THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLİ

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by
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İZMİR

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We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Masters of science.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis labeled as "The Research of Historical Environment in Bademli" that has been prepared with the guidance of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eti AKYÜZ LEVİ includes photographs, details and plans of historical architectural works of Bademli and general knowledge about Bademli.

Their typology have been prepared by examining their architectural functions, plan types, construction elements, kinds of material and structural characteristics.

Present conditions of castle, mosque and bridge have also been evaluated.

On the other hand for which reason the historical buildings in Bademli have been deserted and its effects have also been pointed out.

Some necessary proposals for remaining of them to the future generations and protection of these civilized architectural examples have been put forward.

ÖZET

Değerli hocam Doç. Dr. Eti AKYÜZ LEVİ yönetiminde hazırlamış olduğum "The Research of Historical Environment In Bademli" konulu araştırma tezimin içerisinde, Bademli hakkında genel bilgileri ve buradaki tarihi doku içerisinde yer alan mimari eserlerin planları, detayları ve fotoğrafları bulunmaktadır.

Konutların mimari fonksiyonları, plan tipleri, yapı elemanları, ne tip malzemeden yapıldıkları ve yapısal sitrüktürleri incelenerek tipolojileri hazırlanmıştır.

Diğer mimari elemanlar olan kale, cami ve köprünün mevcut durumları değerlendirilmiştir.

Bunun yanında Bademli'deki tarihi dokunun hangi sebepten dolayı terk edildiğini ve bu terk edilmeden dolayı nasıl harap duruma geldiklerini inceledim.

Sivil mimarlık örneği olabilecek bu yapıların tescil edilmesi ve korunarak gelecek nesillere sağlıklı bir şekilde ulaştırılması için gerekli önerilerde bulundum.

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INTRODUCTION

In historical scene, Aegean region in which many civilizations have survived has played a role of bridge between eastern and western territories. Today, in this site, there are several architectural works of different eras and cultures. In Bademli that has located in Minor Menderes basin, thousands of art works that has formed our cultural heritage have been found. Today, this important site has located on the northern slope of the Aydın Mountains and in the place that meets with Minor Menderes basin. Like the other sites, Bademli has not been investigated and searched from the historical background point of view, and still this region protects its closed characteristics.

The aim of this work is to propose significant suggestions for the protection of the historical frame of the location by evaluating physical structure of the site that has reflected values of cultural accumulation, and life style of a definite period.

The method in this work includes the performing of the investigations and searching of the site using photographs, plans, and reports of historical buildings locally, and performing of the literature examinations and evaluations.

In the first part of the work, the general information about Bademli will be given and the historical background, economic structure, geographical position and social form will be examined.

In the second part of the work, historical buildings in Bademli in accordance with the typology evaluations, and architectural elements, and effects that have influenced the residence architecture will be investigated.

In the third part, Potamia Castle, Selli Bridge and Kılcı Mosque which are monumental and religious buildings are examined in detail from historical point of view.

In the last part, some suggestions of most efficient ways of protections of the historical form of buildings and constructions are brought out by evaluating the general perspective of being wrecked and ruined by natural and physical affects to leave and to carry the history from the present to the future in their best performance.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

1- Basic Information About Bademli

1.1- Historical Development

There is not much knowledge about the history of Bademli, however it is also possible to get some few information about Bademli's history from books. Paul Lemerle says, "This settlement can be probably an old "Potamia" An antique fired earthen sign which writes "Potamia" on it was found in Osman Çavuslar field in southern side of the castle in Bademli at the date , 1939. The word, "Potamia" which is meaning "riverside country" gets different meanings in time. It is thought that this word became "Bodamya" with the settlement of Turks hereabouts. It is discovered from the written sources and archeological data that the oldest settlements nearest to Potamya are at Ödemiş and Torbalı plains. It is also discovered from these data that these settlements had begun in Late Calcolitic age and city civilization begun in Ancient Grech Age. First city in Minor Menderes Basin is "Hypaipe" which is founded in BC.1st century on the north of today's Ödemiş. Then, "Birgi" was founded on the eastern side of Ödemiş in AD.1st century. It is thought that Kilbos people lived around Potomia in disorganized village groups, "Strabon" indicates that in ancient times a very crowded settlement took place in this basin.(Meriç, 1982, p. 203)

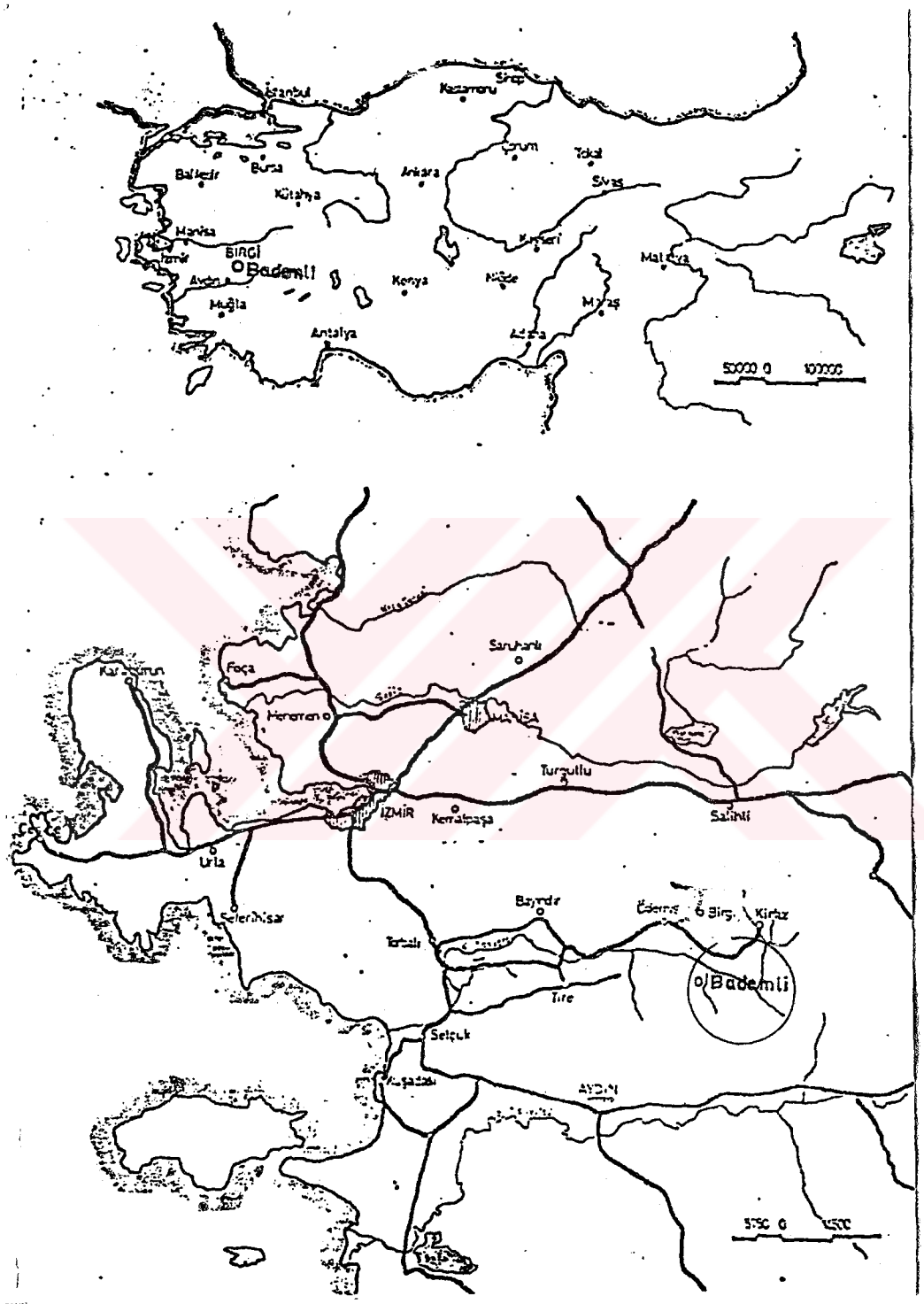
Ancient mountain settlement "Pentegoma" located on the tops of Aydın Mountains is very near to Potamia. It's almost like a passage from the mountains to plains. In Middle Age , under the reign of Aydınoğulları reigning the word "Potamia" was pronounced as "Bodamya". In the 17th century, Evliya Çelebi writes the word, "Bademye" in his "Seyahatname" for this place,

"Bademye" is changed as "Bademli" in the year 1965 (Çelebi, 1943,c. 9). It is thought that Byzantium conquered Potamia in 395 AD. The reason of this supposition is the castle ruins found at the entrance of the town, at the place called Aktaş are belonging to the Late Byzantium Age. It is known that this castle was built by Genoese got the rights to stay inside the Byzantium Empire's borders freely, trade and construct a harbor in İzmir by the Nimfeon Pact signed on 1261 with Byzantium. It is thought that Genoese built this castle as a protection from the Lydian raids coming from east. In Middle Age, Potamia was a small village owning a castle. Aydınoğulları conquered Potamia in 1308. In 1327, İbrahim Bahadır, who is the son of the founder of Aydınoğulları, becomes the ruler of Bodamya. This historical development is important as it is an indication of the importance of Bodamya in that age. Ottomans conquers Bodamya in 1402. It is thought those houses which are civil architecture examples are built at the end of 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1919, Bademye front is organized against the Greek occupation. The houses in a place called as "Adagide" which is 3 km. near to Bademli have the influences of Greek Architecture as these houses are used by Greeks for a long time (Akın, 1946, p. 60), (Yavuz, 1993, pp. 3, 4, 5).

1.2. Geographical Characteristics

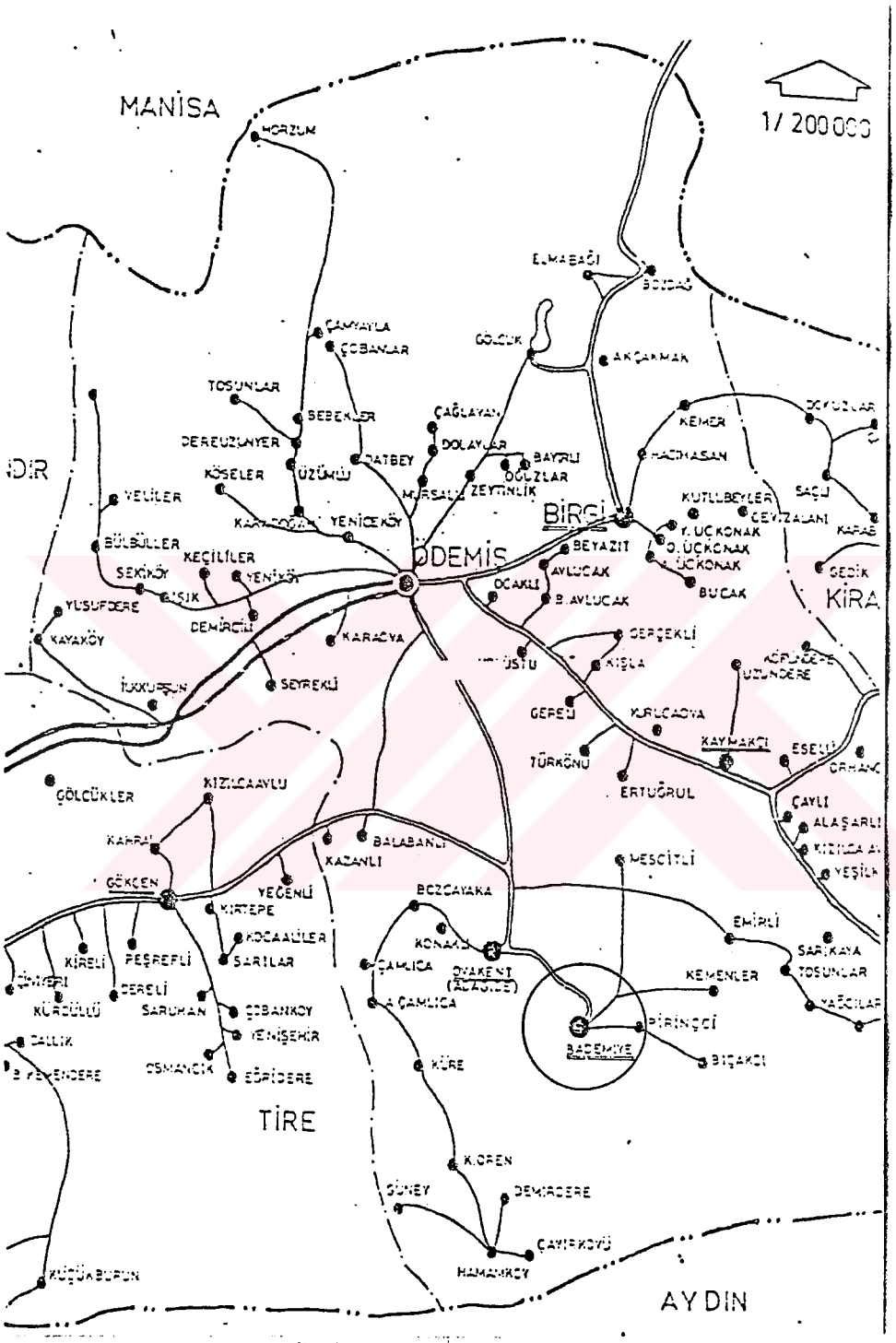
Bademli is a sub-district settlement located on the meeting point of Minor Menderes basin with the hillsides of Aydın Mountains. Ödemiş administrative district is 26 km. far from Bademli. There are five villages, as, Bıçaklı, Emirli, Kemenler, Mescitli, and Pirinçli dependent on Bademli.

Circulation of west winds affect the basin as Aydın Mountains and Bozdağlar have perpendicular positions towards sea. Basin has a mild climate and Mediterranean climate affects the basin. Summers are hot and dry, winters are warm and rainy. Economy of the region is completely based on agriculture (see fig. 1.1, 2, 3).



(REF. AYGÜL, 1987, Y. LİSANS TEZİ)

FIG.1.1 LOCATION OF BADEMLI IN THE REGION AND COUNTRY



(REF. AYGÜL, 1987, Y. LİSANS TEZİ)

FIG.12 LOCATOIN OF BADEMLI

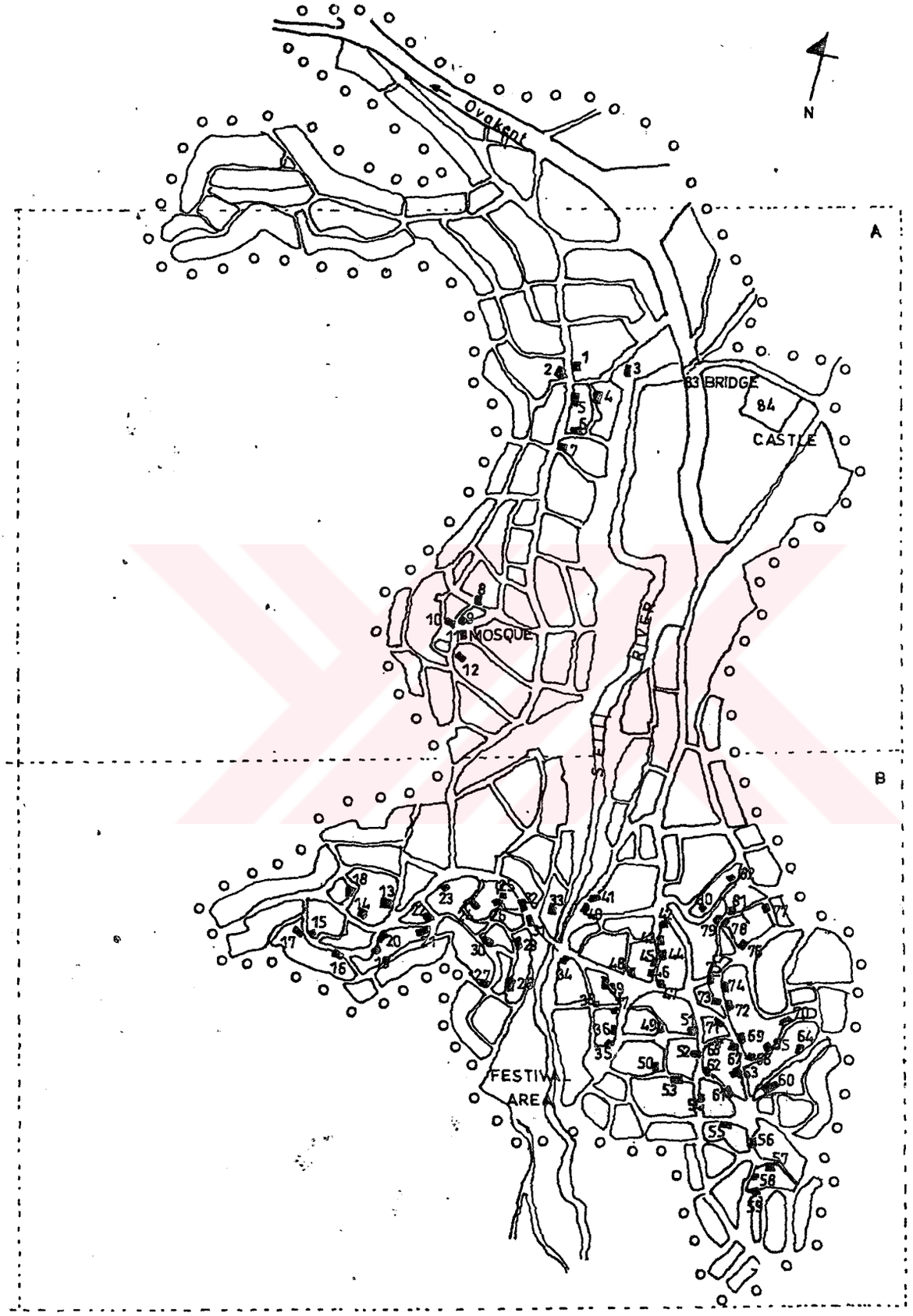


FIG1.3 LOCATION OF RESEARCHED HOUSES IN BADEMLI

1.3.Economical Situation

Economy in Bademli is completely based on agriculture. Industrially, a cotton and an olive treating factory exist. Minor Menderes Basin is one of the important agriculture centers of Aegean Region Bademli is also an important center in this basin. Cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, sesame, tomato, aborigine, water melon, etc. grow in plains. Cherry, plum, chestnut, nut, fig, olive etc. grow in the hillsides. Fruit seedlings are one of the most important source of income of Bademli. Cherry, plum, chestnut, nut, lemon, tangerine, poplar, fig and olive seedlings are grown up and sent to all over Turkey. Cattle breeding is also developed here. Expert drovers in the region are from Bademli generally.

1.4. Social Structure

The physical view of houses that cause a definite characteristic to be formed and shape the properties of Turkish settlements reflects a strong family living. Generally, in Bademli, in the plan of houses, main subject is its introverted characteristic. Plan types have been formed by reflection of social structure. Because of its introverted life features, ground floors have been blinded and first floors have been led to street and garden through sofa. Ground floors have been used as barn or a storage place. The family that consists of many individuals is a small community and has effects on protection of traditional culture. The economical structure of the family is proportional to the house in which the family resides. The buildings have been get smaller and the family structure has been transformed into main family structure in time. The number of the individuals of families that have resided in large houses for large family system have decreased. Houses that were built according to the family size no longer respond to the conditions of present time because of social and economical changes and transformation of family structure. Whole individuals in family assist in production. Women have not got economical freedom and they assist their husbands.

Since Bademli is closed, introverted and has traditional community features, the help and relationship between neighbors are very high. Intensity of this environment gives us information about neighborliness in the past and also it has a positive outlook today. Because of their intensive relationships it is possible to see the women in the street who go and come to each other's house and sit in the courtyards without any invitation during the whole day and all time. Today there are older people in Bademli mostly. It can also be seen that the young population migrates to the big cities because of unemployment. Old people need more relationships than young people from the psychological point of view. Because loneliness is not a desired situation, the problems as being not enough with yourself still keep their validity. The close settlement of building also keep its validity from this point in the old environment. Corruption in the construction and also social relations have a great effect on the changes that have been occurred at the ground floor of the houses. As I mentioned before, for old generation going up and down is a great problem. Rooms have been built at the ground floor of some of the houses by changes.

According to the information from municipality records the population of Bademli is 3800. Young population have migrated to the big cities because of unemployment causes from automation and of economy that depends on agriculture. In the past, there were families consist of 7-10 people but today this number decreased. The number of families in the town which consist of 4 or less than 4 people is 72 %. The education, especially primary education for the natives of Bademli is very important regardless of children sex, whether they are girl or boy. But after primary education there is unequal treatment observed. Since women are not thought to be employed outside of the town, they are not educated after primary school. But an increase is seen in the number of girls that continue to high school education in the recent years. There is a primary and a secondary school. There is a high school in Ovakent

3 km away from Bademli. There is a library that belongs to the municipality. Today, in Bademli, there are old populations reside in the old environment. Besides, because of migration of majority, some of the houses are empty and some of them are used by lessees. The young populations that reside in their own house want to move because of houses that cannot respond the conditions of time and insufficient for usage purposes, and also because of structural problems and economical reasons making the restoration difficult. People complain about the uselessness, heating problems, humidity and being worn-out of the houses. However they all still want to reside in those houses after restoration is performed. The most important reason of houses being in a bad condition is that the economical situation is not appropriate. Individuals have tried to keep the houses standing by making some small restorations and additions as far as possible. Bademli is the center of cherry. Therefore a cherry festival takes place in Bademli every year in June. During the festival thousands of people visit here, competitions and concerts are performed and tourism gets very active.

CHAPTER TWO
BADEMLİ HOUSES

2. Investigation of Bademli Houses

The houses in Turkey are generally big in size, but the spaces in the houses are nonfunctional and uneconomic. The largest from of these houses, "Living Room" is only used for the guests, in addition, there are lots of nonfunctional spaces in these houses. However in traditional houses there is no nonfunctional spaces. For this reason, in the age that these houses were popular they were authentic and economic (Çeçener, B. 1988, pp. 47-51).

When we consider the traditional houses generally, we see that these houses have the basic architectural characteristics as convenience to the life and natural conditions, authenticity, functions more than shape, easiness in choosing the right materials while the construction, possibility of enlargement of the buildings, structural flexibility and continuousness in social relationships (Bektaş, C. 1979, pp. 2-5).

These common properties Turkish houses have can be seen most of the houses in Bademli as well. Historical form is protected by locating the new housing away from the historical site in Bademli. The investigations include 80 buildings. One of the houses that belongs to Ethem Aga who is well respected and wealthy in Bademli has three floors, other remaining 79 houses all have two floors. The ground floor of the house with three floors has been used as a barn and storage place. There is another additional small floor constructed on the ground floor for servants to stay. The first floor is utilized for the servants and service places. And the last floor is for the house owner. The ground floors of all other houses with two floors have been used as a barn and storage place. The main place is the first floor where the household stay and spend almost their whole time. In the construction of Bademli houses

soil, brick, wood and rough stone were used that are economic and available easily from the environment (see fig. 2.1, 2,..., 14).

2.1 Factors Influsing the Architecture of housing

Basic factors in Bademli houses to take a form can be ordered as topography, climate, economical and social factors. These factors can be understood by examining the relations of building and house.

2.1.1 Topography

The variations in the natural frame of Anatolia has played a big role in formation of the houses. Though this natural factor has given the shape of building it did not effect the system and the concept inside the building.

The houses in Bademli have two floors. The first floor that is the main floor has been risen and rooms have been placed around the sofa. And there is a exit directed towards the street from the sofa. The ground floors of the houses are just used as a shelter for animals and as a storage. As a typographical building the ground has been built by using natural stone and this made the building to be placed on the ground without constructing a basis easily. There has only been made a correction providing usage. In some of the houses, half of the ground floor is used because of the ground being stoned and the inclined plane. The settlement is very concentrated, however the buildings were located so that they do not block the sight of each other (Küçükerman, 1973, p.141).

2.1.2 Climate

In our country the climate differences between regions are very high so these differences cause the residence architecture differ in shape from region to region. The most important difference is in between the rooms and the

passageways. In cold climate regions rooms are gathered and sofa is closed, in hot climate regions the places have been opened to outside.

Because Bademli is in the hot climate zone the sofas which have been used as a passage and for meeting have been built large and opened out as much as possible. Daily life, cooking, service and sitting have been spend in the sofa. There are seats in the sofa used to get some fresh air and cool in the summer called " mastaba" at the height of 60-80 cm. from the floor. The ceiling of sofas are not covered to provide the air circulation. The part of the sofa that has directed to the street is surrounded by wooden lattice. Because the dominant wind blows from the north there are less windows and sofas are located on this side.

2.1.3 Economical Factors

Economical factors are not considered effectively when determining the shape and dimensions of the buildings. For this reason, fundamental principles of residence concept and form do not vary in accordance with economical conditions.

The only thing changing with economical conditions is the quantity of places that are well cared and ornamented. Bademli houses have all got two floors. They are located separately but not far away from each other. There are some differences in the plan characteristics, but they are similar in principal. The only three floored house in the village Ethem Aga mansion is also similar in shape, the only difference is an additional third floor which is used for servants to stay. The ornamentation has been made carefully, cause it shows the respect and the power of Ethem Aga in society.

2.1.4 Social Factors

Social structure of the society has very important effects on the buildings to take a form and to become. Social believes and traditions required

the houses to be introverted. However, for some reasons there is a slope to outer environment, street and the outside of the house. And this slope effected the organization principles of the residencies of the houses and also windows. The windows at the ground floor have been decreased in size and some of them have even been closed because of the introverted society of Bademli. Therefore there have been made some windows which keep the relationship between the outside and inside at the first floor. Because the sofa is a half-opened place, it is completely surrounded by wooden lattice to hide inside from being seen when looking in. Streets, outside environment and public squares are not restricted, but sofas, gardens and courtyards are restricted and formed as individual properties.

The concentrated and close settlement have brought the improvement of relationship in neighborhood. Population effects the dimensions of buildings and the type of plans.

2.2 Plan Elements

In this section, the plan and architectural structure elements with residential characteristic of Bademli houses which attribute as a "Turkish house" from the plan typology and side features will be examined.

The Turkish house is a kind of house that has been appeared with its self characteristic and was first constituted in Rumeli and Anatolia regions which were inside the boundaries of the old Ottoman Empire. Turkish house had been developed during the historical period and has been displayed several types in distant spreading countries according with the climate, nature and societies. These differences in types had been arisen from indispensable adherent to the climate conditions, environmental materials and also from traditions. However there are some special characteristics that can be seen in all of them belong to these different types of houses, mainly the characteristics of the plans. Plans are almost the same every time even in the houses that were

built in different conditions. Main structure of a house, as it can be defined by its plan, economical and social situations of that house are also included in the plan.

The Turkish house had generally one floor, but in time the number of floors had been increased. The floor was constructed on poles to protect the main floor of the house against ground humidity. But this increased part has been used as a storage, barn and hayloft. Bademli houses have two floors except one with three floors. The ground floor of the houses with two floors are used as a storage area or as a barn. As there are direct entrances to some of these houses from the street, there are entrances through the garden to some of them. WC is located in the garden. The ground floor furnished with natural stone. You can reach to the sofa by a stairway from the ground floor. The first floor is the main floor of the house. The ground floor is closed to outside, but the first floor is opened from sofa and some projections to street. Different from the others there had been a floor constructed to the house with three floors which has been used for servants to stay and for the service places. Since the main floor is the first floor that household stay, the dividing walls of the ground floor were built to hold up the upstairs' walls (Eldem, 1968, pp. 103-157).

2.2.1 Rooms

In the Turkish house, the number and the shape of the rooms are the most effective elements for plan type to take a form. Plan type is changed or improved according to the number of the rooms. Some of the plan types are available only if there are enough number of rooms and for some of them it is not necessary to have many rooms. For a plan with centered sofa at least four rooms are needed, and for a plan with cornered sofa there are three rooms needed at most. In the types whether it has external or internal sofa the rooms are arranged in a specific direction. There is one line of room in the plan with

external sofa and there are two lines of room in the plan with internal sofa. The rooms in the line are named with their location in the line, e.g. main room, corner room, side room etc. Intermediate rooms are generally second degree important rooms. The rooms looking outside are appraised by projection and windows.

The location of the rooms of Bademli houses in plan is the same as that of Turkish house. But all rooms are not called with the same name. The projections in the sofa are more significant than the projections in the rooms, and also the projections in the rooms are much less.

2.2.2 Sofa

It is impossible to think sofas without streets and squares. All rooms are led to the sofa. As the both sides of the sofa can be closed it can also be centered in the middle. The doors of the rooms are all led separately to the sofa making the sofa center of the activities. This provides an important possibility from the usage point of view. The shape and the place of the sofa are the most important factors that form the plan type. Sofa forms three main plan types as in front of the rooms, between the rooms and in the middle of the rooms. Sofa is an open place to the outside, only its front side is closed by wooden lattice. The ceiling of sofa was coated in some of the houses. Since sofa is a part of the building, its roof was thought as whole with the house and wooden rafters have been placed on bearing walls. The wind effects were taken into account while placing the sofa, there have been placed rooms in order to avoid wind blow. Together with its passage characteristic the sofa is a place where household get together, cooking is made and daily life is spent during the summer. In some of the sofas the corners of rooms had been bent at an angle of 45 degrees, doors had been placed so that they faced each other. There have been become some extensions here towards the room. Such an

application was seen only in the two out of 80 houses that were examined in Bademli.

In Bademli houses only difference from the Turkish house is "mastaba" placed in sofa. "Seki" which is found in the Turkish house is similar to "mastaba" but seki"'s height is more lesser than "mastaba". "Mastaba" is at the height of 60-80 cm. from the sofa and sitting place is extended outside. The extended part is covered with wood (see fig. 2. 15,..., 20).

In the Turkish house the stairs can be either placed in outside of the sofa or in the room line. Among 80 houses in Bademli only one house has the stairs outside and the others have their stairs inside the sofa.

2.2.3 Stairs

In the investigation that was made on 80 houses in Bademli 79 houses' stairs had been placed inside the sofa, only one of the houses has its stair outside of the sofa. It was placed in an appropriate part of the sofa according to the plan. The first 3-4 steps of the stairs are stone, the other steps and the construction of the stairs are wood. The reason of the first 3-4 steps to be stone is to protect the wood from the ground humidity. There is a door constructed at the beginning of the stairs for safety. if the door has not been constructed, a cover was put on top at the sofa (see fig. 2.21).

2.2.4 Outbuildings

Since the houses have two floors in Bademli there are barns and storage places in the ground floors. A place built beside the toilet in the garden is used as a outbuildings.

2.3 The Types of Plan

Buildings that have carried public personality and characteristics and in which people spend their lives have been emerged from the customs and

traditions, material and climate of that country namely from their lives. The arrangement of buildings' plan is a sofa and rooms' borders formed about it. The types of the plans are named with respect to the location of sofa. The plan typology of the Turkish house has been arranged as follows;

- the type of plan without sofa
- the type of plan with outer sofa
- the type of plan with inner sofa
- the type of plan with central sofa

in Bademli there is not a plan type without sofa. In the investigation, 16 with external sofa, 34 with internal sofa, 26 with centered sofa plan types were examined (see fig. 2.22, 23). As there are direct entrance from the street to some of the houses, there are also entrances through garden to some of the houses. All houses have a garden and toilets were located in the gardens (Eldem, 1968, pp. 103-157).

2.3.1 The Type of Plan With Outer Sofa

In this type of houses, rooms had been arranged in a linear direction and led to the sofa. The symmetry had been neglected in the houses with external sofa, in general plan is unrestricted. With its simplest and original type, the plan with external sofa consisted of a room line and a sofa in front of it. Only one of the building out of 16 buildings that have external sofa has it stairs outside the sofa. The main floor is the first floor. The rooms are not called as main room, corner room as they are in the Turkish house. All rooms are called with the same name. People pass most of their time in sofa during summer and winter. Ethem Aga mansion which has external sofa as well is three floored building and this extra third floor had been added for servants. The buildings are classified into four groups with respect to material and construction system as follows;

2.3.1.1. Ground and First Floor of the Building are Built From Stone

House of Hüseyin Koç

Most of Bademli houses are built of stone. Stone is only used in the outer and supporter walls. The buildings are placed on the natural stone base on which the buildings rest and the stone on the ground looks from the interior residance as if it is cut by knife. The stone is generally rough stone which is found easily in nature. The reasons of why the people prefer these buildings are that all the necessary materials as stone, wood etc. can be found in nature aesily and the constructions of these buildings can be completed without reguiring much labour. In addition, stone is a water resistant material in the outer sides of the buildings.

The house located in Bademli, Kale street has approximately 8.20 x 4.30 dimensions. There is a garden having 4.30 x 2.10 dimensions in front of the house. WC and bathing places are found in the garden. The entrance to the house is from the street which looks to the east side of the house. There isn't any entrance to the garden from the street and there is only one door linking the house to the street.

The entrance door is wooden having two wings and dimensions of 120 x200. The ground storey of the house has a barn and a chamber in which the animals are found. A stairway is found to go up to the upper storey sofa from the ground storey. The first three steps of this stairway are stone made and the other steps are wooden. There is a door to enter the garden at the end of the stairway. A cover is made upon the stairway, which gives way to the sofa, to prevent the bad smells coming from the ground storey and provide safety. The side looking to the street of sofa is closed with lattice.

Outer walls thickness are about 50cm. and interior walls thickness are 20cm. As this house is a small one, cooking and service is made in sofa. A

cook oven is found in sofa. A fireplace is also found in the room which is used as a bedroom. There are two windows looking outside and one more windows is made above each windows to obtain colored lights. The dimensions of the window are 60 x120. The windows are made 40 to 50cm. in height above from floor to see, outside comfortably while sitting in the room. (see table 2.1)

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

These houses are completely private to the street, but only not private with its garden. The land slope is used completely and by making layer differences between the garden and building the garden is separated from the building. Generally, in the houses built of stone, the bases are not specially constructed. The building is placed on the natural stone base. The thickness of stone walls are about 50cm. The walls are bonded from rough stone and round cross-sectioned wood is used as lentin. Earth is used to combine the stones to each other. Triangular overhangs are made towards outside at the first storeys of the buildings. These overhangs beginning from one side and reaching to a size of 50cm. in the other side give a different appearance to the building. An overhang is for enlarging the building at the upper storey and forming the parallelism with the street. Generally, those houses having these overhangs are thought as they were having one storey with an earthen roof in past. These triangular overhangs are built more in the buildings which are not ruined and gained some additional storeys. Furthermore, these overhangs are supported with wooden supporter which are fixed to the base walls.

As earth is used as combining material the buildings are affected from the rain and cavities reaching 5 to 6 cm. in size occur between the pointing

As the inner walls are built with hımış construction, their surface is plastered.

The roof is built of completely natural wood and only the ceilings of the rooms are covered and the other parts are uncovered and this can be seen

easily from sofa. The floorings are completely wooden joisted and on this flooring, wood having 20 x 2.5 cm. thickness is covered.

The door and the windows are fixed on the wooden pieces on their edges and casings are nailed on. The windows have double wood shutters and some of them have louver in front (see fig. 2.24, 25, 26).

House of Kadir Yangın

This house is located on Camii Street and has a past of 90 years and it is still used today. It is told that this house was one storeyed earthen roof in past. We can deduce this from the stove which is found in the garden, near the entrance of the building. Although the building faces the main street completely, the entrance of it is from a secondary street. The entrance is almost hidden.

An overhang sized 50 cm. was built at the first storey to enlarge the building and this overhang was supported with hang in flank. Although the outer walls of this house are of stone, the overhangs wall was built with hımış construction not to load much loads on to it. The ground storey of the house is 3 m. height and separated for animals. There is WC. on a corner of this storey. Barn is found in this storey as well and it is seperated by a wall. The flooring of ground storey is of natural stone. A stairway with width of 85cm. is used to go up to sofa. Sofa is in L shape extraordinarily and it is completely in connected with the street. A wooden partition in a height of 60cm. from flooring, called as "mastaba" is built in sofa to get cool in summers and watch the street better. There is a oven in sofa. Cooking and daily life continues in sofa. Sofa is hidden by a 50cm. lattice following by an 80cm. parapet. Although the ceiling of sofa is uncovered. The reason of this is for creation of a circulation in sofa.in other words for living cool in summer and warm in winter.(see table 2.2)

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

A base is not specially constructed as the ground on which the building rests is of stone, so the building is placed on this natural stone base directly. Ground storey's wall on street side is 4.50 in height as the land is sloping.

The walls are of rough stone having a thickness of 50cm. Round cross-sectioned wood having 2m. height above ground is used as lentin. It is told that second storey of the building was added later. The flooring of the first storey has joists in size of 30cm. and some of them are taken out 50cm. Woods having 10cm. diameters are put on this and wood having a size of 20 x 2 cm. is covered on this. First storey's wall in the part of overhang is made with hımış construction and two windows facing the street with the size of 60 x 130 cm. are made. 10 cm. casings are nailed around the doors and windows. The windows are without shutter. Stairway is made on the blind point to prevent space loss in sofa.

Walls are built with hımış construction having thickness of 22 cm. In the upper storey the height to the ceiling from the floor is 285 cm.The ceiling of Sofa is not cover. The eaves are approximately 80 cm. out of structure to protect sofa and plaster made with hımış construction. Roof is completely wooden and roofing material is corrugated spanish tile. The chimney is 50 cm. above the rides and one side of the roof hip-roof and the other side is gable roof.(see fig. 2.27,..., 32)

2.3.1.2 Ground Floors are Built from Stone and First Floors are Built with Hımış Construction

House Of Hüseyin Üzmez

This house located on Kazım Dirik Street is greatly different from the other houses. Its ground storey is used as a shop as the house is in the centre of the town. This house faces two streets and the

entrance is from the secondary street which is not used much, but the shop's entrance is from the main street.

There are two shops in the ground storey. Fronts of the shops are closed with roll-down shutters.

15x15 cm. cut woods were used in three rows as lentin to make the shop window big. Sofa is half-open and looks to the secondary street as there is not much crowd at that street; only theree windows were made on the side looking to the main street which has the entrances of the shops.

It is possible to go up to sofa by a stairway from outside. An overhang supported by woods is made towards outside at the place where the stairway finishes in sizes of 150x150 cm. Sofa goes along the building.

Cook stove also exists here as cooking and service is made in sofa.

Frontal part was made in with hımış construction and the surface was plastered; eaves were quite long to protect the plaster from rain. Eaves are moulding and in two positions on the sideways. The under of eaves was covered with wood to prevent the eaves spaces to be seen from outside.(see table 2.3)

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

A base had been digged as the ground which the building rests on is earth. Ordinary stone used in the walls was again used in base. Shop entries at the frontal side is lower than the street level, wall thickness at ground storey is 50 cm. 15x15 cm. cross-sectioned woods were connected and used as columns on the sides and on the center to enlarge the space in the shops.

Roll-down shutters were made infront of the shops. Ground storey height is 2.90 m. First storey's floorings are wooden joisted. 20x20 cm. round cut woods were put transversally, 10x10 cm. round cut woods were put on this

in opposite direction on the floor. Then, whole floor was covered by wood in sizes of 2.5x2.5 cm.

Dividing walls and frontal side is in hımış construction in thickness of 22 cm. 80 cm. eaves were made to protect the frontal side from rain.

Left side wall was built completely from stone and the eaves are in moulding shope which were made in two grades. Left side wall was made from the mixture of wood and stone. 15 cm. cross-sectioned woods were used vertically and diagonally and the spaces were divided by small cut woods and stone was filled inside.

Doors and windows were attached to the poles which were made in wood and stone mixture 12 cm. casing was put around the windows. Ordinary board shutter was made on the windows. Tips of the wood extending outside from the eaves were hewed in sloping shape from underneath, so wood covered on the eaves tips looks sloping in shape.

Ceiling was covered with wood. First storey's height is 305 cm. Roof was covered with Spanish tiles.(see fig. 2.33, 34,..., 36)

House of Şükrü Sever

This house located in Kale Ward, Kaleiçi Street attracts interest with its woodworks. It is an adjacent ordered house. The entrance is from the street by a two winged wooden door in dimensions of 130x210 cm. Ground storey of the building was built completely from rough stone. Stone is supplied from the region easily, so it is economic. Earth was used to connect the stones to each other and round cross-sectioned poplar wood which is also very easy to obtain was used as lentin. The supporter walls of the first storey were also built from stone, the other walls were built with hımış construction. A special base was not built as the ground on which the building rest is from strong natural stone. The building was placed on this stone base directly. A barn and a partition in

which the animals of the house owners stay is found in the ground storey. Barn was absolutely separated from the animals' part by a wall and a door. The reason of this is to prevent the probable damages which can be made to the crops by the animals.

A door was left to enter the garden from barn. A stairway is used to go up to sofa from the ground storey. Four steps of this stairway are from stone and the others are wooden. The steps were constructed from stone to prevent the bad effects of moist as this stairway is used as an exit from the animals partition which is a highly moisted place. A wooden door was made at the end of the stone steps for security and preventing the bad smells coming from the ground storey.

Only one window was built to get light in dimensions of 60x60 cm.

Sofa is in dimensions of 340x420 cm. Daily life goes on here generally. Nice woodwork is seen easily in sofa, so this shows that the houseowner is a very tasteful man. Cooking and service is made in sofa.

A oven is found in sofa for cooking, however as oven can be found in a room to get warm as well. This house consists of three rooms and a sofa and all the entrances to the rooms are from sofa. The architecture of sofa is rather nice as this is the only place connecting the house to the street. 195 cm. part of sofa was extended out from sofa 80 cm. Besides, this part was raised 80 cm. above sofa and attached to the outer wall in a sloping shape. This overhang resembles a bay window differently from the other houses. WC is found in the garden and bath places are in the rooms and waste water is thrown out by an ordinary hose.

12 cm. casing exists around the doors. Doors were attached simply to the poles. Some shelves were made on the supporter walls to put lamps and ornamental things in dimensions of 40x40x15 cm. Floor was covered with wood in dimensions of 20x2.5 cm. and ceiling is wooden covered as well.

Embroidered wooden shutters were made on the windows and balustrades were made inside. Eaves overhang is approximately 90 cm. out of the structure to protect the plaster from rain and underneath were covered with wood.

Roof was covered with Spanish tiles. One side of the roof is gable roof, the other side is hip-roof. Chimneys were made 50 cm. above the ridge.(see table 2.4)

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

These buildings' ground storeys are completely private to the street, but first storeys are semi-private to the street with their overhang and sofa. Buildings were planned functionally able to serve all the needs of the house owners. The buildings are in a harmony with the street and the garden. Special bases were not built for the stone made houses generally. They are placed on the natural base directly in respect to the position of the land. Wall thickness is 50 cm. Entrance to the ground storey from the street is from the same elevation, any elevation difference was not made and the reason of this is for the comfort while unloading the loads of animals to the barn. The buildings are composed of theree main materials, which are stone, earth and wood. Stone is a very easy found material in Bademli in respect to Bademli's georgraphical position. Wood was not only used as structural material but also ornamental material in the buldings. As wood is used at floor joists in great sizes, their surface was covered with wood in the overhangs to prevent the bad appearance from outside. This speciality is more evident in the buildings of which ground storey is stone made and first storey was built with hımış construction. Wooden joists were placed on the stone wall directly and their surfaces were covered with embroidered wood. Floor joists were put in every 2 m. in dimensions of 30x30 cm. Perpendicular ones to these were put in every 50 cm. in dimensions of 15x15 cm. Floor was covered with wood in dimensions of 20x2.5 cm. Balustrade was made in front of the window.

Casings were surrounded around the windows and doors simply (see fig. 2.37,..., 45).

2.3.1.3. Ground Floor was built from Stone and First Floor from Brick

There is a lot of houses built from bricks in Bademli. However, it is possible to see some faults in these houses as construction of these houses meet the same times with the brick production in Turkey. Walls from bricks were built in the same way with the stone built walls. Although it is possible to put up a wall from bricks, the walls were divided horizontally and vertically by the wooden materials.

The most important characteristic of this house located in Akçalı ward is that ground storey was built from stone and upper storey was built completely from bricks. In the other houses, we see that supporter walls were made from stone though the other parts were built from bricks. This house doesn't have a garden and it is completely adjacent to the street. The house has a rectangular shape and the narrow part of the house sees the street. The window sizes in this part are smaller than the other window sizes in the house as the strong winds blow towards this direction.

Ground storey is completely closed to private even there is no window for sunlight in this storey. There is only a two winged wooden door for entrance here in dimensions of 120x205 cm. WC is found in ground storey. There is also a granary and a partition for animals here.

Ground storey floor is natural stone. A stairway is used to go up to sofa from here. Four steps of this stairway are from stone, other ones are wooden. There is a sofa and only one room in the first storey. Cooking and service is made in sofa and a stone is found here for these works.

There is a window in the room in dimensions of 120x160 cm. The north part of sofa was closed with wall completely. Brick wall thickness is 20 cm. First ground storey was completely covered with wood. The building extends out 20 cm. at the place where the stone wall finishes and the brick wall begins. Stone and bricks are almost seperated from each other.

Wooden lentin in dimensions of 15x15 cm. was used on the doors and windows. Bricks surface wasn't plastered. Eaves were made 80 cm. at four sides of the house to protect the bricks from rain. Roof is diagonal and Spanish tiles were used to cover on this.(see table 2.5)

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

The entrance to the building is from the same elevation with the street, so the ground storey of the house is natural stone like the street. A special base wasn't built and the house was placed on the natural base directly. Ground storey was built from 50 cm. thickness stone and upper storey was built from 20 cm. thickness bricks. The windows were simply attached to the poles on the brick wall. Any shutters wasn't made in front of the windows. 12 cm. casing was surrounded around the doors and windows.

Roof was not placed on the brick wall directly. Wooden lentin was made on the brick wall along the building and roof was built on that. Roof construction includes roof truss and supporting part which is formed from gider which were put on the roof truss with 40 cm. space between each other and covering boards in dimensions of 22x1.5 cm. and lastly Spanish tiles (see fig. 2.46, 47, 48).

2.3.1.4. All Three Floors were Built from Stone

This house located in Bademli Akçalı ward is the only three storeyed house built in Bademli. It is built on the highest place of Bademli and has a nice view.

It is told that this house was built by Ethem Aga who was one of the rich man in Bademli at 1870 s for his daughter. This building sees a limited restoration in 1936, but now wooden materials of the building are in decay. It is still being used today and the houseowners of this house complain of having not enough money to restore their house.

The building is known as "Ethem Ağa Konağı" in the region. The entrance to the building is by wooden door made in the garden of the house. 80 cm. eaves were made on each sides of the door as a protection from the rain in entrances and exits in rainy days till opening the door.

The ground storey of the building is in the same elevation with the garden and it is possible to go to the barn, room of the servants, and sofa by a stairway from the part called as "hayat". First four steps of that stairway are stone made, the others are wooden.

There are three wooden columns in dimensions of 30x30 cm. in the front side of "hayat".

All horizontally put joists are continuous even if there are columns under them. The outer walls of the building are 60 cm. stone. The walls of the granary and barn were placed on the natural stone base and a high storey was created by cutting from the inner side of the wall.

A separate storey in which the servants stay was built on the right side of the place so called "hayat" in front of the barn and a wooden stairway with 10 steps from the floor is used to get in this place.

First storey was completely seperated for kitchen, service and sofa.

Here, kitchen on the front side of the building had been built on wooden poles, but now it's in ruins. A brick wall was built in the place of the door opening to sofa from the kitchen. A lentin was put along the long side of the building on the poles coming from the ground. Wooden joists were put in

every 2.5 m. along the short direction on lentin. Joists in vertical direction were put in every 50 cm. on those joists and wooden board in dimensions of 20x2.5 was covered on this. A oven is found in sofa. The part looking the outer side of sofa was closed with one meter long board along the building and this is also closed with lattice. The frontal side of the building was planned as half-open place towards secenery. Two windows were constructed on each sides to get sunlight. Doors and windows were constucted from embroidered special wood and casings were surrounded around them.

Some shelves were made to put ornamental things and lamps on some places of the walls.

Second storey was completely seperated for the houseowners. There are two big rooms and a small sitting room beside sofa here. Frontal side was planned as a half - open place completely towards the secenery. Some shelves were made on the walls. Besides, embroidered wardrobes covering the walls from one side to another were made in the rooms. A stove for getting warm is found in a room. All the dividing walls inside were built with hımış construction (see table 2.6).

Ceilings of the rooms are wooden covered, but the ceiling of sofa was not. The attic can be seen. Roof was made hip-roof and which have 1.20 m. eaves were made at four sides of the building. Underneath of eaves was covered with board. Roof was covered with corrugated Spanish tiles (see fig. 2.50,51,..., 58).

2.3.2 The Type of Plan With Inner Sofa

The room lines facing one another are connected to each other by sofa. The reason of preference of the plan type with inner sofa is that it is more economical and more healthy. Area of the sofa and outer walls had been decreased by placing the rooms at the both sides of the sofa. And the connection between rooms had been made simpler. In addition to this, the

closeness of sofa with outside environment had been reduced. In the houses with inner sofa, the stairs are located in closed area. Being a little inside of some of the entrances of the rooms than the rooms which is near those rooms have been made the sofa widen at that side of the sofa. As a result the type of plan with inner sofa came closer to the type of plan with central sofa. Some wardrobes in rooms had been made large and showers were put in those wardrobes. Built-in cupboards where bedding is stored may have covers or not. The houses in Bademli with inner sofa are two floored. In the investigation 34 houses out of 80 have inner sofa. They fall into 3 groups with respect to material and construction system, these groups are ;

2.3.2.1. Ground and First Floor of the building are Built from Stone

Bademli houses have differences between each other according to their plan characteristics. This house which is located in Hamitoglu street, has two storey and it is built of stone. This non-gardened house is placed in a lopsided position according to the situation of the building site. The entrance to the house from street is by a two-winged door having dimensions of 120 x 200cm. The entrance is rather large and one can get into the barn from a door placed inside the entrance. In this big chamber the animals stay and on a corner of this chamber WC is found. The floor is completely stone and uncovered with any materials. A stairway, which has four stone made and the others wooden steps, is used to go up to sofa.

A cook oven and a workbench for service is available in sofa. As sofa faces the head winds direction, differently from the other houses, there is a wall height of 105cm. is bonded in front of street side. There is again a wooden lattice on the wall. A fireplace is available here to warm the temperature as bedroom has an entry to sofa. Cook oven and fireplace which are furnished at blind points gives a livelliness to the chamber. The windows are built in small sizes just to take light and prevent the warmth

loss. Other rooms which have entry to sofa are used as store room and kids room (see table 2.7).

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

A separate base is not constructed for the building as it is placed on natural stone base directly. All the supporter walls are constructed of stone in thickness of 50cm. and the dividing walls are hımış construction and thickness about 22 cm. The ground on which the building rests is completely natural stone. As the ground storey is completely closed to private only a window having dimensions of 60 x 60cm. exist just to take light. The dimensions of first storeys windows are 60 x 125cm. There are no wings in front of the windows. There are casing having 10 cm. in width around the windows. First storey flooring is covered with wood in thickness of 20 x 2.5cm. Ceiling is also covered with wood, however upsides of sofa is open and attic can be seen. The eaves overhang is approximately 80cm. out of the structure and the roof is constructed hip-roof. Roofing material is corrugated Spanish tile. The chimneys are 30cm. higher than ridge of the roof (see fig. 2.59, 60, ..., 64).

2.3.2.2.Ground floor was built from stone and first floor was built from hımış (timber construction with brick filling)

This house which is located on Kale ward, beside Hayrettin Efendi Mosque is mostly different from the other buildings. Ground storey of this house which had been used as barn once upon a time was turned to a shop. The most important characteristic of this kind of houses in Bademli is that, barn entrance is 120 cm above the street by the advantage of the sloping shape of the land. This speciality mostly helps to unload the coming crops from the vehicle to the barn. One can enter the garden from the street, then to the building from the garden. Stone walls in the buildings here are mostly

unplastered, but the surface of the walls in this building is plastered as they were constructed from smoother stones.

Entrance to the ground storey is from a big door in dimensions of 120x220 cm. The storey height is 295 cm. Ground storey floor is natural stone. 85 cm. wide stairway is used to go up to sofa from here. First four steps of this stairway are from stone and the others are wooden. A wooden door was made for safety at the end of the stone steps.

There was a chamber for animals and a barn before, but the barn was turned to a shop later. A four winged iron shutter was made in front of the shop and eaves were also made above for protection from rain. There is a window in the ground storey in the part which animals lived just to get light in dimensions of 40x60. WC is found in the garden of the house.

20x20 cm. cross-sectioned woods were put on the floor along the short direction and 10x10 cm. cross-sectioned woods were put on this in opposite direction. First storey's floor was covered with 22x2 cm. wood.

30 cm. outward overhang was built in the first storey to break the monotony in the room. Sofa exists just in the center. Symmetry was provided by making two windows on each sides of sofa. Sofa was extended out 80 cm. from the building to provide the touch with the street. This part is completely wooden covered and lattice was nailed on this cover. Stove is also in sofa as cooking and service was made in here. Dividing walls were made with hımış construction and thickness about 22 cm. An oven was made in one of the rooms to get warm. Wood was covered on the ceiling of sofa ornamental figure was made around the windows and moulding was made on ornamental figure. Embroidered wooden shutters were made in front of the windows (see table 2.8).

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

A special base was not built, because the base on which the building rests is rather strong: the building was placed on stone base directly. Ground storey stone wall thickness is 55 cm. Floor in ground storey is from stone, the floor of the shop was smoothened with concrete later.

Floor joists carrying the first storey are in dimensions of 20x20 cm. and they are round cut. Joists were put in every 2.50 m. and extended out 30 cm. from the ground storey. Floor joists were placed on the ground storey walls directly without putting any material underneath, Woods were put leaving 50 cm. between verticaly on this framework and wooden board was covered on this.

The part of sofa looking the street was extended out 80 cm. from the building to watch the street better. A partition 60 m. high from the floor called as "mastaba" was formed in sofa.

The eaves were made long on the sides looking the street of Bademli houses to create shadow in the street and protect the plaster from rain. The length in this house is 100 cm. Underneaths of the eaves were covered with wood to make them unseen from outside. As one side of the roof is adjacent to the next building, it was built gable roof, the other side was built hip-roof (see fig. 2.65, 66, 67, 68).

2.3.2.3. Ground floor was built from stone and first floor was built from brick

The most interesting house amongst the houses constructed from stone and brick mixture is this house which was constructed in Akçalı ward. This house is completely unfamiliar to our culture. It resembles the characteristic Greek architecture with its two graded moulding eaves and windows with ornamental figures. We know that Greeks lived for a long time

in Ovakent district which is 3 km. far from Bademli. The influence of Greek master workmen is seen in this house. This house has a different shape from the other houses, but functionally this house serves the needs.

The entrance to the house is from the same elevation with the street by a two winged vaulted wooden door in dimensions of 180x250 cm. Ground storey floor is completely from natural stone. Although the walls of ground storey are completely from stone, bricks were used in moulding shape at some places. Passage to the first storey from the ground storey is made from six rowed bricks. WC is found in the ground storey. There is no garden of this house. A stairway going up to sofa is found in the ground storey beside the partition of barn. First three steps of the stairway are from stone, the others are wooden. All the rooms are rowed at each sides of sofa in the first storey. Sofa has a rectangular shape. Sofa is completely closed in this house though we see half-open sofa in the other houses of Bademli. Contact with the street is provided by a overhang created by a one meter extension from sofa.

Cooking and daily life continues in sofa. A stone is found in sofa and in one of the rooms as well. No window was constructed in the ground storey. In the first storey there are four windows constructed symmetrically, two on the entrance side and two on the sides of sofa. Brick vaults were made above the windows. Imitation columns from bricks were made on the corners of the building in the first storey and these were ended under moulding. Door and windows were attached to the wedges which were nailed on the brick walls.

Ground storey flooring is wooden joisted and wooden board was covered on this. Roof was built as hip-roof and Spanish tiles were covered on (see table 2.9).

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

Although the walls of ground storey are from stone, brick was also used in some places. As one part of the building is under earth, that part was built from stone completely in respect to the resistance of stone against the water and moist.

First storey floor is a wooden joisted floor. 30x30 cm. round cross-sectioned woods were put along the narrow direction of the building. 15x15 cm. round cut woods were put on this in vertical direction with leaving 50 cm. space between and lastly board in dimensions of 20x2.5 cm was covered on these woods. The main joists of the floor were placed on the stone wall directly, but a row of bricks was put in front to prevent the appearance of the ends of the joists from outside.

The most important difference of this house from the others is that no wooden lentin was used to connect the walls.

Vaults from bricks takes place of the wooden lentin which were put above the doors and windows. Eaves were built from two graded bricks in moulding shape completely and Spanish tile was extended out 5 cm. above this. This house can be thought as a passage between the ages architecturally (see fig. 2.69, ..., 72).

2.3.3 The Type of Plan With Central Sofa

Sofa is at the center of house and is surrounded by the borders of rooms. In order to be enlightened of sofa, a space shaped like "eyvan" has been made between the borders of rooms. Centered sofa has provided a small distance between the rooms and made possible of constructing of greater buildings. The investigation on 80 houses in Bademli has showed that 26 houses have been built with centered sofa. It can be handled in three groups in accordance with the construction system and equipment. These are ;

2.3.3.1. Ground Floor and First Floor of the Building are Built from Stone

This house located in Nalbantoglu street faces two streets. Differently from the other houses there are entrances either to the garden or to the building from one of the streets. There is an entrance to the barn in the ground storey from the other street as well.

It is thought that this houses ground storey was being used in past. then a new storey was added on this storey. The reasons of this supposition are that there is a oven in the ground storey and there are more rooms exiting in this storey in comparision with the other houses. Moreover, ground storey was thought as sofa and it is possible to get into the parts as barn from here. From here it is possible to go upper storey by a stairway and it is also possible to go down to the garden by a stairway which has four steps.

WC. is in the garden. It is possible to go inside the building from the garden. The reason of many doors exiting in this building is probably for seperating the entries of crops, people and animals. Ground storey is completely closed to private and only two small windows sized 60 x 60cm. exits here to supply sunlight to the barn. A wooden stairway is used to go up to the first storey. The rooms are around sofa and daily life goes on here. There is a cook oven here as cooking and service is prepared here. There are some fireplaces in some rooms as well. A lattice is not built in front of sofa, as sofa is closed to private, but a parapet is built and connected with the garden (see table 2.10).

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

Outer walls of the building are built of natural flat stone and round cross-sectioned wood is used as Lentin per 1.50 m. Outer walls of the building

are completely without plaster and the eaves overhang approximately is 70cm. out of structure to protect the plaster. Outer wall thickness is 50cm. and inner dividing walls which are hımış construction and thickness about 22cm.

Floor in the ground storey is completely stone and even alum wasn't poured on the floor to smooth it.

An 80cm. wide stairway of which four steps are of stone is used to go upstairs. Round cross-sectioned wood having a diameter of 20cm. is furnished on the floor first, then, on this, in opposite direction round cross-sectioned wood having a diameter of 10cm. is furnished and finally wood which have a size of 20 x 2.5 is covered on this.

The ceilings are covered with wood in size of 15 x 1.5 and round type ornaments with 30cm. diameter are made in the middle of the ceilings in the rooms. 12cm. wide easing are nailed around the windows and doors. The windows which see, the street are in size of 60 x 125 cm. and above these windows some other ones in size of 60 x 60 cm. are made to get the colored lights. Roof is constructed of natural wood and no machine made materials roofing materials is corrugated Spanish tile (see fig. 2.73, 74).

2.3.3.2. Ground Floor was Built from Stone and First Floor from Brick

It is discovered that this house located in Yaka Çelebi ward, Kuloğlu street was built in the years of brick production had started in Turkey. The side supporter walls of the building were built from bricks in two rows and 15x15 wooden vertical supporter columns were constructed in the brick made supporter wall.

The walls were placed on the rocks directly as the building site is rocky and sloping. Rocks inside were cut from the interior side of the wall and the ground storey was created. Five steps are used to enter the building from the

street. A door was built to enter the garden from the ground storey as WC is in the garden.

Two windows were constructed in the ground storey of the building differently from the other houses of Bademli. The rooms here are still being used today. It is known that the houses in Bademli were having earthen roofs and additional storeys were built on these roofs. This house can be one of those houses as well. Dividing walls in the ground storey were built from stone in thickness of 50 cm. Furthermore, the door in the ground storey is 90 cm. wide, however, this door should be at least 120 cm. wide for the entries of animals. The stone in the ground storey informs us about that people had lived in this storey before. A 50 cm. thickness wall exists on three sides of the garden. Ground storey walls of the building were plastered till the half of their heights.

The building is smaller because of the slope in ground storey. The building was extended 3.20 m. backwards in the first storey. A completely wooden stairway is used to go up to the upper storey from the ground storey. Rooms were rowed on three sides of sofa.

Sofa was completely closed, differently from the other houses, only a big window in dimensions of 220x150 cm. was left on the part look at the street. The ground storey's floor is wooden joisted floor. Main joists were placed along the narrow direction of the building on the horizontal lentin which were placed on the stone wall.

12x12 cm. joists were put in vertical direction by leaving 50 cm. space on the joists and 22x2.5 cm. wooden boards was covered on this. There are only rooms and sofa in the first storey as the kitchen exists in the ground storey of the building. A stove was furnished in one of the rooms to get warm. The doors and windows were attached on the brick walls simply. Ceiling is completely wooden covered. Outer walls of the buildings were built till

beneath of the Spanish tiles differently from the other houses. Roof was made hip-roof the roof was covered with corrugated Spanish tiles (see table 2.11).

Architectural Characteristics and Construction Style

For the first time a graded plan type was developed by utilizing the slope of the building site. As the back wall of the ground storey is natural stone, that place was thought as entrance hall and two rooms were planned in the frontal side. Some furnitures, like wardrobe were furnished on the surfaces of blind walls to prevent the probable effects of moist which can come from the walls. Symmetry was provided in the sofa by the constructions of two windows in same size on the right and left of sofa. Balustrades were built for security in front of the ground storey's windows. These balustrades don't exist in front of the first storey's windows. Besides, no shutters were made in front of the windows (see fig. 2.75,..., 80).

2.4 Construction Elements

2.4.1 Walls

Walls have got a special place in Bademli houses. Different walls materials can be seen in different periods. The wall types that have been found in our investigation are stone, hımış (timber construction with brick filling) and brick.

2.4.1.1. Stoned Walls

All carrying walls of houses in Bademli are rough stones that can be found easily in this region. Outer body walls have been constructed up to the bottom of eaves and in the marginal sided face, wall have been constructed with stone up to the bottom of the margin. Inside of the stoned walls there is not any wooden perpendicular. But round cross-sectioned woods that have

been used horizontally with the 1.5 - 2 m. distance that have been placed as horizontal beam. Round cross-sectioned woods have been replaced as lintel on the door and window spaces in the stored walls. As the connecting materials of walls, red soil that can be found in this location, has been used. Wall thickness changes from 50 cm. to 70 cm. Roof joists have been placed on stoned walls without horizontal beam (see fig. 2.81, 82, 83).

2.4.1.2 Hımış (timber construction with brick filling) Walls

Generally hımış (timber construction with brick filling) walls have been used on first floor dividing walls and on front sides with projections. The main reason for using of it on projections is to decrease the weight on the wooden chest that carries the projection. On hımış (timber construction with brick filling) walls, wooden perpendiculars have been located vertically and diagonally, and inside has been filled with stones by nailing a lath on its surface. By nailing wire on lath, it has been smeared. The eaves on hımış(timber construction with brick filling) walls have been made more widened comparing with the stoned walls to prevent the fading out of smear in rainy days (see fig. 2.84, 85, 86, 87).

2.4.1.3 Brick Walls

Brick walls generally have been used on first floor division and outer walls. It was understood that this kind has been used after hımış (timber construction with brick filling) walls, because inside of brick walls, diagonal and horizontal wooden perpendicular were used as hımış (timber construction with brick filling) walls. Hımış wall tradition has been continued (see fig. 2.88, 89, 90, 91).

2.4.2 Roofs and Eaves

Roofs in Bademli houses have been constructed simply as the other traditional houses. In order to provide flowing of rain water from roof as soon as possible, roofs have been constructed as hip or gable roof. In the places where the settlement is contiguous and concentrated, gable roofs have been used mostly. Because of using attic in the houses, these sections have been lightened with windows. Eaves have been used about 30-100 cm. extended eaves on the slope route. The eaves on the stoned walls sides were 30-40 cm. Eaves on the hımış walls sides were 80-100 cm in order to protect the plaster from rain. The beams on the corners of the buildings which were on the intersections of the streets have been rounded by making fanned. Roofs reflect the type of plan of house. Projections and indentations in the plans would find their places on the roofs. Rain grooves have not been constructed at all. For roof covering, corrugated Spanish tile has been used. In some examples, the under of eaves have been covered, in the others, this kind of construction style have not been used (see fig. 2.92).

2.4.3 Projections

In Bademli houses, generally, one sided and simple breasted projections can be seen. The basic aim of construction of the projections was to provide the relationship of building with outside and street. Projection have been made to enlarge the places and direct the residences to the desired direction (climatic, landscape etc.). On the long sides, lined triangle (shape) projections have been used. The aims of this kind of projection that can be seen in Turkish houses intensively and also that have been used in Bademli houses, are to emphasize each residence from the outside in the upper floor plan and to transform these residences to rectangular formed units. These examples have provided the activity of building on the third dimension and the gaining of side plastic. Projections and also pavement beams by extended them have been

supported with curved wooden supports that were called "eli böğründe" (hand is in flank). (see fig. 2.93,...., 98), (see table 2.12)

2.4.4. Wooden Lattice

Lattice were the using elements on the wooden railing that has been located outside of the sofa in order to prevent the perceive the inside of these buildings from the outside and to provide a shaded place. Wooden lattice frames were 30x60 mm cross-sectioned and their lengths were 100-150 cm. Inside of frames of which widths were 100-120 cm have been made by nailing with thin nails of second line laths that have been placed vertically to the other with 2-3 cm spaces on diagonal laths that have been placed also 2-3 cm spaces. (see fig. 2.99, 100), (see table 2.13)

2.4.5. Wooden Railings

These are the decorative elements that have been located in front of the window by covering of it all or partially have been used to provide the security. Railings that have been placed 1-2 cm ahead of the window and inside of the covers have been formed with the horizontal and the vertical laths. In addition to this, it has been used to provide the security of the outsides of sofa by using as a parapet (see table 2.13).

2.4.6. Ceilings

Ceiling have got an important place in old Turkish houses in Bademli. Especially, in the rich houses, there are beautiful ceiling ornaments. The pointing of 6-10 mm widened coating woods that have been nailed under the ceiling beams. In some houses it is possible to see geometric formed ceiling ornaments in the middle of the room or this coating. In Bademli house, generally the ceiling of sofa has not been covered, beams has been perceived from lower part (see table 2.14).

2.4.7 Windows

Windows can be opened and are two covered and are in guillotine (vertical moving) type. 30x25 mm cross-sectioned wooden frame of window has been used as a strongbox of railings and rolling shutter. The cross-section of window woodwork are 30x50 mm. Window skeletons are so thin. Window partition has changes as 2, 3 and 4 in all windows. In order to watch the outside from the window easily, they have been constructed 40-50 cm height from the floor. In the inner surfaces, the windows are surrounded by casing which are 10 cm thick has been used. When louver of window are shutdown two latches would hold the window from bottom and upper sides. On windows because of the unsolved water problem decaying has been found.

In Bademli houses, top windows have been used like in Birgi and Safranbolu houses. They have been designed as fixed to provide necessary light to inside when the lower window louver have been closed for several reasons. These are in 40x40 - 40x50 dimensions and in some building they have been put in strong boxes. Windows generally are colored glass (see fig. 2.101,..., 104) (see table 2.15, 16).

2.4.8 Doors

The doors in Bademli houses have been investigated in two sections;

1. entrance doors
2. inner doors (room)

2.4.8.1. Entrance Doors

Entrance doors are paired covered. One of the cover is more smaller than the other like in Muğla houses. Two covers of the door have been opened there would be material and animal entrances, in the normal conditions, only one cover has been used. The garden doors have attractive ornaments. In the inside and outside of the garden doors, eaves have been used and covered with

tiles. These eaves provide a protected entrance place and also protect people from the negative foreign factors like rain. Street doors that have let the people inside of the building, have not been well designed like the garden doors (see fig. 2.105,..., 110) (see table 2.17).

2.4.8.2. Inner Doors

Width of inner doors is maximum 90 cm and they have one door and their heights are 200-240 cm. In all doors there are doorsteps, their height is 5-6 cm. They are constructional removable elements. They have been formed with small parts. By this way, future deformations would be prevented. Casing (6x100 mm) has been placed around the door strongbox (see table 2.18).

2.4.9 Wardrobes and Shelves

In rooms there are some fixed wardrobes for the several purposes. Generally they are built-in. they can be called as large cupboard for cupboard for bedding, place for pitcher, and place for lambs according to the using purposes. Wardrobes have covered generally one or two sides of house. They have been placed in reachable height. There are several motifs on the covers. Inside of one of the big wardrobe, a shower has been thought. Ground has been covered with zinc and it was designed to canalize water to outside. Also inside of the rooms, by constructing projections on the walls in the same height with the upper side of the window shelves have been made. Those shelves have been used to reach the daily material. Spaces have been filled by making so called "niş" on the walls.

2.4.10. Ovens

In Bademli houses, there are three using types of fireplaces. These have been used for cooking, heating and heating water for washing clothes. On blind sides, chimneys have been constructed out of the walls in order to

provide an activity to sides. In all sofas, fireplaces have been used because heating is generally performing in sofas. Fireplaces in the gardens are more decorative and they are in attractive style with their chimneys and front-side. These have been used for heating water for washing and in summer time used for cooking (see fig. 2.111, 112).

2.5 The General Architectural Characteristics Of Bademli Houses

Materials, climate, customs and traditions in Bademli have emerged or revealed specific residence architecture within the historical period. Although they are showing similarities with the some of Anatolian residential type, it has got many common value in it. Plan types, plan elements and construction elements in Bademli houses are similar with each other. Common similarities are pointed out as follows:

1. The buildings in Bademli were placed on the natural stone base without founding a special base as Bademli geopraphically has natural stone land. In some houses the floor on which the wall rests was cut and a smooth surface was supplied in the interior house.

2. Some houses have gardens, Generally, the house entrance is from the garden. some gardens are completely closed to private and there is only an entrance from the ground storey was constructed.

3. The ground storeys of the buildings were completely closed to private and some small windows only to take light were constructed in some of them.

4. There is no life in the ground storeys of the houses. They are just being used as granary and barn.

5. If the house has a garden, WC was constructed in the garden unless is built on a corner of the ground storey.

6. First 3 or 4 steps of the stairway going up to sofa from the ground storey were exactly built from stone and the other steps were built from wood. The reason of this is the protection from moist and preventing the animals break the wooden steps.

7. A door was built on the stairway going up to sofa from ground storey just at the end of store steps for safety and for preventing the bad smells going up to sofa from the ground storey.

8. All the houses own "sofa". Although the shape of them can differ from one house to another, functionally they are the same.

9. All sofa have stoves as cooking is made in sofa, however there are some stoves in some rooms as well to get warm in winter days.

10. Daily life and watching outside is made in sofa, so these places were planned as half-open places generally. In addition, a part called "mastaba" was made in sofa 50 or 60 cm. high from the floor to watch outside better.

11. Lattices in human height were nailed on the sofa to prevent the people in sofa to be seen from outside.

12. The heights of the windows above the floor in first storeys are about 40-50 cm.

13. Small square shaped windows were constructed above all the windows to get coloured lights inside.

14. Balustrades were constructed in front of the small windows in the ground storeys for safety. Some shutters were constructed in front of some windows in the first storeys.

15. Moulding was made above some windows in the first storeys.

16. The eaves were absolutely built long in the buildings to protect the walls from rain.

17. Underbeneaths of the eaves of some houses, especially the houses facing the street, were covered with wood, some of them were uncovered.

18. First storey's floor of the houses are absolutely wooden joisted

19. The roof truss were placed on stone walls directly in some buildings, but in some other buildings they were placed on lentins.

20. In some buildings the surface of the joists carrying the overhang was covered in some other buildings it was uncovered.

21. Grooved roofing tiles called as Spanish tiles were used in all the buldings.

22. Roofs of some buildings were constructed gable roof, roofs of some other buildings were constructed hip roof.

23. The buildings were constructed from three basic materials as follows, stone, bricks, and wood.

24. Kinds of wood used in the buildings are poplar wood and chestnut tree's wood.

25. The construction of the roof is completely from wood.

26. Casings were surrounded around the doors and windows.

27. Wood and stone composite system was used in the buildings very successfully.

28. The buildings were placed in harmony with the environment. There is not any building exist closing the view of another.

29. Big amounts of tree were planted in the gardens of the buildings having the aims of getting cool in summers and preventing the winds.

2.6 The Place Of Bademli Houses In Traditional Turkish Houses

Although Bademli has formed a specific residential architecture in the historical developing period with the physical and social effects, it shows some similarities with other residence in that region and in Anatolia. Beside the physical similarities, living of different cultural groups in the same region has forced to forming of similarities in residential architecture.

"Even in houses that have been constructed in different conditions and in distant areas, outlines of plans have carried same characteristics. For this reason the crucial point that links the different types of Turkish houses to each other is their plans" (Eldem, 1968, pp. 103-157).

Houses that have been labelled as "Turkish house" are the type of building that have been constructed in the regions that found under the Ottoman Empire in which there was a sofa which led to garden and courtyard, and there were one, two, three or more than those rooms. These houses have showed some significant differences depending upon regional characteristics (Basakman, 1986, p. 1). We cannot abstract Bademli houses from "Turkish houses". But investigation must be handled by taking the regional differences in account.

In the previous sections, Bademli houses have been classified according to the plan types. In this chapter, a comparison of plan types of Bademli houses with the plan types that have been used in some traditional houses depending upon the regional and territorial conjecture.

Saraç Hacı Hasan house in Ödemiş Hacı Ahmet street has been constructed with external sofa plan type and from this standpoint it is similar to Hüseyin Koç house in Kaleiçi street (see fig. 2.113, 114). Kenan Doğru Öz house in Mudanya constructed in 17th century is similar with Ethem Aga Mansion in Bademli according to external sofa plan type (see fig. 2.115, 116). By Mustafa house in Ulucanlar in Yusuf Abbas street in Ankara has been constructed as external sofa plan type building, with this characteristic it is

similar with Şükrü Sever house in Kaleiçi street in Bademli (see fig. 2.117, 118). Also the house in Tekkeli street, Türkmen district, Ödemiş has been constructed as external sofa plan type and is similar with Kadir Yangın house in Hamitoğlu street in Bademli (see fig. 2.119, 120).

Dede house in Konya, Meram, is similar with Latife Yalçın house in Şükrü Efendi street in Bademli according to the inner sofa plan type (see fig 2.121, 122). Nalbant Kadri Usta house in Mustafa Paşa mosque district in Gebze is similar with Hüseyin Kapı house in Çirkinoğlu street in Bademli depending on inner sofa plan type (see fig. 2.123, 124). The house in Nurluoğlu street in Konya is similar with Hilmi Girgin house in Hamitoğlu street in Bademli depending on inner sofa plan type (see fig. 2.125, 126). Saraçlar house in Safranbolu is similar with Kenan Dönmez house in Bademli depending on central sofa plan type (Eldem, 1968, pp. 103-157) (see fig. 127, 128).

Elevation Elements

The relationship of internal and external places has reflected to front arrangements. This relationship begins from room and continue to sofa, courtyard, garden, street and area (Bektaş, 1978, pp. 3-6).

Elevation elements are projections, eaves, doors, windows and open external sofas. Elevation elements in Bademli have got some similarities with the fronts of some traditional houses of several regions. The top windows of the house in Safranbolu is similar to those of Nevriye Hanım house in Çirkinoğlu street in Bademli (see fig. 2.129, 130).

CHAPTER THREE
THE OTHER HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

3.1 Potamia Castle

It was located between Selli and Aktaş rivers, eastern side of Pazar bridge and in the place that is called Aktaş which is near to Aktaş river. Inside of the castle is approximately 20.000 m^2. Castle is square type and its dimensions are 142x142 m. It was thought that the castle was built in order to prevent the interventions of Lydia from east by Byzantiums. There is a road and a garden inside of the walls of the castle today. An earthenware jar made up from scarlet (red soil) was found inside of the castle. Earthenware jar is like the Byzantium ones. In order to build a garden, all walls of castle had been used. Because of using of castle stones for building garden walls, the height and width of the walls had been decreased. The width of walls were approximately 2 m and the height were changing from 5 to 10 m according to the sources. Today the most important remaining have been found on the border that divides the Mehmet Nalcı's garden and Hüseyin's garden on the north side of the castle. According to the telling stories by the natives of Bademli, there are three bastions on the northern wall of the castle. One of the bastion has been found on the connection place of the northern and western walls, the second has been found on the middle of the northern wall and the last one on the connection point of the northern and eastern walls. The castle walls have been constructed with stones and plaster. With its construction technique, it is like Byzantium construction technique (Yavuz, 1993, pp. 3, 4, 5) (see fig. 3.1).

3.2 Selli Bridge

It is a long single grid bridge and constructed at the entrance of Bademli and on Karlık river. There is no any document that showed about its construction date and architecture. Because of its repairs on several eras, it is

hard to point out its construction date. The last repair process was performed in Republic period and reinforced concrete beams were used for increasing its strength. In order to prevent the destroying effects of river, it was plastered with concrete up to water level.

The main material of structure is mongrel stones. Today it has been used as a part of Bademli - Ovakent road. It was thought that bridge belongs to XV century(Yavuz, 1993, pp. 3, 4, 5) (see fig. 3.2).

3.3 Kılcı Mosque

Mosque has been found in Bademli, Aşıklaroba street and constructed in XVIII century. Enlarging and repairing of the mosque by Kılcızade Seyit Mehmet Aga in 1810 is understood by the inscription on the door. Mehmet Aga had been born in 1747 and he was voivode of Ödemiş. The top of the place that has served as a place for the last religious community has been painted and ornamented with colored paint and covered with wooden ceiling. Two of the plaster with the directions of east and west and five of them with the direction of north covering over wood "revaks" have been placed on the ceiling. Wall thickness is about 50 cm. The inscription placed on the entrance door has been elaborated with grabs and wines, and at the right side of inscription there is Kabe-i Muazzama and there is Ravza-i Mutahhara pictures at the left side with fresco technique in miniature type. Inside of the walls of the mosque have been embellished with colourful flowers. Mosque does not convenient with the traditional mosque plan types. It is thought that traditional Turkish house type has been converted to the mosque type. Also on the inscription it is written that Kılcızade Seyit Mehmet Aga enlarged and put the mosque in service in 1810. There is no minaret of the mosque (Yavuz, 1993, pp. 3, 4, 5) (see fig. 3.3,..., 13).

CHAPTER FOUR
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION

4. Suggestions For The Protection Of Historical Environment Of Bademli

4.1 Present Condition of Historical Buildings

4.1.1 Houses

Building style in Bademli has been generally protected. New buildings have showed a new outlook and have directed developing side of Bademli. The investigation on 80 houses in Bademli shows that 10 of them are in useless condition. Some walls have been destroyed and ceilings have been torn down. The other houses can be used. But the natives of these houses are old and live lonely or with their families. And these can not look after their houses well. In these houses, some damages can be seen also.

Because of the using of stone, soil, brick and woods as construction material damages have been occurred with effect of rain. In outer side of buildings, this kind of damages can be seen mostly. The wooden materials used as crossbeam have been decayed with the time and wall structure has changed. This kind of damage can be seen in 10 torn down houses. On ceiling Turkish style tiles have been used as a covering material and broken tiles have not been changed with the new ones, and for this reason decaying has been occurred on the wooden material with rain and structure has changed. Because of the effects of rain and humidity, wooden columns and beams in open places began to become worn out.

With the migration of young population to big cities for the job, the older people in the town cannot maintenance the houses (see fig. 4.1, 2,..., 6).

4.1.2. The Other Buildings

Potamia Castle : The only remaining from the castle today is only one part of the northern side of the wall. In the past the height of this wall was five

meters and its length 142 m. but today its length is 10 m. and its height is 1.5 m. The only reason of tearing down of the wall is its location on the agricultural area. Natives of this region had constructed walls for their gardens by using the stones of the castle walls. The width of some of the walls that are located on the borders of gardens has been changed from 30-40 cm. to 200 cm. By the time they have been destroyed and dried stones have been used.

This castle would have lived up today if its location had not been in agricultural area.

Selli Bridge : Bridge still lives today. Because of the revision of the road that pass on it, bridge has been filled with soil 4 m. Only entrance and exit of the bridge have been used. In order to protect the stoned feet from the hazardous effects of river they have been covered with concrete.

Kılcı Mosque : Mosque is still being used today. Because of the restoration of the mosque, it has been closed during the investigation period. Pictures and plaster frescos of the mosque has been painted. Some decaying wooden materials on ceiling have been changed.

4.2. Dangers of Decay and Deterioration

Although most of Bademli houses are in ruins, they are still being used. Roofs and floorings of the houses which are not being used are in collapsed position.

There are two factors causing decay and deterioration which are firstly nature factor and secondly human factor.

4.2.1. Human Factor Causing Decay and Deterioration

Most of Bademli houses are being used today. However, human beings don't care about these houses enough; for instance, nature factor causing the decaying of these houses can be prevented by humans; broken roofing tiles can be changed, by this way, floods affecting houses terribly and causing decays in the houses can be prevented. Woods which are affected from moisture in time can be protected by some protective materials, so the lives of the woods can be made longer.

Dissolving earth in the walls which was used to connect the stones can be repaired, so weakening of the walls can be prevented. In addition to these measures taken by the citizens, governments can also make some restorations to these houses and protect them.

It is also important to encourage people to stay in these houses, so people staying in these houses can protect their houses consequently.

4.2.2. Nature Factor Causing Decay and Deterioration

Basic structural materials of Bademli houses are stone, earth, bricks and wood. Supply of these materials from the region is very easy and economic.

Earth was used to connect the stones to each other in the structures. However, earth used in pointings dissolves in time, as earth is an easily affected material from rain. For this, reason walls became weak and their resistance to the outer effects decreased. Walls collapsed slowly by the falling of their stones.

Besides, wood is also an important material in the frameworks of the structures. With the decay of the wood which is used as lentin in the stone walls, the stones of the walls fall and walls collaps.

Floorings collapse and become unusable with the decay of the woods used as flooring joists. Woods used in columns collapsed.

4.3. Danger of Decay and Deterioration of the Historical Environment of Historical Period

Traditional atmosphere in Bademli is mostly protected. New buildings are mostly built near the entrance of Bademli, far from old houses of Bademli. Economy in Bademli is based on rural economy and population increase rate is not very high in Bademli, so these two factors have great roles in protection of this traditional atmosphere. No new buildings are built amongst the old houses.

Outer walls of the houses are greatly damaged. Dissolving of the earth in the walls and decay of the wooden materials by the bad effects of the rain cause the deterioration of the walls. Decays are also seen in wooden materials which were used in floorings, roofs, joists etc..

As Bademli is a warm district, some half-open parts as sofa were built to get cool in the houses. These parts are open to increase the effects of the winds. Ceilings are only wooden covered, ceiling of the sofa and the eaves of the roof were uncovered.

By the formation of individualist social style instead of patriarchal style amongst the people of Bademli and migration to the big cities in great amounts of people cause some houses left completely and some houses left partly. Completely empty houses are more damaged rather than the other houses.

Houses made in patriarchal family system are mostly big in size. With the formation of the individualist social system, the population of the houses decrease, so some parts of the houses are not used from then. Some deterioration are seen in these parts.

4.4. Suggestions for the Protection of Historical Environment in Bademli

Traditional atmosphere of Bademli should be protected. Therefore, houses which are examples of "civil architecture" should be registered and they should be protected. Old streets should be protected completely instead of protecting the houses one by one.

The developed countries "know-how should be investigated to carry out a proper protection. Natives should be acknowledged, educated, and for this protection project, help should be supplied, credit easiness should be provided, tax reductions even material supplies should be made.

There is no registered building exist in Bademli today. Houseowners in some buildings made some unoriginal additions for their necessities, but these additions don't show any relationships with the previous structure. "Ethem Ağa Konağı" only sees a restoration, but of course in time this restoration loses its meaning as this care was not continuous and the house was left to decay.

Restoration plans of the houses should be prepared. Some differences and new additions should be made in restoration plans, functions of the rooms and by this way inactive capacity of the houses can be changed to active position. Outer parts, internal parts, and damaged materials should be made appropriate to the technics given in the restoration plans. Functions of the rooms increase, materials are protected, and an esthetic is seen in the buildings which are repaired.

Some half-open places as sofa were built to get cool and watch the street. For this reason, roofs of these places are completely open. Loos of warmth is seen in these houses as these houses are affected from the winds and air circulation in these houses are great. Insulation between the roof and

ceiling should be made to prevent this warmth loss. In addition, wooden materials should be protected against the fire danger.

Bademli should be supported socially and economically. For instance, agricultural sector in the district should be supported and some factories should also be founded; by this way, migration to the big cities will stop and the population of Bademli will work in Bademli and stay in these traditional houses.

Old architectural style should be used in the new buildings. For instance, windows, sofa, moulding should be constructed in the new houses thought to be built in Bademli.

Cherry festival in Bademli should be enlarged and spread to a longer time period, so necessities as accommodation would be provided in Bademli, so tourism will develop in Bademli:

Presentation of Bademli should be made better, so tourists from abroad will visit Bademli.

With the realization of these suggestions above, migration rate will decrease, economic power and social level of the population will increase, proper and economic houses will appear and development of tourism will be provided, but mostly important fact will be that with the protection of a component creating the culture, an important heritage will be left to the next generations.

CONCLUSION

Historical works in Bademli today are in the ruined condition, however, they have an important role from the point of its location between past and future. Houses that carry the spirits and characters of public have been emerged from customs and traditions and climate and materials of Anatolia particularly from the lives of the public. In these houses basic common characteristics like continuity in social relationships, structural flexibility, widespreadity, facilitation in construction, usage rather than form, coherence with the living and natural conditions are the highlights.

In order to convey the historical heritage in Bademli to future generations, determination of houses, streets and the other art works has been performed. In addition to this, this work begins with the investigations of social structures and historical geography of the region and continues with the examining of functions of houses and the other historical buildings. From this standpoint this work puts forward several proposal in order to protect the historical environment of this region.

80 buildings in Bademli have been investigated. These have been constructed as two or three floored buildings depending on the needs. One of these houses is three floored and the other are two floored buildings. No house has not covered the landscape of the other because of the effective usage of topographic. 16 of them are external sofa, 34 of them are internal sofa and 26 of them centred sofa plan type. 10 of them cannot be used. The first collapse has begun from the ceiling because of the effects of rain. After the collapsing of ceilings, eaves have been disappeared, walls have been effected from water, and wall construction has been corrupted because of decaying of wooden materials of walls. Out of 10 corrupted houses, partial corruption has began in 18 houses. 22 houses are not using completely. The owners of these empty houses are using their houses once or twice in a year because they migrate from the town (see fig. 4.7, 8, 9, 10).

Bademli has got an important social relations characteristic, because of its closed and traditional social speciality. The closing type of construction of houses and the narrowness of the streets increase the solidarity and the neighborhood. Some street are so narrow, even constructed projections have been nested with the houses.

Building generally belong to 19th century. The passage form patriarchal family type to central family system have caused a significant migration and abandonment of 22 houses. Young population generally has migrated and the older population has lived in the town. The older people cannot take care of the houses.

For the older people, the ground floors need some changing. Because of the usage of stairs, in 8 houses of 18 investigated houses, a room in the ground floor has been constructed. This room has been constructed with the dividing wall inside not outside. By constructing a window on the front side, here has been enlightened. The most important problem of construction of these rooms is the location of the water-closes. They have been constructed outside of the houses and older people want to use rest rooms three or four times a day.

Some empty houses have been rented to seasonal agricultural workers. This happens only in summer times and for this reason, there is no contribution about the protection of the houses from rain.

The older houses cannot meet the needs of today. Some facts for example, being placed of rest room out of the house, the insufficient of place that has been used as a shower, and there is no any substructure for the utilization machines cause a decreasing on young attentions upon old houses. They prefer to live in the new houses. The changing face of the technology causes changes on the attitudes of the people, and the changing in houses becomes inevitable.

Old houses have got open areas, for this reason, heating problem occurs in the winter time. People prefer to use central heating rather than the

traditional way. But, younger generation prefer to live in houses after the updating period.

The most important reason of non-protection of houses is the unawareness for the cultural heritage.

Although public in Bademli do not want to live in old houses, they coincidentally protect the historical environment. The reason of this are the migration to big cities, sufficient economic conditions and decreasing of the population. New houses have not been constructed inside of the old region, placed out of it.

Eaves have been used in all houses of Bademli and they are widened. But in 5 houses, it was built from tiles. The reason of this is the interaction with the Greek architecture style that had lived in Adagide 3 km. ahead. The bottom of eaves have covered on the main street, but have not been covered in small streets. Turkish style tiles have been used as a ceiling cover.

All sides of chimneys have been covered with stones and bricks, generally they are in same style. Additionally, an ascending place has been constructed for changing broken tiles. In order to enlightened ceiling space, this ascending place has been used.

The entrance door have 2 covers. It was made up from wood and has been supported with the string from the inside. Simple lock were used on the doors. Only one window has been used in ground floors for light. In the first floor, top windows have been used in order to enlighten inside when the covers of windows were shut down. Also in some of windows railings have been used. The outside of the sofa has been covered with lattice in order to protect inside from outside. All windows have been constructed with a height of 40-50 cm from the ground to provide watching outside. In all rooms wardrobes, large cupboard for bedding, shelves and cells have been found.

In Bademli buildings have been constructed with simple construction materials. Stones, soil, woods and tiles that can be easily found in nature were

the most using elements. Brick has been used only in the first floor, as time it has been applied after hımış and stones. Bricked walls have been constructed on hımış wall tradition, and in it vertical and diagonal perpendiculars have been used.

The types and architectural characteristics can be seen in the outer parts of Anatolia. The outline of construction plan are same with the far away houses. The thing that provide coherence unity and also that links the several types is plan. As main body of a house has been definite with its plan, economic and social conditions also lay down in the plan.

In 80 houses investigation has been handled and these houses include whole of the town. Because of impossibility of protection of houses one by one, Kasaplar, Çirkinoğlu and Kaleiçi streets must be protected or taken under care wholly in order to left the future generations as a civilized architectural example. The protection of the environment of a street rather than protection of one house must be encouraged.

On the other hand, out of the streets, Kılcı mosque and Ethem Aga Mansion must be taken under control by registering (see fig. 4.11, 12).

In other words, future generations must be learned phenomena of our history not from photographs but from present works.

TERMINOLOGY

Eliböğründe : Curved-wooden elements placed under projection that is formed by extending floor joists towards outside and that supplies front plastic to building.

Gusulhane : A place that is used to take shower located in the same section with the wardrobes in parents bedroom of a village house and has a door shaped like a wardrobes cover.

Hımış : Walls that are constituted and plastered by nailing wire on framework, nailing laths around the edges of a framework and filling the framework that is formed by using wooden horizontally, vertically and crosswise, with stone or similar elements.

Mastaba : Closed or open places that are constructed in sofa in order to watch the outside and to get cool at the height of 60-80 cm from the floor and to provide link between the house, street and outside environment.

Potamia : Meaning of the word come to mean "River Bed". It was the name of Bademli in archaic ages. Later it pronounced as Bodamya, Bademya and finally as Bademli respectively.

Sofa : A place that has an important position in the plan typology of "Turkish House" and determines the plan types by its arrangement around the rooms. If the rooms are placed in one side of the sofa in one row then the plan type is called as outer sofa, if the rooms are placed facing one another in sofa it is called as inner sofa and if the rooms are placed at the four parts of the sofa and enlightened by "eyvan" then it becomes the type of plan with central sofa.

Top Window: The windows constructed stationary at the top of the normal windows and to enlighten the inside when the shutters of the bottom windows are closed because of some reasons. They are usually made from colored glass.

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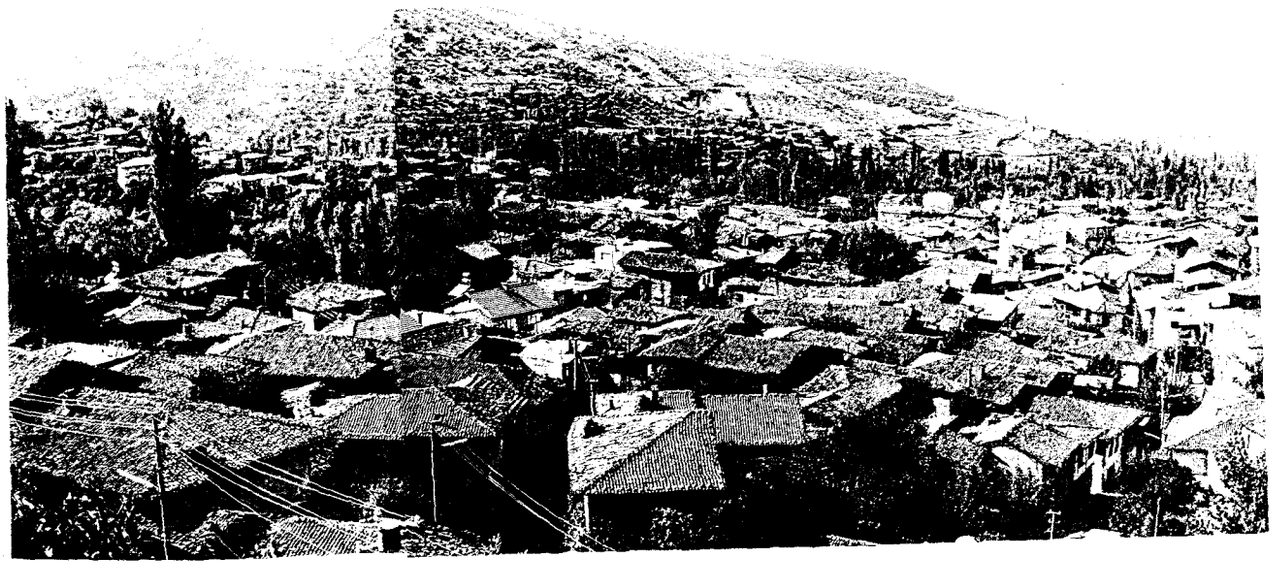


FIG. 2.1 VIEW FROM ETHEM AGA MANSION

FIG. 2.2 VIEW FROM HOUSE OF KADIR YANGIN

FIG. 2.3 VIEW FROM ETHEM AGA MANSION

FIG. 2.4 VIEW FROM CIRKINOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.6 VIEW FROM KULOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.5 VIEW FROM CIRKINOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.7 VIEW FROM CIRKINOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.8 VIEW FROM CIRKINOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.10 VIEW FROM HAMITOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.9 VIEW FROM KULOGLU STREET

FIG. 2.11 VIEW FROM SUKRU EFENDI STREET

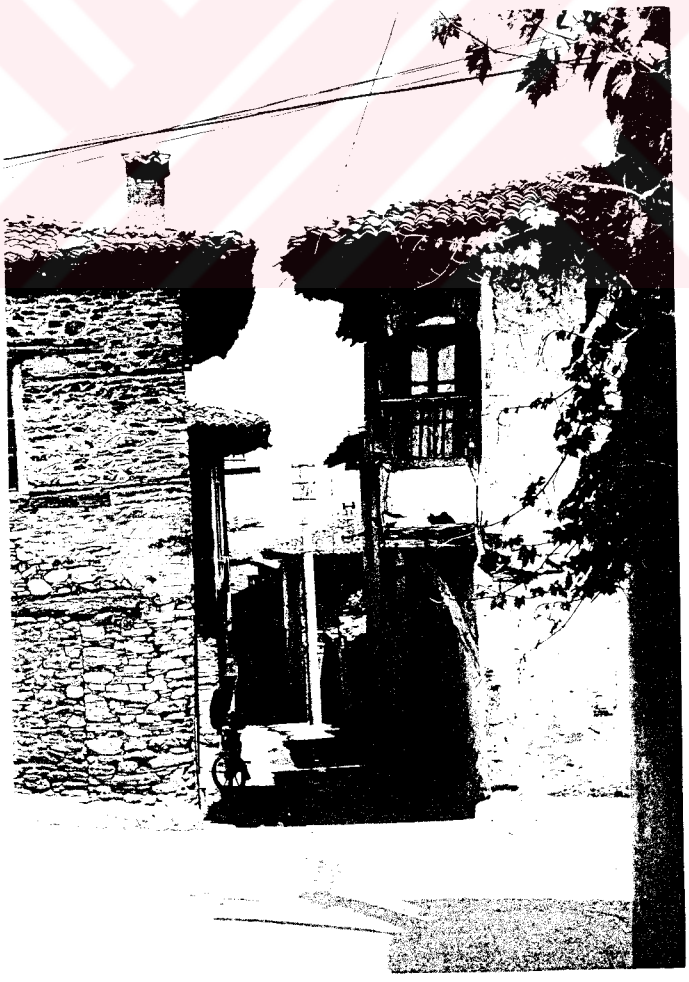


FIG. 2.12 VIEW FROM KALEICI STREET

FIG. 2.13 VIEW FROM KALEICI STREET

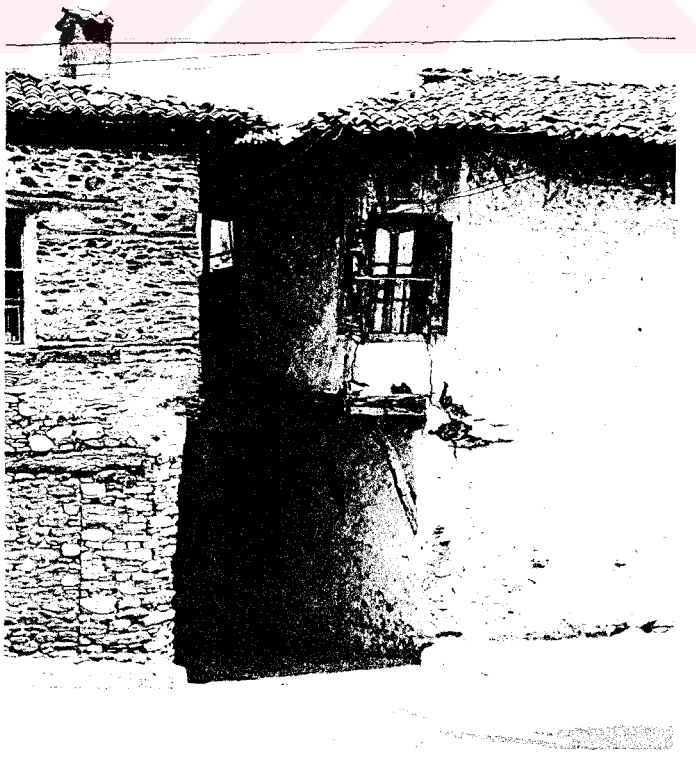


FIG. 2.14 VIEW FROM KALEICI STREET

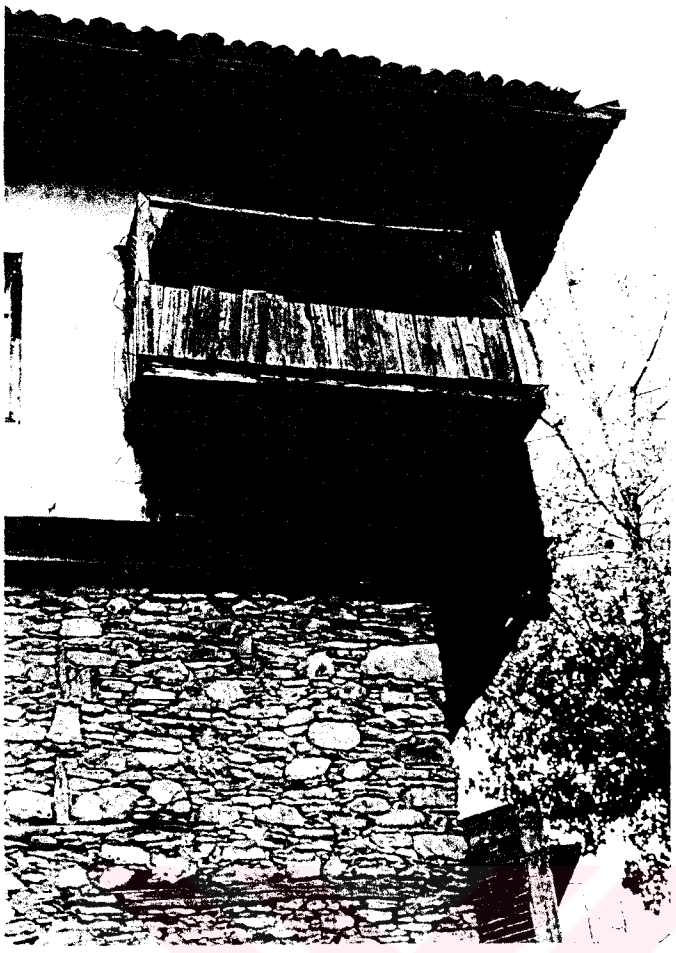


FIG. 2.15 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM HÜSEYIN ARSLAN HOUSE SATI ST. NO:52

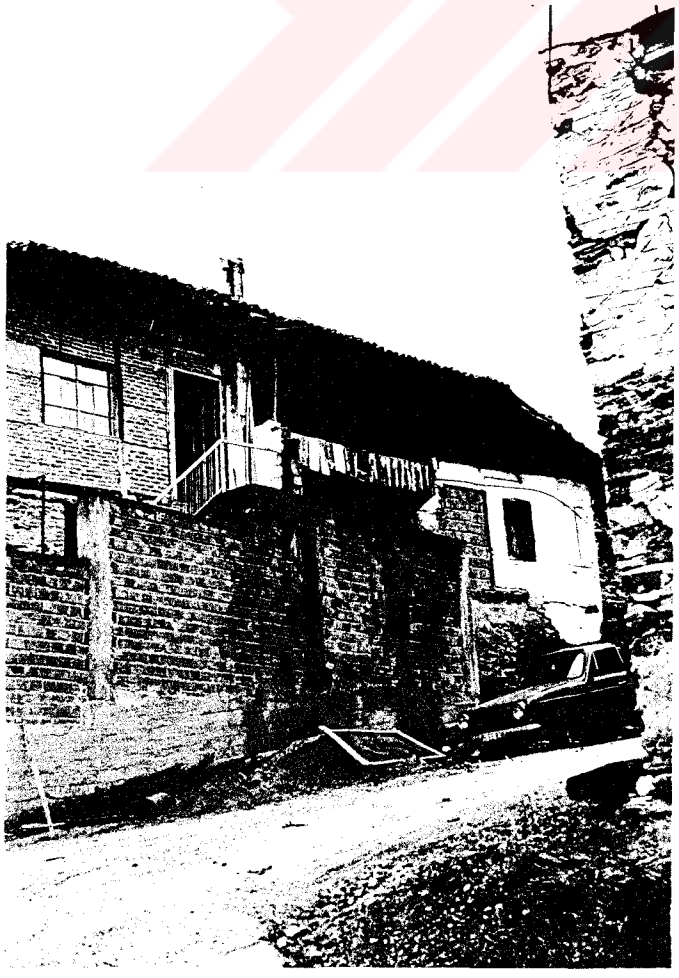


FIG 2.16 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM HALIL GUNAY HOUSE SATI ST. NO:53

FIG. 2.17 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM
MEHMET CIFTCI HOUSE
KALEICI ST. NO 42

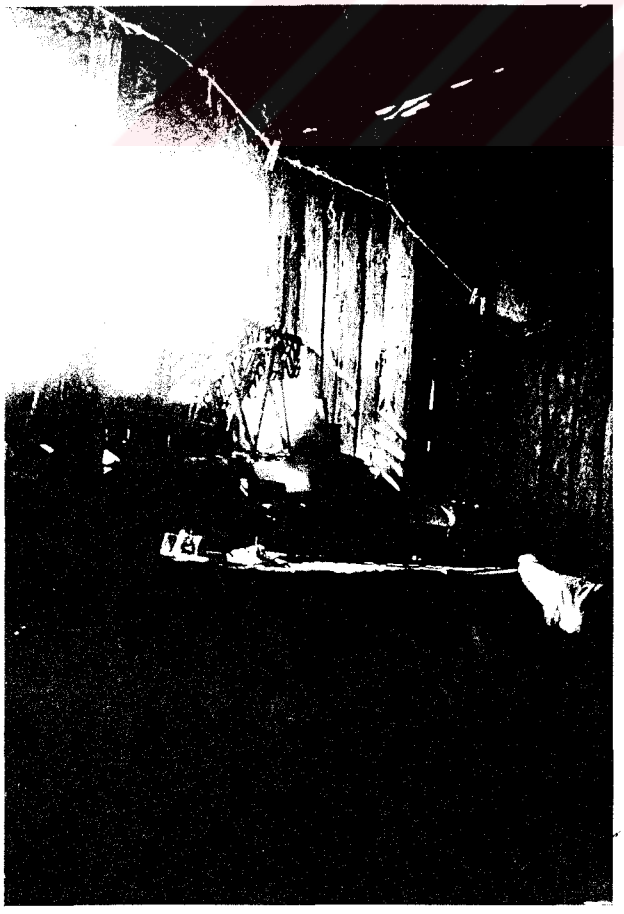


FIG. 2.18 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM
KADIR YANGIN HOUSE
HAMITOGLU ST. NO: 72

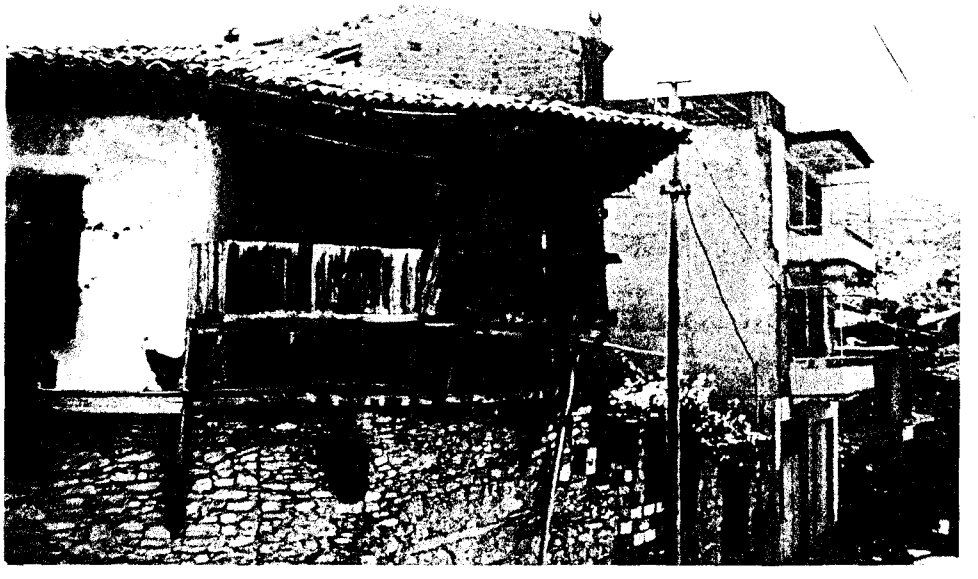


FIG. 2.20 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM SERIF YALCIN HOUSE
CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:71

FIG. 2.19 VIEW OF MASTABA FROM NURI YILDIZ HOUSE
HAFIZAGA ST. NO:55

FIG. 2.21 VIEW OF STAIR FROM ETHEM AGA MANSION

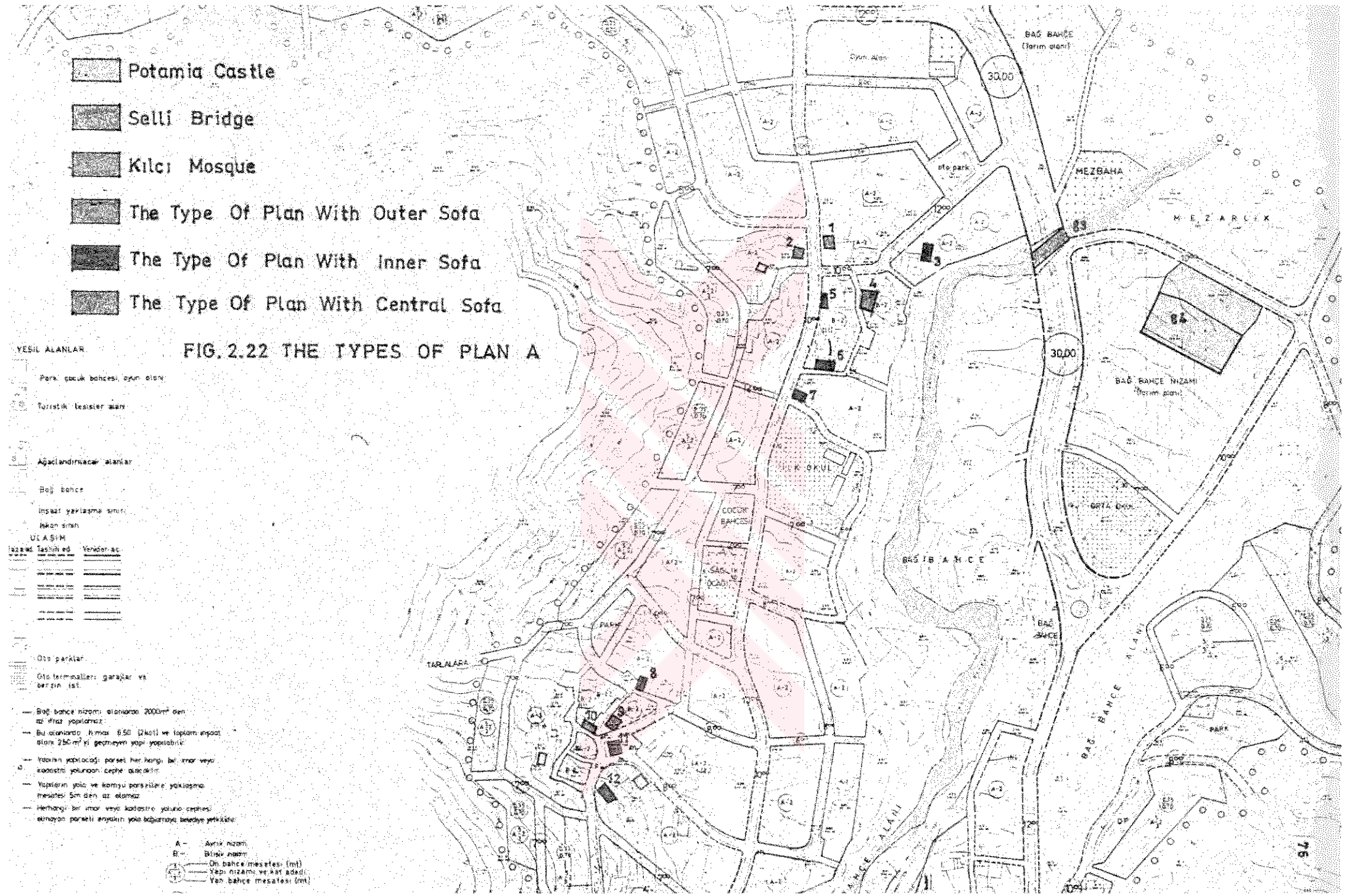


FIG. 2.22 THE TYPES OF PLAN A

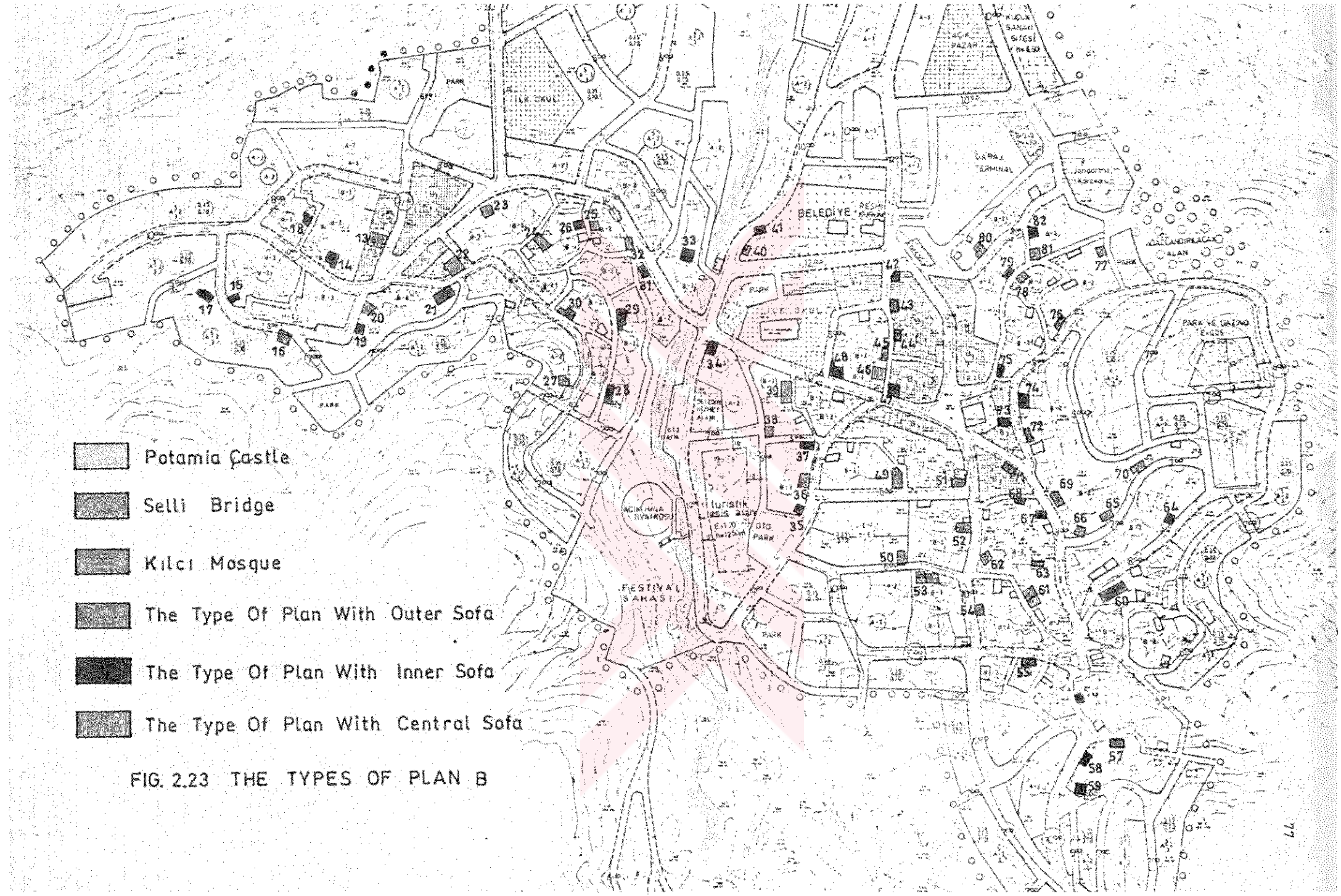


FIG. 2.23 THE TYPES OF PLAN B

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

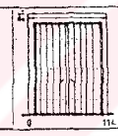
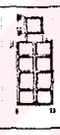
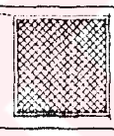
OWNER OF THE HOUSE : HÜSEYİN KOÇ
THE ADDRES OF THE HOUSE : KALEİÇİ ST. NO:45
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 45

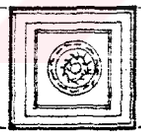
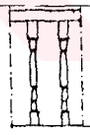
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It holds the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house as a plan point of view. The house is completely closed to the street at the ground floor, and it has also local architectonic properties with its triangular projection and top windows. Since there have been tenants resides at home it has lack of good care.

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○	OUTER BUILDING	○	
	MODERATE ○		◍		◍	
	BAD ○		○		○	
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ◍	ELECTRICITY ◍	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○		
MATERIALS	STONE ◍	WOODEN ◍	SOLID BRICK ○			

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	255, STONE WALL
	1 ST. FLOOR		238, STONE WALL

EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR			
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
				

INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR			
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
				

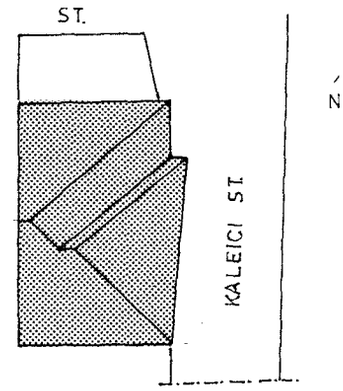
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50 CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	20 CM	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	20 CM

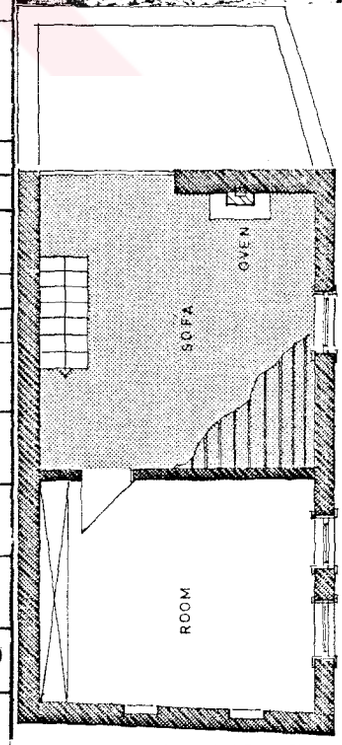
FLOOR COVERING		
	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1 ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ◍	PLAN ◍	CROQUIS ◍
TABLE	2,1	◍	○

PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK

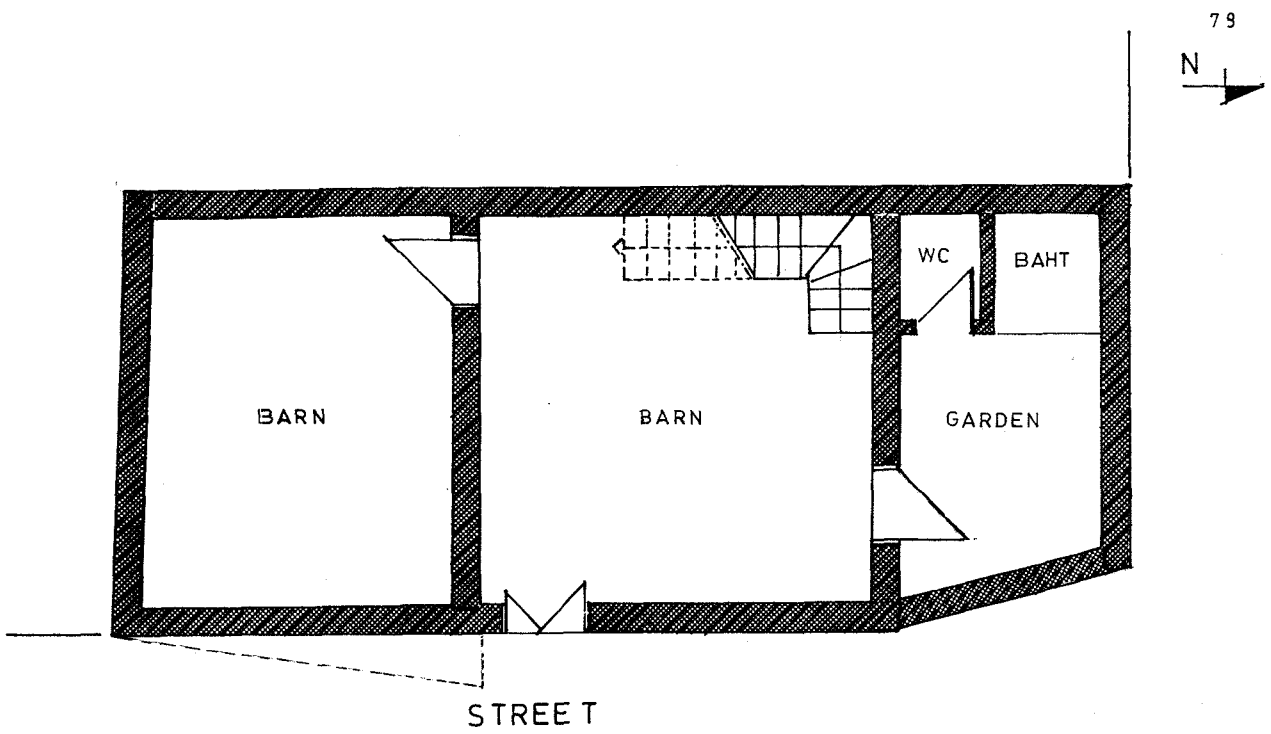


SETTLEMENT PLAN

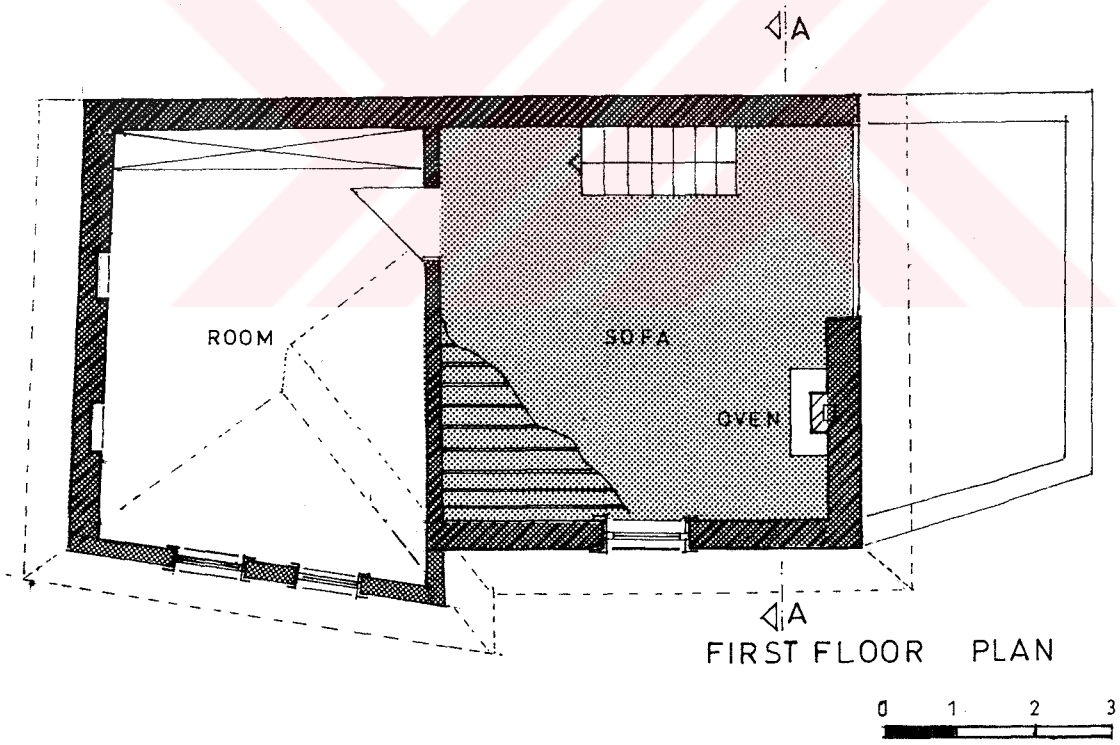


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3

FIG. 2.24 PLANS OF HÜSEYIN KOC HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO:45

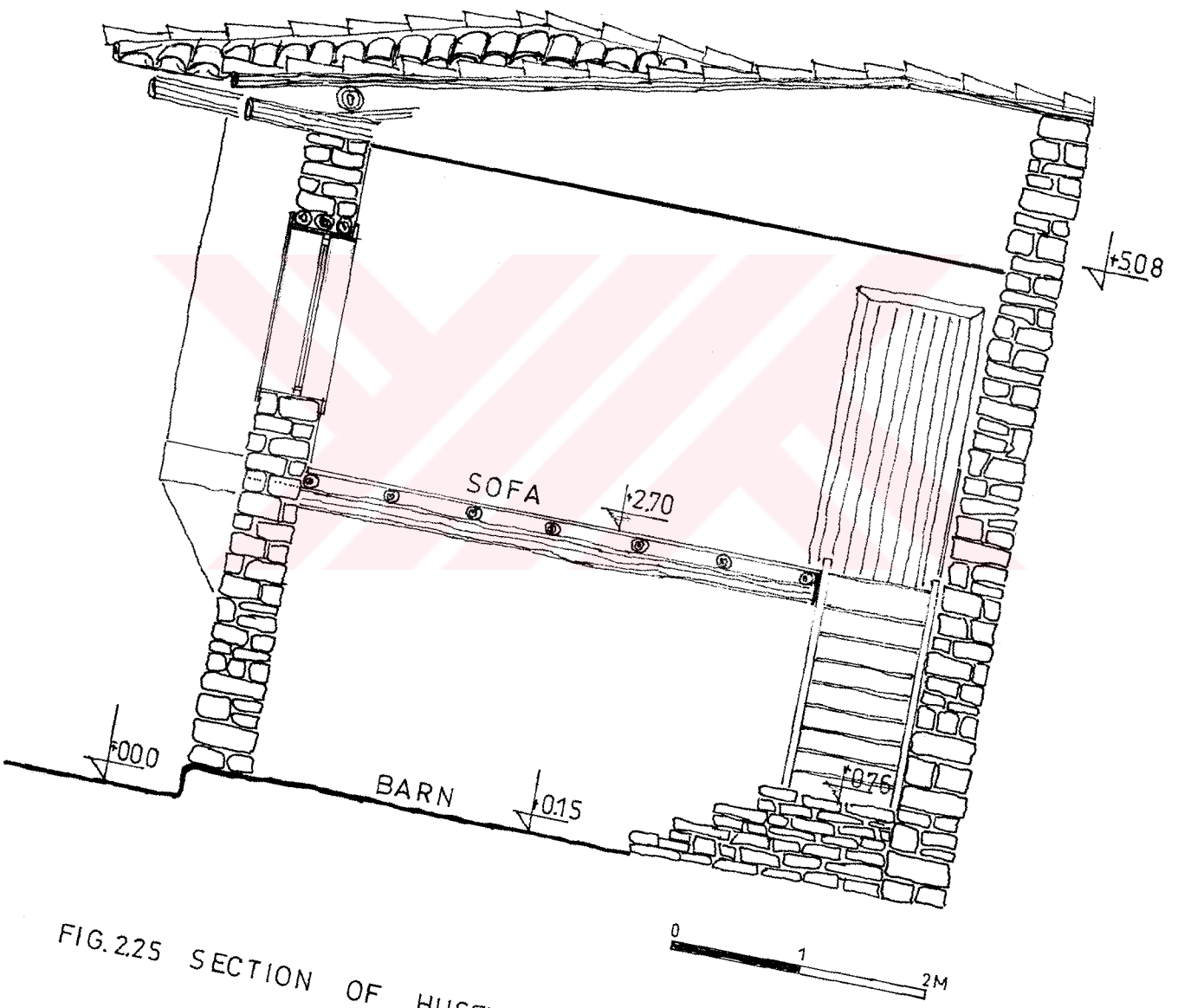


FIG. 2.25 SECTION OF HUSEYIN KOC HOUSE KALEICI ST.

FIG.2.26 VIEW OF HUSEYIN KOC HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO:45

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : KADIR YANGIN
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : HAMITOGLU ST NO 72
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 72

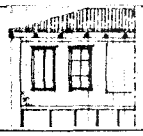
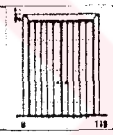
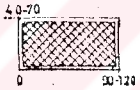
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house. It is closed to the street at the ground floor. The first floor was planned with respect to the street and landscape. It is attractive for its lattices and mastaba. Wooden parts of the house have become worn out.

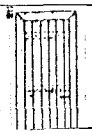
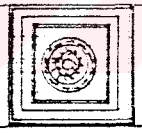
PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ / ◍ / ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ / ◍ / ○	
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ◍	ELECTRICITY ◍	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○		
MATERIALS	STONE ◍	WOODEN ◍	SOLID BRICK ○			

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	263, STONE WALL
	1ST. FLOOR		285, STONE WALL, HIMIS CONSTRUCTION

EXTERIOR — COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR

PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
			

INTERIOR — COMPONENT OF INTERIOR

DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
			

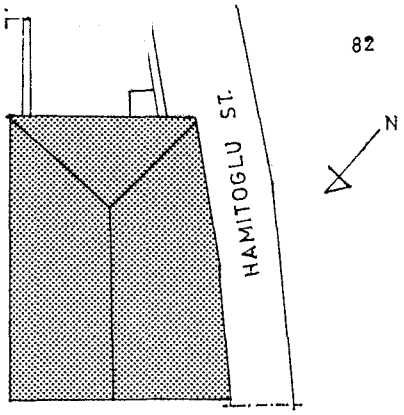
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE, WOOD	50 CM	STONE, WOOD	50 CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	22 CM	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	22 CM

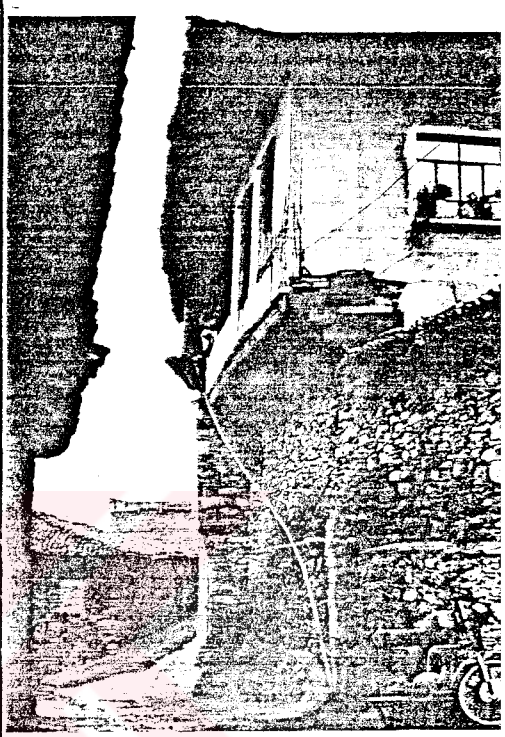
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

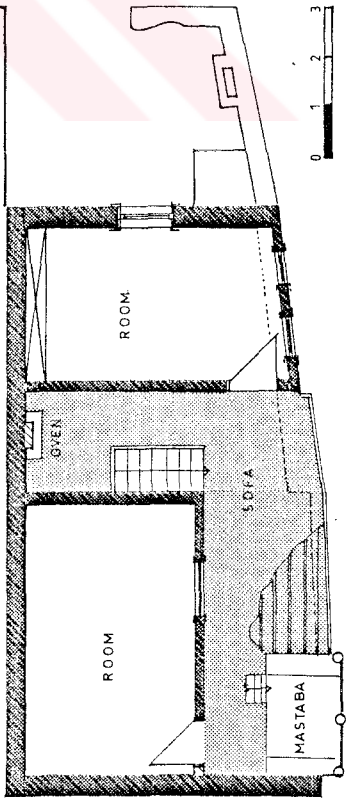
SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH	◍	PLAN	◍	CROQUIS	◍
TABLE	2.2		◍		○	

PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK



SETTLEMENT PLAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAAN

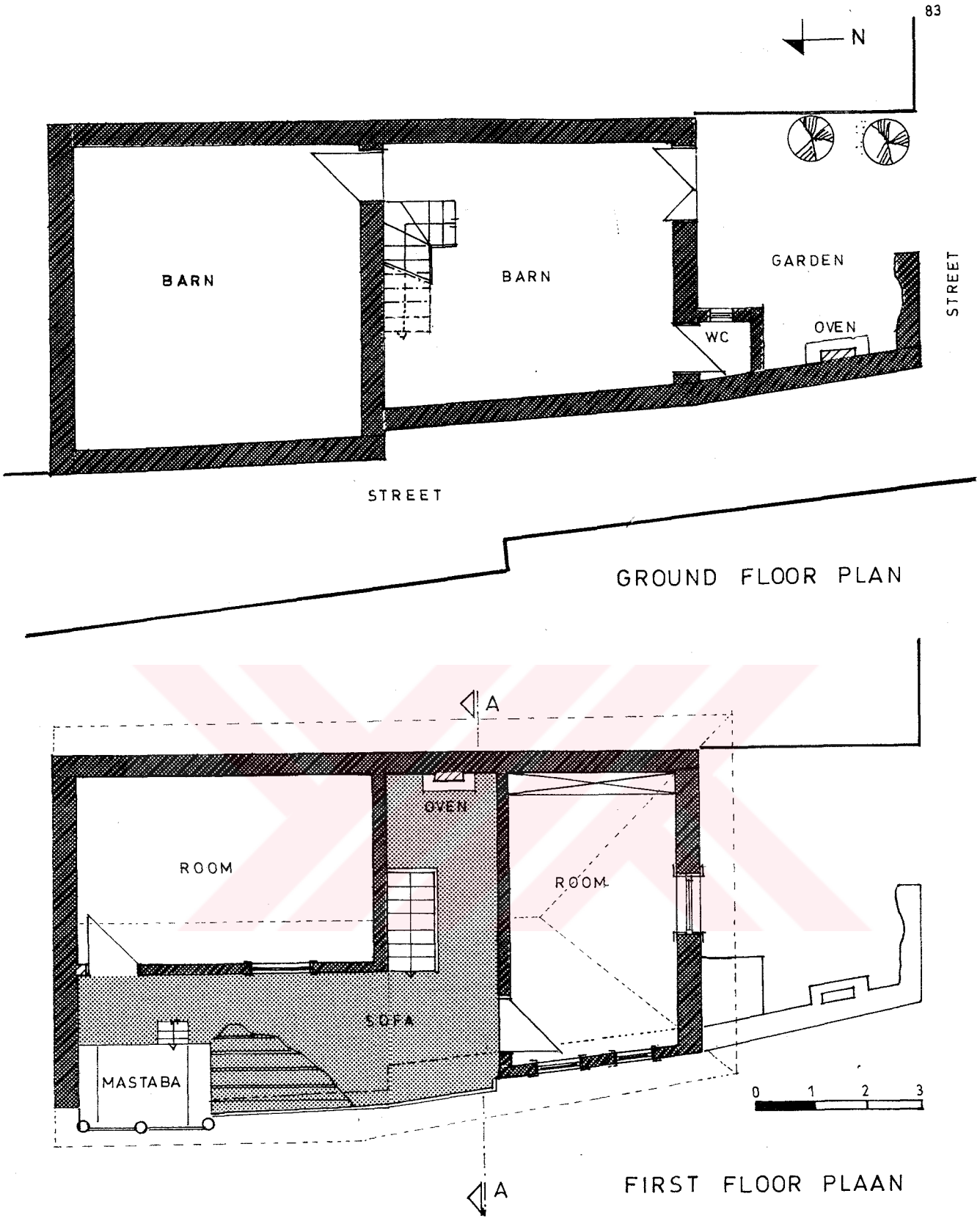


FIG.2.27 PLANS OF KADIR YANGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST NO:72

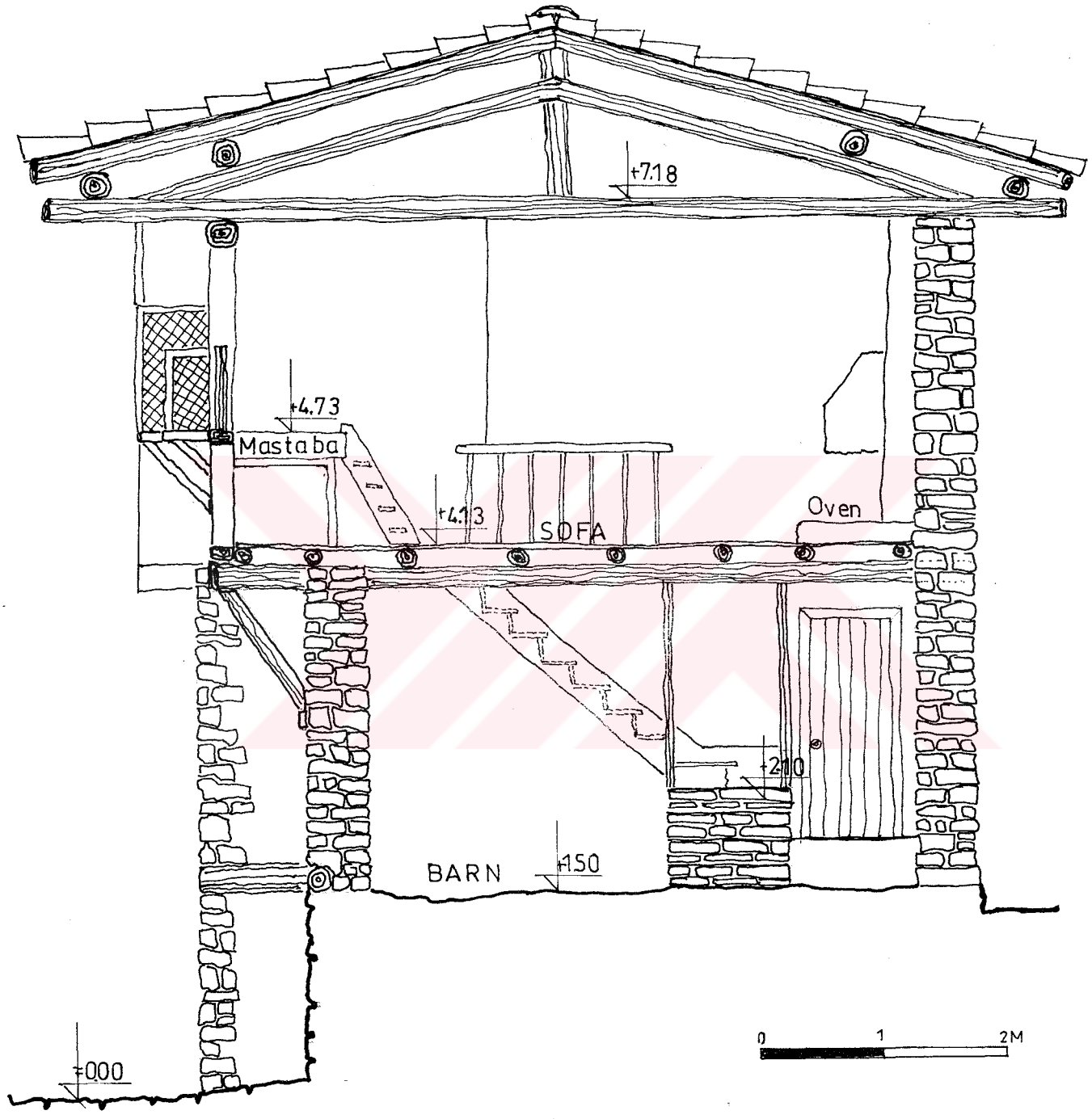


FIG. 2.28 A-A SECTION OF KADIR YANGIN HOUSE

FIG. 2.29 VIEW OF KADIR YANGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU STREET NO:72

FIG. 2.30 VIEW OF HOUSE

FIG. 2.31 VIEW OF KADIR YANGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST. NO:72

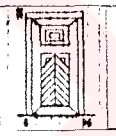
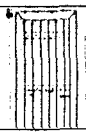
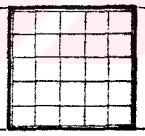
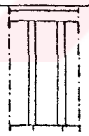
FIG. 2.32 INTERIOR FROM SOFA

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : MÜSEYİN ÜZMEZ
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : KAZIM DİRİK ST. NO: 40
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 40

GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house, but the building has started to decay and its floors and walls have been damaged. It is not used today. It is going to demolish if it is not restored in the near future.

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○	OUTER BUILDING	○		
	MODERATE ○		○		○		
	BAD ○		●		●		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEATING	SEWER			
	○	○	OVEN	○			
MATERIALS	STONE	WOODEN	SOLID BRICK				
	●	●	○				
STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	290, STONEWALL				
	1ST FLOOR		305, HIMIS CONSTRUCTION				
EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR						
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE			
							
INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR						
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING			
							
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	STONE, WOOD	50 CM	STONE, WOOD	50 CM			
WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	22 CM	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	22 CM			
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE					
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR					
ROOFING MATERIAL	SPANISH TILE						
SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ●	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●				
TABLE	2,3	●	○				

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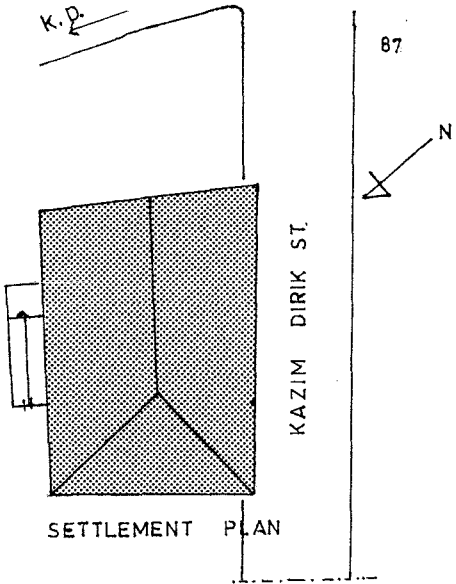
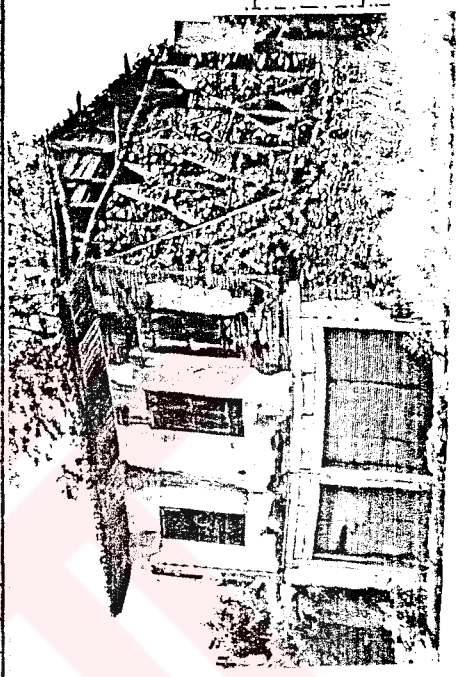
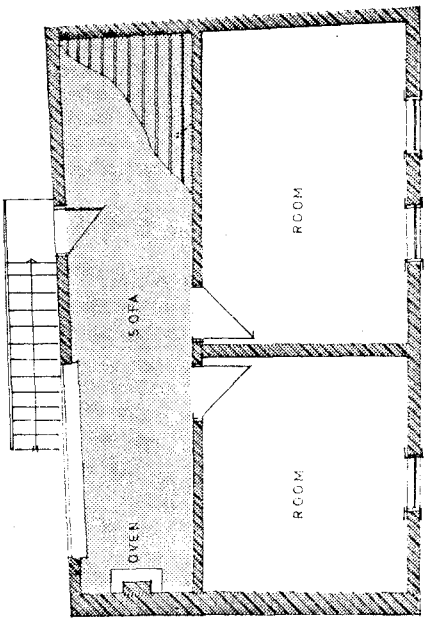
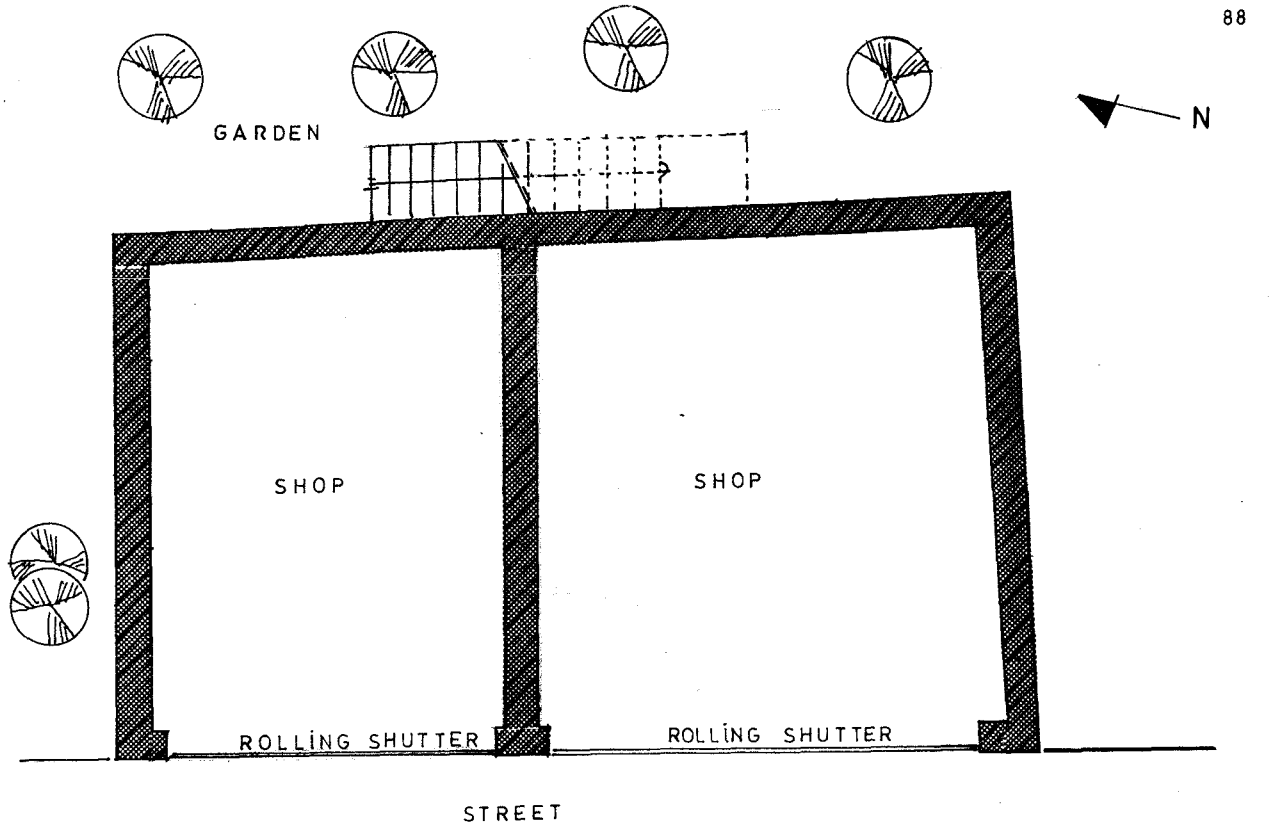


SETTLEMENT PLAN

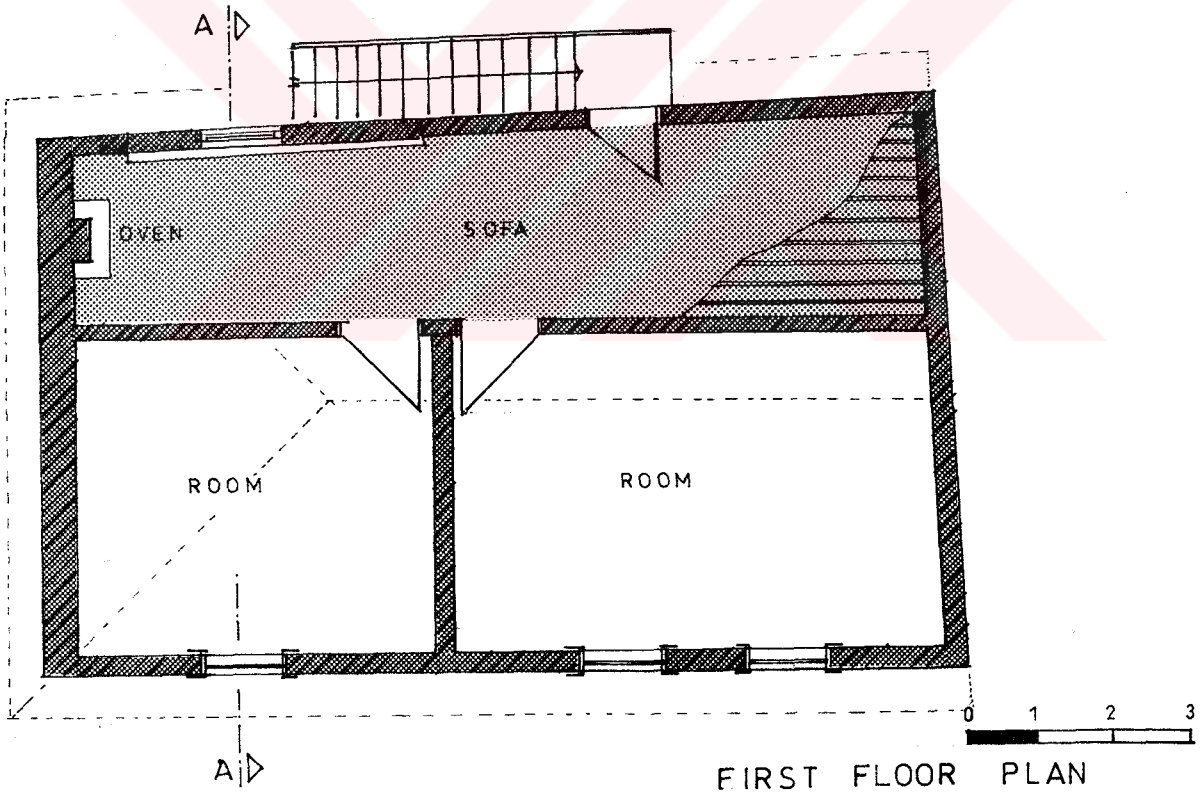




FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIG. 2.33 PLANS OF HUSEYIN UZMEZ HOUSE KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:41

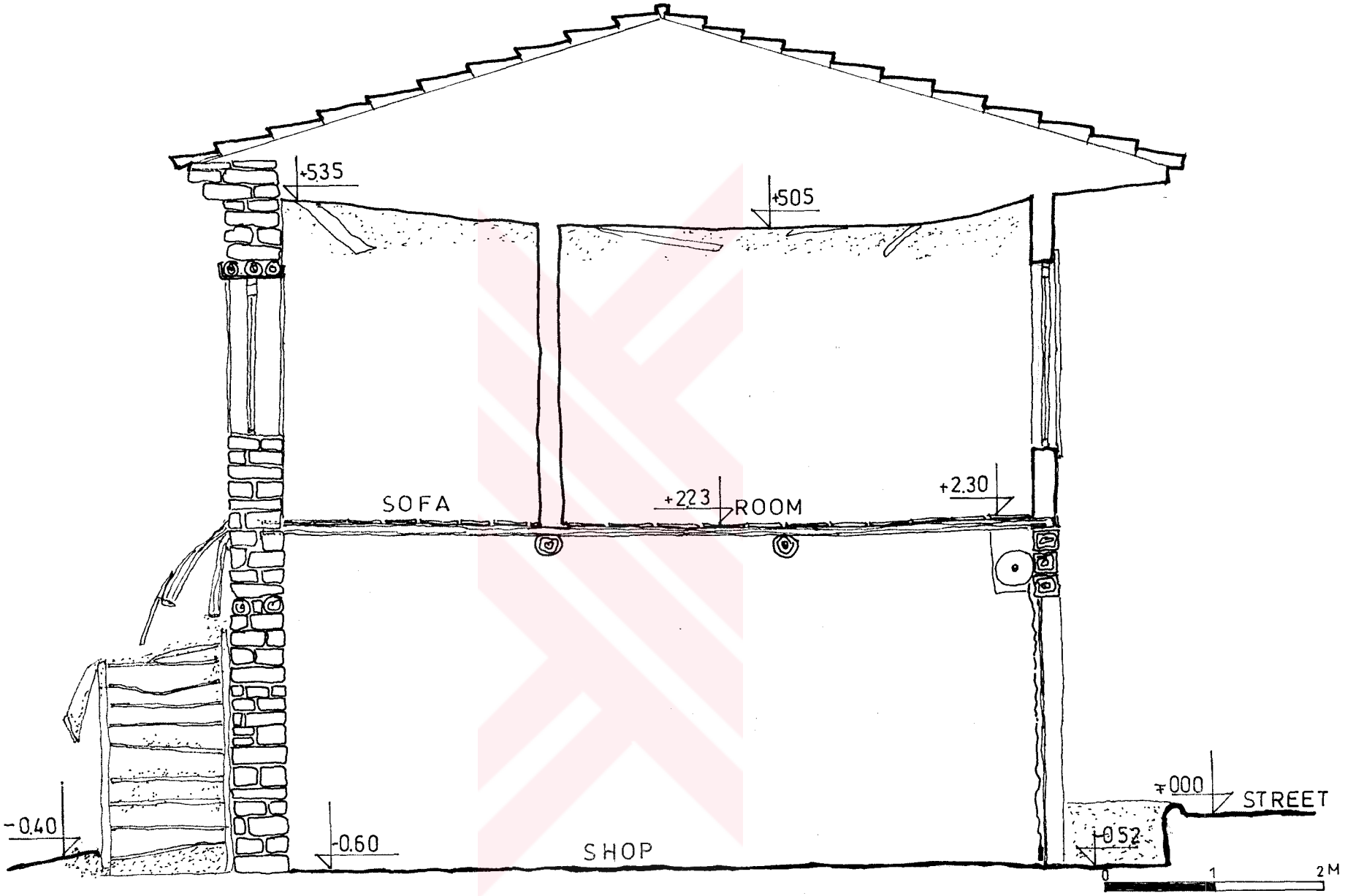


FIG. 2.34 SECTION OF HUSEYIN UZMEZ HOUSE KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:40

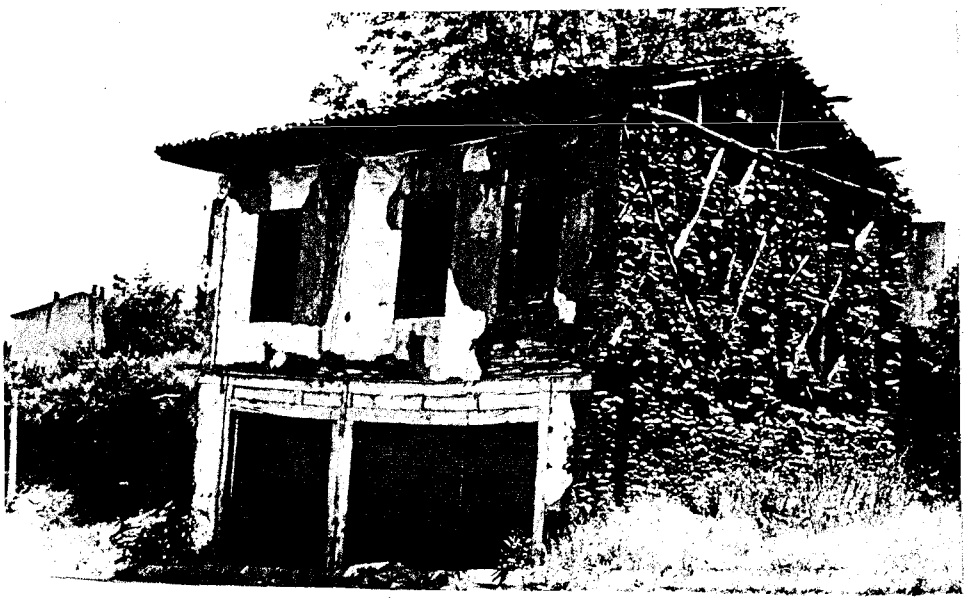


FIG. 2.35 VIEW OF HUSEYIN UZMEZ HOUSE KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:40

FIG. 2.36 VIEW OF EAVES AND HIMIS CONSTRUCTION

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : SUKRÜ SEVER
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : KALEICI ST NO 44
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 44

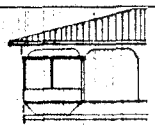
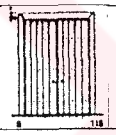
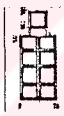
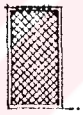
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It is the most attractive one among the investigated samples. It is in harmonic with the street in Kaleiçi street. The wooden works of mastaba, windows and caves attract attention. Now the house is empty. It is in the first place of the houses which have to be restored and taken care.

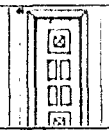
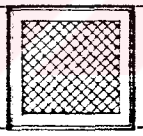
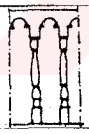
PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ ○ ●	OUTER BUILDING	○ ○ ●		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEATING	SEWER			
	●	●	OVEN	○			
MATERIALS	STONE	WOODEN	SOLID BRICK				
	●	●	○				

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	280 STONE WALL
	1 ST. FLOOR		295 HIMIS CONSTRUCTION

EXTERIOR — COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR

PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
			

INTERIOR — COMPONENT OF INTERIOR

DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
			

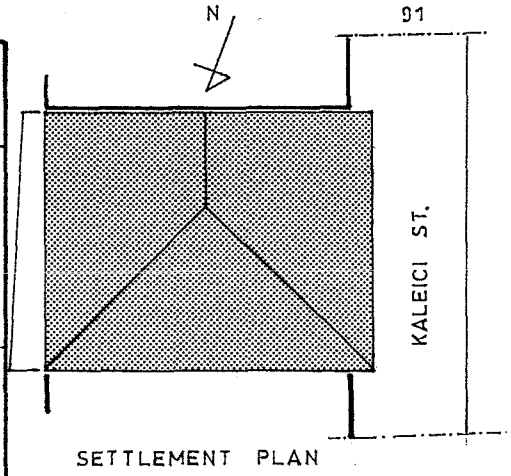
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE, WOOD	50 CM	STONE,WOOD	50 CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	50 CM	STONE, WOOD HIMIS	22 CM

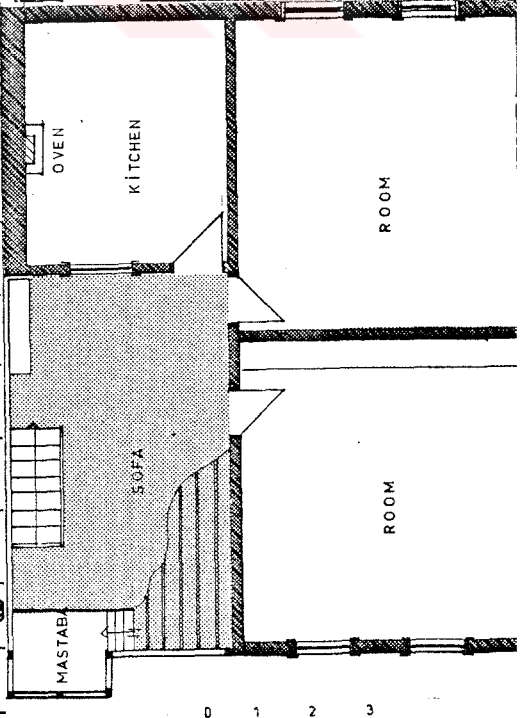
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1 ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH	●	PLAN	●	CROQUIS	●	
TABLE	2,4		●		○		

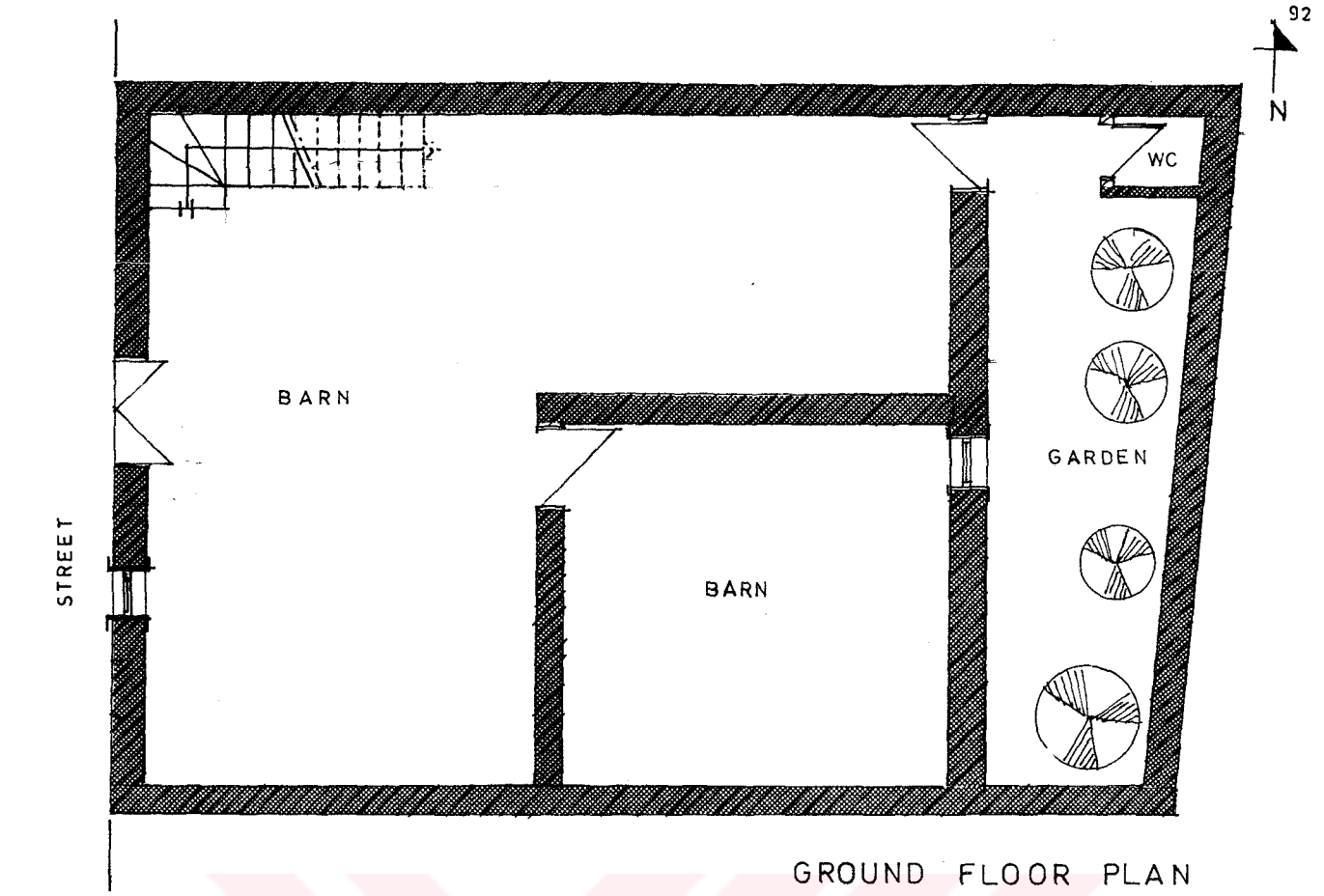
PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK



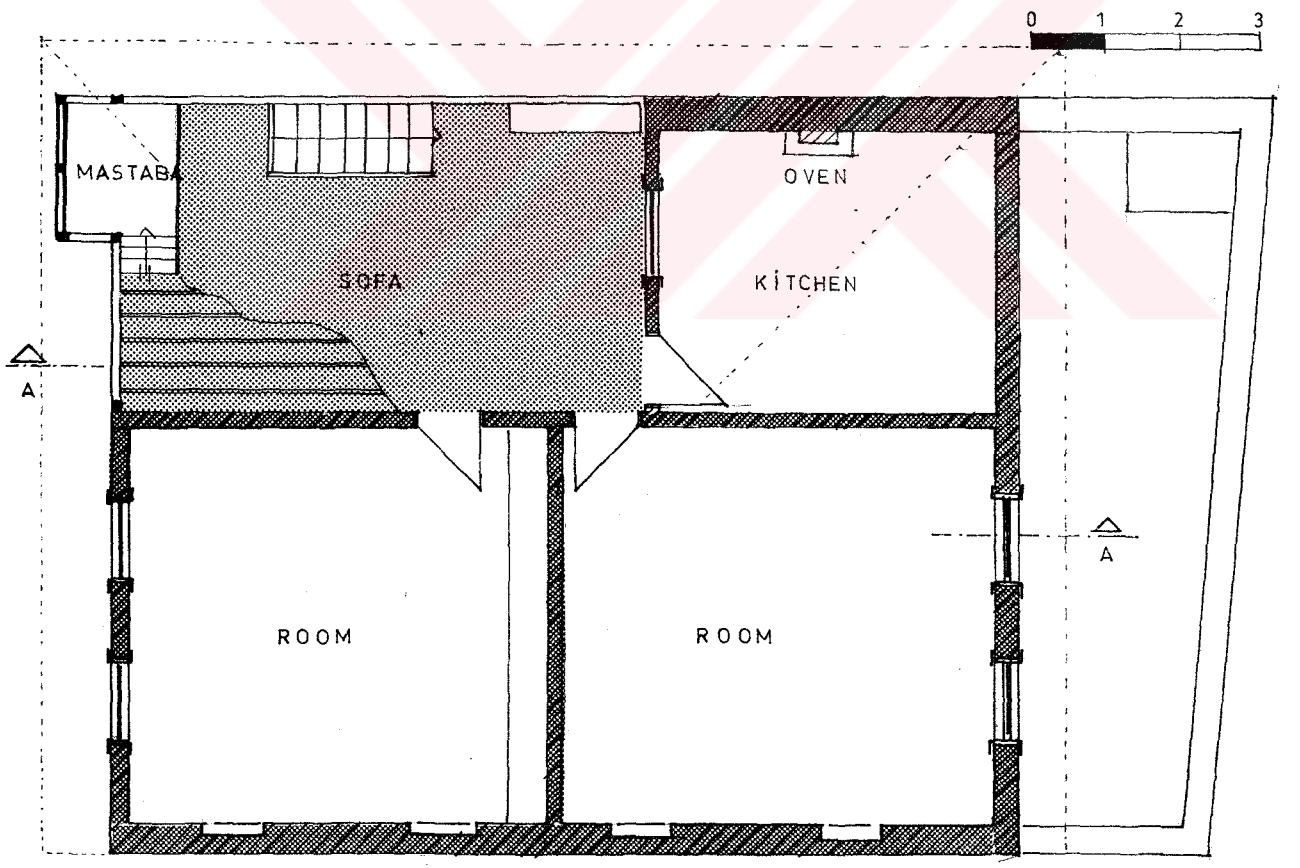
SETTLEMENT PLAN



FİRST FLOOR PLAN

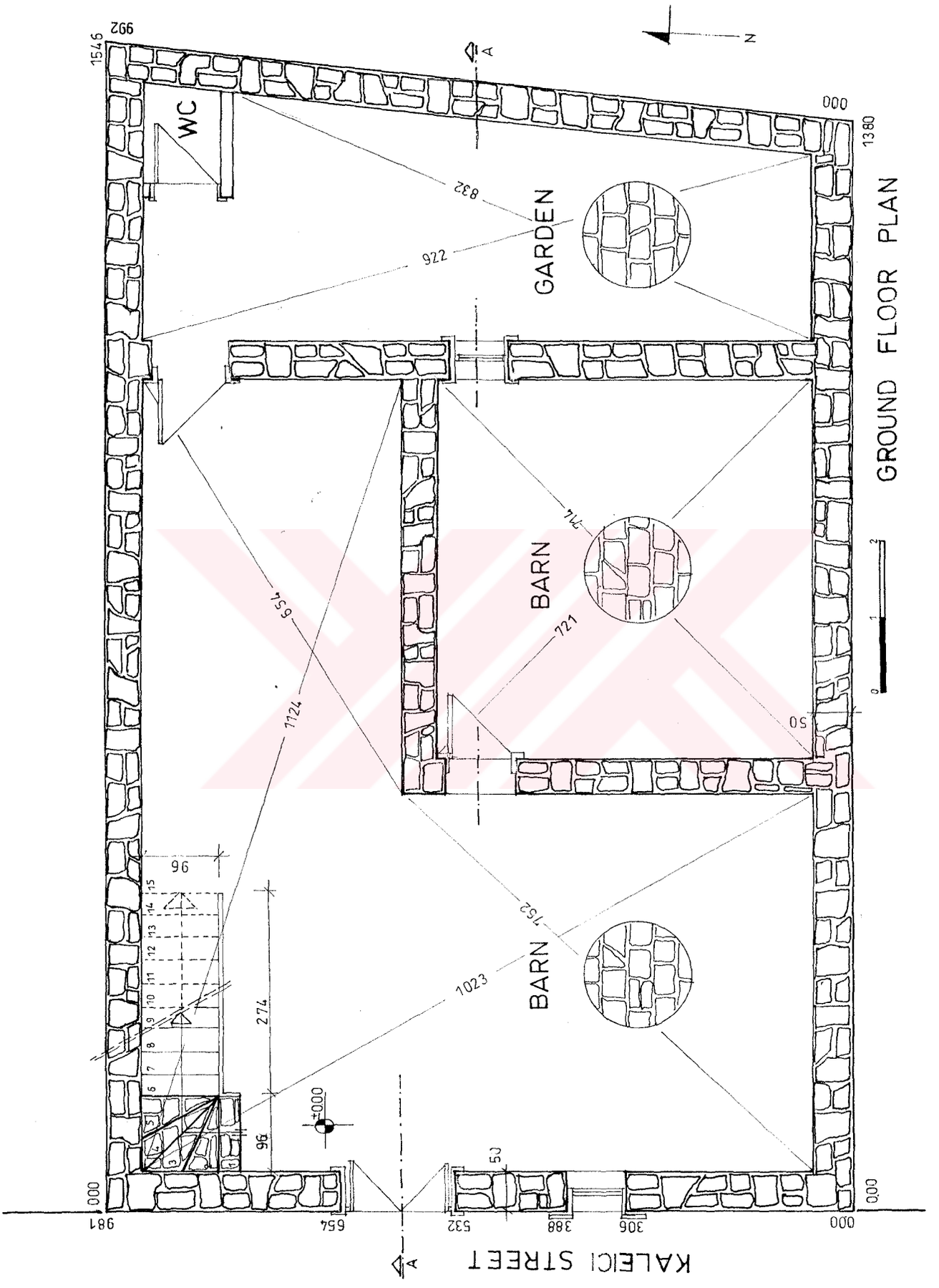


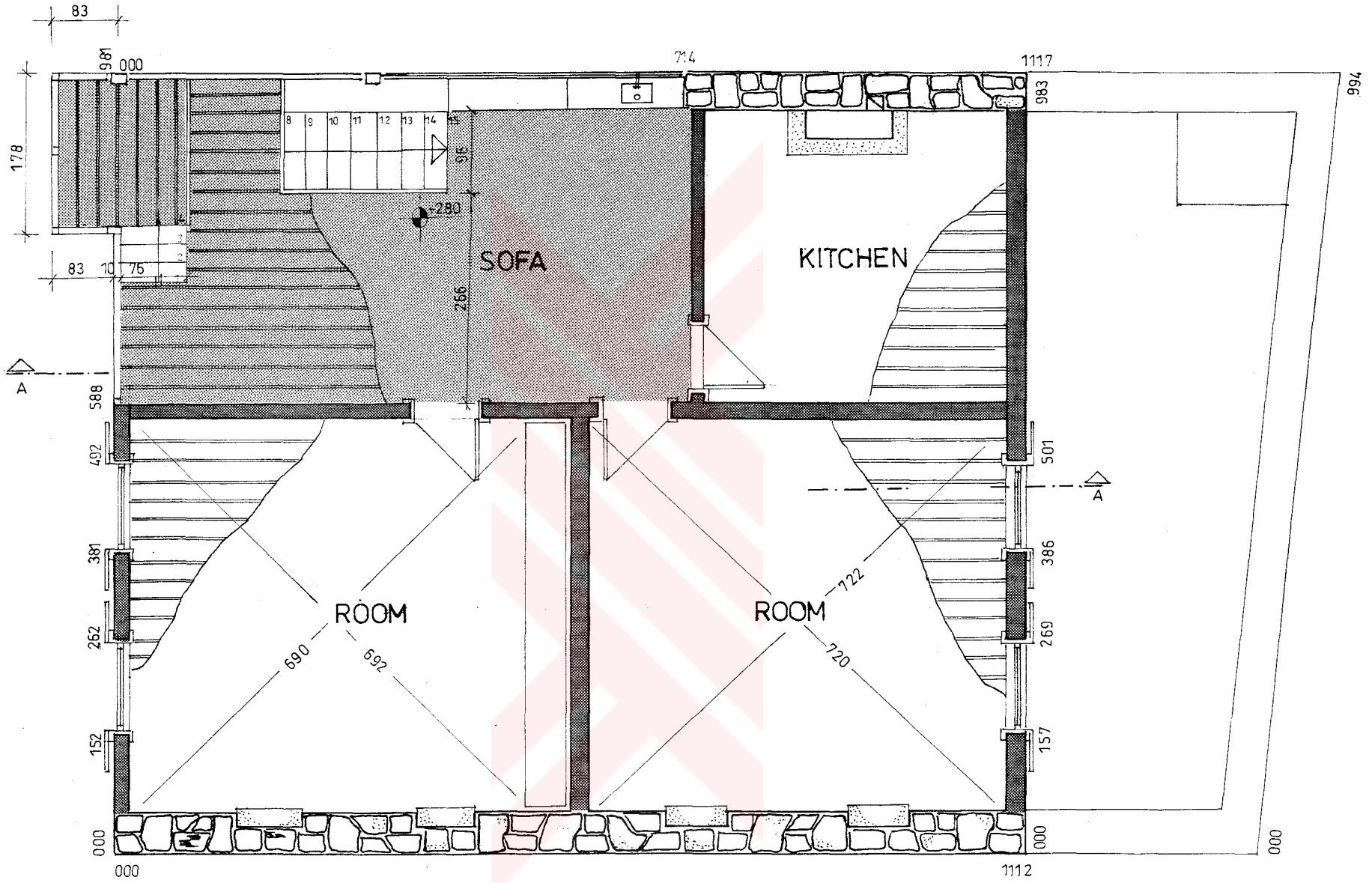
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FİRST FLOOR PLAN

FIG.2.37 PLANS OF SUKRU SEVER HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO:44


GROUND FLOOR PLAN
N
A
WC
GARDEN
BARN
BARN
KALEICI STREET
1380
1546
992
000
832
922
714
654
721
1124
50
152
1023
96
274
96
50
981
654
532
388
306
000
0
1
2



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

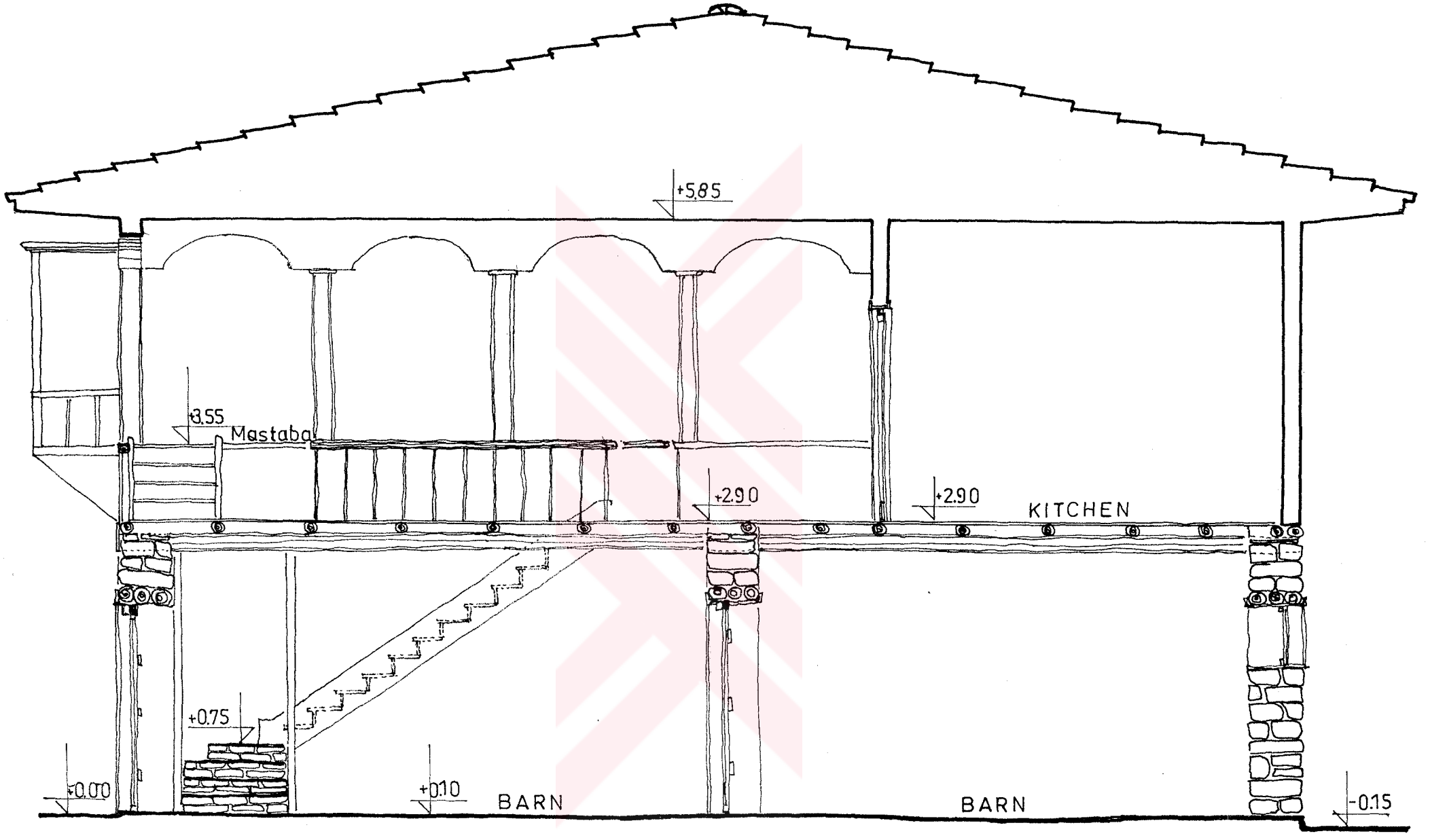


FIG. 2.38 SECTION OF SUKRU SEVER HOUSE

FIG. 2.39 VIEW OF SUKRU SEVER HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO:44

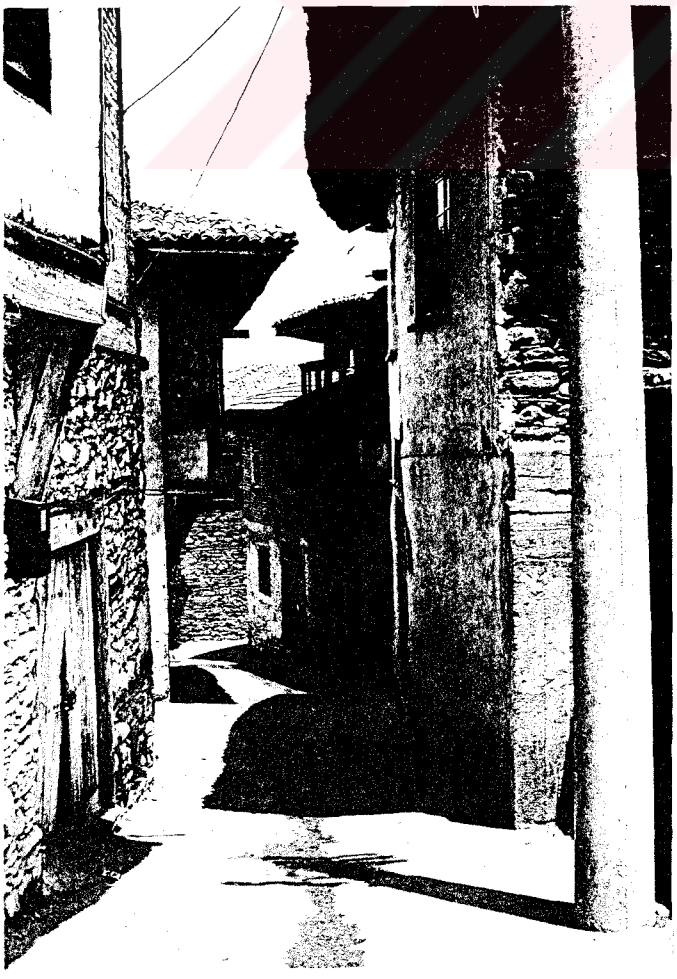
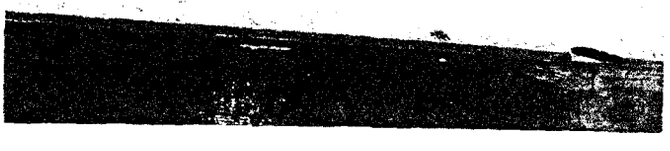


FIG. 2.40 VIEW OF HOUSE FROM KALEICI ST.

FIG. 2.41 VIEW OF MASTABA

FIG. 2.42 VIEW OF WINDOW



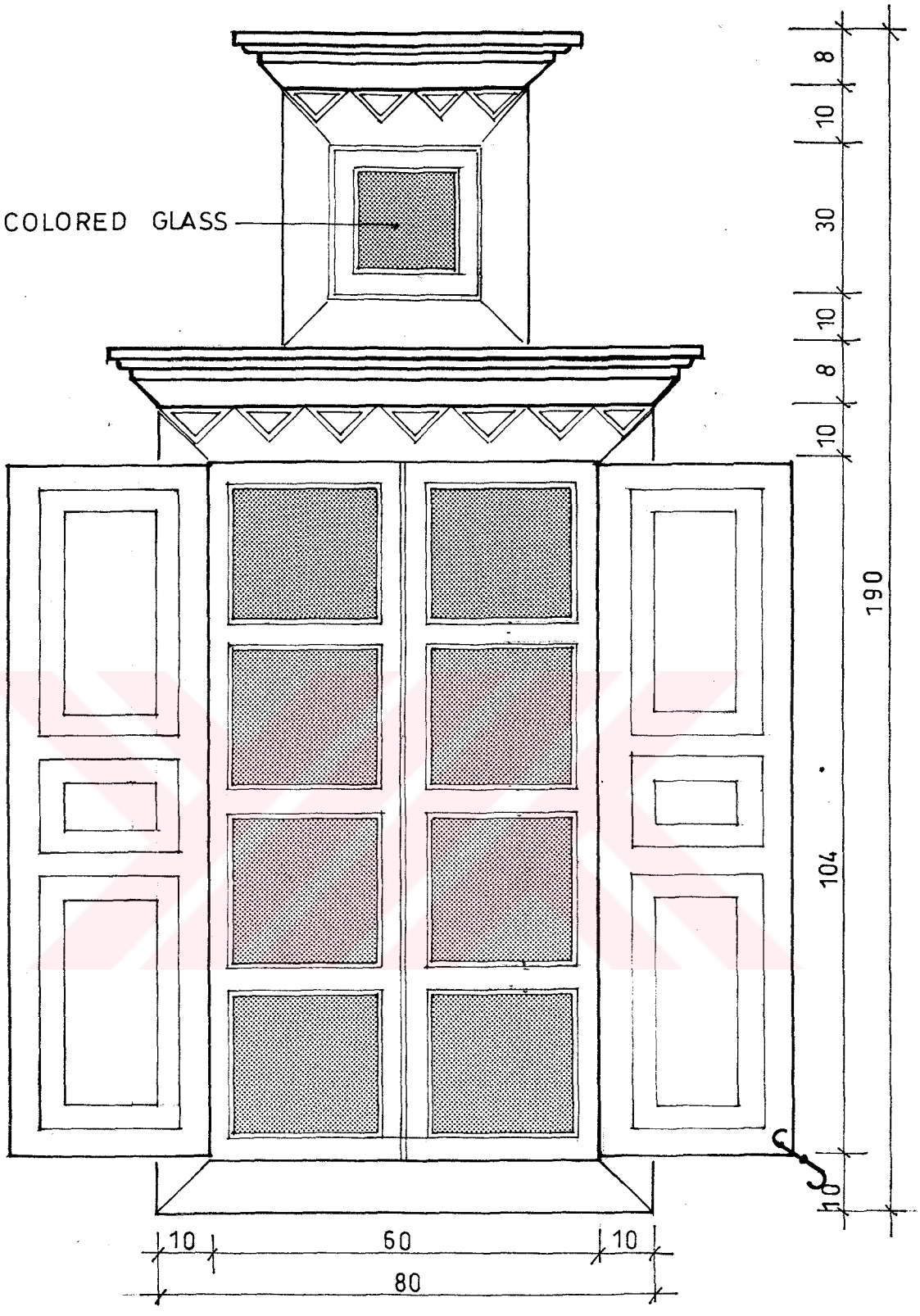


FIG. 2.43 VIEW OF WINDOW FROM SUKRU SEVER HOUSE

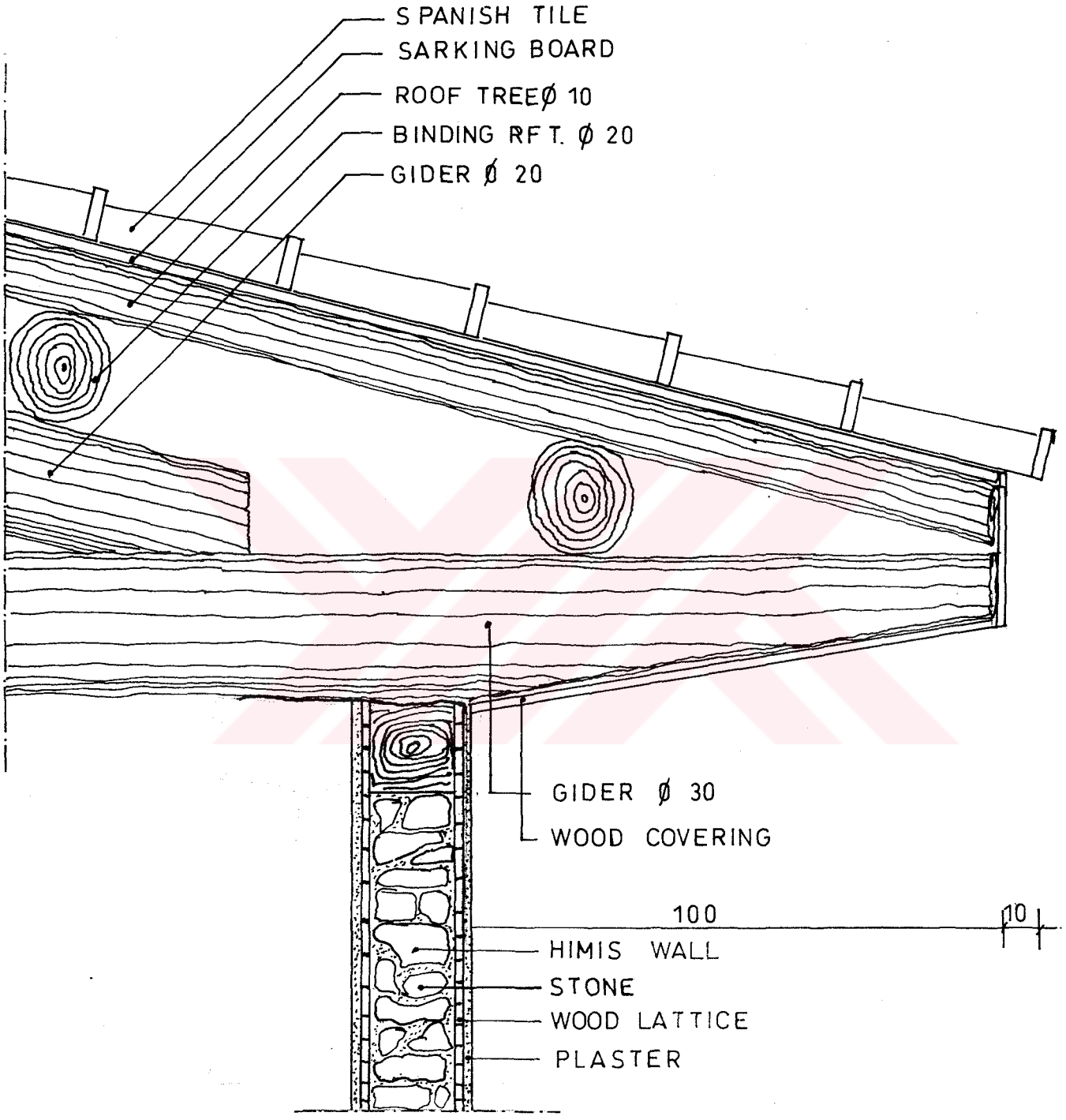
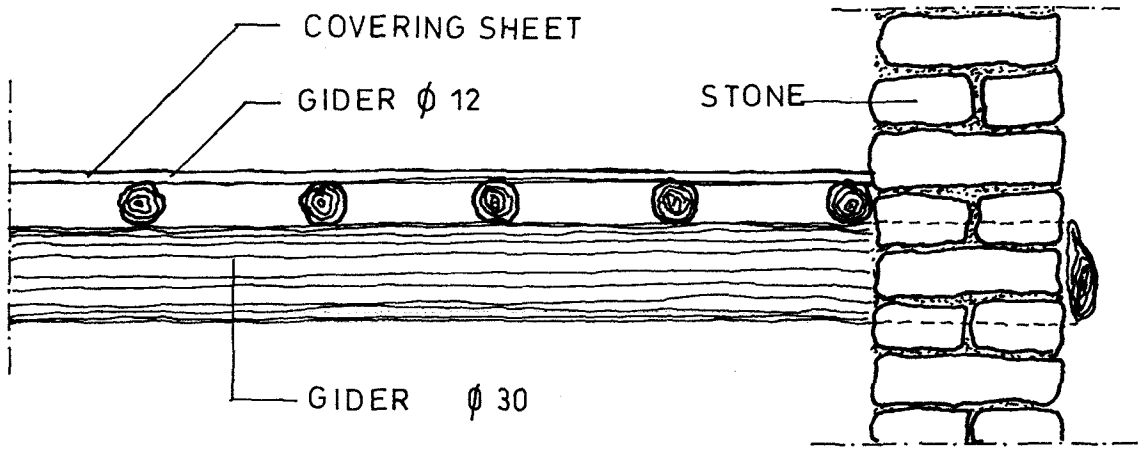
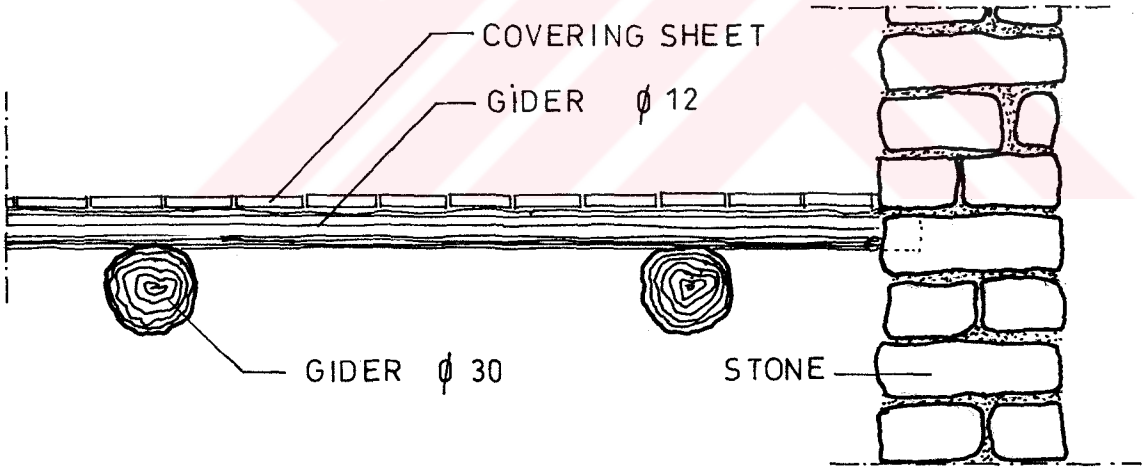


FIG. 2.44 DETAIL OF EAVES OF SUKRU SEVER HOUSE



WOOD FLOORSECTION S:1 /20



WOOD FLOOR SECTION S:1/20

FIG. 2.45 WOOD FLOOR SECTION OF SUKRU SEVER HOUSE

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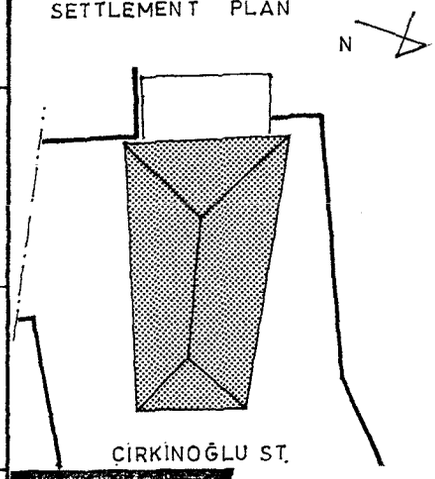
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

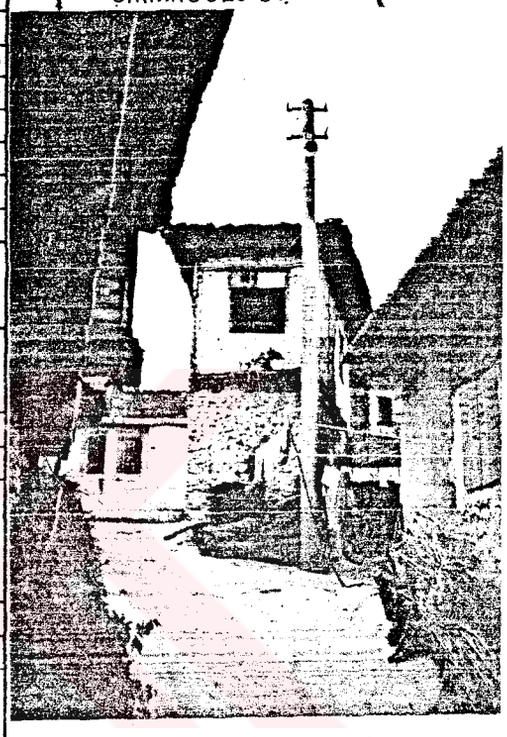
OWNER OF THE HOUSE : İSMET ÇELİK
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : ÇİRKİNOGLU ST. NO:63
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 63

GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

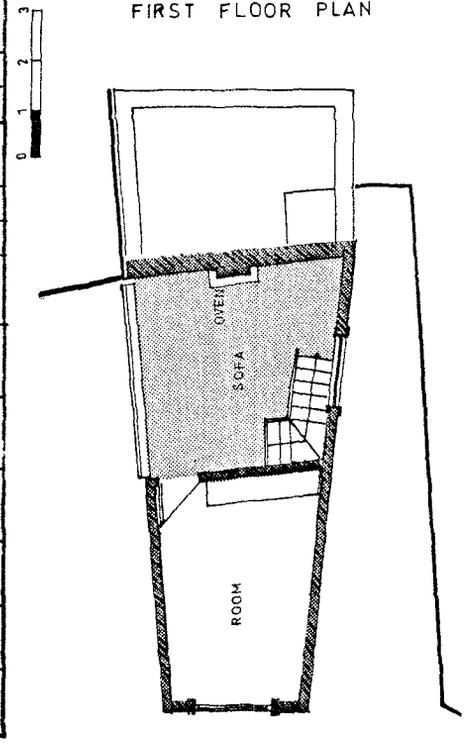
It has got simply the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house. It has got no any properties for front features.

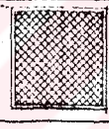
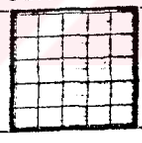
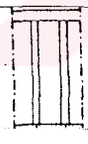
SETTLEMENT PLAN



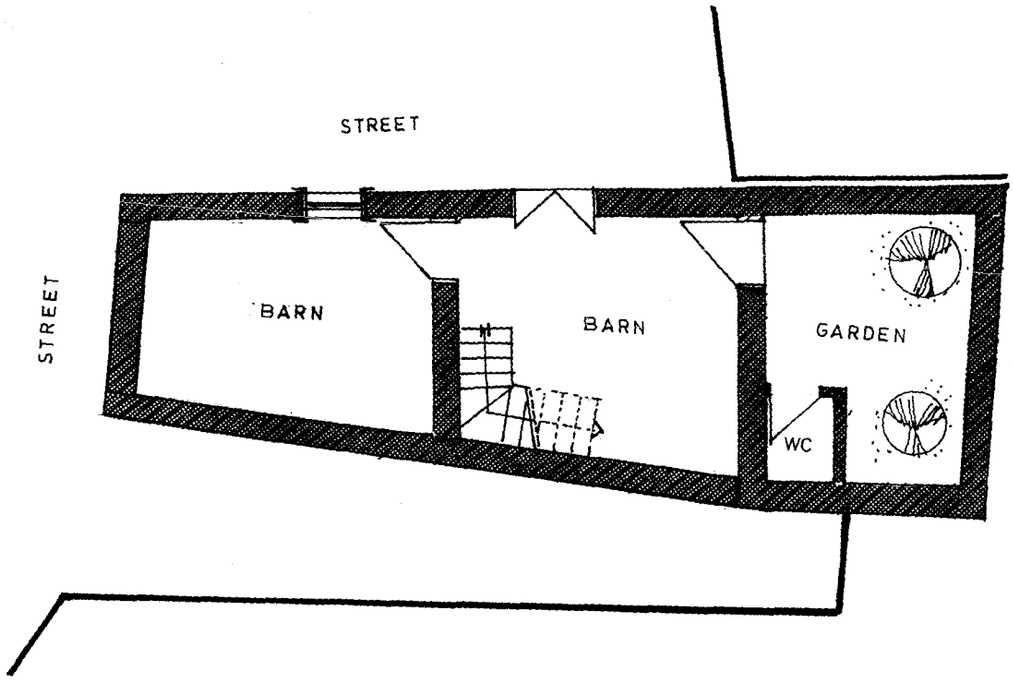


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

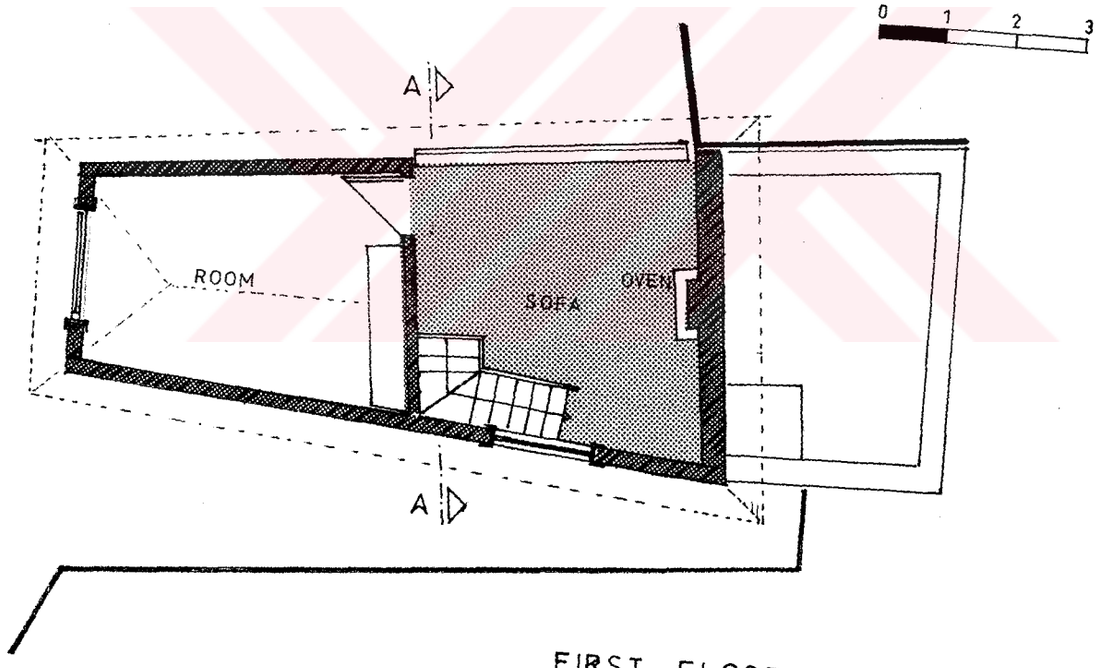


PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ ● ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ ● ○
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ●	ELECTRICITY ●	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○	
MATERIALS	STONE ●	WOODEN ●	SOLID BRICK ●		
STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	245, STONE WALL		
	1ST. FLOOR	HEIGHT	265, BRICK CONSTRUCTION		
EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR				
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE	
					
INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR				
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING	
					
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER		
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	
	STONE WOOD	50 CM	STONEWOOD	50 CM	
WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER		
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	
	BRICK	20 CM	BRICK	20 CM	
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE			
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR			
ROOFING MATERIAL	SPANISH TILE				
SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ●	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●		
TABLE	2.5	●	○		

PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIG. 2.46 PLANS OF ISMET CELIK HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:63

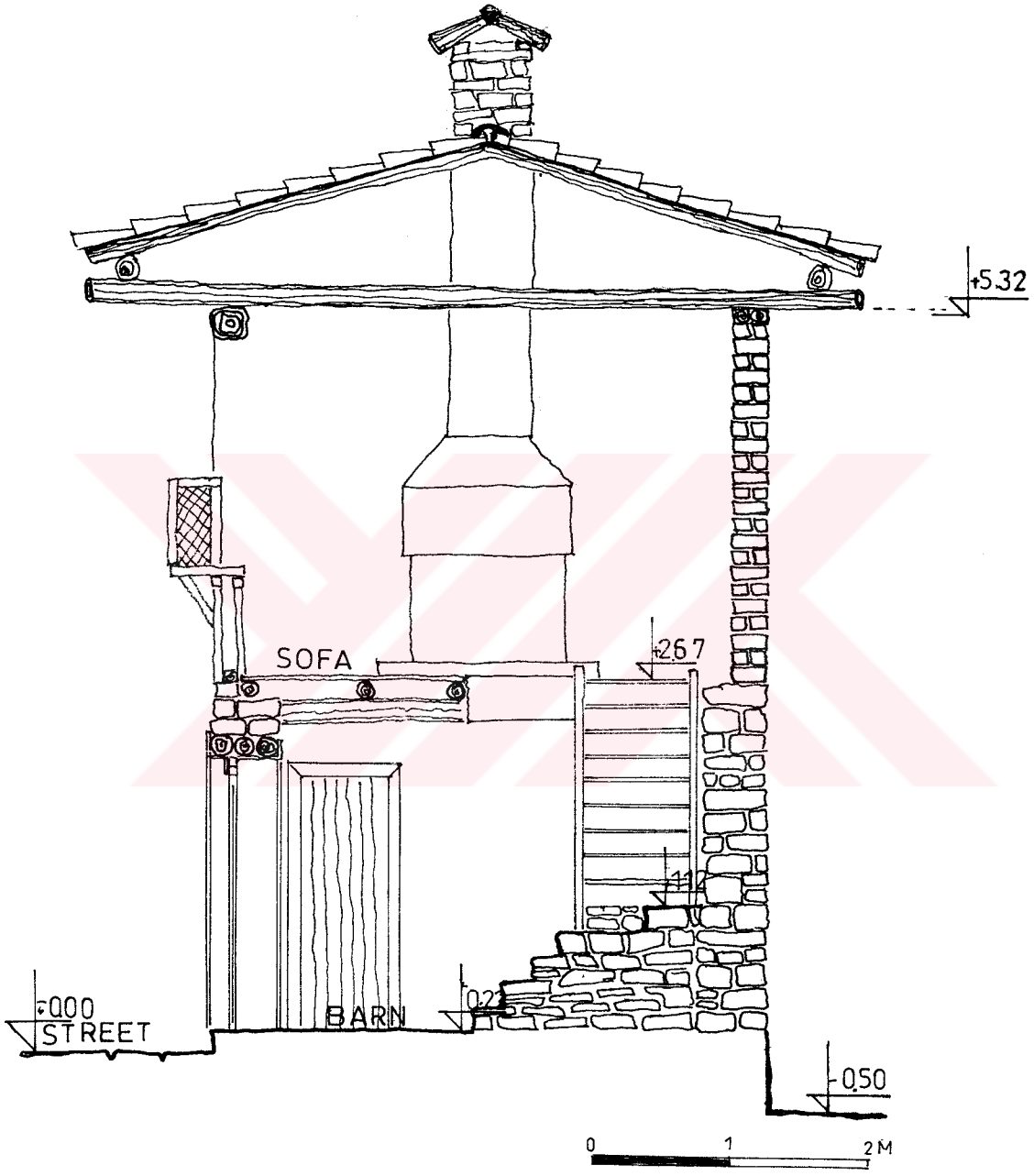


FIG. 2.47 SECTION OF ISMET CELIK HOUSE

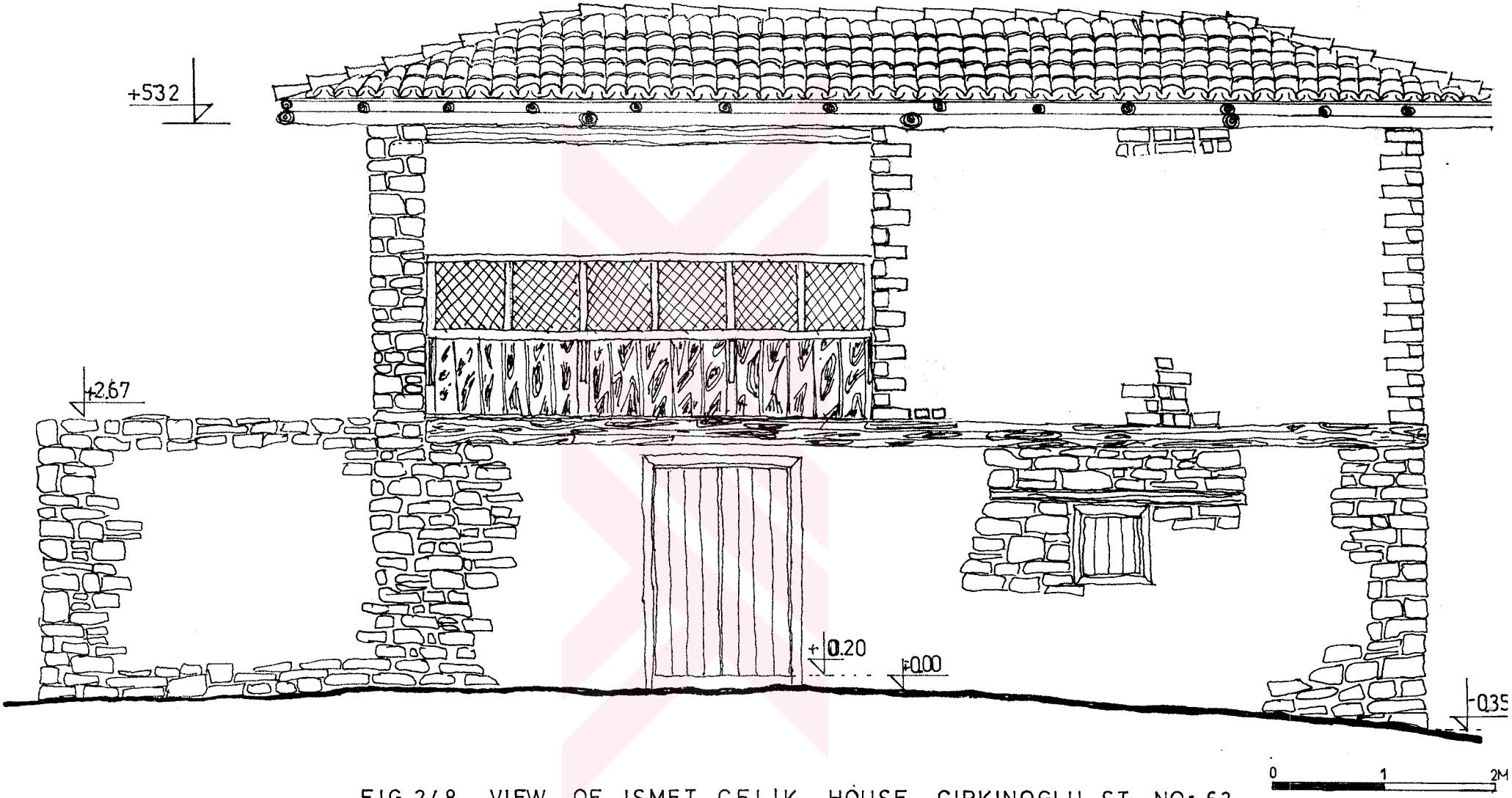


FIG. 2.48 VIEW OF ISMET CELİK HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO: 63

FIG. 2.49 VIEW OF ISMET CELIK HOUSE CIRKINOGLU STREET NO:63

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

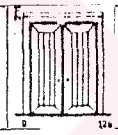
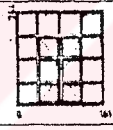
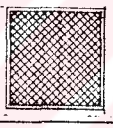
OWNER OF THE HOUSE : ETHEM AGA
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : HAFIZAĞA ST. NO:57
THE TYPE OF PLAN : OUTER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : THREE FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 57

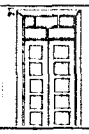
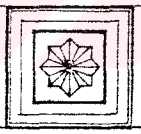
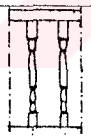
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It is the most beautiful building in the town. It holds the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house as a plan and front point of view. The wooden work at the front is very attractive. It was built to represent the power of Ethem Aga. It is harmonic with its position. Restoration must be made once again.

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ / ⊗ / ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ / ⊗ / ○		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ⊗	ELECTRICITY ⊗	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○			
MATERIALS	STONE ⊗	WOODEN ⊗	SOLID BRICK ○				

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	245 STONE WALL
	2.1.ST FLOOR		260 STONE WALL

EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR			
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
				

INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR			
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
				

WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	60 CM	STONE	60 CM

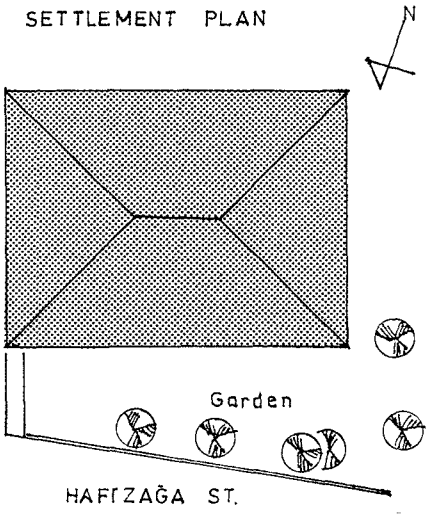
WALLS 2.1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	60 CM	HIMIS	20 CM

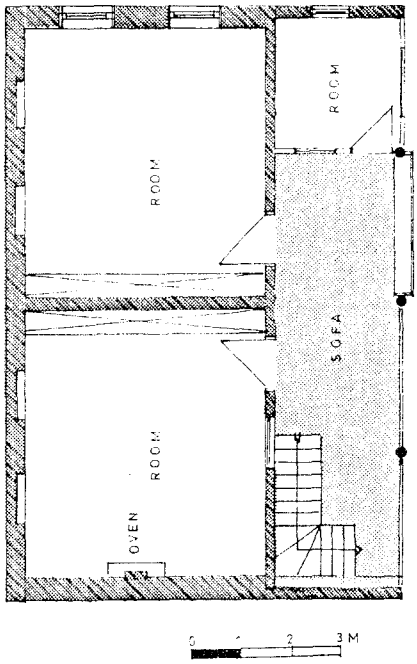
FLOOR COVERING		
	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	2.1.ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ⊗	PLAN ⊗	CROQUIS ⊗
TABLE	2.6	⊗	○

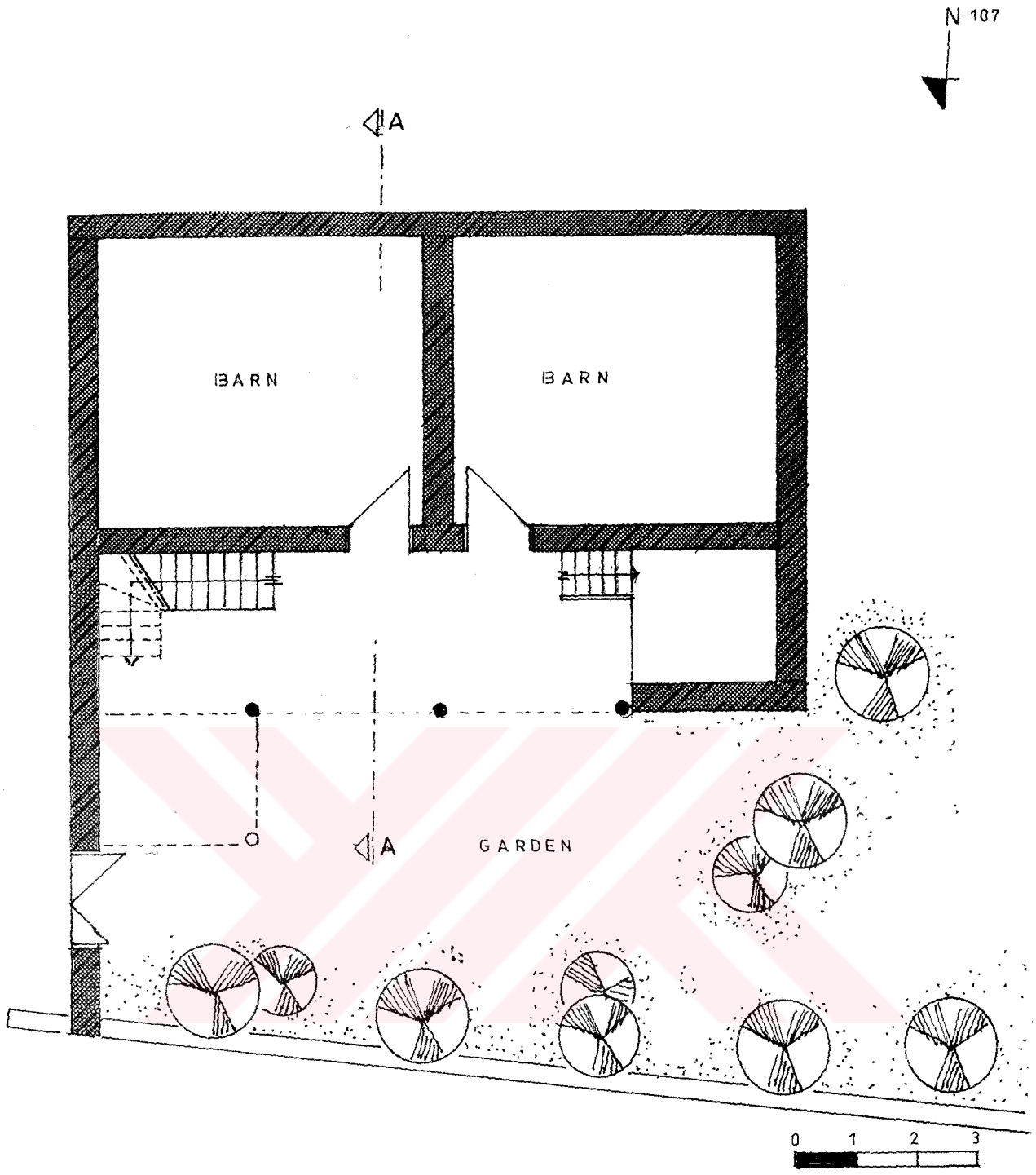
PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK

SETTLEMENT PLAN



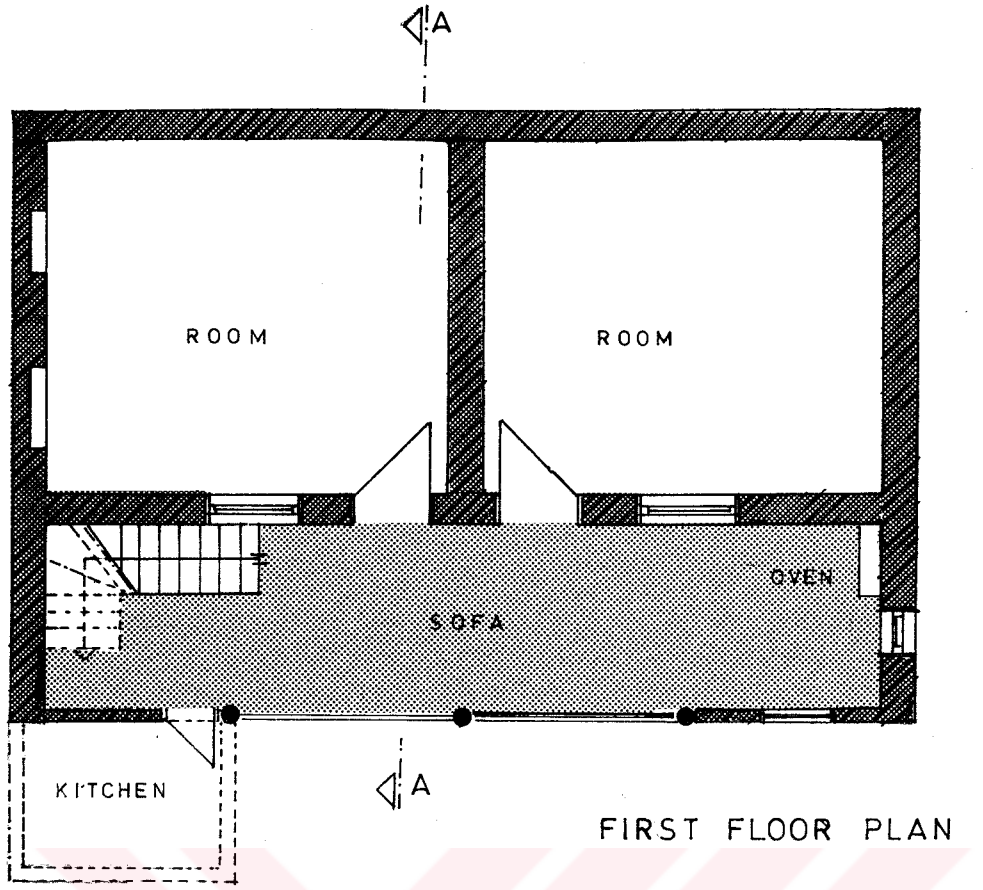


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

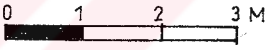


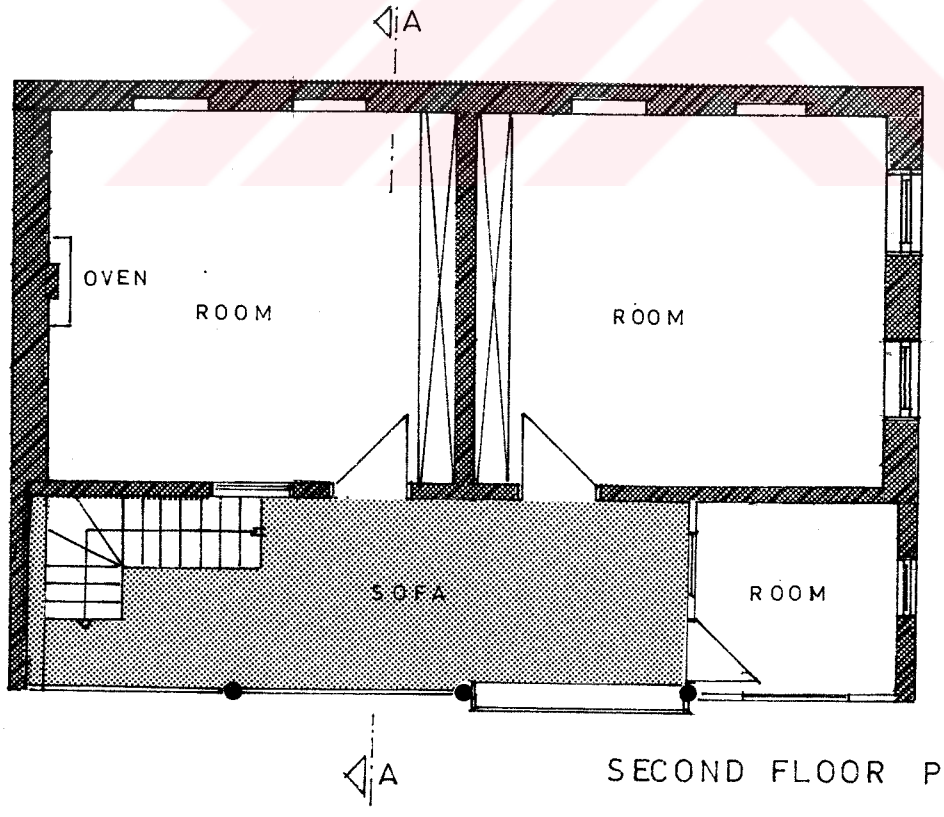
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIG.2.50 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ETHEM AGA MANSION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN





SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIG.2.51 PLANS OF ETHEM AGA MANSION

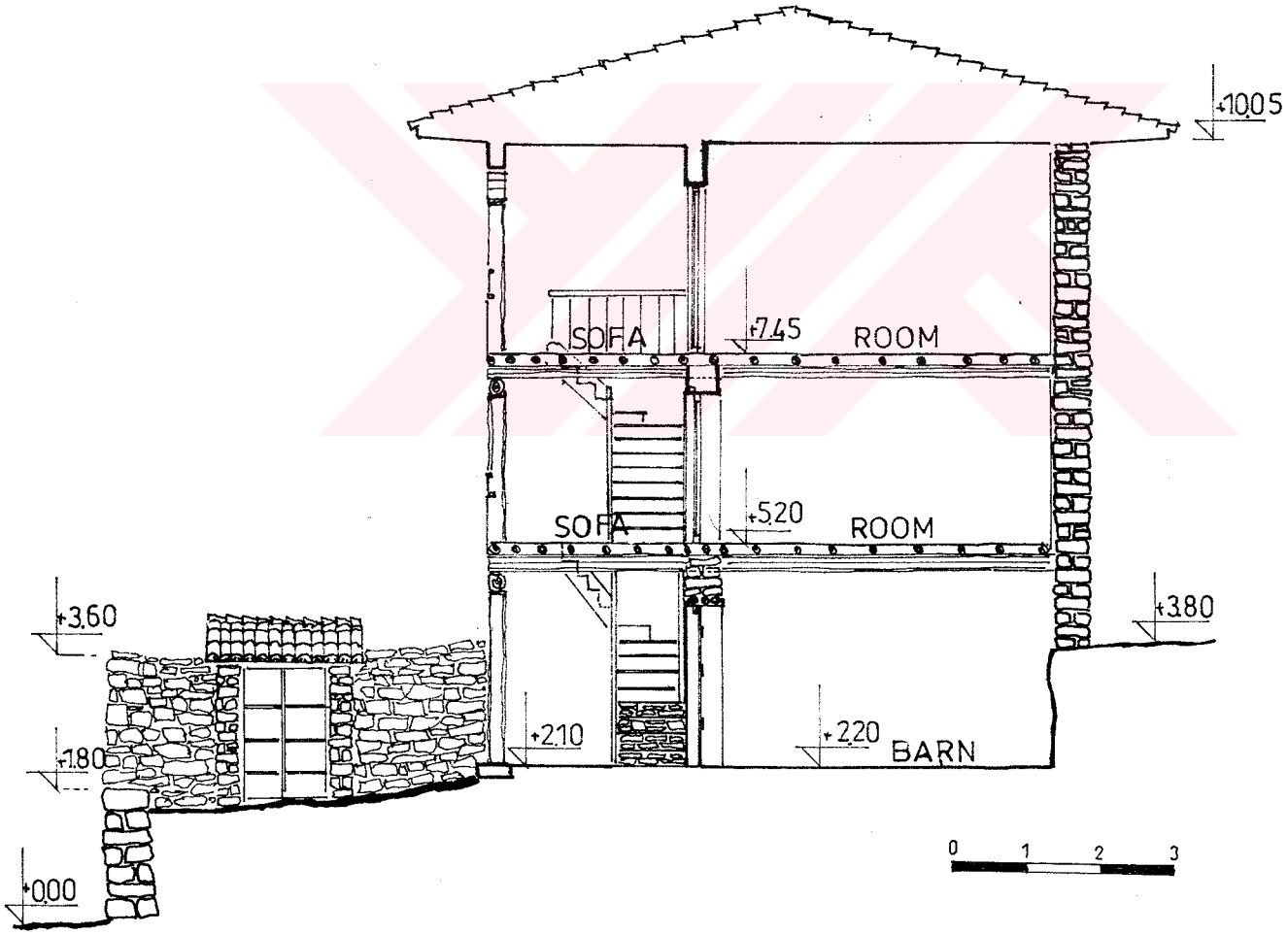


FIG. 2.52 SECTION OF ETHEM AGA MANSION

VIEW OF HOUSE

FIG2.53 ETHEM AGA MANSION FROM CIRKINOGLU ST.

FIG. 2.54 VIEW OF ETHEM AGA MANSION

FIG. 2.55 VIEW OF ETHEM AGA MANSION

FIG. 2.56 VIEW OF HOUSE

FIG.2.57 VIEW OF ETHEM AGA MANSION FROM CIRKINOGLU ST.

FIG.2.58 VIEW OF HOUSE

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : HİLMİ GİRGİN
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : HAMİTOGLU ST. NO:73
THE TYPE OF PLAN : INNER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 73

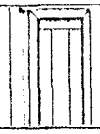
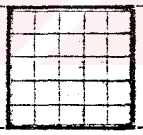
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house. It has not got any properties for its front.

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ / ● / ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ / ● / ○		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ●	ELECTRICITY ●	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○			
MATERIALS	STONE ●	WOODEN ●	SOLID BRICK ○				

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	235, STONE WALL
	1ST. FLOOR		245, STONE WALL

EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR			
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
				

INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR			
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
				

WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50C M	HIMIS	20 C M

FLOOR COVERING		
	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ●	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●
TABLE	2, 7	●	○

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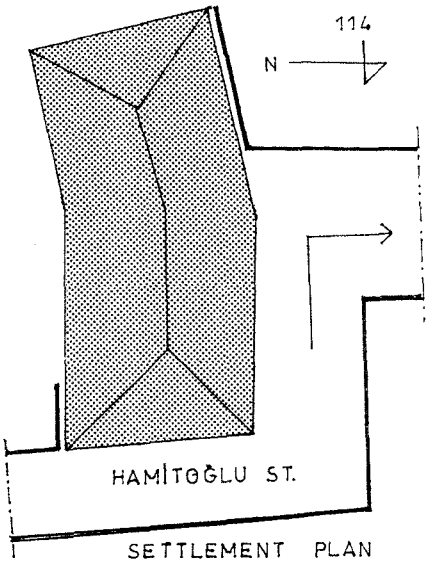
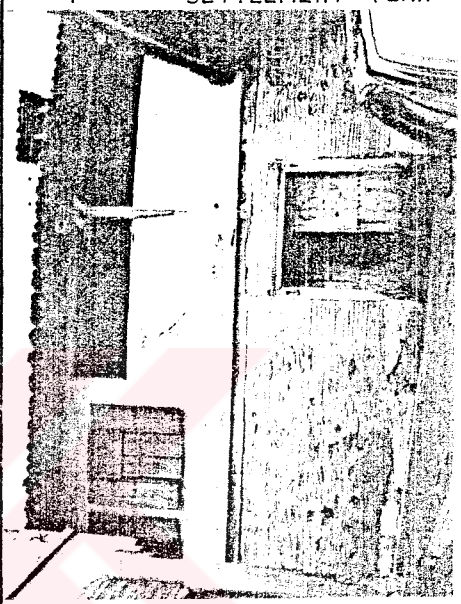
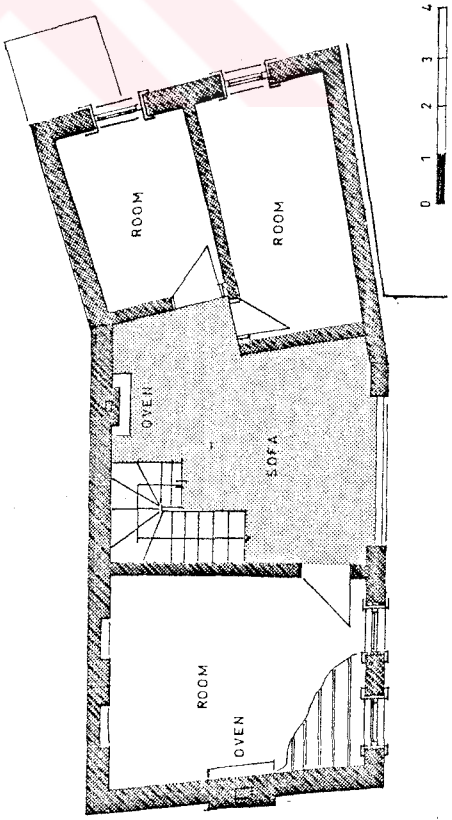


SETTLEMENT PLAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

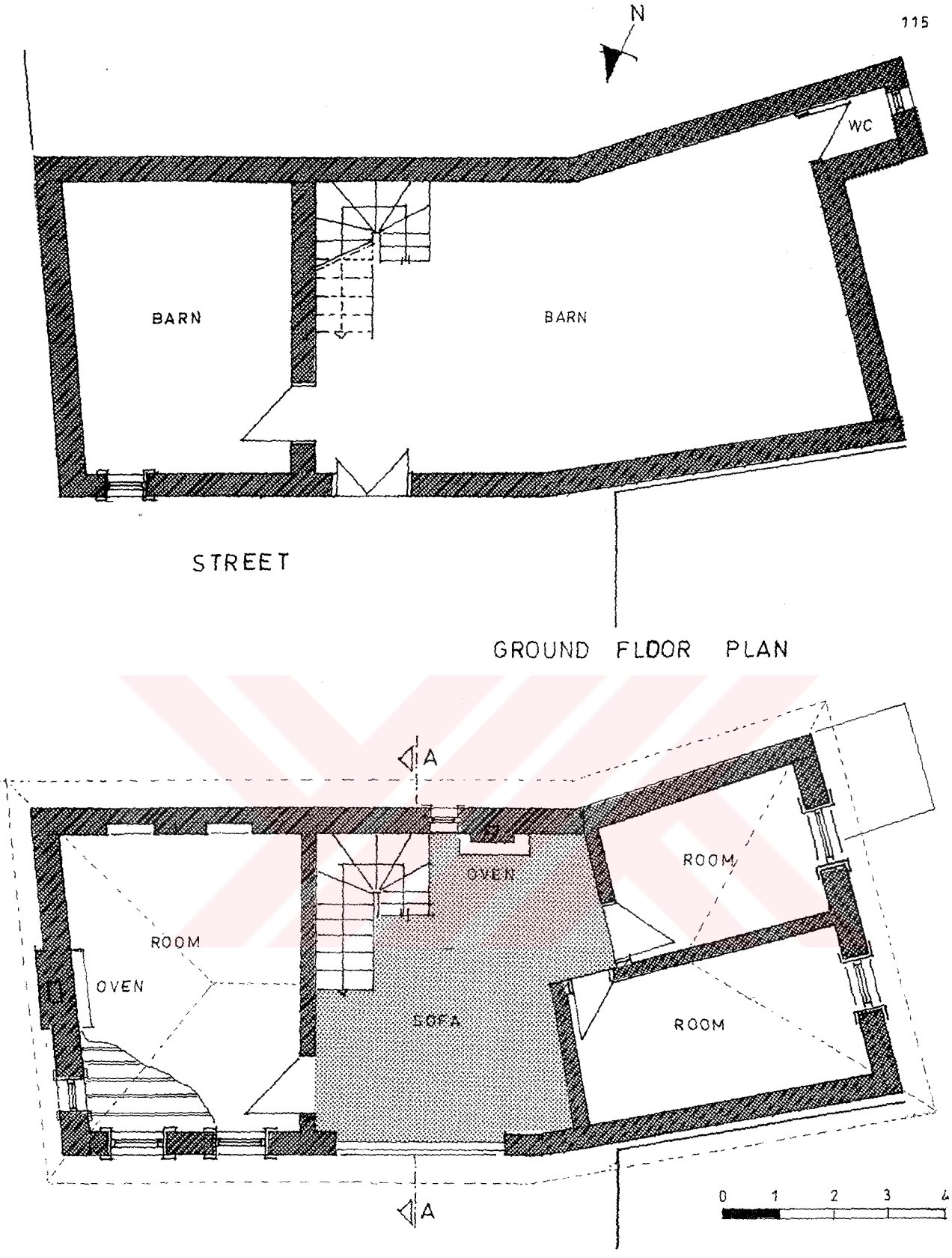


FIG. 2.59 PLANS OF HILMI GIRGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST. NO:73

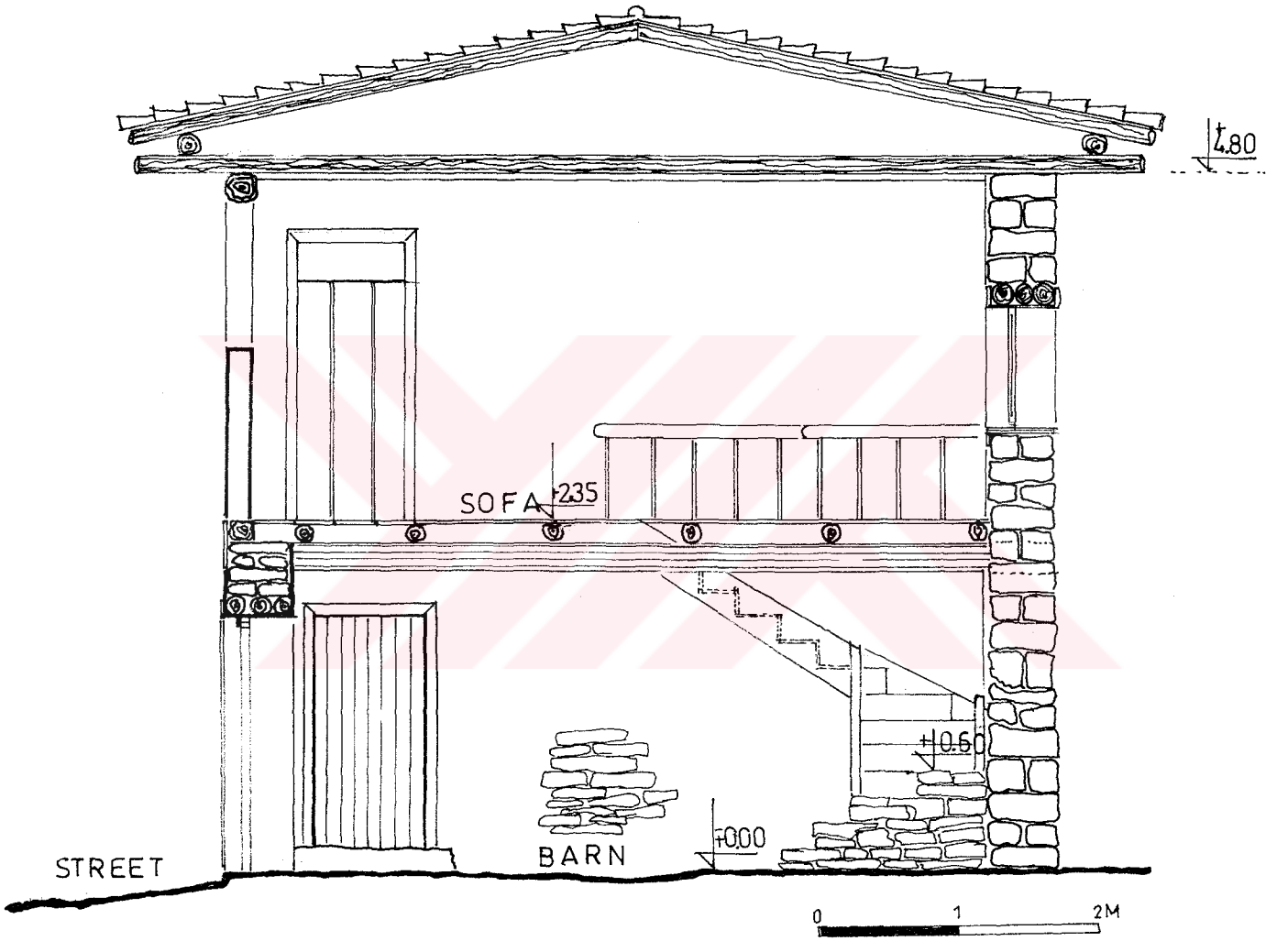


FIG.2.60 A-A SECTION OF HILMI GIRGIN HOUSE

FIG. 2.61 VIEW OF HILMI GIRGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST. NO:73

FIG. 2.62 LEFT SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE FROM STREET

FIG.2.63 LEFT SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE

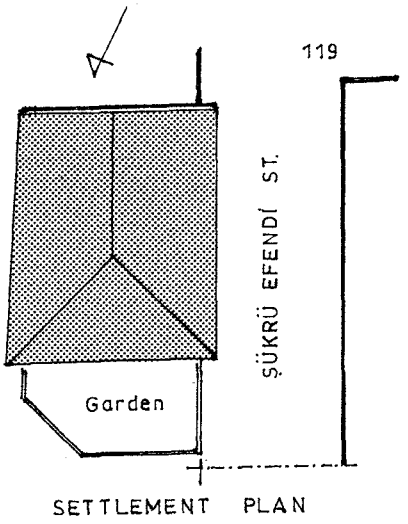
FIG.2.64 VIEW OF HOUSE

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : LATİFE YALÇIN
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : ŞÜKRÜ EFENDİ ST. NO:75
THE TYPE OF PLAN : INNER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 75

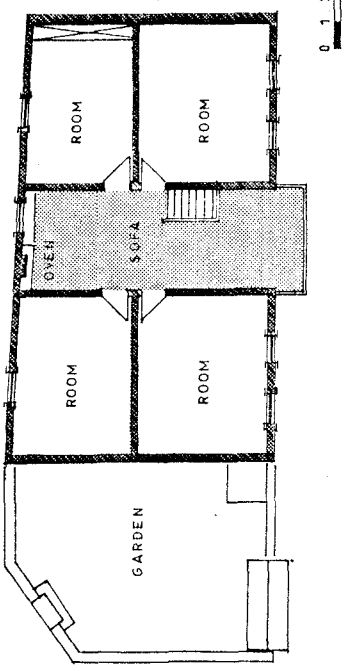
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house. It is very attractive for its projection and mastaba appear at the front. It is harmonic with the street. It is empty and has become worn out.



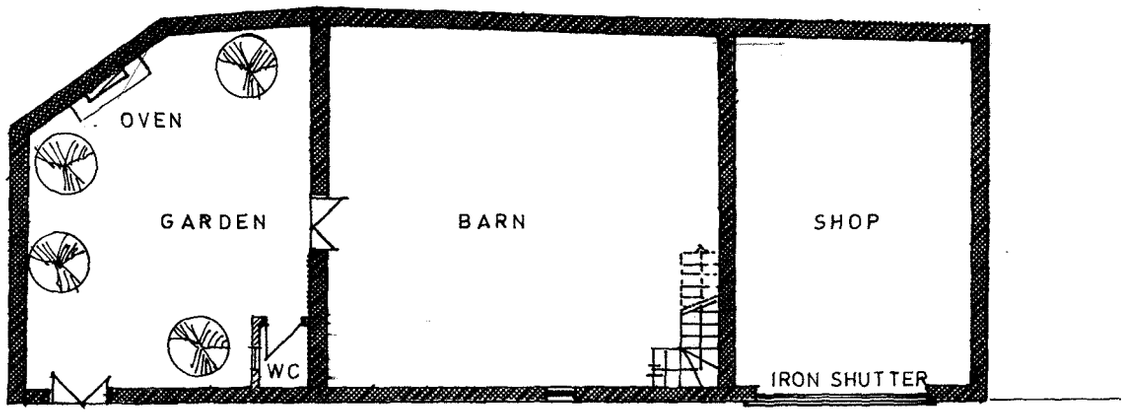
SETTLEMENT PLAN

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○	MODERATE ○	BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ ● ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ ● ○
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ●	ELECTRICITY ●	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○			
MATERIALS	STONE ●	WOODEN ●	SOLID BRICK ○				
STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	295, STONE WALL				
	1ST. FLOOR		280, HIMIS CONSTRUCTION				
EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR						
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE			
INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR						
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING			
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50 CM			
WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	HIMIS	20 CM	HIMIS	20CM			
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE					
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR					
ROOFING MATERIAL	SPANISH TILE						
SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ●	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●				
TABLE	2.8	●	○				

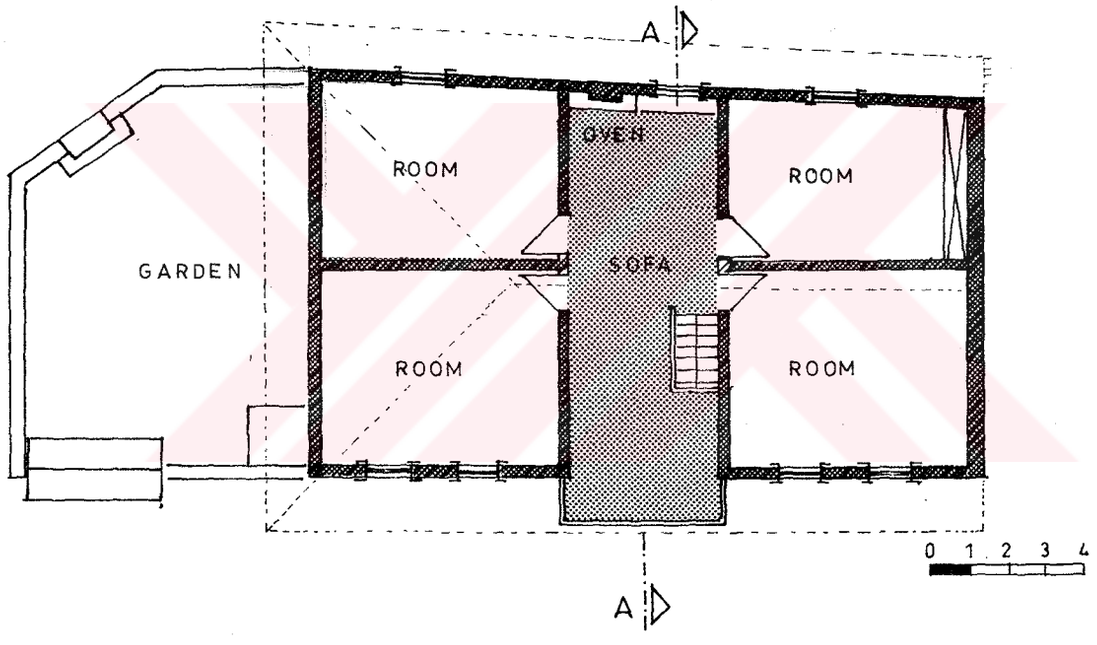


0 1 2 3 4
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIG.2.65 PLANS OF LATIFE YALCIN HOUSE S EFENDI ST. NO:75

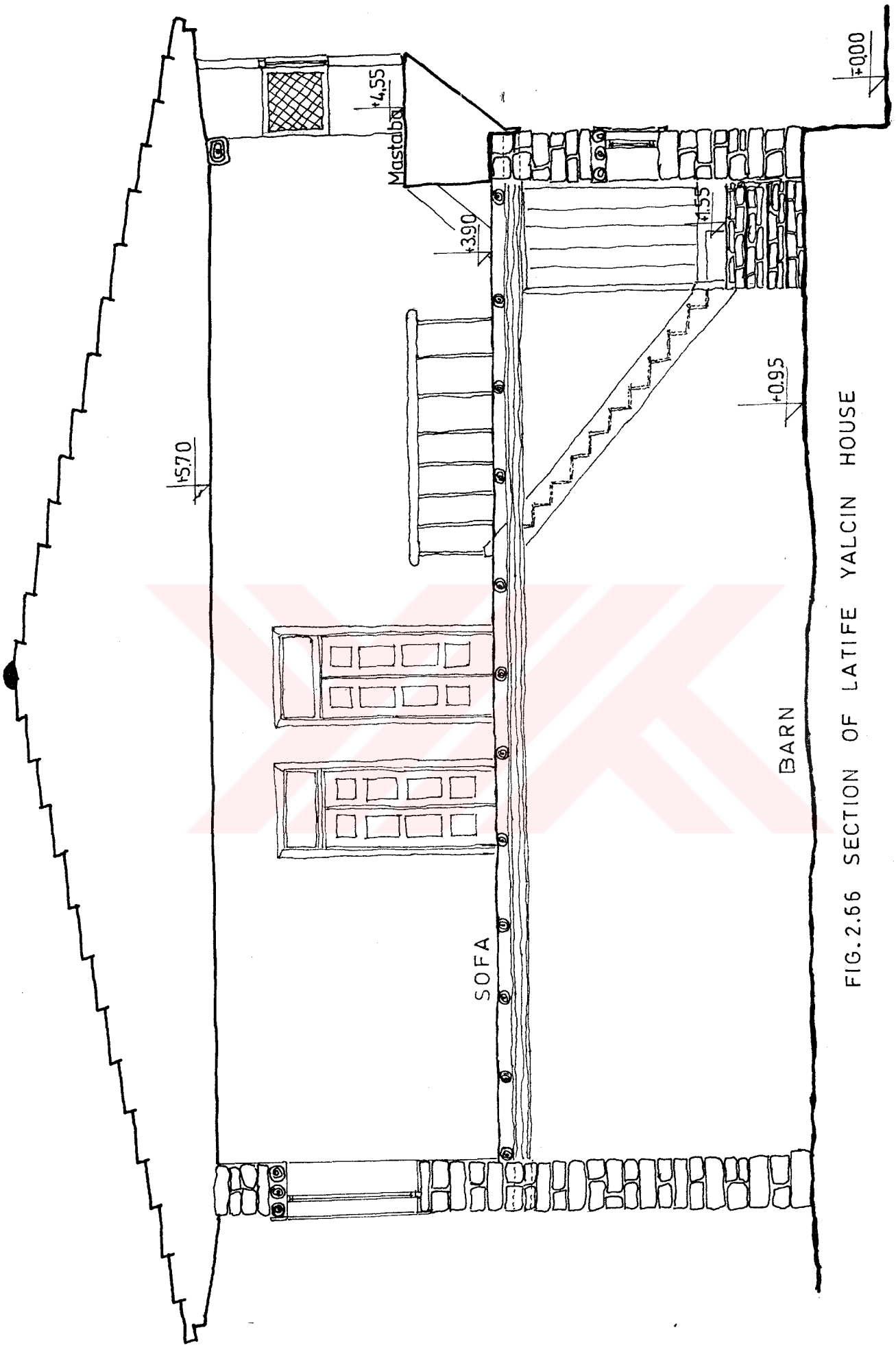


FIG. 2.66 SECTION OF LATIFE YALCIN HOUSE

FIG. 2.67 VIEW OF LATIFE YALCIN HOUSE S. EFENDI ST. NO:75

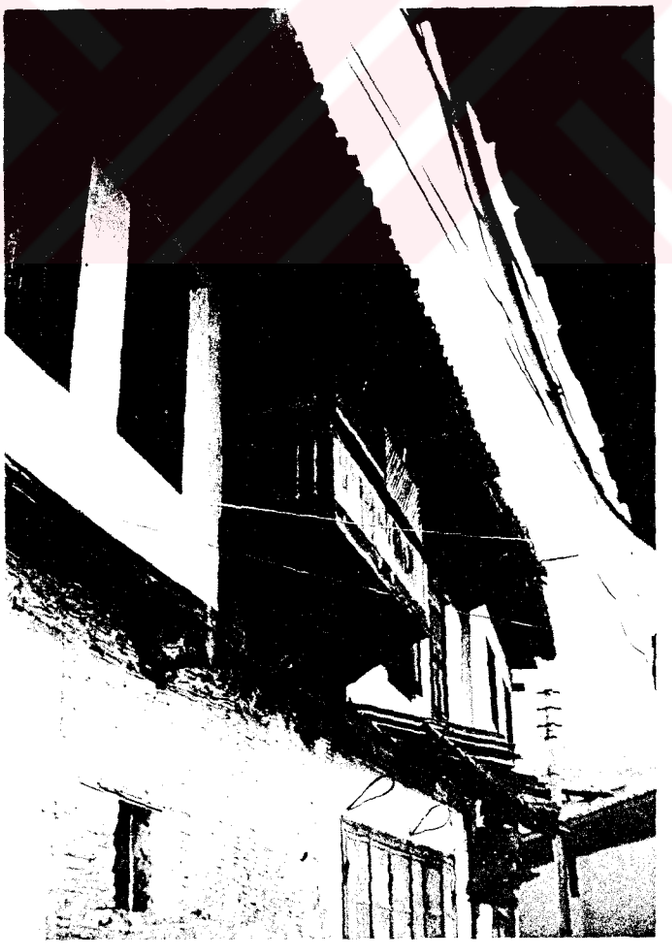


FIG. 2.68 VIEW OF MASTABA

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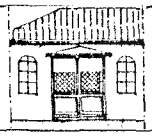
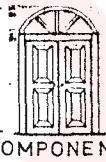
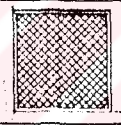
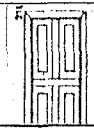
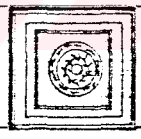
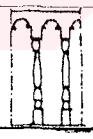
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

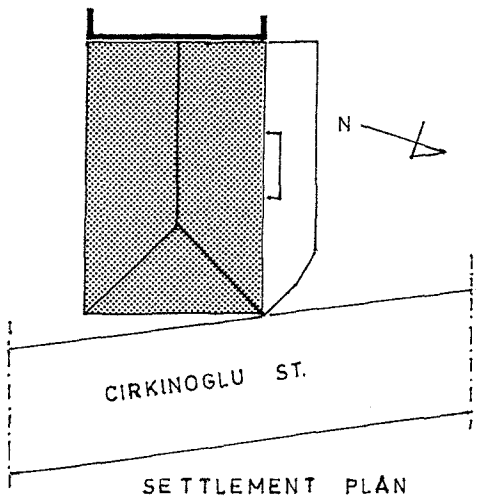
OWNER OF THE HOUSE : HÜSEYIN KAPI
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:67
THE TYPE OF PLAN : INNER SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 67

GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

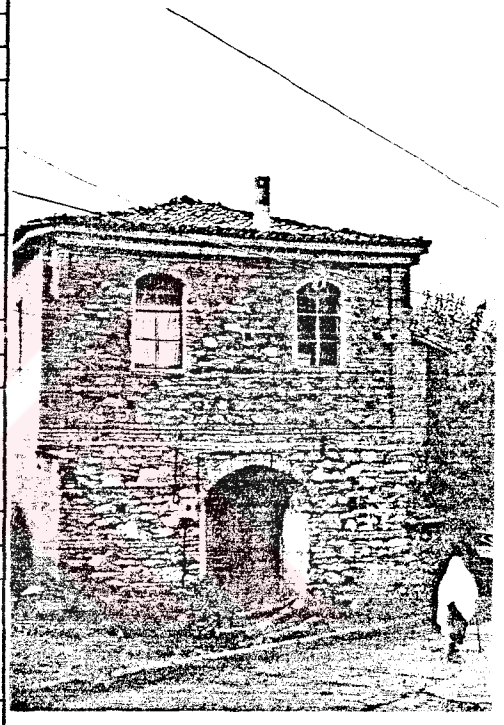
It is an interesting building for its eaves. The effects of Greek architecture can be observed. It is closed to the street at the ground floor. And its projection almost looks like a bay window. The building is in good condition.

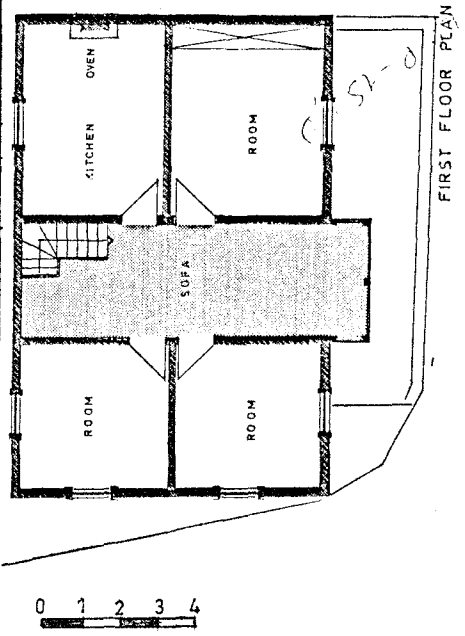
PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ ● ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ ● ○		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ●	ELECTRICITY ●	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○			
MATERIALS	STONE ●	WOODEN ●	SOLID BRICK ●				
STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	260 STONE WALL				
	1ST. FLOOR	HEIGHT	280 BRICK AND STONE CONSTRUCTION				
EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR						
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE			
							
INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR						
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING			
							
WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50 CM			
WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER				
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS			
	STONE, BRICK	50 - 20 CM	BRICK	20 CM			
FLOOR COVERING	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE					
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR					
ROOFING MATERIAL	SPANISH TILE						
SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ●	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●				
TABLE	2,9	●	○				

PREPARED BY : ARCHITECT ADEM OZCELIK



SETTLEMENT PLAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4

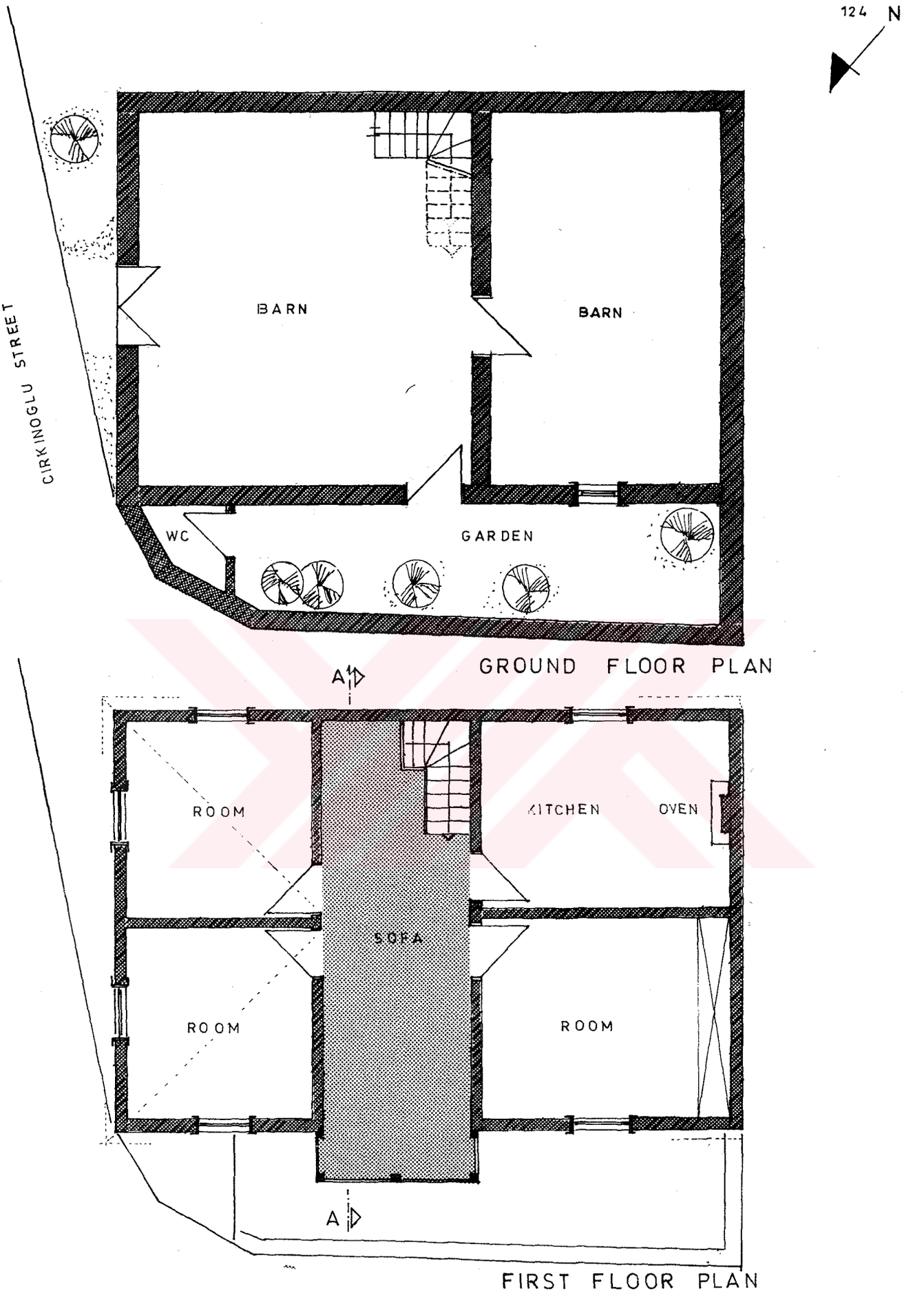
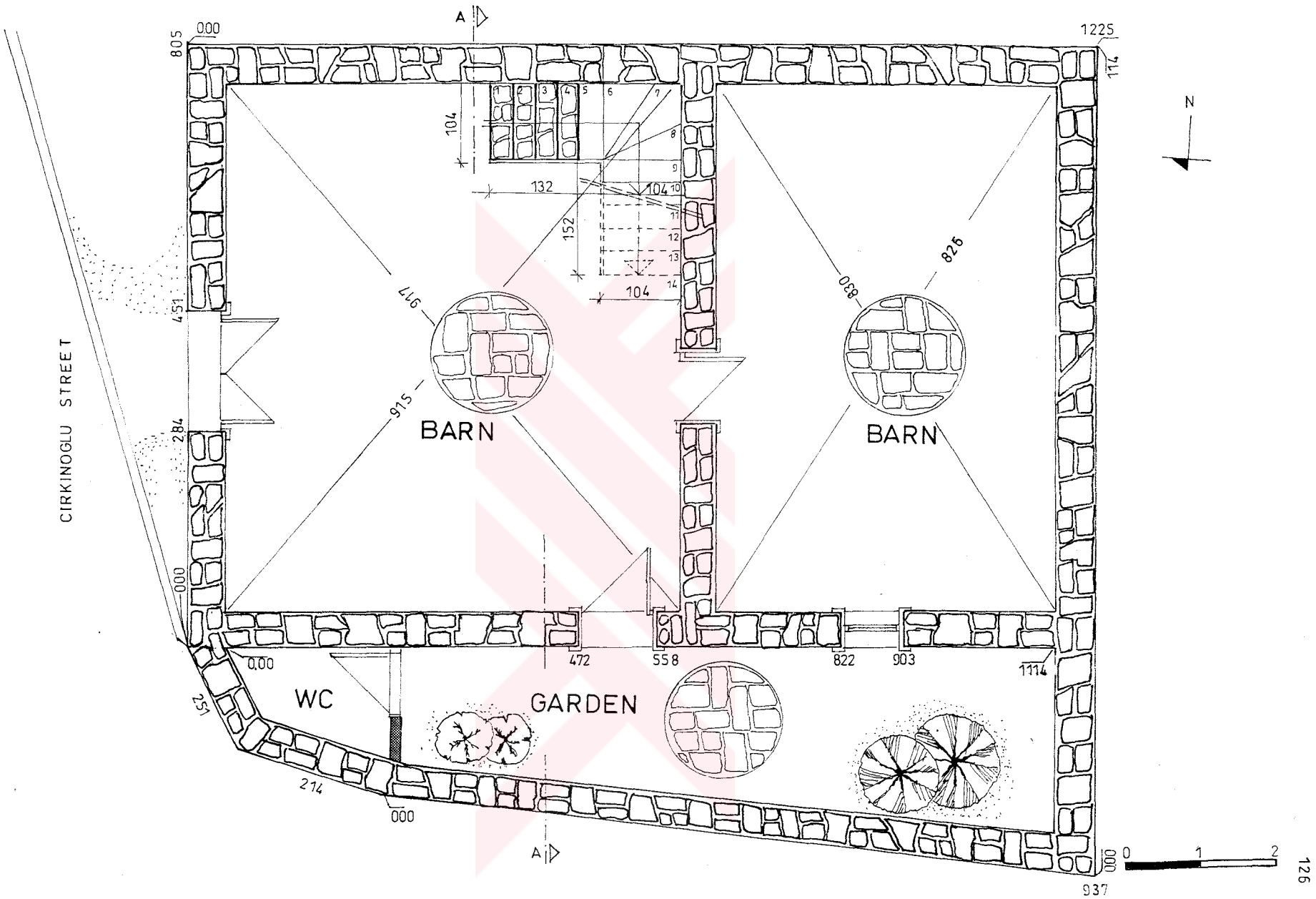


FIG.269 PLANS OF HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO: 67


KITCHEN
ROOM
SOFA
ROOM
ROOM
A
A
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE OF HÜSEYİN KAPI GROUND FLOOR PLAN

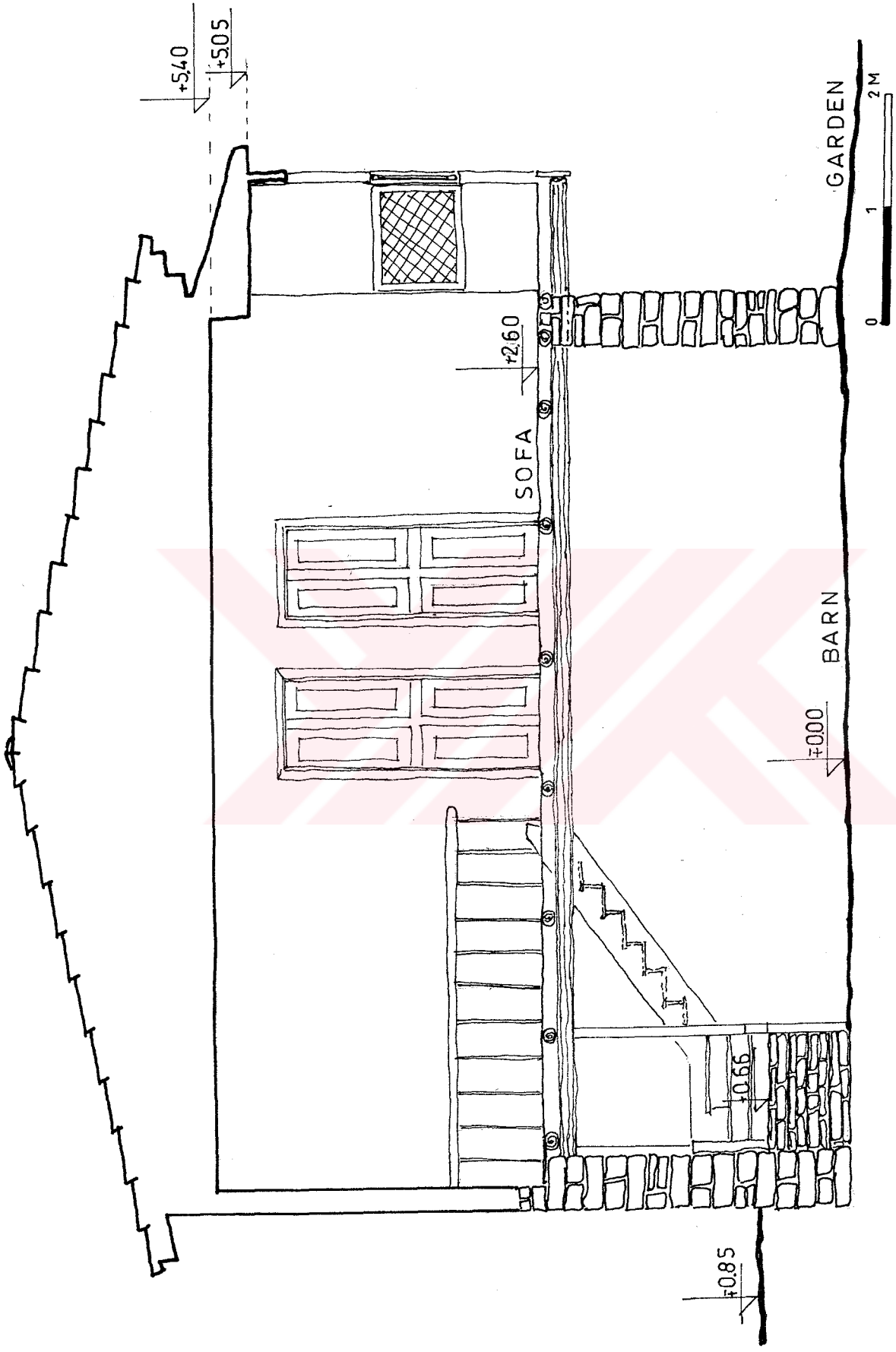


FIG.2.70 SECTION OF HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST.

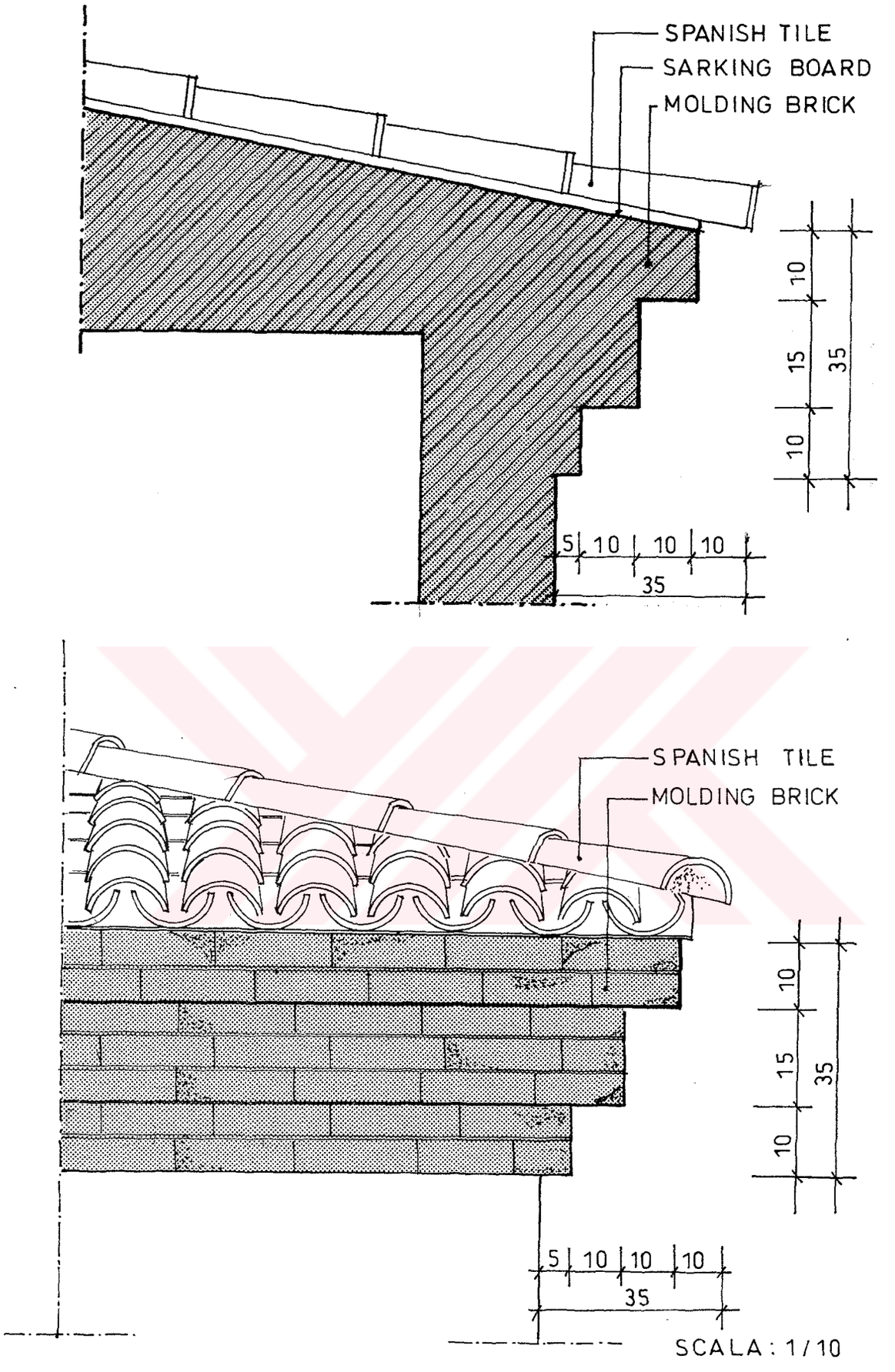


FIG.2.71 DETAIL OF EAVES OE HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE

FIG.2.72 VIEW OF HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:67

FRONT ELEVATION OF HOUSE

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

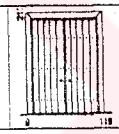
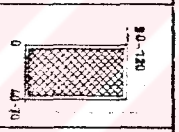
OWNER OF THE HOUSE : AHMET YALCIN
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : NALBANTOGLU ST. NO:2
THE TYPE OF PLAN : CENTRAL SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 2

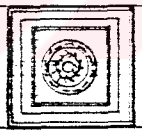
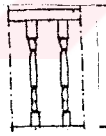
GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

. It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house. The building is completely closed to the street. The walls are all stone and has no any front property. The deterioration has begun.

PRESERVATION	GOOD ○ / MODERATE ○ / BAD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○ ● ○	OUTER BUILDING	○ ● ○		
TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER ●	ELECTRICITY ●	HEATING OVEN	SEWER ○			
MATERIALS	STONE ●	WOODEN ●	SOLID BRICK ○				

STRUCTURE SYSTEM	GROUND FLOOR	HEIGHT	240 STONE WALL
	1ST. FLOOR		265 STONE WALL

EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR			
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
				

INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR			
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
				

WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50 CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50 CM	HIMIS	22 CM

FLOOR COVERING		
	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH ○	PLAN ●	CROQUIS ●
TABLE	2.10	●	○

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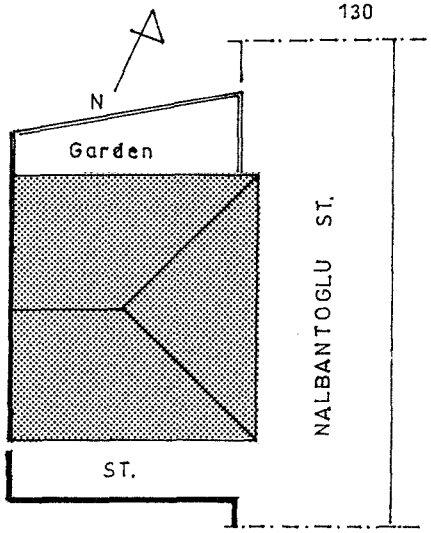
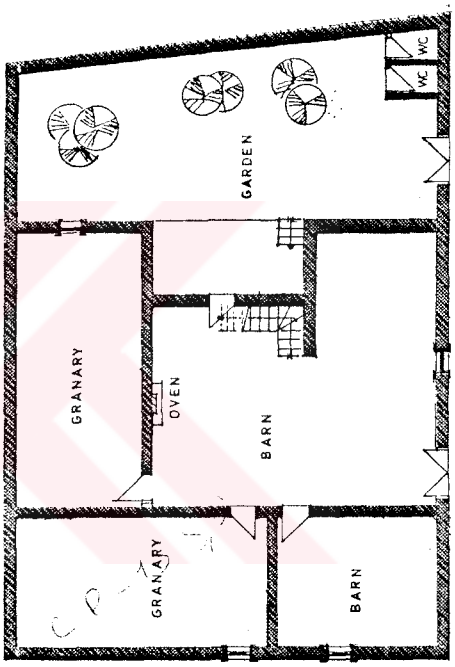
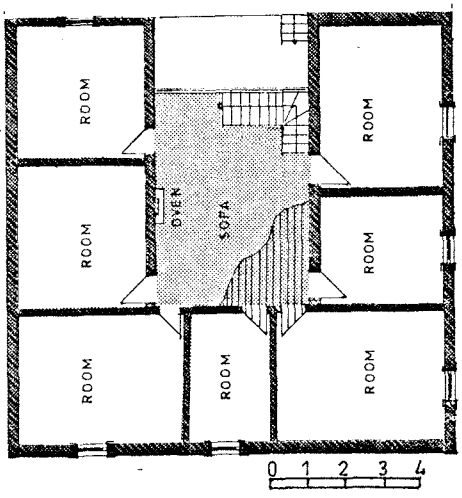


SETTLEMENT PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

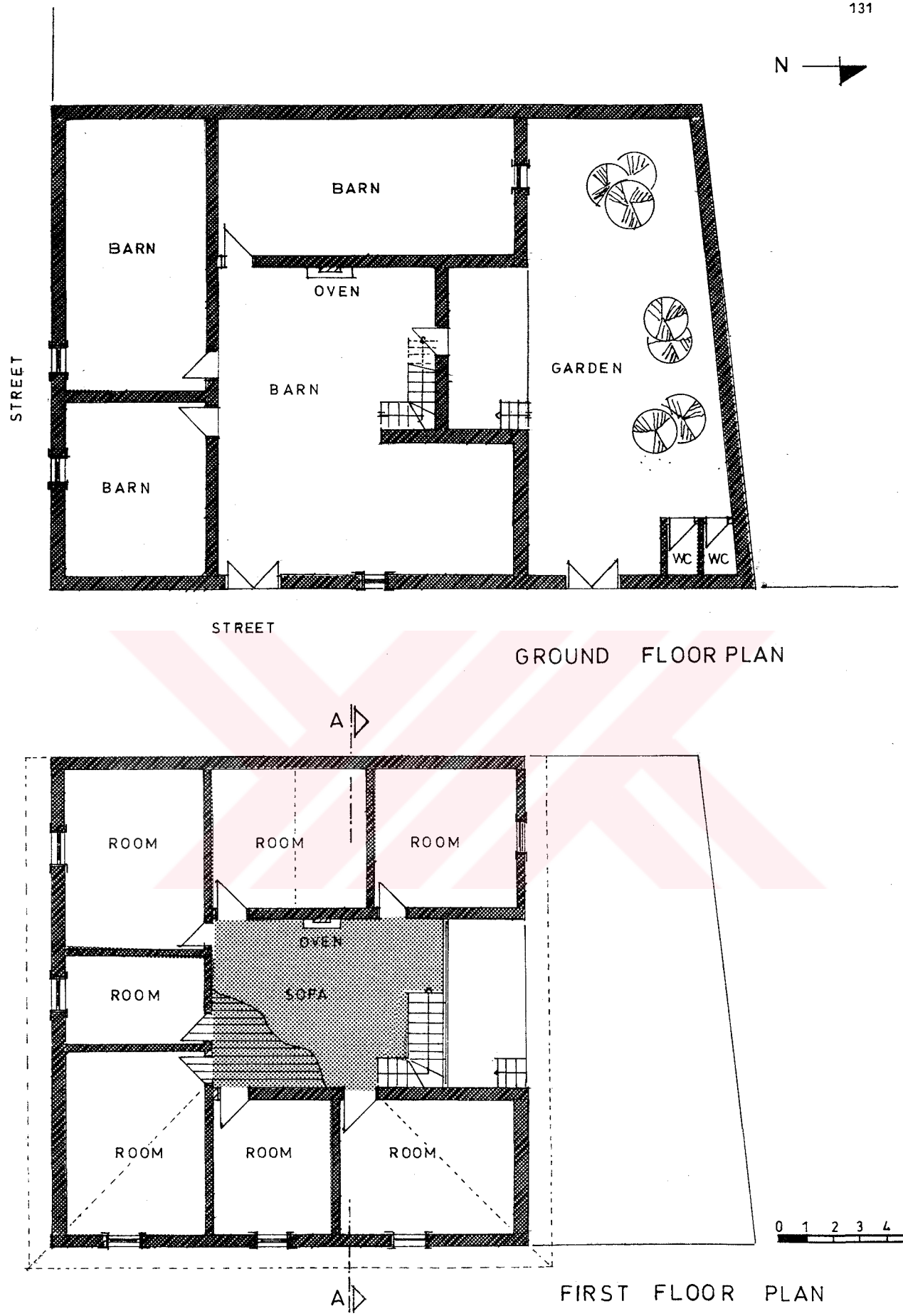


FIG. 2.73 PLANS OF AHMET YALCIN HOUSE NALBANTOGLU ST. NO:2

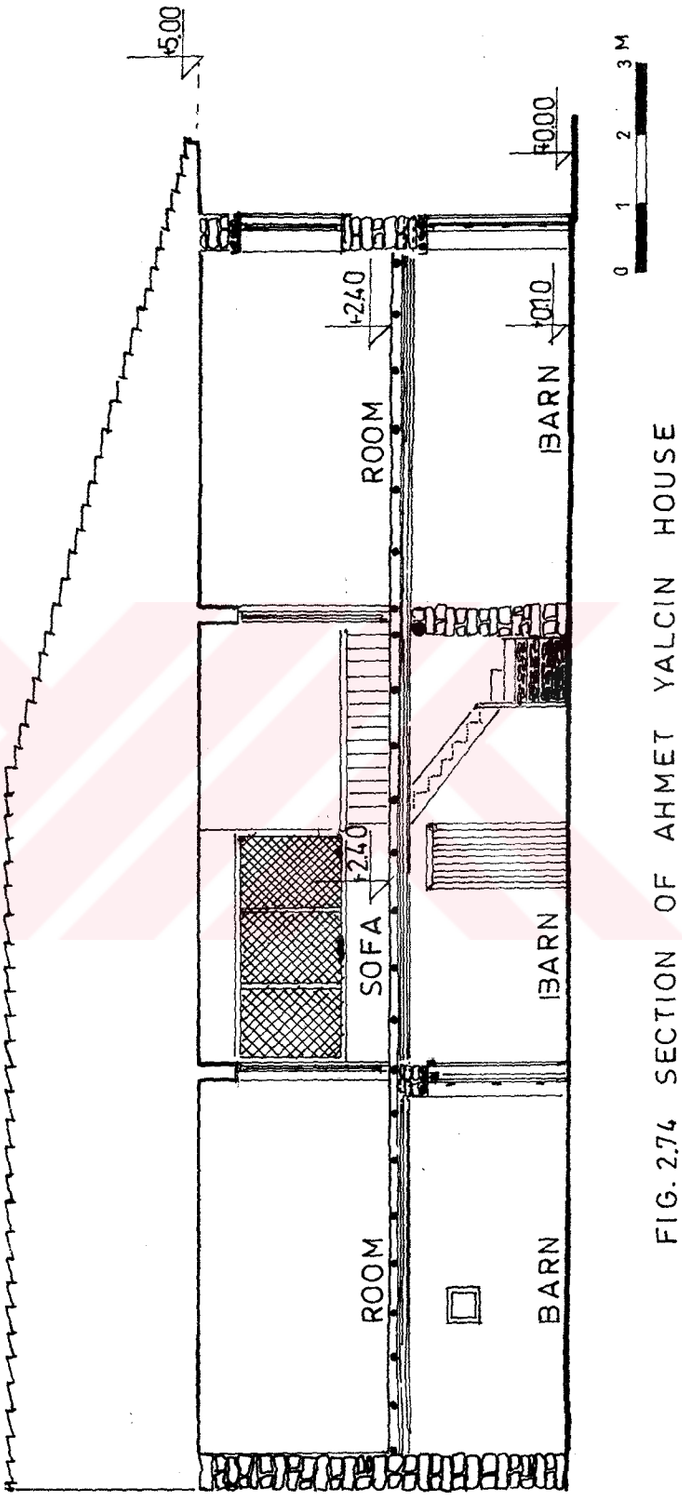


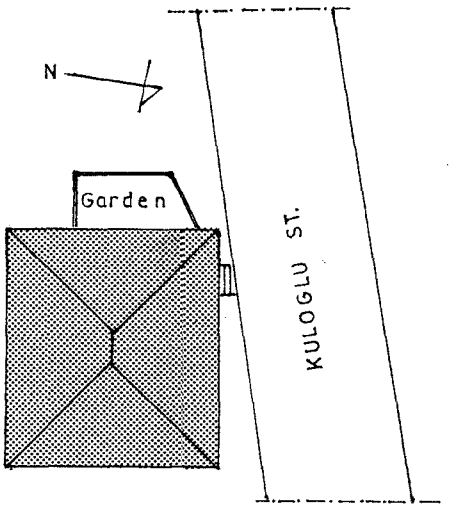
FIG. 2.74 SECTION OF AHMET YALCIN HOUSE

DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS
THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN BADEMLI

OWNER OF THE HOUSE : KENAN DÖNMEZ
THE ADDRESSOF THE HOUSE : KULOGLU ST. NO:32
THE TYPE OF PLAN : CENTRAL SOFA
NUMBER OF FLOOR : TWO FLOOR
NUMBER OF HOUSE : 32

GENERAL INFORMATION THE HOUSE

. It has got the properties of the type of plan of Turkish house, but has got no front property. The house is used and in good condition



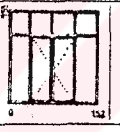
SETTLEMENT PLAN

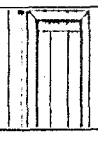
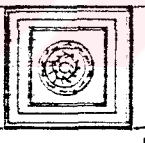
PRESERVATION	GOOD ○	STRUCTURE SYSTEM	○	OUTER BUILDING	○
	MODERATE ○		●		●
	BAD ○		○		○

TECHNIQUE INFORMATION	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEATING	SEWER
	●	●	OVEN	○

MATERIALS	STONE	WOODEN	SOLID BRICK
	●	●	●

STRUCTURE SYSTEM		HEIGHT	
	GROUND FLOOR		260, STONE WALL
	1ST. FLOOR		265, STONE AND BRICK WALL

EXTERIOR	COMPONENT OF EXTERIOR			
	PROJECTION	ENTRANCE DOOR	WINDOWS	LATTICE
				

INTERIOR	COMPONENT OF INTERIOR			
	DOOR	CUPBOARD	CEILING	WOOD-RAILING
				

WALLS G. FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE	50 CM	STONE	50CM

WALLS 1ST FLOOR	OUTER		INNER	
	MATERIAL	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
	STONE,BRICK	50-20 CM	HIMIS	20CM

FLOOR COVERING		
	GROUND FLOOR	NATURAL STONE
	1ST FLOOR	WOOD FLOOR
ROOFING MATERIAL		SPANISH TILE

SUPPLEMENT	PHOTOGRAPH	●	PLAN	●	CROQUIS	●
TABLE	2.11		●		○	

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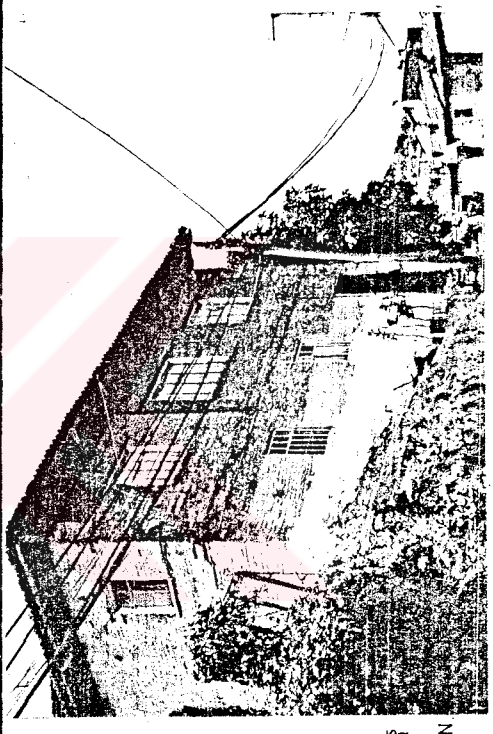
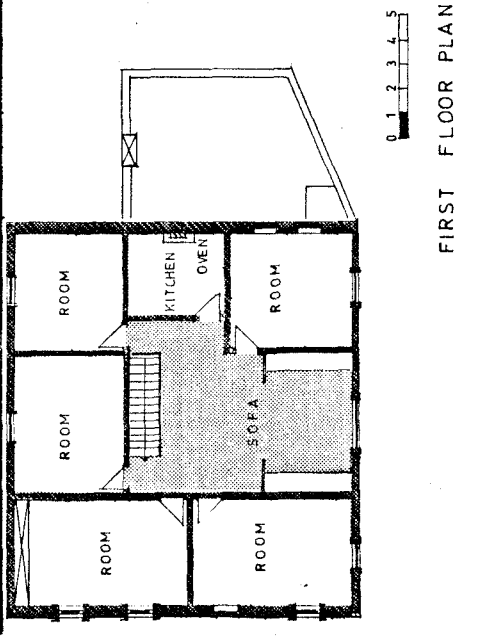
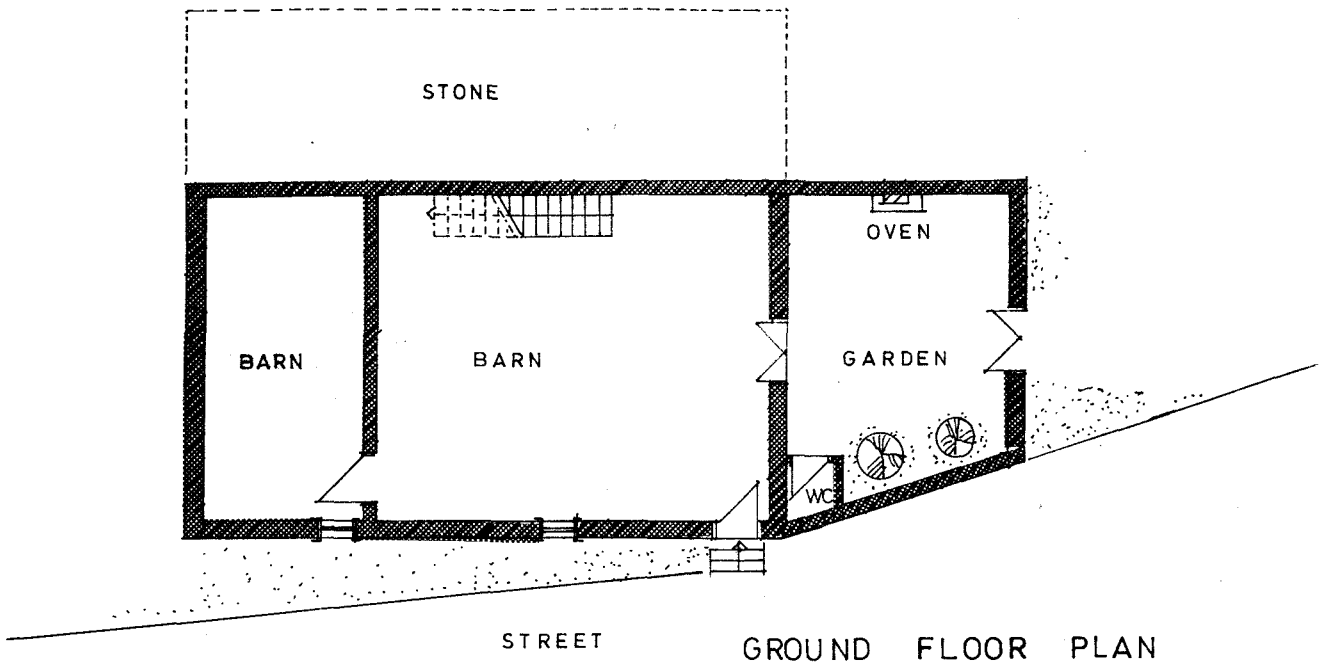




FIRST FLOOR PLAN



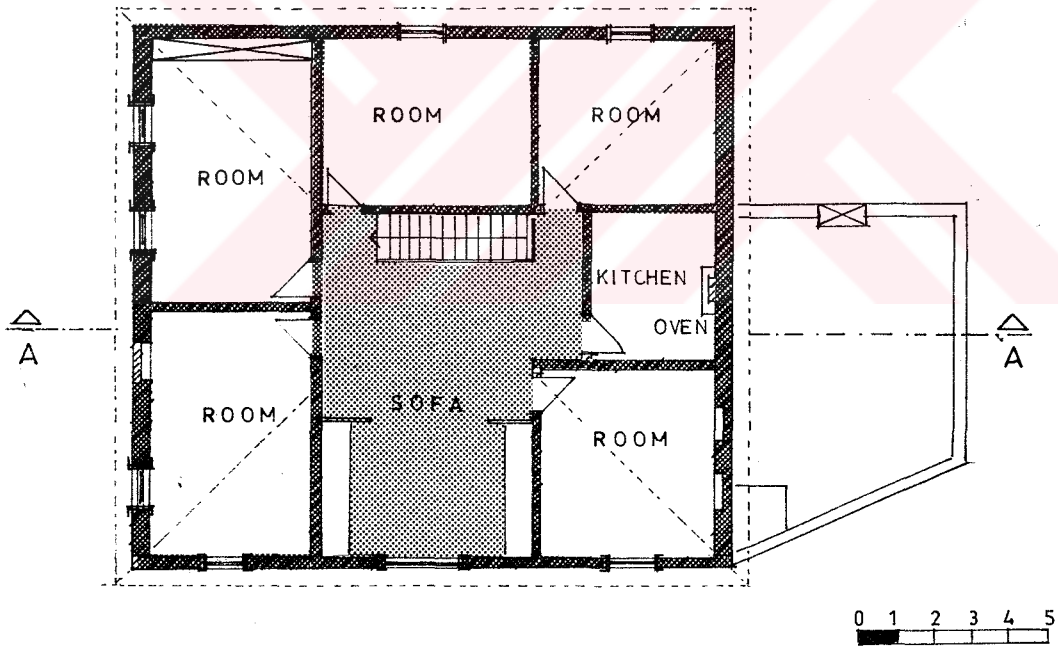
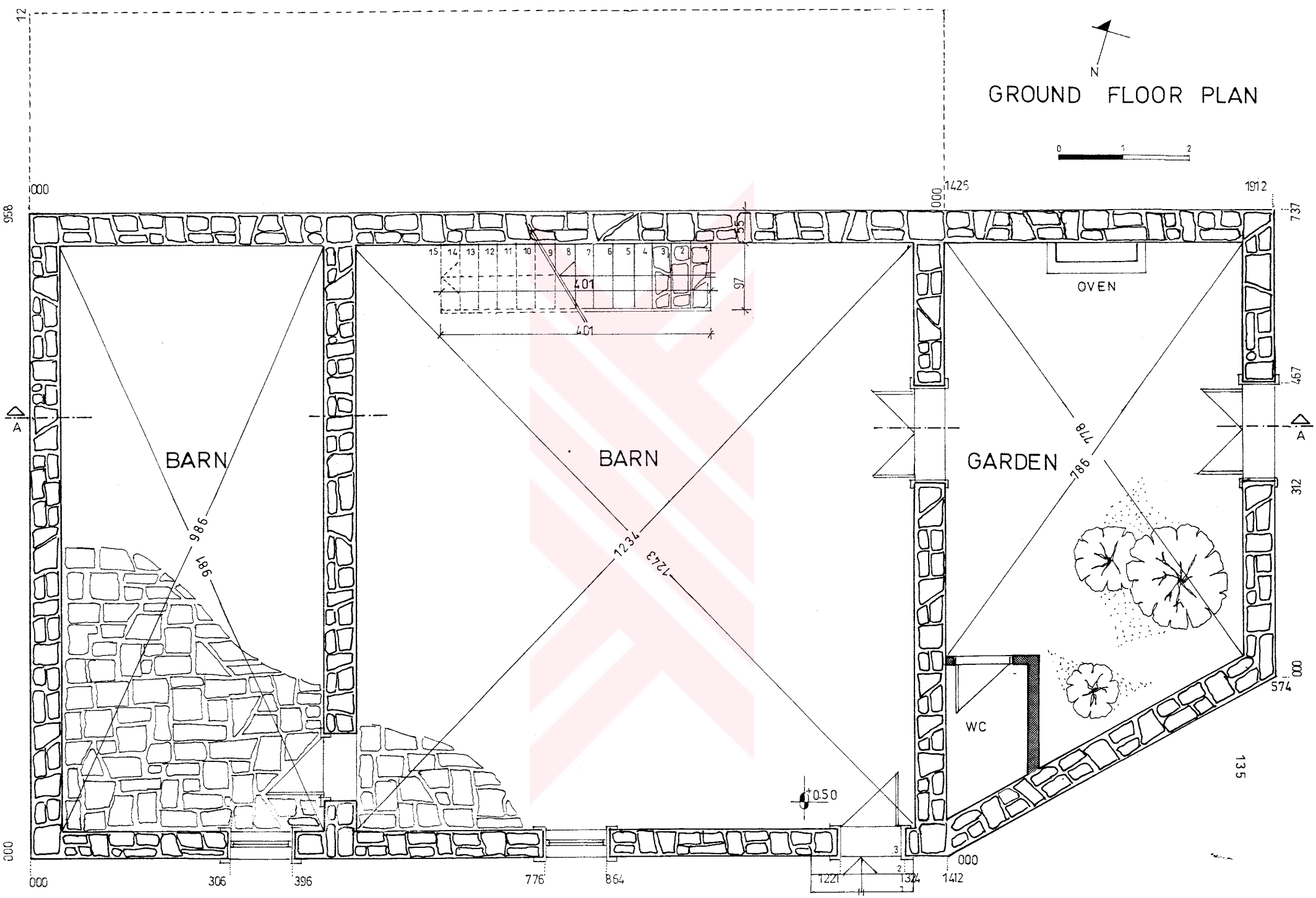
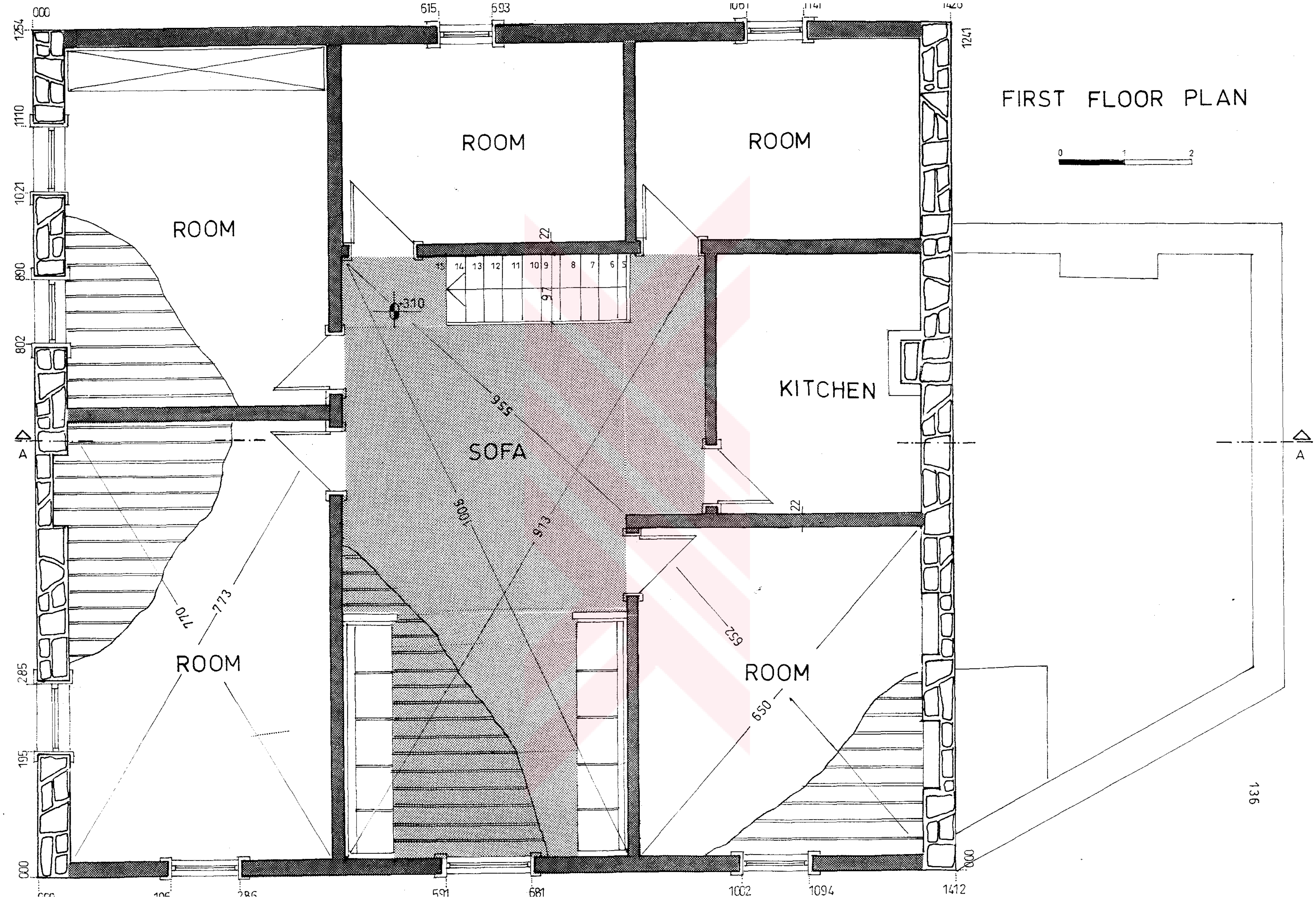


FIG.2.75 PLANS OF KENAN DÖNMEZ HOUSE KULOGLU ST. NO: 32


GROUND FLOOR PLAN
N
0
1
2
BARN
BARN
GARDEN
OVEN
WC
A
A
401
401
97
55
986
1234
1243
778
786
0.50
000
1425
1912
737
467
312
574
135
958
306
396
776
864
1221
1324
1412

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



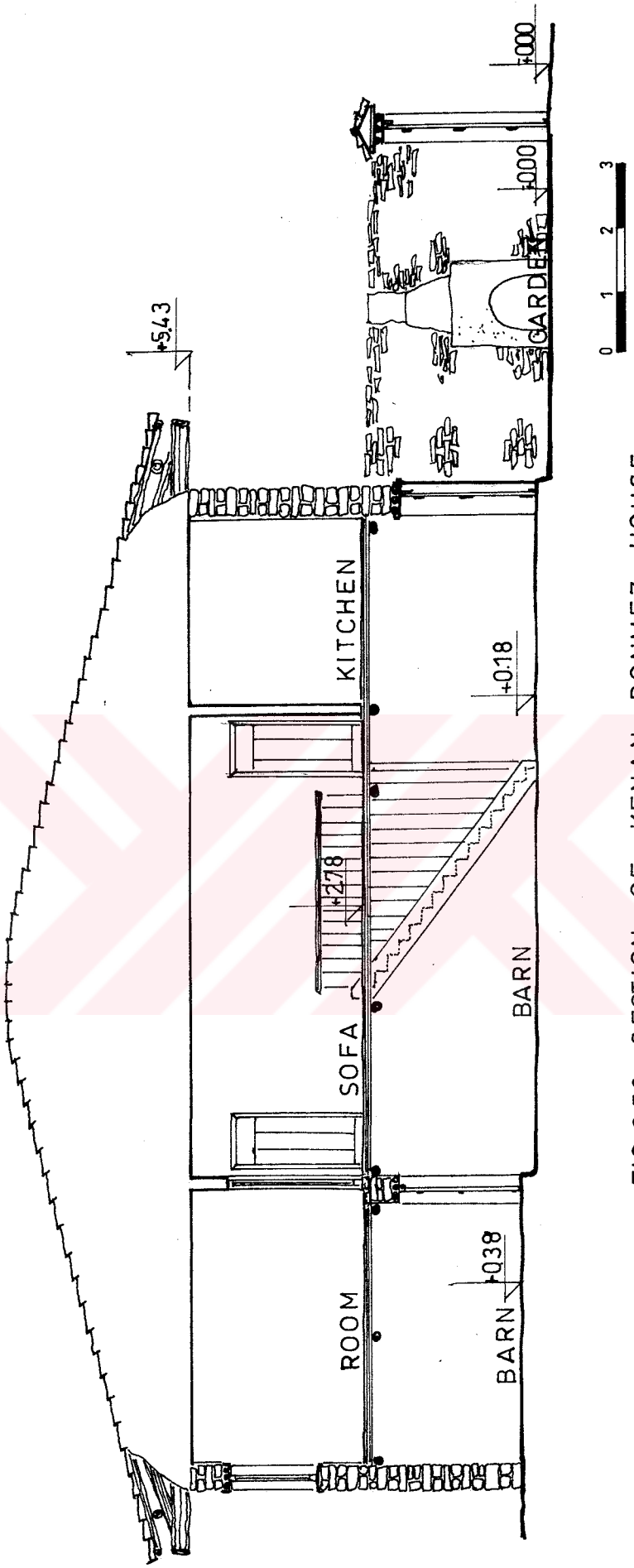


FIG.2.76 SECTION OF KENAN DONMEZ HOUSE

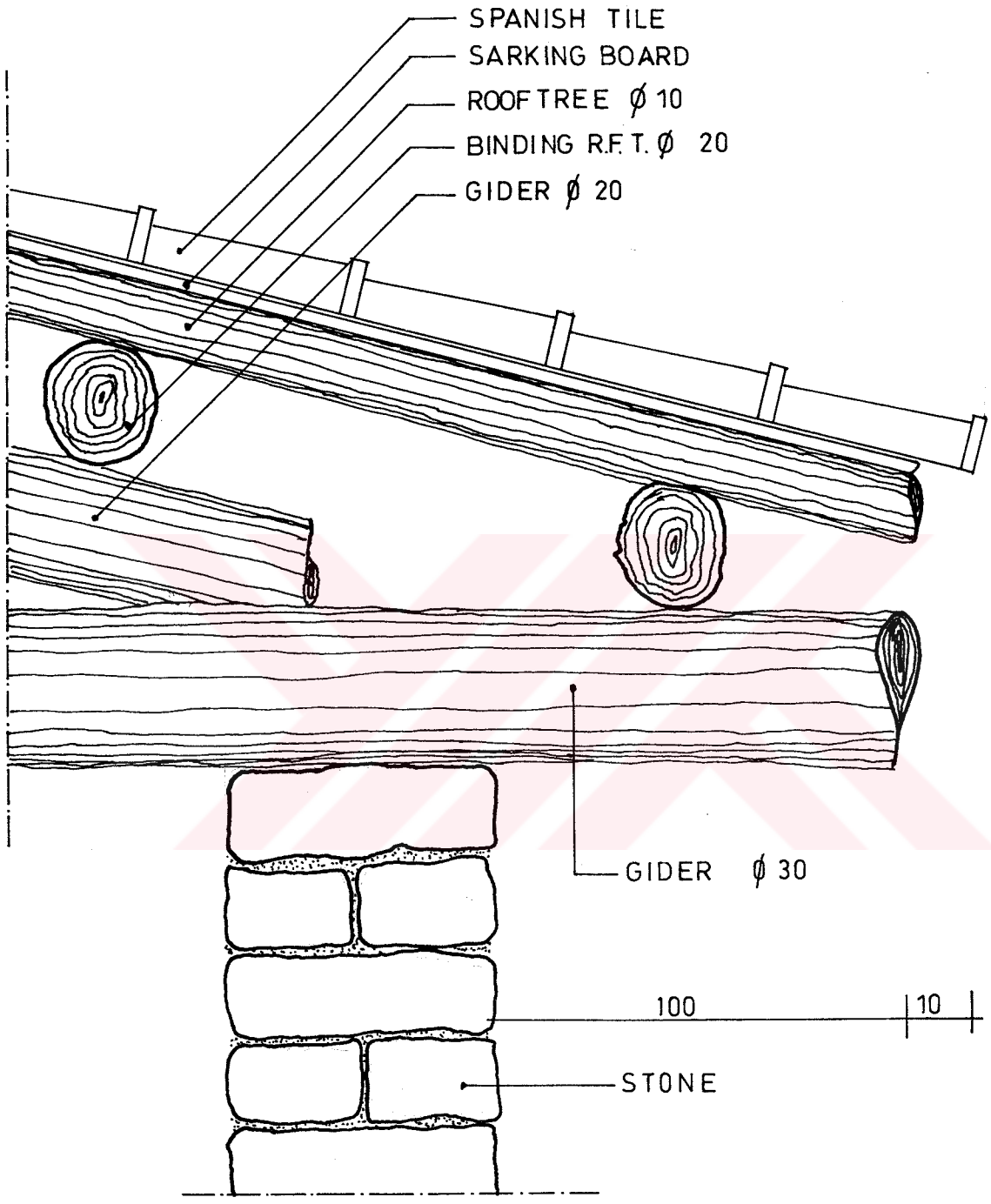


FIG.2.77 DETAIL OF EAVES OF KENAN DONMEZ HOUSE

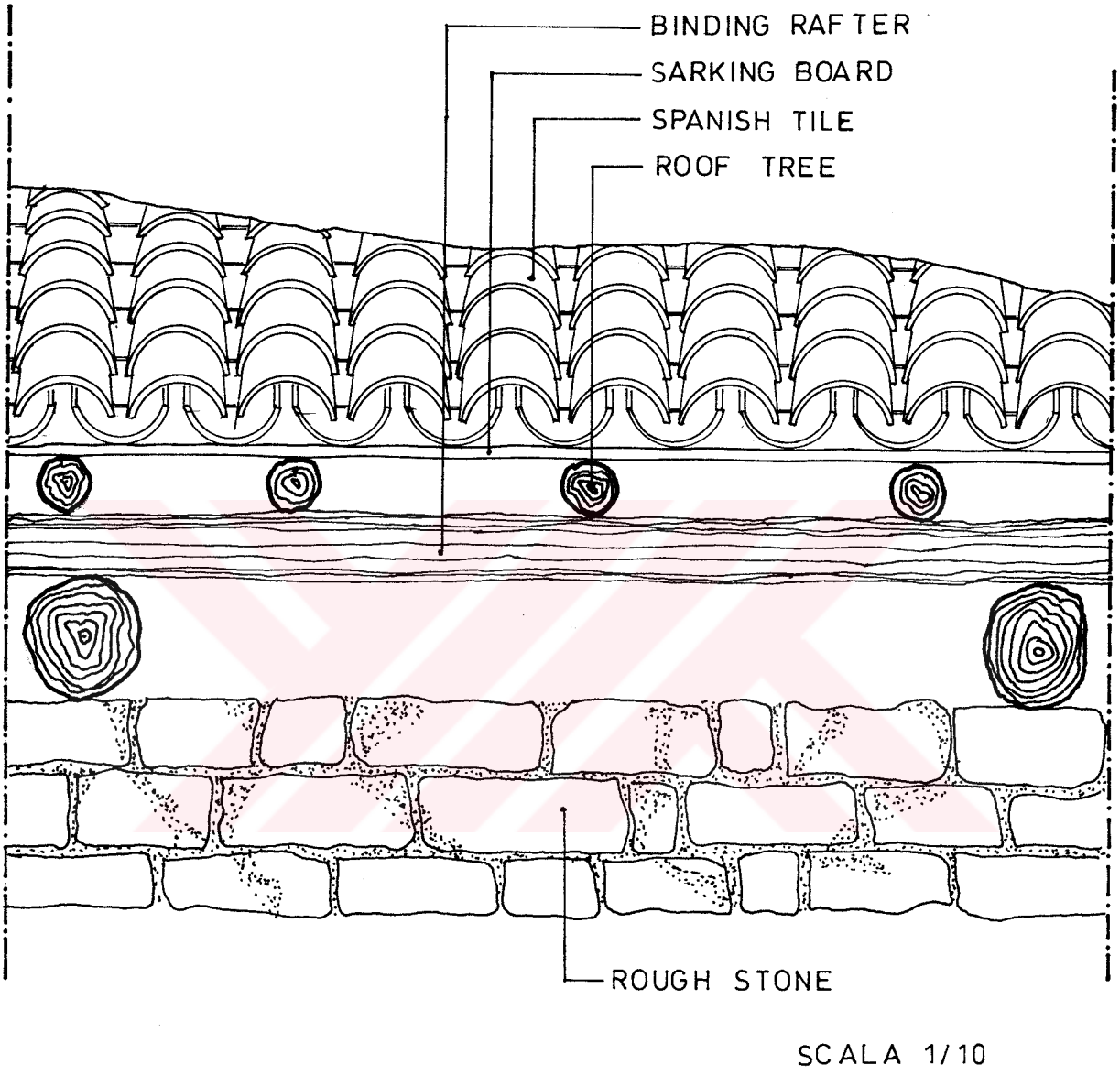


FIG. 2.78 VIEW OF EAVES OF KENAN DONMEZ HOUSE

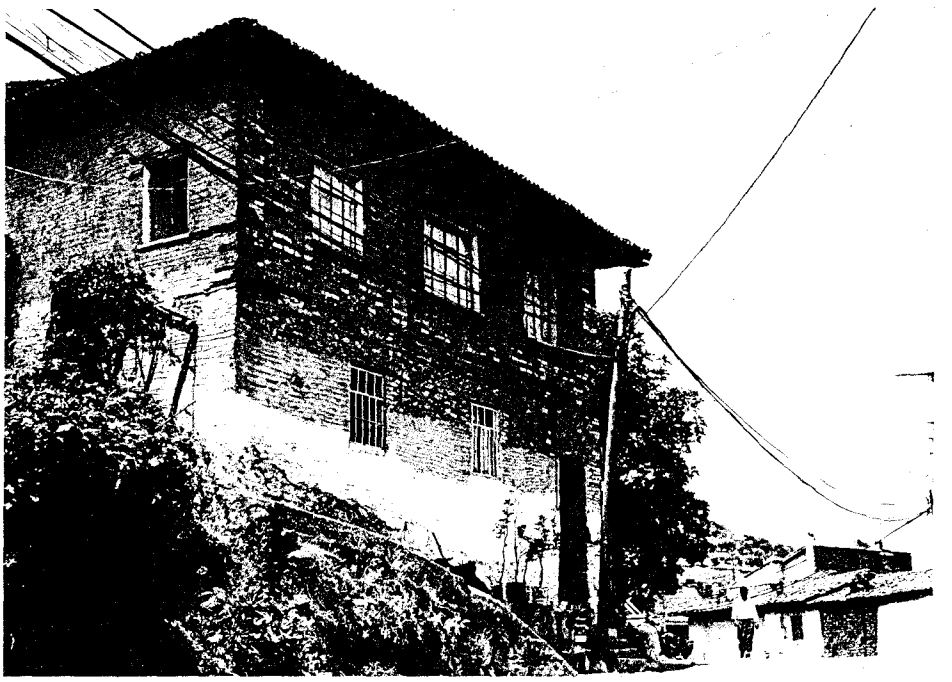
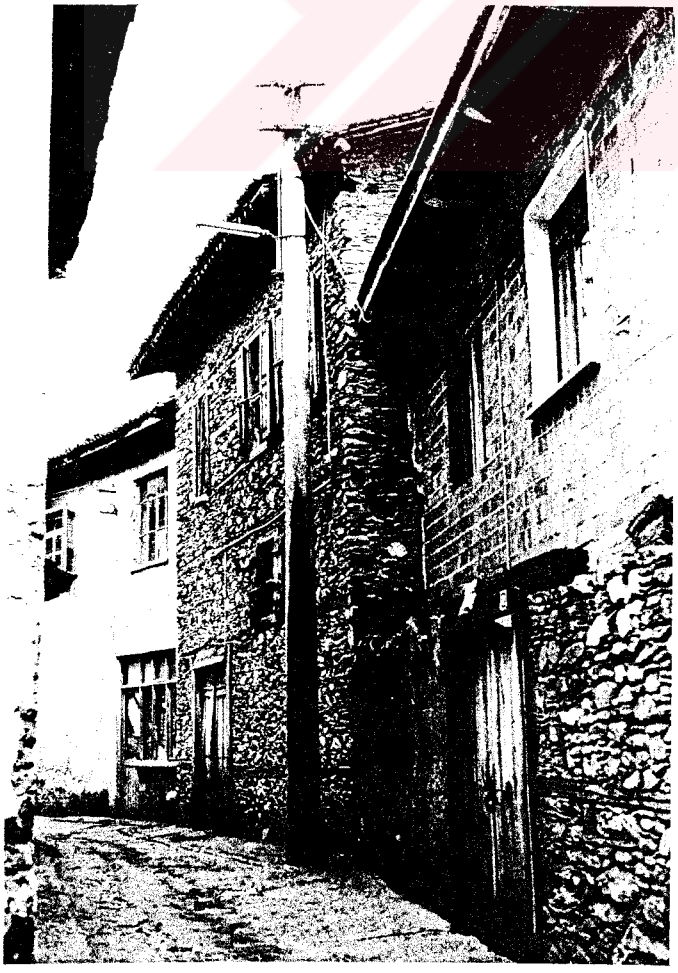


FIG.2.79 VIEW OF KENAN DONMEZ HOUSE KULOGLU ST. NO: 32

FIG. 2.80 VIEW FROM KULOGLU ST.

FIG.2.81 VIEW OF HAYATI GIRGIN HOUSE FROM LEFT SIDE KASAPOGLU ST. NO:68



VIEW OF HOUSE FROM RIGHT SIDE

FIG. 2.83 VIEW OF HASAN KAYA HOUSE HAFIZAGA ST. NO:58 (WALL CONSTRUCTION)

FIG.2.82 VIEW OF CAFER DEVELI HOUSE KASAPOGLU ST. NO:51

FIG.2.84 VIEW OF HALIL KOC HOUSE
S. EFENDI ST. NO:78
(HIMIS CONSTRUCTION)

FIG.2.85 VIEW OF HUSEYIN KOCAK
HOUSE KASAPOGLU ST.
NO:54

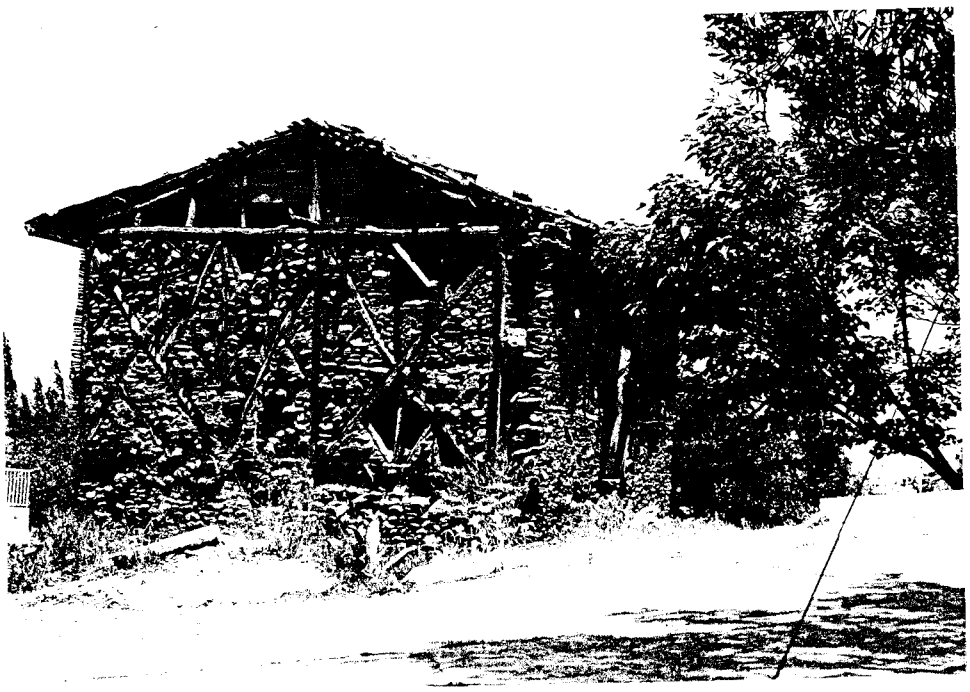


FIG.2.86 VIEW OF HUSEYIN UZMEZ HOUSE KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:40
(HIMIS CONSTRUCTION)

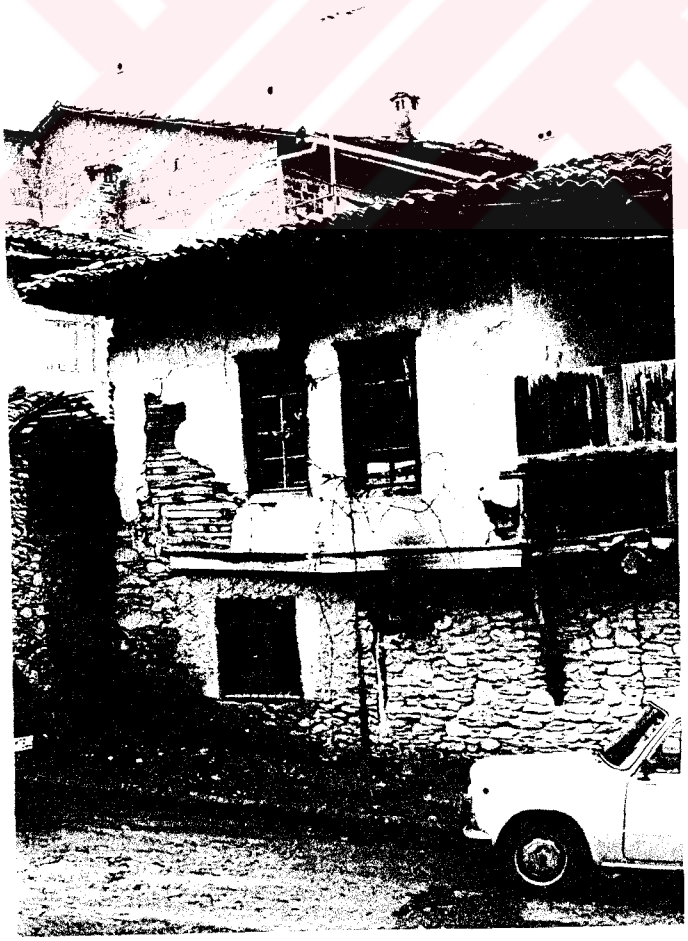


FIG.2.87 VIEW OF SERIF YALCIN HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:71

FIG.2.88 VIEW OF ONDER KIR HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:66
(BRICK CONSTRUCTION)

FIG.2.89 VIEW OF IZZET CANDAS HOUSE KULOGLU ST. NO:31

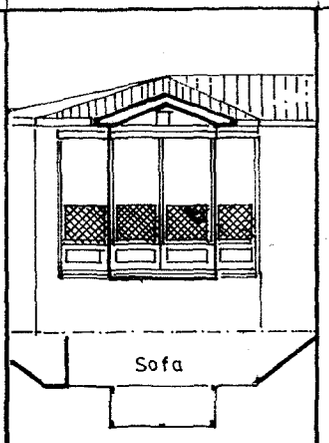
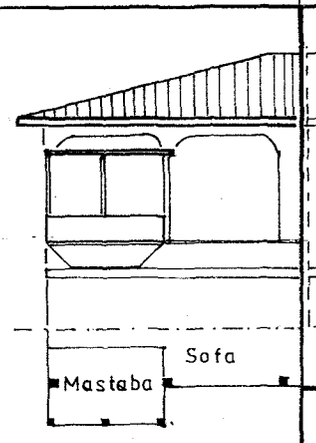
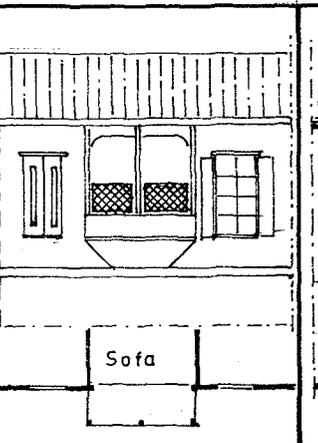
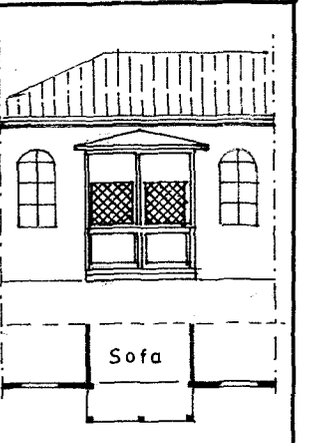
FIG. 2.90 VIEW OF HUSEYIN YAYLA HOUSE KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:34
(BRICK CONSTRUCTION)

FIG. 2.91 VIEW OF AHMET OKUR HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:69

VIEW OF ROOF

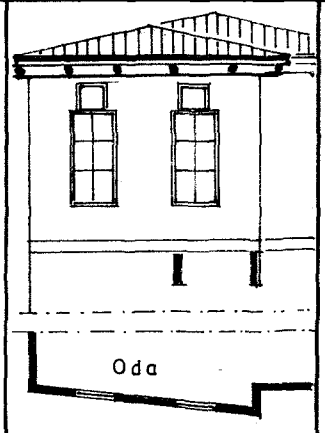
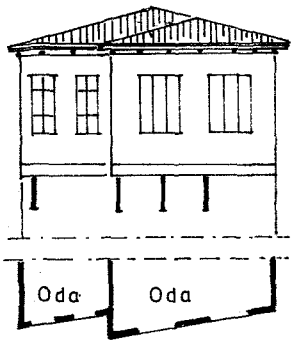
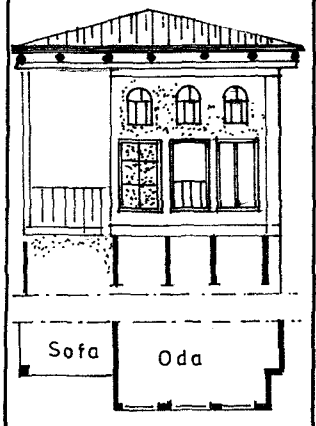
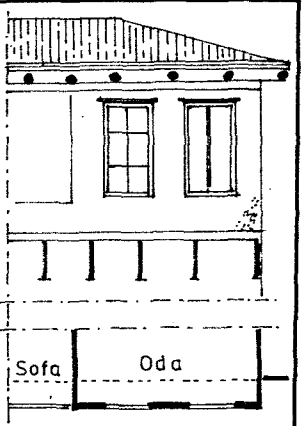
FIG. 2.92 VIEW OF ROOF FROM KASAPOGLU ST.

TABLE 2.12 TYPOLOGY OF PROJECTION

TYPE	A	B	C	D
NO				
4				
32				
42	●			
43				
44		●		
45				
63				
67				●
68				
72				
75			●	

PREPARED BY ADEM ÖZCELIK

TABLE 2.12 TYPOLOGY OF PROJECTION

TYPE / NO	E	F	G	H
				
4			●	
32				
42				
43		●		
44				
45	●			
63				
67				
68				
72				●
75				

PREPARED BY ADEM ÖZCELIK

FIG. 2.93 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM SEREF YALCIN HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO: 42

FIG. 2.94 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM MEHMET DIRI HACI BEZIRGAN ST.

FIG.2.95 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM AHMET DURGUN HOUSE
HACI BEZIRGAN ST. NO:4

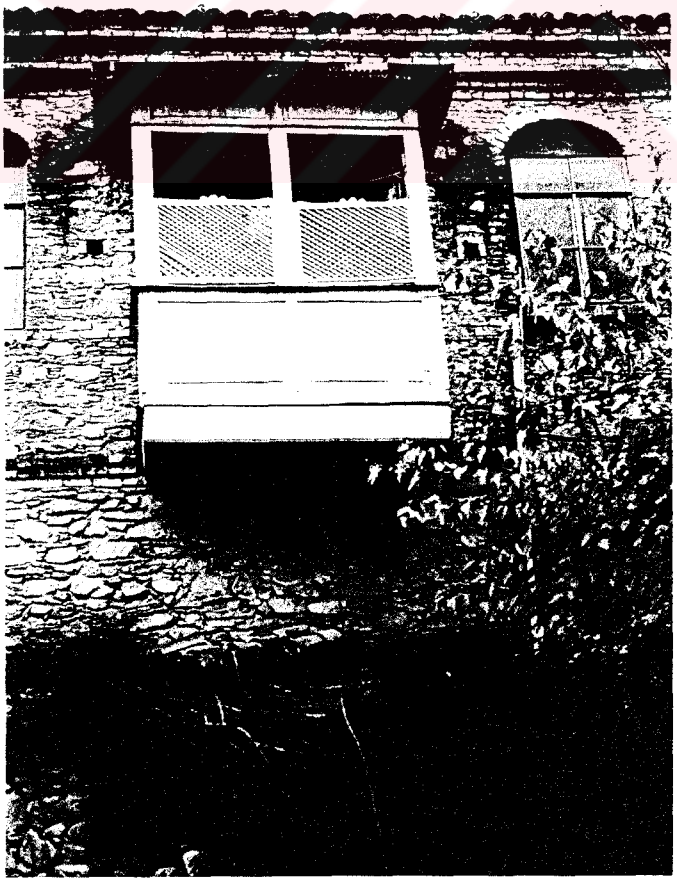
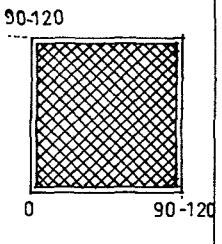
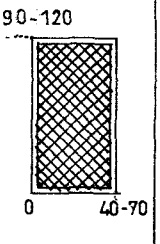
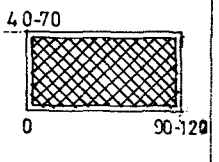
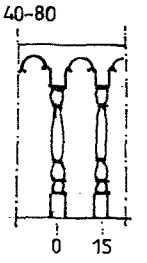
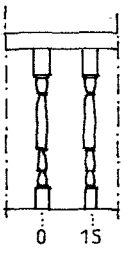
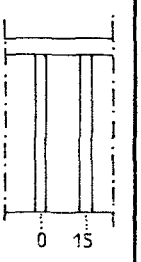


FIG.2.96 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE
CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:67

FIG.2.97 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM AHMET OKUR HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:69

FIG. 2.98 VIEW OF OVERHANG FROM ZEKI YANGIN HOUSE KALEICI ST. NO:43

TABLE 2.13 TYPOLOGY OF LATTICE AND WOOD-RAILING

	LATTICE			WOOD-RAILING		
TYPE	A(5)	B(4)	C(2)	A(2)	B(4)	C(4)
NO						
2		●			●	
32						●
40						●
44		●		●		
45	●				●	
57	●	●	●		●	
63	●					●
67	●			●		
72		●	●			
73						●
75	●				●	

PREPARED BY : ADEM ÖZCELIK

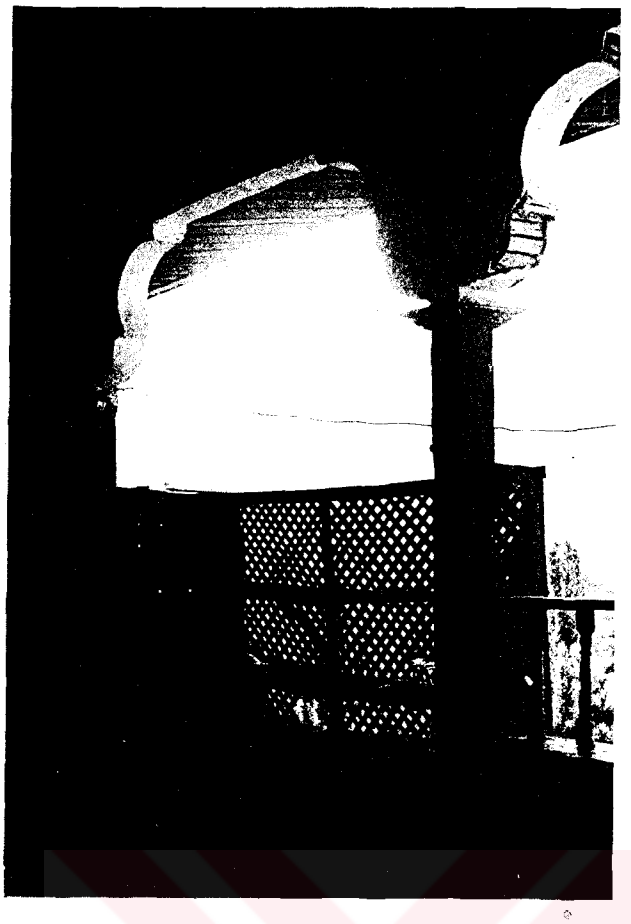
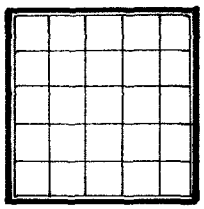
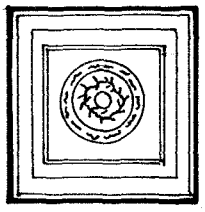
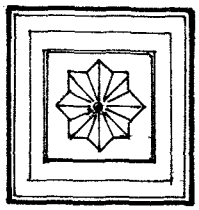
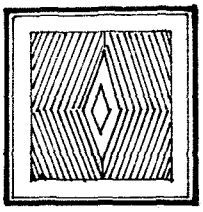
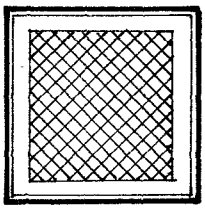


FIG. 2.99 VIEW OF LATTICE FROM ETHEM AGA MANSION

FIG. 2.100 VIEW OF LATTICE FROM KADIR YANGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST. NO:72

TABLE 2.14 TYPOLOGY OF CEILING

TYPE	A(4)	B(4)	C(1)	D(1)	E(1)
NO					
2	●				
32		●			
40	●				
44					●
45		●			
57			●		
63	●				
67		●			
72		●			
73	●				
75				●	

PREPARED BY : ADEM OZCELIK

TABLE 2.15 TYPOLOGY OF WINDOW

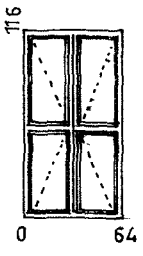
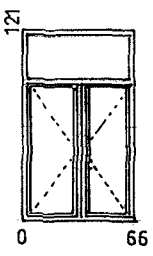
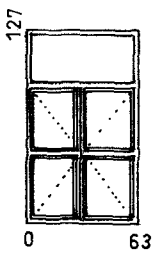
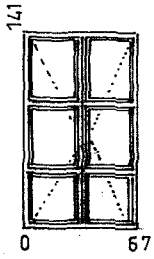
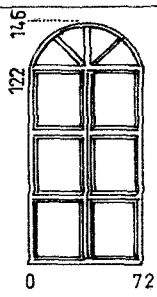
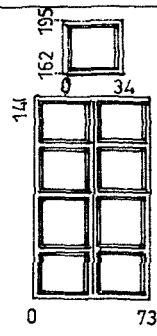
TYPE	A(1)	B(1)	C(2)	D(4)	E (1)	F (2)
NO						
2			●	●		
32		●				
40			●			
44						●
45						●
57				●		
63	●					
67					●	
72				●		
73						
75				●		

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TABLE 2.16 TYPOLOGY OF WINDOW

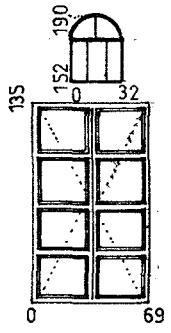
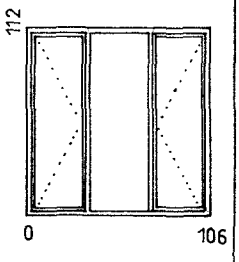
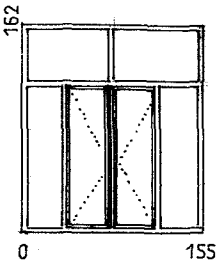
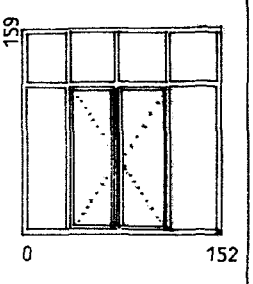
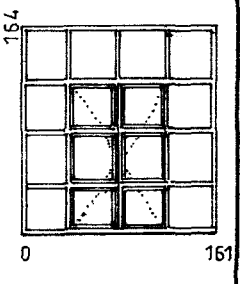
TYPE	G(2)	H(1)	I (2)	J(2)	K(1)
NO					
2					
32				●	
40					
44					
45					
57					●
63				●	
67					
72			●		
73		●	●		
75					

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FIG.2.101 WINDOW ELEVATION FROM HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE
CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:67

FIG.2.102 WINDOW ELEVATION FROM NEVRIYE TOSUN HOUSE
CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:60

FIG.2.104 WINDOW ELEVATION FROM MEHMET DUMAN HOUSE
Ş. EFENDI ST. NO:75

FIG. 2.103 WINDOW ELEVATION FROM HASAN KAYALI HOUSE
KASAPOGLU ST. NO:51

TABLE 2.17 TYPOLOGY OF ENTRANCE DOOR

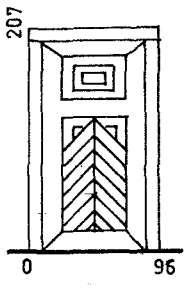
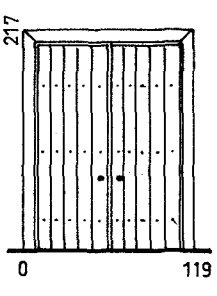
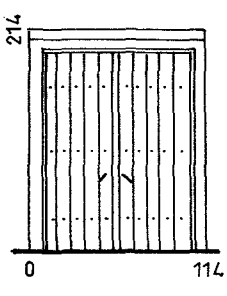
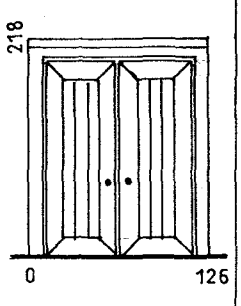
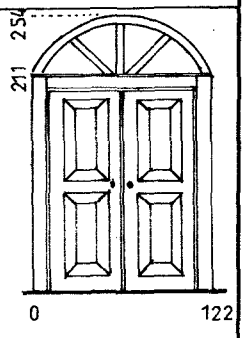
TYPE	A(1)	B(4)	C(4)	D(1)	E(1)
NO					
2		●			
32			●		
40	●				
44		●			
45			●		
57				●	
63			●		
67					●
72		●			
73		●			
74			●		

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FIG.2.105 DOOR ELEVATION FROM HUSEYIN KAPI HOUSE CIRKINOGLU ST. NO:67

FIG.2.106 ENTRANCE DOOR OF ETHEM AGA MANSION

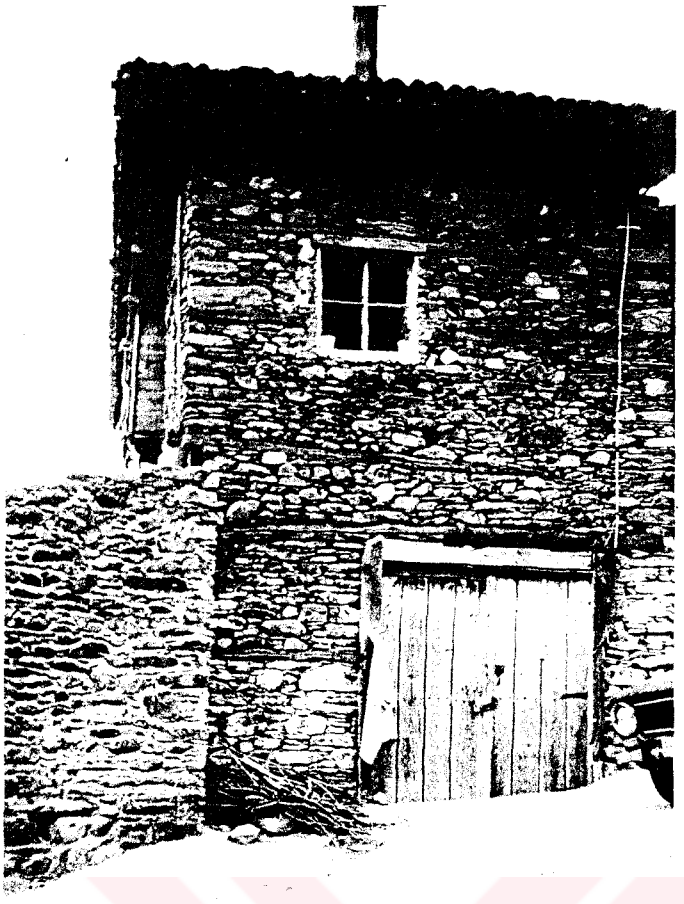


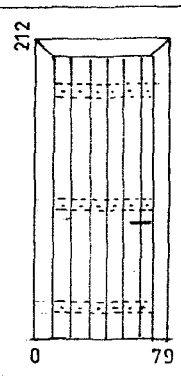
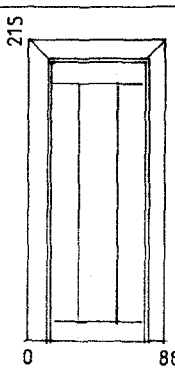
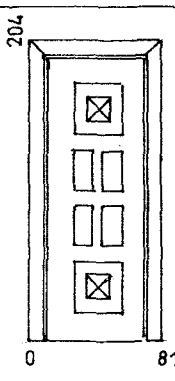
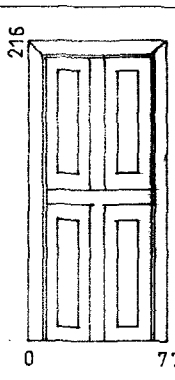
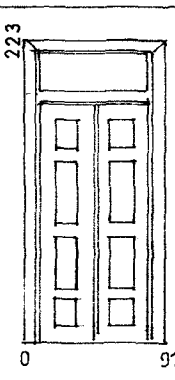
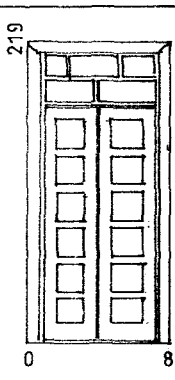
FIG.2.107 ENTRANCE DOOR OF
HASAN KAYA HOUSE
HAFIZÄGA ST. NO:58

FIG.2.108 ENTRANCE DOOR OF
HUSEYIN YANGIN HOUSE
CIRKINOGLU ST.

FIG.2.109 ENTRANCE DOOR OF ONDER DUMAN HOUSE KASAPOGLU ST.

FIG.2.110 ENTRANCE DOOR OF HALIL YALÇIN HOUSE KASAPOGLU ST.

TABLE 2.18 TYPOLOGY OF DOOR

TYPE	A(4)	B(2)	C(1)	D(2)	E(1)	F(1)
NO						
2				●		
32		●				
40	●					
44			●			
45	●					
57						●
63	●					
67				●		
72	●					
73		●				
75					●	

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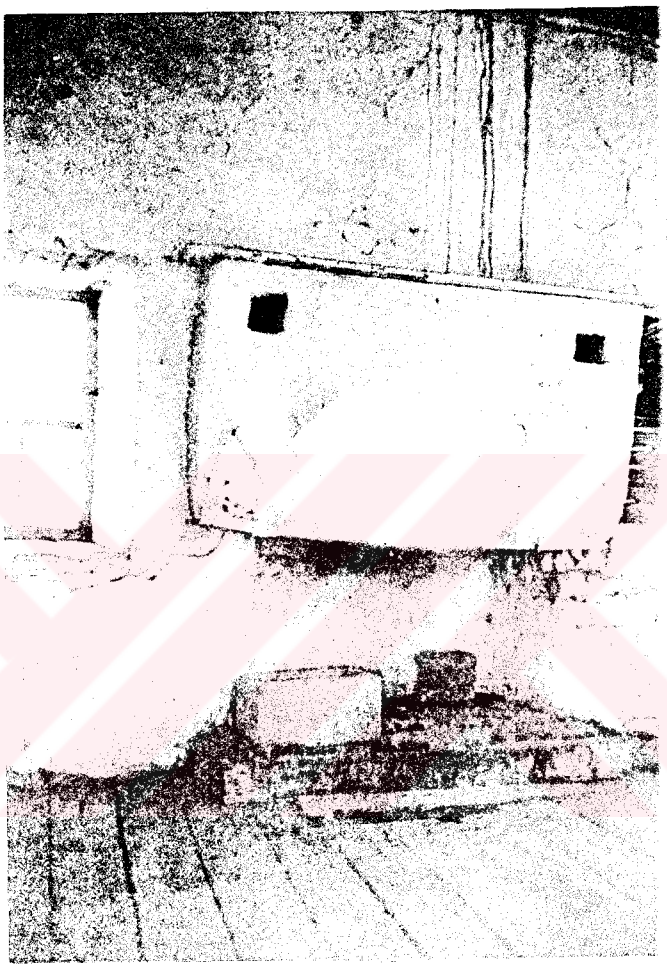


FIG. 2.111 VIEW OF OVEN FROM HILMI GIRGIN HOUSE
HAMITOGLU ST. NO: 73

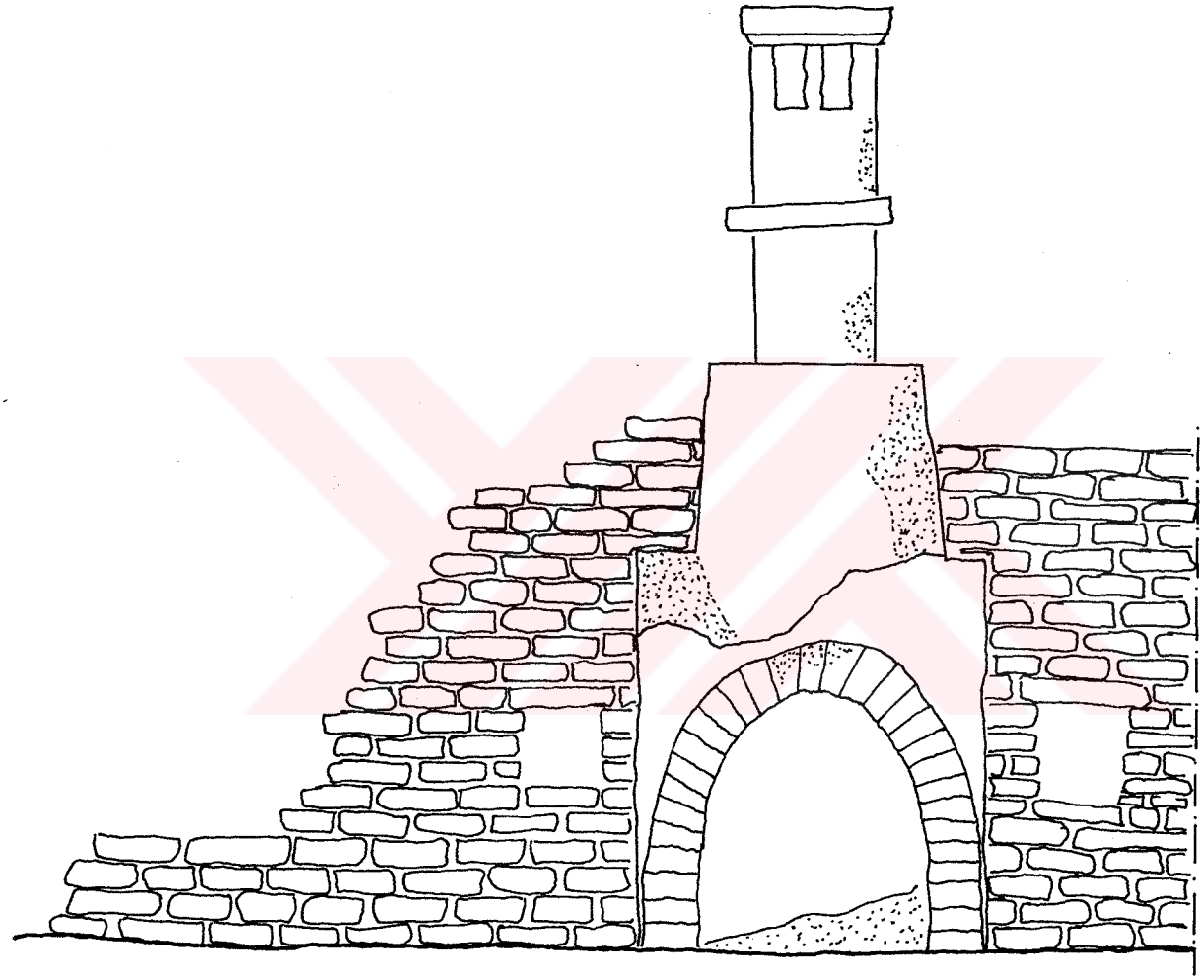
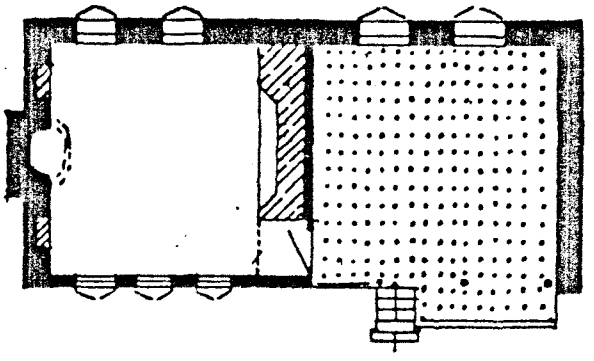


FIG. 2.112 VIEW OF OVEN FROM KADIR YANGIN HOUSE HAMITOGLU ST.
NO : 72



(REF. ELDEM, 1968, P. 35)

FIG.2.113 HOUSE OF SARAC HACI HASAN, ÖDEMİS

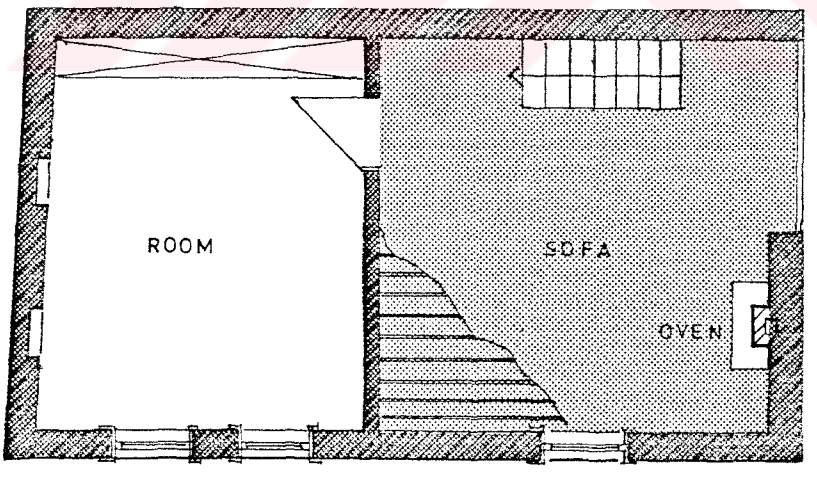
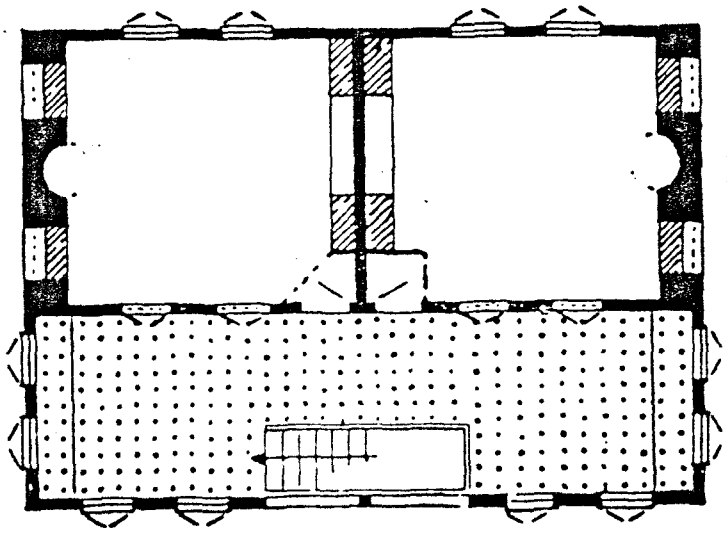


FIG.2.114 HOUSE OF HÜSEYİN KOÇ KALEİÇİ STREET



(REF. ELDEM, 1968, P. 38)

FİG. 2.115 HOUSE OF KENAN DOĞRUÖZ, MUDANYA

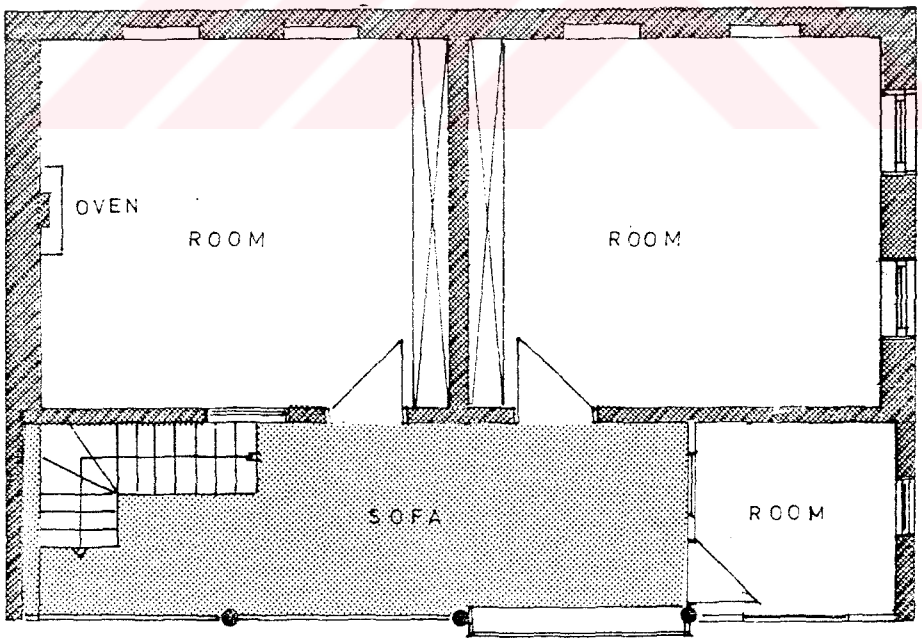
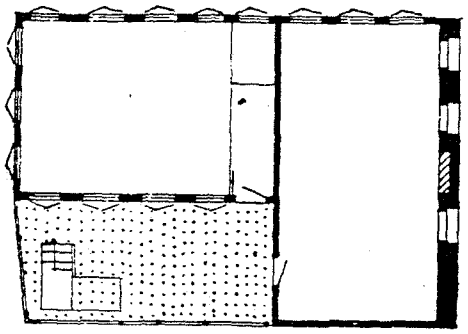


FIG. 2.116 ETHEM AGA MANSION



(REF ELDEM, 1968, P. 84)

FIG. 2.117 HOUSE OF BAY MUSTAFA, ULUCANLAR-ANKARA

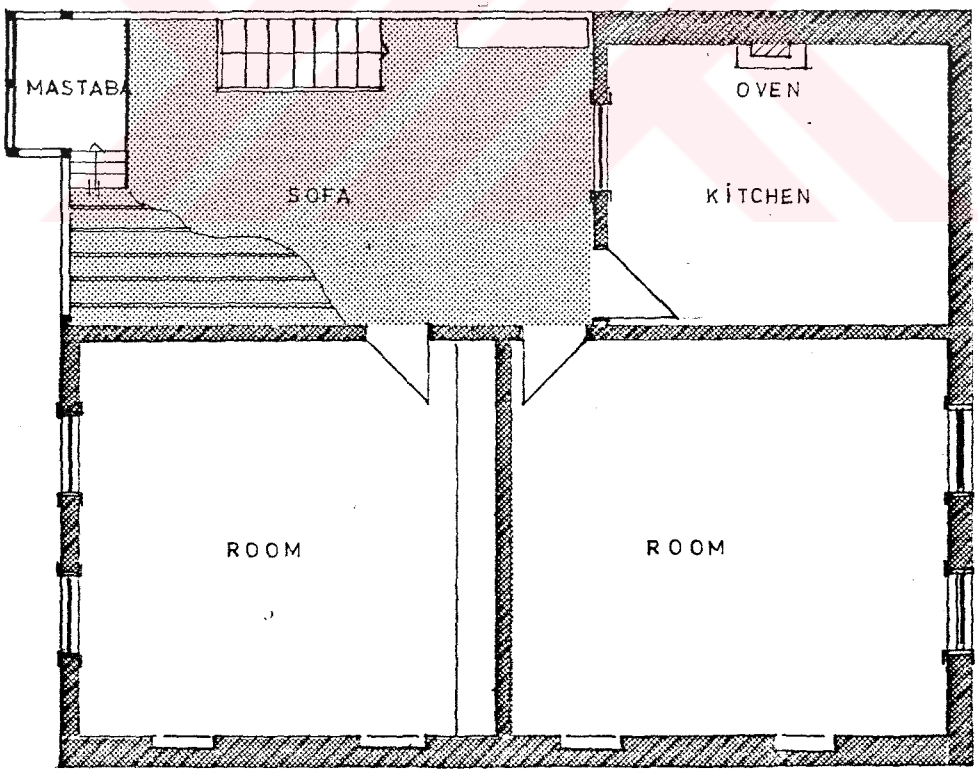
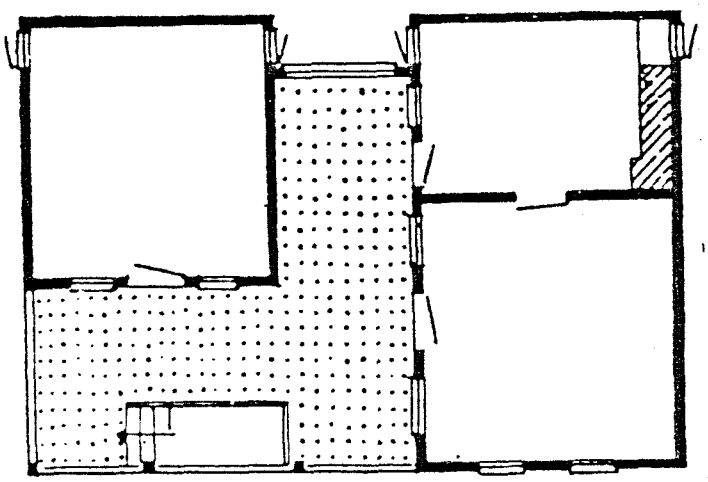


FIG. 2.118 HOUSE OF SÜKRÜ SEVER KALEİÇİ STREET



(REF. ELDEM, 1968, P. 84)

FIG. 2.119 HOUSE IN TÜRKMEN DISTRICT TEKELI STREET ÖDEMİŞ

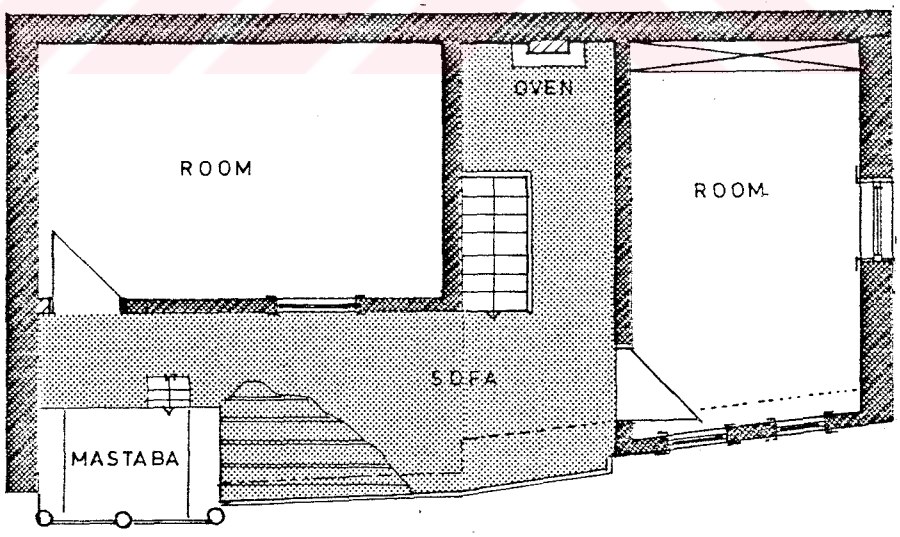
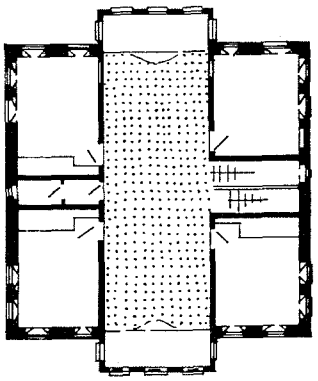


FIG. 2.120 HOUSE OF KADİR YANGIN HAMITOĞLU STREET



(REF ELDEM, 1968, P. 115)

FIG. 2.121 HOUSE OF DEDE, MERAM, KONYA

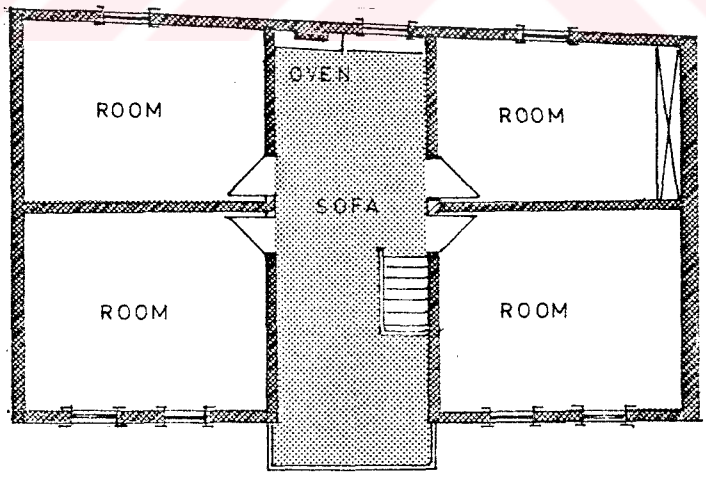
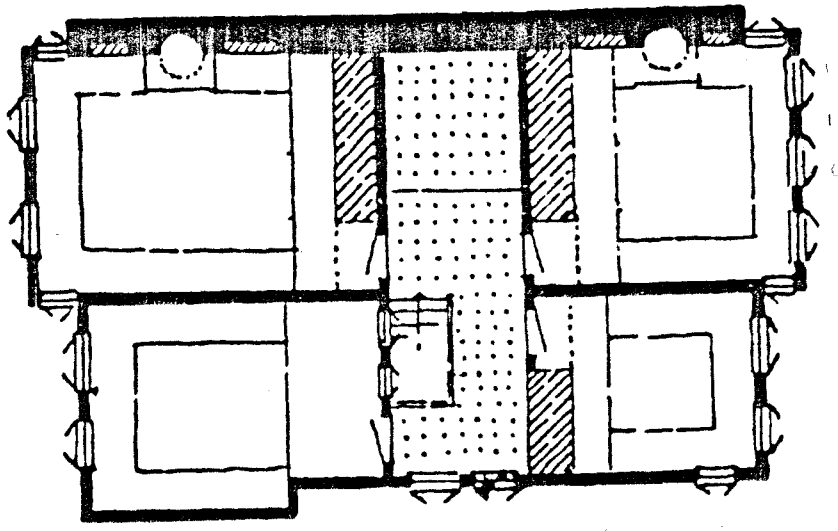


FIG. 2.122 HOUSE OF LATİFE YALÇIN SÜKRÜ EFENDİ STREET



(REF. ELDEM, 1968, P. 117)

FIG. 2.123 HOUSE OF NALBANT KADRİ USTA, GEBZE

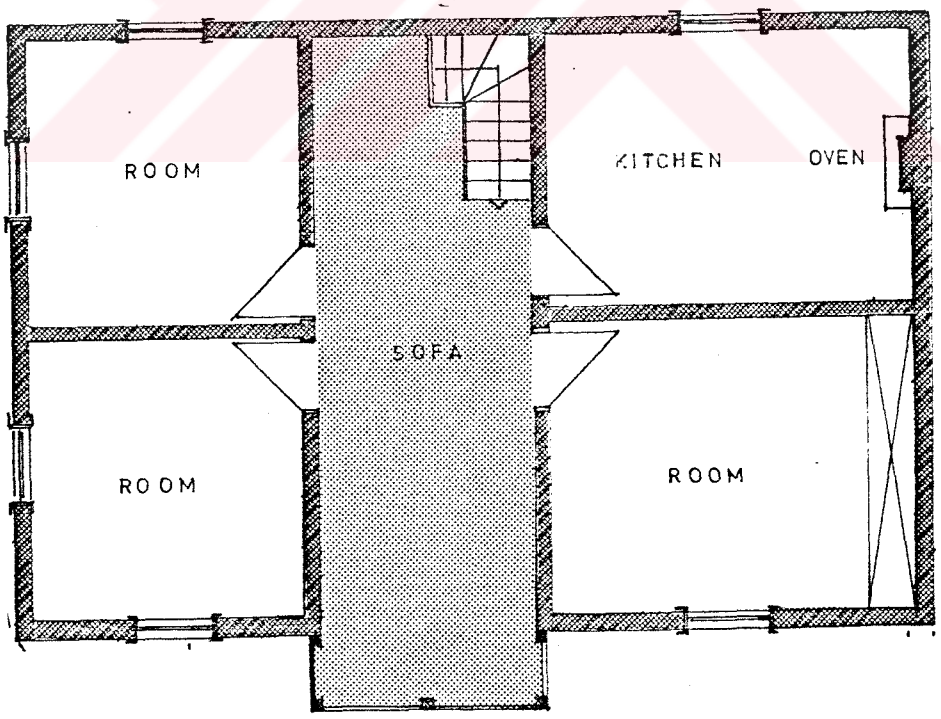
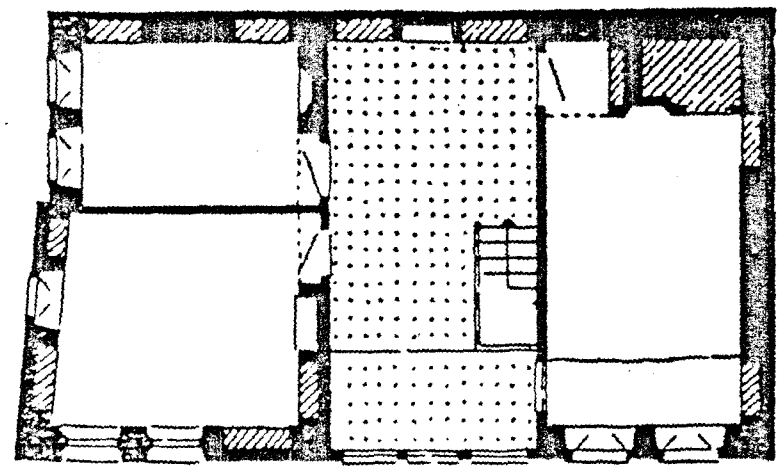


FIG. 2.124 HOUSE OF HÜSEYİN KAPI ÇİRKİNOĞLU STREET



(REF. ELDEM, 1968, P. 118)

FIG. 2.125 HOUSE İN NURLUOGLU STREET, KONYA

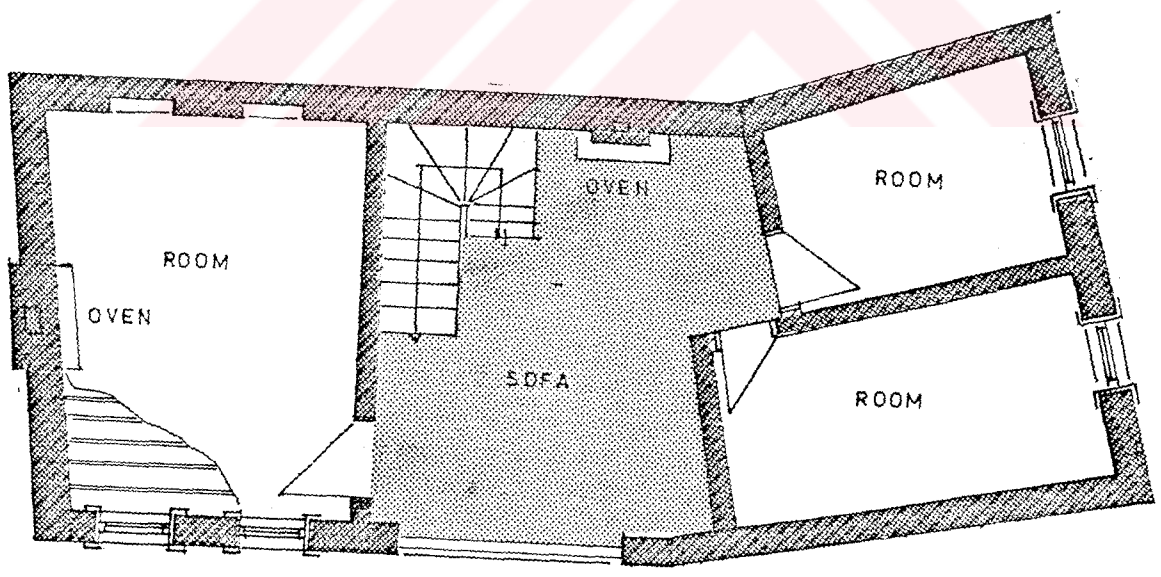
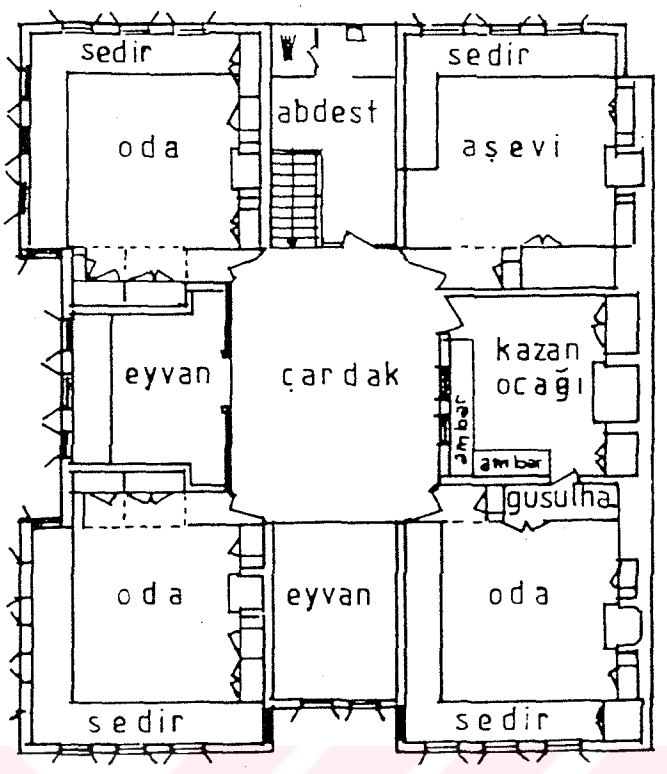


FIG. 2.126 HOUSE OF HILMI GİRGİN HAMİTOĞLU STREET



(REF. KÜLAHÇI, MIMARLIK, 93/254, P. 20)

FIG. 2.127 HOUSE OF SARAÇLAR, SAFRANBOLU

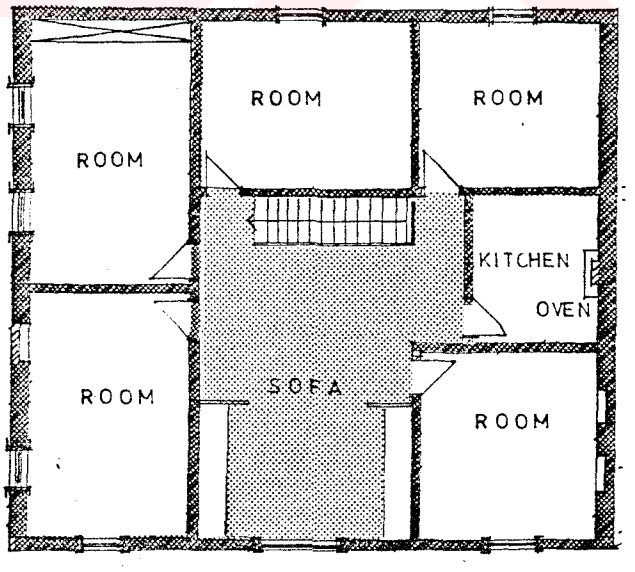


FIG. 2.128 HOUSE OF KENAN DÖNMEZ KULOGLU STREET

(REF. KÜCÜKERMAN, 1973, P. 25)

FIG. 2.129 HOUSE OF SAFRANBOLU TOP WINDOW

FIG. 2.130 HOUSE OF NEVRİYE TOSUN TOP WINDOW

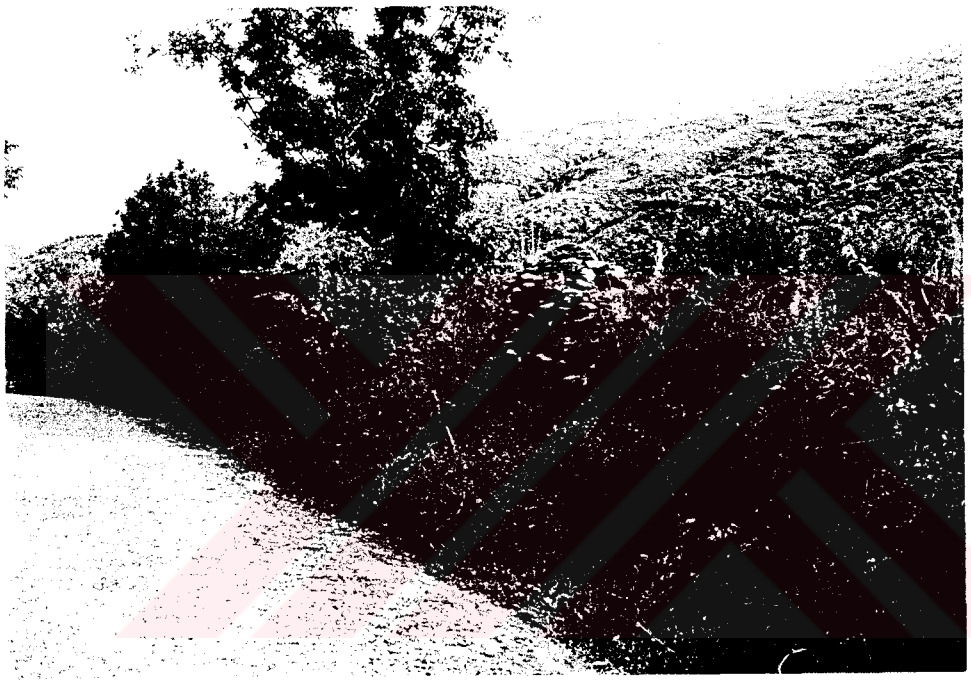


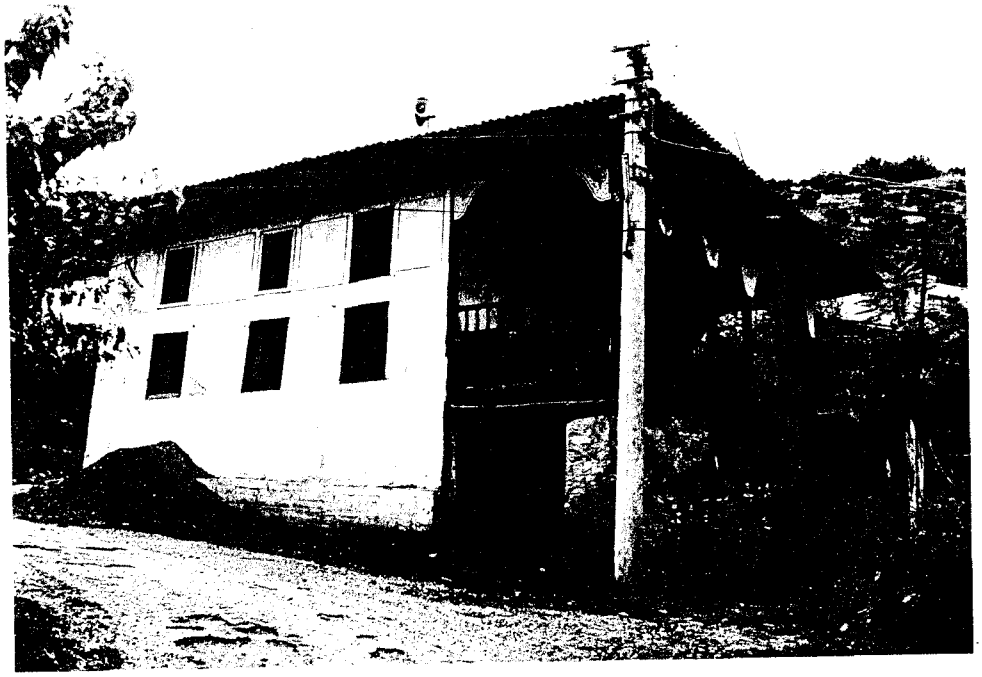
FIG.3.1 THE LAST WALL OF POTAMIA CASTLE

SELLI BRIDGE A

FIG.3.2 SELLI BRIDGE B

KILCI MOSOUE A

FIG.3.3 FRONT ELEVATION OF KILCI MOSQUE ASIKLAROBA ST. B



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION A

FIG. 3.4 LEFT SIDE ELEVATION B

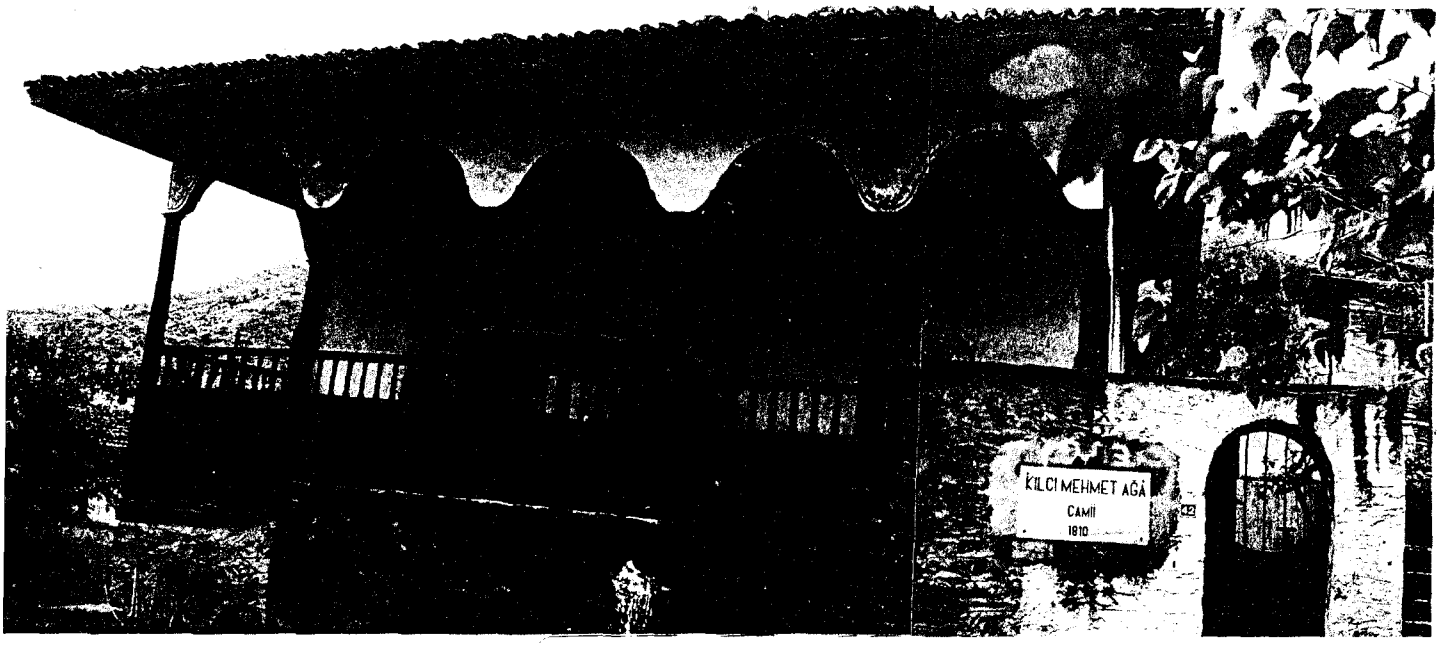


FIG. 3.5 FRONT ELEVATION

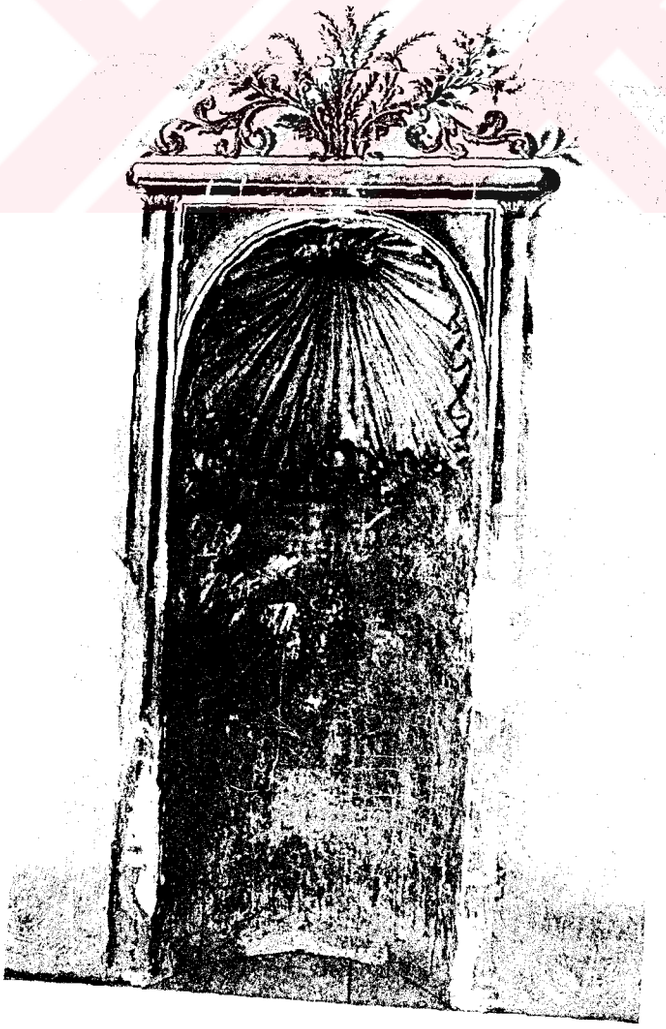
FIG. 3.6 BACK SIDE ELEVATION

RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION A

FIG. 3.7 RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION B

FIG. 3.8 ENTRANCE DOOR OF KILCI MOSQUE

FIG. 3.9 ORNAMENTS WHICH MADE OF GYPSUM PLASTER AT THE ENTRANCE PART



WALL ORNAMENTS A

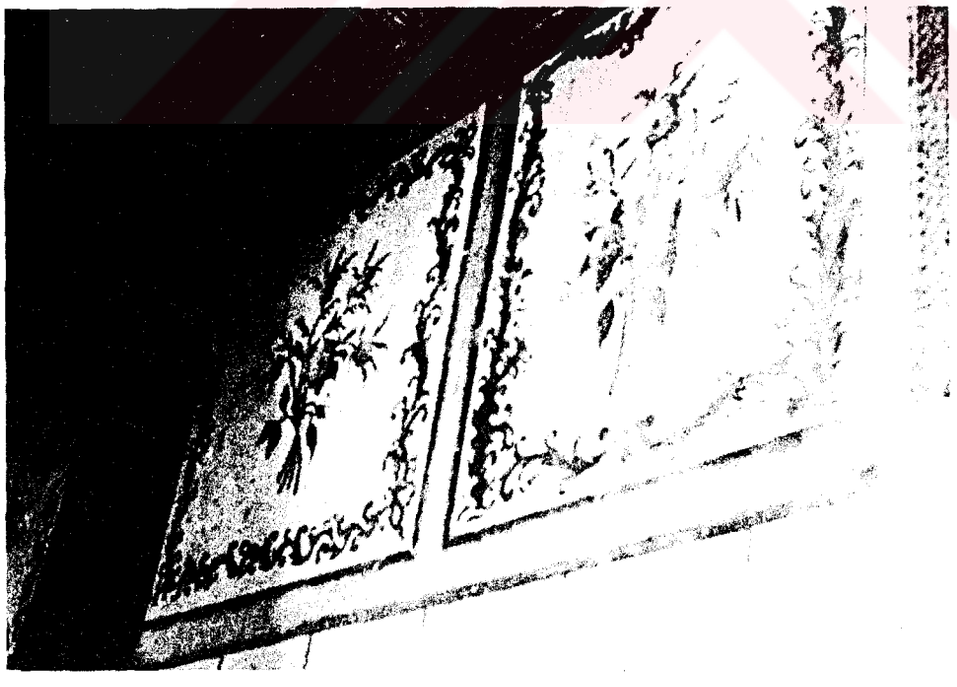


FIG. 3.10 WALL ORNAMENTS B

FIG.3.11 VIEW OF WOODEN RAILING

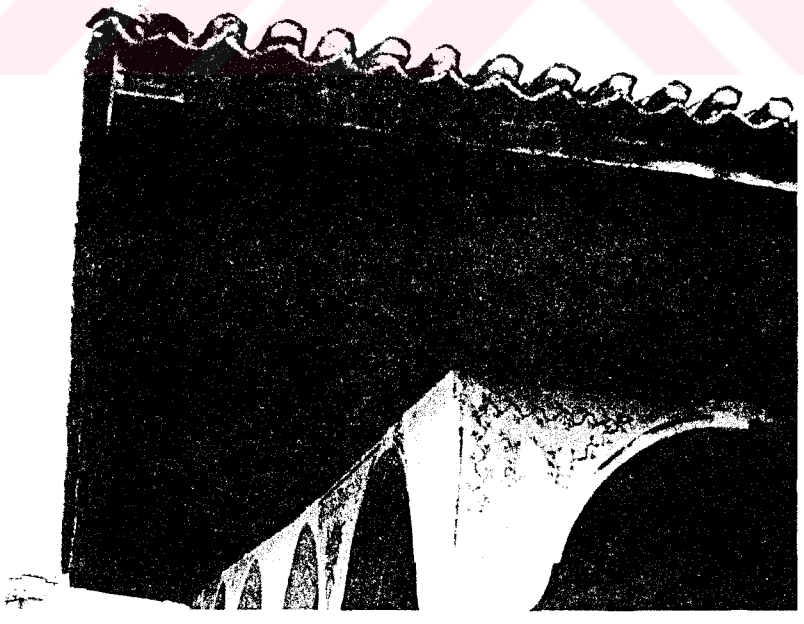


FIG.3.12 VIEW OF EAVES

CEILING OF ENTRANCE PART A

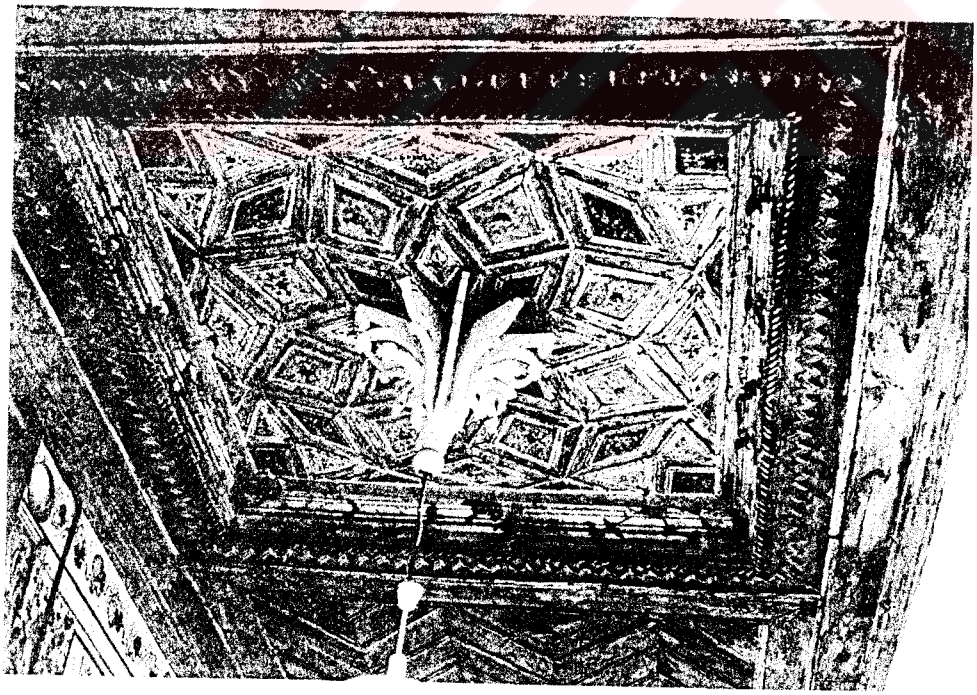
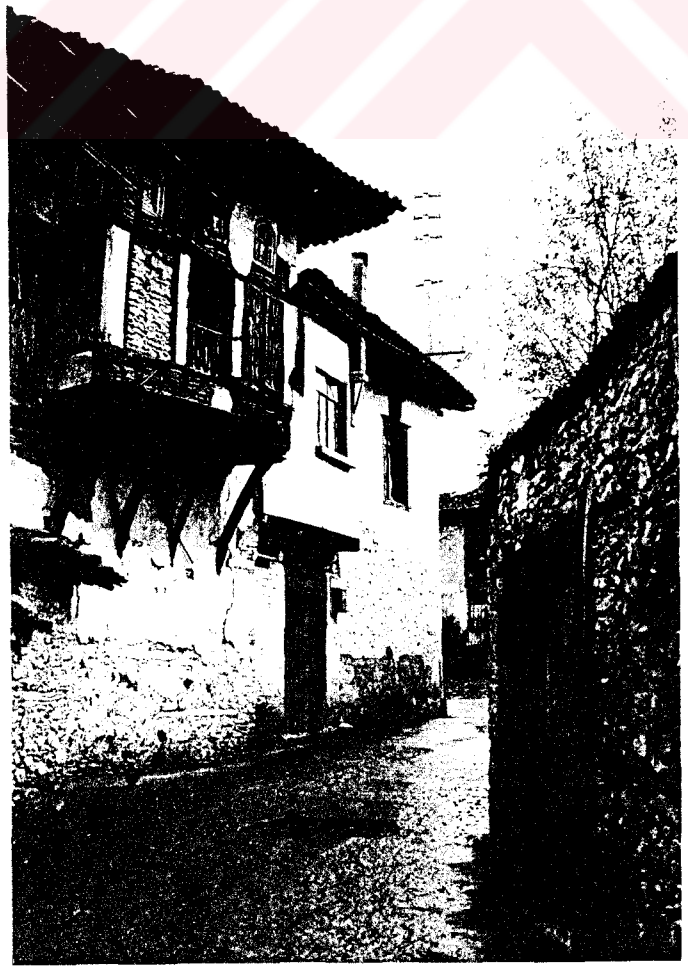


FIG. 3.13 CEILING ORNAMENTS B

FIG.4.1 SEREF YALCIN HOUSE WHICH HAVE BEGAN TO DECAY AT THE UPPER PART KALEICI ST. NO:42

FIG.4.2 AHMET DURUN HOUSE WHICH HAVE BEGAN TO DECAY AT THE OVERHANGS



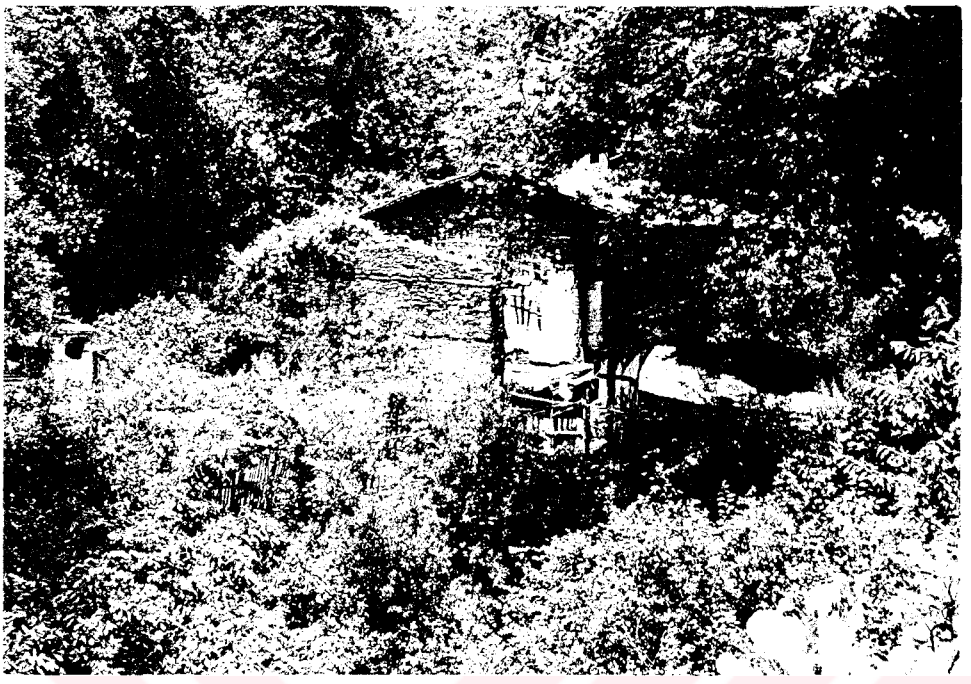


FIG.4.3 ORHAN BULBUL HOUSE WHICH HAVE BEGAN TO DECAY AT THE WALL KAZIM DIRIK ST. NO:33

FIG.4.4 OSMAN YIGIT HOUSE WHICH WALL AND ROOF HAVE DECAYED HAFIZAGA ST.

FIG.4.5 AHMET ERGIN HOUSE WHICI HAVE-BEGAN TO DECAY AT THE WALL HAFIZAGA ST. NO:59

FIG. 4.6 MEHMET GIRGIN HOUSE WHIGH HAVE BEGAN TO DECAY AT THE UPPER PART SATI ST.

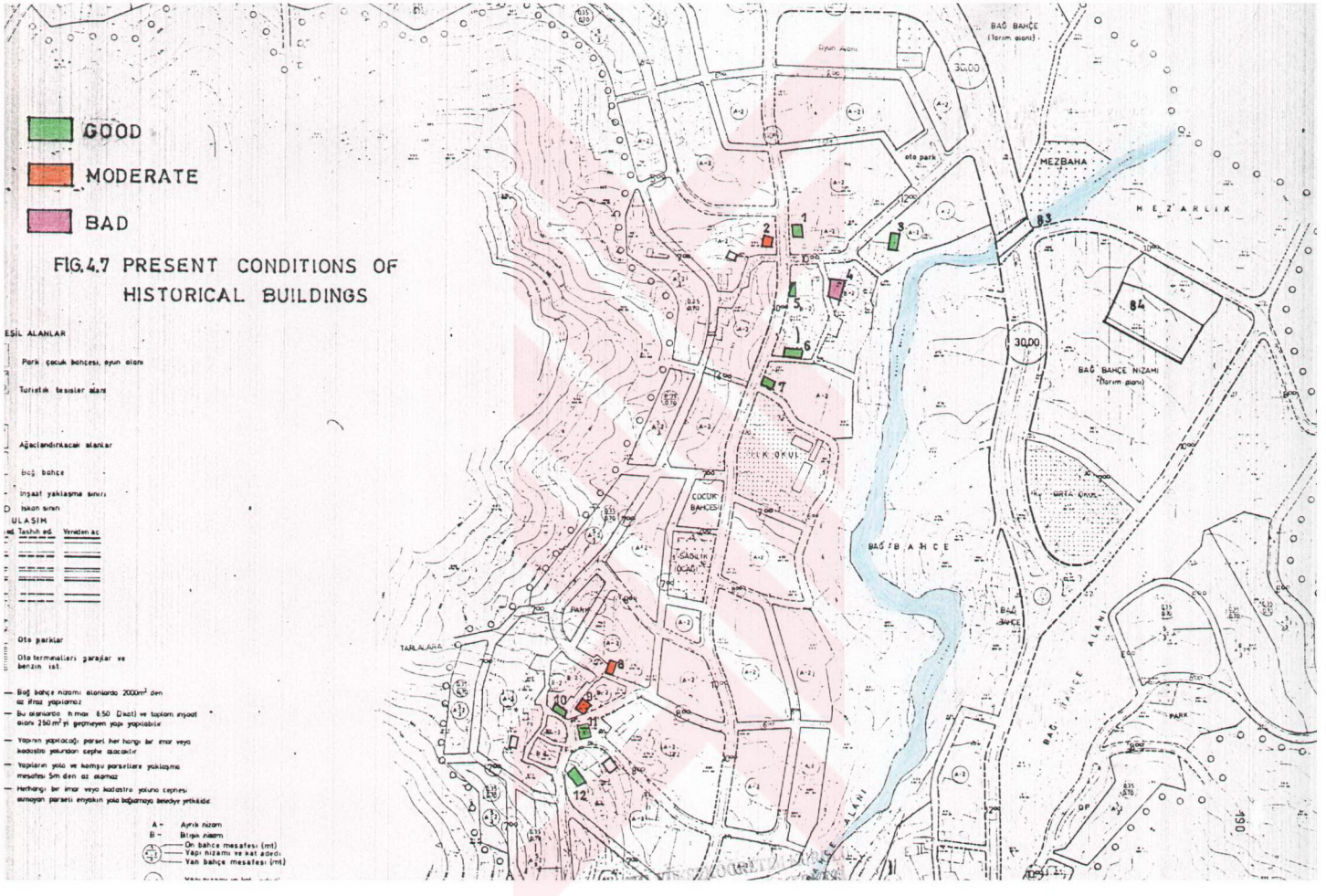


FIG.4.7 PRESENT CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

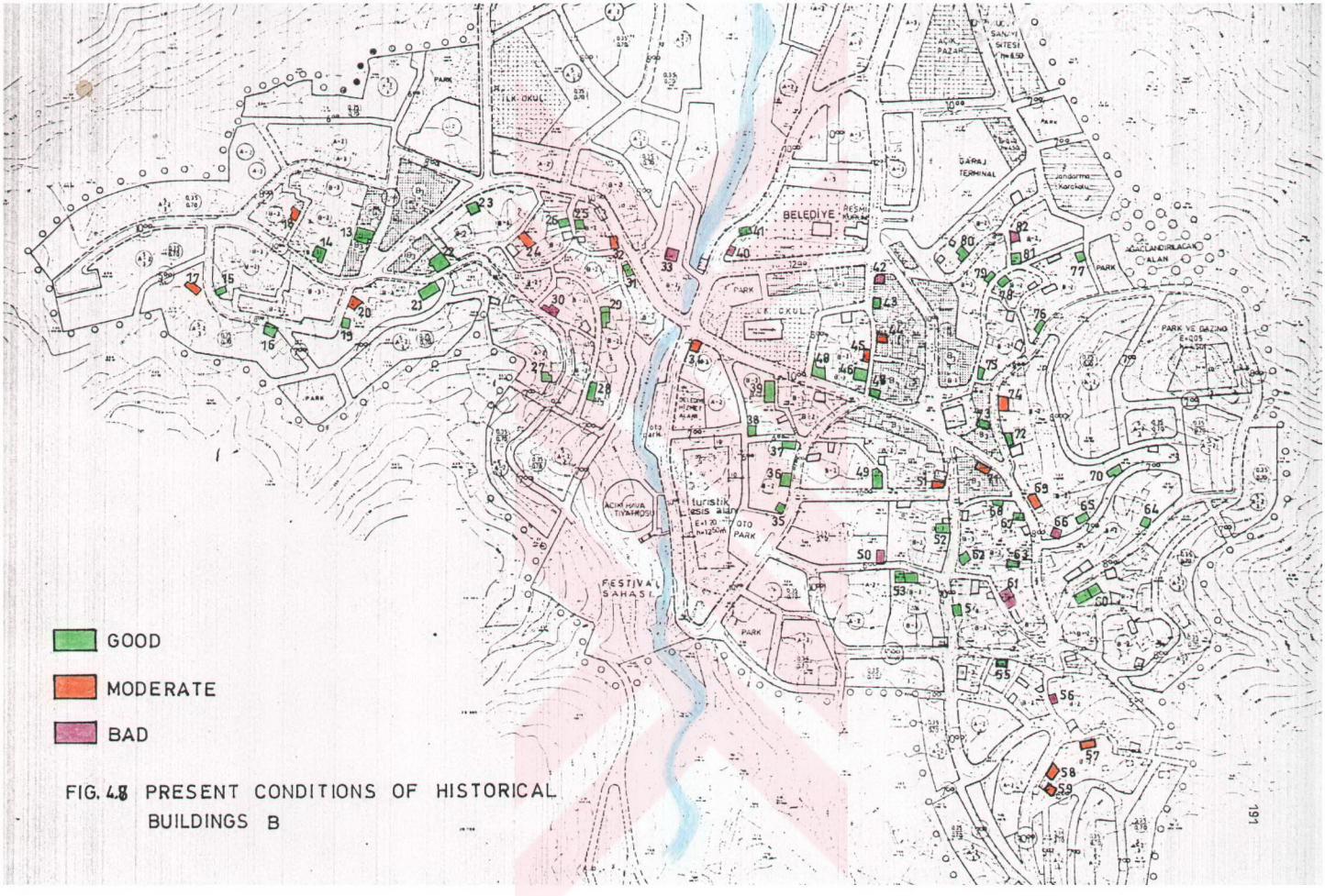


FIG. 48 PRESENT CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS B

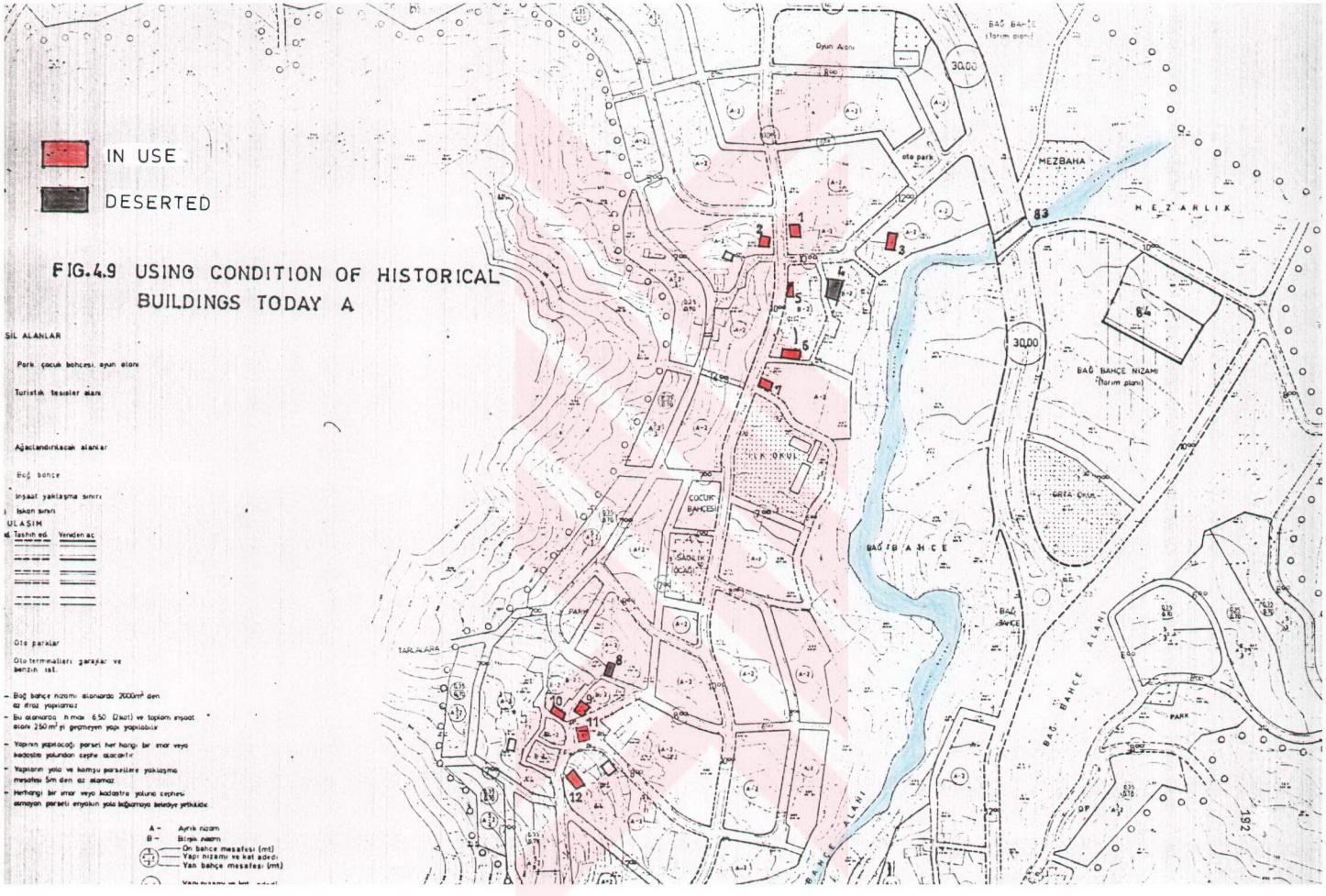


FIG.4.9 USING CONDITION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS TODAY A

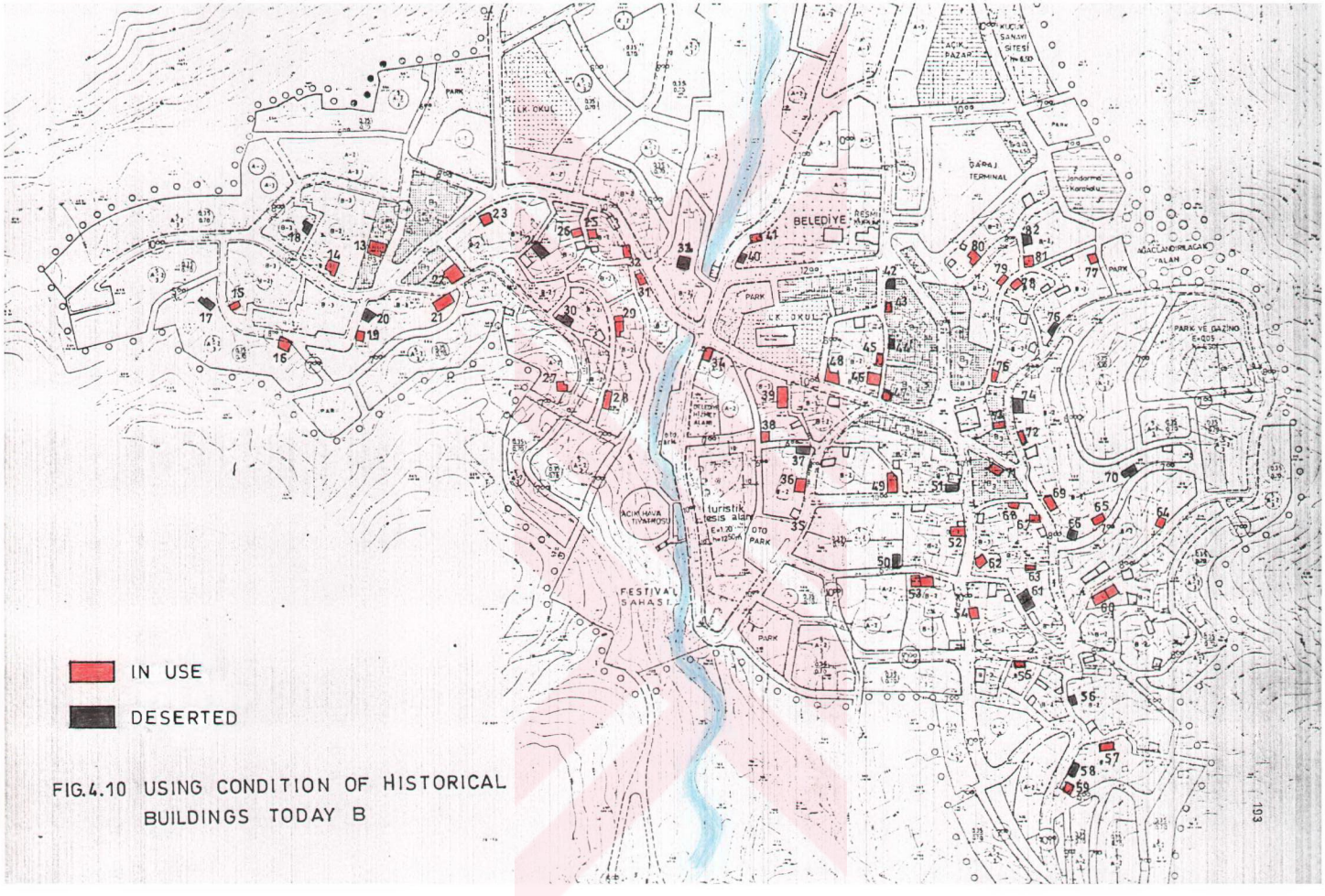
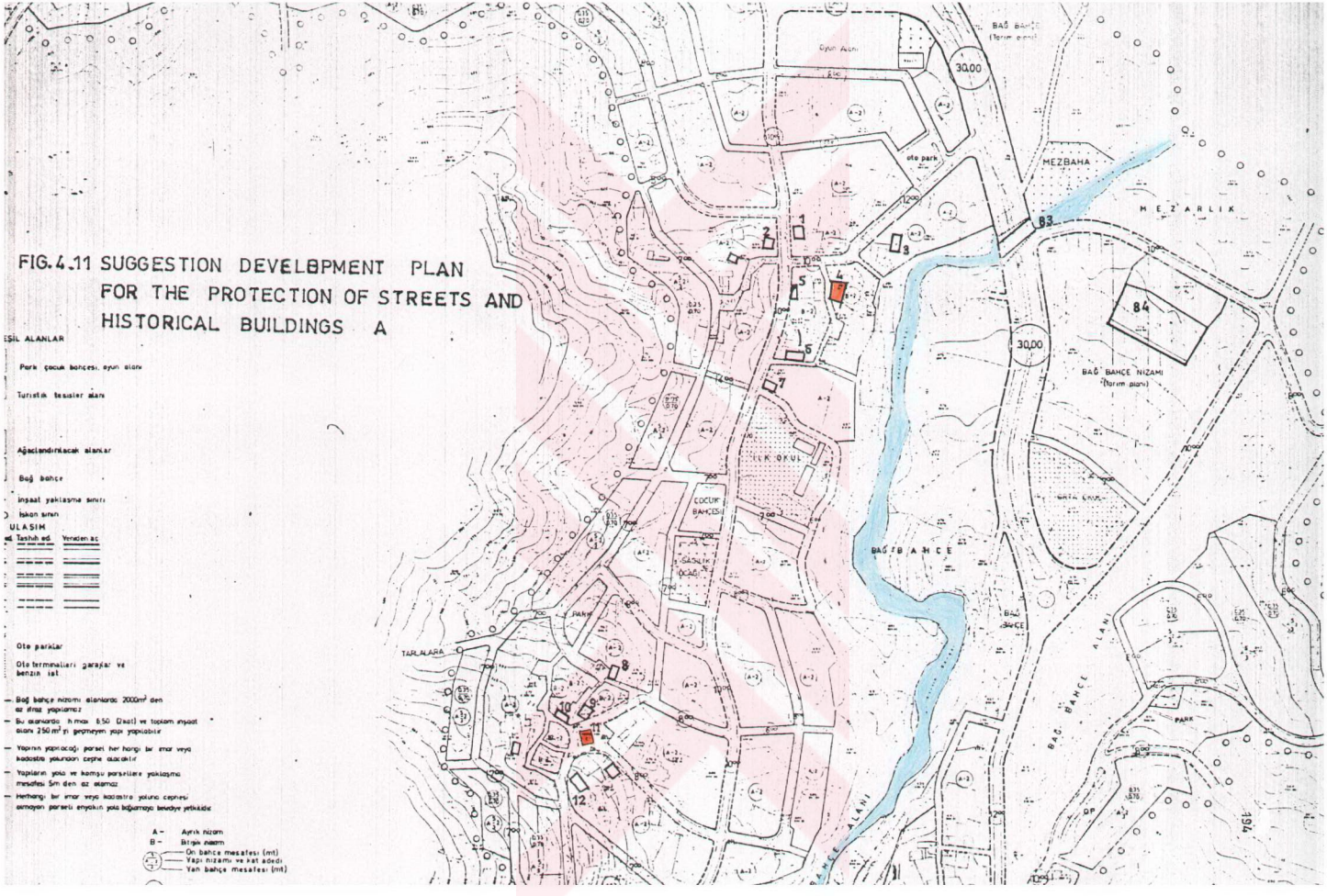


FIG.4.10 USING CONDITION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS TODAY B

FIG. 4.11 SUGGESTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF STREETS AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS A



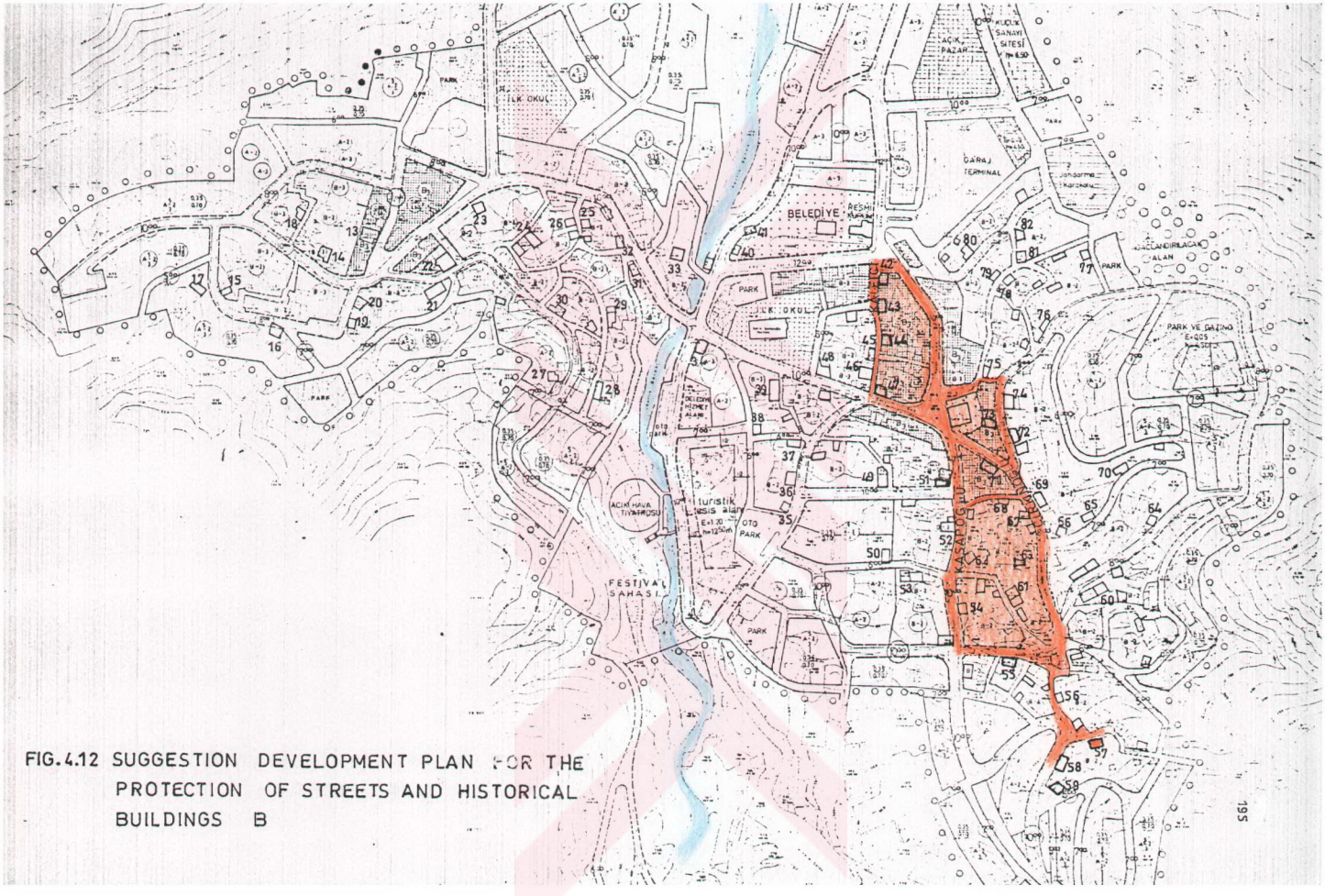


FIG. 4.12 SUGGESTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF STREETS AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS B