STUDYING DOCUMENTATION AND RESTORATION OF DOORS & WINDOWS IN THE HOUSING ARCHITECTURE OF FOÇA AND ÇEŞME

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ABSTRACT

During last years in our country, historical residential areas are exposed to considerable damages as a result of the economic-social growth and the negative outcomes of tourism activity. Foça and Çeşme are two of those coastal towns in which this rapid change and development are observed.

While the cultural values cannot be adequately conserved and cease to exist and inheritance of the historical-cultural values in an environmental unity to further generations becomes harder to realize, documentation of historical residential buildings and architectural elements becomes increasingly important.

With this approach, documentation and restoration of doors & windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme were studied in the contents of this thesis.

In the first chapter, firstly the historical development of the housing architecture in İzmir and its environment was discussed from antiquity period to 18th-20th century. After that general knowledge about the building types, their architectural characteristics, openings of the housing architecture and doors & windows that are two of important housing elements are given.

In the second chapter, the geographical location and historical background of Foça and Çeşme which are two coastal towns of İzmir and the subject of the research, were explained. Also the building types in these towns were determined, the documentation study of doors and windows for each settlement were prepared. At the end of this

chapter; form, material, proportion, ornamentation and details of doors and windows were stated.

The third chapter includes a comparative study and evaluation formed in light of the examples analysed in two different towns. In this evaluation, the similarities and differences of the general types in settlements are defined. This comparative study has been made firstly according to the aspects of form, proportion and material. After this for determining the window and door type peculiar to the region it has continued with the evaluation of three basic specifications that are openings form, wing type and proportion.Finally, ornamentation and detail characteristics peculiar to the doors and windows at both of the settlements.

In the last chapter, conservation-restoration proposal for the deteriorated door of the building known as 'Ağalar Konağı' in Foça has been given. After giving the general information related with the building and its door, the present situation of the door and its problems have been given. As a result, method proposals related with the conservation and restoration of this door and the things that have to be done have been told in detail with all their steps.

ÖZET

Ülkemizde son yıllarda, kıyı kentlerimizdeki tarihi yerleşim dokuları, gerek ekonomik ve sosyal büyüme karşısında gerekse turizm olgusunun olumsuz etkileri sonucunda büyük bir hızla zarar görmektedir. Foça ve Çeşme de bu hızlı değişim ve gelişimin yaşandığı kıyı kentlerimizdendir.

Tarihi çevrelerde var olan kültür değerlerinin yeterince korunamayıp gittikçe yok olduğu, tarihsel-kültürel değerlerin çevre bütünlüğü içerisinde korunarak gelecek kuşaklara aktarılmasının gittikçe zorlaştığı böylesi bir durumda tarihi yerleşim dokularının ve mimari elemanların belgelenmesi büyük önem kazanmaktadır.

Bu yaklaşımla Foça ve Çeşme geleneksel konut mimarisindeki kapı ve pencerelerin dökümantasyon ve restorasyon çalışması bu tez kapsamında ele alınmıştır.

Birinci bölümde, öncelikle İzmir ve çevresindeki konut mimarisinin antik çağdan 18. ve 20. yüzyıllara kadar olan tarihsel gelişimi genel olarak anlatılmıştır. Daha sonra ise bu bölgedeki konut tipleri ve önemli cephe elemanlarından kapı ve pencereler hakkında genel bilgiler verilmektedir.

İkinci bölümde, araştırma kapsamına alınan, İzmir'in iki kıyı yerleşimi Foça ve Çeşme'nin coğrafik konumu ve tarihsel gelişimi anlatılmıştır. Bu anlatımın ardından bu yerleşimlerdeki konut tipleri belirlenmiş, her ilçe için kapı ve pencereler üzerine yoğunlaşan ayrı bir dökümantasyon çalışması yapılmıştır. Bu bölümün sonunda bütün kapı ve pencerelerin form, malzeme, oran, süsleme ve detay özellikleri belirlenmiştir.

Kapı ve pencereler üzerine iki ayrı ilçede incelenen örneklerle oluşturulan karşılaştırmalı bir değerlendirme, üçüncü bölümün içeriğini oluşturmaktadır. Bu değerlendirmede yerleşimlerdeki genel tiplerin birbirleriyle benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları tanımlanmıştır.Bu karşılaştırma çalışması, öncelikle form, oran ve malzeme açısından yapılmış; sonrasında yöreye özgü pencere ve kapı tipini tespit etmek amacıyla, boşluk formu- kanat tipi- oran gibi üç ana belirleyicinin birlikte değerlendirmesi şeklinde devam etmiştir. Son olarak, iki ilçedeki kapı ve pencerelere özgü süsleme ve detay özellikleri karşılaştırılmıştır.

Son bölümde ise, Foça'da 'Ağalar Konağı' olarak bilinen yapının deformasyona uğramış kapısı için koruma- restorasyon önerisi verilmiştir. Kapı ve ait olduğu bina ile ilgili genel bilgilerin verilmesinin ardından kapının mevcut durumu ve sorunlar belirtilmiştir. Sonuçta, bu kapının korunması ve restorasyonu ile ilgili yöntem önerileri ve yapılması gerekenler tüm aşamalarıyla detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır.

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INTRODUCTION

The city of İzmir and its environment, primarily as a consequence of its geographic characteristics, had played a bridge role between East and West and brought the marks of many great cultures through the historical process. The region had constituted the most beautiful samples of traditional housing architecture by using the trials of hundred years time for natural environment's effects and as a result of various cultural interactions.

Aegean shore in general, İzmir and its environment in private had happened to see the shapement of a new life style during the second half of 19th century and the beginning of 20th century which is the result of an original architecture, plan organization, material usage and building technology. The civil architecture samples that could have reached today generally belong to these periods and have a different importance for both quality and quantity.

The utilization of this architectural and cultural value can be possible by increasing the conscious for protection of cultural values in the region. The prevention of increasing whether consciously or unconsciously extinction speed of the remains of the ancient cultures can be possible only by showing and introducing their values and also increasing the efforts toward such a preventive attitude.

The economic and social improvement in İzmir and its environment, together with the damage of tourism event had shown their effects and the historical settlement had suffered serious damages from such changes. Foça and Çeşme are coastal towns

where such negativities are lived. However, the traditional housing architecture in these settlements are the proven records of a past with all its characteristics and details.

The old texture had been replaced by the new buildings in this region because of nearness to İzmir, the enlargement of İzmir towards Urla and the dense touristic activities in Çeşme and Foça. Against all these negative happenings, these settlements were chosen mainly for still containing the very typical samples of housing architecture of 19th and early 20th centuries that could reach our time.

When the conditions discussed above are considered, at least the documentation of the historical buildings and architectural elements seems to become of great importance for the negative picture from the point of conservation. By accepting this idea as a starting point, in line with the importance of documentation, an original typology study about the doors and windows in traditional housing architecture of two coastal districts of İzmir; Foça and Çeşme has become the main purpose of this thesis. Beyond that, making a comparative evaluation among the two districts in light of analysed samples, discussing the righteousness of building conditions (facade, door, window,...etc. ratios) in these regions by considering the results achieved and at last a conservation-restoration proposal for a door are the other purposes of this study.

The first step in this study was the investigation of the samples in the settlements that will be helpful for the typification and determination of all measures and knowledge in order to make an account of the door and window types for the three study area. At the and of these measuring and determination study, drawings and tables had been prepared. And also the original types to the districts and their details were noted. At the end of the first investigation, the similarities and differences of the window and doors in this two coastal settlements of İzmir were determined and a general typology was shown.

CHAPTER ONE

HOUSING ARCHITECTURE IN IZMIR & ITS ENVIRONMENT

Throughout the history, Western had happened to see a dense settlement and culture accumulation. The region, with its geographical characteristics and fertile soil, easiness of transportation had been able to develop commercial and cultural relationships with Anatolia, Aegean islands and Greek peninsula. This high level of activity had led the way to the foundation of many settlement centers. The region had welcomed big immigrations. The livings and accumulations of the newcomers and the region's present facts had brought out new cultural synthesis.

As an important center of commerce, culture and art since the very beginning of history, İzmir had become the primarily important city for commerce and transportation in the region. It's known that different ethnical groups and foreign countries' citizens had lived altogether here. Economy, physical and environmental characteristics, cultural interaction had affected city's development; as a result, in Izmir and its environment a different architecture according to the rest of the region had been observed.

1. 1. Historical Development

İzmir had settled since 3000 B.C., during Prehistoric, Aeolian, Ionian periods in Bayraklı; in Hellenistic, Rome, Byzantine, Beylikler, Ottoman- Turk periods in Pagos (Kadifekale). A great deal of information about the city's housing architecture (belonging to IX.- IV. B.C.) which had been first founded in Bayraklı (Tepekule)

could be collected. According to Miltner, in antique period there had been houses made of sun-dried walls and with wooden roof (Miltner, 1931, pp.29-187). In addition to that, when the examples found are analysed, megarons are understood to be representing the base living unit in Western Anatolia house planning at the end of 2000 B.C. and especially at the beginning of 3000 B.C. These are the continuation of rectangular planned houses (Ersoy, 1994, pp. 36-40). A sun-dried oval house found in Bayraklı dated as 925-900 B.C. is the oldest and well preserved sample of Hellenistic settlement.This house consists of one room and constructed on a stone base. Other than rectangular planned houses, oval houses and houses with abscissa had also been identified in late Geometric settlement level. As an addition to these three types, which is closed in itself, with courtyard and many rooms had constituted a developed stage in Ionian civil architecture (Akurgal, 1983, Ancient Civilizations, p. 119) (fig.1.1).

Although there isn't much knowledge about the houses in İzmir during Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, accepting the houses in some settlements nearby the city as similar samples won't be wrong (Akyüz, 1994, p. 32). In the 4th century B.C. in Kolophon (Değirmendere-İzmir) and especially Priene houses the Prostas house depending on megaron in its essence. This kind of house is very widespread in Western Anatolia during that period (Akarca, 1972, pp. 11-17). In Hellenistic period, in the Western and Eastern shores of Mediterranean Sea, three different house types - Prostas, Pastas & Peristyl- are seen (fig.1.2). These houses which had been fashionable in Hellenistic period in Western Anatolia are samples that the rooms had been placed around colonnaded central garden (Akurgal, 1983, Ancient Civilizations, pp. 203-205). Other than these, it is possible to think the presence of peristyle and atrium houses in Roman period; houses with terrace, portico and inner garden in Byzantine period (Akyüz, 1994, p. 32) (fig.1.3).

Even literary knowledge about the houses between pre- Hellenic period and Ottoman-Turk periods in and around İzmir had not been found. For that reason and also as a result of the observed frequent occurrence of disasters like fire and earthquake, the houses had vanished and only the samples belonging to the period between 18th & 20th centuries have been able to reach our time (Akyüz,1994, pp.32-

35). After the complete Turkish sovereignty in 15th century the city had prospered very fast and in the 17th century it had become the most important commerce part of Anatolia and even East. This situation had provided the coming of many travellers and merchant to the city and its environments. The co-existence of different ethnical groups and citizens had constituted a new life style by way of different evaluations of value and cultural differences. As a result, the housing architecture in İzmir and its environment had been affected by this situation and the Levantine architecture had appeared.

> *The housing architecture in İzmir is constituted of the houses which are 19th century's product by their characteristics and style with classical decorative details and oriel windows supported with wrought iron known as Chios style, Turkish streets at the back and the houses constructed in inner Western Anatolia housing style to be observed among these streets* (Kuban, 1972, p.41).

Today, the houses in İzmir and its environment which had been able to reach our time belong to the period between 18th & 20th. During this period, different houses from traditional Turkish house to Levantine and Greek houses, Tower houses to Ottoman mansions are observed.. Houses observed in the content of this thesis belong to that period. The housing architecture, types and architectural characteristics in İzmir and its environment that could reach today will be discussed in other sections in more detail.

1. 2. Building Types and their Characteristics

In the shaping of housing architecture in İzmir and its environment, Besides natural environment data; the coexistence of different ethnical groups like Christian-Greek, Jewish, Muslim-Turk and the continuing relationship with Aegean islands seem to have effect. The interaction between various cultures and Ottoman-Turk culture had especially affected housing architecture and caused the appearance of various type of houses in İzmir and its environment. For those different houses, from traditional

Turkish house to Chios style house, tower house and Ottoman mansions in the region, Various classifications can be made according to natural environment data or social-cultural factors. But " the social factors have immensely been effective in shaping of İzmir houses. The housing architecture in the city is thus evaluated in three main groups:

1. Traditional Turkish houses
2. Levantine & Greek houses
3. Interaction houses " (Akyüz, 1993, p.56)

The classification made for the city of İzmir, can be accepted as true for its environment especially coastal towns. But in addition to these types, square planned stone buildings called as "tower house" are also known to exist in İzmir's environment.

The plans of traditional Turkish houses in this region have external sofa (fig.1.4). The building system is base floor as stone masonry, upper floor with wooden frame walls and have tiled roof. (Eldem, 1984, p.62). As a part of organic street texture, these houses' upper floors have protrusion. The house, with its closed character had been shaped toward the garden and integrated with nature. As a consequence of traditional secrecy feature minimum opening had been maintained throughout the lower floor. Elements like lattice, oriel window lattice had been used for this purpose. Service spaces had been disconnected from main building by having place in the garden (Akyüz, 1994, p.34) (fig.1.5). At the beginning of the 19th century, empiric style had been dominant in Turkish houses in İzmir and its environment. The architectural lines are extremely delicate and Greco-Roman style had been performed with success. In these samples where highly refined plaster ornaments are present among wooden parts, the style called "frengi" is seen to be skillfully adapted to the traditional Turkish house (Eldem, 1984, p.63).

The Turkish houses in İzmir are similar to those in other parts of Aegean and Balkan regions. While some of them display features of a typical Turkish house,

some others display reflections of influence of foreign architecture in the city. Transitions between rooms and connections of service spaces with the main body of the building may be mentioned in this respects.(Akyüz, 1993, p.76)

The Levantine and Greek houses in İzmir and its environment are generally contiguous, having two or three stories and narrow facades. These are typical city houses originated 100-120 years before our time in İzmir, Çanakkale, Selanik and generally Aegean coastal cities. The architecture is under Western effect (Eldem, 1984, p.63)

Levantine and Greek houses have similar features when their plan and front orders are compared (fig.1.6, 1.7, 1.8). In Levantine houses which have stone masonry lower floor and wooden frame system upper floor, the basement include service spaces and used also for the ventilation. The entrance floor where the living spaces are present generally have side halls. In the upper floor there is passage from central hall to bedrooms and in this floor generally at the middle of the facade there is an oriel window. In the entrance floor, the service places, that are adjacent to stairs and the room on the opposite side, are also connected with the garden (Akyüz, 1994, p.34).

In the second half of the 19th century, around İzmir, an architecture of a pseudoclassicism or of a neo-Greek style had been developed. It's effects were seen on the official buildings and reflected on some of the facade elements. In the meanwhile a deeply founded housing architecture was established and developed a style called "Chios style" (Bilgin, 1985, p.43). The similarity of these Levantine houses called as 'Chios style house' to the Chios island houses results more from the usage of very similar facade elements than the plan and facade features. The stone pavement of the facade, elegant chisel-work, moulding, plastic elements like vertical and horizontal protrusions and beyond these monumental entrances having two stories height, pediments consist these similarities (Akyüz, 1994, p.34).

The houses formed as the result of Eastern-Western interaction are buildings that have some characteristics of Turkish and Levantine houses (fig.1.9). They reflect the

plan characteristics of Turkish houses and facade characteristics of Levantine houses. However, some samples both as plan and facade carry the traces of the two cultures. In these houses with rectangular plan and two stories there is direct entrance to inner site and besides the rooms and stairs open to the hall. In the upper floor of these houses oriel window integrates with the room and hall. The neoclassic ornamentation on the facade and stone masonry construction only on the lower stories are the other characteristics of this type (Akyüz, 1993, pp.98-105).

Other than these three types, another house type called "tower house" is seen in İzmir and its environment (fig.1.10). These buildings with square plan generally have 1,5 or 2 stories. At the basement there is a half story used as store or for animal shelter. In order to pass to the main living story there is a stairs at side. There is a horizontal cover opening to the wooden stairs reaching to the same size bedroom. Two Turkish inscriptions found in an old sample of this type in Yeni Foça proves the applications of these buildings by the Muslim-Turk people in the rural area (Bilgin, 1985, pp.88-89). It is impossible to categorize all these houses in the housing architecture of in İzmir and its environment. It is difficult to name some houses because of the transitions in structural elements and their being the product of a couple of cultures and life style.

> *It's possible to separate the cultures like the boundaries of states. The adaptation of Turkish garden style by Greeks; the Turkish improvisation to the free from the room oriel window by integrating it to the room and sofa site; the direct entrance to the houses from a closed entrance and the deterioration of traditional street, courtyard and sofa throughout the time; ... can be given as examples for that* (Canbakan, 1985, p.142).

As a result, the house types observed in İzmir and its environment today belonging to the 18th-20th century period are the results of various interactions and the different synthesis. They also have a great importance from the points of both quality and quantity.

1. 3. Facade Characteristics and Openings of the Housing Architecture

Facade become an original format under factors like natural environment, social structure, material and traditional living in the housing architecture of in İzmir and its environment. Different facade characteristics with their original views had appeared in various house types constructed by the social order, philosophy and living conditions of different cultures in the region.

The purpose of this study in the analysis of doors and windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme and the determination of the types in this region. However, it will be firstly suitable to analyse the facade characteristics of different housing types in the region, because windows and doors are important components of the facade. For this reason, the facade characteristics in the housing architecture of İzmir and its environment are going to be discussed first, then general information related to the region about windows and doors which are two of the most important elements to provide openings of the house to outer spaces is going to be given.

1. 3. 1. Facade Characteristics

Under the effects of various factors discussed above, the reflections of various types formed in housing architecture in İzmir and its environment had been accordingly different, and original facade types had been formed for every house type.

Introvertness which is an important characteristic of a traditional Turkish house results from social beliefs and traditions, is observed at the samples of this type in İzmir and its environment (fig.1.5). This characteristic had played an important role while shaping the facade. For this reason outer walls of the first floor which had been constructed as masonry system are completely filled or has very little openings. The upper floors had been constructed as wooden frame system and the opening of the building to outer spaces had been provided by widows and protrusions at this floor. In many houses protrusions called "şahnişin" are observed and these protrusions are

supported by wooden corbels (Arseven, 1984, pp.104-118). The introvert characteristic of traditional Turkish house and the limited relationship with outer space result in differences between facade to the street and facade to the garden or courtyards. The facade at the garden side is lighter or more transparent when compared with the other one (Sezgin, 1983, pp.33-37). Other characteristics seen in Turkish houses in this region wooden roofs with tile, large eaves, wooden framed window and building corners, wooden doors and horizontal lines. And there are generally, on facades of certain houses, an inscription showing its date of construction, chisel-work ornaments, tuğras and blue beads.

Levantine and Greek houses in İzmir and its environment have many different compositions and variations like houses with basements, basements and shops, or with upfloors and downfloors separate from each other, having rooms at each side of the central hall (fig.1.8). But among the other variations, the houses having 2-2,5 stories called as Chios style are the most widespread living units. In these houses, the entrance to the living floors is by an iron ornamented door which occupies one third of the front facade, four or six steps above the street level and withdrawn from the facade surface of the main building (Erdim, 1990, pp.22-25). In this floor, the room at the side of the entrance hall had been directed towards the street with two window. In the second floor, there are generally an oriel window at the middle of the facade and one window at each side of it.

The Greek houses in this region differ from the Turkish houses by some details on their facades. These have very elegant mouldings in Greco-Roman style. At the roof level, instead of eaves, they contain a type of acroterium made of brick series. At some examples, a technique called "sgraffitto" had been used on plaster surface. Although this ornament technique is seen in Chios island, it is also seen in some houses in Çeşme (Eldem, 1984, p.64).

Generally traditional Turkish house had been classified according to its plan characteristics but not facade characteristics. However, it's possible to make classifications in Levantine and Greek houses according to the facade characteristics.

Houses in İzmir and its environment can be primarily analysed according their entrances on the facades (fig.1.7): having side entries (type1) and having central entries (type2). These two groups can also be subdivided into other groups according to the number of floors and facade characteristics. These are, (Akyüz, 1993, p.92)

a. Single story
b. Basement + First Floor
c. First Floor + Second Floor
d. Basement + First Floor + Second Floor

TYPE 1 (HAVING SIDE ENTRIES)

a. In that house type, the entrance on the side is a few steps up the street. There are generally two windows on the side of the door. Doors and windows have stone frames. Window woodwork is generally 'giyotin' and has iron shutters. Doors have mostly double wing and are made up of iron except a few wooden samples.

b. The houses in İzmir and its environment have mostly a basement. In this type of houses, as it's observed in samples with single story, the existence of entrance door at one side, two basement windows at the other side two first floor windows are observed. These windows are at the same axle. The number of steps to the door is determined by the height of the basement. At the samples that have considerably high basements, The steps reaching to the first floor had been turned to the side to gain space. Also in this sample, the basement had been used for different purposes for example as a shop.

c. This type of houses consist of two complete stories. The entrance is always from the first floor and the door is just a few steps up the street level. First floor consists of an entrance door on one side and two windows on the other. At very low number of samples there is a wider opening at the side instead of these two windows. This opening is used for a shop. In some houses there is an oriel window or balcony and two windows at sides at the upper floor. At some samples, there are only three

windows on the upper floor. Doors generally have iron shutters on the first floor and wooden shutters at the second floor.

d. In this type which generally consists of basement, first and second floor, there is an entrance door on one side and two windows on the other just like in type c. On the upper floor, there is one window on each side of the oriel window placed on center. Its difference from type c is the basement windows on the same axle with first floor windows. Different from this general type, in some samples a second door on the facade for the purpose of separate usage of two floors is observed. Sometimes these two doors are in two sides of the building or together on one side of it and these two doors have different stairs.

TYPE 2 (HAVING CENTRAL ENTRIES)

The houses in these facade types have the same facade characteristics with type 1 houses except the fact that they have central entries. The oriel window which is on the upper floor in type c and type d is at the same axle with the entrance on the first floor.

Interaction houses in İzmir and its environment can be grouped the same as the Levantine and Greek houses. There are differences together with the similarities too. In some houses with single story (type a), there are metal eaves on top of the entrance door. The basement is very low in the houses with 1,5 stories. Some windows on the first floor are furnished with iron blinds and some are oriel latticed. In the houses with two stories, the oriel window on the upper floor shows the characteristics of interaction houses. While some oriel windows show Levantine characteristics, there are oriel lattices on the first floor windows. The characteristics observed in other three types are present in the houses with 2,5 stories(Akyüz, 1993, pp.103-104).

Another type of house seen in this region is tower houses. Generally they have heights exceeding their lengths and widths (Wiener, 1975, p.419). These houses have 1,5 and 2,5 stories. The iron entrance door placed generally on one side of the facade opens to the half floor used for animal breeding and as a store. One or two small

windows which have iron shutter and iron bar are present in the main living room. These windows are used for opening to outside. At the last floor used as a bedroom, windows are more in number and bigger in size than the first floor. These windows have also wooden shutters.

1. 3. 2. Openings of the Housing Architecture

What constitutes the different facade characteristics in housing architecture in İzmir and its environment are the materials used along the characteristics related with structure and space. But we can say that "doors & windows" which are created to build relationship sometimes with the social environment, other times with the nature and to open the inner life towards outside are the most important symbols that determine the real characteristic of a facade.

Even in Turkish houses where the beliefs and traditions require the introversy of the space, opening towards the exterior environment and street by way of some resolutions can be seen (Küçükerman, 1991, p.110).

In different house types in this region, doors and windows had many times not been enough to show the extroversy tendency and in order to provide a stronger opening 'protrusions' and 'oriel windows' had been designed. But these openings will only be discussed in the content of doors & windows as a requirement of this thesis.

1. 3. 2. 1. Windows

Windows; which provide especially visual permeability and permeability to the space, resolution, relation and continuity; and relating the rooms, buildings to outer environment and reflecting the life in the buildings are the most important element group constituting the facade in houses of İzmir and its environment.

Windows show different characteristics with respect to the building types and the

place they are at the facade. The windows in this region can be classified from different perspectives like frame type and wing (woodwork) types (fig.1.11, 1.12).

a) According to their forms (frame types) (Akyüz, 1993, p.112)

1. Rectangular
2. Rectangular, inner arched
3. Arched
4. Sharp arched
5. Having triangular forehead
6. Circular, elliptic

b) According to their wing (woodwork) types

1. Giyotin
2. Single wing
3. Double wing
4. Double wing, on top fixed
5. Double wing with top window
6. Fixed wing

Form(frame) types 1, 2 ,3 and wing (woodwork) types 1, 3, 4, are the most applied samples. 1/1,5 and 1/2 are the most common proportions in İzmir and its environment. This ratio had approximated to square in basement windows. Circular and elliptic windows had been used for lightning purposes above the doors or above the windows at the first floor. Frames had been generally made of stone material. Brick usage had been seldom applied.

In traditional Turkish houses wooden frames had been preferred to stone frames. Because of the social custom and tradition in the lower story rooms of the Turkish house facing outwards the windows were reduced to a minimum size and were shuttered thus reducing the interior-exterior relationship. On the other hand, in the upper stories the windows were more numerous and of larger dimensions to provide the room with light and a view and increased the relationship (Küçükerman, 1991,

p.110). At the other housing types, the windows on the upper and lower stories are generally at the same size and number.

Special resolutions had been brought for the windows of lower story both for security and privacy. For security purposes iron grilles and iron or wooden shutters had been in the windows of the first floor where basement does not exist. Also, with the same purpose, we see the iron bars ornamented with several motifs.

In addition, we see differently detailed cornices on the tops of some windows. These elements sometimes have 30 cm. length and are double corniced. In some samples at the center of window's top frame there are keystones, simple or with motifs.

Especially in some districts (like Foça, Çeşme...) of İzmir, the windows have a relieving arch above the opening for both decoration and structural stability. This relieving arch had been constructed generally with brick, but in some samples (like tower houses) stone material.

Again in this region, as a result of the interaction of East and West, oriel lattice had been used at lower parts of some windows for privacy purposes. These mostly at the lower parts face in a convex manner outwards and approach the window at the upper parts. There are many samples of this style iron works.

1. 3. 2. 2. Doors

Another important group of element constituting the facade in houses of in İzmir and its environment are doors (fig 1.13, 1.14, 1.15). They have two types: garden doors and entrance doors. But entrance doors will be more a subject of discussion in the content of this thesis.

A part of the doors in this region are on the facade plain and entrance floor is at

the same level with the street. Another part of the doors are a few and sometimes five-six steps above the street level. In these samples a semi-open entrance space, a niche had been created in front of the door. This niche ends with a arched form at the upper side and at the center of this ending, there is a keystone in many samples. Again single or double cornices had been placed on this entrance niche to increase the emphasis. At the lower part; as a continuation of the profiles at the joining of the ground and the frames that are at the sides of the entrance door, there are profiles at two sides of the niche. These have different heights according to the number of steps.

At some doors which are on the facade plain there are top windows in different forms. These top windows are observed at the majority of the doors which are a few steps up the street level.

A great majority of the doors in İzmir and its environment have top windows decorated with wrought iron, cornices, column shafts with bases and capitals.

Aside from these, at top of the doors; there are relieving arches made of generally brick and in some samples (like tower houses) stone. And also in some samples there is a construction date or house number carved on the stone lintel.

For the door wings, different materials and types are observed. Doors which are made of wood and iron can be classified to various types like totally iron ornamentation and glass material. The doors in this region generally have double wings and the ones made of iron had been preferred for security.

The door wings which are totally massive had been divided to horizontal and vertical parts and some of them had been ornamented with geometric and plant motifs. Massive doors in traditional Turkish houses had been generally made of wood.

At semi-massive doors, the lower part has 70-90 cm. long massive part and above that there is an iron ornamentation and glass. Around the wing there is a wooden or metal frame. A great variety of motifs had been used in iron ornamentation.

Classification of house types is not dependent on districts. If the material difference and door's total semi translucency or massiveness of its bottom even in adjacently situated houses, are taken into consideration; it's understood that existence of quite different door types in the very some environment means that security and privacy considerations are influential in this configuration. Preference of totally massive doors in Turkish houses and of iron-winged ones in non-Muslims' houses may be mentioned in this respect (Akyüz, 1993, p.119).

CHAPTER TWO

DOCUMENTATION OF DOORS AND WINDOWS IN THE HOUSING ARCHITECTURE WITHIN THE SELECTED AREAS

2. 1. Foça

2. 1. 1. General Knowledge about the Settlement

Foça, which is 74 km. away from İzmir, is one of the historical coastal towns of this city on the Aegean Sea (fig.2.1). The town is surrounded by the gulf of Çandarlı from the north, and the gulf of İzmir from the south. The town is a rectangular peninsula, which is surrounded by the sea on the north, south and west. Eski Foça, the town center, forms the settlement areas with Yeni Foça and 10 villages. (Bilgin, 1985, p.81)

In ancient period, according to Pausanias, Foça which was one of the most important places in West Anatolia, was established by Ionians who came from Teos and Erithrai. But it's known that Aeolians from Kyme had lived in the city before Ionians(Akurgal, 1983, p.116). Afterwards; as the Phokaians had become rich, they made voyages to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and they established important colony cities such as Amisos (Samsun), Elea (Velia) and Massalia (Marseilles). But this bright period came to an end because of the Persian occupation and the population's migration to the west. At 190 BC. the city was occupied by Romans (Bilgin, 1985, p.83). At the Byzantine period, Venetian who had the rights to commerce without taxes (Cezar, 1977) and wander around, got the rights to form a

commercial colony in the Phokai at 1082 AC (Stewig, 1970, p.136). Afterwards Seljukians, the Latinos and Genoese had occupied Foça. In the 13th century, Yeni Foça was established by the Genoeses. Piri Reis in his book "Kitab-ı Bahriye (1526) " gives information about Foça (Kaba, 1993, 9): "There is such rumor about Foça: Old Foça was first built by Venetian merchants and New Foça by Genose merchants..."

1455, Eski and Yeni Foça were occupied by Fatih Sultan Mehmet. Foça became an alternative place for the foreign merchants like Manisa and Chios after the big earthquake in İzmir in 1688 (Ülker, 1993, p.86).

During the Ottoman Empire period, Yeni Foça was the center of trade. It can be said that the organic Ottoman Turkish city texture and the bazaar organization in the New_Foça's center areas had developed after the period of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. After the Chios island had been occupied by Ottomans, 17 families from this island had been brought to settle in Yeni Foça. The settlement of this population forms the streets, which are going from the corner of İzmir avenue and highway through east and south today. These quarters have straight streets and row houses. Even today, the urban and architectural structural organization of their quarters named "priest quarters" are different from the Muslim's quarters (Bilgin, 1985, pp.84-85).

In the 19th century, the authority of the Ottomans weakened and the Levantine minority became dominant in the commercial activities. 'Aydın salnamesi' gives information in 1306 about the population of Foça, which is really a big amount. At this time, there were two schools for Muslims, nine schools for Greeks, 1241 houses, three mosques, three churches and a synagogue in Foça (Aksu, 1985, p.29). The population of Foça was about 10.000. 70 % of this population were Greeks and 23 % of the population were Muslims (Kaba, 1993, p.14). According to the information given by Kippert; in 1854 there were 400 houses in the city, 100 houses of these belonged to Greeks (Aslantaş, 1990, p.12).

At the last period of the Ottomans, an archeologist named Felix Sartiaux conducted researches in Foça. In the plan of Foça, according to his investigation, the settlement

in that period is around peninsula including the seaside and the mosques. Also according to the information given by Sartiaux, Greeks were living in the settlement with a grid plan when Muslims were living in the peninsula, and he says that there were 7000 inhabitants (Sartiaux, 1952).

It can be said that trade is more important than the agriculture in economic life among 1913-1923. People developing due to these efforts and becoming rich as a result of the facilitates besides agriculture, made the more magnificent buildings in the nineteenth century. These buildings were made on the east and west of the city under the effect of Levantine culture. Both Turks and Greeks have such similar type of houses(Bilgin, 1985, p.85-86).

Today, buildings constituting the traditional area of Foça are mostly belonging to the 19th and 20th centuries.

2. 1. 2 Building Types and Their Facade Characteristics

The factors like climatic conditions, building material and its technology, culture of community, had affected the housing architecture in all Aegean coastal towns and also in Foça. At the end of 19th century and the beginning of 20th century, Foça was a place that minorities of Ottoman Empire used to live in. Because Greeks lived in Eski and Yeni Foça and built up an urban life by commercial activities, the most important factors affecting the architecture was the culturalist properties of Greek population. The housing architecture which took shape by this culture, constituted a typical appearance with the stone material of the region.

It is known that a Muslim population also lived in Foça that is less than Greek population in the 19th century. Although there are quarters which are in organic organization around the Yeni Foça bazaar and Muslim quarters present in the Eski Foça peninsula, the buildings in these streets do not exist today (Aksu, 1985, p.59).

During the investigation, there are two samples found which can be described as traditional Turkish house. One of them is in Ottoman quarter of Eski Foça, eight meters higher than the sea, behind the Beşkapılar Castle called Ağalar mansion. The another one is in Merkez Cad. of Yeni Foça, building number 9.

Ağalar mansion reflects the plan organization with "sofa" and "eyvan" concerning with Turkish House by its facade (fig.2.2). The most significant common property is bay windows which are placed on the east and south facades. Stone consoles carrying bay window with 1,15 m. size and the hewn stone plated facade reminds us Middle and East Anatolia architecture. In addition to the these; stone lintels used on four sides at windows and doors, moulding at eaves and fronton on entrance door carry the properties of Anatolia Chios House (Aksu, 1985, p.79). So, the mansion can be described as an exception sample with its owconstruction. The house at Yeni Foça in Merkez Cad. 9 has a narrow facade (fig.2.3). On the first floor masonry construction is used. On the other hand, upper floor has a wooden frame system. Although, there is not any opening except a large entrance door as a ratio; at the upper floor there is a bay window supported by the buttress along the facade. As a ratio and facade order, it is a sample for a traditional Turkish House in this manner.

There is a sample of housing architecture in Foça. The entrance from the street of this house opens to a rectangular hall, which is the circulation axis of the house. The room, the kitchen, the courtyard entrances of the ground floor and the staircase also have a similar hall opening to the bedrooms. This simple, but well designed pattern, is a repetition of the scheme seen in various Aegean settlements like Ayvalık, Urla, Bergama, Alaçatı, Çeşme, İzmir and others (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995, p.74).

Today, we can see three types of houses which form the housing architecture, proper to the region.

1. Row Houses
2. Greek Houses
3. Tower Houses

ROW HOUSES

This type had been mostly owned by the Greek people who had a low income level and seen in the quarters of both Eski and Yeni Foça (fig.2.4). These are called twin buildings. They had been built together as a single building whit two separate doors and uses. As defined by the inhabitants, these types of buildings had been built for two brothers or indicate some other close relativity.

These houses don't have front gardens and they open directly to a 2 or 2.5 m. wide street. This type of buildings are built parallel to the street and they have hipped roofs. The direction of the houses is not taken into account. The direction of the streets directs the houses and their users. Combination of the facades of row houses form the whole street elevation. (Erpi, 1990/2, p.50).

Looking at the facade and number of floors, two subgroups can be developed for the row houses (fig.2.4);

a) Single Story or Basement + First Floor(1 or 1.5 Stories)
b) First Floor + Second Floor (2 Stories)

The first group generally has one floor or at most floor and basement. It has a side entrance in some examples of this type seen in Eski Foça (214 Sok.12-10) (fig.2.30), the door is taken in with an entrance niche with two or three steps. Generally there are two windows which has the same upper line with the entrance door. The entrance door is mostly arched and has top windows with wrought iron ornaments.

The second group has two floors and is like the reputation of the first type. The entrance is on the same plane with the facade and doesn't have a niche. The doors aren't in arched forms. But they have wrought iron ornament windows. There are some examples of this type in Eski (193 Sok.9-7) (fig.2.20) and Yeni Foça (Girne Cad.1, Kurtuluş Cad.31-33) (fig.2.42,45) . And also the examples in Yeni Foça don't have upper windows and one house isn't built as a twin house (Girne cad.1).

GREEK HOUSES (Single House Type)

Greek houses had been built under the effect of Chios style; used by Greeks who had probably come from İzmir and mostly had a high income level. These single houses are generally unplastered buildings with stone masonry facades. The corners of some buildings were treated without stores to form quoins and extra strength on these connections. The entrance of these houses directly opens to a hall, as big as room. To this hall, rooms or if there is, any staircase are connected. The hall is used as a living-room in many houses. The room on the opposite side of the entrance is separated from the hall with a step and glazed door with two wings. It is possible to pass to the kitchen and the other service parts from the side of the staircase (Yılmaz, 1991, p.41).

Although, this type of houses have similar specialties of a tradition, they show a rich variation. The subgroup of these houses are developed according to the facades and number of stories (fig.2.5). These are;

a) Side Entries
    1. Single Story
    2. Basement + First Floor
    3. First Floor + Second Floor
b) Central Entries
    1. Basement + First Floor
    2. First Floor + Second Floor
    3. Basement + First Floor + Second Floor

The most important characteristic of the houses with side entries is to place the entrance door on the side of the facade. The architectural quality of the houses with single story (197 Sok.3) (fig.2.21) are less than the others. They have facade with one entrance door and one or two windows near the door. In the examples with 1,5 stories both in Eski Foça (193 Sok.21, 214 Sok.6, 218 Sok.6, 222 Sok.5) (fig.2.23,28,24,26) and Yeni Foça (Kaptan Sok.1) (fig.2.47), the main entrance is always on the first floor. The basement and the first floor windows are in the same axle and the most important element of the facade is the entrance door. In front of the

door which is near the windows has steps coming from the streets and the door is settled in a niche. Its depth depends on the height of the floor. Examples of this type with two stories (Eski Foça, 121 Sok.10; Yeni Foça, Sahil Cad.69) (fig.2.32,33,46) have a low basement floor under the street level. The entrance is always on the first floor. In some examples, the entrance door is on the facade plain ,but also in some other examples it is settled in a niche which has a little depth.

The houses having central entries had been built by people who had high income levels and are observed less than the side hall type. On the buildings with 1,5 stories (175 Sok.13, 216 Sok. 42) (fig.2.27,37) main entrance is at the first floor. The location of the rooms on both two sides of the entrance hall affects the facade and the windows are located on both two sides of the entrance door. Basement floor windows are on the same axle with the first floor windows. Generally the houses with 1,5 stories have the same characteristics with the side entries types. But the window measures are bigger than that type. The ones having two floors in Eski Foça (193 Sok.6) (fig.2.31) and Yeni Foça (Sahil Cad.65) (fig.2.44) have the same properties with side entry types. Some of them have mouldings which separate the two floors on the facade. The examples with 2,5 stories of this type were determined in Eski Foça (121 Sok.6, 121 Sok.8) (fig.2.34,35)and they are placed in all the seaside. This type is bigger than the houses with 1,5 stories. The height of the basement floor is less, but all the other characteristics are similar.

TOWER HOUSES

As it is mentioned before (chapter 1.3.2), tower houses are square-planned, generally with 1,5 or 2,5 stories stone buildings (fig.2.7). The tower houses which can be seen disordered in and around Eski and Yeni Foça have side-entries on the entrance facades. It is possible to reach the living floor with the stairs on the side of the facade. The one or two little windows which have iron railings and iron shutters supply the relation of the room with outside. In the bedroom floor; there are a lot of windows and these windows are bigger than the basement floor windows. Also they have wooden shutters.

There are some exceptions in the housing architecture of Foça where there is such an example in Yeni Foça (Soylu Sok.1) (fig.2.41). This is a stone building with two floors. Although it looks like a side entry house with two stories; it is a different type as the upper and the lower side windows aren't on the some axle. Also the number of the upper windows are more than the lower side windows. Again another example in Yeni Foça (Girne cad.21) (fig.2.43) formed suitable for the organic street texture.

Another building type which has to be discussed in the housing architecture of Foça are the ones being used as both a building and a shop. There are some examples about this type in the investigation extent.

SHOP HOUSES

These are the houses with shops in their ground floor (fig.2.6). The two subgroups developed according to the location of the entrances are as follows;

1. In this type the entrance door of the house and the shops are on the same facade, but had been designed different from each other (193 Sok.4) (fig.2.22). The house uses the ground floor as the entrance hall and does not have a window, while the shop has one or two windows looking to the street.

2. These buildings have entrances of the house and shop on different facades and they are always located on the corners (193 Sok.8, 179 Sok.1) (fig.2.25,40). On the entrance facade of the house, the shop has a second entrance or a window. The window of the house on the first floor is the same with samples in Greek-type house.

There are also some examples which can not be included in a group or are different from these two types by their special characteristics. Although an example in Eski Foça has some characteristics of first type(193 Sok.20) (fig.2.39); there is a window as near the entrance door of building. This shows the usage of this floor not only as an entrance hall but also for other purposes.

As a result, although Foça houses are generally similar with the determined types; some of samples out of typology can sometimes be observed.

2. 1. 3 Windows

As seen in each type of building structure applied in Anatolia, window systems are very important in all types of Foça buildings and efforts had been shown to reach the most efficient designs.

Although, windows in Foça are resembling with the characteristics of windows around İzmir as explained at chapter 1.3.2.1, it may be said that windows in Foça have their own details, like each region. In Eski and Yeni Foça, 41 samples were examined in order to determine the windows types of Foça housing architecture (fig.2.8). Addresses of examined windows, facades and which kind of facade and building type they are in, were settled. This determination is placed in table 2.4 and table 2.5 with different details.

In order to determine the general types of windows systems of Foça; form, ratio and material characteristics will be evaluated. Also after these, information about ornamentation and details will be given.

2.1.3.1 Form Characteristics

Windows in Foça houses will be evaluated according to the frame and woodwork types: (table 2.5, table 2.6)

FRAME (FORM) TYPE:

Three different frame types are observed according to the form in this region. These are;

1. Rectangular
2. Rectangular, inner arched
3. Arched

According to the investigation in Foça, most of the houses have rectangular frames. The houses in Eski Foça with addresses 193 Sok.4, 8, 9-7, 21; 197 Sok.3; 218 Sok.6; 225 Sok.5; 175 Sok13; and the houses in Yeni Foça , Ağalar Mansion and in Soylu Sok.1, Girne Cad.1 and 21, Sahil Cad.65, Kurtuluş Cad.31-33 and Merkez Cad.9 have such frames. And also all the tower houses have such rectangular frames (fig.2.16-27 and fig.2.41-45,48). After the rectangular framed type; mostly rectangular-inner arched frames are observed. The difference between this and the other type is lintel's flat arched form. This type of frame is seen in the houses in Eski Foça with addresses 193 Sok.6, 8, 21; 214 Sok.6,12-10; 121 Sok.6,8,10; and in the houses in Yeni Foça, with addresses, Kaptan Sok.1 and Sahil Sok.69 (fig.2.28-35 and fig.2.46,47).

Also in Foça, there is a little amount of arched frames. In this type; two different frame forms were determined. One of these is the type which the lintel is arched in inner and outer side (Eski Foça, 193 Sok.20) (fig.2.39). The other is like the second examined frame type. In the samples of the other type; although the lintel is arched in inner and outer side, the cornice forms another rectangle on top of the door opening (214 Sok.6,12-10) (fig.2.28-30). There is a sample of this type in Yeni Foça, in Kurtuluş Sok.31-33 (fig.2.45). The side endings of the frame's lintel is like the continuation of 'söve', but between two endings is made in an arched form at the top and bottom.

In some samples; it is seen that the bottom frame continues on the facade like a moulding (F10,12,34) (fig.2.18,24,44). In some windows, the side frame (söve) stretches like 70-80 cm. under the bottom frame. In some windows, it continues straight until the bottom of the facade(F34); and in some samples this prolongation are like ornamented bases with profile. This prolongation is settled on the mouldings continuing along the facade lengthwise (F39) (fig.2.47).

The width of the frame on the sides are changed between 14-20 cm. But mostly; the measure is 17-18 cm. In the tower houses, there are some samples which the thickness of the side frame's measure is 23 cm (F1,2) (fig.2.16). The top frame (lintel

thickness) are changed between 13-20 cm. in the types with rectangular frame. But there are some samples by becoming thick to 27 cm.(F34,35) (fig.2.44) and becoming thin to 5 cm (F38) (fig.2.47). But in the frames having rectangular, inner arched windows; the top frame's width is changed between 13-21 cm. at the middle-point. Also it is changed between 19-25 cm. on the sides. But mostly; these measures are started by 16-17 cm. and end by 19-21 cm.

The width of the bottom frame is generally less than the side frame measures. It changes between 9-15 cm. and mostly 12-13-14 cm.

WING TYPE

There are three types of woodwork in Foça windows (table 2.5);

1. Single winged or fixed
2. Double winged, on top fixed
3. Giyotin

During the investigation of wing types, samples which are renewed different from old type, are observed in windows of traditional houses. Also, especially in empty houses woodwork does not exist. Approximately, 30% of the observed samples couldn't been examined due to impossibility of entering to the houses and being closed with the shutters. So, woodwork types of only 24 of observed 41 samples could be determined. Most of the determined wings (20 of them) are double winged and fixed on top. There are also one 'giyotin' and three single winged or fixed samples.

'Giyotin' windows which wings work along the side channels, are not seen at row houses. In addition, because wing could not reach today in tower houses, there is not any information about them. At Greek and Levantine houses, it can be said that double winged, fixed on top and 'giyotin' types are used. Even though, only one 'giyotin' window is determined, it is guessed that it is also used for the unexamined

samples (fig.2.23). In addition; there is also fixed part above this 'giyotin' window examined (F21).

At the wings of Foça -especially double winged, fixed on top- some different division types can be seen. There are also undivided fixed, divided fixed and divided openable winged samples (fig.2.9).

2.1.3.2 Proportion

Proportions, 1/2 and 2/3 which are typical ones in İzmir and its environment windows, are also seen mostly in Foça too. In addition, ratio of 3/5 is also seen in this settlement. Except these three ratios, sometimes proportion of 3/4 is used. In brief, the mostly used window proportions in a diminishing frequency are 1/2, 3/5, 2/5 and 3/4 in Foça (table 2.5 and table 2.6). Observed windows show differences between dimensions are explained below in Eski Foça, Yeni Foça and Tower Houses.

Table 2.1 Dimensions of Windows in Foça

		width (cm)	length (cm)
ESKİ FOÇA	Greek Houses	75-108	141-215
	basement	30-82	25-125
	Row Houses	95-105	145-196
	basement	38	62
YENİ FOÇA	Greek Houses	61,5-146	112-206
	basement	66	95
	Row Houses	61,5-80	114-161
TURKISH HOUSE		90-92	162-180
TOWER HOUSE		48-69	71-120

19 of the studied 41 windows in Foça has the proportion of 1/2. Approximately half of the windows have this proportion. Also; there are nine windows with the proportion of 3/5, eight windows with the proportion of 2/3 and three windows with

the proportion of 3/4. As a result, in the windows of Foça; the ratio of 0.47-0.69 is mostly used.

Also, there are some nontypical samples. One of these is the middle floor window of the tower house in Kartera (F9). The window has the measures of 65x74 cm. and ratio of 0.87 (fig.2.17). The other example is a basement floor window in Eski Foça with the measure of 38x25 cm. and ratio of 1.52.

2. 1. 3. 3. Material

In the examples from the housing architecture in Foça, the types of the frames and the wings don't show any variations about used material. In Eski Foça, Yeni Foça and the tower houses; frames are stone and wings are wooden (table 2.5).

These frames are made of hewn stone blocks and in some samples, it is plastered with the facade plain afterwards.

We don't have any information about some windows because of being closed with the shutters and the impossibility to enter the house. Half of the searched samples are wooden wings and some of them had been renewed. But there is no wing at the tower houses.

It can be said that stone frame and wooden wing are typical characteristics for Foça windows like all other samples in other settlements. Just one sample is determined in Yeni Foça except this typology (Merkez Cad.9). This window belonging to the upper floor made of wooden frame system, shows the properties of a Turkish House (fig.2.48). There is no stone frame, instead of this, it has a wooden fixed frame. The wings made of the wings form a harmony with this wooden frame.

The information about the material of the elements, except the compounds forming the window and wing which protect the opening such as shutter and relieving arch will be given in the following part with its details.

2. 1. 3. 4. Ornamentation and Detail

There are different details and ornamentation in traditional housing architecture because of functional, and sometimes aesthetic worries. It is possible to see these details in original Foça windows . There will be given more information about the relieving arch which is seen very often in Foça, cornice being used for ornamentation, shutter and the iron railing for the protection of the window; the key stone which is important for structural stability and ornamentation, the different inscriptions and ornaments (table 2.5).

RELIEVING ARCH

The relieving arch which is generally used to stop the loads coming on the lintel in one piece is often used both for structural stability and ornamentation in Foça windows. 17 of the 41 studied windows have relieving arches (fig.2.10) (table 2.5). Two of them had been plastered (F24,27) (fig.2.34,28). There are some different types which the load is given to the 'söve' and out of the frame. In Yeni Foça, there are windows which the load is given to the sides. In these windows, the relieving arches look like flat arches. There are also relieving arches by which the load is transferred to the 'söve' axis (F10,16) (fig.2.18,27)out and outside of arches (F8,9) (fig.2.17). But these relieving arches are not common. They are mounted as semi-circular form.

All of relieving arches are brick except three (F8,9,10) made of stone (fig.2.17,18). In addition; it was found that there is only one relieving arch in which stone and brick are used together (F15) (fig.2.24). All of the stone relieving arches are found in tower houses. These relieving arches are in semi-circular form. Some of them are made of one, others are made of double colored stones. It is also possible to say that because these tower houses have colorful stones and red stones used in those arches, they reflect the properties of old Aegean architecture (Erpi, 1990/2, p.197).Brick relieving arches are generally composed of bricks with the size of 5-6x20-25 cm. There are also different arrangements constituted with half and entire bricks.

There is also an empty space between lintel and relieving arch. This space was filled with a material or left as transparent. This filled part called "Ayna" or "Alın" is decorated by low relief motifs such as cross, cypress in tower houses (F8,9) (Arel, 1993/3, p.38). Although this space is filled by light material in flat arched types, it could also be filled by horizontal bricks furnished disorderly (F16,23) (fig.2.27,32). It is possible to see such samples.

CORNICE

Row and Greek houses have also some protruding decorative material called cornices at the windows (fig.2.11) (table 2.5). It is also possible to encounter these cornices having different profiles at windows in the field of research. Same or similar types of these cornices are also present at the upper end of building or between two floors which are called moulding.

Although these cornices are rising between 12 cm. and 15 cm. at some windows; by the help of double-cornices and secondary material similar to lintel, they can be raised to 30-37 cm especially in rich and imposing houses. These are examples which are more charming than windows with single-cornice. These upper windows' cornices have 5-10 cm excess towards sides and they have very different profiles. It is also possible to see these cornices at the bottom frame of the windows (F28,39) (fig.2.37,47). These are used to make better appearance on windows and facades.

SHUTTER

Shutters which are observed as wing and iron appearances in Foça windows are members of windows as a moving protectors and they also add value to the facade in an aesthetic manner.

Although, shutters which are used for safety and privacy purposes are iron at the lower floor windows. They had been planned as wood because of the importance of light, sightseeing and thermal control items at the upper floor windows. At the end, it

is understood that wooden or iron shutters had been always used for all houses (table 2.5). There are only two houses found in which shutter had not been used (F17,19) (fig.2.25,30). But these two houses also have iron railing because of safety purposes in very small size at their basement windows. Although there are not any shutters at 12 windows, hinges or shutter holes on the window frames proves that these examples also had had shutters before. Also, six of examined samples are not original, they had been added recently.

It is sometimes possible to see the wooden shutters at the basement in Eski (F11) (fig.2.23) and especially Yeni Foça (F30,31,34,37) (fig.2.41,42,44,46). On the contrary, there is only one sample that upper floor has iron shutters in both Eski and Yeni Foça (F15,36) (fig.2.24,45). But, because there is not any shutter at the windows of the tower houses, no determination could be made. However, it is known that; the window shutters of main living floor is iron; bigger bedfloor's windows have wooden shutters (Arel,1993/3, p.38).

All of the iron shutters have a structural frame and there are bands which are in the same width with side frame and can divide the shutter into three, four and five parts horizontally. There are also metal panels which are not structural in this construction. When we looked at the wooden shutters, vertical massive parts had been connected by horizontal or diagonal bands. Such shutters have a typical property especially for the windows in Yeni Foça .

Shutter in one sample which can be described as traditional Turkish House in Yeni Foça is in a wooden slatted shutter type (fig.2.48). In this sample, frame is supported from the middle by the horizontal band (F41).

IRON BAR

In order to provide security and restriction in special cases; iron railings are used at some windows in Foça. Because some windows were closed with shutters and the impossibility of entering the houses; it couldn't be determined whether eight examples

have iron bars or not.. Five of examined samples have iron bars (table 2.5). Two of them (F17,19) are straight bars which are used only vertically or both vertically and horizontally at the basement with the purpose of security (fig.2.25,30). In the other three (F16,24,25) samples, it is seen that spherical and bow shaped bars are also used at railings in addition to the straight bars (fig.2.27,34,35). These are also called 'ferforgé' which are metal railings made for decorative purposes. There is some information about the non-existing iron bars of the tower houses' windows. It is also said that small windows of main living floor of tower houses have iron bars (Arel, 1993/3,p.38).

Iron bars could not be observed at least half of the windows during the research. But this fact doesn't mean that iron bars had not generally been used in the windows of Foça. It's very probable that they had not been able to reach our time.

KEYSTONE

Usage of keystone at the upper frame is mostly seen at samples which are arched and have big opening (F26,27,28,29) (table 2.5). These keystones are used for not only their structural properties but also their aesthetical characteristics (fig.2.28,30,37,39). There are many examples of keystone which are in equal height with the arch and plain, in different height and having 'derz' on the surface or with relief. All of the samples having keystones on the upper frame of windows were observed in Eski Foça.

ORNAMENTATION (DATE, NUMBER OR FLOWER)

It is possible to see different ornamentation at some windows in Foça but there are not many. Such ornamentation were mostly used at doors (table 2.5).

There are flower and leaf motifs at two examples in Eski Foça. In one of these (F15); there is a different flower motif in the middle of the lintel (fig.2.24). At the other sample (F28), there are combined circle forms which are in the middle of the

head between the double cornice (fig.2.37). 'Söve' continues through down like a vertical element under the bottom frame and relieved leaf motifs had been used at top of these elements.

Although they couldn't reach today, it's known that at the tower houses; the empty space ,'alın', on some top windows had been ornamented by relief, cross, cypress motifs (Arel, 1993/3, p.38).

2. 1. 4. Doors

The entrance doors, which bring important properties to the inside and outside relations of the houses and connect the inside and outside in visual and especially passing respects, had made an important contribution to the facades of Foça houses besides their functions.

The entrance doors of the Foça houses have some different specialties in details according to building types in which they were used. In chapter 1.3.2.2. the information can also be accepted in general for the Foça doors. But, Foça has its own characteristic details like all the other settlements. In order to determine the door types in the housing architecture of Foça and to constitute the local typology, 30 examples of the doors in Foça and Yeni Foça were examined in details (fig.2.12). In these studies; the addresses, facade diagrams of the house types in which these doors had been used and the forms, proportions, materials and specialties of these doors' details were determined and all these knowledge are presented in table 2.7, table 2.8. and table 2.9.

In this chapter, first of all; the information about the forms, proportions and the materials of the Foça doors will be given and then the specialties about the ornamentations and details of them will be studied. All these determinations have great importance in constituting the door typology of Foça houses.

2. 1. 4. 1. Form Characteristics

The doors have different forms due to the openings they constitute in facades and also due to the wings. Because of this, the entrance doors in Foça will be appreciated firstly in opening and then in wing forms .

FORM OF THE DOOR OPENING

It is possible to study the doors in Foça in two types; the doors on the facade plain and the doors with an entrance niche outside. These types are also appreciated in different subgroups as follows (table 2.8, table 2.9.):

1. On the facade plain
    a. rectangular
    b. flat arched
    c. arched

2. With an entrance niche outside
    a. rectangular
    b. rectangular, inner arched
    c. flat arched
    d. arched

The types of the doors on the facade plain are the frequently seen type in row houses, Greek houses and also in the tower houses. In the houses with this type of doors, the first floor is on the same level with the street and usually don't have a basement. These doors, which are on the same plain with the facade, are seen in three different types in Foça as rectangular, flat arched and arched forms.

15 doors related to this type in Eski Foça (197 Sok.3, 193 Sok.7-9, 121 Sok.10, 216 Sok.1, Ağalar mansion), in Yeni Foça (Girne cad.1, Soylu Sok.1, Kurtuluş

Sok.31-33) and in tower houses (FD1) totally nine of them are in rectangular form, and they are the most seen subgroup of this type (fig.2.16,19,20,21,33,36,41,42,45). The arched type doors had been used less than this subgroup. Five examples had been found related to this form in Eski Foça (179 Sok.1, 193 Sok.4), in Yeni Foça (Merkez Cad. 9) and in tower houses (FD8,9) (fig.2.17,22,40,48). At the end there is only one door (FD7) in flat arched form (fig.2.33). Because of having top windows on top of the nearly all doors, it is not wrong to say that the top windows give rectangular, flat arched and arched forms to the door openings.

In the doors which have entrance niches outside; the form of the niche had affected the form of the inside doors. Especially the doors which are the most important parts of the Greek houses in Chios type had been made in various kinds and with many ornamentation. The niche which surrounded with a frame made by stone (söve) can be found in approximately two meters depth. The entrance doors takes part behind the niche and generally reaches the steps.

Rectangular form is one of the four different types of the doors that takes part in the entrance niche and seen in Foça. This form had not been much applied as an alternative to this type. There is no other sample for this type other than two samples settled in Yeni Foça (Girne Cad.21, Sahil Cad.65) (fig.2.43,44). The most applied type of the doors with niches are rectangular and inner flat arched. The investigation includes 15 doors in this type and this form had been used in nine of them. These are the entrance doors of the houses in 121 Sok.8, 193 Sok.21, 214 Sok.12-10, 214 Sok.6; 193 Sok.20, 218 Sok.6, 216 Sok.6 in Eski Foça; Sahil Cad.69, Kaptan Sok.1 in Yeni Foça and we can say that they are the most magnificent samples of entrance niche (fig.2.23,24,28,29,30,34,39,46,47). There's only one sample in flat arched door both inside and outside in Eski Foça (198 Sok.8) (fig.2.25). The last type seen in doors' spaces is in arched form. In the doors of this form that had been founded in Eski Foça (193 Sok.6, 222 Sok.5, 175 Sok.13), both niches and entrance doors are in arched forms (fig.2.26,27,31).

The doors with entrance niches outside in second type are more decorative than

the doors which are in the same level with the surface in the second type and all the doors have top windows decorated with wrought iron, column shafts with bases, capitals and cornices. In some samples of two types, brick lightning arches below and generally the constituting date or house number in stone beam of the doors with the niches are mounted in relief form. More detailed information will be given in following chapters about the elements that forms or fulls the space.

WING FORM

Principally four different wing types defined in the light of 30 samples of entrance doors in Foça (table 2.8., table 2.9.).

a. Double wing
    1. massive
    2. massive at the bottom, semi-translucent on top
    3. massive at the bottom and on top, semi-translucent between them
b. Single wing - massive

The most seen types of Foça doors which have generally double wings, are massive at bottom, semi-translucent on top. In this investigation; eight of the 30 doors were not original, and had been repaired. Three doors belonging to tower houses don't exist today. That's the reason why making an observation about the wings belonging to these doors was not possible. For the evaluation made on 19 selected doors that original wings existed on, the doors FD6,7 in Eski Foça and FD24,25,26 in Yeni Foça are massive and have double wings (fig.2.21,22,41,45,48). We can use the double wing term for the FD7 door, but in principal it had been constituted from a whole and a half wing (fig.2.33). Among the ancient samples in Foça, there isn't any other door in this form. Massive door wings had been divided by vertical and horizontal lines or by bands. There are some samples with diagonal bands (FD6) and the doors that have equilateral quadrangle framed motifs exist too (FD7).

The most repeated wing types in Foça doors are massive at bottom and semi-

translucent on top. Totally 11 samples settled in Eski Foça (FD4,5,10,12,15,17, 18,19) and in Yeni Foça (FD27,28,29) belong to this type (fig.2.24,25,28,29,32, 34,36,38,40,43,44,46). Generally the wings are massive between 70-90 cm. height, the bottom part rises up to 100-150 cm. in some samples (FD12,15), seldom drops up to 55 cm. (FD19), semi-translucent upper part had been constituted by glass, iron ornamentation and wood or iron. This semi-translucent part, especially folding wings, had been thought for different functions particularly for aeration. To the external part of glasses an ornamental panel is placed (Erpi, 1990, p.203). Many various and rich samples of these ornamentation cause quality for the Foça doors (fig.2.13). Massive lower part is generally square or like square and in some of them there are plant, flower motifs or equilateral quadrangle motifs at the center, in some of them only diagonal bands that divided different parts had been constituted. In the massive wings that have plant, flower motifs at the center, generally these motifs are in a circular frame, in some samples it had been thought in different color and manifested for the vision. On the wings that have diagonal band at the bottom; different variations had been used. The samples which have two diagonal bands like square straight on end at the bottom , the diagonal band formed by two vertical rectangles and another like square are seen in Foça. Other than these, there are samples which laths had been used in massive part. A sample that these laths had been combined straight in the corners, formed in the middle and spoiled to the rectangle, were found too.

The third wing type massive at the bottom and on top, semi-translucent doors have nearly the same properties with the second type. The only difference is massive part on the top, not at the bottom. Top massive part has less height than the bottom part. Semi-translucent iron ornamented foulding wings are present among these two massive parts. Two doors in this wing type are found in Foça. In a door (FD14) in Eski Foça, we can see that more little height (40 cm. from the top 110 cm. from the bottom) among the massive parts are fixed to semi-translucent parts (fig.2.30).

The forth wing type rarely seen in Foça is massive and has single wing. Only one example had been found in Yeni Foça (FD23) and we can say that it is not typical for Foça (fig.2.42)

There are vertical registration on mid parts of door wings, to ban the air passing. These registrations had been used with decorative aims near functional properties, some of them had been enriched with grooved (FD4) or different decorative motives other than the straight ones . These registrations are more simple in wooden wings, take part as the form of repeating plant, chain and sphinx motifs in some doors (FD5,18) (Akyüz,1993, p.117)

2.1.4.2 Proportion

Related to study of Foça housing architecture, it is settled that the most seen proportion is 1/2 in the doors. This proportion is a general measurement for Foça doors can be said, because this proportion is seen in the 24 of 30 doors that the investigation includes. Otherwise 3/5 and 2/3 proportions were used rarely (table 2.8, table 2.9).

To the result of research belongs to Foça doors, the dimension in tower houses, Eski Foça, Yeni Foça are determined as below. In addition a door belongs to a house qualified as Turkish house in Yeni Foça, is featured besides that it's different from general proportion in measure.

Table 2.2 Dimensions and Proportions of Doors in Foça

	width (cm)	height (cm)	ratio
ESKİ FOÇA	97-142	165-235	0.47-0.60
YENİ FOÇA	75-139	154-224	0.48-0.62
TURKISH HOUSE	160	245	0.65
TOWER HOUSE	75-85	165-169	0.47-0.50

Belongs to Foça doors that 1/2 ratio is typical, four samples in Yeni Foça (FD3,17,18,22) and one sample (FD29) with proportion 3/5 in Yeni Foça, one sample (FD26) with ratio 2/3 in Yeni Foça too, totally six examples out of typology are settled.

The measures featured above are result of 30 doors researchment. The most repeating doors in Eski Foça have the dimensions (105-113x186-220). The most seen dimensions in Yeni Foça are (113-121x210-225).

2.1.4.3 Material

The doors in the housing architecture of Foça are parted in two groups related to material. One of them is wooden wing and the other is iron wing. Iron doors are preferred for safety. All massive wooden doors are generally used in the houses Turkish people live, the doors with iron wings are widely known in non-Muslim part (Akyüz, 1993, pp.119)

10 of 30 doors settled in Foça are iron, nine of them are wooden. Three door wings belong to tower houses do not exist. Eight doors are repaired with various reasons afterwards (table 2.8).

Most of the iron wing doors are massive at the bottom, semi translucent on top (FD4,5,17,18,19,27,28) (fig.2.24,25,32,36-38,43,44). On semi translucent part there are iron ornamentation, glass and second iron wing which can open to inside. The only one sample of iron door that massive at the bottom and top, semi-translucent between them takes part in Yeni Foça (FD30) (fig.2.47). Completely massive iron door hadn't been used too much, in Eski Foça (FD7) (fig.2.33) and in Yeni Foça (FD25) one each samples are defined (fig.2.45). These are the wings that formed by the plates between horizontal and vertical registrations and they are simple samples. It had been constituted lozenge-shaped forms with iron lath in the door in Eski Foça and these forms had been used in all the divisions on the door.

The most seen type in the doors which have wooden wing is massive at the bottom and semi translucent on top, but completely massive wooden doors are seen frequently. The doors that massive only at bottom (FD10,12,15) (fig.2.28,29,34,40) generally have iron ornamentation repeating modular on top, is fixed in a twin house in Eski Foça (FD14) (fig.2.30). Completely massive wooden doors generally used in

Turkish houses is found in Yeni Foça other than double doors in Ağalar Mansion in Eski Foça (FD6) (fig.2.19). One of them is in the form of wide court door belong to Turkish house (FD26) (fig.2.48),two others are the doors of houses owned by poor people and which are tumbledown now, they also can be constituted afterwards.

'Söve' which are constituted by hewn-stone that is one of the other elements shaping the door other than the wings, exist almost all the doors in Foça. In the doors which have entrance niche in facade, söve in the edge of the niche had been constituted with the same rocks.

Information about material of lightening arch, top windows, column, capital and base which are the other components that shapes the door, will be told following chapter detailed.

2.1.4.4. Ornamentation and Detail

The most calling attention component of many houses in Foça are main entrance doors. Especially in Chios type Greek Houses these doors have rich variations. Different detail solutions are ornamentation created this variation. The infomation about wrought iron ornament, column-capital-base, top window, cornice, relieving arch, keystone, stepped inner entrance and other details in Foça doors will be told with the direction of study below (table 2.8).

WROUGHT IRON ORNAMENT

Iron ornamentation in front of second wing opening inside which are massive at the bottom, semi translucent on top or semi translucent between massive bottom and top parts, are functional for air passing and safety and also important esthetic element with many various motifs and qualified workman shift. In eight iron, four wooden doors in the investigation, different from products of wrought iron ornamentation had been seen (fig.2.13). There is absolutely a massive band or frame around iron railing in all doors. The samples constituted by modular repeating lozenge shaped, star

resembling motifs of wrought iron ornamentation are seen in wooden doors (FD12,15,29) (fig.2.,29,34,46). In some doors there are motifs in circular form between vertical and horizontal iron bars, "S" form or snail form; and different type iron railings had been constituted by composing of these motifs in different figures (FD5,14,15,17,19,27,28) (fig.2.24,25,29,30,36,43,44). There are relief badges in mid parts of some railings (FD17).

Parallelogram and square motifs in the form of honeycomb are used except these motifs, they are generally seen in the houses belongs to late periods (Akyüz, 1993, pp.117). Also around these motifs in the form of honeycomb there are curved snail and "S" letter form; flower motifs with 8-10 leaves takes place at the bottom and on the top of the railings (FD14,18,30) (fig.2.30,38,47). "The curvy metal railings on the doors reflecting the characteristics of Italian Architecture are more amorphous and in forms of wide arches." (Akyüz, 1993, pp.117).

COLUMN-CAPITAL-BASE

Almost all the entrance doors of the houses in Foça column, capital and base had been used (fig.2.14). In all of the researched doors -except tower houses- columns that continues to the top levels and capitals in different profiles are found, other than base is not seen in some samples (FD9,10,23,24) (table 2.8).

In the big majority of the doors that takes part behind an entrance niche this column and base continues around the niche, capital only used around the door inside. Except this generalization in a sample (FD11) in Eski Foça, capital takes part on two side of the niche.

Columns have among 14-22 cm. width. In majority width is nearly 20 cm. Columns near the door are more thin than near the niches and form side to side, in the exterior either the same or more thick column view add more rich appearance to the door. The measures of these columns near niches are among 19-21 cm. Except these measurements the only sample that the column is 5 cm, settled in Yeni Foça (FD27).

Capital which takes part in all Foça houses except tower houses, is the top member of the column. In the settlement two different capital types are used two different profiles. First of these type is found in seven of the samples which the entrance door is on the facade plain (FD,4,6,10,23,24,26). In these samples generally capital have the same level with column and facade. In exterior part, except two samples (FD4,10) there is no overfloding and continues in the same line with column. Inside capitals that width nearly 15-23 cm to the top with straight, concave and convex profiles have the height changed among 15-26 cm. In this capital samples that have ornamentation on it, width and height are more. In ornamented samples interior profiles are curved in either on the top or the bottom or both at the bottom and on the top snail form. In these capitals which have relief motifs like circular, plant or lozenge shape, there is a relief frame in also bottom, top and exterior.

Second capital type is not in the same level with column they are the samples that making prominence with degrees either to the side or to the front with different profiles like straight, concave and convex. In the types that the door is on the facade plain, when capital is overfloding from two sides of the column to the outside, in the types that have an entrance niche outside only overfloded to inside and continued in the same line at the bottom of the wall outside. Capitals prominence to each district (FD3,5,7,11,15,25), rises 32-40 cm on top point with different height and form profiles to the sides. The heights are changed among 17-23 cm.

Although the height is among 18-24 cm in one side straight the other is with profile samples, the width is among 21-26 cm on top level. These samples are most repeating through researched capital samples. At lowest point where columns joint ground together, there are profiled elements with different height like 10-57 cm called "base". The width of these rises to 20-29 cm at the bottom. In the samples that have niche in front of entrance door, these bases take part as continuation of inside ones around niches.

Some profiles which compose either capital or base, similar characteristics with the samples in Aegean Islands.

TOP WINDOW

These windows below doors which are important for houses' lightening and aeration, are traditional for Foça doors. Top window seen in 25 doors in Foça have three different types as rectangular, flat arched and semi-circular(fig.2.15,table 2.8). The dimensions and proportions of top windows in three different forms are as below.

Table 2.3. Dimensions and Proportions of Top Windows in Foça

	width (cm)	height (cm)	ratio
RECTANGULAR	105-126	19-36	0.18-0.33
FLAT ARCHED	103-141	25-55	0.22-0.40
SEMI-CIRCULAR	96-162	36-59	

Two of existent 25 top window are flat arched and most seen type (FD4,7,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,29,30). Seven samples of the doors included a sample belongs to the tower house, are semi-circular form (FD8,10,11,21,22). In six doors remaining rectangular top window had been settled (FD2,3,5,6,27,28).

In top windows that have iron railing ornamentation in big majority, motifs had been made suitable for wrought iron ornamentation in wings, straight, curved, "S" and circular forms had been used in these motifs (fig.2.15).

CORNICE

The cornices that takes part in some windows in Foça, are used with the aim of supplying facade integrity as prominence ornamentation elements below the doors. In some of them the profiles in windows are different but in generally they are same (fig.2.11, table 2.8). In 2/3 of studied doors these cornices are settled. Although it has among 7-15cm height in some doors, especially in the doors that have entrance niche forepart the height rises to 27-53 cm. to enrich the appearance. These high cornices

are constituted by an interval lintel with 8-12 cm thickness between more high two cornices on top. Also these cornices are overfloding between 5-10 cm to the sides.

Different application of cornice takes part in a sample (FD6) in Eski Foça. We can see that a fronton of cornice had been constituted with a profile on this sample in the form of double door. This fronton shows that this door have the characteristics of West Anatolia Chios Type Houses. (Aksu, 1985, pp.79)

RELIEVING ARCH

Relieving arch with the aim of either structural stability or ornamentation are rarely used in Foça doors. Except two samples (FD8,9) belong to tower houses, relieving arches settled in eight doors are all in flat arched form (FD5,7,16,17,19,25). In the doors as the form of flatted bottom, they had been placed parallel to this ending (FD7,19), in the others top ending is straight (table 2.8). Almost all the examined doors are brick. Only one sample which composed stone and brick is found (FD17), in tower houses they had been constituted with stone materials. In some of these relieving arches in tower house colored especially with red, stones had been used, these are contributed the facade in visual (FD9). A few different arrangement forms are used in these arches, it is thought to be harmonious with the ones over the windows. Especially bricks with the measures (5-6 x 20-25) are used in these arch constitution.

The space between lintel and relieving arch is called as "ayna" or "alın" and generally is used with the aim of ornamentation in tower houses. (See chapter 2.1.3.4)

KEYSTONE

The usage of keystone in Foça doors is seen especially in the examples which are flat arched and semi-arched that on the facede plain or created an entrance niche outside (table 2.8).

The keystone that found in 12 of the doors on the study, often used with the aim of ornamentation in the doors with many niches. Five samples which are on the facade plain are used only on the inner parts of the doors, are settled (FD7,10,11,22,29). Four samples which are only below the niche outside in doors with an entrance niche, are settled (FD15,16,17,30).

Other than this, there are samples which keystones are used both inside and outside in the doors having an entrance niche (FD14,15,19).On the keystone in Foça doors convex to facade or straight different profiles are used; ornamentation which are grooved at the bottom, with flower motifs or with relief frame around are created.

STEPPED INNER ENTRANCE

Stepped inner entrance that found in the doors which creates an entrance niche outside and buildings having basement, causes depth to the door and riches the facade. The step numbers change related to height of street's level from entrance floor. Various samples from two step to seven are seen especially in Greek Houses. Although step width is generally same with niche's, in some samples last steps are escaped from niche and widened to sides and overfloted to the street (FD17) (table 2.8). Step heights generally changes among 20-22 cm., but in first and last steps fall to 12-16 cm. The steps made of stone material have profiles with spherical ending in some of them marble is used, some of them were repaired with contemporary materials.

ORNAMENTATION (Date, Number or Flower ...)

Because of the doors are having importance in Foça housing architecture, the doors are riched with ornamentation. With this aim construction date of house, first letters of constructor's name, relief of flower and plant motifs are used in the doors as ornamentation element. All of these ornamented doors are settled in Eski Foça (table 2.8).

Nine of researched doors this ornamentation type is seen, in seven of them there is no construction date. All the dated doors are the samples that have no entrance niche. Although in the door with FD13 code "October 1890" is written; in FD17 "1903", in FD19 "1907" and in FD21 "10 august 1898" dates are found. Near "1888" date, the ornamentation which have leaf motifs in niche's 'söve' outside under the capital, are seen. Also in FD14, in a frame 6 May 1900 date is conspicoused. At last in the door with code FD18 in the center below the niche "1888" date takes part. In two sides of the niche there are convex elements to front that have leaf motifs below. Additionally, below the element that takes part as second cornice there are curved, snail forms and leaf motifs among. These settled dates in the doors with niches gives idea especially about dating of the houses. We can say that this type of doors are constituted in the section among 1880-1910.

Other than this, there are doors with no date and different flower motifs used in capital (FD6) and in lintel (FD11)

2.1.5. Evaluation (of the environmental research in Foça)

Detailed documentation of the windows and the doors seen as dominant elements of architectural characteristics at the facade organization of the traditional buildings is formed by the studied samples in Foça. As a result, these samples could be evaluated including information about general characteristics of the doors and the windows in Foça (table 2.6 and table 2.9).

There are three types of windows seen at the facades of the traditional buildings in Foça according to their forms; Rectangular, which is the most common type; Rectangular-inner arched, which is the second common type and Arched, third type with a small range. The third group, arched windows, has two sub-groups: First sub-group has arches both inside and outside the wall. In the second sub-group, second rectangular frame is formed at the end of the cornices at top of the windows although the lintel is in arched from both inside and outside the wall. There are stone frames at all sides of the windows in 14-20 cm. width at all windows in Foça samples.

Windows in Foça sample could be also grouped according to their wings; the single-winged or fixed, double-winged with fixed top window, and ''giyotin'.' The most common type is the double-winged windows with fixed top windows. The material used is only wooden.

According to the ratio of the windows, the windows with the ratio of 1/2 are mostly seen. There are cornices at top of the most windows with the ratio of 1/2 either including relieving arches or not while the windows with the ratio 3/5 and 2/3 have generally rectangular frame. The windows with the ratio of 3/4 are seldom seen in the area.

There is no arched window found in Yeni Foça while rectangular framed windows are seen in all tower style buildings.

Relieving arches, which are made of stone in tower houses while they are brick in the other traditional buildings, are used at most of the windows in Foça for the purpose of either structural stability or ornamentation.

Cornices are seen at the contiguous traditional buildings and some of the Greek buildings, even double cornices at some of the buildings with the elaborated facades.

There are shutters made of either wooden or iron used at all the windows with the exception of the basement floor windows. Iron shutters take place generally at the ground floor windows for the reasons of privacy and safety while wooden shutters are used at the first floor windows to lighten the spaces more, to control the heat and to keep the visual contact. Iron balustrades are used at the windows besides the shutters for the safety and restriction. Different types of ornamentation are seldom seen among these balustrades.

Key stones are used at some of the arched windows with large openings, which are present in Eski Foça. Key stones are evaluated not only with their structural characteristics but also with their aesthetical values. Flower and leaf patterns are used

for the ornamentation at some windows besides the patterns of intersected circle reliefs.

At the doors of the studied samples in Foça, two different groups are determined as a result of a detailed research. The first group has the doors on the facade plain with three sub-groups according to their forms; rectangular, flat arched and arched. The second group has the doors with an entrance niche outside consisting of four different sub-groups as; rectangular, rectangular-inner flat arched, flat arched and arched.

The doors in Foça have four different types of wings; it is massive, massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top, massive at bottom and top-semi translucent between them at double winged doors while it is observed massive at the single-winged doors. Massive and massive at bottom-semi translucent on top types are the most common wings seen at Foça doors. Massive door wings are divided into parts with either horizontal and vertical lines or borders. There are doors with the ornaments having equilateral quadrangle patterns at the wings besides the samples with plate. At massive at bottom- semi translucent on top types of doors, the massive part with the height of 70-90 cm. has generally ornaments including plant patterns, flower patterns, equilateral quadrangle forms or different divisions of plate.

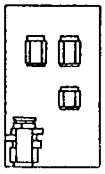
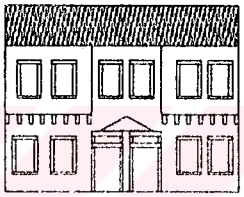
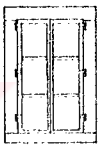
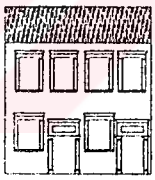
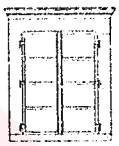
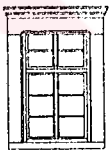
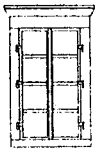
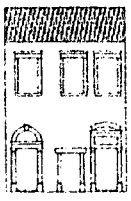
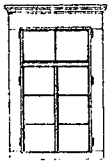
According to the ratio of the doors, 1/2 is the commonly used while the ratio of 3/5 and 2/3 are seldom observed.

According to the material used at the doors, there are two types of doors with iron wings and wooden wings. The Greek buildings have generally iron wings for safety while the houses belonging to the Turkish have wooden massive doors.

Wrought iron ornamentation, which are seen on the separate parts of the wings of the doors including translucent parts opening inside, are used for the purpose of safety and air circulation besides their aesthetical value. Various types including different patterns of these ornaments affect the qualities of the doors.

Second type of doors with an entrance niche outside are ornamented more than the first type of doors on the facaade plain. All of the doors have top windows with the wrought iron ornaments, column shafts with bases, capitals and cornices. Besides these, there could be observed brick relieving arches on top of all types of doors while reliefs of the construction date or no. of the doors take place on the stone lintels of the second type doors with the entrance niche outside.

Table 2.4. Documentation of Windows in Foça

CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
F1	12 km. from old Foça	T		
F2	12 km. from old Foça	T		
F3	Ağalar mansion	TU		
F4	193 Sok. 9- 7	R-2		
F5				
F6	197 Sok. 3	GS-1		
F7	193 Sok. 4	SH		

building type : R : row house GS : Greek house-side entries GC : Greek house-central entries
SH: shop house T : Tower house TU : Turkish house numbers= storeys

Table 2.4.a. Documentation of Windows in Foça

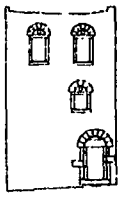
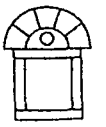
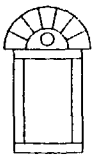
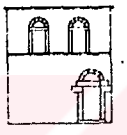
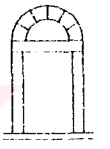
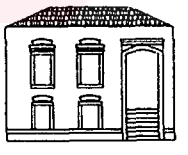
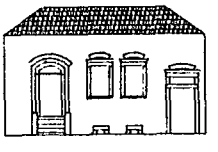
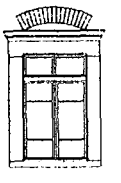
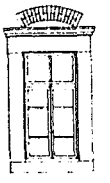
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
F8	Kartera	T		
F9	Kartera	T		
F10	Kartera	T		
F11	193 Sok 21	GS- 1,5		
F12	218 Sok 6	GS- 1,5		
F13	193 Sok 8	SH		
F14	222 Sok 5	GS- 1,5		

Table 2.4.b. Documentation of Windows in Foça

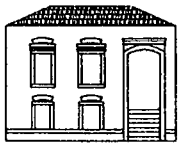
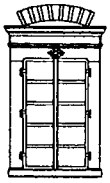
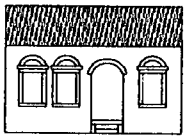
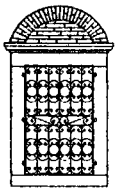
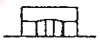
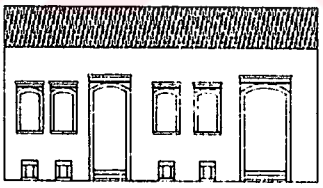
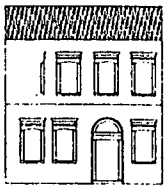
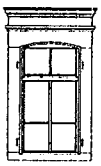
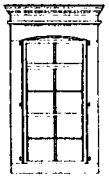
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
F 15	218 Sok. 6	GS- 1,5		
F 16	175 Sok. 13	GC- 1,5		
F 17	193 Sok. 8	SH		
F 18	214 Sok. 6	GS- 1,5		
F 19	214 Sok. 12-10	R- 1,5		
F20	193 Sok. 6	GC- 2		
F21	193 Sok. 21	GS- 1,5		

Table 2.4.c. Documentation of Windows in Foça

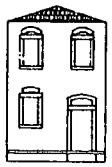
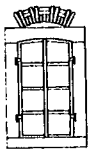
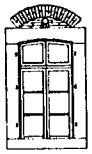
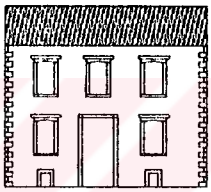
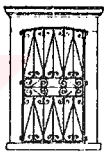
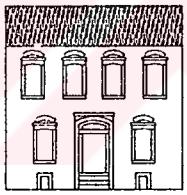
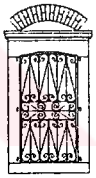
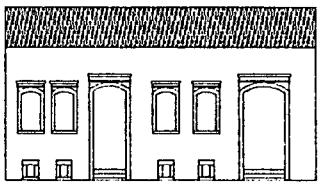
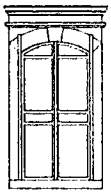
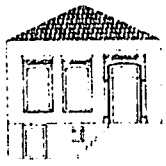
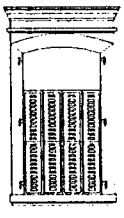
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	WINDOW
F22	121 Sok. 10	GS- 2		
F23				
F24	121 Sok. 8	GS- 2,5		
F25	121 Sok. 6	GC- 2,5		
F26	214 Sok. 12- 10	R- 1,5		
F27	214 Sok. 6	GS- 1,5		

Table 2.4.d. Documentation of Windows in Foça

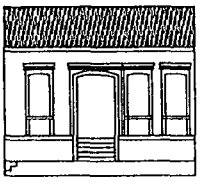
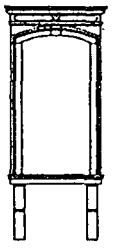
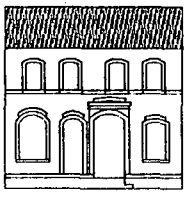
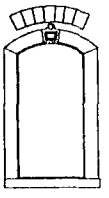
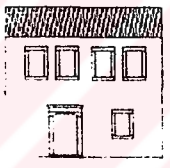
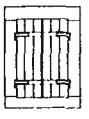
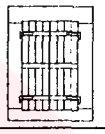
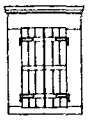
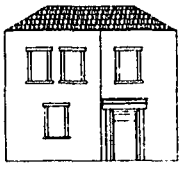
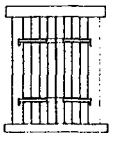
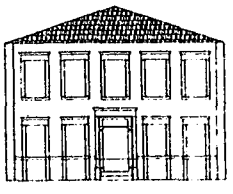
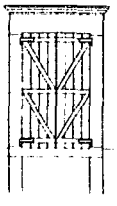
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	WINDOW
F28	216 Sok. 42	GC- 1,5		
F29	193 Sok. 20	SH		
F30	Soylu Sok. 1	?		
F31	Girne cad. 1	R- 2		
F32	Girne cad. 1	R- 2		
F33	Girne cad. 21	?		
F34	Sahil cad. 65	GC- 2		

Table 2.4.e. Documentation of Windows in Foça

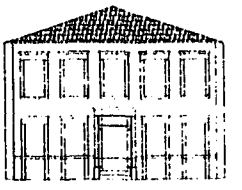
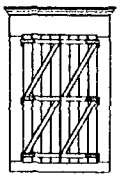
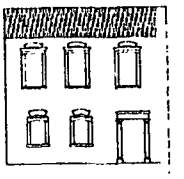
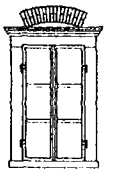
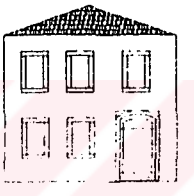
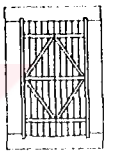
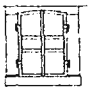
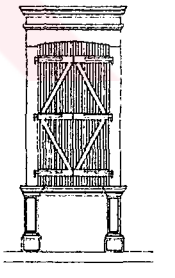
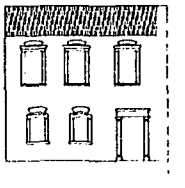
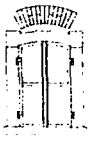
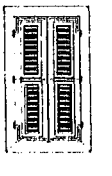
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
F35	Sahil cad. 65	GC- 2		
F36	Kurtuluş cad. 31-33	R- 2		
F37	Sahil cad 69	GS- 2		
F38	Kaptan Sok. 1	GS- 1,5		
F39				
F40	Kurtuluş cad. 31-33	R- 2		
F41	Merkez cad. 9	TU		

Table 2.5. Documentation of Windows in Foça

CODE	FORM						MATERIAL	PROPORTIONS		RELIEV. ARCH		CORN.	SHUTTER		SHUT.HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	flower date or
	FRAME			WING														
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	(WING)	DIMENSIONS	RATIO	BRICK	STONE		IRON	WO.				number
F1						X	X	(48 x 71)	2 / 3					X	X	X		
F2						X	X	(57 x 75)	3 / 4					X	X	X		
F3							wooden	(92 x 162)	3 / 5									
F4							wooden	(105 x 145)	3 / 4									cypress, cross
F5							wooden	(97 x 158)	2 / 3									motifs and reliefs
F6						Δ	Δ	(85 x 157)	1 / 2									
F7							wooden	(95 x 175)	1 / 2									
F8						X	X	(65 x 74)						X	X			
F9						X	X	(66 x 120)	1 / 2					X	X			
F10						X	X	(69 x 116)	3 / 5					X		X		
F11						*	*	(59 x 97)	3 / 5									
F12						*	*	(82 x 120)	2 / 3							*		1903
F13							wooden	(91 x 152)	3 / 5					Δ				1907
F14							wooden	(75 x 157)	1 / 2					Δ				1898
F15						*	wooden	(91 x 155)	3 / 5							*		1903,flo.
F16							wooden	(96 x 155)	2 / 3									

Table 2.5.a. Documentation of Windows in Foça

CODE	FORM						MATERIAL	PROPORTION		RELIEV. ARCH		CORN.	SHUTTER		SHUT HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	FLOWER / DATE OR
	FRAME			WING														
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	(WING)	DIMENSIONS	RATIO	BRICK	STONE		IRON	WO.				NUMBER
F17							*	(38 x 25)										
F18							*	(30 x 50)	3 / 5					Δ				1888
F19							wooden	(38 x 62)	2 / 3									1900
F20							wooden	(84 x 160)	1 / 2									
F21							wooden	(91 x 181)	1 / 2									
F22							wooden	(75.5 x 141)	1 / 2									
F23							wooden	(75.5 x 141)	1 / 2									
F24							wooden	(87 x 167.5)	1 / 2									
F25							wooden	(80 x 158)	1 / 2									
F26						*	*	(95 x 196)	1 / 2				Δ			*		1900
F27							*	(108 x 209)	1 / 2				Δ			*		1888
F28						*	wooden	(104 x 215)	1 / 2					Δ				1883, plants
F29						Δ	Δ	(92 x 187)	1 / 2									
F30							*	(71 x 112)	2 / 3									
F31						*	*	(78 x 124.5)	2 / 3									
F32						*	*	(61.5 x 114)	1 / 2									

Table 2.5.b. Documentation of Windows in Foça

CODE	FORM						MATERIAL	PROPORTION		RELIEV.ARCH		CORN.	SHUTTER		SHUT HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	FLOWER DATE OR
	FRAME			WING														
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	(WING)	DIMENSIONS	RATIO	BRICK	STONE		IRON	WO.				NUMBER
F33						*	*	(90 x 156)	3 / 5							*		
F34							wooden	(95 x 162)	3 / 5							*		
F35							wooden	(87 x 182)	1 / 2									
F36							wooden	(80 x 161)	1 / 2									
F37						*	*	(66 x 95)	2 / 3							*		
F38							wooden	(93 x 171)	1 / 2									
F39						*	*	(146 x 205)	3 / 4							*		
F40						*	*	(73 x 122)	3 / 5									
F41						*	wooden	(90 x 180)	1 / 2									

FORM: a : rectangular
b : rectangular , inner arched
c : arched
d : single wing or fixed
e : double wing , on top fixed
f: vertical bolted

reliev. arch : relieving arch
corn : cornice
shut. hole : shutter hole
x : non existent
Δ : new
* : not examined

Table 2.6. Windows of Foça, Proportion and Form

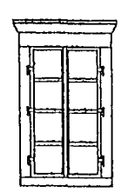
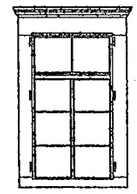
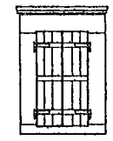
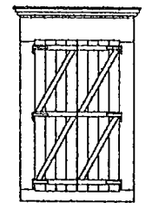
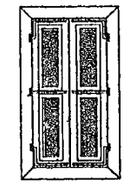
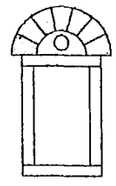
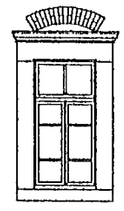
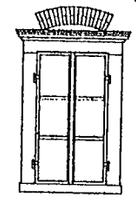
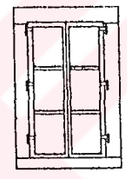
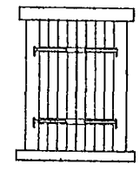
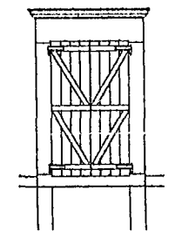
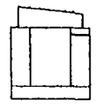
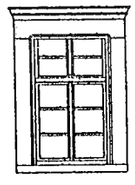
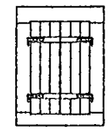
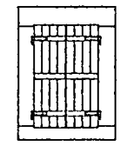
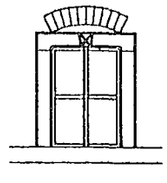
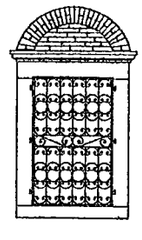
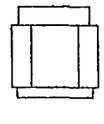
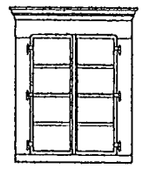
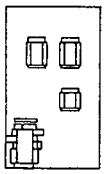
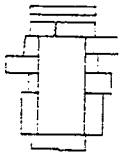
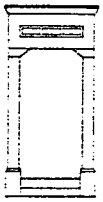
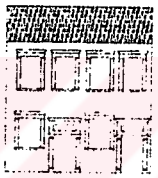
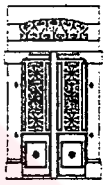
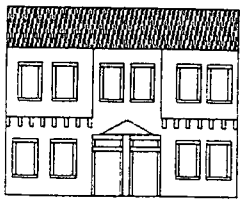
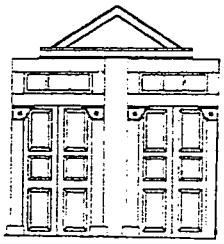
		RECTANGULAR	
		ESKİ FOÇA	YENİ FOÇA
1/ 2	without r. arch	 F6  F7	 F32  F35  F41
	with r. arch	 F9  F14	 F36
3/5	without r. arch	 F3	 F33  F34
	with r. arch	F10 F11 F1 F15	
2/3	without r. arch	 F1  F5	 F30  F31
	with r. arch	 F12  F16	
3/4	without r. arch	 F2  F4	

Table 2.7. Documentation of Doors in Foça

CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
FD1		T		
FD2	197 Sok. 3	GS- 1		
FD3	193 Sok. 9-7	R- 2		
FD4	121 Sok. 10	GS- 2		
FD5	216 Sok. 1			
FD6	Ağalar mansion	TU		

building type : R : row house GS : Greek house-side entries GC : Greek house-central entries
SH: shop house T : Tower house TU : Turkish house numbers= storeys

Table 2.7.a. Documentation of Doors in Foça

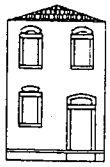
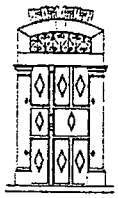
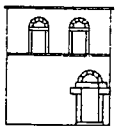
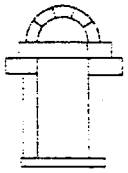
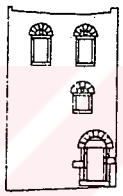
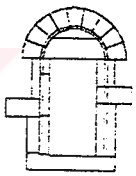
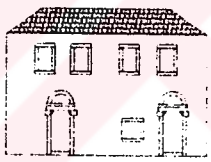
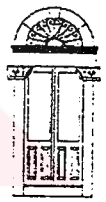
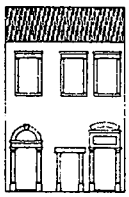
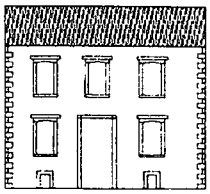
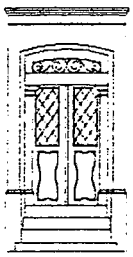
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
FD7	121 Sok. 10	GS- 2		
FD8	12 km. from old Foça	T		
FD9	Kartera	T		
FD 10	179 Sok. 1	SH		
FD 11	193 Sok. 4	SH		
FD 12	121 Sok. 8	GS- 2,5		

Table 2.7.b. Documentation of Doors in Foça

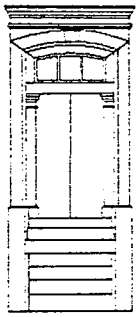
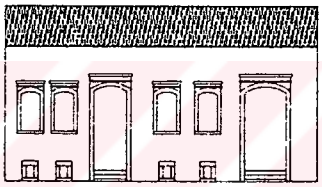
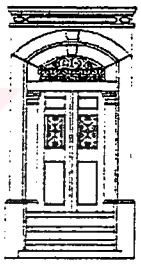
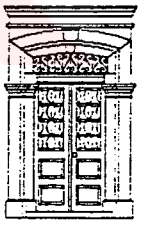
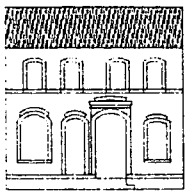
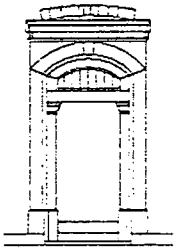
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
FD 13	193 Sok. 21	GS- 1,5		
FD 14	214 Sok. 12-10	R- 1,5		
FD 15	214 sok. 6	GS- 1,5		
FD 16	193 Sok. 20	SH		

Table 2.7.c. Documentation of Doors in Foça

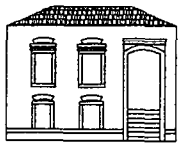
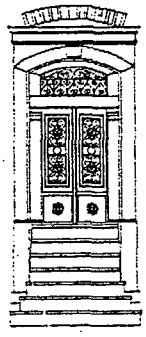
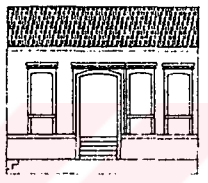
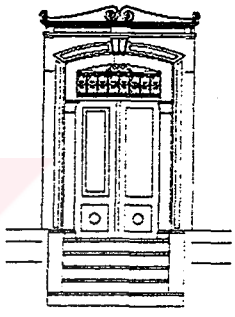
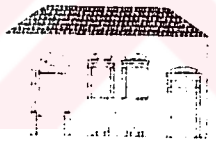
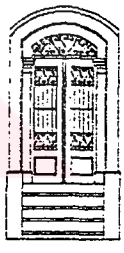
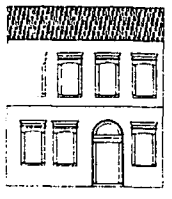
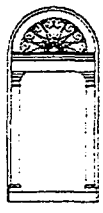
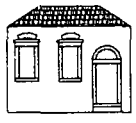
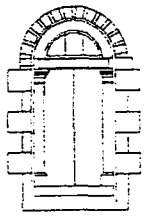
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
FD 17	218 Sok. 6	GS- 1,5		
FD 18	216 Sok. 42	GC- 1,5		
FD 19	193 Sok. 8	SH		
FD20	193 Sok. 6	GC- 2		
FD21	222 Sok. 5	GS- 1,5		

Table 2.7.d. Documentation of Doors in Foça

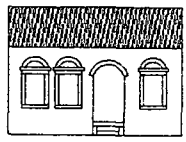
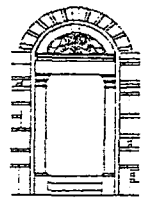
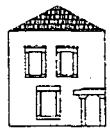
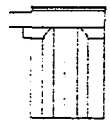
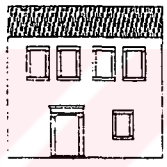
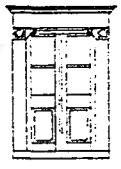
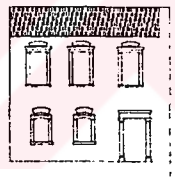
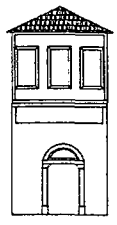
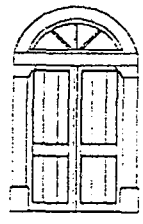
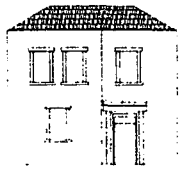
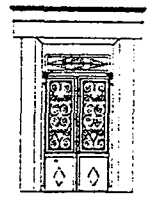
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
FD22	175 Sok. 13	GC- 1,5		
FD23	Girne cad. 1	R- 2		
FD24	Soylu sok. 1	?		
FD25	Kurtuluş cad. 31-33	R- 2		
FD26	Merkez cad. 9	TU		
FD27	Girne cad. 21	?		

Table 2.7.e. Documentation of Doors in Foça

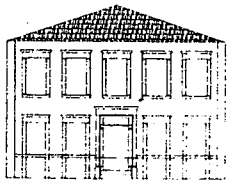
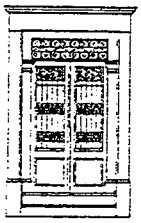
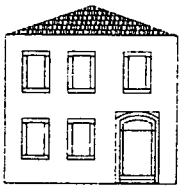
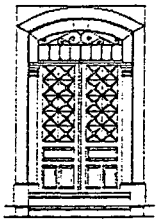
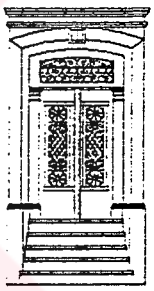
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	DOOR
FD28	Sahil cad. 65	GC- 2		
FD29	Sahil cad 69	GS- 2		
FD30	Kaptan sok. 1	GS- 1,5		

Table 2.8. Documentation of Doors in Foça

	FORM														PROPORTION		COLUMN	CAPITAL	BASE	RELIEV. ARCH		TOP WINDOW		CORNICE	KEY STONE	STEP IN ENT.	
	OPENING							WING				MATERIAL		WR													FLOWER
CODE	A			B										IRO													DATE OR
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	m	iron	wo.	ORN	DIMENSION	RATIO				BR	ST	RE.	AR				NUMBER
FD1											X		X		(78 x 165)	1/2											
FD2											Δ	Δ			(105 x 220)	1/2											
FD3											Δ	Δ			(111 x 186)	3/5											
FD4															(113 x 215)	1/2											
FD5															(116 x 215)	1/2											
FD6															(113 x 220)	1/2											flower motifs
FD7															(100 x 205)	1/2											
FD8											X		X		(85 x 169)	1/2											
FD9											X		X		(79 x 165)	1/2											
FD10															(97 x 203)	1/2											
FD11											Δ		Δ		(106 x 206)	1/2											flower motifs
FD12															(112 x 203)	1/2											
FD13											Δ		Δ		(113 x 211)	1/2											October 1890
FD14															(112 x 205)	1/2											6 Mai 1900
FD15															(119 x 215)	1/2											1888; plant motifs
FD16											Δ	Δ			(107 x 201)	1/2											1903
FD17															(113 x 200)	3/5											

Table 2.8.a. Documentation of Doors in Foça

	FORM														PROPORTION																
	OPENING							WING				MATERIAL		WR						RELIEV.		TOP								FLOWER
CODE	a			b										IRO						ARCH		WINDOW								DATE OR
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	ı	k	m	iron	wo.	ORN	DIMENSION	RATIO	COLUMN	CAPITAL	BASE	BR	ST	RE.	AR	CORNICE	KEY STONE	STEP IN ENT.					NUMBER
FD18															(142 x 235)	3/5															1883
FD19															(111 x 210)	1/2															1907
FD20											Δ		Δ		(111 x 210)	1/2															
FD21											Δ		Δ		(98 x 197)	1/2															10aug., 1898 plant motifs
FD22											Δ		Δ		(98 x 173)	3/5															
FD23															(75 x 154)	1/2															
FD24															(114 x 210)	1/2															
FD25															(113 x 216)	1/2															
FD26															(160 x 245)	2/3															
FD27															(107 x 195)	1/2															
FD28															(116 x 223)	1/2															
FD29															(139 x 221)	3/5															
FD30															(121 x 224)	1/2															

FORM : A: on the facade plane B : creating an entrance niche outside

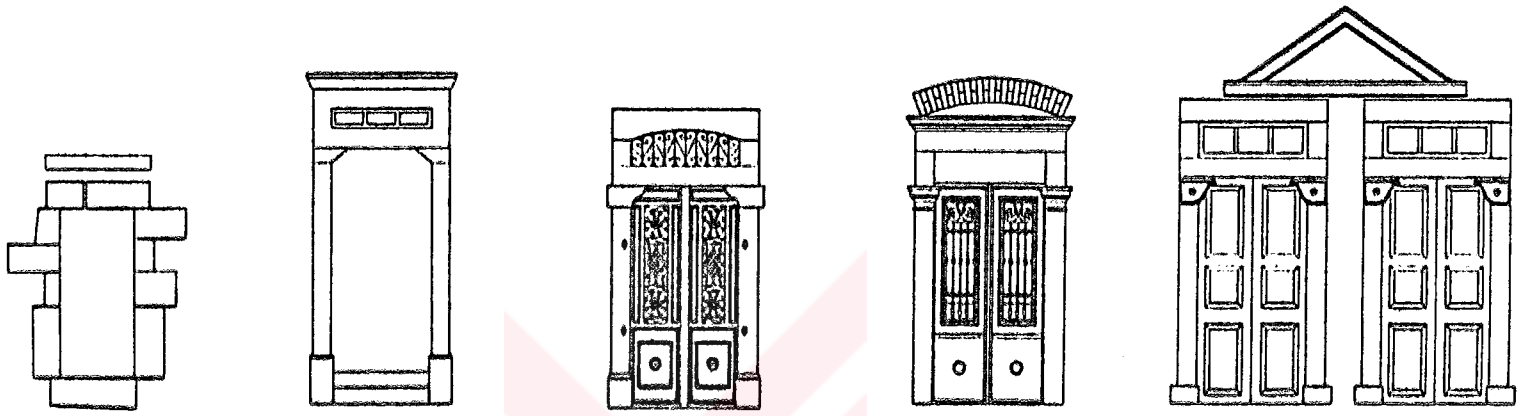
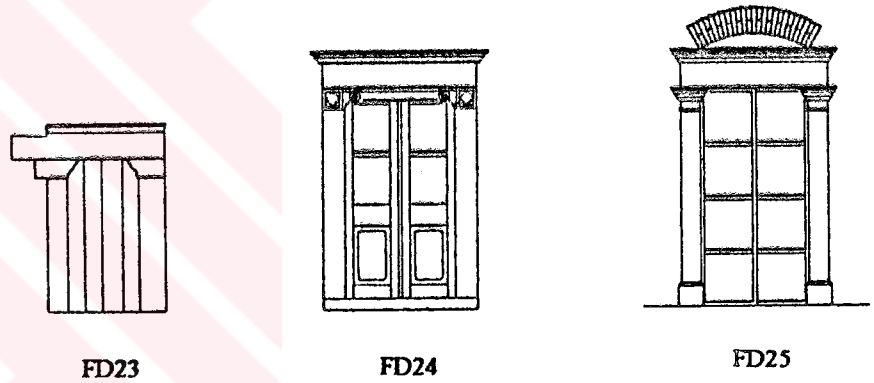
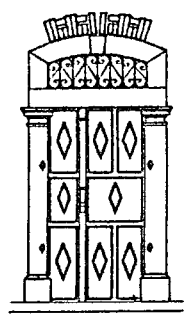
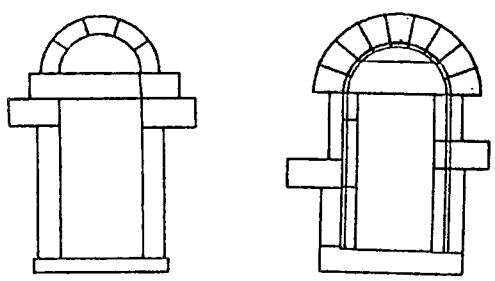
a : rectangular
b : flat arched
c : arched
d : rectangular
e : rectangular, inner flat arched
f : flat arched
g : arched

WING : h : double wing, massive
g : double wing, massive at the bottom, seim-translucent on top
k : double wing, massive at the bottom and on top semi-translucent between them
m : single wing, massive

Δ : new
X : not exist
* : not examined

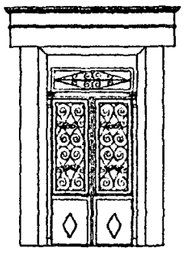
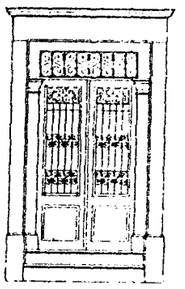
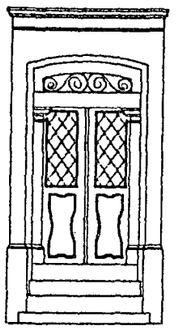
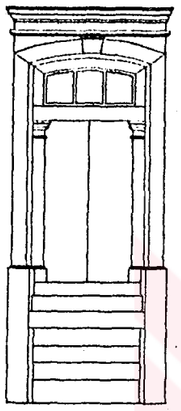
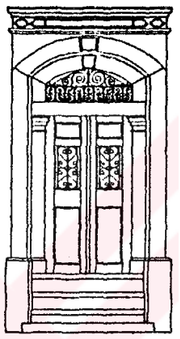
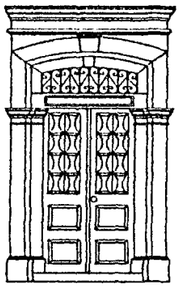
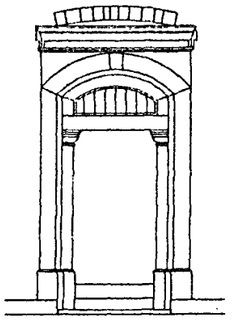
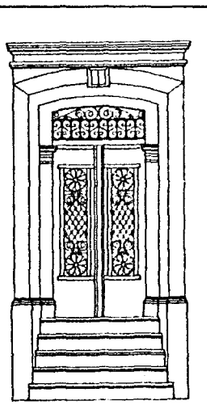
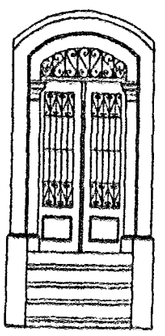
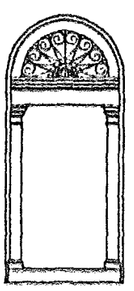
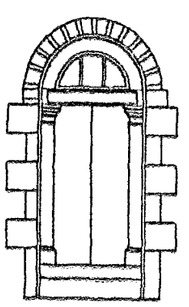
STEP IN ENT. : Steped inner entrance
wo : wooden
WR.IR. ORN. : wrought iron ornament
RELIEV. ARCH : relieving arch
BRI. : brick
ST. : stone
RE. : rectangular
AR. : arched

Table 2.9. Forms of Doors in Foça, with the Proportion of 1/2

		ON THE FACADE PLANE
	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD1 FD2 FD4 FD5 FD6
	YENİ FOÇA	 FD23 FD24 FD25
FLAT ARCHED	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD7
ARCHED		 FD8 FD9 FD10 FD11

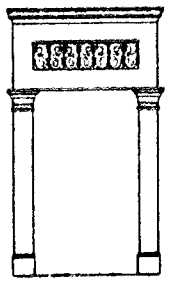
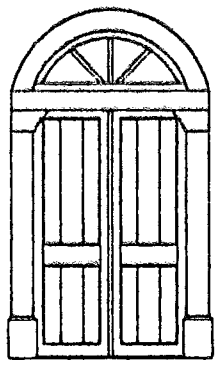
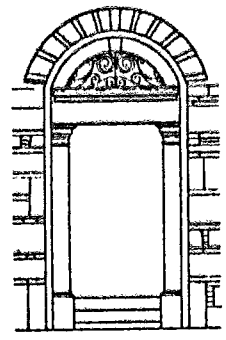
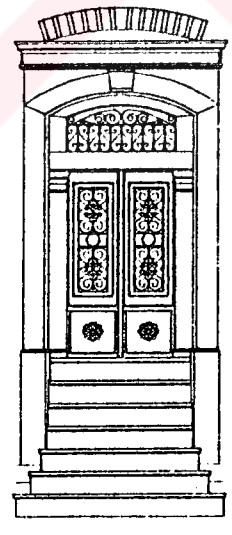
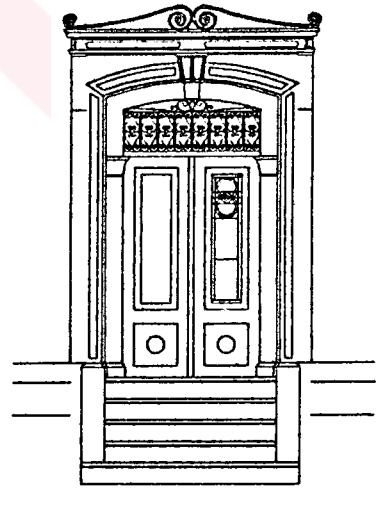
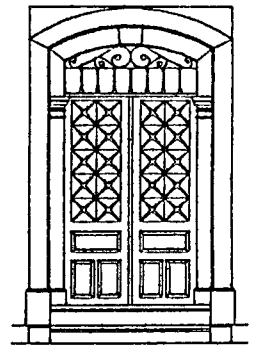
0 50 100 150 200

Table 2.9.a. Forms of Doors in Foça, with the Proportion of 1/2

		CREATİNG AN ENTRANCE NİCHE OUTSİDE
RECTANGULAR	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD27  FD28
RECTANGULAR, INNER ARCHED	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD 12  FD 13  FD 14  FD 15  FD 16
	YENİ FOÇA	 FD30
FLAT ARCHED	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD 19
ARCHED	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD20  FD21

0 50 100 150 200

Table 2.9.b. Forms of Doors in Foça, with the Proportion of 2/3 and 3/5

		ON THE FACADE PLANE		CREATİNG AN ENTRANCE NİCHE OUTSİDE		
		3/5	2/3	3/5		
RECTANGULAR	ESKİ FOÇA	 FD3				
ARCHED	YENİ FOÇA		 FD26			
	ESKİ FOÇA				 FD22	
RECTANGULAR, INNER ARCHED	ESKİ FOÇA			 FD 17	 FD 18	
	YENİ FOÇA					 FD29

2. 2. Çeşme

2. 2. 1. General Knowledge about the Settlement

Çeşme which is 81 km. away from İzmir is a typical traditional Aegean coastal town. The town is located on the opposite side of the Chios island (Meydan Larousse, 3, pp.203-204). Çeşme covers a total of 260 km2 surface area with Merkez, Alaçatı districts and seven villages around them (Anonymous, 1973, p.149) (fig.2.49).

Çeşme was named as Cyssus with its surroundings in early period. It was a part of Erythrai which was quite important among other Ionian cities (Anonymous, 1982-83, p.4301). It was also an important port settlement during Rome, Byzantine and Beylikler periods. Although Çeşme was very late (15th century) included in the Ottoman administration the main period constructing the city texture is Ottoman period (Kayın, 1988, p.44).

When Çeşme was included in Turkish sovereignty, at a protected location, a couple of hundred meters above the sea level, 3 km. southeast of the settlement Çeşmeköy town was founded. This town seems as the first settlement of Turks (Mater, 1982, p.114). When Çeşme castle was constructed in 1508 in Beyazıt period, the Turkish settlement began to move towards that location (Tuğlacı, 1985, p.86). City was first limited within and around the castle, then began to prosper by taking the castles center. Contrary to this, the settlement around the castle is more dense. Houses, because of the danger that may come from the sea, had not been widespread in shore belt (Kayın, 1988, pp.46-47).

The caravanserai built in 1528 in Kanuni Sultan Süleyman period, proves that the products of Çeşme were being collected and sent abroad, so Çeşme was a center for foreign trade (Baykara, 1974, p.93). While the Turkish settlement was dense at south and southeast of the castle, city commerce center and port function had developed at north and northwest.

Çeşme port, which had lost his importance 17th and 18th centuries, had importance for military purposes. Çeşme castle is described to be a beautiful structure made of stone, having 50 houses and a mosque in it (Çelebi, 1935, pp.107-109).

In 19th century, Çeşme had happened to see a commercial liveliness and this development had attracted an important amount of Greek population from the islands. According to the census made in 1831 the demographic and religious distribution of Çeşme was consisting of 1196 Muslims, 5560 Greeks, 23 Copts, 49 Jews and 5 Armenians (Yurt Ansiklopedisi, vol.6, p.4271). Accordingly, the Greek population is observed to be greater than Muslim population.

The city of Çeşme is defined as a small and modern city in 19th century (Texier, 1857, p.367). The important streets of the city consisting of stone-made and limewashed 1200 houses were being lighted with oil lamps. There were terraces on top of the houses (Cuinet, 1894, p.490). The civil architecture in the city had been destroyed by a big earthquake in 1885 (Tuğlacı, 1985, p.87).

Religious belief and social life differences of ethnical groups had caused the separation of Turkish, Greek, Jewish streets in Çeşme like in all other Ottoman cities. An important factor for the determination of settlement regions in Çeşme was the division of functions between Greeks and Turks; Greeks were more involved with commercial functions and Turks, agricultural functions (Kayın, 1988, p.47).

Çeşme does not reflect "Ottoman-Turk" city characteristics because of various factors like late inclusion to Turkish administration, location of the city, ethnic and social structure.

City texture had been shaped in compliance with topographic factors by its organic structure; from this point it shows the traditional Ottoman-Turk character. But in street texture most of the city is constituted with contiguous order houses and streets are not in organic order (Kayın, 1988, p.48).

2. 2. 2. Building Types and Facade Characteristics

The factors that affected the shaping of Çeşme housing architecture are natural environment, coexistence of different ethnic groups and the relationships with Aegean islands -especially Chios island- throughout the centuries. The interaction of the cultures of different groups' cultures (Christian-Greek and Jewish) with Ottoman-Turk culture had played an important role in the shapement of houses in Çeşme. As a consequence of that, a texture accommodating various type of houses in the city had come into existence.

The houses constituting the historical texture in Çeşme generally belong to 18th and 19th centuries. The ethnical background of the people living in these structures can be said to have an important role in these buildings' shapement. Along with that, a great majority of the building masters were Greeks. This situation caused even the Muslim houses to be shaped differently than traditional Turkish house (Kayın, 1995, p.41).

In determination of building types; plan characteristics had become an important factor. Because of variety and mixed type usage of structure elements and the lack of some definite separations, the building types had only been numbered but not named. As a result, houses in the city had been divided into six categories (fig.50-54) (Kayın, 1988, pp.115-131).

These are,

Houses

- Type 1 houses (Basement + First Floor)
- Type 2 houses (First Floor + Second Floor + Third Floor)
- Type 3 houses
- Type 4 houses (First Floor + Second Floor)

Shop houses

- Type 5 houses (First Floor + Second Floor)
- Type 6 houses (First Floor + Second Floor + Third Floor)

Although these building types could not be named because of the transitions in structure elements, it's possible to say that there are similarities between type 2 house and tower house, type 3 and 5 houses with Chios style house, and type 4 house with traditional Turkish house (Kayın, 1995, p.44).

TYPE 1 HOUSES (Basement + First Floor)

In these houses where there are depots and service spaces in basement, first floor had been designed as living room (fig.2.50). In this floor there are kitchen, toilet and rooms opening to the hall.

These houses which separate and contiguous order samples are present, have direct relationship with the street. Entrance door which is at the center of the front facade and reached by stairs is the most characteristic element when the facade is by itself considered. This door stands at the center of the facade and had been placed in a niche constructed by withdrawing the outer wall. At the openings standing near the door, symmetry had been used most of the time. These type of houses, where the facade surfaces are completely covered with plaster, have cradle roofs. As a form of the roof, the two or three coroneted form had been preferred.

In the content of this study, there are two houses in that type in Çeşme. One of these is at Kale Arkası Sok.13 (fig.2.68). In the other sample which is at Sakarya Sok.62 (fig.2.78) deterioration and deficiencies in some of the facade elements are observed. Shortly, that house can be said to lose its original appearance (table 2.13, table 2.16).

TYPE 2 HOUSES (First Floor + Second Floor + Third Floor)
Tower Houses

Having different samples in separate and contiguous order, this type of houses had been constructed on approximately square or rectangular parcels (fig.2..51). In basement there is another space used as a depot or stable besides a garden and service

room. First and second floors have one room each and these are living floors. The height of the floor and the number of windows at the first floor is less than the second floor's. Second floor is the most important space of the house.

These houses with masonry construction and building materials made by stone have hipped roofs. Rubble stone is observed on the facades.

In these houses, openings determine the facade order. While there is no window in basement, rectangular formed, stone framed, arched windows had been used. The windows at the first floor are lower than the second floor's. Among the houses analyzed one at the corner of Uzun Sok. (fig.2.80) was sampled to this type (table 2.13, table 2.16).

TYPE 3 HOUSES

Chios Style Houses

These houses which were generally built in contiguous order, at some corner parcels only one side had been contiguous constructed (fig.2.52). There is a direct entrance into the house from the street. At some samples there are stairs up to the entrance door and a niche had been created in front of the door.

First floors are partially or totally used as living spaces. Besides one or two rooms, there are garden, depot, toilet, kitchen and a hall with the stairs in this floor. Upper floor is where the most of the time is spent. Here there are a sofa and rooms opening to this sofa. At some samples, corridors had been used instead of sofa.

Facade organization shows differences in all house. At most of the samples analyzed, basement and first floor had been separated with protrusion, balcony or moulding between floors. Door and window frames are stone on the masonry and wooden on the wing system.

In line with the analyzed samples of this type of houses in Çeşme and Alaçatı, two

sub groups as side and central entries were found according to number of floors (table 2.13, table 2.16).

a- Side Entries: All of the side entry houses in the content of the study have two floors. Two houses in Çeşme (Maraş Sok.25, Müftü Sok. 10) (fig.2.73,91) and three houses in Alaçatı (Mithatpaşa Cad.46, Hükümet Cad.28, Kemalpaşa cad.102) (fig.2.87,84,89) are samples of this building type. At approximately all of these houses there is a moulding between two floors. Entrance doors are generally withdrawn from the facade surface. All of the windows have stone frames. At some samples, there are balconies and oriel windows at the upper floor.

b- Central Entries: 1. Single story
2. Basement + First floor
3. First Floor + Second Floor
4. Basement + First floor + Second Floor

A sample with single story and central entrance of this type was noticed in Alaçatı, Sabancı Sok.12. There is a window at each side of central door in that house. In some of the samples with basement and first floor, window of the basement is only on the front facade. Entrance is from first floor and the door reached by steps. The number of steps depends on the height of the basement. The houses with two stories of this type were found in Çeşme (Molla Hüseyin Sok.15) and Alaçatı (Kemalpaşa Cad.114) (fig.2.76,86). Some of these samples were constructed as twin houses. They had built together as a single building with two separate doors and uses. The houses with 2,5 stories are the most magnificent houses of this type. All of the samples of this type in the content of this study are in Çeşme (Müftü Sok.2, Bağlar Sok.11) (fig.2.72,63). The entrance doors are reached by steps through a niche. Mouldings between floors, balconies at upper floors in some samples are frequently seen in this type of houses.

TYPE 4 HOUSES (First Floor + Second Floor)
Traditional Turkish Houses

The samples of this type with separated order, constructed contiguous from one or

two facades were observed in Çeşme (fig.2.53) (Musallah Sok.4-4A, Molla Hüseyin Sok.17/A, Müftü Sok.9, Soybaş Sok.6, Kale Sok.2) (table 2.13, table 2.16).

At the basements of these houses there are generally service spaces like garden, shed, depot, servant room. There are sofa and rooms opening to the sofa, kitchen, toilet and bath in upper floors which are living floors. These houses were constructed as wooden or semi-wooden. At some samples there is almost no window at the basement and the entrance door of garden had been considerably wide planned. Window types generally used in living floors are rectangular, stone framed and have curled eaves. Beyond that, arched windows and top windows had been used. As a console element, protrusions had been used in these houses. Also the tendency to show the stone texture is observed in some samples.

SHOP HOUSES

TYPE 5 HOUSES (First floor + Second Floor)

Chios Style Houses

In these houses which had been constructed in contiguous order, there is direct entrance to the shop and house from the front facade and both have different entrances (fig.2.54) (table 2.13, table 2.16). Some samples are observed in Çeşme (Gümrük Sok.15-17) and Alaçatı (2.Mektep Sok.19) (fig.2.75,83,90). There are also samples in which the entrances of shop and house are from different facades (Mithatpaşa Cad.24).

At basements; shop, depot, garden and service spaces of the house had been placed. At the upper floor; there are kitchen, toilet and rooms opening to the sofa. At most, the semi-wooden frame system and cradle roof had been used. In these houses, frontons are frequently seen. At the facade, a moulding between the first floor and basement is seen.

At basement, generally flat arched, shop and house entrances with wooden and

iron doors had been used. At living floors, windows are in rectangular form, with 'söve' and mouldings on it.

TYPE 6 HOUSES (First Floor + Second Floor + Third Floor)

These type of houses had generally been constructed on the corners of the street (fig.2.55). There is a direct entrance to the shop, house and garden from the street. House and garden have entrances on the side facades and the shop has entrances on the front facades. Basement is used for shop, depot, garden and some services. The height of the first floor had been low planned and its usage is as sitting room or depot of the shop. Second floor had been planned as living floor and has kitchen, toilet and rooms opening to the sofa.

In this kind of houses, floors had been separated by mouldigs between floors, protrusion, oriel window, balcony elements. There is a short eaves on top of the entrance door. At the first floor, small windows with wooden and iron bars had been used. At the second floor, protrusions determined by consoles and continuing along the front facade are frequently seen. As a window type, ones with rectangular form, wooden frame and having moulding on it had been preferred. Openings had been arranged in proportion to each other and in a symmetrical order.

Other than all these types, there are samples which do not fit in any of these types or are the mixtures of these types (Şekerciha Sok.8, Maraş Sok.16, Özçakır Sok.4, Hamam Sok.6-8, Müftü Sok.10, Molla Hüseyin Sok.15) (fig.2.70,76,77,79,91) (table 2.13, table 2.16).

2. 2. 3. Windows

As it is in all traditional buildings in Anatolia, a great importance has always been attacted to the window system in buildings of Çeşme.

In Çeşme and Alaçatı (fig.2.55-2.56), according to the building types and the

places of openings on the facade, various window types are observed. These windows are similar to the windows in İzmir and its environment explained in chapter 1.3.2.1. But this settlement has different details as a result of its original characteristics.

In order to determine the window types in the housing architecture of Çeşme, 41 samples in Çeşme and Alaçatı were in a heightened effort investigated (fig.2.57). In table 2.7., the addresses of these windows, the building types, their facade diagrams and drawings are shown. The form types, proportions and dimensions, materials, all ornamentation and details are explained in table 2.14 and table 2.15.

The information collected at the end of the documentation study made to determine general window types in the houses in this settlement will be given below. First, evaluations about form, proportion and material will be made, then information about ornamentation and all details will be given.

2. 2. 3. 1. Form Characteristics

Window forms in the housing architecture of Çeşme will be analyzed first by frame and then by wing types.

FRAME TYPE

As a result of the analysis made about Çeşme houses, four types of frame according to form were determined (table 2.14, table 2.15). These types,

1. Rectangular
2. Rectangular, inner arched
3. Arched
4. Circular

As a result of the analysis made, 32 of the 41 windows were observed to have

rectangular frame type. This situation proves the dominance of the rectangular type in Çeşme. Windows coded between C1-24 (fig.2.63-80), in Çeşme and C33-40 (fig.2.79,84,86-88) in Alaçatı respectively, have that type of frame. While all of these windows have wooden or stone frames in four sides, in C12 a different detail is observed (fig.2.73). In this sample frame had not been used, instead a frame had by columns with capitals and base continuing along the first floor and moulding separating two stories been formed.

Other than rectangular frame type, another type seen in Çeşme is rectangular-inner arched frame. Three examples of this type were observed in Çeşme (C25,26,27) (fig.2.63,72,81). All of these with rectangular-inner arched form are seen in 1,5 or 2,5 stories Chios type (Type 3) houses.

The third frame type investigated as a result of the analysis is arched frame type. It has samples applied as two different types. First of these is the one in which the lintel is made arched at both inside and outside (Çeşme C31, Alaçatı C41) (fig.2.76,89). At the second one, lintel is in arched form at both inside and outside, but with a straight cornice ending on top, a second rectangular frame had been constructed (C30) (fig.2.83). A different application analyzed in the content of arched type was observed at the twin house on Çeşme Hamam Sok. (C28,29) (fig.2.82). On these windows the side endings of the lintel project as a continuation of the frame (söve) in rectangular form.

As a last sample, the other window type present in Çeşme is the circular one. This type of window had generally been applied in attic floor and has the characteristic of a top window (C32) (fig.2.70).

The widths of the frame differ between wooden and stone frames. Although the width of the frame on sides change between 12 and 25 cm., they are generally around 20-21 cm. thick. Top frame (lintel) width has a very wide measure range between 8 and 25 cm. and is generally 20 cm. just like the width on sides. At rectangular arched frame types lintel begins with a measure at the center in 16-23 cm. range and

increases to a measure between 27-50 cm. at sides (C25,26,27) (fig.2.63,72,81). Bottom frame width is generally less than side frame and mostly changes between 12 and 15 cm. There are samples in which the bottom frame increases up to 23cm. (C27).

At wooden frames, width are the same at four sides of the window. Generally in a gradual manner, two different turn around the window. The tickner measure is between 6 and 9 cm., the thinner one is 1 and 2,5 cm. Wooden frame samples having one or three grades are rarely observed.

WING TYPE

In this settlement four types of wing were determine (table 2.14, table 2.15). These wing types are listed as follows:

1. Single wing or fixed
2. Double winged
3. Double winged, on top fixed
4. Giyotin

When the wing types are analysed, determinations about only 30 of them could be made. Some of the 11 samples that are in the content of the analysis, had been renewed, the wings of the other windows were not existed. The examples in some houses could not be examined because of closed shutters and inability to enter the houses.

Double winged, on top fixed type is observed at half of the 30 analysed windows (C5,6,8,10,11,15,16,18,26,29,30,36,37,38,39) (fig.2.66,68,70,72,73,75,77,79,82,83, 86,87). So it can be said that the most repeated wing type in Çeşme can be said to be double winged, on top fixed wings. The other considerably used wing type is giyotin which was observed in eight windows (C4,9,13,14,17,20,22,25) (fig.2.65,67,71,74, 76,79,81). Other than these two, in six samples double winged (C1,3,12,23,33,41)

(fig2.63,65,73,80,84,89) and in one sample (C32) single fixed wing were observed (fig.2.70).

When comparison is made according to the building types, double winged, on top fixed type had generally been used in Chios type houses (type 3 and 5) and giyotin windows had frequently been applied in traditional Turkish houses (type 4). Different types of divisions are observed in giyotin and especially double winged, on top fixed windows. Various samples like undivided fixed , divided fixed, divided and undivided opening wings had been applied in Çeşme windows.

2.2.3.2. Proportion

The most common ratio among either Chios Buildings or Turkish houses is 1/2 although the ratio of the windows in the studied samples in Çeşme are generally 1/2, 2/3, 3/5 and 3/4. (table 2.10, 2.14). The ratio 2/3 and 3/5 are seen less than the ratio of 1/2. The studied windows in both Çeşme and Alaçatı are grouped below according to their dimensions including different location with respect to the type of the building.

Table 2.10 Dimensions of Windows in Çeşme

		width(cm)	height(cm)
ÇEŞME	Type 1- Houses	90	166-176
	Type 2- Houses(Tower H.)	85-103	126-135
	Type 3- Houses(Chios Style H.)	72-107	90-204
	Type 4- Houses (Tr.Turkish H.)	71-100	97-206
	Type 5- Houses(Shop H.)	90-96	136-160,5
ALAÇATI	Type 3- (Chios Style H.)	90-103	150-200
	Type 5 (Shop H.)	98	174

19 of the studied 41 windows are in the ratio of 1/2 besides seven of the windows with the ratio of 2/3, six of them with the ratio of 3/5 and three of them with the ratio of 3/4. As a result, the ratio generally used in the windows of Çeşme samples is

between 0,48-0,67 with the exception of some windows with different ratios in dimension.

The ground floor window of the house with the door no.4 in Musallah Street in Çeşme is one of the samples for the exceptions with the dimensions of 92x97 cm. (fig.2.74). The window is constructed as almost square by using the ratio of 0,94. Another sample is at the house with the door no. 9 in Müftü Street in Çeşme with the dimensions of 79x180 cm. by the ratio of 0,43 (fig.2.71).

There is another unique window at the basement floor of the building with the door no. 28 in Hükümet Street in Alaçatı with the dimensions of 100x60 cm., which has the ratio of 1,66 (fig.2.84).

2.2.3.3. Material

The frame and the wing materials belonging to the windows of the studied houses in Çeşme are analysed for the evaluation. The material of the frame is generally stone. 30 of the studied 41 windows have stone frame while the rest, which are almost at the facades of the Turkish Houses (Type 4), are constructed of wooden (table 2.14). Wooden frames are present in nine buildings among the studied buildings in this thesis with the exception of a building (C12) without current frame although there is a special frame around the window formed by the columns along the first floor and mouldings that separate the floors (fig.2.73).

The material of the wing of all windows are wooden except the ones could not be analysed because of the closed shutters or no possible study inside besides the renewed or removed windows.

The material of other elements of the windows such as, shutter, relieving arch will be explained in following chapter.

2.2.3.4. Ornamentation and Detail

Windows of the buildings in Çeşme, as in all traditional buildings, are constructed perfectly including details of the ornaments in order to get the most elaborated form aesthetically and functionally. This causes various types of windows with different details and ornaments.

Information about these details will be explained under the headings of 'Relieving Arch', 'Cornice', 'Shutter', 'Key Stone', 'Eaves on Lintels' and 'Ornamentation' (date, number or flower) (table 2.14).

RELIEVING ARCH

Relieving arch, which has also the function of ornamentation, is a structural element to lighten the pressure of the load on the lintel of the window. Relieving arches are observed only at five of the studied 41 windows in Çeşme, which means they are rarely used at the traditional buildings survived today in Çeşme (table 2.14).

Stone and brick are the materials of the relieving arches. The samples with brick are analysed at the twin-buildings with the door no. 6-8 in Hamam Street (fig.2.82) and at the building with the door no. 12 in Sabancı Street in Alaçatı (fig.2.88). The load is transferred to the sides in these arches. At the tower style building in Uzun Street, the material stone is used in the relieving arch with the circular form (C23, C24) (fig.2.80). The load is transferred to the axes of the lintel. In the relieving arches made of brick, the material brick has the length of either 12 cm. or 28 cm. The bricks are put one behind the other while constructing the arch.

In the relieving arches made of stone, there occurs space between the arch and the lintel as the relieving arch has the form of circle. This space is filled with a light material by leaving a small hole for the air circulation in one of the samples of stone relieving arches (C23) (fig.2.80) while in the other sample, this space, which is also called 'ayna' or 'alın', is left empty.

CORNICE

There can be observed cornices at the windows with the ratio of 30 % in Çeşme. Cornices, which are projecting elements of the ornamentation made of either stone or wooden, have various types of profiles (table 2.14).

Cornices at the facades of traditional Turkish houses (Type 4) are made of wooden completely (C14,20) (fig.2.74) while these wooden cornices are also used at the facades of the shop houses (C15,16) (fig.2.75). The heights of the cornices are about 6,5-7 cm. while their projecting distance is about 4-5,5 cm. Cornices made of stone are observed at the facades of the Chios style houses (Type 3) and shop houses (Type 5). The heights of the stone cornices are changed between 16-23 cm. At some elaborated facades, it is possible to see double cornices with a capital amongst, a kind of lintel, with the height among 23-44 cm. and the projection distance max. 10 cm.

There are two exceptions in Çeşme and Alaçatı other than the cornices on the lintels horizontally. At the facade of the building with the door no.1 in Sakarya district in Çeşme (C13), a 'fronton' is observed. The other sample at the facade of the building with the door no.46 in Mithatpaşa Street in Alaçatı has stone in the form of 'fronton', and the cornice takes place at bottom of this stone (fig.2.87).

SHUTTER

Shutters have also got an aesthetic importance on the facade both because their use for security, seclusion and also for view, light and heat control. At the end of the research carried out at Çeşme it was found out that 15 of the 41 samples have got shutters (table 2.14). Some of the windows haven't got shutters now but the shutter holes on the window frames and hinges that were found show us that these samples also had shutters in the past. There are 11 samples similar to these in Çeşme. However shutters weren't used on the 15 windows. It is remarkable since wooden shutters have been used on the windows in the housing architecture of Çeşme. Today, iron shutters can't be seen on none of the samples on which research has been still carried out. The

wooden shutters have some different examples. In some windows shutters, on which vertical solid parts joint with horizontal or diagonally arranged supporting beams, were used.

Except the shutters in the Turkish house, wooden lattices which have been frequently used as an aspect of seclusion, were found out on one of the Çeşme windows (C14) (fig.2.74). From the shutterholes on the frame it is understood that there had been also a shutter on this window before.

IRON BAR

At Çeşme, in eight of the 41 samples, which were examined sometimes for providing security and prohibition and sometimes with aesthetic anxiety, iron bars were used (table 2.14).

The iron bars in this place are the samples which were formed many times by jointing vertical or horizontal bars in the shape of a lattice (C1,5,7,32) (fig.2.63,66, 69,70). They were mainly used for security either in the basement or on the first floor.

In some of the samples these iron bars which are in the shape of lattices, were formed with diagonally placed bars. On the intersection points of these bars either head motifs or circle motifs in within another were found out (C33,34) (fig.2.84).

There have been only two different samples of iron bars on the windows in the housing architecture of Çeşme (C27,35) (fig.2.63,84). In these windows different images were formed with snail, 'S' shaped and circular motifs between the bars and horizontally.

KEY STONE

Keystone, which is used for their structural properties and their aesthetical characteristics, is observed only in six of the samples at Çeşme (table 2.14). This kind

of architectural element used in Chios Style houses generally found in samples with big opening and arched form (C26,31) (fig.2.72).

The keystones used in Çeşme were organized to make a projection generally on the upper frame and smooth. There has been no ornamentation over them.

EAVES (SAÇAKÇIK)

One of the details which can be seen on the windows in the housing architecture peculiar to the region are the eaves going towards outside from lintel.

At two of the windows examined (C14,22) this kind of eaves were found out (table 2.14) (fig.2.74,79). These eaves were created both as a shelter from direct light and also remove rain water from the window. These eaves' going nearly 15-20 cm. towards outside from the lintel were arranged in different twisted forms.

ORNAMENTATION

Only cornice, shutter, lattice and eaves which were explained before, play an important role on the windows of Çeşme houses from the aesthetic point of view (table 2.14). Besides from these different flowers, motifs or some ornamentations haven't been used.

2.2.4. Doors

The entrance doors which added important characteristics to facade and which provide connection with the external world in the traditional Çeşme houses like in most of the houses show variety according to the house types and according to the nationality of people living them.

The general information about the entrance doors took place in and around İzmir has been given in chapter 1.3.2.2. Although similar characteristics are seen in all the

houses in the region, on the doors in Çeşme some special details have been taking place. On the first step of this work different samples have been examined at Yeni and Eski Foça in order to find out up to some degree, the typology peculiar to the region and the door types in the housing architecture of Foça. The second step has been realized at Çeşme with the same aim and method. At Çeşme and Alaçatı totally 29 samples have been examined with all details.

As a result, the house types, facades, addresses and form, proportion, material and detail characteristics of the doors examined have been found out and all these information gathered is given in table 2.16, 2.17 and 2.18.

First of all information belonging to form, proportion and material characteristics would be explained in the light of the extensive research about the doors carried out at Çeşme. Afterwards detail and ornamentation characteristics of the doors would be studied.

2.2.4.1. Form Characteristics

At the end of the research carried out at Çeşme the presence of samples, which have different forms both for the opening they formed on the facade and for the wing characteristic, have been attacted. For forming the external door typology in this house appreciation would be made first of all on the form of the opening and then on the wing form (table 2.17 and 2.18).

FORM OF THE OPENING

Taking into consideration of the opening form of the doors at Çeşme it is possible to divide the doors into two specific groups. These are the types formed on the facade plain and the types with an entrance niche outside.

1. On the facade plain
    a. Rectangular
    b. Flat arched
    c. Arched

2. With an entrance niche outside
    a. Rectangular
    b. Rectangular, inner flat arched
    c. Flat arched

In Çeşme, the doors on the facade plain used usually in traditional Turkish houses, in some Chios style houses and in tower houses. Like in Foça, this type of doors have been found in three different forms also in Çeşme. These are; rectangular, flat arched and arched.

17 of the 28 doors examined in Çeşme and Alaçatı are the doors on the facade plain. Nine of the samples examined belonging to this type are in rectangular form which is the most known type (Soybaş Sok.6, Maraş Sok.16, Musallah Sok.4, Şekerciha Sok.8, Molla Hüseyin Sok.17/A, Kemelpaşa Cad.114, Kale Sok.2, Maraş Sok.25) (fig.2.65,66,69,70,73,74,77,86). After those, the most seen samples are the ones which are in arched form. In Çeşme (Uzun Sok.?, Musallah Sok.4A) (fig.2.64,80) and in Alaçatı (Sabancı Sok.2, 2.Mektep Cad.19) (fig.2.90) totally six samples have been found in the same form. Only two samples, which are in flat arched form, have been examined (Hamam Sok.6-8, Gümrük Sok.15) (fig.2.82,83).

In this settlement 11 doors those of which belong to the second type, doors with an entrance niche outside, were found out. On these doors although the form of the niche usually affects the form of the inner door there have been samples at which the form of the niche and inner door is different (CD21,23,26,27) (fig.2.63,68,81,88). In this type which can be especially seen in Chios style and 2 and 2,5 storied houses the entrance door takes place behind the niche and it can be reached by steps. Besides the

examples at which the surrounding of the opening was formed with stone frame it is also possible to see samples without frames.

In Çeşme, at the end of the research carried out on the doors which have an entrance niche outside two different types have been found out. The first one is rectangular. This is the most applied form and five doors belonging to this type have been examined (Sakarya Sok.62, Hükümet Cad.28, Müftü Sok.2, Hamam Sok.14A, Müftü Sok.9) (fig.2.71,72,78,85,81). The most applied second type of doors with niche are the flat arched samples. Four of the 11 doors have this form (in Çeşme; Müftü Sok.10, Kale arkası Sok.13 and in Alaçatı; Kemalpaşa Cad.102, Sabancı Sok.12) (fig.2.68,88,89,91). At two of this doors the entrance level is same with the street and doesn't have a stepped inner entrance (CD24,25). The rarely seen form at this type of doors are the samples rectangular at the outside and flat arched in the inner side. Only two samples have been found out in Çeşme (Bağlar Sok.11) and in Alaçatı (Mithatpaşa Cad.46) (fig.2.63,87).

Although the doors in Çeşme usually have less ornamentation than the doors in Foça, examined in section 2.1.4, some special details and ornamentations took place on the doors which are on the facade plain and which have an entrance niche outside. Information about these details and elements (column, capital, base, top window, cornice, key stone, wrought iron ornament, relieving arch...) would be given in the following chapters.

WING FORM

Three different wing types have been noticed according to the 28 doors examined in Çeşme and Alaçatı (table 2.17). All of the 28 entrance doors are double winged.

1. Massive
2. Massive at the bottom, semi translucent on top
3. Massive at the bottom and on top, semi translucent between them

The most seen wing type in Çeşme doors is the massive ones. 19 of the 28 doors examined in Çeşme (CD1,2,3,5,6,9,10,11,18,23,27,28) (fig.2.63,65,68-71,73,74,77, 78,82,83) and in Alaçatı (CD7,16,17,19,22,25,26) (fig.2.85,86-89,90) belong to this type of doors. In Çeşme, only one door without a double wing has been determined (CD28). The whole of the door is massive and formed of three narrow wings. No other door has been met in a style like this single door. The massive door wings have been separated by either beams or by vertical and horizontal lines. Among from these samples another door wing has been determined in Alaçatı (CD19). On this door the four sides of the wing have been framed and inside filled with diagonally ornamented wooden particles.

In Çeşme, four doors belonging to the second wing type, which is massive at the bottom, semi translucent on top, have been determined (CD4,8,20,24) (fig.2.66,70, 72,91). Although the heights of the massive lower parts of these doors change generally between 84-104 cm., among from this generalization only one sample which is 58 cm. has been met (CD24). The heights of the semi translucent upper parts change between 109-125 cm.

Although it is not a popular type in Çeşme, very rich iron ornamentations have been used in the samples (fig.2.61). The semi translucent upper part used especially for ventilation has been made up of glass, iron ornamentation and wooden material. The lower part which is massive is usually square or nearly square. At some of them there is one single ashtray close to square (CD8,24) and at some of them vertical thin wooden materials have been placed side by side in the complete massive part (CD4,20).

There has been only one sample in Çeşme belonging to the third wing type which carries almost the same characteristics with the second wing type (CD21). At this door, which is massive at the bottom and on top, semi translucent between them, there is a massive part on top which is not so thick. The height of the semi translucent part is 127 cm. taking place between the massive parts which have a height of 15 cm. on top and 88 cm. on the bottom.

An evaluation hasn't been made for the four of the 28 doors examined in Çeşme. The reason for this is that two of them haven't got doors now (CD14,15) and in two of them the doors have been renewed (CD12,13). All these four doors have been determined at tower houses.

There have been vertical inscriptions in the middle of the door winds on the doors in Çeşme, too. These inscriptions which have been used for both functional and decorative aim have got different samples that are smooth, channeled or ornamented.

2.2.4.2. Proportion

At the end of the research carried out it has become clear that the most common proportion for the entrance doors in the housing architecture of Çeşme is 1/2. This proportion has been determined in the 18 of the 28 doors examined. Among from this proportion the other proportions in order are 3/5, 3/4 and rarely 2/3 (table 2.11,17).

At the end of the examination made in Çeşme and Alaçatı the dimensions and proportions of doors according to the different building types have been determined at the table down below.

Table 2.11 Dimensions and Proportions of Doors in Çeşme

	BUILDING TYPES	WIDTH (cm)	HEIGHT (cm)	RATIO
ÇEŞME	Type 1 Houses	93-97	196-219	0.44-0.47
	Type 2 Houses (Tower houses)	93-94	187-206	0.45-0.49
	Type 3 Houses (Chios style houses)	97-116	177-235	0.48-0.54
	Type 4 Houses (Tr. Turkish houses)	95-183	194-235	0.44-0.82
	Type 5 Houses (Shop houses)	125	236	0.52
	others	101-130	200-223	0.46-0.61
ALAÇATI				
	Type 3 Houses (Chios style houses)	108-128	199-237	0.51-0.59
	Type 5 Houses (Shop houses)	139	218	0.63
	others	131-140	237-250	0.55-0.56

Although 1/2 is the most seen proportion at Çeşme doors, in Çeşme two doors (CD4,8) (fig.2.66,70) and at Alaçatı three doors (CD17,19,25) (fig.2.85,89,90) with the ratio of 3/5, again in Çeşme three doors (CD3,15,28) (fig.2.64,71,74) with the ratio of 3/4 and one door (CD5) with the ratio of 2/3 have been determined (fig.2.70). It is interesting to see entire doors with the ratio of 3/4 in traditional Turkish houses.

2.2.4.3. Material

In the housing architecture of Çeşme all of the door wings have been made of wooden material. The iron wings which have been frequently used on Foça doors, especially at non-Moslem part, haven't been used or not present in Çeşme now.

Two of the 28 doors belonging to the tower houses have been renewed and because the other two have been absent the determination of material have been done on the 24 samples (table 2.17).

Most of the wooden wings have been completely massive. Generally on those, ashtrays with different divisions have been used. Some of the wings belong to the massive at the bottom, semi translucent on top type. Different iron ornamentations have been found on the upper parts of the doors the lower parts of which are massive only (CD8,20,24) (fig.2.66,72,91). Only one sample with a massive wooden wing both on the bottom and on the top has been found (CD21) (fig.2.81).

One other element that forms the door is frame. Frame has been at present on most of the Çeşme doors and became of hewn stone blocks. Moreover, although there have been some samples without frames (CD3,20,26,27,28) (fig.2.68,71,72,74,88), there have been doors with frames over of which are covered with plaster (CD8,18,19) (fig.2.66,78,85).

2.2.4.4. Ornamentation and Detail

The entrance doors in the housing architecture of Çeşme take an important place like in the other settlements. Although the doors are more simple against Foça doors,

it is possible to see some details and ornamentation peculiar to the Çeşme doors. Under the light of the research carried out, information about wrought iron ornament, column-capital-base, top window, cornice, relieving arch, key stone, stepped inner entrance and the other detail and ornamentation would be given down below (table 2.17).

WROUGHT IRON ORNAMENT

The wrought iron ornament which has been used generally for ventilation and security, also used at the same time with an aim of making an aesthetic attribution to the door. Wrought iron ornamentation hasn't been frequently used in the housing architecture of Çeşme and as a result of this, only at four of the 28 doors this kind of ornamentations have been seen (table 2.17). We can say that the reason for this is the majority of the doors which have been completely formed of wooden massive doors at Çeşme.

In four of the doors, in which wrought iron ornamentation has been used, there has been either a wooden band or frame around them. On three of the doors which are examined (CD8,21,24) the ornamentations have been formed making 'S' shape or snail patterns come together in different shapes (fig.2.66,81,91). On only one sample (CD4) patterns similar to lozenge formed by curves repeating modular have been used (fig.2.70).

COLUMN-CAPITAL-BASE

There is no column, capital and base on most of the entrance doors in the housing architecture of Çeşme. On only four of the samples these elements have been used (CD5,9,17,22) (table 2.17) (fig.2.70,73,87,90). At three of the samples the doors are on these samples the doors are on the facade plain. There is no base at one of them (CD5) (fig.2.70) and no capital on the other one (CD22) (fig.2.87).

The columns which are present at four samples are generally 20-21 cm. in width. As an exception, in Alaçatı on one door a column which is 50 cm. in width has been seen (CD22). Again in Alaçatı, the column isn't smooth at one door (CD17) (fig.2.90) and has been formed by joining hewn stone materials together.

The capitals on three examined samples are different from each other, however all three of them take place on the doors which are on the facade plain. The first sample is the one on which the capital is on the same plain with column and facade (CD5) (fig.2.70). There is no overflowing on the other side; on the inner side widening 23 cm. upwards with smooth, concave and convex profiles it has been rising. The height of the capital is 26 cm. and there has been no ornamentation on it. The second capital type hasn't been on the same surface with the column. These are the samples that make overflow in degrees both to the front and to the sides with different profiles. One of the two samples which have this kind of capital makes an overflow on both sides of the column through the outer side (CD9) (fig.2.73). The width of this capital, which is 22 cm. height, changes from 20 cm. to 35 cm. on the other sample overflow is through the inner side (CD17) (fig.2.90) and continues on the same line on the inner side. The height of this capital is 15 cm. and the width which is 20 cm. has reached 27 cm. with profiles on the upper side.

Bases have been used on the lower point where the columns joint with ground. We can see bases at only three of the doors in Çeşme (CD9,17,22). The height of the bases on two samples is 25 cm (CD17,22) and in one sample the height has reached up to 88.5 cm.(CD9). In general, the widths are in shape that can make an overflow of 4-5 cm. from the column towards the sides. On one sample the width of base has continued among the facade so that it seems to become rather a facade element (CD17).

TOP WINDOW

Top window has been found out on 16 of the Çeşme doors that are examined (%57) (table 2.12, 2.17). Three different types of top windows used over the doors

both for lightening and ventilation have been also present in Çeşme. These types are rectangular, arched and flat arched. The dimensions and the ratios at top windows in three different forms take place on the table given down below.

Table 2.12. Dimensions and Proportions of Top Windows in Çeşme

	WIDTH (cm)	HEIGHT (cm)	RATIO
RECTANGULAR	83-175	22-57	0.13-0.50
FLAT ARCHED	118-125	58-75	0.46-0.63
ARCHED	141	r = 70	-

The 13 of the 16 top windows are rectangular so that it won't be wrong to tell that nearly all of the Çeşme doors have this form (CD3,7,8,9,16,18,19,20,22,23,24,27,28) (fig.2.63,66,68,71-74,78,85-87,90,91). Among from these two samples are flat arched (CD11,25) (fig.2.83,89) and one sample is arched (CD17) (fig.2.90).

On five of the doors in Alaçatı (CD7,16,19,22,25) stone frame has continued between the top window and the door (fig.2.85-87,89,90). On most of them the opening is a whole and he top window is the fixed part, in other words it is the continuing part of the door wing.

On nearly most of the doors, there have been iron bar ornamentations formed by smooth, curved, 'S' or snail shaped motifs suitable to the wrought iron ornamentations on the wings.

CORNICE

The cornices, which have been determined on some of the windows in the housing architecture of Çeşme, haven't been used so much on the doors. Cornices, which are projecting ornamentation materials, have been met on only two of the doors in Çeşme (CD9,22) (fig.2.59, table 2.17). Both of the doors belong to the double storied Chios style houses and the cornice used hasn't been only over the door but continued among the whole facade separating the two stories from each other. The heights of the

cornices are 15 cm. on the door found out in Çeşme (CD9) (fig.2.73) and 18 cm. on the sample in Alaçatı (CD22) (fig.2.87).

RELIEVING ARCH

Relieving arch hasn't been used extensively in Çeşme doors. Relieving arch, which has been used with an aim of both structural stability and ornamentation, has been determined ion only two doors (CD10,26) (table 2.17). Both of them are in the proportion of 1/2 and in flat arched forms. Relieving arch has been located parallel to the ending on these doors over of which end flat arched. One of the relieving arches is on the door which is on the facade plain and has been made of brick material (CD10) (fig.2.82). The other sample belongs to the door type creating an entrance niche outside and has been made up stone material (CD26) (fig.2.88). On this door, this relieving arch forms the niche.

The setting up is smooth on both of the relieving arches and has been formed by putting brick or stone material one after the other. On the arches, bricks in 9.5x25 cm. dimensions and stone material in 18x20 cm. dimensions have been used.

KEYSTONE

On only three of the samples in Çeşme doors key stone have been used (table 2.17). All of them are the samples on the facade plain and the key stones have been used on either flat arched or arched doors.

During the research, key stones have been found out on two of the doors in Çeşme (CD10,11) (fig.2.82,83) and one door in Alaçatı (CD17) (fig.2.90). It is interesting that two of these door belong to the shop house (CD11,17).

The samples determined in Çeşme haven't got ornamentations. On only one sample there is a relief cross motif over the key stone (CD11).

STEPPED INNER ENTRANCE

In the housing architecture of Çeşme there has been stepped inner entrance at most of the doors that form a niche on the front. Moreover, nearly all of the samples have basement. This entrance style has been deepened the door and has been enriched the facade. It is possible to see different kinds of samples in Chios style houses. Various kinds of them from two steps to ten steps have been used according to the height of the entrance level from the street. At some of the samples the steps have been released from the niche, widen towards the side and made an overflow through the street (CD22,27) (table 2.17) (fig.2.68,87).

The heights of steps has been usually changing between 19-25 cm. There are samples at which the heights are decreasing up to 7 cm. on the first and the last steps and increasing up to 30 cm.

ORNAMENTATION (DATE, NUMBER OR FLOWER...)

It won't be wrong to say that most of the doors in the housing architecture of Çeşme haven't got a great deal of ornamentation. Among from some doors on which the construction date indicated; ornamentations and reliefs like flower or plant patterns haven't been used.

This kind of ornamentations have been seen only on five the doors examined (table 2.17). Nearly all of these doors belong to the Chios style houses and most of them are the samples which have got an entrance niche on the facade.

All of the doors with a construction date have been determined in Alaçatı. The construction dates found on three sample (CD17,21,22) are in the middle of the wrought iron ornament which is at the top window (fig.2.81,87,90). On CD17 coded door it was written 1885 whereas on CD19 and CD22 the year 1891 has been found out. These dates give us an idea about the construction time of the doors in Alaçatı and prove that these doors have been created at the end of the 1800's.

Among from these samples on one sample (CD21) in Çeşme there is a triangular inscription made up of wooden over the door and a star and a crescent pattern has been found at the top corner of this triangle. It is possible to think that once upon a time Turkish people had been living in this Chios style house.

At another sample in Çeşme a magnificent ornamented lock has been determined (CD24) (fig.2.91).

2.2.5. Evaluation (of the environmental research in Çeşme)

An important documentation study over the doors and the windows in the housing architecture of Çeşme has been made in the light of the 41 windows and 28 doors examined in detail. So that a general evaluation and some general information about the Çeşme doors and windows have been possible to give.

Four kinds of frame as a matter of form has been taking attraction on Çeşme windows. These are rectangular, rectangular-inner arched, arched and circular. The most common one on most of the Çeşme windows are the rectangular ones. The other frame types are less used. Two different approaches have been found out on the arched frame type on first of which the lintel has been made with an arch both inside and outside whereas on the second one in addition to the lintel inside and outside a second rectangular frame with the end of the smooth cornice on the top. Circular frame types are the samples in the top window character.

On the Çeşme windows %75 stone and %25 wooden frames have been used. The top windows usually change between 20-21 cm. on the upper side and profile whereas at the bottom change between 12-15 cm. Wooden frames have been applied in two steps; one is thick between 6-9 cm. and the other is thin Between 1-2,5 cm., which is same on four sides of the window.

Four different carving types determined at this location: Single winged or fixed, double winged, double winged-on top fixed, 'giyotin'. The most common one in

Çeşme is the double winged-on top fixed type carving which has been present on half of the samples examined. The other samples in order are 'giyotin' and double winged types. It can be said that a few number of fixed single wing have been used.

According to the building types, double winged-on top fixed type has generally been used in Chios type houses and 'giyotin' windows have frequently been applied in traditional in Turkish houses.

According to the evaluation the most common ratio repeating in Çeşme is 1/2. The other ratios among from 1/2 are 2/3 and 3/5 in order. There have been a few number of windows with the ratio of 3/4.

Relieving arch hasn't got a common use on the Çeşme windows. At only 12% of the samples relieving arch has been used. cornices take place on %30 of the Çeşme windows. Wooden cornices have been used on the traditional Turkish house type of samples whereas at Chios type houses stone cornices have been used In some magnificent houses there have been double cornices.

Eaves (saçakcık) are the other details peculiar to the region in Çeşme windows. These are the materials overflowing from the lintel through outside and made for preventing light enter inside and for keeping rain water away from the windows. At the location it is possible to see samples which have different curls.

According to the research carried out, on 63 % of the Çeşme windows shutters have been used. No iron shutter is at present in Çeşme whereas all of the shutters are wooden. Iron bars have been used in some of the Çeşme windows with a purpose of security (with the proportion of % 19,5).

Key stone was seen on some of the Çeşme windows especially on Chios type houses. These are simple samples without ornamentations. Among from all these different flowers, patterns or different ornamentations haven't been met in Çeşme windows.

It is possible to divide the doors into two types according to their opening form under the light of the detailed research carried out in Çeşme. The first one is the doors that are on the facade plain three different form of which have been used: Rectangular, Flat arched and Arched. Second type is the doors with an entrance niche outside. These type has got samples in three different forms also: Rectangular, Rectangular-Inner flat arched and Flat arched.

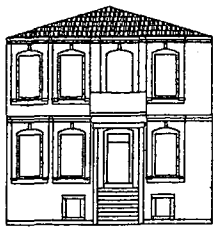
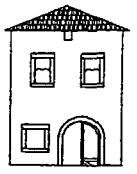
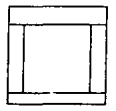
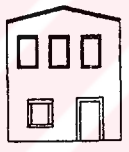
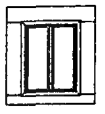
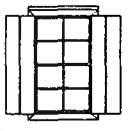
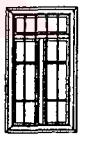
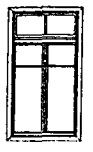
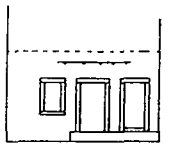
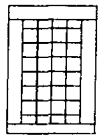
Three different types of door wings have been found out. These are massive, massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top, massive at the bottom and on top-semi translucent between them. All of the door wings in Çeşme are double winged and most of them are massive. After these the most common type is massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top. The third type has been used very rarely. Massive door wings have been separated by horizontal and vertical lines into sections or formed with flats.

The most common used ratio of the doors in Çeşme is 1/2 and afterwards 3/5, 3/4 and very rarely 2/3.

As material is taken into consideration that is seen all of the Çeşme doors are wooden and no iron wings have been used on this doors. Very rarely it was noticed on the doors having a semi-translucent part wrought iron ornaments.

Nearly half of the doors top window could be seen. Almost on all of the top windows there have been wrought iron ornamentations.

Table 2.13 Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
C1	Bağlar Sok. 11	(3) CC-2,5		
C2	Musallah Sok. 4	(4) TU-2		
C3	Soybaş Sok. 6	(4) TU-2		
C4				
C5	Kale Sok. 2	(4) TU-2		
C6	Kale arkası Sok. 13	(1)		
C7	Molla Hüseyin Şok. 17/A	(4) TU-2		

building type : CS : Chios style house-side entries CC : Chios style house-central entries (...) : the house type number
T : Tower house TU : Turkish house SH : Shop house numbers= storeys

Table 2.13.a Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

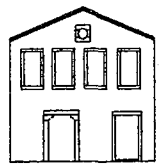
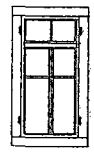
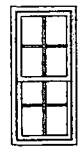
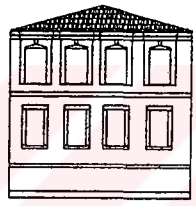
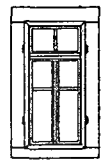
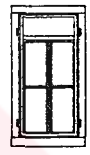
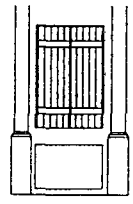
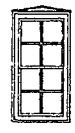
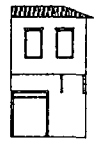
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
C8	Şekerciha Sok. 8	?		
C9	Müftü Sok. 9	(4) TU-2		
C10	Müftü Sok. 2	(3) CC-2,5		
C11	Maraş Sok. 25	(3)		
C12				
C13	Sakarya Sok. 1	(4) TU-2		
C14	Musallah Sok. 4	(4) TU-2		

Table 2.13.b Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

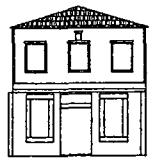
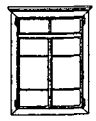
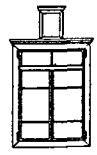
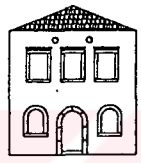
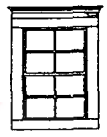
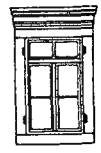
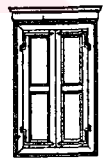
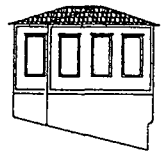
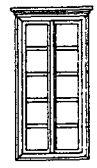
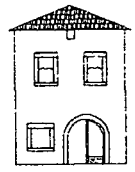
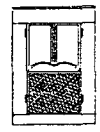
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
C15	Gümrük Sok. 17	(5) SH- 2		
C16				
C17	Molla Hüseyin Sok. 15	?		
C18	Maraş Sok. 16	?		
C19	Sakarya Sok. 62	(1)		
C20	Kale Sok. 2	(4) TU- 2		
C21	Musallah Sok. 4A	(4) TU- 2		

Table 2.13.c Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

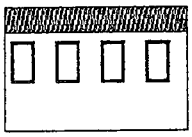
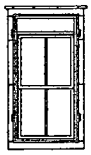
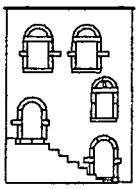
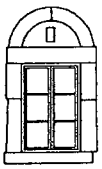
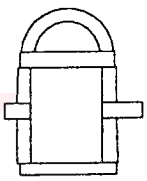
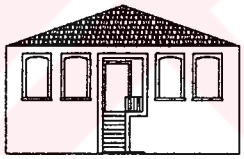
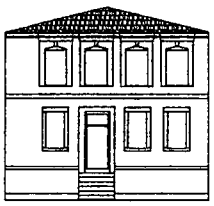
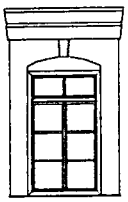
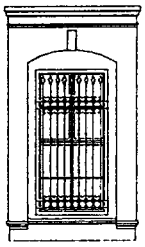
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	WINDOW
C22	Özçakır Sok. 4	?		
C23	Uzun Sok. ?	(2) T- 3		
C24				
C25	Hamam 14/A	(3) CC- 1,5		
C26	Müftü Sok. 2	(3) CC- 2,5		
C27	Bağlar Sok. 11	(3) CC- 2,5		

Table 2.13.d Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

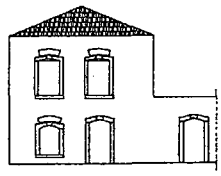
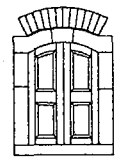
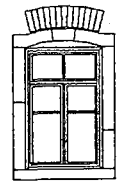
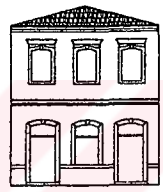
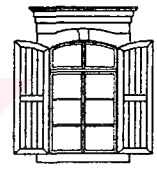
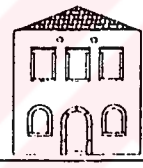
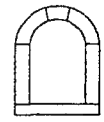
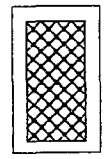
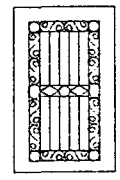
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	WINDOW
C28	Hamam Sok. 6-8	?		
C29				
C30	Gümrük Sok. 15	(5) SH-2		
C31	Molla Hüseyin Sok. 15	(3) CC-2		
C32	Şekerciha Sok. 8	?		
C33	Hükümet Cad. 28	?		
C34				
C35				

Table 2.13.e Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

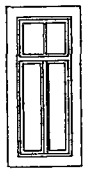
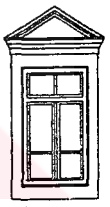
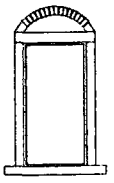
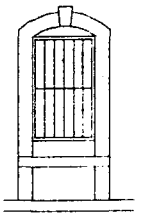
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	WINDOW
C36	Kemalpaşa Cad. 114	(3) CC-2		
C37	Hükümet Cad. 19	(3) CS-2		
C38	Mithatpaşa Cad. 46	(3) CS-2		
C39	Mithatpaşa Cad. 24	(5) SH-2		
C40	Sabancı Sok. 12	(3) C-1		
C41	Kemalpaşa Cad. 102	(3) CS-2		

Table 2.14 Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

	FORM								MATERIAL		PROPORTIONS		RELIEV. ARCH		CORNICE	SHUTTER		SHUT.HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	EAVES	FLOWER
CODE	FRAME				WING																	DATE OR
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	FRAME	WING	DIMENSIONS	RATIO	BRICK	STONE		IRON	WO.					NUMBER
C1									stone	wooden	(72 x 90)	3 / 4										
C2								X	stone	X	(92 x 97)	?										
C3									stone	wooden	(82 x 106)	3 / 4										
C4									wooden	wooden	(79 x 137)	3 / 5										
C5									wooden	wooden	(79 x 157)	1 / 2										
C6									wooden	wooden	(90 x 176)	1 / 2										
C7								X	stone	X	(81 x 147)	1 / 2										
C8									stone	wooden	(84 x 172)	1 / 2										
C9									wooden	wooden	(79 x 180)	?										
C10									stone	wooden	(89 x 181)	1 / 2										
C11									stone	wooden	(87 x 175)	1 / 2										
C12									?	wooden	(98 x 145)	2 / 3										
C13									wooden	wooden	(85 x 155)	1 / 2										
C14									stone	wooden	(71 x 130)	1 / 2										
C15									wooden	wooden	(90 x 136)	2 / 3										
C16									wooden	wooden	(90 x 136)	2 / 3										

Table 2.14.a Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

CODE	FORM								MATERIAL		PROPORTION		RELIEV. ARCH		CORNICE	SHUTTER		SHUT HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	EAVES	FLOWER / DATE OR
	FRAME				WING																	
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	FRAME	WING	DIMENSIONS	RATIO	BRICK	STONE		IRON	WO.					NUMBER
C17									stone	wooden	(88 x 130)	2 / 3										
C18									stone	wooden	(79 x 137)	3 / 5										
C19								*	wooden	*	(89 x 166)	1 / 2										
C20									wooden	wooden	(100 x 206)	1 / 2										
C21								*	wooden	*	(73 x 129)	1 / 2										
C22									stone	wooden	(94 x 181)	1 / 2										
C23									stone	wooden	(85 x 126)	2 / 3										
C24								X	stone	X	(103 x 135)	3 / 4										
C25									stone	wooden	(107 x 204)	1 / 2										
C26									stone	wooden	(106 x 195)	1 / 2										
C27								Δ	stone	Δ	(104 x 204)	1 / 2										
C28								*	stone	*	(98 x 145)	2 / 3										
C29									stone	wooden	(107 x 182)	3 / 5										
C30									stone	wooden	(96 x 160)	3 / 5										
C31								X	stone	X	(78 x 120)	2 / 3										
C32									stone	wooden	Ø 34											

Table 2.14.b Documentation of Windows in Çeşme

CODE NO	FORM: FRAME a	b	c	d	WING e	f	g	h	MATERIAL: FRAME	WING	PROPORTION: DIMENSIONS	RATIO	RELIEV. ARCH: BRICK	STONE	CORNICE	SHUTTER: IRON	WO.	SHUT.HOLE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	EAVES	FLOWER / DATE OR NUMBER
C33									stone	wooden	(100 x 60)	?										
C34								*	stone	*	(82 x 171)	1 / 2										
C35								X	stone	X	(98 x 197)	1 / 2										
C36									stone	wooden	(96 x 196)	1 / 2										
C37									stone	wooden	(103 x 200)	1 / 2										
C38									stone	wooden	(68 x 100)	2 / 3										
C39									stone	wooden	(98 x 174)	3 / 5										
C40								X	stone	X	(91 x 175)	1 / 2										
C41									stone	wooden	(90 x 150)	3 / 5							Δ			

FORM: a : rectangular
b : rectangular , inner arched
c : arched
d : circular
e : single wing or fixed
f : double wing
g : double wing, on top fixed
h : giyotin

RELIEV. ARCH : relieving arch
SHUT. HOLE : shutter hole
wo : wooden

x : non existent
Δ : new
* : not examined

Table 2.15.a Windows of Çeşme, Proportion and Form

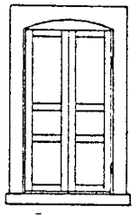
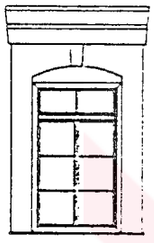
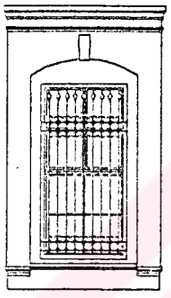
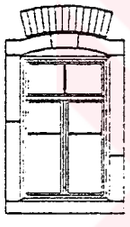
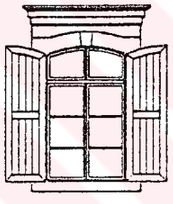
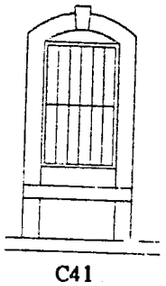
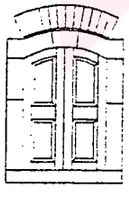
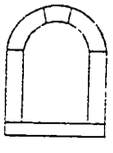
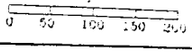
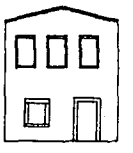
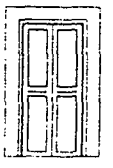
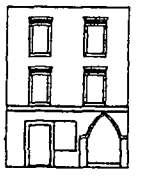
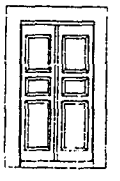
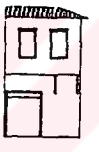
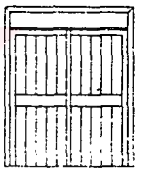
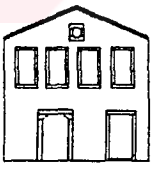
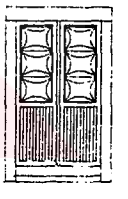
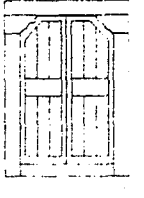
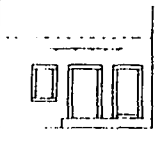
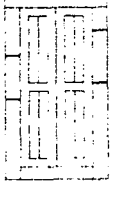
	RECTANGULAR, INNER ARCHED	
	ÇEŞME	ALAÇATI
1/2	 C25  C26  C27	
	ARCHED	
3/5	 C29  C30	 C41
2/3	 C28  C31	
	CIRCULAR	
	 C32 	

Table 2.16 Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
CD1	Soybaş Sok. 6	(4) TU-2		
CD2	Maraş Sok. 16	?		
CD3	Musallah Sok. 4	(4) TU-2		
CD4	Şekerciha Sok. 8	?		
CD5				
CD6	Molla Hüseyin Sok. 17/A	(4) TU-2		

building type : CS : Chios style house-side entries CC : Chios style house-central entries (....) : the house type number
T : Tower house TU : Turkish house SH : Shop house numbers= storeys

Table 2.16.a Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

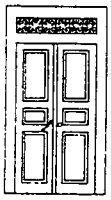
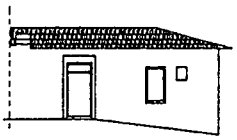
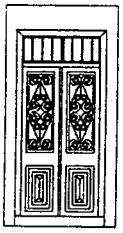
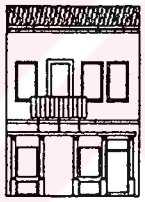
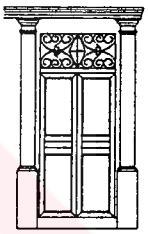
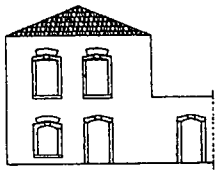
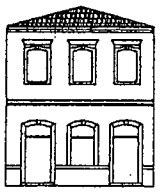
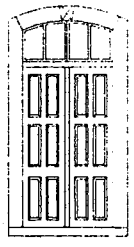
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
CD7	Kemalpaşa Cad. 114	(3) CC-2		
CD8	Kale Sok. 2	(4) TU-2		
CD9	Maraş Sok. 25	(3) CS-2		
CD10	Hamam Sok. 6-8	?		
CD11	Gümrük Sok. 15	(5) SH-2		

Table 2.16.b Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

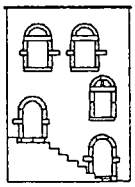
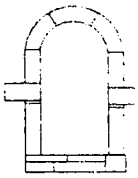
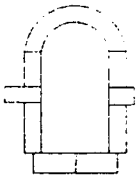
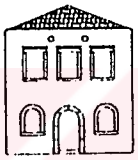
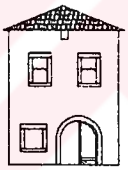
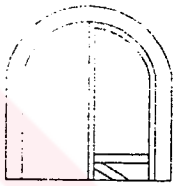
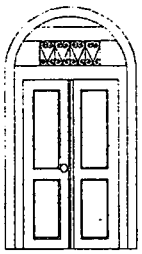
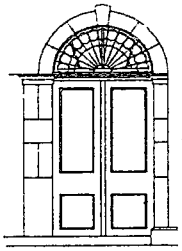
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
CD 12	Uzun Sok. ?	(2) T-3		
CD 13				
CD 14	Molla Hüseyin Sok. 15	?		
CD 15	Musallah Sok. 4A	(4) TU-2		
CD 16	Sabancı Sok. 2	?		
CD 17	2. Mektep Cad. 19	(5) SH-2		

Table 2.16.c Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

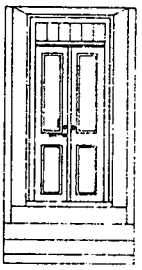
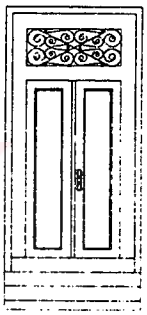
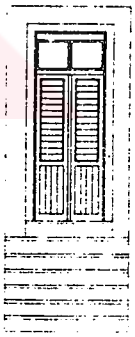
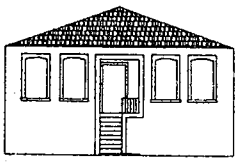
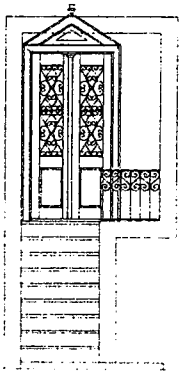
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
CD 18	Sakarya Sok. 62	(1)		
CD 19	Hükümet Cad. 28	?		
CD20	Müftü Sok. 2	(3)		
CD21	Hamam Sok. 14A	CC- 2,5		

Table 2.16.d Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

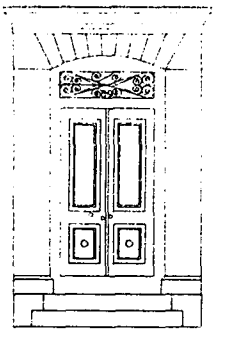
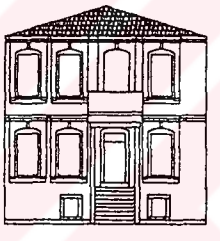
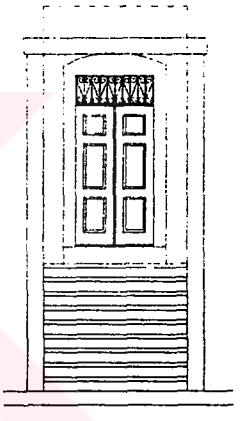
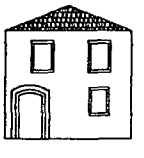
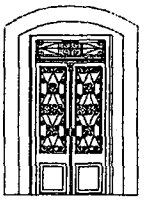
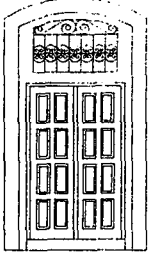
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPE	FACADE	DOOR
CD22	Mithatpaşa Cad. 46	(3) CS-2		
CD23	Bağlar Sok. 11	(3) CC-2,5		
CD24	Müftü Sok. 10	(3) CS-2		
CD25	Kemalpaşa Cad. 102	(3) CS-2		

Table 2.16.e Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

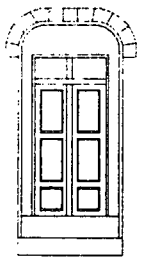
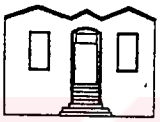
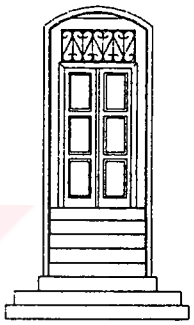
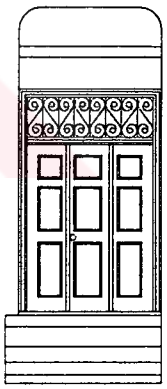
CODE NO	ADRESS	BUILDING TYPES	FACADE	DOOR
CD26	Sabancı Sok. 12	(3) C-1		
CD27	Kale arkası Sok. 13	(1)		
CD28	Müftü Sok. 9	(4) TU-2		

Table 2.17 Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

	FORM												PROPORTION		COLUMN	CAPITAL	BASE	RELIEV. ARCH		TOP WINDOW		CORNICE	KEY STONE	STEP IN ENT.	
	OPENING						WING			MATERIAL		WR													FLOWER
CODE	A			B								IRO													DATE OR
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	k	iron	wo.	ORN	DIMENSION	RATIO				BR	ST	RE.	AR				NUMBER
CD1													(95 x 194)	1/2											
CD2													(103 x 223)	1/2											
CD3													(163 x 226)	3/4											
CD4													(118 x 205)	3/5											
CD5													(130 x 212)	2/3											
CD6													(100 x 226)	?											
CD7													(111 x 214)	1/2											
CD8													(124 x 212)	3/5											
CD9													(99 x 204)	1/2											
CD10													(101 x 216)	1/2											
CD11													(125 x 236)	1/2											
CD12									Δ		Δ		(93 x 187)	1/2											
CD13									Δ		Δ		(94 x 206)	1/2											
CD14									X		X		(104 x 200)	1/2											
CD15									X		X		(183 x 222)	3/4											
CD16													(131 x 237)	1/2											
CD17													(139 x 218)	3/5											1885

Table 2.17.a Documentation of Doors in Çeşme

	FORM									MATERIAL		WR	PROPORTION		COLUMN	CAPITAL	BASE	RELIEV.		TOP		CORNICE	KEY STONE	STEP IN ENT.	FLOWER
	OPENING						WING					IRO						ARCH		WINDOW					DATE OR
CODE	a			b																					
NO	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	k	iron	wo.	ORN	DIMENSION	RATIO				BR	ST	RE.	AR				NUMBER
CD18													(97 x 219)	1/2											
CD19													(140 x 250)	3/5											1891
CD20													(105 x 206)	1/2											
CD21													(116 x 235)	1/2											star & crescent motive
CD22													(128 x 237)	1/2											1891
CD23													(105 x 201)	1/2											
CD24													(97 x 177)	1/2											ornamanted lock
CD25													(128 x 215)	3/5											
CD26													(108 x 199)	1/2											
CD27													(93 x 196)	1/2											
CD28													(175 x 235)	3/4											

FORM : A: on the facade plane B : creating an entrance niche outside
a : rectangular d : rectangular
b : flat arched e : rectangular, inner flat arched
c : arched f : fit arched

WING : g : double wing, massive
h : double wing, massive at the bottom, semi-translucent on top
k : double wing, massive at the bottom and on top semi-translucent between them

Δ : new
X : not exist
* : not examined

wo : wooden
STEP. IN.ENT. : steped inner entrance
WR.IRO. ORN. : wrought iron ornament
RELIEV. ARCH : relieving arch
BRI. : brick
ST. : stone
RE. : rectangular
AR. : arched

Table 2.18 Doors of Çeşme, Proportion and Form

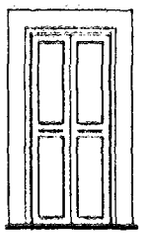
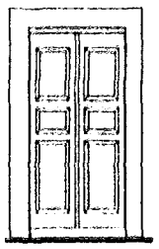
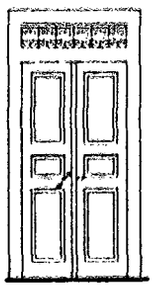
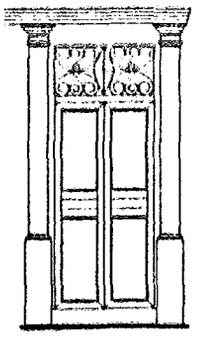
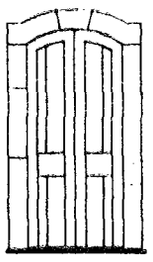
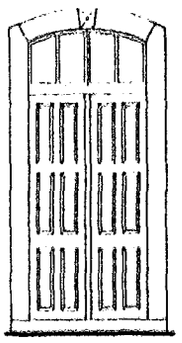
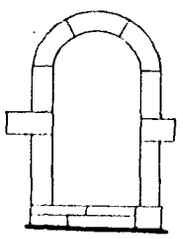
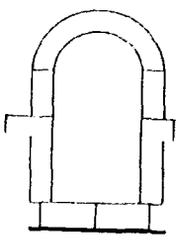
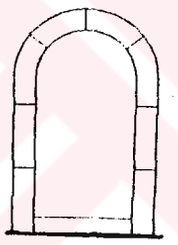
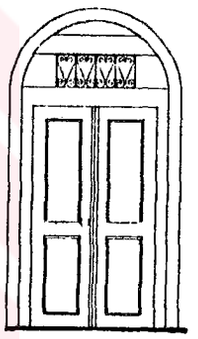
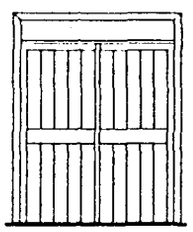
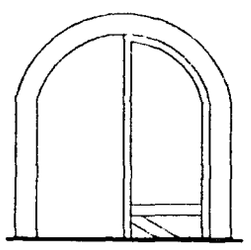
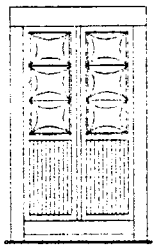
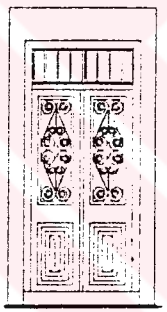
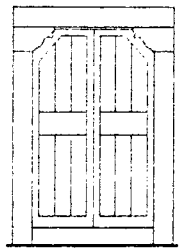
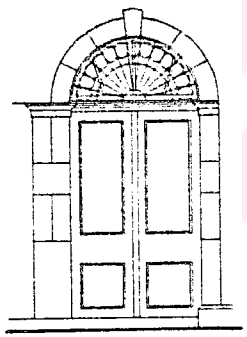
		ON THE FACADE PLAIN
1/2	RECTANGULAR	 CD 1  CD2  CD7  CD9
	FLAT ARCHED	 CD 10  CD 11
	ARCHED	 CD 12  CD 13  CD 14  CD 16 ALAÇATI
3/4	RECTANGULAR	 CD3
	ARCHED	 CD 15

Table 2.18.b Doors of Çeşme, Proportion and Form

		ON THE FACADE PLAIN	
		3/5	2/3
	RECTANGULAR	 CD4  CD8	 CD5
	ARCHED	 CD 17	

2.3. Evaluation of the Characteristics of the Doors and the Windows with Respect to Development Plan Regulations (İmar Yönetmeliği)

Recent years, spots including reinforced concrete buildings without architectural characteristics more than necessary cause the historical sites getting lost by disturbing them with inappropriate buildings. Not only the unconscious conservation studies besides the results of the economical and social development, but also the inappropriate decisions of the Regional Preservation Councils and the applications of the municipalities again the decisions and regulations are also effected this result.

Still, there are no current conservation plans of Foça and Çeşme prepared by the Regional, Preservation Council, while there are no clear decisions included by Temporary Implementation Plan about the proportions of the doors and windows which should be applied on the new buildings. In both towns, the Development Plan Regulations controlling by the municipalities are valid. In these regulations; there are general decisions about the proportions of the facades, doors and windows and their qualities. In this chapter the decisions and the results of the analysis given in the previous chapters will be compared.

According to the Foça Developing Plan which has prepared and approved by the 'Başbakanlık Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu' on the 10.04.1991; the window forms should be rectangular, the ratio of the width to the height should be 1.50 minimum and 2.00 maximum with the vertical long side. The proportions of the doors planning at the facade should be among 2 and 2,5. The shorter side of the entrance doors should be more than 1.00 m. The windows should have frames made of stone. This application is also valid for the doors. For the buildings having shops at the ground floors the shop windows should be designed according to the door measurements given above, their proportions should not be more than 2,5.

During the documentation study, the mostly seen doors in Foça are in rectangular forms. The frames of them are all constructed of stone. Rectangular form and stone frames are also taking part in the Development Plan Regulation. When we take the

proportions; the proportion of 1/2 (2.00) is mostly used for the windows of Foça besides the proportions of 2/3 (1,5) and 3/5 (1.66). The proportions of 1,5 minimum and 2 maximum which has defined by the regulations are the same as the results of the observations. The proportion of the doors in Foça is defined as 1/2 (2.00). According to the research, but this proportion is increasing to 2,5 in the regulations. During the research, no sample with a proportion of 2,5 or any similar one is seen. The smallest width of the entrance doors which should be 1.00 m. minimum is current and appropriate. The stone frames of the doors are all existing among the observed samples.

The ratio of the area of the openings of facades to the whole area of the facades is 1/9 minimum and 1/6 maximum according to the Development Plan Regulation of Yeni Foça. The ratio of the short side to the long side of the entrance doors of the buildings is 2.00 minimum and 1.00 maximum. The short side of the entrance doors should be more than 1.00 meters.

The mostly seen proportion of the characteristic windows of Yeni Foça is 1/2 according to the results of the researches. This proportion is also defined by the regulations. But the regulation about the short side of the windows which is 80 max. only current for the row houses. On many observed samples of Greek houses in Yeni Foça it is determined that this measure is increasing to 146 cm. According to the regulations the proportions of the entrance doors are 2.00 min. and 1.00 max. During the research the proportion of 2.00 is the mostly seen one but no entrance door with a proportion of 1.00 determined. On the observed samples the measures of the short side of the entrance doors are increasing to 139 cm. although it is defined as 1.00 cm. by the Development Plan Regulation.

The decisions about the doors and windows of the Development Plan Regulation of Çeşme are these: The ratio of the area of the openings on the facade including the entrance door to the whole facade is should be 1/5 maximum. The windows should be rectangular vertically while the ratio of the height to the width should be 1,5 min., 2,00 max. The area of a window should never be more than 2.00m2. For the

commercial areas taking place in the historical site, appropriate facade organizations for the commercial usage have been developed. The proportions of the openings of these buildings and the ones which have new functions as commercial buildings should not be limited but for the restorations or the new constructions the openings should not be widen.

The determined form and proportions of the windows which were observed during the documentation studies in Çeşme are the same with the decisions of the regulations. The rectangular vernacular forms, the proportions of 1.50 minimum and 2.00 maximum are the mostly common ones in Çeşme. The decision about the area of windows is almost conforming to the samples observed in Çeşme. Five samples which are more than 2.00m2 have been fixed, some of them have an area of 2.18m2. There are no decisions about the doors in Development Plan Regulation of Çeşme.

Among all these informations, it is seen that some of the regulations of Development Plan Regulation of Foça and Çeşme are not confirming to the typology of the doors and windows. Today, the new structures in towns and the construction of high buildings which are allowed in the urban site are taking the settlements away from their architectural characteristics. So; besides the applications of the decisions defined by the Regional Preservation Councils or the local administrations that can not been controlled, the validity and the correctness of these decisions can be discussed.

As a result; important missions about the right developments with scientific and serious studies must be taken by the local administrations, Regional Preservation Councils, the related ministries before the towns are getting covered with new inappropriate constructions and also before the historical sites are completely cease to exist.

CHAPTER THREE

COMPARATIVE STUDY IN SELECTED AREAS

3.1. Windows

As a result of the detailed research carried out on the windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme, for each settlement general evaluations have been made. In this chapter, under the light of the study, the comparison of general types peculiar to the region that are determined by the samples examined in two different settlements would take place. This comparative study would be held separately under the titles of form, proportion, material and ornamentation-detail characteristics (table.3.1, table 3.3)

3.1.1. Form

As a result of the research made on the 41 samples that can form the typology examined carefully in Çeşme and Foça, it has been understood that windows in rectangular form make up the majority at both settlements. Moreover, another type seen usually in Foça is rectangular-inner arched. Although it is nearly the half of the rectangular form, it is a typical window form used in Foça. Very little amount of arched form windows has been seen at both settlements. In Çeşme, on only one sample circular window has been seen however in Foça no sample at this form has been met (table 3.1).

According to the evaluation subject to wing types, both in Çeşme and in Foça double wing-on top fixed has been the most common one. Nearly all of the samples that could be examined, in Foça, have got these type of wings. Very little amount of single wing (or fixed) and 'giyotin' windows have been determined. Among from Foça in Çeşme samples of double wing and 'giyotin' types have been used frequently. One sample of single wing has been met in Çeşme. Some samples have been out of evaluation in wing type work both in Foça and in Çeşme. Because some windows are covered with shutters, have no entrance inside and some of them renewed and aren't present today 19 samples in Foça and 11 samples in Çeşme haven't been evaluated (table 3.1).

As a result, the windows in the housing architecture of Çeşme do not show great differences in their origins when we consider their opening form and wing form. The great difference in opening form; rectangular-inner arched windows that are rarely used in Çeşme have gotten an importance in forming the typology after the rectangular type. When wing form has taken into consideration, the most important difference between the samples in two settlements is that 'giyotin' -met very rarely- and double wing windows none in Foça have been used mostly after the double wing-on top fixed type in Çeşme.

These evaluations made in two settlements show us that these results gained in Foça and Çeşme haven't been different from the forms met in İzmir and its environment.

3.1.2. Proportion

Most of the windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme are in the ratio of 1/2. In nearly half of the samples examined this ratio is the common one. Moreover, samples with the proportion of 2/3 and 3/5 are nearly equal to the number of windows with the proportion of 1/2 in both settlements. In Çeşme the windows with the proportion of 3/5 are a little bit less than the ones in Foça. Among from these

three ratios, very little amount of 3/4 ratio has been used on Foça and Çeşme windows (table 3.1)

In the light of all these knowledges it can be said that the Foça and Çeşme doors have got the same common characteristics according to the ratio evaluation. Also these characteristics are the ones that have been seen on all the houses in İzmir and its environment.

3.1.3. Opening Form, Wing and Proportion

After the comparative study in Foça and Çeşme regarding opening form, wing form and proportion, an evaluation of these three characteristics has been made (table 3.3).

The reason for this evaluation is to make the appreciation of two important aspects "form and proportion" together that make up the window typology belonging to these settlements, to determine the similarities and differences between them and to find out the window type with its general characteristics peculiar to Foça and Çeşme.

According to this evaluation, the most common window type in Foça is double wing-on top fixed in rectangular-inner arched form and in the proportion of 1/2, whereas in Çeşme it is also double wing-on top fixed and in the proportion of 1/2, but in rectangular form. Proportion and wing form are the same in both settlements however difference in their forms makes up the window typology of these settlements. These results show that the window type in Foça and Çeşme is not different from the samples that have been seen in İzmir and its environment.

3.1.4. Material

First of all the comparison of the frame material has taken into consideration during the material study. Both in Foça and in Çeşme windows have frame and all of them in Foça and nearly all of them in Çeşme have been made of stone material.

Among from this, different from the other settlement in Çeşme wooden frames 1/3 of the stone ones have been met.

On half of the samples in Foça and at 1/4 samples in Çeşme an evaluation on the wing material has not been done because that some windows have been covered with shutters, have no entrance to the building and some of them have not been present now or renewed. However, it has been determined that all the windows subject to the evaluation is wooden, so that it will not be wrong to think that the other samples are wooden, too. As a result, it can be said that typical wing material in Foça and Çeşme is wooden (table 3.1).

3.1.5. Details

Windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme have some different detail characteristics. Among from the basic factor determining the window typology like form, proportion, material, some detail characters peculiar to the region have been a helpful aspect in forming the windows. These details that can be named as ornamentation elements like relieve arch, shutter, cornice, iron bar, key stone, flower motifs-construction date or house number shows some similarities and differences.

Although some differences can be seen on the windows in both settlements generally in their relieving arch, shutter and at some ornamentation there are similarities in their iron bars and key stones (table 3.1).

Evaluation regarding relieving arches, used to provide both for aesthetic and structural stability, it has been found that this material used very rarely in Çeşme which is very common in Foça. Most of the relieving arches found on nearly half of the windows examined in Foça made of brick. Stone has been used in very few of the samples. Different from Foça, in Çeşme on a little amount of the windows relieving arch has been determined and some of these have been made of either brick or stone.

Shutters that are present on more than half of the samples in both settlements, sometimes used for security and privacy and sometimes for heat control and protection from sun. Although some windows do not have shutters, from the shutter holes it is understood that it has been used in these samples, too. Today, the result gained by the examination of the samples which have shutters on them tell us that iron and wooden used equally in Foça. Different from the samples in Foça, in Çeşme on the shutters only wooden material has been determined and no iron shutter has been used. The reason for this, during the years that the houses built Foça was up to the pirate attacks so that there was an aim to use iron bars in order to provide security and privacy.

Cornices seen nearly in half of the Foça windows in various kinds of profiles and types have been determined on some of the samples in Çeşme. However, they are more less in number when it compared with Foça. Moreover, these cornices which are stone in all of the samples in Foça are made of both stone and wooden in Çeşme.

It is possible to see wooden cornices in Çeşme especially in the houses named as traditional Turkish houses whereas no wooden cornices have been found in Foça.

As a result of the evaluation made with the examined samples, iron bars have not been used very often in both settlements. However, because iron bars have not been met in the Foça and Çeşme windows today show us that the possibility that these materials have not reached today is more true than the possibility that they have not been used very often at that time.

Key stone in Foça and Çeşme windows have been generally used in the samples with arched and large openings. However the use of key stone is not very high in both settlements. In Çeşme the key stones that are present are simple and without ornamentation whereas they are ornamented, reliefed or patterned in Foça.

Also no window eaves (saçakcık) that make projects forwards over the window have been determined in Foça which has been only seen in some of the samples in

Çeşme. It is not wrong to say that this element is a detail peculiar to Çeşme windows. However today they are very few in number.

Among from all these materials that form detail in Foça and Çeşme windows, it is possible to see different ornamentations like construction date, house number, flower or leaf pattern in İzmir and its environment. However although on the samples in Foça, nearly on 1/4 of them, flower, leaf, circle and relief patterns have been applied, no ornamentation has been seen on Çeşme windows.

3.2. Doors

The comparison of the results of general evaluation of the samples for providing typology of the entrance doors used in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme would be done at this study. Fist of all general types peculiar to the settlement would be compared according to the form, proportion, material and then similarities and differences between detail and ornamentations would be made (table 3.2, table 3.4).

3.2.1. Form

In both of the Çeşme and Foça doors two general types take the attraction. First of these are the doors that are on the facade plain and secondly are the doors that are creating an entrance niche outside. In both settlements it is possible to see the samples of two types equal in number. Rectangular form has been used on the doors that are on the facade plain both in Foça and in Çeşme and secondly arched, thirdly a few numbers of flat arched doors. On the doors that create an entrance niche outside, there have been differences in both settlements when we take their form into consideration. Although in Foça rectangular-inner arched doors are the most common ones, in Çeşme rectangular and flat arched doors are the most seen samples. Moreover, although the forms that have been used in the other city used a lot in both settlements, in Foça only one or two samples of arched form has been met.

Because that some of the doors are renewed and some of them are not present, 11 samples in Foça and four samples in Çeşme have not been evaluated regarding wing type. The result reached considering the samples evaluated is that different forms of door wings have been used in Foça and Çeşme. The most common type used on the wings in Foça are double wing, massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top whereas in Çeşme it is double wing-massive doors. Moreover, being very few, in Foça massive wings and in Çeşme massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top wigs have been used. In both settlements, very rarely, massive at the bottom and top-semi translucent between them wings have been seen. Only one sample that is single wing-massive has been determined in Foça and no sample similar to this have been met in Çeşme.

As a result, although the form is the same on the doors that are on the facade plain in both settlements whereas situation changes for the doors that have an entrance niche outside. At doors with niche on the Foça samples typical form is rectangular-inner arched and at Çeşme samples rectangular and flat arched forms make up the majority. In both settlements the most common forms are different. In Foça, double wing massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top is the most common but in Çeşme this is not the same (table 3.2).

3.2.2. Proportion

During the documentation study in both settlements it is understood that the doors in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme have gotten similar proportions. 1/2 is the most common proportion used both in Foça and Çeşme doors. Nearly all of the doors have got this proportion (table 3.2).

Without being very common the proportion of 3/5 have been applied on some of the doors in Foça and Çeşme. Among from these two proportions, very rarely the proportion of 2/3 has been determined in both settlements. So that both in Foça and in Çeşme very often the proportions of 1/2, 3/5 and rarely the proportion of 2/3 have

been used. Among from these only in Çeşme the proportion of 3/4 has been met on the doors.

3.2.3. Opening Form, Wing and Proportion

At this part for determining the door type peculiar to Foça and Çeşme in its general meaning, the evaluation of two most important aspects, form and proportion that will form typology together has been made. Similarities and differences have been determined in both settlements.

So that a comparative study has been formed due to opening form, wing form and proportion (table 3.4). According to this study, the most common doors forming typology in Foça are the doors on the facade plain with the proportion of 1/2, rectangular and double wing-massive ones and the doors creating an entrance niche outside with the proportion of 3/5, rectangular-inner flat arched and double wing-massive at the bottom- semi translucent on top.

In Çeşme the most common types are the doors with the proportion of 1/2 and on the facade plain, rectangular and double wing-massive doors. So that the doors having similar characteristics form the typical model whereas in Foça a second type of door has been applied with the same ratio.

3.2.4. Material

During the study related with the door wing materials some of the samples have not been evaluated either some of them were renewing or haven't been present. There have been 11 samples in Foça and four samples in Çeşme in this situation. According to the comparative study made with the doors that have been evaluated, although all of the samples in Çeşme are wooden, in Foça some of them are wooden and some of them are iron. In Foça, two materials have been used equally (table 3.2).

It is known that, usually wooden massive doors have been used in traditional Turkish houses whereas iron doors have been especially used in the houses of non-Muslims for security. Parallel to this, it is not wrong to say that more ethnic groups been lived in Foça and there have been more anxiety for security. Because of all these reasons there have been a widespread of iron doors in Foça.

3.2.5. Details

Among from the basic factors determining the door typology like form, proportion and material; detail characteristics also have been helpful in determining the door type peculiar to the region in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme. Some details like wrought iron ornaments, column-capital-base, relieving arch, top window, cornice, key stone, stepped inner entrance and construction date, house number or flower motifs, show some similarities and differences in Foça and Çeşme (table 3.2).

Usually there are differences in the density of detail on both doors. It can be said that the Foça doors are more rich due to their detail and ornamentation.

The wrought iron ornament, which has been determined nearly at half of the samples on both settlements, has been found at some doors only on the top window and at some of them it takes the attraction with rich pattern on the door wings. For example in Foça, the wrought iron ornament that has been usually used both on the door wings and on the top windows, has been taken place only on the top windows.

It is interesting that column, capital and base, which are seen nearly at all of the Foça doors, have been used very rarely in Çeşme doors. However, there have been a widespread of usage of these elements on the İzmir houses and its environment. The reason that the column, base and capital generally seen on Greek houses and Chios type of houses are because traditional Turkish type of houses is more common in Çeşme than in Foça.

The usage of relieving arch for providing both for aesthetic and structural stability over the doors is not very common in both of the settlements. The relieving arch that is seen nearly at half of the Foça windows seen only at 1/4 of the doors. Moreover, brick has been used highly on the samples whereas on few them stone has been used. The applying of relieving arches on the Çeşme doors is very few in amount, almost none. Except one brick and one stone sample, on none of the doors relieving arch is seen.

Top windows, that have been used in the housing architecture in İzmir and its environment with an aim of light and ventilation most of the time, are seen nearly on all of the samples in Foça and are seen on more than the half of the samples with two different forms "rectangular and arched" in Çeşme. The difference between the two settlements is that in Foça top windows with an arched form make up the majority whereas in Çeşme rectangular ones are the majority.

Cornices in various profiles and types have been used on 2/3 of the Foça doors and in Çeşme on only a few numbers of the doors.

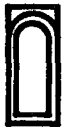
The usage of keystone that usually shows itself on the doors with an arch, seen on less than the half of the samples in Foça whereas in Çeşme it has been found on only one or two samples.

At most of the doors with an entrance niche outside there is a stepped inner entrance that deepens the door and makes the facade richer. This type of stepped inner entrances has been seen nearly on half of the doors examined in Foça and in Çeşme on 1/3 of the doors.

In addition to all these elements forming detail on the Foça and Çeşme doors, ornamentations like construction date, house number, flower or relief motifs have been seen. In both settlements the doors which have this kind of ornamentations do not show great density. At 30% of the Foça doors and at 17% of the Çeşme doors there have been this kind of ornamentations.

As a result, according to the comparative study done between all the details in both settlements, it can be said that the doors in the housing architecture of Foça are more rich than the ones in Çeşme.

Table 3.1 Comparison of Windows in Foça and Çeşme

		FORM												PROPORTION				
		FRAME					WING											
	studied samples										*	X	Δ	1/2	2/3	3/5	3/4	others
FOÇA	41	24	12	2	3	_	3	18	_	1	12	5	2	19	8	9	3	2
ÇEŞME	41	32	3	4	1	1	1	15	6	8	4	6	1	20	8	6	3	4

* : not examined
X : non existent
Δ : new

		MATERIAL							DETAILS									
		FRAME			WING				RELIEVING ARCH		SHUTTER							
	studied samples	wooden	stone	without frame	wooden	Δ	X	new	brick	stone	iron	wooden	SHUTTER HOLE	CORNICE	IRON BAR	KEY STONE	flower date or number	EAVES
FOÇA	41	_	41	_	21	13	5	2	14	3	9	10	10	20	7	5	11	_
ÇEŞME	41	10	30	1	30	4	6	1	3	2	_	15	11	12	8	6	_	2

Table 3.2 Comparison of Doors in Foça and Çeşme

		FORM													PROPORTION			
		OPENING							WING									
		ON THE FACADE PLAIN			WITH AN ENTRANCE NICHE													
	studied samples												X	Δ	1/2	3/5	2/3	3/4
FOÇA	30	9	1	5	2	9	1	3	5	11	2	1	3	8	24	5	1	_
ÇEŞME	28	9	2	6	5	2	4	_	19	4	1	_	2	2	18	5	1	3

* : not examined
X : non existent
Δ : new

		MATERIAL				DETAILS											
	studied samples	iron	wood	X	Δ	wrought iron ornament	COLUMN	CAPITAL	BASE	RELIEVING ARCH brick	RELIEVING ARCH stone	TOP WINDOW rectang.	TOP WINDOW arched	CORNICE	KEY STONE	stepped inner entrance	flower date or number
FOÇA	30	10	9	3	8	12	27	27	23	6	2	6	19	20	12	13	9
ÇEŞME	28	_	24	2	2	14	4	3	3	1	1	13	3	2	3	9	5

CHAPTER FOUR
RESTORATION PROPOSAL ABOUT A DOOR IN FOÇA

4.1. General Knowledge About the Building 'Ağalar Konağı'

The restoration proposal that would be given belongs to the building known as 'Ağalar Konağı' in Eski Foça. Ottoman quarter, starts nearly 8m. above the sea level at the back of the Beşkapılar castle which is the last point of firm castle walls that belong to the period of Ottoman Empire. Ağalar Konağı has rised on the front in this district. It has been thought that, the building, which is known as nearly 300 years old, has been the most magnificent building that has been made on the best building lot at Foça (fig.2.2).

The present situation of the building, which has got a rectangular plan, is very bad. Less than the half of the original structure of it is firm.

When we look at its facade characteristics, firstly eye catching characteristic is its mass and the symmetrical projects on the east and south facades.

The main characteristic of the facade is it reflects plan table of 'sofa' and 'eyvan' belonging to the Turkish house. However, ornamentations on the facade and structural details show some characteristics out of this principle. Stone consoles carrying the projects and hewn stone covering of the facade recollect us the architecture of Middle and East Anatolia. Stone lintel used on four sides of the

windows and doors, fronton of the entrance door and moulding on the eaves show the characteristics of West Anatolian Chios type of house (Aksu, 1985,p.79)

4.2. General Knowledge about the Door

At this section, general information about the door, which has been examined with the code number of 'FD6' in the documentation study before, belonging to the 'Ağalar Konağı' in Eski Foça would be given (fig.4.1).

Due to its opening form, it is on the facade plain and it is a shape of double door with rectangular form. It is in a form that is most common on the doors on the facade plain in Foça.

The door, that is completely wooden massive and double wing, formed of rectangular flats at the bottom and on the top, square flats in the middle. This wing type is not the most used one in Foça.

As proportion, both in Foça and in Çeşme proportion of 1/2 which has been so much seen, used also in this door. The door which is 113x220cm. in dimensions, has got a proportion of 0,51.

A typical detail of the Foça doors that is top window used for lightning or ventilation is in rectangular form also at this door, Top window which is 119x36cm. in dimensions has got the proportion of 0.30.

The wrought iron ornamented bars that have been used very often is not present at this door. However, it is not known whether there is in the original or not.

Column, capital and base that take place nearly in all the Foça doors have been also seen at this door. Columns which are 19cm. in width sit on the bases which are 23cm. in height at the bottom and 30cm. in width. Base has been making a project from the

column that is 7cm. outside and 2cm. inside. Capital takes place on both sides over the column on the top. The height of capital is 26 cm. Capital which is on the same surface with column does not make project on the outside and continues on the same line with the column. On the bottom it rises its dimension from 20cm. up to 38cm. making project with smooth concave and convex profiles inside. The inner profile is plaited in shell form on the top and have got on relief frame around. Again for ornamentation a flower relief motif in 9cm. diameter has been made in the middle of the capital.

Moreover, fronton over the door that is seen only on this sample in Foça is attention taking. This fronton and the stone lintels used on four sides of the door carries the characteristics of West Anatolian Chios type house (Aksu, 1985, p.79).

Among from these, the elements, which are seen at some of the Foça doors, as relieving arch, key stone, cornice have not been used on this door.

4.3. The Present Situation of the Door and Problems

The door that has been placed double at the middle of the facade has been up to some deformations (fig.4.7). Some fractures and absents have been taking attraction especially at the fronton, capital, column and base.

First of all, one of the wooden massive wings is not present. The other wing is in a highly terrible situation so hard to repair. Half of the upper rectangular flat on the left wing of the door on the right is missing now whereas the square flat on the middle of right wing and a part of the lower flat has been broken and vanished. At the sections which are present there have been cracks, deterioration and splits.

The wing on the left of the top windows is not present and the one on the right has been moved. Again on the wing there have been small cracks and splits. The glasses in the wing have been broken.

Without being highly deteriorated there have been small fractures on the stone frame around the top window. On the columns on the sides fractures, cracks and splits have been seen. Especially at the left column of the left door there have been very serious deformation whereas the right column is firm except the little one or two cracks. On the right door, the upper side of the column which is on both sides is firm but there have been fractures and wretched parts (fig.4.4).

One of the four capitals, which are present on two doors, belonging to the door on the left has been completely disappeared and the inner profile, all the frame reliefs and flower relief motif on the middle on the other door haven't been seen. On the right door, there are fractures at the outer edges on both capitals and there are deficient parts on the inner profile of the left capital (fig.4.3).

There are fractures, cracks and deficient parts on the bases that take place under the column (fig.4.5). The left base on the left door is not at present whereas the right base is almost firm (fig.4.6). On the left base on the right door there is a very deep split and the most part of the right base isn't present.

There are some deficient parts on the fronton which is over the two doors and formed of elements in the shape of cornices. Especially on the corners of it there are fractures (fig.4.2).

Among from all these issues, there is a general dirtiness especially on the frame, column, capital and fronton formed of stone material.

4.4. Restoration Proposal about the Door

The entrance door belonging to the 'Ağalar Konağı' in Eski Foça has been destroyed by some factors in time. On the stone surfaces, because of the factors especially like wind, polluted air, acid rains and damp a dirty layer formed and

moreover corrosion have been occurred because of various biological factors, water and heat and some parts have been completely disappeared (fig.4.7).

The present situation of the door and its problems have been explained in the above section in details. First of all, it would be necessary to determine the parts that would be repaired, made firm or produced again. The parts that are not present now and repair for them would be made, would be produced again. Wooden massive wings, the frame of the top window and glasses are these parts. On the fist step, the undo of the materials, which were not used now like door wings, the frame of the top window, would be realised.

On the second step, general cleaning of the whole door before the repair, undo and making firm operations, in other words all the stone surfaces, must be made. In the historical buildings there are lots of techniques as washing, mechanical and chemical cleaning used in the cleaning of the deteriorated stone surfaces. In choosing the cleaning method the quality of the construction, material kind, its degree of dirtiness, the conditions it is in and the other factors are effective. For this reason, the most correct study is to decide the method according to the laboratory. However because the pollution on the door is not so serious and the wish to not to destroy the door mechanically would cause to offer two methods in this study that are washing with pure water or cleaning with steam. In the other cleaning methods; acids cause melting and irregular deteriorations because they are sucked by the pores, cleaning with sand method causes deteriorations-losses and cracks, mechanical cleaning causes deteriorations by blowing and rubbing, and water gels increase the moisture of the building and all of them cause new problems (Akyüz, 1995, Türk-İnşa, p.23).

The cleaning operation with pure water over the door would be done with waterspout up and down by moving water across the wall. The water must flow from one day to three days. Application that would be done with water jet would go on from four hours up to three days between the pressures from 4 kg. up to 14 kg. per cm2. Another method is pouring water along the wall for one week (Akyüz, 1995, Türk-İnşa, p.23)

Another cleaning method that is proposed is the one done with steam. Steam which is generally in the hot water cauldron, shed over the stone surface by a pipe and directed by a diameter that is 1 or 1,6cm. in dimensions. Phosphate mixtures, potassium silicate and compositions of anionic solutions give the best result. Another water used contains %5 phosphoric acid. First alkaline cleaning materials applied to the marble for 15 minutes and then they are cleaned with a steam jet. 1,5-2 atmosphere pressure is being applied 6-10 min/m2 (Akyüz,1995, Türk-İnşa, p.23). After the cleaning operation, the repair of cracked stone surfaces and the operations of the repair of hidden stone would be done. Especially, on the right column and at the left base on the right door cracks have been taking attraction. With the cleaning operation some other cracks would be seen. All the surfaces that have cracks firstly must be filled with non-greasy clay. After opening slipped iron rows that are max.u.1/4" (6mm.) between the stone surface, the holes would be filled with plaster glue. After this, groove pins which is diameter smaller than 1/8" would be inserted to the holes and the holes would be patched with a composed filling material (Akyüz, 1995, ÇY, p.9). At the repair of hidden stone, first of all for composition the surfaces would be cleaned and the preservation of adjacent surfaces would be provided by hard rubber paste. After opening stepped holes which are (4x pin diameter) in deep, the holes would be filled with rigid epoxy glue. After all, metal pins would be placed and as a result the stone surfaces would be covered with stretched epoxy glue for uniting (Akyüz,1995, ÇY, p.10)

The next step is the completing of the fractured and deficient on the stone surface. With being very little amount there are little fractures on the stone frame around the top window on the door. Moreover on the fronton, column, base and capital there are small and big fractures and absent parts. It is offered that all of these must be produced suitable to its' original one with a similar material. For this reason; a mixture of marble dust, some water and white cement for binding would realize the completing operation with the help of the molds prepared for the absent parts. For avoiding rust usage of brass hooping (etriye) is possible.

After this operation, the mounting of massive wooden wings and top windows' frames made outside according to their originals would be realised. At this point; the new materials used after the repair must not show discordant in the old whole and must be more enduring than the old one. For this reason, both on the stone surfaces and at the wooden elements a protective surface would be formed.

The last step of this study; the forming of a protective layer first on the stone and than on the wooden surfaces would be made. This layer formed because of avoiding salt formation that can be melt in water and protecting it from the effects of the atmosphere whereas on the wooden material formed because of darkening, damp and various biological factors (Eriç,1983, p.44). On the stone surface micro-crystal and paraffin waxes would be applied by repeating (Akyüz,1995, Türk-İnşa, p.24). There are various kinds of materials that can be used on the wooden material (copper, chromium, benzene hexachloride, PVC, ammonium salts, potassium silicate, mono and diamonium phosphate) However, the subjects like its' penetrating efficiently through the wooden surface, its' quality in not forming color changes on the surface, its' being economic and its' easiness in application are important. The method that would be recommended here is pressured 'emprenye' method known as the best result giving method (Eriç, 1989, p.44).

The study would be ended after forming a protective surface over the wooden surfaces like top window frames and over all the stone surface and massive door wings (fig.4.8).

CONCLUSION

Recent years, in the settlements on the coast near to İzmir, historical residential areas, which are the products of thousands,hundreds of years of accumulations and whose historical continuities depend on thousands of past, have been disappearing with great speed by the effect of economic-social growth and also by the concept of tourism. It is very hard to preserve these traces in these bad conditions of today. For this reason, at least the documentation of these historical constructions and architectural materials have great importance for the future studies.

In this thesis, in the two coastal towns of İzmir, peculiar documentation-typology study about the doors in the traditional housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme have been realised.

The house and the elements form it, have been formed for meeting the lively needs of the human being. For this reason, they reflect a life style shaped by the intelligence, habits, traditions, beliefs of the humanbeings and the economic-social structure of today. As a result, these reflections and the synthesis formed by them make up the typological characteristics. Also in this study, detailed observation, determination and evaluation for finding out the typological characteristics of the doors and windows peculiar to the examined regions.

The first step of the research is the documentation study made for determining the door and the window peculiar to the region. Form, proportion, material, and detail characteristics have been examined after the determination and measurement studies made in both settlements.So that, the door and the window peculiar to the region

have been determined with its' general structures both in Foça and in Çeşme. At the next step after this, the comparative study of the window and the door type in two settlements have been done and similarities and differences have been foud out. Moreover, the characteristics peculiar to the regions which is gained by using this wide research legal building conditions of today are searched for making comments over the adaptation of the new buildings. The truthness of these legal determinations indicated at the development instructions have been discussed parallel to this study. On the last step, for holding alight to the next studies of repair and restoration; deformations on one of the chosen doors have been determined and a proposal of preservation and restoration has been given. After all, preventions that would be taken for future deteriorations have been told.

As a result of the documentation and comparative evaluation study some resuls related with the doors & windows in Foça and Çeşme have been taken. According to these, the most common typical window in Foça and Çeşme is double winged-on top fixed with the proportion of 1/2. Due to for, in Foça the most common one is rectangular-inner arched whereas in Çeşme rectangular ones are the most common. As a matter of material, in Foça stone frame and wooden wing has been used whereas in addition to this in Çeşme wooden frame has been at present, too. Regarding detail and ornamentation in Foça mostly relieving arch, cornice and flower motifs have been used and in Çeşme slightly cornice, eaves, iron bar have been observed. In addition to these, in Foça iron and wooden and in Çeşme only wooden shutters are typical.

At the end of the study related with the doors two basic types of doors have been found out in both settlements, doors on the facade plain and doors creating an entrnce niche outside. Moreover, both in Foça and Çeşme the typical doors are with the proportion of 1/2, having qualities of on the facade plain, rectangular and double winged massive. In addition to this it has beendetermined that in Foça the doors creating an entrance niche outside, with the proportion of 3/5, rectangular-inner arched, massive at the bottom-semi translucent on top have been used vry often. In Foça, both wooden and iron whereas in Çeşme only wooden door wings are present. From the point of detail and ornamentation; at nearly all of the doors in Foça column,

capital, base and cornicse, at some of the doors wrought iron ornament, top windows, key stone usage have been determined. In Çeşme, among from the usage of wrought iron ornament and top window the other elements have been slightly used. As a result, Foça doors are more rich than the Çeşme doors.

The evaluation of these typological chararcteristics have been made from the point of the new building conditions at these settlements that take place in the Development Plans Regulations of today and important results have been taken. The judgements related withthe doors and windows at the Development Plan Regulations prepared for Foça and Çeşme show some similarities and differences at some points with the results gained during the study. In addition to all these, it is a great absence that a Developing Plan with an aim of protection hasn't been prepared for the settlements like Foça and Çeşme, with all their buildings very few in number belonging to the last century and the streets that are formed by them, which have got important texture inspite of all the destructions.

Today where the historical and natural environment have been inconsciently destroyed, the government, preservation councils and local administrations must not agitate this destruction by their decisions. With scientific studies on the subject more true and serious decisions must be taken.

Among from the new constructions, the reconstruction, preservation and restoration of the doors or windows, that have been up to destruction by some reasons today, is an important subject. At the end of the study, for giving a detailed information on the subject, a restoration proposal on one chosen door has been made.

The most easiest way of imitation to the preservation concept is to make win of the historical houses to the usage. At this point, conservation and restoration subjects and methods gain great importance. Taking movement from this thought, at the last chapter, the present situationof the door, problems and solutions have been told step by step.

As a result, the documentation of the doors and windows in the housing architecture of Foça and Çeşme, and the door & window typology of these settlements have been formed. The adaptation of the building condition determined by the laws of today has been found out. At this point, this study would hold light to the studies with an aim of preservation that would be done related with these settlements, to the decisions that would be formed and to the conservation-restoration studies that would be done both in Foça and Çeşme, especially in the documentation subject.

FIGURES

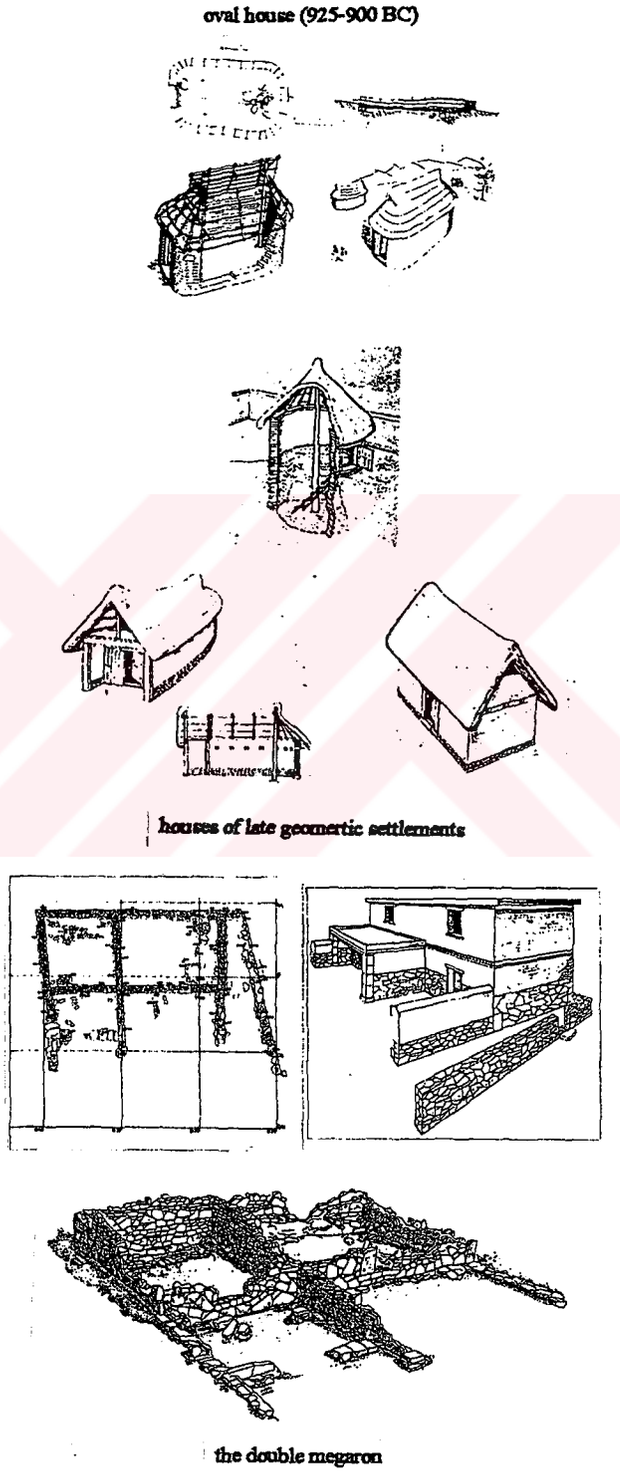
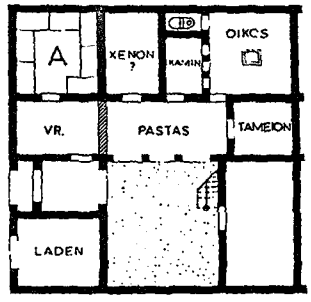
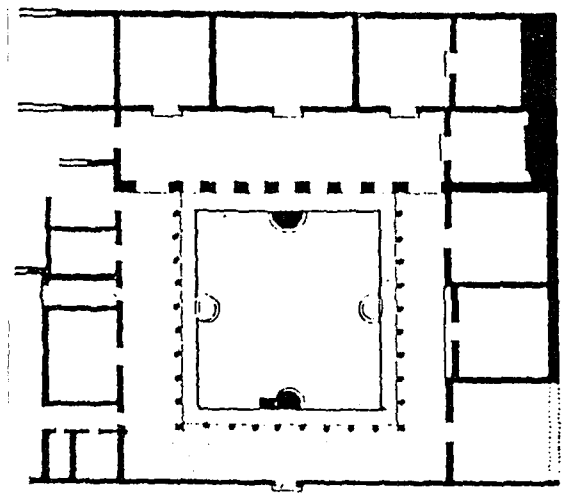


Figure 1. 1 Ancient Period Houses in Old Smyrna (Akurgal, Ank., 1983)

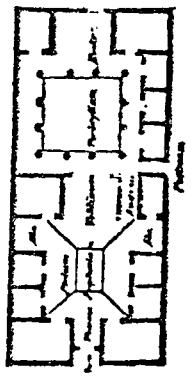


a Pastas house in Olyntos (Greece)



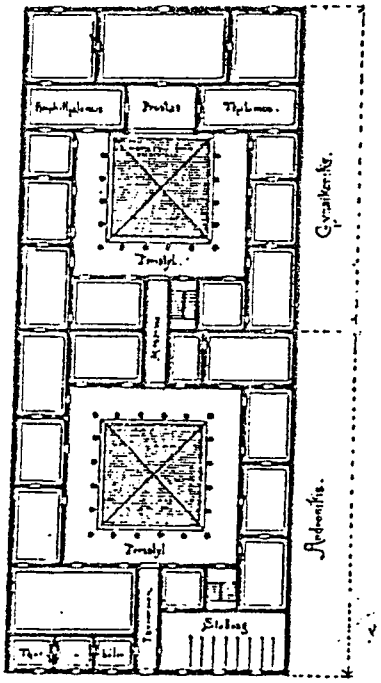
Peristyl house in Miletos
ref: Th.Wiegand, Milet,
Berlin 1925, Taf VI.

Figure 1. 2 Pastas, Prostas, Peristyle Houses

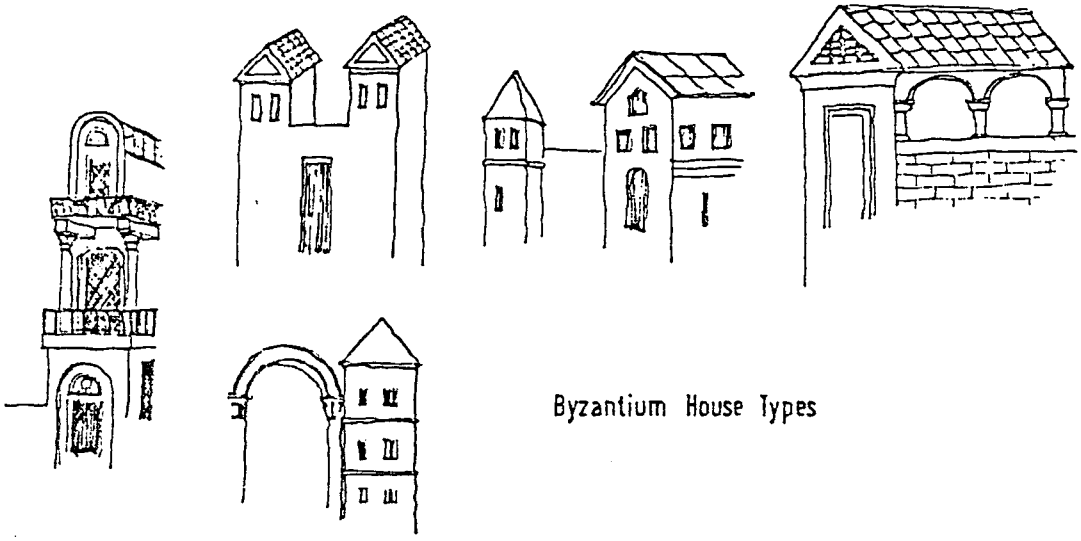


Typical Roman
house plan

Reference : Vitruvius, Mimarlık
Üzerine On Kitap,
trans. Suna Güven, Ank.,
1990, pp. 125-131.

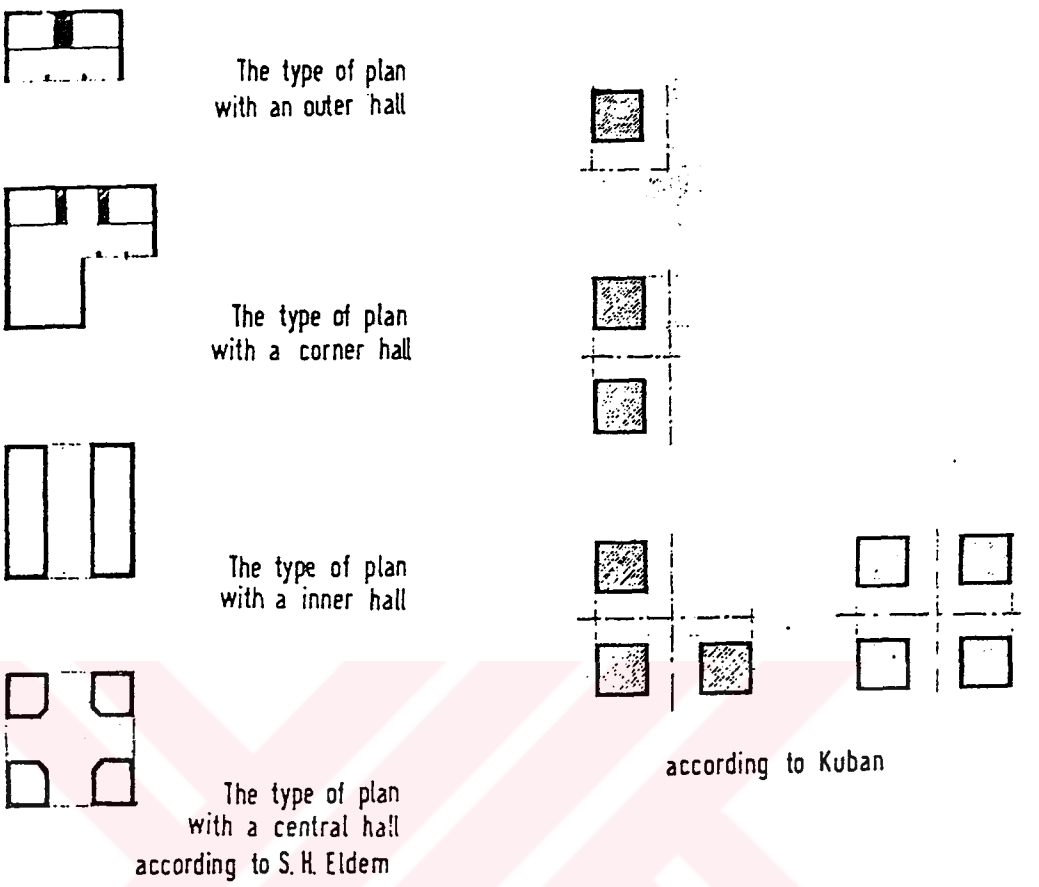


Greek house plan
by Vitruvius



Byzantium House Types

Figure 1. 3 Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Houses (Akyüz, 1993)



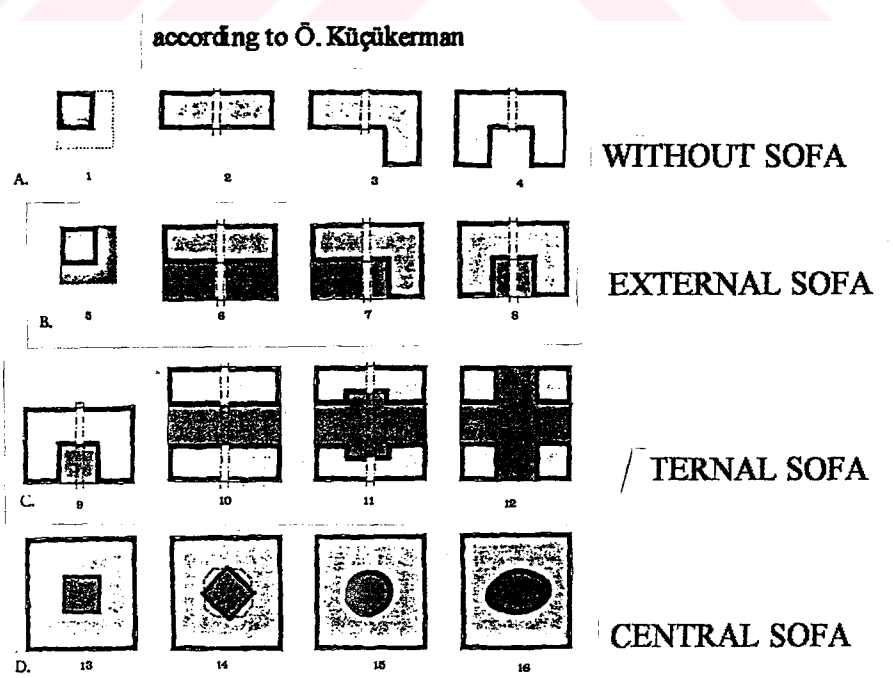


Figure 1. 4 Typology of Turkish House

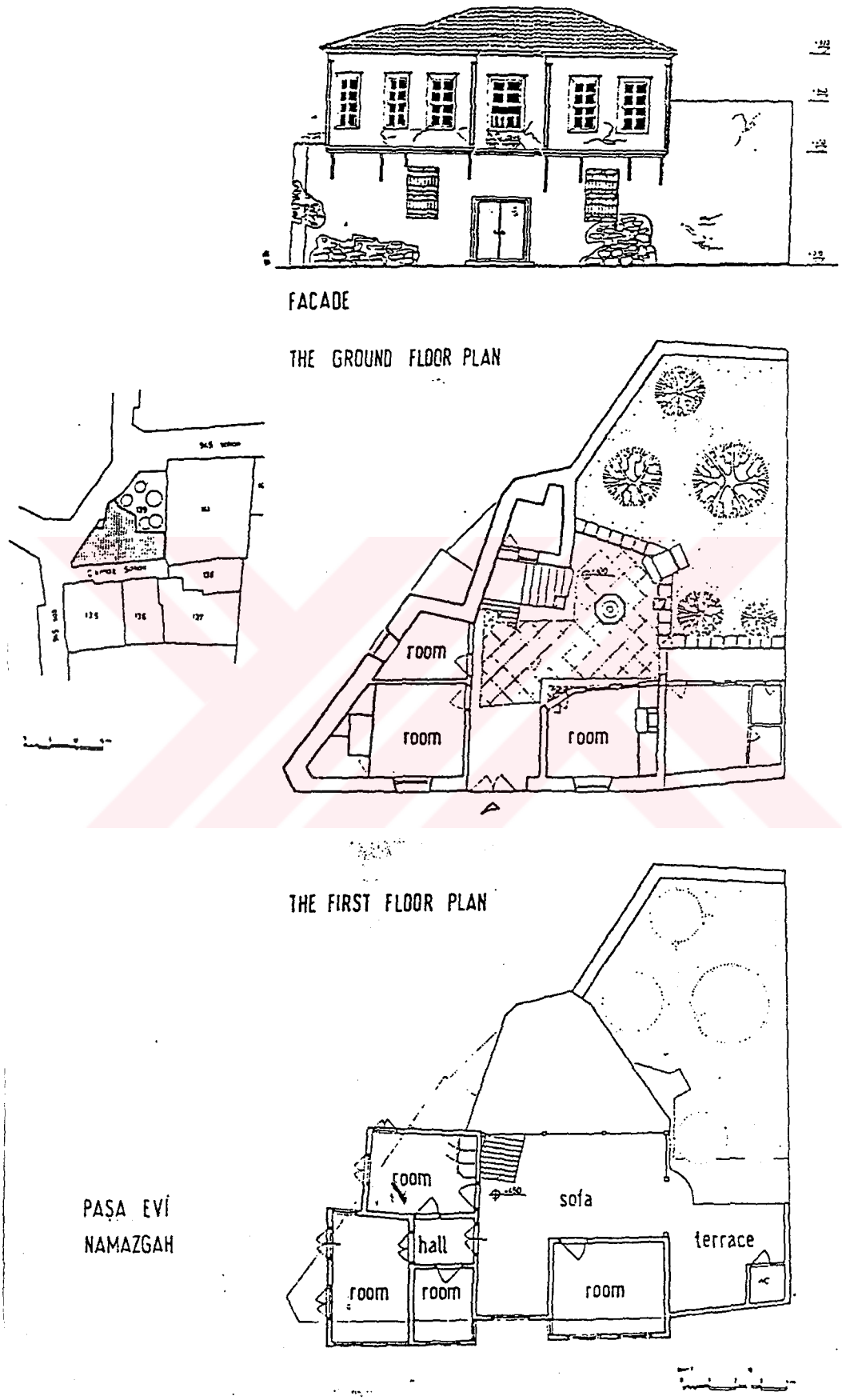


Figure 1. 5 A Turkish House in Namazgah -Paşa House (Akyüz, 1993)

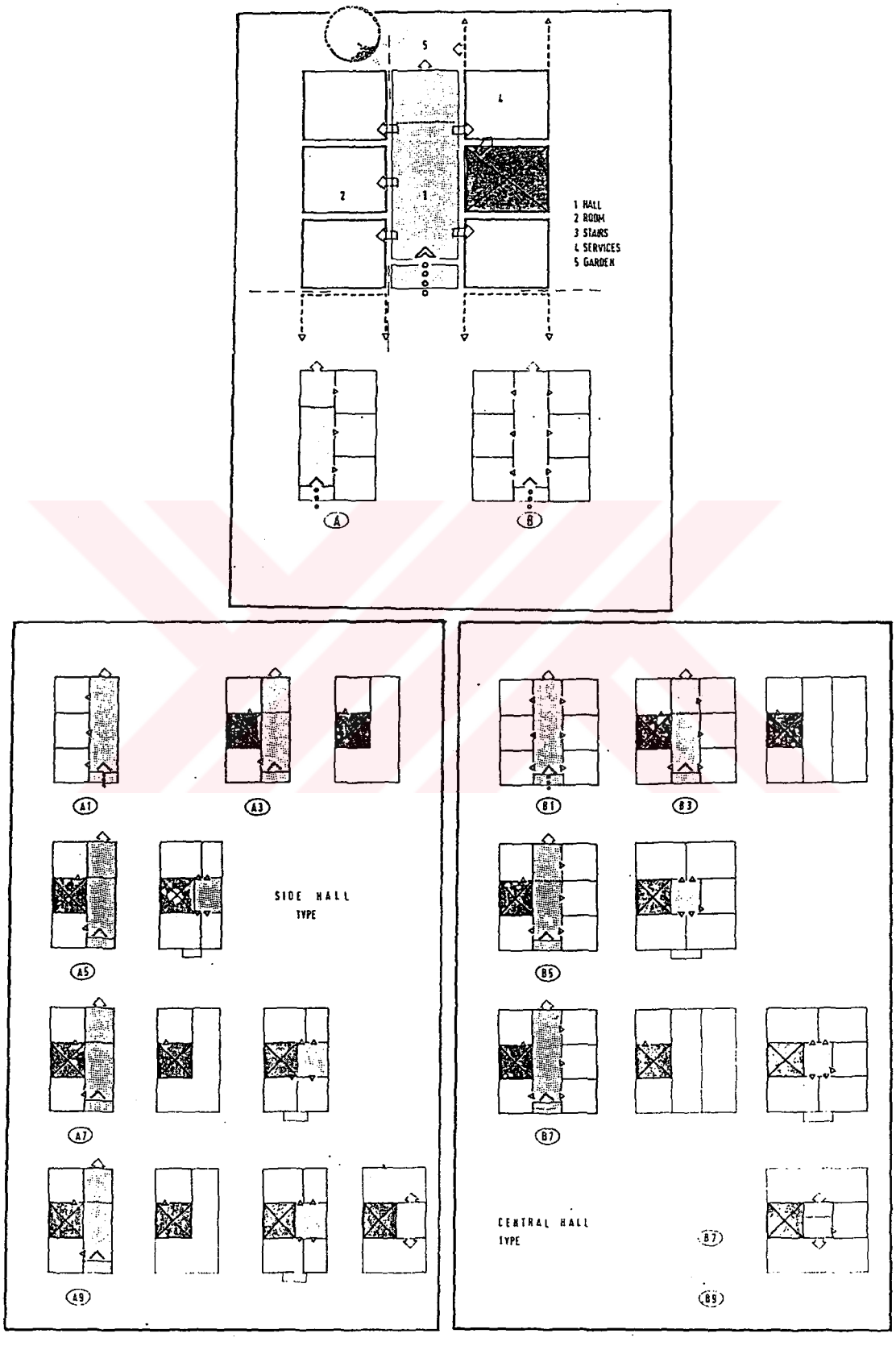


Figure 1. 6 Plan Types of Levantine Houses (Akyüz, 1993)

Figure 1. 7 Facade Types of Levantine Houses in İzmir (Akyüz, 1993)

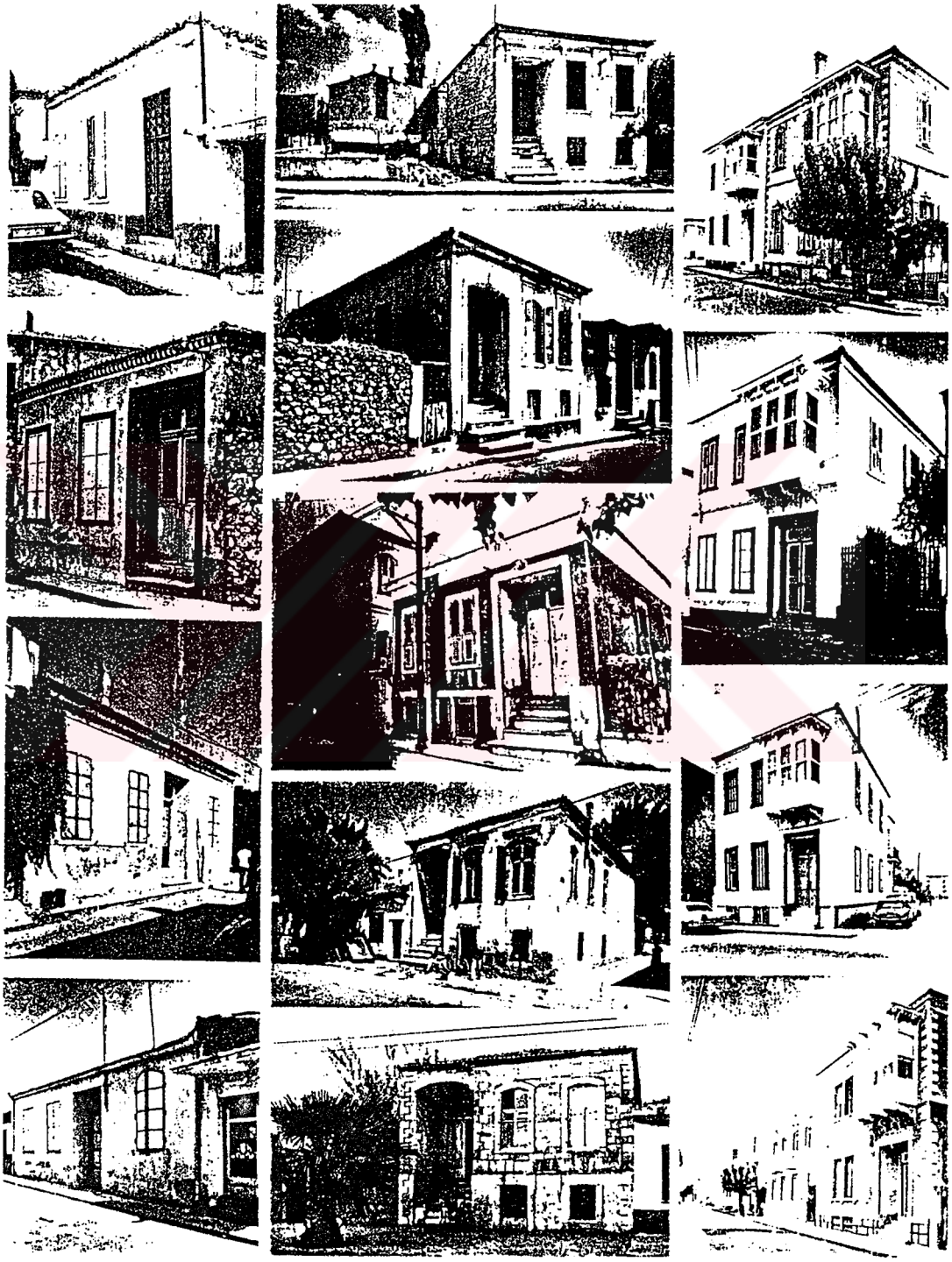


Figure 1. 8 Samples of Levantine Houses in İzmir (Erpi, 1987)

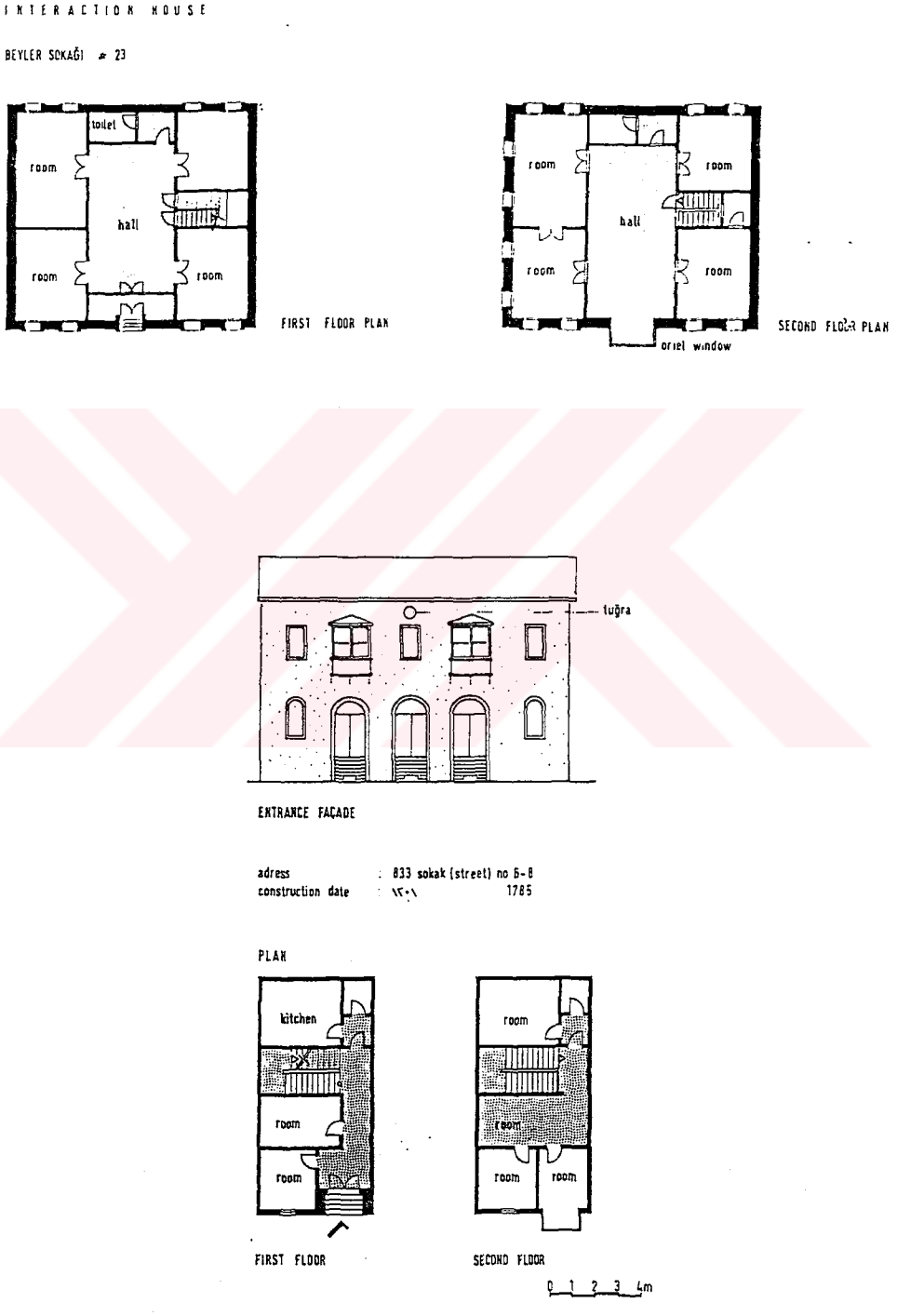


Figure 1. 9 Samples of Interaction Houses in İzmir (Akyüz, 1993)

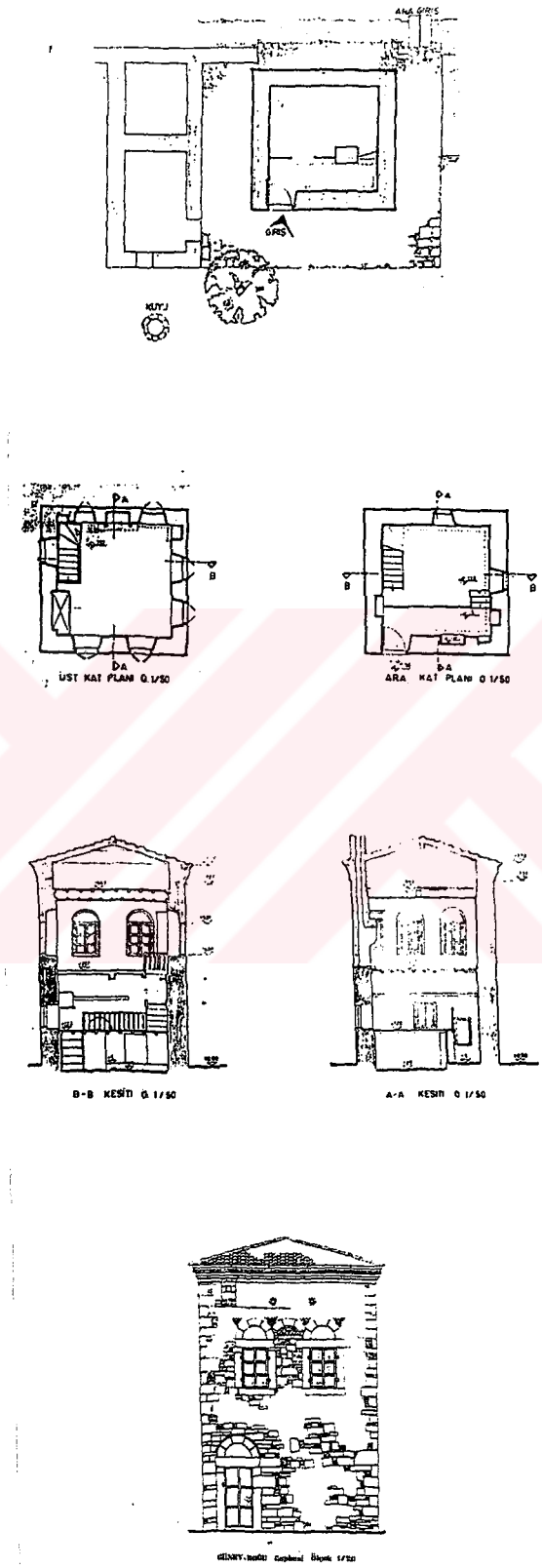


Figure 1. 10 A Tower House in Foça (Bilgin, 1985)

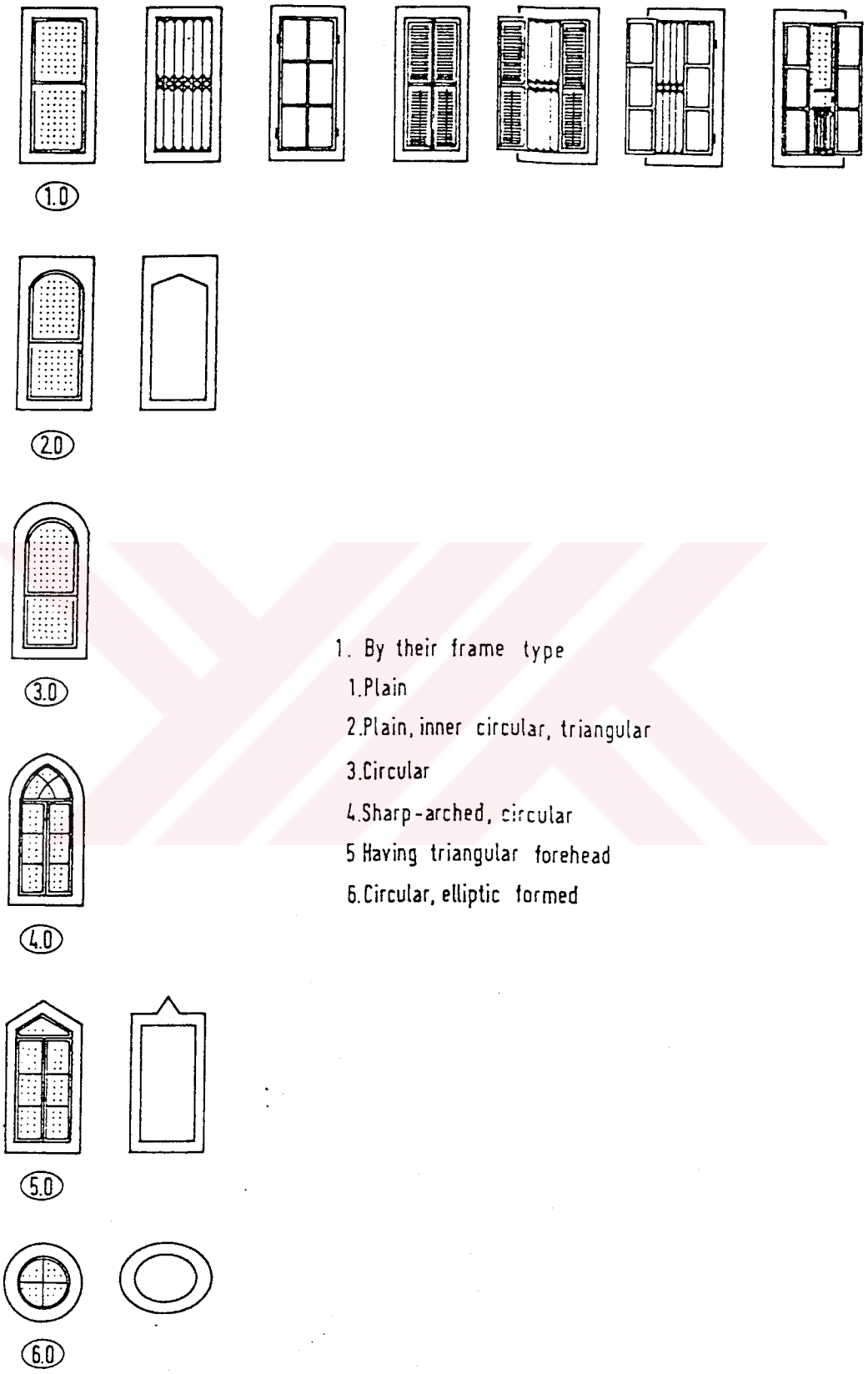


Figure 1.11 The Types of Windows in İzmir Houses (Akyüz, 1993)

Figure 1. 12 Windows of the Housing Architecture in İzmir (Erpi, 1987)

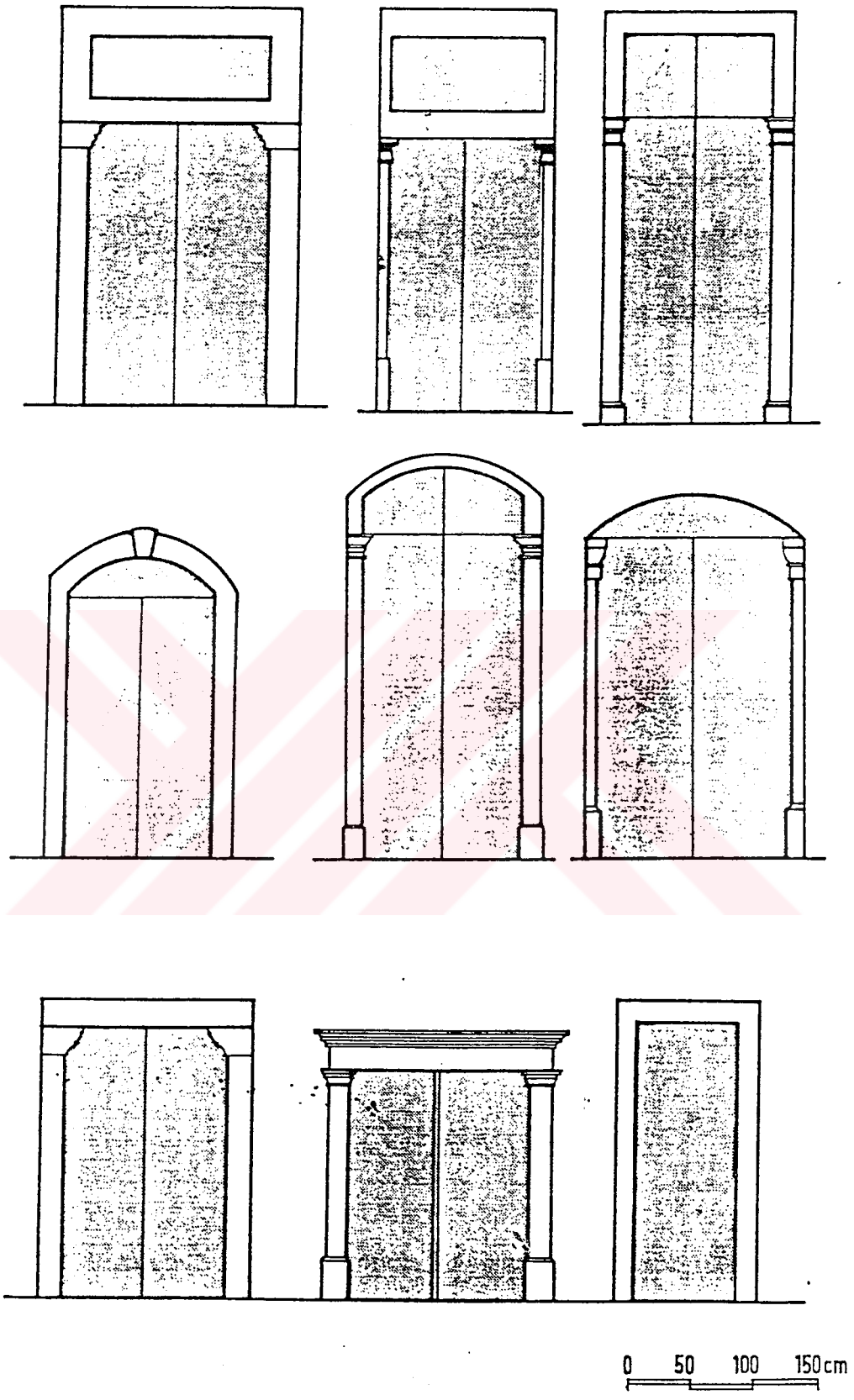


Figure 1. 13 The Types of Doors in İzmir Houses (Akyüz, 1993)

Figure 1. 14 Some Examples of Doors in İzmir Houses (Erpi, 1987)

Figure 1. 15 A Typical Door in İzmir in the Asansör Street

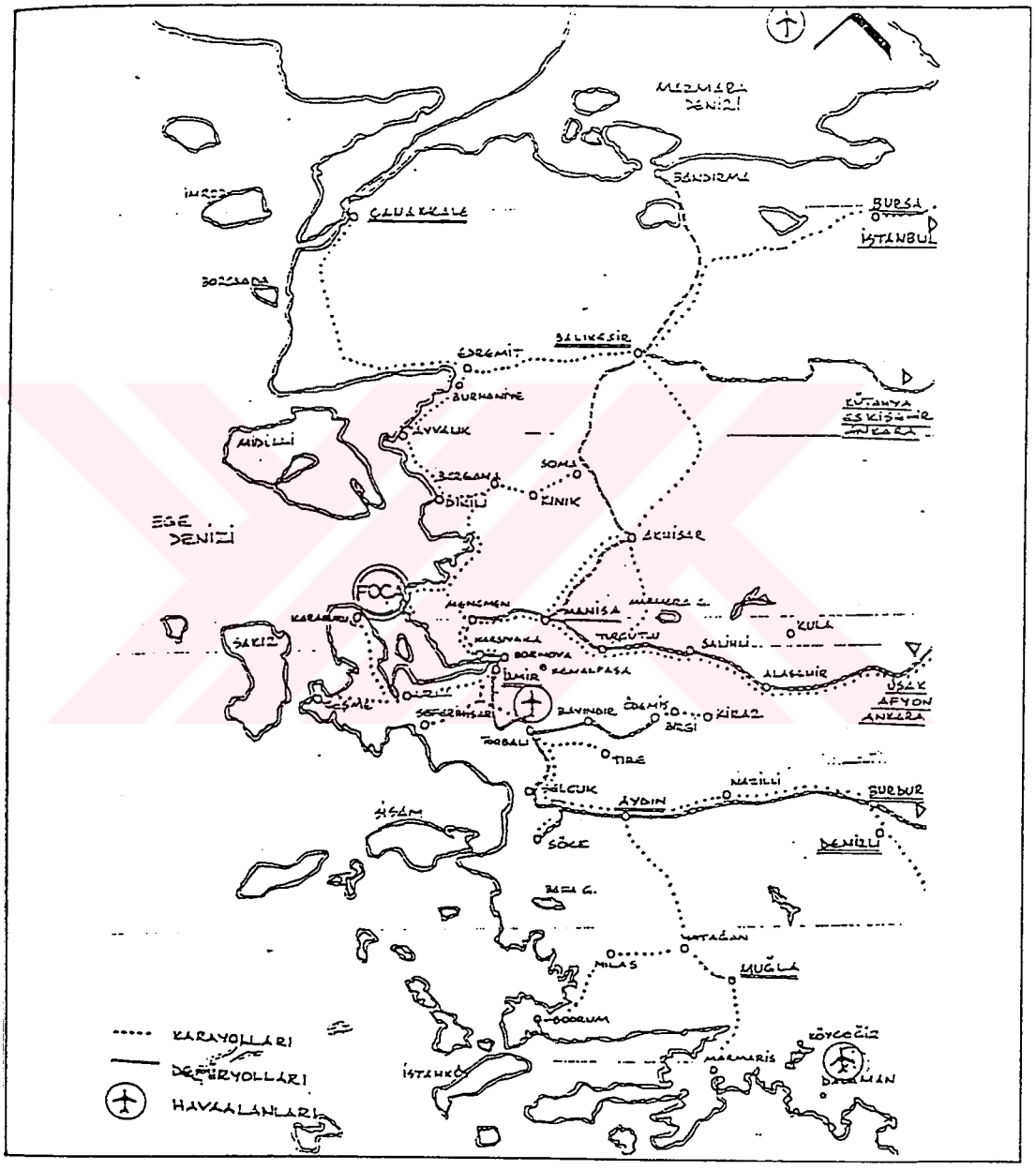


Figure 2. 1 Transportation around Foça (Aksu,1985)

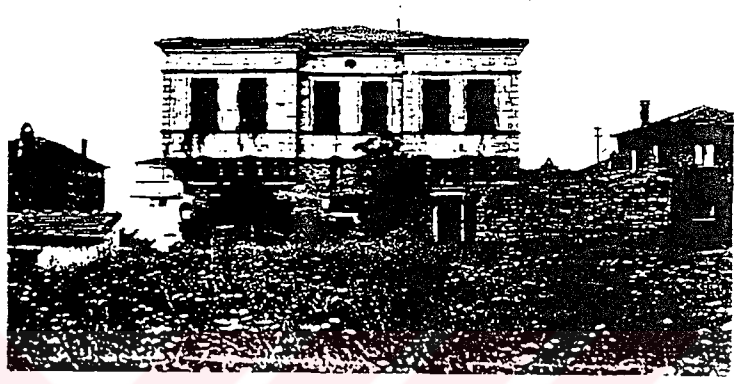


Figure 2. 2 Ağalar Mansion, The Entrance Facade (Aksu,1985)

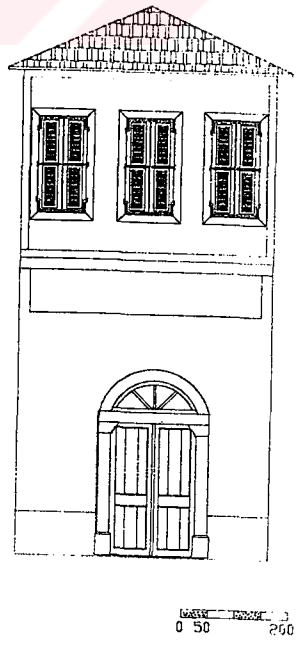
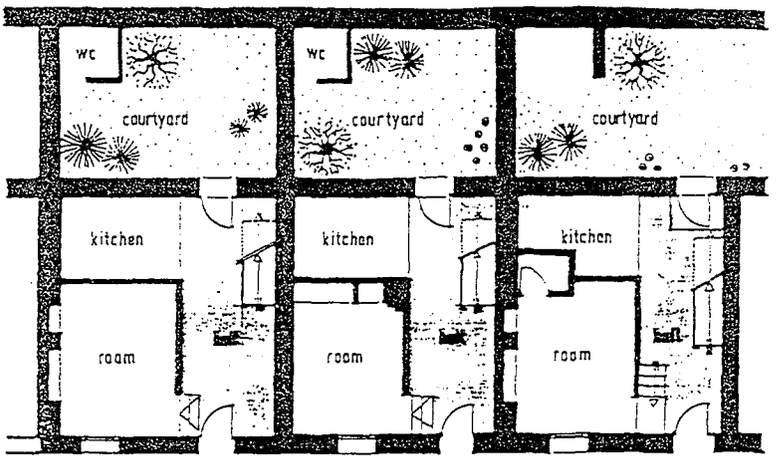
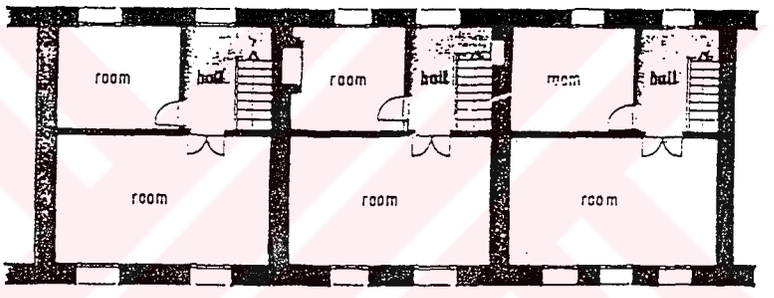


Figure 2. 3 Facade of a traditional Turkish House in Yeni Foça (Merkez Cad.9)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



1st Floor Plan

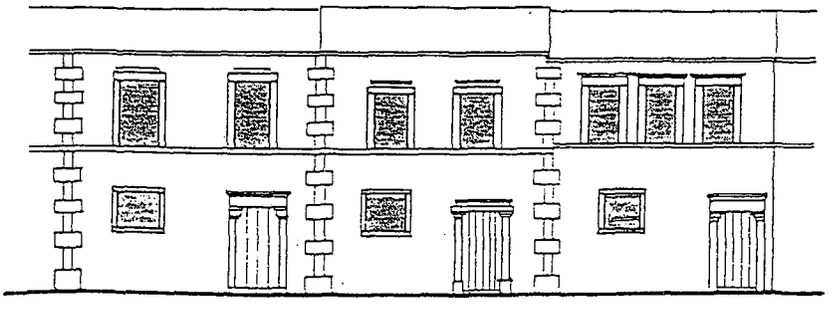


Figure 2. 4 Facade Types of Row Houses (Yılmaz, 1991)

Figure 2. 5 Facade Types of Side and Central Hall Types in Greek Houses (Yılmaz, 1991)

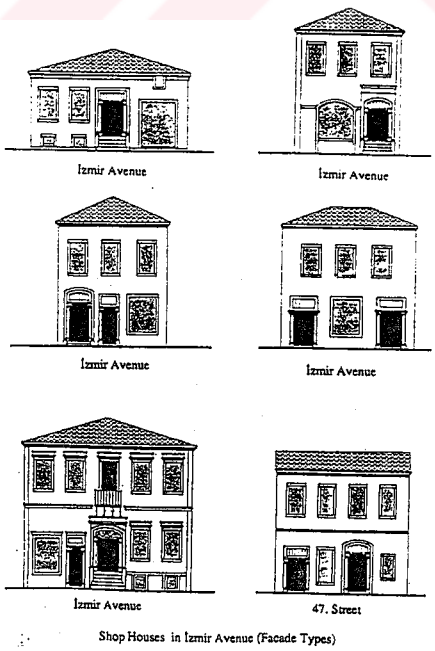


Figure 2. 6 Facade Types of Shop Houses in İzmir Avenue (Yılmaz, 1991)

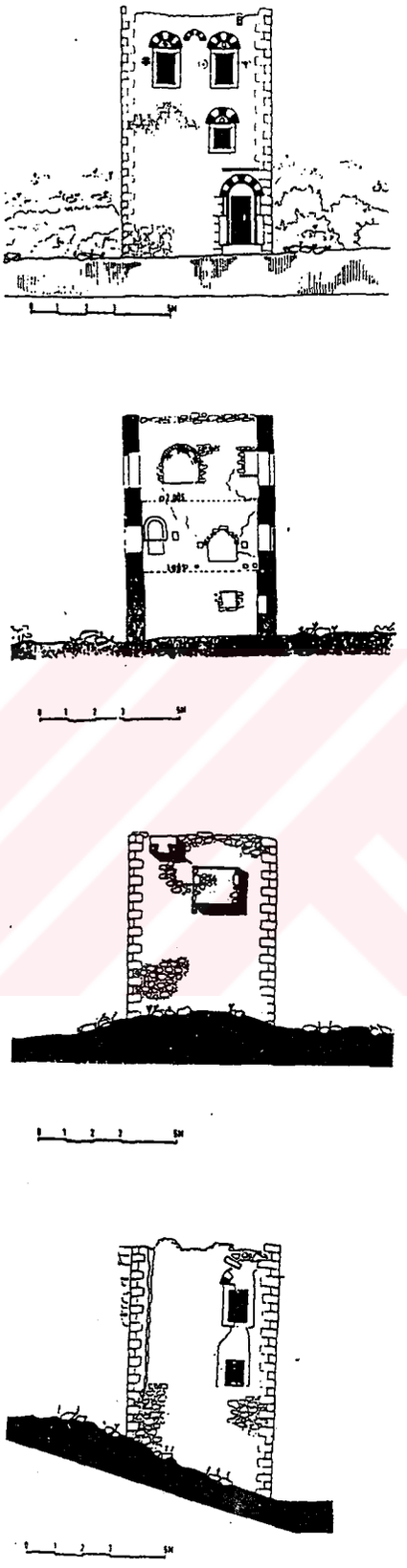


Figure 2. 7 A Tower House in Kartera (Arel, 1993)

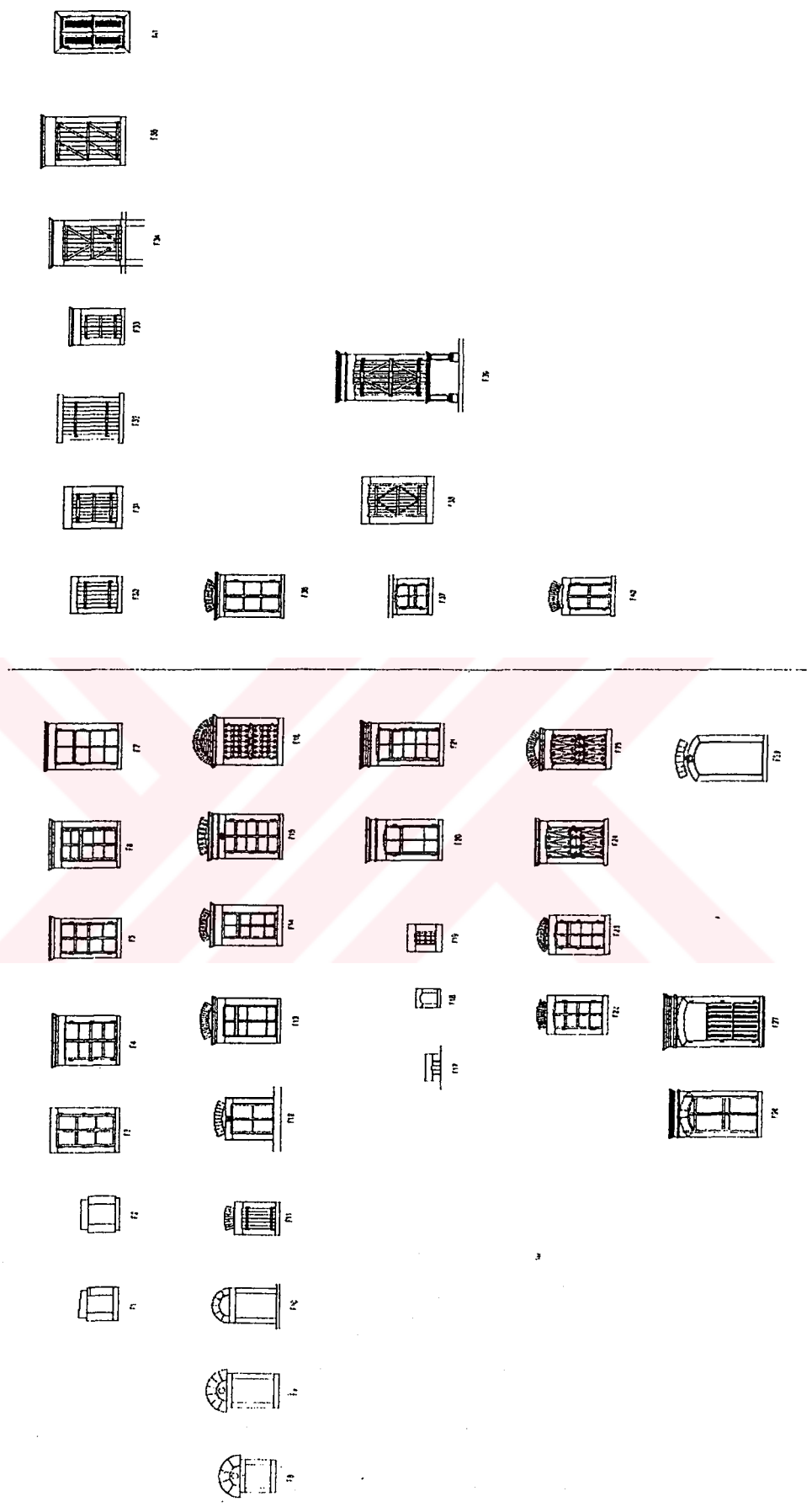


Figure 2.8 Windows in the Housing Architecture of Foça

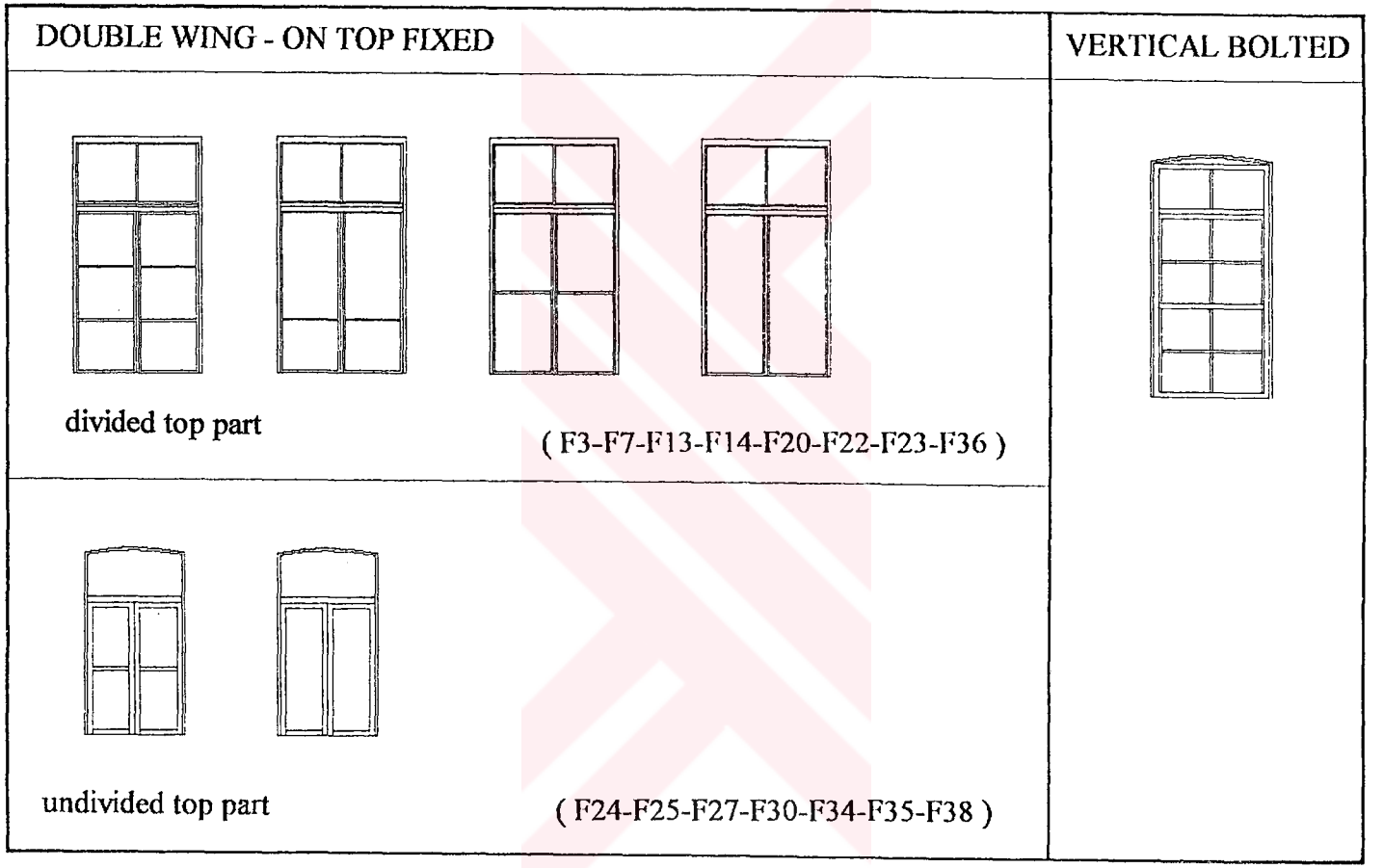


Figure 2.9 Wing Types of Windows in Foça

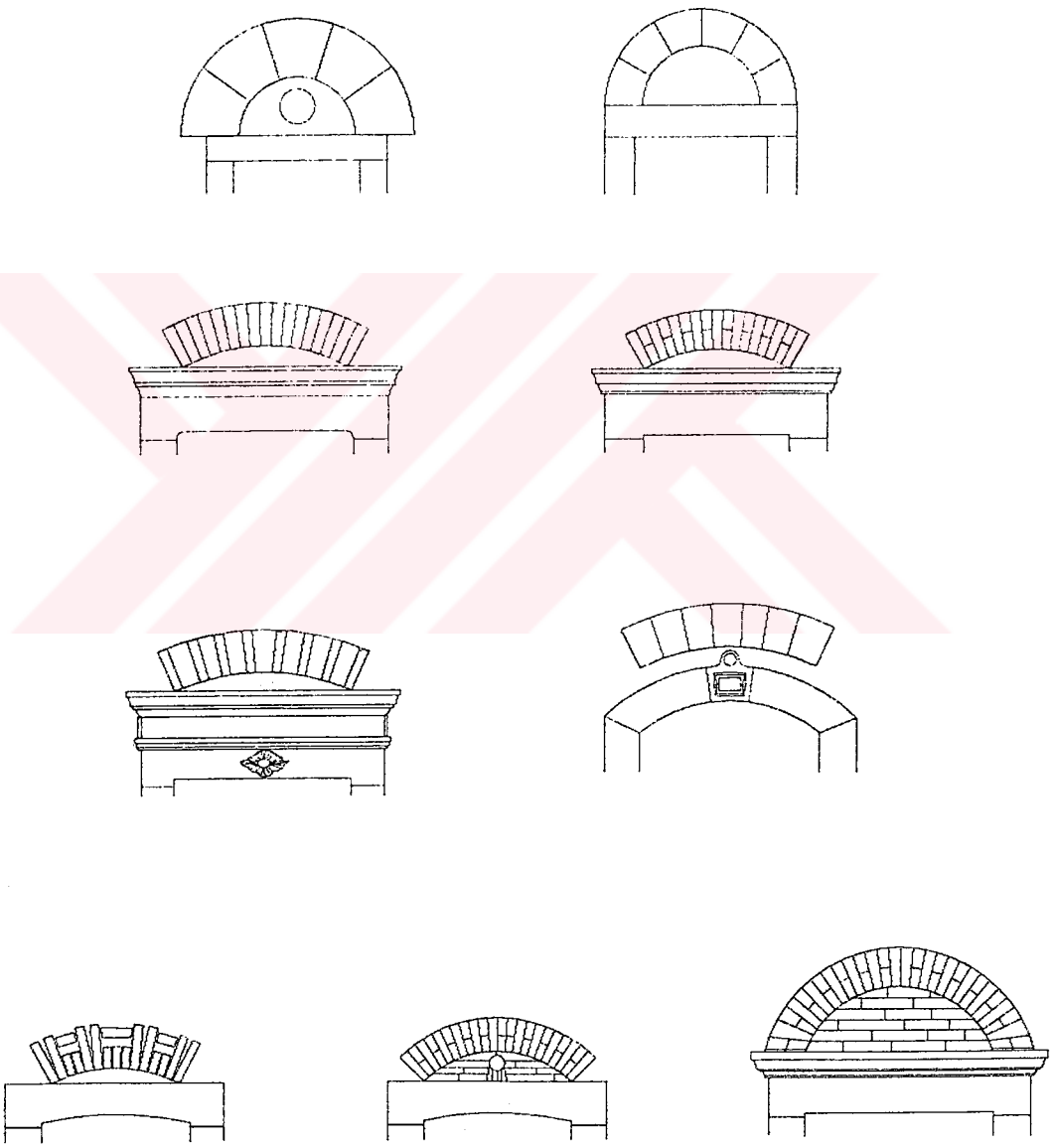


Figure 2. 10 Samples of Relieving Arches on Windows in Foça

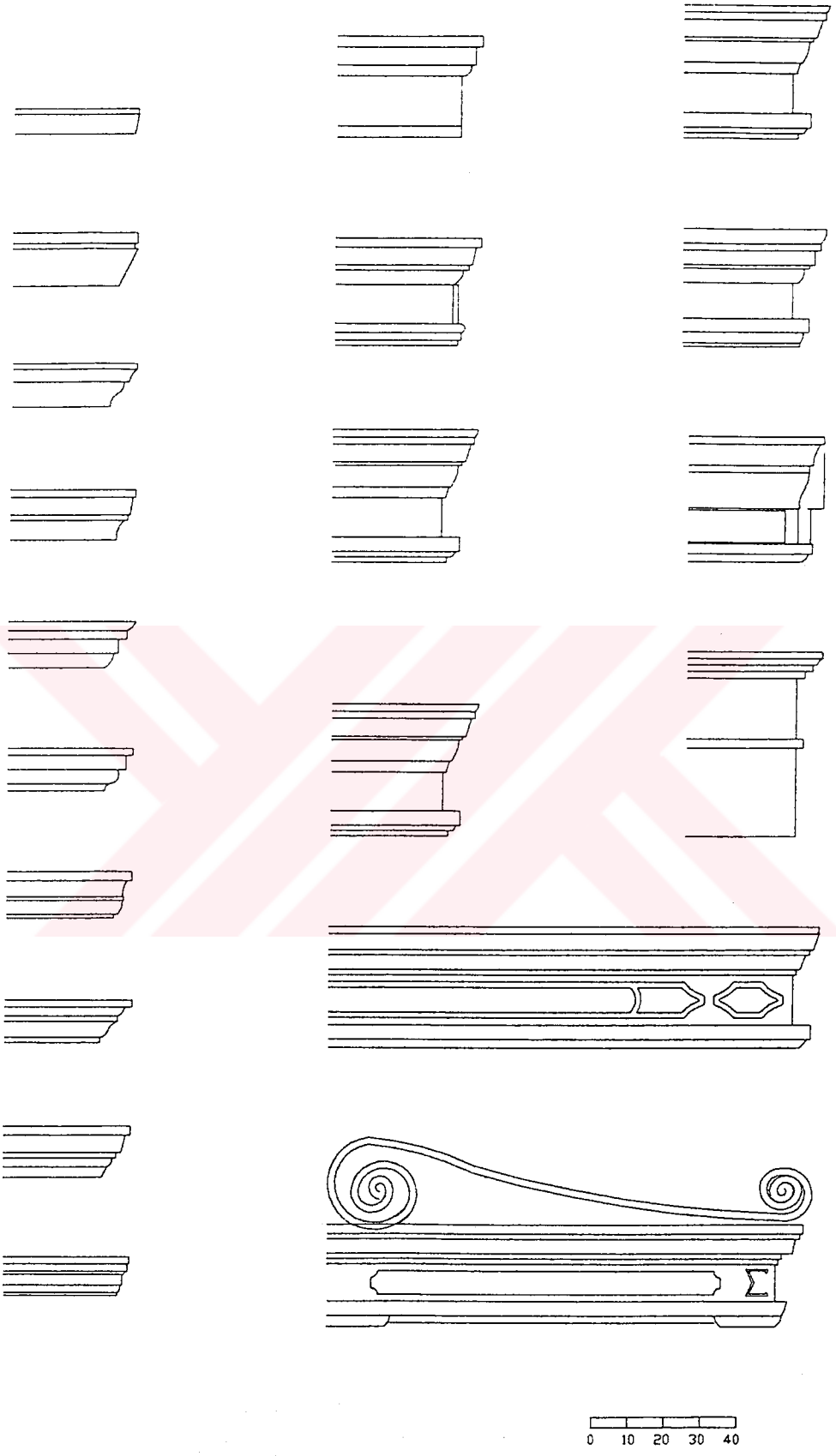


Figure 2. 11 Cornice Types in Doors and Windows of Foça

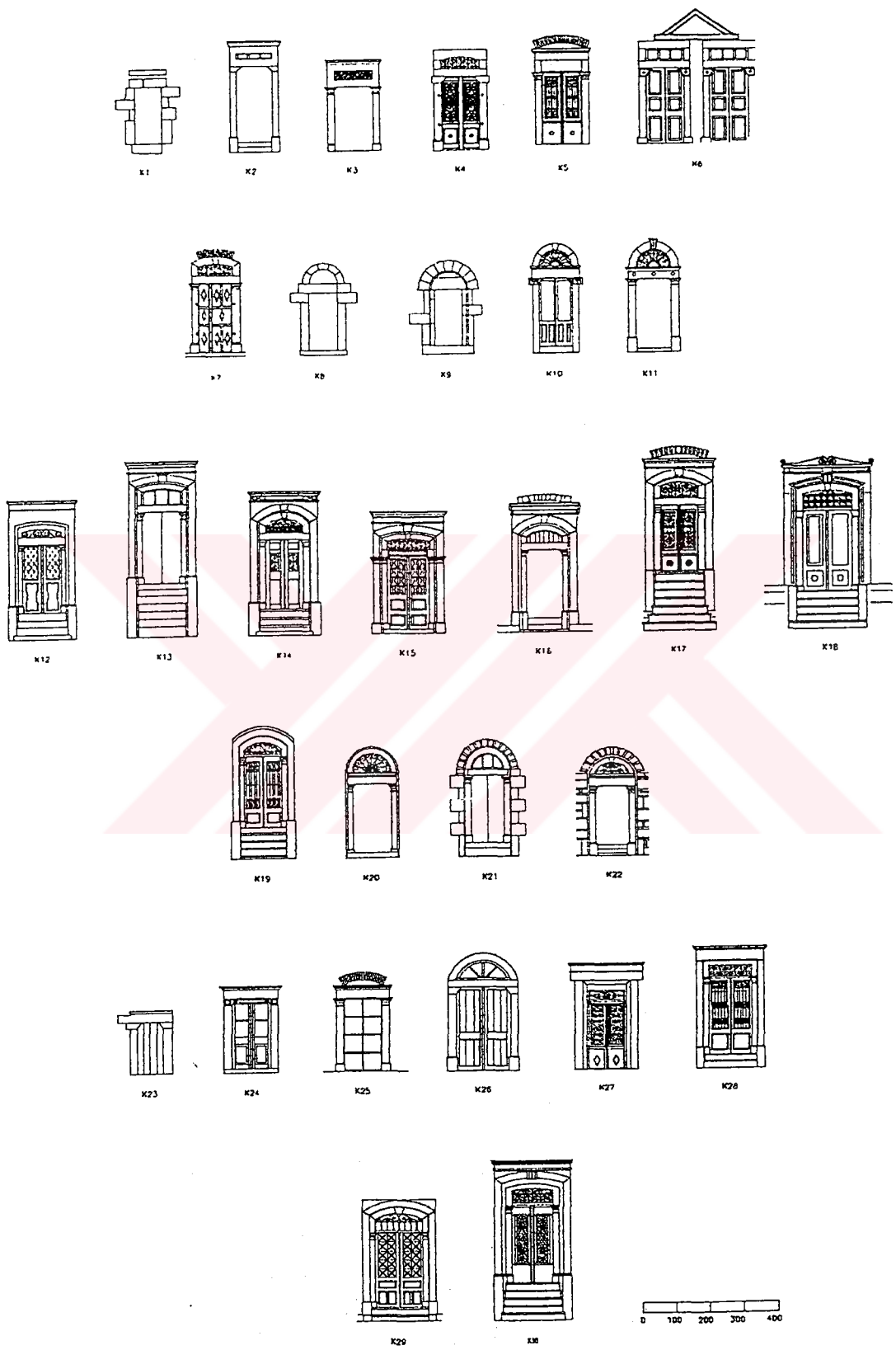


Figure 2. 12 Doors in the Housing Architecture of Foça

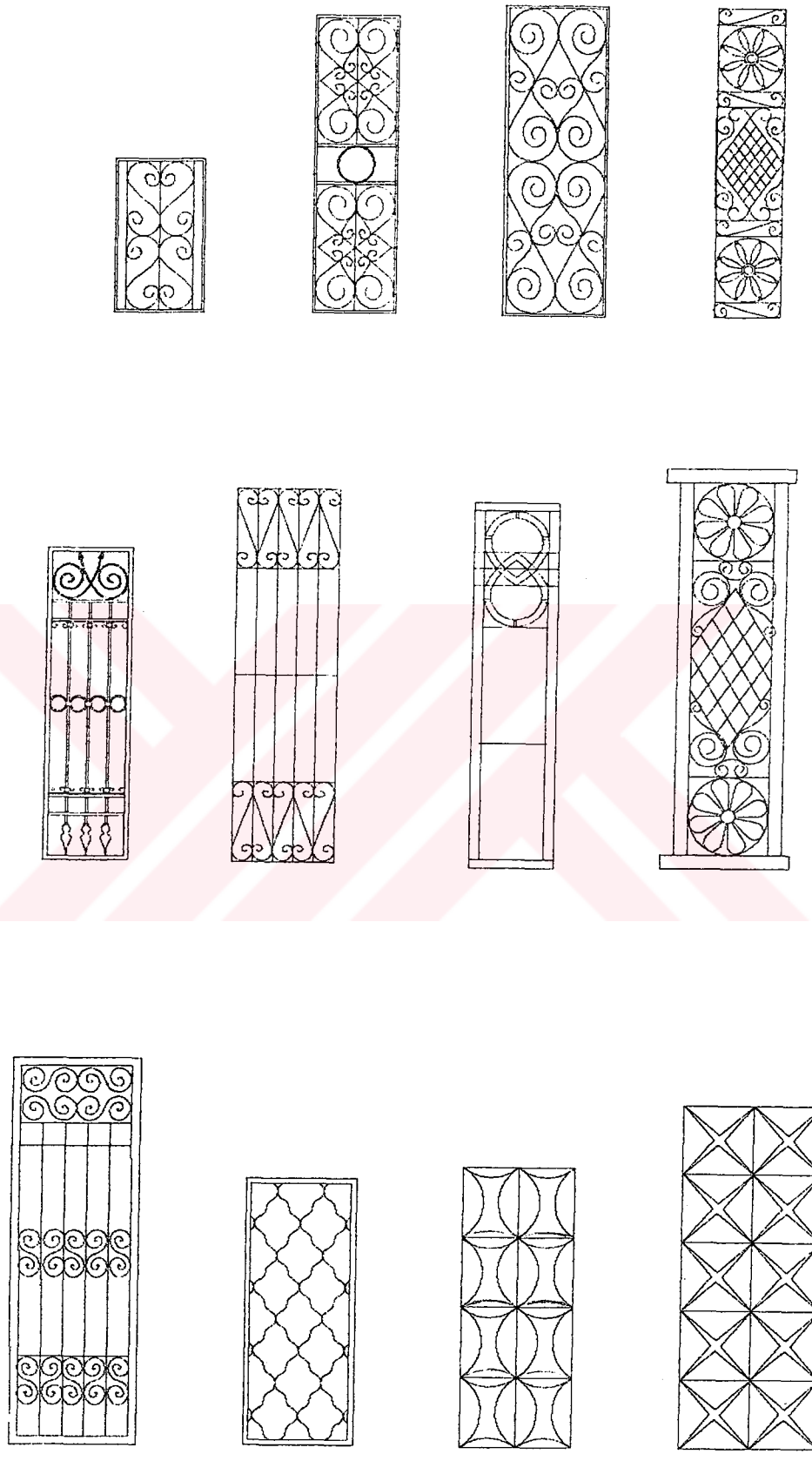


Figure 2. 13 Samples of Iron Ornament on Door Wings in Foça

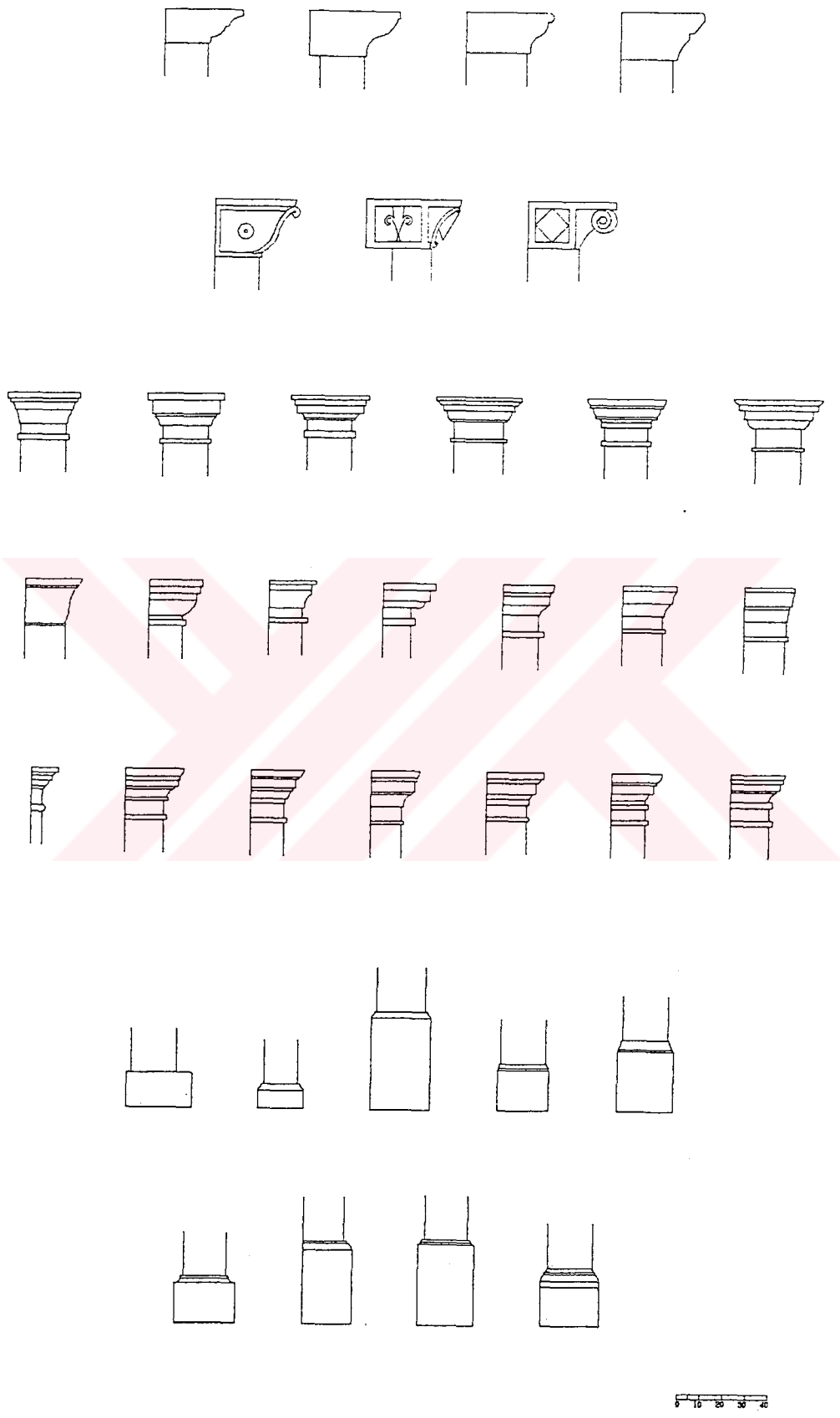


Figure 2. 14 Capital and Base Details in Doors of Foça

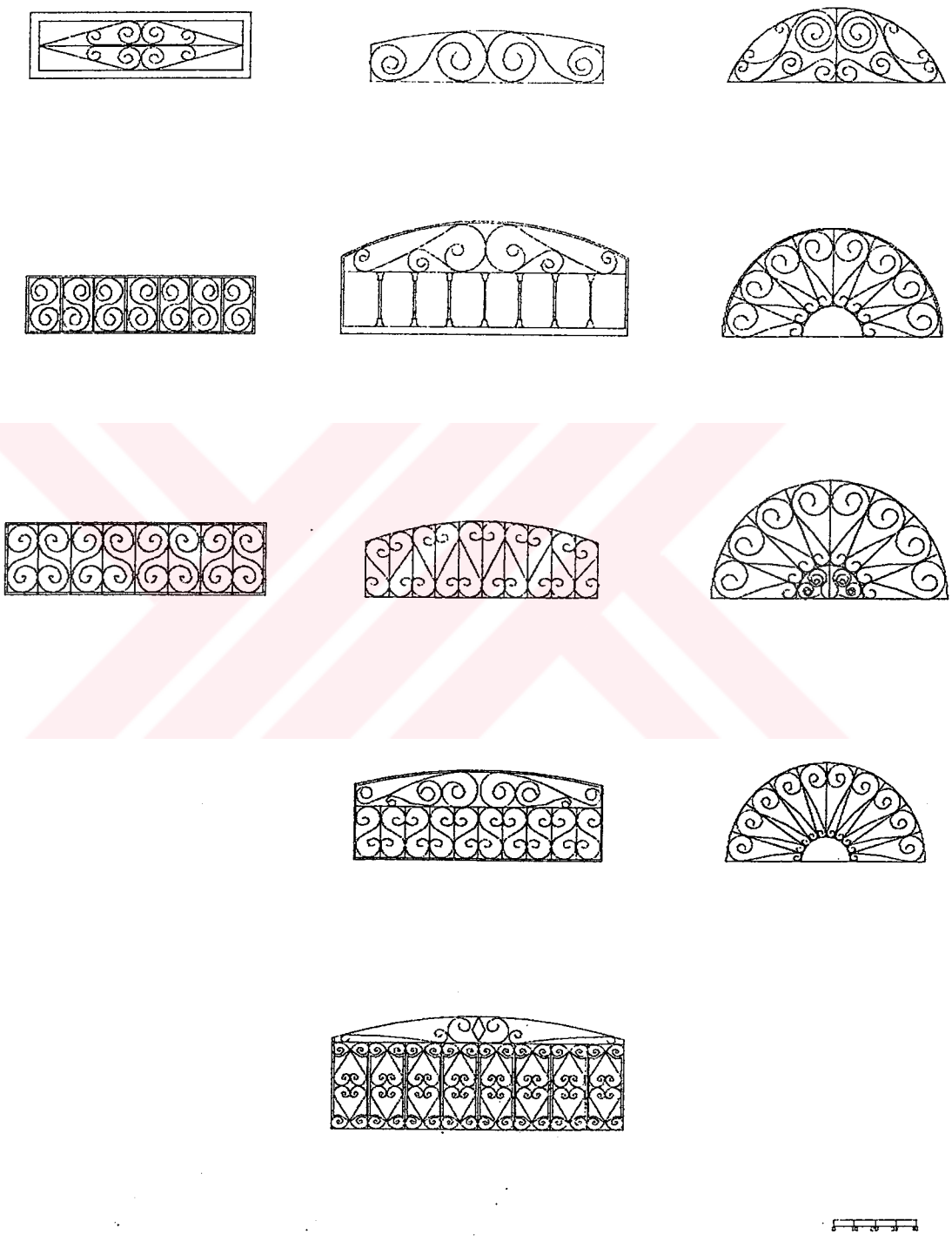


Figure 2. 15 Iron Ornamentation of Top Windows in Foça

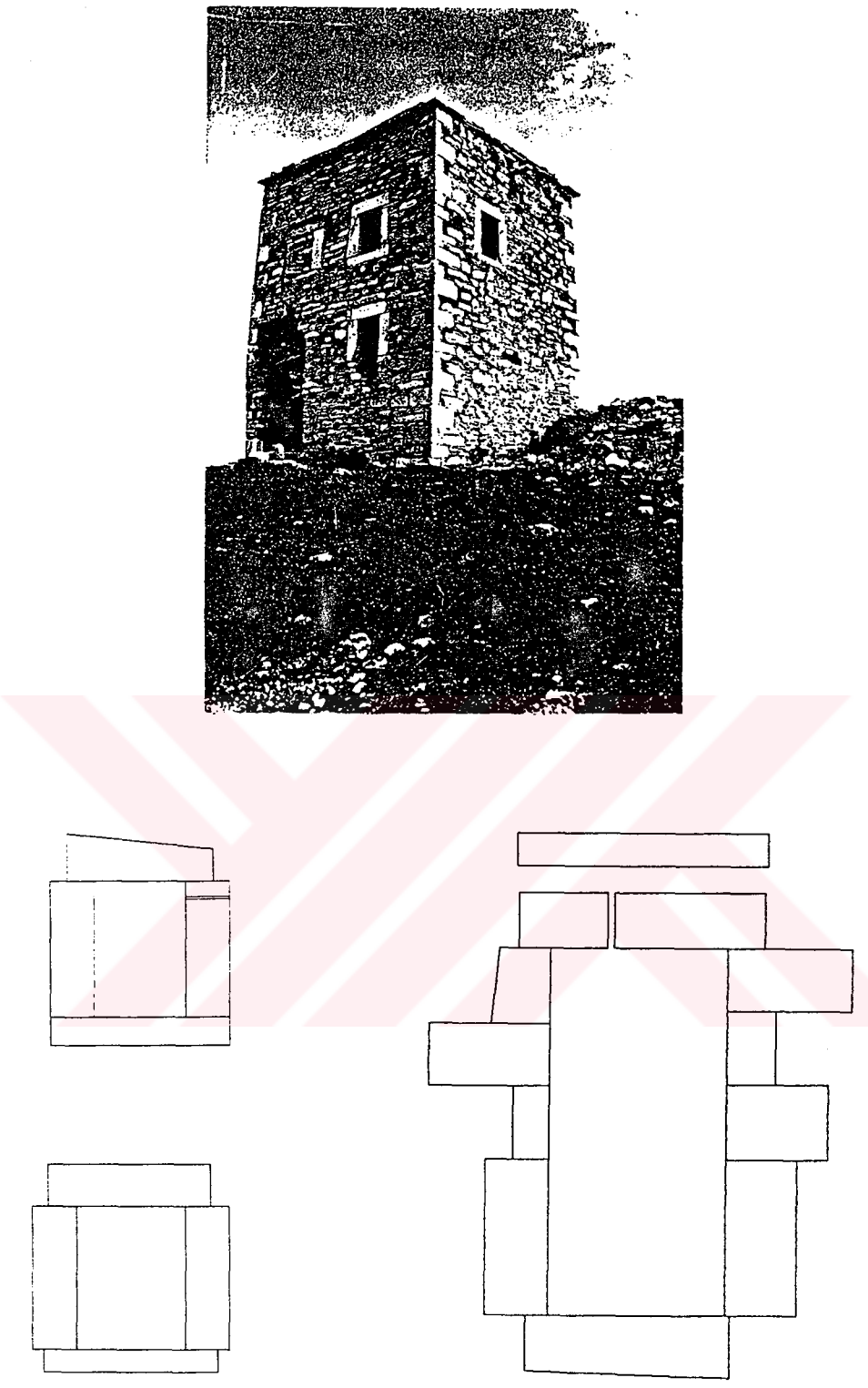


Figure 2. 16 A Tower House near Eski Foça (F1,2; FD1)

Figure 2. 17 A Tower House in Kartera (F8,9; FD9)

Figure 2. 18 Tower House in Kartera (F10, FD8)

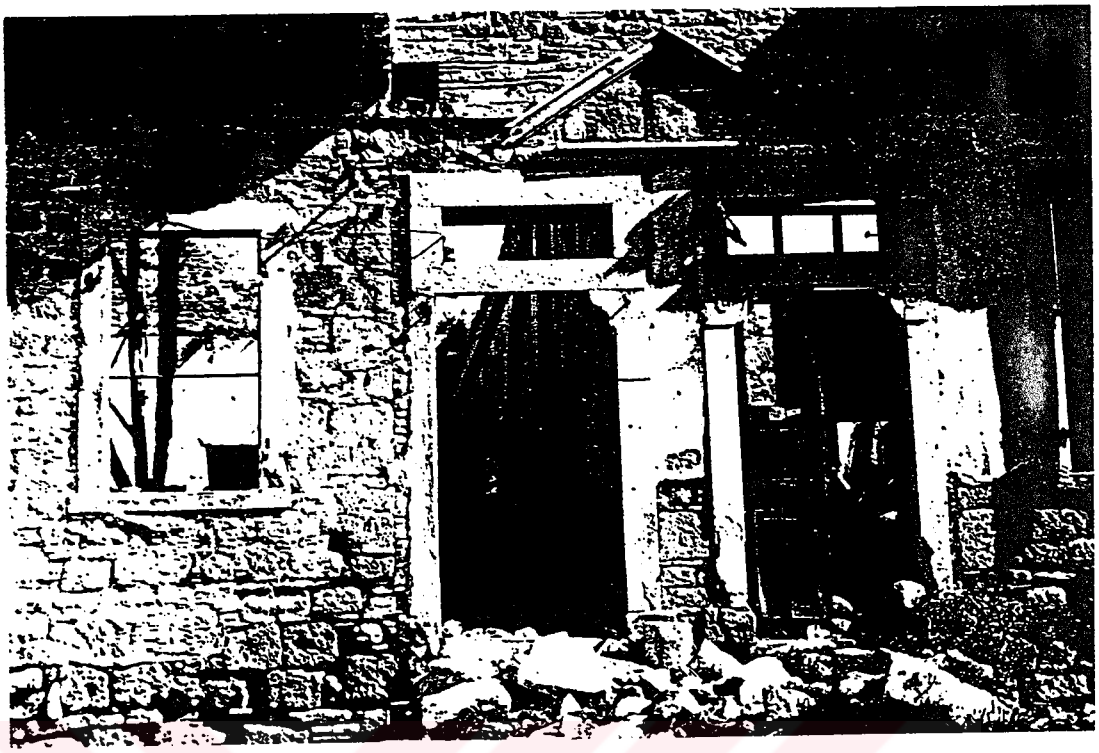


Figure 2. 19 Ağalar Mansion (F3, FD6)

Figure 2. 20 Eski Foça, 193 Sok. 9-7 (F4,5; FD13)

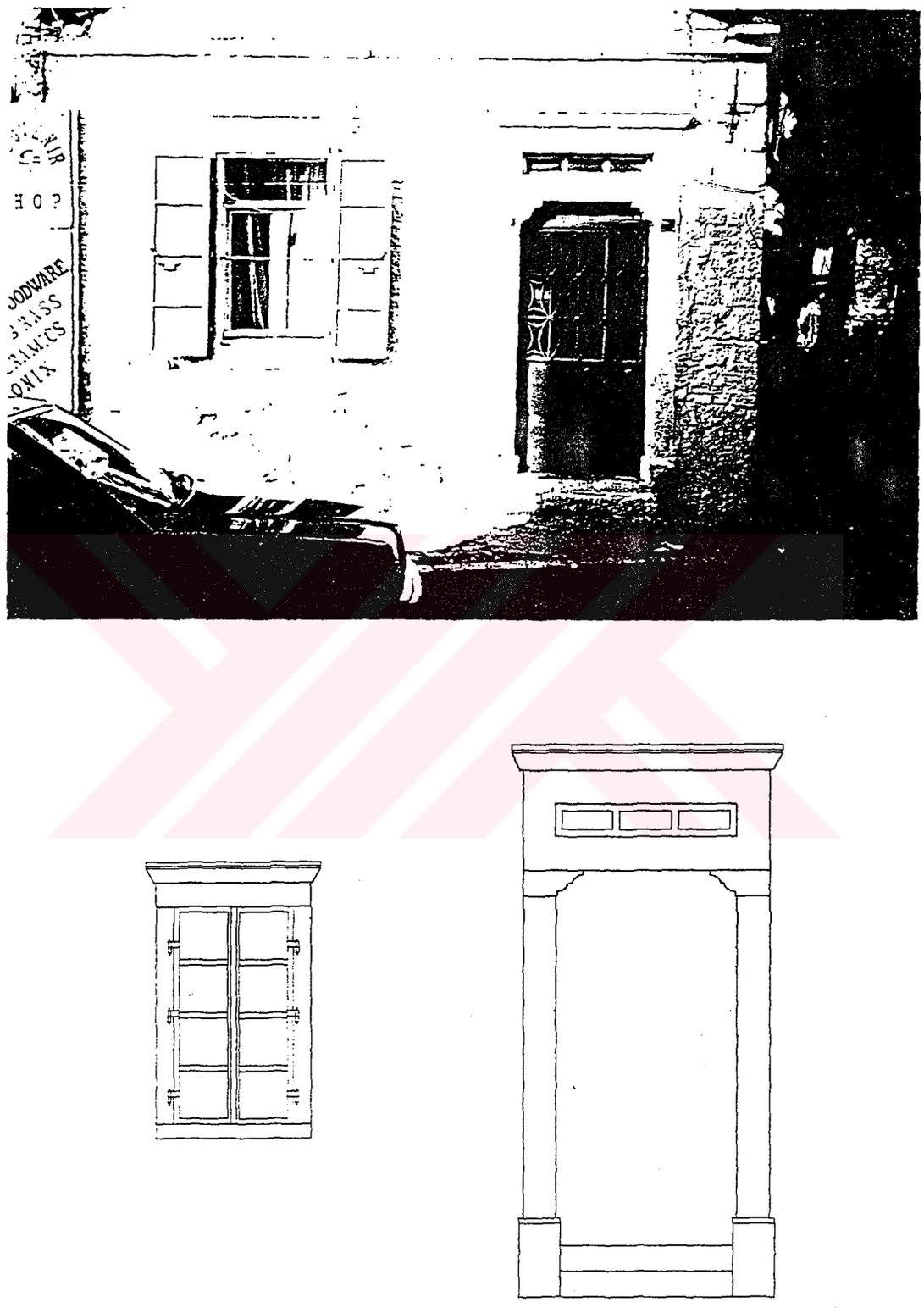
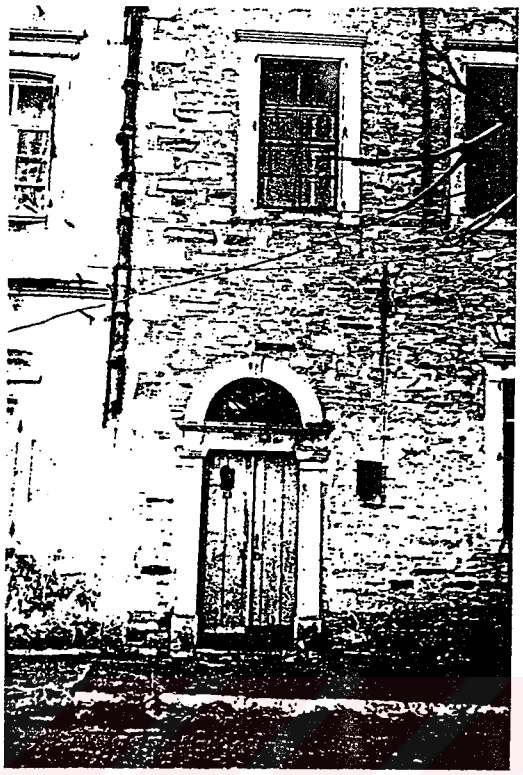
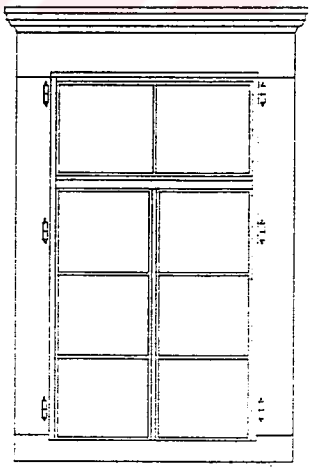


Figure 2. 21 Eski Foça, 197 Sok.3 (F6, FD2)





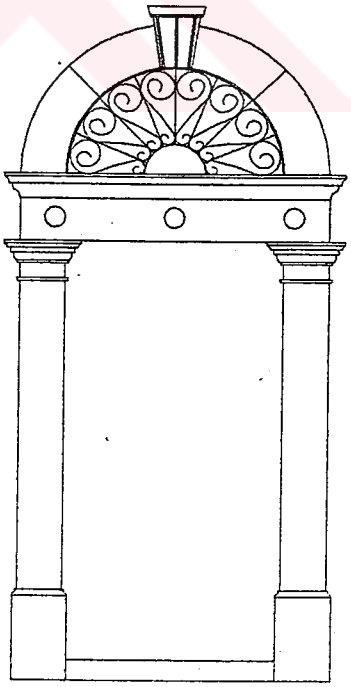


Figure 2. 22 Eski Foça, 193 Sok.4 (F7, FD11)

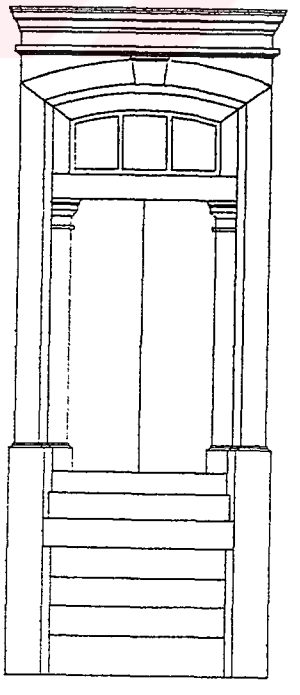


Figure 2. 23 Eski Foça, 193 Sok.21 (F11,21; FD13)

Figure 2. 24 Eski Foça, 218 Sok.6 (F12,15;FD17)

Figure 2. 25 Eski Foça, 193 Sok.8 (F13,17;FD19)

Figure 2. 26 Eski Foça, 222 Sok.5 (F14,FD21)

Figure 2. 27 Eski Foça,175 Sok.13 (F16, FD22)

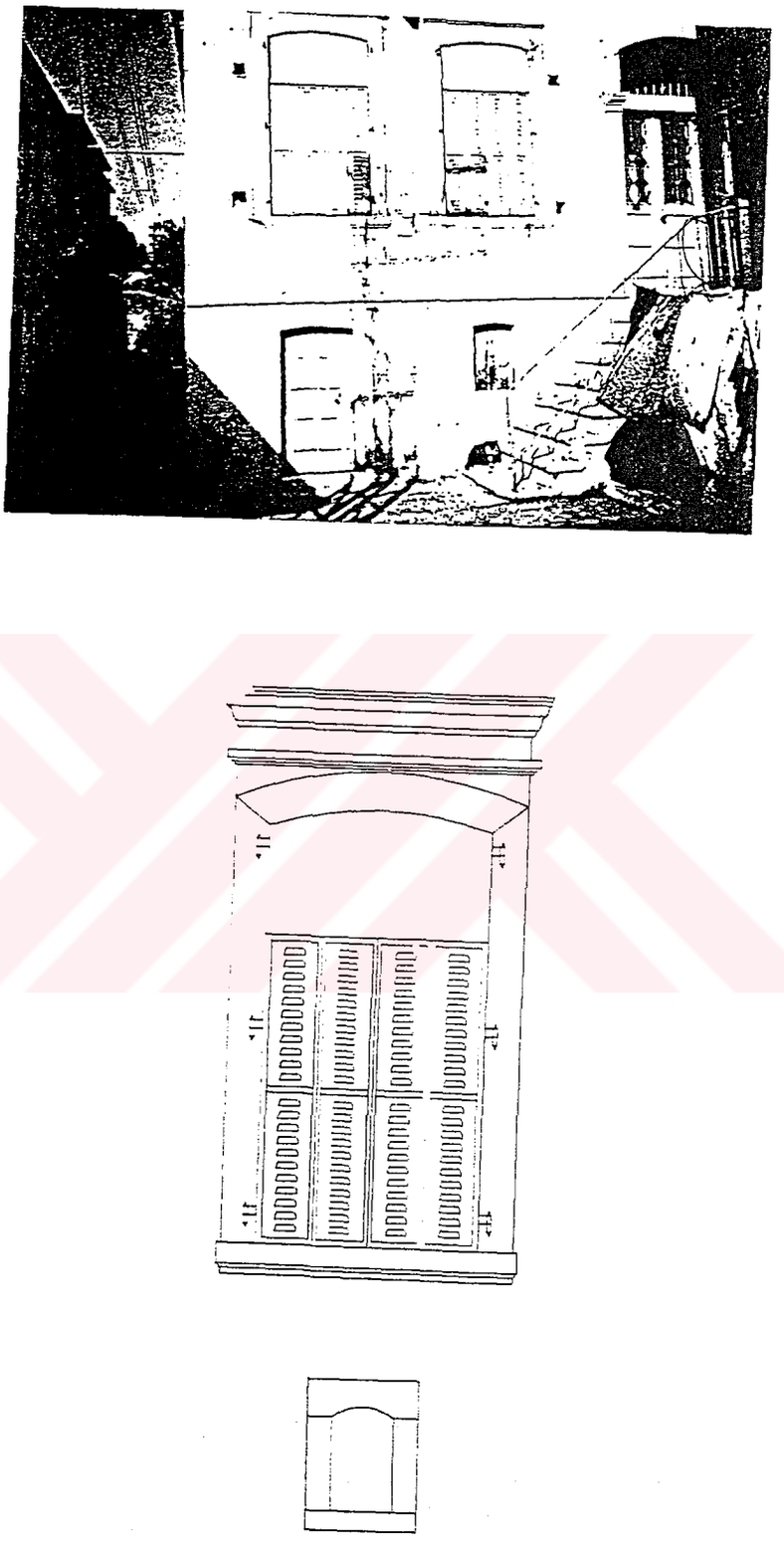


Figure 2. 28 Eski Foça, 214 Sok.6 (F18,27; FD15)

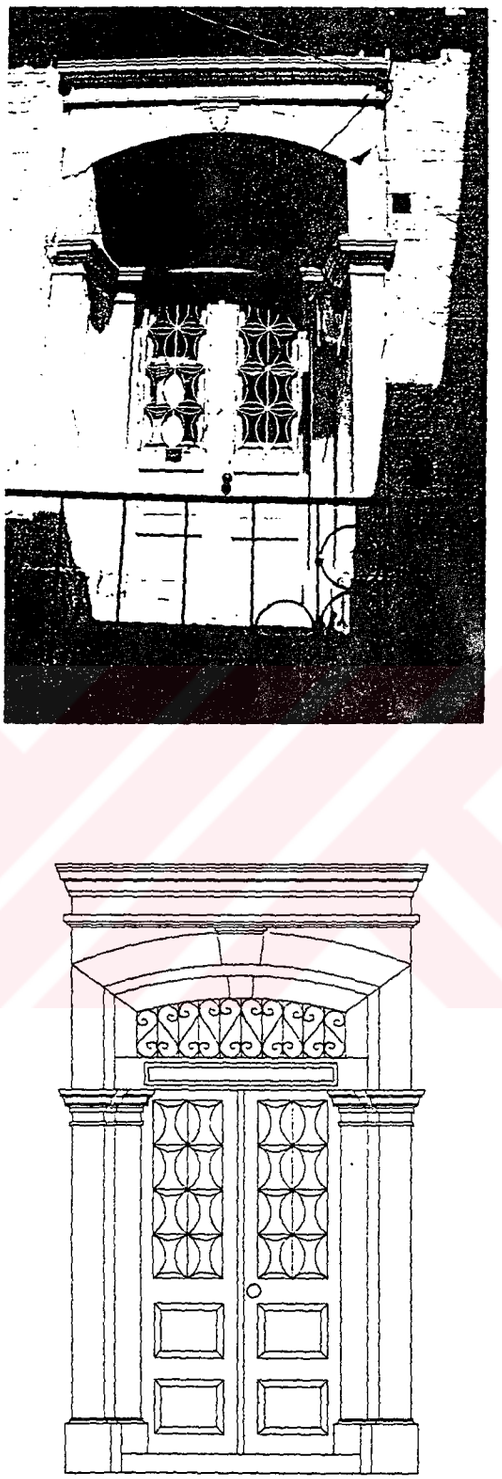


Figure 2. 29 Eski Foça, 214 Sok.6 (FD15)

Figure 2. 30 Eski Foça, 214 Sok. 12-10 (F19,26; FD14)

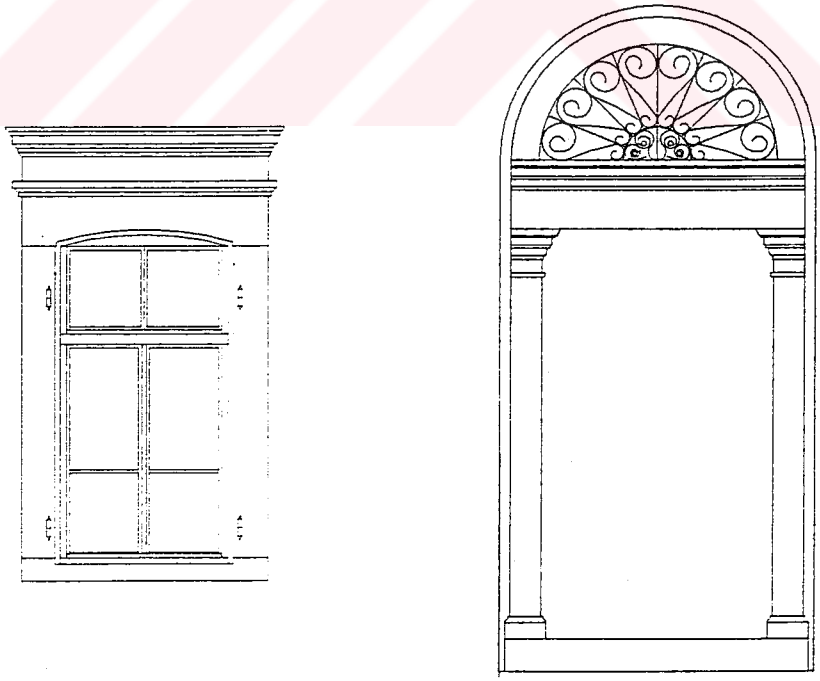
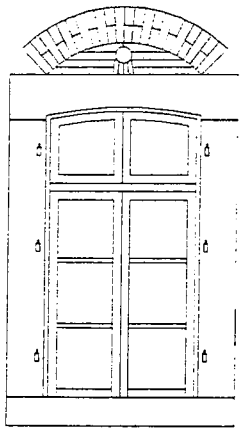
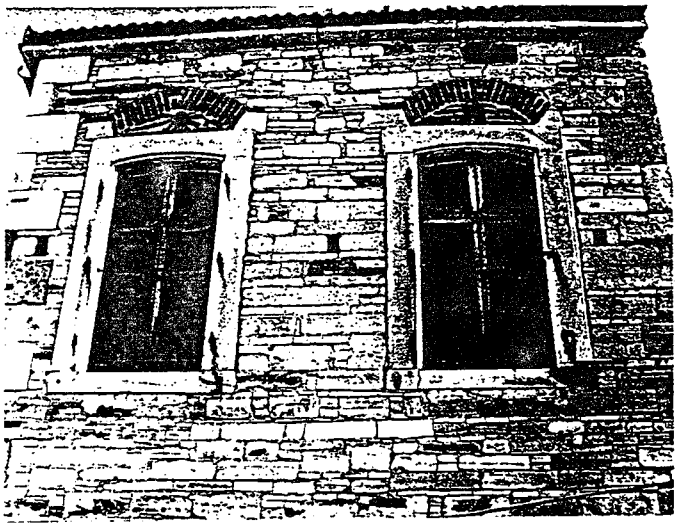


Figure 2. 31 Eski Foça, 193 Sok.6 (F20, FD20)





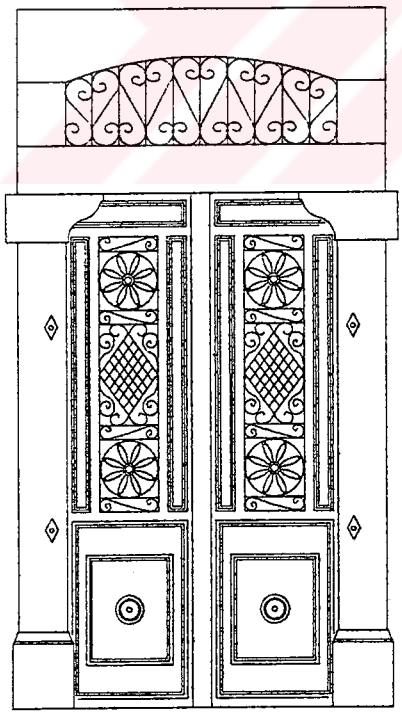
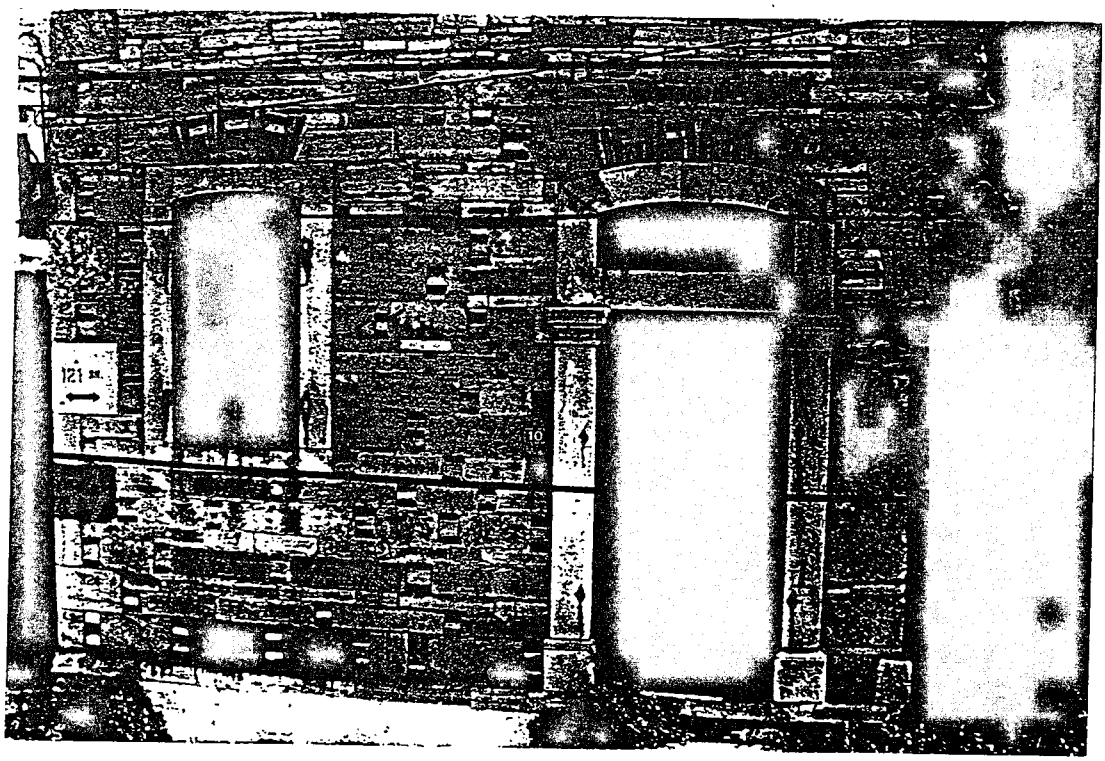
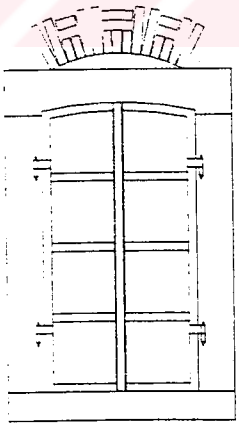


Figure 2. 32 Eski Foça, 121 Sok.10 (F23, FD4)





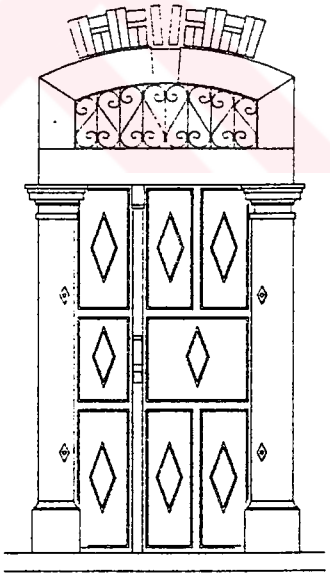
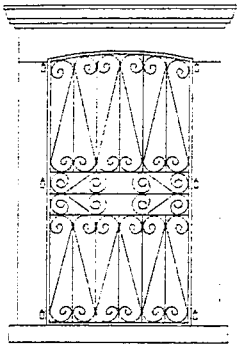
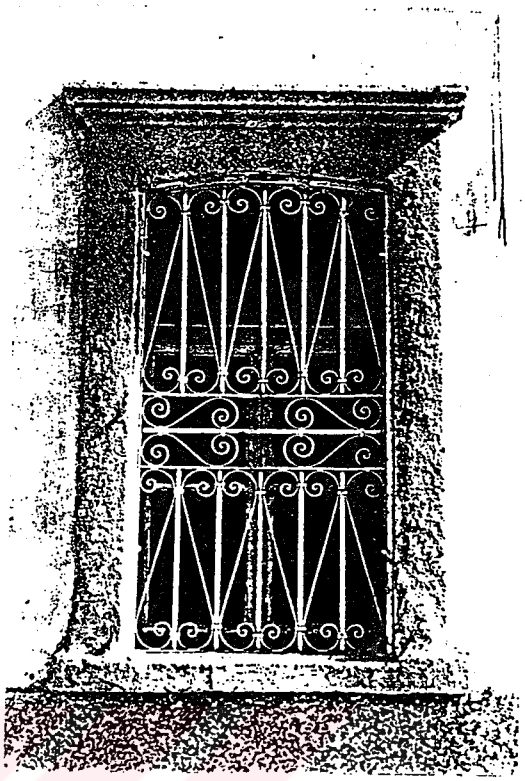


Figure 2. 33 Eski Foça, 121 Sok.10 (F22, FD7)





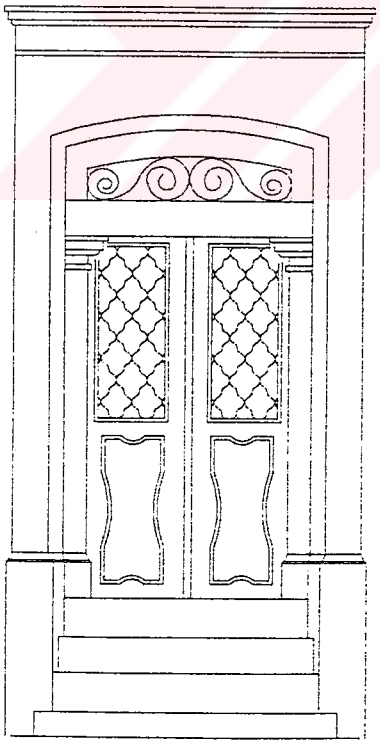


Figure 2. 34 Eski Foça, 121 Sok.8 (F24, FD12)

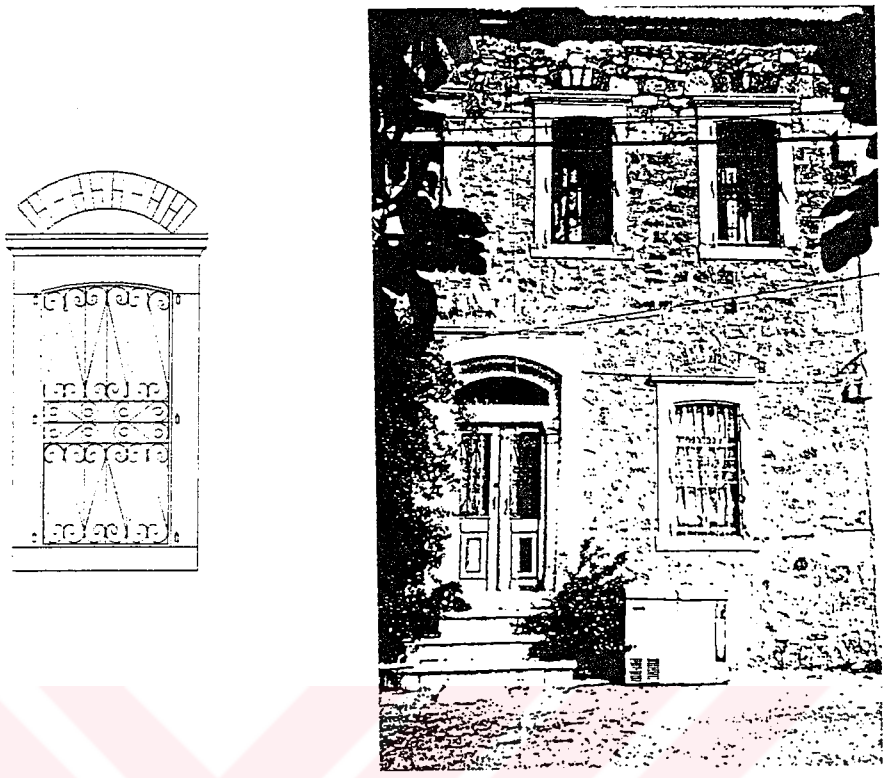


Figure 2. 35 Eski Foça, 121 Sok.6 (F25)

Figure 2. 36 Eski Foça, 216 Sok.1 (FD5)

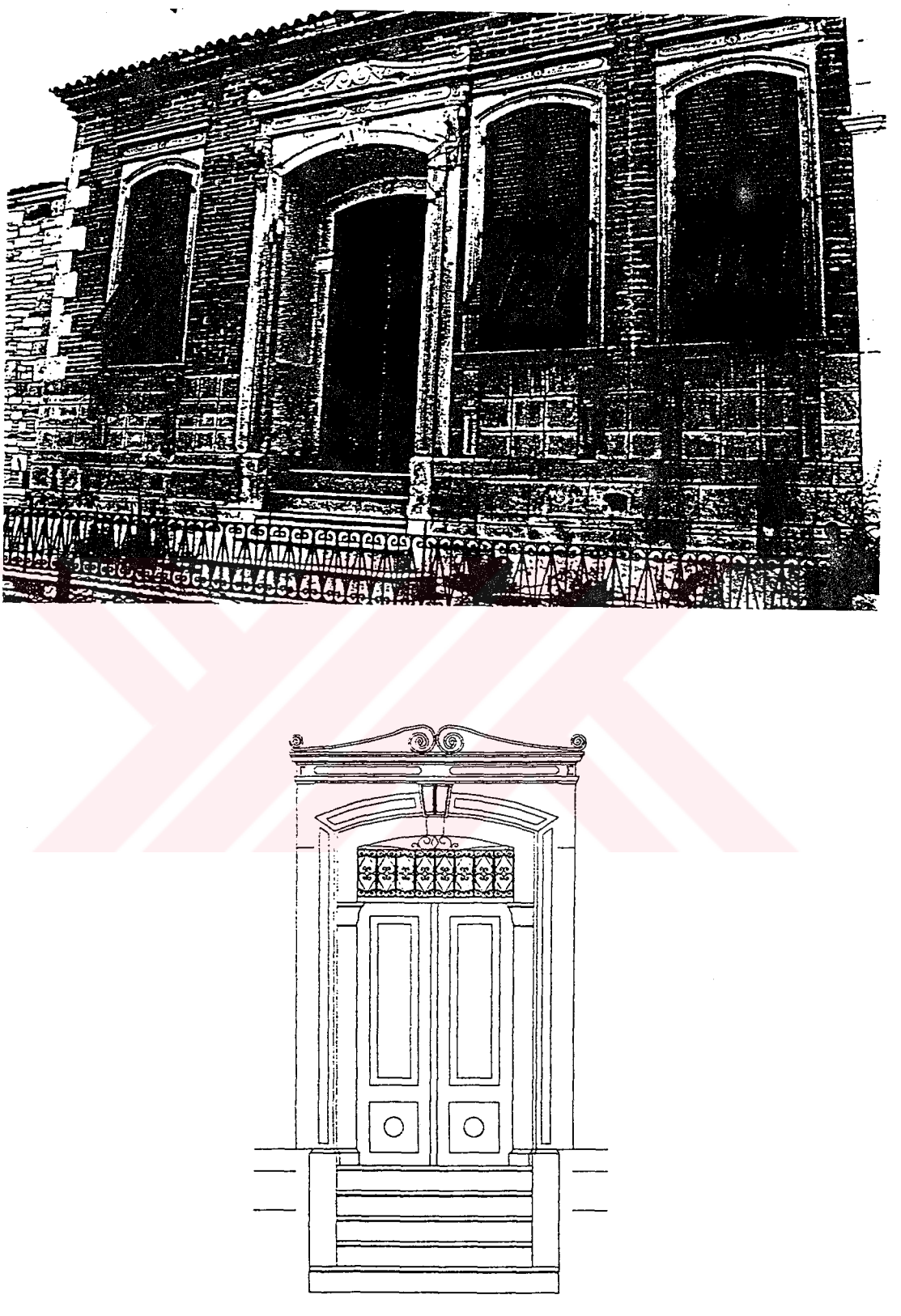


Figure 2. 37 Eski Foça, 216 Sok.42 (F28, FD18)

Figure 2. 38 Eski Foça, 216 Sok.42 (FD18)

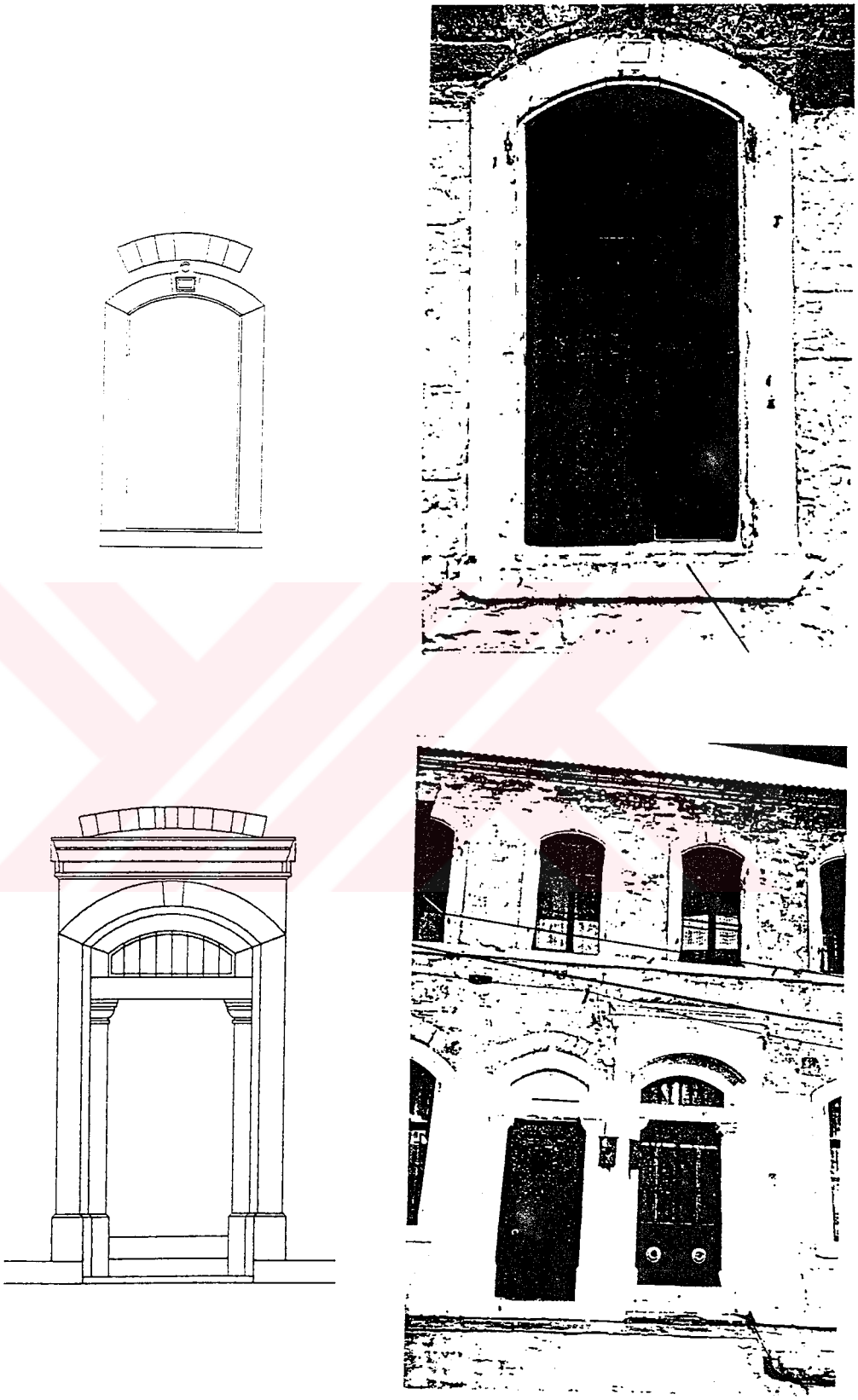


Figure 2. 39 Eski Foça, 193 Sok.20 (F29, FD16)

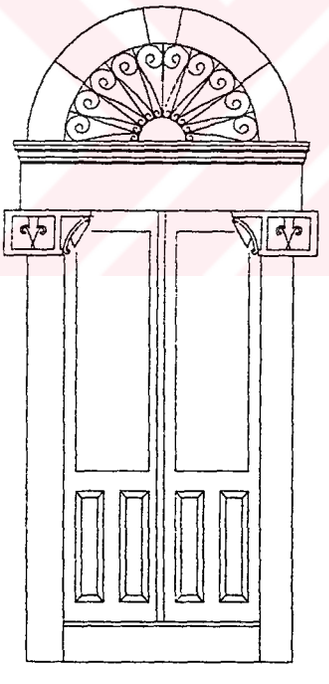


Figure 2. 40 Eski Foça, 179 Sok.1 (FD10)

Figure 2. 41 Yeni Foça, Soylu Sok.1 (F30, FD24)

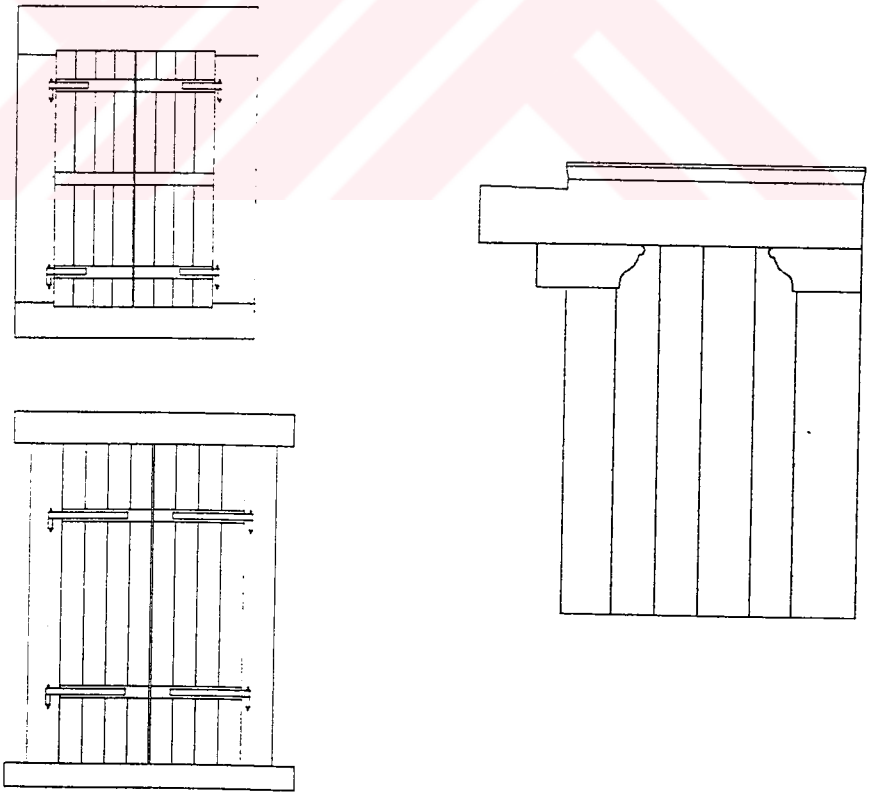


Figure 2.42 Yeni Foça, Girne Cad.1 (F31,32; FD23)

Figure 2. 43 Girne Cad.21 (F33, FD27)

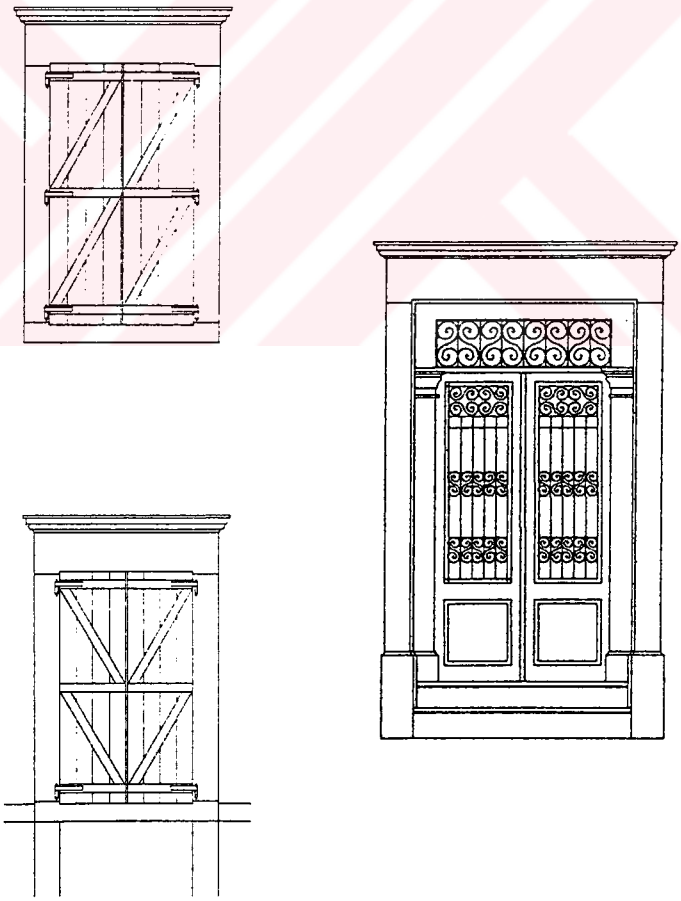


Figure 2. 44 Yeni Foça, Sahil Cad.65 (F34,35; FD28)

Figure 2. 45 Yeni Foça, Kurtuluş Cad.31-33 (F36,40; FD25)

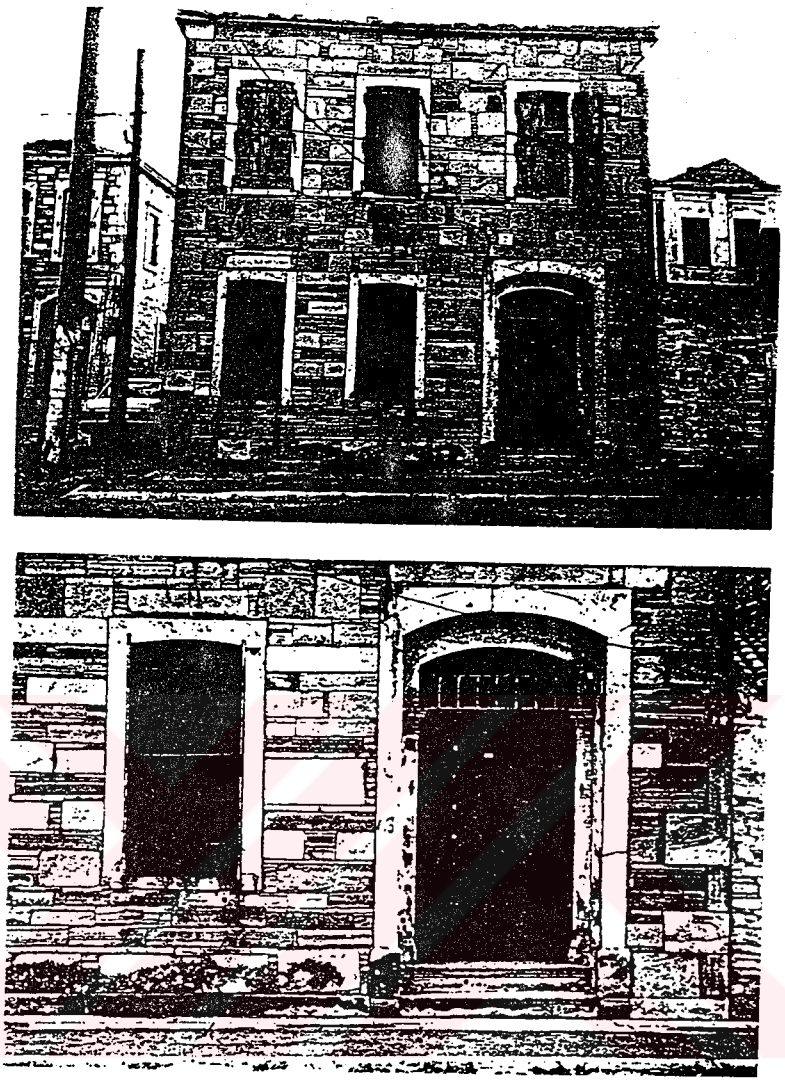


Figure 2. 46 Yeni Foça, Sahil Cad.69 (F37, FD29)

Figure 2. 47 Kaptan Sok.1 (F38,39; FD30)

Figure 2. 48 Yeni Foça, Merkez cad.9 (F41, FD26)

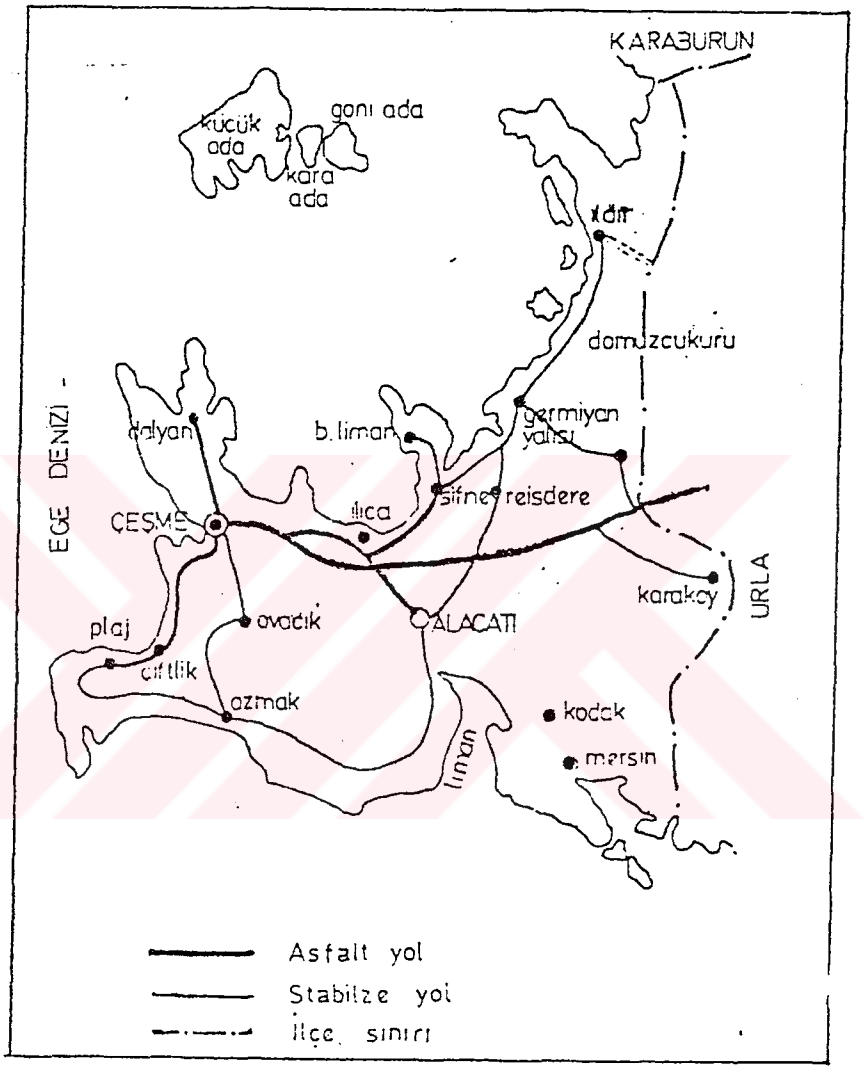


Figure 2. 49 Çeşme and its environment

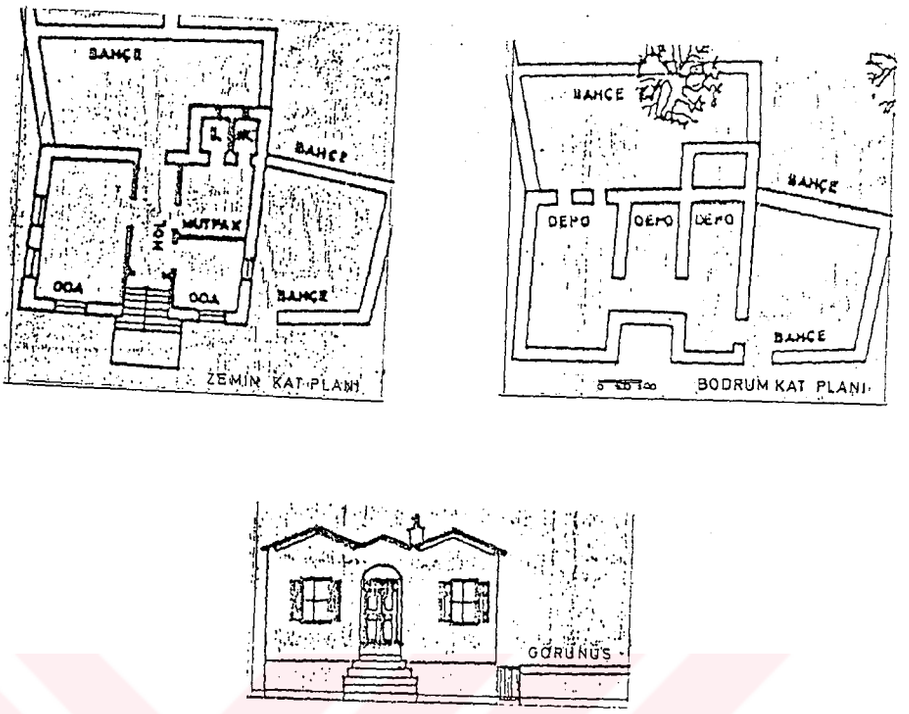


Figure 2. 50 Type 1 House in Çeşme (Kayın, 1988)

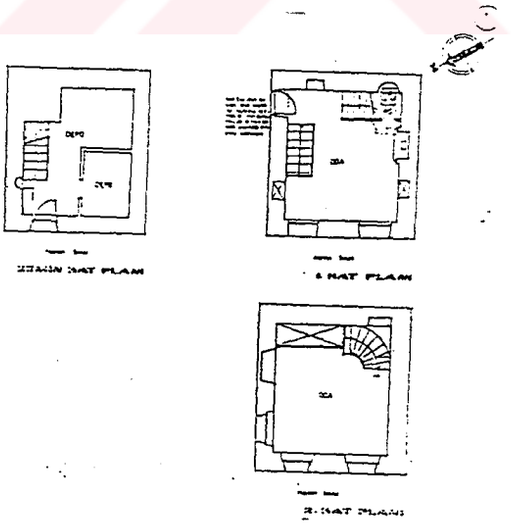


Figure 2.51 Tower House (type 2) in Çeşme (Kayın, 1993)

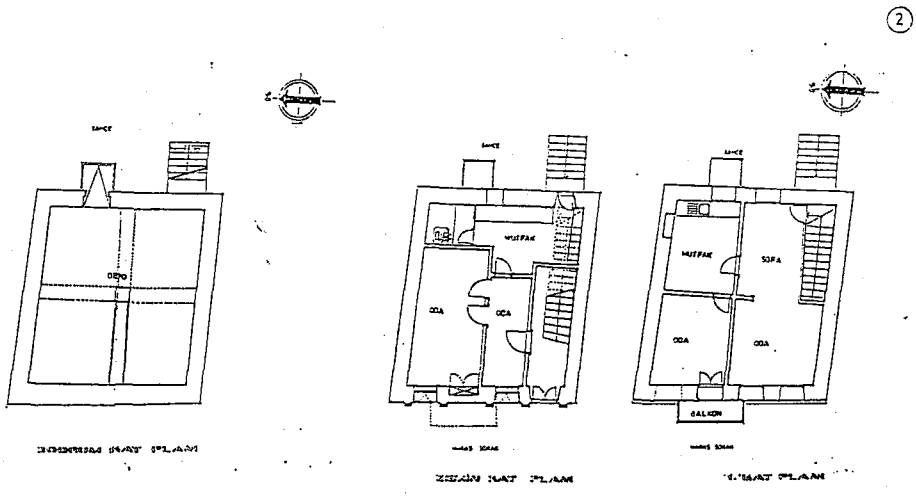


Figure 2. 52 Chios Style House (type 3) in Çeşme

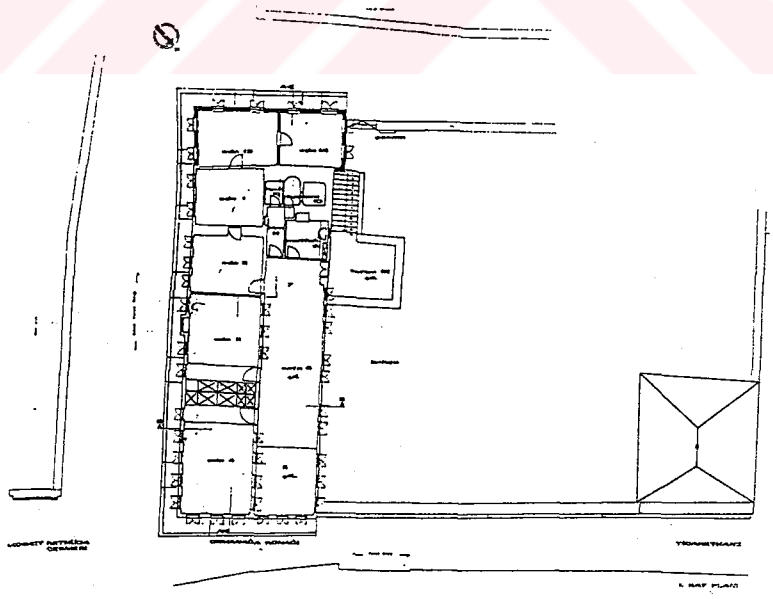


Figure 2. 53 Traditional Turkish House (type 4) in Çeşme

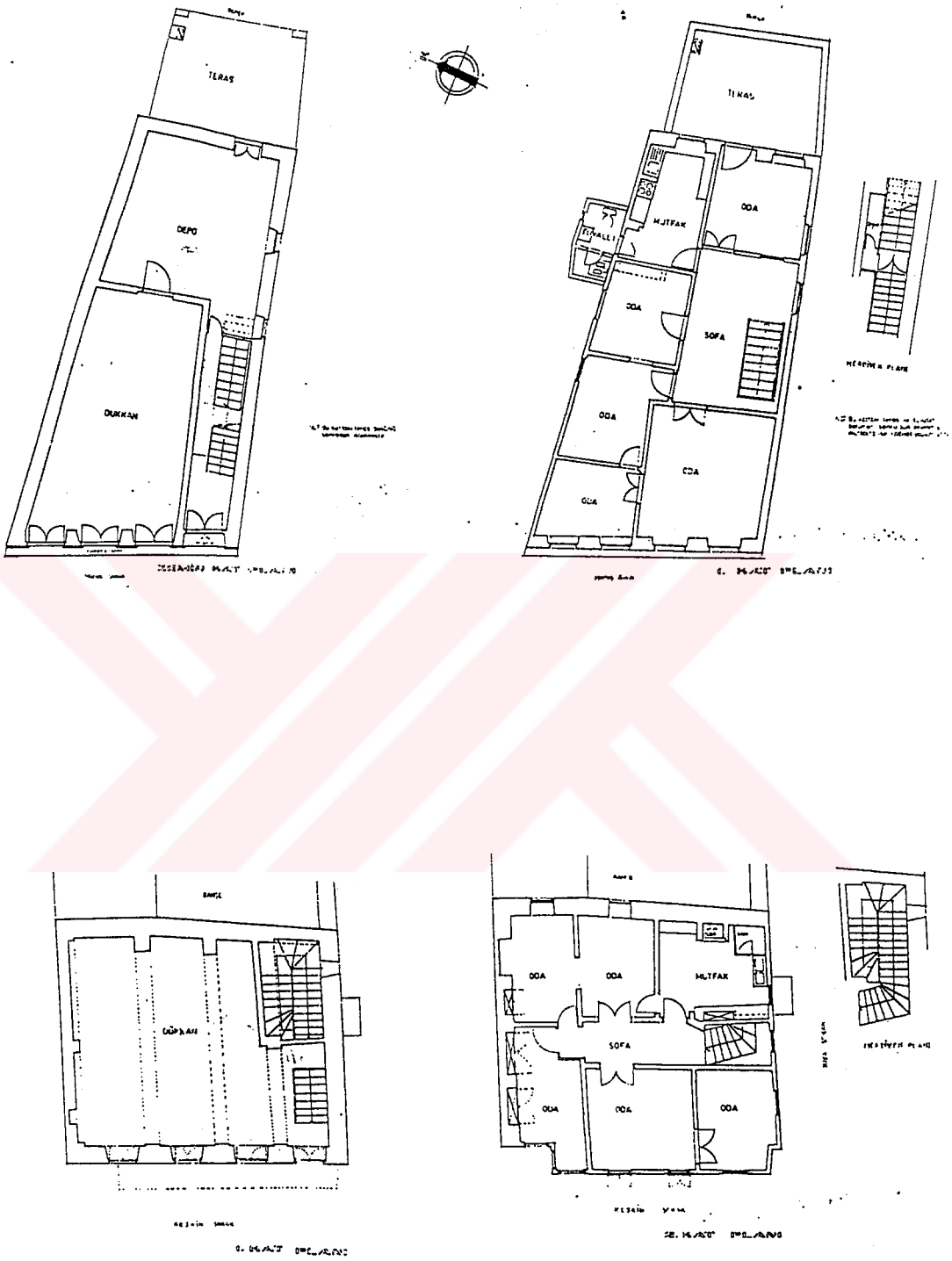


Figure 2. 54 Shop Houses in Çeşme (type 5, type6)

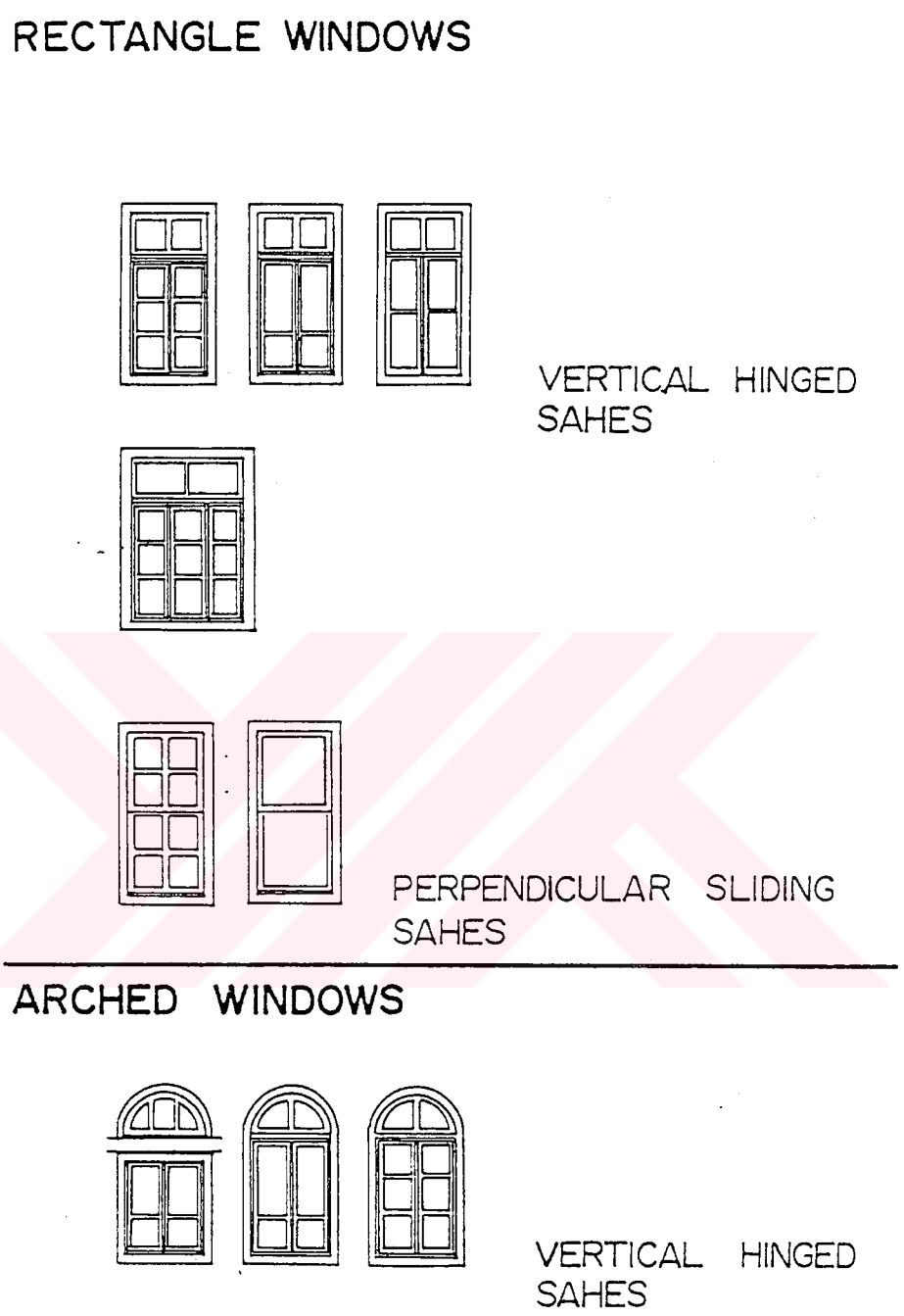


Figure 2.55 Traditional Windows in Alaçatı (Hersek, 1986)

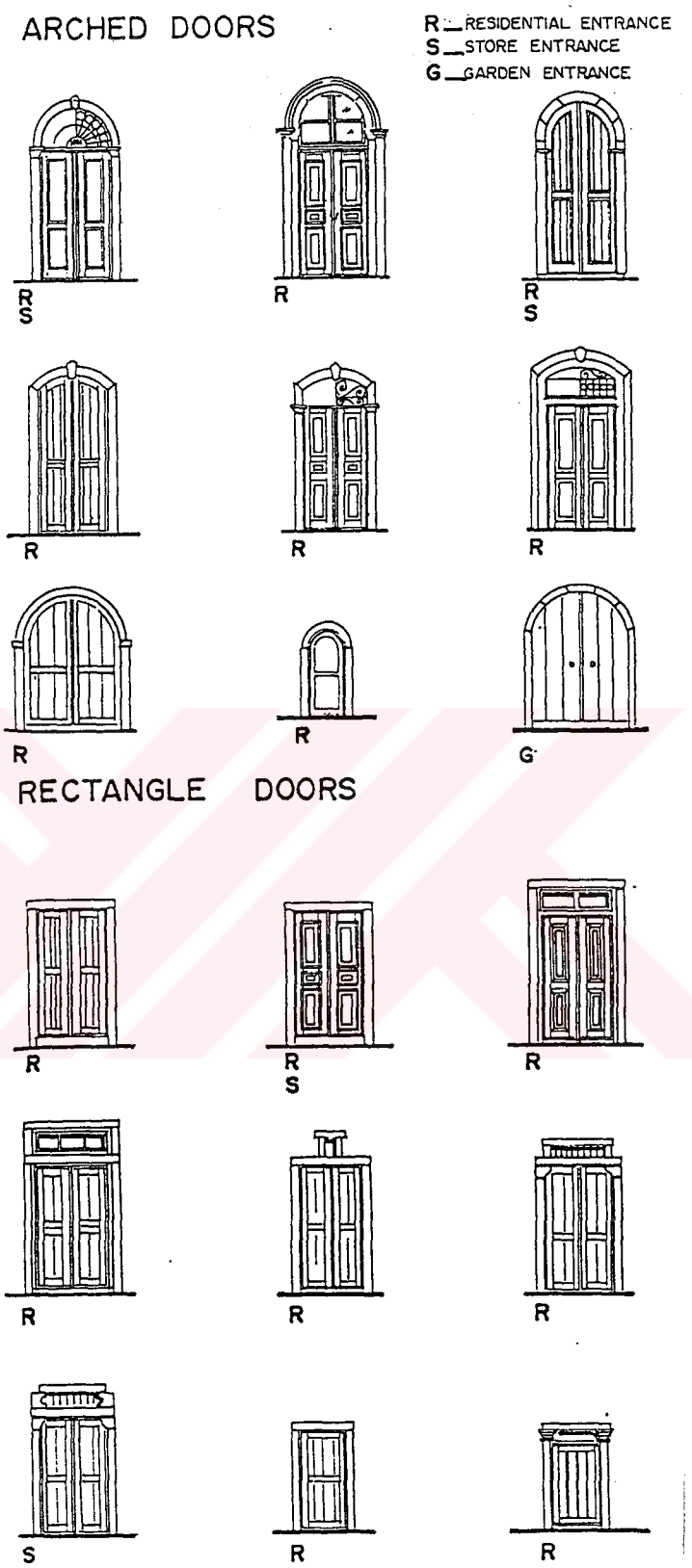


Figure 2. 56 Traditional Doors in Alaçatı (Hersek, 1986)

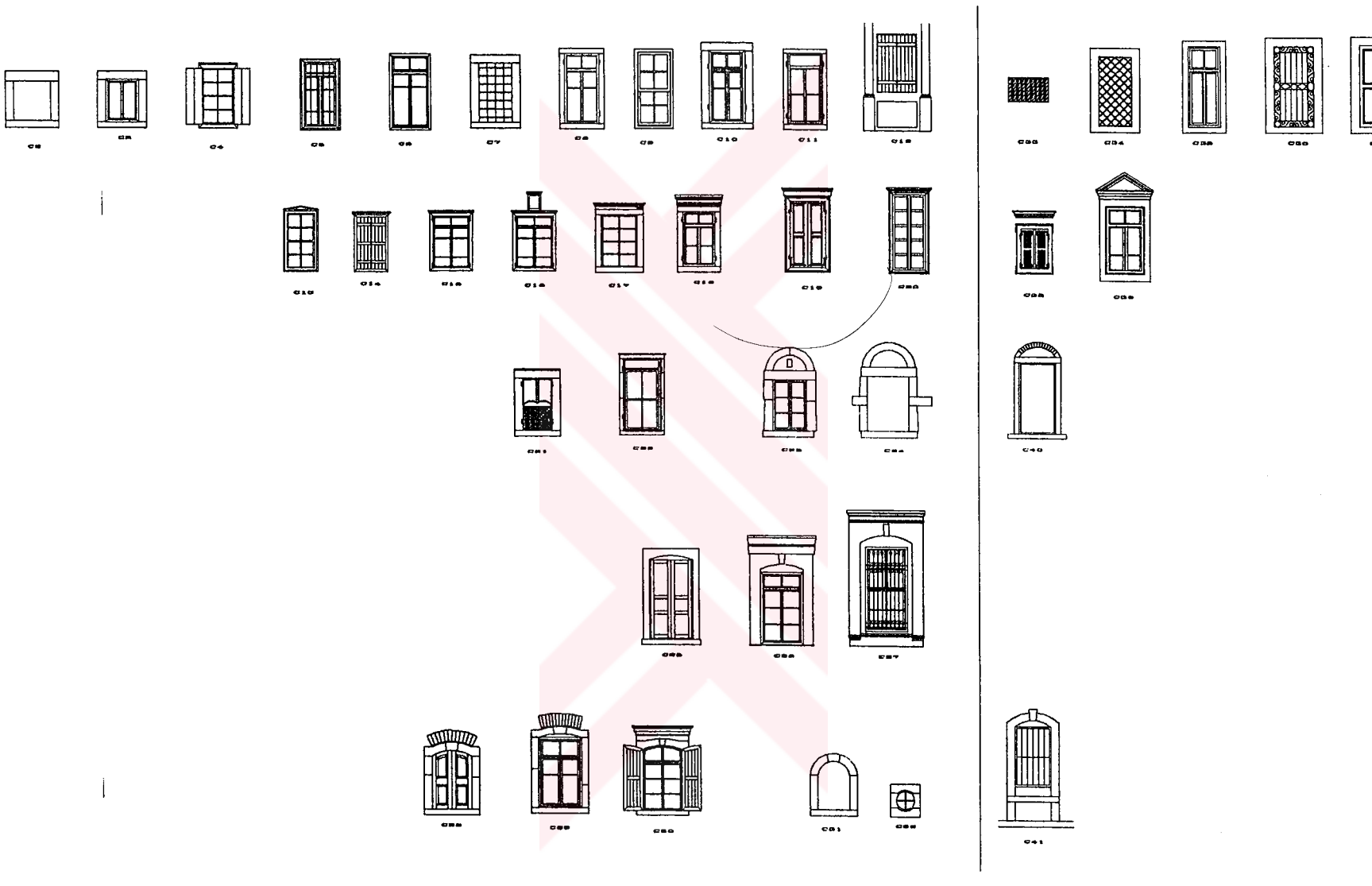


Figure 2.57 Windows in the Housing Architecture in Çeşme

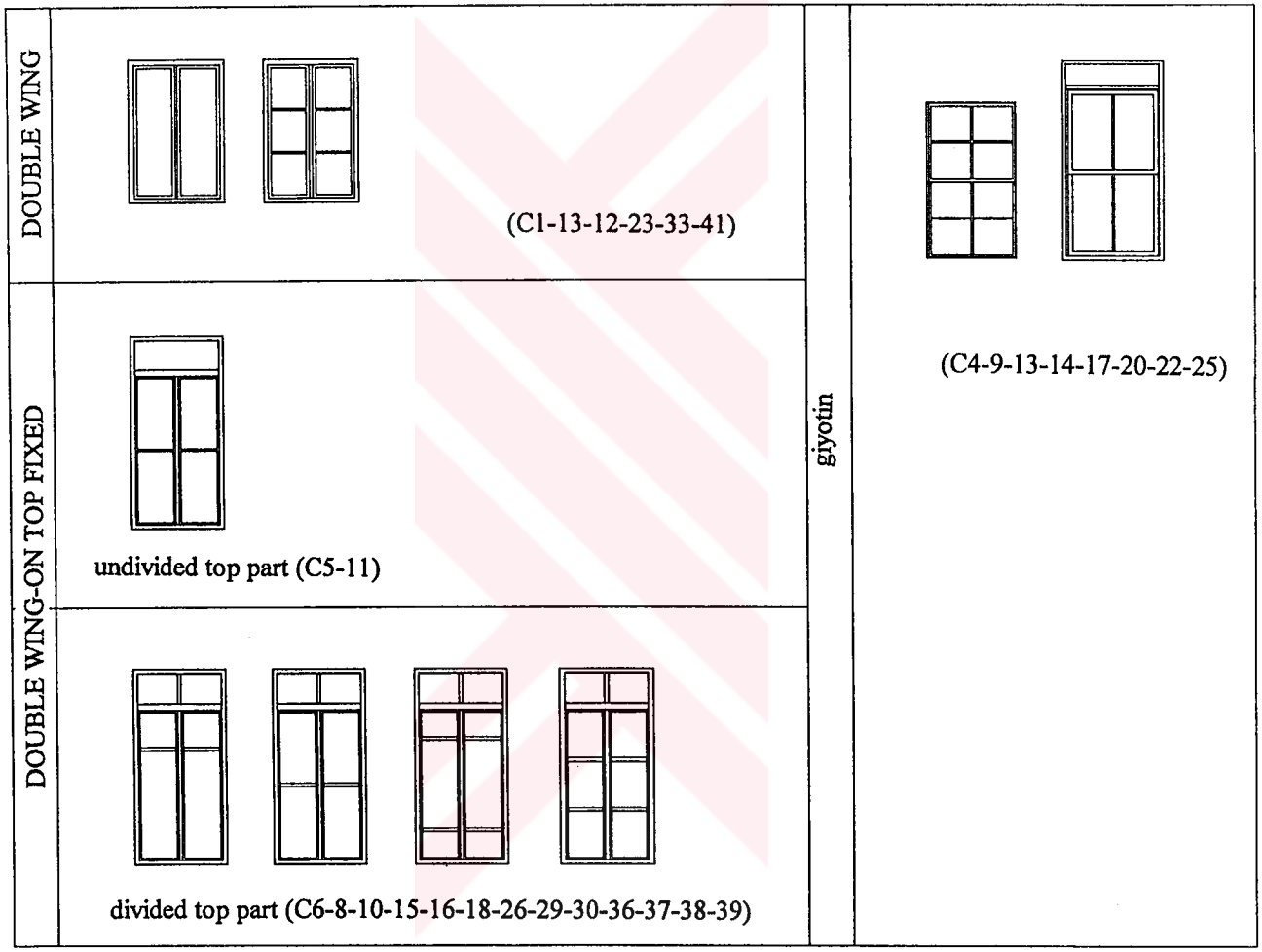


Figure 2.58 Wing Types of Windows in Çeşme

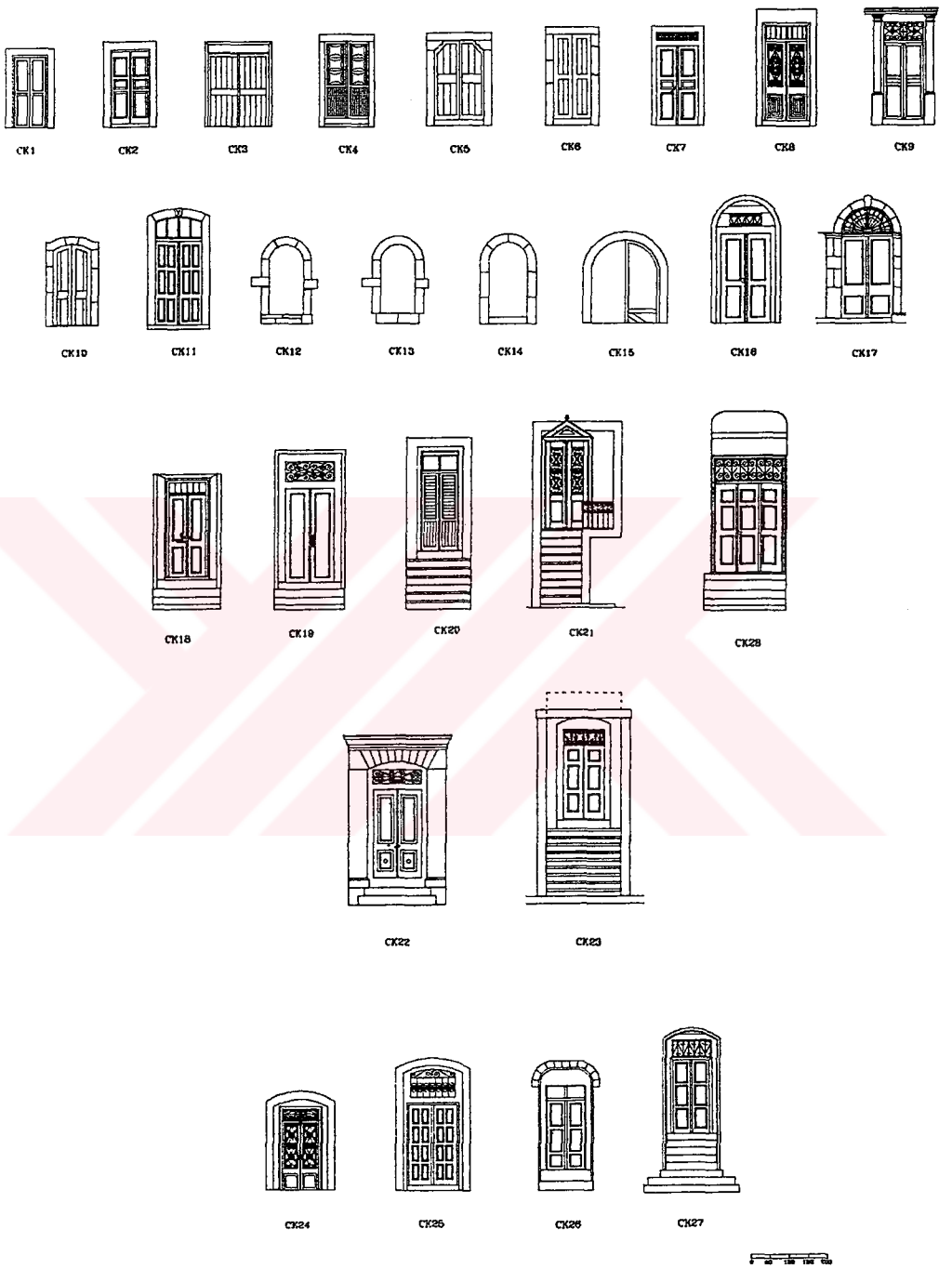


Figure 2.59 Doors in the Housing Architecture of Çeşme

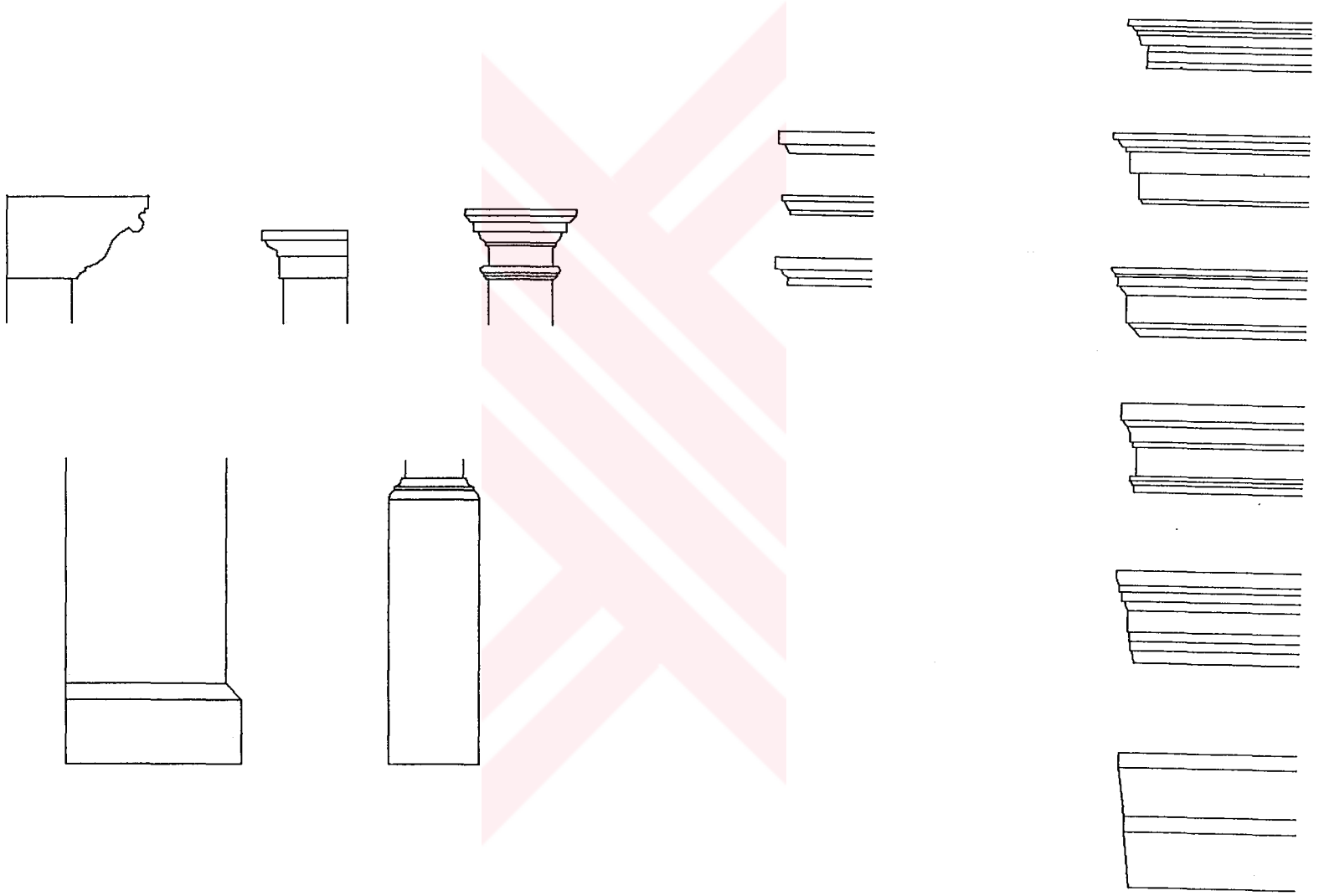


Figure 2.60 Capital, Base and Cornices Types of Doors and Windows in Çeşme

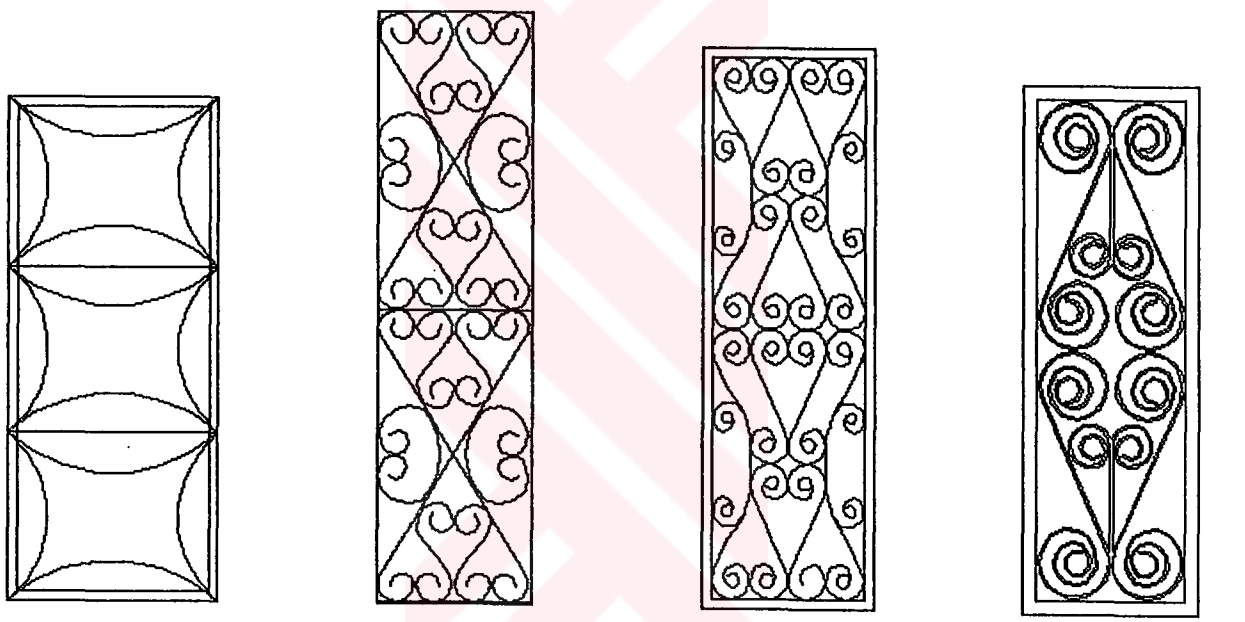


Figure 2.61 Samples of Iron Ornament on Door Wings in Çeşme

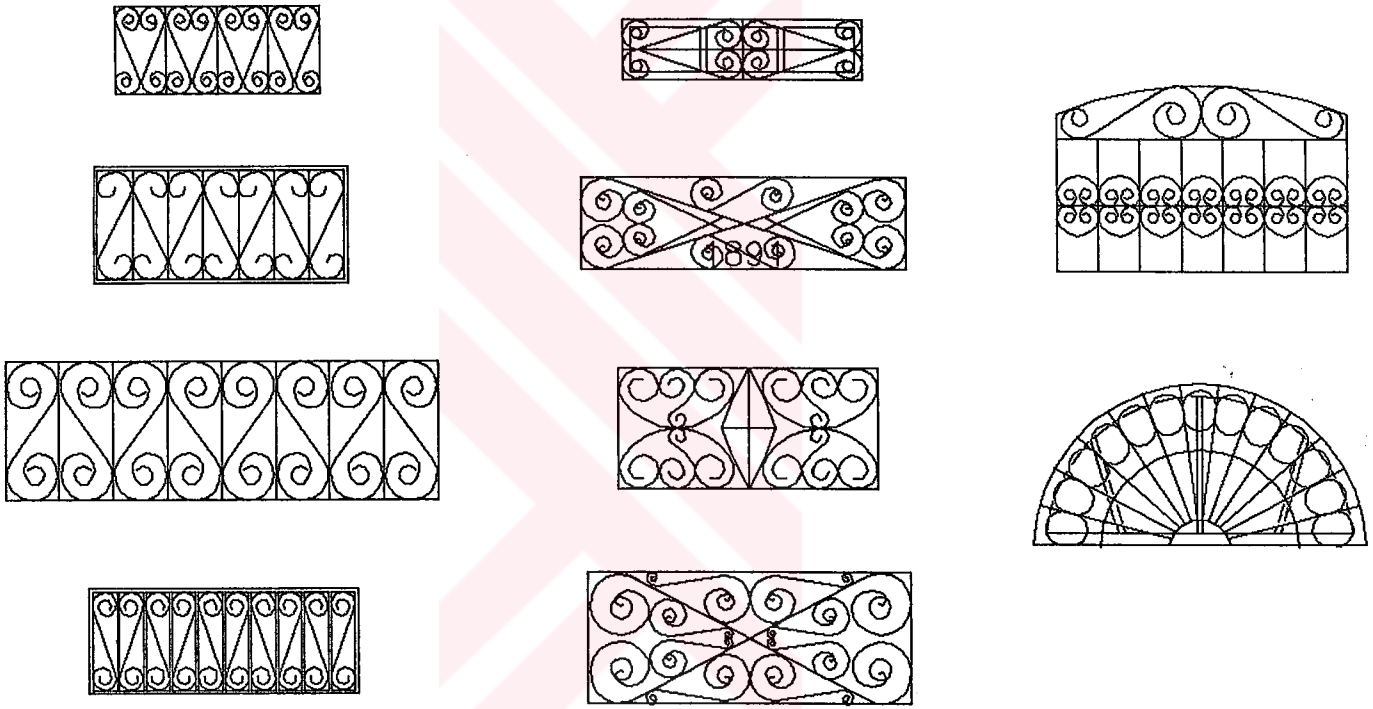
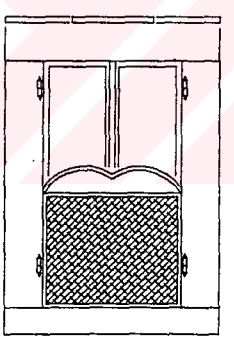
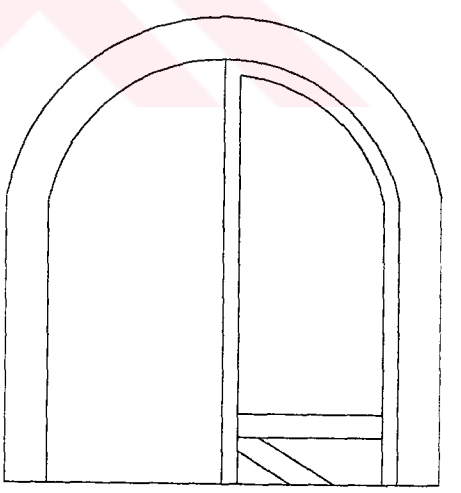


Figure 2.62 Iron Ornamentation of Top Windows in Çeşm

Figure 2. 63 Çeşme, Bağlar Sok.11 (C1,7; CD23)





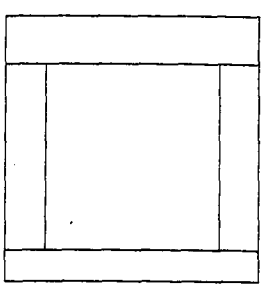


Figure 2.64 Çeşme, Musallah Sok.4A (C2,21; CD15)

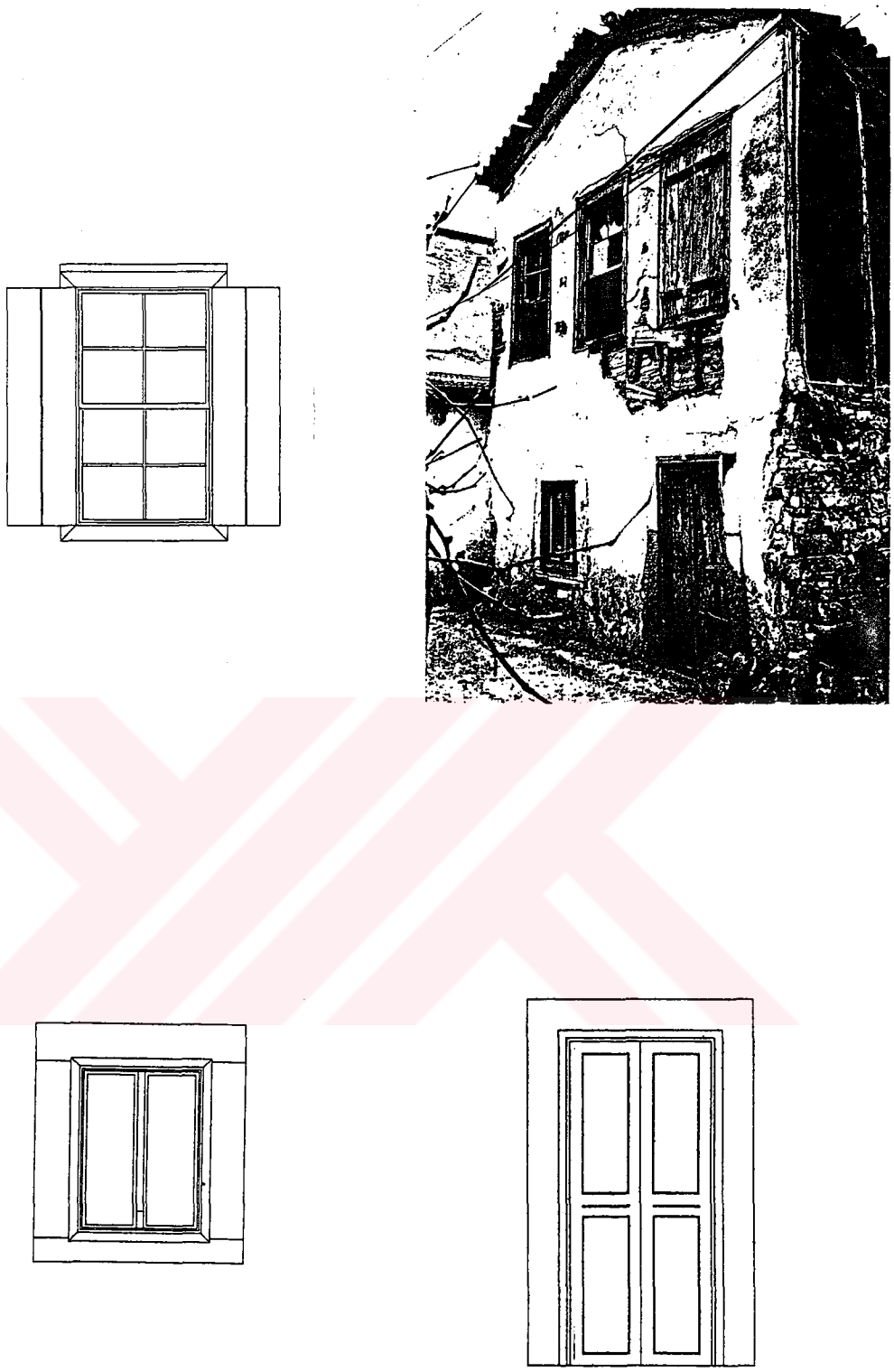
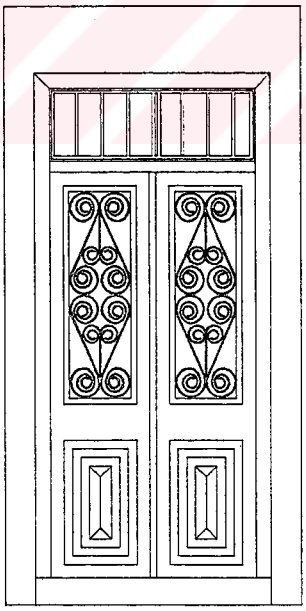


Figure 2.65 Çeşme, Soybaş Sok.6 (C3,4; CD1)



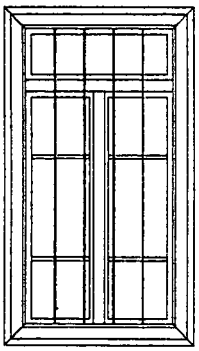
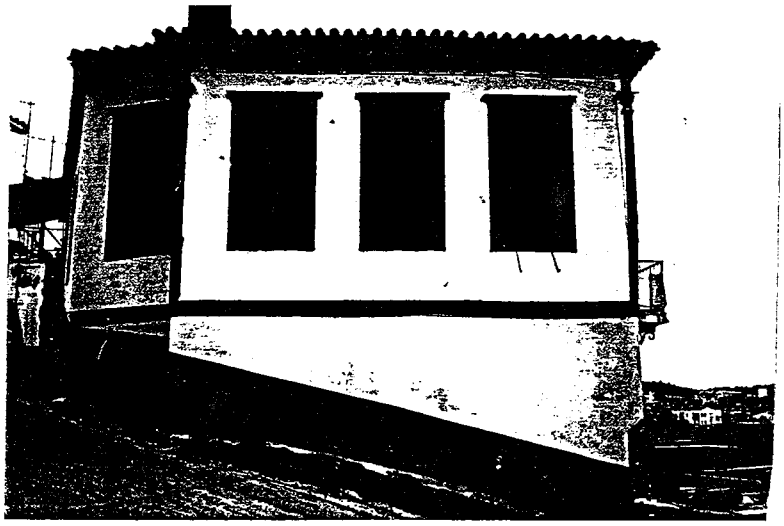


Figure 2. 66 Çeşme, Kale Sok.2 (C5, CD8)



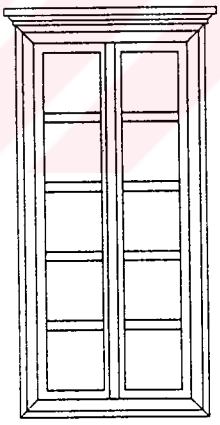
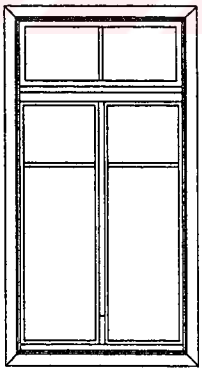


Figure 2. 67 Çeşme, Kale Sok.2 (C20)



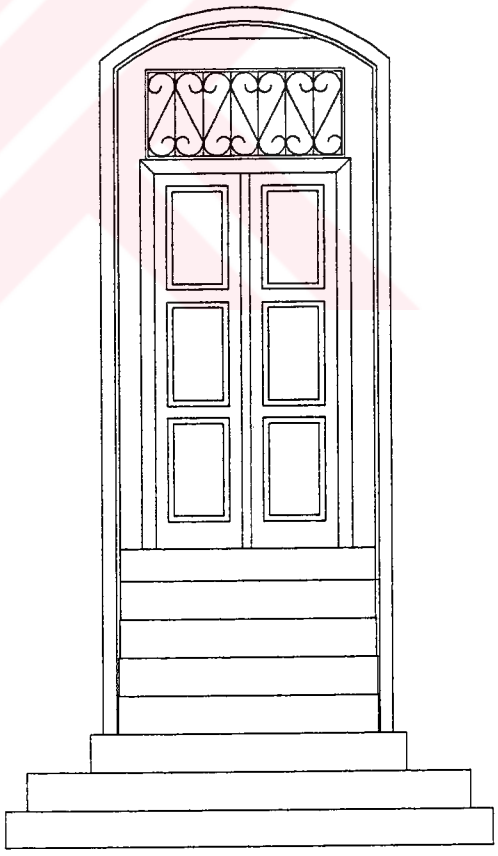
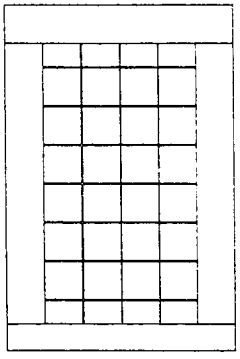


Figure 2. 68 Çeşme, Kale arkası Sok.13 (C6, CD27)



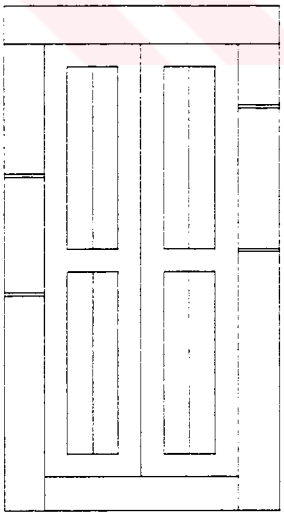


Figure 2. 69 Çeşme, Molla Hüseyin Sok.17/A (C7, CD6)

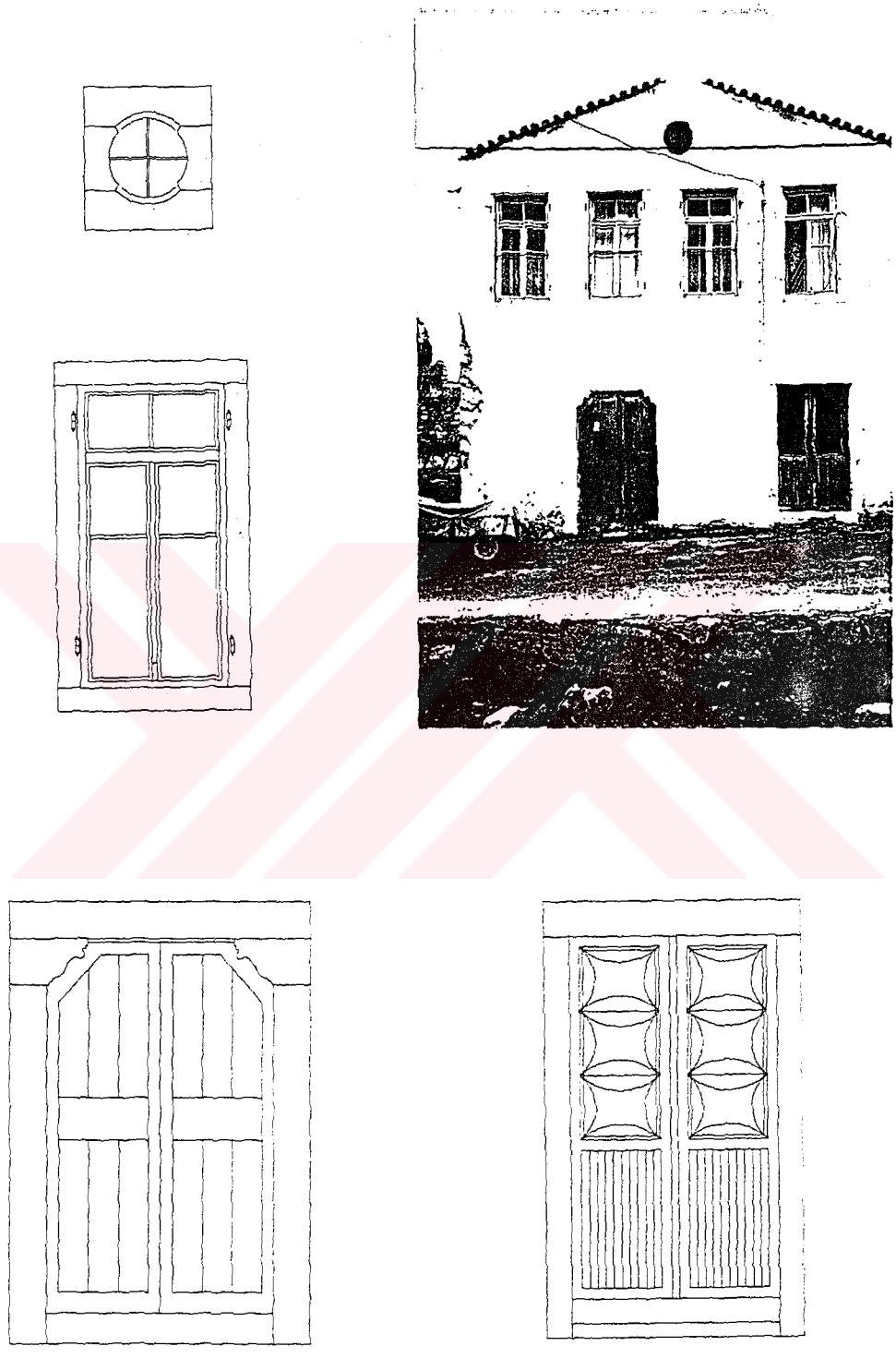


Figure 2. 70 Çeşme, Şekerciha Sok.8 (C8,32; CD4,5)

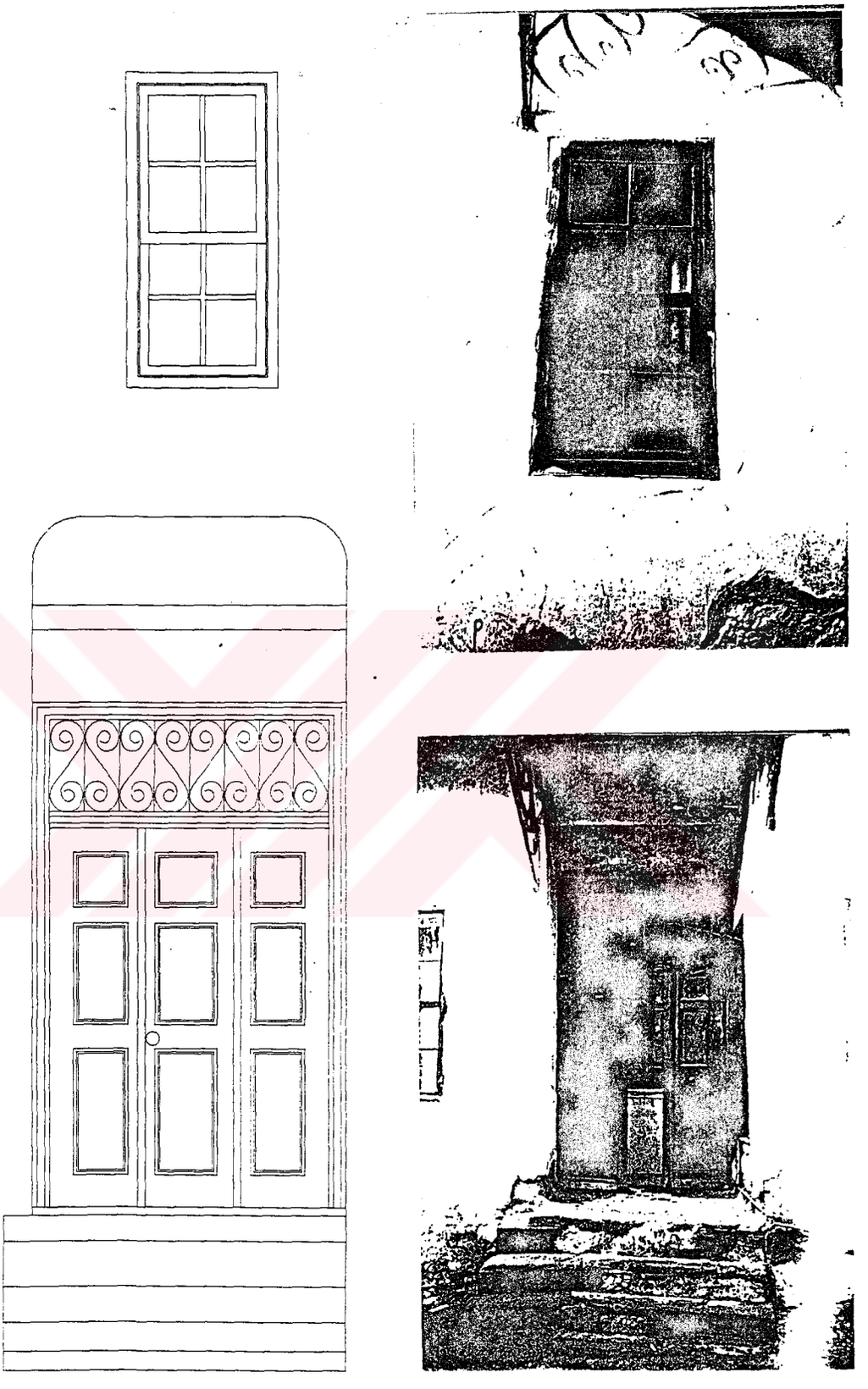
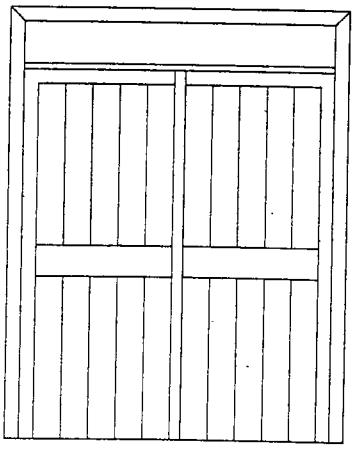


Figure 2. 71 Çeşme, Müftü Sok.9 (C9, CD28)

Figure 2. 72 Çeşme, Müftü Sok.2 (C10,26; CD20)

Figure 2. 73 Çeşme, Maraş Sok.25 (C11,12; CD9)



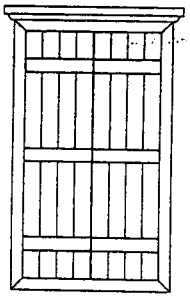
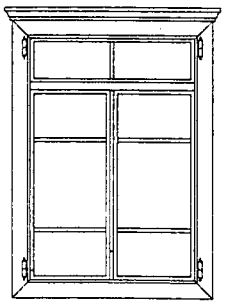


Figure 2. 74 Çeşme, Musallah Sok.4 (C14, CD3)



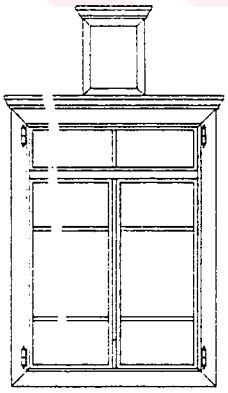
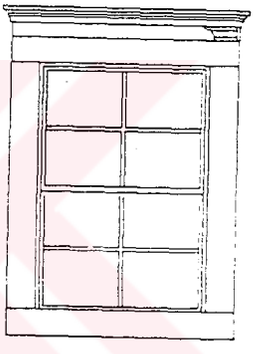
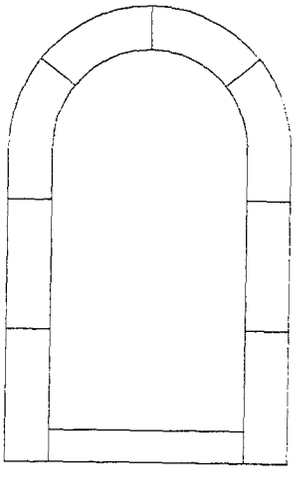


Figure 2. 75 Çeşme, Gümrük Sok.17 (C15,16)





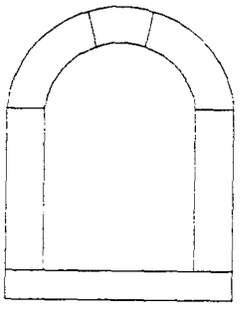
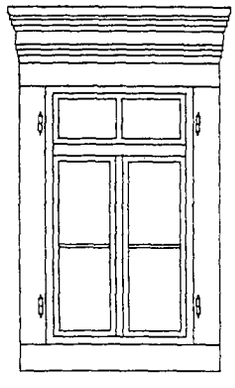


Figure 2. 76 Çeşme, Molla Hüseyin Sok.15 (C17,31; CD14)



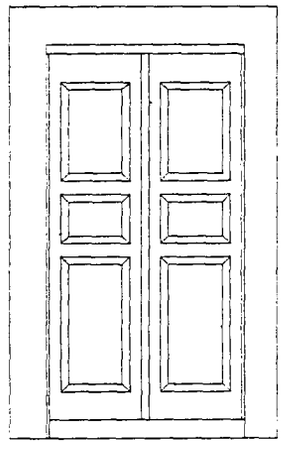
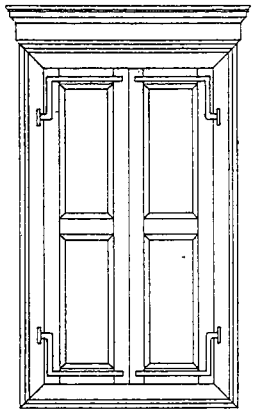


Figure 2. 77 Çeşme, Maraş Sok.16 (C18, CD2)



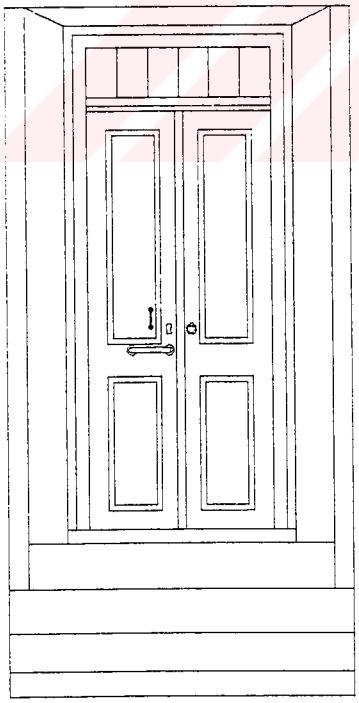
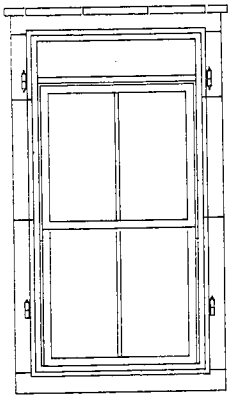
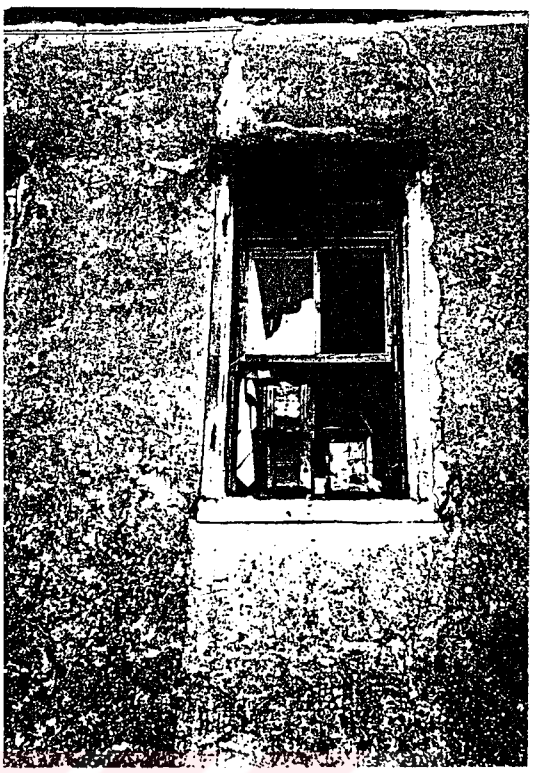


Figure 2. 78 Çeşme, Sakarya Sok.62 (C19, CD18)





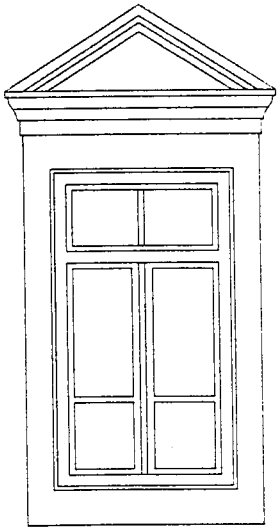


Figure 2. 79 Çeşme, Özçakır Sok. (C22)

Alaçatı, Mithatpaşa Cad.(C39)

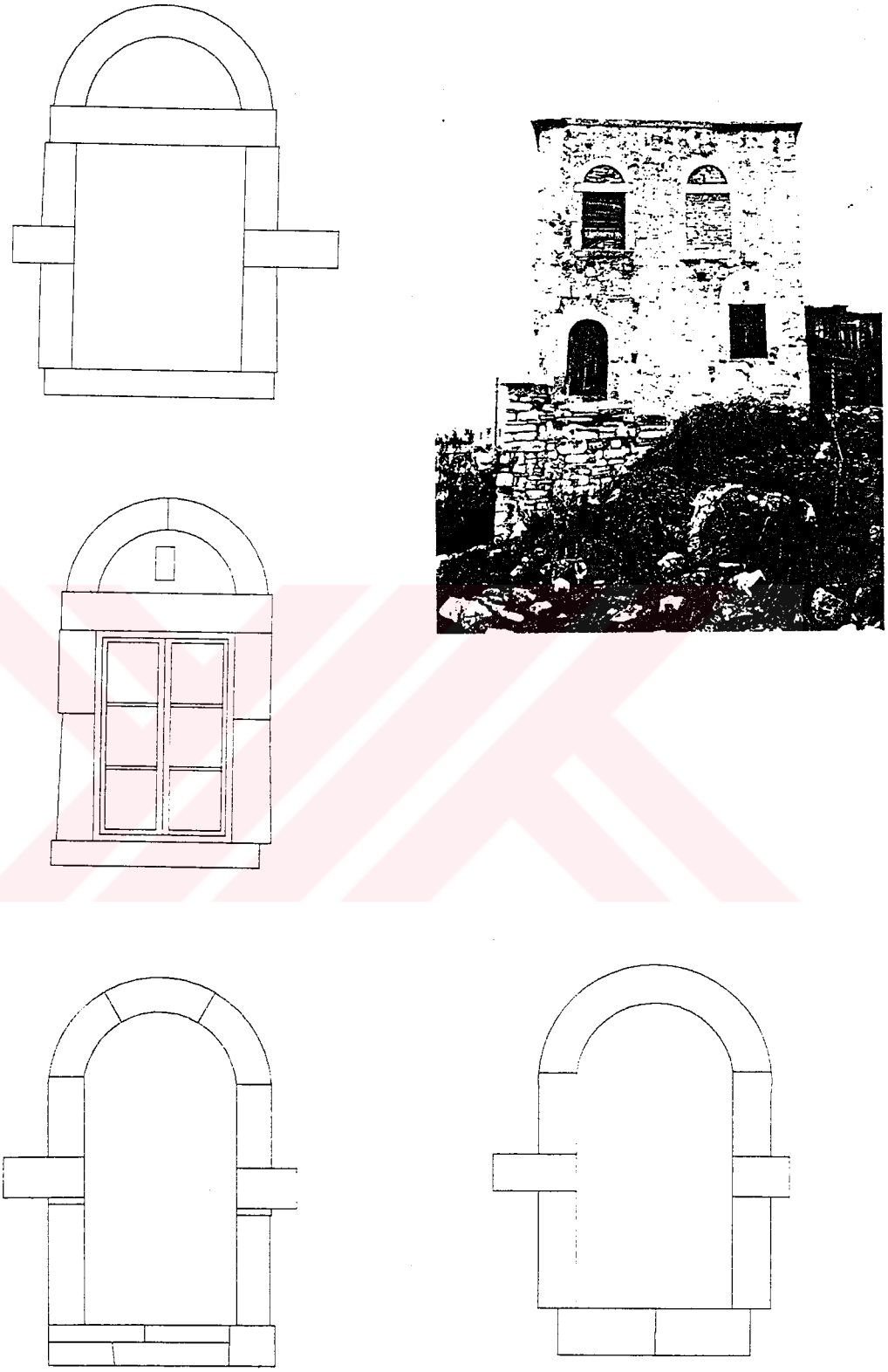


Figure 2. 80 Çeşme, Uzun Sok. (C23,24; CD12,13)

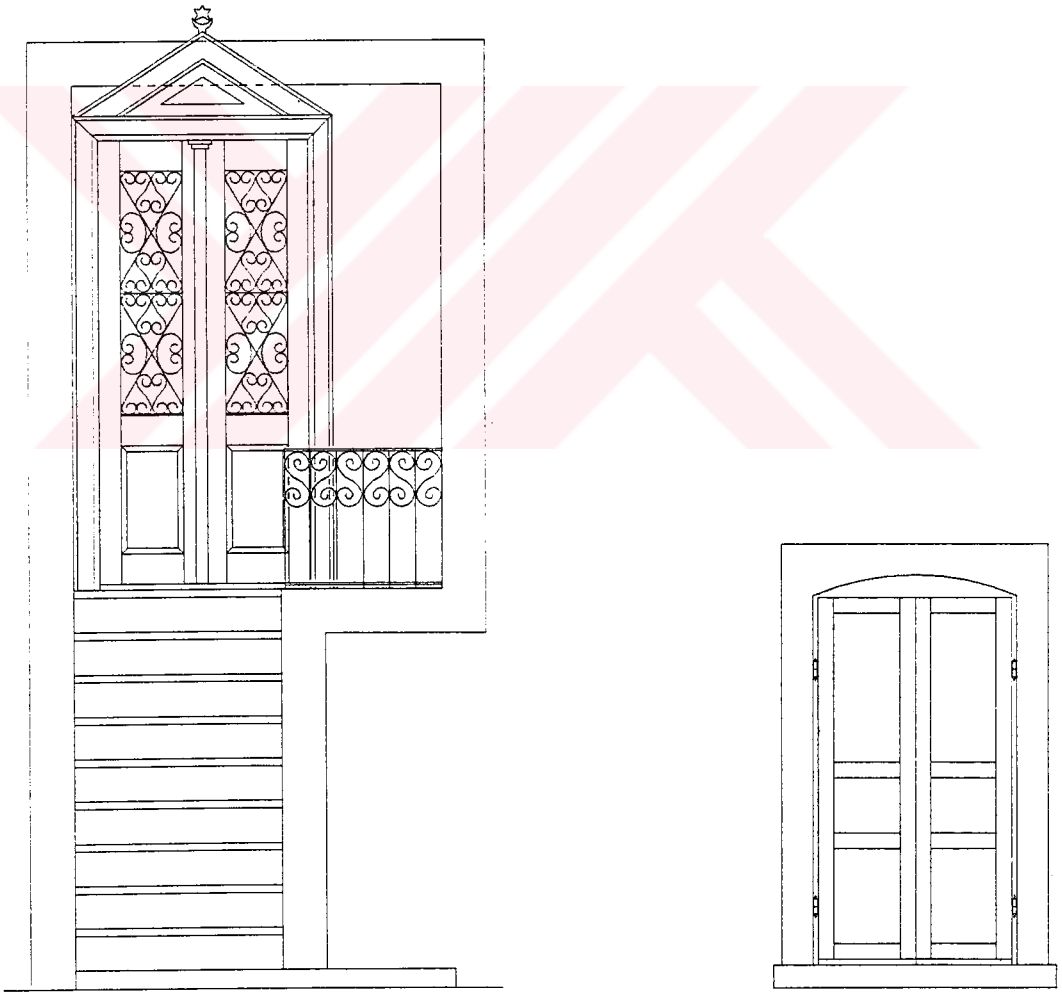
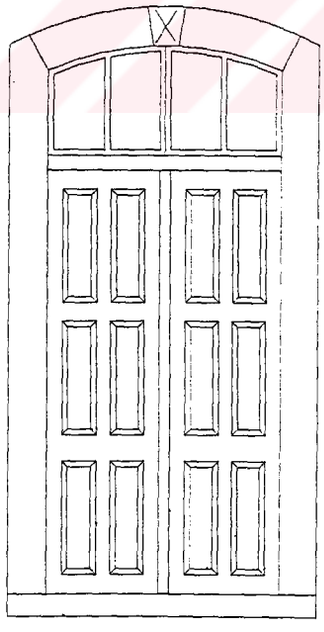


Figure 2. 81 Çeşme, Hamam Sok.14A (C25, CD21)

Figure 2. 82 Çeşme, Hamam Sok.6-8 (C28,29; CD10)



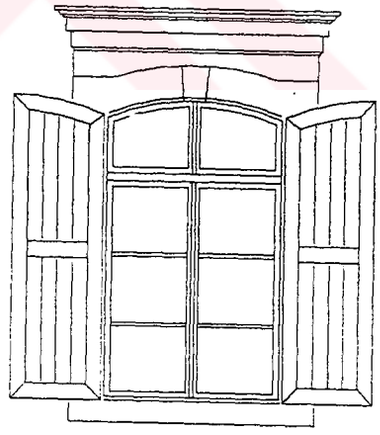


Figure 2. 83 Çeşme, Gümrük Sok.15 (C30, CD11)

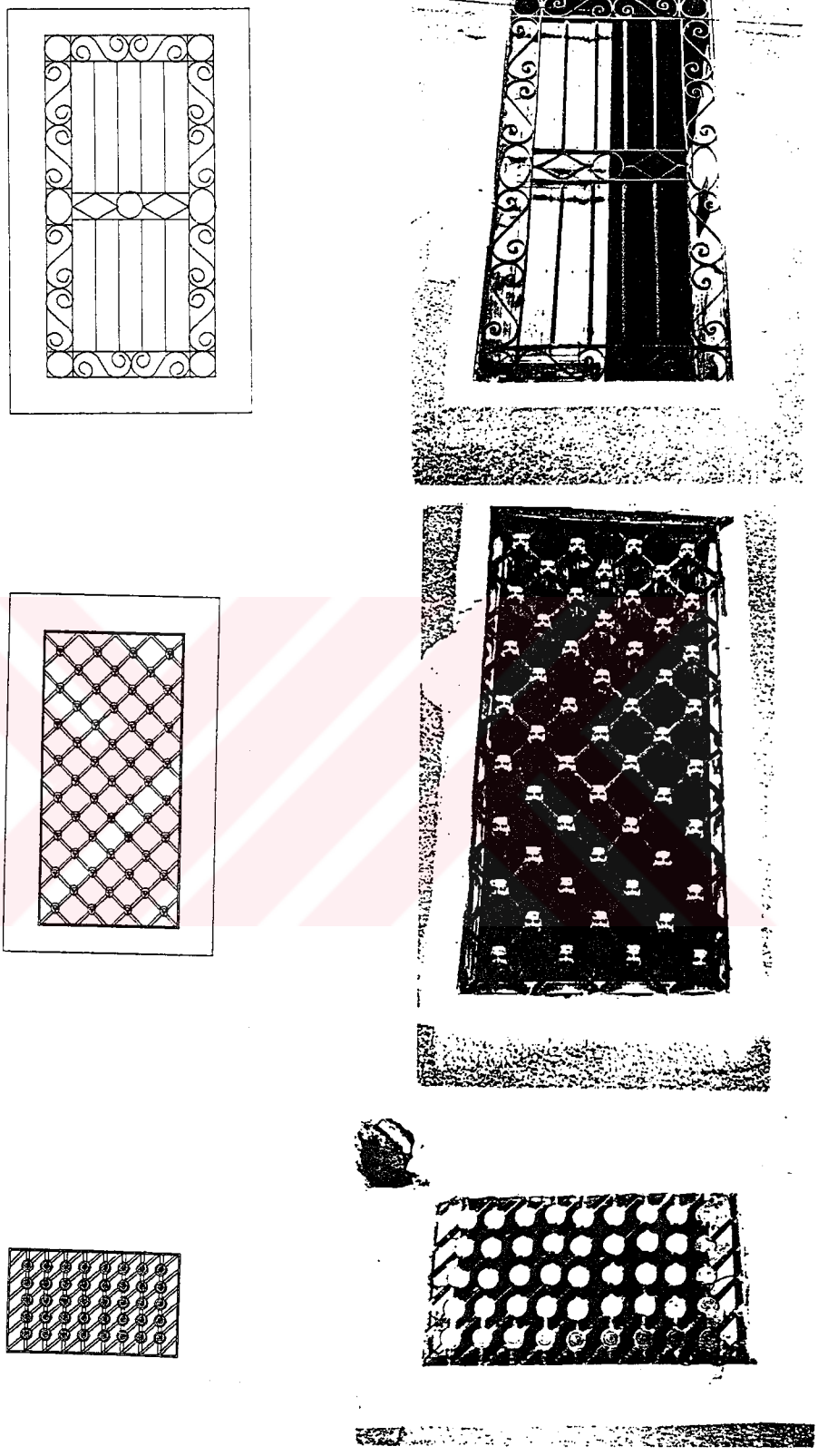


Figure 2. 84 Alaçatı, Hükümet Cad.28 (C33,34,35)

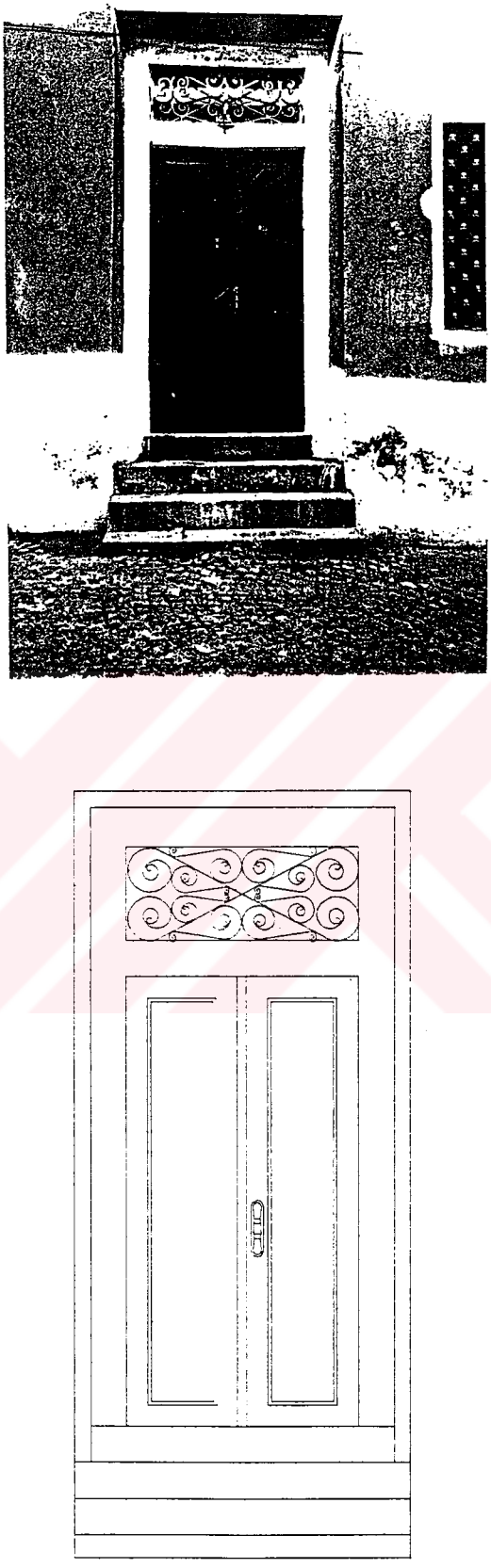
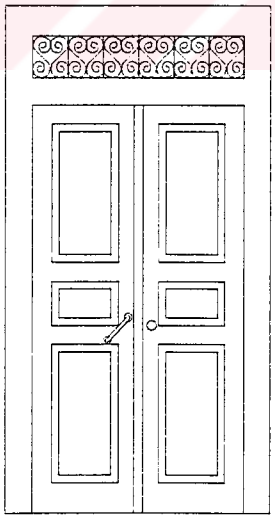


Figure 2. 85 Alaçatı, Hükümet Cad.28 (CD19)



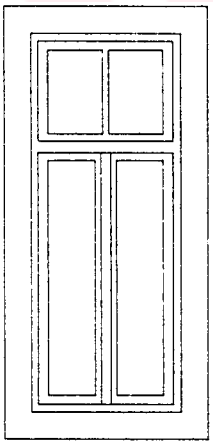
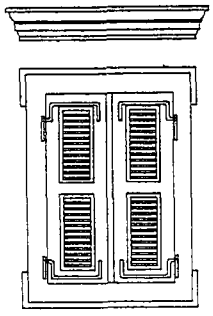


Figure 2. 86 Alaçatı, Kemalpaşa Cad.114 (C36, CD7)



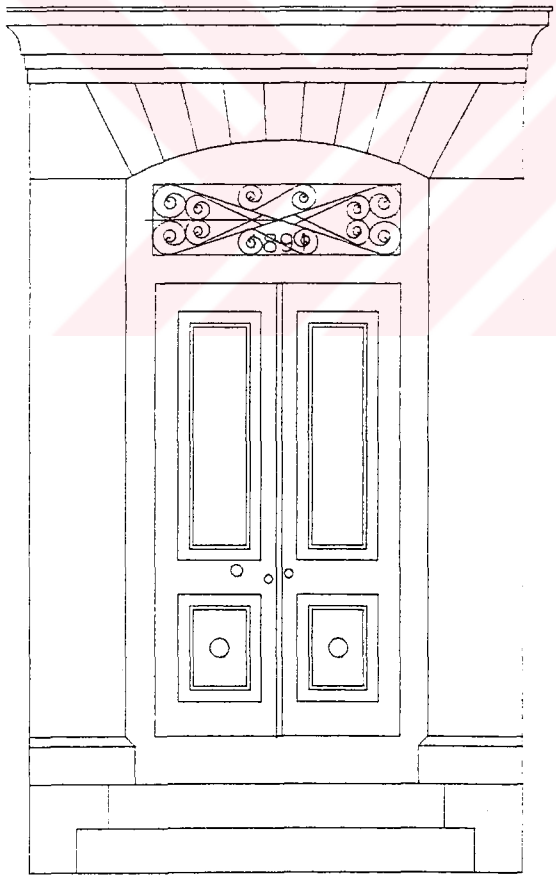
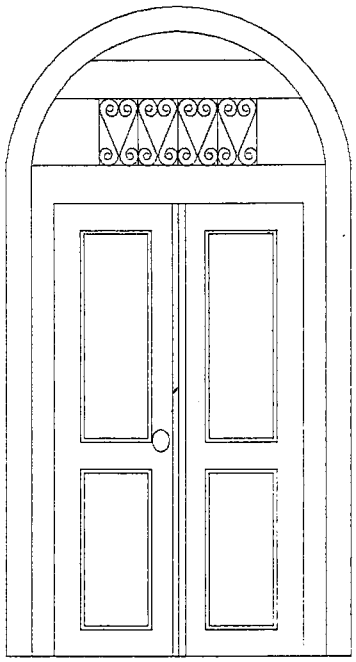


Figure 2. 87 Alaçatı, Mithatpaşa Cad.46 (C38, CD22)

Figure 2. 88 Alaçatı, Sabancı Sok.12 (C40, CD26)

Figure 2. 89 Alaçatı, Kemalpaşa Cad.102 (C41, CD25)



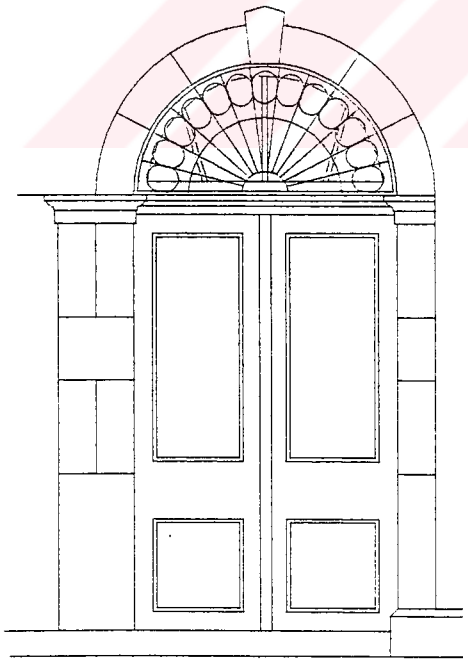


Figure 2. 90 Alaçatı, Sabancı Sok.2 (CD16)

Alaçatı, II.Mektep Cad.19 (CD17)

Figure 2. 91 Çeşme, Müftü Sok.10 (CD24)

Figure 4.1 The door of the Building "Ağalar Konağı" in Eski Foça

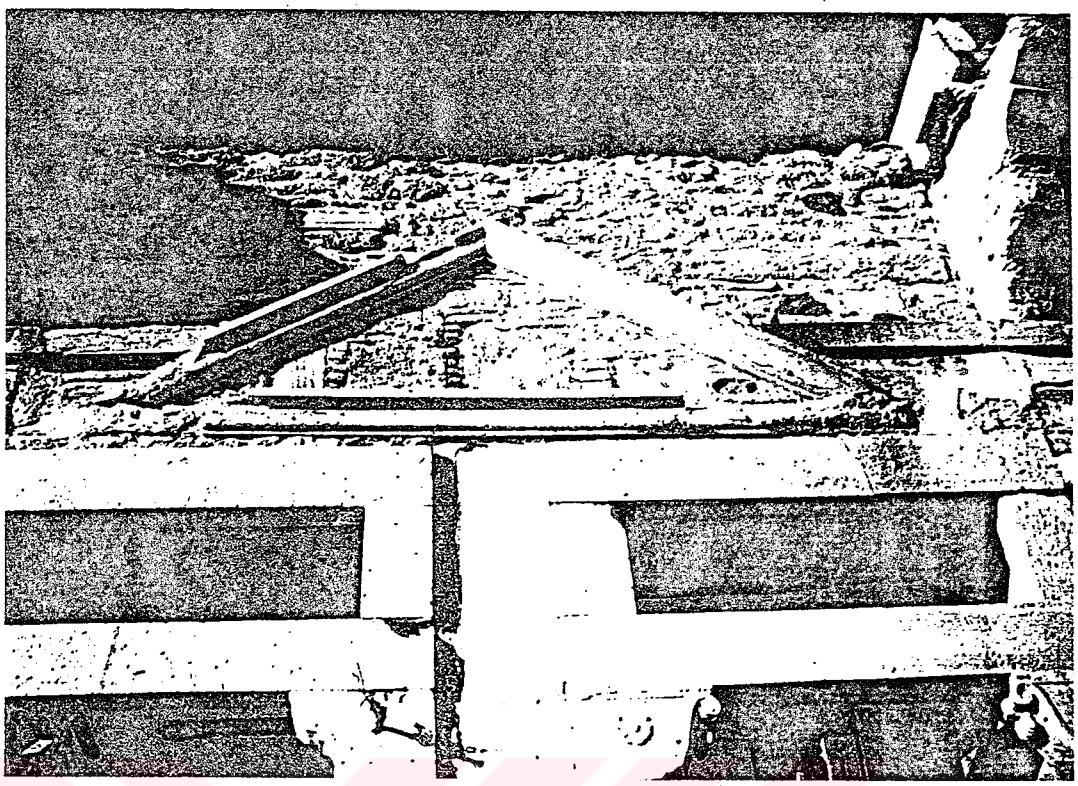


Figure 4. 2 The Fronton on the Top of the Door

Figure 4. 3 Capitals of the Door

Figure 4. 4 Fronton, Top Window, Capital, Column

Figure 4. 5 Bases of the Door

Figure 4. 6 The Left Base of the Door

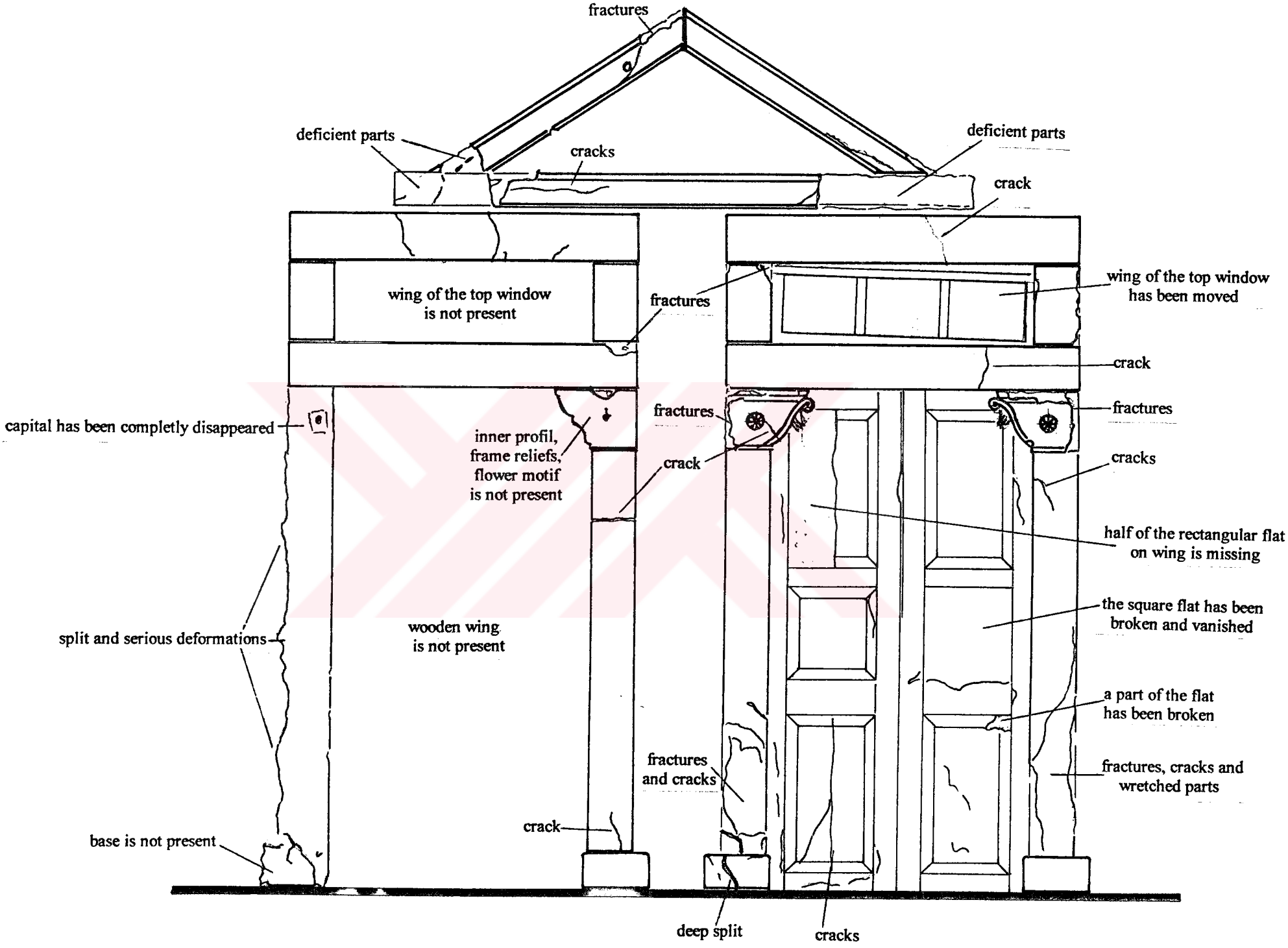


Figure 4.7 Present Situation and Deterioration of the Door

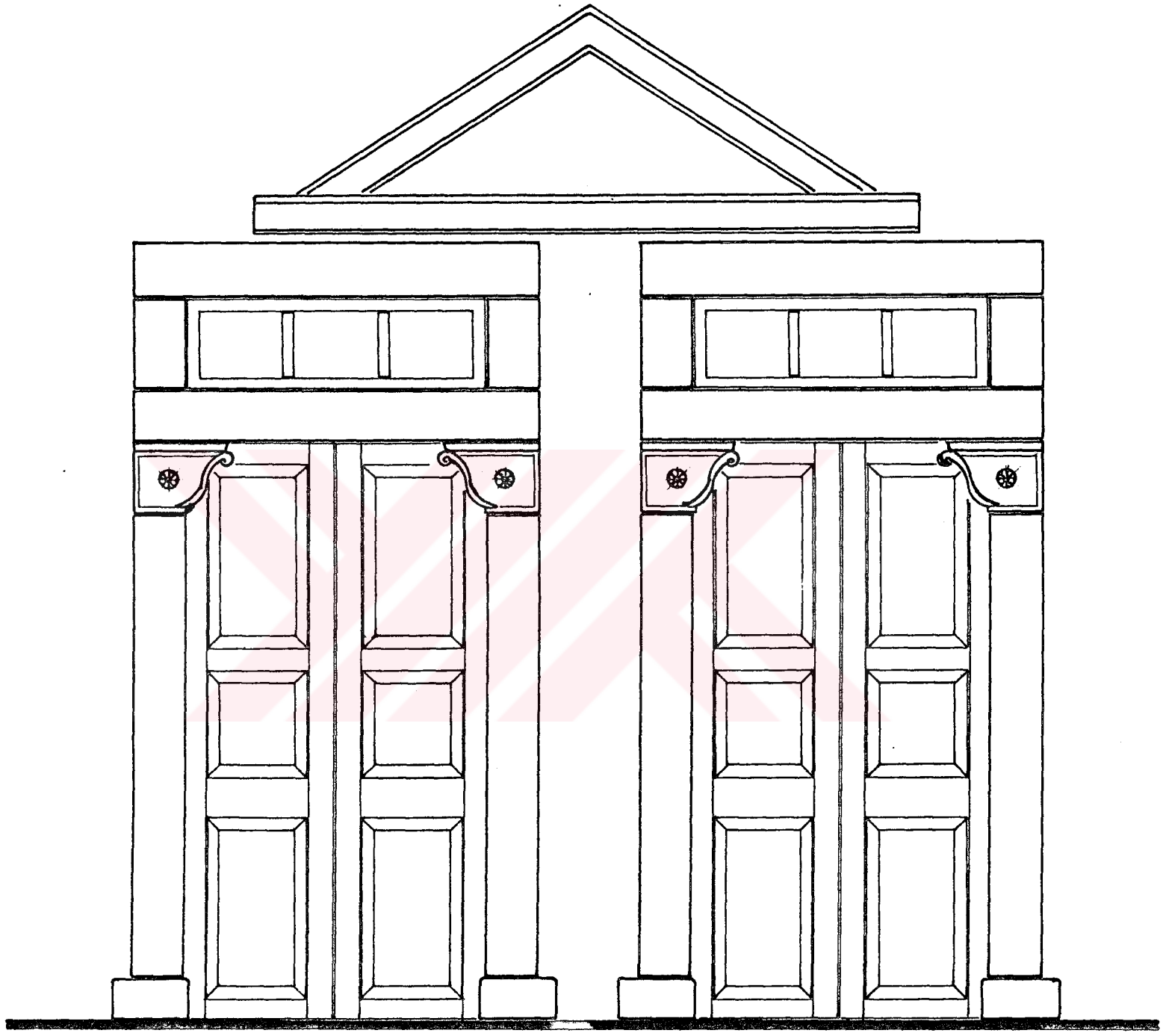


Figure 4.8 Restoration Proposal of the Door

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