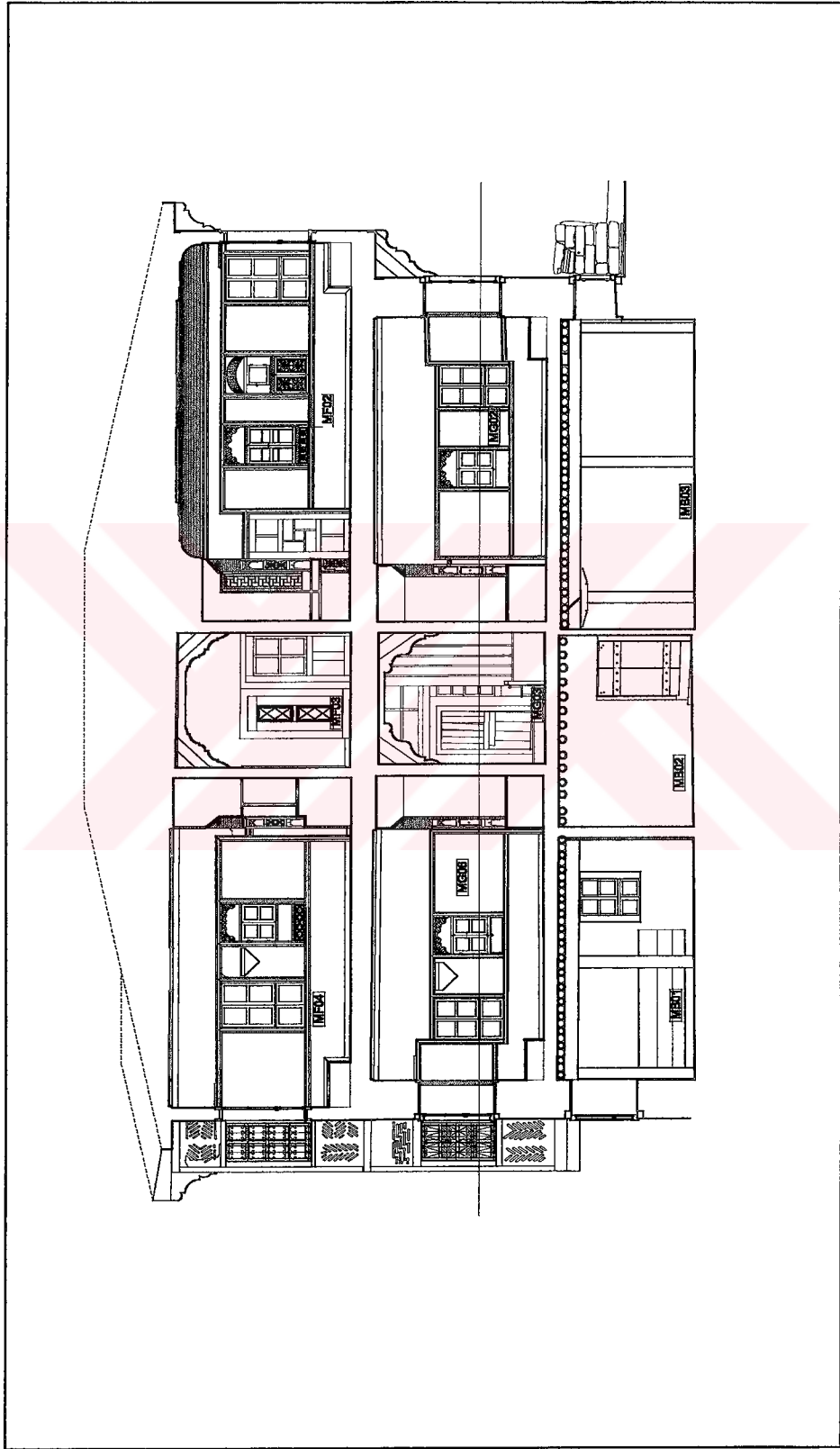
Drawing 6.16 Section 8-8



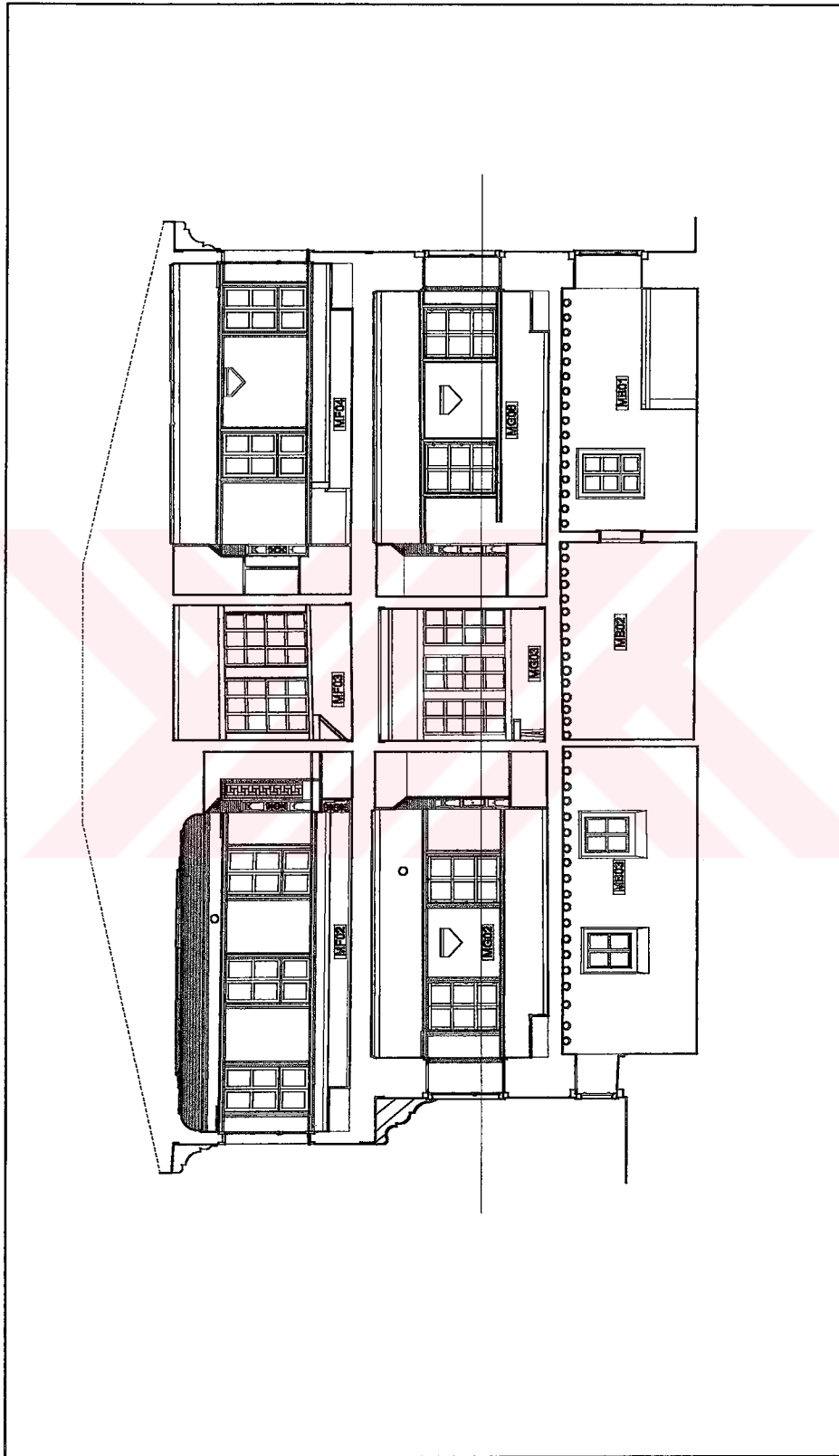
Drawing 6.17 Section 9-9



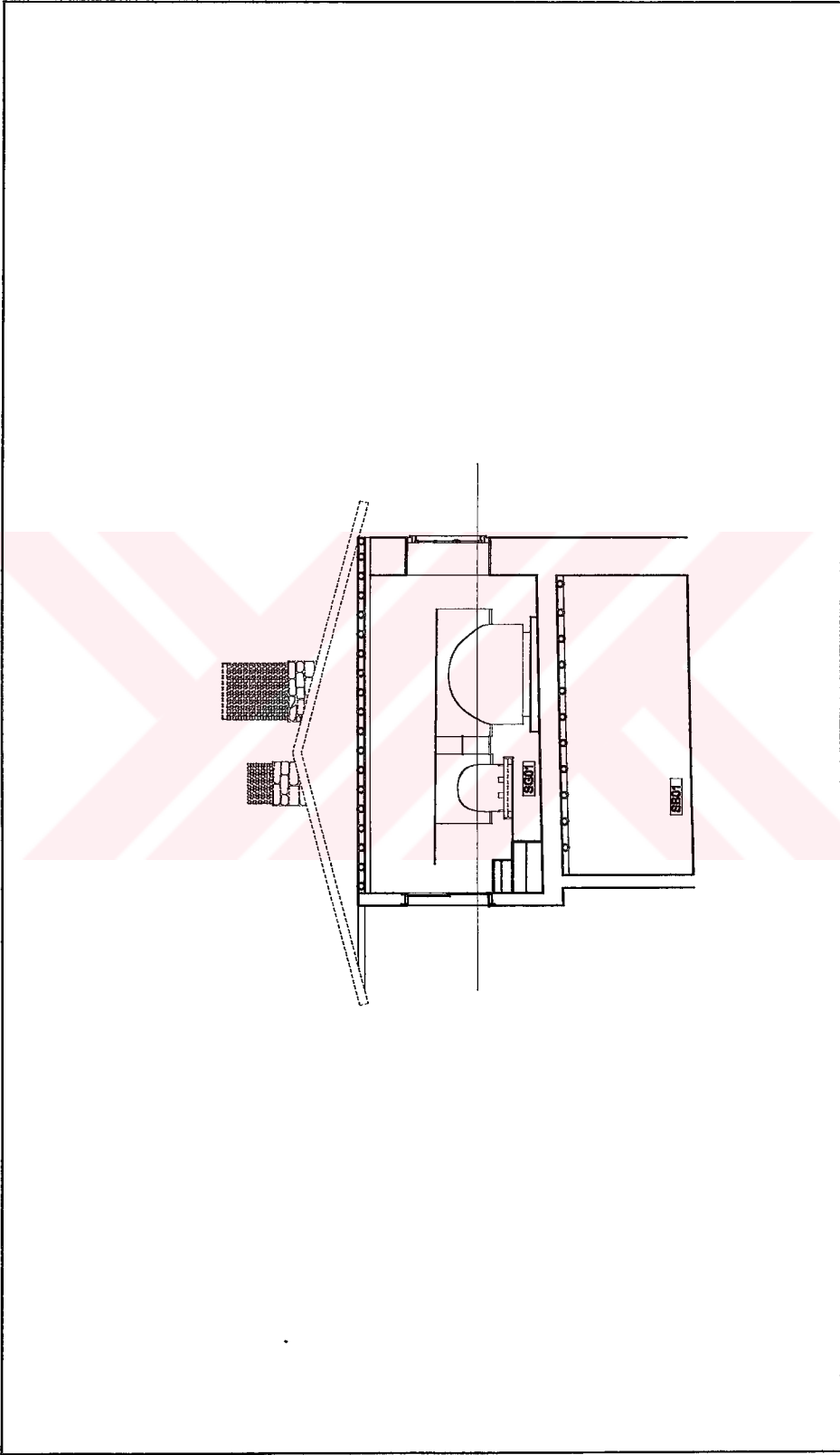
Drawing 6.18 Section 10-10



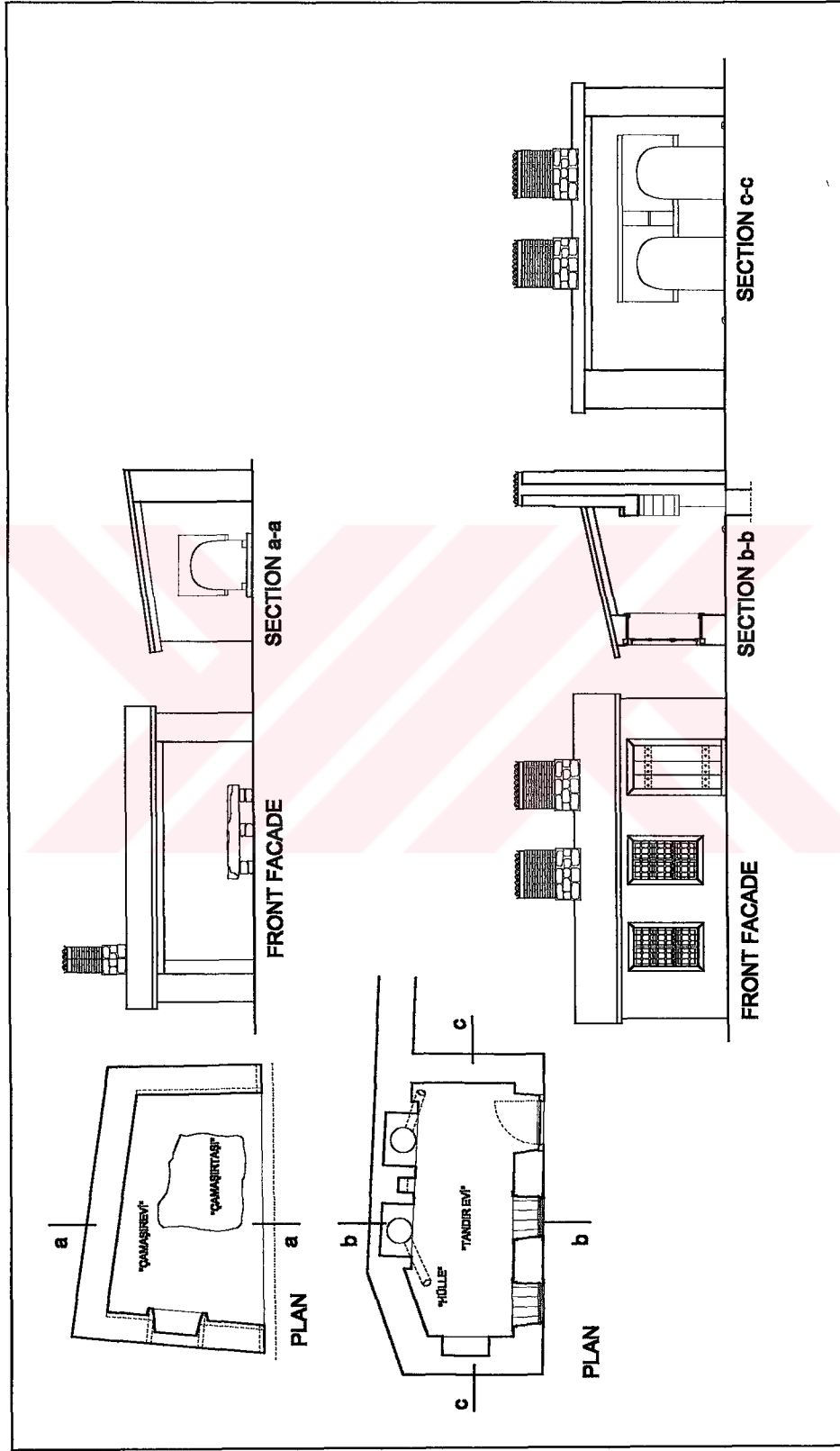
Drawing 6.19 Section 11-11



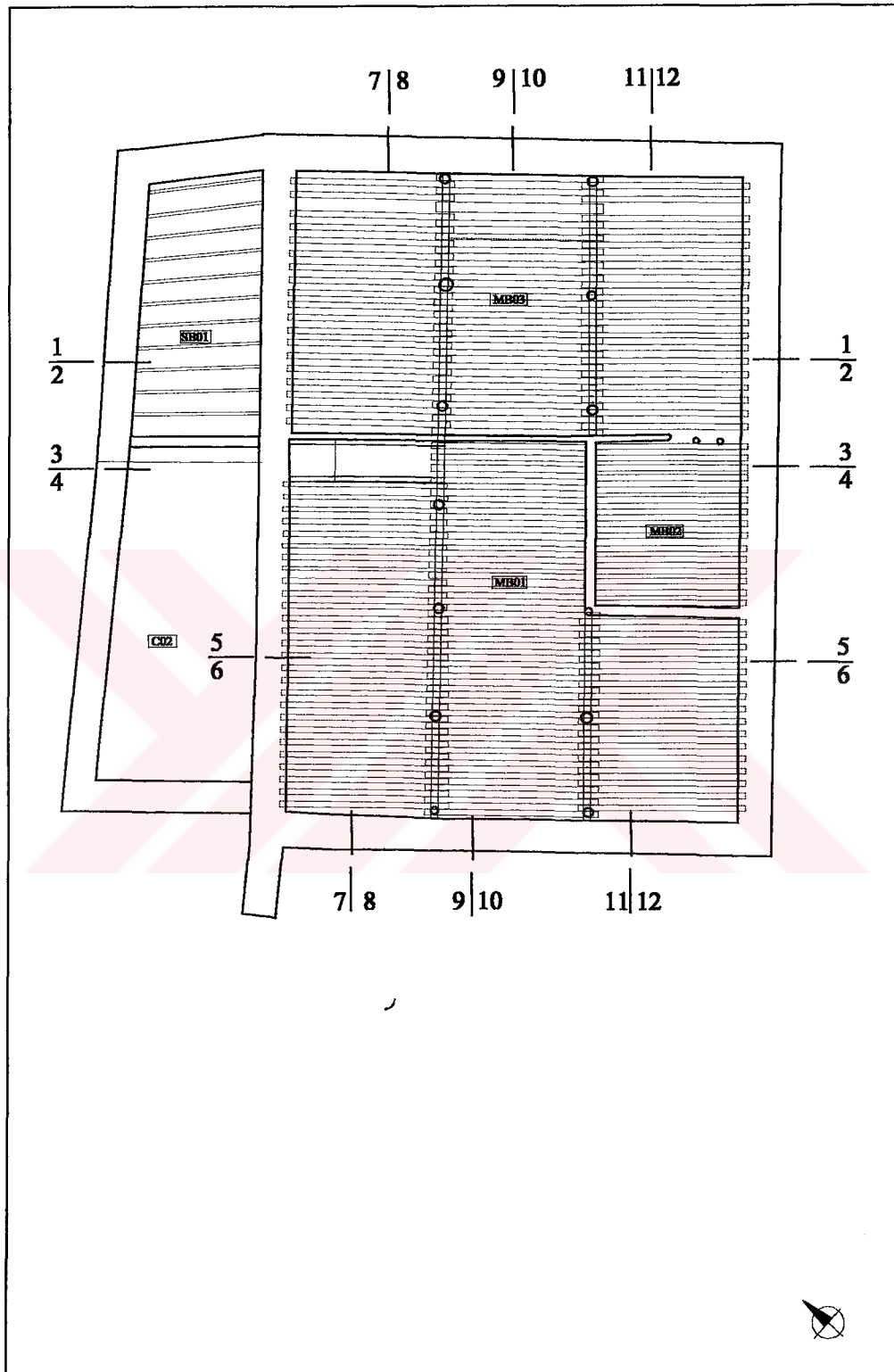
Drawing 6.20 Section 12-12



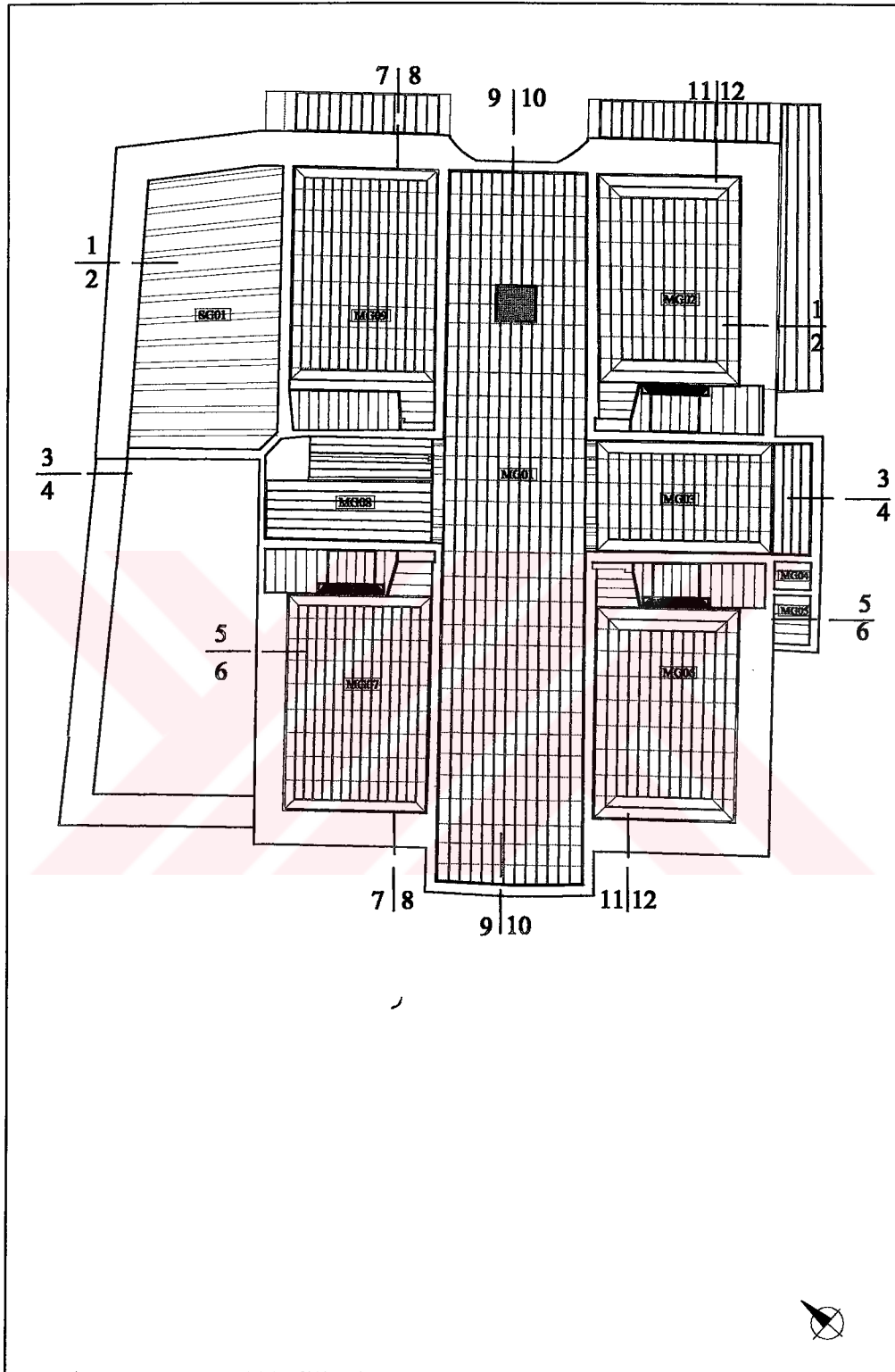
Drawing 6.21 Section 13-13



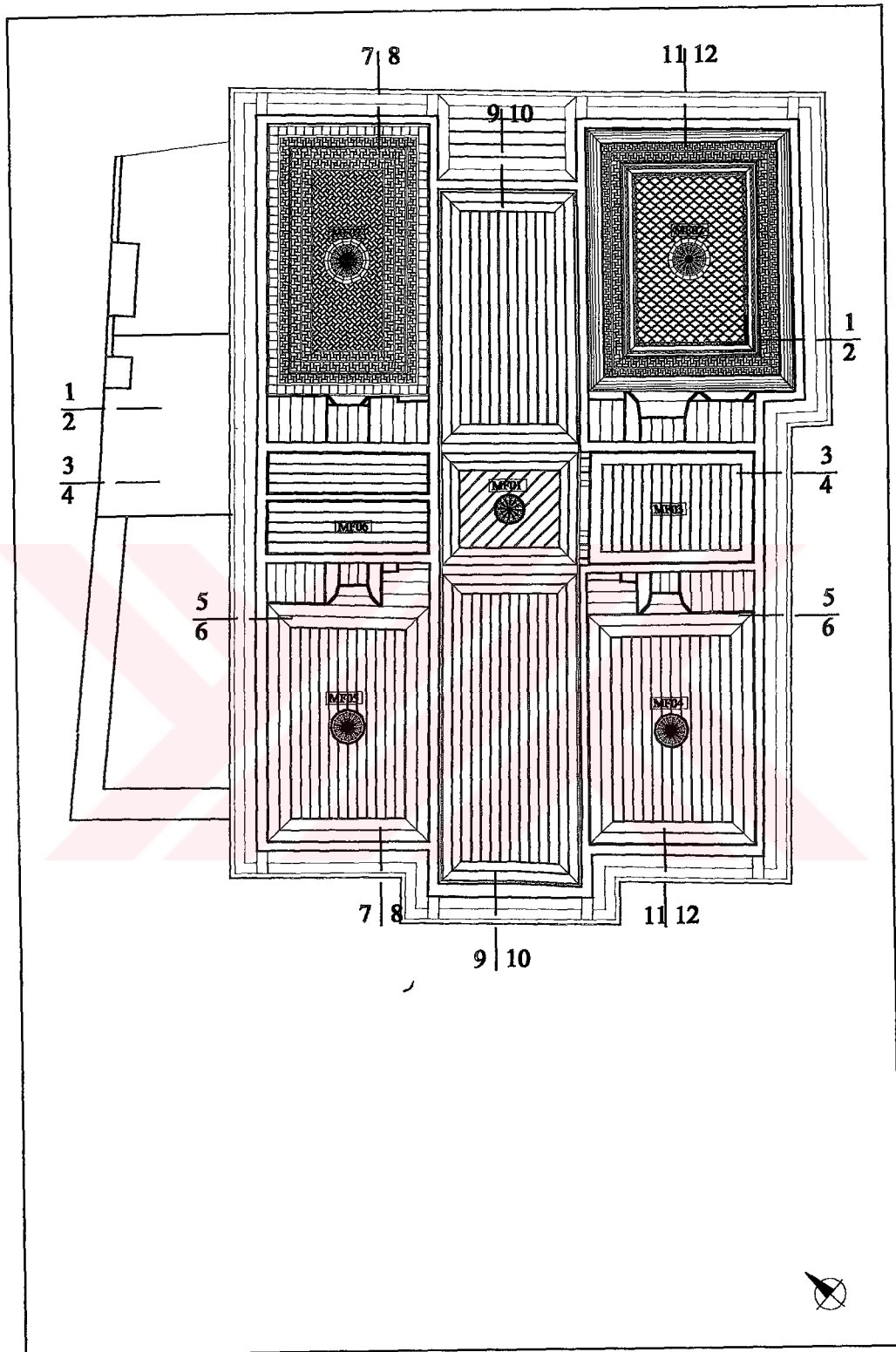
Drawing 6.22 Service Spaces SG-02 "Çamaşır evi" and SG-03 "Tandır evi" in the Courtyard C-01



Drawing 6.23 Reflected Ceiling Plan of Basement Floor



Drawing 6.24 Reflected Ceiling Plan of Ground Floor



Drawing 6.25 Reflected Ceiling Plan of the First Floor

spaces are well designed and persuaded as they are original. Being dated to the first quarter of 20th century, being an exceptional dwelling when compare with the buildings of the same period, having well designed details and workmanship; it is decided that Zaimođlu Konađı preserves its original plan layout with the architectural features, as stated in chapter 3.7., except the missing elements. There is no spatial change in the dwelling.

6.1.2.1. OPEN SPACES

6.1.2.1.1. C-01 MAIN COURTYARD

The northeast faade of the courtyard must have been at the same level with the door.

Today the ground of the courtyard is filled with debris. There must be a path in the courtyard because of the architectural requirements.

In Zaimođlu Konađı, as it is stated in chapter 5.2.2.3.1. there are no "tandır" and "amaşıır taşı" located within the building. They should have been located in the courtyard as separated buildings. And there are two demolished masses at the courtyard as stated in chapter 3.3.1.1.

6.1.2.1.1.1. SPACE SG-02

From the evaluation of the traces, we can say that this is a semi-closed space with a fireplace.

According to the information gathered from the comparative study and from the owner of the house, it is decided that this space was the "amaşıır evi" of the dwelling.

The location, function and construction system of the space could be obtained from the existing traces. The other information about the height and form are gathered from the comparative study. The height of the space might have

been 210cm on the front and 275cm at the back. It must have been covered with inclined roof and over and under tiles according to comparative study. There must have been the "çamaşır taşı" inside this space. As stated before, this space is full of debris and we cannot observe any traces within. It is possible to find traces about the disposition and the dimensions of "çamaşır taşı" or the element itself after the cleaning. The chimney of the fireplace is completed in the form, detail and dimensions of the ones in the kitchen. There should have been a stone base in 60cm height, and the brick body on it approximately 70cm in height.

6.1.2.1.1.2. SPACE SG-03

From the evaluation of the traces, we can say that this is a space with two fireplaces with projecting mantles and a niche. At least the three sides of the mass are stone masonry walls. From the aerial photographs the x, y dimensions of the mass can be detected.

According to the evaluation of the traces with the information gathered from the comparative study and from the owners of the house, it is decided that this space was the "tandır evi" of the dwelling.

It is a rectangular space, 696 x 300cm in dimension, with a bevelled corner, according to the aerial photograph. The two fireplaces located on the northwest wall were the "tandır"s, with projecting bases and arched mantles. The whole assumptions about the arrangement of the southeast façade are according to the verbal information and comparative study. There should have been two WO-04A type windows with R-01 type timber grills and a single winged ledged door on the façade. It can be accepted that the windows were located at 23cm and 211 cm far from the south corner, at a height of 65cm from the ground. The door might have been located at 398cm far from the south corner, having a 10cm high threshold. The chimneys of the fireplaces are completed in the form, detail and dimensions of the ones in the kitchen. There should have been a stone base in 60cm height, and the brick body on it approximately 70cm in height.

6.1.2.1.2. C-02 SERVICE COURTYARD

The service courtyard, C-02, has been rearranged according to the information gathered from the historical research (brief verbal information gathered from the owners of the house) and comparative study. The decisions of restitution are made as follows:

- There must have been stone covering on floor according to comparative study.
- The “çamaşır taşı” must have been located in the southwest corner according to verbal information.
- The well must have been located in the north corner according to the subsidence on the ground.
- The staircase, must have been a single winged timber one, and could be located only at the midst of the southeast wall with 14 steps, although there are no traces to prove the existence of it.

As stated before this space is full of debris and we cannot observe any traces within. It is possible to find traces about the disposition and the dimensions of the elements or the elements themselves after the cleaning.

6.1.2.1.2.1. SPACE SB-01

Space SG-02 is the “izbe” of the dwelling, where firewood is stored. As stated in chapters 3.1.3.2.2.1.1. and 3.1.7. the northeast wall is partially collapsed with the architectural elements on.

According to the existing traces, there was a WO-01 type window located just at the east corner.

6.1.2.1.2.2. SPACE SG-01

Space SG-01 is the kitchen of the dwelling.

There are timber coverings on the southwest façade and traces of removed elements on these boards. These are the timber shelves to put utensils on.

As stated in chapters 3.1.3.2.2.2.1. and 3.1.7. the northeast and southwest walls with related architectural elements are missing.

According to the existing traces, there were two WO-05A type windows within the two openings on the southwest wall. The removed door wing should have been a single winged ledged one, as a result of the comparative study.

According to the existing traces, there were two WO-04A type windows on the northeast wall. They were located at 9 and 205cm far from the north corner, 91cm above the floor. There must be R-02C2 type wrought iron ornamented grills on the outer side of the windows.

6.1.2.2. MAIN BUILDING:

The decisions of restitution are made as follows:

- The missing wings of the windows in spaces MB-01, MB-02, MB-03, MF-04, MF-05,
- The demolished walls under the windows on the southeast wall of space MB-03,
- The demolished southwest wall of the space MB-03,
- The removed parts of the timber balustrades of the inner windows on the basement floor,

- The removed secondary wings of the windows in spaces MG-02, MG-04, MG-05 and MG-07,
- The removed part of the ornaments of the cupboard in space MG-09,
- The removed secondary wings of the windows in spaces MG-02, MG-04, MG-05, MG-07
- The failed rainwater drainage system, the cladding that covers the surface of the tiles which is called "yelkovan" and
- The demolished part of the roof above the entrance are completed according to the information gathered from the existing traces
- The chimneys of the fireplaces and
- The brick coursing in the demolished timber frame structure walls on the south west of the sofa, space MF-01 and space MG-01, the northwest wall of space MF-07 are completed according to the information gathered from the comparative study within the building.
- The brick coursing of the demolished timber frame structure walls with brick infill on the south west of the sofa, space MF-01 and the northwest wall of space MF-07
- The landing supplying access between the spaces MG-08 and SG-01 is missing today. From the traces on the façade information about the location, dimensions, the form, construction material and techniques are obtained. There must have been balusters and a handrail. They might have been the same as the ones within the building according to the verbal information and comparative study within the building.

6.2. RELIABILITY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of the restitution and their reliability are shown on Table 6.1. The restitution is based on the gradation of the reliability of the sources. The gradation of reliability is listed as below.

- 1st degree: Existence, location, dimensions, form, material and details are obtained from the evaluation of the traces on the dwelling.
- 2nd degree: Information about existence, location, dimensions, form, material and details are gathered from the evaluation of the traces within the dwelling and from the aerial photographs; information about the form is gathered from the comparative study.
- 3rd degree: Information about existence, location and two of the dimensions gathered from the evaluation of the traces in the dwelling; information about form, material, details and one of the dimensions are gathered from the comparative study within the building.
- 4th degree: Information about the existence, location, dimensions, form, material and details are obtained from the comparative study within the buildings in Sivrihisar.
- 5th degree: Information about the existence, location, dimensions, form, material and details are obtained from only verbal information gathered from the owners of the dwelling and people living nearby.

Table 6.1. Restitution reliability chart

	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS			FORM	MATERIAL	DETAILS	DEGREE
			x	y	z				
demolished parts of the roof (the north-east part above the entrance, the south-west part, the north-west	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
eave covering the landing supplying access between kitchen- SG01- and hall -MG08-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
cladding that covers the surface of the tiles "yelkovan"	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
landing supplying access between kitchen-SG01- and hall -MG08-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
demolished walls on the back façade of the kitchen space -SG01-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the north-east façade of the courtyard	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the north-east façade of the kitchen space -SG01-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the south-west wall of the space -MB03-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
walls under the windows on the south-east wall of the space	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the partial wings of the windows	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the wings of the windows	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the secondary wings of the windows on the ground floor	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the removed part of the timber balustrades of the windows on the basement floor	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1
the shelves in the kitchen space-SG01-									
the removed part of the ornaments of the cupboard in the space -MG-09-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1

"tandırivi" as mass	T	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP/CS	T	T	2
"çamaşirevi" as mass	T	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP	T/AP/CS	T	T	2

the demolished timber frame structure walls with brick infill on the south-west of the sofa space -MF01- and the north-west wall of the space -MF07-	T	T	T	CSB VI	T	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
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Table 6.1. Restitution reliability chart(continuing)

	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS			FORM	MATERIAL	DETAILS	DEGREE
			x	y	z				
the north-east (front) façade of the kitchen -SG01- and "izbe" -SB-01-	T	T	T	CSB VI	T	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
the fireplaces of the "tandırvi"	T	T	T	CSB VI	T	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
the fireplace of the "çamaşırevi"	T	T	T	CSB VI	T	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
the door of the kitchen space -SG01-	T	T	T	CSB VI	T	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
iron bars of the windows on the north-east (front) façade of the kitchen -SG01- and "izbe"-B04-	T	T	T	T	CSB VI	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
iron bars of the windows on the south-west (back) façade of the kitchen -SG01- and "izbe" -B04-	T	T	T	T	CSB VI	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
the chimneys of the fireplaces	AR	AR	T	T	CS	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
the secondary door of the courtyard	AR	AR	T	T	CS	CS	CS	CS	4

the façade of the "tandırvi"	CS	CS	CS VI	CS VI	-	CS	CS	CS VI	4
the façade of the "çamaşırevi"	CS	CS	T CS	T CS	-	CS	CS	CS VI	4
the path in the courtyard	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	CS	CS	CS VI	4

balustrades of the landing supplying access between kitchen -SG01- and hall -MG08-	VI	VI/AR	VI CSB	VI CSB	VI CSB	VI / CSB	VI / CSB	VI / CSB	5
staircase ascending the landing from the service coryard	VI	VI	VI CSB	VI CSB	VI CSB	VI / CSB	VI / CSB	VI / CSB	5
the well and the "çamaşırstone" in the service courtyard; the "çamaşırstone" in the "çamaşırevi"	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	5

T : traces
AP :aerial photograph
CSB : comparative study within the building
CS : comparative study
VI : verbal information
AR : Architectural requirement

6.3. THE SPECIFIC USES OF SPACES:

The information of this chapter mainly based on the historical research and comparative study. Here, evaluation of the building with its related architectural elements in restitution scheme supported the final decision of the functions of spaces as follows.

In case of "Zaimođlu Konađı" Space MB-01 is the "tařlık" which is the common space. The other spaces on the basement floor are the spaces for storage. Space MB-02 is the "sirke evi", space MB-03 is the "harç evi" and space SB-01 located under the service building is the "izbe".

Spaces MG-01 on the ground floor and MF-01 on the first floor provide a passageway inside the dwelling. They are both common areas between the rooms, which is called as "sofa".

Space MG-05 is the toilet and space SG-01 is the kitchen of the dwelling.

The spaces on the upper floor are more elaborately decorated than the ones on the ground floor. Spaces MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MG-09, MF-02, MF-04, MF-05, MF-07 are the rooms of the dwelling, which vary with respect to the activities take place inside. The spatial arrangement creates a functional differentiation. Spaces MG-02, MG-06, MG-07, MF-02, MF-07 are the rooms with living, sleeping and complementary activities as bath ("gusülhane") and storage. Spaces MG-09, MF-04 and MF-05 are the rooms with living, sleeping and complementary activities as storage. Space MF-06 is the "sandık odası" which was used as "harç evi", storage for seasonal food later.

The rooms located on the first floor show a better workmanship than the ones on the ground floor. Spaces MF-02 and MF-07 were more elaborately decorated than the others. Space MF-02 is the most decorated one, which is estimated that it was the main reception room of the dwelling.

CHAPTER 7

RESTORATION

7.1. EVALUATION

7.1.1. EVALUATION OF SIVRIHISAR

As stated in chapters 1 and 2, Sivrihisar is a town located between Eskişehir and Ankara: 1,5km inside the main highway from Ankara to Eskişehir.

There are many cultural properties of various periods in the town and in the nearby environment. There are various types of monumental buildings and traditional dwellings in the town.

The monumental buildings show the architectural characteristics of various periods: Seljuks, Anatolian Seljuks, Ottoman, and Republic. Traditional houses show the regional characteristics of the settlement. They have architectural, historical, cultural and documentary value of various periods. They are the witnesses of the history, the social and cultural life of Sivrihisar.

Nowadays the cultural heritage in Sivrihisar creates a popular tendency towards Sivrihisar and the tourist capacity of the town is increasing. The public is aware of the existing cultural, historical and architectural values. But the awareness on the preservation is very low. The cultural and tourist activities have recently begun to develop in Sivrihisar contrary to other towns. The tour organisers consider the cultural heritage in the town and include the town into their routes with Gordion, and Pesinus.

The Ministry of Culture had expropriated Zaimođlu Konađı as "Atatürk evi" and the "Surpyerortutyon Ermeni Katolik Kilisesi" in the year 2000 and had prepared a restoration project for the Church in 2001. The preservation and rehabilitation project of the city has not been prepared yet and many of the monuments and traditional dwellings are left to ruin. The Municipality of Sivrihisar is eager to try to preserve the features. But they do not have a scientific scope, and behave because of the popular demand.

There are many problems in the site. The problems are both in environmental extent and building extent.

Today the administrative centre is located through the Ordu Caddesi, in the middle. The traditional trade is located along the Eskişehir Caddesi, Ordu Caddesi, Akçeşme Sokak, Nasrettin Hoca Caddesi and Kanlı Sokak, in the middle of the town. The proposed administrative centre in the master plan is the area in the southwest of the town.

7.1.2. EVALUATION OF ZAIMOĐLU KONAĐI

7.1.2.1. EVALUATION OF BUILDING BY MEANS OF CULTURE

The traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar like the other places, cities and districts of Turkey, form our cultural heritage, which has to be preserved. These houses are the important examples, reflecting the period they are constructed, having cultural, historical, environmental and functional values.

7.1.2.1.1. DOCUMENTARY VALUE

Zaimođlu Konađı is an example of Anatolian traditional residential architecture belonging to the 1st quarter of the 20th century. It is composed of a three-storeyed main building, a two-storeyed separate service space, two single-storeyed service spaces constituting two courtyards, a main courtyard and a service courtyard. It is one of the unique examples among the investigated traditional houses in Sivrihisar and in the nearby settlements, having this kind of site arrangement with two courtyards.

The building is reflecting the daily and social life of a Turkish extended family with all the service spaces.

7.1.2.1.2. HISTORICAL VALUE

Though traditional houses and monumental buildings are the witnesses of the history, Zaimođlu Konađı has another special characteristic. It is the dwelling where Atatürk had stayed for a period of time during the Independence War and due to this reason the building was expropriated as "Atatürk Evi" in 2000 by Ministry of Culture. So, in addition to time factor, the building is important for this reason as well.

7.1.2.1.3 ARCHITECTURAL, AESTHETICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Zaimođlu Konađı has similar and unique architectural features in comparison with the other dwellings in Sivrihisar. It is one of the impressive traditional houses in Sivrihisar with unique architectural features as its buildings-building lot relation, plan layout, external facade organisation, the richness in architectural elements, their varieties and the composition and organisation of them, the room facades, the ornamentations on the architectural features and the ceiling decorations.

It is a three storeyed building, having a basement floor; similar to the buildings examined within the limits of this study. The courtyard and the "taşlık" are the other similar features. The main building has an inner hall plan scheme with two "eyvan"s and four rooms on the ground and first floors. It can be seen in the traditional dwellings of Sivrihisar and in the nearby environment but not a common type.

The multi-purposed design of the room with the architectural elements inside is another similar feature. But the architectural elements within Zaimođlu Konađı show variety in type and more detailed workmanship.

But it is at the state of demolishment because of being abandoned since the expropriation date, 2000, without any preventive implementations. So, its

existing situation requires urgent interventions to stop further damage of the people as well as climatic conditions.

The construction system of Zaimoğlu Konağı is another similar feature in comparison with the other traditional dwellings. The load bearing masonry frame on the basement and ground floors, and a timber frame structure on the first floor. The roof structure and the doubled layer earth filled floor type are other common features with well-designed details.

7.1.2.1.4. ECONOMICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DWELLING

Zaimoğlu Konağı has an economical potential as traditional residential architecture creates a great part of the building stock in Turkey today. And the preservation of these buildings is possible by using it by giving a function suitable to their character and environment.

7.1.2.2. EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ZAIMOĞLU KONAĞI

In this section a summary is given about the physical condition of the dwelling in means of material and structure.

The studied dwelling is in a bad condition physically. It is empty at present so it is exposed to atmospheric conditions accelerating the deterioration of the building materials and structure due to the lack of maintenance.

The timber architectural elements located on the exterior surfaces are exposed to the atmospheric conditions. The greying of the original color and formation of fibrous texture are the deterioration types observed in these parts.

In the timber and structural elements located in the exterior surfaces there is the insect attack problem, which is at a dangerous state, affecting the structural stability of the elements.

In the load bearing masonry frame, the main problem is the loss of the mortar because of the rising damp. There is no deterioration on the stone material as it is a kind of a granite stone.

Although the roof space of the building could not be examined, there is a high possibility of being seriously affected from the rain and snow penetrating through the covering material and wood-boring insects.

7.1.2.3. EVALUATION OF THE SPACES IN THE BUILDING

Zaimoğlu Konağı has a very important character by keeping its authenticity in plan layout, in façade arrangement, in architectural elements.

The spaces of Zaimoğlu Konağı is evaluated with reference to the set criteria on dimensions, character (public-private), original and possible function, existence of enough light and ventilation, existence of original architectural elements and their composition with the others forming the room facades. This evaluation can be seen in table 7.1. for each spaces .

Spaces MF-01 "sofa" and MG-01 "sofa" have public character where the circulation between rooms is obtained. Spaces MG-03, MG-08 and MF-03 have more private characters than the "sofa"s as they include the service functions. MG-08 is the circulation area where the staircase is located. Spaces MG-02, MG-06, MG-07 and MG-09 on the ground floor and the spaces MF-02, MF-04, MF-05 and MF-07 on the first floor have private characters, enough dimensions, light, view, ventilation and architectural features for being living spaces. The original architectural elements, decorations and difference in the composition of being together increase their value (See drawing 7.2).

Space MF-02 is the most elaborate decorated room in terms of its elements and design like the ceiling C-02B2, the door DI-01D, the service wall-cupboard CF-02B3, the "seki" S-B1, the cupboards CS-01C2 and CS-01D and the timber made shelves SH-02. The composition and the carved geometric ornamentations of the elements are the most detailed features within the dwelling.

Space MF-07 is the 2nd elaborately decorated room within the Zaimoğlu Konağı with the composition and the geometric ornamentations of the architectural elements and design like the ceiling C-02B1, the door DI-01C, the service wall cupboard CF-02B2, the "seki" S-B2, the cupboards CS-01C2, the timber made shelves SH-02..

Spaces MF-04 and MF-05 are the 3rd elaborately decorated rooms. They have nearly the same characteristics with the ceilings C-2A2, the doors DI-01B, the service wall cupboards CF-02A, the "seki" S-B1, the gypsum made shelves SH-01 and the timber made shelves SH-02. Only the carved geometric ornamentations on the elements differ.

Spaces MG-02, MG-06, MG-07 are the 4th group of rooms with the same design in architectural elements like the ceilings C-2A2, the doors DI-01A, the windows WO-04A, the "seki" S-A1, the service wall cupboard CF-02B1, the cupboard CS-01B1, the inner window WI-02, the gypsum made shelves SH-01 and the timber made shelves SH-02.

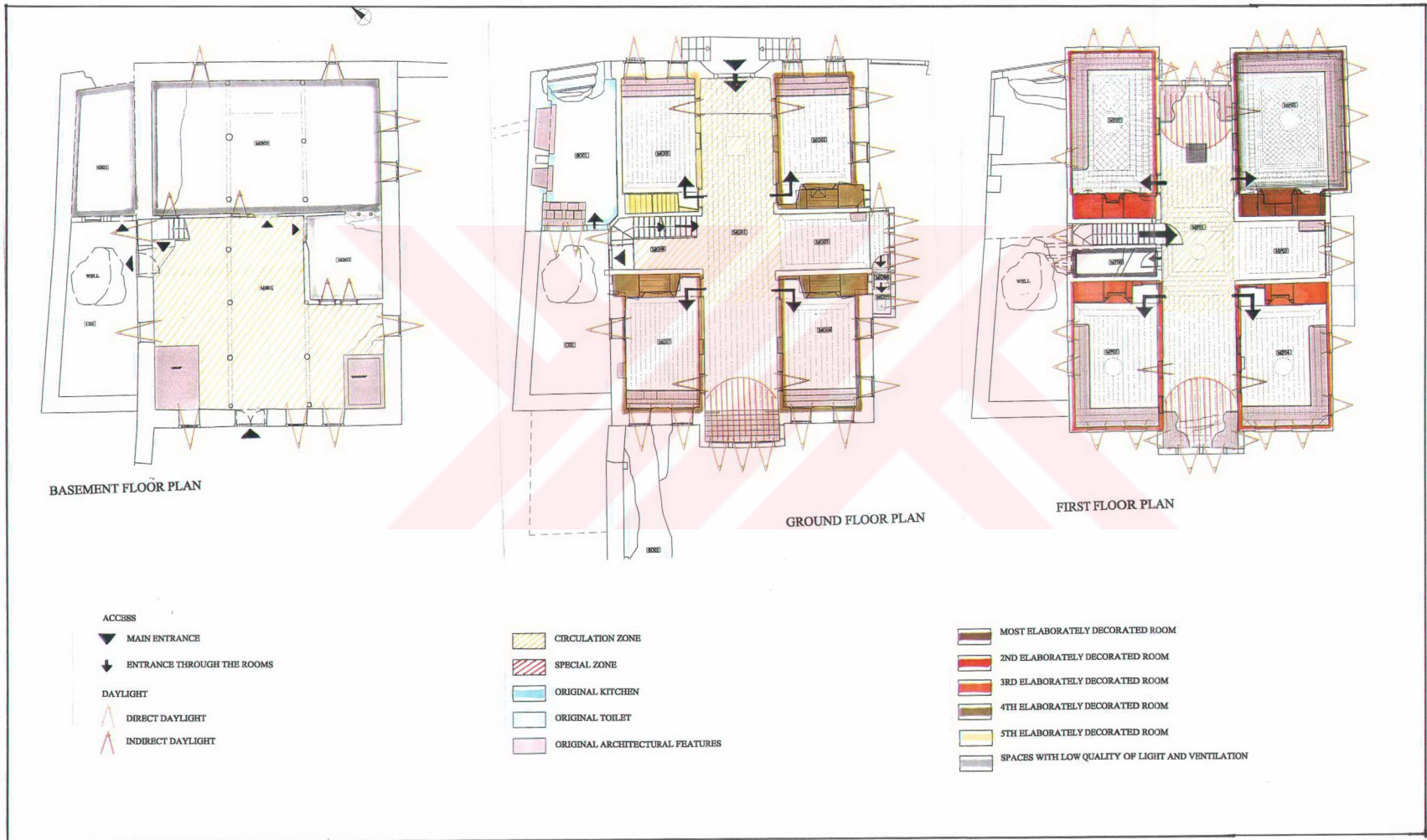
Space MG-09 is the 5th group of room nearly with the same design in architectural elements except the ceiling and the service wall. The ceiling is and the cupboard is CF-02B2.

Spaces MB-02, MB-03 and SB-01 have low quality of light and ventilation. These spaces are functioning as storage spaces.

The service spaces MG-05 toilet and the SG-01 kitchen are not sufficient. They need rehabilitation. There is no water installation in each.

The original WC, space MG-05 is still functioning. It has ventilation and sewage system. But there is no water and electricity installations and no equipment necessary for the health as lavatory inside.

The original kitchen space SG-01 has lost its function and space MG-09 was being used as kitchen. There is no electricity and water installation, no equipment for health as lavatory and sewage system in space SG-01.



Drawing 7.1 Space analyses

7.2. APPROACHES TO RESTORATION

7.2.1. GENERAL RESTORATION PRINCIPLES

Before the determination of the interventions in building scale, it is necessary to emphasize a point. The conservation project of the town will be prepared and the master plan of the town should be revitalized according to the decisions taken.

By depending on the evaluation of the present situation of the dwelling, general decisions about the restoration interventions are listed as below:

- The aim of the restoration is to preserve the architectural, historic and cultural values of the whole, by keeping its original plan layout, construction material and techniques and structural characteristics as much as possible. The original spatial qualities and architectural characteristics should not be destroyed.
- The causes of physical deterioration will be removed to make longer the physical life of the dwelling. Major deformations in the structural system will be corrected. The conservation techniques used during these processes should not damage the original building materials and should be reversible.
- Deteriorated architectural elements, details and construction material should be repaired as much as possible rather than replaced. In replacements, which are unavoidable, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities and should be compatible with the neighbouring materials.
- Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplication of features, proved by historic or physical evidence rather than the assumptions completely through the comparative study.

- The new function should provide a compatible use for the building, which requires minimal alteration.
- The new design for the new function should be compatible with the original building and should not destroy the significant historic, architectural and cultural values of the original building and the environment in which it is located.
- Before any implementation about the restoration of the building, the pre investigation of the cost of the process should be studied in a very detailed section avoiding the economical limitations during the implementation process.. The money will be hold in the fund.

7.2.2. INTERVENTIONS

7.2.2.1. URGENT INTERVENTIONS TO SAFEGUARD THE BUILDING

7.2.2.1.1. CONSTRUCTION OF A TEMPORARY ROOF

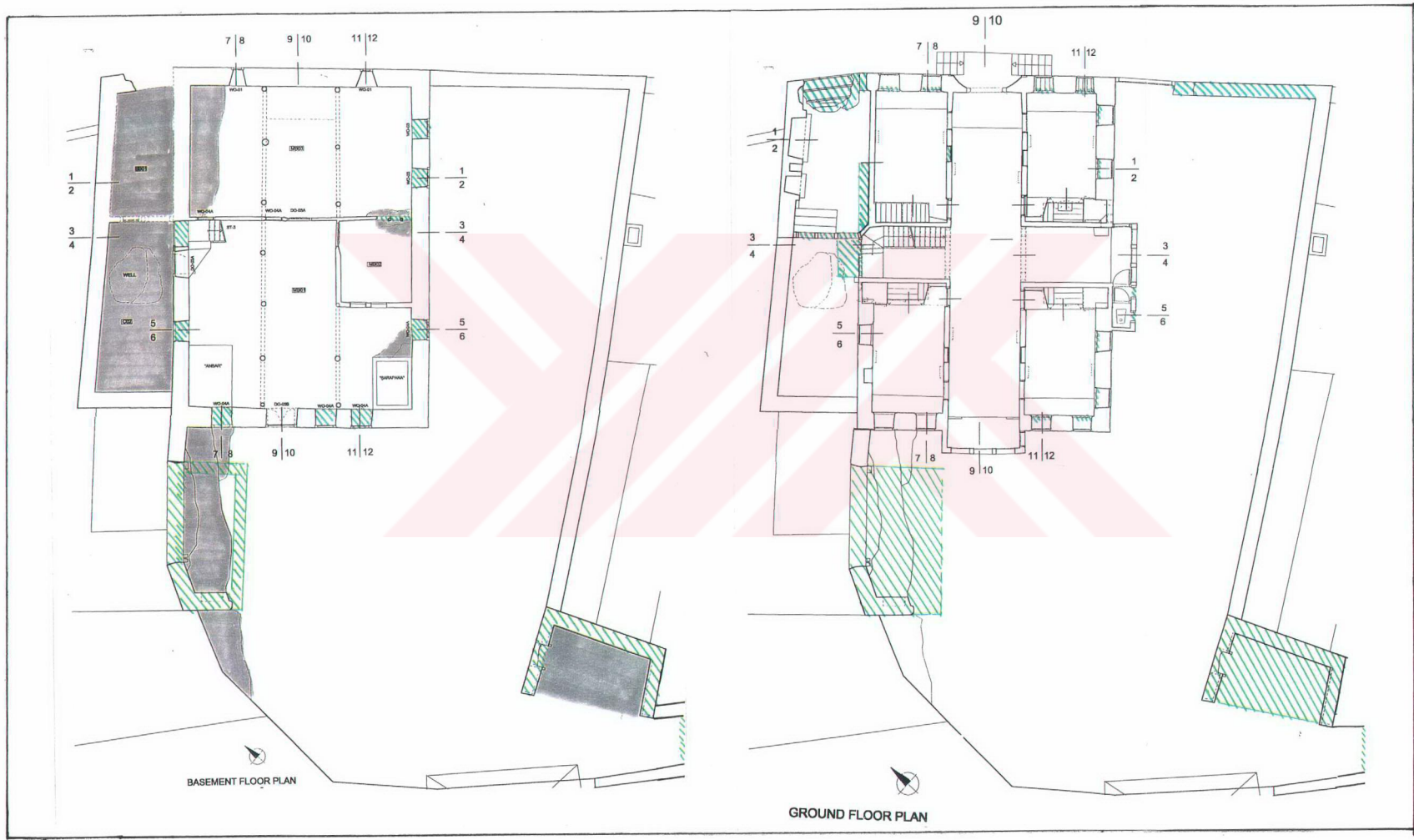
The rain penetration through the roof is one of the most important problems of the main building and the service building. This problem is the source of various kinds of material deterioration and deformations on the ceiling and floor coverings of the upper floors of the buildings.

To stop the rain penetration, till the implementation process of restoration, a temporary roof should be designed to protect the building from rain and snow. (See drawings 7.2 and 7.3)

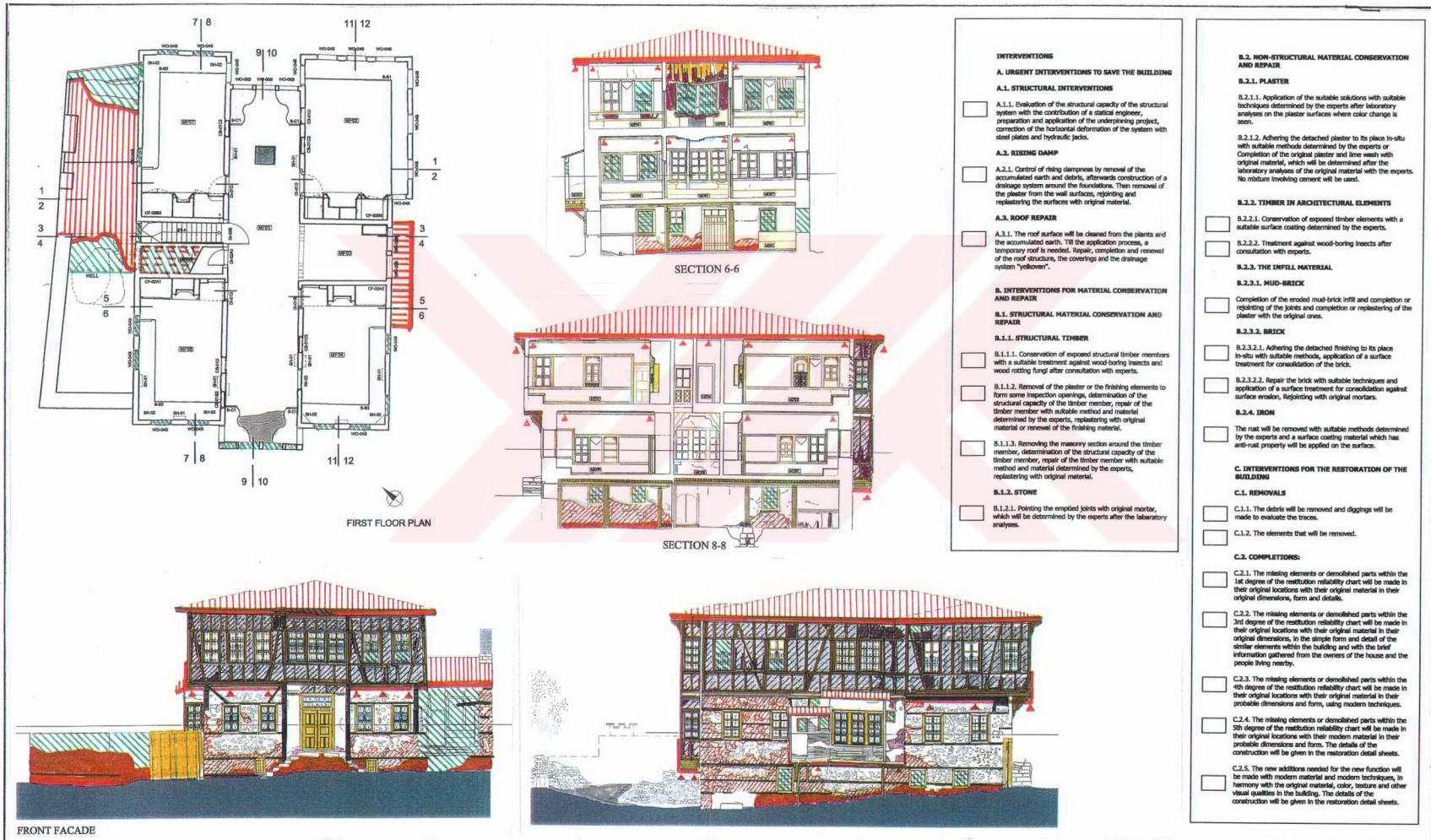
7.2.2.1.2. STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

The insect attack seen on the timber members cause major structural problems on the timber framed section. Besides these there are major structural deformations on the horizontal structural members like sagging and settlement.

The structural timber elements and the system need underpinning and jacking up. To evaluate the structural capacity of the elements, to make diagnosis of the problems and to choose the proper methods for solutions, the contribution



Drawing 7.2 Interventions



Drawing 7.3 Interventions

of a statical engineer is necessary. The statical project of underpinning should be prepared and it will be applied on the building with careful workmen and expert aid.

The second step will be the correction of the deformation of these elements and spaces. Steel plates and hydraulic jacks will be used during these processes.

7.2.2.1.3. RISING DAMP

- Rising damp is the main cause of decay in the rough-cut stone walls in the building. The effects of this cause are observed in the form of emptied joints, detachment and fall of plaster.
- To control the rising dampness, the impervious materials –the earth infill– will be removed in the first stage. The second step is the construction of a drainage system around the foundations. These methods encourage the evaporation of the water and drying. The complete drying will take a period of time and during this time the salts within the walls will deposit on the surfaces. Removal of the plaster and rejointing and replastering the surfaces at the end of this process will provide the complete treatment against the rising damp.
- Jointing of the stone masonry walls, which were affected from rising damp, will need pointing. After the intervention of rising damp, to prevent the problem of stone falling off because of the emptied joints, pointing and replastering is needed. This process need to be repeated after the treatment.

During these processes the mortar and plaster will be the mixture prepared with reference to the results obtained in the laboratory analyses of the original materials. The physical properties of these will be the same with the original ones. No mixture involving cement must be used.

7.2.2.1.4. ROOF REPAIR

- The roof structure has to be checked for its strength, presence of wood destroying insect and fungi. The timber elements having low strength will be replaced with the suitable ones. If there is a problem of insect and fungi attack, suitable remedial treatments have to be applied with reference to the methods described in the structural repair of the timber-framed section. After these, the missing, broken or deteriorated roof boards and missing and broken tiles will be replaced with the suitable ones.
- A drainage system should be provided around the dwelling to solve the rising damp problem. The drainage system of the roof –“yelkovan”- will be completed all around the roof of the dwelling.

7.2.2.2. INTERVENTIONS FOR MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND REPAIR

7.2.2.2.1. STRUCTURAL MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND REPAIR

7.2.2.2.1.1. STONE

As mentioned before, the rough-cut stone used in the building is granite. For this reason, there are no surface problems seen on the stone material. (See drawings 7.2 and 7.3)

7.2.2.2.1.2. STRUCTURAL TIMBER

- In the timber structural elements located at the exterior surfaces there is the severe insect attack problem. In this case, professional aid of a skilled engineer is needed to evaluate the structural state of the building considering the load-bearing capacity of each structural element.

- Firstly the type of wood-boring insect needs to be determined by visual observations of exit holes and microscopic analyses of the bore-dust samples taken from the exit holes.
- As the structural elements are plastered or hidden under some finishing elements, it is necessary to remove the plaster or the finishing element or to form some inspection openings for an accurate investigation. During this process it is inevitable to find the exact points to open up or drill some holes.
- During the examination of the load-bearing capacity of the tie beams inserted in the rough-cut stone masonry walls, the inserted portions of these elements must be examined in detail by removing the masonry material around them.
- After the determination of the degree of the deterioration of the timber elements, the suitable method will be selected. There are three methods used for the repair of a decayed timber member; repair with timber, repair with substitute materials, replacement with timber or substitute materials. All necessary effort had to be made to keep the decayed timber in its place, restoring it by preservation of the original fabric not replacing with the new one.
- The new timber, which will be used in maintenance, should carry the same mechanical and physical properties with the decayed one in type, grain size and fiber orientation. Seasoned, dried and treated new timber should be used. They must be the ones, which were treated with proper preservatives against future attacks of insect and fungi, and can be durable against humidity changes. The composition of the preservative consolidant, the applicants and the process of the implementation will be decided by experts. The chosen preservatives used for timber elements should also have fire-retarding properties.

7.2.2.2.2. THE INFILL MATERIAL

- To keep the original characteristics and authenticity of the building with its material and construction techniques, the infill material should be repaired in-situ as much as possible.

- **MUD-BRICK**

In Zaimoğlu Konağı mud brick surfaces are originally plastered from the exterior and interior. On the exterior facades, there is surface degradation of the mud brick infill and disintegration of the infill panels due to the loss of exterior plaster and rain-wash. Laboratory analyses should be made to investigate the physical properties, permeability values, binder and aggregate ratios of the original mud brick blocks.

For the repair of the deteriorated mud brick parts, there are two alternatives; completion of the eroded mud-brick infill and production of the blocks having the same physical properties with the original material. To protect the new and the original existing mud brick blocks, replastering and rejoining is necessary where the plaster has been lost.

- **BRICK:**

Burnt brick is used as infill material in the timber framed section in the exterior facades of the building. They are originally plastered from the interior and originally not plastered but jointed from the exterior.

Surface erosion in the form of granular disintegration and missing of lime mortars is the problem seen on burnt brick units. On some parts the surface erosion is an important problem.

- The pointed joints, which are separated from the surface, will be adhered to their places in-situ with suitable techniques determined by the experts.
- The emptied joints will be pointed with compatible mortar determined by the experts.

- As the bricks are exposed to weathering conditions, surface treatment determined by the experts will be applied to the surfaces for the consolidation against weathering conditions.
- After the determination of the degree of the deterioration of the brick elements, the suitable method will be selected. All necessary effort had to be made to keep the decayed brick in its place, restoring it by preservation of the original fabric not replacing with the new produced one.

7.2.2.2.3. NON-STRUCTURAL MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND REPAIR

7.2.2.2.3.1. PLASTER:

- The plaster layers, which are separated from the wall surface, will be consolidated and readhered to their places in-situ with suitable methods.
- The lost external and internal plasters will be completed in order to preserve the infill material and structure. The specifications of the original plasters will be determined by the laboratory analyses. The new plaster, which will be used during the completions, will be the mixture prepared with reference to the results obtained in the laboratory analyses of the original materials. The physical properties of lime and mud plasters will be the same with the original ones. No mixture involving cement must be used.
- Periodical maintenance of the external and internal plasters using original plasters and lime wash should be supplied to extend the life of the dwelling.

7.2.2.2.3.2. TIMBER IN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

As mentioned in chapter 3, architectural elements; doors, windows, window grills, cupboards, staircases, ceilings, "seki"s... are made of timber. The condition of the ones located within the building are good and do not need any repair accept surface treatment.

The architectural features as external doors and windows located on the external facades of the building are deteriorated. Depending on the type and extent of decay, there are three choices of interventions through a timber made architectural element: consolidation, partial repair and complete alteration. The extent of the problem will designate the type of intervention.

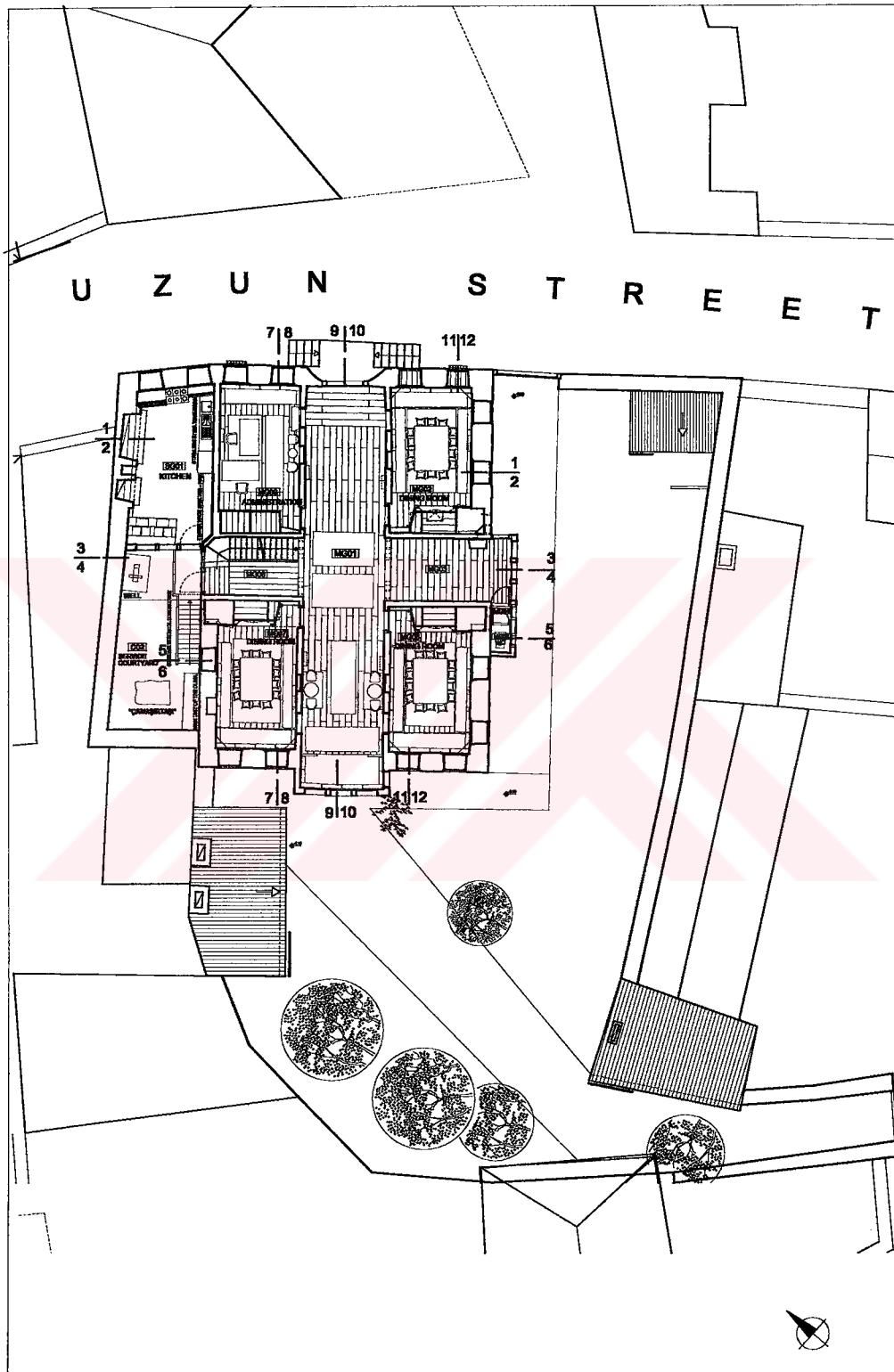
When there is local decay in these elements, where the surface exists but softened, consolidation of that section may be an appropriate solution. If the decayed part is bigger and the structural strength of the member is not affected from that decayed section, replacing this section with a substitute material may be essential. If the member has lost its structural strength, renewal of that decayed section with a new timber element which is compatible with the original may be an inevitable result. If an architectural element is completely deteriorated where the renewal is unavoidable, the original design should be copied. After all an appropriate protective surface coating determined by the experts should be applied on all timber surfaces.

7.2.2.3. INTERVENTIONS FOR ARCHITECTURAL PURPOSES

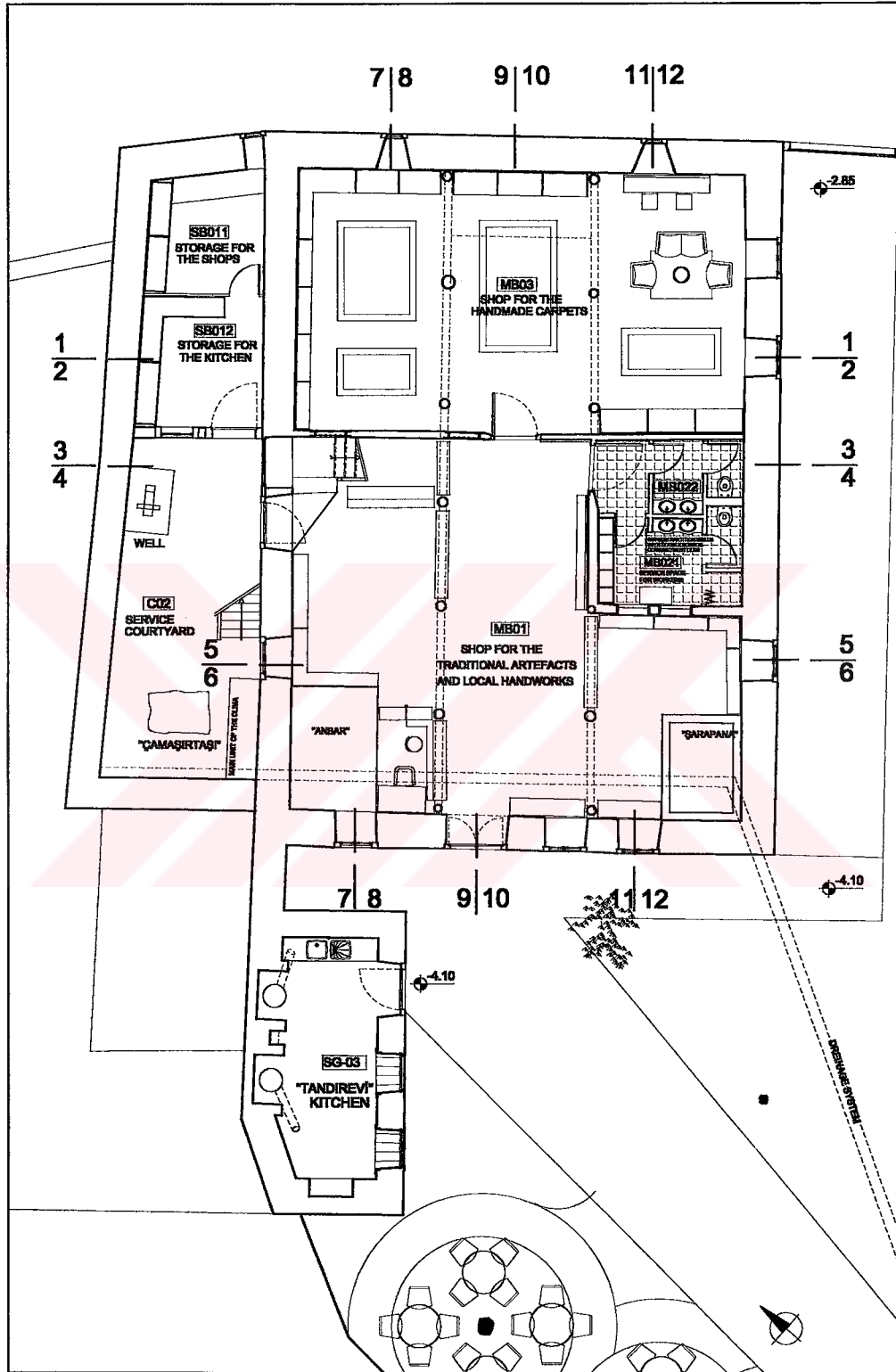
The most important and private feature about the Zaimoğlu Konağı is that, the plan layout, the facade organisation and the spaces are keeping their authenticity (See table 7.1 and drawing 7.1).

As stated before, the most important feature about the Zaimoğlu Konağı is that, the building is keeping the authenticity in plan layout, in facade organisation, in spatial characteristics and in architectural elements. As stated in chapter-3, there are no additions in any part of the building, disturbing the integrity of the original architectural characteristics of Zaimoğlu Konağı. There are non-existent architectural elements or parts of the elements, and demolished parts due to the lack of maintenance in the building.

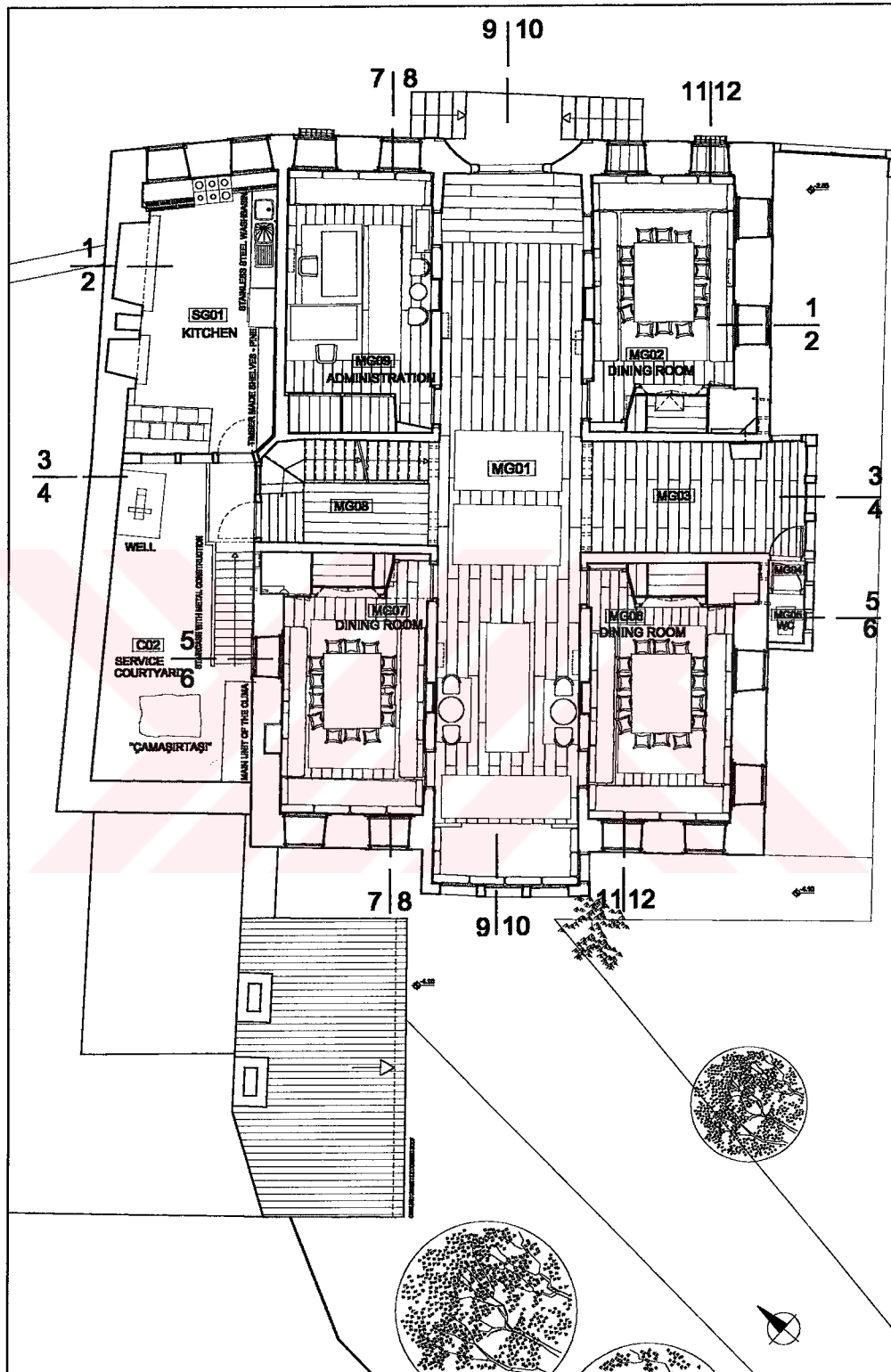
In restoration principles, repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on definite duplications of features, proved by historic or physical evidence. It is not preferred to base on the assumptions through the comparative study of the contemporary buildings.



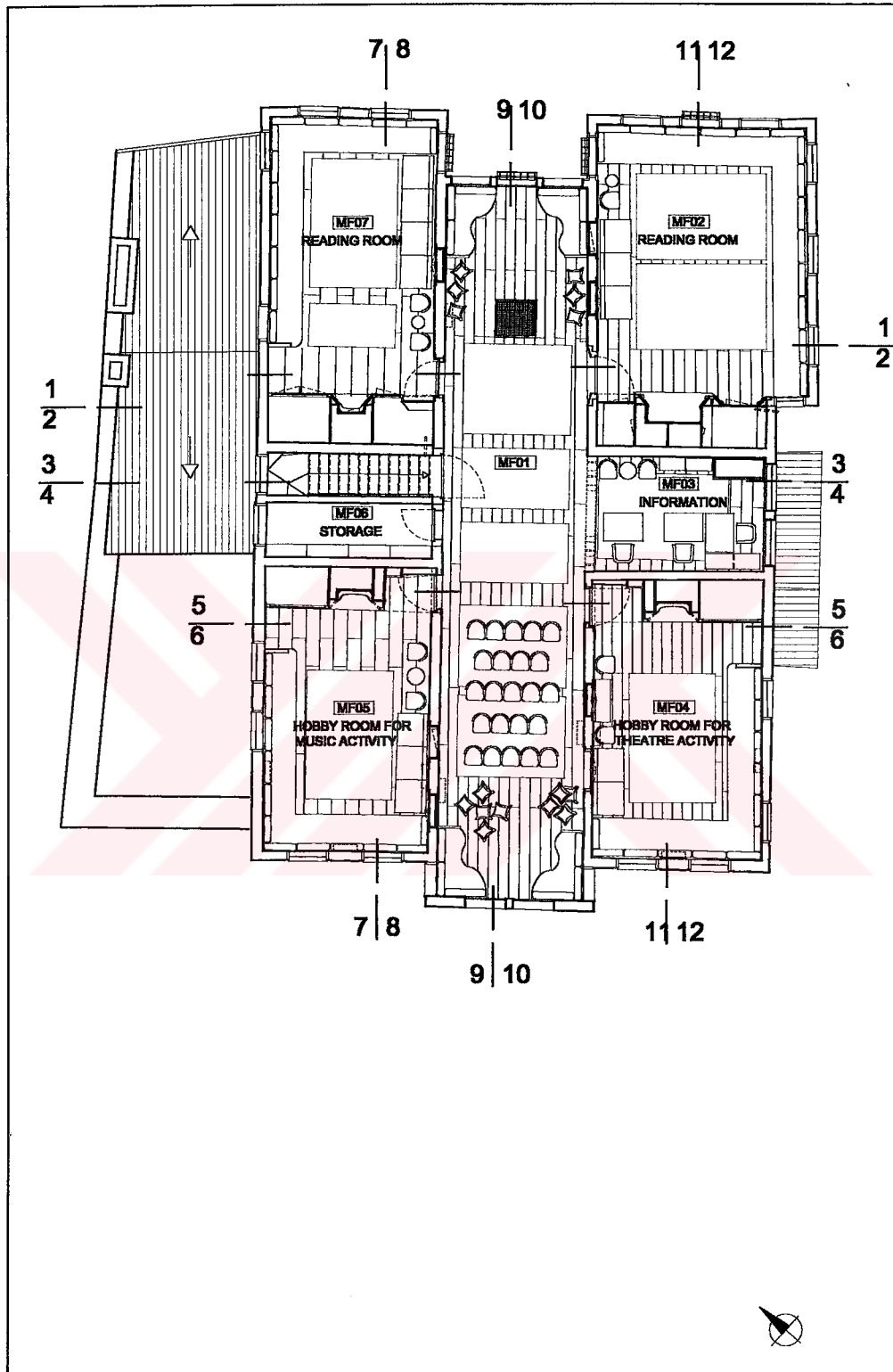
Drawing 7.5 Site Plan 2



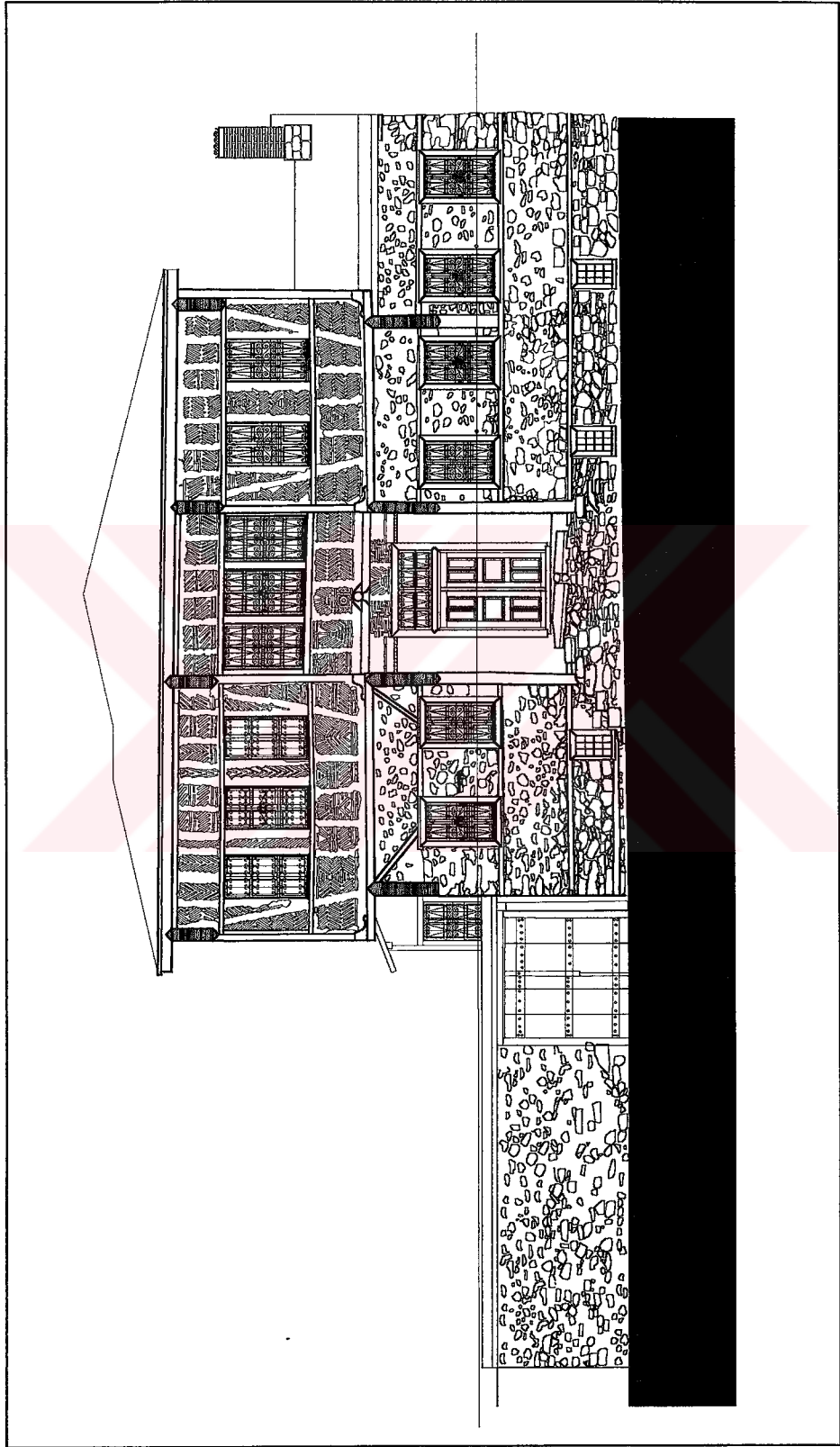
Drawing 7.6 Basement Floor Plan



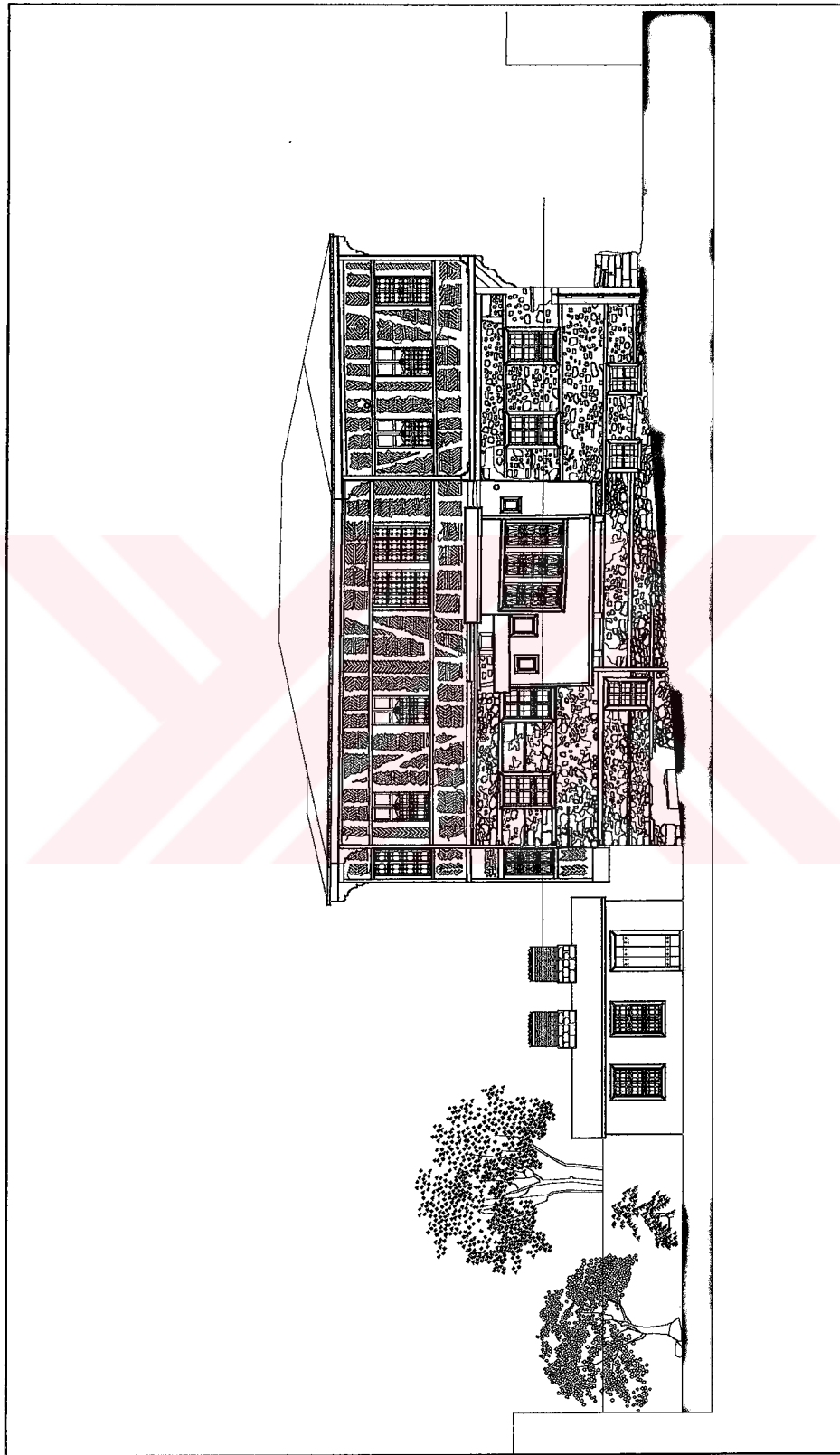
Drawing 7.7 Ground Floor Plan



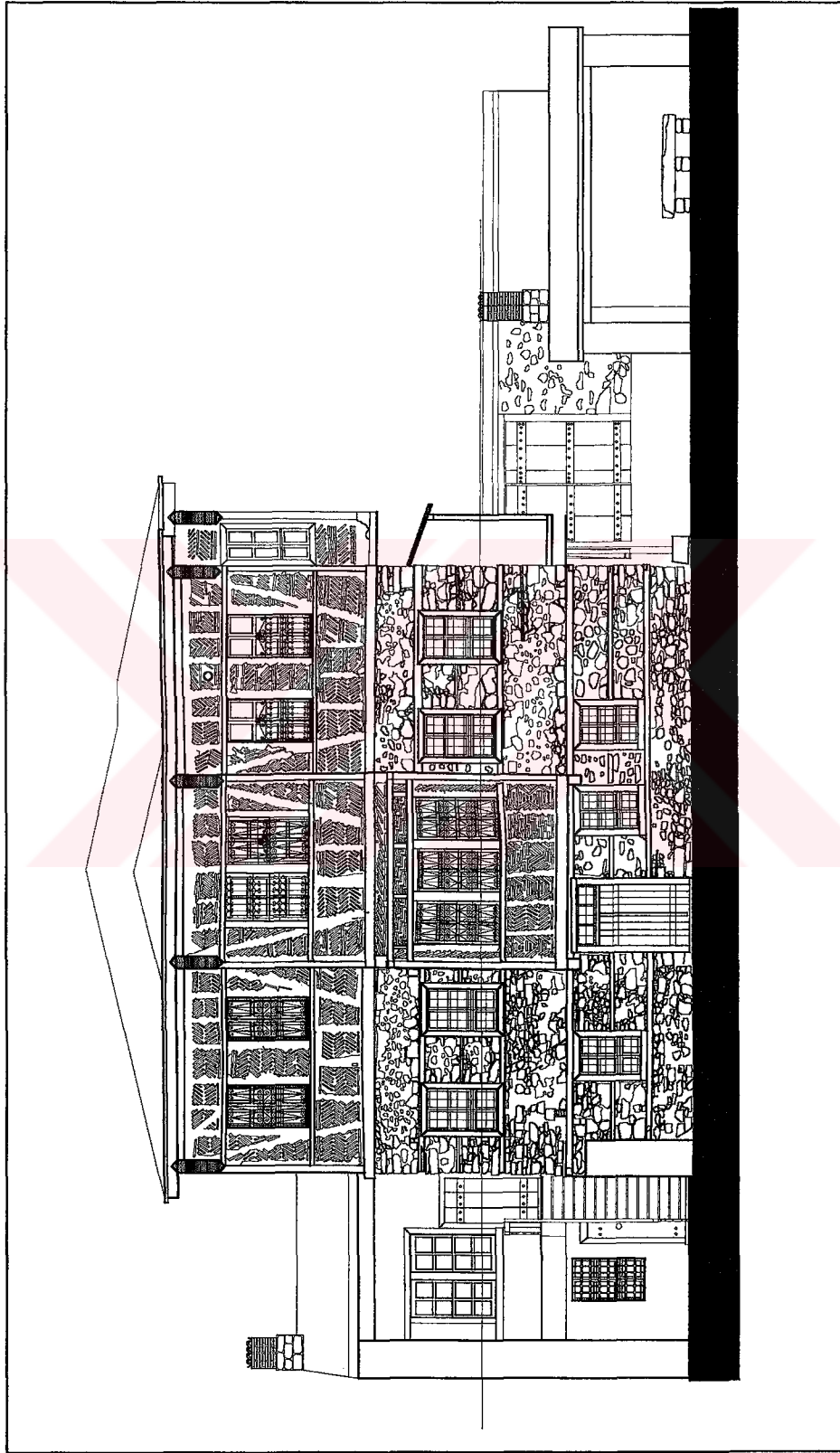
Drawing 7.8 First Floor Plan



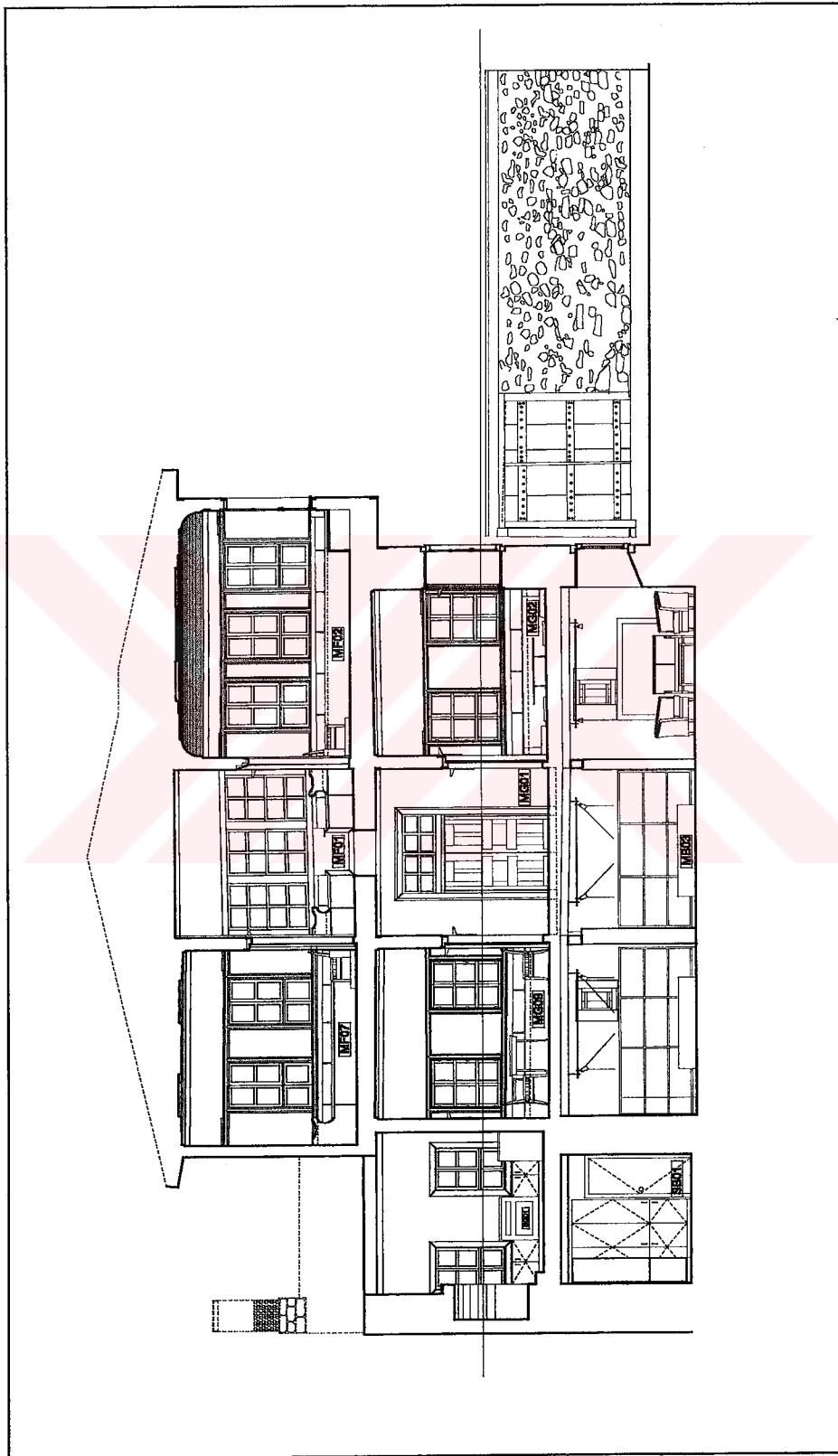
Drawing 7.9 North-east (Street) Facade



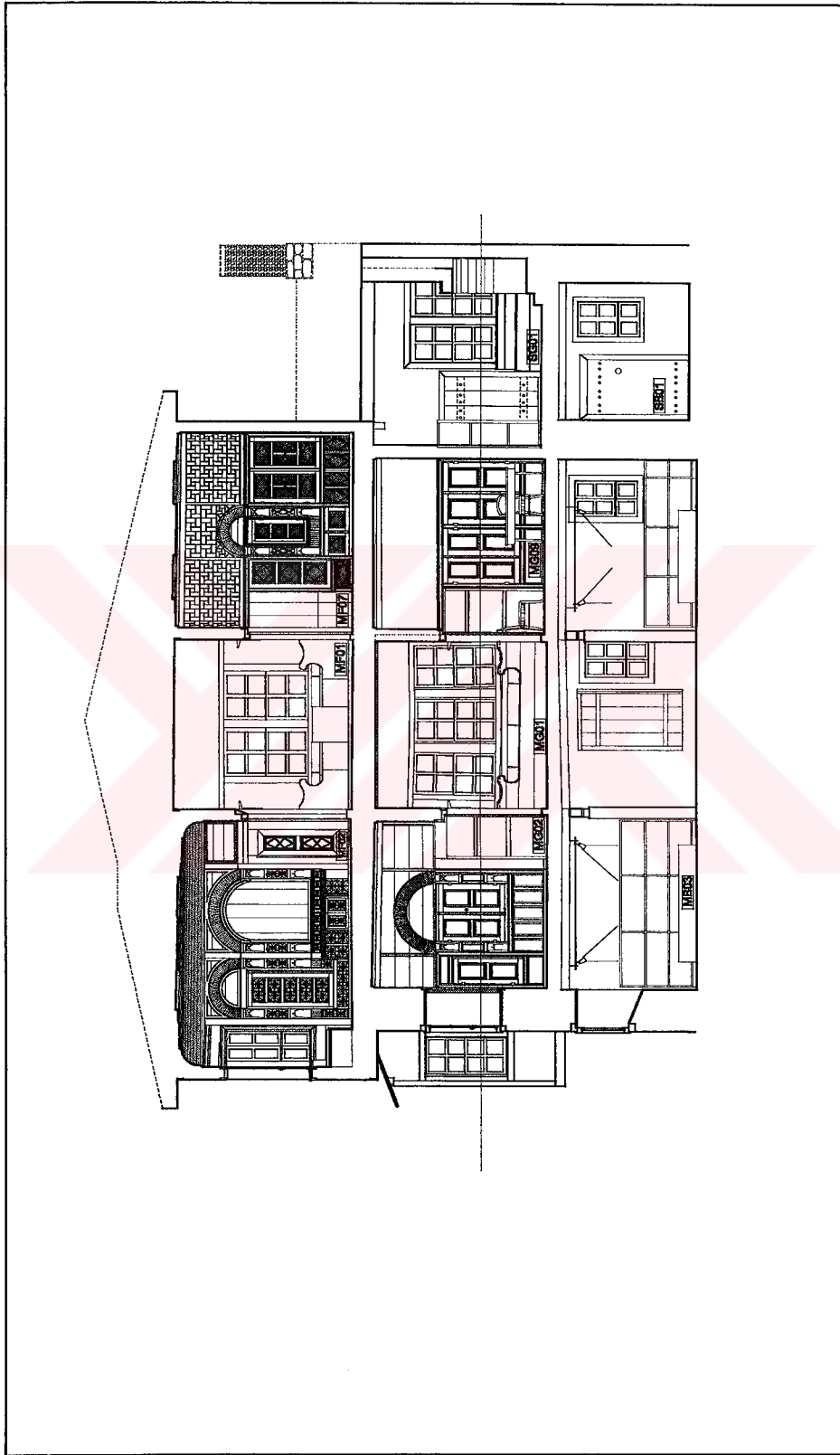
Drawing 7.10 South-east Facade



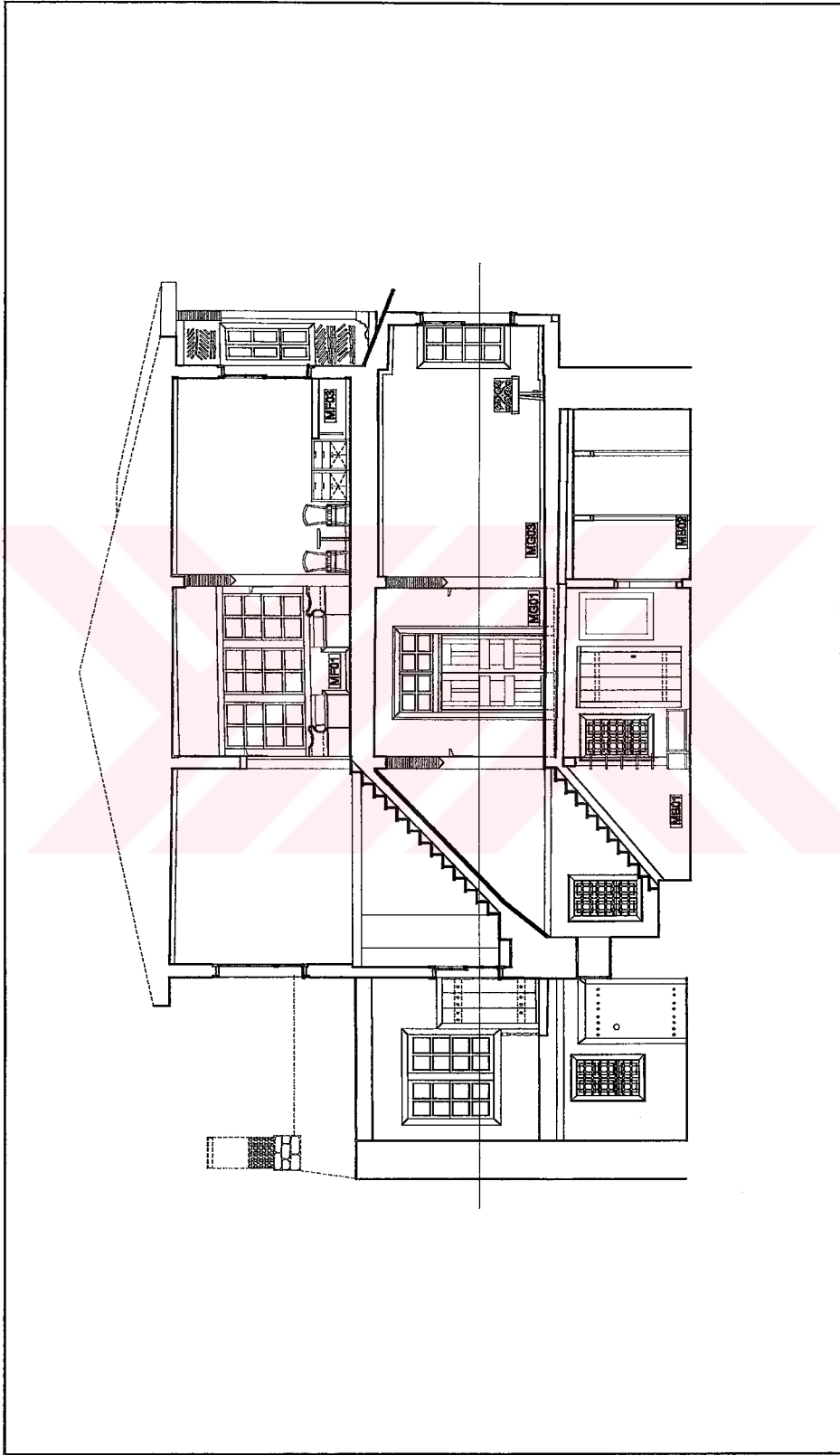
Drawing 7.11 South-west (Rear) Facade



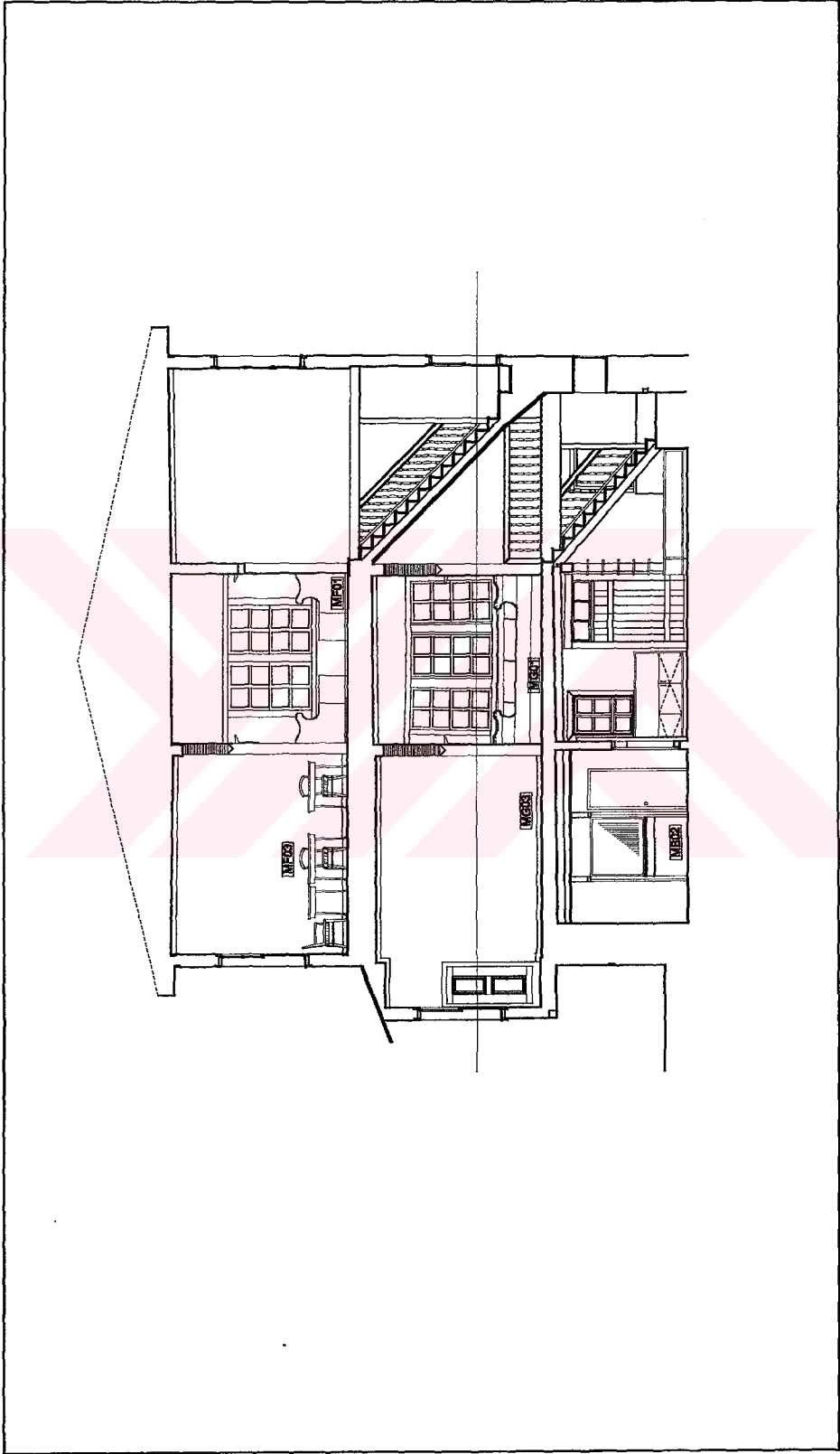
Drawing 7.12 Section 1-1



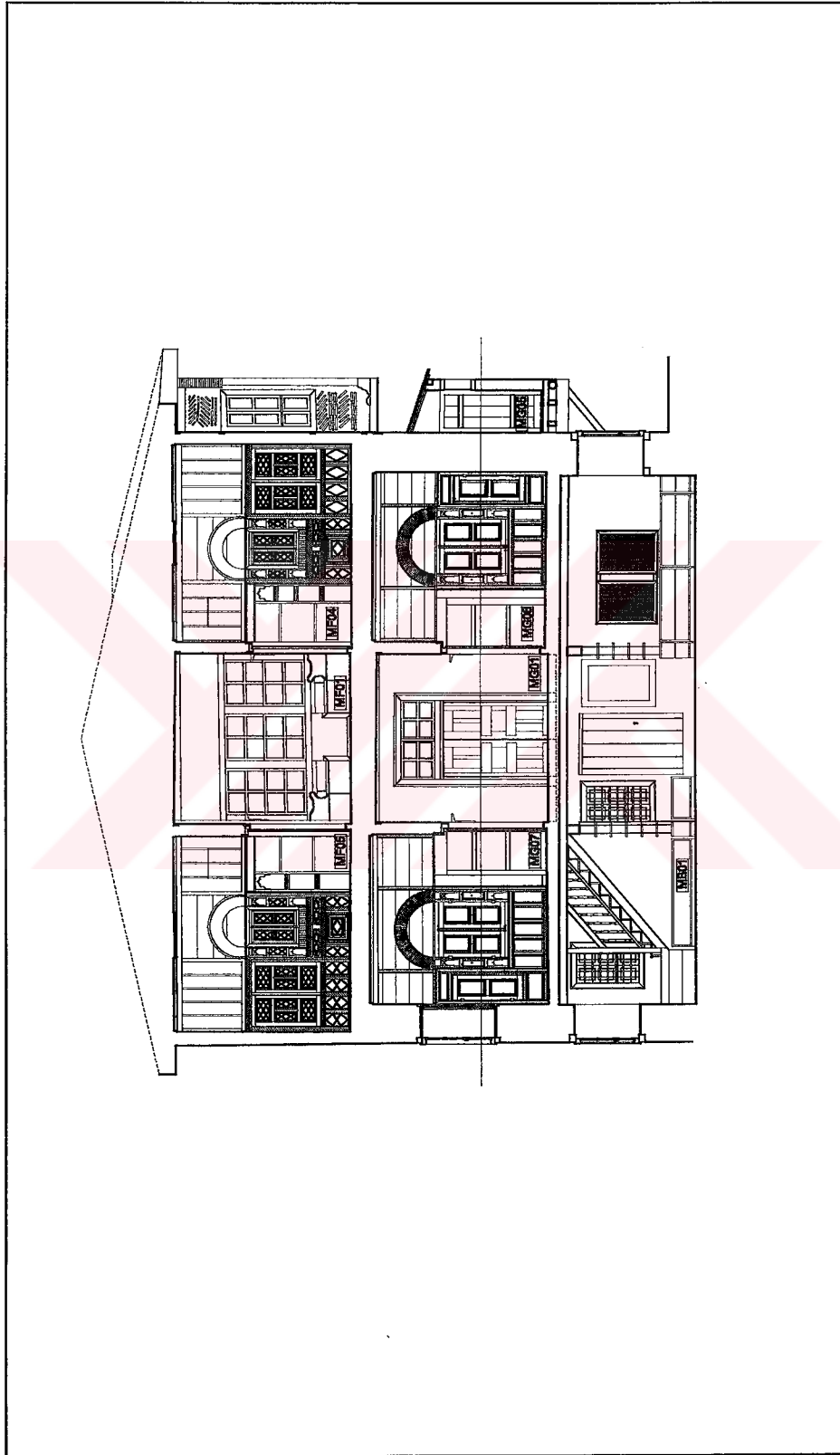
Drawing 7.13 Section 2-2



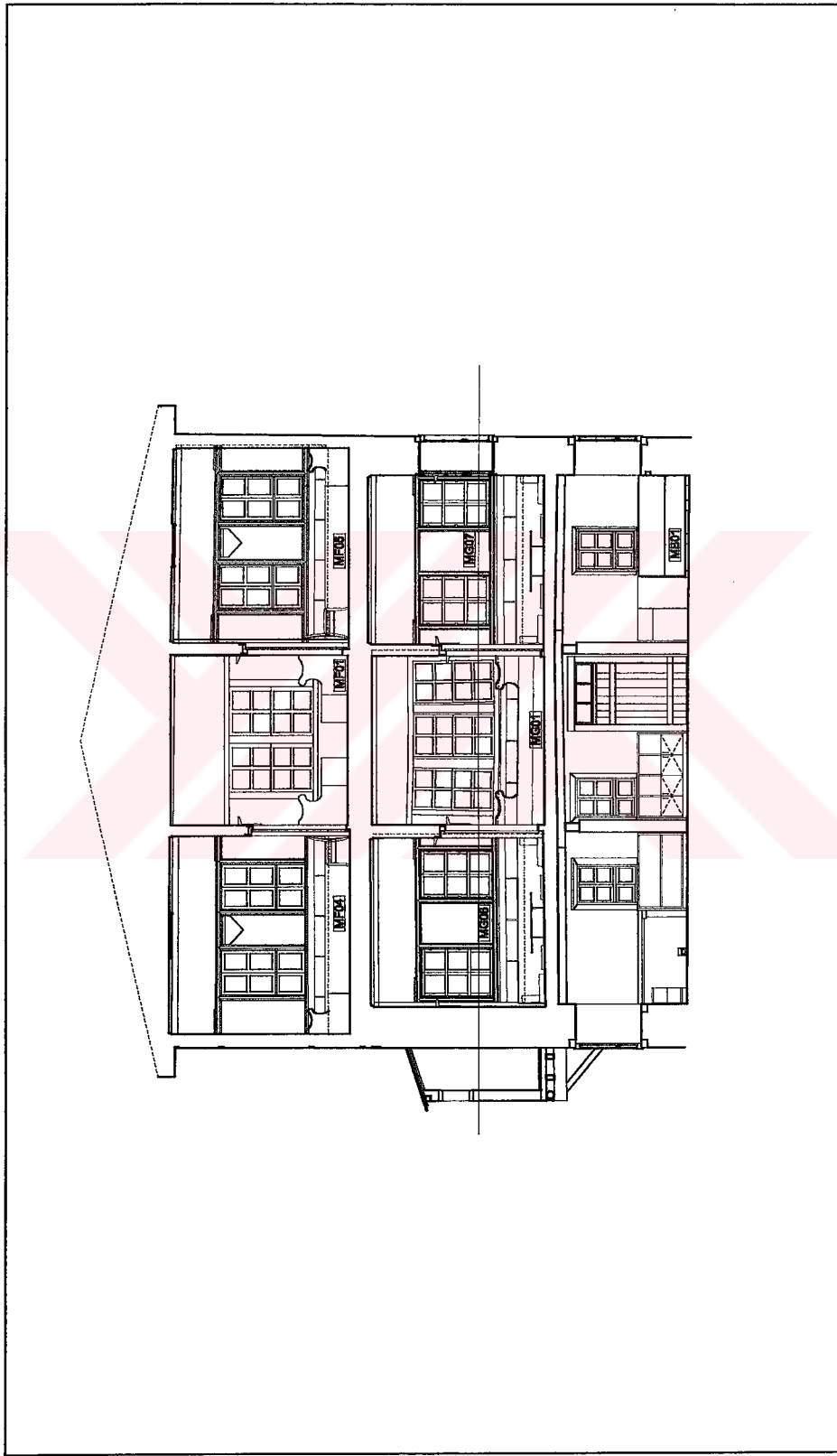
Drawing 7.14 Section 3-3



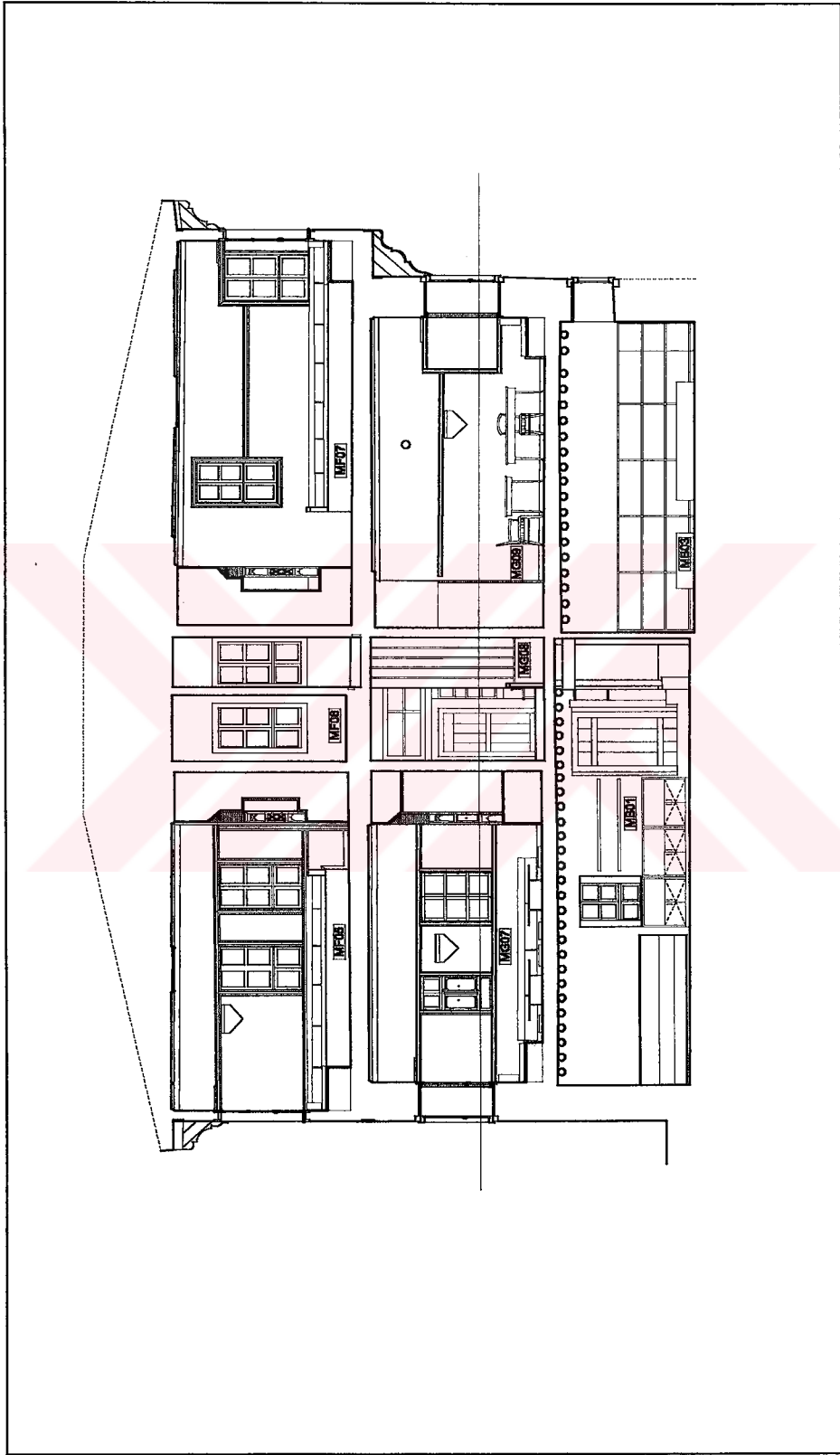
·Drawing 7.15 Section 4-4



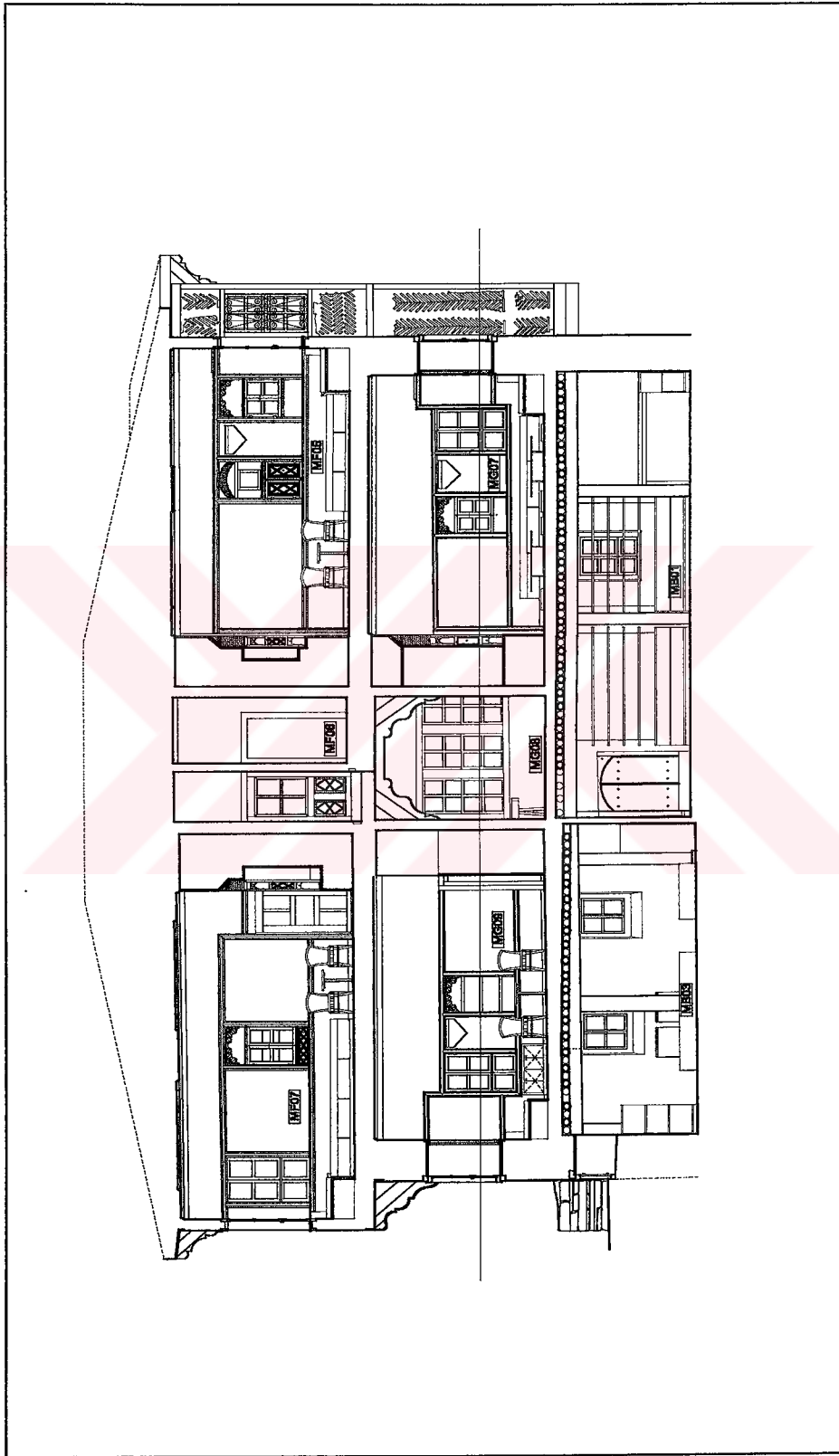
Drawing 7.16 Section 5-5



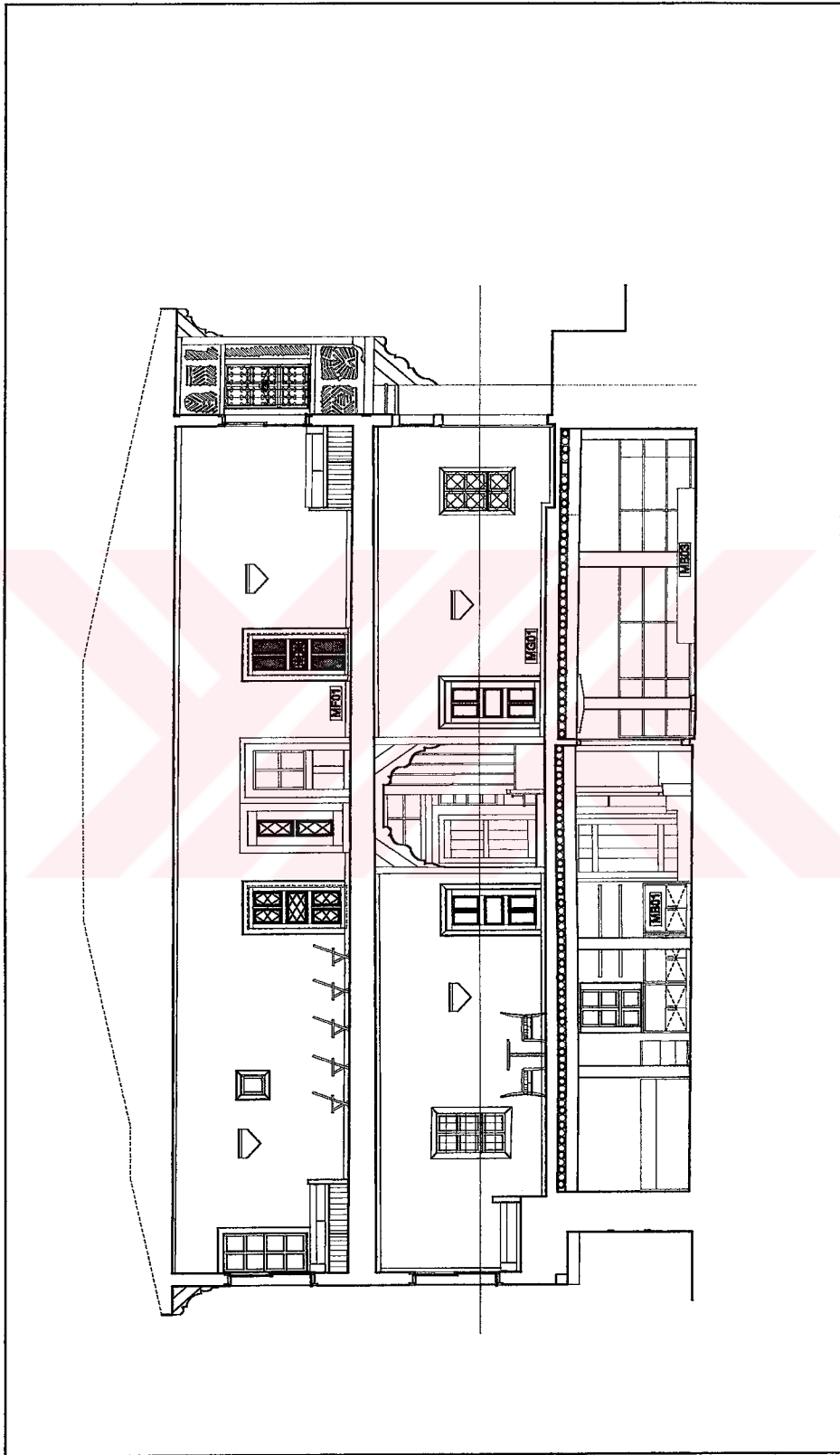
Drawing 7.17 Section 6-6



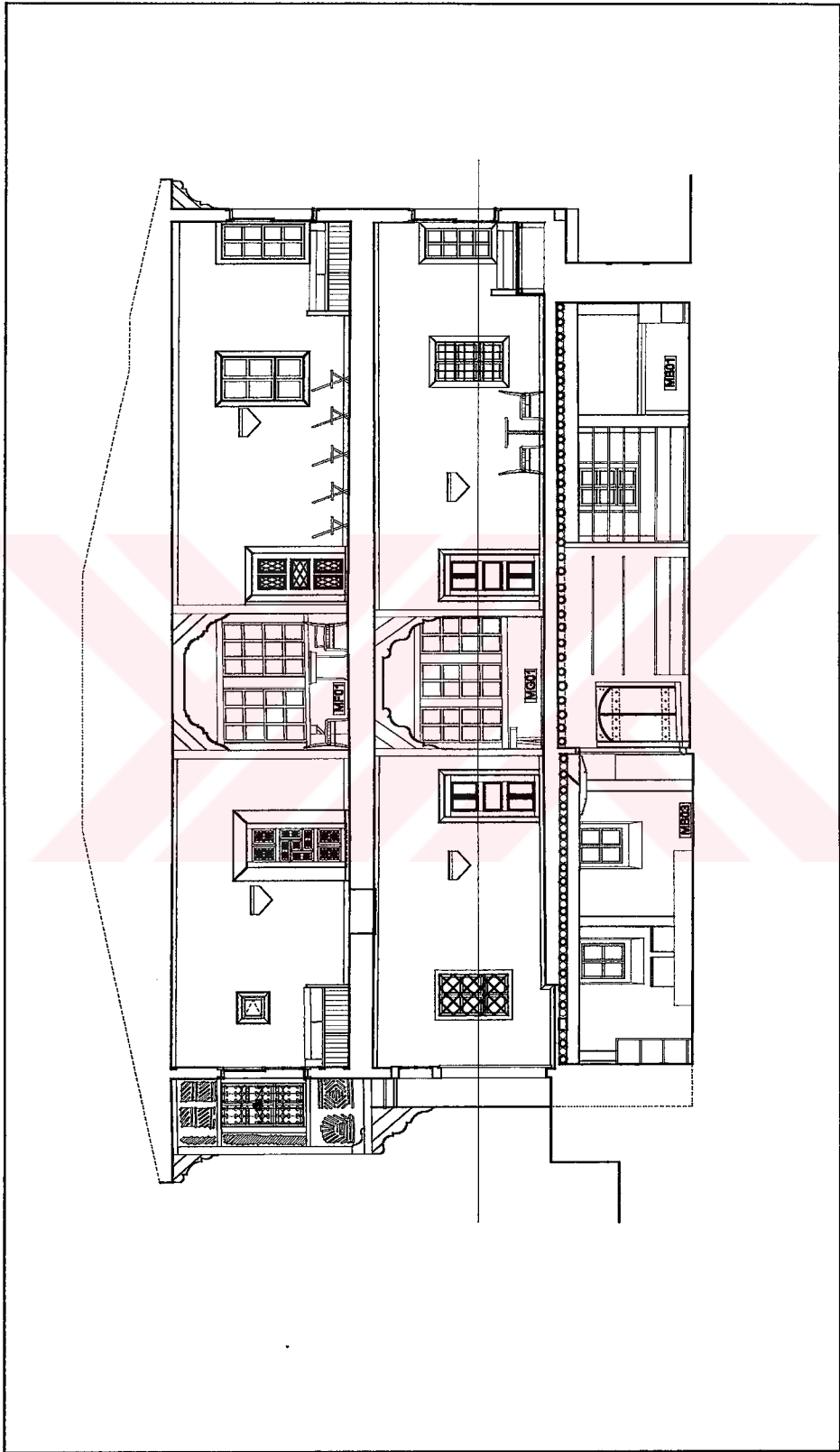
Drawing 7.18 Section 7-7



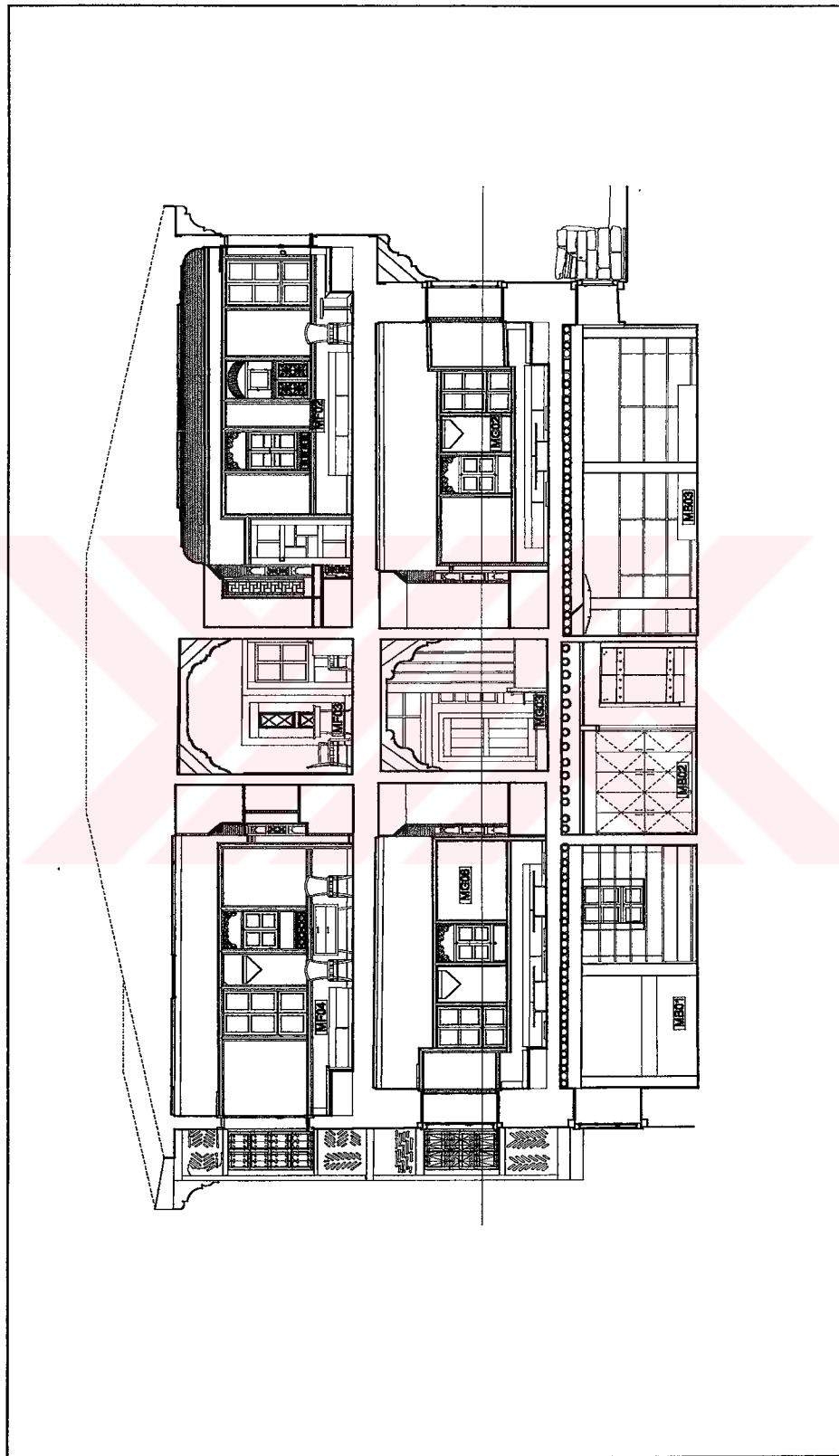
Drawing 7.19 Section 8-8



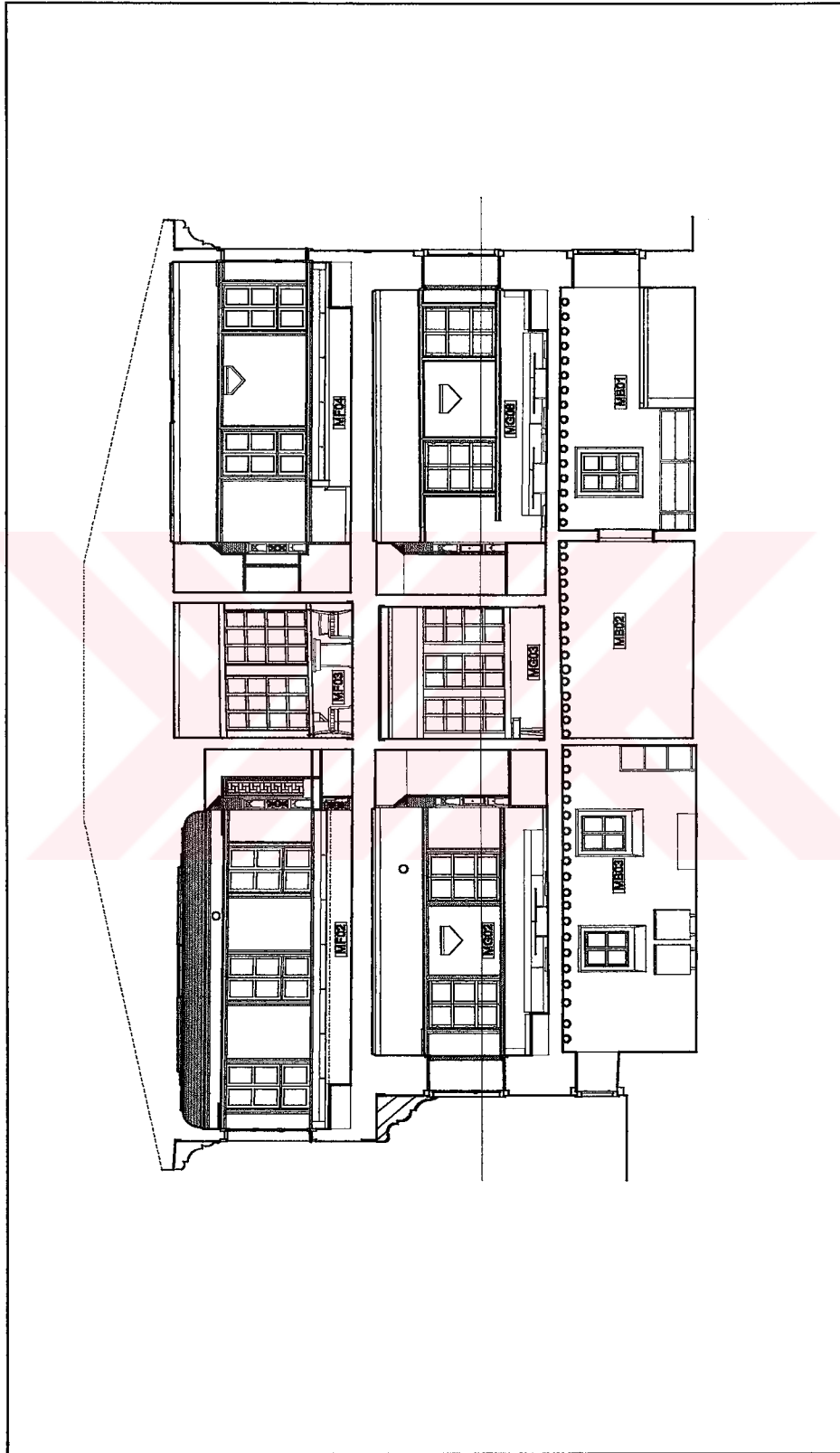
Drawing 7.20 Section 9-9



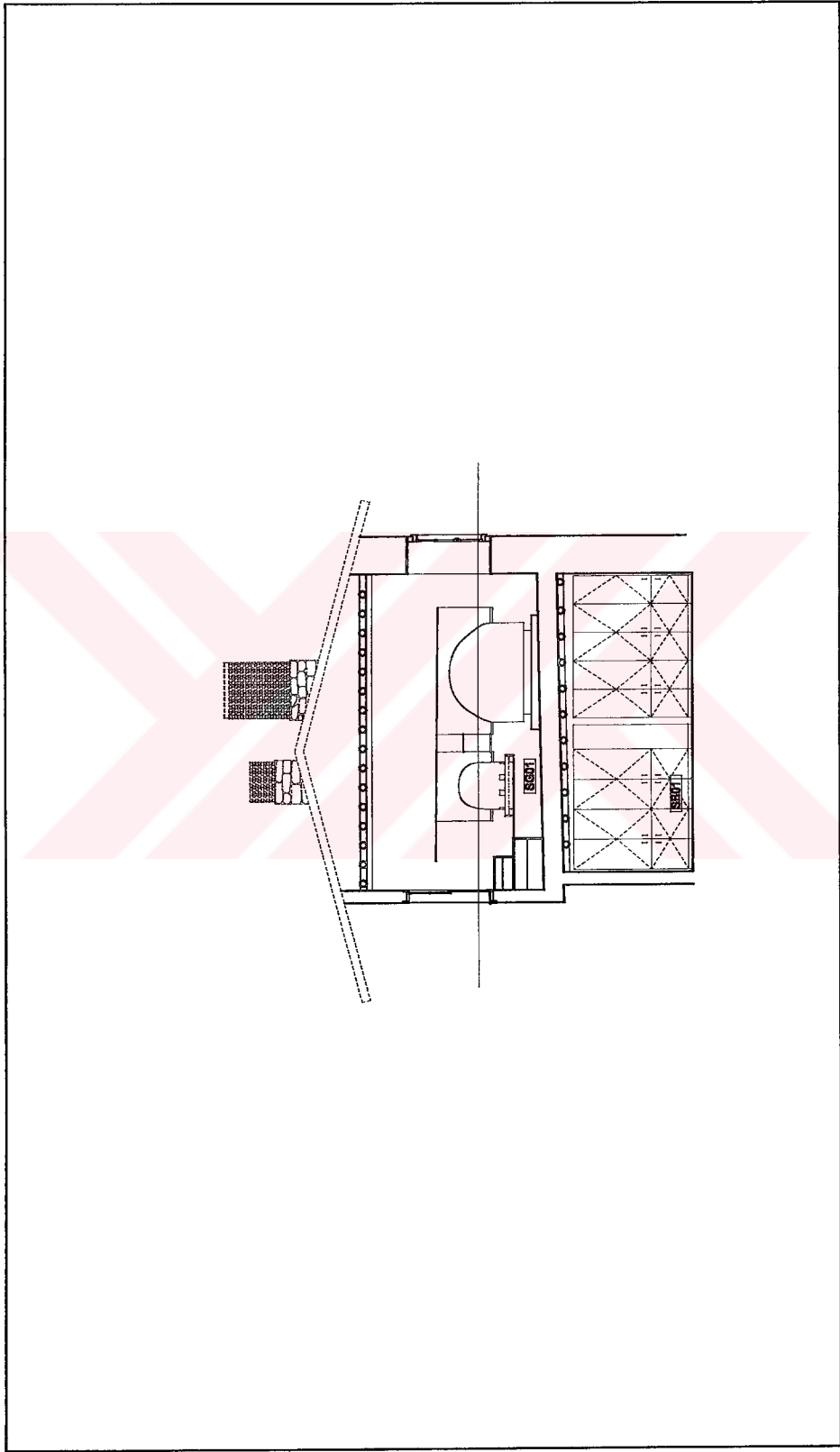
Drawing 7.21 Section 10-10



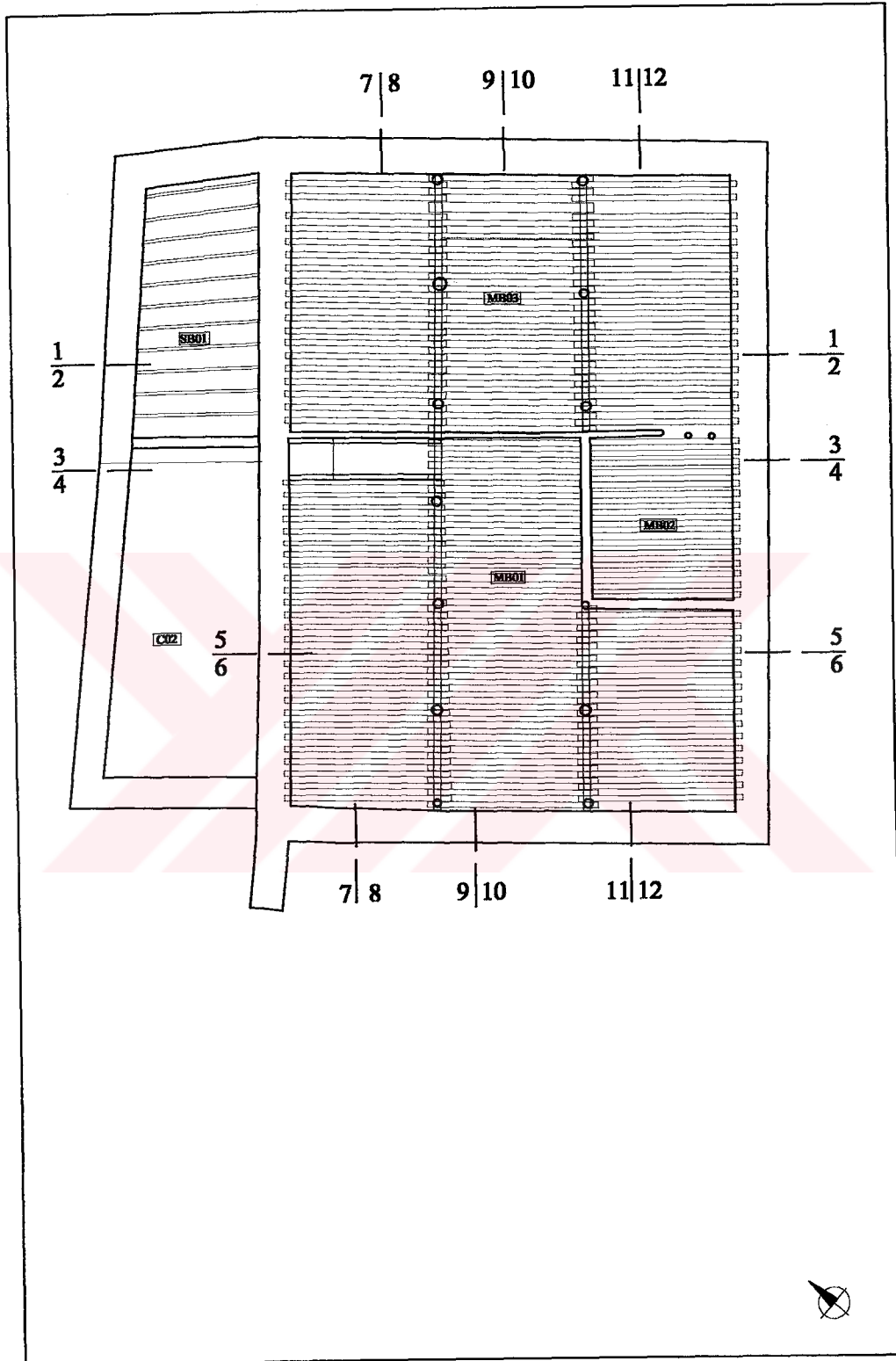
Drawing 7.22 Section 11-11



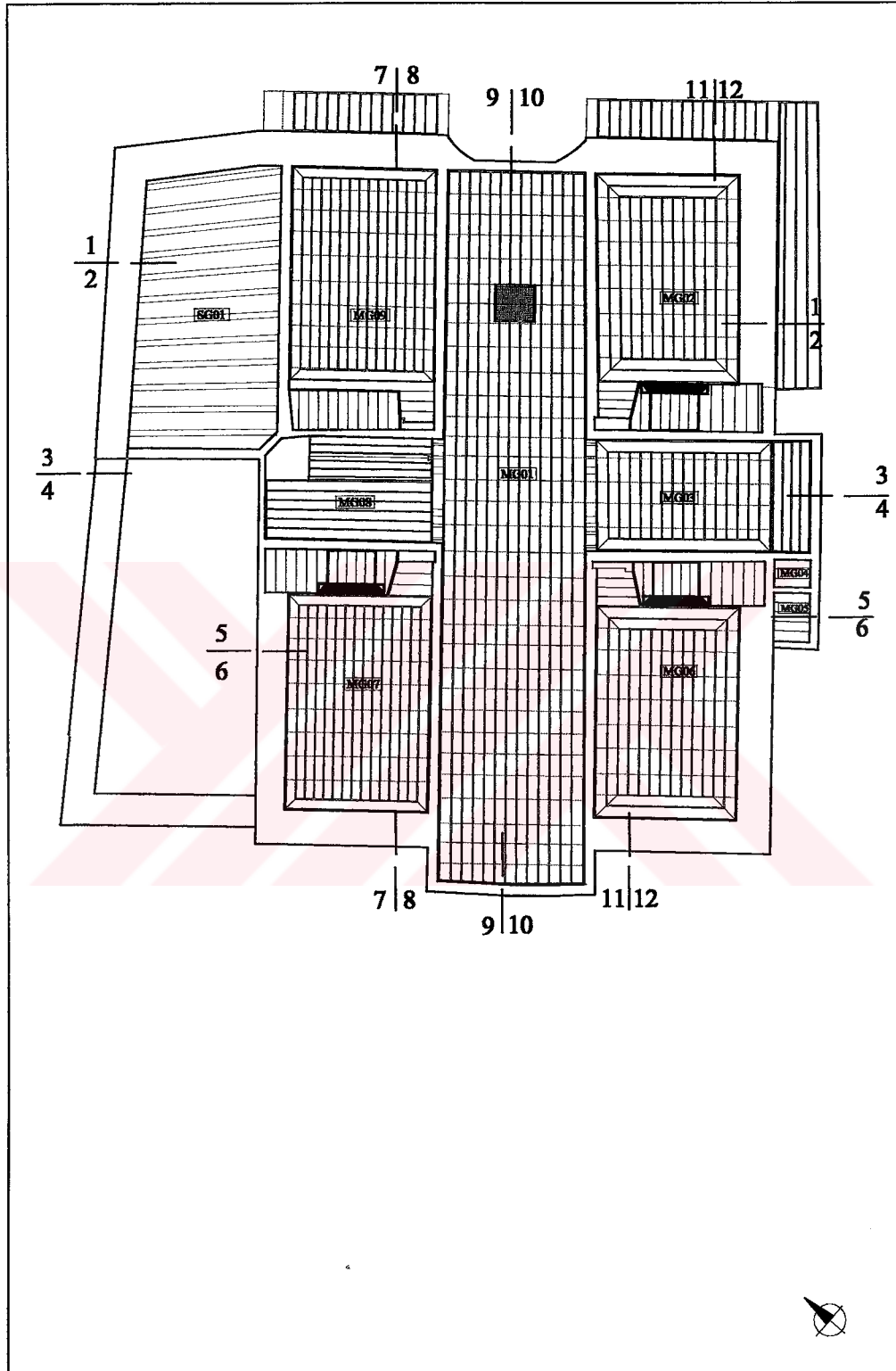
Drawing 7.23 Section 12-12.



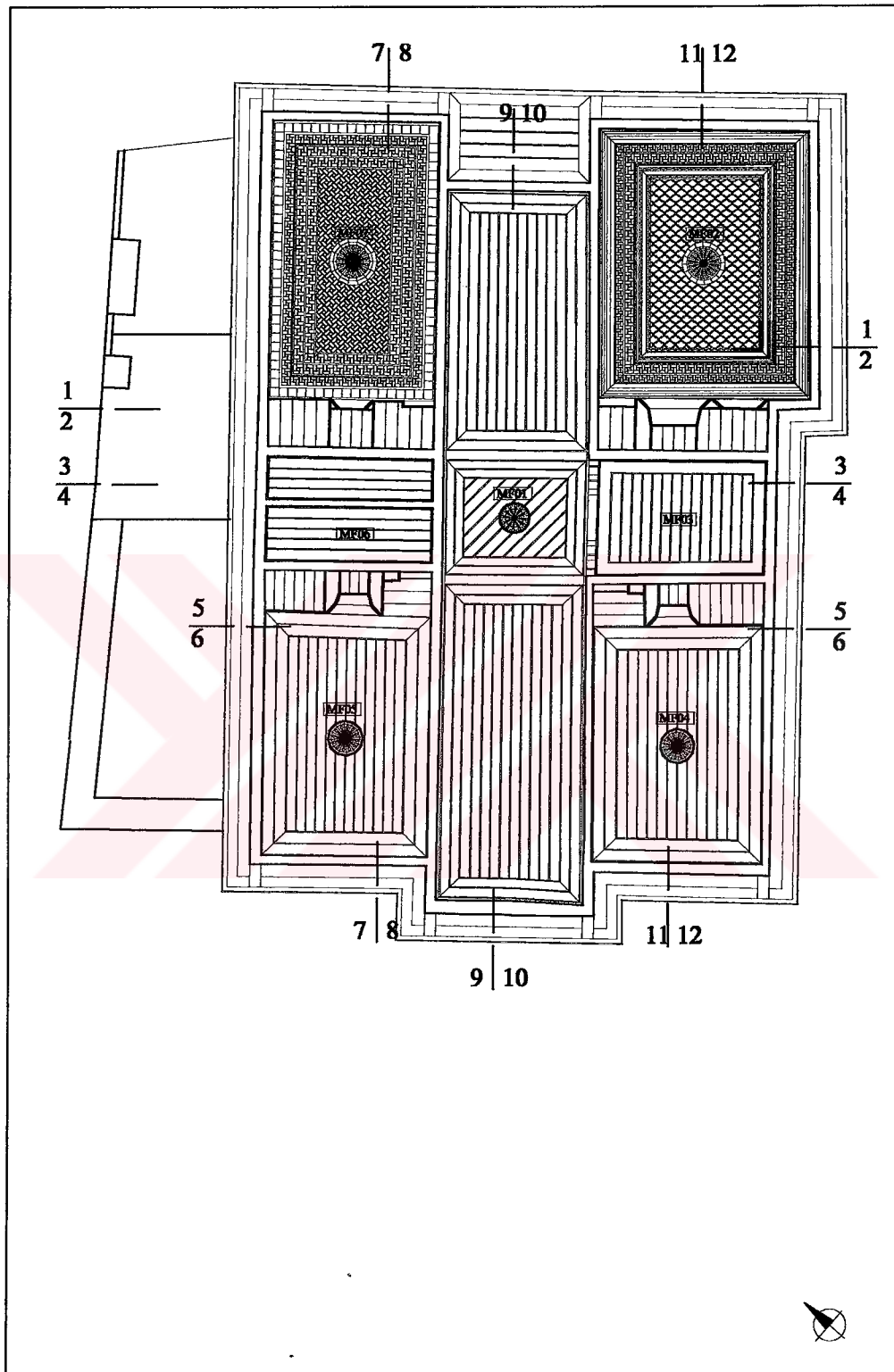
Drawing 7.24 Section 13-13



Drawing 7.25 Reflected Ceiling Plan of Basement Floor



Drawing 7.26 Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Ground Floor



Drawing 7.27 Reflected Ceiling Plan of the First Floor

But in case of Zaimođlu Konađı, when the unidentified traces within the dwelling, the repetitions of the architectural features within the building, the exact information gathered from the comparative study through the traditional dwellings in Sivrihisar, the brief verbal information gathered from the owner's of the dwelling and the older people who exactly knew the house in the past cross checked, the restitution scheme of the missing features almost become clear.

The integrity of the original architectural characteristics, whether unique or not, with the authenticity of the building requires an approach aimed on an original design in the replacement of the architectural features. The completions and the additions needed for the interventions required appropriateness/authenticity in composition, design, color, texture and other visual characteristics with the original neighbouring features.

7.2.2.3.1. REMOVALS:

The debris inside the service courtyard C-02, in the "çamaşırevi" space SG-02, in the "tandirevi" space SG-03, in spaces MB-01, MB-02, MB-03 and SB-01 will be removed.

The timber boards and the bigger stones used to close the window openings, the hollowed brick blocks used in the alteration of the southwest façade and the lime plaster used in the pavement of the spaces MG-04 and MG-05 will be removed.

7.2.2.3.2. COMPLETIONS:

1. The missing elements or demolished parts within the 1st degree of the restitution reliability chart will be made in their original locations with their original material in their original dimensions, form and details.

These features are: the partial wings of the windows, the wings of the windows, the secondary wings of the window openings on the ground floor, the removed part of the timber balustrades of the windows on the basement floor, the removed parts of the ornaments of the cupboard CS-01A in space

MG-09, rough-cut stone masonry walls under the windows on the south-east wall of the space MB-03, the south-west wall of the space MB-03, the shelves in the kitchen space SG-01, the north-east facade of the space SG-01 and space SB-01, the north-east facade of the courtyard C-01, the demolished walls on the back facade of the space SG-01, the landing supplying access between space SG-01 and space MG-08, the balustrades of the landing, the cladding that covers the surface of the tiles "yelkovan", the eave covering the landing supplying access between space SG-01 and the space MG-08, the demolished parts of the roof; the north-east part above the entrance, the south-west part and the north-west parts.

2. The missing elements or demolished parts within the 3rd degree of the restitution reliability chart will be made in their original locations with their original material in their original dimensions, in the simple form and detail of the similar elements within the building and with the brief information gathered from the owners of the house and the people living nearby.

These features are: the fireplaces of the space SG-02 "çamaşirevi" and space SG-03 "tandirevi", the chimneys of these fireplaces, the door of space SG-01, the secondary door of the courtyard C-01, iron bars of the windows on the north-east and south-west facades of space SG-01 and SB-01, the demolished timber frame structural walls with brick infill on the south-west of the "sofa" space MF-01 and the north-west walls of the space MF-07.

3. The missing elements or demolished parts within the 4th degree of the restitution reliability chart will be made in their original locations with their original material in their probable dimensions and form, using modern techniques.

These features are: the facade of the "tandır evi", the facade of the "çamaşirevi" and the path in the courtyard. The details of the construction will be given in the restoration detail sheets.

4. The missing elements or demolished parts within the 5th degree of the restitution reliability chart will be made in their original locations with their

modern material in their probable dimensions and form. The details of the construction are given in the restoration detail sheets.

The feature in that group is the staircase ascending the landing from the service courtyard C-02. It will be constructed with galvanised iron profiles covered with laminated film seen as timber and pine steps.

5. The new additions needed for the new function will be made with modern material and modern techniques, in harmony with the original material, color, texture and other visual qualities in the building. The details of the construction are given in the restoration detail sheets.

7.2.3. THE NEW FUNCTION

7.2.3.1. REFUNCTIONING PROCESS

Preservation of historical buildings is possible by using it in the frame of a suitable function that fits the architectural and environmental characteristics.

In the case of Zaimoğlu Konağı, this problem is a bit different. The new function, will be given to the Zaimoğlu Konağı should be suitable to the Ministry of Culture, the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, also. As it was stated in chapter 4, the building was expropriated by the Ministry of Culture by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums in 2000 as "Atatürk Evi" because when Mustafa Kemal and İsmet İnönü came to Sivrihisar during the Independence War, they had stayed in Zaimoğlu Konağı for a period.

The dwelling had been an abandoned house from the expropriation date 2000 and due to the lack of maintenance it is exposed to the atmospheric conditions.

After the selection of the dwelling as the thesis project, permission is taken to study the building from the Ministry of Culture. During the studies Ahmet İMAMOĞLU, the Director of the Monuments of Ankara came to Sivrihisar, Zaimoğlu Konağı and got information about the concept of the thesis.

Restoration, refunctioning and revitalization of Zaimođlu Konađı has another important characteristic as it will be the first restored building in Sivrihisar which will define the cultural and tourist potential of the town.

Being expropriated, as "Atatürk Evi" is a questionable function will be given to the Zaimođlu Konađı. The "müze ev" functions given to the buildings are not sufficient to preserve them as these functions do not fit the plan layout and architectural characteristics of the buildings. And its bureaucracy is difficult for the administration of the museum to improve the museum concept with different functions.

For these reasons, after the evaluation of the whole study, it is decided that, the ground floor can be used as a restaurant which will serve the traditional foods of the town will be served, the basement floor can be used as a shop where the traditional handicrafts will be sold and upper floor can be used as rooms where artistic activities, theatre-music, will be programmed. The building can be decorated with the new production materials designed as the traditional ones. These decisions were presented to the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums in a written petition on March 14th, 2003 and on April 2nd, 2003, I was invited through a meeting with Ahmet İMAMOĐLU and Demet GÜROL, to decide the future function of Zaimođlu Konađı.

At the end of the meeting it was decided that these functions are suitable both for the Konak and the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums and a report had been prepared and presented with the projects to the General Director of the Monuments and Museums. The final decision, Zaimođlu Konađı being a home for culture, "kültür evi", had been declared to me on April 4th, 2003.

7.2.3.2. THE PROGRAM

ADMINISTRATION:

The administrator of the complex	1 person
Secretary	1 person
Office boy	1 person
Watchman	2 persons (1 night-1 day)

RESTAURANT:

Kitchen:

Cook 3 persons

Dishwasher 1 person

Service:

Head waiter 1 person

Waiter 3 persons

FIRST FLOOR

Supervisor 2 persons

SHOP – SELLING UNIT:

Cashier 1 person,

Sale 2 persons

Sale (carpets) 2 persons

**7.2.3.3. THE NEW FUNCTION GIVEN TO ZAİMOĞLU KONAĞI AND
REFUNCTIONING OF THE SPACES**

As stated before, the basement floor will be used as shop where the traditional handcrafts will be sold. Space MB-01 will be used as a shop where the handmade carpets will be exhibited and sold. Space MB-02 will be used as the service spaces, MB-021 will be used as the service space of the workers, WC and dressing room and MB-022 will be used as the WC space of the customers. Space MB-03 will be used as a shop where the traditional artefacts and local handworks will be exhibited and sold. SB-01 will be used as the storage of the complex (See drawings 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8).

The ground floor will be used as a restaurant where traditional foods will be served in a traditional decoration. Space MG-09 will be separated for the use of administration of the complex. Spaces MG-02, MG-06 and MG-07 will be used as dining rooms of the restaurant. The rooms will be designed as traditional, "yer sofrası". Space MG-05 will be overhauled and will be used as WC again. Space MG-04 will be used as the service area of space MG-05. Space SG-01 will be used as the kitchen of the restaurant serving the traditional meals as "tandır", "kapama", "pilav" and "kurufasulye" cooked at wood fire. The original cooks will be used. Some other meals, which will be

served cold, will be prepared at homes in the environment and served here. The main courtyard C-01 will be used in summers. The "tandirevi", space SG-03 will be used as kitchen in summers.

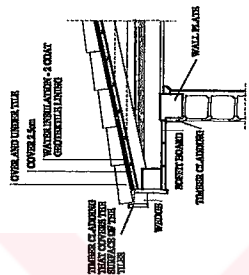
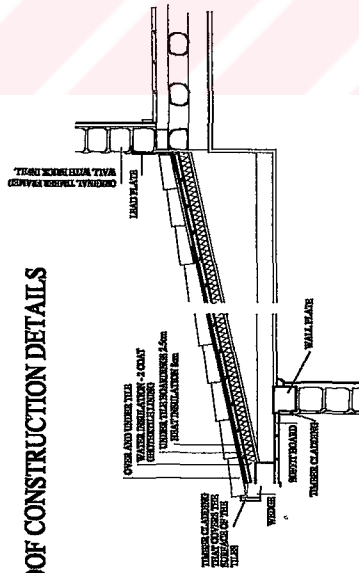
The upper floor will be designed as multi function spaces where artistic activities will be studied and programmed. Space MF-03 will be separated for the information and administration. Spaces MF-02 and MF-07 will be used as reading rooms. Space MF-04 will be used as the hobby room for the theatre activity and space MF-05 will be used as the hobby room for the music activity. Space MF-01 will be used as the circulation area but the furniture of it will be flexible, there fore the function can be changed in certain periods as a hall where the activities will be exhibited. Space MF-06 will be used as the storage for the upper floor.

There is the need of an office for the watchman outside the building, in the courtyard. Afterwards the removing of the debris in space SG-02, if the "çamaşırtası" will not be found, this space will be used as the office for the watchman. Otherwise, if it is found, the office will be constructed in the northwest corner of the courtyard, C-01.

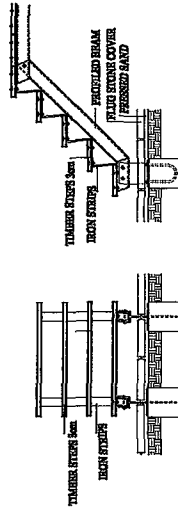
7.2.3.4. ADDITIONS NEED FOR THE NEW FUNCTION

- The kitchen –space SG-01- and WC –space MG-05- in the original situation of the dwelling will be used for the same purposes by introducing new installation.
- In the kitchen, space SG-01, the original cooks, "anbar" and the shelves will be used. Kitchen will be rearranged as not to be harmful to the original spatial character. The necessary equipment like washbasin, workbench and cupboards will be added inside.
- The equipment like washbasin, toilets, partition walls will be added into the space MB-02. Ventilation will be provided through the space MB-01.
- The partition walls within the space MB-021, MB-022 and SB-01 will be the gypsum board partition walls, which will be covered with double layer of

ROOF CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



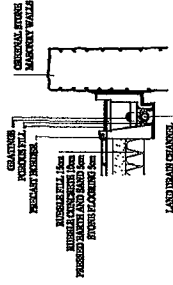
STAIRCASE IN THE SERVICE COURTYARD



WET ZONE DETAIL



LAND DRAINAGE DETAIL



Drawing 7.28 Construction Details

gypsum. The gypsum boards used for the cover will be the ones durable against dampness. The floor and walls of the spaces MB-021, MB-022 and MG-05 will be paved with ceramic tiles. A suspended ceiling will be constructed within the space MB-0221 and MB-022.

- The guard office: After the removal of the debris within space SG-02, if "çamaşır taşı" is found, the guard office, space SG-04 will be constructed through the place which is described in the plan. If "çamaşır taşı" is not found, space SG-02 will be designed as guard office.

7.2.3.5. TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT – INSTALLATION

The installation of water supply and electricity is very important in a historic building. The timber framed system makes this problem more important.

The project of the installations should be prepared in an order so that they can be easily reached, removed and replaced without giving harm to the structural and architectural elements.

7.2.3.5.1. WATER INSTALLATION

There is water supply in spaces MB-03 and MG-03. The water supply needs to be renewed.

The water pipes, which are located outside the building, between the building and the town network, should be isolated against frost. The installations should be made with great care and with good workmanship to avoid the possibility of water leakage.

7.2.3.5.2. ELECTRICITY INSTALLATION

There is electricity on the ground floor within the spaces MG-01, MG-02, MG-03, MG-04, MG-05, MG-06, MG-07, MG-09. There is no installation on the first floor and on the basement floor.

Electricity installation and the fittings are very important in a timber framed historical building. The danger of fire is a very important problem.

The present electric fittings will be removed, installation project will be designed and new system will be drawn. The installations should be made with great care and with good workmanship to avoid the possibility of fire.

The cables, which will be in relation with timber, should be passed through galvanized iron pipes. All the cables will be placed under plaster.

7.2.3.5.3. HEATING SYSTEM

Air conditioning system, room type split system, will be installed into the building. The mentioned criteria about the installation of the water pipes and electricity will be taken into consideration during the implementations. There will be a main unit in the service courtyard C-02, which will support the room type split units inserted in each space. The split units will be covered with timber partitions designed with the whole manner.

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Yurt Ansiklopedisi.

GLOSSARY

- "Anbar" : It is the depot of seasonal grain.
- "Askılık" :The horizontal timber band located above the openings (windows and cupboards) in a room.
- "Çamaşır taşı" :It is a big block of granite stone 30cm above the ground level used for washing clothes on.
- "Çamaşır evi" :It is a semi-closed space located in the courtyard or on the taşlık, used for washing clothes in.
- "Gusülhane" :It is the ablution space as well as bathing purposes located in the cupboard in a room.
- "Hülle" :The ventilation channel of the "tandır".
- "İzbe" : It is the storage on the basement and ground floors for firewood, coal, "tezek" and the unused materials.
- "Harç evi" or "Kabak evi" :It is the storage for food. The meat, the bone, the fruits and the food are dried and stored here.
- "Sandalye çakması" :The horizontal timber band located under the openings (windows and cupboards) in a room.
- "Sirke evi" : It is the storage for the nit and wine.

"Şarapana" :It is is the trough used during the process of
"pekmez" and domestic wine.

"Yelkovan" :The cladding that covers the surface of the tiles at
the roof, used as rainwater drainage system.



KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANITLAR VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Restorasyon Bölümü Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisiyim.

Tez çalışmamı Sivrihisar'da Bakanlığınız tarafından kamulaştırılmış olan Zaimoğlu Konağında yapmayı düşünüyorum.

Müsaadelerinizi arz ederim. 22.02.2001

SAYGILARIMLA
Gözde USLU
Mimar
Oda kayıt no:27341

Adres:
Demirhenderek Cad. 165/7-8
Siteler-ANKARA

Figure A.1 Letter To The Ministry Of Culture For The Permission To Study Zaimoğlu Konağı As A Theses Project



T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANITLAR VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

SAYI : B.16.0.AMG.0.80.00.02/470
KONU : Tez Çalışması

ANKARA

03.05.01*004037

Sayın Mimar Gözde USLU
Demirhenderek Cad. 165/7-8
Siteler/ANKARA

Tez çalışmanızı Zaimoğlu Konağında yapmak isteğinizi konu alan 22.02.2001 tarihli dilekçeniz incelenmiştir.

Eskişehir İli, Sivrihisar İlçesinde bulunan ve Bakanlığımızca kamulaştırılan Zaimoğlu Konağında tez çalışması yapmanız, çalışmanızın bir örneğini Müze Müdürlüğüne vermeniz şartıyla uygun görülmüştür.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

Dr. Alpay PASİNLİ
Arkeolog
Bakan a.
Genel Müdür

İ.L.Meclis Binası 06100 Ulus/ANKARA/TR.
Tel: (0 312) 310 49 60 (9Hâk) Fax: 311 14 17

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www.kultur.gov.tr

Figure A.2 Letter Of Permission From The Ministry Of Culture To Study Zaimoğlu Konağı As A Theses Project

KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANITLAR VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ANKARA

İlgi: 03.05.2001 gün ve 004037 sayılı yazınız

22.02.2001 günlü dilekçem ile Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Restorasyon Bölümü Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi olduğumu ve tez çalışmamı Sivrihisar'da Bakanlığınız tarafından kamulaştırılmış olan Zaimoğlu Konağı'nda yapmak isteğimi belirtmiş ve ilgi yazınız ile bu konuda gerekli izin tarafıma verilmiştir.

Bugün itibarıyla çalışmanın

1. Rölöve projeleri ve mimari elemanların detay projeleri hazırlanmıştır,
2. Yapımda kullanılan malzeme incelenmiş, gerekli analizler yapılmıştır,
3. Yapının strüktür ve konstrüksiyonu incelenmiş, konstrüksiyon teknikleri ile ilgili detay çalışmaları tamamlanmıştır,
4. Yapının fiziksel durumu incelenmiş, malzeme ve strüktürel bozulmalar tespit edilmiştir,
5. Yapıdaki değişimler incelenmiştir,
6. Restitüsyon projesi tamamlanmış ve restorasyon projesi aşamasına geçilmiştir.

Yapılan değerlendirmeler sonucunda; yapının ve avlusunda yer alan bugün kısmen yıkılmış servis mekanlarının tamamlanarak yapının kendini sergileyecek noktaya getirilmesi, birinci katta etnografik eserlerin sergilenmesi, giriş katta yerel yemeklerin servis yapılması, bodrum katın geleneksel el sanatlarının teşhir ve satışı amaçlı kullanılması, avlu ve arka bahçenin de bu tema içinde kullanılması ve gerekli düzenlemelerin yapılması düşünülmektedir.

Bu konudaki görüşlerinizin tarafıma bildirilmesini arz ederim.

SAYGILARIMLA
14.03.2003
Gözde USLU
Mim. x

Adres:
Demirhenderek Cad. No:165/8
Sitelere-ANKARA
Tel: 0312.353 48 39-351 90 70-350 15 16
Fax: 0312.350 14 18

Figure A.3 Letter To The Ministry Of Culture For Their Opinions Of The New Function Thought To Be Given To Zaimoğlu Konağı

Bilindiği üzere ülkemizin içinde yer aldığı koşullar açısından yeni müze açılması sınırlanmaktadır. Üstelik ek işlevleri geliştirmek Müze Yönetimi açısından zorlayıcı olabilmektedir.

Eğitim + konaklama anlamında bir kullanım için ise ölçeği küçük kalan binanın farklı kullanım olasılıkları da tartışılmış, alt kat ve zemin katlar için (İlgi) başvuru ile önerilen kullanım biçimi uygun olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, kamulaştırılmış ve yörenin kültür ve sanatını koruma, yaşatma, tanıtmaya ve bu yolla gelir elde etmeye imkan sunan Binanın, statik bir "müze" niteliğinde değil de, dinamik bir kullanıma uygun olacak biçimde işletme modeli geliştirilerek tanıtım, üretim satış ve eğitim niteliğinde hizmet sunması amaçlanan "Kültür Evi" niteliği kazandırılmasının daha uygun olacağı düşünülmüştür.

Bu amaçla, Üst Kattaki mekanlarda etnoğrafik eserlerin sergilenmesi yerine döşeme ve dekorasyonunda çevre evlerden alınacak örneklerle uygun olarak özgününde olduğuna benzer biçimde tefriş edilmesi, bu şekilde sergilenmesinin sağlanması ve Türk Evi karakterinde bulunan çok amaçlı kullanımı günümüze uygun bir şekilde adapte ederek yukarıda belirtilen nitelikte bir kullanım önerilmesi tavsiye edilmektedir.

Arz ederiz (2.4.2003)

Ahmet İMAMOĞLU
Mimar

Demet GÜROL
Y. Mimar

Eki:
1 adet proje dosyası

Figure A.4 The Final Decision, Zaimoğlu Konağı being a home for culture, "kültür evi".

Konu : Sivrihisar Zaimođlu Konađı

Sn. A. KARAQOđLU
Gen. Md. Yrd.

TOPLANTI RAPORU

İlgi: Sn. Gzde USLU'nun 14.03.2003 tarihli bařvurusu

Eskiřehir İli, Sivrihisar İlçesi, Yenice Mahallesi, Uzun Sokak' ta bulunan ve tapunun 11 ada, 12 parselinde yer alan 710 m2 yzlçml Zaim Ađa Konađı, "Korunması gerekli Tařınmaz Kltr Varlıđı" kapsamındadır ve Defterdarlık Makamının 30.1.2000 tarih ve 326-410/825 sayılı oluru ile kamulařtırma iřlemleri tamamlanarak Bakanlıđımız Anıtlar ve Mzeler Genel Mdrlđ adına tahsisi uygun grlmřtir .

Yksek lisans Tez çalıřması kapsamında bu binanın restorasyonunu çalıřan ve kendisine gerekli izin verilen Mimar Gzde USLU, çağrımız zerine 2.4.2003 tarihinde Genel Mdrlđmze gelerek projesini tanıtılmıřtır. Kapsamlı olarak çalıřıldıđı anlařılan Zaim Ađa Konađı iin geliřtirilen yeni kullanım nerisinin Bakanlıđımız iin de uygun olması kaygısını tařımaktadır. Bu amala geliřtirdiđi neri ařađıdaki hususlar belirtilerek tartıřılmıřtır.

Ankara-İzmir Karayolu zerinde ve E5 yolundan ierde (Gordion ren yerine yaklaşık 40 km, Pessinus Antik Kentine 15 Km uzaklıkta) konumlanan Eski Sivrihisar Yerleřimi iinde konut blgesi iinde, Anıtsal Yapıları (Kilise, Cami v.b.) gezi gzergahına ve řehrin eđitim ve ticaret akslarına yakın kısmında yer alan Zaim Ađa Konađı, yerel halkın da ilgi ve katılım gayretinin fazla olduđu blgede, gerek restorasyonu yapılacak ilk bina olması, gerekse getirilecek kullanım biimi ile keřfedilmemiř bir kltr ve turizm potansiyeli bulunan çevrenin karakterine katkıda bulunacak nc bir yapı niteliđi tařımaları aısından nemli olarak deđerlendirilmektedir.

Ha sofalı ve 4 odalı plan karakterine sahip Bina, sunduđu tarihi deđerler yanı sıra mimari elemanlarının çeřitliliđi ve bir araya geliř tekniđindeki zgn ve nik karakteri ve zenli ahřap iřçiliđi ile de dikkat çekicidir.  katlı olup orta kat, sokaktan giriř katıdır ve merdiven altından mutfakla iliřkilendirilmiřtir. Alt katta depo niteliđinde daha byk mekanlar bulunmakta, arkadan bahe kotuna ulařılmakta ve bahede harap durumda bulunan iki kk mřtemilatı bulunmaktadır.

İlgi bařvuruda yer alan neriden anlařıldıđı zere giriř katta yerel yemeklerin servisi, bodrum katta geleneksel el sanatlarının teřhir ve satıřı ve st katta ise etnođrafik eserlerin sergilenmesi (Atatrk'n gelip konuk olarak kaldıđı odanın da bu katta olduđu gz nnde bulundurularak) dřnlmektedir.

zellikle st kat iin getirilen iřlev Genel Mdrlđmze bađlı bir "Konak - Mze" veya "Atatrk Evi - Etnođrafya Mzesi" kullanımını dřndrmektedir.

Figure A.4 The Final Decision, Zaimođlu Konađı being a home for culture, "kltr evi" (continuing).


T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANITLAR VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

ANKARA

SAYI: B.16.0.AMG.0.80.00.01/725
KONU: Sivrihisar Zaim Ağa Konağı

04.03.2003 04004

Sayın Gözde USLU,
Demirhenderek Cad. No: 165/8
Sitelere - ANKARA

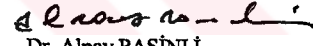
İLGİ: 14.03.2003 tarihli başvurunuz

Eskişehir, Sivrihisar'daki Bakanlığımız tarafından kamulaştırılmış olan Zaim Ağa Konağının Restorasyonu ile ilgili lisansüstü tez kapsamında sürdürdüğünüz çalışmalarını konu alan (İlgi) başvurunuz incelenmiş olup, konu ile ilgili yapılan toplantı raporu ekte sunulmaktadır.

Adı geçen Binanın alt kat ve zemin katları için (İlgi) başvuru ile önerilen kullanım biçimi uygun olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, kamulaştırılmış ve yörenin kültür ve turizmüne katkıda bulunmak üzere, koruma, yaşatma, tanıtma ve bu yolla gelir elde etmeye imkan sunan Binanın, "çok amaçlı" (tanıtım, üretim, satış ve eğitim alanında) hizmet sunacak "Kültür Evi" niteliği kazandırılmasının uygun olacağı düşünülmüştür.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.


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Figure A.4 The Final Decision, Zaimoğlu Konağı being a home for culture, "kültür evi" (continuing).