

RESTORATION PROJECT OF ABACIOĞLU HANI
IN KEMERALTI, İZMİR

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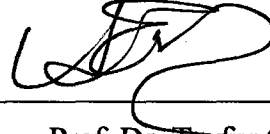
IN

RESTORATION

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Approval of the Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences



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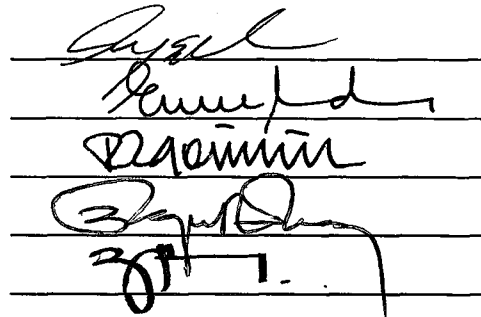
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ABSTRACT

RESTORATION PROJECT OF ABACIOĞLU HANI IN KEMERALTI, İZMİR

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The subject of this study is Abacıođlu Hanı, located in the historic city center Kemeraltı, in İzmir. It aims to prepare a restoration project for the building, after documenting its present situation and searching for its past state; so that it can be transferred to the next generations as a cultural value .

The study contains written and drawn documents of building, analysis related to its present condition, evaluation of building itself which are followed by general information about İzmir, Kemeraltı, hans , hans in İzmir and their comparison with Abacıođlu Hanı. With the data gathered from these, a proposal for restitution is illustrated. Then, as a last stage, a restoration project is prepared with respect to environmental factors and potential of building itself.

Key words: Commercial building, Han, İzmir- Kemeraltı, Late-Ottoman
City han, Restoration

ÖZ

ABACIOĞLU HANI RESTORASYON PROJESİ
KEMERALTI, İZMİR

YÜCEER, Hülya

Yüksek Lisans, Restorasyon Anabilim Dalı, Mimarlık Bölümü

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Bu çalışmanın konusu İzmir'in tarihi kent merkezi Kemeraltı'nda yer alan Abacıoğlu Hanı'dır. Amacı yapının gelecek nesillere bir kültür varlığı olarak ulaştırılabilmesi için, detaylı belgelenmesi ve özgün durumunun araştırılması sonrasında, sağlıklılaştırılmasını sağlayacak bir projenin hazırlanmasıdır.

Çalışma yapının yazılı ve çizili belgelerini, mevcut durumuna ilişkin analizleri, genel değerlendirmesini ve bunların ardından İzmir, Kemeraltı, hanlar, İzmir'deki hanlar hakkında genel bilgileri ve bunların Abacıoğlu Hanı ile karşılaştırılmasını içermektedir. Bu verilerin ışığında yapının geçmiş durumunu belirtir bir restitüsyon önerisi ve son aşamada, binanın potensiyelleri ve çevresel veriler gözönüne alınarak restorasyon projesi hazırlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler: Ticari Yapılar, Han, İzmir-Kemeraltı, Geç-Osmanlı şehir
Hanı, Restorasyon**



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Definition and Outline of the Study

This is a study on ‘Abacıođlu Hanı’ in the historic city center Kemeraltı, in İzmir which is dated to the beginning of 18th century in several written documents. It is in Güneş Mahallesi of Kemeraltı, on Anafartalar Caddesi no:228. It is located in one of the most profitable commercial regions of İzmir, and all spaces of building are presently used.

Today, the building is in the form of a complex of several buildings placed around a courtyard rather than a familiar han building, which is due to the changes done in time.

Abacıođlu Han is chosen as the subject of the thesis because the han buildings in İzmir have not been studied in detail, except a few of them, and they have faced to many alterations that the traces belonging to their original situation has been destroyed. Abacıođlu Hanı is one of these buildings which has changed a lot until today. Even in last two years, during the studies of thesis, several alterations have been made in the building, observed and recorded by photographs (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Thus, any research carried out on İzmir city han buildings are valuable for providing information about the original states of them.

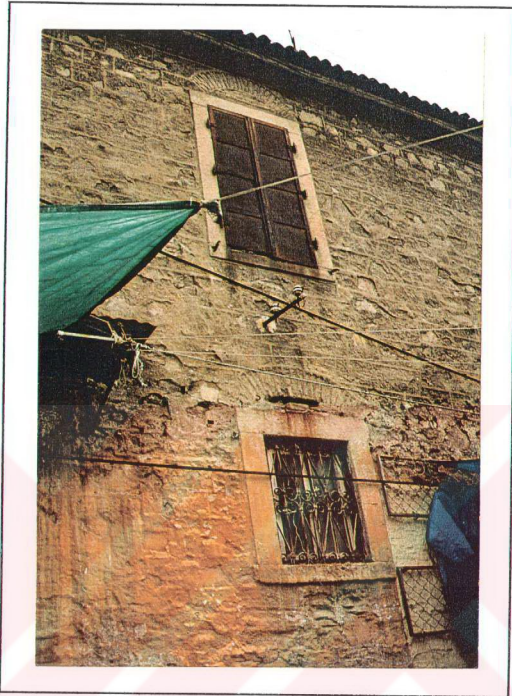


Figure 1 - North East Elevation (Space 1)

In the first chapter, introduction, definition and outline of study are stated. It is followed by the description of methods used in the all stages of study

The second chapter; description of the building, gives us information about the building from general to detail. After the introduction of building, exterior, courtyard and interior of the spaces are described. It is followed by the analysis of architectural elements, structural features and their failures, and condition of fabric.



Figure 2- North East wall of Space 1 in 1997 (Interior)

The third chapter includes the general analysis of İzmir and Kemeraltı given with respect to physical, geographical and social points of view.

In the fourth chapter, historical research, history of İzmir and Kemeraltı is given with regard to commercial point of view. The attention is especially drawn upon the Ottoman period. Then any information obtained about the historical background of Abacıoğlu Hanı is given.

The fifth chapter, comparative study, includes the comparison between the general characteristics of İzmir city Hans. Then, the basic features of Abacıoğlu Hanı are compared with İzmir city Hans.

The sixth chapter is on the restitution of building which is made by the evaluation of data gathered from previous chapters.

In the seventh chapter, present situation of the building and its surroundings is evaluated both from physical and social points of view.

In the eighth chapter, after stating the aims of restoration, basic principles of restoration are described. It is followed by the application of these principles to the building and interventions that will be done against material decay and structural failures.

1.2. Methodology and Sources

The boundaries of Abacıoğlu Hanı is determined as a first step in the study. Thus, any building related to the courtyard by means of access and/or facade is included in the boundary of Abacıoğlu Hanı.

The measured survey of building includes horizontal and vertical measurements taken to be drawn in 1/50 scale, measurements of architectural elements taken to be drawn in 1/10 scale, descriptive analysis, photographs and analysis of sample materials.

Horizontal measurements are taken by the triangulation method, with respect to a datum line. Anafartalar Caddesi, lying on the north-west, and 920 Sokak, lying on the north-east of the building are also measured by triangulation method. Steel tapes are used for these measurements.

Vertical measurements that are necessary for sections and elevations drawn, on 1/50 scale, are taken with respect to a datum line which is marked at a reasonable height for ground floor and another one for first floor established 3.50 m higher. Measuring rods and steel tapes are used for these measurements which are taken with regard to (X,Y) coordinate system.

One of each type of architectural elements is measured and drawn on 1/10 scale.

The information given in written description is based on the notes taken in the site survey on charts. It follows an order from general to detail; site description about the location and the plan characteristics of the building is followed by the exterior, courtyard and interior descriptions, which are given on charts.

The spaces are referred to by numbers given in the key plan (Figure 3 and Figure 4). They are described starting from north-east corner which continues on clockwise direction. Then each space is again described in same direction starting from the entrance wall. For space descriptions charts are prepared in order to facilitate the site survey and comprehension of spaces. Besides windows, doors, niches and openings are referred to by numbers given in key plan.

Architectural elements, structural features, materials, structural failures and material decays are analysed at the last part of the written description.

The photographs, which support the measured drawings and analysis, are presented in the same order with the verbal description. First general views from building and its surroundings take place and it is followed with street elevations, courtyard elevations, exterior view of each space and its interior photographs on clockwise direction. The majority of photographs are taken in July 1995 during the site survey and later on October 1996 and on April 1997 some changes are documented.

The old photographs of the building are found only in three of the written sources. There are two photographs taken in 1971 In the article of Münir Aktepe 'İzmir Hanları ve Çarşıları Hakkında Ön Bilgi' taken in 1971.

Environmental survey is mainly about Kemeraltı region and the close environment of Abacıoğlu Hanı. The boundaries of the study area is defined by the two important streets lying on the north and east; Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı and

İkiçeşmelik Caddesi, the central square; Konak Meydanı on the west and the unoccupied residential buildings on the south.

This study includes the observations stating the vehicle and pedestrian access and their density, building heights and distribution of functions inside the region. It is carried out on October 1996, on 1/1000 scale map showing the region and its surroundings where the information is given not for each building, but their density in an island. Besides, previous surveys that were carried out in Kemeraltı by Ülker Baykan Seymen in 1972 and 1982, and by CP.401 Studio in 1993 are also used in order to show the social change in Kemeraltı.

After stating the place of Kemeraltı in İzmir, the close environment of Abacıoğlu Hanı is focused on 1/200 scale map for a more detailed survey including vehicle and pedestrian access to site, distribution of functions on ground and upper floors, open spaces and their relation to masses and streets depending on the observations and verbal sources in site.

Historical research focuses mainly on the commercial development of İzmir, on Abacıoğlu Hanı itself and other Hans in İzmir and other cities.

Written documents, maps at city scale dating several centuries, old photographs and land registers are sources of this study. However, it is not possible to find any register dating before 1922; while all documents were burned during the War of Independence, except an insurance map dating 1905.

Comparative study is carried out comparison with similar existing spaces and elements of the buildings itself, at first stage. When this is not adequate for the completion, hans similar to Abacıoğlu Hanı are searched for plan characteristics, architectural features, structural elements and materials.

The comparative study of Abacıoğlu Hanı is carried out with the hans in İzmir, which are found from the insurance plan dating to 1905 and from the

studies in Kemeraltı. The insurance map provides information about the original forms of existing hans, which have been altered, and also the non existing ones. However, Abacıođlu Hanı is out of the boundaries of this map.

The restitution scheme starts with the definition of restitution problems in finding sources related to the past state of Abacıođlu Han and problems related to the complexity of traces from the building itself. It is followed by the sources helping to find their solutions and alternative solutions given with respect to possible assumptions.

For the physical restitution scheme the evaluation of existing traces give us the most reliable information about the missing and altered parts. The other sources of restitution scheme are; comparative study with in the building itself, verbal information, comparative study with the other Hans in İzmir and old photographs.

Before the decisions taken for the restoration criteria, a social questionnaire is prepared for the users of the han in order to learn their approach and their needs. Their ideas are important, since the present function of the building will continue. In the restoration scheme, again charts are prepared, similar to the ones used in written description of the building, and each space is given information about its last state after restoration.



Figure 3 - Ground Floor Plan (1995)



Figure 4 - First floor plan (1995)

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTION

2.1. Site

Abacıoğlu Hanı, in Güneş Mahallesi of Kemeraltı in İzmir, is located at the intersection of Anafartalar Caddesi (Kemeraltı Caddesi) lying on the north-west of the building, which used to be the coast line of inner port, and 920 Sokak (Azizler Sokağı) on the north-east of the plot. The other two sides of the plot, south-west and a part of south-east, are defined by adjacent buildings. There is an open space on a part of south-east of the plot that is today used as a parking area having access to 920 Sokak (Figure 3).

The building is constructed on a trapezoid plot, which can be fit into a 76mX 35m rectangle, and it consists of two story shops placed around a courtyard follows the outline of the plot. The building covers about 2000m² area where the open spaces (entrance corridor, courtyard and open space in front of the toilets) consist 750m² and closed spaces consist the rest 1250m². The main entrance is from Anafartalar Caddesi, however the spaces located on the north-east wing have doors which also open to 920 Sokak, thus these can be used both from that street and the courtyard.

The building seems to be a complex of different buildings collected around a courtyard rather than a familiar Han with repeating units. Thus, in order to describe the building better, similar units with repeating elements or thought to be built in same periods are grouped (Figure 5).



Figure 5 - Building groups in plan

The first group, on the north-west wing of Han, consists of four different buildings of two storeys which should have been built at the end of 19th or at the beginning of 20th century. They are placed at the entrance part of the Han and they cover 195m² closed area. These are used as boutiques on ground floor and as storage on upper floor.

The second group, on the north-east wing of Han, consists of nine rectangular units of similar size (each cover about 48-54 m² area, thus at the total 450m² area is covered) which have timber trusses as roof construction, and divided into two floors by timber beams. These nine units can be dated to the early 19th century. The majority of spaces on the ground floor are used as shops especially selling shoes and bags. These have direct access both with 920 Sokak and the courtyard. On the other hand, Space 1, which has the same function, can be only accessed through the entrance space. There are small units added in front of some spaces mostly serve as offices. The upper floors of these spaces are reached from inside, except Space 8 which is reached on the upper floor by a staircase from the courtyard. The retail trading leave its place to either depot of the ground floor or small scale production, especially shoes, on the first floors.

The third group, again on the north-east wing, consists of a three storey building which covers about 90m² area. This building should have been built in late 19th or early 20th century. The ground floor is divided in to four and used by a barber, a carpenter and a grocer, while the upper floors are used as a storage or small-scale production.

The fourth group, on the south-east wing, consists of two spaces having similar facades, but Space 9 a reinforced construction of three storeys and 10 with masonry walls of stone and brick alteration covered by timber trusses and divided into two floors by timber post and lintel system. They totally cover about 210 m² closed area. They may be dated to late 19th century, and space 9 is reinforced constructed in 1971(Münir AKTEPE, 1971: 153) after a fire. The ground floor of Space 9 used as a whole-sale of leather and the upper floors as carpentry while Space 10 is used as a storage.

Turning clockwise, on the south corner of the south-west wing there are three toilet units having an open space in front and connected to courtyard by an open corridor. These are added after 1930.

The fifth group, on the south-west wing of Han, consists of Space 11 and Space 12 that are nearly square in plan and divided into two floors by timber lintels and covered by timber trusses. They cover about 105m² area in total. They should have been built in 19th century. The upper floor of Space 11 is reached from interior, while the first floor of Space 12 has connection with ground floor by a metal staircase placed in front. Both spaces are used as small-scale production of shoes on both floors.

The sixth group, again on the north-west wing of Han, consists of five rectangular spaces which are covered by vaults and divided into two floors by timber beams. They are of similar sizes each cover about 50m² area, thus the total area covered is 250m². These five similar units can be dated in an earlier period, at the beginning of 18th century. They are used as either storage or small-scale production of shoes.

As a result of this grouping, it is observed that the Abacıoğlu Han has been faced to several alterations.

2.2. Exterior

The exterior facades of the building are described in the charts and after each facade its measured drawing is added. There are two exterior elevations; first is the north-west elevation of 13.75m facing Anafartalar Caddesi and the second is north-east elevation of 73.5m facing 920. Sokak.

In the description charts some abbreviations are used as; A.S.B. for alternate use of stone and brick which is sometimes appear with a question mark means that it is not seen but estimated to be A.S.B.. Besides, the architectural

elements are referred to the numbers given in plans, in order to specify each which may be handled different in restoration charts.



Table 1. North West Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
WALL	NW	GROUND FLOOR	OPENING 11	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	OIL PAINT	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.0M	SPACE E	24	
			ROLL SHUTTER		METAL					
			OPENING 12	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		SPACE E	24,14	
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			MAIN ENTRANCE OPENING	RECTANGULAR					22,21,20,19	
			ROLL SHUTTER	PERFORATED	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			OPENING 13	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.2M	SPACE A	17,16	
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 14	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	WASH		SPACE A	17,16	
			ROLL SHUTTER	PERFORATED	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
IN BETWEEN TWO STOREYS, THERE ARE CORRUGATED METAL SHEET AWNINGS AND SIGN OF SHOPS ON METAL SHEETS BY OIL PAINT										
WALL	NW	FIRST FLOOR	WINDOW OPENING 70	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			23,24	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			WINDOW OPENING 71	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			23,25	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			EAVE			PLASTER+WASH				
			WINDOW OPENING 72	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		LOSS OF PLASTER	15,16,18	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			WINDOW OPENING 73	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			15,16,18	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORRISON			
			EAVE		BRICK?	WASH				

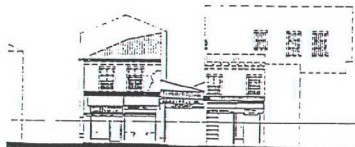


Figure 6. North West Elevation

Table 2. North East Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
WALL	NE	GROUND FLOOR	OPENING 15	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.91M HEIGHT		18,15	
			OPENING 16	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			10	
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 17	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH				
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			WINDOW 29	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION HAS DUE TO CORROSION		11,10
			RAILING		IRON		OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			OPENING 18	RECTANGULAR						9
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 19	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.2M		7,9
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 20	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH				
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL	OIL PAINT		LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION		7,9
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 21	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?					9
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			WINDOW 29	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER				7,9
			RAILING		IRON		OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 22	ARCHED	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH				7,8
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 23	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.1M		7,8
			ROLL SHUTTER	PERFORATED	IRON		OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			WINDOW 29	ARCHED	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER				7,9
			AWNING	FLAT	METAL+GLASS		OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			OPENING 24	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH				4
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 25	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.95M		4
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 26	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	PARTIALLY CEMENT PLASTER		DISCOLORATION UP TO 1.2M HEIGHT		
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 27	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	WASH				
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			CORROSION		
			OPENING 28	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.3M		
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL		OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	METAL					
			OPENING 29	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER +				

Table 2. cont.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
WALL	NE	FIRST FLOOR					BLACKENING		
			WINDOW OPENING 74	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			10,18
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 75	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME				10,18
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 76	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME				10,18
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 77	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	10,11
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 78	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	9
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 79	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	7
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 80	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	7
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 81	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	7,8
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 82	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	4
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 83	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	4
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 84	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	4
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 85	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	3,4,5,6
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES
			WINDOW OPENING 86	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			DISCOLORATION	3
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT		CORROSION	ONE LEAF
			WINDOW OPENING 87	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3
			WINDOW OPENING 88	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3
			WINDOW OPENING 89	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3,5
			WINDOW OPENING 90	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3
			WINDOW OPENING 91	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3
WINDOW OPENING 92	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 93	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 94	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 95	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 96	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 97	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 98	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 99	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 100	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
WINDOW OPENING 101	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			3			
		EAVE							

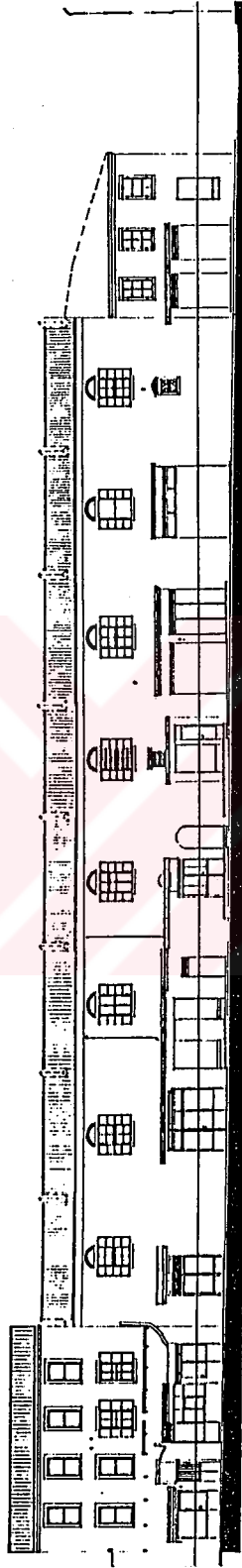


Figure 7- North East Elevation

2.3. Courtyard

Table 3. South West Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
WALL	SW	GROUND STOREY			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			34
			VITRINE		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT			30
			AWNING		METAL	PATENT TILE	CORROSION	ALONG SPACE a	29,33
			DOOR OPENING 1	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			33
			WINDOW OPENING 1	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			35,45
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 2	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			45
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			DOOR OPENING 2	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			45,46
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL				
			OPENING 1	RECTANGULAR		PLASTER+WASH			51
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL				
			OPENING 2	RECTANGULAR		PLASTER+WASH			51,53
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL				
			OPENING 3	RECTANGULAR		PLASTER+WASH			51,55,58
			DOOR OPENING 3	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			58,59,60
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 3	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		HAS TWO LEAVES	
			RAILING		METAL	OIL PAINT			
WINDOW OPENING 4	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT						
SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		HAS TWO LEAVES				
RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT						
SPACE a	IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 3 WHICH IS USED AS A KITCHENETTE BY TEA-SHOP. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK, PLASTERED AND WASHED, HAVING A WINDOW AND AN ENTRANCE DOOR OF OIL PAINTED TIMBER AND GLASS								68, 69
			DOOR OPENING 4	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			69
WALL	SW	GROUND STOREY	WINDOW OPENING 5	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	EXFOLIATION	IT IS PRESENTLY USED AS A DOOR OPENING	68
SPACE b	IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 5 WHICH IS USED AS THE OFFICE OF THE SELLER OF GLASS. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF BRICK, PLASTERED AND WASHED, HAVING A WINDOW AND AN ENTRANCE DOOR OF OIL PAINTED TIMBER AND GLASS								
			WINDOW OPENING 6	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH		THERE ARE ORIGINAL HINGES ON CUT STONE FRAME	

Table 3. cont.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE c			IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 6. WHICH IS USED AS ITS OFFICE ENTERED ONLY FROM INTERIOR BY DOOR 5. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF IRON BARS HAVING EITHER METAL SHEETS OR GLASS IN BETWEEN						28, 75
			DOOR OPENING 5	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			
			OPENING 4	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	WASH			
			WINDOW	RECTANGULAR	ALUMINUM+GLASS				
			DOOR WING	RECTANGULAR	ALUMINUM+GLASS				
			AWNING	RECTANGULAR	METAL	CLOTH			
			DOOR OPENING 6	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			
SPACE d			IT IS ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 7 WHICH IS USED AS ITS OFFICE. CONSTRUCTED OUT OF METAL BARS HAVING METAL SHEETS AT BOTTOM PARTS AND GLASS AT UPPER PARTS. IT IS ENTERED BY A DOOR ON NW. CORROSION IS OBSERVED ON METAL SHEETS.						28, 80, 90
			WINDOW OPENING 7	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	LOSS OF WASH EXFOLIATION	THERE ARE THE ORIGINAL HINGES ON CUT STONE FRAME	
			WINDOW OPENING 8	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH		THERE ARE THE ORIGINAL HINGES ON CUT STONE FRAME	
			STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE			IT CONNECT THE GROUND LEVEL TO FIRST FLOOR OF SPACE 8	
SPACE e			IT IS ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 8, USED AS ITS STORAGE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF METAL BARS HAVING METAL SHEETS AT BOTTOM PARTS AND GLASS AT UPPER PARTS. IT IS ENTERED BY A DOOR ON SW. CORROSION IS OBSERVED ON METAL SHEETS AND BARS WHICH ARE OIL PAINTED.						28, 90
			DOOR OPENING 7	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		EXFOLIATION		
			WINDOW OPENING 9	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH		THE OPENING IS CLOSED BY BRICKS	
			WINDOW OPENING 10	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH		THE OPENING IS CLOSED BY BRICKS	
SPACE f			IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE B, USED AS ITS STORAGE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF BRICK, PLASTERED AND WASHED. IT IS ENTERED BY A METAL OIL PAINTED DOOR ON SW.						97
WALL	sw	GROUND FLOOR	DOOR OPENING 8	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	WASH+ FAIENCE		TRACES OF CUT FRAME ARE PRESENT	
			WINDOW OPENING 11	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH+ FAIENCE		THERE ARE THE ORIGINAL HINGES ON CUT STONE FRAME	98, 99, 100, 101
IN BETWEEN TWO STOREYS THERE ARE AWNINGS STARTING FROM SPACE A BY TIMBER CONSTRUCTED AND PATENT TILE COVERED AWNING CONTINUE WITH ORIGINAL METAL SHEET ONES. IN FRONT OF SPACE 3 THERE IS A CORRUGATED METAL SHEET AWNING. THE ORIGINAL AWNING THEN CONTINUES TILL THE STAIRCASE IN FRONT OF SPACE 8.									
		FIRST FLOOR			A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER+WASH	PARTIALLY LOSS OF PLASTER LOSS OF WASH		28, 29, 34, 91
			WINDOW OPENING 30	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		34
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 31	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		34
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 32	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		34, 51

Table 3. cont.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
WALL	SW	FIRST FLOOR	WINDOW OPENING 34	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			51, 58
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 35	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			51, 58
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 36	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			58, 68
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 37	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			58, 68
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 38	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			68
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 39	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		68
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 40	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			75
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 41	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			75
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 42	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		75
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	ONE LEAF	
			WINDOW OPENING 43	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		75
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 44	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		80
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 45	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME			PRESENTLY USED AS DOOR OPENING	80
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			WINDOW OPENING 46	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION	ON THE FIRST FLOOR SPACE B	80
			WINDOW OPENING 47	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION	ON THE FIRST FLOOR SPACE B	80
			WINDOW OPENING 48	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION	ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF SPACE B	80
WINDOW OPENING 49	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION	ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF SPACE B	80			
EAVE				PLASTER+WASH	PARTIALLY EXFOLIATION LOSS OF WASH	STARTS FROM SPACE 1 AND SPACE B	79, 80, 95, 96, 97		

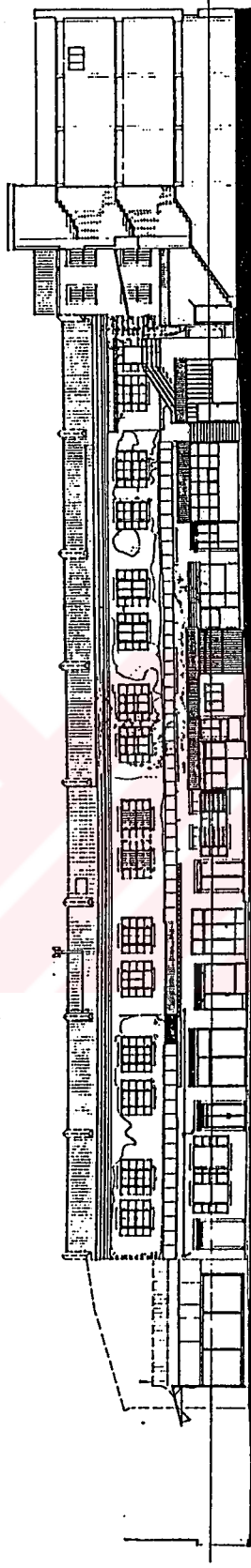


Figure 8- South West Elevation

Table 4. North Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
WALL	N	GROUND FLOOR			A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.6 M. HEIGHT	REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTRE ADDED TO SPACE G	102, 103
			WINDOW OPENING 12	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT		PRESENTLY USED AS A DOOR REACED BY 13 STEP	105
SPACE g IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 9, USED AS ITS OFFICE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF BRICK, PLASTERED AND WASHED. IT HAS TWO TIMBER. WINDOWS FACING NW AND AN ENTRANCE DOOR FACING SW.									
			WINDOW OPENING 13	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	LOSS OF WASH		
			DOOR OPENING 9	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			
			DOOR OPENING 10	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		106, 107
SPACE h IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 10, USED AS A STORAGE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF BRICK, PLASTERED AND WASHED. IT HAS A DOOR AND A WINDOW OF TIMBER+ GLASS FACING NW.									
			WINDOW OPENING 14	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	DISCOLORATION		106
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			WINDOW OPENING 15	ARCHED	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	DISCOLORATIO		106, 109, 110
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSEON		
		FIRST FLOOR			A.S.B.+BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLARATION		103, 104
			WINDOW OPENING	SQUARE	HALLOW BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			
			WINDOW	SQUARE	TIMER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		
		SECOND FLOOR			HALLOW BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLARATION DETACHMENT OF PLASTER		103, 104
			WINDOW OPENING	RECTANGULAR	HALLOW BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			
			WINDOW	RECTANGULAR	TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	CRACKS		
			WINDOW OPENING	RECTANGULAR	BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			
			WINDOW	RECTANGULAR	TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		



SECTION 60'

Figure 9- North Elevation

Table 5- East Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
<p>TOILETS</p> <p>THERE ARE THREE TOILETS ON THE SW CORNER OF COURTYARD WHICH HAVE DOORS FACING E. THESE ARE CONSTRUCTED OUT OF HALLOW BRICK CEMENT PLASTERED AND WASHED. DOORS ARE OF TIMBER+GLASS AND OIL PAINTED.</p>										125
WALL	E	GROUND FLOOR			A.S.B	PLASTER+WASH			122, 123	
			WINDOW OPENING 16	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	CORROSION ON SILL		129	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION	TWO LEAVES		
			RAILING		IRON		CORROSION			
			WINDOW OPENING 17	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	CORROSION ON SILL	TWO LEAVES	129, 130, 131	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION			
			RAILING		IRON			TRACES OF CUT STONE FRAME ARE PRESENT		
			DOOR OPENING 11	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B	WASH			129, 130, 131	
ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL		CORROSION						
			STAIRCASE		METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION	IT IS LYING IN BETWEEN COURTYARD AND WINDOW 52	123, 127, 143, 144, 146, 147	
<p>SPACE I</p> <p>IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 12, USED AS ITS OFFICE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF METAL BARS SPANNED BY METAL SHEETS AND GLASS. IT IS OIL PAINTED BUT STILL CORROSION IS OBSERVED.</p>										
			WINDOW OPENING 18	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	EXFOLIATION	ORIGINAL HINGES OF SHUTTERS ARE PRESENT	146	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION			
			WINDOW OPENING 19	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	EXFOLIATION	ORIGNA HINGES OF SHUTTERS ARE PRESENT		
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION			
			DOOR OPENING 12	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B	CEMENT PLASTER	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER	TRACES OF CUT STONE FRAME ARE PRESENT	147	
			WINDOW OPENING 20	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT	TWO LEAVES	154	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION			
<p>SPACE J</p> <p>IT IS AN ADDITIONAL SPACE IN FRONT OF SPACE 13, USED AS ITS OFFICE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF METAL BARS SPANNED BY METAL SHEETS AND GLASS. IT IS OIL PAINTED AND ENTERED BY A DOOR FACING N.</p>										
			WINDOW OPENING 21	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH		NOT SEAN FROM EXTERIOR		
			DOOR OPENING 13	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	EXFOLIATION AT LOVER PARTS		156, 157, 158, 159, 160	
			AWNING	CORRUGATE + FLAT	METAL		CORROSION	BOTH ORIGINAL AND NEW ONE IS PRESENT, LYING A LONG SPACE 13	154	
			WINDOW OPENING 22	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			173	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT				
			WINDOW OPENING 23	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			173	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT				
			DOOR	RECTANGULAR	METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES OPENING TO EXTERIOR	173, 175	
			DOOR OPENING 14	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	PARTIALLY LOSS OF MATERIAL AT SILL			
			AWNINGS	CORRUGATED	ASBESTOS SHEET			LYING ALONG SPACE 14		

Table 5-cont.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
			WINDOW OPENING 24	RECTANGULAR	TRAVERTINE FRAME				188
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		HINGES ARE NEW	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			WINDOW OPENING 25	RECTANGULAR	TRAVERTINE FRAME				188
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		HINGES ARE NEW	
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			DOOR OPENING 15	RECTANGULAR	TRAVERTINE FRAME				189, 190
			OPENING 5	RECTANGULAR		CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			196
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL		CORROSION		
			OPENING 6	RECTANGULAR		CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			196
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL		CORROSION		
			AWNING	CORRUGATED	ASBESTOS SHEET			LYING ALONG SPACE 16	196
			WINDOW OPENING 26	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF MATERIAL AT SILL		203
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			WINDOW OPENING 27	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			STAIRCASE		METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION	LYING IN BETWEEN COURTYARD AND WINDOW 61	
WALL	E	GROUND FLOOR						WALL OF SPACE	
			SHELVES	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION	IN FRONT OF SPACE	223
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE SHELVES	
			OPENING 7	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			224
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			IN ORDER TO CLOSE OPENING 7.	
			DOOR OPENING 18	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	EXFOLIATION AT LOWER PARTS		226, 228, 229
			OPENING 8	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH		ON THE WALL OF SPACE D	229, 231
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL			IN ORDER TO CLOSE OPENING 8	
			OPENING 9	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.6 M.		227
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL				
			OPENING 10	RECTANGULAR	A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER+WASH			227, 231
			ROLL SHUTTER	CORRUGATED	METAL				
			AWNING		TIMBER CONST.	OIL PAINT		PATENT TILE AS FINISH ALONG SPACE C	230
			AWNING		METAL			PATENT TILE AS FINISH ALONG SPACE D AND E	
		FIRST FLOOR			A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			
			WINDOW OPENING 49	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		129, 130, 143
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION		
			WINDOW OPENING 50	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION ON SILL		129, 130, 143
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION		

Table 5-cont.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
WALL	E	FIRST FLOOR							
			WINDOW OPENING 51	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION ON SILL	ORIGINAL SHUTTER HINGES ARE PRESENT	144, 147
			WINDOW OPENING 52	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION ON SILL		144, 147
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
			LANDING OF STAIR CASE	SQUARE	METAL				
			WINDOW OPENING 53	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			154, 155
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 54	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	OIL PAINT			154
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT			
			RAILING		IRON	OIL PAINT			
			WINDOW OPENING 55	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH	CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		178
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 56	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME	WASH			178
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES	
			WINDOW OPENING 57	RECTANGULAR	TRAVERTINE				188
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES HINGES ARE NEW	
			WINDOW OPENING 58	RECTANGULAR	TRAVERTINE		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		188
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT		TWO LEAVES HINGES ARE NEW	
			WINDOW OPENING 59	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		196



Figure 10- East Elevation

Table 6- South East Elevation

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
WALL	SE	GROUND FLOOR			A.S.B.	BRICK	EXPOLIATION UP TO 1,2 M. HEIGHT		210, 211	
			DOOR OPENING 17	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		DISCOLORATION CORROSION STAINS	PRESENTLY IT IS NOT USED	212, 214, 215	
			DOOR WING	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION			
			WINDOW OPENING 28	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS	PRESENTLY IT IS NOT USED	215	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION	TWO LEAVES		
			AWNING	RECTANGULAR	TIMBER	OIL PAINT		CORRUGATED METAL SHEET AS FINISH	210, 211, 215	
		FIRST FLOOR				A.S.B.	BRICK	DISCOLORATION BLACKENING		213
			WINDOW OPENING 63	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		210, 211, 213	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES		
			WINDOW OPENING 64	RECTANGULAR	CUT STONE FRAME		CORROSION STAINS ON SILL		210, 211, 213	
			SHUTTER	RECTANGULAR	METAL		CORROSION	TWO LEAVES		

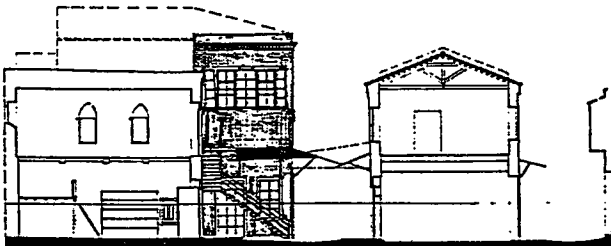


Figure 11- South East Elevation

2.4. Interior

Table 7- Space A

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE A	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL BUILDING AT THE NORTH - EAST WING WHICH IS DIVIDED IN TO FOUR DIFFERENT SHOPS ON GROUND FLOOR USED AS A1 CLOTH, A2 CLOCK&WATCH, A3 BAG&SHOE SELLER AND DIVIDED IN TO TWO ON THE FIST FLOOR, USED AS STORAGE FOR A1 AND A2. IT IS 51 M ²								
WALL	NW			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH				
		OPENING 13		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH			17	
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		OPENING 14		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			15, 17, 18	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 72		NOT SEEN					
		WINDOW OPENING 73		NOT SEEN					
	NE								
		OPENING 15		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			18	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		OPENING 16		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH				
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		OPENING 17		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH				
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 74		NOT SEEN					
	WINDOW OPENING 75		NOT SEEN						
	WINDOW OPENING 76		NOT SEEN						
	SE				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER			
SW				A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH				
SLAB				NOT SEEN					
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE				
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN					

Table 8- Space 1

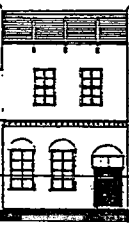
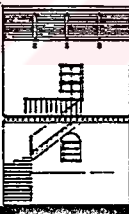
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 1	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY, 1995) USED AS A SHOP SELLER OF BAGS ON GROUND FLOOR AND STORAGE UPPER FLOOR IT IS 39 M ²							
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.9 M HEIGHT	STRUCTURAL MATERIALS WAS SEEN DURING A SITE VISIT IN MARCH 1997	
		DOOR OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			39
		ROLL SHUTTER		METAL				
		WINDOW OPENING 1		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	38
		WINDOW OPENING 2		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	38
		WINDOW OPENING 3		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF WASH	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	40
	WINDOW OPENING 4	A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD			
	NW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)				
		NICHE		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		NICHE IS SEEN DURING A SITE VISIT ON MARCH 1997	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER				41
	NE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)				
		WINDOW OPENING 29		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			36
		WINDOW OPENING 77		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	
		SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT			
STAIRCASE	TIMBER			CHANGE OF COLOR				
SE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)				37	
	OPENING		A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER		IN BETWEEN SPACE 1&2	42,43	
SLAB				TIMBER			39	
FLOOR				LEVELING CONCRETE			37	
SUPER - STRUCTURE				TIMBER		BLACKENING DUE TO WATER PENETRATION	44	

Table 9- Space 2

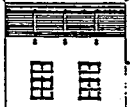


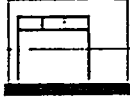
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 2	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY, 1995) USED AS A SHOP SELLER OF BAGS AND SHOES ON GROUND FLOOR AND STORAGE OF SPACE 1 ON THE UPPER FLOOR. IT IS 41 M ²							
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER ON BOTTOM SECTIONS UP TO 0.5 M HEIGHT	MATERIALS WAS SEEN DURING A SITE VISIT IN MARCH 1997	
		DOOR OPENING 2		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			47
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		ROLL SHUTTER		CORR. SHEET METAL		CORROSION		
		OPENING 1		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			47
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 32		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF WASH	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	
	WINDOW OPENING 33		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD		
	NW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)				
		OPENING		A.S.B.	CEMENT PLASTER		IN BETWEEN SPACE 1&2	
	NE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)				
		OPENING 18		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			48
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 78		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	50
WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS						
SE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB + TIMBER (FIRST FL)	PLASTER+WASH				
SLAB				TIMBER				
FLOOR				TERRAZO TILE				
SUPER - STRUCTURE				TIMBER		BLACKENING DUE TO WATER PERETRATION	49	

Table 10- Space 3

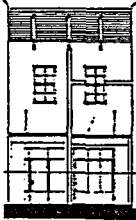
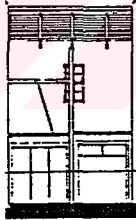
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 3	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS DIVIDED IN TO TWO AND PRESENTLY USED AS A SHOP, SELLER OF BAGS AND SHOES IT IS 42.5 M ²								
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH				
		OPENING 2		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			55	
		WINDOW 4		TIMBER+GLASS					
		OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			53	
		WINDOW 5		METAL+GLASS					
		WINDOW OPENING 34		A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF PLASTER	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	56	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS					
		WINDOW OPENING 35		A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)	PLASTER+WASH				
	WINDOW	TIMBER+GLASS				TIMBER WINDOW BOARD			
	NW				A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	FLYWOOD			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
	NE				A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH			
		OPENING 20	A.S.B.(?)					52	
		WINDOW	TIMBER+GLASS		OIL PAINT				
		ROLL SHUTTER	CORR. METAL SHEET						
		OPENING 19	A.S.B.(?)						
		WINDOW	METAL+GLASS		OIL PAINT				
		ROLL SHUTTER	CORR. METAL SHEET			CORROSION			
		WINDOW OPENING 79	A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)				TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	54	
	WINDOW	TIMBER+GLASS		DISCOLORATION					
	SE				A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)				
STAIRCASE				REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERRAZZO TILE				
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER + TERRAZZO TILE	DISCOLORATION			
FLOOR				TERRAZZO TILE	TERRAZZO TILE				
SUPER-STRUCTURE				TIMBER		DISCOLORATION		57	

Table 11- Space 4

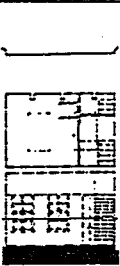
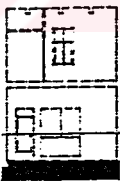
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 4	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING PRESENTLY USED AS A SHOP, SELLER OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES ON GROUND FLOOR AND STORAGE AT THE UPPER FLOOR IT IS 44 M ²								
WALL	SW			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER + WASH				
		DOOR OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)				61	
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	61
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 4		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	61
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 36		A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD				64
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 37		A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD				63,64
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
	NW				A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLYWOOD			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	MARBLE			
	NE				A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH			
		OPENING 21	A.S.B.(?)						
		DOOR	METAL+GLASS					62	
		WINDOW OPENING 80	A.S.B.(?)					65	
		WINDOW	METAL+GLASS OIL PAINT						
SE				A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)					
SLAB				TIMBER					
FLOOR					MARBLE				
SUPER - STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN				66	

Table 12- Space 5

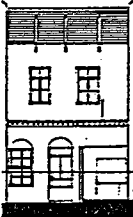
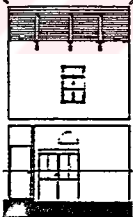
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 5	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PARTIALLY DIVIDED AND PRESENTLY USED AS A SHOP, SELLER OF GLASS AND MIRROR, AND TEA-SHOP ON THE GROUND FLOOR; SHOE-MAKER ATELIER, ON THE UPPER FLOOR. IT IS 47 M ²								
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.50M			
		DOOR OPENING 4		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			69	
		DOOR OPENING 5		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OF PLASTER		70,71	
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 6		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	70,72	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	PARTIALLY LOSS OF PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 38		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	74	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 39		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	74	
	WINDOW		OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT					
	NW				A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER		DISCOLORATION CRACKS		73
	NE				A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION +DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.95M		
		DOOR OPENING 22	A.S.B.(?)		CEMENT PLASTER				
		ROLL SHUTTER	CORR. METAL SHEET						
		OPENING 23	A.S.B.(?)		PLASTER+WASH				
		WINDOW	METAL+GLASS		OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING	METAL+GLASS		OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 81	A.S.B.+TIMBER?		PLASTER+WASH	DISCOLORATION	TIMBER WINDOW BOARD		
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT					
SE				A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH				
SLAB				TIMBER	PARTIALLY COVERED WITH PLYWOOD	DISCOLORATION			
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE				
SUPER - STRUCTURE				TIMBER		DISCOLORATION		66	

Table 13- Space 6





STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 6	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOP, SELLER OF BAGS ON GROUND FLOOR AND STORAGE ON THE UPPER FLOOR. IT IS MEASURED 45 M ²							
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND) A.S.B. + TIMBER(?) (UPPER)	PLASTER + WASH			
		DOOR OPENING 5		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			
		OPENING 4		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH			76
		WINDOW		ALUMINUM + GLASS				
		DOOR WING		ALUMINUM + GLASS				
		WINDOW OPENING 40		A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER + WALL PAPER		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	78
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 41		A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER+WALL PAPER		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	78
	WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT				
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)			
		STAIRCASE		METAL	TIMBER			77
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)			
		DOOR OPENING 24		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER			77
		OPENING 25		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			77
		WINDOW		ALUMINUM + GLASS				
DOOR WING			ALUMINUM + GLASS					
WINDOW OPENING 82			A.S.B.+TIMBER?	PLASTER+WALL PAPER		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD		
WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT					
SE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)				
SLAB				TIMBER		SLAB IS COVERED BY PLYWOOD AT GROUND FLOOR		
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE			76	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN		TOLD TO BE TIMBER		

Table 14- Space 7

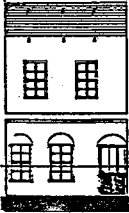
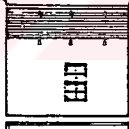

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 7	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOP FOR WHOLESALER OF CLOTH AND LEATHER ONGROUND FLOOR AND FOR STORAGE ON THE UPPER FLOOR IT IS 44.5 M ²							
WALL	SW			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	DISCOLORATION DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.70 M		
		DOOR OPENING 6		A.S.B.(?)				81, 82, 83
		DOOR WING		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 7		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	81, 82
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 8		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	82
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 42		A.S.B. + TIMBER ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	84, 86
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 43		A.S.B. + TIMBER	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	84, 87, 89
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS				
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH			
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	DISCOLORATION (UPPER) LOSS OF PLASTER		85
		OPENNING 26		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 83		A.S.B. ?+TIMBER			TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	86
		WINDOW		TIMBER				
	SE			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	DISCOLORATION		
SLAB				NOT SEEN	PLYWOOD			81, 83
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE		THE TIMBER SLAB IS COVERED BY PLYWOOD AND OIL PAINTED	81
SUPER STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	DISCOLORATION LOSS OF PAINT		84

Table 15- Space 8

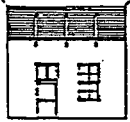
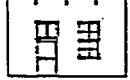

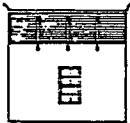


STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 8		IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL ROOM AT THE NORTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOP FOR WHOLESALER OF CLOTH AND LEATHER ONGROUND FLOOR AND FOR STORAGE ON THE UPPER FLOOR. IT IS 45 M2						
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER- WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.8 M DISCOLORATION		
		DOOR OPENING 7		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT, CORROSION		
		WINDOW OPENING 9		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD THE OPENING IS CLOSED BY BRICKS	
		WINDOW OPENING 10		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD THE OPENING IS CLOSED BY BRICKS	
		WINDOW OPENING 44		A.S.B.+ TIMBER ?	PLASTER+WASH			92
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		
		DOOR OPENING 45		A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	92
	WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT			
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT +LOSS OF PLASTER (UPPER FL.) DISCOLORATION		94
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.7 M DISCOLORATION		
		OPENING 27		A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER			
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 84		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	
	WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT BLACKENING				
	SE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH			
	SLAB				NOT SEEN	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT DISCOLORATION	THE TIMBER SLAB IS COVERED BY FLYWOOD AND OIL PAINTED
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE			
SUPER-STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	DISCOLORATION LOSS OFF PAINT		93

Table 16- Space B

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE B	IT IS A TRAPEZOIDAL BUILDING AT THE NORTH-EAST WING HAVING THREE STORIES. IT IS DIVIDED IN TO FOUR ON GROUND FLOOR; B1 IS A STORAGE SPACE, B2 IS A CARPENTARY, B3 IS THW ENTRANCE AND STAIRCASE FOR UFFER FLOORS AND B4 IS A BARBER SHOP FOR MEN FIRST STOREY IS USED AS STORAGE AND SECOND STOREY AS A SHOE-MAKING ATELIER. IT IS NOT MEASURED BUT APPROXIMATELY 98 M ²							
WALL	NE			?				
		OPENING 28		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT			
		OPENING 29		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR OPENING 19		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT			
		OPENING 30		?	PLASTER+PLASTIC PAINT			
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 85		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 86		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 87		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS				
		WINDOW OPENING 88		?	PLASTER+WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS				
		WINDOW OPENING 98		?	PLASTER+WASH			
WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS						
WINDOW OPENING 99		?	PLASTER+WASH					

Table 17- Space 9

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 9	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-EAST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A STORAGE FOR LEATHER ON GROUND FLOOR AND AS A CARPENTRY ATELIER ON UPPER TWO FLOORS. IT IS 91 M ²							
WALL	N			A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.85 M		
		WINDOW OPENING 12		A.S.B.	WASH		PRESENTLY USED AS A DOOR WHICH IS REACHED BY 13 STEPS	
		WINDOW OPENING 13		BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER			
		DOOR OPENING 9		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF POINT		
		DOOR WING		BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER	CRACKS		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF POINT CRACKS		
		STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE				
	E			A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C	PLASTER - WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.7 M		
		WINDOW OPENING		BRICK	PLASTER - WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE				
	S			A.S.B. + BRICK	PLASTER - WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.5 M		
		WINDOW OPENING		BRICK	PLASTER - WASH			
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
	W			A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UPTO 0,7 M			
SLAB			REINFORCED CONCRETE	LEVELING CONCRETE				
FLOOR				LEVELING CONCRETE + TERAZZO TILE				
SUPER STRUCTURE			REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERAZZO TILE				

Table 18- Space 10

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 10	IT IS A POLYGANAL ROOM AT THE SOUTH WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED STORAGE IT IS 60 M ²							
WALL	N			A.S.B.	WASH	RAISING DAMP UP TO 0.85 M		
		DOOR OPENING 10		A.S.B.	WASH			107.108
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	CORRISON		
		WINDOW OPENING 14		A.S.B.	WASH			113
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		LOSS OF MATERIAL		
		WINDOW OPENING 15		A.S.B.	WASH			113.110
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS				
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER				
	E			A.S.B.	WASH	LOSS OF WASH UPTO 0.5M		
	S			A.S.B.	WASH			
	W			A.S.B.	WASH			
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER	DISCOLORATION		111.112
FLOOR					LEVERING CONCR.			
SUPER STRUCTURE				TIMBER				114,115, 116,117, 118,119

Table 19- Space 11

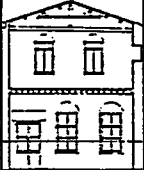
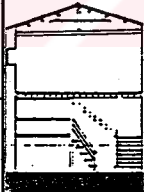
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 11	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOE-MAKING ATELIER IT IS 46 M ²							
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.50M		
		DOOR OPENING 11		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT + PLASTER + WASH	DISCOLORATION		132
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 17		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF PLASTER	STONE WINDOW BOARD	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		LOSS OF PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 16		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF PAINT	STONE WINDOW BOARD	133
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		LOSS OF PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 50		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF PLASTER	STONE WINDOW BOARD	141,140
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 49		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	LOSS OF WASH	STONE WINDOW BOARD	141
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT				
	S			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER ON UPPER FLOOR		
		WINDOW OPENING 48		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	138,139
		SHUTTER		METAL		CORRISON		
W			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OFF PAINT UP TO 1.85M LOSS OF PLASTER (UPPER)			
	STAIRCASE		TIMBER		CRACKS DISCOLORATION		135,134	
N			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OFF PAINT UP TO 1.70M LOSS OF PLASTER (UPPER)			
	STAIRCASE		TIMBER		CRACKS DISCOLORATION		135	
SLAB				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT DISCOLORATION		136,137
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE			
SUPER - STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT DISCOLORATION		142

Table 20- Space 12

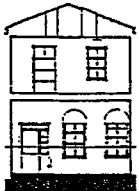
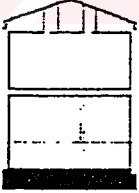
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
<p>SPACE 12</p> <p>IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING, DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOE-MAKING ATELIER ON THE GROUND AND STORAGE ON THE GROUND AND STORAGE ON THE FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>IT IS 38 M²</p>								
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD (GROUND PLASTER + WASH FIRST)	SINCE THE WALLS AT GROUND FLOOR ARE COVERED BY PLYWOOD DETERIORATION ON WALLS COULD NOT BE SEEN		
		DOOR OPENING 12		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER			149
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 19		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH			150
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 18		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH			156
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR OPENING 52		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT + PLASTER			
		DOOR		METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION THE WINDOW OPENING IS ENLARGED AND USED AS A DOOR		
		WINDOW OPENING 51		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH			
		WINDOW	TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
	S			A.S.B.?	PLYWOOD (GR.) PLASTER + WASH (FIRST)	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER DISCOLORATION		151
	W			A.S.B.?		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER AT UPPER FLOOR		
	N			A.S.B.?	PLYWOOD (GR.) PLASTER + WASH (FIRST)			
SLAB				NOT SEEN	OIL PAINT	LOOS OF PAINT DISCOLORATION	THE TIMBER SLAB IS COVERED BY PLYWOOD	
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE			
SUPER-STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOOS OF PAINT DISCOLORATION	THERE ARE TWO WINDOWS	

Table 21- Space 13

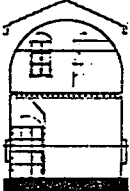
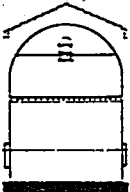
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARTHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 13	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY(JULY 1995) USED AS EXPORT COMPANY OF BEE-WAX, FISH EGG AND OAK-ACORN IT IS 47 M ²								
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.70M			
		DOOR OPENING 13		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			160,161, 162	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 21		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS					
		WINDOW OPENING 20		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			USED AS A DOOR, REACHED BY 4 STEPS	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER					
		WINDOW OPENING 54		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	169,170
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 53		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	169
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
	S				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OF PLASTER LAYERS DISCOLORATION ON UPPER FLOOR		
		NICHE			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			163
		NICHE WING			TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
LANDING OF STAIRCASE				CONCRETE	LEVELING CONCRETE				
W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OF PLASTER AND PAINT LAYERS + DISCOLORATION ON UPPER FLOOR			
	WINDOW OPENING 89	A.S.B.?		PLASTER+WASH			171,172		
	WINDOW SHUTTER	METAL		OIL PAINT			LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION		
N				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER AND DISCOLORATION ON UPPER FLOOR			
	NICHE OPENING			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH			163,164	
	NICHE WING			TIMBER	OIL PAINT				
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER			166,167	
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE				
SUPER-STRUCTURE				BRICK?	PLASTER+WASH			169,171, 172	
		TIE BAR		IRON	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT CORROSION			

Table 22- Space 14



STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE 14	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING, DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED FOR STORAGE IT IS MEASURED 47.4 M ²							
WALL	E			A.S.B.	GR+PLASTER + WASH UP+FAIANCE+PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UPTO 0.85 M		
		DOOR OPENING 14		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH			176,177, 178
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION		
		WINDOW OPENING 23		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	177,178
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 22		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	176, 179
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW OPENING 56		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	183, 186
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT + DISCOLORATION		
		WINDOW OPENING 55		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	183, 186, 187
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT		
	S			A.S.B. ?	GR+PLASTER + WASH UP+FAIANCE+PLASTER + WASH	GR+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 1.20 M. UP DETACHMENT OF PLASTER + SOOT		
	W			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER + SOOT		
		WINDOW OPENING 90		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			184
WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL		OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT + CORROSION			
STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE		TERRAZZO TILE				
N			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH FAIANCE				
	STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERRAZZO TILE			180, 183	
	NICHE		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			181	
	NICHE		A.S.B. ?	TIMBER			182	
SLAB			TIMBER				180	
FLOOR				TERRAZZO TILE			176, 177	
SUPER-STRUCTURE			BRICK ?	PLASTER + WASH	SOOT+DISCOLORATION DETACHMENT OF PLASTER		183, 186, 187	
		TIE BAR	IRON	OIL PAINT				

Table 23- Space 15

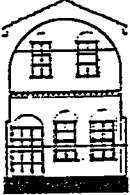
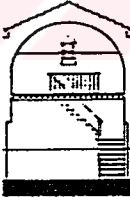
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 15	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY(JULY) USED FOR STORAGE IT IS 46.7 M ²								
WALL	E			BRICK	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.70M			
		DOOR OPENING 15		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH			191.192	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 25		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	193	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 24		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 58		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD	195	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 57		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD		
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT						
	S				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	GR+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.80M UP+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER+DISCOLORATION		
		NICHE			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	PLASTER+WASH		194
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	GR+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP DETACHMENT OF PLASTER+LOSS OF WASH DISCOLORATION		
		WINDOW OPENING 91				A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW SHUTTER				METAL	OIL PAINT	CORROSION	
		STAIRCASE				TIMBER	TIMBER		
	N				A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	GR+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.90M UP+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER TO W SIDE		
		NICHE			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			
		NICHE			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH			
NICHE WING				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT			
STAIRCASE				TIMBER	TIMBER				
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER				
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE				
SUPER - STRUCTURE				BRICK?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OF WASH DISCOLORATION			
		TIE BAR		IRON	OIL PAINT				

Table 24- Space 16

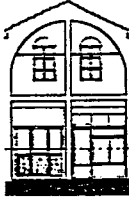
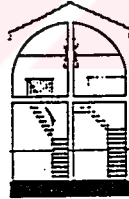
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 16	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A SLAB AND TWO SPACES BY A DIVISION WALL SPACE 16A IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SILVER REPAIR ATELIER AND SPACE 16B IS USED AS A SHOP-MAKING ATELIER IT IS MEASURED 48.4 M ²								
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.8 M			
		OPENING 5		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH			204	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		OPENING 6		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH				
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 60		A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	200
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 59		A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	197
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT				
		S				A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER DISCOLORATION	
	W				A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	SOOT AT UPPER FLOOR		199
		WINDOW OPENING 92	A.B.S. ?		CEMENT PLASTER + WASH				
WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT		CORROSION				
STAIRCASE		METAL	METAL						
N			A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH					
	STAIRCASE	METAL	TIMBER				198		
SLAB			TIMBER ?	TIMBER					
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE					
SUPER - STRUCTURE			BRICK ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER DISCOLORATION				
		TIE BAR	IRON	OIL PAINT					

Table 25- Space 17

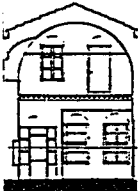
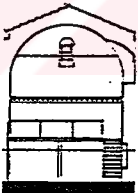
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE 17	IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING, DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB AND IS PRESENTLY (JULY 1995) USED AS A SHOE-MAKING ATELIER IT IS 48.2 M ²								
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UPTO 0.61M.			
		DOOR OPENING 16		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH			204	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 27		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 26		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 62		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR OPENING 61		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH			WINDOW OPENING IS ENLARGED AND USED AS A DOOR	
	WINDOW	METAL	OIL PAINT						
	S			A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	GR+DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.80 M. UP+ DETACHMENT OF PLASTER TO THE W SIDE DISCOLORATION		205.206	
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.6 M. DISCOLORATION		207.206
		WINDOW OPENING 93	A.S.B.?		PLASTER + WASH	SOOT DUE TO A FIRE			
WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT		SOOT DUE TO A FIRE				
N				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH				
	NICHE OPENING	A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH				209		
	NICHE WING	TIMBER	OIL PAINT						
	WINDOW OPENING 94	A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH			STONE WINDOW BOARD			
		WINDOW OPENING 95		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH		STONE WINDOW BOARD		
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER				
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE				
SUPER-STRUCTURE				BRICK ?	PLASTER + WASH				
		TIE BAR		IRON	OIL PAINT				

Table 26- Space C

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
<p>SPACE C</p> <p>IT IS A RECTANGULAR BUILDING OF TWO STOREYS AT THE SOUTH-WEST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY USED AS A BOUTIQUE AT THE GROUND FLOOR (IT IS ALSO DIVIDED IN TO TWO FLOORS BY A TIMBER SLAB) AND AS A TAILOR ATELIER AT THE FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>IT IS 74.2 M²</p>									
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH				
		WINDOW OPENING 65		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	220	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 66		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	220	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		WINDOW OPENING 67		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR 18		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT			
		OPENING 7		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			216	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT				
		S				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.75 M HEIGHT	
	DOOR OPENING 17				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
	WINDOW OPENING 28				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
	WINDOW OPENING 63				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	221
	WINDOW				TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
	WINDOW OPENING 64				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		TIMBER WINDOW BOARD	
	WINDOW				TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
	STAIRCASE				TIMBER	TIMBER			
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER			
	N				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH			
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER			217, 219
	SLAB				NOT SEEN	TIMBER			
	FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE			
	SUPER STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN				

Table 27- Space D

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE			
SPACE D		IT IS A RECTANGULAR BUILDING OF ONE STOREYS ON THE SOUTH-WEST WING WHICH IS PRESENTLY USED AS A BOUTIQUE IT GIVEN ACCESS TO SPACE C AND E AND USED AS A ONE SPACE ON GROUND FLOOR IT IS 26 M ²						
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
		OPENING	8	A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
		DOOR		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT			
	S			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
		OPENING		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
	W			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UP TO 0.70 M HEIGHT		
	N			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT			
OPENING			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT				
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE				
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN			SHOULD BE TIMBER	

Table 28- Space E

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		CONDITION OF MATERIALS	NOTES	PHOTO	
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE				
SPACE E	IT IS A RECTANGULAR BUILDING OF TWO STOREYS ON SOUTH WEST WING, HAVING ACCESS BOTH FROM ANAFARTALAR CADEDESÝ AND ENTRANCE CORRIDOR. IT IS PRESENTLY USED AS A BOUTIQUE AND A SHOE SELLER ON GROUND FLOOR AND STORAGE OF LATER ON FIRST FLOOR. IT'S 9.4 M ²									
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT					
		OPENING 9		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT					
		DOOR OPENING		METAL	OIL PAINT					
			OPENING 10		ASB	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
	S				A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
			OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
	W				A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
			OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
	N				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		DETACHMENT OF PLASTER UPTO 0.60 M. HEIGHT		
			OPENING 12		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
			OPENING 11		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT				
			WINDOW OPENING 70		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH				
			WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT		LOSS OF PAINT		
			WINDOW OPENING 71		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH				
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT		LOSS OF PAINT			
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER					
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE					
SUPER STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN			SHOULD BE TIMBER TRUSS			

2.5. Structural System

There are two main structural systems used in the building; the first and major is the load-bearing system and the second is the post and lintel system. The post and lintel system is used with timber in space 10 and with reinforced concrete in space 9. In the timber system, the posts are 12x16 cm which are connected to each other by 12x16 lintels and followed with the joists of 6x12 cm.

The first is used in other spaces by different construction techniques. For instance, walls of the second group on the north-east wing is constructed by alternate use of stone and brick on the ground floor (Figure 12 and Figure 13), while a different technique is used for the first floor walls. These are again load-bearing walls of stone and brick alteration, but a timber frame is inserted in to these walls (Figure 14 and Figure 15).

The upper structures of all groups are timber trusses except the sixth group which is covered by vaults.

2.6. Structural Deformations

There is no obvious deformation on the walls, superstructure or timber beams and joists separating the floors , besides any deformation occurred was tried to be prevented by the users. For instance, a common defect observed in timber beams is the bending at the mid parts of the span which is solved by the users with posts supporting the beams.

Also, as a result of water penetration through vaults, decomposition of the binding materials and the weakening of the structure is observed mostly on the parts close to west walls of space 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.



Figure 12- Space 1 Ground Floor North Wall



Figure 13- Space 1 Ground Floor South West Wall



Figure 14- Space 1 and Space 2 First Floor North East Wall

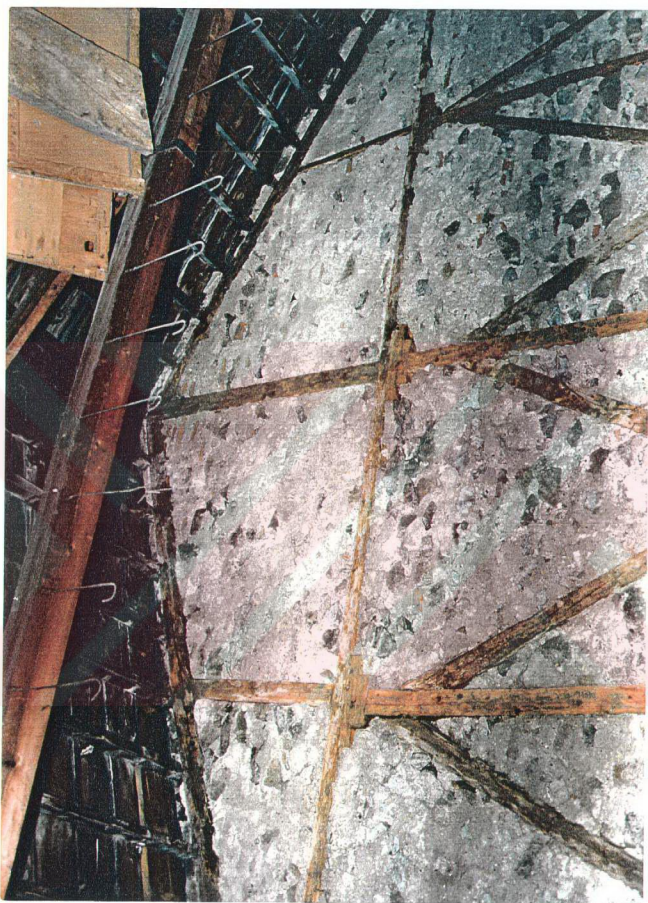


Figure 15- Space 2 First Floor South East Wall

2.7. Structural Elements

Walls: Since, both exterior and interior walls are plastered, the construction technique and material of the walls are deduced from the wall thickness and from the parts seen where the plaster is lost. The walls are constructed with alternating cut stone and brick (Figure 17 and Figure 18). Later, during a site visit on April 3, 1997, construction technique of the NE wing is obviously seen due to a renewal carried out in space 1 and space 2 (Figure 13, 14, 15, 16). Thus, as suggested before the exterior and separation walls in between spaces are masonry on ground floor, but on the first floor a timber construction is added in order to bind the roof trusses and to strengthen the wall (?). The thickness of exterior walls of ground floor change between 0.60-0.70 m at NE wing and this reduces to 0.45-0.50 m at upper floor, while the separation walls are about 0.40 m. At the SE wing, where space 9 and 10 are placed the walls are masonry constructed with cut stone and brick. The thickness of the walls are approximately 0.65 m.

At the SW wing, the walls are constructed with alternating use of cut stone and brick, and the wall thickness change between 0.65-0.70 m at ground floors which again reduces to 0.45-0.50 m at the first floors. However, any use of timber in the walls of this wing is followed.



Figure 16- South-West wall facing courtyard (Space 8)



Figure 17- East wall facing courtyard (Space 17)

Arches: Arches are used over the doors of the rooms (Figure 18) and window openings of ground floor and at the first floor of SW wing (Figure 19) Brick is used in the construction of the arches. The forms of arches are semicircular. Only the arches on top first floor windows of space17 on its N wall are connected to the vault (Figure20).

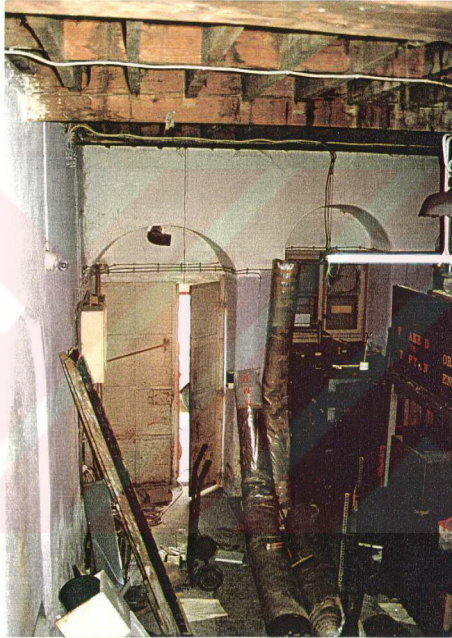


Figure 18- Arches over the door and windows of Space 14 (Ground Floor)

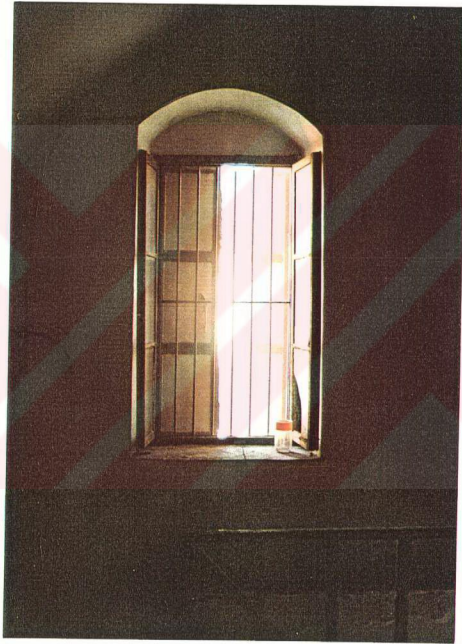


Figure 19- Arches over the window of Space 13 (First Floor)



Figure 20- Arch over the window of the North wall of Space 17 (First Floor)

Vaults: Vaults are used as the super structure of space 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. These are barrel vaults having depressed semicircular profiles and strengthen by two tie bars of iron (Figure 21). The construction technique and material could not be observed since all of them are plastered.

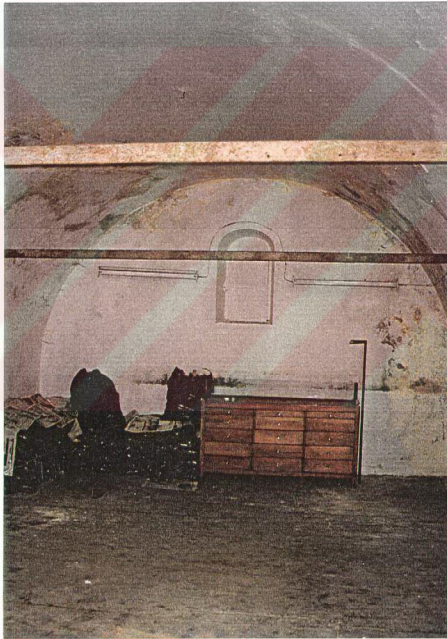


Figure 21- Vault and Tie bar of Space 13 (First Floor)

Timber Elements: Spaces which are constructed with masonry system, are divided in to two floors by a timber beams and joists. Three 30x30 beams span the narrow interval and in between these three 25 joists of 6x12 cm are placed and finished by timber panels (Figure 22)

Timber roof trusses are used as the super structure of space 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in between exterior walls three for each space (Figure 23) and for space 10, 11 and 12 trusses are used to span the separation walls in between spaces.



Figure 22- Timber beams and joists separating two floors in Space 13

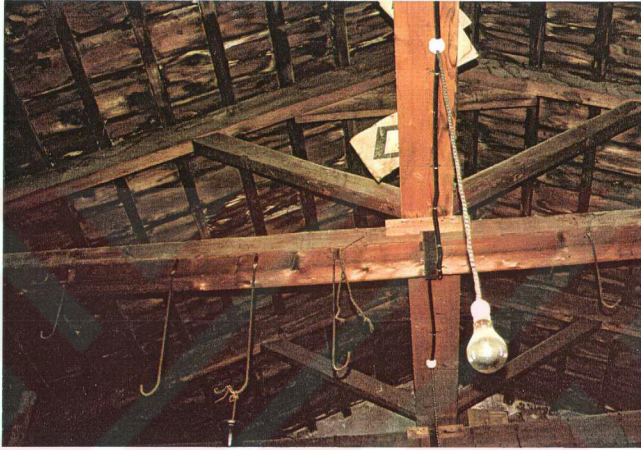


Figure 23- Timber roof truss of Space 2

2.8. Architectural Elements

Doors: There are two types of door openings; the first has cut stone frames on two sides with capitals and bases, and over the openings. These are rectangular from exterior (Figure 24) and arched from interior of spaces (Figure 18). In the second type, observed in space 9 and 10, the door openings are

semicircular both from exterior and interior. They have cut stone frames on two sides of the openings with capitals and bases, and over the openings.

The original metal door wings are existent at the spaces 8, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 17. There are two wings for each door one 45 cm and the other 90 cm wide.

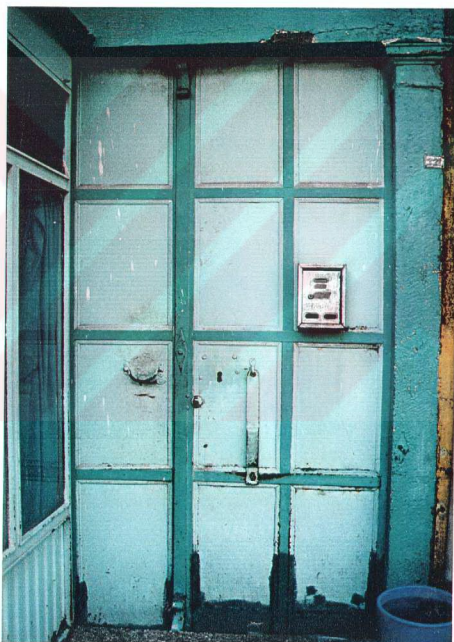


Figure 24- Door of Space 13 (Exterior)

Windows: There are nine types of windows determined in the building and one of each type is drawn in 1/10 scale.

The first type is a unique example placed on the NE wall of Space 1 on ground floor and it is facing to 920 Sokak. There is a semicircular arch over its opening to interior, but from the exterior it is rectangular with cut stone frame around. It has two wing metal shutters placed inside.

The second type is again on the ground floor existent in the second and sixth group of spaces. These windows are placed on courtyard walls. There are semicircular arches over their openings to interior, but from the exterior they are rectangular with cut stone frames around. They have two wing shutters placed on the exterior frames. There are 19 of them in the building.

The third type, on the ground floor of fifth group and they are facing courtyard. These are similar to the second type of windows mentioned above, the only difference is in their measures and shutter details which could not be noticed at first sight. There are 4 of them in the building.

The fourth type is existent on the courtyard walls of fourth group, Space 9 and Space 10. These are different than the others, since arches both from exterior and interior cover their openings. They have cut stone frames around the exterior openings with capitals and bases. There are 4 of them in the building.

The fifth type, on the first floor of sixth group and they are facing courtyard. There are semicircular arches over their openings to interior, but from the exterior they are rectangular with cut stone frames around. They have two wing shutters placed on the exterior frames. These are similar to the second type of windows, but smaller. There are 10 of them in the building.

The sixth type, on the first floor of the fifth group, Space 11 and Space 12, are placed on the courtyard walls. These are similar to the fifth type mentioned above, but there are a few differences in their measures, which could not be noticed at first sight. There are 4 of them in the building.

The seventh type is existent on the both courtyard and street walls of the second group of spaces, on the first floors. Different than the others, their openings are rectangular both from exterior and interior. However, it is striking that their measures in plan and exterior elevation are same with the fifth type, the only difference is from the interior. While the fifth type of windows are covered by arches from the interior, there are timber lintels placed over the openings of this type of windows (Figure 14). They have relieving arches over the openings, observed from the street facade (Figure 7). There are 24 of them in the building.

The eighth type of windows, on the first floor of the sixth group, is placed on their exterior walls and they are closed due to the adjacent building. There are semicircular arches over their openings to interior, but from the exterior they are rectangular with cut stone frames around. They have one wing metal shutters placed interior. There are 5 of them in the building.

The ninth type is a unique example that is placed on the south wall of Space 1. It is a small window and there is a semicircular arch over its opening to interior, but from the exterior it is rectangular with cut stone frame around. It has one wing metal shutter placed inside, which is made by a different technique than the other shutters (Figure 25).



Figure 25- Window on the South wall of Space 11

Niches: There is only one type of niches in the building, observed on the side walls of the door openings. They are found in Space 1,2,13,14,15,17. The niches are rectangular holes having a timber frame, a timber wing and two shelves. Besides there are arched niches followed on the S wall of space 17, N and S wall of space 15 and on N wall of space 14 extending to floor (Figure 26).



Figure 26- Niche on the South wall of Space 14

Staircases: There are several different staircases reaching upper floor from interior or exterior that are of reinforce concrete, metal or timber. There are three original staircases in Space 1, Space 11 and Space 15, which are similar to each other. These staircases are placed on the opposite of the door L shaped with landings. The first step is out of stone and there are 20 others of timber. They also have timber balustrades. In the spaces where this type of staircase is not found, the traces of the staircase hole is observed on the timber beams and joists (Figure 27).



Figure 27- Trace of staircase in Space13

Floor Covers: There is no trace of floor coverings on the ground floor, since they are covered either with levelling-concrete or terrazzo tile. On the other hand, first floors are finished by timber panels, but sometimes a layer of linoleum sheet, marble or terrazzo-tile is added on these timber panels.

Roof Covers: There are four types of roof covers observed in the building; over and under tile, patent tile, corrugated metal sheets and corrugated asbestos sheets. The tiles are used on the NE wing that is covered by a hipped-roof placed longitudinally parallel to courtyard and on the spaces on SW and SE wings, which are covered by hipped-roofs placed perpendicular to courtyard. The corrugated sheets are used on the additional spaces in front of the main units.

Eaves: There are three types of eaves in the building. The first is present on the street facade of the second group. It is placed longitudinally through the whole facade and it is made out of stone. On the courtyard facade of the same wing there is the second type that is in the form of a cornice with flat layers. Since it is plastered the construction material could not be observed (Figure 28). On the opposite side, the third type is seen on the facades of the SW wing. It is in the form of a flat cornice following the shape of the hipped roof (Figure 29).



Figure 28- Eave of South West elevation facing courtyard



Figure 29- Eave of East elevation facing courtyard

Awnings: There are mainly two types of awnings found in the building; the first is constructed by traditional techniques and the second consists the ones constructed by modern techniques. The original awnings are metal constructions placed in between two floors on courtyard facades of NE and SW wings. Metal sheets of 80 cm cover the interval between metal bars, which are connected to the wall by metal hangers (Figure 30). The modern awnings are placed on both street and courtyard walls in between two floors. These are metal constructions covered by either corrugated metal or asbestos sheets.



Figure 30- Metal awning in between two storeys on the S.W. facade facing courtyard

2.9. Materials

Stone: As observed from the parts where plasters are lost on the exterior wall of NE wing and SW wing, cut stone is used in alteration with brick (Figure 16 and Figure 17). In the interior walls of the same wing rubble stone used with brick on the first floor and rough stone in alteration with brick on the ground floor.

Cut stone is used on all facades for the frames of windows and doors. It is given shape as capitals and bases on the two sides of doors.

Brick: Brick is used in the construction of walls in alteration with rough stone. The alteration is done by two rows of brick, followed by a row of stone where bricks are also placed in between two stones of the same row.

It is also used in the construction of arches on the doors and windows, and for relieving arches on the windows of the first floor of NE wing facing exterior and on the rectangular openings of niches.

Timber: Timber is used for beams and joints in order to divide all spaces in to two floors. On the first floor of NE wing it is used in the construction of walls as posts and diagonals and as lintels over the openings of the windows.

Timber is used also in the construction of roof trusses covered the spaces 1-8, 10, 11 and 12, however the dimensions and details are changing. Also in space 10 timber posts are used to carry the lintels and trusses.

Another use of timber is for windows that are added later inside the window openings. It is used for door wings, niche frames and wings and staircases.

Metal: Metal is mostly used in architectural elements, door wings, window shutters, railings, awnings and as finishing material in the form of flat or corrugated metal sheets on the awnings.

Mortar: Lime mortar is used as a binding material for the brick and the stone work. At the alternating walls it is used in thin layers. However, in between the bricks of the arches the mortar layers get thicker.

Plaster: On the courtyard facades of NE and SW wings, and interior walls of spaces “horasan” type of plaster is used.

On the exterior facade of NE wing and courtyard facade of SE wing, on the other hand cement plaster is used.

Paints and wash: Plastic and oil paint, and wash is used as finishing materials on the exterior and interior walls. They are applied on plaster, except Space 10 where the interior walls are washed on the construction materials.

2.10. Condition of Fabric

The main deterioration observed in materials is related with humidity and rising damp, which shows itself mostly in plasters. Especially on the west wall of SW wing at upper part detachment and loss of plaster, and discolouration is observed due to humidity caused by rainwater penetration. Since a new building constructed adjacent to this wall, rainwater is collected in between hipped roof and penetrates to the vaults and walls. Besides, because the windows on that wall are closed, air circulation could not be provided efficiently.

Rising damp is another defect on the walls of ground floor changing between 0.60-1.20 m heights. Although it is observed in most of the spaces, it becomes an important scale in space 11.

The problem of humidity causes discolouration in timber-work, especially on the timber roof trusses of NE wing contaminated with rain water penetration. However, since the building has always users, most of the tiles has been changed, preventing this problem. The timber slabs are in good condition except discolouration, which is in small scale, due to humidity. One of the common problems seen in timber; insect attacks is not observed in the building, most probably due to the adhesives used for shoe-making.

On the other hand, metal used for shutters, doors tension bars of vaults are exposed to corrosion due to humidity.

CHAPTER 3

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF REGION

3.1. General Characteristics of İzmir

Located on the west of Turkey, İzmir is a coastal town surrounded by Aegean Sea on the west, Balıkesir on the north, Manisa on the east and Aydın on the south (Figure 31). The area of İzmir is 11.973km and its population was 2.317.829 in 1985 (Büyük Larousse Ansiklopedisi 1986: 6018).

The mountains lying perpendicular to the coast and they are at medium heights. There are sedimentary plains, defined by young faults lying in between these mountains. The plains that are irrigated by the important rivers; these are, from north to south, Bakırçay, Gediz and Küçük Menderes. Among the mountains Aydındağları and Bozdağlar are the horsts lying on the east-west direction. Due to its complexity of geologic conditions İzmir is under the threat of earthquakes (Büyük Larousse Ansiklopedisi 1986: 6018)

İzmir is affected by the Mediterranean climatic conditions (temperate climate); thus it is hot and dry in summers (July average 27.6 C) and rainy and cool in winters. Its indigenous plants are the bushes that are frequent up to 500-600ms, and oak trees and pines on higher sections (Büyük Larousse Ansiklopedisi 1986: 6018).

The zones in İzmir on macroform scale may be marked as; Kadifekale and its skirts, Konak and Alsancak including the port as city center, and the surroundings of the center Buca, Bornova, Gaziemir, Karşıyaka, Göztepe, Hatay, Karantina, Karataş, Güzelyalı and its linear pronglation toward Urla. There are

mainly five axis reaching İzmir; the first is coming from Çeşme-Urla passing through Balçova, Fahrettin Altay Meydanı and M.Kemal Bulvarı reaches Konak, the second coming from Adnan Menderes Airport is connected to Basmane, the third from north connects Balıkesir, Aliğa, Menemen, Karşıyaka to Alsancak. On the east there are two highways one coming from Manisa and other from Ankara reaching the center through Bornova (Nuh Recep ŞAHİN; 1993: 32)

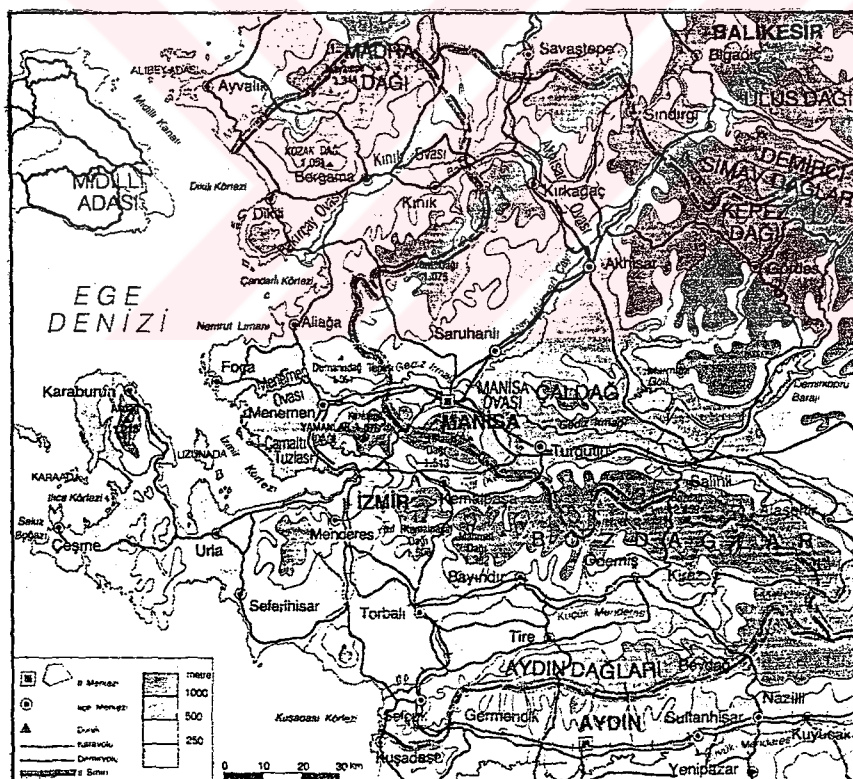


Figure 31- İzmir

3.2. General Characteristics of Kemeraltı

Kemeraltı, the historic city-center of İzmir, has direct access with Konak Square and is defined by the Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı on the north, Eşref Paşa Caddesi on the west (Figure32).

Kemeraltı has changed a lot since 18th century. Until the end of 18th century, it used to be the center of production and long-distance caravan trade. By the acceleration of commercial activity with Europe, important physical changes were observed like the variety in land use and the areal growth of the center toward the north and sea which is helped by the filling of the inner port (Mübeccel KIRAY, 1972: 32).

After the second half of the 19th century, new buildings are constructed in between Yalı Cami and Cumhuriyet Meydanı which are narrow in width and long in depth including commercial, storage and official functions. Later, from 1950' on storages for grape, fig and tabacco were moved from center to Alsancak and new functions like insurance and management were given to the buildings left. On the boundaries of historic center facing Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı and Mithat Paşa Caddesi new multi storey office buildings were constructed. (Çınar ATAY, 1979: 151-152)

According to the surveys of Ülker Baykan SEYMEN carried out in 1972 and 1982, Kemeraltı is studied under two main regions; Konak and Eriş Mahallesi. The distribution of functions in Konak Mahallesi in 1972 is; production (21.83%), retail sale (19.51%), storage and professional services (15.79), public services (9.86%), whole-sale (9.29%), empty buildings (7.13%), residences (5.14%). The proportions among the production facilities are several production (8.23%), food (4.03%), furniture (2.29%), press (2.13%), clothing (1.57%).

In 1982, these ratios changed to; retail sale (26.17%), storage and professional services (22.37%), storage (6.95%). Thus it is observed that in 1972

services took the first place and followed by production and retail sale, while in 1982 services gain importance and followed by retail sale and production.

On the other hand, in Erlen Mahallesi, from 1972 to 1982, while production and wholesale trading losing importance, service and retail trading gained the priority. In 1972, services (38.36%), retail sale (26.99%), production (11.36%), wholesale (17.25%) and these are changed in 1982 as; services (48.25%), retail sale (34.35%), production (7.82%), and whole sale (4.81%).

About the surroundings of the central area, in the survey of Nevzat CAN in 1993 for the City Planning Studio, he defines five regions; the first includes Odun Kapı, Namık Kemal, Sümer, Şehit Nedim districts where the residences are over 95%, in the second region, Kahramanmescit, Tan, Türkyılmaz, Yıldız and Sakarya districts are included where residences are slowly transformed to production units, the third group includes Fevzipaşa, Uğur, Güneş (where Abacıoğlu Hanı located), Güzelyurt, and Kestelli districts where residences started to be used as production units and rarely for retail trading and for services, under the fourth region, there are Namazgah, Akıncı, Hurşidiye and Kurtuluş districts where a transformation of residences to production, retail sale and service units are observed, lastly the fifth region includes Erlen, Yenigün and Konak districts where services and retail sale trading gain importance.

The both studies are proving the transformation of functions in Kemeraltı; the spaces once used as storages, changed their functions as offices, then retail-sale and production, and the residential units have been used for commercial activity. According to their results; services and retail sale are the major functions in the center, while small-scale production is widespread in the surroundings of the center.

The site survey was carried out in the region in July, 1995 and October, 1996 which focuses on the building heights, vehicle and pedestrian access, distribution of functions and the preservation groups of Hans in Kemeraltı. This study is helpful especially for the restoration project; evaluation of the present

functions and the decisions about proposals will be given in accordance with this study.

The boundaries of the survey area are defined according to extensions of the determining factors in the present qualities and potential of the building. Anafartalar Caddesi, where the building is entered from, extends in between Konak Meydanı and İkiçeşmelik Caddesi. Besides, the center of Kemeraltı should be studied in order to understand the place of the building. Thus, the boundaries of environmental survey extend to the 1. Kordon Caddesi on the west, Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı on the north and İkiçeşmelik Caddesi on the east. The boundary on the south is defined according to the continuity of similar functions surrounding the building (Figure 33).

Environmental survey is carried out on four subjects. The first is the density of vehicle and pedestrian traffic. In fact, Kemeraltı is wedged in between the streets where the vehicle traffic is high dense. Since the original streets of Kemeraltı are very narrow, vehicles could not enter to the crowded streets in daytime. Thus, in the document of this survey only the pedestrian traffic is shown in the center of Kemeraltı. Anafartalar Caddesi is the most crowded street of Kemeraltı, lying in the form of a curve. Inner parts of this curve are getting rare to the center and on the exterior parts the density of traffic is very low. As a result, it is seen that the building is placed on the boundary of high and low dense pedestrian traffic. While there is the most crowded street on the north-west of the building, the street on the north-east is one of the rarest (Figure 34).

The second subject of the environmental survey is the building heights. This study gives the density of the building heights in a building block. Thus, there could be some exceptions in the building blocks. In the boundaries of the survey area two storey buildings are frequent. However, along Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı, İkiçeşmelik Caddesi and in Konak Square multistorey buildings take place varying between 4-9 floors. Abacıoğlu Hanı is a two storey building as the majority in the historic center, but the adjacent building on the west side of the Han has three storeys and the one on the south-west corner has four storeys (Figure35).

The third subject of the environmental survey is the distribution of functions. The most prevalent function is retail-sale, which is followed by whole-sale, services and small-scale production. Retail-sale is dense especially along Anafartalar Caddesi and in the parts close to Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı. Whole-sale and storage functions are found mostly through the center. On the exterior parts of Anafartalar Caddesi curve, small-scale production of shoes and textile products is placed. This case can be observed in the distribution of functions in the building itself; While the units close to Anafartalar Caddesi are given retail-sale function, the units accessed from courtyard and 920.Sokak are used as storages or small-scale production units. Thus, it is seen that the building is just on the boundary of functional difference (Figure 36).

The fourth subject of the environmental survey is the preservation groups in Kemeraltı. There are several buildings under preservation in Kemeraltı. In the document of this survey only the monumental buildings are included. Since the study is carried out on 1/2500 scale, the small buildings are not clear. Besides, it is more important to see the existing Hans and religious buildings for the further studies in the restoration of Abacıoğlu Hanı. Thus, it is observed that there are 5 mosques along Anafartalar Caddesi, in the first group of preservation, 3 synagogues close to İkiçeşmelik Caddesi, again in the first group, and 18 Hans; 12 of which in the first group, 4 others in second group and the last 2 in the third group. Abacıoğlu Hanı is in the second group (Figure 37).

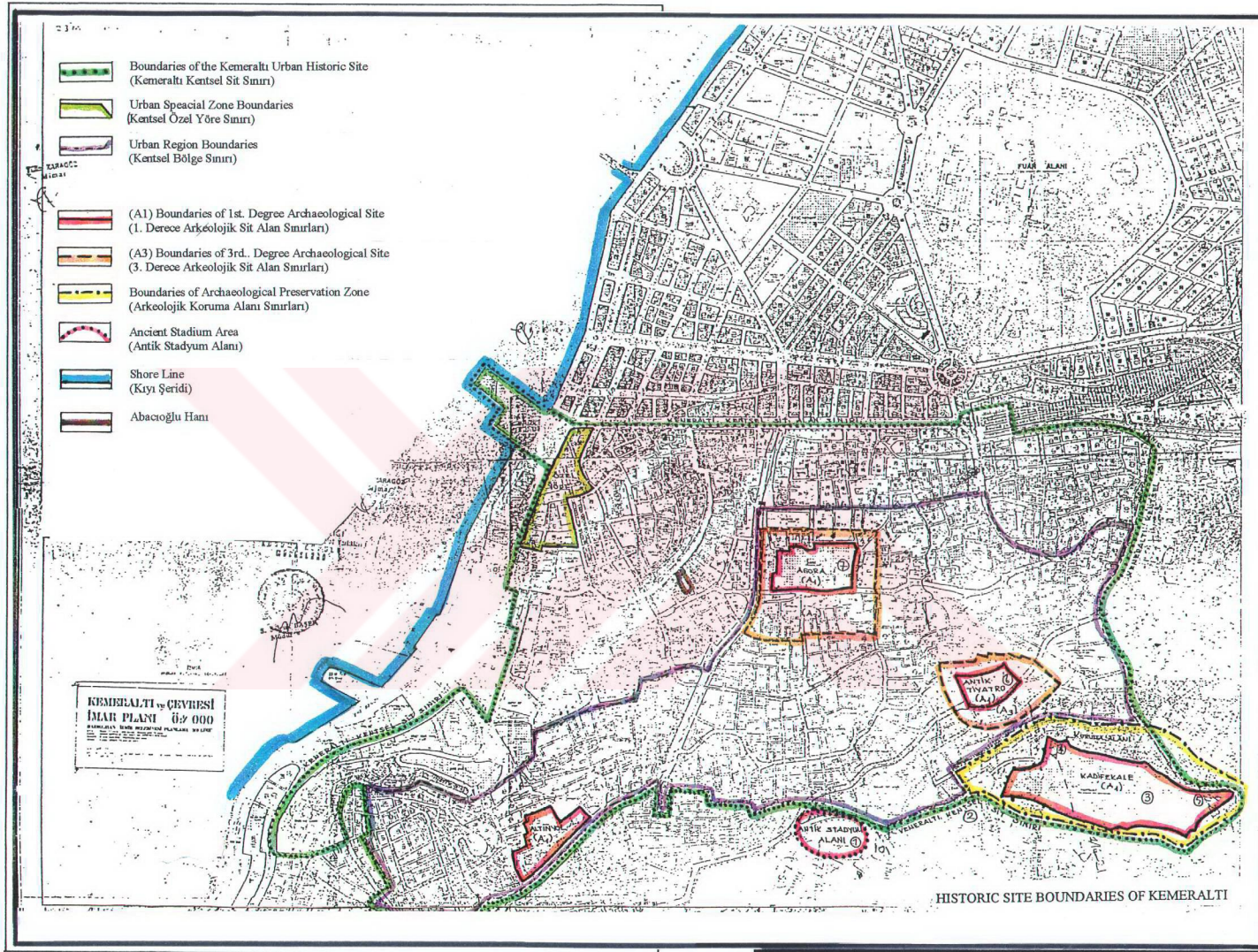


Figure 32- Historic Site Boundaries of Kemeraltı

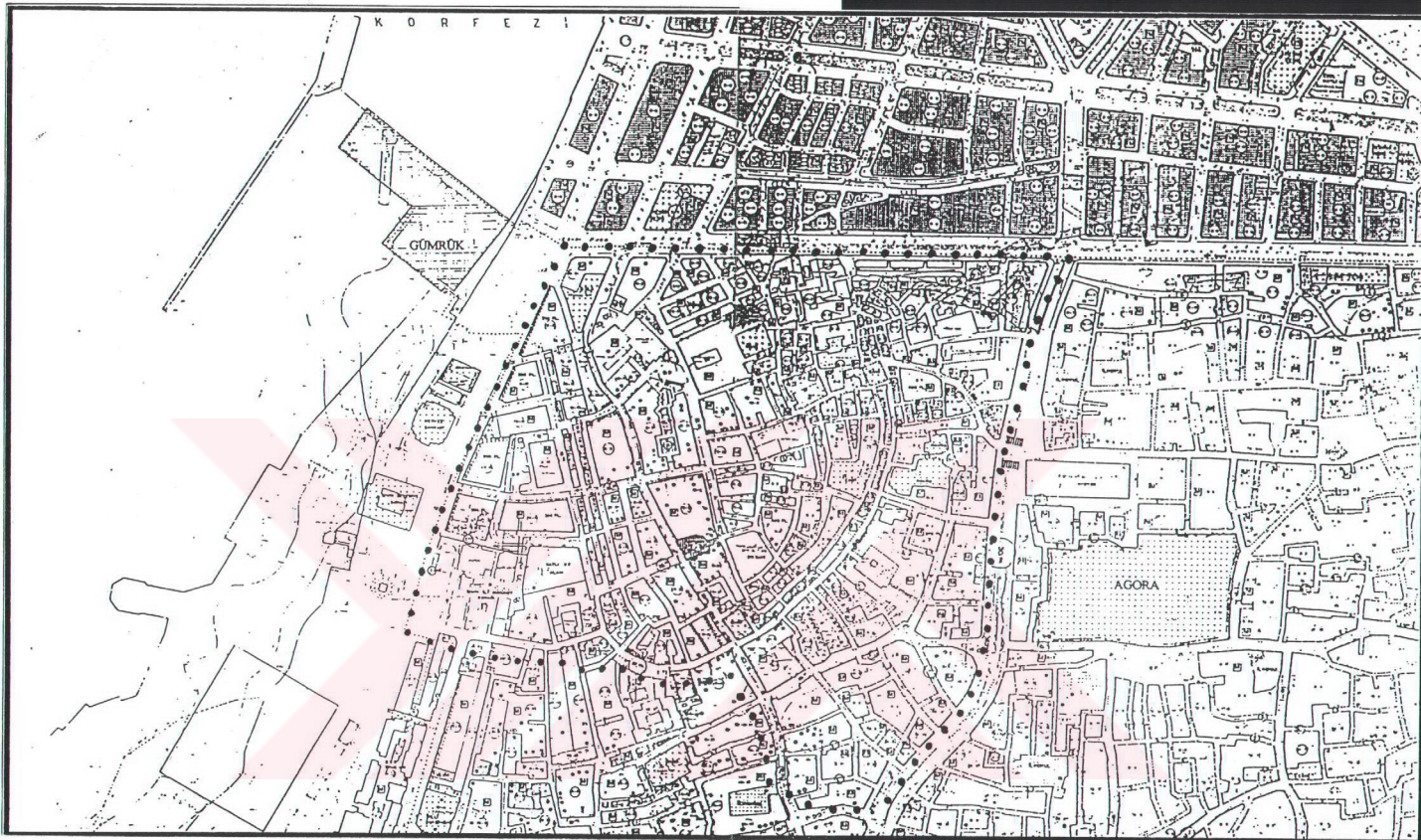


Figure 33- Boundaries of survey area

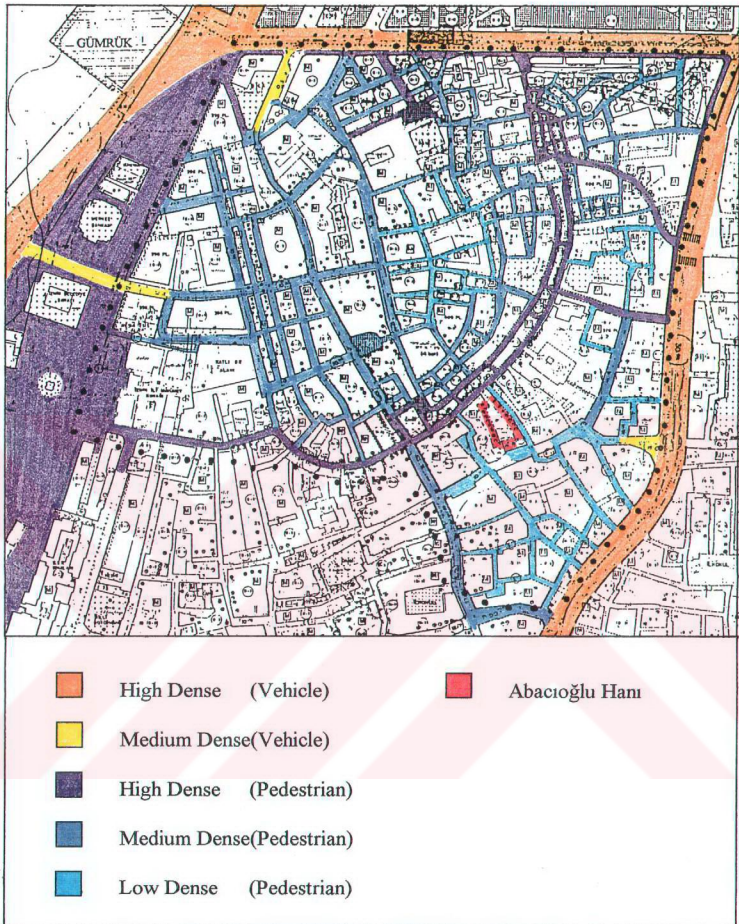


Figure 34- Density of vehicle and pedestrian traffic

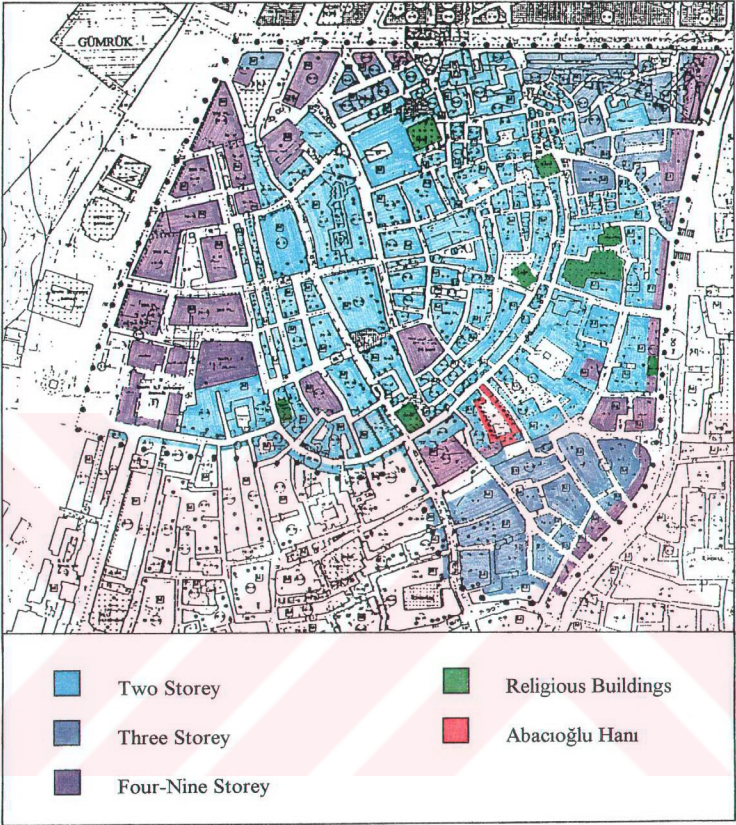


Figure 35- Building Heights

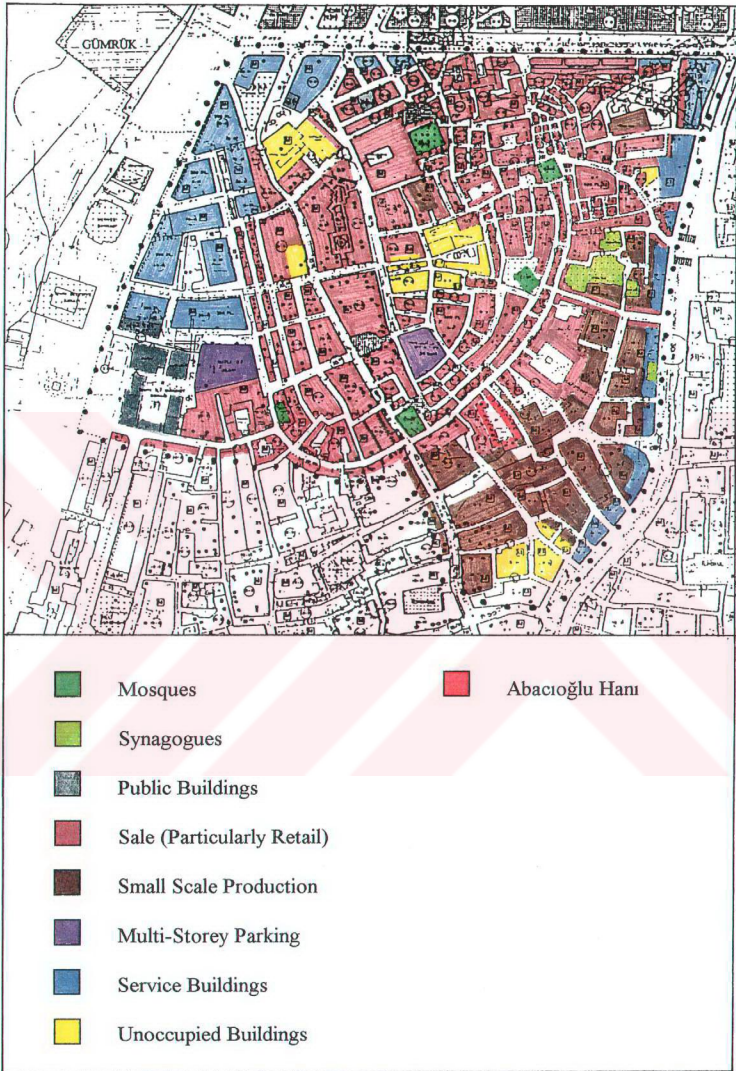


Figure 36- Distribution of Functions

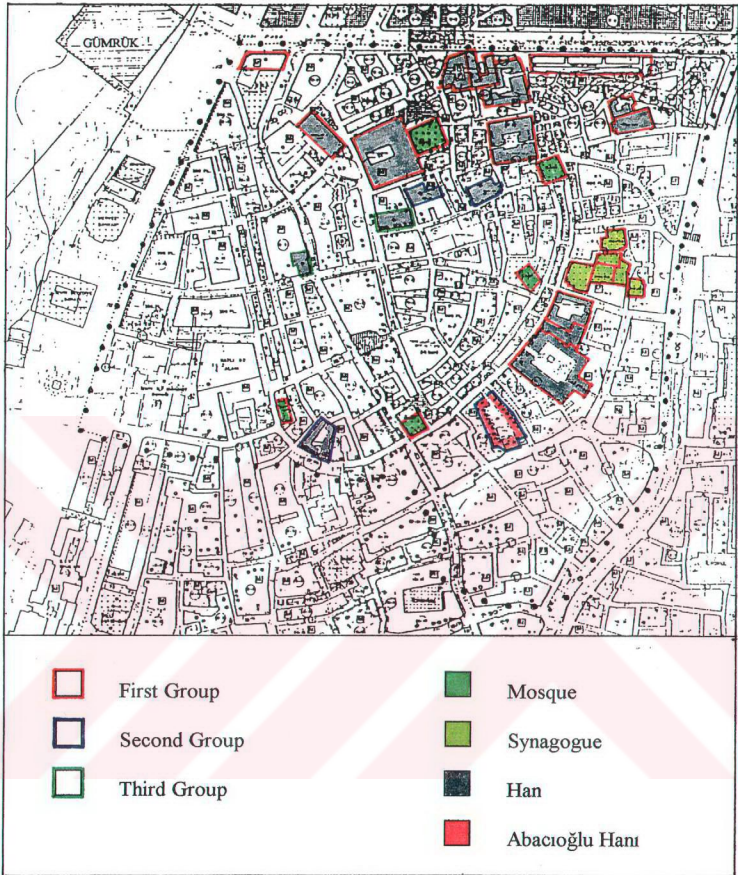


Figure 37- Preservation Groups

CHAPTER 4

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

4.1. Historical Development of İzmir

According to mythologies, the first settlements of İzmir are established on mount Sypos. This place today corresponds to surroundings of Karagöl in Yamanlar region. Besides, ancient historians describe a settlement on today's Bayraklı region (Strabon I. and Aristeides II. century) which is then moved to Pagos Hill (Kadifekale) and its foot about the end of 4th B.C. Not only these ancient settlements but the shore-line of İzmir has changed in the last millennia (Figure 38) (Çınar ATAY, 1978: 8-13).

After the Roman period, which is followed by the development of commercial activity between Rome and Anatolia, İzmir gains importance. At that period, the city has two important gates; the first is Magnesia gate which connects the city to Anatolia and second was the Ephesus gate (Çınar ATAY, 1978: 14).

The establishment of Byzantine Empire does not cause many changes, but their decline provides the acceleration of commercial activity in İzmir. This case is due to the change of trading routes from İstanbul to İzmir during the period of decline.

The end of 11th century marks the first encounters of Turkish presence in around İzmir which is provided by Süleyman Şah in 1076. This is followed by a rather unstable rule in which the city and its surroundings keep changing hand between the various Turkish principalities, Byzantine and Genoese.

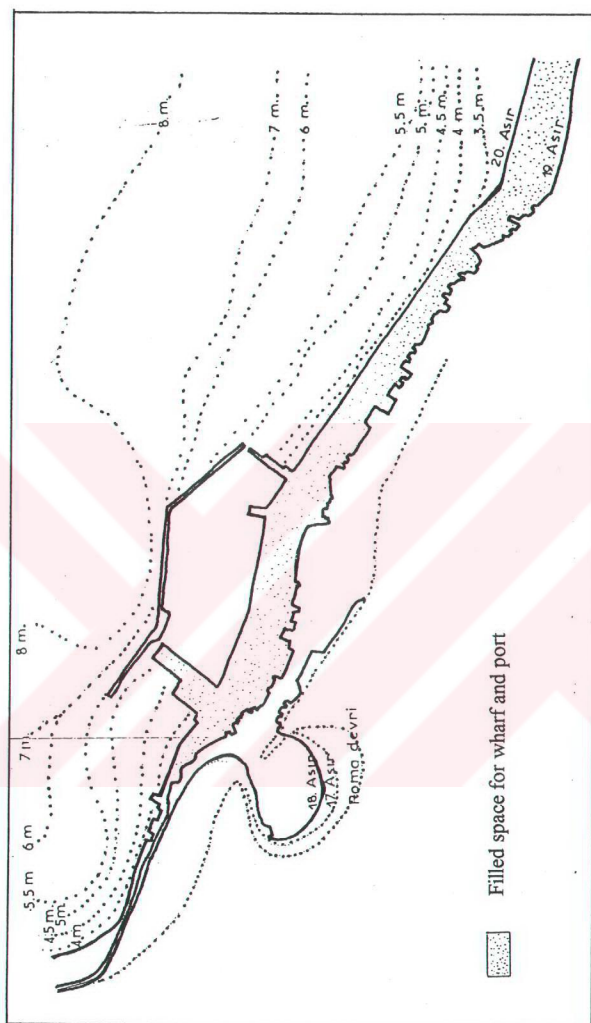


Figure 38- Change of shore line of Izmir (inner port) and sea depth (Çinar ATAY, 1978)

By late 14th century, Aydınoğulları rules in İzmir which is probably the most stable period. During this period settlements are on Pagos Hill (Kadifekale) and around the lower-castle (Emin CANPOLAT, 1953: 49).

In the 13th and 14th centuries, the existence of several small principalities defines the nature of settlements which are shaped according to the boundaries of production technology and the means of transportation. Each principality has a relatively small capital-city determined by its agricultural surplus and the transportation network joins these centers one another. Also, as a result of this piece-meal political arrangement, there is no specialisation of small-scale production except agriculture. While the capital cities serve the needs of the rural settlements, their hinterland serves agricultural products to their bazaars. These capitals are located inland even in the principalities that have shores. Still, the ancient ports such as Balat (Milet), Ayasulug (Ephesus), İzmir and Foça retain part of their international commercial activity (İlhan TEKELİ, 1992: 125-126).

At the beginning of 15th century, Timur's invasion again brings instabilities and physical destruction to the city. During his invasion, the lower-castle is destroyed and replaced with a new one during the Ottoman rule which is finally established in region in early 15th century. The castle and its surroundings are the settlements of majority of Christian population since the first construction of castle and this situation is continued later in Ottoman rule, leading to the control of tiny inner port and commercial activity by Christians.

The introduction of Ottoman rule in the region leads two important developments in 15th and 16th centuries. The first of these is the transmission of agricultural and small production surplus to İstanbul which also affected the road system changing its center from Bursa to Üsküdar, Meanwhile within this new arrangement, this area including İzmir lost its importance relatively. According to the assumptions of Barkan, between 1520 and 1580 the population of Anatolia increased by 40-50%, while there was no increase here, decreasing the ratio of population in İzmir within the total. This decline of importance may be explained in terms of centralised control over the surplus which was utilised as a trade good

otherwise, and the location of the area out of international trade routes, that is leaving İzmir as a minor shore-town and helping the development of inland cities such as Bergama, Tire, Manisa, Urla and Lazkiye (Denizli). During this period, the most important commercial activity was through Chios (Sakız), which functions as a transit-port, while İstanbul still continues its centralisation as the largest city of the Ottoman Empire (İlhan TEKELİ, 1991: 78).

This situation changed toward the beginning of the 17th century, parallel to the improvement of capitalism in Europe, leading the development of İzmir which then becomes one of the most important center of international commercial activity. The first reason for this was the ever increasing demand of raw materials and food stuffs in Europe which chose Levant as an easier answer. The first British Levant Company was founded in 1581 and the French Company in 1666, in İzmir and their consulates were moved here from Sakız Island. Sakız and Çeşme ports kept their importance for a while, but lost to İzmir in the end which had a more direct contact with its hinterland and a naturally well-protected port. Besides, with the advantages provided for İzmir in the payment of taxes by Ottoman administration, help the rise of importance of İzmir port. Thus, there was a sudden increase in the population reaching 200% with many foreign trade companies, Armenians from eastern Anatolia, Jews fleeing from Spanish Inquisition, Greeks from unproductive Aegean islands and Turks from central Anatolia fleeing from Celali Upheavals. In the fastly developing commerce of İzmir there was space for all of these traders and unqualified workers (İlhan TEKELİ, 1991: 78).

Another factor for the development of commercial activity in İzmir is the termination of the war between Ottomans and Safavides toward the middle of 17th century. In the period of war, at the beginning of 16th century, Genoese were applied to Papa Leon 5th in order to change the trading route that starts from Iran and reaches Europe through İzmir. The same application was done to the Iran administration by France in 1633, since the trading routes in Anatolia were under threat during the war. However, the war was finally end before these applications

were realised. Thus, the silk from Iran, which is transmitted through Anatolia, is exported from İzmir (İlhan TEKELİ, 1992: 127).

Meanwhile, the war between Crete (Girit Savaşı), started in 1645, helped the improvement of İzmir which was used as a military base by Köprülüzade Fazıl Ahmet Paşa, the grand vizier of the period. Several monuments of İzmir were constructed during this period like; Büyük Vezir Hanı, Küçük Vezir Hanı, Vezir Suyu Köprüsü (Tuncer BAYKARA, 1974: 50-51)

Another factor is the development of Ayan families like 'Karaosmanoğulları' who thanks to the power they have acquired, increased the amount of surplus products controlled regionally. Besides, the cost of transport of goods had become so expensive that only towns with large scale trading activity and wide and relatively close production hinterlands could afford it. Thus, İzmir became the central export and import port of the Empire; silk from Iran and Bursa, mohair from Ankara, leather from Edirne and the products of the region such as olive oil, cotton, acorn, opium, wheat and etc. are exported from İzmir, and became the second largest city after İstanbul, surpassing the population and the importance of Bursa. (İlhan TEKELİ, 1992: 79).

During this period, the inner port starts to be filled up and according to Charles Texier and F.V.J. Arundell, it is totally filled in 1830-1835. Hence, due to the acceleration in commercial activity and the enlargement of the area where this activity is dense, a fast construction of required spaces is started, forming the major part of Kemeraltı. (Figure 39 and Figure 40) (Bozkurt ERSOY, 1991: 9). Thus, the main streets are in the form of arcs following the coastal line of the inner port. The main streets are cut by the secondary streets lying perpendicular to them, which are connecting the port to the major trading routes of the period; Efes-Aydın route, Manisa route, Urla route and Kadifekale (Figure 41). On the junctions of these streets mosques are placed, still surviving in Kemeraltı (Galip ERGENECİ, 1992: 34). These mosques are; Hisar Cami (1592), Şadırvan Cami (1636), Kestanepazarı Cami (1667), Başdurak (Hacı Hüseyin Cami (1652) and

Kemeraltı Cami again constructed in 17th century (Tuncer BAYKARA, 1974: 46-47).

On the other hand, while majority of Hans dating to 18th century are known by the maps dating 19th century, the others dating before the 17th century could not be found in these maps, that they are estimated to be destroyed in the earthquakes. (the existance of them are assured by the books of travellers like; Katip Çelebi, Evliya Çelebi). The oldest earthquake known dates to 178A.D. and the others were in 1025, 1654, 1664, 1668, 1680, 1688, 1723, 1739, 1778, 1804, 1834, 1841, 1845. Among them, the ones in 178, 1025, 1688, 1723 and 1804 caused serious destruction in the city. Besides, the fires in 1742, 1763, 1797, 1817, 1825, 1834, 1841, 1857, 1861 were recorded to destroy many residential and commercial buildings in İzmir. After the mid of 19th century, thanks to the fire extinguishing agents of insurance companies and fire brigades of the Municipality, the number and effects of fires were reduced (Tuncer BAYKARA, 1974: 85-87)

In 19th century, İzmir again plays a prominent role in the supply of raw materials needed more due to the Industrial Revolution in Europe. However, the existence of British dominance in sea-transport results in disadvantages for İzmir. In early 19th century, the international commercial activity of İzmir is determined by two important developments; the disintegration of Levant Company in 1825 and the sign of British-Ottoman commercial treaty in 1838. Until 1838, it was forbidden the introduction of foreigners directly in the national commercial activity. British merchants were using Jews and Armenians as intermediaries in order to collect the agricultural products and to sell their products in Aegean market (İlhan TEKELİ, 1992: 79).

After 1838, foreign based banks, insurance companies, etc. were developed and the whole of Anatolia and İzmir, as their major import gate, became a major bazaar for the Europeans who needed a place to sell the goods they produced.

Again in this period, the decrease in silk exports and the development of the ports on the Black Sea, which required a shorter and less expensive land transport supported also by the loss of security in Mediterranean costs, leads İzmir lost its importance in long distance caravan trade (İlhan TEKELİ, 1992: 128).

After the construction of railways which were started in 1856 between İzmir and Aydın and in 1863 between İzmir and Turgutlu the transportation traffic was accelerated. During this period, in order to facilitate the loading process of ships, a port was started to be built and finished in 1878. With the construction of the Clock Tower in 1901, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of II. Abdülhamit's enthronement (Seyid Hüseyin NASR, 1989: 247) and the construction of the Municipality Building in 1868-1872 a public square was developed in front of the port on I. Kordon Caddesi which is still one of the main squares of İzmir (İlhan TEKELİ, 1991: 79).

The 1922 fire, at the end of the National War of Independence, completely destroyed the physical and social structure of İzmir, and with the establishment of Turkish Republic, modern districts are constructed on the ruins of Çankaya, Pasaport, Alsancak and Kahramanlar (Şerif MARDİN, 1991: 25). Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı (1935) lying in between Konak Port and Basmane İstasyonu, Gazi Bulvarı, Şehit Nevres Bulvarı, Vasıf Çınar Bulvarı and Şair Eşref Bulvarı and Talatpaşa Bulvarı in Alsancak are the new routes in between these modern districts (İlhan TEKELİ, 1991: 39).

The first city planning project after the War were done by French architects Raymond and Rene Danje and M. Prost which is then drawn by İsmet Kaptan on 1/2500 scale (Figure 42) (Çınar ATAY, 1978: 143).

The period between 1923-1950 may be considered as the foundation and development. In this period, nationalisation and industrialisation movements took place in İzmir, similarly with other cities of Turkey. As a result of the decisions taken in 'Türkiye İktisat Kongresi' factories and small scale production ateliers were established, and until 1936 commerce, banking, railways, port,

trolleybus, electricity, water, gas and etc. services were nationalised (Salih ÖZTÜRK-Siyami TÜRKAN 1993: 5).

In 1950, Güzelyalı, Göztepe, Karantina, Karataş, on the north Bostanlı, Turan, Karşıyaka, Bayraklı and Salhane were occupied as residential settlements while Buca and Bornova became considerably important residential districts (Figure.43) (Çınar ATAY;1979: 51-60).

İzmir, after the economical developments in the way of industrialisation (liberal economy and Marshall aid) that was followed from 1950's on, has become an industrially oriented city; surpassing the importance of the agriculture. For instance, the development of city towards Bornova, Menemen and Aydın leads the construction of factories and residences on agricultural areas.

In spite of the new arrangements in social and economic life by the establishment of Turkish Republic, İzmir keeps its importance due to its hinterland of agricultural and industrial production, natural resources and its capacity for international commercial activities.

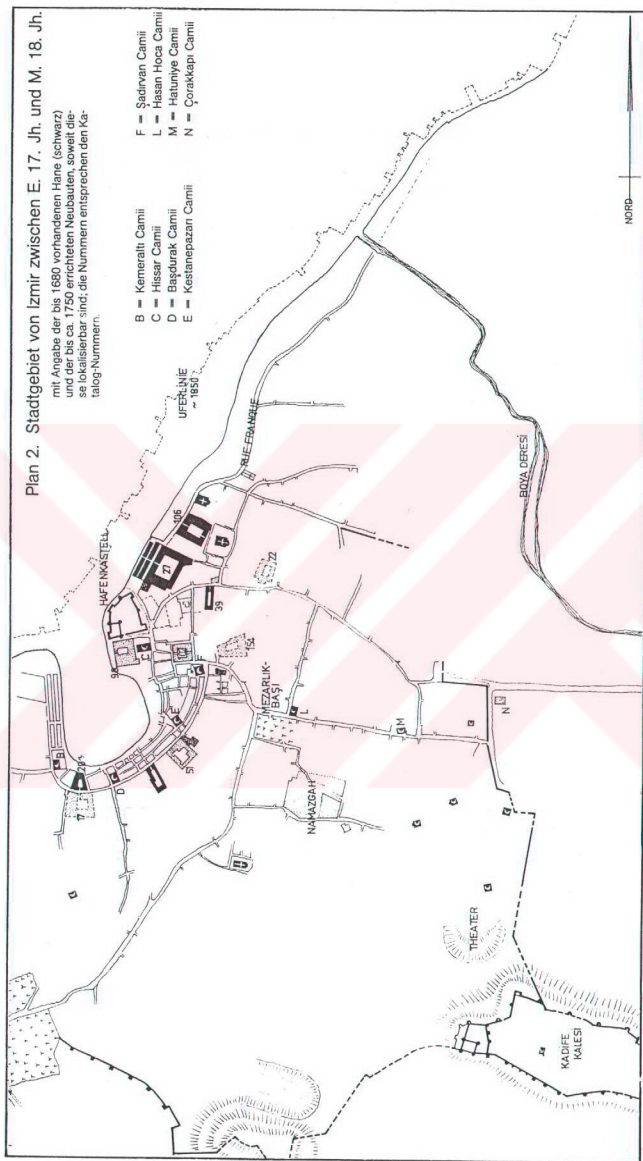


Figure 39- Izmir in 17th and 18th centuries (W. MÜLLER-WIENER, 1980/1981)

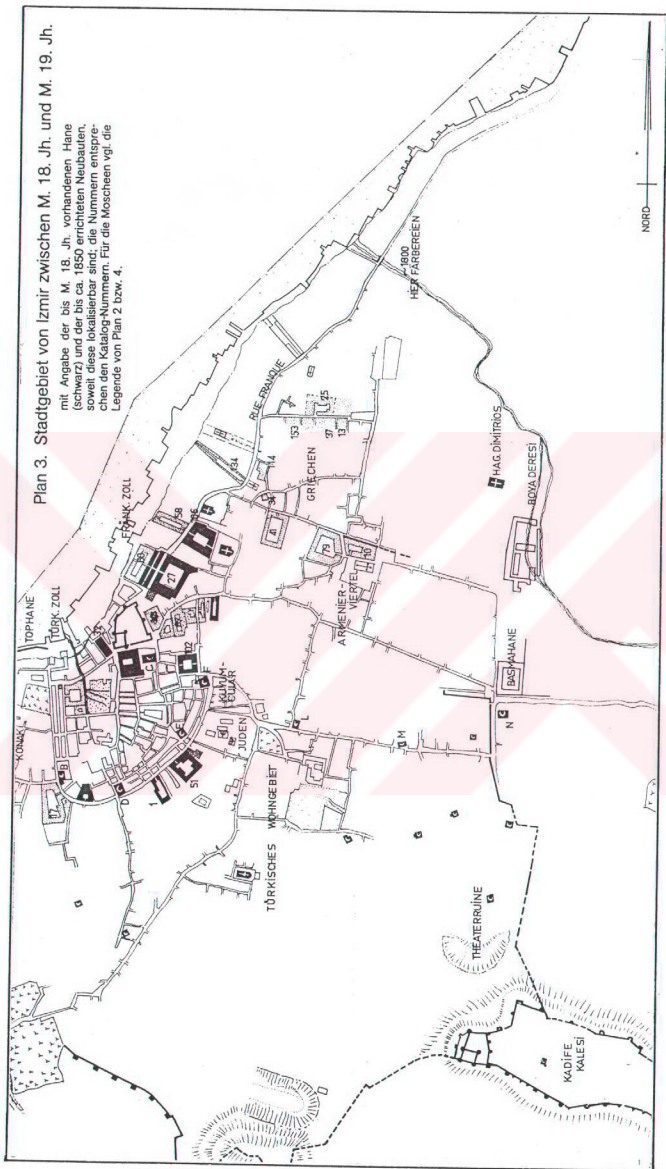


Figure 40- Izmir in 18th and 19th century (W. MÜLLER-WIENER, 1980/1981)

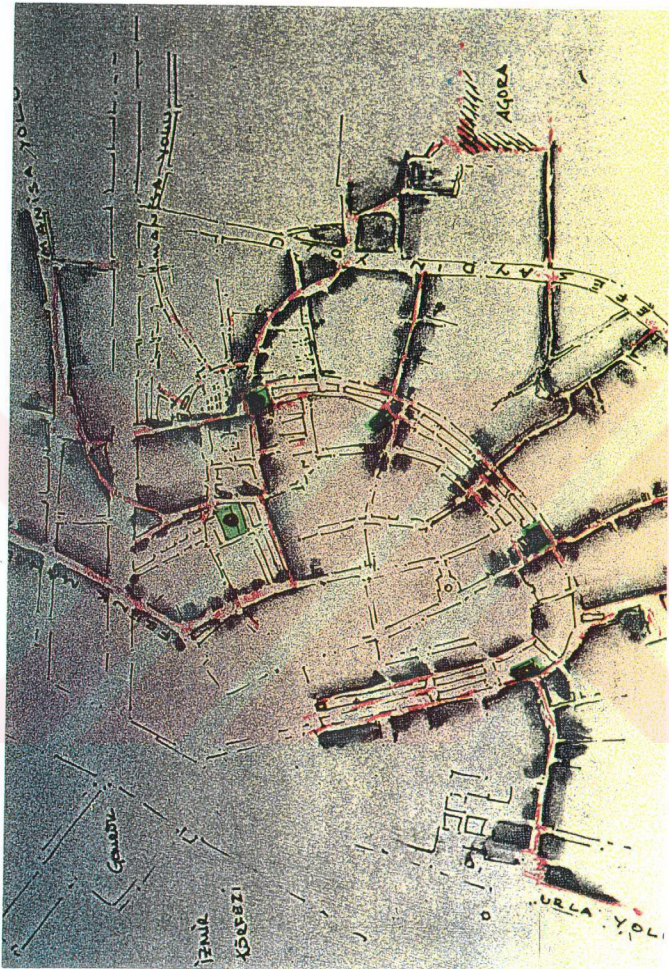


Figure 41 - Street pattern of Kemeraltı (Galip ERGENECİ, 1992)

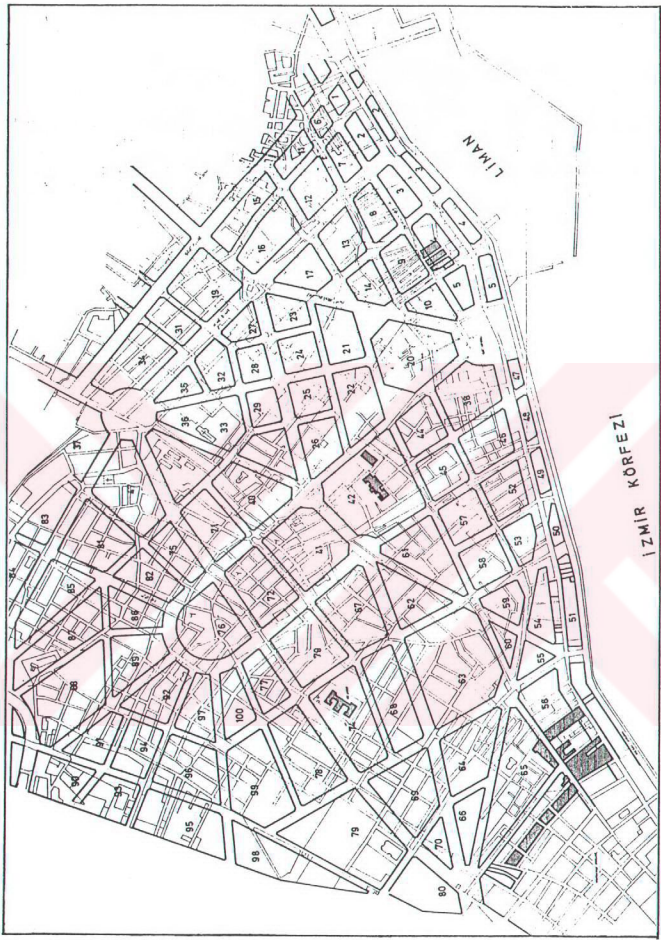


Figure 42- City plan of Izmir (the area on the north of Fevzi Paşa Bulvarı) applied on the ruins after the National War of Independence, studied by Rene Danje and M. Prost (Çınar ATAY, 1978)

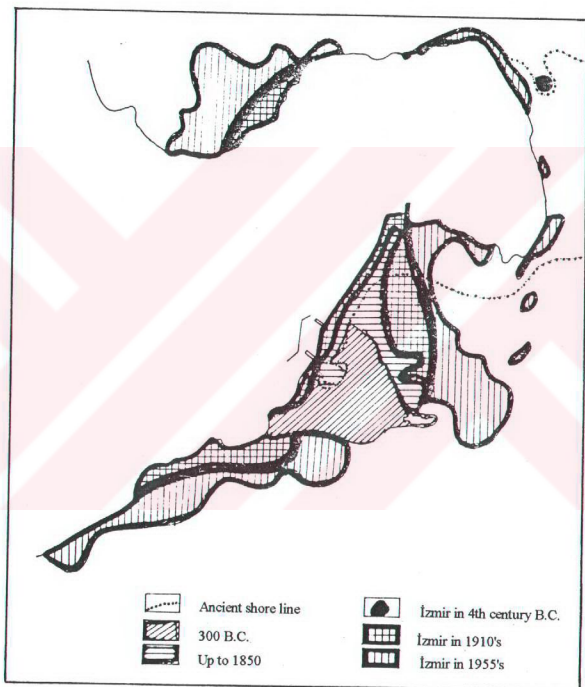


Figure 43- Urban growth of İzmir

4.2. History of Abacıođlu Hanı

About Abacıođlu Hanı, there are several studies including articles, drawings and photographs. The building was studied by Mnir Aktepe in 1971, for his article related to the Hans in İzmır. His study includes description of the building and two photographs showing SW and NE wing (Figure 44 and Figure 45). In 1985, a measured survey was carried out by Bozkurt Ersoy, for his book about the Hans in İzmır. His study includes description of the building, a site and ground floor plan and two photographs showing SW and SE wings. In 1986, again a measured survey was carried out by Ahmet akar, for his master's thesis about the Hans in İzmır, which includes ground floor plan and description of the building.

In these studies, the building is dated to early 18th century depending on the foundation charter (İzmır Vakıflar Mdrlđ, II. Vakfiye Defteri, s.258) and the main characteristics of the building itself. According to this foundation charter, Hacı Mustafa Ađa, the son of Abacızade Hacı Ahmed Efendi, devoted his properties in İzmır, for the construction of a mosque, a fountain and a school with thirty rooms in Gzelhisar, in February 24, 1718. Among the properties listed in the charter, the building that was described as ‘... nine rooms and seven others with cellars that is close to Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pařa Han and to the Greek church...’ is estimated to be Abacıođlu Hanı. On the other hand, the building might have been given the name Abacıođlu Hanı, since it was constructed on that lot after the destruction of the pervious building in the foundation charter.

According to the studies carried out in the pervious chapters, it is obvious that the area where the building was constructed, is on the exterior part of the inner port. Thus, there should have been a building on this lot since 15th century. However, as suggested in the site description, the characteristics of existing building groups in the Han are similar to the 18th and 19th century examples which will be discussed in the following chapter.

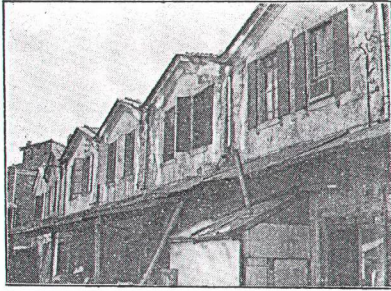


Figure 44- Abacıoğlu Hamam South West wing (Münir AKTEPE, 1971)

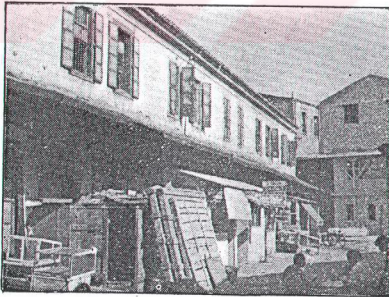


Figure 45- Abacıoğlu Hamam North East wing (Münir AKTEPE, 1971)

CHAPTER 5

COMPARATIVE STUDY

5.1. İzmir City Hans

About the Hans in İzmir, there are a few articles and information given in several books, and apart from these, there are maps dating to 18th, 19th and 20th century.

The articles are: 'İzmir Hanları ve Çarşıları Hakkında Önbilgi' by Münir Aktepe (1971), stating 76 hans, 'Der Bazar von İzmir' by W. Müller - Wiener (1981), stating 180 hans, 'Bezesteni Kai Chania' by K. Phalbos (1961), stating 96 hans in İzmir.

On the other hand, the oldest information is given by Katip Çelebi: In his book 'Cihannüma' he states that there are approximately 60 hans in İzmir. Twenty-five years later than him, in 1673, Evliya Çelebi speaks of 82 hans during his visit to İzmir in 1670/71. The other books are: 'İzmir Tarihi' by Raif Neziğ Bey, stating 147 hans, 'İzmir Hanları Hakkında Tetkikat' by Arapzade Cevdet Bey, stating 50 hans, 'İzmir Hanları' by Bozkurt Ersoy, stating 101 hans.

Maps are another important source, since they both give the names and the location of the hans. 15 hans are noted in a map dating to late 18th century, 11 hans are noted in the map by Thomas Graves, dating to 1836-37 (Figure 46), and 13 hans are noted in the map by Luigi Storari, dating to 1850 (Figure 47).

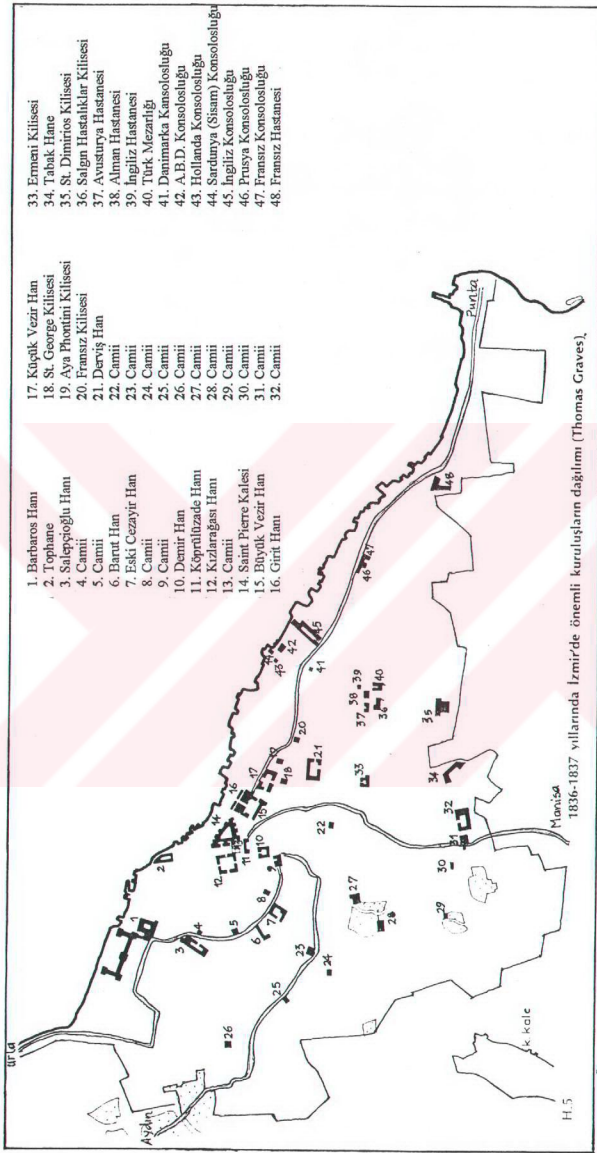


Figure 46- Izmir in 19th century by Thomas Graves prepared in between 1836-1837 (Çınar ATAY,1978)

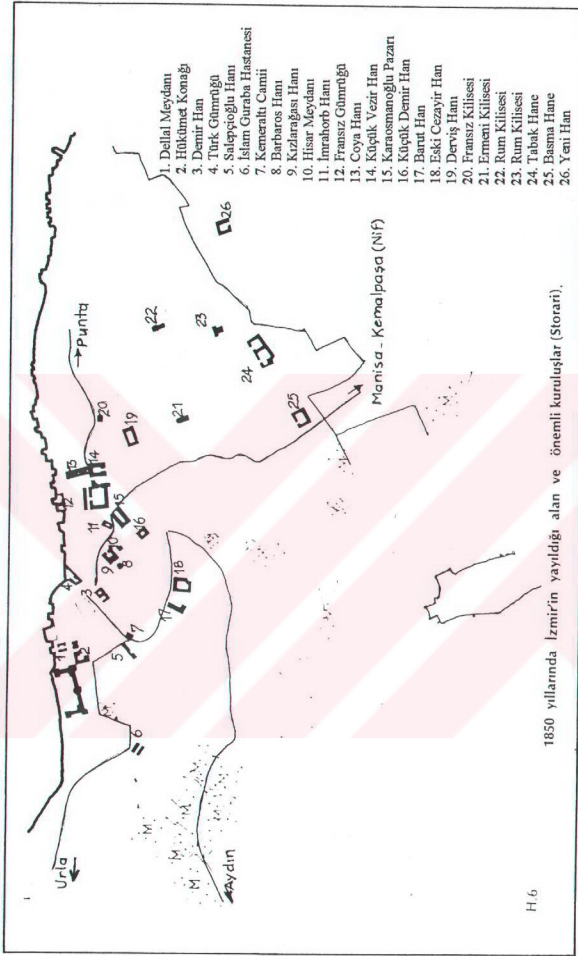


Figure 47- İzmir in 19th century by Luigi Storari prepared in between 1854-1858 (Çınar ATAY, 1978)

From the insurance plan dating 1905 (Appendix A) and from the studies carried out in Kemeraltı, together with the written sources, 101 Hans are found out to be built in Ottoman period in the commercial center of İzmir. Among these, place of 85 Hans are determined, however any information is found about 16 of them except their names. Today, only 18 of them are wholly or partially existent (Appendix B).

The evaluation of İzmir city Hans is derived from these 18 Hans and from the plan schemes of non-existent 85, drawn in 1905 insurance plan which also provides information about number of storeys, revaqs and functions by the written notes on plan (Table 29 and Table 30).

Table 29- Hans in İzmir that were constructed in 17th and 18th centuries

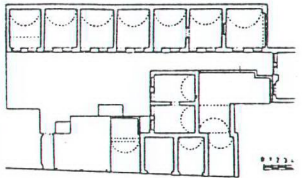
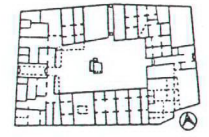
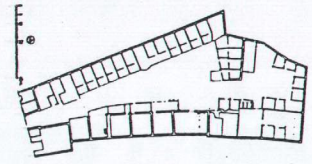
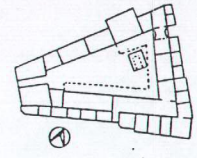
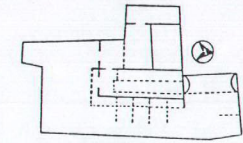

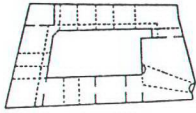
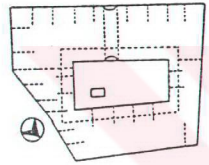
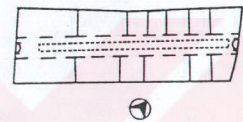

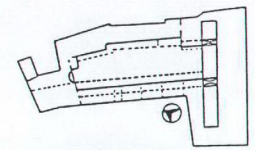
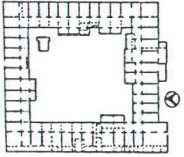
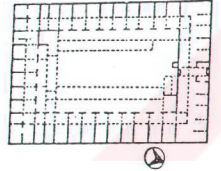
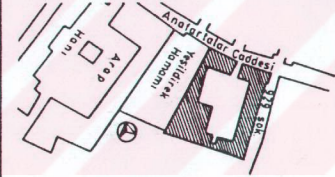
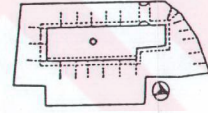
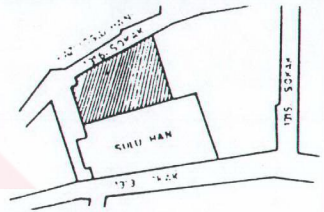
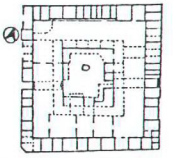
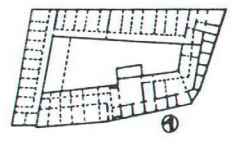
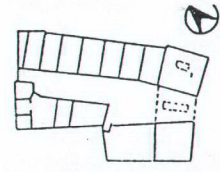
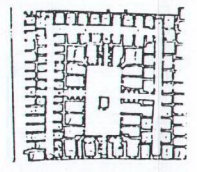
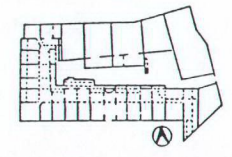
<p>COMPARATIVE STUDY (Plans and their dates are taken from; Bozkurt ERSOY;1991: 11-123)</p>	<p>Hans in İzmir: Dating to 17th and 18th century</p>					
	 <p>Sulu Han, 17th century</p>	 <p>Küçük Vezir Hanı, late 17th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Piyaleoğlu Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Büyük Demir Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Yandevi Hanı, 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Mirkelamoğlu Hanı, late 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>
	 <p>Fazlıoğlu Hanı, 17th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Selvili Han, late 17th-late 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Keten Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Gird Hanı, mid 18th century</p>	 <p>Çukur Han, 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	
	 <p>Büyük Vezir Hanı, 17th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Dervişoğlu Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Küçük Karaosmanoğlu Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Büyük Karaosmanoğlu Hanı, 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Yeni Han, 18th century</p>	
 <p>Küçük Demir Hanı, late 17th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Osmanzade Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Çerçioğlu Hanı, early 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Kızlarağası Hanı, 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>	 <p>Kütüpeciği Hanı, 18th century (insurance plan,1905)</p>		

Table 30- Hans in İzmir that were built in 19th century and with unknown dates



5.1.1. Site

When the site layout is concerned, both regular and irregular schemes are followed in the insurance plan. On the other hand, number of irregular formed Hans is more than regular ones.

Another important point is the number of entrances, which can be rise up to five as a result of an active commercial life. Spaces placed on the two sides of entrance are mostly smaller ones that are used both from street and courtyard, while bigger spaces mostly draw the end boundaries of the building.

5.1.2. Plan Elements

According to their main organization in plan Hans can be grouped under two as; Hans with and without courtyard.

Most of the Hans with courtyards are of two storeys. Abacioğlu Hanı, B. Karaosmanoğlu Hanı, Fazlıoğlu Hanı, Kadioğlu Hanı, Kızlarağası Hanı, Küçük Demir Hanı, Manisalıoğlu Hanı, Mirkelamoğlu Hanı, Selvili Han and Yeni Han are the examples survived up to today.

In these examples first floor spaces are usually open to the revaq surrounding all courtyard facades. However, in some cases revaq is not existent in front of all and sometimes it can be non-existent. In these cases, there are two architectural solutions introduced in order to reach the first floor. In Abacioğlu Hanı and Manisalıoğlu Hanı, for instance spaces are divided into two floors by timber slabs and each space has a staircase connecting the ground floor to first floor. In Kızlarağası Hanı, which is an unique example among Ottoman city Hans, revaq is only existent on the first floor of west facade facing to courtyard and spaces behind open to that revaq. Other spaces of the first floor are placed on two sides of an 'U' shaped corridor, where they open by a door and a window. Besides, they have windows on their exterior facades.

Another plan element seen in Hans with courtyards is the mesjid or fountain placed in the courtyard. The only example survived up to 1990, having a mesjid, was the one in Kızlarağası Hanı. However, after its restoration the two storey mesjid was demolished. On the other hand, when the insurance plan is examined, it is observed that Küçük Vezir Hanı, Selvili Han, Cezayir Hanı and Büyük Demir Hanı has buildings at the center of their courtyards, which may be considered as mesjids. Again from the insurance plan, it is seen that there are several Hans with fountains in their courtyards; Büyük Karaosmanoğlu Hanı, Küçük demir Hanı, Evliyazade Hanı, Yusuf oğlu Hanı and Rauf Paşa Hanı has polygonal or circular fountains.

There are three examples of partially two storey Hans in İzmir; Girid Hanı, Arab Hanı and Piyaleoğlu Hanı. Among these only Arab Hanı survives today.

Girid Hanı, which is non-existent today, had two entrances at the middle of their north and south facades. The entrances are connected to the courtyard by corridors and a second floor is added above the corridor and the spaces opening to it. This part can be observed from the exterior facade as a projection. The spaces except the entrances with the ones surrounding courtyard were of one storey and most probably had revaqs in front. Today, there is a multi-storey office building on its place with the same name.

In Arab Hanı and Piyaleoğlu Hanı, the second storey is only present on the street facade and different than Girid Hanı the whole facade is of two storeys.

Another difference among these three hans is their super-structures. Arab Hanı and Piyaleoğlu Hanı is covered by timber roof trusses, while the super-structure of Girid Hanı is vault. Apart from these, Arab Hanı has also a mesjid in its courtyard.

There is any similar example to these three Hans in Ottoman period, except Malatya Silahdar Mustafa Paşa Kervansarayı (1636) which has a mesjid above the entrance space as a second storey. However, it is not a city han, but a

'menzil hanı'. Thus, Arab Hanı, Girid Hanı and Piyaleođlu Hanı are the unique examples of the partially two storey Hans.

Hans without courtyard, on the other hand, are rectangular buildings having spaces on two sides of a corridor. Abdurrahman Hanı, Cambaz Hanı, akalođlu Hanı, Esir Hanı and Musevit Hanı are the examples surviving today in İzmir. In these Hans spaces are opened to corridor by windows and doors.

Among these five Hans only the spaces and the corridor of Cambaz Hanı are covered by timber pitched roof and the super-structures of others are barrel vaults.

5.1.3. Structural Elements

As superstructure, dome, vault and timber truss is used in İzmir city Hans. Among these, dome is seen in Küçük Demir Hanı and Selvili Han, and Büyük Vezir Hanı which does not survive today, but known from a photograph dating 1890 (W. Müller- Wiener, 1981: 444).

Vault is the most common element which is used in all Hans except Arab Hanı, Piyaleođlu Hanı and a part of Abaciođlu Hanı. The examples are in the form of barrel vault, cloister vault and cross vault.

Timber trusses are used in Arab Hanı, Piyaleođlu Hanı, Cambaz Hanı and a part of Abaciođlu Hanı.

As load bearing system, masonry walls are used together with columns, piers, cantilevers and buttresses. Columns are used in order to support the revaqs of Kızlarađası Hanı and Mirkelamođlu Hanı and to support the 'U' shaped corridor vault on the first floor of Kızlarađası Hanı. These are cylinder stone columns. On the other hand, piers are used in order to support the revaq aches of Büyük Karaosmanođlu Hanı and Selvili Han in the form of square stone blocks.

Cantilevers in Kızlarağası Hanı are under the projections on its west facade and in Girid Hanı they were used to support the projection again on its west facade.

Buttresses are seen especially in the Hans having arasta like plans in order to support the vault crossing the interior corridor.

5.1.4. Architectural Elements

Architectural elements are grouped as; doors, windows, niches, staircases and eaves.

Since İzmir city Hans are constructed to serve an active commercial life, they may have several entrances and openings as doors and windows both, on ground floor and first floor. These openings are mostly rectangles placed vertically, with stone frames covered either by flat lintels or arches. If the openings are spanned by arches, the material used can either be stone or brick. When there is a lintel on the opening, relieving arch is always used. These arches can be circular or pointed arches constructed by bricks. On the other hand, openings having flat stone lintels are mostly arched ones from interior of spaces. Still there are also examples where both interior and exterior of openings spanned by flat lintels.

Niches are generally found in all Hans and apart from them, there are fire places at the floor level in several Hans which are presently altered and used as niches. The niches, that are constructed as cupboards, are placed about one meter higher than floor level. These are either arched or flat rectangular openings with rectangular plans.

Staircases, where there is not a revaq, are timber constructions of especially 'L' shape, connecting the ground storey to the upper storey from interior of each space; and where there is a revaq surrounding the courtyard, there is one or

two main stone staircase in order to reach the first floor and then the spaces are entered by the doors opening to that revaq.

There are two types of eaves are followed in İzmir city Hans as; sawtooth and flat cornices. The construction material of sawtooth cornice is brick, while the material can change in flat cornices.

5.1.5. Construction Materials and Techniques

Stone, brick and timber are the construction materials used in İzmir city Hans.

Stone is met in the form of cut stone, rough stone and rubble stone. Rubble stone is mostly the filling material, but it can be found out as a construction material of the walls that are plastered except Cambaz Hanı where it is used on the exterior wall. Rough stone is met on facades together with brick, while cut stone is used with out brick up to the second storey level in most of the Hans. However, on both interior and exterior facades of Kızlarağası Hanı and on the interior facade of Cambaz Hanı cut stone is found, alternating with brick. Cut stone is also used for the frames of the openings, arches, columns, piers and cantilevers.

Brick is seen in arches, vaults and eaves, besides it is used alternating with stone on the facades. In the construction of alternating use of stone and brick two systems are followed in İzmir city Hans. One way is to construct two rows of brick following a row of stone as seen in Kızlarağası Hanı (Figure 48) and another way is to place bricks in between two stones of a same row. Still, there are many examples where these two systems are used together at the same facade (Figure 49, Figure 50, Figure 51).

Timber, as observed from the existing Hans, is used for the construction of posts and lintels, roof and in the walls as a horizontal beam.

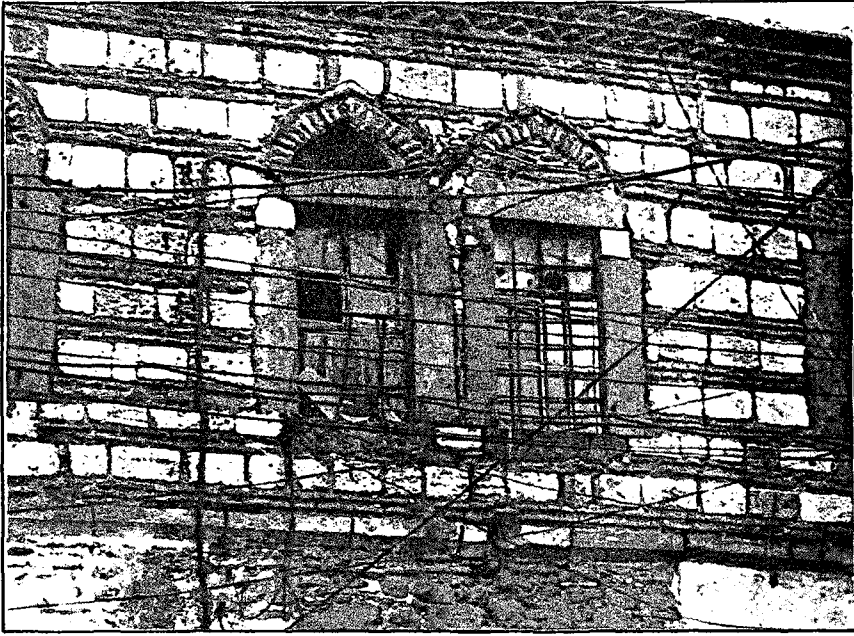


Figure 48- East courtyard facade of Kızlarağası Hamı (Bozkurt ERSOY, 1991)



Figure 49- South Facade of Mirkelamoğlu Hamı. Exterior (Bozkurt ERSOY, 1991)



Figure 50- Abdurrahman Hanı. Interior. (Bozkurt ERSOY, 1991)

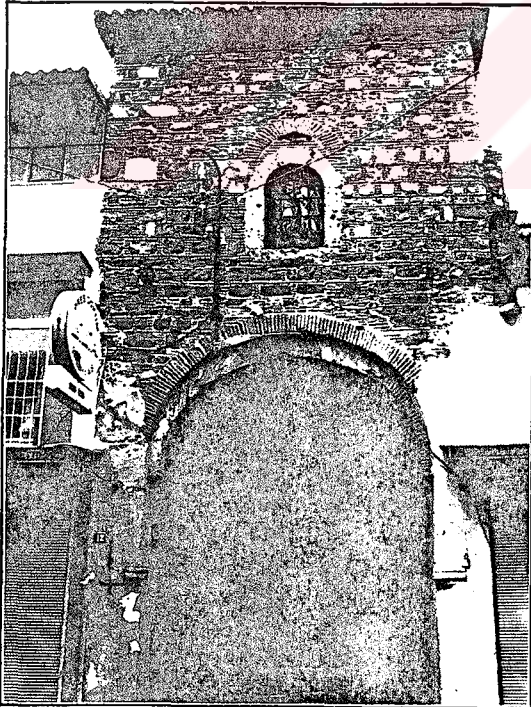


Figure 51- Çakaloğlu Hamı South Facade. Exterior. (Bokurt ERSOY, 1991)

5.2. Evaluation of Building

When compared with the İzmir city Hans; Abacıoğlu Hanı has both similarities and differences than the others. The similarities can be listed as:

The lot has an irregular shape.

The building has one main entrance, except the spaces on NE wing which presently have accesses to the 920. Sokak.

Bigger spaces are placed at the end of courtyard, while there are smaller spaces nearby Anafartalar Caddesi. These are either used from street or both from street and courtyard.

The building has a courtyard which is surrounded by spaces divided into two floors by timber lintels.

There are openings on both exterior and interior facades, in the form of rectangles placed vertically with cut stone frames.

Each space has a niche used as cupboards.

Each space has a 'L' shape timber staircase.

Exterior eaves are saw teeth and interior eaves are flat constructed by brick.

As construction technique alternating use of stone and brick is used.

Differences can be listed as:

Super-structure changes in the same building, which is in fact rarely seen for the one or two spaces given different function than the others, but in Abacıoğlu Hanı there are five rooms covered by vaults on south-west wing, while the two spaces on south wing and other eight spaces on north-east wing are covered by timber roof trusses.

The openings are similar from exterior (except the two spaces on south wing which have arched windows and doors), however the windows on the

first floor of north-east wing are spanned by timber flat lintels from interior, while all other windows have arches from interior.

Timber posts and diagonals are found in the masonry walls on the first floor of north-east wing.

When these similarities and differences are concerned, it is obvious that the building has been faced to many alterations and it is presently in an incomplete form. The parts that are altered has different characteristics and in order to distinguish them, they are collected under different groups in Chapter 2. Here it is appropriate to date them, after the comparative study.

The first group, on the entrance part of Abacıoğlu Hanı, are four different buildings showing the characteristics of early 20th century commercial buildings, in Kemeraltı, which were built probably after the demolishment of the entrance part of the building. The second group, on the north-east wing, is a building consists of eight similar spaces showing the characteristics of 19th century hans. The third group, is a building dating to the early phases of 20th century, which is closer to the first group by means of its architectural characteristics. The fourth group, on the south-east wing, shares the characteristics of 19th century hans which sometimes have such bigger spaces especially at the end of the courtyard, used for storage. The fifth group consists of two similar spaces, which can be again dated to 19th century due to its architectural and structural features. The sixth group is dated to an earlier century than the others, since the five similar spaces of it are covered by vaults. In fact, the use of timber trusses and vaults can be found in a same century, i.e. there are examples where the truss or vault used as super structure dating to same century. However, the use of timber truss is not seen in the hans earlier than 19th century. Thus, together with the construction technique and the characteristics of architectural elements, the sixth group is dated to 18th century.

CHAPTER 6

RESTITUTION

6.1. Problems

In the restitution of Abacıođlu Han, there are two main problems related to inexistency of the sources about the former state of the building and the complexity of its recent situation.

6.1.1. Problems related to Sources

As mentioned in Chapter 4, documents about the history of Abacıođlu Hanı are very limited so that the construction date and the past situation of building are based on several assumptions. The written and drawn sources obtained during the historical research provide information about the state of building in its last 65 years, in which the building has been defined in its present state. The oldest information is the Cadastral Map drawn in 1/500 scale, dating to 1931 (Figure 52). In fact, any information related to the other hans can be derived from the Insurance Plan dating 1905, which does not include Abacıođlu Han, and the written documents. Thus, the restitution of the building is mainly based on the traces from the building itself rather than the written and drawn sources. However, the present state of the building posses many problems due to the alterations that result with disintegration of the building in to parts rather than a whole. The

disintegration leads to formation of other problems in restitution that each should be handled as an individual case.



Figure 52- Cadastral Map drawn in 1931 (İzmir Directorate of Registrar and Cadastre)

6.1.2. Problems related to the Building

After the evaluation of building in comparison with the other Hans in İzmir, together with the analysis of its recent state, main problems that are needed to be solved in its restitution are determined as follows:

Four spaces placed on the north-west (first group), on Anafartalar Caddesi, are in fact four different buildings. Thus, there should have been spaces instead of them in the original state of Han and an entrance door opening to courtyard.

Another problem is related with the first floor windows and the superstructure of north-east wing (second group). While the thickness of ground floor wall, construction technique, openings and timber beams in between two floors of each space are same with the spaces on south-west wing (sixth group), this similarity does not continue on the first floor. Therefore, two alternatives is thought to explain this situation; the first floor of north-east wing was either demolished and repaired again as its present state, or it is still in its original state.

On the south-east corner, at the courtyard facade of Space B, ground floor, an original door and a window is found, which are similar to the ones on the ground floor of second group. This shows that the north-east wing continues, but here comes the problem of its end boundary. Thus, it may either end with the boundary of parcel 52 or parcel 53 (Figure 52).

The two spaces on south-east wing, that are placed on the opposite of entrance (fourth group), are different than the others with their mass and openings. Besides, they are covered by timber trusses and divided into two floors by timber beams that are supported by timber columns. Thus, they should either changed a lot or they are consciously constructed different than the others to express may be a different function.

The south corner of the building is another problem; presently there are three toilets placed adjacent to neighbor building. In 1931 plan however, one of the adjacent building is absent and the boundary of south corner is drawn by a wall

which can be reached from 919. Sokak (Figure 52). Thus, the probability of a second entrance is thought.

The two spaces on south-west wing, space 11 and space 12, although seem similar to the five other spaces on the same wing (fifth group) from the exterior, they show differences in the details of architectural elements and superstructure. Moreover, there is a wall of about 0.40 m. thick separating space 12 and space 13. Thus, space 12 and 11 should have been built later than five spaces covered by vaults, and before them there might have been two spaces similar to the other five which were probably demolished in a fire or an earthquake.

At the north-west wall of first floor of space 17, there are two windows which are closed today due to the adjacent building, space C (Figure 11 and Figure 20). Thus, space C is a later addition to the building and before that there should have been one storey space. On the other hand, south-west wing, on its end, give facade to the Anafartalar Caddesi, which is the most important part of the building. Thus, two probabilities may rise from these; spaces with vaults either continued to Anafartalar Caddesi as similar two storey spaces, or there used have been one storey spaces adjacent to Space 17.

These problems mentioned above are mostly related to the general organization of site; in addition to them there are alterations done to the architectural elements which can be solved only with the help of traces from building.

6.2. Restitution Scheme

In the restitution of Abacioğlu Han, the problems related to the site organization, as mentioned above, are tried to be solved first, which will result in a complete han building. It is followed by the restitution of exterior and courtyard facades, interior and architectural elements.

6.2.1. Site

Spaces A,C,D and E (first group) on Anafartalar Caddesi are absolutely built later than other spaces. The south-west and north-east wings should have elongated to the street. In between these two wings there should have been a main entrance door. Besides, windows on the NW wall of space 17 are thought to be alterations done in one phase of the building. Therefore, two similar spaces are added adjacent to space 17, and smaller two others on Anafartalar Caddesi which are used both from courtyard and street. These are two storey spaces covered by vaults (Figure 53 and Figure 54). Instead of space A that is adjacent to space 1, again a two storey building with vault is placed. It is used both from street and courtyard. At the end of north-east wing, instead of space B, adjacent to Space 8 and space 9, there should have been an organic part of the building which was proved by the original door and window found on its courtyard facade. The end boundary of that space is decided to be drawn by the end of parcel 52; it is because the space would be very deep and dark which makes it useless, if it is end by parcel 53. On the other hand, when Space 9 and 10 are concerned to be the later additions, which give rise to a second alternative, the end corners of the building could be regularly shaped. However, the reliability of this second alternative is lower than that it is drawn by red lines only on the ground floor (Figure 53).

The two spaces on south-east wing (fourth group), are either original ones or there were some other spaces instead of them in the original state of the building. However, the end boundary of courtyard is not as obvious as the entrance part of the building determined by the street. Besides, from the comparative study, several examples are known having one or two different spaces especially placed at the ends of courtyards. Thus, these two spaces are drawn as they are.

The space where toilets are placed presently, used to be empty in 1931 plan and there used to be a wall on the end boundary. As mentioned before, this part is not so definite that a wall is drawn as in 1931 plan.

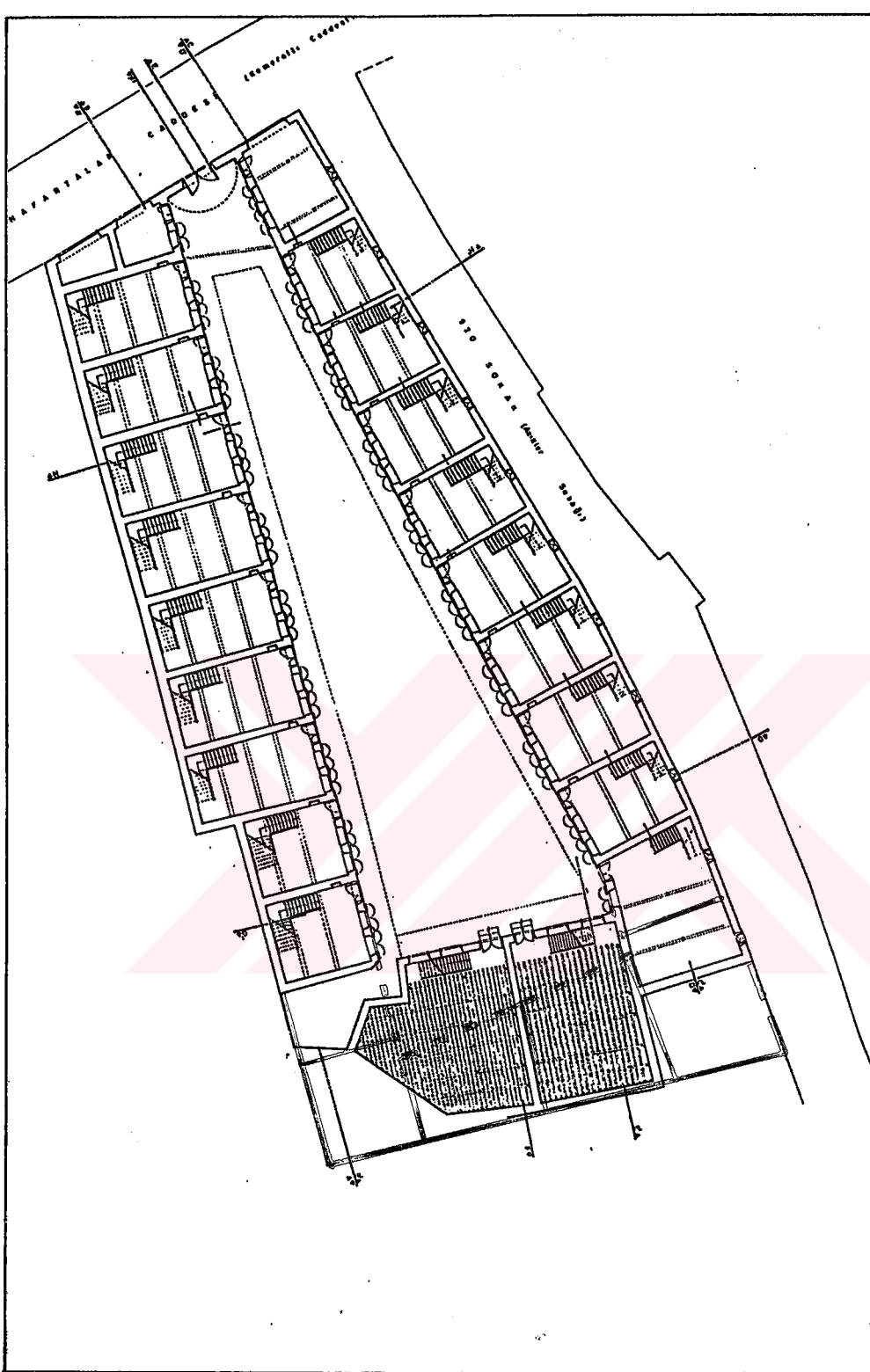


Figure 53- Ground Floor plan (Restitution)

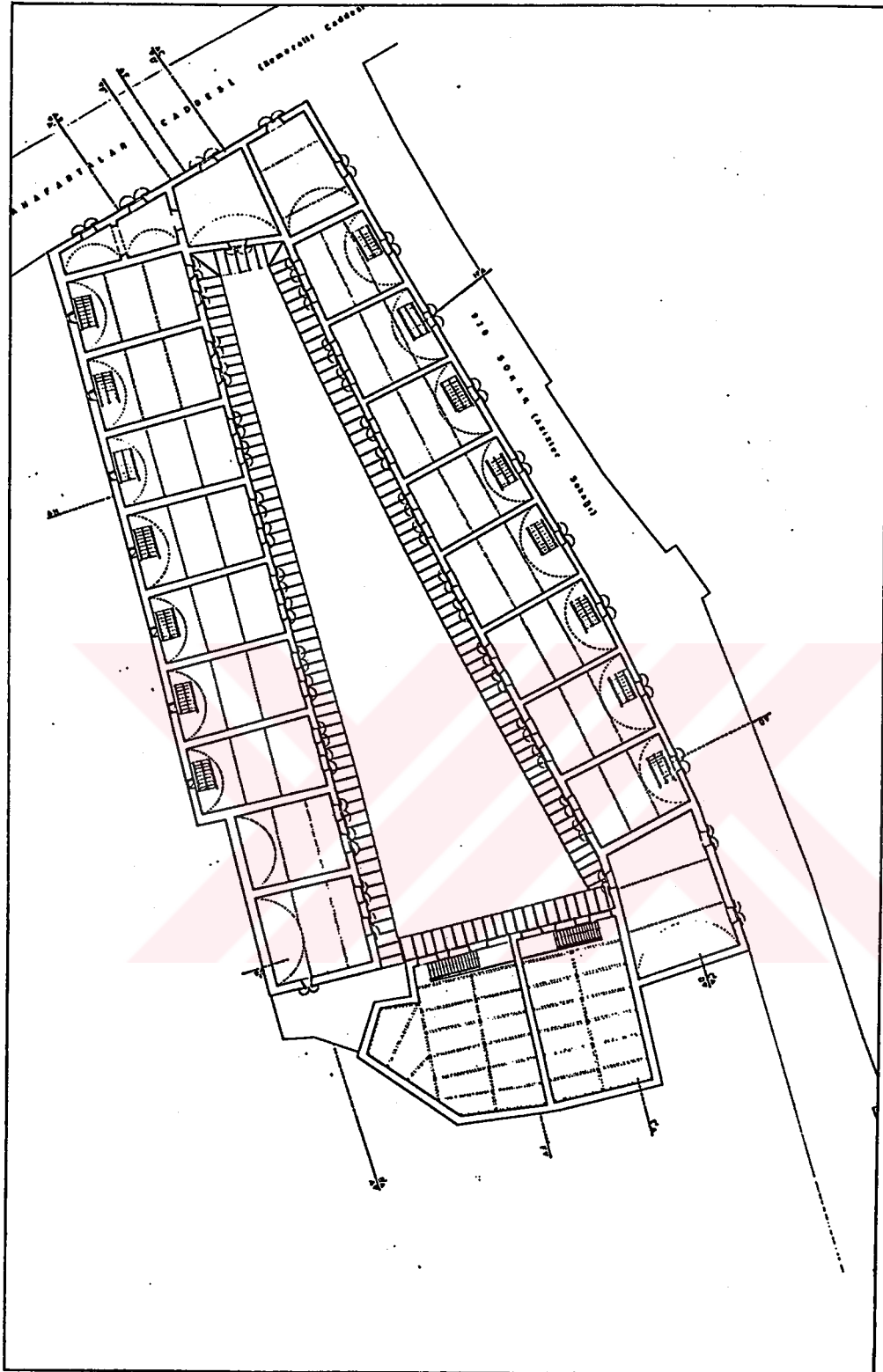


Figure 54- First Floor plan (Restitution)

6.2.2. Exterior

The north-east facade facing 920. Sokak is solved by the traces from the building, that each space has a window on the ground floor and an other one on the first floor. Thus, in its original situation it was not entered from the street (Figure 56).

The north-west facade should have been very important. It is because, it is one of the two exterior facades, as the building is adjacent to neighbor buildings on other sides, besides it is the main entrance facade which is on the most important street of Kemeraltı. It is decided to be a two storey facade having windows on the first floor and openings of shops on ground floor where the main entrance door is placed at the middle of the shops (Figure 55).

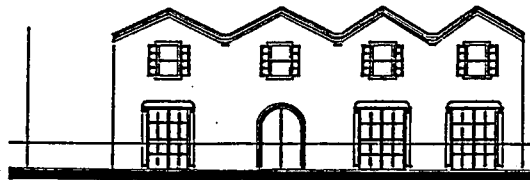


Figure 55- North West Elevation. Exterior (Restitution)

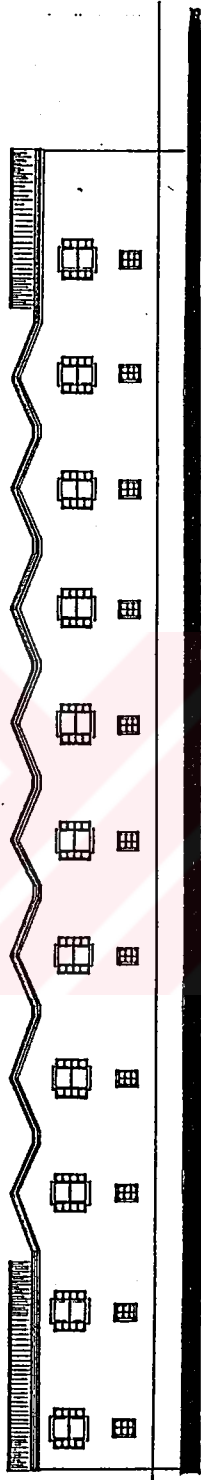


Figure 56- North East Elevation. Exterior (Restitution)

6.2.3. Courtyard

Each space on the north-east and south-west wings opens to courtyard by a door and two windows on ground floor. In between two storeys a metal awning is placed continuous on the whole facade. On the first floors of both facades two rectangular windows are placed for each space. Thus, these two facades are similar (Figure 57 and Figure 58).

On the ground floor of south east facade, opening of entrance space is seen and on the first floor, a rectangular window is placed that is similar to the others on east and south-west facades. Thus the rythm of architectural elements is continous (Figure 59).

The rythm of courtyard facades changes on the north elevation by the arched doors and windows of space 9 and space10 are seen. The awning is placed higher than the others on the existent iron hangers (Figure 60).

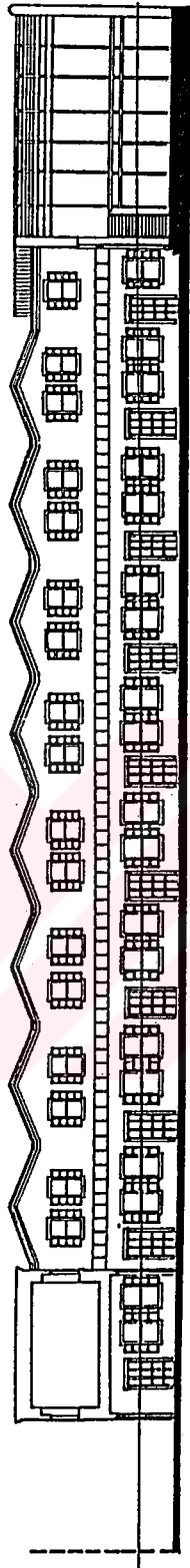


Figure 57- South West Elevation. Courtyard (Restitution)

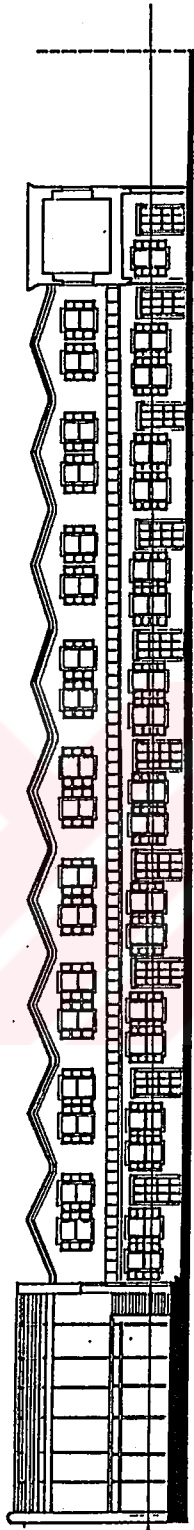


Figure 58- East Elevation. Coutyard (Restitution)

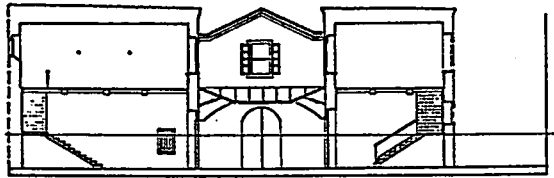


Figure 59- South East Elevation. Courtyard (Restitution)

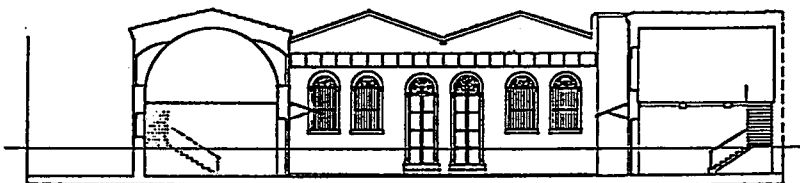


Figure 60- North Elevation. Courtyard (Restitution)

6.2.4. Interior

The spaces on the entrance facade are formed according to the area left after the completion of north-east and south-west wings, so their areas are different as 10,15 and 45 m². These are covered by vaults and divided into two floors by timber lintels.

Each space on north-east and south-west wings are nearly similar spaces of 45-50 m², covered by vaults and divided into two floors by timber lintels. Each has a 'L' shaped timber staircase placed opposite to the door and a niche on the side wall where door opens. In addition to these, on the street facade of north-east wing there is one window on ground floor and one other on first floor for each space (Figure 61 and Figure 62). The exterior wall of south-west wing is adjacent to its neighbor building at ground floor, but on the first floor, there are smaller windows facing west (Figure 63. and Figure.64).

Two spaces on south-east wing are similar of about 90-100 m², covered by timber trusses and divided into two floors by timber lintels that are supported by timber columns. Each has a timber one wing staircase on their north walls.

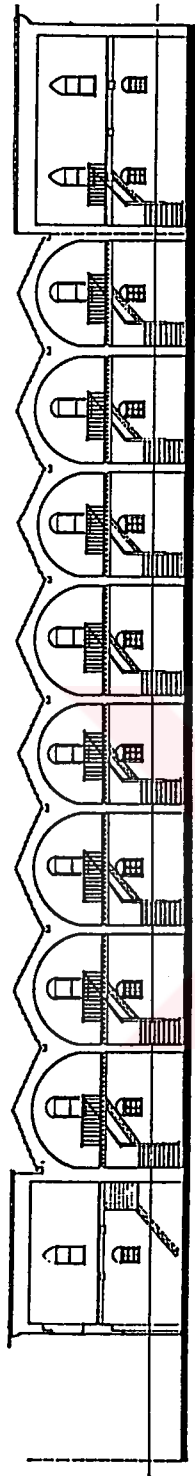


Figure 61- North East Wing, North East Wall. Interior (Restitution)

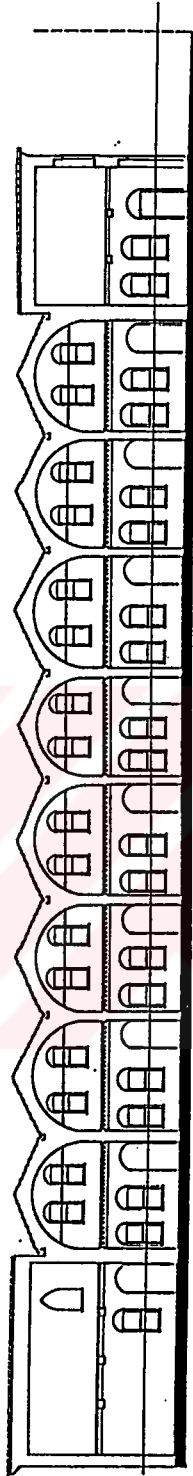


Figure 62- North East Wing, South West Wall. Interior (Restitution)

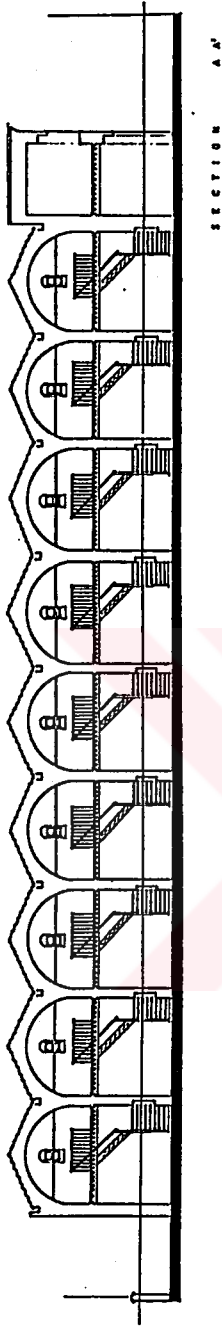


Figure 63- South West Wing, West Wall. Interior (Restitution)

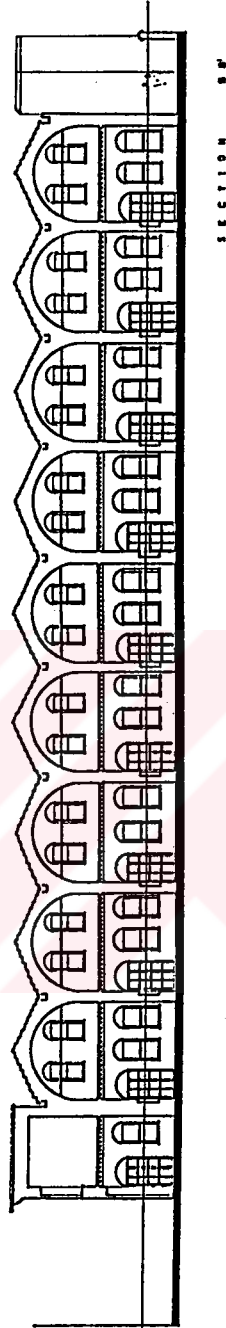


Figure 64- South West Wing, East Wall. Interior (Restitution)

6.2.5. Architectural Elements

Doors: Main entrance door is derived from the comparative study. As in several examples it is an arched opening having two wings of timber with metal cladding.

Shop openings are rectangular from exterior and arched from interior. They have cut stone frames with capitals and bases and two equal metal wings divided into small rectangles.

Doors of the spaces on south-west and north-east wings are rectangular from exterior and arched from interior. They have cut stone frames with capitals and bases and two unequal metal wings opening interior.

On the other hand, the doors of south-east wing are arched openings. They have cut stone frames with capitals and bases and two equal wings of metal opening interior.

Windows: Exterior windows of the first floor of NW and NE facade and courtyard windows of first floor, except SE wing, are similar. These are in the form of rectangles placed vertically and arched from interior. They have cut stone frames and two equal metal wings opening exterior.

The courtyard windows on ground floor, except SE wing, are similar. These are in the form of rectangles placed vertically and arched from interior. They have cut stone frames and two equal metal wings opening exterior. These windows are bigger than the first floor windows.

On the ground floor of NE facade facing 920. Sokak, there are smaller windows in the form of rectangles placed vertically and arched from interior. They have railings as observed from traces, placed on the exterior and two equal metal wings opening interior.

On the first floor of SW wing, there are small windows facing west in the form of rectangles placed vertically and arched from interior. These have one wing metal shutters opening interior.

On the other hand, there are arched window openings both from exterior and interior, on the SE wing, facing courtyard. They have cut stone frames with capitals and bases. The present railings are thought to be original, there is any trace of shutters.

Niches: Each space, except the ones on SE wing, has rectangular niches placed on the side wall where the door opens, at 1.00m high.

Staircases: Each space, except the ones on SE wing, has 'L' shaped timber staircases placed opposite to the door. In SE wing there are one wing timber staircases placed behind the courtyard facade.

Awnings: These are present only on the courtyard facades in between two storeys. On the SW wing the awning is placed higher on the windows and doors. Awnings are constructed out of metal sheets of 0.80x 1.90 m. They are connected to the wall by iron hangers carrying timber bars providing continuity through the facade.

Eaves: Both exterior and interior facades are finished with flat cornices which are constructed out of brick and plastered.

Floor Covers: No trace is found about the floor finishes, but they should be out of stone.

Plaster and Wash: Presently, interiors of spaces and courtyard facades are plastered and painted. As observed from the comparative study, if the courtyard facades are plastered, exterior facades are also plastered, in general. If not, exterior facades are not plastered. Thus, in the restitution of both exterior and interior facades are shown as plastered. On the other hand, on the eaves of courtyard facades yellow washes are present, so the facades are also thought to be washed.

CHAPTER 7

EVALUATION

7.1. Evaluation of Present Situation

In Chapter 6, the restitution of Abacıođlu Hanı is shaped according to the characteristics of the sixth group, spaces covered by vaults, which is determined to be the earliest constructions in the recent state of the building. However, when the building lot is concerned, it is known to be existent in the city structure before 18th century. Therefore, the existency of another building on the lot, before the recent state of Abacıođlu Hanı is possible. Since the lot was located just on the shore line at that time, in the most profitable section of city center, the probability of its emptiness is very low. In this thesis all studies are based on the present state of the building. The building is evaluated with regard to its potentials for restoration and appropriateness of the functions, together with the evaluation of its physical condition.

When the space qualities are concerned, all units of the building has potential due to their volume, light and meanwhile rent due to the location of the building in the city. Among the functions take place in the building retail sale is the most appropriate one for the spaces. On the other hand, small scale production can also be considered as a suitable function, since it does not require harmful equipment. Besides, the adhesives used for shoe production protects the timber work from the insect attacks, but they also bring the threat of fire.

The potentials of the building can not be profited by the habitants, especially due to the ineffecent use of the courtyard. Presently, the courtyard is

used as a car park, although there is a parking area on the empty lot adjacent to the south east of the building. If it is given an appropriate function, the clients can be taken into the courtyard which leads the sufficient use of spaces opening only to it. These spaces are altered more, by means of separate use of floors and vertical division of spaces.

When the alterations are regarded, it is observed that most of them are presently unefficient and each result in the loss of a trace belongs to the former state of the building, and the additions also does not satisfy the needs of the user, although they were done to serve their needs. Thus, a study on the efficient use of spaces according to the requirements of the habitants, with respect to the building as a cultural value, will be helpful for both bringing out the space qualities, by rearranging them and preservation of the building.

When the building is concerned as whole, it is seen that most of the problems, related to the spaces of public use, rise from the lack of organization among the habitants of the building. Especially, courtyard is inefficiently used which gives rise to decrease in the amount of spaces opening to courtyard and therefore, the maintenance of these spaces is generally disregarded. The toilets are also affected from the same reason and they do not satisfy the required conditions due to the lack of maintenance.

The recent habitants of the building, are 35% owners, and 65% tenants. According to the social questionnaire, they complain about the inefficiency of self efforts for the improvement of the sanitary conditions and the courtyard. Therefore, it is also a must to establish an organization among the habitants in order to realize a restoration project.

In fact, in 1991 an attempt for the restoration of the building was realized by the encouragement of the owners in the hand, but the project proposed was not accepted, since each space is vertically divided in to two that one of each would have been given to the the architect.

In the social questionnaire that project is also asked to the habitants and their reactions show that most of them have the conciousness of taking the building up as a cultral value.

7.2. Evaluation of the Physical Condition

Since the building has been used, as we know the oldest since 1930, and most of the tenants are very old in the building as thirty years, the spaces are continuously repaired and most of the roof tiles have been changed.

However, the repairs are not sufficient in many cases. For instance, the problem of rain water penetration on the exterior wall of SW wing that is adjacent to the neighbor building has not been solved, although the roof tiles were changed.

Meanwhile, some alterations made for the purpose of maintenance result in several problems; for instance, the interior walls of space 4 and 12 were covered by plywood panels, thus lack of air circulation on walls causes the rise of humidity which results in detachment and loss of plaster and exfoliation of construction material.

Timber elements used in the construction of roof trusses, beams, staircases and windows are in good condition, except a few of them which can be consalidated by simple repairs. On the other hand, the metal work is faced to corrosion and this problem has been recovered by the users in most cases.

Therefore, the physical condition of the building is good that the maintainence can be provided by simple repairs.

CHAPTER 8

RESTORATION

8.1. Aims of Restoration

To preserve the values associated with the building; its cultural value as being a witness of history and historical process, its rarity value as being one of the 101 Hans that used to be in the commercial center of İzmir, its functional value since it is still related with the commercial activity and its educational value, if the potential of tourism of Kemeraltı is concerned.

To make both open and close spaces of the building more useful. The spaces cover 45- 50 m² area on ground floor and with the first floors each space has 90-100m² area.

To encourage habitants of the building for restoration. As a last stage in the survey of the building, a social questionnaire was done to the users with regard to restoration. The questions are related to the repairs done up to today and their results, the use of spaces and changes done by the user and the complains about the use of space, courtyard and the building in general. In the last section, the options are asked in the organization of habitants for the restoration of the building as a whole. Thus, it is observed that, if a serious study is carried out, the habitants will be organized to sponsor the restoration.

8.2. Restoration Approach

The main considerations taken in the restoration of the building are:

The potentials of building as; proximity to commercial activity, quality of spaces and courtyard by means of area, volume, light.

The potentials of nearby surrounding as being a historical center that brings tourism, familiarity of people for shopping, dense commercial activity and its accessibility since it is in a central location in the city.

Requests of users as to use spaces and courtyard efficiently, heating, toilets, a place for eating, to make people enter the courtyard.

With the considerations listed above, the coherence in the application of restoration criteria and the perceptibility of the restoration than the present are tried to be provided.

8.2.1. General Decisions

Functional: If the density of functions that take place in the building is considered, it will be seen that 40% of spaces are used for small-scale production, 25 % retail-sale, 20 % storage and 15 % is used for whole-sale. The small-scale production activity is present especially on the first floors and in the spaces having only access to courtyard. However , as a decision taken by the municipality, any production activity is required to move out from the city center in to the new constructed industrial sites; so that the shoe-makers in the building have to move to Işıkkent 'Ayakkabıcılar Sitesi' located on the east of İzmir, by the end of 1997. This means that about the half volume of the building will be left. Still, each production company need a showroom in Kemeraltı, because they have clients who have been familiar with their place for years.

As a result of the evaluations and social questionnaire, the spaces are decided to be used as shops either on both floors or as storage on the first floors. On the other hand, the two spaces on the SE wing are decided to be given different functions than the others. Since space 9 is a reinforced construction, it is used as an installation room and kitchen on ground floor and as a restaurant on other floors, while space 10 is used as a café (Figure 65 and Figure 66)

Access: The main access is through the NW facade facing Anafartalar Caddesi (Figure 67). The openings on the ground floor of the NE wing facing 920. Sokak are closed according to the original situation (Figure 68).

Alterations and additions: Among the alterations and additions that are witnesses of a phase in the history of the building are respected and the rest is changed to the original situation if known in details.

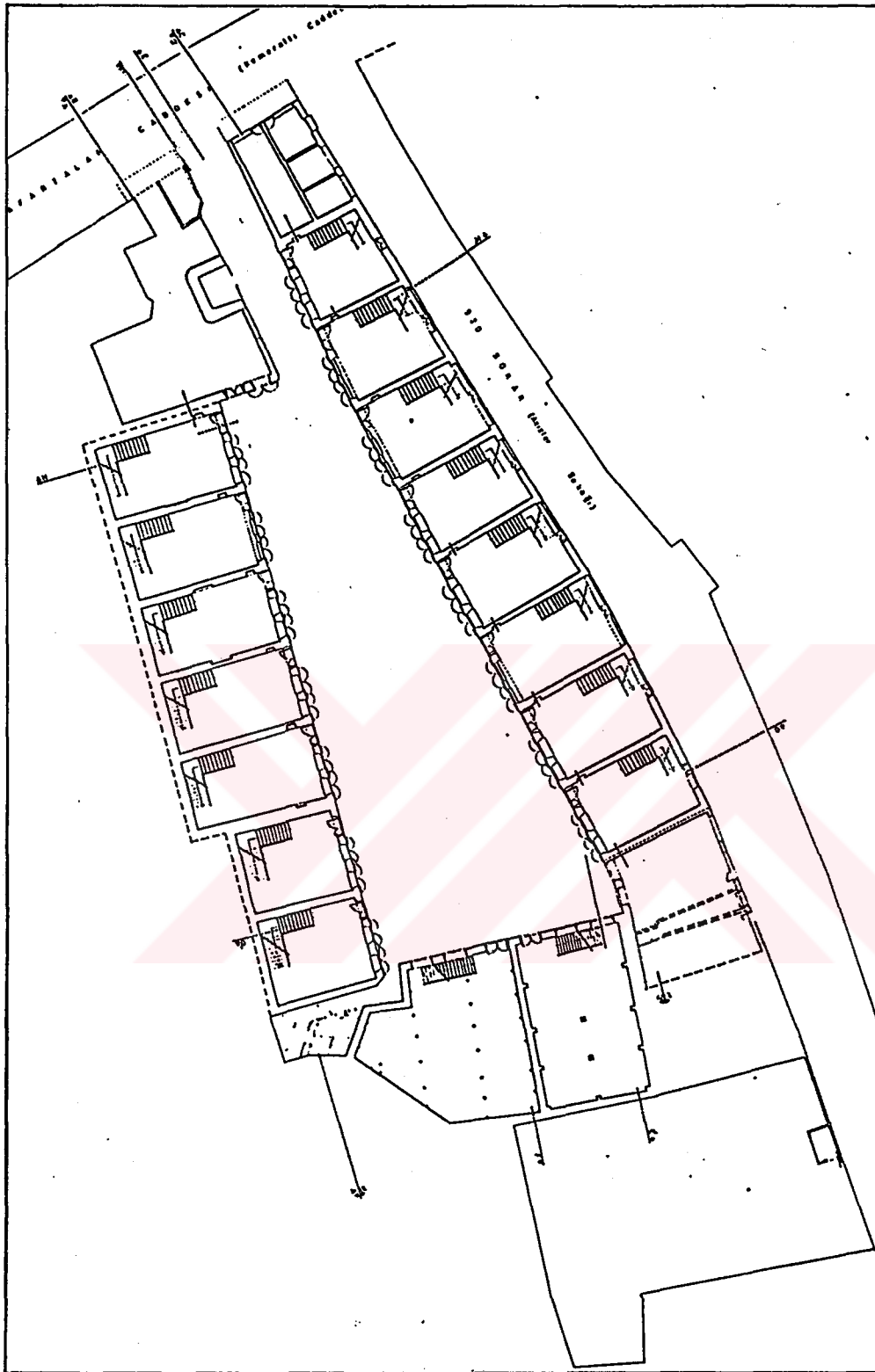


Figure 65- Ground Floor Plan (Restoration)

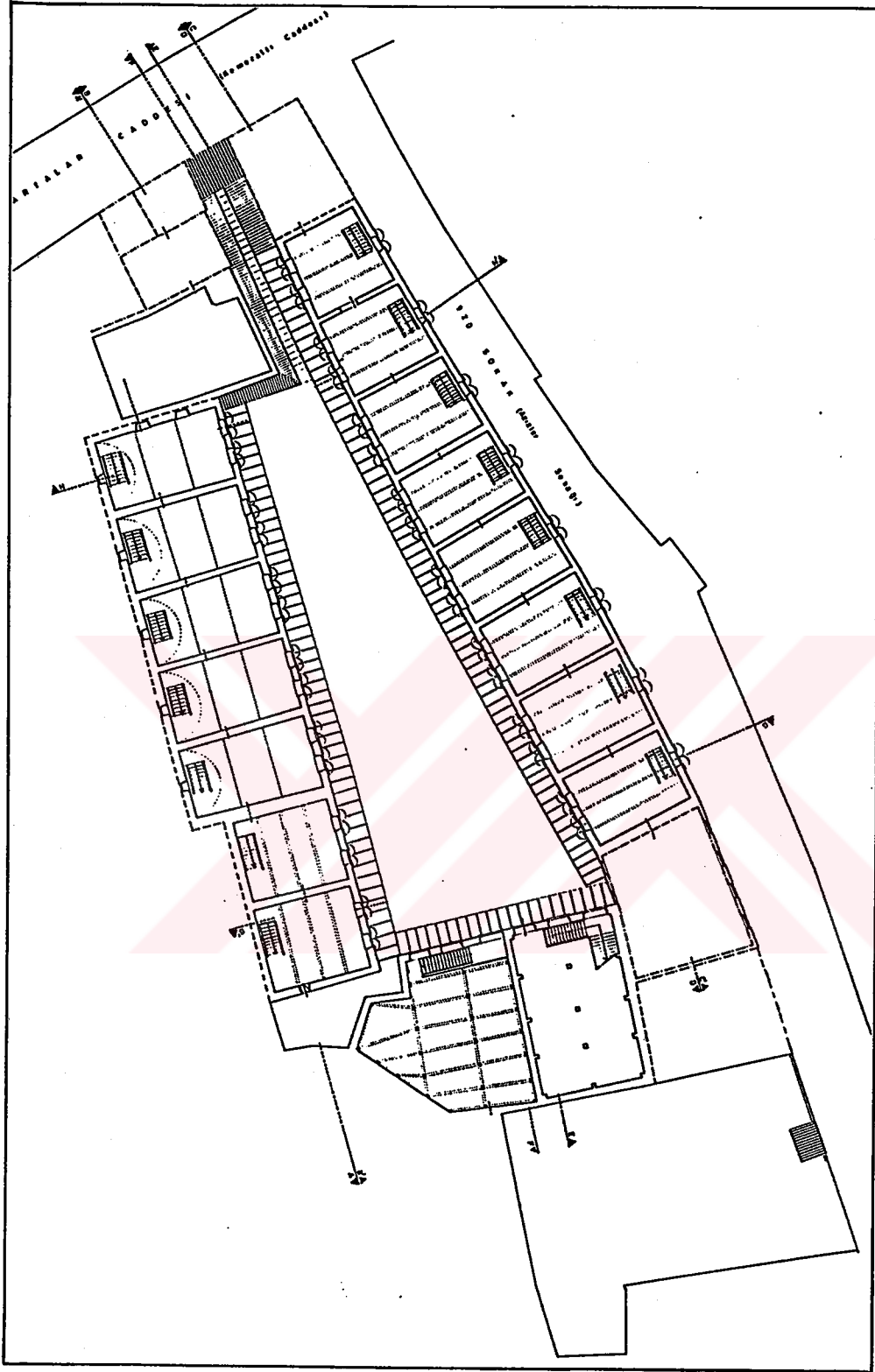


Figure 66- First Floor Plan (Restoration)

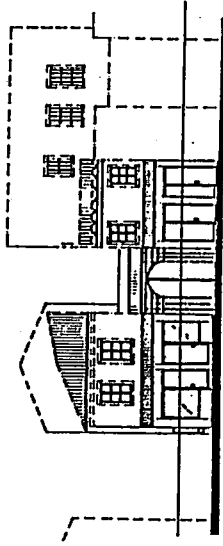


Figure 67- North West Elevation. Exterior (Restoration)

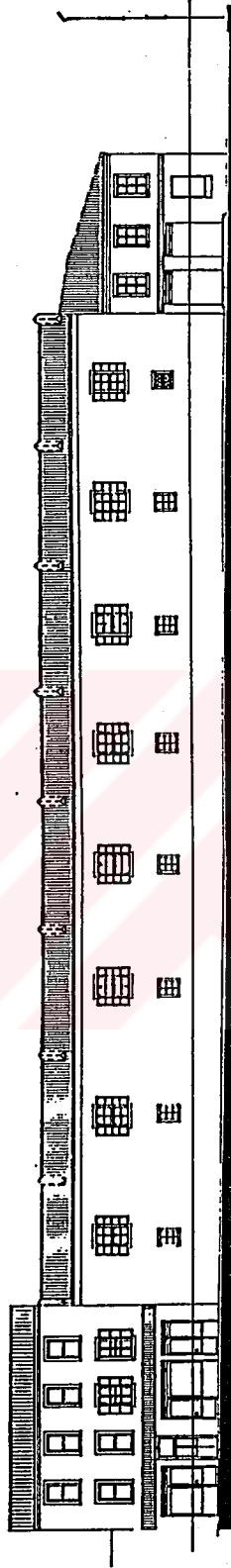


Figure 68- North East Elevation. Exterior (Restoration)

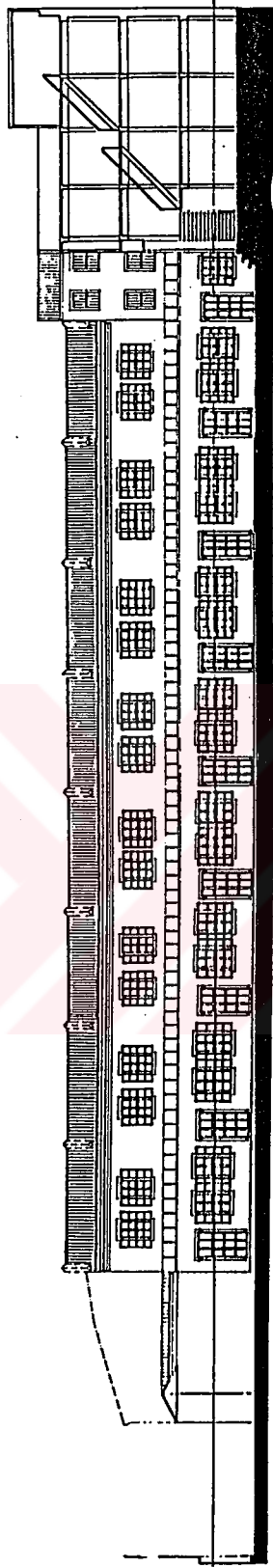


Figure 69- South West Elevation. Courtyard (Restoration)

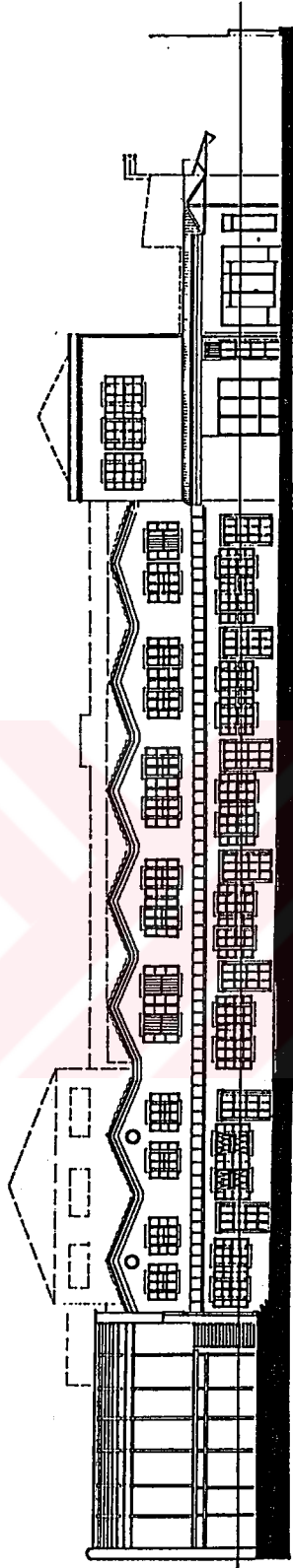


Figure 70- East Elevation. Courtyard (Restoration)

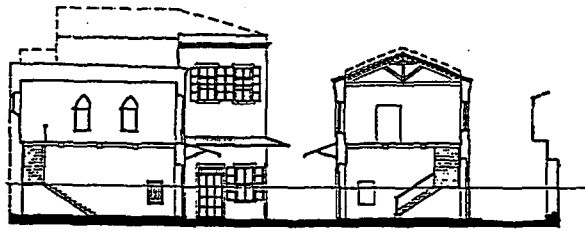


Figure 71- South East Elevation. Courtyard (Restoration)

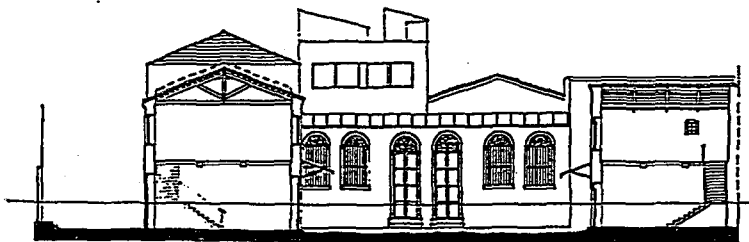


Figure 72- North Elevation. Courtyard (Restoration)

8.2.2. Application of Restoration Criteria

Associated with the authentic situation of building any alteration that is absolutely known, is returned to its original state. These are:

The openings on the ground floor of NE wing facing 920. Sokak are rebuilt by 0.20 m thick walls each having a window similar to the one at space 1. The difference in the thickness of wall expresses the restoration made in the opening and for the windows the same form, dimensions, material and detail is used but they are constructed by modern techniques.

The additional units and staircases in front of the courtyard facades are removed, since they are not so functional today and they close most of the original doors and windows. Still there are several shop windows opened instead of windows. These are rebuilt again according to the original examples on 0.20 m walls, with cut stone frames and metal shutters in original details that are constructed by modern techniques. Again for courtyard windows there are three different railings are observed, but these are also additions belong to several phases of building. Since any trace for original railings are found, the present ones are repaired and the others without railings are left as they are (Figure 69, Figure 70, Figure 71 and Figure 72)

One of the windows of space 9 on the SE wing is presently used as a door and it is reached by steps placed in front. These steps are removed and railings similar to the originals are placed into the window opening. The space is entered by the original door that is still existent.

Metal awnings in between two stories are partially existent that their original situation is known and on the parts where it is not present the continuity can be followed by the iron hangers. Thus, the absents are replaced with new ones having similar details with originals and made by modern techniques. On the other hand, through the entrance space where space 1 and space C comes closer an interval occurs in between their awnings. Space C has its original awning with

timber construction different than the others with metal and the heights of them are different. In order to define the entrance space the interval is spanned by a glass vault with metal construction which continues till the street and end by a metal truss.

Staircases of the spaces on NE and SW wings are also known by means of form, dimension, material and details. For each space in 'L' shape, timber staircases are constructed and placed opposite to the door opening.

Niches, as known from the traces are present in rooms 1-8 and 13-17 on the side wall of the door opening and some of them are closed by the users, so these will come out during the restoration process.

Different than NE and SW wings, the two spaces on SE wing are hesitated to be the original parts of the building existent since its construction. Thus these are only purified from the additions, so that the existent but unseen windows and door are made clear. Space 9, which is a reinforced construction behind the original walls, is arranged according to its new function as a restaurant and an installation room.

Absolutely known to be built in several phases of the building space A,C,D and E on the entrance part of the building are only arranged to be more useful, but their interior partitions and exterior facades are left as they are.

Space B on the SE corner is purified from the additional space in front of its courtyard facade on ground floor, so that the original door and window opening showing the continuity of the NE wing are seen.

Toilets are renewed for both women and men at their present place, since any trace is found out about their original place, besides the present location in the building is the most appropriate place.

Courtyard is handled to serve the daily life circulation and the entrance of vehicles in order to bring the needs of the habitants. It is arranged to be a lively place shared by both habitants and the clients.

A central air condition system with heat pump is decided to be used for heating and ventilation. The air conditioner is placed on the ground floor of space 9 which will be rented by the habitants of the han..

8.3. Interventions Against Structural Failures and Material Decay

Since the walls are plastered, deterioration related to the materials of walls could not be seen and the main deterioration observed on the walls is the detachment and loss of plaster contaminated with rising damp and rain water penetration . The later is due to the collection of rain water in the gutters which are existent in between two hipped roofs on the SW wing. Thus, although the tiles are changed by the habitants to recover the problem, the main cause continues to be a problem for the upper parts of the vaults. In order to prevent this the inclination of the gutters should be checked and rain water should be directed to flow to the courtyard facade where the shafts are placed.

An other reason of the humidity in the SW wing is the lack of air circulation, since the exterior windows of the first floor are closed due to the adjacent building. The air circulation is provided by air condition system introduced for heating and ventilation.

The main deterioration in the timber work is the discoloration contaminated with the humidity. Although the timber elements used in whole building are in good condition, some of the finishing

on the lintels and joists are needed to be replaced.

Almost all of the metal work in the building are faced with corrosion that these should be purified from the corrosion layer and then painted.

The application of restoration critera and interventions against structral failures and material decay for each space is given in charts below.

Table 31- Space A (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE		
SPACE A	THE EXISTING FUNCTIONS WILL SURVIVE ON GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR.						
WALL	NW			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		OPENING 13		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW FRAME		TIMBER	VARNISH		
		OPENING 14		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		WINDOW OPENING 72		TIMBER	VARNISH		
		WINDOW OPENING 73		TIMBER	VARNISH		
	NE						
		OPENING 13		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		OPENING 16		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW FRAME		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		OPENING 17		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW FRAME		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		WINDOW OPENING 74		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		WINDOW OPENING 75		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
		WINDOW OPENING 76		TIMBER+GLASS	VARNISH		
	SE				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER	TIMBER		
	SW				A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH	
	SLAB			TIMBER			
	FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE	WILL BE RENEWED	
	SUPER-STRUCTURE			TIMBER			

Table 32- Space 1 (Restoration)




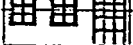






STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 1	THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE: BAGS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE.					
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB+TIMBER (FIRST FL)	PLASTER + WASH	PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED + WASHED
		DOOR OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	THE DOOR WINGS ARE ADDED INSTEAD OF ROLL SHUTTER
		WINDOW OPENING 1		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 2		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 3		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 4		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
	NW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB+TIMBER (FIRST FL)		
		NICHE		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER		SOME STEPS ARE RENEWED
	NE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB+TIMBER (FIRST FL)		
		WINDOW OPENING 29		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 77		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS ARE ADDED INSIDE THE OPENING
		SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER		
	SE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) ASB+TIMBER (FIRST FL)		
		OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	CEMENT PLASTER IS RASPED AND AGAIN PLASTERED
						THE OPENING IN BETWEEN SPACE 1 AND SPACE 2 WILL REST, SINCE THE TWO SPACES ARE BELONG TO SAME PERSON
	SLAB			TIMBER		
FLOOR			LEVELING CONCRETE	TERRAZZO TILE	THE FLOOR IS COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE	
SUPER-STRUCTURE			TIMBER		TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU	

Table 33- Space 2 (Restoration)

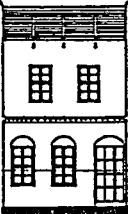




STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 2	THE PRESENT FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE IT IS 41 M ²					
WALL	SW			ASB+WASH(GR.FL)+ ASB+WASH (FR.FL)	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER ON BOTTOM SECTIONS UP TO 0.5 M HEIGHT
		DOOR OPENING 2		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	
		DOOR WING		IRON	OIL PAINT	NEW DOOR WINGS ARE ADDED
		ROLL SHUTTER		CORR.SHEET METAL		REMOVED
		OPENING 1		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TWO WINDOW OPENINGS ARE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES AND TIMBER+GLAS WINDOWS ARE ADDED
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	REMOVED
		WINDOW OPENING 32		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW IS ADDED
	WINDOW OPENING 33	A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW IS ADDED		
	NW			ASB+WASH(GR.FL)+ ASB+WASH (FR.FL)		
		OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH	CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED AND AGAIN PLASTERED
	THE OPENING IN BETWEEN SPACE1 AND SPACE2 ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL REST					
	NE			ASB+WASH(GR.FL)+ ASB+WASH (FR.FL)	PLASTER+WASH	
		OPENING 18		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	A NEW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW(77)
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT	REMOVED AND TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE NEW WINDOW OPENING
WINDOW OPENING 78			A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		
WINDOW			TIMBER+GLASS			
SE			ASB+WASH(GR.FL)+ ASB+WASH (FR.FL)	PLASTER+WASH		
SLAB			TIMBER			
FLOOR			TERRAZO TILE			
SUPER - STRUCTURE			TIMBER		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU	

Table 34- Space 3 (Restoration)

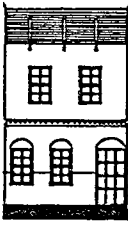
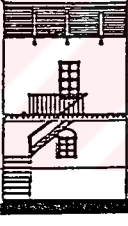
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
<p>SPACE 3</p> <p>THE DIVISION WALL IN THE SPACE WILL BE REMOVED. THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE. SHOES AND BAGS WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE</p> <p>IT IS 42.5 M²</p>						
WALL	SW			A.S.B.+ WASH (GR FL)(?) - ASB + WASH (FR FL)(?)	PLASTER+WASH	THESE OPENINGS AND WINDOWS ARE REPLACED BY THE NEW WINDOWS AND ADOOR OPENING CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES. TIMBER+GLASS WINDOWS AND IRON DOOR WINGS ARE ADDED INSIDE THESE OPENINGS
		OPENING 2		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW 4		TIMBER+GLASS		
		OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW 5		METAL+GLASS		
		WINDOW OPENING 34		A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		
		WINDOW OPENING 35		A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		
	NW				A.S.B.+ WASH (GR FL)(?) - ASB + WASH (FR FL)(?)	PLYWOOD
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER	OIL PAINT	A NEW STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE
	NE			A.S.B.+ WASH (GR FL)(?) - ASB + WASH (FR FL)(?)	PLASTER+WASH	THESE OPENINGS ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (77). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.
		OPENING 20		A.S.B.(?)		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		ROLL SHUTTER		CORR. METAL SHEET		
		OPENING 19		A.S.B.(?)		
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		ROLL SHUTTER		CORR. METAL SHEET		
		WINDOW OPENING 79		A.S.B.+TIMBER(?)		
	WINDOW	TIMBER+GLASS			A NEW WINDOW TIMBER+ GLASS WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING.	
SE			A.S.B.+ WASH (GR FL)(?) - ASB + WASH (FR FL)(?)			
	STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERAZZO TILE	IT IS REMOVED. A TIMBER STAIRCASE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE ON THE NE WALL	
SLAB			TIMBER	TIMBER + TERAZZO TILE	TERAZZO TILES WILL BE REMOVED	
FLOOR			TERAZZO TILE	TERAZZO TILE		
SUPER - STRUCTURE			TIMBER		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU	

Table 35- Space 4 (Restoration)

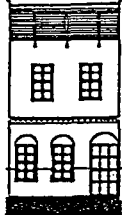
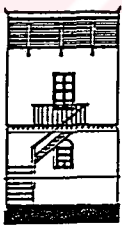
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 4						
THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE: WATCHES AND CLOCKS WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE. IT IS 44 M ²						
WALL	SW			A.S.B.(?) + WASH (GR FL) - ASB + TIMBER (?) (FR FL)	PLASTER + WASH	
		DOOR OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)		
		DOOR WING		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	THESE TWO WINGS ARE REMOVED. NEW WINGS MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE DOOR OPENING.
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 3		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 4		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 36		A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD	PLYWOOD WILL BE REMOVED.
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 37		A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD	
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
NW		STAIRCASE		A.S.B.(?) + WASH (GR FL) - ASB + TIMBER (?) (FR FL)	PLYWOOD	PLYWOOD WILL BE REMOVED.
				TIMBER	MARBLE	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE NW AND NE WALLS.
	NE	OPENING 21	A.S.B.(?) + WASH (GR FL) - ASB + TIMBER (?) (FR FL)	PLASTER + WASH		
		DOOR	A.S.B.(?)		THESE ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (77). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.	
		WINDOW OPENING 80	METAL + GLASS			
WINDOW	A.S.B.(?)		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING.			
SE			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B. + TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)			
SLAB				TIMBER		
FLOOR					MARBLE	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN		THE PLYWOOD PANELS COVERING THE SUPER STRUCTURE WILL BE REMOVED.
						THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.

Table 36- Space 5 (Restoration)


STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 5	THE INTERIOR DIVISIONS WILL BE REMOVED. THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE ON THE GROUND FLOOR. GLASS SELLER AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS STORAGE OF FRAMES. IT IS 47 M ²					
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH	PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 2M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 4		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	A NEW DOOR WING WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES.
		DOOR OPENING 5		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	THE OPENING WAS OBTAINED BY REMOVING THE BOTTOM PART OF THE ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING, SO THE BOTTOM PART WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AGAIN. A TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING.
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 6		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	A NEW WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 38		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	A NEW WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 39		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW			OIL PAINT	A NEW WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
	NW			A.S.B. (GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH	
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE NW AND NE WALLS.
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH	PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 22		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER	THESE ARE REMOVED. ANEW WINDOW WILL THESE OPENINGS ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (77). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.
		ROLL SHUTTER		CORR. METAL SHEET		
		OPENING 23		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 81		A.S.B.+TIMBER?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT	A NEW WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
SE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH		
SLAB			TIMBER	PARTIALLY COVERED WITH PLYWOOD	PLYWOOD WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	
FLOOR				LEVELING CONCRETE		
SUPER-STRUCTURE			TIMBER		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	

Table 37- Space 6 (Restoration)

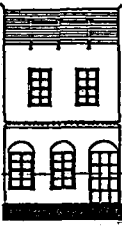

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 6						
THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE. BAGS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE. IT IS 45 M ²						
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND) A.S.B. + TIMBER(?) (UPPER)	PLASTER + WASH	
		DOOR OPENING 5		A.S.B. (?)	PLASTER+WASH	A NEW DOOR WING WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES.
		OPENING 4		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH	THIS OPENING WAS OBTAINED BY REMOVING THE TWO ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENINGS. THESE TWO WINDOWS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AGAIN AND TIMBER + GLASS WINDOWS WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENINGS.
		WINDOW		ALUMINUM + GLASS		
		DOOR WING		ALUMINUM + GLASS		
		WINDOW OPENING 40		A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER + WALL PAPER	WALL PAPER WILL BE REMOVED. THE WALL SURFACE WILL BE WASHED.
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 41		A.S.B.+TIMBER ?	PLASTER+WALL PAPER	WALL PAPER WILL BE REMOVED. THE WALL SURFACE WILL BE WASHED.
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT			
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)	WALL PAPER WILL BE REMOVED. THE WALL SURFACE WILL BE WASHED.
		STAIRCASE		METAL	TIMBER	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE NW AND NE WALLS.
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)	WALL PAPER WILL BE REMOVED. THE WALL SURFACE WILL BE WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 24		A.S.B. (?)	CEMENT PLASTER	THESE ARE REMOVED. ANEW WINDOW WILL THESE OPENINGS ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (77). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.
		OPENING 25		A.S.B. (?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		ALUMINUM + GLASS		
		DOOR WING		ALUMINUM + GLASS		
		WINDOW OPENING 82		A.S.B.+TIMBER?	PLASTER+WALL PAPER	
	WINDOW	TIMBER		OIL PAINT		
	SE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B.+TIMBER (UPPER)?	PLASTER+WASH (GR) PLASTER WALL PAPER(UPPER)	WALL PAPER WILL BE REMOVED. THE WALL SURFACE WILL BE WASHED.
	SLAB				TIMBER	
	FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN		THE FLYWOOD PANELS COVERING THE SUPER STRUCTURE WILL BE REMOVED.
						THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.

Table 38- Space 7 (Restoration)

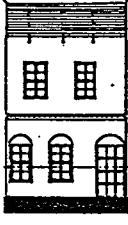
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 7						
THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE. CLOTHS AND LEATHERS WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE. IT IS 44.5 M ²						
WALL	SW			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR)(?) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 6		A.S.B.(?)		
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TWO WING DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING WHICH IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES.
		WINDOW OPENING 7		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 8		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 42		A.S.B. + TIMBER	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 43		A.S.B. + TIMBER	PLASTER + WASH	
	WINDOW	TIMBER + GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING		
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	
						A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE NW AND NE WALLS.
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	
OPENNING 26		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		THESE ARE REMOVED. ANEW WINDOW WILL THESE OPENINGS ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (77). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENNING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.	
WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT			
WINDOW OPENING 83		A.S.B. ?+TIMBER				
WINDOW	TIMBER					
SE			A.S.B.(GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER + WASH	THE TPLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
SLAB				NOT SEEN	PLYWOOD	PLYWOOD WILL BE REMOVED.THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE	
SUPER STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK CONSOLIDATED INSITU.

Table 39- Space 8 (Restoration)

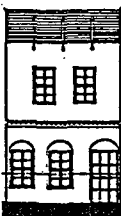
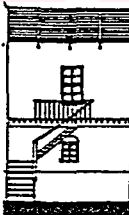
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 8	A NEW FUNCTION IS GIVEN: SHOES AND BAGS WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A STORAGE. IT IS 45 M ²					
WALL	SW			A.S.B. (GROUND FLOOR) A.S.B.+TIMBER (FIRST FLOOR)	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 7		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	THIS IS THE ONLY ORIGINAL DOOR WING ON THIS PART OF THE HAN. THE WINGS WILL BE CONSALDATED.
		WINDOW OPENING 9		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE BRICKS INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING WILL BE REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 10		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE BRICKS INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING WILL BE REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 44		A.S.B.+ TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR OPENING 45		A.S.B.+TIMBER	PLASTER+WASH	THE OPENING WAS OBTAINED BY REMOVING THE BOTTOM PART OF THE ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING. SO THE BOTTOM PART WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AGAIN. A TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
	NW			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
						A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE NW AND NE WALLS.
	NE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		OPENING 27		A.S.B.?	CEMENT PLASTER	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	THESE ARE REMOVED. ANEW WINDOW WILL THESE OPENINGS ARE REMOVED. A NEW WINDOW WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL WINDOW (7). TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENING. A METAL SHUTTER WILL BE ADDED INSIDE THE WINDOW OPENNING MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	
WINDOW OPENING 84		A.S.B.+TIMBER		PLASTER+WASH		
WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING			
SE			A.S.B.(GROUND) A.S.B. TIMBER (UPPER)	PLASTER+WASH		
SLAB				NOT SEEN	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSALDATED INSITU.
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE	THE FLOOR WILL BE COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE
SUPER - STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSALDATED INSITU.

Table 40- Space B (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE B		DIVISIONS ON THE GROUND FLOOR IS CHANGED. THERE WILL BE THREE SPACES ONE OF WHICH WILL STAY AS THE ENTRANCE CORRIDOR. ONE OF THE OTHER TWO WILL BE USED AS A BARBER SHOP (THE EXISTING FUNCTION), AND THE OTHER WILL BE USED AS A SHOP SELLING SHOES AND BAGS. THE OTHER TWO FLOORS WILL BE USED AS OFFICES BY THE OWNER.				
WALL	NE			?		
		OPENING 28		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW FRAME		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		OPENING 29		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR OPENING 19		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		OPENING 30		?	PLASTER+PLASTIC PAINT	
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 85		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 86		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 87		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 88		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 98		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 99		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 100		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 101		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
	SE			?	PLASTER+WASH	
	SW	DOOR OPENING 8		?	PLASTER WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW METAL+ GLASS DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		STAIRCASE 11		REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERAZZO TILE	
		WINDOW OPENING 46		?	PLASTER WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER +GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 47		?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER +GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 96		?	PLASTER+WASH	
	WINDOW OPENING 97		?	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER +GLASS	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
SLAB	NW			NOT SEEN		
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE	IT IS REMOVED, AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.

Table 41- Space 9 (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE		
SPACE 9	THE NEW FUNCTIONS WILL BE: THE GROUND FLOOR WILL BE USED AS THE INSTALLATION ROOM OF THE HAN, SECOND FLOOR WILL BE USED AS THE KITCHEN OF THE RESTAURANT AND THE TABLES OF RESTAURANT WILL BE PLACED ON THE THIRD FLOOR. IT IS 91 M ²						
WALL	N			A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C		THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
		WINDOW OPENING 12		A.S.B.	WASH	THIS OPENING WAS USED AS A DOOR THAT IS REACHED BY 13 STEPS INFRONT. THESE STEPS ARE REMOVED. A TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INTO THE OPENING AND THE IRON RAILINGS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.	
		WINDOW OPENING 13		BRICK	CEMENT PLASTER	A TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING.	
		DOOR OPENING 9		A.S.B.	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT IS REMOVED.	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TWO WING DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING WHICH IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE.	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED STARTING FROM THIS WALL AND CONTINUE ON THEE WALL	
	E				A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C	PLASTER - WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		WINDOW OPENING			BRICK	PLASTER - WASH	
		WINDOW			TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	A TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING.
		STAIRCASE			REINFORCED CONCRETE		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED STARTING FROM NORTH WALL AND CONTINUE ON THIS WALL IT WILL BE COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE.
	S				A.S.B. + BRICK	PLASTER - WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 2M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		WINDOW OPENING			BRICK	PLASTER - WASH	
		WINDOW			TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	A TIMBER + GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING.
	W				A.S.B. + BRICK + R.F.C	CEMENT PLASTER	THE WALL WILL BE PLASTIC PAINTED.
	SLAB				REINFORCED CONCRETE	LEVELING CONCRETE	IT IS COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE.
	FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE + TERRAZZO TILE	TERRAZZO TILES WILL BE REMOVED AND NEW TILES WILL BE COVERED.
	SUPER STRUCTURE				REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERRAZZO TILE	TERRAZZO TILES WILL BE REMOVED AND NEW TILES WILL BE COVERED.

Table 42- Space 10 (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 10	THE NEW FUNCTION WILL BE: THE GROUND FLOOR WILL BE USED FOR THE KITCHEN AND CAFÉ, AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS CAFÉ IT IS 100 M ²					
WALL	N			A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
		DOOR OPENING 10		A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED, AND AGAIN OIL PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION.
		WINDOW OPENING 14		A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 15		A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER		SOME OF THE STEPS WILL BE CHANGED.
	E			A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
	S			A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
	W			A.S.B.	WASH	WASH WILL BE REMOVED.
SLAB			TIMBER	TIMBER	THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU	
FLOOR				LEVERING CONCR.	FLOOR WILL BE COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE.	
SUPER STRUCTURE			TIMBER			

Table 43- Space 11 (Restoration)

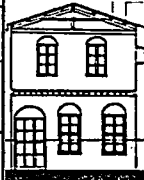
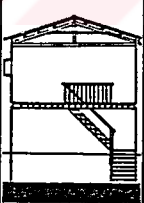
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 11						
IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE. IT IS 46 M ²						
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 11		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT + PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR WING		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TWO WING DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING WHICH IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES.
		WINDOW OPENING 17		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 16		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS		IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 50		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 49		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING		
	S			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		WINDOW OPENING 48		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
		SHUTTER		METAL		IT IS A UNIQUE EXAMPLE IN THE HAN. IT WILL BE CONSOLIDATED.
	W			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT ON GROUND FLOOR AND ON THE FIRST FLOOR, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
STAIRCASE		TIMBER			SOME STEPS WILL BE CHANGED.	
N			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER LOSS OFF PAINT UP TO 1.70M STONE WINDOW BOARD LOSS OF PLASTER (UPPER)	
	STAIRCASE		TIMBER		SOME STEPS WILL BE CHANGED.	
SLAB			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.	
SUPER - STRUCTURE			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	

Table 44- Space 12 (Restoration)

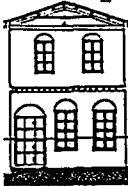
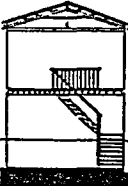
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 12	IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS STORAGE. IT IS 38 M ²					
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLYWOOD (GROUND PLASTER + WASH FIRST)	PLYWOOD PANELS ON THE SURFACE OF THE WALL WILL BE REMOVED.
		DOOR OPENING 12		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TWO WING DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING WHICH IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES.
		WINDOW OPENING 19		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 18		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 52 DOOR OPENING		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT + PLASTER	THE OPENING WAS OBTAINED BY REMOVING THE BOTTOM PART OF THE ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING, SO THE BOTTOM PART WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AGAIN. A TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE NEW WINDOW OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 51		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
				S		
	W			A.S.B.?		PLYWOOD PANELS ON THE SURFACE OF THE WALL WILL BE REMOVED.
	N			A.S.B.?	PLYWOOD (GR.) PLASTER + WASH (FIRST)	PLYWOOD PANELS ON THE SURFACE OF THE WALL WILL BE REMOVED.
SLAB				NOT SEEN	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.
FLOOR					TERRAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.
SUPER-STRUCTURE				TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED

Table 45- Space 13 (Restoration)

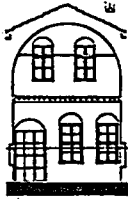
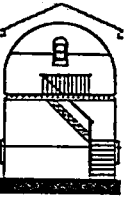
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM AND DIMENSION	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE		
SPACE 13	THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE:THE GROUND FLOOR WILL BE USED AS THE OFFICE OF THE EXPORT COMPANY OF BEE-WAX, FISH EGG AND OAK-ACORN AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE THE STORAGE. IT IS 47 M ²						
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
		DOOR OPENING 13		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH		
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 21		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS			
		WINDOW OPENING 20		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		
		STAIRCASE		TIMBER		IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.	
		WINDOW OPENING 54		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		WINDOW OPENING 53		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
	S				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		NICHE			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
		NICHE WING			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	
		LANDING OF STAIRCASE			CONCRETE	LEVELING CONCRETE	IT IS REMOVED.
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
WINDOW OPENING 89					A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	
WINDOW SHUTTER					METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND AGIN PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION
N				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
	NICHE OPENING			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH		
	NICHE WING			TIMBER	OIL PAINT		
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER		
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE	IT IS COVERED BY TERRAZZO TILE.	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				BRICK?	PLASTER+WASH		

Table 46- Space 14 (Restoration)

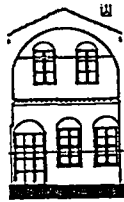
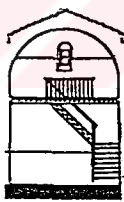
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
<p>SPACE 14</p> <p>IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE.</p> <p>IT IS MEASURED 47.4 M²</p>						
WALL	E			A.S.B.	GR+PLASTER + WASH UP+FAIANCE+PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 14		A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND AGIN PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION
		WINDOW OPENING 23		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 22		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 56		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 55		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
	S			A.S.B. ?	GR+PLASTER + WASH UP+FAIANCE+PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.THE PAINT LAYER AND THE FAIANCE ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WASHED AGAIN.
	W			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.THE PAINT LAYER AND THE FAIANCE ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WASHED AGAIN.
		WINDOW OPENING 90		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND AGIN PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION
STAIRCASE		REINFORCED CONCRETE		TERAZZO TILE	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.	
N			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH FAIANCE	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.THE PAINT LAYER AND THE FAIANCE ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WASHED AGAIN.	
	STAIRCASE	REINFORCED CONCRETE	TERAZZO TILE	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.		
	NICHE	A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH			
	NICHE	A.S.B. ?	TIMBER			
SLAB			TIMBER		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSALIDATED INSITU.	

Table 47- Space 15 (Restoration)

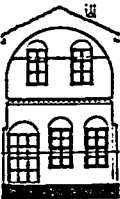
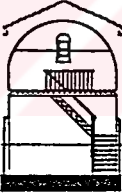
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE		
<p>SPACE 15</p> <p>IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE. IT IS 46.7 M²</p>							
WALL	E			BRICK	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
		DOOR OPENING 15		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND AGIN PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION	
		WINDOW OPENING 25		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 24		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 58		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		WINDOW OPENING 57		BRICK	PLASTER+WASH		
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING			
	S			A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
		NICHE		A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	PLASTER+WASH	
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		WINDOW OPENING 91			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	
		WINDOW SHUTTER			METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS OIL PAINTED.
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER	SOME STEPS WILL BE CHANGED.
	N			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
		NICHE		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH		
		NICHE		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER+WASH		
NICHE WING			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS VARNISHED		
STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER			
SLAB			TIMBER	TIMBER	THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.		
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.		
SUPER - STRUCTURE			BRICK?	PLASTER+WASH	DETACHED PLASTERS WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED		
		TIE BAR	IRON	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND AGIN PAINTED AFTER CONSOLIDATION		

Table 48- Space 16 (Restoration)

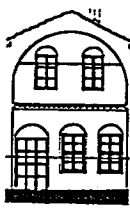
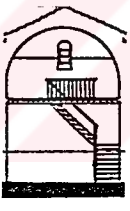
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 16	THE INTERIOR DIVISION WILL BE REMOVED. IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE. IT IS 48.4 M ²					
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THE CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		OPENING 5		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THESE OPENINGS WERE OBTAINED BY THE REMOVAL OF TWO ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND A DOOR. THESE OPENINGS AND WINDOWS ARE REPLACED BY THE NEW WINDOWS AND A DOOR OPENING CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES. TIMBER+GLASS WINDOWS AND IRON DOOR WINGS ARE ADDED INSIDE THESE OPENINGS
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		DOOR WING		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		OPENING 6		A.S.B.(?)	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		DOOR WING		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 60		A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THE CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 59		A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THE CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
	WINDOW	TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING		
	S			A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THE CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
	W				A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH
WINDOW OPENING 92		A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH			
WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT		OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS OIL PAINTED.	
STAIRCASE					IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.	
N			A.B.S. ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	THE CEMENT PLASTER WILL BE RASPED, AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.	
	STAIRCASE		METAL	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL EXAMPLE, LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.	
SLAB			TIMBER ?	TIMBER	THE PLY WOOD PANELS THAT COVER THE SURFACE OF THE SLABWILL BE REMOVED. THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	
FLOOR				TERAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEWTERAZZO TILES.	
SUPER - STRUCTURE			BRICK ?	CEMENT PLASTER + WASH	DETACHMENT OF PLASTER DISCOLORATION	
		TIE BAR	IRON	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS OIL PAINTED.	

Table 49- Space 17 (Restoration)

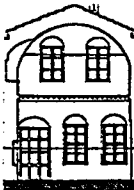
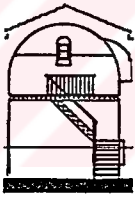
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE 17	IT IS GIVEN A NEW FUNCTION: SHOES WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS ASTORAGE.					
	IT IS 48.2 M'					
WALL	E			A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 16		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		DOOR WING		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS OIL PAINTED.
		WINDOW OPENING 27		A.S.B.(?)	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS VARNISHED
		WINDOW OPENING 26		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS VARNISHED
		WINDOW OPENING 62		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		DOOR OPENING 61		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW		METAL	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
				S		
W	W			A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED. THE PAINT LAYER ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WILL BE WASHED.
		WINDOW OPENING 93		A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW SHUTTER		METAL	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT WILL BE OIL PAINTED.
N	N			A.S.B.?	PLASTER + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED. THE PAINT LAYER ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WILL BE WASHED.
		NICHE OPENING	A.S.B.	PLASTER + WASH		
		NICHE WING	TIMBER	OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 94	A.S.B.	PLYWOOD	THE PLY WOOD PANELS WILL BE REMOVED.SINCE THIS WINDOW IS CLOSED DUE TO THE ADJACENT BUILDING, THE WALL WILL BE PLASTERED AND WASHED	
		WINDOW OPENING 95	A.S.B.	PLYWOOD	THE PLY WOOD PANELS WILL BE REMOVED.SINCE THIS WINDOW IS CLOSED DUE TO THE ADJACENT BUILDING, THE WALL WILL BE PLASTERED AND WASHED	
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER	THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.
FLOOR					LEVELING CONCRETE	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				BRICK ?	PLASTER + WASH	
		TIE BAR		IRON	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT WILL BE OIL PAINTED.

Table 50- Space C (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES	
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE		
SPACE C							
THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE: GROUND FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A BOUTIQUE AND FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED AS A TAILOR ATELIER. IT IS 74.2 M ²							
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH		
		WINDOW OPENING 65		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		WINDOW OPENING 66		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		WINDOW OPENING 67		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER + GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		DOOR 18		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	OIL PAINT WILL BE REMOVED AND IT IS OIL PAINTED.	
		OPENING 7		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
		DOOR WING		METAL+GLASS	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS DOOR WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
	S				A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND WASHED. THE PAINT LAYER ON THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE REMOVED AND WILL BE WASHED.
		DOOR OPENING 17			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 28			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW OPENING 63			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 64			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + WASH	
		WINDOW			TIMBER	OIL PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+ GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED , LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.
	W				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH	
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED , LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.
	N				A.S.B.?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT + WASH	
		STAIRCASE			TIMBER	TIMBER	IT IS REMOVED AND A NEW TIMBER STAIRCASE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED , LYING ON THE N AND W WALLS.
SLAB				NOT SEEN	TIMBER	THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.	
SUPER STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.	

Table 51- Space D (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
				STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE D	THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE: GROUND FLOOR WILL BE USED TOGETHER WITH THE SPACE C AND SPACE E AS A BOUTIQUE. THE PLYWOOD PANELS COVERING THE SUPER. STRUCTURE WILL BE REMOVED THAT IT CAN BE PERCEIVED AS AN OTHER SPACE. IT IS 26 M ²					
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
		OPENING 8		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
		WINDOW		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
		DOOR		METAL + GLASS	OIL PAINT	
	S			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
		OPENING		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
	W			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND PAINTED.
	N			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER + OIL PAINT	
OPENING		A.S.B. ?		PLASTER + OIL PAINT		
FLOOR				TERRAZZO TILE	THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.	
SUPER-STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN	THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSALIDATED INSITU.	

Table 52- Space E (Restoration)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	DIRECTION	PLACE	OPENING AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	FORM	MATERIALS		RESTORATION NOTES
					STRUCTURAL	SURFACE	
SPACE E	THE EXISTING FUNCTION WILL SURVIVE ON GROUND FLOOR WHICH WILL BE USED BY THE BOUTIQUE AND SHOE-SELLER. THE FIRST FLOOR WILL BE USED BY THE SHOE-SELLER AS STORAGE. IT IS 9,4 M ²						
WALL	E			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND PAINTED.
		OPENING 9		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
		DOOR OPENING		METAL	OIL PAINT		
		OPENING 10		ASB	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
	S			A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND PAINTED.
		OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
	W			A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND PAINTED.
		OPENING		A.S.B.	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
	N			A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		THE PLASTER WILL BE RASPED UP TO 1M HEIGHT AND AGAIN PLASTERED AND PAINTED.
		OPENING 12		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
		OPENING 11		A.S.B. ?	PLASTER+OIL PAINT		
		WINDOW OPENING 70		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		
		WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING
		WINDOW OPENING 71		A.S.B.	PLASTER+WASH		
	WINDOW		TIMBER	OIL PAINT	LOSS OF PAINT	IT IS REMOVED. A NEW TIMBER+GLASS WINDOW WILL BE INSERTED INSIDE THE OPENING	
SLAB				TIMBER	TIMBER		THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.
FLOOR					TERAZZO TILE		THEY WILL BE REMOVED AND AGAIN COVERED BY NEW TERRAZZO TILES.
SUPER STRUCTURE				NOT SEEN			THE TIMBER WORK WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INSITU.

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APPENDIX B- LIST OF HANS IN İZMİR (Bozkurt ERSOY;1991).Hans that are existent partially or as a whole(*), and Hans that are non-existent, but determined to be built from the historic sources

Abaciođlu Hanı*
Abdurrahman Hanı*
Acem Hanı
Aksaođlu Hanı
Aksaođlu Hanı (Büyük)
Aksaođlu Hanı (Küçük)
Altıparmak Hanı
Arab Hanı*
Balyoz Hanı
Barbaris Hanı
Barut Hanı (Küçük)
Batak Hanı
Bey Hanı (Birinci)
Bey Hanı (İkinci)
Bostancı Hanı
Bölükbaşı Hanı
Cambaz Hanı*
Cezayir Hanı (Eski)
Cezayir Hanı
Coya Hanı
Çakalođlu Hanı*
Çamur Hanı
Çavuşzade Hanı
Çerçiođlu Hanı
Çukur Hanı
Demir Hanı (Büyük)*
Demir Hanı (Küçük)
Dervişođlu Hanı
Dolma Hanı
Dremsiz Süleyman Hanı
Ekmekçi Hanı
Esir Hanı*
Eşref Paşa Hanı
Evliyazade Hanı
Fazlıođlu Hanı*
Fincancı Hanı (Küçük)
Girid Hanı
Hacı Ali Paşa Hanı
Hacı Hüseyin Hanı
Hacı Mehmed Hanı
Hacı Ömer Hanı
Hacı Sadullah Hanı

Hastahane Hanı
Hüseyin Beşe Hanı
Ispartalı Hanı
İbrahim Paşa Hanı
İki Kapılı Han
İmam Hanı
Kadiođlu Hanı*
Kamil Bey Hanı
Kantarciođlu Hanı
Kara Mustafa Paşa Hanı
Karaosmanođlu Hanı (Büyük)*
Karaosmanođlu Hanı (Küçük)
Kemahlı İbrahim Efendi Hanı
Keten Hanı
Kızlarađası Hanı*
Kurşunlu Han
Kuzuođlu Hanı (Büyük)
Kuzuođlu Hanı (Küçük)
Küpeciođlu Hanı
Laz Hanı
Lelebici Hanı
Malkoçzade Hanı
Manisalıođlu Hanı*
Mehmet Efendi Hanı
Mehmed Hanı (Küçük)
Menzil Hanı
Mısırliođlu Hanı
Mirkelamođlu Hanı*
Muhtesib Hanı
Musevit Hanı*
Osmanzade Hanı
Paşa Hanı
Pederi Hanı
Pirinç Hanı
Piyaleođlu Hanı
Rauf Paşa Hanı
Rıza Bey Hanı
Rüşdü Bey Hanı
Sadık Bey Hanı
Sakız Hanı
Salepçiođlu Hanı
Salepçiođlu Hanı (Büyük)
Salepçiođlu Hanı (Küçük)
Selvili Han*
Sulu Han*
Süleyman Efendi Hanı

Şalvarlıođlu Hanı
Tabur Efendi Hanı
Tavşanlı Han
Tellabaşı Yeni Han
Tütün Hanı
Uzun Han
Vahdi Bey Hanı
Vezir Hanı (Büyük)
Vezir Hanı (Küçük)
Yandevi Hanı*
Yemişcizade Hanı
Yeni Hanı*
Yusfođlu Hanı
Yuvanođlu Hanı

