

TRADITIONAL URFA DWELLINGS:
AN INVESTIGATION OF PART OF THE OLD TOWN CENTER

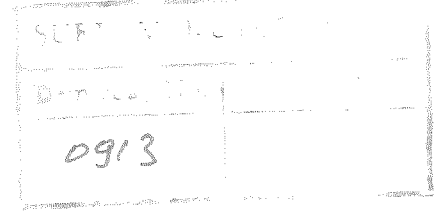
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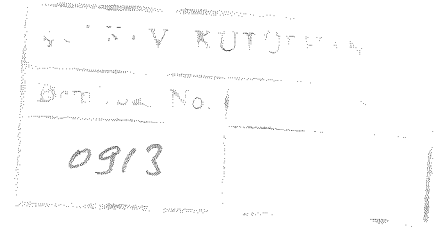
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ABSTRACT

TRADITIONAL URFA DWELLINGS: AN INVESTIGATION OF PART OF THE OLD TOWN CENTER

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Urfa is one of the important cities in Turkey with its rich cultural and historical heritage. Her historical settlement is still standing despite the demolitions and destructions. However, due to the industrial and economic growth, changes in the social life of the city and the fast growing population, the historical settlement is cramped within the business district, under the threat of new urban functions. Especially traditional dwellings as the remarkable part of the historical settlement were left to their fate by their original owners who preferred apartment living in newly established districts. Consequently, the dwellings were either demolished and replaced by new buildings, or occupied by low-income people, mostly of rural origin who made alterations and divisions without the least architectural concern.

This study focuses on the traditional dwelling unit in Urfa. Before explaining architectural characteristics of the dwellings, a contextual framework is drawn where the city of Urfa in general and its historical urban characteristics are mentioned. Physical and socio-cultural factors are taken as the basic determinants of the built-form. Architectural features of the dwellings are explained concerning user characteristics and the reciprocal relationship between the family as the social unit and the dwelling as the architectural unit. Information about the traditional family structure and social life in Urfa are also given in order to understand the

dwelling and physical environment better. A survey is made including ten dwellings as part of a historical neighborhood, where the architectural characteristics are explained concerning their past and present states.

This study indicates that traditional dwellings in Urfa are very sensitive when socio-cultural factors, climatic and material conditions are concerned; however they did not adapt changing living conditions with their inadequate technical services, hygienic requirements and low comfort conditions. One of the aims of this study is to derive some lessons from traditional dwellings in creating new environments and housing projects. Another aim of the study is to attract the attention of public and especially the responsible institutions to take necessary precautions for preservation of our cultural heritage before it totally disappears.

Keywords: Town of Urfa, Traditional Dwellings, Traditional Living, Family - Dwelling Interrelations, "Haremlik" - "Selamlık"

ÖZ

GELENEKSEL URFA EVLERİ: ESKİ KENT MERKEZİNİN BİR KISMININ İNCELENMESİ

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Urfa, zengin kültürel ve tarihi mirasıyla Türkiye'nin önemli kentlerinden biridir. Kentin tarihi yerleşimi yıkımlara rağmen hala ayaktaadır. Ancak sanayi ve ekonomik gelişmeler, sosyal hayattaki değişimler ve hızlı nüfus artışı sonucu kentin tarihi dokusu ticaret merkezi içinde sıkışıp kalmış ve yeni kentsel işlevlerin tehdidine maruz kalmıştır. Özellikle tarihi dokunun önemli bir parçası olan geleneksel evler bu gelişmelerden nasibini almış, kentin yeni kurulan bölgelerinde apartman yaşamını tercih eden asıl sahipleri tarafından kaderlerine terk edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak evler ya yıkılmış ve yeni binalarla yer değiştirmiş, ya da çoğu kırsal kökenli dar gelirli aileler tarafından kullanılmaya başlanmış, yeni sakinlerinin mimari kaygıdan uzak değişim ve bölünmelerine uğramıştır.

Bu çalışmanın ilgi odağı geleneksel Urfa evidir. Evlerin mimari özelliklerini anlatmadan önce Urfa kenti ve tarihi kentsel özelliklerinin üzerinde durularak genel bir çerçeve çizilmiştir. Fiziksel ve sosyo-kültürel etkenler yapının ana belirleyicileri olarak ele alınmıştır. Evlerin mimari özellikleri, kullanıcı nitelikleri ve sosyal bir birim olan aile ile mimari bir birim olan konut arasındaki karşılıklı ilişki göz önüne alınarak anlatılmıştır. Evleri ve fiziksel çevreyi daha iyi anlayabilmek için Urfa'daki aile yapısı ve sosyal hayatı hakkında da bilgi verilmiştir. Tarihi bir

mahalleden on evi kapsayan bir inceleme yapılarak bu evlerin mimari özellikleri geçmişteki ve şimdiki durumları göz önüne alınarak anlatılmıştır.

Bu çalışma, geleneksel Urfa evlerinin iklim ve malzeme durumuna ve sosyo-kültürel yapıya ne kadar duyarlı olduğunu, ancak yetersiz teknik donanımları, hijyenik şartları ve düşük konfor seviyesiyle değişen yaşam koşullarına uyum sağlayamadığını ortaya koyuyor. Bu çalışmanın amaçlarından biri geleneksel evlerden alınan derslerin yeni çevrelerin ve konut projelerinin tasarımında kullanılmasıdır. Çalışmanın bir diğer amacı ise halkın, özellikle de sorumlu kuruluşların ilgisini konuya çekmek ve kültürel mirasımızı tamamen yok olmadan korumaya yönelik gerekli önlemleri almalarını sağlamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Urfa Kenti, Geleneksel Evler, Geleneksel Yaşam, Aile - Konut Karşılıklı İlişkileri, Haremlik - Selamlık

To My Family

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Finally I express sincere thanks to the stone masters who designed and built the vernacular architecture in Urfa and to the native people there for their hospitality.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The city of Urfa is worthy of interest with its rich cultural background and traditional built environment. The interest towards the city increased in recent years due to the South-Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP), which is expected to have a considerable contribution to the agricultural production and industrial energy in the region. Parallel to the industrial and economical developments, urbanization in the region is supposed to increase resulting in socio-cultural transformations. Hence, GAP is expected to cause significant changes in the socio-cultural and economical structure of the city.

GAP also brings serious problems concerning the urban form. Population of Urfa is rapidly increasing due to the migrations; consequently there is a profound need for housing. Such developments necessitate a consistent policy in urban planning. Unfortunately, municipalities and local administrations have not found appropriate solutions to the problems in environmental and architectural scales until now. The traditional built environment have been continuously and ignorantly destroyed and replaced by totally indifferent "modern" settlements.

As Atauz et al. (1992, 33) state, a new culture has emerged resulting from combination of a standardized universal mass culture with elements of the eroded local culture. Migration of people from rural areas to the city due to technological developments in agriculture and the need to develop new technological relations resulted in accelerated increase in the demands and need for productions which demolished the old urban culture. The most striking example to the dramatically destroyed old environment is the situation of the traditional housing. The characteristics of the old urban culture could not survive due to the occupation of the social and physical urban spaces especially after 1960's. This

process has begun through large scaled migrations from rural areas to urban spaces. The interventions in the urban ecological system of Urfa in 1960's were incomparable with the previous ones. The first alteration was followed by a series of continuous alterations. Once the first apartment building was introduced in the urban culture as a popular symbol of transformation of the traditional settlement, then came inevitable stages of a continuous process: New apartment blocks were built, the old settlement was abandoned by their original owners who preferred apartment living, since interactions of two social groups in the same district caused contradictions and conflicts. Original owners moved into more prestigious new districts (Bahçelievler and Yenişehir). As a result, the abandoned dwellings were either sold or rented to immigrants of rural origin or low-income people. The old settlement lost its prestige due to this fact, and abandonment was accelerated. Other reasons of the preference of living in apartment flats can be listed as follows:

- Due to the cultural transformations, value systems are changed, and large, extended families are turned out to be nuclear family units,
- Infrastructure and transportation system is a problem in the old settlement, technical services such as sanitary, heating, and lighting are inadequate,
- It is difficult and expensive to maintain and repair the dwelling properly. New inhabitants could not properly maintain or repair the dwellings, on the contrary the dwellings have been deteriorated and even demolished due to alterations and divisions without much architectural or aesthetic concern. Moreover, introduction of automobile and its increase in number resulted in alteration of the streets according to the geometry of automobiles. Consequently, the historical tissue was cut and destroyed as an inevitable development.

1.2 Past Studies on the Topic

There are two unpublished and one published Master's theses and one doctoral thesis on traditional architecture of Urfa. The first Master's thesis in 1979 and the doctoral thesis in 1986 were prepared by Mehmet Alper. His doctoral thesis is about the urban structure of Urfa, the position and importance of the architectural features of the city in the history of Turkish-Islamic architecture. In this doctoral thesis, Alper gave historical information of Urfa and studied monumental and civil architecture of the Islamic period after 1144, until today, including 28 mosques, 5 "medrese"s, 5 tombs, 6 hans, 4 bazaars and bedestens, 7 baths, and 3 traditional

Urfa houses. A typological classification in chronological order has been made for each group of buildings, and visual materials were included within this study. In his thesis, Alper provided architectural drawings and photographs of İsa Beden, Muharrem Zebur and Tütüncüler Houses which were demolished during the extension of the 12 Eylül Caddesi and building of a new road by the municipality in 1982-1985.

The second Master's thesis, by Zahide Akkoyunlu (1988) gave architectural characteristics of traditional Urfa houses by means of a typological survey. This thesis was published by the Ministry of Culture in 1989. The third Master's thesis, by İhsan Şenocak (1990), gave an overview of the architectural characteristics of traditional Urfa houses. Besides these studies, a number of articles by Cihat Kürkçüoğlu (1984,1987,1988) about the architectural characteristics of traditional Urfa houses and the need for their preservation have been published in some bulletins and periodicals. Kürkçüoğlu (1988, 1990) also prepared two albums including various photographs of Urfa dating the period between 1780-1990.

Among the past studies on traditional Urfa houses, the most thorough one is Akkoyunlu's thesis. In this study, general information on Urfa including the topography, natural conditions, history, and social structure of the society was given, and a catalogue was made comprising 14 traditional houses in the historical settlement of the city. Following the catalogue, spatial characteristics, architectural and decorative features of the dwellings, construction techniques and material condition were mentioned. The dwellings were classified according to their plan layout -depending on the location and number of "eyvan"s- and façade organizations. Architectural drawings and photographs were provided throughout the thesis as supporting material.

The difference of this thesis from the previous one is that in this thesis, the dwellings are conceived as living organisms and part of a whole entity as well as self-sufficient units. Considering this fact, the dwellings are investigated as part of the old town. General characteristics of the historical settlement and traditional streets are explained in detail before going through the dwellings. The framework built throughout the thesis have been supported by a case study which covered part of a traditional neighborhood, that is, a relatively well-preserved traditional

residential area where ten remarkable dwellings are located adjacent to each other. In this survey, both social and architectural units in the area are analysed. Traditional dwellings are studied in relation to their environments, unlike Akkoyunlu's study where 14 remarkable dwellings were chosen from various spots of the old town and examined as isolated units.

Another important difference of this thesis is that architectural features and spatial characteristics are explained concerning the role of inhabitants and reciprocal relationship between the family as the social unit and the dwelling as its corresponding architectural unit; whereas the previous studies conceived the dwellings as merely spatial units and underestimated socio-cultural values, life-style and user characteristics which are important determinants in shaping the physical environment especially for the Urfa case.

1.3 Aim of the Study

In this context, aim of this study is to examine and understand basic characteristics and patterns of traditional dwelling units within their immediate environments concerning the role of inhabitants. In this scope, spatial organizations and architectural features of the dwellings are studied with reference to intrafamilial and interfamilial relations. Geographic -including climate, geology, and material condition- historical, and socio-economical factors are considered as the main determinants of traditional architecture. Among these, social factors are more emphasized adopting the viewpoint of Rapoport (1969, 47). According to this view, physical factors including climatic conditions, construction techniques, and materials available are secondary or modifying, while socio-cultural factors are primary determinants; and traditional built form is the expression of the social units who has created them.

Central concern of this study is the architectural dwelling unit. One of the objectives of this study is to derive lessons from traditional dwellings to be used in future projects that will meet requirements of a contemporary living, psychological and physical needs of modern inhabitants.

1.4 Methodology

In order to make a comprehensive study of traditional environment and dwellings in Urfa, exploratory type of research is adopted. In addition to the investigation of Master's and doctoral theses, publications such as books, local periodicals, bulletins, etc., on the topic, information is also obtained through observational type of survey and personal interviews with native people.

i) Observation has an important role in this study. The observational survey of the town was first carried out in July 1993. As the study progressed, the further surveys were made in July and September 1994, in January 1995, and lastly in September and October 1995. Throughout these observations, a general analysis of the architectural and physical characteristics of the historical settlement are made. The author has participated in traditional home life and attained information about the characteristics of physical and social environments (streets, plazas, cul-de-sacs) and dwellings.

ii) Interviews: Personal interviews are made with native people. These people are either the original elderly inhabitants of the old town of Urfa or their children from various professions belonging to high and middle income groups. Among these, there are self-employed persons and officials including a lawyer, an engineer, an art historian, a pharmacist, a bookseller, a local poet and tradesmen. As for the case study, elderly owners of the surveyed dwellings, their neighbors, relatives or children were investigated. Interviews are also made with them in order to obtain information about the original owners, traditional family life and user characteristics affecting the physical environment at urban and architectural scales.

Documentation: Information obtained via observations and interviews are written in combination with the information obtained through literary research. In addition to the written documentation, visual documentation including photographs and architectural drawings have been prepared.

The methodology that Asatekin (1994) applied in her doctoral thesis is followed throughout this thesis. According to this methodology, traditional Urfa houses are investigated concerning family - dwelling interrelations, and reference is given to related fields when necessary. The term "traditional" is referred throughout

the thesis instead of “vernacular”, since “traditional” is a more descriptive term referring to a limited meaning, whereas “vernacular” is a rather generic term containing recent examples as well. In this thesis, the debates on the definition of vernacular and vernacular architecture are excluded. The major concern of this study is the architectural dwelling unit. The study focuses on the existing dwellings with 100-150 years’ history. The dwellings are studied in their present cases, but referring to their original cases as well.

As in the doctoral thesis of Asatekin (1994), the concept of family is taken as the social unit which directly shapes the architectural unit. Being aware of the fact that definitions of life-style, social life and family structure require more accumulation of knowledge and detailed research on the fields of sociology, anthropology, psychology, etc, related information given in this thesis is kept limited and is mainly oriented towards the life of the social group who created and/or used the concerned dwelling units. Hence, the related information given throughout the text -especially in the third chapter- does not aim at searching for definitions of socio-cultural concepts nor intend to make statements on the theoretical approaches in the related fields. This part of the study represents a selective approach aiming to support the main subject of the thesis.

Concerning the explanations above, the methodology followed throughout the thesis is as follows:

The introductory chapter sets forth the statement of the problem, past studies on the subject, the aim and methodology of the study.

The second chapter gives general information of the city of Urfa including a short historical background, location, topographic and climatic conditions. Data used in this chapter are obtained through literary survey.

The third chapter gives some information about the family structure, life-style, intrafamilial and interfamilial activities in Urfa, with reference to spatial dimension to define the reciprocity of the social and architectural units. As mentioned before, such informations are given in this chapter aiming to support the main subject of the thesis and to draw a contextual framework before studying the physical environment and the architectural unit. Besides the attitudes of Kağıtçıbaşı (1967, 1991), Olson (1982), and Atauz et al. (1992), local publications, personal

interviews and author's observations obtained during the participation in traditional living are sources of information used in this chapter.

In the fourth chapter, settlement characteristics of the old town are explained before going through the traditional dwelling unit as part of it. Traditional streets are also conceived as another important component of the old town in direct relation to the dwellings; hence they are studied in detail. Socio-cultural and physical factors are considered as the basic determinants in shaping the physical environment. Besides the literary survey, especially Alper's doctoral thesis (1986), research report of Atauz et al. (1992) and local publications, observational type of survey take an important part in deriving data used in this chapter.

The fifth chapter is where the main subject is treated. In this chapter, detailed information on traditional dwellings are given including their spatial characteristics, architectural and decorative elements, construction techniques, materials used, and technical services. Before these explanations, a contextual framework is drawn through the evaluation of traditional dwellings in Urfa within the general framework of traditional residential architecture in Anatolia where various approaches are mentioned. Also general characteristics of dwellings in hot-arid regions in common with traditional dwellings of Urfa are overviewed. The dwellings are studied in detail with reference to the role of inhabitants. Data used in this chapter are mainly obtained from personal interviews and observations. Local publications are also used as the source of data.

The sixth chapter includes a case study in order to support the framework built throughout the thesis. This case study covers part of a relatively well-preserved traditional neighborhood where ten remarkable dwellings -before the division- are located. In this survey, physical and social characteristics of the area are mentioned. Traditional dwellings are studied in relation to their environments, concerning the user characteristics in the past and present times. The analyses and documentation are made in both environmental and architectural scales:

a. The analysis in environmental scale aimed at understanding general characteristics of the surveyed area through observations and photographic documents which indicate building to building and building to street relations. Plans of the site at 1/500 scale (in Appendix B) have been drawn indicating topographical

structure, building-open space relations, environmental values, type of buildings, number of storeys, roof construction and materials of the buildings, and their structural conditions.

b. The analysis in architectural scale covers general characteristics of the ten dwellings in the chosen area as architectural and social units. User characteristics in the past and present times are included for each of the dwellings. Detailed information of the architectural elements of the ten dwellings in their original and present states are prepared in the form of written documents in corporation with visual material including photographs and architectural drawings. Architectural drawings include plans, sections and elevations of the ten dwellings drawn together at 1/200 scale, exhibiting building to building and building to street relations.

Consequently, functional and physical changes through which the spaces have gone are given through tables for each of the ten dwellings; hence the dwellings are evaluated within today's changing conditions. The type of change that was analysed at Ankara case in doctoral thesis of Asatekin (1994) is applied in this case study, and contains the following six main groups which can cover almost all possibilities of change at architectural scale:

a. Deterioration can be described as decay or deformation of a part of the dwelling unit or its elements due to the natural conditions. This is a physical phenomenon which occurs due to natural causes without any conscious human interference except the lack of maintenance.

b. Demolition can be described as the limit of the previous group; that is, as the absence of a part of the dwelling unit or its elements due to the natural conditions. No human interference is involved.

c. Removal is the absence of a part of the artefact or its elements due to conscious interventions. Environmental factors as well as socio-economical and cultural background of the users affect the phenomenon.

d. Alteration can be defined as the modification of the characteristics of an existing part of an artefact or its elements due to conscious intervention. Form, dimension(s), material, color, texture may be subjected to alteration in relation to the socio-economical and cultural background of the users.

e. Addition is the quantitative increase and/or repetition of an existing architectural feature within the dwelling unit due to conscious intervention. This repetition is not qualitative. The characteristics of the

addition(s) resemble the characteristics of the construction date due to their forms, materials, dimensions, details and even their color. Secondly, they reflect the social, economical, cultural background of the users.

f. New Construction is the conscious introduction of a new architectural feature which does not exist in the original artefact. This phenomenon is the continuation of the previous one and the nature of new constructions are dependent upon the environmental characteristics as well as user characteristics. (Asatekin, 1994, 199-200)

Those types of changes in the ten dwellings are analysed by means of observation and interviews made with the present inhabitants and children and/or neighbors of the original owners of the dwellings. Following the catalogue of ten dwellings, a classification depending on the spatial organizations of the surveyed dwellings is made that can also be applied to the other traditional dwellings in Urfa.

The seventh chapter draws some conclusions from the study. Traditional Urfa dwellings are evaluated in this conclusion chapter. Virtues and valid characteristics of the dwellings as well as the irrelevant and missing characteristics are listed, certain features to be modified and/or interpreted due to today's changing conditions are set forth and finally lessons are derived to be used in contemporary projects.

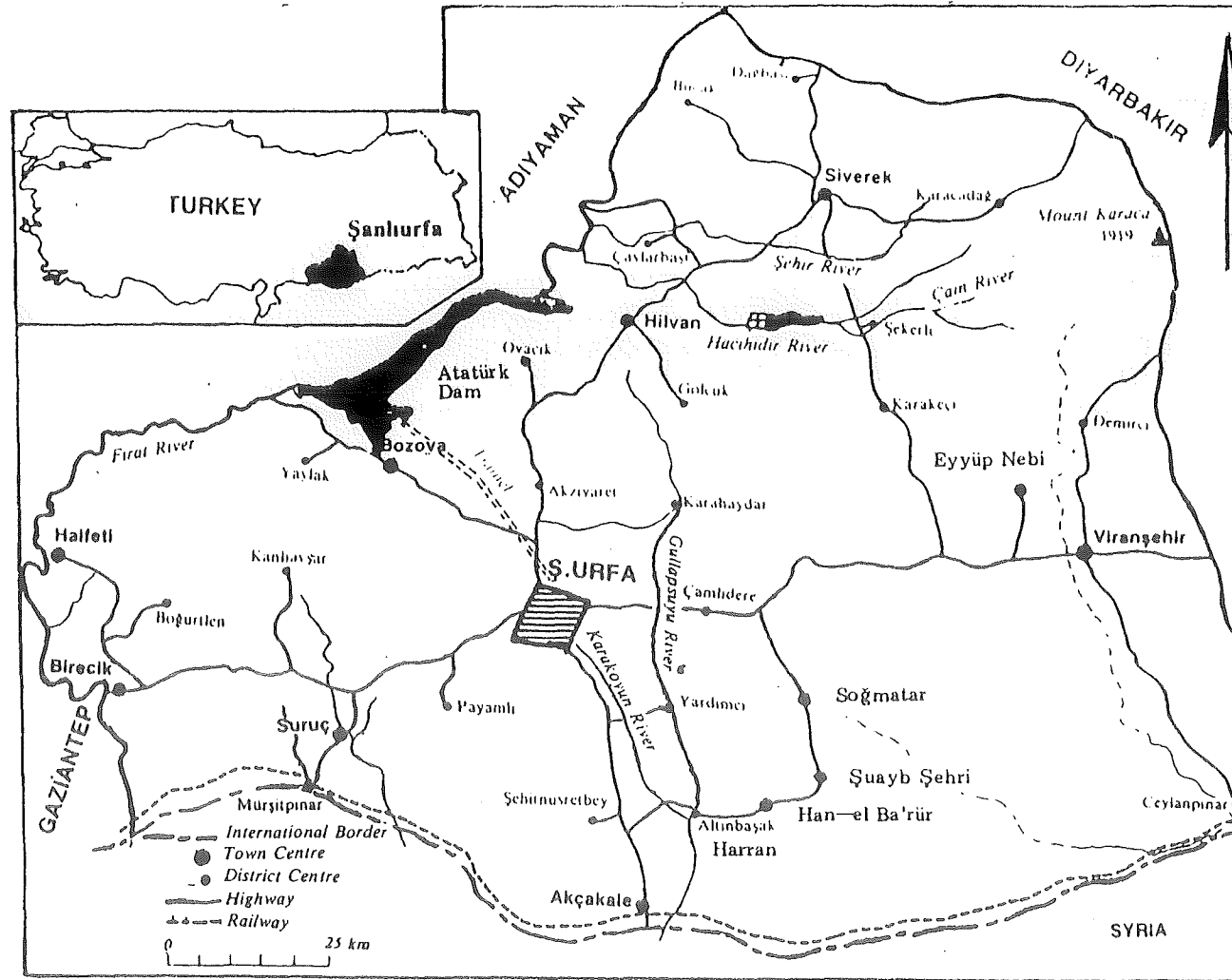


Figure 1 Location of the town of Urfa showing the transportation routes.

CHAPTER 2

THE TOWN OF URFA

2.1 Geographical Characteristics

Urfa is an important historical town in south-eastern Anatolia, along the border of Syria and the northern part of Mesopotamia, on the transitional area between Anatolia and Arabia. It is located on a plateau between southern skirts of the middle part of the Taurus Mountains in the north and the agricultural large plains in the south. The plateau of Urfa is surrounded by the river Euphrates and southeastern Taurus Mountains. The plateau sometimes takes a calyciform and sometimes takes the form of a subtle dome. Limestone is found in abundance in the vicinity of the town and used as the main building material. ("Urfa", 7365-6)

Urfa is situated in arid zone of Turkey, remote from coasts. The river Euphrates, the small lakes Halil-ür Rahman and Ayn Zeliha are the main water sources. Continental type of climate is prevalent in Urfa. It has low relative humidity, and high diurnal and seasonal temperature differences. Annual mean temperature in the town center is 19°C. The lowest mean temperature is recorded in January and February (4.5°C), and the highest mean temperature in July and August (38.5°C). Highest amount of annual precipitation in the town is 105.1mm. Prevalent winds blow in the west and north-west directions (Meteorological Institution of State in Urfa).

2.2 Historical Background

History of Urfa dates back to Paleolithic age (7000 B.C.). The urban form of the town evolved under the influences of Mesopotamian, Anatolian, Middle Eastern, and various European civilizations throughout history. The town is, in a way, an open museum with its rich archeological and architectural heritage reflecting a diverse cultural background.

Throughout history, Urfa was mostly a border settlement of big states which desired to spread their power on large territories. From the beginning of its history, the town remained on the border of Hittite, Hurrian, Mitannian, Assyrian, and Babylonian kingdoms. Then the town passed under the hegemony of Persians, Romans, Byzantians, Arabic (Umayyad and Abbasid) dynasties, Crusaders, Armenians, Seljukids, and Safavids, was plundered and ruined due to wars between them. The town also remained on the transit routes of the Macedonian and Ottoman armies moving into the south and east directions. It has never been a political center except for Abgar Princedom and Osroene Kingdom (132B.C.-117A.D.). Besides being on the trade and migration routes, the town was on the pilgrim routes of Christianity and Islam. It witnessed struggles of different sects in Christianity. In summary, the town of Urfa has never been a center, nor been near to a center; it has rather been at the periphery of territories of central governments, and within the area of strifes (Ataüz et al., 1992, 108).

2.4 Socio-Economic and Demographic Structures of the Town

Economy of Urfa is mainly based on agriculture and animal husbandry; industry and trade have not yet been adequately developed. The economy of the town is expected to develop in the near future due to the realization of the South-eastern Anatolian Project (GAP). Settlements in Urfa province are dispersed and have low populations due to the natural conditions and feudal structure which is an important phenomenon in the social life of the rural society.

Trade and transportation routes passing through the town had a considerable contribution to the economic development and diversification of the culture in Urfa especially in the 16th and 17th centuries under the Ottoman rule. It was one of the sub-divisions ("sancak") of Diyarbakır, then Halep provinces ("eyalet"); and the fourth largest city in the south-eastern Anatolia until the discovery of new trade routes in the late 17th century. Travelers described the town in the mid 16th century as a large and lively urban setting surrounded with fortifications ("Urfa", 7432). According to the yearbooks of Ottomans, dating back 16th century, the town was divided into neighborhood units as prominent features of social and physical structures of Turkish-Islamic cities; and the neighborhoods were differentiated according to religious and ethnic groups. In this respect, Şahin

(1992, 92) argues that the neighborhoods were probably composed of inhabitants having blood-ties or kinship relations.

In 1518, population of the town was 5500-6000, one fourth of which (1500) were non-Muslims (Şahin, 1992, 90). In this period, there were five neighborhoods in the town, one of these belonged to Armenians. In 1530, number of neighborhoods increased to eight, three of which were of non-Muslims. In 1566, the population reached 13000-14000, where 4500 among them were non-Muslims. Urfa was a "sancak" of the Halep province in the classical period of Ottomans. According to the yearbook of Halep province in 1873, total population in the town was 100.590, and division of population according to religions was as follows:

Table1

Urfa	Muslim	Christian	Jewish	Total
Center	45.368	10.560	248	56.176
Off-center	42.680	1.618	116	44.414

According to 1881/1882-1893 census records of Ottomans, total population in the town reached 126.776, and division of population according to ethnic and religious groups was as follows:

Table 2

Muslim	Orthodox Greek	Greg. Armenian	Catholic	Jewish	Protestant	Monophysite
114.358	2	9.783	468	359	688	1118

According to the data of S. Shaw, total population of the town in the period of 1885-1914 reached 165.412. Division of population according to ethnic and religious groups in this period was as follows ("Urfa", 7375-7):

Table 3

Urfa	Muslim	Orthodox Greek	Gregorian Armenian	Jewish	Total
1885	114.358	2	9.783	359	124.502
1914	149.384	2	15.161	865	165.412

As can be seen above, the society of Urfa was composed of people from various religions who shared a common fate throughout history. Middle Eastern, Anatolian, and Caucasian people, Persians, Turcomans have existed in this cultural mosaic, and a mixed population of Arabs, Turks, Armenians, and Jews lived in Urfa side by side until the first quarter of the twentieth century. After the establishment of Turkish Republic in 1923, most of the non-muslim groups migrated from Urfa. Total population of the Urfa province according to the census records of D.İ.E. in 1990 is 1.001.455, where total population of its villages is 450.331, and of the town is 551.124.

Table 4. Growth of the population in the the town of Urfa in 1990 (D.İ.E.).

	Town	Villages	Total	Rate of Increase (%)
Urfa Province	551.124	450.331	1.001.455	46.16
Center	276.528	95.492	372.020	62.24
Off-center	274.596	354.839	629.437	34.58

TABLE 1 Climatic Data of Urfa.

MONTHS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Annual
Monthly Mean Temperature (°C)	7.7	8.5	12.4	17.5	23.6	28.5	31.4	31.3	27.8	25.3	15.8	7.4	19.8
Highest Mean Temperature (°C)	11.7	13.5	18.4	23.9	30.4	35.0	38.3	38.6	35.2	27.4	16.0	10.0	24.9
Lowest Mean Temperature (°C)	4.5	4.6	7.1	11.7	17.0	21.9	24.3	24.2	21.6	15.6	7.6	2.9	13.6
Highest Temperature (°C)	16.7	19.4	23.4	30.0	38.6	39.2	41.4	42.7	40.3	33.4	24.7	15.0	36.4
Lowest Temperature (°C)	0.4	0.2	1.6	6.4	9.0	17.2	20.8	19.6	16.6	11.6	1.1	3.2	3.4
Mean Relative Humidity (%)	80.1	69.5	62.0	58.3	47.8	37.5	39.1	38.0	39.4	49.7	72.3	74.4	55.7
Lowest Relative Humidity (%)	38.5	33.0	31.0	25.0	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	17.0	16.5	29.5	35.5	19.3
Mean Pressure (mb)	954.3	952.2	950.1	948.5	947.5	943.0	938.8	940.7	946.6	952.2	952.4	956.5	948.6
Mean Number of Days with 30°C or More as the Highest Temperature	—	—	—	1.1	11.7	26.8	30.9	30.8	25.9	8.1	0.1	—	135.4
Daily Highest Temperature Difference (°C)	19.3	16.7	21.2	22.0	22.8	21.6	22.4	22.7	20.7	21.8	20.4	19.3	20.9
Number of Freezing Days	3.0	1.5	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	8.5
Thickest Snow Cover (cm)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highest Amount of Precipitation (mm)	26.6	19.4	5.9	20.9	17.9	3.9	—	—	3.3	11.8	24.8	11.0	105.1
Mean Wind Velocity (m/sec)	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3
Highest Wind Velocity (m/sec)	6.8	16	8.1	15.9	11	14.8	11.6	12.9	13.0	10.0	10.8	10.7	11.6
Prevalent Wind Direction	N	W NW	N	NW	W NW	N NE	W	N NW	N	W	W SW	N NW	

CHAPTER 3

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL LIFE IN URFA

Socio-cultural characteristics and life-style of the inhabitants have a profound effect on the design of the dwelling unit and the settlement. Asatekin (1994, 61) points out the social aspect of architecture concerning family-dwelling relationship, claiming that there is a reciprocal relation between the concept of family and its corresponding architectural unit: the dwelling unit. So, this architectural entity should be designed and /or shaped according to the family that it belongs to. In this respect, family structure and social life of the inhabitants are given below to form a contextual basis before the examination of the settlement characteristics and the traditional dwellings in Urfa.

3.1 Traditional Family Structure in Urfa

The traditional administrative system of the Ottoman Empire during the six centuries was "strictly stable, religious, non-commercial and warlike" as Kağıtçıbaşı (1967, 26) states. With the establishment of the Republic in 1923, traditional order was replaced by modern ways, "stability with mobility and work, religious loyalty with national loyalty, the non-commercial, non-industrial military hierarchy with commerce and industry, and warlike influences in society with peaceful trends".

However the traces of the traditional administrative system could not easily be erased and the new system was not totally spreaded all over the country, especially in the areas remote from the central authority. Despite the establishment of Turkish Republic in 1923, and the replacement of traditional religious identity by the national identity in the urban realm, religious and traditional values are still considerably effective on the people living in the eastern and south-eastern regions of Turkey (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1967, 26).

In this respect, Urfa is a town where traditions and customs play an important role on the life-style of the society. Feudal system is the major determinant in productions, human relations, and the life-style since the medieval age. Land-lords ("ağa") and religious leaders ("şeyh") have autonomous status; they are very effective on people, since they represent traditional and religious institutions. Remoteness from the central authority and the land-ownership pattern strengthen the power of the traditional social structure in Urfa.

Kağıtçıbaşı's (1967, 27) definition of the traditional peasant family¹ as "extended, closely knit, patrilocal and patriarchal" fits the traditional family structure in Urfa. According to Olson's (1982, 33) definition, a traditional family structure is composed of an extended family which is headed by an authoritarian patriarch and characterized by a high degree of gender segregation and feminine submission.

This extended family structure predominated in Urfa until 1970's. The extended families in Urfa include three or more generations that are in economical relation sharing the same dwelling unit. Characteristics of the "traditional extended family" which are also valid for Urfa are further explained below:

According to Kağıtçıbaşı (1967, 35), loyalty to family and unquestionable respect to parents are common attributes of the traditional families besides the authoritarianism and dominance of the father. Raising children was an important concern for the parents.

Children were strictly controlled by their parents in Urfa; especially the ones belonging to high income families were never permitted to play in the streets (Alpan, 1994). They rather played in their courtyards. However, children of low and middle income families were permitted to play in the streets with their friends and at small plazas formed by the streets. Children were given responsibility at a young age. A girl was responsible to do housework and to assist her mother at a very young age. It was the mother's responsibility to help her daughter in developing the appropriate attributes and domestic skills. Similarly, the father was closer to his son; he dealt with his education, took him to work, or to traditional meetings. The

¹ This definition is made according to various demographic village studies, national surveys and census records. According to a national survey in 1968 (Olson, 1982, 34), less than a third of contemporary Turkish families were extended ones. Further, 19% of all families were of the "patriarchal extended" type.

son either took responsibility to contribute to the economy of the family or went to school.

Gender segregation is another important characteristic of traditional extended families. Olson points out that the separateness of male and female spheres is revealed in spatial and territorial dimension.

... In Ottoman times, the ideal was to keep women from having contact with men other than their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons. This was accomplished by the use of several practices including veiling and shrouding of women in public, separation of the women's and children's quarter (*haremlik*) from the public part of the house (*selamlık*) where men would be entertained, shuttering or latticing windows of the *harem* which opened on the street, etc... (Olson, 1982; 41)

However some families could not afford spacious quarters ("haremlik") for women, thus the segregation of the sexes was not as complete. Nevertheless, when possible, each house would have a women's section or "harem" and a public or "male" section. Thus division of labor by sex was clear-cut and no woman would work among strange men. Even after the establishment of the Republic in 1923, male and female space still tend to be separate in contemporary Turkey, and most women continue to lead less public lives than men.

According to Olson (1982, 42), gender segregation is also seen in the division of labor. The tasks and occupations appropriate to men and women are clearly defined and differentiated. Sex differences in the division of labor and spatial segregation are quite marked in the domestic realm. For example, food preparation for the family, cleaning, childcare, etc. are almost exclusively women's work, to the extent that a single man is greatly pitied because it is assumed that he will be unable to take care of his own domestic needs. Women have limited social lives; they are less active than men.

... a woman is typically part of a close-knit network of women, composed of kin, in-laws, neighbors, etc. This pattern also begins in childhood, for in many families the sundry aspects of "mothering" are shared by other women in the mother's network: the child's grandmothers, aunts, older sisters, older cousins and neighbors... Both in the villages and in the larger urban centers, a woman tends to regard long-term neighbors as being "like relatives" and they exchange gossip, advice, food, assistance, etc... (Olson, 1982, 46).

Olson calls a close knit, woman-centered neighborhood of this type as a “defended neighborhood”. This is also a characteristic feature of the traditional socio-cultural life in Urfa where a neighborhood is a shared extension of all the household, whose women and children participate in its use. Within this “defended neighborhood,” there is a female - dominated network of trust, cooperation and mutual aid linking its member households.

In traditional societies, women within the same street work cooperatively as a group in a great number of domestic tasks for reasons of efficiency and sociability. Traditionally, the families seldom leave their own neighborhood, and an outsider entering a street without the accompaniment of a resident can be immediately regarded with great suspicion. The neighborhoods are established as homogeneous as possible by the people having blood ties or coming from the same village or town. Sometimes the inhabitants of a street are the members of the same extended family due to the inheritance of land ownership.

3.2 Social Life in Urfa

3.2.1 Interfamilial Activities

Due to the importance of interfamilial relations, especially kinship and neighborhood relations in traditional society of Urfa, certain meetings were held. Some of the traditional meetings and activities are explained below to understand the general framework of the social life in Urfa and indicate the influences of the interfamilial relations in shaping the dwelling unit and its physical environment.

3.2.1.1 Traditional Weddings

Customs, based on patriarchal type of families, played an important role in the life style of people in the eastern and south-eastern Anatolia. Parents played a major role in arranging marriages. Arranged marriage (“görücülük”) was a common custom as a way of marriage in the past. Today, this custom still continues in rural areas. In this region, boys were expected to marry after their military service, while girls married around the age of 15.

Social occasions like weddings, funerals, births and circumcisions took place in the dwellings which were well-designed and large enough to accomodate great number of guests. Traditional dwellings were quite appropriate places for such ceremonies, with their large courtyards, spacious, airy and well-equipped living and service spaces. The wedding was performed in the courtyard, “eyvan”, or on the roof in summer; in spacious rooms and closed “eyvan”s in winter. Ceremonies for men and women were arranged at separate quarters of the dwellings as a reflection of the sexual segregation in the social realm. Women’s wedding mostly took place in large closed spaces. Public baths, or even grain cellars (e.g. Güllüoğlu House) were used for this purpose. The bride was brought to the wedding house on a horse, by her brother, and/or elder relatives. The groom and his family waited for the bride at the flat roof of the wedding house for the performance of the religious marriage (“imam nikahı”).

Musicians, playing traditional instruments, were invited to weddings of both men and women. The ones who participated women’s wedding were generally blind, because according to Islam, it is not proper for men to see women while dancing. Cooks were employed to prepare the wedding banquet (“sūpha yemeği”), and to serve numerous guests. The meal was also sent to the relatives and neighbors who did not participate the wedding and also to poor people. The musicians, cooks, and servants received tips from the groom’s family. In such occasions, solidarity was more emphasized, and prosperous people met the needs of the poor.

At night, separate entertainments were performed at men’s and women’s quarters. The wedding entertainment held at men’s quarter is called “asbap gecesi”, where men enjoyed themselves through eating specially prepared local dishes, singing folk songs, dancing, and playing local games. Likewise, women arranged a wedding performance, called “kına gecesi” at women’s quarter, where women gathered around the bride, put henna in her hands, and present her gifts and jewelry. Then they enjoyed themselves through dancing, singing, and saying “mani”s (traditional Turkish quatrain form) until late hours of the night. After the marriage, the bride accepted guests for a few months.



Figure 2 A traditional wedding in an Urfa House (Kürkçüoğlu, 1988).

3.2.1.2 Hospitality and Traditional Meetings

Hospitality has a special meaning for the people of Urfa. The tradition of entertaining guests is believed to have emerged from the prophet İbrahim who was well-known with his hospitality and generosity. Every family, regardless of their income, would like to entertain guests, making use of all their possibilities. Entertaining guests was also a question of prestige for them. For this reason, the kitchens ("tandırılık") were designed big enough with a number of hearths to serve the guests as well as to the family. Moreover, some dwellings of high income people, had specialized guest quarters, with separate stables and service spaces.

People frequently entertained guests in Urfa. Besides the random visits, men and women separately met at a house on a regular schedule. Women and men used to meet separately once in a week. The weekly meeting of men of the same or around the same age (the young and middle aged men) on a regular schedule at the houses of participants is called "sıra gecesi". "Sıra gecesi" was not only a medium of entertainment, but also a cultural, social and educational event, which had an important place in Urfa folklore (Akbiyık, 1992, 49-52). This tradition still survives today.

Men's meetings were arranged either at the dwelling of one of the participants or in a public house ("oda") built in a village or in the town. "Oda" was a kind of guesthouse which included rooms for the guests and stables for their animals. It was opened by a prosperous and generous person who voluntarily met the needs of the guests and paid the expenses of the house. Some dwellings belonging to high income families (e.g. Yorgancı, Güllüoğlu and Hacı Hıdırlar Houses) include complicated "selamlık" parts which served the same function. Owner of the "oda" used to welcome not only his relatives, companions, and friends, but also foreign visitors. There were servants who took care of "oda", and met the needs of the guests and their animals.

Serving coffee was a common custom peculiar to traditional living symbolizing hospitality. Coffee had a special meaning among the people in old Urfa. There were respected persons who specialized in cooking and serving a kind of bitter coffee ("mırra") in "oda"s. Coffeemaking was a custom inherited from father to the son (Harran, 1989, 31). It was a strict rule for the son who had to continue this tradition after his father, there were no excuses to break the tradition. Men

were generally addicted to coffee, since they used to drink it very often. Coffee was served in the beginning and in the end of the visit. It was made and served in a special coffee set. Processing and cooking coffee required a special skill. After having reached the right thickness, coffee was served to guests in cups by hand. Likewise, the guest who drank the coffee should give it to the server by hand.

3.2.1.3 Traditional “Tandır” Entertainments in Winter

50-60 years ago, long winter nights were spent through “tandır” entertainments in a warm atmosphere. As a heating source, “tandır” was composed of a wooden table with an earthen brazier (“tarır”) located underneath, and a large heavy quilt covering the table. When the men went out for their own meetings (“sıra geceleri”), the women and children gathered around the “tandır” table, and sank under the heavy quilt until their necks to warm up their bodies. The women talked and children played games while eating nuts and “helva” on a copper tray placed on the “tandır” table. Elder women contributed the warm atmosphere by saying tales, and “mani”s. Then some local dishes were prepared and grape molasses with dried fruits, then traditional bitter coffee (“mirra”) were served.

3.2.1.4 Spring Meetings

As stated by Beyazgül (1980, 8-9), Alpan (1994) and İpek (1994), in spring men and women met separately to go to countryside. They went to different excursion places. Women used to go to vineyards, parks, and riversides which were near to their neighborhoods. They prepared their food for picnic and went to the countryside early in the morning on Wednesdays, Saturdays or Sundays. Sometimes blind musicians accompanied to entertain them. The women and children enjoyed nature, played games, sang and danced till the evening; and returned home before the sunset. Men’s meetings, which began on March and continued until the summer, were different than women’s. They went to mountains or meadows besides the vineyards and parks. Men used to go to the countryside on Thursday afternoons -when Friday was holiday- and stayed there until Friday evenings.

3.2.1.5 Activities in Autumn- Preparations for Winter

End of summers, and beginning of autumns were the times when the people were very active to prepare and store their food and fuel for winter. People used to buy wholesale tomatoes, fresh pepper and grapes at these times. Fresh pepper and tomato juice were left on the flat roof in trays to be dried under the sun. Women worked harder, in collaboration with their children and neighbors, they produced tomato paste, ground red pepper, pepper jam, grape juice ("şıra"), molasses ("pekmez"), dried grape productions ("çekçek", "bastık", "kesme", "sucuk"), vinegar, pickles, and starch in the courtyard and store them in their cellars to be consumed in winter. In addition, cheese and butter were produced in the village (they are still produced) in spring. Cheese were pickled in brine and stored in the cellar within earthen jars. Today only tomato paste, ground red pepper, and in rare cases, pepper jam and grape productions are still produced in traditional dwellings.

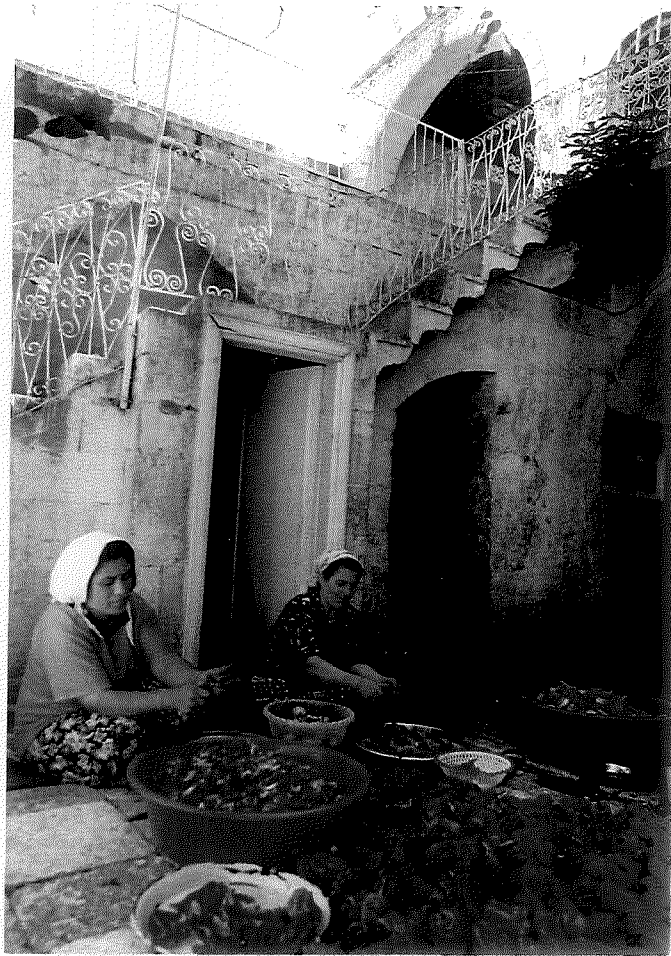
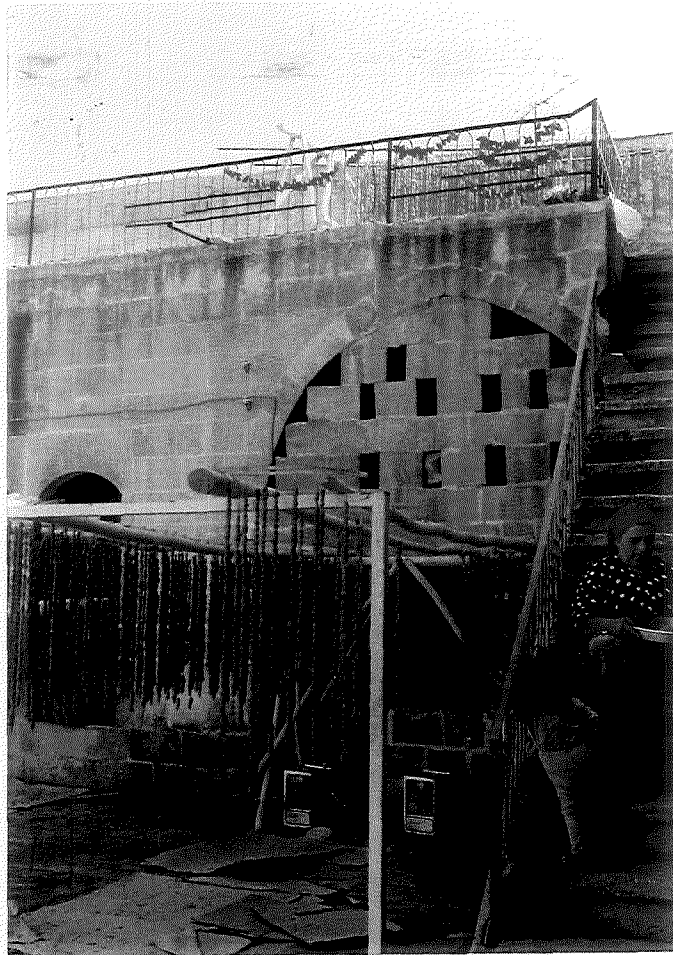


Figure 3 Women processing fresh pepper.



Figures 4-5 Women producing grape productions ("sucuk").

3.2.2 Intrafamilial Activities

After the interfamilial activities, daily life of a typical family and maintenance of the dwellings are explained below within the framework of intrafamilial activities which will be broadly mentioned in the fifth chapter in relation with the spatial and architectural characteristics of the dwelling unit.

3.2.2.1 Daily Life

According to Alpan (1994), Demirkol(1994), Öcal(1994) and İpek (1994), daily life of a typical family who lived in a traditional dwelling 50-60 years ago was as follows:

Everyone used to get up early in the morning with the “ezan”. The woman drew water from the well for washing hands and faces. If the mosque was close to the dwelling, man went to the mosque for morning prayer; otherwise he prayed at home. Meanwhile, his wife prepared the breakfast. She milked the cow, and made “bazlama”². The family usually had their breakfast in summer “eyvan”, or in a winter room due to seasonal uses.

After the breakfast, man used to go to work or to meet his friends. Men were generally occupied with agricultural or commercial activities. The ones who dealt with agriculture, had land in the village. They did not have a regular daily work, in summer they went to the village to meet the needs of the villagers in cultivation of their land, and to receive the revenue after the harvest. Tradesmen used to go to their shops every day; they sold wool, cotton, fabric, or food such as butter, sugar, etc. Some exported goods to the middle eastern countries.

Only men earned money. Women were socially limited; they rarely went outside. They were responsible for the housework and child care. When men went outside, women used to clean the house, prepare lunch and dinner, take care of their children and animals in the stable; on certain days, they entertained guests.

Man either returned home for the lunch or carried his lunch in a “sefertası” with him. It was not proper to have lunch in restaurants, since it would mean that the woman was not good at cooking. He arrived home before the

² Daily consumed bread; it is different from “yufka ekmeği”, the larger bread that was collectively made every 15-20 days.

evening. After having dinner, they either went to sleep or entertained guests. Due to the inadequacy of artificial lighting, people used to go to bed early.

3.2.2.2 Maintenance and Housework

Maintenance of dwellings was a difficult job; especially the flat earthen roofs required regular maintenance every year. In order to prevent the leak of the roof, the earth had to be packed and smoothened by cylindrical stone rollers, ("loğ") at certain periods especially after rain and snow, and weeds had to be cleared in spring. This was carried out by a specialized man.

House cleaning and taking care of animals were also hard jobs under the responsibility of women. Every morning the woman drew water from the well, swept and washed the courtyard floor, scrubbed the floors with rough sacks to make them polished. High income families usually had female servants responsible for cleaning the house, laundering and cooking, and male servants taking care of animals and doing outdoor services like shopping. In the middle income families, the woman did the housework with the help of her children.

In traditional living, women used to make round breads in thin layers called "yufka ekmeği", launder and clean the whole house every two or three weeks. After cooking bread, clothes were washed in tandırlık, laundering is called "gası". Mattresses, quilts, cushions and curtains were laundered once in a year, usually in autumn. Since there was no detergent then, soap and ash were used in laundering. Dirty clothes were put in the stone basin filled with ashy water. Water was drawn from the well in buckets, and heated up in large copper kettles over the hearths of "tandırlık", then the clothes in ashy water were washed with soap by this hot water until they became clean. Laundry was then dried on ropes in the courtyard or on the roof. After the laundry, kitchen was cleaned, and sooty kitchen utensils were scrubbed.

Then the whole house including the courtyard, "eyvan", rooms, kitchen and other spaces were thoroughly cleaned. After completing the housework, women prepared their bundles and went to a public bath together.



Figure 6 Women making “yufka ekmeği”.

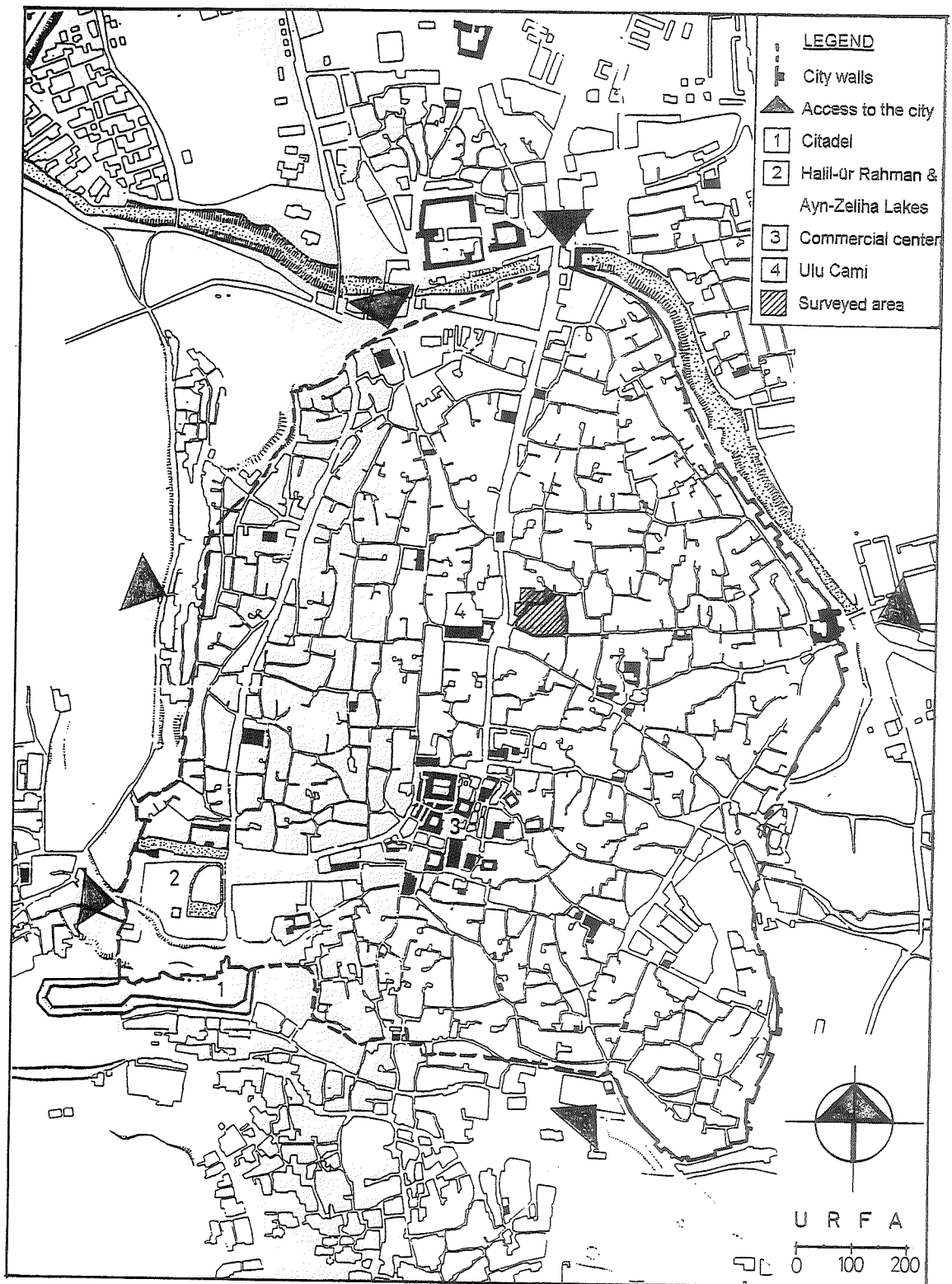


Figure 7 The town of Urfa in the beginning of the 20th century (Alper, 1986).

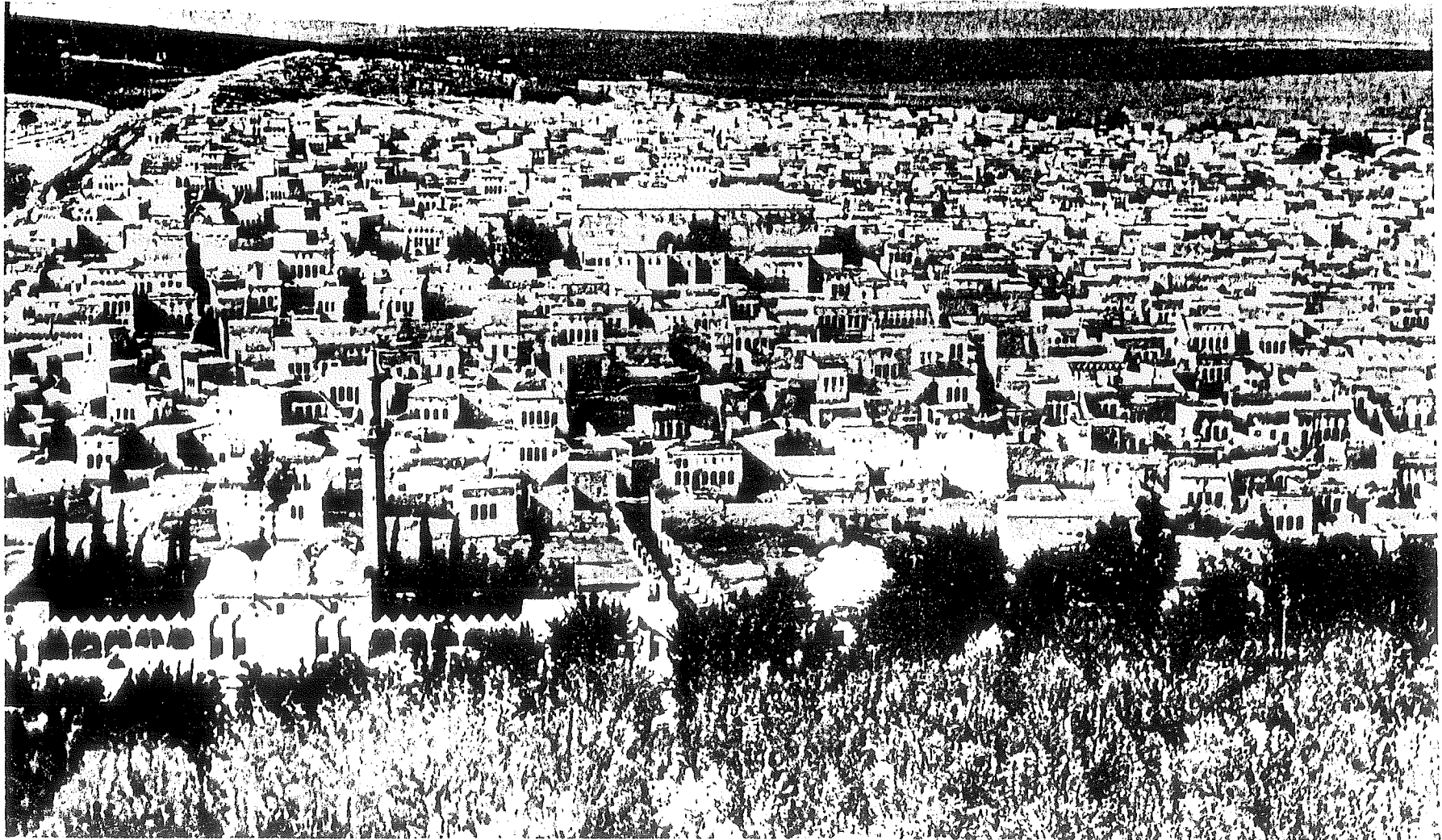


Figure 8 A view of the north part of the town of Urfa from the citadel in 1894 (Kürkçüoğlu, 1990).

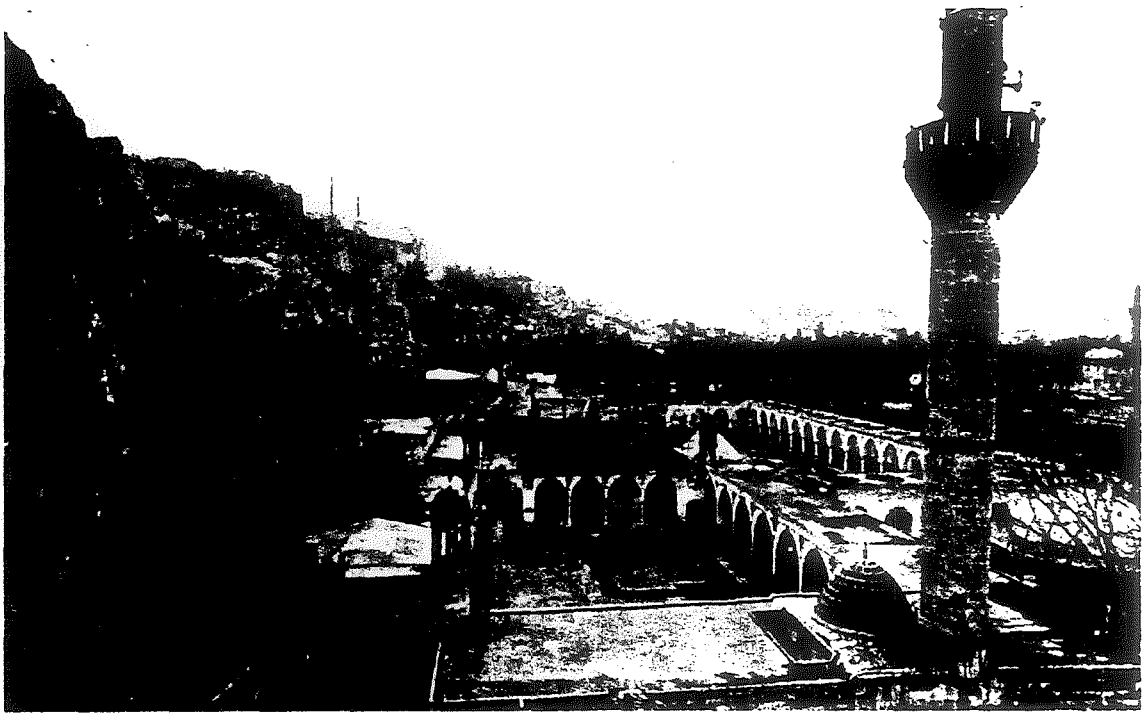


Figure 9 General view of the "Halilürrahman Külliyesi" in 1976 (Kürkçüoğlu, 1990).



Figure 10 Partial view of the town looking from the minaret of Pazar Camii in 1979 (Kürkçüoğlu, 1990).

CHAPTER 4

SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF URFA

4.1 Historical Settlement of Urfa In General

The urban form of the town was modified due to varying socio-cultural characteristics of successive civilizations. In time, necropolis of antique cultures was replaced by agricultural areas; new dwellings and public buildings were built on foundations of the ancient architecture; temples and churches were converted into mosques (Öçmen, 1979, 3). Similar to other Anatolian towns, the town of Urfa displays the spatial organization of a medieval town with Turkish-Islamic character; effect of Islamic civilizations was prevalent especially in 15th and 16th centuries. Main characteristics of the historical urban form was preserved until the recent times. The historical settlement can be defined by the citadel, Halil-ür Rahman complex and the lake Ayn-Zeliha in the south, Harran Gate in the east, Karakoyun stream in the north, and Kızılkoyun district in the west (Alper, 1986, 6).

The original city center is the citadel area on a hill in the south of Lakes Halil-ür Rahman and Ayn-Zeliha, in the southwestern quarter of the city. Due to the continuous wars throughout its history, fortification walls around the town, and the citadel were repaired and strengthened at certain periods for defense purposes. The citadel is surrounded on three sides by a moat carved out of rock, and by a steep rock face in the northern side. This is the hill from which Nimrod was supposed to have cast the prophet İbrahim into the flames. It is speculated that the citadel was constructed in the years 812-814 by Christians. There are two Corinthian columns in it; inscriptions on the eastern column indicate that they were built in 240-242 A.D., long before the erection of the citadel (Oymak & Kürkçüoğlu, 1990, 21).

The town and its citadel were reported by Evliya Çelebi, the famous traveler who visited Urfa in 1646. According to his report,

... the citadel is a high structure with sturdy walls out of large stones setting on a rocky mountain. It is a unique citadel circular in shape, having ornate crenelations and watch-towers. Being on a steep mount, it has no ditches around. Near the entrance gate, opening to the west, there are twenty dwellings housing guardians; 200 soldiers, an ammunition, grain bins, cisterns, and a small mosque. Dwellings of both prestigious and ordinary people are located in the citadel. ... The whole town includes 2600 earthen roofed dwellings out of limestone, a number of large palaces including gardens, vineyards, and baths, 22 mosques, 67 "mescit"s, 3 "medrese"s, 8 public baths, 5 "han"s and 2 "bedesten"s... ("Urfa", 7386, 7432)

Fortification walls surrounding the city were intact until about the last 50 years. Harran Gate, Mahmutoğlu Tower by the Bey Gate, and several sections of the walls are still standing, along with the remains of certain watch-towers. These walls are supposed to have been built in the 6th century A.D. Hence, the citadel and fortification walls were built at different times. Various sources indicate that there were six main gates of the city: Sakıbin, Batı, and Su Gates in the west, Samsat and Saray Gates in the northwest, Bey Gate in the east; and Harran Gate in the south (Oymak & Kürkçüoğlu, 1990, 21).

As Alper (1986, 71) indicates, the earliest dwellings were built in the vicinity of Bey Gate, Harran and Samsat Gates. Cami-i Kebir neighborhood is also one of the first settlements which took its name from Ulucami (Great Mosque) that was first built as a church in 475, and then converted into a mosque in the third quarter of 12th century, in the time of Nurettin Zengi (Alper, 1986, 11). There is a historical "medrese" in the east of Ulucami, a fountain and a great clock tower which was once a watch / bell tower, around a plaza. The "medrese" near Ulucami was built in 1191 by Selahaddin Eyyubi, who had a great contribution in development of the vicinity. The center of the city was shifted to the area of the Lake Halilürrahman in the south with the construction of "Halilürrahman Camii" and "külliyesi" (mosque and complex) in 1212 in the period of Eyyübi's. These two mosques -Halilürrahman Cami and Ulucami- are important landmarks of the old urban settlement.

Between these two mosques, there is another important center of the old town, the historical commercial area, formed of a number of "han"s and "bedesten"s with urban spaces developed around the Gümrük Han. The

back to sixteenth century. The covered bazaars in this area were organized in accordance with different types of productions such as copperware, jewelry, woven goods, felt, sheepskins, and cavalry, where each type was produced and sold at different bazaars. These covered bazaars are still important focal points of the historical settlement.

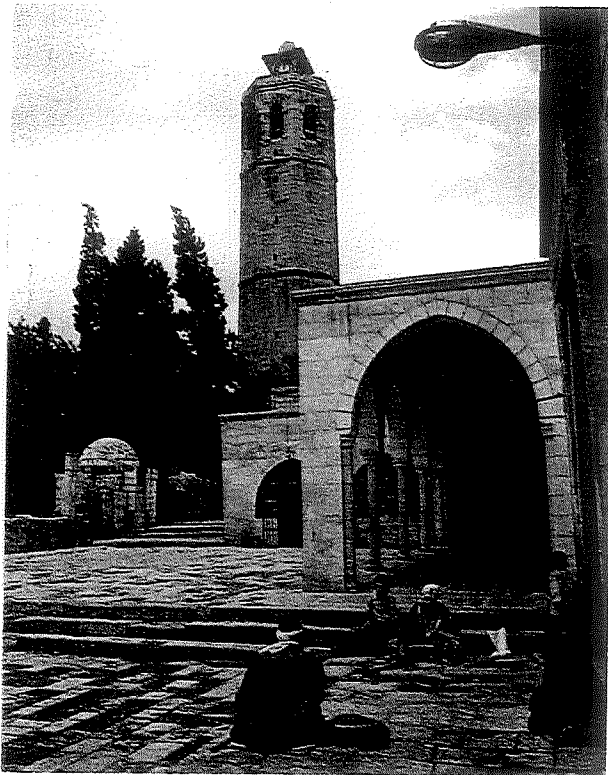


Figure 11 Minaret of Ulucami which was the bell tower of St. Stephen Church in 435-436 A.D. (Kürkçüoğlu, 1988)

Atauz et al. (1992, 109) state that being on the border of a central government caused an introversion of the town, so far as the macroform of Urfa is concerned. Consequently, its growth was limited and it remained marginal. Niebuhr's map of Urfa belonging to the 18th century indicates that there were no developments outside the citadel. In the beginning of the 20th century, the map of Burkitt, published in 1913, indicates that the town had already begun developing in the north direction (Atauz et al., 1992, 110-111). Growing curve of Urfa has not been continuous throughout history; hence the town remained small in scale.

However, the growth between the periods 1960-1980 is not comparable with that of the past. Master Plan of the town was made in 1974, concerning the growth of the town in the following twenty years. However, the burst of population and growth of the town have gone beyond the anticipations and restricted the historical settlement within a cramped area. Consequently, the new town has developed through municipal regulations in the north and north-east directions, and as squatting areas in the south and south-east directions.

4.2 Determinants of the Traditional Architecture

Basic determinants of the complex urban structure and development of the local architecture are physical and socio-cultural factors:

4.2.1 Physical Factors

Physical factors are closely related with regional characteristics, including climate and material conditions.

4.2.1.1 Climate

The climate in arid zones is characterized by high day-time and low night-time temperatures, low humidity, little precipitation and a relentless sun which shines from a cloudless sky. The air temperature for 7-8 months of a year is quite high in Urfa. Daily mean temperature in such months is above 30° C and relative humidity is below 30%. The most stressful and hottest months of the year are July and August, when the highest temperature is around 45°C. However, high walls shade the narrow streets throughout the day, thus prevent the pedestrians from the direct sun rays, hence decrease the stressful effect of the sun. Vaulted passageways ("kabaltı") are important characteristic features of the streets, which provide shaded and cool areas in hot summer days.

4.2.1.2 Material

The traditional built environment of Urfa is characterized by stone construction. Calcerous stone, is the local material available at the nearest quarries in the region. It is one of the most appropriate construction material to be used in hot-arid regions since it reflects solar radiation, delays transmission of heat, and create long-lasting structures. (For further information, see chapter 3.2)

4.2.2 Socio-Cultural Factors

Besides the physical factors, socio-economic characteristics of inhabitants and cultural background of a settlement are also important factors influential in formation of the urban space and in design of the dwelling unit as an architectural entity. Asatekin (1994, 174) suggests that the hierarchical system of room/ building/ dwelling unit/ street/ neighborhood relationship corresponds the hierarchy of private/ semi-private/ semi-public/ public characteristics in traditional settlements. The dwellings concerning building/ building, building/ street, and building/ neighborhood relations give information about the social life, socio-economic status of the families and family interrelations.

Atauz et. al (1992, 105) also point out the importance of the socio-economic and cultural factors in shaping the urban space. In this respect, regional and urban spaces are one of the dimensions that form the identity of the social group living in the city. Urban spaces are in a way cultural units which display and reflect the economic production, social relations and organizations, diplomatic intercultural relations, and the expression of their history and accumulations. Those accumulations are embodied in the space and become permanent step by step in shaping it. According to Atauz et. al (1992, 105), the urban space is a frozen integral system of all urban accumulations which evolve in time through small additions and subtractions. This freezing is not a static one, the spatial elements, such as the fortifications of the town, city gates, aquaducts, plazas, mosques which replaced cathedrals or synagogues (e.g. Ulu Cami) either disappeared, or they are modified as new spatial elements of new accumulations. Thus, the space is a dynamic element just as the community it inhabits.

4.2.2.1 Privacy

Privacy is a very important factor as a determinant of traditional dwellings in Urfa, especially when the profound effect of Islamic religion is concerned. The dwellings are introvert in character and isolated from the outside world through high and massive walls which are almost blind at the ground floor level. Some windows looking to streets at the upper floor level were equipped with timber lattice in order to prevent an outsider to see the inside, hence to provide privacy. Privacy of families was well preserved though the dwellings are very close

to each other. Narrow streets provide intimate relationships between the neighbors who do not interfere the privacy of each other due to the careful arrangement of windows. Proper dimensioning of the dwellings, appropriate distancing to adjacent houses and architectural components prevent obstruction of the view and light of each other.

4.2.2.2 Concern for Defense and Security

As it is mentioned before, Urfa was mostly a border settlement of big states in history. The city had been plundered and ruined as a result of wars. Sometimes it remained on transit routes of armies moving into the south and east directions. Moreover, the city was on trade and migration routes, and also on the pilgrim routes of Christianity, and then Islam. It witnessed strifes and struggles of the religious sects in Christianity. Urfa probably suffered also from local strifes and street fights for several centuries due to blood feuds and smuggling, like the other cities in southeastern Anatolia (İmamoğlu, 1992, 212). Hence, security and defence emerged as an important factor affecting the design of the streets and houses. Consequently, houses were conceived and built as castles for the extended families, and the streets were surrounded by their high and massive walls. The houses have almost no windows at the ground floor level, their entrance gates opening to the street are out of strong and durable material (timber with metal sheathing), equipped with locks out of wooden bolts ("zoğnak"). Another precaution taken for security purposes is that regardless of their position and orientation, windows of the houses have iron bars, either in decorative shape, or in grid form. Moreover, they have shutters designed for security purposes as well as for creating better climatic and environmental control against heat, wind, dust, cold, etc.

4.3 Traditional Streets in Urfa

The old settlement of the city exhibits an irregular and complex structure as an urban form. Similarly, the streets, as part of this structure, are not designed on a regular geometric pattern; but have an organic character. They are quite narrow, 2.00-3.00m in width, which is sufficient for a camel or a donkey to pass with its load. The narrow streets are surrounded by high walls of the dwellings which accentuate the sense of verticality. They are paved with cobble stones and are designed in human scale. Streets sometimes widen, forming small plazas,

sometimes bend left or right and sometimes end up with an entrance door of a dwelling. Small plazas, formed by the streets are public spaces where neighbors meet and talk, and children play games.

Besides small plazas, dead-end streets (“tetirbe”) are characteristic features of Urfa. A dead-end street is a branch of a street, 8-15m in length and 1.50-2.50m in width, ending up with an entrance door of a dwelling. It displays the individualistic attitude in formation of the urban space. “Tetirbe” is in a way, a private street belonging to a family whose dwelling ends up the street. Hence, it takes the name of that family. It is a part of the hierarchical system of private/ semi-private/ public spaces as a semi-private transitional zone between the dwelling and the street.

Every dwelling has an identity defined by plazas, vaulted passageways (“kabaltı”), dead ends, fountains, gates, projections, etc. There is a unity in architectural language of the street elevations through continuous walls, repetition of windows and gates. This unity is not interfered, but rather diversified by the street elements mentioned above.

4.3.1 Remarkable Street Elements

4.3.1.1. Water Supplying Units

In old Urfa, water was supplied through wells, fountains and “sebil”s. Almost every house had a well. People who did not have a well in their houses received water from the street fountains. Fountains are one of the most attractive components of the streets with their aesthetic features (Fig. 5-8). As Kürkçüoğlu (1993; 23) states, the fountains in the Ottoman cities are classified into three groups as plaza fountains, corner fountains, and small fountains attached to the walls. The first two types are not found in Urfa. All the existing fountains in Urfa belong to the third group. Besides those, there is another sub-group of fountains called “kastel”, which simply includes a water pipe attached to an unadorned wall.



Figure 12 Firuz Bey Fountain, 1781



Figure 13 Yıldız Plaza Fountain

(Kürkçüoğlu, 1988)



Figure 14 Hekim Dede Fountain, 1708

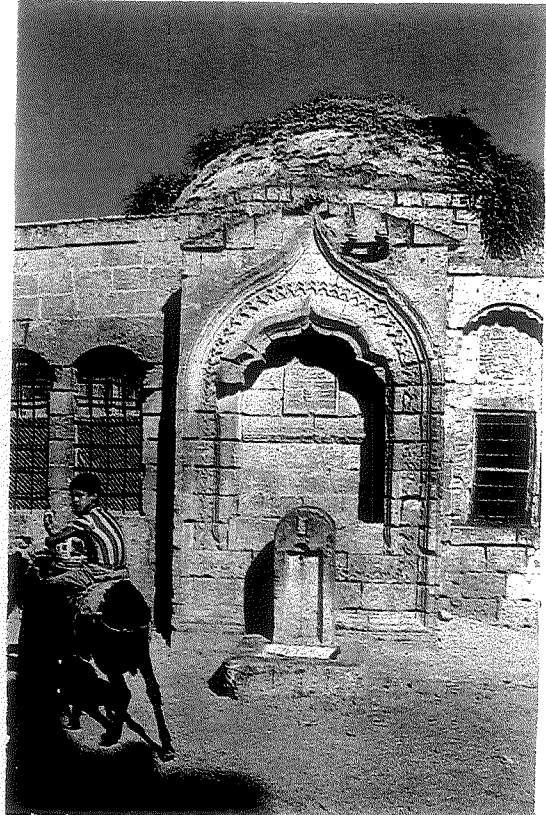


Figure 15 Şeyh Saffet Fountain, 1891

(Kürkçüoğlu, 1988)

“Sebil” is another street element besides fountains. It is a kiosk or part of a building built by a charitable person where an itinerant dispensed water or sherbet for drinking. A “sebil” sometimes includes tomb of the builder to whom the people prayed on account of his service. The drink was dispensed through an arched and metal grilled window above which inscriptions and date of the building are written. There are a few “sebil”s in Urfa such as Şeyh Ebubekir Sebili and Firuz Bey Sebili, which no longer serve its original function but remain as tombs.

Oymak and Kürkçüoğlu (1993, 72) state that besides fountains, “sebil”s and “kastel”s, there are also public wells in the streets to provide social service. Today, most of them are closed or no longer used. Because of the mythical stories about Prophets İbrahim and Eyüp, some water springs are believed to be sacred and the water coming from those springs are supposed to recover every sort of diseases. Wells, such as “Lalik Kuyusu”, “Kızılkuyu” and “Eyüp Peygamber Kuyusu” which were built to utilize those springs were specially treated, most of which have inscriptions from Quran depicted on stone surface of the structure.

4.3.1.2 Vaulted Passageways - “Kabaltı”

It is a part of the street, covered by a stone vault. Generally, above the vault there is a room, belonging to one of the houses on either side of the vault. It is an important street element not only in Urfa, but also in many hot-arid regions, because it creates a cool spot on hot summer days where children play games and neighbors meet and talk to each other. Besides these vaults, there are wide-spanned arches which connect the houses on both sides of the street as a buttress to strengthen the street walls of courtyards or houses.

4.3.1.3 Projections

At the first floor level of the street elevation, the massive effect of continuous walls is broken by rhythmic repetitions of windows and the projections with corbelling stone profiles. The front view of the projection is decorated with arch motifs and the corbelling projections are elaborated with rich decorations. Some projections are angular in order to obtain a regular space at the first floor, where the houses are located on irregular sites.

The windows at the projections are arranged in such a way that they do not face each other. In order to provide privacy, some windows open on the flank walls, while some others on the front walls of the projections.

Various kinds of projections are seen on the street façade which give certain clues about their function; such as the projection of a staircase leading to the roof, or upper floor spaces (For further information, see 5.3.4.2).

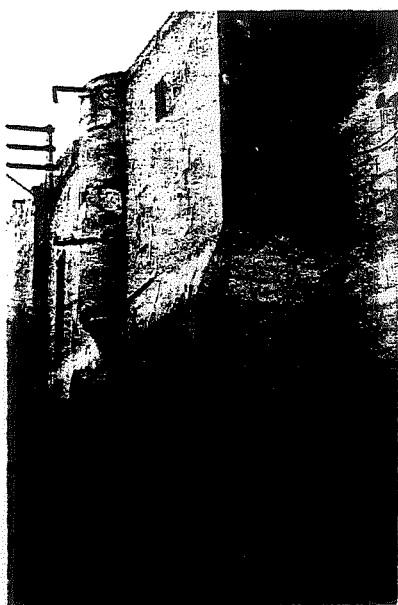


Fig. 16 Fırfırlı Street

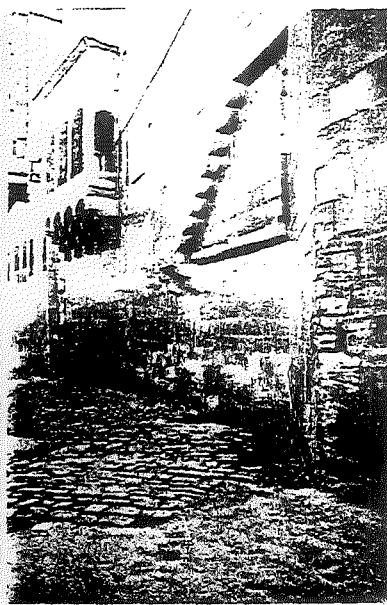


Fig. 17 Hüseyin Paşa Street
(Akkoyunlu, 1989)



Fig. 18 Zincirli Street

4.3.1.4 Gates Opening to Streets

They are the only openings at the ground floor level other than the small windows of the stables. The street doors differ according to their sizes and shapes. They are generally recessed within an arched niche. Some of them have two corner columns and mounting blocks at both sides.

In some cases, the doors are accentuated through decorations such as cornices, rosettes or inscriptions above them. The doors are of two types according to the number of their wings:

- Single winged doors: Some of the single courtyard houses of middle-income families have single winged doors used by people.

- Double winged doors: The dwellings generally have double winged doors used for the access of horses, donkeys and camels. Some of them include a wicket door on one of the wings, “enikli kapı”, designed for the use of people.

The doors are specially designed to provide security. They are quite durable and have a sturdy look, since they were made of timber covered with sheet metal. They are locked by large and thick wooden bars (“zoğnak”) which are no longer used today.

Another important element of doors is their knockers (“dögecek”), which are of various kinds. They were made of either cast iron, or wrought iron in various shapes. Cast iron knockers were generally in the shape of a woman’s hand, while wrought iron ones were usually in stylized bird motifs or in simple, circular form (Akkoyunlu, 1989, 139). Door knockers can be classified into two groups according to their sounds:

1. Coil type at a lower level, used by women,
2. Hammer type at a higher level, used by men. According to the sound of the knocker, the woman in the dwelling knew whether she had to veil herself before opening the door or not.

4.3.1.5 Corner Colonettes - “Köşe Sütunceleri”

In some cases, corners of the courtyard walls at the junctions of streets are treated in a special way. They are rounded by attached corner colonettes or chamfered by triangular profiles or squinches in order to provide an easier turning. The streets with such kind of treatments were presumably the busy ones.

4.3.1.6 Mounting Blocks - “Binek/ Soluk Taşları”

Some houses have mounting blocks at both sides of their gates in the street side. These 50cm high stone blocks were designed to be used while getting up on a horse/camel or to be used by carriers and old people, as a seat to relax for a while, especially during hot summer days.

CHAPTER 5

TRADITIONAL URFA DWELLINGS

5.1 The Position of Traditional Urfa Dwellings within the General Framework of Traditional Residential Architecture in Anatolia

There have been certain attempts on defining architectural characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Anatolia. Among these, classifications according to regional differences have been the most common attempt. Eldem (1954) introduced a typology of traditional Anatolian dwellings accepting the “sofa” as the basis of plan variations; he also made a classification (1984) according to regional differences where climate, geological character and social conditions were considered as effective factors. He introduced seven main regions as Blacksea hinterland, İstanbul and Marmara, Aegean hinterland, Mediterranean, Central Anatolian, Eastern Anatolian, and Southeast Anatolian regions. The last group houses in the Southeast Anatolian region was considered in close relation with Syria including houses of Urfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır, Antep, Antakya, Halep and Damascus. The plan type and spatial characteristics in this group were shaped under the influence of Arab culture in combination with old structural techniques, building traditions and certain local features.

Kuban (1966, 67-75) set forth another classification according to material condition which has a profound effect on the differentiation of forms created by Anatolian-Turkish culture. He pointed out the importance of material-form relationship and the impacts of material condition and construction techniques with the inputs of historical, geographical and cultural variations in formation of the regional styles. He proposed six regions as:

- a. South-Eastern Anatolia, characterized by stone architecture and related with North Syria,
- b. North-East Anatolia, characterized by stone construction with timber bond

beams, related with the Caucasus,

c. Eastern Blacksea region with timber skeleton system,

d. Central Anatolia, of stone architecture, again related with North Syria,

e. Central Anatolia characterized by mudbrick architecture, and lastly

f. Anatolian shores and Balkan regions characterized by timber skeleton system with mudbrick infill.

The first region comprises Gaziantep, Maraş, Urfa, Mardin and Diyarbakır, where the houses are characterized by monumental, stone architecture exhibiting the high quality of stone workmanship. As for Kuban (1966, 70), their inward-looking plan layouts with an inner courtyard and flat roofs are the best expressions of the influence of climatic conditions.

Tanyeli (1979) continued the mainstream of the regional classifications; he divided the Ottoman Anatolia into two main regions according to socio-cultural differentiations as the region of "Original Anatolian Synthesis" and the "Transition Zone". The first group totally reflected the characteristics of the Anatolian-Turkish residential architecture defined due to the influences of the nomadic Turkish, Iranian, Islamic and previous Turkish-Anatolian cultures. This region has been defined by the western part of the border passing through the south of Eastern Blacksea, through the north of Erzincan and Elazığ, West of Kayseri to the East of Gaziantep. The eastern region beyond this border was defined as the "Transition Zone" under the external influences and effects of traditions of the previous Anatolian cultures. These two main regions were proposed to have sub-groups according to the physical factors as material, form, roofing system, spatial organization, and coloring of façades. The region of Original Anatolian Synthesis has been sub-divided into four regions as the West-Northwest Anatolia, Eastern Blacksea, Konya, and İstanbul; whereas the Transition Zone has five sub-regions as Bodrum, Kayseri, central part of East Anatolia, North part of East Anatolia, and Southeastern Anatolia (Tanyeli, 1979, 33).

According to this classification, traditional dwellings of Urfa are included in the Southeastern Anatolia within the Transition Zone. Tanyeli (1979, 39) states that the distinctive character of houses in Southeastern Anatolia is the formation of courtyard due to the climatic conditions. Houses in this region carry the Mesopotamian architectural characteristics in general. Another distinctive character

of these houses appears as the differentiation of spaces in the form of “haremlık” and “selamlık” sections.

The classifications mentioned above indicate that traditional dwellings in Urfa, as in the other Southeastern Anatolian cities, portray a special character within the traditional Anatolian residential architecture due to the strategic location of the region as a transitional area between the Middle East, Anatolia and Europe. Hence, south-eastern Anatolia is different from the other regions of Anatolia in its physical and socio-cultural characteristics. İmamoğlu (1980, 45) indicates that as a result of the continuous and heavy interaction between various cultures and religions in the region, architecture and planning in the south-eastern cities exhibit a more eclectic appearance, in contrast to other Turkish cities. In addition to the climatic-geographic and Turkish influences, one can also see those of Persian, Assyrian, even Afghan and Egyptian architecture and planning.

5.2 General Characteristics of Dwellings in Arid Regions and Traditional Urfa Dwellings in This Context

Traditional dwellings in Urfa are outcome of a long building tradition, evolved under the effect of Mesopotamian, Persian, Egyptian, and east Asian architectures. Hence they have a lot of common properties. Ancient Mesopotamian houses show great similarities with the traditional houses of Urfa. Stead (1980, 35) points out that houses excavated at Ur in southern Mesopotamia were two or more stories built around a courtyard. They had no windows to the exterior. Entry to the houses was through a narrow, windowless alley leading to the court. In the larger houses and palaces, there were indications of wind towers and the predecessors of “eyvan”s.

Due to the severe climatic conditions in summer, contemporary Egyptians and Mesopotamians also developed a kind of devices to catch the breezes and bring them into the houses. Stead (1980, 35) claims that the origin of Mesopotamian house forms is the Babylonian house, basically double-storey consisting of a gallery with an “eyvan” opening onto it, and subsidiary rooms on either side of the “eyvan”, the cellar day room, the flat roof used for sleeping. This shows that the basic house in arid region has not changed much through the centuries. As for Stead (1980, 35), it has survived in its purest form in Baghdad,

and even today there are houses which are almost identical to those of old Babylon or Ur.

Similar to the traditional Urfa house, traditional Baghdad house, built up to the 1950's, has a reception room for male guests ("selamlık"), a court as the center of family life with a planting section, a family room ("eyvan") with a row of wind catchers at the back wall. It has also projected rooms at the upper floor looking to the street, a flat roof mostly used in summer. A typical contemporary Persian house is also characterized by a court in the center and an "eyvan". There is seasonal differentiation in a Persian house in the form of a summer "eyvan" in the south connected to wind towers ("badgir"), as the most prominent elements, and a winter "eyvan" in the north (Stead, 1980, 38-39).

Stead (1980, 41) claims that courtyard house in arid zones works thermally beyond culture, custom and symbol. He summarizes characteristic features of traditional houses in arid zones from a climatic viewpoint as,

- the use of interior patio or court as a cool breathing space,
- plants for shade and coolness and water for its evaporative cooling,
- thick walls, roofs and massive construction closely linked to the ground as a heat sink,
- the use of special forms such as domes and vaults to minimize the effects of solar radiation,
- natural convection for ventilation,
- carefully designed and positioned fenestration to avoid heat gain,
- a distinct pattern of daily and seasonal migrations within different areas of the house.

Another distinctive character of the Urfa house is its introvert character for both climatic and social reasons. Traditional courtyard house in arid zones turns to the outside world and encloses a private piece of sky while creating a place and a sense of security and serenity. Life is confined within a closed environment and nature is recreated inside the building.

In houses of arid regions, the ground floor walls form a distinct barrier between the interior and exterior, in some cases having a fortress-like impregnability. However, first floor of the house contradicts with this character by making projections with windows looking to the street. Similar to the Urfa houses, Moroccan and Yemeni houses resemble medieval castles. The lower floor was used for stable and storages, while the family lived on the upper floor.

In summary, as a reaction to the hot-arid climate and regardless of being from different cultures and religions, people built courtyard houses oriented to the prevailing winds. A typical arid house is characterized by a courtyard in the center, "eyvan" as a semi-open space, and a flat roof. Courtyard is the hearth of the houses in the arid zone, as the center of activities in the greater portion of the year. As İmamoğlu (1980, 70) points out, the stone pool and the planting section are inseparable components of arid-zone houses as microclimatic elements. The use of water as a microclimatic element rapidly increases in the arid-zone of Anatolia due to the stressful summer conditions. Various trees and vines provide shaded area in the courtyard enabling the family to carry on their activities, at the same time to enjoy nature, water, and cool breezes. Besides being microclimatic elements, fountains, pools and planting sections are considered as decorative elements.

Roofs and terraces are places where family activities take place, especially in summer time. The roofs are generally flat which are out of earth or paved with stone and are laid on timber structures or barrel / cross vaults.

5.3 Descriptions of the Spaces and Architectural Elements Concerning Family- Dwelling Interrelations

As mentioned before, there is a reciprocal relation between the concept of family and its corresponding architectural unit: The dwelling unit. Hierarchical relation in the social life as individual/ family/ neighbor reflects in architecture as hierarchy of spaces, as room/ dwelling/ street relations (Asatekin, 1994, 61). The dwelling in this study is conceived as an architectural unit shaped according to the family that it belonged to. Architectural elements and space characteristics are explained below concerning family / dwelling relationship. In this respect, local terminology is also taken into consideration to explain the intended meaning, lying underneath the word used, denoting socio-cultural characteristics including behavior and life-style of the user.

Asatekin's order (1994, 109) in describing the spaces and elements of traditional dwellings in relation to the family characteristics can also be applied to the Urfa case as follows:

1. Neutral space: Courtyard and the roof are neutral spaces in traditional Urfa dwellings as organizing elements.
2. Specialized spaces: Service spaces which are stable, cellar, kitchen, bathroom, and toilet.
3. Non-specialized spaces: Multipurpose spaces which are “eyvan” and the room.

5.3.1 Neutral Spaces of the Dwellings

5.3.1.1 Courtyard - “Hayat”

As mentioned before, courtyard is the heart of the traditional dwellings not only in Urfa, but also in most of the hot-arid regions. It is the central open space where the family members sleep, work, play, rest, dry fruits and vegetables, wash and hang clothes, and the children play in the courtyard in greater portion of the year. Aside from the intrafamilial activities, interfamilial activities such as weddings, funerals and circumcisions take place, banquets are given and guests are entertained in the courtyard as well. It is called “hayat” in local language meaning “life”, probably because almost all the living activities for seven, eight months in a year take place in the courtyard. Tanyeli (1979, 30) indicates that the courtyard is not only a transitionary zone between the exterior and interior spaces, but also center of economic activities where household production took place until the end of the 19th century.

Approach to the courtyard is through a vaulted entrance hall. All the living and service spaces are located around this central organizing element. It is paved with fine cut-stone called “nahit taşı” which is a sort of hard calcerous stone in varying dimensions (for further information, see 3.4.1). Stone floors of the courtyard are washed during the hot summer days to help cooling and provide comfort.

A courtyard mostly includes a small pool in the center, a planting section near or around the pool, a well at the periphery, and a stone basin:

a. **Pool:** One of the prominent elements in a courtyard is a small pool in the center. Water has a special meaning for the people in the hot-arid regions. People’s love for water can be understood from the specially treated water elements such as pools, wells and fountains in the dwellings and the streets. Almost every dwelling has a stone pool mostly square, sometimes circular and

polygonal in shape. It may also be in elaborate geometric forms as the one in the Akyüz House. The pool, in corporation with greenery and various trees, creates a microclimate in the courtyard in summer and decreases the stressful effect of the heat.

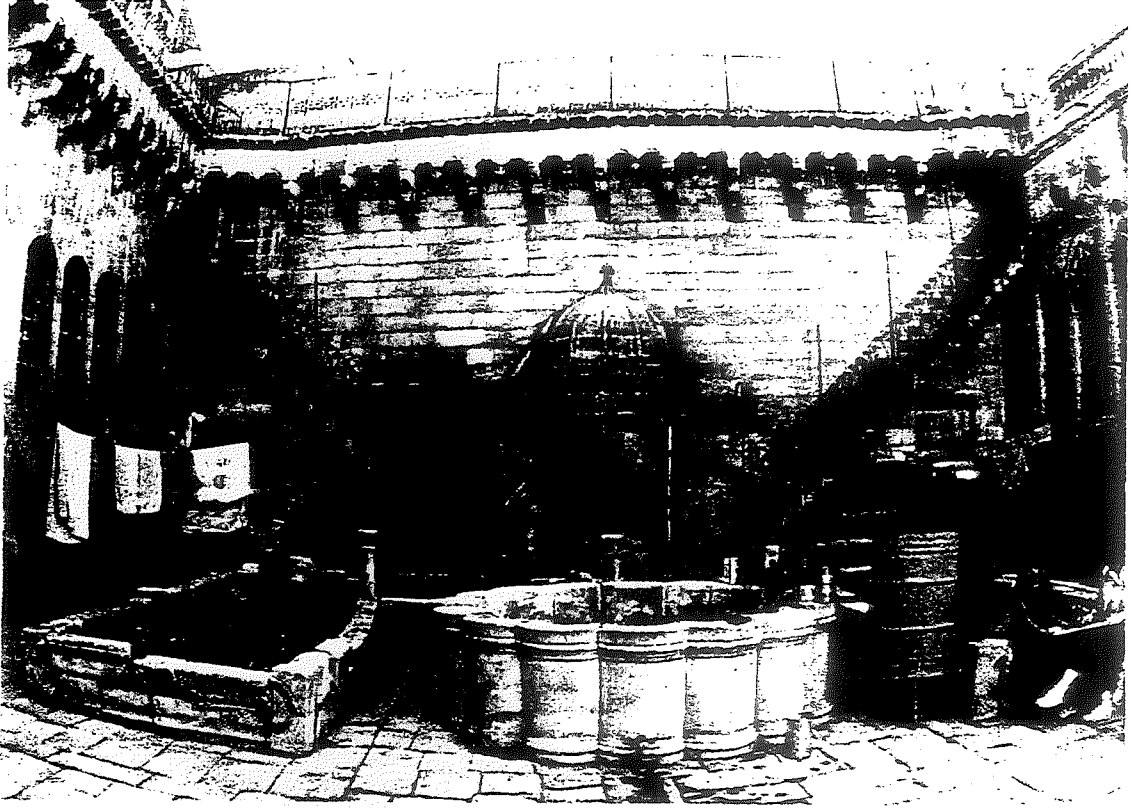


Figure 19 Courtyard of Akyüz House (Akkoyunlu, 1989).

b. Planting section: Every dwelling has a planting section in the courtyard, in varying sizes and forms, near or around the pool. Some of them have decorative stone parapets. Despite the lack of trees in the neighborhoods apart from the vicinity of mosques, individual gardens are full of plants and trees. One of the reasons for this is that the housewife spends the whole of her day at home and in a sense the Urfa house has been designed for the woman providing separate areas for her work, pleasure and spatial relations. In almost all houses, families, regardless of their income, grow various kinds of flowers (such as attar, basil, rose, jonquil and daffodil), trees (fig, mulberry, pomegranate, orange, cypress, pine, olive, or oleander), and vines in their courtyards. Vines has a special meaning among others. It provides shaded area as a canopy and produces grapes in summer; in spring its leaves are used for making local dishes.

Kürkçüoğlu (1988, 45) states that, since it is considered a sin to throw out bread in any form according to Islamic beliefs, the crumbs are scattered to the planting section for birds especially pigeons which live in special rectangular niches ("kuş takası") in the walls around the courtyard. This shows the importance of thriftiness and sensitivity of the society towards the animals.

c. Well: It is another prominent feature in a traditional dwelling. Almost each dwelling has a well as a source of water, mostly located at the periphery of the courtyard. In the past, families received water from the street fountains, if they had no wells in their dwellings. The well, besides being a functional element, is an important decorative feature exhibiting the aesthetic values of the time. Some of them are specially treated like the ones in the Hacı İmam Demirkol House and Mehmet Kandiran House. Wells are no longer used today. They were replaced by faucets after the city water was provided around 1950's.

While some houses (i.e. Atlı House) have two wells, some others have a well shared by more than one house (i.e. Akçarlar House). In the second case, there may be different solutions if the dwellings are built on an inclined land in the form of terraces, because of the limited width and steep slope of the area, it may not be possible to dig a well for each dwelling. Hence, two wells are built to be used by more than one family in vertical or horizontal directions. In the former case, the well is located in such a way that, it acts as a shaft going through three terracing dwellings from the lower to the highest level. It is used by three families in vertical direction without obstructing each other. In the latter case, the well is bisected by a common wall of two adjacent dwellings, and used by two families in horizontal direction.

5.3.1.2 Roof - "Dam"

Due to the hot climate and small amount of precipitation in Urfa, most of the roofs of the traditional dwellings are flat. The roofs are generally covered with earth or paved with stone. Due to the hardships of the maintenance, the earthen flat roofs were mostly replaced by concrete flooring or converted into pitched roofs and covered with either metal or tiles in the first quarter of this century.

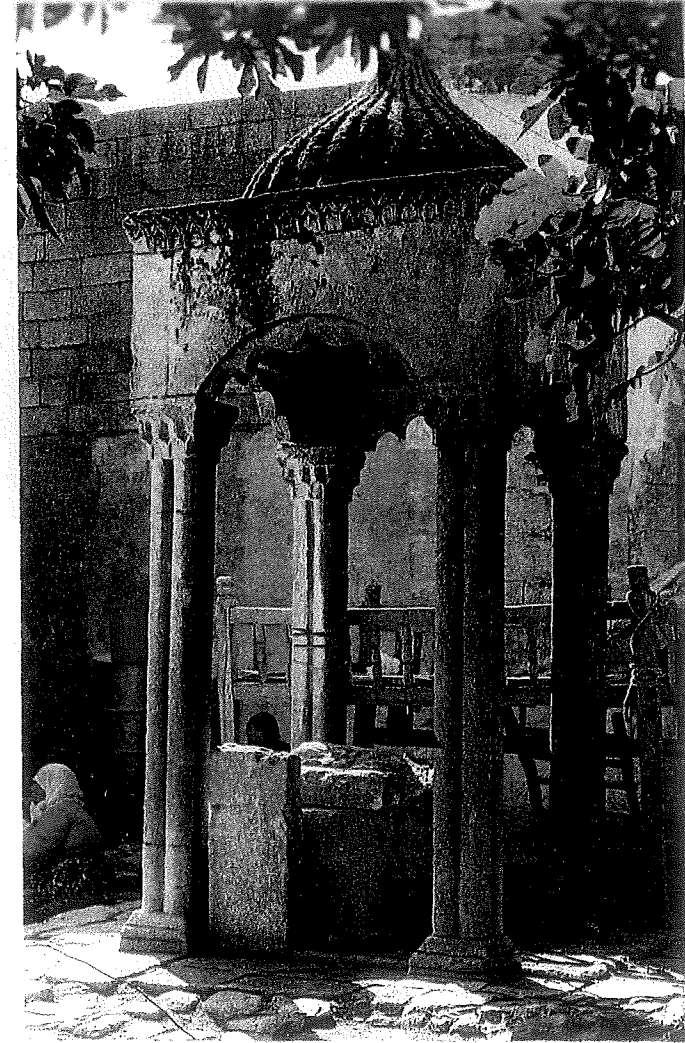
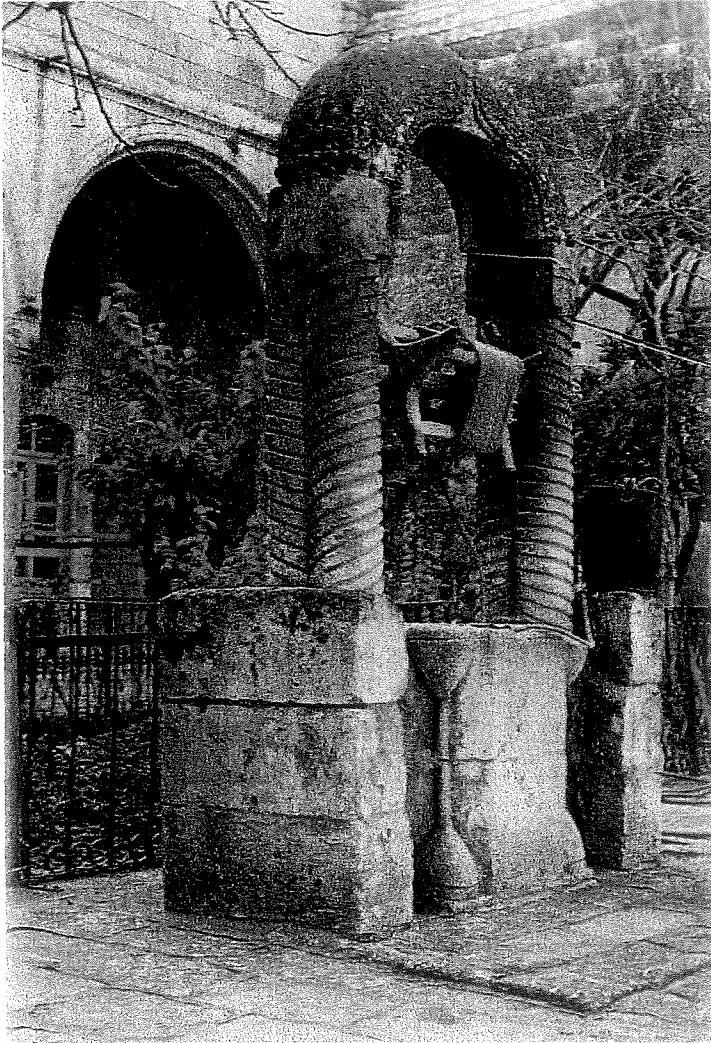


Figure 20a-b The wells in H. İmam Demirkol and Mehmet Kandiran Houses (Kürkçüoğlu, 1988).

The flat roof is an ideal space to sleep at stressful summer nights. The flat roof used for this purpose has a stone paved area, and is called “yazlık”. Special wooden couches, called “taht” (meaning throne), were set on the roof to be used as beds. As Alpan (1994) and İpek (1994) state, a kind of solid curtain, out of reeds called “çığ”, were wrapped around the four corners of the “taht” in order to provide privacy. This curtain had an opening used as an access. Top of the “taht” was left open, or covered by mosquito net.

The flat roof is also used for drying fresh pepper and preparing tomato paste and grape molasses under the sun in autumn.

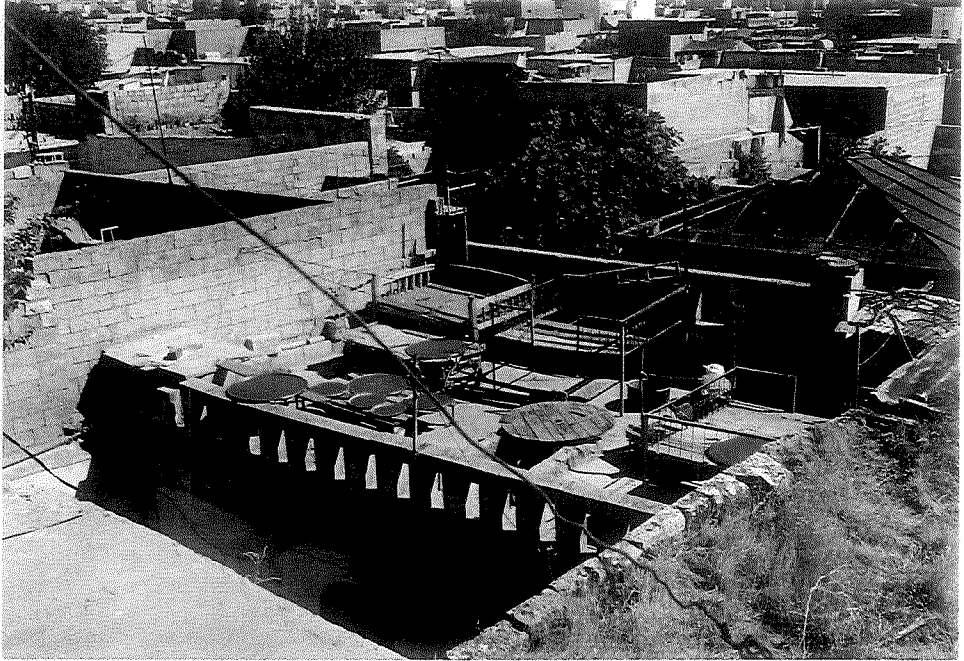


Figure 21 A view of a flat roof with “taht”s and tomato paste in trays.

Urfa was famous with its pigeons in great variety, and breeding pigeons in the dwellings was a common hobby in the past. The ones interested in this hobby trained the pigeons and let them fly at the roof. The pigeons flew as long as their owner swang a white napkin at the tip of a stick; when the stick disappeared the pigeons returned home. This tradition scarcely survives today. The finely decorated bird nests (“kuş takaları”) designed on the courtyard walls of the dwellings also indicate the importance of birds in the life of people in Urfa.

5.3.2 Specialized Spaces of the Dwellings

5.3.2.1 Stable - “Ahır”, “Develik”

Stable usually takes place at the “selamlık” section of the dwelling, where the horses, donkeys and / or camels of the house and the guests were kept. In the dwellings with only “haremlık” section, the stable is located near the entrance door, opening to the entrance hall. Usually, it has a direct access from the street through a double winged door. The stable has a cross or barrel vaulted ceiling and an earthen floor. It has small windows opening to the courtyard and/or to the street. There is row of niches 50cm in width and depth, and sometimes a water trough on the walls for the animals.

The stables of prosperous landowners were larger. In such dwellings, a male servant was responsible for the maintenance of the stable and taking care of the animals. Depending on the interest of the householder, some dwellings have coops for poultry, and cages for pigeons. Breeding horses of good stock was another hobby especially among the prosperous landowners. Urfa was famous with its throughbred Arabic horses which were trained on meadows, and kept in stables. In spring the horsekeepers used to go to meadows and released their horses to run and feed freely. In addition, entertainments, horse races and jereed games were performed on the meadows in springs.

5.3.2.2 Cellar

It is a dim and cool space, located either at the courtyard level, or mostly 1.00-1.50m below that level. Almost every house has a room or a storeroom embedded either in the ground or in the basement, enjoying the coolness of earth in summer, and warmth in winter time. It utilizes the earth temperature, and acts as a heat insulator of the living space above. Stead (1980, 42) states that a cellar surrounded on five sides by the earth will always be cool; hard stone or tile floors conduct heat quickly and are preferable to wood or carpeting which will act as insulation.

The cellar directly opens to the courtyard through a door and a small window which provide ventilation and some light. It has a stone paved floor and a cross vaulted ceiling (with a varying height of 2.00-3.50m) above which a room or an “eyvan” is located. The size of the cellar is generally 15-25m². The cellar in traditional Urfa dwellings is used for two purposes:

1. **Firewood Storage** - "Odun damı": These spaces were used for storing wood, coal, bushes, stigs and twigs, and branches of vines. Wood and coal were used to burn in brazier for heating, whereas bushes, vine branches, stigs and twigs were used in cooking; some were kept in the kitchen for daily use. The firewood was bought at the end of the summer, and carried by donkeys or carriers to the dwellings.

2. **Storage of foodstuff** - "Zerzembe" or "Zahire damı": The word "zerzembe" originates from the phrase "zir-i zemin" (Kürkçüoğlu, 1988, 43) meaning below the ground level. Being cool in summer, these storage spaces acted as refrigerators and were used to keep the food fresh. Wheat, flour, and grains were kept in sacks, while red pepper, tomato paste, grape molasses, starch, pickle, vinegar, butter and cheese were kept within earthen jars in the cellar. There were stone banks ("seki") to be used as shelves or hemi-spherical recessions on the floor of the cellar, to store the earthen jars. There was also a wooden cupboard in the cellar used for storage purposes. The utensils of the kitchen which were not frequently used were stored in the cellar as well. Dried sheets of bread called "yufka ekmeği", which were cooked every 15-20 days, were also kept in the cellar in the form of bundles on a large, round copper tray.

5.3.2.3. Kitchen - "Tandırılık"

The town of Urfa is well-known for its delicious local dishes. In the past, banquets were frequently given, and a lot of people were invited to the houses. There is a tradition of entertaining guests that is believed to be originated from the Prophet İbrahim. In addition to the special days, almost everyday, a family had guests in their houses in the past. The householder tried to make their guests pleased by serving them food and drinks. Hence, kitchen has a special importance among the other service spaces.

It is located on the ground floor at the periphery of the courtyard like the other service spaces. It has a vaulted ceiling and a stone paved floor. Its courtyard elevation is treated with a perforated wall built out alternating cut stones; voids between the stones provide ventilation and light. A kitchen generally has two fireplaces built in a wall, with a number of stone hearths circular in shape. There is a ventilation channel ("piherik") leading up to the roof through the wall over the fireplace. There are also niches in the walls to be used as cupboards, and

sometimes a stone counter to be used for preparation of food, and dish washing. The size of a kitchen is generally 10-20m². Sizes of the kitchen and cellar, and the number of hearths in the kitchen give information about the socio-economic status of the family.

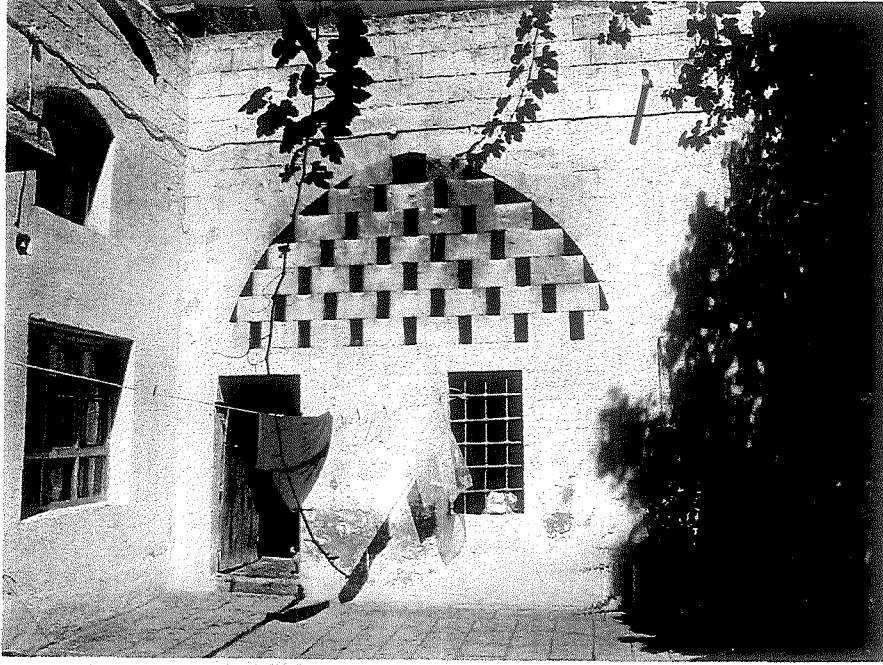


Figure 22 Courtyard elevation of a kitchen
("Selamlık" part of Yorgancı House).

5.3.2.4 Bathroom

In general, the dwellings do not have bathrooms, since people used to go to public baths every 15 days in the past. Besides the public baths, there were also small public buildings called "çimecek", where poor or low income people used to go for bathing, and other people for bodily ablution before going to the mosque. Those were 2.00m wide small buildings accessed through 2-3 steps below the ground. They were located either near water springs or within mosques through which water canals passed. There were three "çimecek"s in Urfa used until 1960; in Hasan Paşa and Hizanoğlu mosques, and at Kasarcı Spring near Bey Gate (Beyazgül, 1979, 7).

It is also possible to take a shower at home. Some dwellings include small, sometimes domed bathrooms as a separate space accessed through the kitchen where heat of the hearth was utilized to warm up the bathroom. In addition,

some rooms have bathing alcoves in the form of a cupboard - “gusülhane” which is accessed through a step. “Gusülhane” is a stone paved and drained alcove. In the dwellings with no bathrooms, people used “gedemeç”, entrance part of the room to take a shower.

5.3.2.5 Toilet

Toilet is located either near the entrance hall, or at the periphery of the courtyard. In some cases, it is placed under the staircase in the courtyard. It is generally located at a distance from the living spaces due to the hygienic requirements. In most of the houses, first floor toilets are later additions.

5.3.3 Non-Specialized Spaces of the Dwellings

5.3.3.1 “Eyvan”

“Eyvan” is a semi-open space closed on three sides and on top and connected to the courtyard by its open end through an arch. It is the prominent element which acts as a determinant of the plan layout of traditional dwellings in hot-arid regions, just as the “sofa” which is the important architectural element of the traditional dwellings in other regions of Turkey. Dwellings usually have two “eyvan”s for summer and winter use. However, there are also dwellings with a single “eyvan” (Kılıçarslan House in origin), or with more than two “eyvan”s in different settings -located parallel or perpendicular to each other, or at different floors. In some cases, “revak” in the ground floor acts as an “eyvan” .

In general, “eyvan” acts as a transitional space between the room and the courtyard. It is a multipurpose space, which is not specialized for a single function. As well as providing a passageway inside the house, it also serves as a meeting ground where family members and their guests came together, talked, ate or entertained through sitting on long mattresses which were placed on the floor along the walls, and leaning on long, tough pillows (“sap yastık”). Hence, “eyvan” is the space where both the intrafamilial and interfamilial relations took place.

“Eyvan” is protected against the sun and the rain but is not closed to air movements. It gives a good perspective of the courtyard; sometimes includes a small pool acting as a microclimatic element and provide comfort in living. Besides its spacious atmosphere, “eyvan” is remarkable with its lacelike decorated arch

looking to the courtyard, and especially the keystone on the arch which is treated in the form of a bunch in floral motifs. At the rear wall, there is a tripartite arrangement of arched niches which are also delicately decorated.

“Eyvan” is covered either by a vaulted or a flat timber ceiling. In general, “eyvan”s are 3.00-3.60m in width, and 4.00-5.00m in length, with a ceiling height of 3.50-4.00m. However, some “eyvan”s (e.g. Summer “eyvan” of Yorgancı House) are accentuated with higher (5.50m) ceilings. Surface treatments, size, and architectural features of eyvans give information about the socio-economic status of the household. For to this reason, some “eyvan”s may be as small as 2.00x3.60m (Hancioğlu House), while some others are 4.00x5.00m in size.

In general, windows and doors of the flanking rooms opening to the “eyvan” are symmetrically arranged. There are some rare cases, where the “eyvan” has a stone bank located along its three walls (Demirkol House), or where a small pool is located in the center of “eyvan” as a continuation of local Artuklu tradition.



Figure 23 “Eyvan” with a small pool in the center (Orta Sokak no:16).



Figures 24a-b Summer “eyvan”s in Mehmet Bağmancı and Hacı Hafızlar Houses.

There is seasonal differentiation in the dwellings as summer and winter quarters, each including an “eyvan” and two flanking rooms.

1. Summer “eyvan”s are located in the south side of the courtyard and face the north from where the cooling breezes blow. They are the most favourable and comfortable spaces especially in hot summer days as they provide the coolest spot due to their high ceiling, and air circulation system. The niches at the rear wall of the “eyvan” are connected to a kind of funnel on the roof through a ventilation channel. The funnels on the roof open in the north and west directions from where the prevailing winds blow. Cool air is drawn down in summertime when the funnel is struck by the north or west winds. Since the niches are built at the rear walls in the qibla direction, they are sometimes treated as “mihrab”. Such kind of summer “eyvan”s are common in traditional Urfa dwellings; however, there is not any of these examples within the surveyed dwellings.

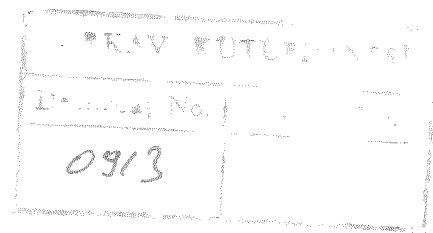


Figure 25 Summer "eyvan" in Ibrahim Paşa House. The two niches at the rear wall are connected to the ventilation channels leading up to the roof.

2. Winter "eyvan"s are located in the north and face the south to get the maximum benefit from the sun in winter. The niches at the rear walls are used as cupboards. Most of the winter "eyvan"s looking to the courtyard were later glazed in order to keep the inside warm in winter.



Figure 26 Winter "eyvan" of Hacı Hafızlar House.



5.3.3.2 Room

Room is the main unit of the house which is private in character. There is no functional difference between rooms. All rooms are multi-purpose spaces used for sitting, sleeping, dining, even bathing. The room can be defined as a self-sufficient and mostly used non-specialized unit of the house. Maybe due to this reason, some old people in Urfa, call the room “ev”, which means house.

Rooms are generally rectangular, sometimes square in shape, and in varying sizes, 3.20-3.60x4.40-5.80m. Their ceiling height is 3.50-4.00m. In some rare cases, there are rooms as large as 3.80x7.80m (Katirhane part of Yorgancı House), or 5.10x8.10m (demolished part of Postacı House).

Spatial arrangement of the room also creates a functional hierarchy in itself. Entrance to the room is usually from a corner. The door opens to a transitional area called “gedemeç”, which is originated from the action of coming and going. “Gedemeç” is the initial part of the room, 100-110cm in width, which is differentiated from the main living section through a 20-25cm level difference or by a decorated timber balustrade. Shoes and slippers are taken off and stored in the 50x70cm niches at “gedemeç”. In some cases, there is a “gusülhane” (a bathing alcove in the form of a cupboard) accross the door, opening to the “gedemeç”.

The rooms in traditional Urfa dwellings take different names according to their locations:

1. “Kab” is the cross vaulted room located at the ground floor.
2. “Çardak” is the room at the upper floor, usually with flat timber ceilings. Some of them make projections to the street. These rooms have windows looking to the street, as well as to the courtyard. Some of them have unadorned ceilings out of timber boards, while some have decorated timber or plastered ceilings in rectangular, square, circular, or elliptical forms.

Rooms are differentiated due to climatic conditions and social factors:

Differentiation due to climatic conditions: In order to provide adequate ventilation and a spacious, airy atmosphere, summer rooms, facing the north, are larger in size and have higher ceilings and more windows at upper and lower levels

compared to winter rooms, facing the south. Aside from differentiation of the rooms, there is also differentiation in use of the rooms due to climatic conditions. In general, rooms have high ceilings and a spacious atmosphere. Their thick walls and roofs retard and reduce the transmission of heat. Heavy structures store heat during the day-time and lose it at night. Hence, interiors are cooler during the day and warmer at night in summer time. This characteristic is reflected in daily living, as differentiation of use in day and night time. In summer, people use rooms during the day, and carry on various activities at night and sleep in “eyvan”s, courtyards, or on flat roofs, enjoying cool night breezes. Seasonal differentiation is a more noticeable feature in desert bldgs as indicated by Stead (1980, 43), where there is a migration from the cooler cellar during the day to the cool roof at night, from the shaded south to the sunny north in winter. In summer most people prefer to live in the courtyard, while in winter they huddle around the fireplace.

Differentiation due to social factors: Design of the rooms, as for the house, bears a close relationship to the social structure. All members of an extended family unite under one roof. Küçükerman (1991, 69-81) claims that the tent, that is the dwelling unit of the nomad is now transformed into the rooms inside the house. As with the tents, there is negligible communication between the rooms, each one having a single door opening onto the courtyard or the “sofa” (“eyvan”). This shows that the rooms were conceived and used as independent units.

Rooms were treated according to the use of the importance of individual family members. Being the most important members of the household, the father and the grandfather had the best appointed room. The rooms at the upper floor (“çardak”) are more specially treated compared to the other rooms at the ground floor (“kab”). Besides its multipurpose usage, “çardak” was sometimes allocated for the use of the father, or the guests; however it was mostly reserved as the private room of the newly married couples as “bride’s room” where the bride could act freely within its boundaries. When the younger son got married, the elder couple used to give this room to the young couple. “Selamlık” or “oda” (reception room) took a form which reflected the relationship between the owner, guest and the servant. Its main function was to provide a place for male gatherings.

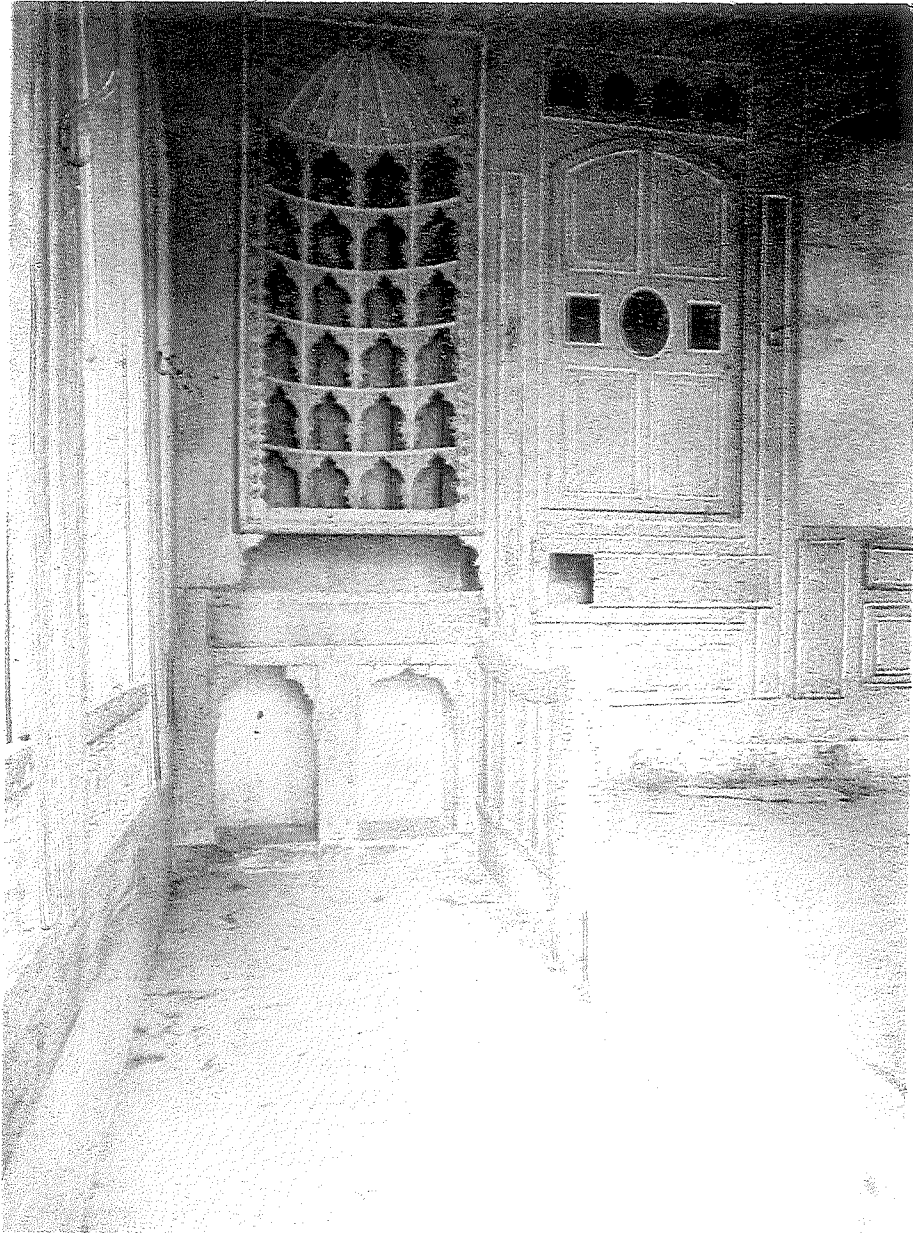


Figure 27 "Gedemeç" and built-in cupboards in a room of Hacı Bekir Pabuçcu House (Akkoyunlu, 1989).

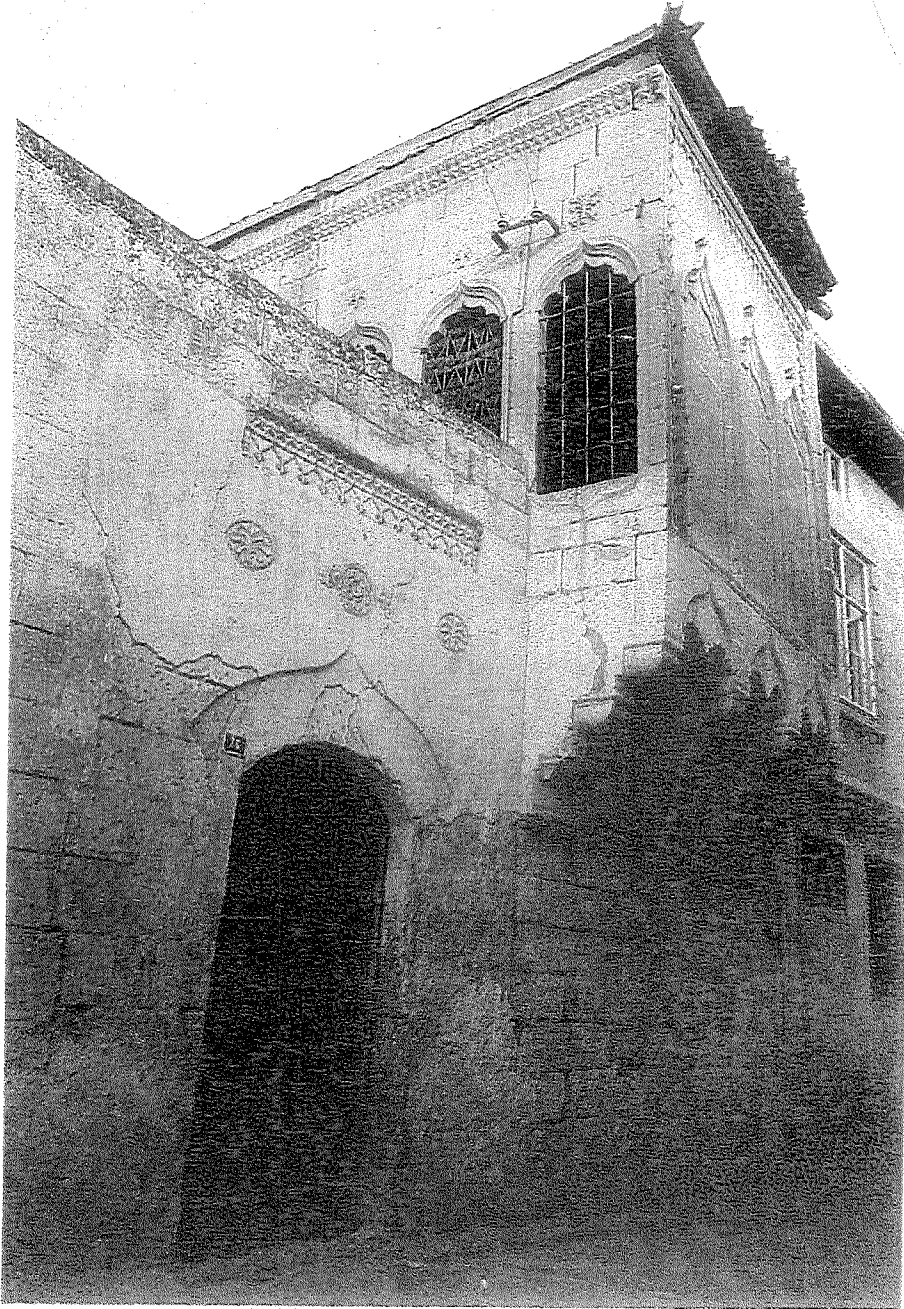


Figure 28 Street façade of a “çardak” in Ali Kılıç House (Akkoyunlu, 1989).

5.3.4 Architectural and Decorative Elements of the Dwellings

The spatial organization, location, size, volume, and material of the elements in the dwellings were all designed in detail. The space quality, degree of decoration and the surface treatment of the architectural elements give information about the use, date of construction, importance of the room, and socio-economic status of the household.

5.3.4.1 Decorative Elements

Traditional houses in Urfa give a massive impression from the exterior with their pure, solid prismatic forms. They are made out of precise cut-stones, devoid of ornament. Decoration on exteriors is rare, and is limited with a few mouldings on the entrances and windows, corbelling stones and decorative window grills. In general, there is a contrast between the simplicity of exteriors and the ornateness of interiors. The houses have richer surface treatments of timber and stone compared to monumental buildings such as mosques, “medrese”s, baths and “han”s. Albert Gabriel (cited in Kürkçüoğlu, 1988, 45) explained the reason for this in the following statement: “Turks made decorations not for ostentation, but for their own tastes.”. İmamoğlu (1992, 57) explains the contrast between the exteriors and the interiors as an analogical reflection of the virtuous characteristics of a Muslim to the outside appearance; that is, the houses inhabit a rich atmosphere within their simple outlook as their owners, who embody a lively soul underneath a serene and serious appearance.

Interior design: As for the interior design, the floor, ceiling and walls are conceived as complementary elements contributing the creation of a warm, finished and rich atmosphere.

The floor is paved with local stone and remained simple in design. The floor coverings of the rooms are mostly textiles in the form of carpets, rugs (“kilim”) or rush matting and sometimes felt. At the main living section, woollen mattresses are placed on the floor covered with matching fabrics and long, tough pillows are leant against the walls for sitting. The sill height of the windows (25-50cm) fitting the dimensions of the pillows, also indicates that people used to sit on mattresses placed on the floor. In some houses, wooden sofas (“sedir”) were also used for

sitting. Hence, there is no fixed furniture in the rooms and the space is used in the most efficient way.

The rooms have either stone vaulted or flat timber ceilings. Much attention is paid to the decoration of flat ceilings out of timber. Flat ceilings are left as exposed logs or covered by ornate wood sheathing. Some of them have decorated timber or plastered ceilings in rectangular, square, circular, or elliptical forms, sometimes painted in floral motifs.

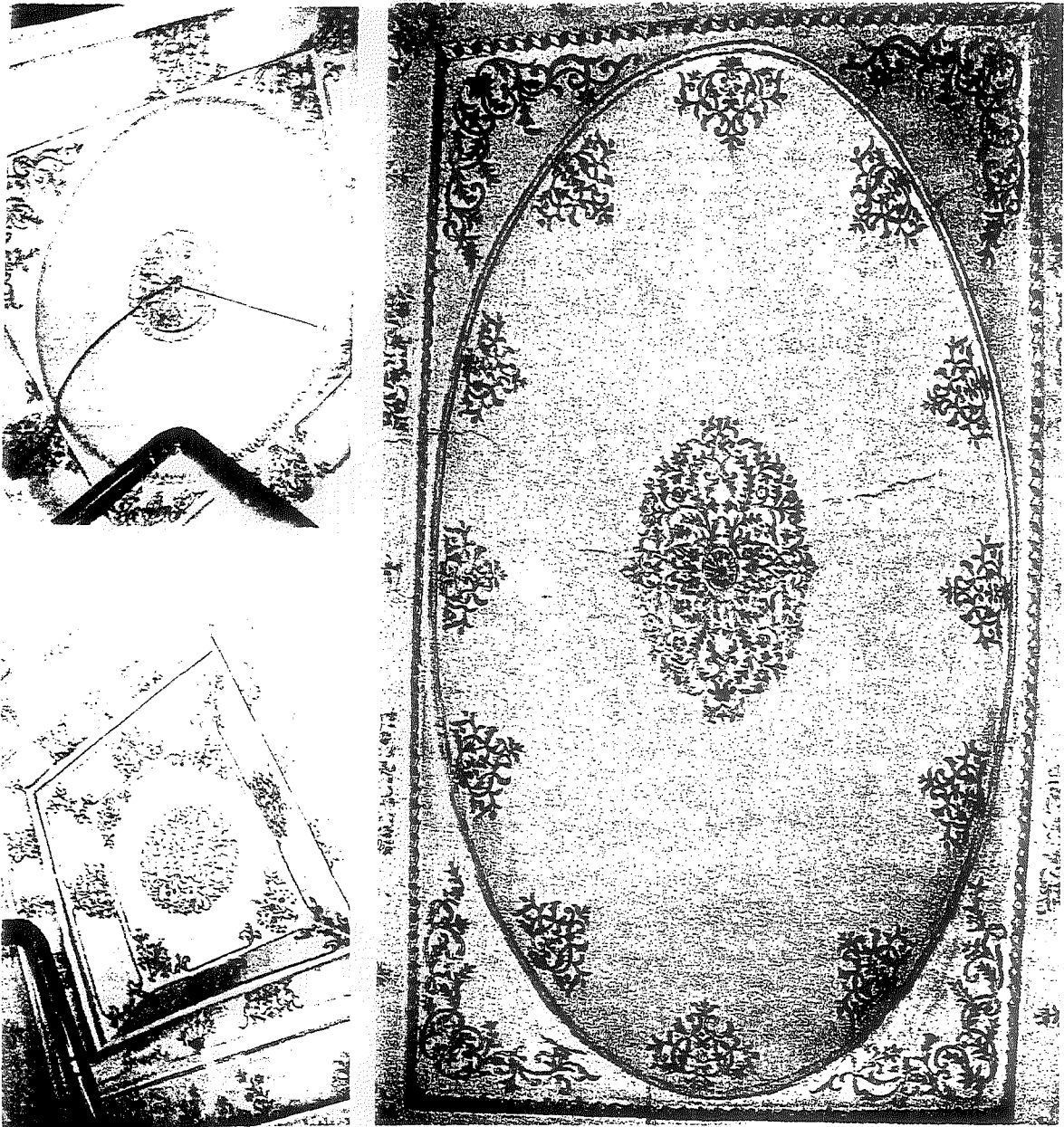


Figure 29 Decorated plastered ceilings in square, circular and elliptical forms in Bedri Pınarbaşı House (Akkoyunlu, 1989).

Wall surfaces are either left as exposed stone, plastered, or sometimes covered by wood panelling according to the importance of rooms. Wood panelling running around the room makes a 200-250cm high band and defines the upper limit of the doors, windows, and cupboards. Thus, a uniform language is formed through a band of wood panelling which visually combines doors, windows, open niches and cupboards.

Design of courtyard elevations: Aside from the interior surface treatments mentioned above, courtyard elevations, balustrades and parapets of the house, stone pools and wells exhibit a high quality of stone and iron workmanship. Delicately detailed stone ornamentations in floral and geometric motifs are found on courtyard elevations in the form of reliefs, rosettes, and medallions over the windows, on the small upper level windows and on bird niches. “Eyvan” arches and tripartite arched niches on the walls of “eyvan”s and rooms are also treated similarly. In general, courtyard elevations are finished with a single or double course(s) of cornices in muqarnas motif, and sometimes with an additional course in floral motif.

Surface treatments and decorations were simplified in the houses dating relatively later periods, around 1900’s, under the effect of Western styles: Intricately treated “eyvan” arches and cornices in muqarnas motif were replaced by repetitive linear decorations. In some late examples, “eyvan”s face the courtyard through rectangular openings divided by corinthian columns. Likewise, some of the room characteristics were changed. For example, “gedemeç” and some cupboards were removed and arched windows in 1/2 proportions were replaced by framed, rectangular windows, almost square in shape.

5.3.4.2 Projections

Projections are mentioned before as street elements. They are also important architectural elements which provide the visual relation of the house with the street. As for İmamoğlu (1992, 224), first floor rooms are generally projected out in order to enlarge the space, give a better perspective of the street, and protect the lower level from rain, snow or sunlight.

Projections are built out of stone and timber. Since the cut-stone block is not wide enough to make a projection up to 1.00m, the desired projection is

obtained by decorative stone units corbelling out as a buttress supported by heavy timber beams, over which the upper level is constructed.

5.3.4.3 Wall-Units

Thick walls of the Urfa house are utilized through alcoves in the form of built-in cupboards and open niches serving miscellaneous functions within the rooms, “eyvan”s, and service spaces. As for Küçükerman (1991, 171), one of the prominent features of the room of the Turkish house is its cupboards, utility areas which may be open or closed. Their main function is to store utensils which must be kept in the room for daily use. The simplicity of nomenclature is also reflected in the shape of the various cupboards and all their dimensions are designed to provide optimum use. There are numerous variations in these cupboards some of which are explained below:

The most common type is the cupboards, namely “yüklük”, allocated for storing rolled-up woollen beds, quilts, and pillows. At night, beds were taken out and placed on the floor for sleeping. In the morning, they were rolled-up and put into the cupboards again. Another type is the glazed or perforated cupboards made of small arched cells, called “camhane”, designed for storing and exhibiting delicate and smaller items such as porcelains, glassware, coffee cups, etc. A third type is narrow and smaller cupboards located in the entrance area (“gedemeç”) at a lower level, for storing shoes and slippers. Generally, there is another larger niche above these smaller ones, which were used to put a jug of water. In very rare cases, there is a narrow and 2.00-2.20m high niche in the “gedemeç” part (in Güllüoğlu and Yorgancı Houses, which were blocked later), called “çubukluk” where a kind of long tobacco pipes were put. These pipes were used for smoking before the cigarette.

One aspect of the cupboard is that its upper limit is never out of a man’s reach. The location and dimensioning of these wall units are ergonomically correct. Utility areas in the rooms of Urfa house, as the other traditional Turkish houses, do not exceed human stature brought about a tangible, visible upper limit. Doors, windows, closed utility areas and all other interior elements are bound by this limit, only cupboards used for storing rarely used objects and the upper windows are above the line. Thus, the space below the line is for everyday use.

5.3.4.4 Windows

According to Moholy-Nagy (1957, 53), the placement of openings in the solid mass is determined by interior function but it is qualified by site, climate, and an innate sense of proportion, which act as modifying influences on frequency, size and orientation. A house exterior can invite or reject simply by the indication of its windows. Dwellings in Urfa does not have an inviting character in this sense. As a distinctive character, Urfa house from the exterior is close to the outside in the ground floor level due to privacy. The room used to open onto areas within the building's own environment. Windows of the rooms in the ground floor open to the courtyard and/or to the eyvan. First floor rooms may also have windows looking to the street, generally as part of a projection. Windows mostly have a 80x200cm dimension and 25-50cm sill height. They are generally arched windows with timber shutters inside and iron grills outside. İmamoğlu (1980, 70) indicates that almost all windows in arid regions are protected against the sun, either by the help of cages ("kafes"), or shutters; hence, internal heat gain through openings is reduced. As for Stead (1980, 42), windows are designed with latticework to modify and filter the light as well as to give privacy. Indirect light penetrating through the lattice windows is more pleasant than the harsh glare of the direct light.

Small top windows: In addition to the ordinary windows, there are smaller ones "ışık takası" at a higher level, rectangular, circular or elliptic in shape. The upper light is one of the most interesting elements of the Urfa house, which is also a general feature of the Turkish house as indicated by Küçükerman (1991, 129) and of the arid house as for Stead. Stead (1980, 42) claims that, a focused glimpse through a small opening which he calls "Yemeni window" is often twice as dramatic as a panorama through a picture window, especially if there is nothing particularly aesthetic to see outside. These lights are set at a level which is out of reach and above the line of functional use. Aside from the light penetration, these top windows provide continuous air changes and cross ventilation when opened. On hot summer days, the large windows and their shutters at the lower section are closed to decrease the stressful effect of the sun. In this case, ventilation and lighting are provided through these small openings.

Sometimes, those upper windows are elaborately decorated, adding richness to the courtyard elevations, and bringing additional color and light to the

room as a whole. In some cases, there are small niches ("kuş takası") which were designed to hive birds, on the same line of the upper windows. They are focal points of courtyard elevations as some of them exhibit notable examples of stone ornamentation.

Aside from the room windows, service spaces like kitchens, cellars, stables, and toilets have simple, smaller windows devoid of ornament. In addition, kitchens have alternating openings between cut-stones of their courtyard elevations which provide light and ventilation as mentioned before.

5.3.4.5 Doors

Doors are important architectural elements, as they are the first contact points with the house or the rooms. Doors can be studied under two groups as the entrance gates and interior doors. Entrance gates were mentioned before, as street elements. Service spaces have simple, unadorned doors, while room doors are elaborately designed. They are single or double winged doors, usually with a 200cm height and a subtle arch over them.

The door is an integral part of the room. As for the interior, its most important characteristic is that it and its immediate surroundings are resolved together with all the other elements of the room as in the other Anatolian houses. Its height is determined by the upper limit of the utility area of the room. The entrance is also related to the cupboard system inside the room. Both the frame and the panelling of the door are integrated into the cupboard system in which a space is left for the door when it is opened. Doors are generally treated in accordance with the importance of the rooms. Some of them exhibit notable examples of timber decoration in floral and geometric motifs. In some cases, construction or repairment date is written on them in Arabic inscriptions.

5.3.4.6 Parapets and Balustrades

They are important elements adding richness to the courtyard elevations. In general, parapets of the flat roofs, 50-100cm in height, are out of decorated stone in various compositions, and balustrades of staircases and open passageways, "gezenek", are out of decorative wrought iron in curvilinear shape.

Sometimes the same elements and forms of the balustrades are used as window grills, creating a uniform expression on elevations.

Decorated timber balustrades are used inside the rooms between the main floor and the “gedemeç”. They are well integrated with other timber units within the rooms.

5.4 Materials and Construction Techniques Used in the Dwellings

5.4.1 Stone

The fundamental construction material in traditional dwellings, is light colored calcerous stone. It is brought from the nearest quarries of Urfa; especially from Akaba which is 5km away from Urfa in the west direction. Stone is an appropriate material to be used in hot-arid region; since it has a high thermal capacity. Another advantage of this particular type of stone, is that it is soft when it is brought from the quarry, hence it can easily be treated. However, it hardens after it is used in construction, and exposed to climatic conditions.



Figure 30 Decorated “gezenek” projections of Akyüz House (Akkoyunlu, 1989).

Stone workmanship becomes a very important characteristic of traditional architecture in arid region. Walls, floors, and roofs were built in the form of arches, vaults and domes out of cut-stone. Mainly two types of stones are used in the dwellings:

1. White soft stone, used in building walls, piers and vaults.
2. Greyish harder stone, used in paving especially courtyard floors.

Stone is masterfully used not only as a construction material, but also for decorative purposes. The structural and functional elements are designed within an aesthetic framework, exhibiting intricately detailed decorations out of stone. For instance, the projections with their corbelling stone profiles and the stone buttresses carrying open passageways on the first floor ("gezenek") are elaborately decorated structural elements.

Kürkçüoğlu (1988, 47) states that there are three types of stone masons in Urfa:

1. The one who cuts the stone in the quarry - "taşçı"
2. The one who shapes the stone - "yonucu"
3. The one who makes decisions and gives orders to the other masons- "yapıcı". This is the master builder who takes the role of the architect.



Figure 31 Stone masons working in restoration of a traditional house.

5.4.1.1 Walls

Walls in Urfa houses are made of cut-stone in standard dimensions, 25cm in height, 15cm in width, and 35-40cm in length. Walls are of two types: Load bearing walls, partition walls.

a) Load bearing walls in this region are generally of sandwich type, 50-70cm in thickness. As İmamoğlu (1980, 69) states, inner and outer surfaces of these walls were constructed of cut stone and the middle filled with rubble stone ("hampara") and mortar.

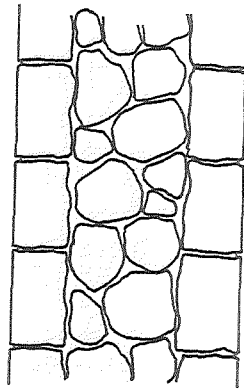


Figure 32 Section of a stone load bearing wall.

Cut stone used at the outer surfaces of the walls usually has a fine texture and a light color. This reflects most of the solar radiation; hence, the overall heat gain of the structure is reduced to a great extent. While the ground floor walls are usually 70cm thick; reaching a maximum thickness of 120cm, the upper floor walls are around 60-65cm in thickness and sometimes as thin as 30cm. The thickness of the walls were utilized through built-in cupboards, 30-45cm in depth, covered with timber wall panelling. Stead (1980, 41) indicates that utilization of thick walls is not only for structural and functional, but also for thermal purposes:

... they do have the properties of storing heat, transmitting it slowly and being somewhat reluctant to lose it; that provide time-lag, that is the delay between the time one side of a wall is heated and the other side feels the effect. The thick wall radiates heat inward several hours after being warmed by the sun, or the inner side will naturally remain at a static temperature. Using this property, a building can be arranged to absorb heat during the day and release part of it at night, when it is required or when the room is not in use. (Stead, 1980, 41)

Stead (1980, 41) adds another advantageous property of thick walls as the high amount of heat they can absorb without much rise in temperature. Well-shaded massive walls which are permitted to lose heat through convection and radiation at night will remain at a fairly low temperature all day.

Similar to the case in the Middle East town-house indicated by Stead (1980, 41) the massive walls in Urfa house give an added measure of comfort by absorbing radiation from people during the day and by being cooled by convection at night.

b) Partition walls, 15cm in thickness, are not structural elements; they are division walls which are built to create smaller spaces out of a larger space. They are made of cut-stones in standard prisms ("mısafat taşı").

Each stone of a layer ("kor") was carefully laid over the previous course and a kind of gypsum mortar, in fluid form, called gypsum syrup, was used as binding material. It consists of lime, water, and powder/crumbs of calcerous stone ("havara"), which was obtained in cutting and carving the stone.

5.4.1.2 Floors

The stones used in paving the floors, "nahit" are calcerous stones as the ones used in the walls. However, they are greyish in color, harder and better in quality, and in varying dimensions; 25-35cm in width, 35-65cm in length, and 5-8 cm in thickness.

5.4.1.3 Roofs

Generally, spaces on the ground floor have vaulted ceilings and the ones in the upper floor have flat timber ceilings. Due to the hot-arid climate, the roofs are flat, either covered by earth or paved with stone. The vaulted roof constructions were made of cut stones, carrying a layer of light-weight gravel, then earth mixed with clay, and forming a flat roof. The flat roof which was generally used as a terrace is paved with stone.

In timber roof constructions of upper floor spaces, on the other hand, timber planks were laid on timber floor beams of circular section, then they were covered with a layer of gravel and earth. Logs in ceilings were covered with

wooden boards which were either decorated in geometric forms, or left unadorned, depending on the importance of the spaces. In some cases, the flat ceilings were treated in rectangular, square, circular, or ellipsoidal forms, made of lath covered with white plaster (out of “bağdadi” technique), and then decorated with blue paintings in floral motifs (fig. 29 Bedri Pınarbaşı House).

Floors, interior surfaces of the vaults and walls of some rooms and cellars were covered with a kind of plaster which is made of hemp fiber, ash, and lime, called “kendir sıvası”. Hemp fiber is a fine and very thin, hair-like material which gives stiffness and quality to the plaster. Alpan (1994) states that since it is a handmade and expensive material, this plaster was generally used in the dwellings of high income families.

5.4.2 Timber

Timber is another important material used for structural and decorative purposes. Door wings, and window shutters are among the important works of art out of timber. Because of the vulnerability of the material, the oldest examples of timber doors and shutters did not last until today. Name of the craftsmen and date of construction were inscribed on some of the decorated timber door wings and window shutters in traditional dwellings. Besides these, wall panellings, flat ceilings, built-in cupboards, chests and mirror frames also exhibit remarkable examples of timber decoration. Timber wall panelling running around the room create a unified language and a harmonious atmosphere in combination with decorated window shutters and doors. In addition, they provide sound insulation to rooms.

According to Kürkçüoğlu (1979, 12), those elements out of timber include more than fifty types of decorative compositions in floral and geometric motifs. Symmetry was taken as the main concern in these compositions. In addition to the floral and geometric motifs, door wings exhibit remarkable examples of calligraphic decorations, including inscriptions from Quran, date of construction or repairment, and name of the craftsman.

Timber is also used in lattice form covering the street windows to prevent an outsider to see the one who looks through it. In addition, it is used as a structural element, in the form of beams (“cısır”) on both sides of the street projections.

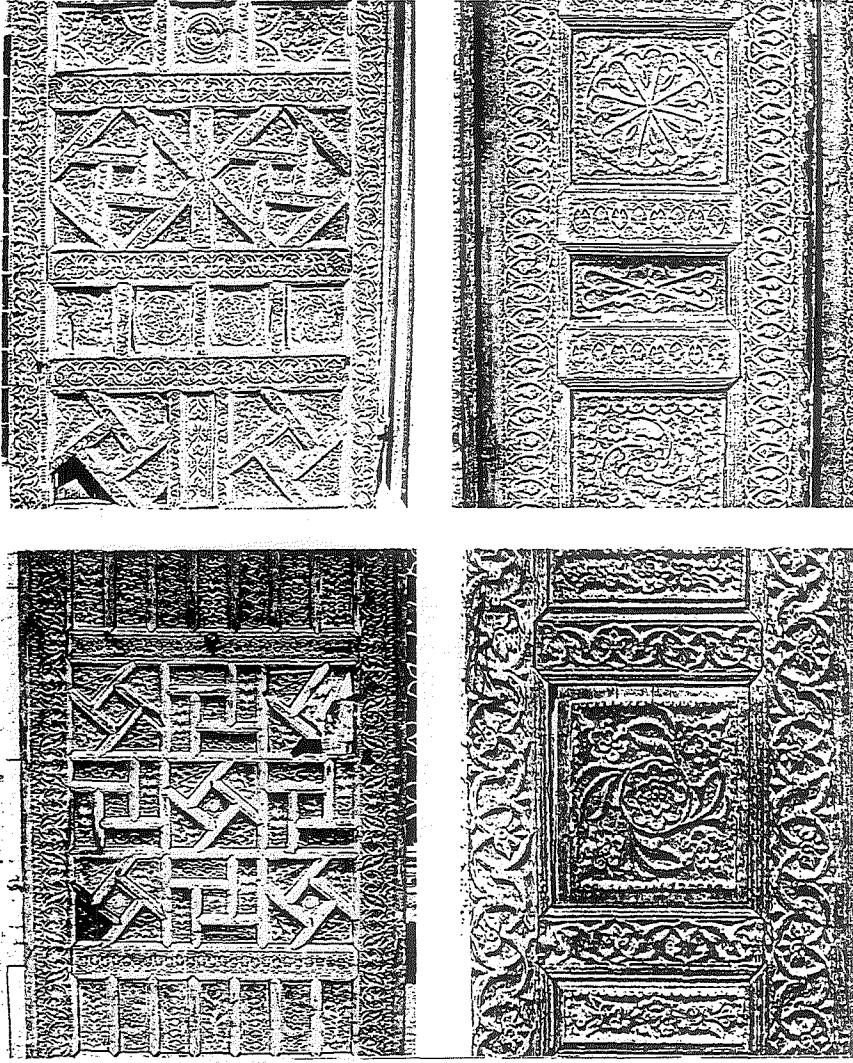


Figure 33 Examples of timber decoration in traditional dwellings (Kürkçüoğlu, 1988)

5.4.3 Metal

Iron is the third important material used in the dwellings. Window grills, curvilinear shaped balustrades of “gezenek” and staircases are made of iron. There are two types of door knockers made of iron: The ones in circular shape out of wrought iron, and the ones in various forms out of cast iron. Iron in sheet form was used to cover timber street doors as a protection. In addition to iron, zinc was also used in sheets, covering the pitched roofs, and the street doors.

The efficient use of stone, in combination with timber and metal with careful and precise detailings indicates the high level of building skills in the town. Hence, strong and long-lasting architecture is evolved as an outcome of a long

building tradition. Proper dimensioning and proportioning of the architectural elements give a feeling of unity and harmony. However, due to the technological developments, standardization and mass-production, crafts of stone, timber, and metal are rapidly disappearing.



Figure 34 Curvilinear iron balustrades of the staircase in Kaplama House.

5.5 Technical Services

5.5.1 Heating

Urfa, being far from any coast has a continental climate. It has cold winters; however, temperature rarely falls below freezing point, and there is very rare snowfall. Heating precautions were not adequately taken in the traditional dwellings. The only space having a hearth is the kitchen ("tandırık"), where the hearth was used for cooking. There were no fixed installation in rooms for heating. Brazier -"mangal" or "tarıf" was a widely used heating device 60-70 years ago. "Tarıf" is a cylindrical or prismatic container out of mud, used as a portable charcoal burner, which was prepared in the courtyard to prevent the poisonous effect of toxic gases released during burning. When the effect of toxic gases diminished and the fire cooled down, it was taken into the room as a heat source. People made a circle around it in order to warm themselves. As stated by İpek (1994), one or more braziers were used depending on the number of family members, guests, and size of the room. It was placed near the oldest member of the family or near the guest. Traditional bitter Urfa coffee "mirra" was cooked over the brazier for the guest(s). Sometimes the brazier or "tarıf" was placed under a 40-50cm high and 40-60cm wide wooden table which was covered with a large heavy quilt to keep the heat in. The table was set in a corner or in the middle of the room; people sat around the table - called "tandır" - to warm their feet, legs, and hands.

Stove was begun to be used in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Using stove was supposed to be a luxurious way of heating then. Firewood or coal was bought in summer and stored in cellars and burnt in stoves.

Comfort conditions were inadequate in winter. Since there was only a single warm room, it was hard for people to go out to the courtyard in order to use the exterior toilets, stairs, and fetch water from the well, or anything from the kitchen. Due to the inadequacy of heating and long nights in winter, people used to wear heavy clothes, eat high calory food, and go to bed earlier.

5.5.2 Lighting

In the past, people used to go to bed early, after sunset due to the inadequacy of lighting, and woke up with sunrise. Since there was no radio and television then, the only thing to do especially at long winter nights was entertaining

guests. Hence they needed artificial lighting provided by candles, fires, or linseed oil burners. With the introduction of petroleum products around 1920's, kerosene lamps came into use. Use of electricity for lighting was spreaded in Urfa in 1950's.

5.5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

In the past, there was no running water in the dwellings. The only pipe network was the inadequate traditional terracotta pipes laid out in Roman period, which are not used today. Water was generally supplied from the wells. Almost every house had a well in their courtyards. The ones who had no wells in their dwellings received water from the public fountains in the streets. Wells were no longer used and faucets were built at the periphery of courtyards, when the city water was provided in Urfa around 1945.

In addition to these water supplying units, there were also "karlık"s built on the mountains where snow was stored in winter to be used in summer. In the past, the snow was stored in pits, called "karlık", dug into the volcanic mountains in the west side of the town. As stated by Beyazgül (1983, 16), there were about twenty "karlık"s in Urfa which were used until 1960's. They were 8-15m deep funnel shaped pits with a 4-6m base diameter, and 6-10m top diameter. They were generally hollowed in rocks, and accessed through a helical staircase. In some cases, the inside surface of it was covered with rubble stones. As Beyazgül (1983, 16) noted, in the past snow was filled in "karlık"s, then the pits were covered with thick layers of straw to preserve the snow inside. In summer, the squeezed snow was cut in prisms and carried to the town by donkeys or mules to be sold.

Aside from the water supplies, sewage disposal was another important concern for the dwellings. Toilets were located either at the periphery of the courtyard, or near the entrance hall, at a distance from the wells and living spaces due to hygienic requirements. A ditch dug in the courtyard, served as a cess-pit. Every dwelling has open water canals on its courtyard floor; rain and used water was either absorbed by the ground or drained to the street. Waste water flew in the streets following the natural slope and filled in cess-pits dug in the streets.

CHAPTER 6

CASE STUDY

6.1 The Area Surveyed

The survey covers an entire building island surrounded by Yorgancı, Güllüoğlu and Culha streets, and five building lots along the other side of Yorgancı street. The area is located along Divanyolu, the avenue that cuts the town in the north-south direction. It is in the northeast part of the citadel, and in the north of the old commercial area. The surveyed area is part of the Cami-i Kebir neighborhood, which was built and developed in the time of Zengis in late 12th century. Cami-i Kebir neighborhood is one of the first settlements, besides Bey Gate, Haran and Samsat Gates around which the earliest dwellings were built (Alper, 1986, 71). The name "Cami-i Kebir" comes from "Ulucami", which is located in the west of the surveyed area with a historical "medrese" in its east, cemetery, a fountain and a great clock tower which was once a bell tower, around a plaza.

The main access to the surveyed area is from the Yıldız plaza in the west, underneath of which a public bath was located. There is also a smaller mosque (Hacı Yadigar Mosque) in the east of the area, belonging to the same district. The area has a mild slope rising in the southeast-northwest direction.

The reason for selecting this area is its central location in the historical settlement and its being a relatively well-preserved traditional residential area where remarkable examples of dwellings are concentrated. The concerned area was a prestigious one between the end of 1800's and around 1950's where prosperous landowners preferred to live with their extended families. Besides the landowners, there were also tradesmen and officials here, coming from middle income families. Today, the area remains in the business district, under the threat of developing urban functions in the town center; hence, it is vulnerable to permanent destruction. Within the urbanization process around 1950's, some parts

of the dwellings in the west of the area were demolished in order to widen the Divanyolu. The destructions of the traditional built form have continued until today due to the improper policies of successive municipalities.

The surveyed area is worth of interest not only for its remarkable architectural features, but also for its urban characteristics. The entire area is a compact settlement, composed of courtyard houses, introvert in character. Its structure is composed of interlocked and irregular shaped building lots. The streets surrounding the building island are irregular, organic in form. Their widths change between 1.5m and 2.5m.

The surveyed area is registered by the High Council of Monuments as part of the historical settlement of the town which covers the citadel area, city gates, old bridges, monumental architecture including religious, commercial and public buildings, remarkable examples of civil architecture, and green areas.

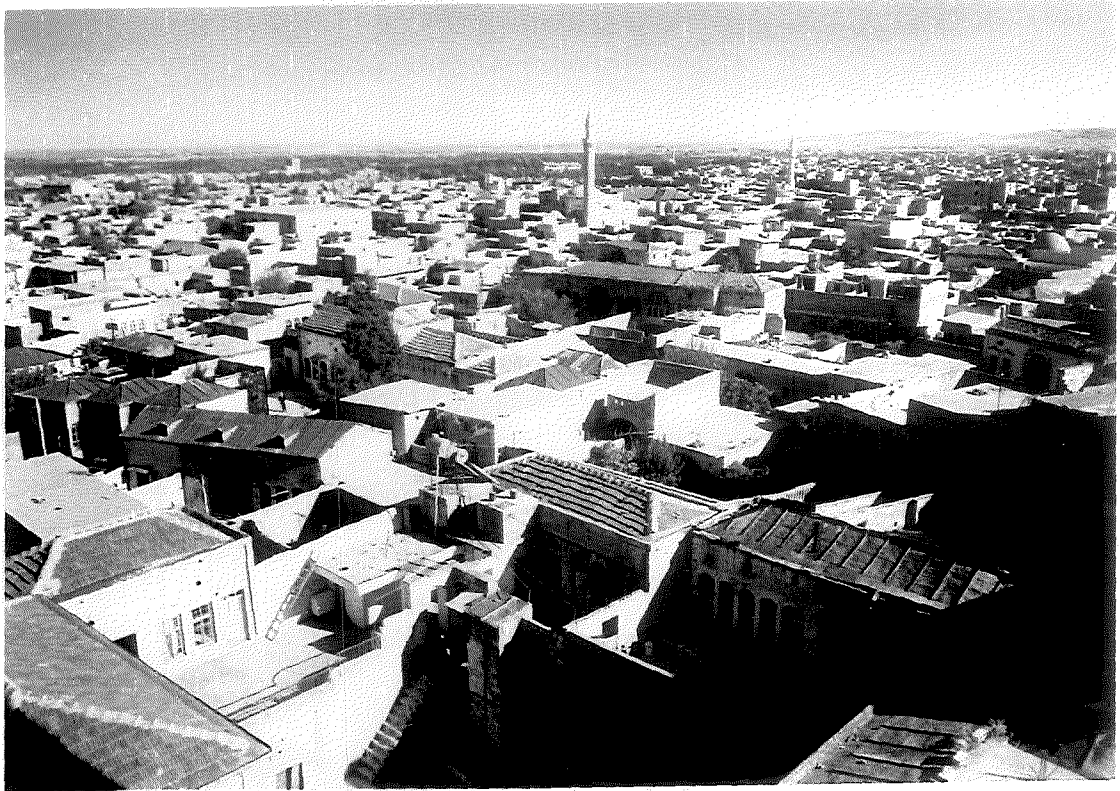


Figure 35 View of the area surveyed.

In the master plan of the town dating 1974, the surveyed area is characterized as “special project area” and defined as “the area where the remarkable examples of civil architecture are concentrated”. A series of decisions are made due to the conservation of the area, which are listed below:

- The area will be first treated by a public institution as an example of conservation area in the process of conservation and environmental design.
- The environmental characteristics and the entire buildings will be preserved with all their characteristic features.
- The buildings will be preserved according to the decisions made in the environmental scale.
- The houses can only be used as pensions.

The dwellings surveyed here have a 100-150 years' history. They had certain interventions in time due to the changing needs and habits of the users. However, the interventions after 1950 were incomparable with the previous ones. The surveyed area was divided into 10-12 lots in origin; however according to the municipal plans today, number of building lots increased to twenty due to the inheritance of land-ownership.

The streets defining the surveyed area are also worth of interest as complementary parts of the traditional environment with the dwellings. Characteristic features of the three streets are given below:

6.1.1 Yorgancı Street

It is one of the most remarkable streets in the old town, carrying important characteristic features. Its organic form, changing width (1.5-2.5m), and 6.00-7.00m high boundary walls exhibit surprising perspectives to a person walking through it. Despite the simplicity of its initial part approached from Yıldız Plaza, the second part of the street is very rich with its vaulted structure (“kabaltı”) and angular projections on both sides. The street elevations of the dwellings at the initial part are continuous as if they belonged to a single dwelling. The large and very elaborate entrance gate of Pabuçcu House (door no:7) at the northwest corner of the street is a forerunner of the enriching features in the second part of the street. This gate is a sort of landmark; it has a 4.5m high, pointed arch with another arch inside, sturdy door wings made of wood with metal sheathing, and

two mounting blocks on both sides. The street bends to the east in front of this gate and connected to the part with projections, through a cross vaulted passageway ("kabaltı"), on which a room is located. Throughout this kabaltı, one can perceive a beautiful vista of the street enriched with decorated projections. This part of the street is the most elaborate part with the decorated street gates and angular projections with corbelling stone units. The projections on both sides of the street are built in such a way that they almost touch each other.

The last house in the north of the street (door no:15/A) seems to be built later; since it has an irregular shape, and does not carry the characteristic features of a traditional Urfa house. Moreover, due to its 2.50m high courtyard walls -out of concrete blocks, its interior spaces, that is, the courtyard and rooms can easily be seen from the first floor windows of the guest quarter of Yorgancı House (door no:16). This means that its privacy is disturbed by the neighbouring house which is a unique and unpleasant situation among the traditional houses. A. Hakkari verified existence of this house when they were living in part of the Yorgancı House (door no:14, 16) between the years 1935-1990. Hence, the house might have been built 60-70 years ago on a lot which was probably a small plaza.

6.1.2 Güllüoğlu Street

Although it is not as characteristic as Yorgancı Street, Güllüoğlu Street is also remarkable with its regular projections and subtle arched entrance gates. The most characteristic feature of this street is its projections with decorated corbelling stone beams, and arched windows repeated in a rhythmic arrangement at the first floor level. Changing width of the street (2.00-3.00m) and height of its north wall (3.50-10.00m) also break the monotony of the street. The only openings at the ground floor level, other than doors, are the small windows of the stables, cellars and "selamlık" rooms.

6.1.3 Culha Street

It is a rather straight street with a width of 2.30-2.80m. Changing heights of its west wall, projections, and small "gezenek" windows over the doors (used by the household to see the one who knocks at the door) are characteristic features of this street. Most of the door wings in this street are replaced by the steel ones, and three entrance doors are blocked later.

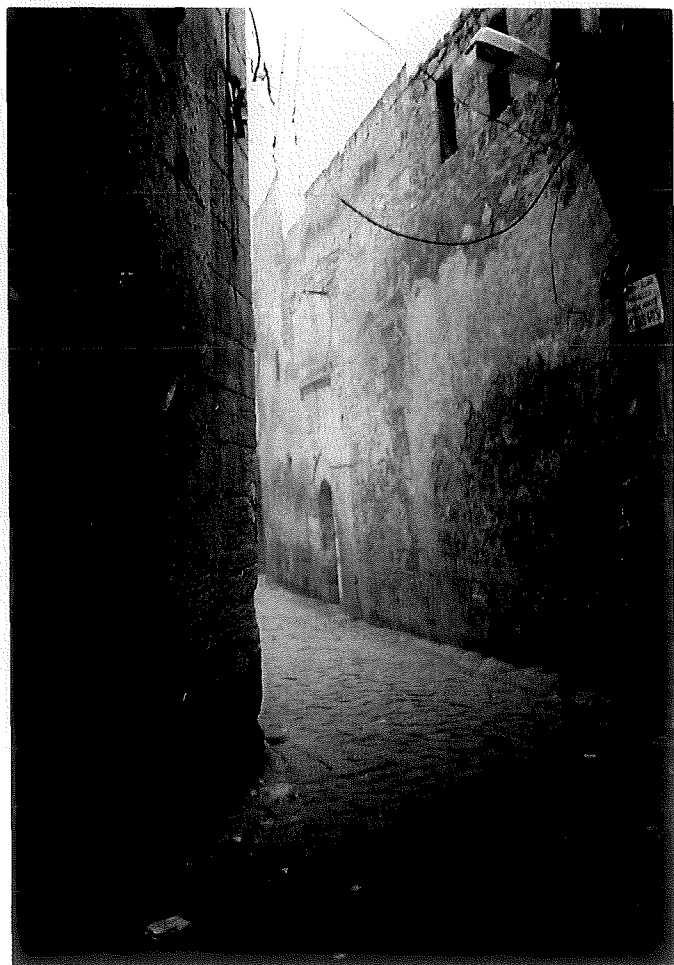


Figure 36 A view of the initial part of Yorgancı Street.

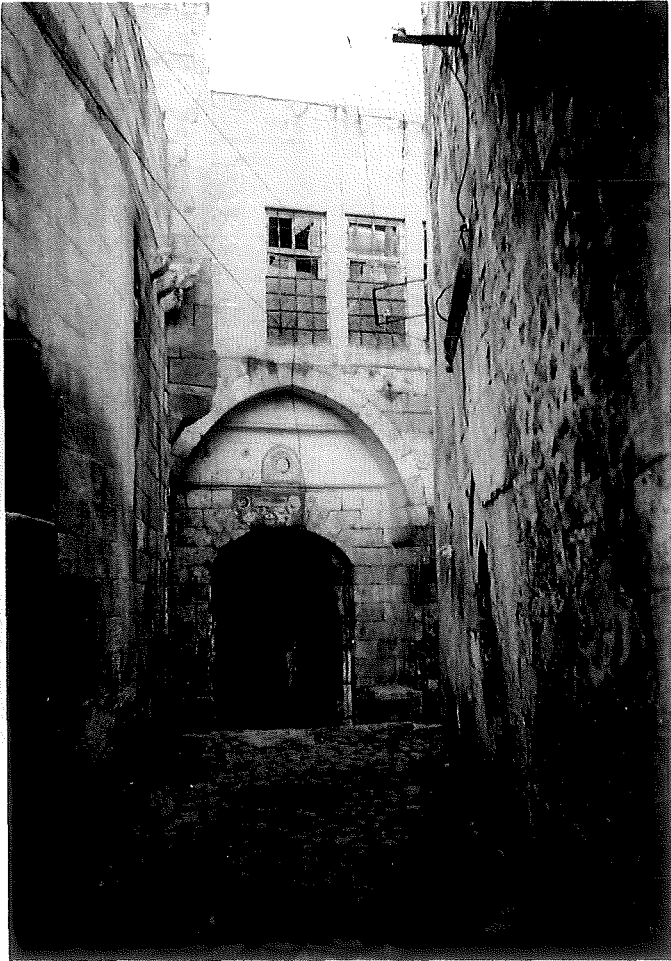


Figure 37 A view of the northwest corner of Yorgancı Street marked with the gate of Pabuçcu House.

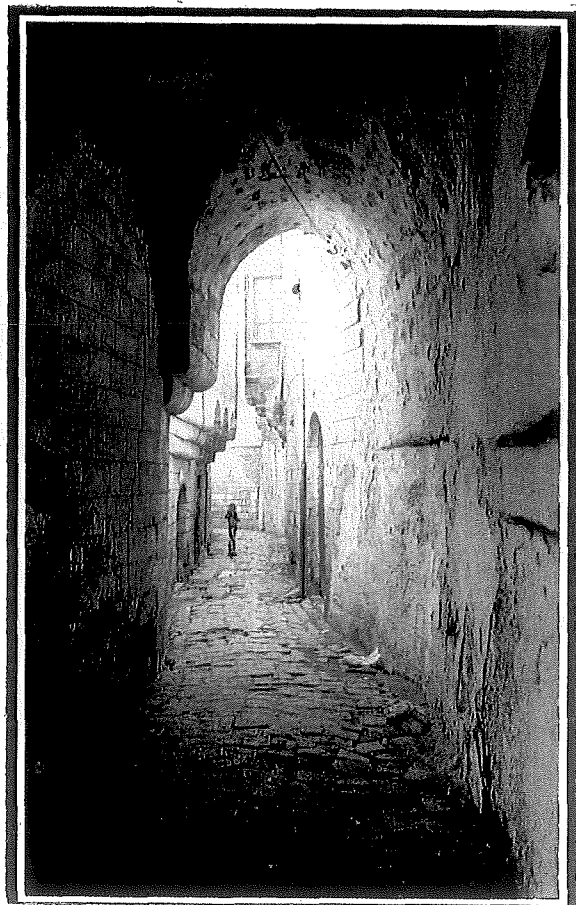
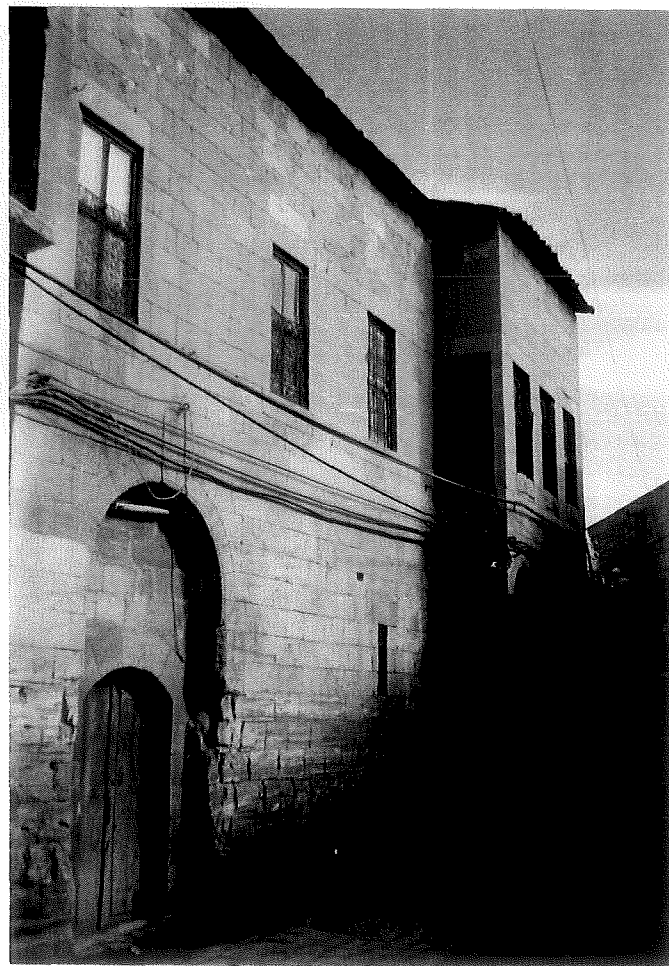
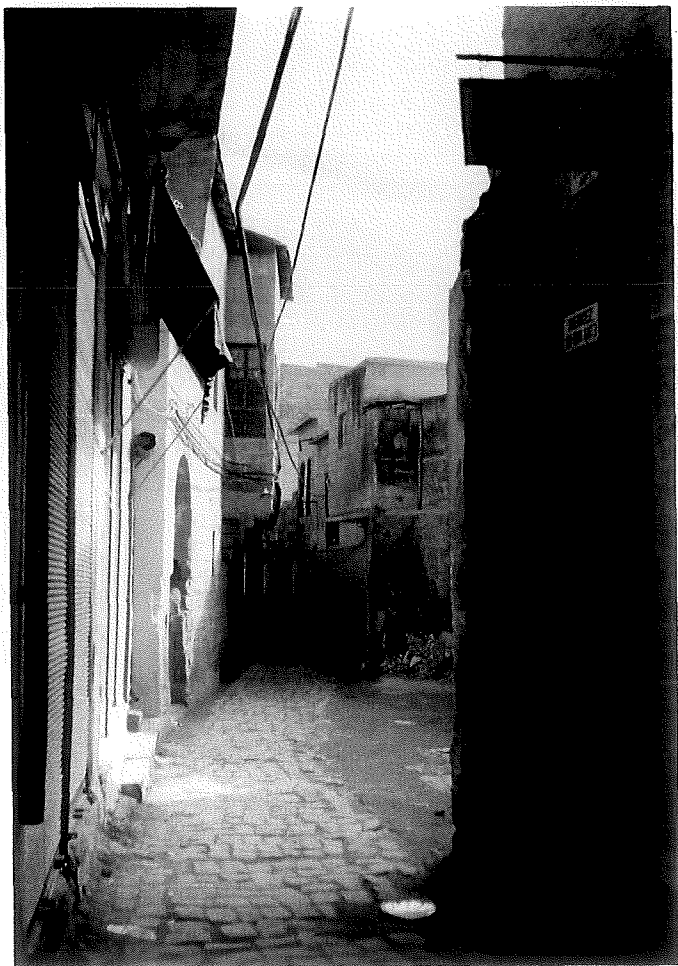


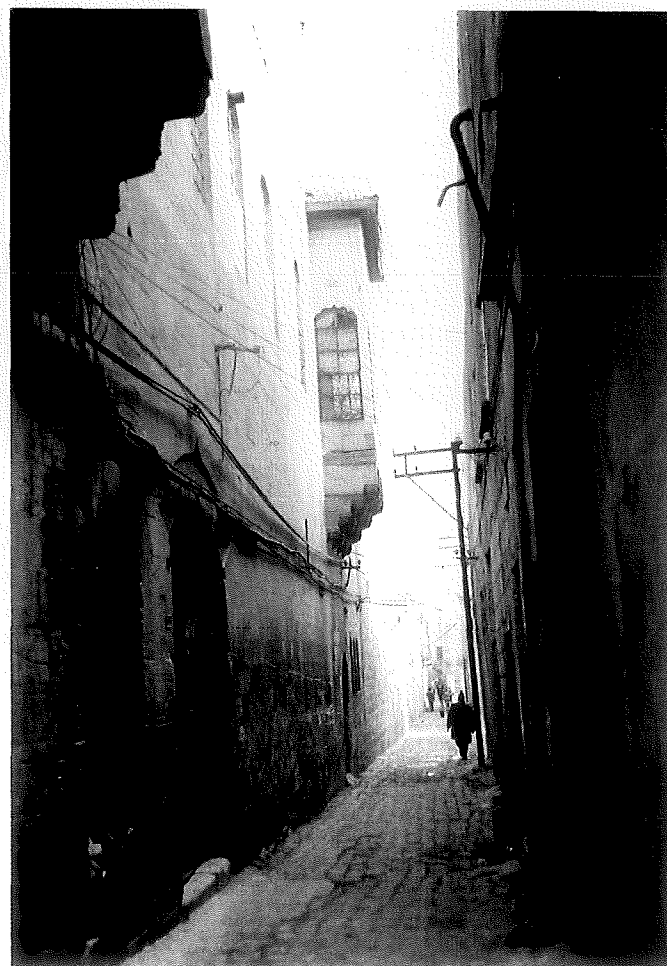
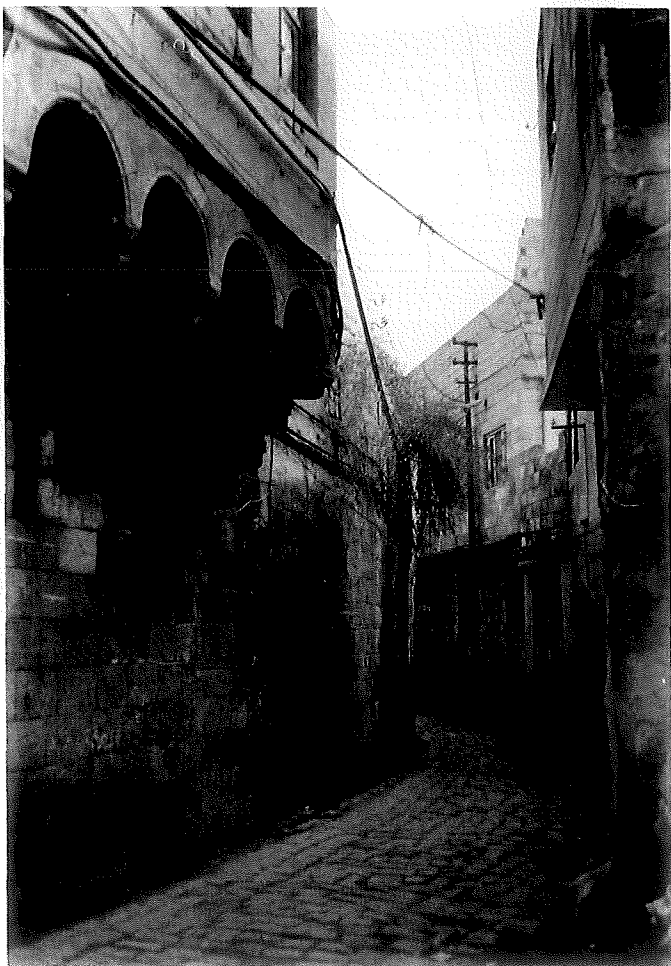
Figure 38 A view of the "kabaltı" at Yorgancı Street.



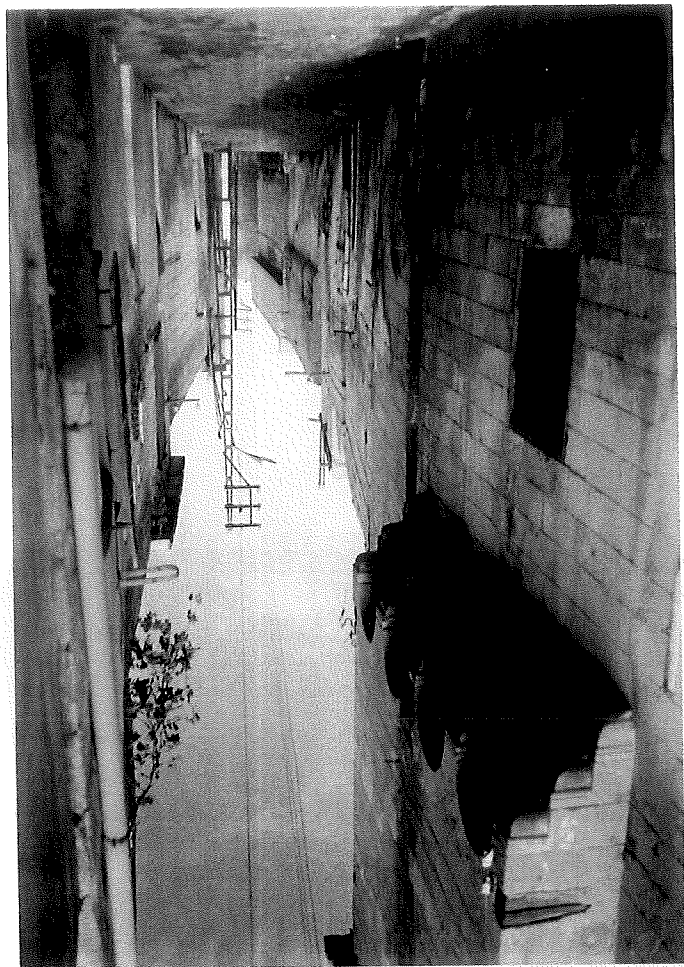
Figure 39 Angular projections on both sides of Yorgancı Street.

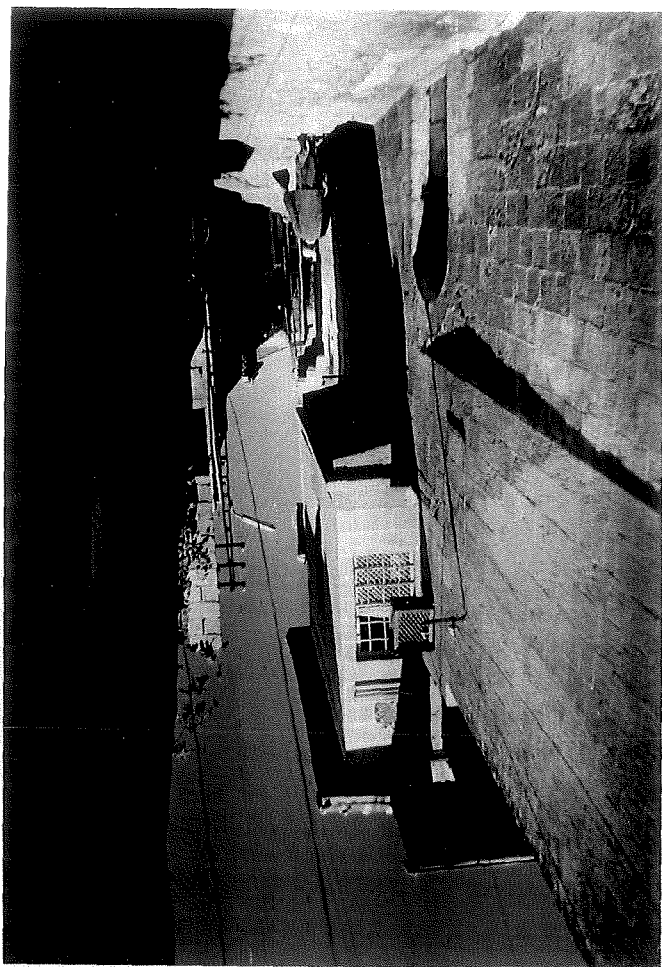


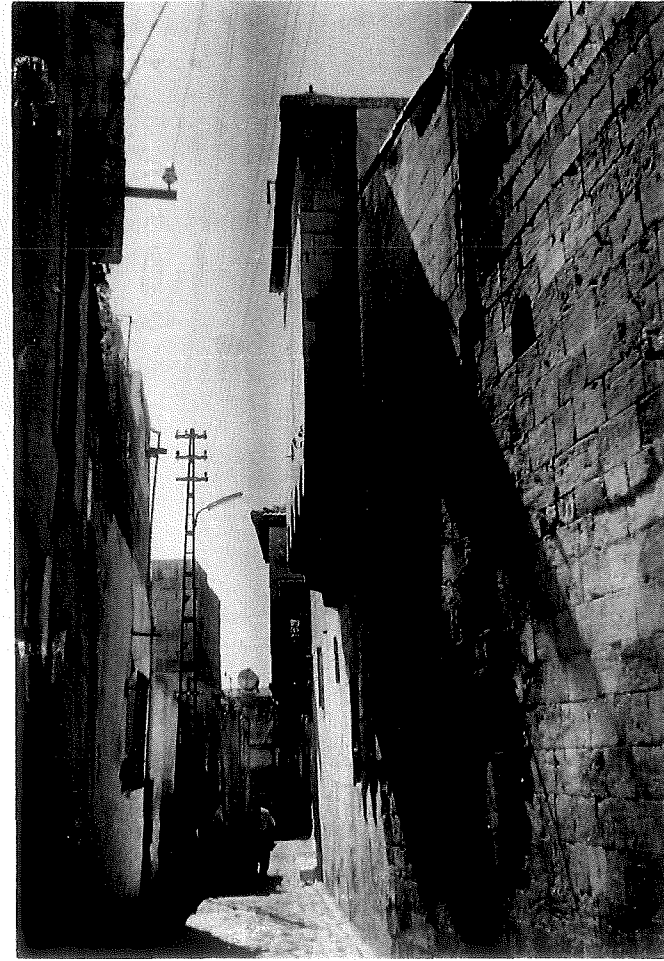
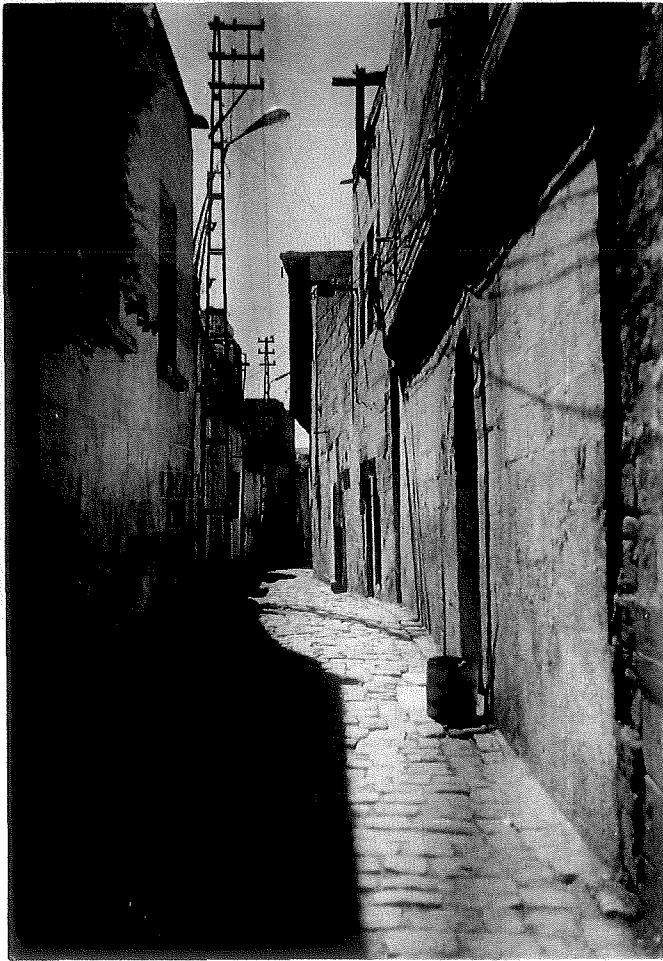
Figures 40 - 41 Views of Güllüoğlu Street.



Figures 42 - 43 Views of Güllüoğlu Street.







Figures 46 - 47 Views of Culha Street.

6.2 Dwellings Surveyed

6.2.1 Erkasap House

Yorgancı Sokak No:4-6

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used by its present owner as a storage and in summer for preparing grape molasses, juices, tomato pastes and ground pepper.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: Erkasap family was the owner of the house in 1900's. They lived in the house until 1966, then they migrated to İstanbul. Upon moving to İstanbul, they rented the house for a few years and sold it in 1980's. Erkasap family was a middle income family in 1950's including five members. Nuri Erkasap, head of the family, was a tradesman of copper products. He made some alterations and additions to the house which are explained below.

Description

It is a single courtyard house surrounded by Yorgancı street in the west, other traditional dwellings in the north and east, and single storey shops in the south. Originally it was a single storey building with a small basement; however, a new construction was built later on the west and north part of the flat roof. The entrance hall of the house was divided to provide an access to the additional part at the upper floor.

The house is composed of living and service spaces arranged around a courtyard. The living spaces are differentiated as summer and winter quarters in the south and north respectively. Service spaces including kitchen, toilet and bathroom are located in the west. In addition, there are two more spaces in the east, one of which is a well preserved room with its original architectural features; while the other rather gives an impression of a storage space with its thin (15cm) courtyard wall, unglazed openings, and exposed simple stone surfaces.

The house is worth for attention with delicately detailed arches of "eyvan"s, square rosettes in floral motifs and geometric reliefs over the windows, and a continuous band of muqarnas motif turning around the courtyard elevations.

Also the wooden panels on the walls, built-in cupboards, and timber balustrades in rooms are remarkable.

Access: There are two entrance gates, which are close to each other. The former (no:4) opens to a narrow entrance hall that directly leads to the courtyard; whereas the latter (no:6), that is the authentic entrance door leads to the additional structure at the upper floor. It is a double winged door with a subtle arch and a height of 2.20m. The narrow entrance hall that directly leads to the courtyard was part of the kitchen in its original form.

The courtyard is the central organizing element of the house, square in shape and 115m² in size. Its original stone pavement was replaced by concrete flooring later on. The garden in the center have been totally altered. There is no trace of the original garden, however the present one has a square shape (2.30x2.40m), enclosed by low concrete parapets. The well of the house as a prominent element is at the southeast corner, whereas the fountain which was added later providing city water is at the west wall of the courtyard. The staircase in the south leading up to the flat roof was built later on, made of reinforced concrete.

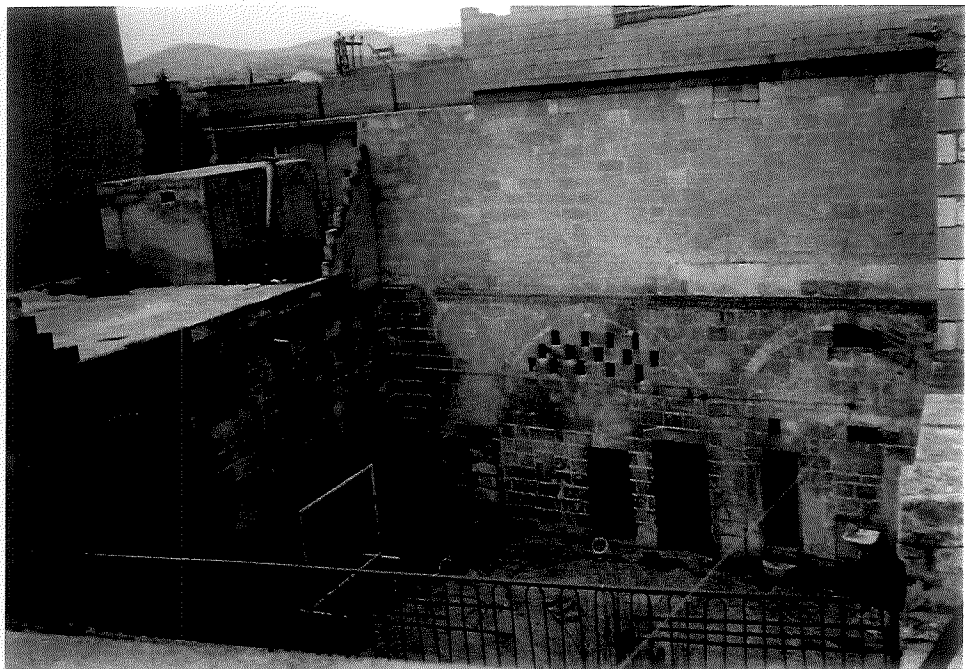


Figure 48 View of the courtyard and west elevation of Erkasap House.

Living spaces

Summer quarter takes place in the south which includes an “eyvan” and a room looking to the north. The “eyvan” opens to the courtyard through a semi-circular arch with intricate lace-like stone decoration. The floors of the “eyvan” and the room were paved with stone. The original flat roofs which were made of timber beams covered with a layer of earth were later converted into concrete slabs. The ceiling height of the “eyvan” is 4.00m and of the room is 3.75m.

The access to the room is through the “eyvan”. The room has a small “gedemeç” where shoes are taken off. The room has an airy atmosphere mainly due to five windows, three of which are opening to the courtyard and the two to the “eyvan”, with a dimension of 80x200cm and sill height of 25cm. There are also smaller rectangular windows, “ışık takası”, 30x60cm, at the upper level of the courtyard wall providing ventilation and light. There are niches at the west and north walls in the form of cupboards to store rolled-up beds and pillows.

Winter quarter in the north, includes an “eyvan” and a room on both sides, facing the south. The “eyvan” opens to the courtyard through a semi-circular arch with intricate decorations as in the summer “eyvan”. However, its opening was glazed later to keep the interior warm in winter. The “eyvan” and the rooms have stone paved floors and vaulted ceilings with a height of 4.00m at its apex. Tripartite niches on the north wall, windows and doors of the rooms opening to the “eyvan” are symmetrically arranged. Two of the windows in the west wall of the “eyvan” were blocked later on and converted into cupboards which are covered with wood panels. The main sitting area of the room in the west is differentiated from the entrance part, “gedemeç”, by a 25cm level difference and a decorative timber balustrade. The room was connected to an inner space in the west, which were built later on, to be used as bathroom.

Service spaces

The kitchen, “tandırık”, is located in the west side of the house. It was larger in origin; but divided by a 15cm partition wall later on, to create the new entrance hall. The door which is not original, is the only opening, thus the interior is dark. There is an arched niche in the south wall where three stone hearths were located.

Underneath the summer “eyvan”, there is a cellar, which is accessed through a ten-step staircase below the ground, in the south of the courtyard. It is a dark space where the only light penetration is through a small window opening to the courtyard. Near the south wall of the cellar, there are five hemi-spherical recessions on the floor for storing earthen jars.



Figure 49 Ground floor plan of Erkasap House.

Table 6 Functional changes and alterations In Erkasap House (Yorgancı Sok. No:4, 6).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Basement	St.1	Cellar	Specialized space Semi-private sace	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private sace		
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration Addition	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Original planting section is replaced by a concrete one. Faucet is added on the courtyard wall in the west. Original staircase leading to the flat roof is replaced by a concrete one.
	E.H.	Entrance Hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall + Bathroom+VVC	Specialized space Semi-public space Private space	Division Addition	Entrance hall serves to the additional building on the roof. It is divided to house a bathroom and a toilet. A concrete staircase is added leading to the upper floor.
	K	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Entrance hall + Storage	Specialized space Semi-public space Semi-private space	Division Addition	It is divided to create the entrance hall of the house. An additional entrance gate and a kitchen door are opened looking to the courtyard.
	R1	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	Two windows looking to the eyvan are blocked and converted into cupboards. A door is opened on the west wall leading to the newly added bathroom.

Table 6 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	R2	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Gedemeç is removed. Window looking to the courtyard is enlarged.
	R3	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	R4	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	Original ceiling is replaced by a flat concrete slab. Cupboards are altered.
	E1	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Addition	Eyvan opening facing the court is glazed.
	E2	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Alteration	Original ceiling is replaced by a flat concrete slab. Cupboards are altered.
	St.2	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal	Window frames and the door are removed.
Roof	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof+ living + service spaces	Neutral space Semi-private space Specialized space/ Private space	Alteration New constr.	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Iron balustrades are altered. A new construction including living and service spaces is built on the west part of the roof.

6.2.2 Kaplama House

Yorgancı Sokak No:5

Construction Date: 1876

Current State: Used by the owner in vacations and in summer for preparing food for winter.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: This house belonged to Kaplama family until 1951. H. Yahya Kaplama, head of the family was the son-in-law of H. Abdurrahman Yorgancı who was living in a very large dwelling along the same street, which will be explained later. According to the information given by Mubahat Kaplama, H. Yahya Kaplama was a prosperous and respected person who had large farmlands, a number of villages, vineyards and shops besides this dwelling. Kaplama family was a typical extended high income family with fifteen members, including H. Yahya Kaplama, his two wives, six sons, and two daughters. Three elder sons continued living in the house after getting married. After the death of Yahya Kaplama and with the economic decline of the family, the heirs sold the house in 1951 to M.Fatih Ören who was a teacher in primary school. Ören family was a middle income family with five children who had a rather modest life.

Interventions made: The significant intervention to the house in 1940's was demolition of the substantial part of the dwelling with two courtyards and replacement of it by new buildings, which were all done by the sons of Yahya Kaplama after his death. Another intervention was converting part of the flat roof in the south into pitched metal covered roof. The house have gone through certain interventions in the time of M. Fatih Ören; the garden size was reduced, the roofs were repaired a few times and the whole roof in the south was converted into pitched roof, the kitchen was divided to add a bathroom; and a window was opened to the street side of the small room in the east.

After the death of M. Fatih Ören in 1980, his son M. Yücel Ören bought the house from the other heirs. At this time, the ceilings were plastered and painted, the leaking earthen roof in the east was repaired and converted into concrete slab. Also the roof of the summer quarter was repaired again and covered with Western type of roof tiles. The house was then rented a few times to families of rural origin until 1994.

Description

The house has a single storey winter section and double storey summer section. It has a courtyard enclosed by living and service spaces. Information given by Mubahat Kaplama and Mekke Acar, elderly owners of the house, indicates that the house was part of a larger dwelling with three courtyards. Apart from the present part of the dwelling, the original house had another part with two courtyards spreading in the west and northwest direction, which was later demolished by its owner to be replaced by new buildings. The present part of the dwelling was separated from the new buildings through high walls, made of concrete blocks.

The house is surrounded by Yorgancı street in the east, new buildings in the west and south and by another traditional house in the north. The living spaces were differentiated as summer and winter quarters in the south and north respectively, as in the previous case. The entrance hall, two rooms and service spaces were located in the east.

Despite the simplicity of the street façade, surface treatments of the courtyard elevations are quite rich. The most attractive features of the house are the staircases and the octagonal planting section of the courtyard; especially the double staircase which leads to the summer quarter has delicately detailed stone profiles. Iron balustrades of curvilinear forms are also worth of attention. The house exhibits a wide range of decorative features in stone, iron, and timber of high quality.

Access to the house is through a single winged door with a wicket door on it which serves as the regular entrance for people. The entrance door was accentuated by a pointed subtle arch and a course of muqarnas motif over it. It is a 2.00m high wooden door with metal sheathing. The connection between the entrance door and the courtyard is through a narrow doorway which is lit by a semi-circular opening with an ornate metal grill at the upper part of the wall right across the entrance door.

The courtyard: The house has 125m², square-like courtyard which was paved with large, cut-stone blocks in variable dimensions. It has an octagon planting section in the center with an additional smaller square one attached to it.

As the late owner, M. Yücel Ören explained, the planting part of the courtyard was originally so large that, it contained a large fig, palm, cypress, pine, olive, oleander, pomegranate, and plum trees. Besides, it had paved areas for walking and sitting around the small pool in the center. The size of the planting part was reduced by the late owners and only the pomegranate and a small fig tree retained. According to elderly owners of the house, Mubahat Kaplama and Mekke Acar, there were also vines at the southwest of the courtyard which provided shaded area for sitting, eating and doing housework in summer. There was also a stone bank ("seki") underneath vines adjacent to the west wall.

As another prominent element of the courtyard, a well with a stone basin on top of it was located in the west. In addition, there is a faucet on the east wall of the courtyard which must have been added around 1945 when the city water was provided. At that time, the small pool in the planting part was connected to this faucet through pipes to provide jet of water.

There are two staircases in the courtyard; the one in the west leads to the flat roof, the other one is a double staircase in the south leading to the summer "eyvan".

Living spaces

Summer quarter was designed half storey- 2.50m above the ground floor level. It consists of an "eyvan" and a room on both sides, which were divided by 15cm partition walls. Originally, the roof structure was made of timber planks laid on timber beams of circular section carrying a layer of earth; thus forming a flat roof. The logs over 4.00m high ceilings were covered with wooden planks. However, this traditional earthen roof was then converted into pitched roof because of maintenance problems.

The summer "eyvan" was later glazed to be used in winter as well. Tripartite niches on the south wall, the windows and double winged doors of the rooms opening to the "eyvan" were symmetrically arranged. Dimension of the windows are 80x200cm, and a 25cm sill height. There are arabic inscriptions on the "eyvan" walls which were made in the time of M.Fatih Ören, indicating that he became "hacı" -pilgrim to Mecca.

The smaller room in the east looks to the street through a window, the other two windows look to the “eyvan”, and another one to the courtyard. Triangular left-over space . in the east wall was utilized as a “gusülhane”. All the courtyard windows have timber shutters. The walls without windows house symmetrically arranged built-in cupboards which were covered with timber panels.

Winter quarter in the north includes a small room and a two columned “revak” which was used as an “eyvan”, providing shaded area for sitting and doing housework in summer. A room in the west and a kitchen in the east open to this “revak”. The room has a small “gedemeç”. Its floor was paved with stone and the roof was covered by a cross vault with a maximum height of 4.00m. It has four windows opening to the courtyard having similar dimensions with the summer room windows. In addition each window has a small elliptical opening (“ışık takası”) at the upper level. Window shutters in this room are more ornate than that of the summer rooms. There are symmetrically arranged built-in cupboards in the other three walls covered with wooden boards.

East side of the courtyard house two rooms. The small room near the kitchen has a courtyard window and a 120x100cm newly opened window looking to the street. This room is connected to a larger room in its south, through a door. Access to this larger room from the courtyard is accentuated by a semi-circular ornate projection over it. The room opens to the courtyard through four windows with wooden shutters. It has a “gedemeç” which includes narrow niches at the lower level of the northern wall and decorated cells of shelves and cupboards at a higher level for exhibiting valuable household utensiles. Date of the building- 1876 was written in Arabic script, on the timber panel covering the cupboard. There is a “gusülhane” right accross the entrance door in the form of a cupboard opening to the “gedemeç”. There are also built-in cupboards and shelves which were covered with wooden panels at the east and south walls.

North part of the flat roof was paved with stone in 1983, while the east part was converted into concrete. The parapets at the roof are of “taraklık” type, with a height of 70cm. The parapet wall of the flat roof at the street side is 150cm high. There is an elliptic small opening in the wall over the entrance door through which the household looked to see the one who knocked at the door.

Service spaces

The kitchen ("tandırık") takes place in the winter portion of the house, and is accessed through the "revak". It is a cross vaulted space, paved with stone. It has two windows looking to the courtyard. Their dimension is 70x150cm, equipped with wooden grills. The kitchen has a dark interior. The presence of fireplaces also adds up the darkness of the interior space since burning wood created smoke and soot. There are two fireplaces in the east wall including five stone hearths which are no longer used. A chimney leads up to the roof through the wall over the fireplace. There is a stone counter at the west wall -which might have been added later, for the preparation of food, and dish-washing. A bathing unit with a drain attached to the north wall was built by the late owner M.Fatih Ören.

The cellar: Underneath the summer "eyvan", a cellar ("zerzembe") was located which is accessed through two columns carrying the semi-circular staircase landing. It has a cross vaulted roof, with a maximum ceiling height of 2.50m. Its floor was paved with stone. There is no opening to the cellar; light penetration is through its door when it is open. Being located under the "eyvan", the cellar is warm in winter. Information given by the elderly owners indicates that there were hemi-spherical recessions on the floor between the piers to store the earthen jars. Grains were also kept in the cellar within sacks.

Storage of firewood: Near the cellar, there is another storage space, underneath the large summer room, where firewood or coal were stored. It is stone paved, and has a cross vaulted cover. It has a 50x100cm window opening to the courtyard. At the west side of the courtyard, there is another storage space with a shallow ceiling and an earthen floor.

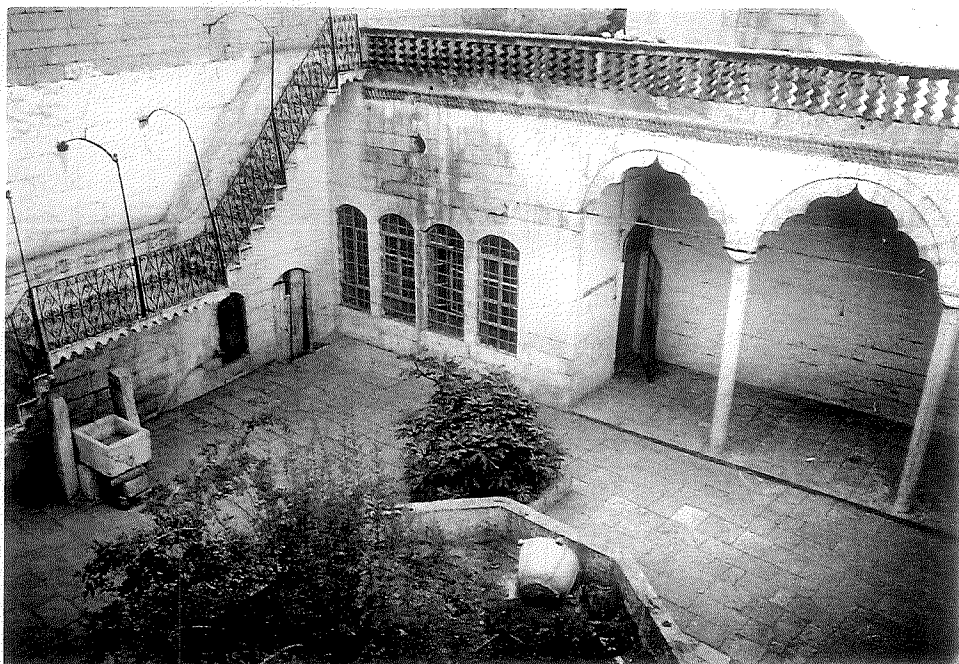


Figure 50 View of the north and west elevations of Kaplama House.



Figure 51 View of the north and east elevations of Kaplama House.

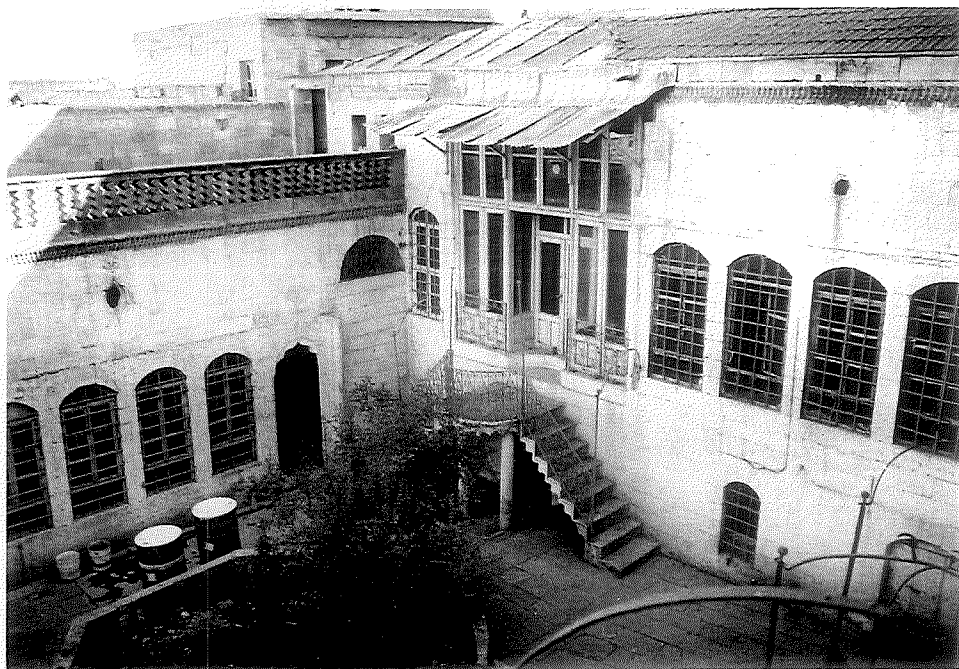


Figure 52 View of the south and east elevations of Kaplama House.

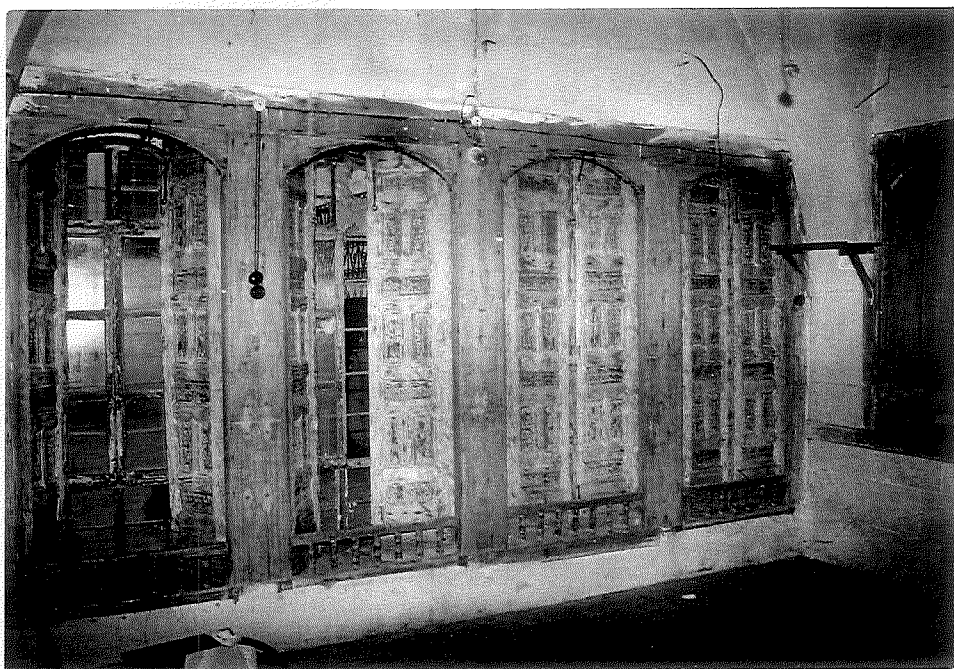


Figure 53 Decorated window shutters of winter room of Kaplama House.

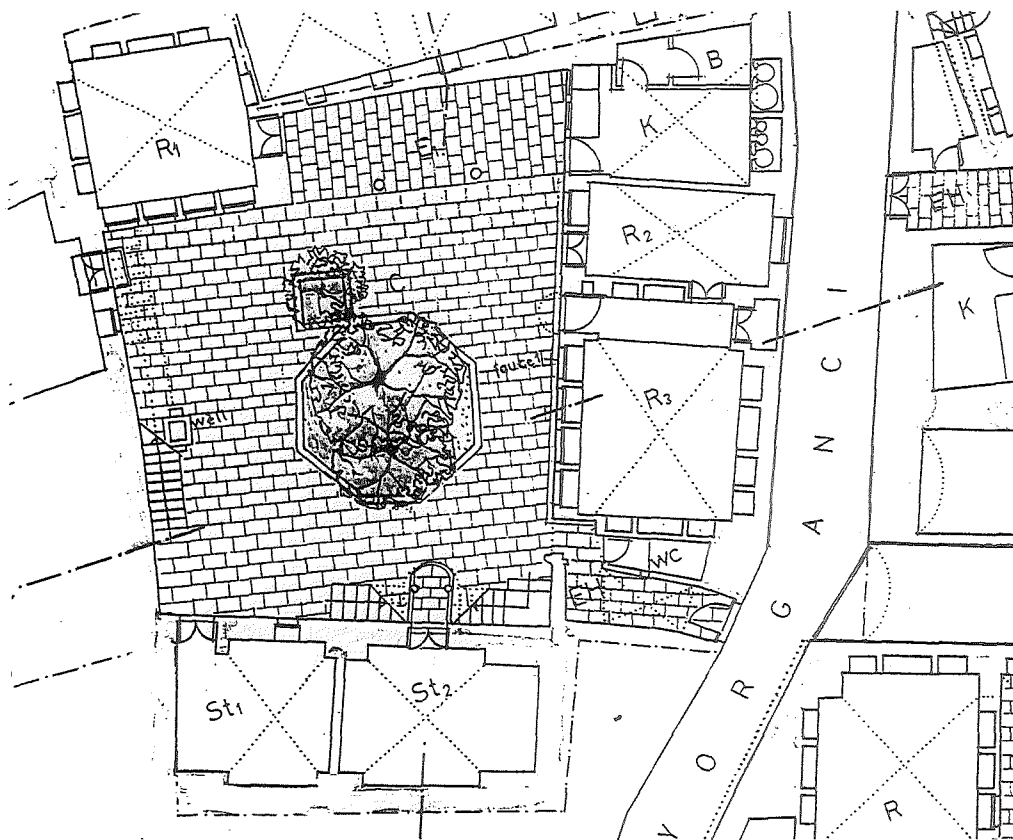


Figure 54 Ground floor plan of Kaplama House.

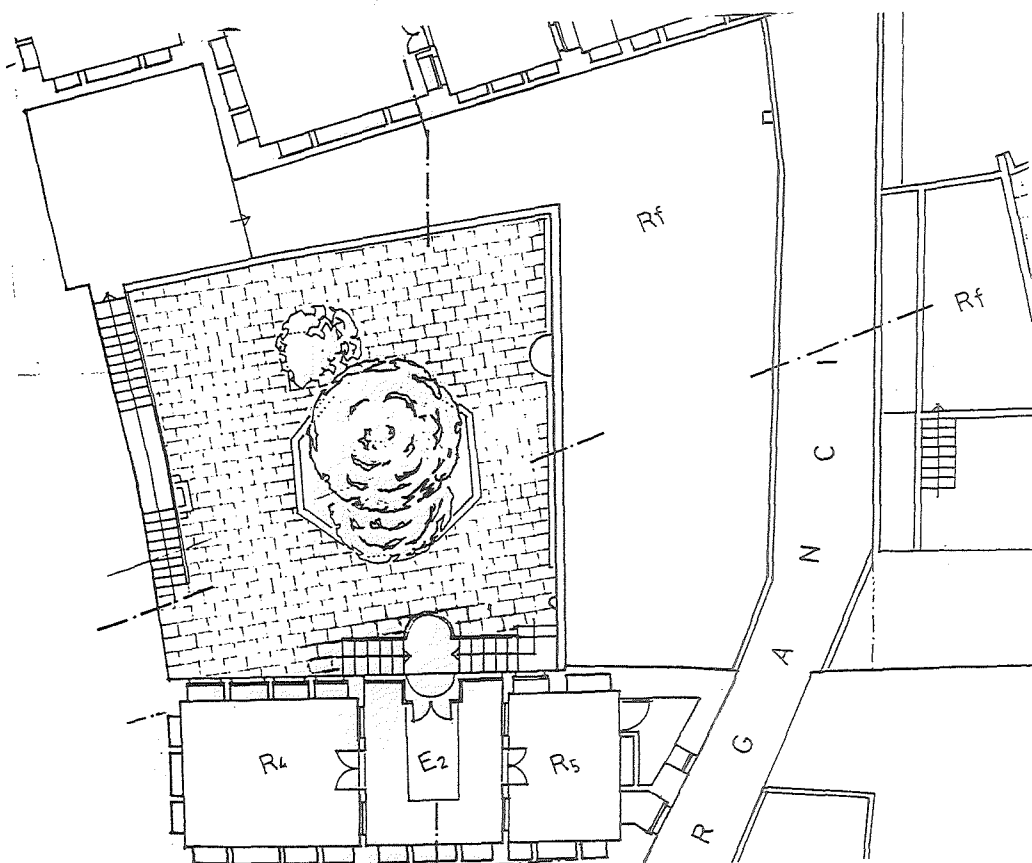


Figure 55 First floor plan of Kaplama House.

Table 7 Functional changes and alterations in Kaplama House (Yorgancı Sok. No:5).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration Addition Removal Deterioration	Size of the planting section in the center is reduced. A faucet is added on the east wall of the courtyard. The west wall is raised by concrete blocks. The door on the west wall is blocked (it was opening to the adjacent courtyard which is demolished). The east and north walls are deteriorated due to dampness and plant growth.
	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance Hall	Specialized space Semi-public space		
	WC	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring.
	St.1	Firewood storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Miscellaneous storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	St.2	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	K	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen + Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division	The kitchen is divided to add a bathroom.

Table 7 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Removal	The door within a cupboard on the west wall is blocked (it was opening to the adjacent court which is demolished).
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Addition	A window is opened on the east wall looking to the street.
	R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space		
	E1	Revak / Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Revak / Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space		
Mezzanine Floor	E2	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Addition	Eyvan opening facing the court is glazed.
	R4	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space		
	R5	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space		
Roof	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat + Pitched roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Alteration	East part of the earthen floor is replaced by concrete flooring, south part of the earthen roof is converted into pitched roof and covered by Western type of tiles.

6.2.3 Pabuçcu House

Yorgancı Sokak No:7-9

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used by an extended family of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: According to the information given by Mekke Acar, the elderly neighbor of the house, this dwelling belonged to a Jewish person who occupied with jewellery in 1900's. Then it was bought by Ali Kazzaz, who used the house as a kind of pension, renting the spaces in the ground floor to poor people. The next owner of the house was father of H.Cuma Pabuçcu who was a merchant. H.Cuma Pabuçcu inherited the dwelling from his father; and continued his occupation. He lived in this house with his wife, four sons and two daughters between the years 1940-1954. According to the information given by Mehmet Sanlı, the grand child of H.Cuma Pabuçcu, he was a tradesman who had commercial relations with Middle Eastern countries. He exported and imported goods - sugar, butter, wool, cotton, etc.- which were stored in the spaces around the courtyard at the ground level. He was known as a prosperous and respected person. Pabuçcu family had a number of servants in the dwelling. The women servants were responsible for the housework and shopping; whereas a man was in charge of control of imported and exported goods which were in and out. Pabuçcu family sold this dwelling in 1954 and migrated to İstanbul. The current owner of the house is an extended family of rural origin.

Description

The house is located at the northwest corner of Yorgancı Street. It is surrounded by new buildings in the west, Kaplama House and Yorgancı Street in the south, and houses in the north and east. It is a double storey house with a small basement. It differs from a typical traditional house and gives an impression of a "han" with its large scale, entrance gate and courtyard enclosed by a number of cells of the same character.

Access to the house is through a large entrance gate with double archways one inside the other. The outside one is a pointed arch with a maximum height of 4.50m; whereas the recessed arch has a subtle curve, 2.75m in height, defining the actual door opening. There are two mounting blocks on both sides of

the doorway, which were used to get on horse or donkey. The door has a sturdy look with heavy timber wings sheathed with metal. It is a double winged door with a wicket door on one of the wings to be used by people. It has two handles; one is heavier and fixed on a higher level to be used by men, and the other is on the wicket door, at a lower level which was designed for the use of women and children. There is another entrance gate besides the main gate in the east, which directly leads to the upper floor through a staircase for the use of family members and close guests.

The courtyard is the central element having an approximate area of 210m². Information given by Mehmet Sanlı indicates that the courtyard was paved with black stones ("bazalt taşı"), then the stone pavement was replaced by concrete flooring. The courtyard has neither a garden with any trees or greenery, nor a pool in the center. However, there is a well which was built in the south wall, at the west of the entrance hall. There are two staircases on the east and west walls, where the former is the original one. In addition, there are nine-step staircase in the north leading down to a storage space in the basement.

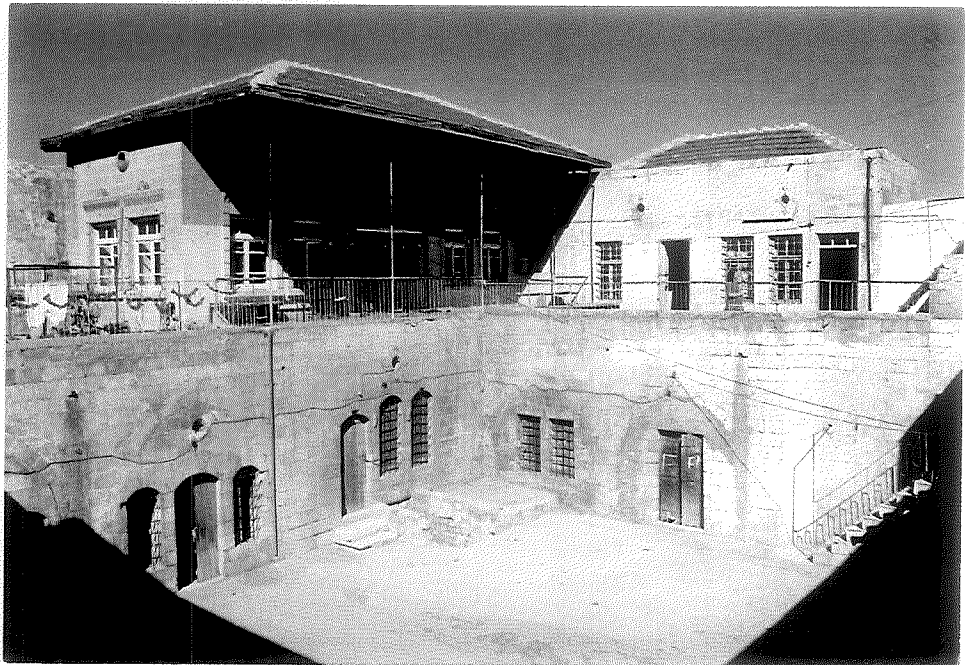


Figure 56 A view of the north and east elevations of Pabuçcu House.

Ground floor spaces: The cells around the courtyard which were used as storage spaces do not have a regular geometry. They are stone paved and vaulted spaces. Their windows and doors were not standardized; they are arched and rectangular in varying dimensions. As stated by Mehmet Sanlı, doors of these spaces in origin were made of timber with metal sheathing, and they had locks for security purposes. The elongated space in the east side of the entrance gate (S1) and the large spaces in the south of the courtyard (S2-S3) are now used as stables. They were possibly stables in the past as well, as they have earthen floors and niches on the walls, with a depth and width of 50cm, for feeding the animals.

First floor spaces: All the living and service spaces are located at the upper floor, which includes a summer quarter in the south, winter quarter in the north, kitchens and cellars in the west, two rooms and newly added kitchen and a bathroom in the east.

Both of the summer and winter quarters include an “eyvan” with two flanking rooms. The winter quarter seems to be built later as the rooms in this part have wider windows which were framed and decorated in a Western fashion. In addition, the small upper windows are elliptical and the glazed “eyvan” opening was treated with linear mouldings instead of delicate stone decorations; also “gedemeç” parts of the rooms were discarded. Summer quarter on the other hand, carried the features which the winter quarter lacks. However, this part of the dwelling is badly destructed due to a fire in 1995.

There are two original kitchens and cellars in the west which are interconnected but no longer serve their functions. Each kitchen has fireplaces in the form of niches and was connected to a storage space / cellar through a door which was blocked later. The one in the north served the north part of the house, and the other in the south served the south part of the house in the past. Later on, a kitchen and a bathroom were built on the east part of the first floor. The two rooms in the east are of the same size and have simple surface treatments; they were used as utility rooms. Wide, open spaces on this floor were used as terraces.

First floor spaces were later covered with pitched roofs. General characteristics of the spaces at the upper floor, and the information given by Mekke Acar, the elderly neighbor, indicate that this part of the dwelling was built later than the ground floor.

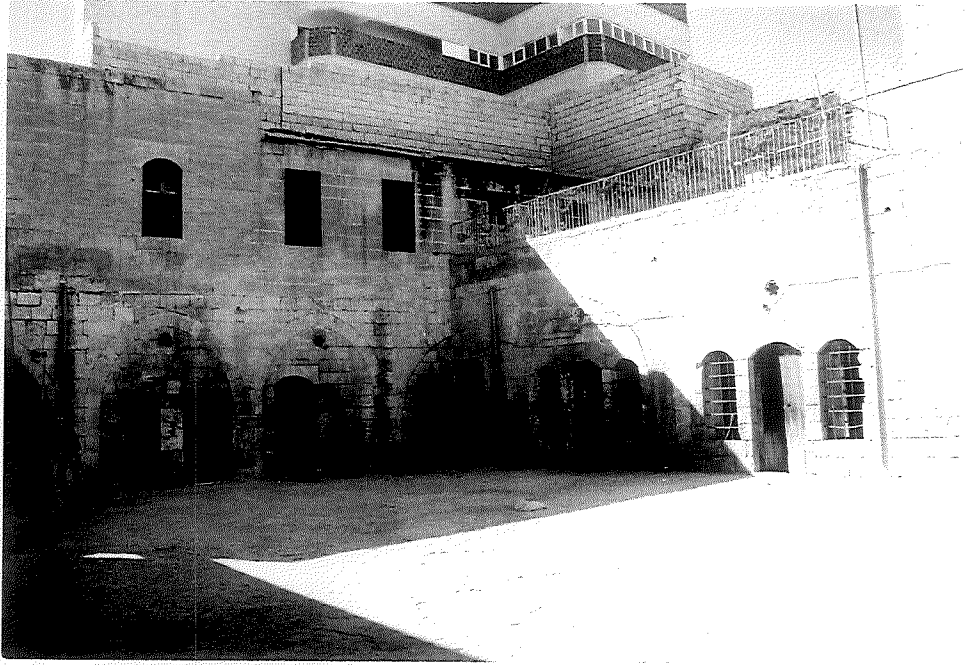


Figure 57 A view of the north and west elevations of Pabuçcu House.



Figure 58 A view of the south elevation of Pabuçcu House.

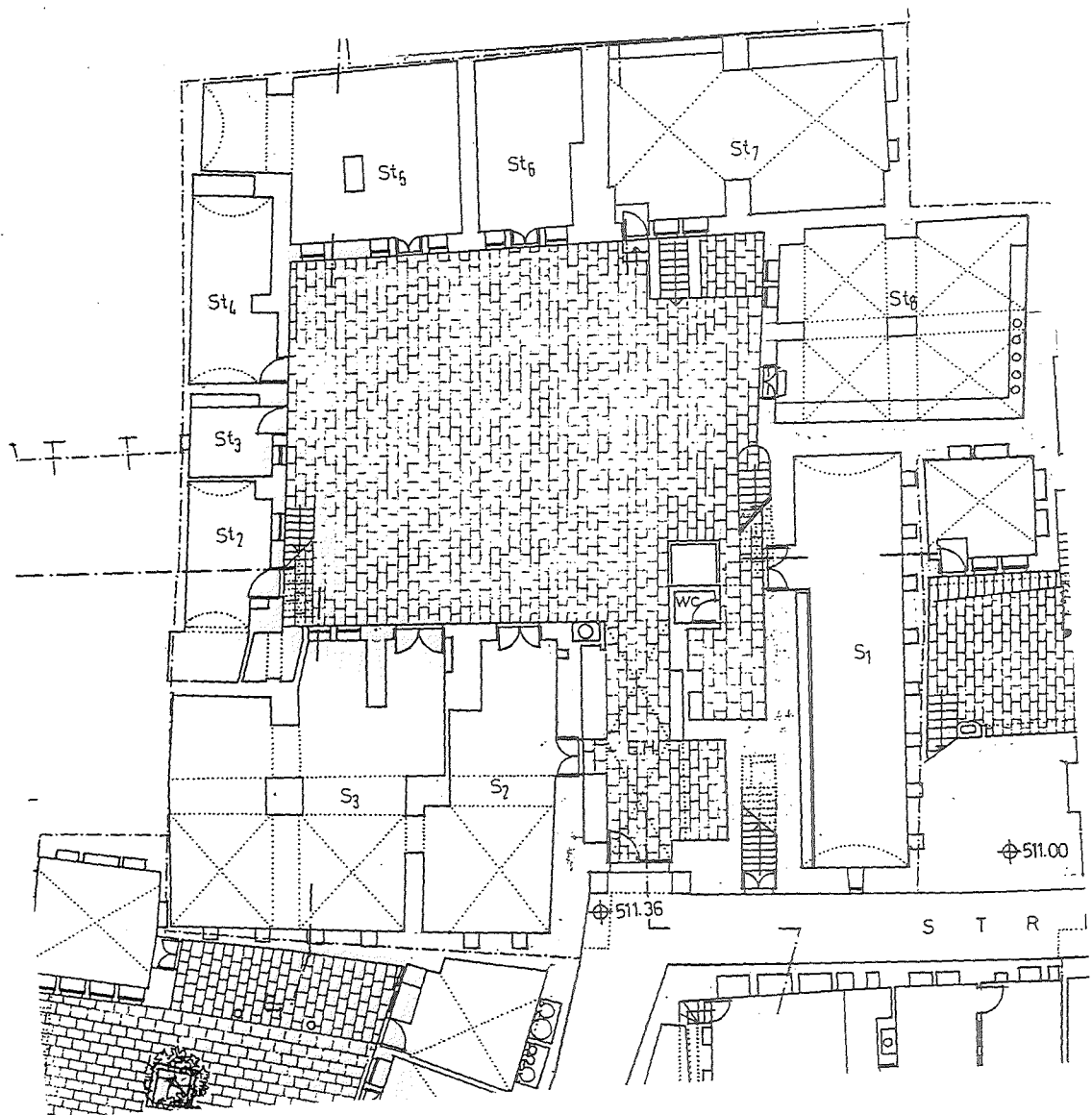


Figure 59 Ground floor plan of Pabuçcu House.

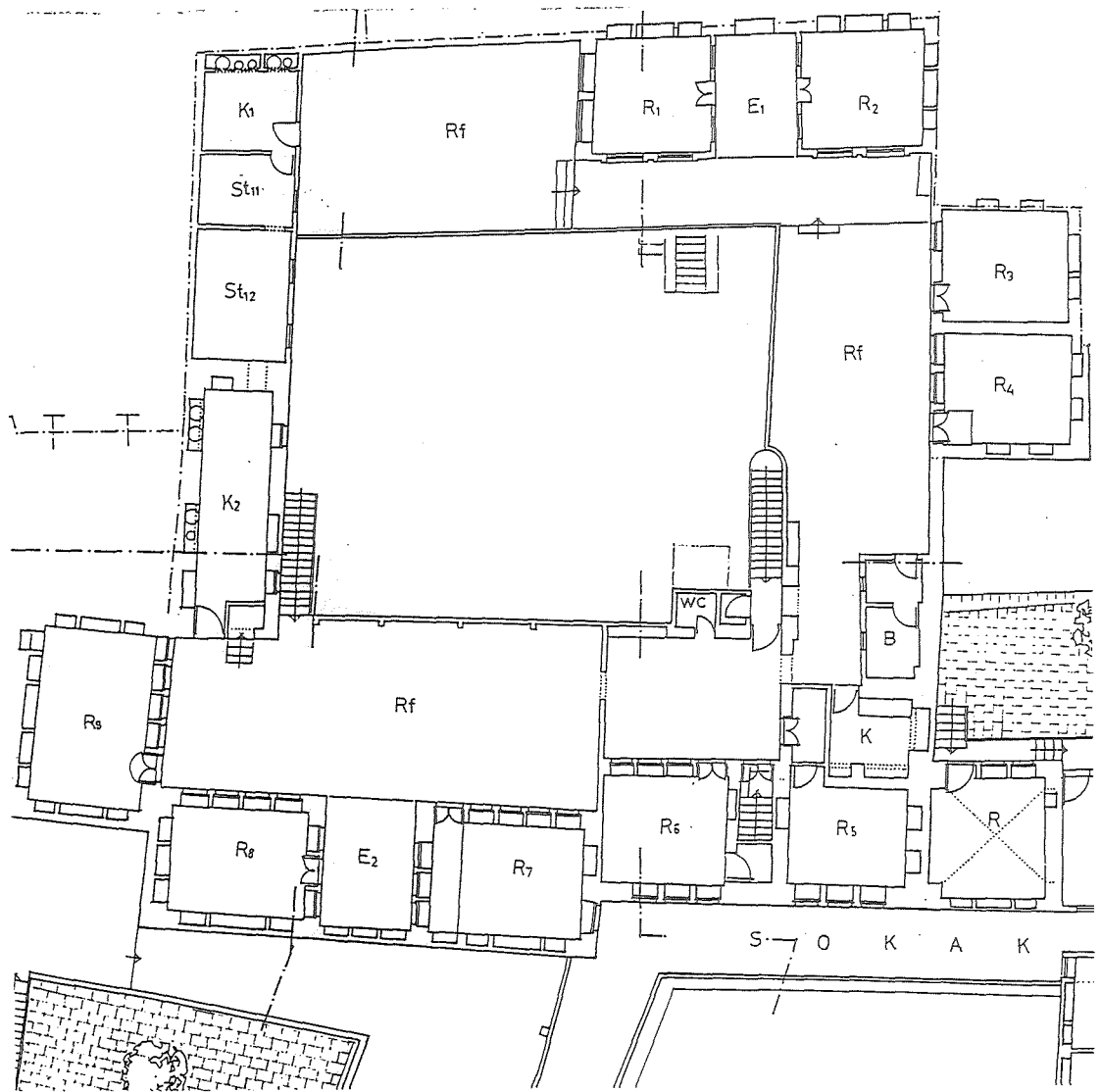


Figure 60 First floor plan of Pabuçcu House.

Table 8 Functional changes and alterations in Pabuçcu House (Yorgancı Sok. No:7, 9).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Basement	St.	Cellar	Specialized space Semi-private space	Miscellaneous storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration Addition Deterioration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Concrete staircase is added on the west wall. Deterioration due to plant growth on the south wall.
	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space		
	St.1- St.3	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal Addition	Stone pavement is replaced by earthen floor. The door of St.1 is removed. The doors of St.2-3 are replaced by steel ones. Niches in 50cm depth and width are built on the walls. A water trough is added on the west wall of St.1.
	St.4- St.10	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Miscellaneous storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal Addition	The original metal sheathed wooden doors are altered. Some of the doors and window frames are removed. Concrete banks are added to be used as shelves.
	WC	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space		

Table 8 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof + Service spaces	Neutral space + Semi-public + Semi-private space	Division Alteration New constr.	South part of the flat roof is divided by a partition wall. Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Iron balustrades in the south are replaced by a 2.20m high parapet wall, out of concrete blocks. A kitchen and a bathroom are built on the southeast part of the flat roof.
	K1	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Original roof is converted into pitched roof. The door and window frames are removed.
	K2	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division Alteration Removal	A smaller unit is created through division. Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The door opening to the storage in the north is blocked. Original roof is converted into pitched roof. The door and window frames are removed.
	St.11 St12	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Original roof is converted into pitched roof. The door and window frames are removed.
	R1- R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Removal	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Gedemeç is removed.

Table 8 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
First Floor	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Eyvan opening is glazed.
	R3- R4	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Removal	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Gedemeç of R3 is removed.
	R5- R6	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Removal	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Gedemeç is removed.
	R7	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Demolition	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. One of the eyvan windows is converted into a door. Overall demolition due to the fire.
	R8	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Demolition	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Overall demolition due to the fire.
	E2	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Demolition	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Overall demolition due to the fire.
	R9	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Demolition	Original roof is converted into pitched roof. Overall demolition due to the fire and natural conditions.

6.2.4 Yorgancı House

Yorgancı Sokak No: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16

Culha Sokak No: 3

Construction Date: 1866

Current State: Part of it is used as a storage, another part is used as a foundation where religious courses are given; and the rest is used as dwellings owned or rented by the families of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: H. Abdurrahman Yorgancı is known as the first owner of the house, who lived in this house with his two wives, two sons and eight daughters. He was a respected person and a prosperous landowner, hence his name was given to the street. After his death, his heirs divided the house into parts, which were either sold, or rented. "Haremlik" part of the house which is described below was firstly divided into two parts. East part of it, (no:10-12), was bought by Ergin family in 1920's, who lived in the house until they sold it in 1948. Then the east part of the "haremlik" was divided again in 1958 to create another house (door no:12). On the other hand, Abdurrahman Halepmollası bought west part of the "haremlik" (door no:8) in 1978, after this date it was rented a number of times by the heirs of Abdurrahman Yorgancı.

The second part of the dwelling, including "haremlik" and "selamlık" sections (no:14-16), was bought by Abdülkadir Hakkari in 1935. Hakkari was a prosperous landowner who lived in this part of the house, with his wife, four daughters and two sons. Their traditional way of living went on until the economic decline of the family. In 1990, Abdülkadir Hakkari moved to an apartment flat in a newly built neighborhood, and left the dwelling to his sons. Today, it is used as a religious foundation.

Description

This is the most complicated house surveyed in this study. The entire dwelling in its very original form, is spreaded over a large territory along the three fifth of Yorgancı Street in the west and north, and one fifth of Culha Street in the east. It is also surrounded by other traditional dwellings in the south and east. The dwelling covers one third of the entire building island surrounded by three streets. According to the cadastral plan of the district obtained from the municipality, the

entire area of the original dwelling is divided into five different properties; however, the blocked doorways, and the continuity of the spaces, decorations and architectural elements, indicate that those five parts belong to one large dwelling. The dwelling went through a number of interventions at certain periods.

Yorgancı House is made of three main parts, each having a courtyard which were interconnected; two of the parts are accessed through five -originally four- entrance doors from Yorgancı Street, whereas the other part has a single access from Culha Street.

First part of the dwelling (Yorgancı Street no: 8, 10, 12) is the “haremlık” part which is the private quarter of the house used by the family members. The second part (Yorgancı Street no: 14, 16) is composed of both “haremlık” and “selamlık” sections; whereas the third part (Culha Street no:3) is the “selamlık” part (“katırhane”) which includes stables, storages and rooms for the visitors from the village. The first and second parts of the dwelling were interconnected through a door at the courtyard wall of the second part, which were blocked later; whereas the second and third parts were connected to each other through a stable which was later divided by a partition wall.

1. First Part of the House with “Haremlık” Section

Yorgancı Street no:8, 10, 12

This part of the house is a single storey building with a partial basement in the north and an upper floor in the east sides. It has an elongated courtyard enclosed by a winter quarter in the north, a kitchen in the west, two cellars and a summer quarter in the south, and another kitchen with a cellar in the east. The house opens onto the street through three entrance gates, one in the west and the other two in the north, underneath the vaulted structure (“kabaltı”).

The access: The three entrance gates of “haremlık” are modest despite the prosperity of the family. Authentic one in the west is a double winged door with a pointed subtle arch and a course of cornice with muqarnas motif over it. Its dimension is 1.10x1.75m. The door leads to the courtyard through a small entrance hall. The only door opening to the entrance hall belongs to a small trapezoidal space, which was believed to be the tomb of a respected religious person.

The other two entrance doors in the north, which are close to each other, are not original. They open into the same entrance hall which was divided later to create two entrance halls, one of which leads to the courtyard, while the other opens onto a staircase leading to the upper chamber on the vaulted section of the street which was separated from the main building by division. There is a toilet near the entrance hall.

The courtyard in its authentic form, is elongated in the east-west direction with an area of 144m² (8x18m). Later it was divided by a 20cm wall which also bisected the large winter room in the north. According to the information given by the elderly neighbor Mekke Acar, there was a square -1.50x1.50m pool in the center and a garden with vines near it. The stones of the pool were then used to form the parapet of the stairs leading to the basement in the north. The planting section in the center with a couple of trees and vines are still present. The vines are leaning to the south wall at both sides of the division wall, covering half of the divided courtyard in the east.

There are two wells in the house; one of which was located at the winter "eyvan", whereas the other (might be a lately opened one since it) leans to the division wall. The latter has a semi-circular stone projection over it with an intricately decorated profile.

There are two staircases in the courtyard leading to the first floor rooms; one is on the west wall, underneath of which a toilet is located; whereas the other is on the north wall, on the east side of the division wall. The location of the altered courtyard windows in the north indicates that the second staircase was added later, since it would block the windows before they were altered. Underneath this staircase, there is a faucet with a lavatory at the east wall of the courtyard, which must have been built when the city water was provided. The original staircase in the north of the courtyard was probably near the entrance hall.

Living spaces

The winter quarter of "haremlık" takes place in the north side of the courtyard and is elevated 40cm from the courtyard level. This portion is made of an "eyvan" in the center, and flanking rooms at both sides. It has a flat ceiling made of timber beams covered with earth. The ceiling height of this section is 4.00m. The

“eyvan” was closed later by a wall, to be used in winter. The arrangement of the windows and doors of the rooms opening to the “eyvan” is not symmetrical. As an interesting case, there is a well, settled in the center of the west wall of the “eyvan”, next to the double winged door of the room.

The room in the west has a “gedemeç” and small niches in the wall where the shoes and slippers are stored. It is a spacious, well-lit room which has five windows opening to the south with a dimension of 80x200cm, and a sill height of 25cm. The windows are of vertically sliding type. There are niches at the west, north and east walls in the form of built-in cupboards which are covered by wooden panels. One of the cupboards in the west wall is leading to a small storage space, “maskan”, at the upper level through a staircase. It opens into the room through wooden grilled windows, which provide ventilation. This space is the upper part of the trapezoidal space which opens onto the entrance hall.

The room in the east of the “eyvan”, was originally in the same size with the room in the west, however it was divided later by the continuation of the wall in the courtyard. The first half of the room in the west of the division wall is accessed from the “eyvan”; “gedemeç” disappeared today. There are four windows in this part; two of which are looking to the “eyvan”, and the rest to the courtyard. The courtyard windows are of the same type with the windows of the previous room. The other part of the room in the east of the division wall is accessed from the courtyard; through a couple of steps. The south wall of this room was totally altered: Authentic windows there, were replaced by a door (90x225cm) and a window (160x150cm).

The north elevation of the courtyard, (the elevation of the winter quarter) has been treated in a special way. There are elliptic and square decorations with intricate floral motifs above each window, and star shaped reliefs in-between them. One of the five elliptical decorations in the center opens to the room, providing air circulation and some light. The semi-circular arch of the “eyvan” was treated like a lace. Above these, there is a single course of cornice in muqarnas motif which terminates the elevation. The winter quarter with its special surface treatments and architectural features is more emphasized than the other parts of the house.

Summer quarter: According to the information given by Mekke Acar, an elderly neighbor, the summer quarter in the south, originally included a large “eyvan” and a room in the east which was altered later. Today, the summer “eyvan” was rebuilt, made of reinforced concrete and was divided by a partition wall to create a room. However, the other part of the summer quarter was preserved better. It was accessed through a seven-step staircase from the courtyard. The space was originally a single room facing the north with its cross vaulted roof and symmetrically arranged niches; later its size was reduced and a semi-open space, a kind of “eyvan” was created in front, by the help of a partition wall.

Service spaces

The kitchen, “tandırık”, in the west seems original because of its typical courtyard elevation with alternating solid-void pattern of the cutstone blocks; however the interior was totally altered. Its walls were plastered and painted, and a counter was added on the east wall. Neither a fireplace, nor any niches exist today. Presumably, the fireplace was built in the thick west wall, and blocked later as it was no longer used.

There is another kitchen with a cellar in the east side of the courtyard. Though the kitchen is not a typical one, the elderly neighbor of the house, Mekke Acar, verified the existence of this kitchen in the past. It has a cross vaulted roof with a maximum ceiling height of 3.00m, and stone counters in the east and west walls to be used as shelves and for food preparation. It has a courtyard window with a dimension of 70x100cm besides a 80x200cm door. The kitchen opens into two spaces; a small one in the north which was used as a bathroom, and a larger one in the south, which was used as a cellar. The cellar has two small windows looking to the courtyard. Its floor is 30cm elevated from the kitchen floor.

Cellar: The main cellar of the house was located at the basement in the north, underneath the winter “eyvan” and the room in the east. It is divided into two separate spaces by the wall which divided the whole house. Each space is accessed through a five-step staircase leading down from the courtyard. Originally, it was a single space composed of three cells, each of which was paved with stone and covered by a cross vault, with a maximum ceiling height of 2.20m. The interior is dark, since there is no light sources other than the doors. The cell in the center houses five hemi-spherical recessions on the floor between the piers in the north,

which were used to put earthen jars, filled with cheese, butter, grape molasses, pickles, etc. The food which was stored in the cellar was kept fresh in this way. Today the first part of the cellar is in ruins, while the other part is used as a firewood storage.

There are two more cellars in the south side of the courtyard, and another one underneath the room of the summer quarter which are accessed by a few steps down. These cellars are paved with stone, and covered with barrel vaults, having a maximum ceiling height of 1.90-2.20m. They are dark spaces, since the only openings are the doors.

The spaces on the first floor

The east part of the house has an upper floor. The nine-step staircase in the west of the courtyard leads to the earthen flat roof composed of platforms at different levels, depending on the height of the spaces underneath. There is a stone parapet wall of "taraklık" type, with a height of 60cm at the west part of the roof which terminates the west elevation of the courtyard. The east and the north walls of the roof at the street side are 150cm high; half of the east wall was demolished recently. The earthen roof is in a bad condition especially due to the low maintenance and plant growth. Some part of it was converted into concrete, but the deterioration problems still go on; hence it urgently needs a proper repair.

The upper floor in the east part of the house was later divided into two parts, one in the north and the other in the south. The north part is accessed through a staircase near the entrance hall (door no:12); which leads to an open space. The open space is surrounded by two rooms in the west, a small kitchen, a toilet, and a bathroom in the east, which were all built later; and another room in the north. The original room in the north which was built over the street by a vaulted structure, "kabaltı", has a stone paved floor and an altered concrete roof, with a ceiling height of 3.50m. It faces the street through two arched windows in the west wall, with 80x175cm dimension. There are also built-in cupboards on the west and east walls.

South of the division wall, on the other hand, is accessed through the lately added staircase in the north of the courtyard. It leads to the stone paved flat roof in the east. A room in the south were built later at this part of the roof.

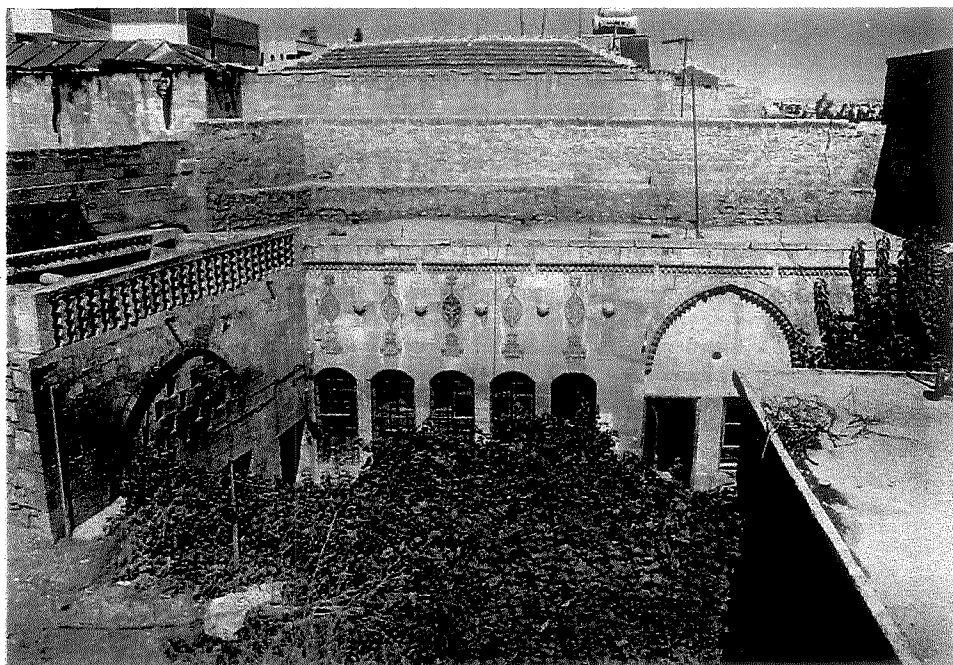


Figure 61 North and west elevations of the "haremlık" part of Yorgancı House.

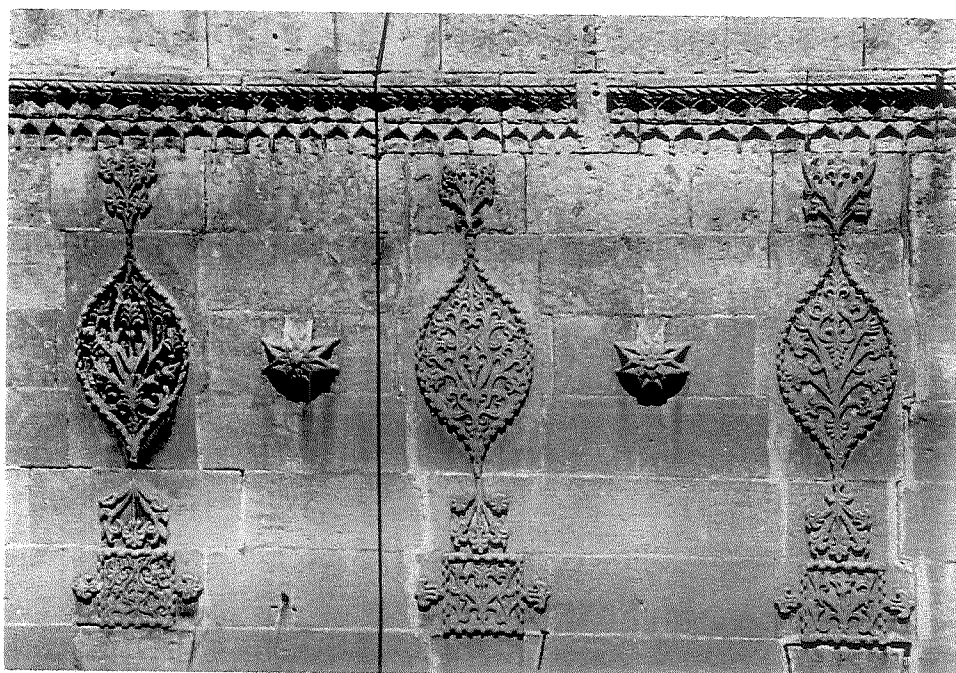


Figure 62 Detail from the stone decorations on the north elevation of the "haremlık" part of Yorgancı House.

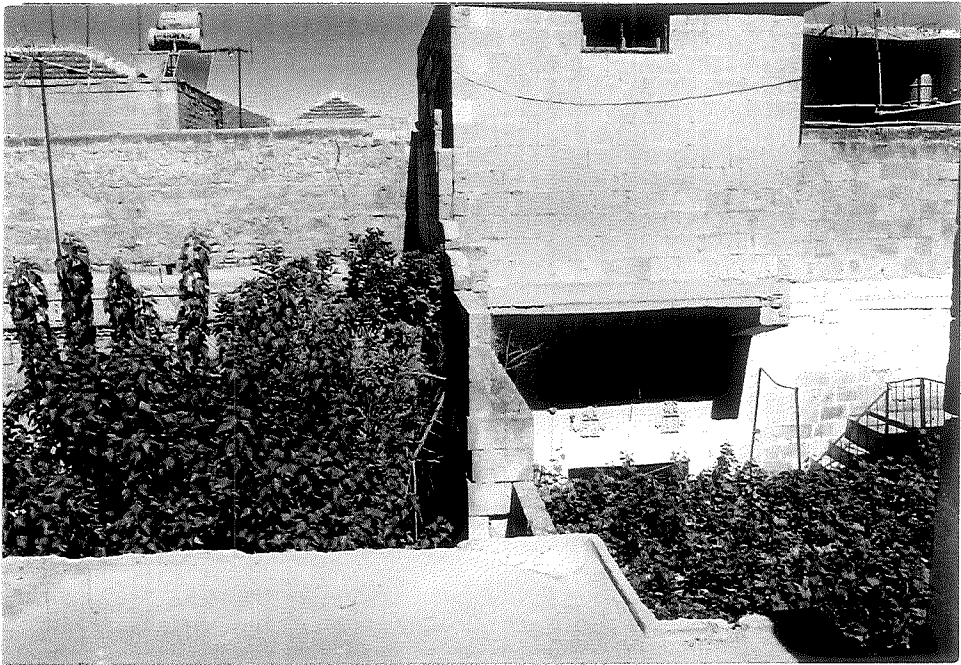


Figure 63 "Haremlik" part of Yorgancı House showing the division wall.

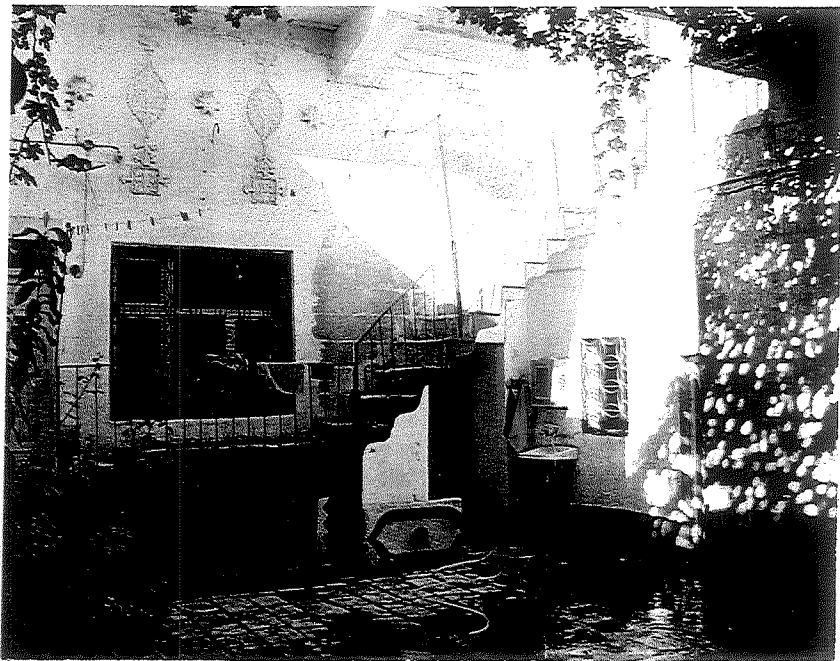


Figure 64 North and part of the east elevations of the "haremlik" part of Yorgancı House.

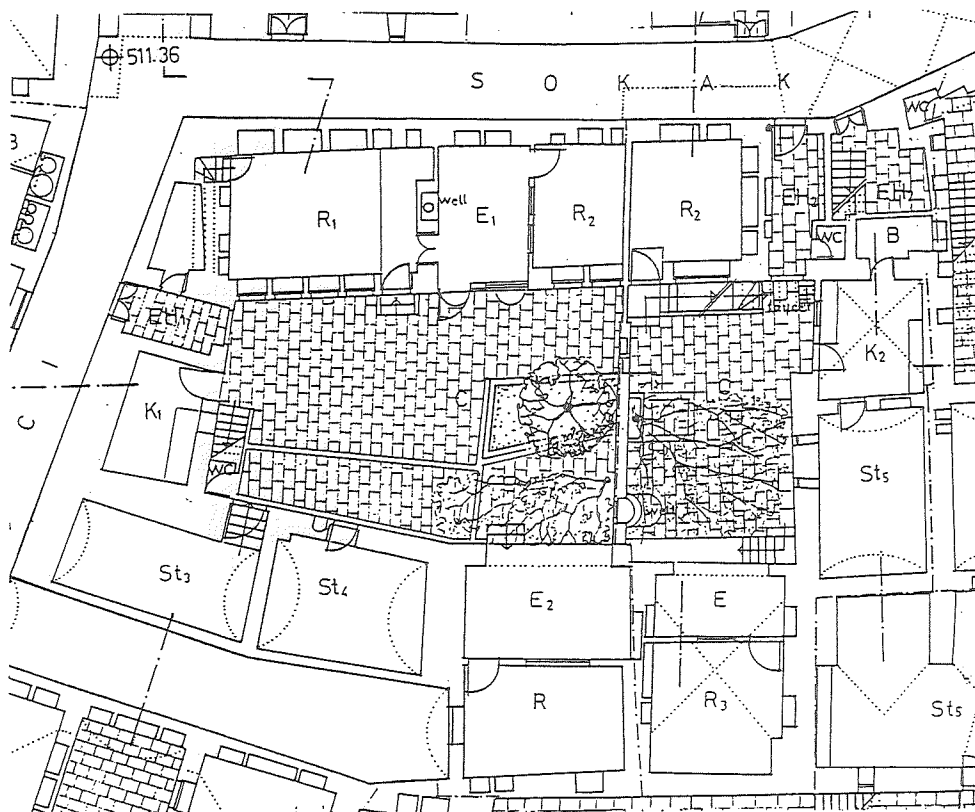


Figure 65 Ground floor plan of the "haremlik" part of Yorgancı House.

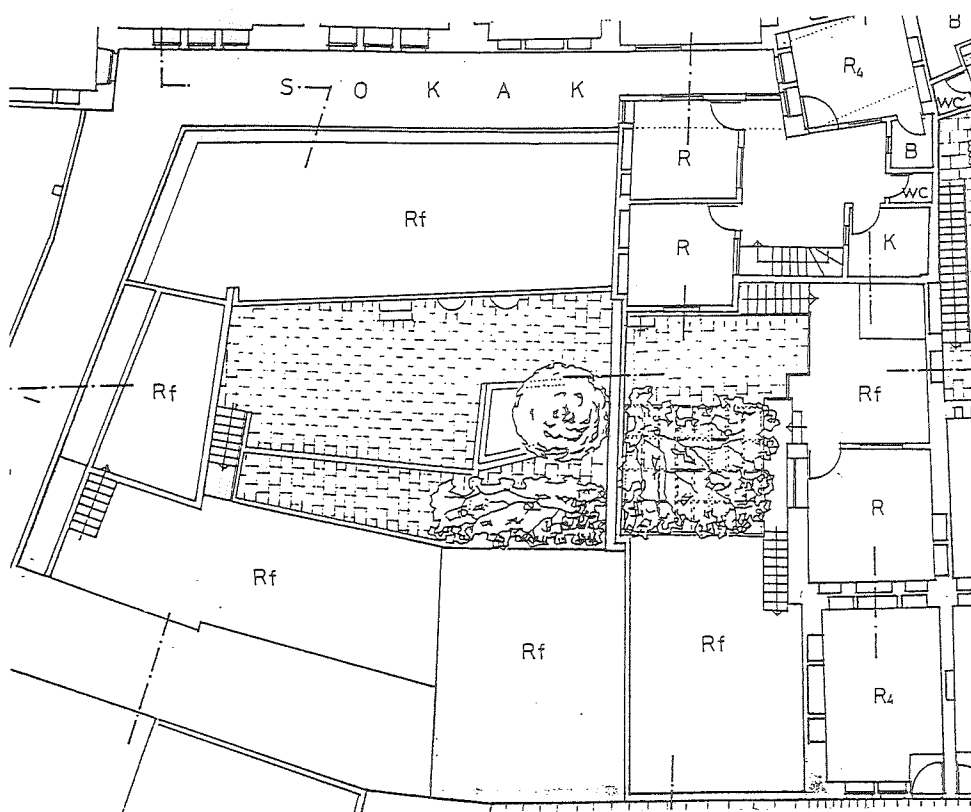


Figure 66 First floor plan of the "haremlik" part of Yorgancı House.

Table 9 Functional changes and alterations in first part of the Yorgancı House (Yorgancı Sok. No:8, 10, 12).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Basement	St.1	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Miscellaneous + Firewood storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division Addition	It is bisected by a partition wall. The door in the east part is opened later.
	St.2	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Division Alteration Addition Removal	It is divided by a partition wall. Planting section is altered. A staircase leading to the roof is added on the north wall. The stone pool is removed.
	E.H.1	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space		
	E.H.2	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall + WC	Specialized space Semi-public space Private space	Division Addition Alteration	It is divided to create another entrance hall for the new building on the roof and another entrance gate is opened. The original entrance gate is replaced by a steel one.
	K1	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal	The walls are plastered, the original ceiling is replaced by a concrete slab. The stone fireplaces are blocked.

Table 9 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	K2	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	The window and the door are altered. A concrete counter is added on the west wall.
	St.3- St.4	Firewood storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Miscellaneous storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	St.5	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	WC	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space		
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	One of the courtyard windows is replaced by a door.
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Division Alteration Removal	It is bisected by a partition wall. Original courtyard windows in the east part of the division wall are replaced by a door and a larger window. East part of the ceiling is replaced by a concrete slab. Cupboards are altered. Gedemeç is removed.
	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Addition	Eyvan opening is closed by wall with a door and a window.

Table 9 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E2	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan + Room	Multipurpose space Semi-private + Private space	Division Alteration Addition	It is divided by a partition wall to create a room. Walls are plastered, the ceiling and the floor are replaced by concrete slabs. A window is opened on the west wall.
	R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room + Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private + Private space	Removal Division	The courtyard (north) wall of the room is removed. It is divided by a partition wall to create an eyvan in front.
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof+ living+service space	Neutral space Specialized + Semi-private space	Division Alteration New constr. Addition	The flat roof is divided by walls into three parts. The floor of the south part is replaced by concrete flooring. Two rooms and service spaces in the north, and another room in the east part of the roof are new constructions. Gezenek and a staircase are added on the east part.
	R4	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	The roof and floor are replaced by concrete slabs. A door is opened into the bathroom in the south.

2. Second Part of the House with “Haremlik” and “Selamlık” Sections

Yorgancı Street no: 14, 16

This part of the house is a double storey building where the ground floor and south portion of the upper floor were designed as “selamlık”, while the north portion of the upper floor was used as “haremlik”. Each section has its own entrance gates; that is, there are three entrance gates, one is the door (no:14) of the “selamlık” section at the ground floor which opens into a “revak” in the north of the courtyard, the other which was blocked later, used to open onto a staircase leading to the “haremlik” section at the upper floor; and the third door (no:16) opens onto another staircase which leads to the other “selamlık” section at the upper floor. Unlike the modesty of the doors of the previous “haremlik” section, this part of the dwelling has larger and elaborate entrance doors.

2.1 “Selamlık” Section on the Ground Floor

The access: The entrance gate of the “selamlık”, was used by men and animals (horses and donkeys). It is an original entrance gate with an arch and a distinct projected keystone on it. It has double wings, one of which has a wicket door on it, designed for the use of men. Today, the wing with the wicket door is hinged with an iron bar to the stone wall inside; and only the wicket door is used. It is a sturdy door with its heavy timber wings sheathed with metal, and iron locks, “zoğnak”. Its dimension is 1.55x2.60m. It opens into the courtyard through a “revak”. The entire ground floor here was designed as “selamlık”.

The courtyard has an area of 97m². It is paved with stone. It has a square (2.10x2.10m) pool and a large rectangular garden with an acacia and a pine tree in the center. The north and south part of the courtyard are covered with “revak”s with columns carrying the passageways, “gezenek”, at the upper floor. Along the north wall, there are ablution fountains which were built around 1950’s. The concrete staircase in the west, which leads to the “haremlik” at the upper floor was added later. The original staircase which is the closed staircase of “haremlik” was located in the east. There is a toilet in the west, opening to the courtyard. The west wall of the courtyard was treated with niches at the lower level, and a row of small niches at the upper level which were designed as bird nests.

There are three rooms in the south which are accessed from the “revak”. They are unadorned simple rooms, used by visitors from villages and merchants who carried goods and food through mules from distant places.



Figure 67 North elevation of the “selamlık” part of Yorgancı House.



Figure 68 South elevation of the “selamlık” part of Yorgancı House.

Service spaces

A kitchen, a cellar and a small storage were located on the east side of the courtyard. The kitchen has two fireplaces on the east wall with five hearths. It is a cross-vaulted space with two openings in the archway, over the door. It is connected to a cellar which has no doors, but two small windows at different levels, opening to the courtyard. The cellar is the place where large amounts of fresh and dried food received from the villages were kept. The small space beside the cellar is the storage of the stable where food for animals were stored.

There is a stable in the south-east of the courtyard, where both the animals of the guests and of the house were kept. It is accessed through a passageway from the "revak". Originally, this stable was connected to the third part, "katirhane" of the Yorgancı House which included large stables and rooms for the villagers. Later on, the stable was divided by a 15cm partition wall; and these spaces were included in a separate house.



Figure 69 Part of the south and east elevations of Yorgancı House.

2.2 “Haremlik” Section

The access: “Haremlik” part had its own entrance gate which was later blocked, next to the “selamlık” gate. The entrance gate of the “haremlik” was emphasized by a star shaped relief above its arch, and two courses of cornice. This door had a dimension of 1.60x2.40m, and was used by the family members to go to the upper floor. Today, the only access to the house is from the “selamlık” gate (no:14).

Facing the north, “haremlik” is composed of an “eyvan”, four rooms and a kitchen, located in the south side of the upper floor with a large open space in front. The rooms and especially the “eyvan” in this quarter are the most remarkable examples of surface treatment and space quality amongst the traditional dwellings of Urfa. While the surface treatments of the north elevation exhibit a high quality of stone workmanship; the ceilings, window shutters, doors and panelling of the cupboards exhibit the quality of timber decoration in the town.

The “eyvan” in the center is emphasized among the rooms with its higher ceiling and special treatments of its elevation. It has a flat ceiling with a height of 5.90-6.00m which was made of logs covered with timber boards. The roof was converted into pitched roof and covered by Western type of tiles. It faces the north through a semi circular arch. This arch was decorated like a lace and has a finely carved keystone in floral motif. There are symmetrically arranged two reliefs above the arch in the form of a crescent with a star. The north elevation ends by a course of cornice in muqarnas motif. The elevation of the “eyvan” and the room in its west was treated by double courses of cornice.

The flank walls of the “eyvan” were symmetrically arranged, and its south wall was treated with tripartite niches. The niche in the center has an intricately decorated semi-circular arch, with a small elliptic opening above. The rooms in the east and in the west open to the “eyvan” through three windows with a 80x200cm dimension and 50cm sill height.

The room in the west of the “eyvan”, which is the largest one here (25m²), has a special emphasis among the others with its spacious atmosphere and surface treatments. Its original decorated timber door on which date of the construction (1866) was depicted, was replaced by another door. It has rectangular

reliefs and elliptical openings above each window, "ışık takası", with intricately carved stone grills, enriched by floral reliefs. There are also star shaped reliefs inbetween the elliptical openings which continue along the east side of the north elevation. In old times, fresh fruits were used to put within the inner niches of these openings to provide a fresh smell.

The flat ceilings of the rooms are covered with finely decorated timber boards. The cupboards are arranged around the room and covered by decorative wooden panels. Thus, a uniform language is formed through this band of wood panelling which visually combines doors, windows, and cupboards.

The large open space in front of the summer quarter, is a stone paved flat roof which serves to "haremlik" as an open terrace. It is a space where large wooden beds, "taht", were set to sleep at hot summer nights.

In the north of the upper floor, there is a toilet, and a newly built bathroom over the vaulted section of the street which were used by the family members. Also, there is a small opening called "kim o penceresi" or "gezenek takası" at the street wall of the upper floor, over the entrance gates, which was used by the household to see the person knocking at the door.

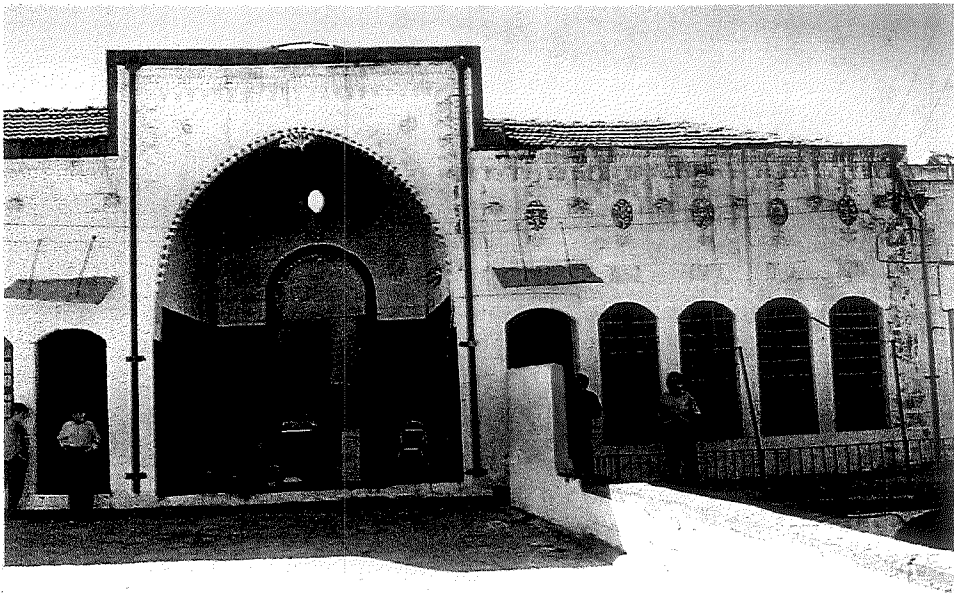


Figure 70 Summer "eyvan" and the flanking room in the west (Yorgancı House).

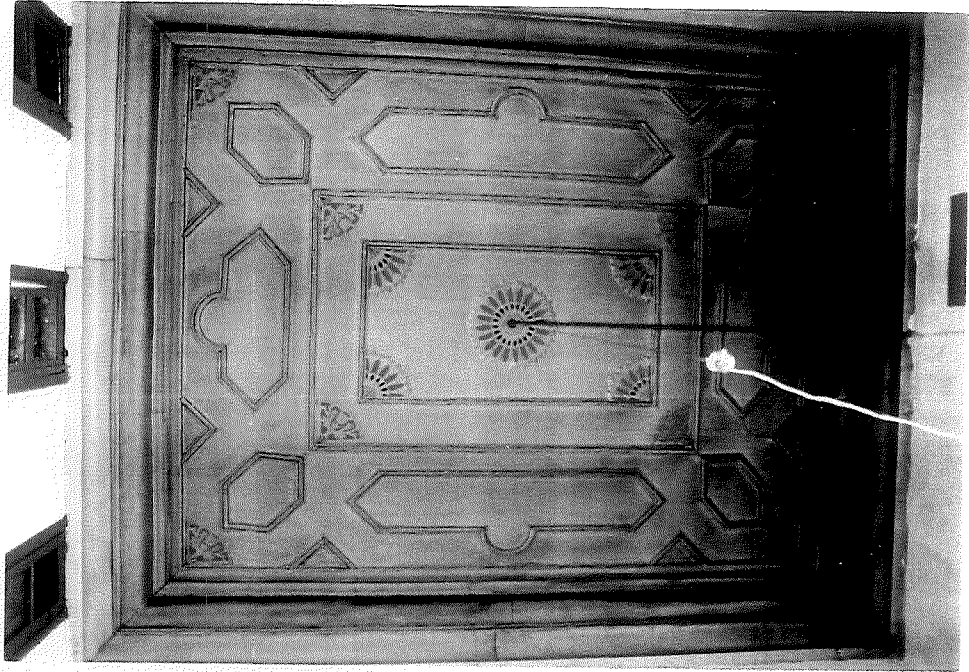


Figure 71 Decorated timber ceiling of the room in the west of the summer "eyvan". "Haremlik" part of Yorgancı House.

2.3 "Selamlık" Section on the First Floor (the Guest Quarter)

The access: The third part, that is, the "selamlık" section at the upper floor is a kind of guesthouse, where only close guests and relatives stayed. It has a separate entrance gate with a dimension of 1.65x2.50m. It is a rather simple door with no decoration. It opens into a small entrance hall with a staircase right in front of the door, leading to the upper floor, and a toilet besides it. There are two more spaces on both sides of the door opening into the entrance hall through wide doors. The wide doors opening onto the entrance hall and the niches on the walls with a width and depth of 50cm indicate that these spaces were used as stables where the horses or donkeys of the guests were kept. Today they are used as storages.

The staircase leads to a small open space at the upper floor which was enclosed by a lately added kitchen and a bathroom in the south, and three rooms in the north. Before the addition of the kitchen and bathroom, the open space was larger, and the food service to this part was provided from the "haremlik" kitchen at the upper level through a revolving cupboard, "dönme dolap", built in the partition wall.

The three rooms in the north make right-angular projections towards the street to have a regular geometric form inside. The projections enrich the street elevation with their corbelling stone elements. Though the rooms look similar from the exterior, the one in the center is a kind of "eyvan", as a distribution space of the two flanking rooms. Each of the rooms are accessed from the "eyvan" through a single winged door; in addition, they have two windows looking to the "eyvan". Each of the rooms and the "eyvan" face the street in the north through two windows with varying dimensions (80-100x175-200cm, and 75cm sill height) and different type of arches. The rooms have built-in cupboards in the walls. The "eyvan" and the rooms have 4.00m high flat timber ceilings. This portion of the house is covered with three individual pitched roofs finished with metal plate.

Windows of different sizes, pitched roof, and lack of gedemeç indicate that this part of the house was built relatively later than the rest of the house. There are small holes in the exterior walls of the spaces which were made for the penetration of the stove pipes, indicating that stove was used (which is still used) for heating.



Figure 72 Street elevation of the guest quarter of Yorgancı House.
(Yorgancı Street no:16)

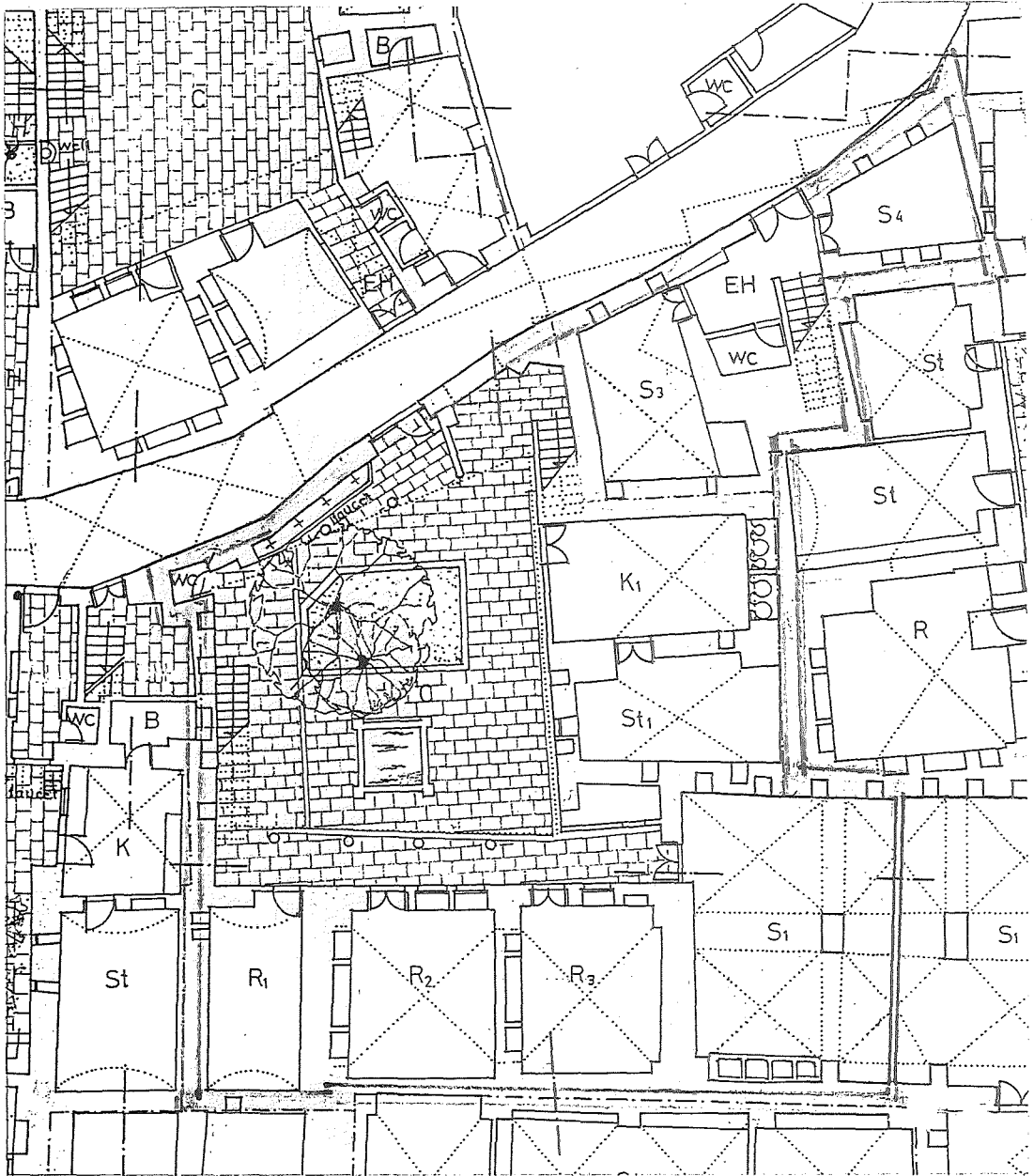


Figure 73 Ground floor plan of the second part of Yorgancı House.

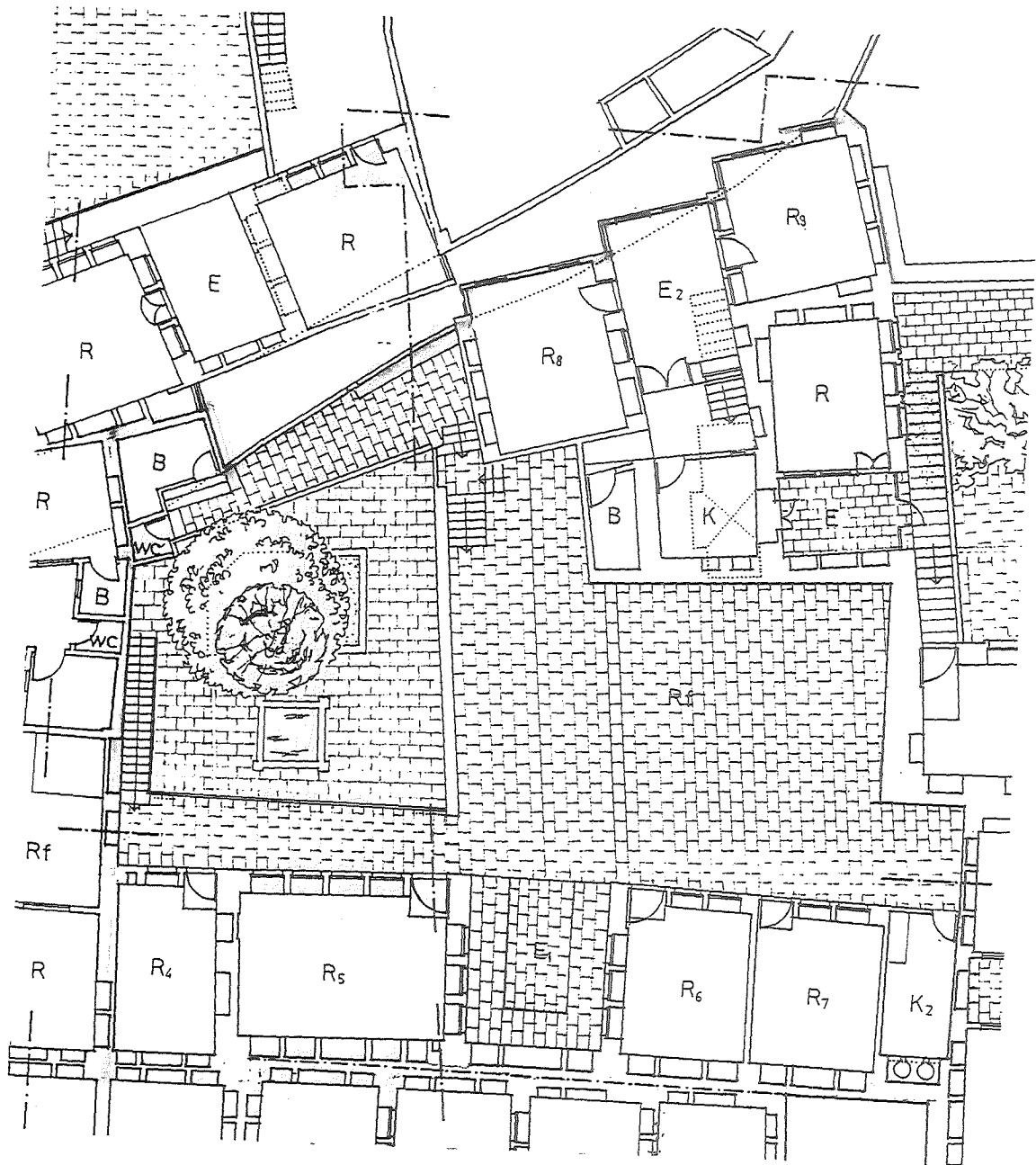


Figure 74 First floor plan of the second part of Yorgancı House.

Table 10 Functional changes and alterations in second part of the Yorgancı House (Yorgancı Sok. No: 14, 16).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Removal Addition Alteration	One of the entrance gates and the door opening to west part of the house is blocked. A concrete staircase is added on the west wall. Parapet of the planting section is altered. The stone pool is filled with earth.
	K1	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal	The courtyard door and the door opening into the cellar in the south is removed.
	St.1	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Demolition	
	S1	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division	It is bisected by a partition wall.
	S3-4	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	The original floor is replaced by concrete flooring. Walls of S4 are plastered, and its ceiling is replaced by concrete flooring.
	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Addition	A toilet is added.
	R1-3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space		

Table 10 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal New constr.	Parapets and balustrades are altered Door opening to the guest quarter in the north is blocked. A bathroom and WC are built on the north part, a kitchen and another bathroom are built in the guest quarter.
	K2	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Addition Alteration	A concrete counter is added on the west wall. The flat roof is covered by a slope roof.
	R4-7	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	Door wings and window shutters are altered. The flat roof is covered by a pitched roof.
	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Demolition	The flat roof is covered by a pitched roof. The keystone is broken down.
	R8-9	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	The flat roof is covered by a pitched roof. Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring.
	E2	Eyvan	Multipurpose space	Room	Multipurpose space	Alteration	The flat roof is covered by a pitched roof.

3. Third Part of the House with “Selamlık” Section (“Katırhane”)

Culha Street no: 3

This part of the dwelling is a single storey building with a room, “çardak”, at the upper floor, and a small basement. According to Mubahat Kaplama, the grand child of the original owner, this part of the dwelling was called “katırhane”, which was composed of large stables, storages and rooms for the visitors who stayed at the house with their mules or donkeys and villagers who served the household and took care of the animals.

The access is through a 2.25m high double winged door from Culha street in the east. The entrance gate leads to the courtyard through a spacious cross vaulted entrance hall.



Figure 75 North and east elevations of “selamlık” part (“katırhane”) of Yorgancı House (Culha Street no:3).

The courtyard: This part of the house has a stone paved rectangular courtyard with an area of 110m². There is a garden in the center with an acacia and a fig tree. The staircase leading to the upper floor is located in the south. The courtyard is enclosed by an "eyvan", a kitchen and a room in the north, a stable with two rooms in the west, and two rooms in the east. The rooms in the west were created by the late owners through the division of a large stable. A toilet and a bathroom were added later on the southwest of the courtyard.

The "eyvan" in the north is a cross vaulted, semi-open space with a number of niches on the north wall. Two rooms on both sides of it are accessed through the "eyvan". The room in the west is a square, cross vaulted room, whereas the one in the east is an elongated room with two cross vaults. The latter has built-in cupboards along the north and east walls. It has five windows two of which are looking to the "eyvan", and the rest to the courtyard. It was divided by a partition wall; its double winged door with a three step staircase in the south were added later. In addition, a street window was opened later within a niche on the east wall. There is a storage space underneath this room which is accessed through a five step staircase near the entrance hall.

The rooms in the west were created by dividing a single large stable. This stable opens to another stable in its north through a double winged door. The latter stable in the north is the one that connected this part of the dwelling with the previously explained main part. The stables have niches with a 50cm depth and width for feeding the animals.

The kitchen in the north is a typical one with its fireplaces and solid-void pattern of courtyard elevation. It has two fireplaces with five hearths and a well, near the stone counter in the northwest corner.

The flat roof of this part of the house is paved with stone. There is a single room on the northeast corner of the roof which was used as a guestroom. It is accessed through a few steps. It makes a projection to the street with two 50x150cm windows on the flank walls and another newly opened (80x75cm) one on the front wall. In addition, it has two 80x175cm windows looking to the east, and three windows to the south. Its north wall was treated with built-in cupboards. Its roof was converted into a concrete slab with a ceiling height of 3.00m.

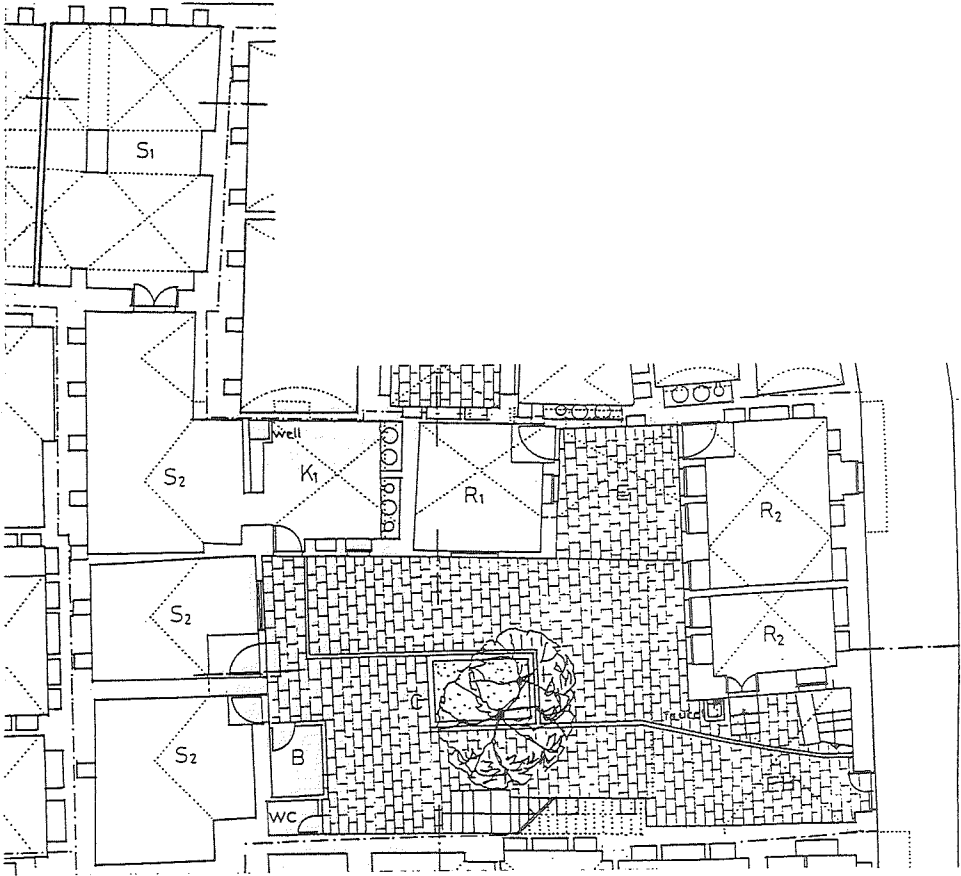


Figure 76 Ground floor plan of "selamlık" part ("katirhane") of Yorgancı House.

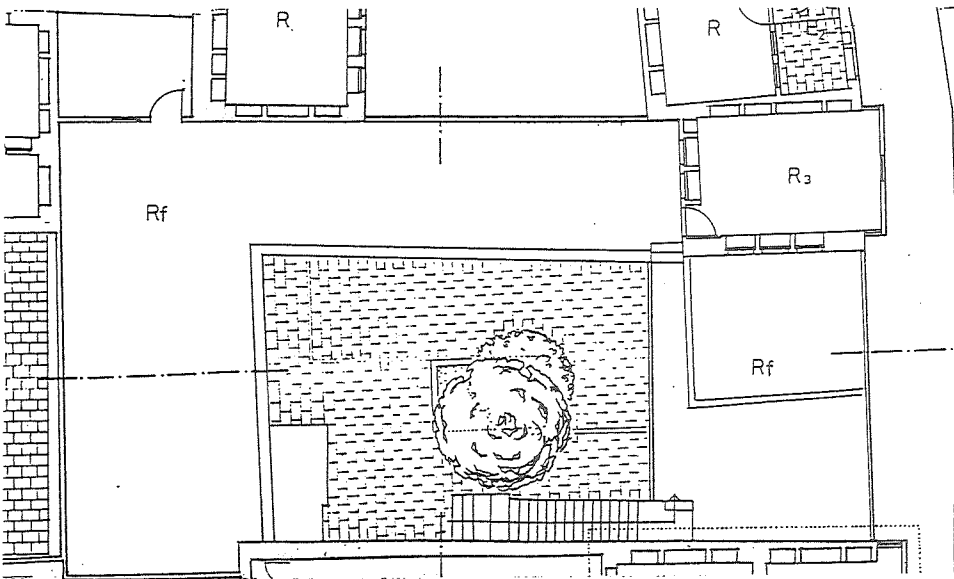


Figure 77 First floor plan of "selamlık" part ("katirhane") of Yorgancı House.

Table 11 Functional changes and alterations in third part of the Yorgancı House (Culha Sok. No: 3).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Basement	St.1	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space		
Ground Floor	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Alteration Addition	Entrance gate is altered. 3-step staircase and a faucet are added on the north wall.
	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration New constr.	The staircase on the south wall is altered. A bathroom and a WC are built on the southwest corner.
	K1	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal Addition	The courtyard door is altered. The window frame is removed. A door is added on the west wall opening into the stable.
	S2	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space + Room	Specialized space Semi-private + Private space	Division Addition Alteration	It is divided by walls into three spaces. Walls are built in the courtyard direction with doors and windows. Earthen floor is replaced by concrete flooring. Gedemeç are added on the floors of two rooms created by division.
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	The courtyard window is enlarged.

Table 11 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space		
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room + Kitchen	Multipurpose + Specialized space Private+Semi private	Division Addition	It is divided by a partition wall into two spaces. A door on the south wall and a window on the east wall are added.
First Floor	R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	Original ceiling is replaced by a concrete slab. A window is opened on the east wall looking to the street.
	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-public space	Flat roof	Neutral + Specialized space Semi-public space	Alteration Removal	Original floor is replaced by concrete flooring. Northwest corner of the roof is closed to be used as a poultry-house.

6.2.5 Kılıçarslan House

Yorgancı Sokak No: 13, 15

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used as dwellings rented by the families of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: Hulusi Kılıçarslan who was a mounted officer lived in the house with his family in 1950's. One of his soldiers was also living in the house to guard him and to look after his horse. After the death of Hulusi Kılıçarslan, his sons inherited the house, divided it into two parts and built an additional double storey living section on the north of the courtyard.

Description

It is a single courtyard house surrounded by Yorgancı street in the south and houses in the other directions. The house in origin, had a double storey living quarter in the south and a single storey service part in the east. A double storey block was built later on the north portion of the courtyard and the dwelling was divided by a partition wall in the north-south direction to house two families.

Access: It has two entrance gates, close to each other; the former (no:13) is the main gate of the house, which leads to the courtyard through a narrow, cross vaulted doorway; the latter (no:15) is the gate of the stable. Today, each entrance gate leads to a separate house due to the division.

Courtyard: The stone paved courtyard is 64m² in size, enclosed by living spaces in the north and south, and service spaces in the east. It was larger in origin, with an area of 90m², before the double storey living section in the north was added. There is no planting section, or pool in the courtyard at present. There is a well at the west wall of the courtyard, near the staircase leading to the upper floor. The open passageway, "gezenek", in front of the living quarter at the upper floor, makes a projection towards the courtyard, which is carried by corbelling stone beams connected with decorated arches. The treatment of the projections and the "eyvan" arch are remarkable decorative features that enrich the courtyard elevations.



Figure 78 North elevation of Kılıçarslan House.

Living spaces

The later addition in the north side of the courtyard consists of an “eyvan” and a room on both ground and upper floors which was used as the winter quarter, whereas the original living spaces in the south was allocated to the summer use. At the ground floor, there are two rooms in the south with vaulted roofs and stone paved floors. The smaller and simpler one is the room of the soldier who guarded the house. The other one is the living room which was used in winter, before the winter quarter was added. It has two windows looking to the courtyard and built-in cupboards on the east, south and west walls.

The summer quarter at the upper floor consists of two rooms and an “eyvan” in the center. The rooms and the “eyvan” have stone paved floors and flat timber ceilings with a height of 4.00m, covered by a pitched roof with metal sheathing. The “eyvan” opens to the courtyard through a delicately decorated arch with a keystone in floral shape. The south wall of the “eyvan” was treated with tripartite niches enriched with floral decorations. Windows and doors of the rooms

tripartite niches enriched with floral decorations. Windows and doors of the rooms opening to the “eyvan” were symmetrically arranged in origin; but the ones belonging to the room in the east were blocked, due to the later division. These rooms make angular projections over the street which enriches the street elevation.

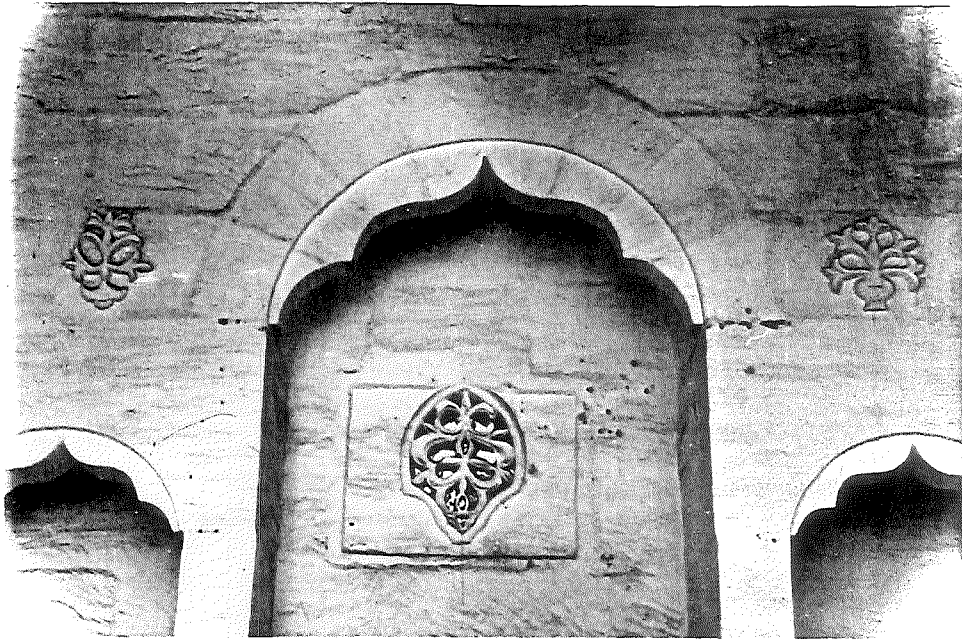


Figure 79 Tripartite niches on the south wall of the “eyvan” in Kılıçarslan House.

The room in the west which was not altered, is accessed through a double winged door and a semi-circular “gedemeç”. It has seven windows, four of which look to the courtyard, two of them to the “eyvan” with a dimension of 70x185cm, and the last one to the street with a dimension of 80x175cm. The street window provides indirect light to the interior, through an alcove. There are built-in cupboards on the west and south walls, where household utensiles were stored. One of them on the west wall which is larger in size was designed as “gusülhane”.

Service spaces

The kitchen was located in the east of the courtyard. It is a cross vaulted and stone paved space, lit by a small window opening to the courtyard. It has a fireplace built in the north wall, with two stone hearths. It is connected to a small barrel vaulted space in the south which was used as a bathroom, with no windows.

The **stable** is a cross vaulted space in the east of the courtyard with no windows. Due to the later division of the house, it is now used as an entrance and service hall, where toilets and a staircase were placed. The original toilet of the house was located in the north of the stable, next to the bathroom.

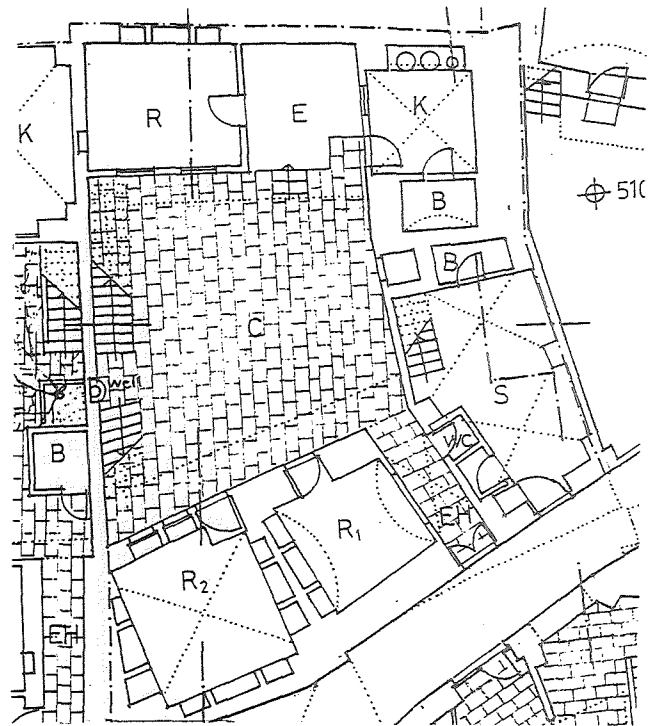


Figure 80 Ground floor plan of Kiliçarslan House.

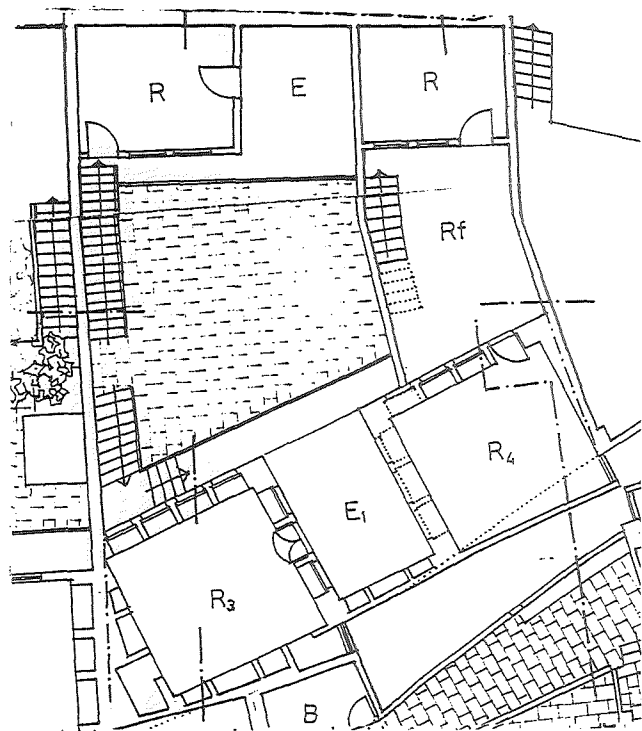


Figure 81 First floor plan of Kiliçarslan House.

Table 12 Functional changes and alterations in Kılıçarslan House (Yorgancı Sok. No: 13, 15).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space		
	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Removal Addition New constr.	Planting section is removed. A concrete staircase is added. A double storey living section is constructed on the north.
	S	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Entrance hall + WC + bathroom	Specialized space Semi-public space Private space	Addition Removal	A toilet, a bathroom and a staircase are added. The door opening to the courtyard in the west is blocked.
	K	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	The door is altered.
	B	Bathroom	Specialized space Private space	Bathroom	Specialized space Private space		
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	The door is altered. The window opening is enlarged. Concrete counters are added.
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	The door is altered.

Table 12 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof + living space	Neutral+multipurpose Semi-private + Private space	New constr. Alteration Addition	A room is built on the north part of the flat roof. Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Parapet on the west part is replaced by a high division wall
	R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	The original flat roof is converted into pitched roof with metal sheathing.
	R4	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Removal	The original flat roof is converted into pitched roof. One of the windows on the north wall is replaced by a door A window in the north, two windows and the door looking to the eyvan are blocked.
	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration	The original flat roof is converted into pitched roof.

6.2.6 Güllüoğlu House

Güllüoğlu Sokak No: 3, 5

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used as dwellings rented by families of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: H. İbrahim Güllüoğlu was the owner of the house in 1900's. He was a prosperous landowner who lived in the house with his two wives, six sons and five daughters. There were also a male and two female servants. The male servant took care of the horses and camels, and did outdoor services like shopping; and the women were responsible for cooking, laundering and cleaning. The sons of İbrahim Güllüoğlu continued living in the house after getting married and their children also grew up here. The house was sold to Melik family in 1955. Today the partners of Melik family who came from rural areas, live in the house.

The house did not face fundamental alterations. The most remarkable intervention was the separation of the western portion (grain cellar at the ground level and the living quarter at the upper floor) from the dwelling. The grain cellar is now rented to a pharmacist and used as a storage, while the upper part is accessed through the stable, "develik", and used by the married son of the family.

Description

It is a typical house of a prosperous extended family, composed of two parts: The main part includes "haremlik" and "selamlık" sections, each having a courtyard. The other part is the western portion of the dwelling at the first floor, having living and service spaces around an open terrace.

The house is one of the three complicated houses including "haremlik" and "selamlık" sections. It covers a large area (885m²), nearly two fifth of the entire building island. It is surrounded by Güllüoğlu street in the south, single storey shops in the west and traditional houses in the east, west, and north.

West portion of the house and the winter quarter of "haremlik" are double storey, while the summer quarter of "haremlik" and the east part of the "selamlık" remain single storey. The traces of the ruins on the upper floor in the south part of the "selamlık" indicate that there were two rooms there.

The house has three entrance gates from Güllüoğlu street; one is the access to the grain cellar, the other one to the stable, “develik”, which also gives an access to the first floor in the west, and the last one which is the main entrance gate leading to the “selamlık”.

1. West Part of the House

Güllüoğlu Sokak no:3

West part of the house at the upper floor which is accessed from the stable, “develik”, is like an individual house. It has a living quarter in the south and service spaces in the north surrounding a stone paved open terrace.

The access: This part of the house is accessed through a staircase in the stable, “develik”, which was later divided by a partition wall. Before the division, “develik” was the stable of camels which were used to carry goods to long distances. The access to the “develik” from the “selamlık” courtyard remained in the east part of the division wall, which is now used as a storage. So, there is no longer an access to the living section at the upper floor from the “selamlık”. The only access is from the street, through a 2.00m high, double winged door with a pointed subtle arch. It opens into the west part of the “develik” which acts as the entrance hall. There is another access to this part of the house at the upper floor, from the flat roof of the “selamlık”, through a later blocked door in the east wall, near the staircase.

The living section in the south includes two rooms, and an “eyvan” in the center. They have stone paved floors and 4.00m high flat timber ceilings covered with pitched roof. Turkish tiles were used on the roof. The “eyvan” facing the north was later glazed. It opens onto the street through a 70x150cm window located in-between the niches on the south wall. The rooms are accessed from the “eyvan”. Besides facing the north through two windows, the room in the west has two windows looking onto the street. The other room in the east makes a projection to the street. Here there are five 80x200cm windows, two of which open on the flank walls of the projection and three at the front wall. The dimensions of the latter ones were later reduced to 80x175cm. They were treated with curvilinear shaped iron grills to provide security.

Surface treatments, type of decorations and window characteristics of this part of the house indicate that it was built under the influence of Western styles. It is simpler than the earlier examples. The semi-circular arch of the "eyvan" was treated with continuous parallel lines rather than delicate, lace-like decorations. The keystone is a curvilinear shaped simple one with a star relief on it rather than being intricately detailed in floral motif. The cornice was treated by linear type of decorations, not in muqarnas motif. Also, the windows are no longer arched windows, but rectangular windows with stone frames and semi-circular decorations over them.

Service spaces: The roof of the grain cellar is paved with stone and serves as a courtyard between the living quarter and service spaces. It is almost rectangular in shape and 85m² in size. The kitchen and two storage spaces are located in the north. The kitchen is a long and narrow space with a fireplace built in the east wall. It has alcoves in the west wall to store kitchen instruments. It has no windows; hence the ventilation and lighting are provided through the door opening. It is connected to storage spaces, one in the north and another in the east. The toilet and the bathroom in the east are later additions.



Figure 82 Street elevation of the west part of Güllüoğlu House.



Figure 83 South elevation of the living quarter in the west part of Güllüoğlu House.

2. Main Part of the House with “Haremlik” and “Selamlık”

Sections

Güllüoğlu Sokak no: 5

2.1 “Selamlık” Section

“Selamlık” section is adjacent to Güllüoğlu street. It has a courtyard accessed through an entrance hall in the south. There is a large grain cellar and a stable for camels, “develik”, in the west. A room, another stable and its storage space which are accessed through a semi-open “revak” are located in the east; and a staircase in the north with a toilet underneath. The stone paved courtyard is 123m² in size. It has neither a planting section nor a pool. There is a well in the west of the “revak”, housed in a decorated circular stone.

The access to the “selamlık” is through a 2.75m high and 2.20m wide double winged door with a subtle arch. The size of the doorway was reduced later on, and a smaller door replaced the original one. The door opens to the courtyard through a spacious, cross vaulted entrance hall. “Develik” in the west, and a room in the east open to this hall.

Information given by Cemal Güllüoğlu, elderly relative of the owner indicates that the room in the east was used by visitors coming from the village. The original access to the room was from the “revak”, not from the entrance hall. The room then had three windows opening to the entrance hall, and one to the “revak”. It has another small window looking to the street.

The stable and the storage of the stable in the east open to the cross vaulted “revak” through double winged doors. These spaces have cross vaulted ceilings and earthen floors. The stable is a long and dark space, lit by two windows looking to the “revak” and a small one to the street. In addition, there are niches on the east wall for feeding the animals. The space in the north of the “revak” is the food storage for animals. It is a dark space, since the only opening is a small window looking to the courtyard. Information given by İbrahim Güllüoğlu, grand son of the owner, indicates that the servant who took care of the animals around 1950's was staying here with his family.



Figure 84 South and east elevations of “selamlık” in Güllüoğlu House.

The grain cellar in the west of the courtyard is also accessed from the street through a double winged door with a subtle arch recessed within a larger archway having a height of 3.50m. The actual door has a maximum height of

2.10m. Its access from the courtyard was blocked later, after it was sold. It is a stone paved large area covered with six cross vaults with a height of 3.50m. The interior is dark due to three small windows, one opening to the courtyard in the east, and the other two to the street. The grain cellar was used as a storage of wholesale grain, and food products coming from the villages.

2.2 “Haremlik” Section

“Haremlik” section has a 188m² rectangular courtyard, which is larger than that of “selamlık”. It is enclosed with a winter quarter in the north, summer quarter in the south, service spaces in the west, and the wall of the adjacent building in the east.

The connection between the “selamlık” and “haremlik” is through a cross-vaulted narrow passageway, “mabeyn”, which had a stone bank, “seki”, near the east wall. In the west, there are two cross vaulted spaces opening to the “mabeyn”; the smaller one in the north was used as a cellar and the larger one with a window opening to the “selamlık” court, was used as a storage for firewood.

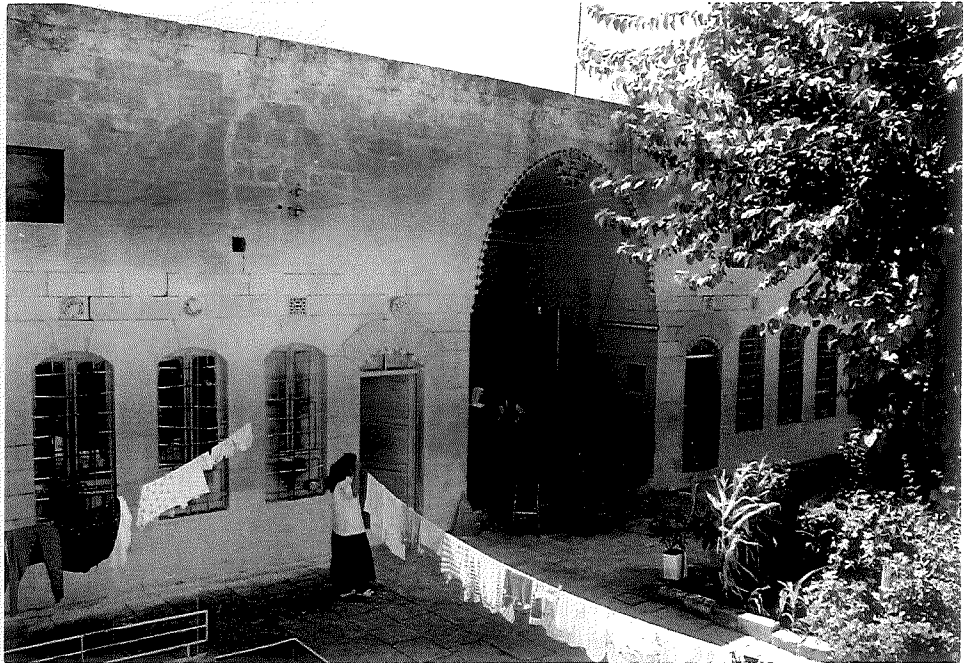


Figure 85 South elevation of the summer quarter of “haremlik” in Güllüoğlu House.

The courtyard: The stone paved courtyard had a planting section with a fig and mulberry trees and a square pool in the center. The pool was later filled with earth to be used as a planting section, and its original parapet walls made of decorated stone were sold by the late owner. According to Cemal Güllüoğlu, there were also vines over this central part, which created a pleasant atmosphere in the courtyard. There is a band of small niches on the north wall of the courtyard on a high level, designed as pigeon nests. The well of the “haremlık” was built in the west wall of the courtyard, in the form of a niche, decorated with reliefs in tulip figures. There is a faucet on the west wall, near the toilet which was built in 1950’s.

The summer quarter is the most attractive part of the house with its space quality and elaborate courtyard elevation. It consists of two rooms with an “eyvan” in the center. The “eyvan” opens to the courtyard through an intricately decorated semi-circular arch with a finely detailed keystone in the form of a bunch of tulip. It has a barrel vaulted ceiling with a band of relief in geometric motifs. The “eyvan” and the rooms are covered with cross vaults. These vaults have decorated geodesical stones at their apexes. The south wall of the “eyvan” has treated with tripartite niches. The windows and doors of the rooms looking to the “eyvan”, and the courtyard are symmetrically arranged. The courtyard windows are decorated with grilled stone elements in geometric shapes.

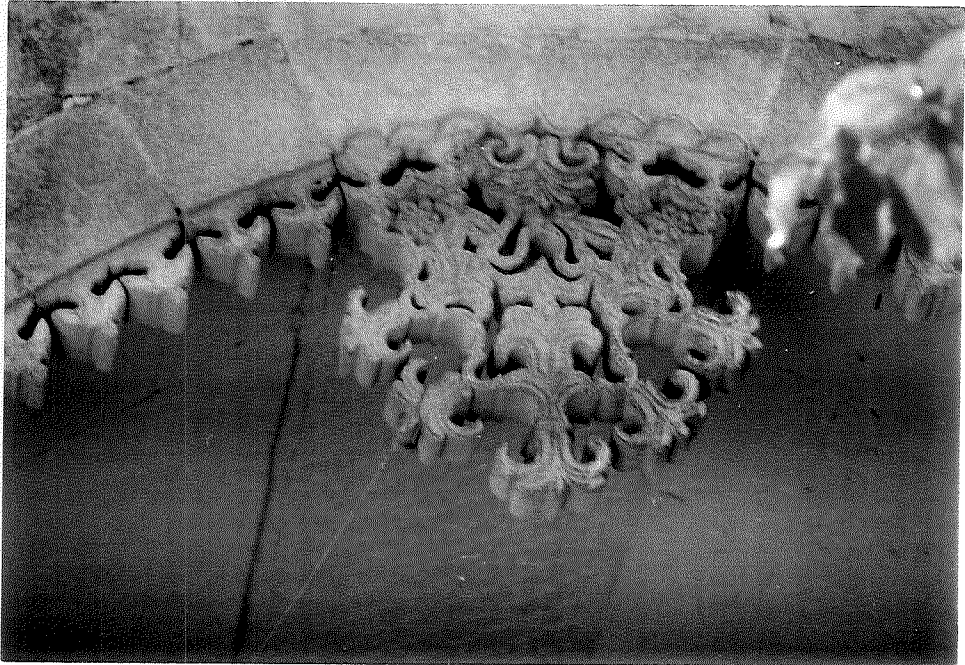


Figure 86 Keystone of the summer “eyvan” of “haremlık” in Güllüoğlu House.

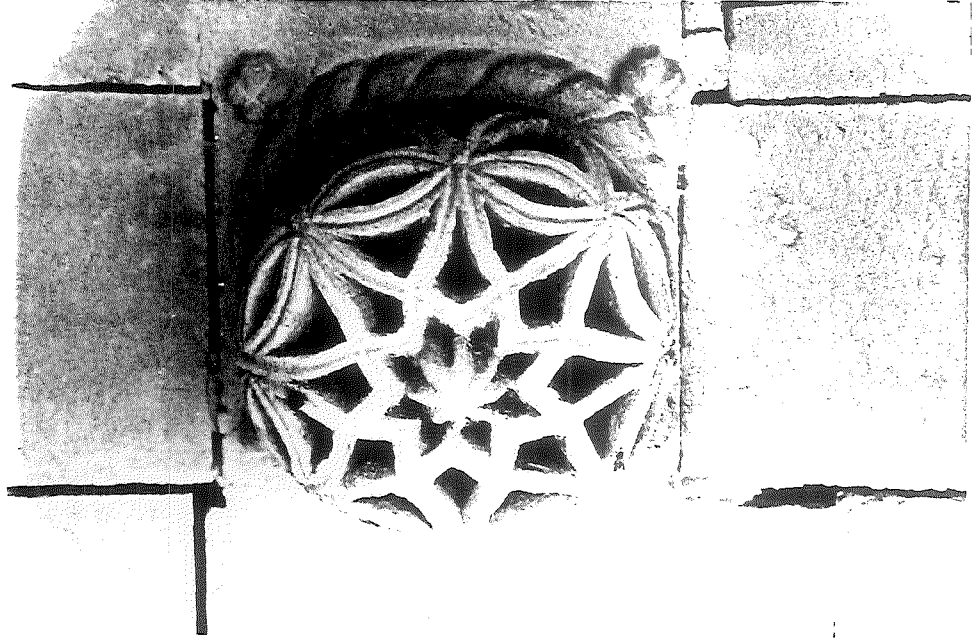


Figure 87 Spherical stone element over the door of a room in the summer quarter of "haremlık" in Güllüoğlu House.

The rooms have spacious interiors due to their sizes (24m²), high ceilings and window arrangements. They are covered with 5.50m high flat earthen roofs. Each room is accessed through a single winged door from the courtyard, opening to a "gedemeç" where shoes and slippers are stored within small niches. The doors are decorated with intricately detailed arches similar to the arch of the "eyvan", above which spherical stone elements are located. The south walls of the rooms are treated with high arched alcoves. The room in the west of the eyvan has tripartite alcoves in the west wall in the form of built-in cupboards where house utensiles were stored. Each room has seven windows; four of which open to the courtyard, and the other three to the eyvan. The windows have 80x200cm dimensions and a sill height of 50cm. The room in the west has another window looking to the "selamlık" court which was opened later through the alcove, in order to provide the visual control of the "selamlık".

The winter quarter of the "haremlık" is in the north side of the courtyard. It is composed of two rooms, half storey high, reached by a nine-step staircase. There is a cellar underneath this portion, which is accessed through a couple of steps descending from the courtyard.

The rooms have 4.00m high decorated timber ceilings covered with a pitched roof with metal sheathing. Each of the rooms is accessed through a single winged door opening to a small “gedemeç”. There are niches in the walls in the form of built-in cupboards covered with timber panels running around the whole room. Every room has two 80x200cm windows with a decorated small opening, “ışık takası”, over them. A date H.1349 (1932), in arabic inscriptions was depicted in stone over the small opening in the west. It might be the date of repairment. There is a finishing course of cornice in muqarnas motif at the top of the elevation. The rooms here were allocated for the new married couples and guests in the past.

The cellar is a vaulted and stone paved space, lit by a small window opening to the courtyard. In the past, there were semi-circular recessions on the floor between the piers in the north, for storing earthen jars filled with food.



Figure 88 Interior of the room in the west of the summer “eyvan”.
“Haremlik” of Güllüoğlu House.



Figure 89 Winter quarter of “haremlık” of Güllüoğlu House.



Figure 90 Fireplaces in the “haremlık” kitchen of Güllüoğlu House.

Kitchen, "tandırılık", in the west of the courtyard is a large and well-equipped space, which apparently served to an extended family and their numerous guests. The ceiling was covered by two cross vaults with a height of 5.50m at its apex. It has two fireplaces built in the west wall with five stone hearths, and niches in the north and south walls to store kitchen instruments. The interior is quite dark due to the blackened walls, despite the two windows opening to the courtyard.

Toilet in the west, besides the kitchen is original. It is accessed directly from the courtyard, and has a small niche in the north wall to store a jug of water.



Figure 91 Ground floor plan of Güllüoğlu House.



Figure 92 First floor plan of Güllüoğlu House.

Table 13 Functional changes and alterations in Güllüoğlu House (Güllüoğlu Sok. No: 3, 5).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Alteration	Size of the entrance gate is reduced and the door is altered.
	C1	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Deterioration	Decay on courtyard façades.
	St1	Grain cellar	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal	The door opening to the courtyard is blocked.
	St2	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	The door is altered.
	S1	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Entrance hall + Storage space	Specialized space Semi-priv./semi-public	Division	It is divided by a partition wall.
	S2	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	The door is blocked and a new door is opened on the west wall.
	WC1- WC2	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space		
	R1	Room	Private space Multi-purpose space	Room	Private space Multi-purpose space	Alteration	The door looking to the revak is blocked and one of the windows on the west wall is replaced by a new door.

Table 13 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	C2	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Removal Alteration	Stones of the pool are removed and the pool is used as planting section. Parapets of the planting section are altered. The east wall is heightened by concrete blocks.
	St3	Firewood storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	St4	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Bathroom + Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division	It is divided by a partition wall to create a bathroom.
	St5	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal	Semi-circular niches on the floor between the piers are removed.
	K1	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal	The door is altered. Window frames are removed.
	R2	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	The door is altered. A window is opened on one of the niches of the south wall
	R3	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	The door is altered.
	E1	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space		

Table 13 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Mezzanine Floor	R4-R5	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	Flat roof is converted into pitched roof with metal sheathing.
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof + Service spaces	Neutral + Specialized Semi-private space	Demolition Deterioration Alteration Removal New constr.	Two rooms in the south part of the first floor are demolished. Decay & plant growth on the stone pavement of selamlık roof. Parapets of the selamlık roof are altered & partly demolished. Earthen roof of summer quarter is replaced by concr. flooring The door on the west wall is blocked. A bathroom and a WC are added on the first floor in the west.
	R6-R7	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Room	Multi-purpose space Private space	Alteration	Flat roof is converted into pitched roof covered with tiles.
	E2	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multi-purpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	Flat roof is converted into pitched roof covered with tiles. Eyvan opening is glazed.
	K2	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	The door is altered.
	St6	Food storage	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	St7	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	—	—	Demolition+Rem Addition	The door is removed. The space is partly demolished. A window is opened on the east wall.

6.2.7 Demirkol House

Güllüoğlu Sokak No: 7A, 7, 9

Culha Sokak No: 1

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used as dwellings owned by the families of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: The first owner, traced back, was a prosperous landowner who bought the house at the beginning of 1900's. Then Hasan Demirkol bought the house in 1940's. Demirkol was a respected tradesman who had four sons and four daughters. He sold the house to Şih İbrahim in 1980's.

Description

It is the third complicated dwelling amongst the dwellings surveyed. The house is a double storey building, surrounded by Güllüoğlu street in the south, and houses in the other directions. The entire dwelling is composed of two parts. The first and the main part of the dwelling (door no:7, 7a) includes "haremlık" and "selamlık" sections, each having a courtyard. "Haremlık" is located in the north side of "selamlık" section. The second part (door no:9) is, in a way, the continuation of the "selamlık" section towards the east. This part was probably the guest quarter with its separate street door, living and service spaces arranged around a courtyard. In the ground floor, it was connected to the "selamlık" through a door on the courtyard wall, which was blocked later. The first floor of these two parts was a single unit which was divided by raising the courtyard wall.

1. Main Part with "Haremlık" and "Selamlık" Sections

Güllüoğlu Sokak no:7, 7A

The access: It has two entrance gates side by side looking to Güllüoğlu street; the first one (no:7A) is the gate which directly leads to the guest-quarters at the first floor through a concealed staircase. It is a single winged door with a subtle arch. The second gate (no:7) is the main entrance access of the house leading to the "selamlık" courtyard through a cross vaulted entrance hall. It is a double winged door with a subtle arch. It has a wicket door on one of the wings to be used by people. The door wings are made of wood with metal sheathing.

1.1 "Selamlık" Section

The courtyard: The stone paved courtyard, 60m² in size, is enclosed by two stables in the west, wall of the adjacent courtyard in the east, the entrance hall and another stable in the south, a passageway and an "eyvan" opening to the "haremlık" in the north. There is a rectangular planting section in the center, 14m² in size, with vines covering half of the courtyard. The well is located in the northeast corner. The staircase leading to the upper floor with decorated profiles is in the east. There is a blocked doorway in the east wall which used to open to the courtyard of the eastern part of the house.

The stables in the west are cross vaulted spaces with earthen floors, accessed through double winged doors. The smaller one in the north is the stable of the horses and donkeys; it was later converted into a room and connected to another room in the north through a door. The larger stable was for camels and was connected to the concealed staircase leading to the guest-quarter, through a double winged door. The stable in the south has no access from the "selamlık"; since it was included in the eastern part of the house. It was divided by partition walls to create a toilet opening to the entrance hall.



Figure 93 North elevation of "selamlık" in Demirkol House.

The spaces on the first floor

The staircase leads to an open passageway, “gezenek”, from where the living spaces are accessed. It makes a projection towards the courtyard with decorated profiles.

The living spaces: Originally, the courtyard wall in the east was not continuous at the first floor; and the living spaces in the south belonged to a whole structure covered by a single pitched roof. After the division, each part of the house has two rooms and an “eyvan”, of similar character. They are stone paved spaces with flat timber ceilings, 4.00m in height.

The courtyard elevation of this quarter is the most remarkable one in the house with its rich surface treatments. The “eyvan” faces the north through a delicately detailed semi-circular arch. The one in the west was glazed to be used in winter. Each room has three windows looking to the north with a dimension of 80x200cm, and sill height of 50cm, and a small opening, “ışık takası” above, providing ventilation. The windows were decorated with reliefs in floral motif, and top of the elevation is treated with a course of cornice in muqarnas motif.



Figure 94 South elevation of the living quarter on the first floor of “selamlık” in Demirkol House.

The guestroom in the south-west corner has also an access directly from the street through a staircase, (besides the access from the flat roof). The entrance part, "gedemeç", where the staircase reaches to the first floor level, was separated from the main part of the room through timber balustrades. The room makes a projection to the street with five windows, two of which are at the flank walls. There are niches in the east and west walls in the form of cupboards covered with timber panels.

The adjacent room is accessed from the "eyvan" through a double winged door with no "gedemeç". It has three windows looking to the north, three looking to the "eyvan", and two to the street. There are also built-in cupboards in the west and south walls. The glazed "eyvan" has two windows looking to the street with a built-in cupboard in-between.

Service spaces of the "selamlık" at this floor includes a kitchen, two storage spaces, and newly added two toilets located in the west of the courtyard. The kitchen provides a connection between "selamlık" and "haremlık" through doors opening in both directions. It has no windows, hence the light and ventilation are provided through the doors. In addition, there is a fireplace built in the west wall. There are two storage spaces in the east and south of the kitchen, where the one in the south is a later addition. Neither of these spaces has any windows.

1.2 "Haremlık" Section

"Haremlık" of the house is located on the north side of the "selamlık" section. The connection between the "selamlık" and "haremlık" courtyards was provided by a cross vaulted passageway, "mabeyn", with a double winged door in the north of the "selamlık" courtyard. There is a cross vaulted space in the west of the passageway which might have been the continuation of the stable from which it is accessed. It was later divided into parts to create a bathroom, a kitchen, and two toilets; one of the toilets opens to the passageway.

The courtyard: The stone paved "haremlık" courtyard is almost rectangular in shape and 90m² in size. It has a circular pool in the center. There are vines in the south in front of the "eyvan", covering one third of the courtyard. As in the "selamlık" section, ground floor of the "haremlık" is allocated to the service spaces except for the "eyvan" in the south, and two rooms in the east of the

courtyard. Service spaces include three cellars in the north, a kitchen and a bathroom in the west side of the courtyard. There is a ten-step staircase in the west leading to the upper floor of the “haremlık”.



Figure 95 Summer “eyvan” of “haremlık” in Demirkol House.

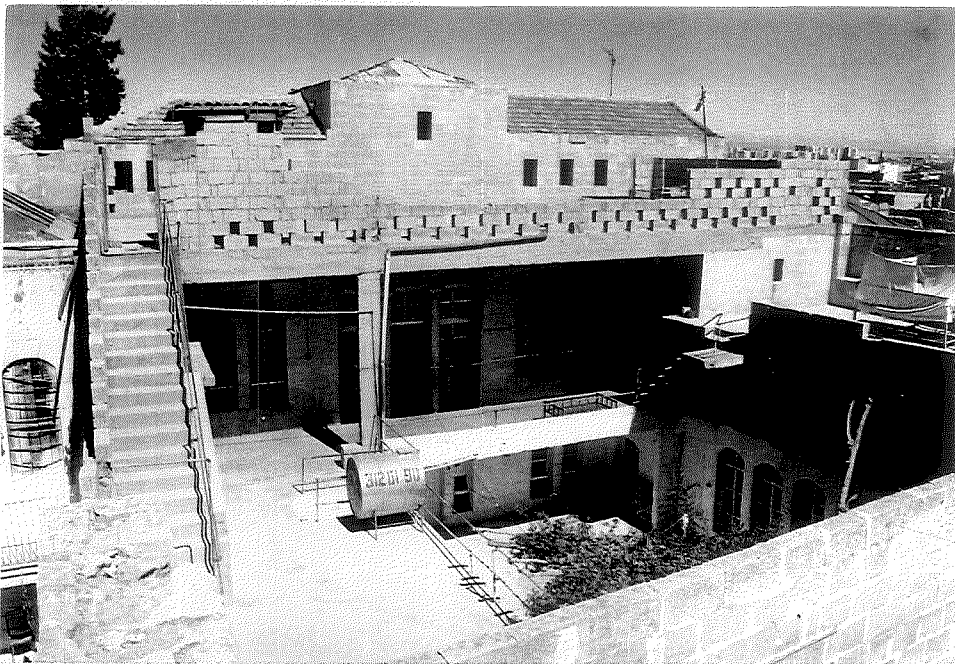


Figure 96 General view of “haremlık” in Demirkol House.

The cellars are accessed through a few steps descending from the courtyard level. They have stone banks to be used as shelves in-between the piers along the north wall. The one in the east has no opening other than its double winged door; while the one in the north has four 50x150cm windows looking to the courtyard; and the storage space in the west has two windows of the same dimensions looking to the east.

Facing the south and being located under the ground, the cellar in the north is warmer in winter. Hence, it is now used as a living room in winter. The cellar in the east still serves its original function; whereas the space in the west which was divided to add a toilet is now used as the private room of the owner.

The kitchen in the west is a cross vaulted space connected to a barrel vaulted bathroom with a small window opening to the courtyard. The kitchen is accessed through a double winged door, which is the only opening providing light and ventilation. There is no fireplace in the kitchen.

There are two rooms in the east of the courtyard. The larger one is a well preserved room carrying typical architectural features of Urfa. It is accessed through a double winged door opening to the “gedemeç” where shoes and slippers were stored in the small niches at the lower part of the north wall. There are symmetrically arranged cupboards covered with timber panels on the east, south and north walls. It has four 80x200cm windows looking to the courtyard. The other room in the east is square in shape. It has an altered 160x170cm window facing the courtyard, and cupboards on the east wall.

The “eyvan” is a cross vaulted and stone paved space in the south; being located in-between the “selamlık” and “haremlık” courtyards, it is a rare example in Urfa (figure 95). Another characteristic of this “eyvan” is the stone bank running around its three walls. Besides looking to the “haremlık” courtyard in the north, it has four windows, one opening to the passageway in the west, and the other three on its rare wall, opening to the “selamlık” court in the south, with three small additional openings at a higher level. The windows and openings looking to the “selamlık” court are equipped with timber grills to provide privacy. There is a continuous air circulation through these windows which provide a pleasant coolness in summer. “Eyvan”, looking to the courtyard through the vines, and

receiving cool breezes from the north, is the most comfortable and favourable space to be used in summer.

The spaces on the first floor

The first floor consists of a living (or winter) quarter in the north, and stone paved terraces at different levels in the west, east, and south. West part of the flat roof was used as “yazlık” where timber platforms for bedding, “taht”s, were set to sleep at summer nights. This side of the roof was connected to the south part, through a six-step staircase. The open passageway, “gezenek”, in the north was later widened and its roof was covered by a concrete slab. An additional concrete staircase leading to the flat roof of the winter quarter was built in the west, with a toilet underneath. East part of the flat roof is accessed through a ten-step staircase from the “gezenek”.

The winter quarter of the “haremlık” on the upper level consists of an “eyvan” and three rooms. Those spaces have 3.25m high, flat timber ceilings and stone paved floors. They are almost square in shape with the same size. The “eyvan” opening was glazed later. Its south elevation was treated under the Western influence; it has two columns with corinthian capitals, and a course of cornice above. Each room on both sides of the “eyvan” have symmetrically arranged tripartite built-in cupboards on their north walls. Each of them is accessed through a double winged door from the “eyvan”; and has five 80x200cm windows, three of which open to the south, and the other two to the “eyvan”. The windows have decorations over them in floral motif.

The room in the east opens to a third room, used as a storage, which also has a door opening to the “gezenek” in the south. It has two windows looking to the south, and built-in cupboards at the north and east walls.

2. East Part of the House (Guest Quarter)

Güllüoğlu Sokak no:9

This part of the house is the continuation of the “selamlık” section with a courtyard. Its ground floor is mostly allocated to the service use, while the upper floor includes living spaces.

The access to this part is through a 2.00m high double winged door (Güllüoğlu Street no:9), opening to a vaulted entrance hall. There is a barrel vaulted stable in the west and a room in the east, accessed from the entrance hall. In addition, a toilet was built in the west of the entrance gate. The stable has small niches allocated for feeding the animals, and a small window opening to the street on the south wall. The barrel vaulted room in the east has five windows, two of which look to the entrance hall and the other three to the street. Dimensions of the former windows are 80x175cm, and the latter are 55x125cm. This room was used by the visitors coming from the village.

The courtyard is 85m² in size, and rectangular in shape. It has a (1.80x1.80m) square pool with stone parapet walls and a planting section with a tree in the center. The staircase leading to the upper floor was located in the east. There is a blocked doorway on the east side, near the staircase, which connected this part of the house to the adjacent part in the east.

An additional space was built in the west of the courtyard which is used as a kitchen. There are three cross vaulted spaces in the north, each opening to the courtyard through a window and a door in varying dimensions. The larger space in the west has a bathing alcove, "gusülhane", located in the west wall. The space quality and surface treatments of these spaces indicate that these spaces were probably storage spaces or rooms for the visitors of secondary importance.

The living quarter on the first floor

The staircase located on the east of the courtyard leads to an open passageway, "gezenek", in the south which continues along the west wall, leading to the flat roof in the north. The living quarter in the south as mentioned above, was part of a larger structure in the past. It is composed of two rooms and an "eyvan" in the center. The "eyvan" makes a projection to the street with five windows, two of which open at the flank walls. The windows, doors and built-in cupboards of each room at both sides of the "eyvan" are symmetrically arranged. Each room has seven windows, three of which look to the north, another three to the "eyvan" and the last one to the street in the south. Rooms are accessed through double winged doors from the "eyvan". The spaces in this part are in ruins today; they need an urgent repairment.

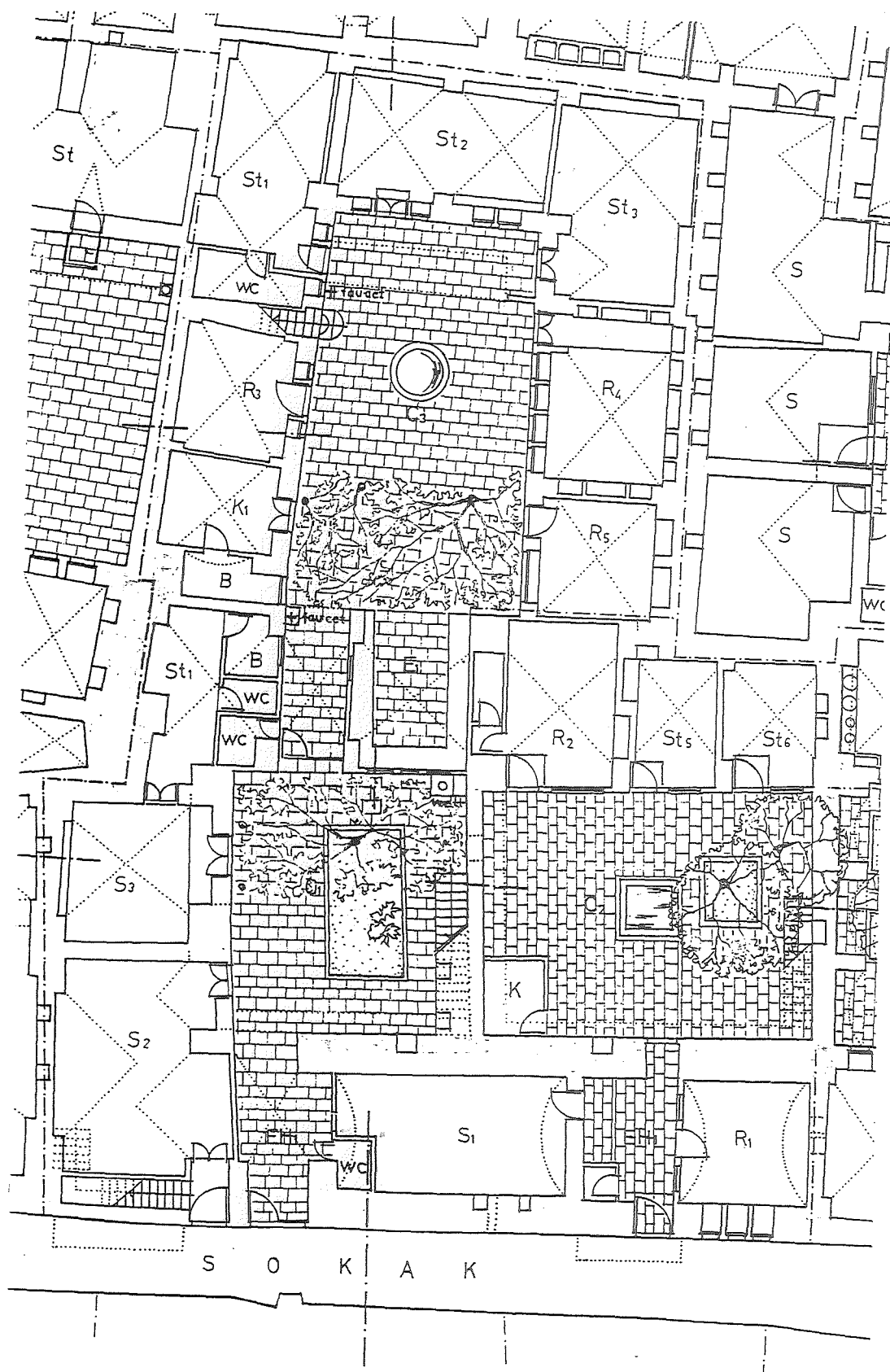


Figure 97 Ground floor plan of Demirkol House.



Figure 98 First floor plan of Demirkol House.

Table 14 Functional changes and alterations in Demirkol House (Güllüoğlu Sok. No: 7, 9).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E.H.1	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space		
	E.H.2	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall + WC	Special.+Semi-public Private space	Alteration Addition	The entrance door is altered. A toilet is added.
	C1	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Removal Alteration	The door on the east wall is blocked. The east wall is raised.
	C2	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	New constr.	A new space is built on the southwest corner serving as kitchen.
	C3	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration	Façades are partly white washed.
	S1	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space + WC	Special.+Semi-private Private space	Addition	It is divided by partiton walls to create a toilet.
	S2	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	S3	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Bedroom	Specialized space Private space	Alteration Addition	The courtyard door is altered. The floor is replaced by concrete flooring and a gedemeç is added. The walls and ceiling are plastered. A door is opened on the north wall.

Table 14 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	St1	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen + WC + Bathroom	Special.+Semi-private Private space	Division Alteration	It is divided to create a kitchen, a bathroom & a toilet. Walls and ceiling are plastered, floor is replaced by concrete floor
	St2-3	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	The stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Gedemeç is added. Doors and windows are altered.
	St4	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Division Alteration	It is divided to create a toilet. The door is altered.
	St5-6	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space		
	K1 B	Kitchen Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space		
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal Demolition	Two niches on the east wall are blocked. Window frames are removed. The space is partly demolished.
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete floor. Gedemeç is added. The door and courtyard window are altered.
	R3- R4	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Removal	Doors are altered. Gedemeç of R3 is removed.
	R5	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Addition	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete floor. Gedemeç is added. The door and courtyard window are altered.

Table 14 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space		
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof+Storage space + WC	Neutral+Specialized Semi-private + Private space	Alteration Addition New constr.	Stone pavement of haremlik roof is replaced by conc. floor. Gezenek in the north is widened. Balustrades are altered. A staircase is added in the NE corner and another on the west wall leading to the widened flat roof of winter quarter. A storage space, two toilets are built on the selamlık roof. The division wall in the selamlık part is heightened and block the passageway between the two parts.
	K2 - St7	Kitchen Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	Original roofs and floors are replaced by concrete flooring. The doors are altered.
	R6- R10	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	Flat roof of R9-10 is replaced by pitched roof with tiles. Stone pavement of R6-8 is replaced by concrete flooring.
	R11- R12	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Poultry-house	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Demolition	Flat roof is replaced by pitched roof covered with tiles. The spaces, especially east wall of R12 are demolished.
	E2-3	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	Flat roof of E3 is replaced by pitched roof with tiles. Eyvan openings are glazed.
	E4	Eyvan	Multipurp.- semi-priv.	Eyvan	Multipurp.- semi-priv.	Demolition	

6.2.8 Postacı House

Culha Sokak No: 1

Construction Date: Early 1900's

Current State: Used as a dwelling owned by a family of rural origin.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: Sait Postacı was the owner of the house in 1950's. He demolished the upper floor in the south part of the house for widening Güllüoğlu street, though it was forbidden by the High Council of Monuments. His heirs sold the house in 1980's.

Description

The dwelling is a double storey building enclosing a courtyard. It is located at the southeast corner of the entire building island where Güllüoğlu street crosses Culha street. The spaces are arranged in the north and south sides of the courtyard. The ground floor of the dwelling was allocated for service use except for two rooms in the north. Upper floor of the north part of the house, which was built later and the demolished part of the dwelling in the south were the living quarters.

The access to the dwelling is from Culha street through a 2.00m high, double winged door, which directly opens to the courtyard. The door has a sturdy look due to its heavy timber wings, with metal sheathing. There is a small window on the parapet wall above the entrance gate. It was equipped with a grilled timber box to prevent an outsider to see the one who looks inside.

The courtyard is rectangular in shape, and 146m² in size. It has a square (1.80x1.80m) pool in the center, planting sections with vines in the west, and three trees in-between. There are three staircases in the courtyard; one of them (no:1) is in the east, leading to the upper floor in the north, underneath of which a toilet and a stone basin are placed. The other two staircases (no:2 -in the east, no:3 -in the west) are located in the south of the courtyard, leading to the demolished rooms located 2.50m above the courtyard level.

North part of the house at the ground floor includes a kitchen, a cellar, and two rooms. The ground floor level of the south portion of the house is located 50cm below the courtyard level. It includes two stables, a cellar, and a firewood storage.

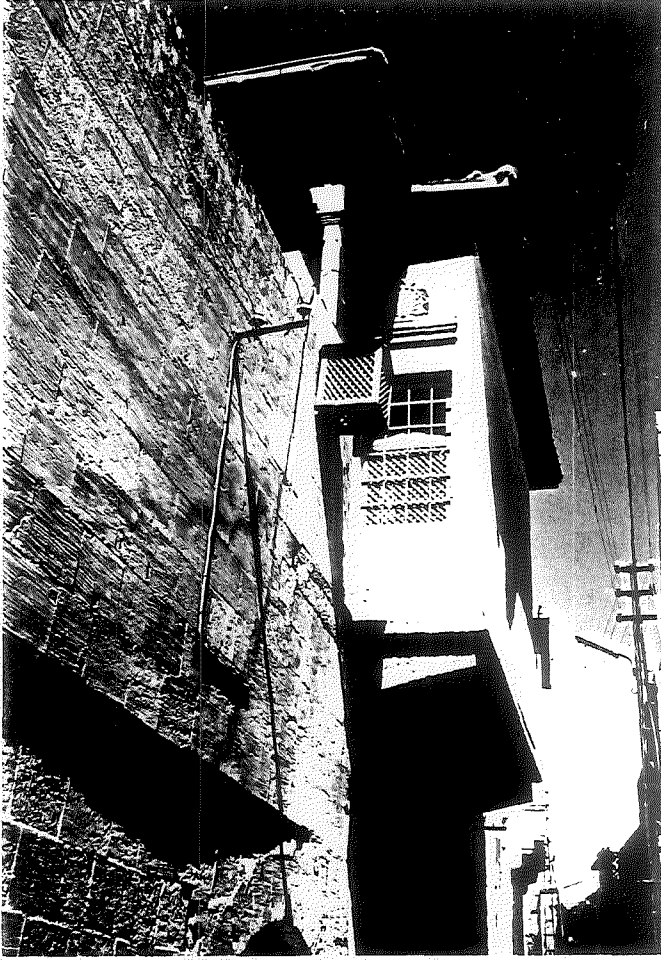


Figure 99 Street elevation of Postacı House.

The **kitchen** in the north is a large space in ruins which no longer serves its original function. It is covered with two cross vaults with a maximum ceiling height of 3.25m. It has a fireplace built in the west wall and a stone counter on the south wall, used for food preparation and dish washing. It has three 70x175cm windows opening to the courtyard.

The cellars: There are two cellars in the house; one in the north, adjacent to the kitchen and the other in the south. The former has two windows looking to the courtyard and built in cupboards in the north wall; while the latter which is accessed underneath the landing of the second staircase (no:2), has a double winged door and a window looking to the courtyard.

The stables in the south were connected to each other. Besides their doors from the courtyard, the one in the west had a direct access from the street through a ramp, which was blocked later. They have earthen floors, and cross

vaulted ceilings with a maximum height of 2.00-2.25m. The only opening of the smaller stable is a small window looking to the courtyard. The stable in the east has a water and a feeding trough for the animals, at the west and south walls.

The firewood storage in the south, is a narrow and dark space covered by a barrel vault. The light and ventilation are provided through a small window looking to the courtyard.

The rooms in the north are accessed through a couple of steps above the courtyard level. They had some alterations: Their vaulted ceilings were converted into concrete slabs, doors and windows were altered. Both of these rooms have 2.25m high double winged doors and 100x175cm windows with smaller (40x75cm) rectangular windows above, all facing the courtyard. In addition, they have built-in cupboards in the north and east walls for storing household utensiles. A bathroom was built into the corner of the room in the east.

Living spaces on the first floor

The living quarter in the north is composed of two symmetrically arranged rooms accessed through an open passageway, “gezenek”. Its 3.5m high concrete ceiling was covered by a pitched roof with Western type of tiles. The floor of the open passageway which projects towards the courtyard was made of a concrete slab, carried by concrete beams. There are decorated wooden posts on the “gezenek”, carrying the projected part of the pitched roof.

The rooms are accessed through double winged doors, decorated by reliefs and arabic inscriptions. Each room has 145x175cm framed windows opening to the south and circular decorated openings, “ışık takası” above them, grilled in stone. The room in the west has a 80x150cm window looking to the west, while the room in the east makes a projection to the street with three windows, two of them (75x125cm) being at the flank walls. The walls with no windows were equipped with built-in cupboards.

The stone paved flat roof, “yazlık”, in the west is used for sleeping at summer nights. There is a later built toilet at the northwest corner of the flat roof, and a chimney in the west connected to the fireplace of the kitchen.

The flat roof was connected to the summer quarter in the south through an open passageway, "gezenek", in the west which was carried by vaulted piers below. There is a blocked door on the west wall in this level that connected this house with the adjacent Demirkol House. The reason for this connection might be the close relationship (like kinship relations) between the two families living in these houses.

The living quarter in the south is composed of three rooms which were demolished by the late owner. Their roofs were removed, and walls are in ruins; also the floors were deteriorated due to the plant growth. The two rooms in the west are accessed from separate landings of the second staircase in the south (no:2), and the larger room in the east is accessed through the third six-step staircase (no:3). These rooms were stone paved and cross vaulted before the demolition. The larger room used to open to the courtyard through four 100x200cm windows, and the other rooms through two 80x200cm windows, with wooden shutters. The thick south walls were equipped with built-in cupboards.



Figure 100 A view from the north part of Postacı House.



Figure 101 Winter quarter of Postacı House on the first floor.

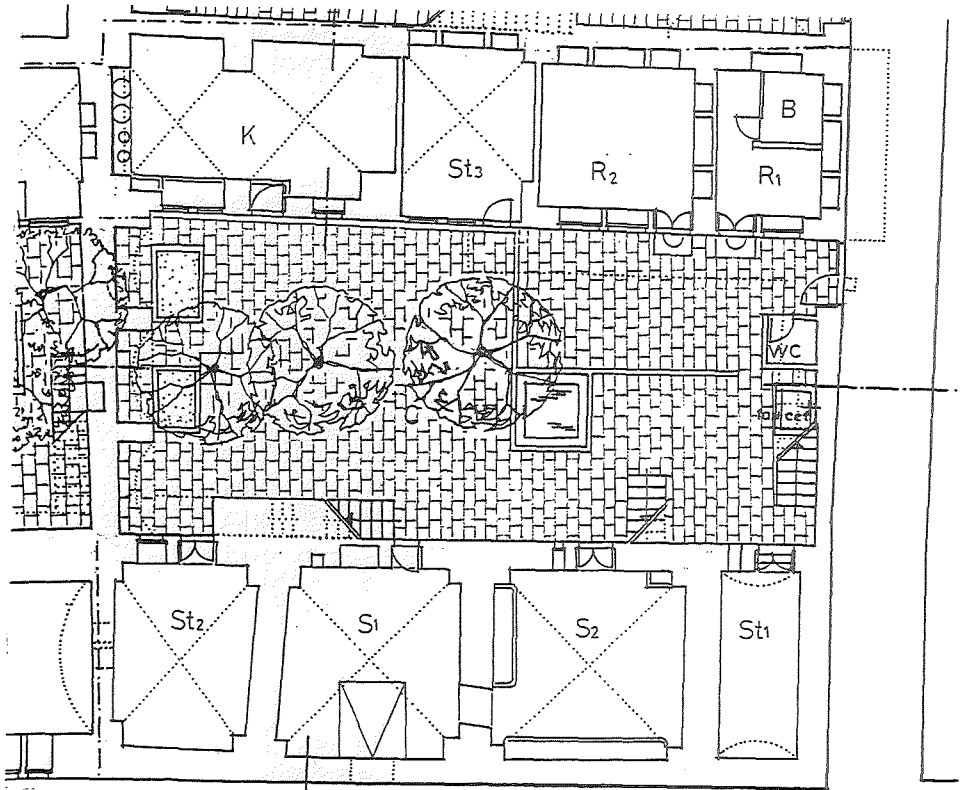


Figure 102 Ground floor plan of Postacı House.

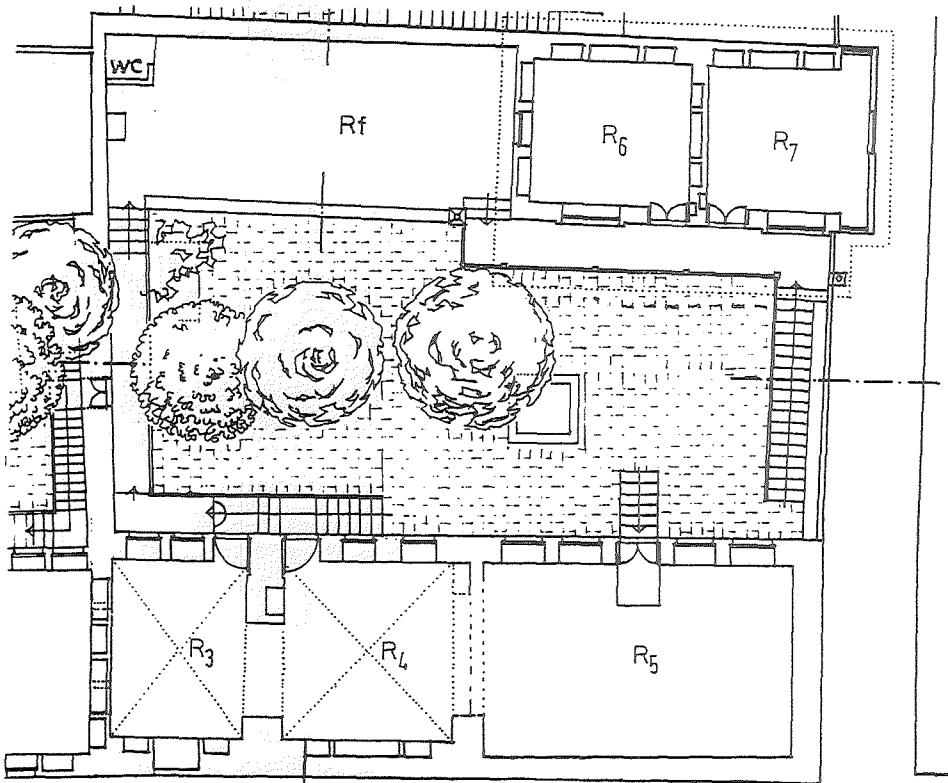


Figure 103 First floor plan of Postacı House.

Table 15 Functional changes and alterations in Postacı House (Culha Sok. No:1).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Removal New constr.	The door on the west wall is blocked. A toilet is built on the east part, near the entrance gate.
	S1-2	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal	Street gate of S1 and the courtyard door of S2 are blocked. The door connecting S1 and S2 is removed.
	St1- St3	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space		The door and window frame of St2 are removed. St2 is partly demolished.
	K	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal Demolition	The door and window frames are removed. It is partly demolished.
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Kitchen + Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division Alteration	It is divided to create a bathroom. The stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The courtyard door is altered.
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	The stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The courtyard door is altered.
Mezzanine Floor	R3-5	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	--	--	Demolition	This part of the house is in ruins.
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-public space	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration New constr.	The stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. A toilet is built on the northwest corner.
	R6- R7	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Addition Alteration	A small upper window is opened on the east wall of R7. The stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring.

6.2.9 Hancioğlu House

Culha Sokak No: 5, 7

Construction Date: Second half of 1800's

Current State: Used as a dwelling.

Information about the owners of the house in the past: H. Kadir Hancioğlu is the owner of the house. He was a driver, worked for and retired from the municipality. His previous occupation was selling pastries. He has been living in this house since 1942. He was married with the daughter of his aunt. Before getting married, the family of his wife including ten members was living in the "haremlık" part, while he was living in the "selamlık part" with his parents, four brothers, and three sisters.

Description

The house is a double storey building, surrounded by Culha street in the east, and houses in the other directions. It is composed of "haremlık" and "selamlık" sections, each having a courtyard. Although the house was built on a small area, it consists quite a number of spaces at each floor, enclosing two small courtyards. Today the house is in a bad condition; it urgently needs a proper repair.

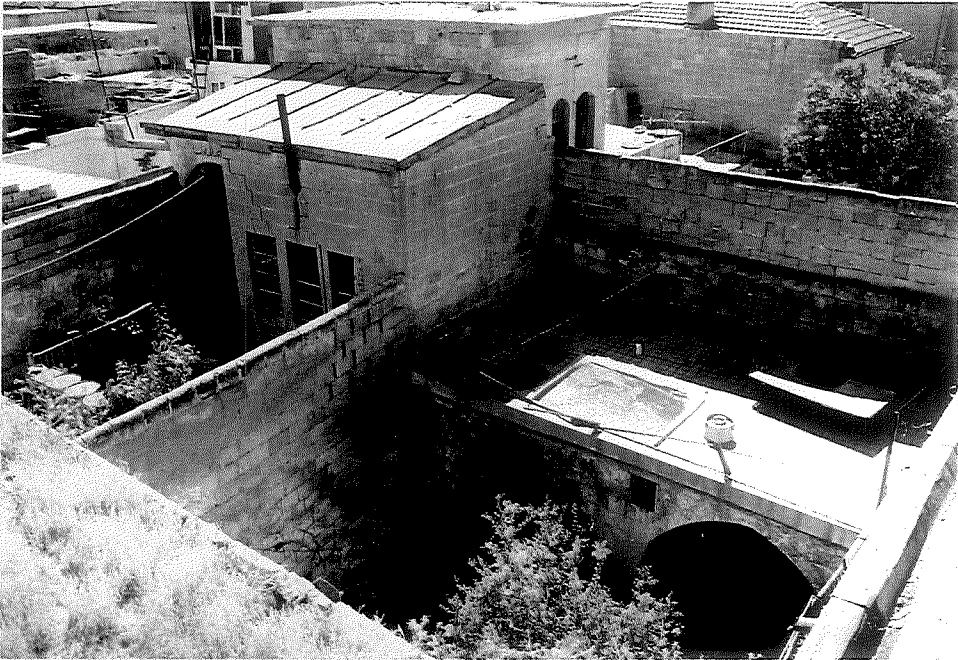


Figure 104 General view of "haremlık" and "selamlık" sections of Hancioğlu House.

The access to the house is through three entrance gates, one of which was blocked. The first one (no: 5) is a 90x200cm single winged door that directly leads to the “selamlık” courtyard. Its original door wings were later replaced by the steel ones. There is a small window, “gezenek takası”, at the street wall of the first floor, over the entrance gate.

The second door that is blocked today, was the entrance gate of the “haremlık” section with a dimension of 120x175cm. It used to open to a narrow passageway leading to the “haremlık” courtyard. There is a toilet in the west of the door, opening to the passageway.

The third one (no:7) is the entrance gate of the stable in the north. It is a rectangular double winged door with a 90x175cm dimension. The stable is a cross vaulted space with an earthen floor. It looks to the street through a 70x140cm window, next to the entrance gate. There is a blocked door at its south wall, which opened to the narrow entrance hall of the “haremlık”.

1. “Selamlık” Section

The spaces on the ground floor

The “selamlık” section is arranged around a small courtyard. It includes a coop for poultry and a toilet in the north, a staircase in the west, a kitchen, a storage space and a newly built bathroom in the south. The stone paved courtyard is almost square in shape and 16m² in size. Its floor is 40cm below the street floor. It is covered by vines, grown in a small planted section in the north side of the courtyard.

The storage space in the south with a barrel vaulted ceiling was divided to form a bathroom; a small additional part was built to connect this bathroom with the courtyard. The barrel vaulted kitchen next to the storage space opens to the courtyard through a 60x150cm window. It has a fireplace built in the south wall and a well on the west wall. This well is also used from the adjacent “haremlık” kitchen. There is a counter on the west wall over the well. The exterior elevation of the kitchen was treated with alternating solid-void pattern of ashlar stone.

The connection between the “selamlık” and “haremlık” parts is provided by a doorway underneath the staircase in the west of the “selamlık” courtyard.

The spaces on the first floor

The staircase leads to a stone paved flat roof, enclosed by a room and a storage space in the north, an “eyvan”, and another room in the south, the courtyard wall in the west, and the street wall in the east. The parapet of the roof at the courtyard side is of “taraklık” type. The north part of the first floor was connected to the south part by an open passageway, “gezenek”.

The spaces on the first floor have stone paved floors and flat timber ceilings, covered by pitched roofs with metal sheathing. The room on the north has a ceiling height of 3.00m. It is accessed through a single winged door, opening to a small “gedemeç”. It has five windows, two of which were looking to the south, and the other three to the street. The dimensions of the former ones are 80x200cm, and the latter are 80x150cm. Its north wall was treated with built-in cupboards covered with timber panels. Facing the south, this room was used in winter. It opens to a storage room in its west, through a double winged door. This storage room is also accessed from the flat roof in the south. It has no light sources other than its door. It was used as a storage of household utensiles. Next to the door of the room, there is a large pointed arched alcove on the courtyard elevation.



Figure 105 South elevation of “selamlık” part on the first floor of Hancioğlu House.

The “eyvan” and the room in the south, form a kind of summer quarter with a ceiling height of 3.50m. The small “eyvan” in the south opens to the north through a unadorned semi-circular arch, above which a verse from Quran was written. Its opening was glazed later. The square room in its west is accessed from the “eyvan”. It looks to the courtyard in the north through three 75x150cm windows, and to the “eyvan” through two 70x150cm windows. It has built-in cupboards on its the west wall.

The “selamlık” is connected to the “haremlık” part on the first floor, through a door on the courtyard wall in the west.

2. “Haremlık” Section

It had two accesses in origin; today the direct access from the street was blocked, the only access is through a doorway from the “selamlık” courtyard.

The spaces on the ground floor

“Haremlık” section has an “eyvan”, a kitchen in the south, two storage rooms in the west, two cellars in the north, and a staircase in the east arranged around a courtyard. The courtyard is almost square in shape, with an area of 46m². It has a planting part in the center, with an olive tree. There is a stone basin on the east wall, next to the “selamlık” entrance, which was used for laundry.

The cellars in the north are cross vaulted spaces, 40-50cm below the courtyard floor. They have no openings other than doors. Today, they are in ruins, and their doors are blocked to prevent the access to them.

Information given by the owner of the house, and small niches at the east wall with 50cm depth and width, indicate that the spaces in the west were used as stables in the past. Today they are used as storage spaces. Each of them has a barrel vaulted ceiling, and a 60x150cm window looking to the courtyard next to its door, and a newly added small “gedemeç”.

The “eyvan” in the south is elevated 25cm from the courtyard floor. It is a summer “eyvan” opening to the north through a slightly pointed arch. It has a cross vaulted ceiling and niches at the west, south, and east walls. Its maximum ceiling height is 3.00m.

The kitchen next to the “eyvan” is a typical one with its exterior elevation, fireplaces in the south wall, and niches on the east wall. It has a 60x75cm window opening to the courtyard. In addition, it has a counter on the north wall used for food preparation. The kitchen shares the other half of the well, which was opened in-between this and the “selamlık” kitchen. Part of the well at this side was located in a 90cm deep niche.



Figure 106 South elevation of “haremlık” part on the ground floor of Hancıoğlu House.

The spaces on the first floor

The staircase on the east wall of the “haremlık” courtyard, leads to an open passageway “gezenek” in the north, which has delicately decorated profiles. It turns to the west part of the “haremlık” through three steps, and leads to the stone paved flat roof in the south, where wooden beds were set to sleep at summer nights. The passageways in the north and west have decorative curvilinear shaped balustrades, made of iron, the north part of which has collapsed. This part of the house includes a room in the north, an “eyvan”, and two flanking rooms in the west. The west and north elevations were ended by a course of cornice in muqarnas motif.

The room in the north is a well-designed one carrying typical features. It is a stone paved and cross vaulted space with a maximum ceiling height of 4.00m. Its vaulted ceiling was covered with an earthen flat roof. The room is accessed through a single winged door opening to a "gedemeç". There is a decorative timber overhang above the door, with metal sheathing. "Gedemeç" is differentiated from the main part of the room by a 25cm level difference and decorative timber balustrades. The room has three 80x200cm windows facing the south, with a small opening above. The west and north walls of the room were treated with tripartite built-in cupboards, covered with timber panels.

The "eyvan" with two flanking rooms in the west have 3.5m high flat ceilings, covered with decorative timber boards. This part of the house has a pitched roof with metal sheathing. The "eyvan" opens to the east by an elaborate trifol type of arch. Its opening was glazed later. Each of the rooms opens to the "eyvan" through two 80x200cm windows, and a single winged door, which was originally a double winged door. In addition, the room in the north of the "eyvan" has two 110x200cm windows, and the larger room in the south has three 80x200cm windows opening to the east, with a 50cm sill height. The walls of the rooms with no windows were treated with symmetrically arranged built-in cupboards covered with timber panels.

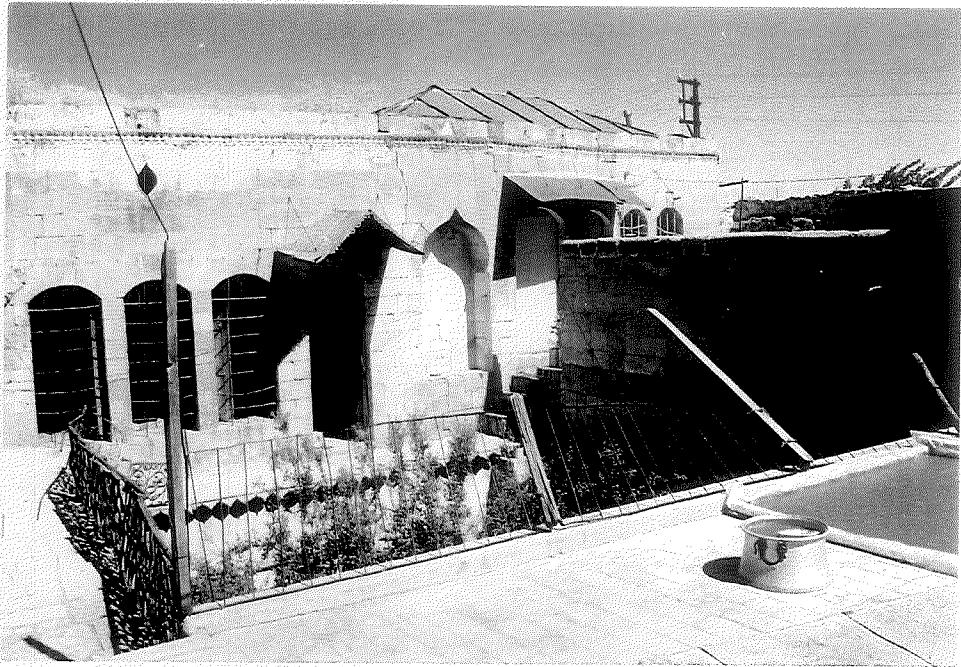


Figure 107 North elevation of Hancioğlu House.

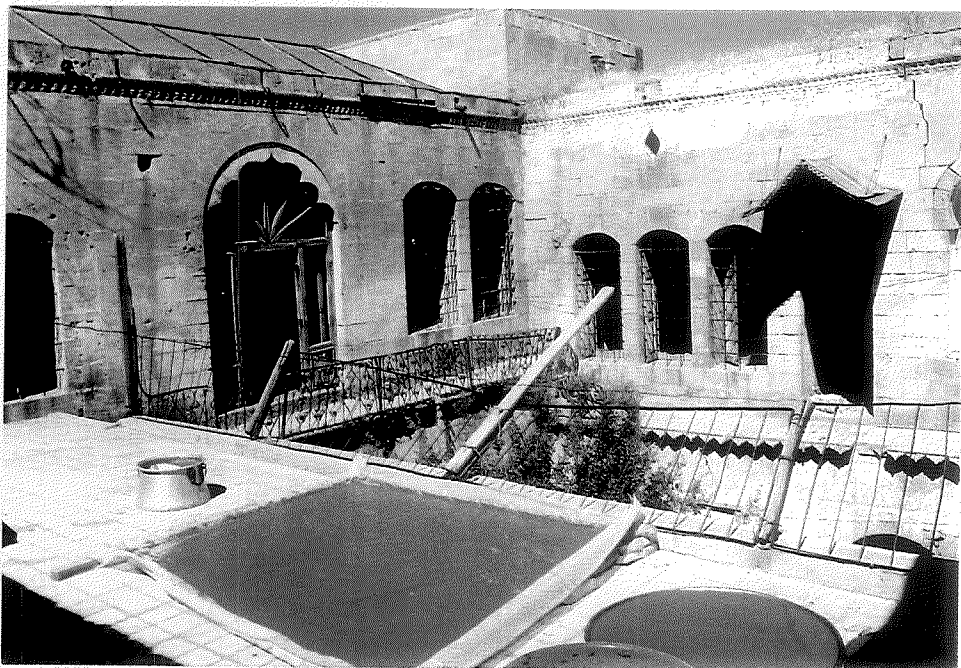


Figure 108 North and west elevations of "haremlik" part of Hancioğlu House.

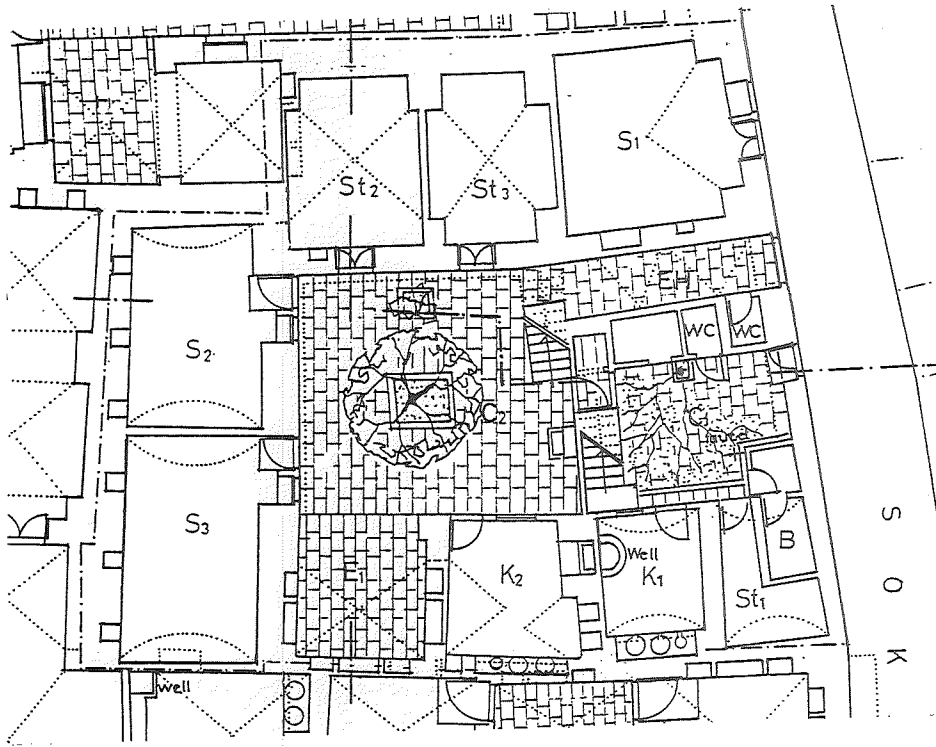


Figure 109 Ground floor plan of Hancioğlu House.

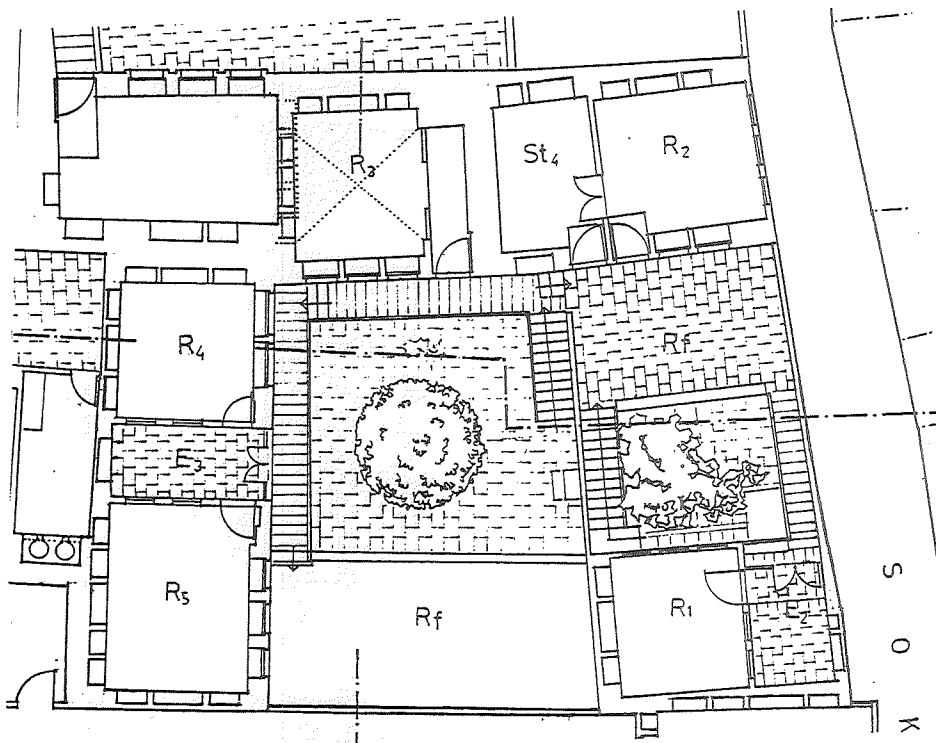


Figure 110 First floor plan of Hancioğlu House.

Table 16 Functional changes and alterations in Hancioğlu House (Culha Sok. No:5, 7).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal Demolition	Entrance gate of haremlık is blocked. It is partly demolished.
	C1	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration New constr.	The entrance gate is altered by a steel one. A bathroom is built near the entrance gate, a faucet is added.
	C2	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space		
	WC	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space		
	St1	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space + Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division Alteration	It is divided to create a bathroom. The courtyard door is altered.
	St2- St3	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Demolition	The access to the spaces are blocked as they are almost demolished.
	S1	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Removal Demolition	The door on the south wall, opening to the entrance hall is blocked. It is slightly demolished.
	S2- S3	Stable	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	Original floor is replaced by a concrete flooring. Gedemeç is added. The doors are altered.
	K1- K2	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Deterioration Removal	Stone is decayed on the façades and interior surfaces. Window frames are removed.

Table 16 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space		
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition Deterioration	Stone pavement on the west part is replaced by conc. floor. Parapet wall facing the street in the east is raised. Iron balustrades are altered, deformed, or removed. Gezenek on the north side is partly demolished.
	E2- E3	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan / Storage space	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Alteration Addition	Flat roofs are converted into pitched roofs with metal sheathing. Eyvan openings are glazed.
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Deterioration	Flat roof is converted into slope roof with metal sheathing. Decay and cracks are seen on the courtyard façade.
	R2- R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Deterioration	Flat roof of R2 is converted into pitched roof with metal. The door of R2 is altered. Doors and windows are deter. Plant growth occurs on the earthen roof of R3.
	R4- R5	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Storage space	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration Deterioration	Flat roofs are converted into pitched roofs with metal sheathing. Doors are altered. Window frames and shutters of R4 are totally and of R5 are partly demolished. Interior surfaces are deteriorated.

6.2.10 Bakan House

Culha Sokak No: 9

Construction Date: Early 1900's

Current State: Used as a dwelling by an extended family of rural origin.

The present owner of the house is a jeweler.

Description

The house is a single courtyard house with only "haremlik" section. It is surrounded by Culha street in the east, and houses in the other directions. Except the single storey east part, the house is a double storey building enclosing a courtyard.

The ground floor of the house includes a room, storage spaces in the west; an "eyvan", an altered room in the south, a lately added structure in the north (a small kitchen and a bathroom), a kitchen, a room, and the entrance hall in the east of the courtyard. All spaces, except the additional part, have stone paved floors and cross vaulted ceilings.

The living quarter of the house is located on the first floor, including an "eyvan" and a room in the west, and another room in the south. They have flat timber ceilings covered by pitched roofs with metal sheathing. The ceiling height of these spaces is 4.00m.

Surface treatments, type of decorations and windows indicate that this house was built at a relatively later date (in the early 1900's).

The access: The house has two entrance gates, close to each other, one of which was blocked later. The main entrance gate opens into a narrow cross vaulted doorway which leads to the courtyard. It is a 100x250cm double winged door with a semi-circular arch. The original door wings were replaced by steel ones. The other door is the blocked one, with a 80x170cm dimension. It used to open onto a closed staircase which leads to the flat roof in the east. There is a small opening at the street wall above the door, used by the household to see the one who knocks at the door.

The courtyard: The house has a large courtyard, 120m² in size, as an organizing element. Its original stone pavement was later replaced by concrete flooring. It has a rectangular planting section in the center, with a fig tree and vines covering the northwest part of the courtyard. There is a stone basin on the northeast corner, in front of the kitchen, which was used for laundry.

The entrance hall, a kitchen and a room take place on the east side of the courtyard. Entrance hall is 1.15m wide and gives access to a closed staircase and a toilet in the south. The toilet is located underneath the staircase. The room in the west of the entrance hall, looks like a storage space with its simple surfaces, single window, and uncovered niches.

The kitchen has a well, built in the north wall, and a 55x150cm window looking to the courtyard. It no longer serves its original function; it was divided by partition walls, and is used as a storage. Instead, one of the additional spaces, built out of concrete, in the north side of the courtyard is used as kitchen.



Figure 111 South and west elevations of Bakan House.

The “eyvan” and the room in the south create a kind of summer quarter. The room has niches at the east wall and a 100x200cm window looking to the courtyard. By removing the west wall of the room, the two spaces were connected to form a single semi-open space.

The room in the west of the “eyvan” is a large one with a “gedemeç” and niches in the west and south walls. It has two altered windows of varying dimensions, one looking to the courtyard, and the other to the “eyvan”. The other two spaces in the west of the courtyard were used as storages or cellars. They have no ventilation or light sources other than the doors.

The spaces on the first floor

The closed staircase in the west of the entrance gate leads to the stone paved flat roof, where tomato pastes and fresh pepper were dried in trays towards the end of the summer and wooden beds were set to sleep at summer nights.

The other staircase in the north of the courtyard leads to an enlarged passageway, “gezenek”, which turns to the west in the form of a projection. There is an “eyvan” and a room in the west. The “eyvan” faces the east by a semi-circular arch, treated with linear type of decoration. Later, its archway was closed and the opening was glazed. There are tripartite built-in cupboards on the south wall and a storage space in the west, accessed through a double winged door. This storage space has a shallow (1.40-1.50m) cross vaulted ceiling.

The room on the north corner is accessed through a double winged door from the “eyvan”. It has five windows, three of which looking to the courtyard, and the other two to the “eyvan”. The north and west walls were treated with built-in cupboards. The other room in the south is accessed from the open passageway, “gezenek”, through three steps. Its single winged door is decorated with a cornice and reliefs. It opens to a “gedemeç”, where shoes and slippers are stored in a niche in the west wall. Its east and south walls were treated with built-in cupboards. The room has three courtyard windows.

The window dimensions of rooms at the first floor are 80x150cm, and sill height is 50cm. The west and south elevations at the first floor were specially treated. The courtyard windows have arched frames, and decorations over them.

There is a course of cornice in linear type, terminating both of the elevations. The treatments of the “eyvan” arch, decorations of windows, type of cornice and stone balustrades of the “gezenek” are simpler than the previous examples.



Figure 112 West elevation of Bakan House.



Figure 113 Detail from the surface treatments of the west elevation on the first floor of Bakan House.

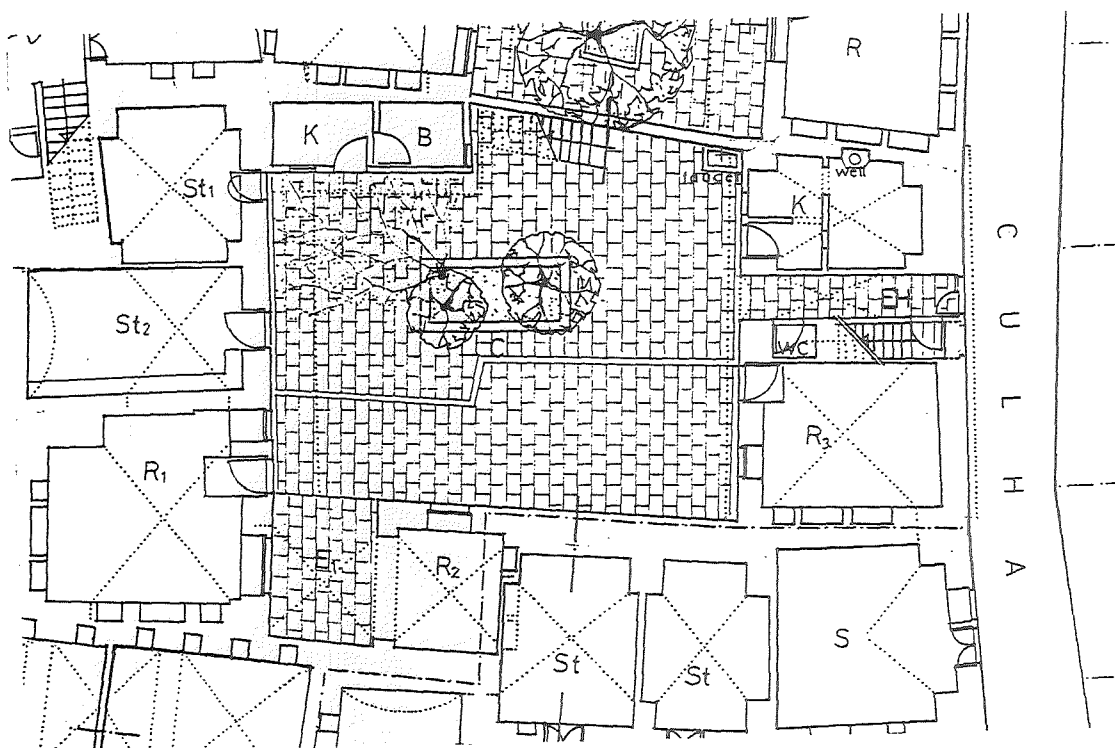


Figure 114 Ground floor plan of Bakan House.

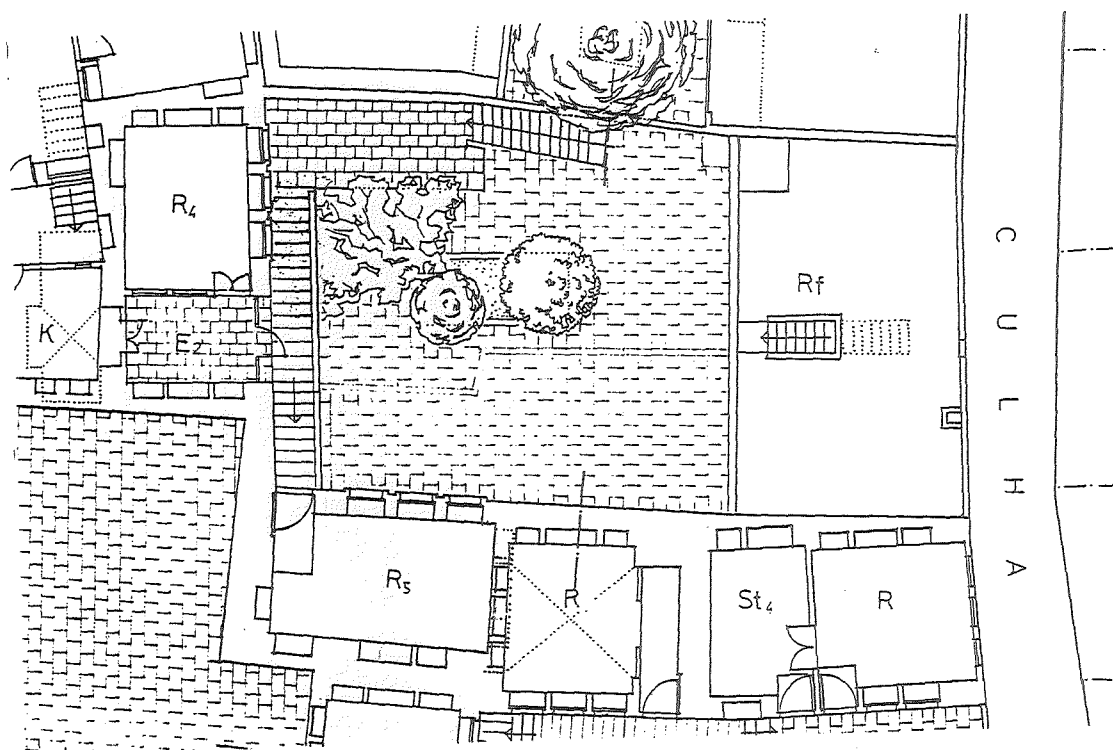


Figure 115 First floor plan of Bakan House.

Table 17 Functional changes and alterations in Bakan House (Culha Sok. No:9).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	E.H.	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-public space	Entrance hall	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration Removal	Original entrance gate is replaced by a steel one. The entrance gate opening onto the staircase is blocked.
	C	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Courtyard	Neutral space Semi-public space	Alteration New constr.	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Ground floor level of the courtyard façades are plastered and white washed. A new construction is built on the north part, serving as kitchen and bathroom.
	WC	Toilet	Specialized space Private space	Toilet	Specialized space Private space		
	K	Kitchen	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space + Bathroom	Specialized space Semi-private space	Division Alteration	It is divided by partition walls to create a bathroom. The door is altered and the window is removed.
	St1- St2	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Storage space	Specialized space Semi-private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The doors and windows are altered.
	R1	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The doors and windows are altered.
	R2	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Part of the eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Removal Alteration	The west wall is removed, it is connected with the eyvan. The courtyard window is altered.

Table 17 (continued).

Location	Name	Original Function	Original Spatial Characteristics	Present Function	Present Spatial Characteristics	Types of Change	Description of Change
Ground Floor	R3	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. The doors and windows are altered.
	E1	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space		
First Floor	Rf	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Flat roof	Neutral space Semi-private space	Alteration	Stone pavement is replaced by concrete flooring. Gedemeç in the north part is widened.
	E2	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Eyvan	Multipurpose space Semi-private space	Addition	Eyvan opening is closed and glazed.
	R4- R5	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Room	Multipurpose space Private space	Alteration	Flat roofs are converted into pitched roof with metal sheathing.

6.3 Classification of Dwellings According to Their Spatial Organizations

Akkoyunlu (1989, 128) classified traditional dwellings in Urfa according to the location and number of “eyvan”s in the plan layout. In the end of this survey, another classification is proposed comprising traditional dwellings in Urfa. This classification is made according to the space organization of the dwellings as: Dwellings with only “haremlık” section and dwellings with “haremlık” and “selamlık” sections.

6.3.1 Dwellings with Only “Haremlık” Section

The dwellings in this group are single courtyard houses belonging to middle income families. Some of these houses are single storey buildings where living and service spaces are located around a courtyard. Most of them have double storey living sections and single storey service parts (e.g. Kaplama, Kılıçarslan, Bakan Houses). The living spaces are generally differentiated as summer and winter quarters. Owners of these houses are usually tradesmen or officials. They are rather modest houses compared to the second group; but they carry remarkable characteristic features as well.

6.3.2 Dwellings with “Haremlık” and “Selamlık” Sections

The dwellings in the second group are composed of two sections, as “haremlık” and “selamlık”. “Haremlık” is the private quarter of the house, used by the family members. It consists of a living quarter, mostly differentiated as summer and winter sections, and service spaces which include a kitchen, cellars, a toilet, and sometimes a bathroom, located around a courtyard. “Haremlık” is generally accessed through a vaulted passageway (“mabeyn”) from the “selamlık” part. Sometimes it has a separate street door, directly leading to the living quarter (e.g. Hancıoğlu, Yorgancı Houses). “Haremlık” usually includes a double storey part where a living quarter is located at the upper floor, and cellars at the ground floor or half storey below the ground floor (e.g. Yorgancı, Güllüoğlu, Demikol Houses). In some cases, the upper floor is more complicated, including a kitchen, an additional toilet, and sometimes a bathroom, besides the living quarter. Part of the stone paved flat roof in “haremlık”, called “yazlık”, where privacy is provided by high parapet walls, was used to sleep at summer nights.

“Selamlık” on the other hand, has a public character; it is the place where the male guests are entertained, and the animals of the guests and the household are kept. It is usually of double storey. At the ground floor, guestrooms, stables, storage spaces, a toilet and sometimes a kitchen (e.g. Hancioğlu House) are located around a courtyard. The first floor includes guestrooms, and in some cases, a lately added toilet, a kitchen, and a bathroom. Usually, “selamlık” did not include any kitchens on the upper floor, and the food service was made from the “haremlık” part through a revolving cupboard, “dönme dolap”, built in a wall. Guestrooms in the “selamlık” differentiate according to the social status and closeness of the guests: The ones at the upper floor are specially treated, since they are allocated for the use of important guests, close friends and relatives; whereas the ones at the ground floor are designed for the other guests, visitors coming from distant places and from the villages.

Dwellings in this group can be sub-divided as simple and complicated dwellings with “haremlık” and “selamlık” sections:

a. Simple type of dwellings in this group have a “haremlık” and a “selamlık” part, each having a courtyard. Such kind of houses belong to middle or high income families. (Ex: Hancioğlu House)

b. The houses in this group are rather complicated ones with more than one “haremlık” and “selamlık sections”. In this case, the dwelling is composed of interconnected parts, which are like individual houses with their separate street doors, living and service spaces arranged around a courtyard. Those houses were built on a large territory and owned by extended high income families. The families living in these houses usually had male and female servants, who were responsible for the housework and the outdoor services. The owners were mostly prosperous landlords who had great property and power in the villages. They had a wide variety of companions and relatives. So their houses were designed to accomodate their extended families and to serve their numerous guests.

“Selamlık” parts of the houses in this survey (i.e. Yorgancı, Güllüoğlu and Demirkol Houses) are more complicated and larger than the “haremlık” sections, due to the socio-economic status of their owners. They include specialized guest quarters with separate courtyards, living and service spaces, and large stables where the horses, mules, donkeys and camels were kept.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

The city of Urfa is worth of interest with its traditional built environment as well as its rich cultural background. The trade and transportation routes passing through the town had a considerable contribution to the diversification of the culture in Urfa throughout its history. The society of Urfa was composed of people from various cultures who lived side by side for centuries. The richness in culture is reflected on the physical environment. However, this rich cultural heritage today is likely to disappear as a result of fast growth of the population and urbanization process.

In this thesis, traditional Urfa dwellings are examined as part of the historical urban settlement. Socio-cultural and physical factors are considered as the basic determinants in shaping the built-form. Among the socio-cultural factors, religion, customs, traditional family structure and life-style are important determinants of the dwellings.

There is a hierarchical relation of spaces from the environmental scale to the architectural scale. Cul-de-sac's ("tetirbe"), are prominent features of traditional Urfa streets, acting as a transition zone between the dwelling and the street as an impact of the individualist attitude in formation of the urban space. In order to provide privacy and security, courtyard walls were built high and have no openings at the ground floor level; also the street gates were quite large and well-protected. As an impact of gender segregation, the dwellings were designed with "haremlık" and "selamlık" sections each having a courtyard, living and service spaces. The contrast between the elaborate interior and simpler exterior of the houses is also the reflection of the socio-cultural factors. Dwellings were designed so complicated that they accommodated extended families and their numerous guests. There is also a hierarchical relation within the dwelling between the room, "eyvan" and the courtyard. Aside from the courtyard as the central space of the

dwelling, “eyvan” is another prominent element in a traditional Urfa dwelling, as a determinant of the plan scheme. An “eyvan” with two flanking rooms in a symmetrical arrangement form the living quarter. In general, “eyvan” and the rooms differentiate for summer and winter uses. Some of the rooms were specially treated with decorated ceilings, timber wall panelling and built-in cupboards due to the socio-economic status of their owners.

Aside from the socio-cultural factors, physical determinants, namely climatic and material conditions are also very effective in shaping the traditional built-environment. In order to create a better micro-climate and decrease the stressful effect of the sun in summer, the streets of Urfa were designed with a width of 2.00-2.50m, and courtyards were surrounded by high walls which shaded the streets all through the day. In addition, the streets were partly covered by vaults, “kabaltı”, where continuous air movements were provided and a shaded, airy atmosphere was created. Besides the streets, houses were also designed concerning the climatic conditions. Courtyard house is the ideal type in hot-arid climate with a pool and a planting section in the center, creating a microclimate within the dwelling. Also, the use of “eyvan” with advanced air circulation system in the dwellings of Urfa is also a product of the climatic constraints.

Traditional Urfa dwellings are an outcome of a long building tradition characterized by stone architecture which is durable and long-lasting. Stone is the main building material available in the vicinity. It is used for not only structural but also decorative purposes. The masons, “usta”, were so specialized in stone workmanship that, all the structural elements like walls, floors, and ceilings were made of stone. Structural problems in the dwellings were solved in an aesthetic way. Decoration was made as part of a structural element, not for the sake of merely decoration.

The dwellings carry common features but they diversify due to the socio-economic status of their owners and local features within the general framework of certain principles. They are unpretentious, modest and functional, yet long-lasting, elaborate and delightful buildings which were designed by utilization of limited sources in Urfa. They are also attractive and noteworthy with their rich architectural features, reflecting the social and aesthetic values, taste and building technology of their time.

However, these dwellings could not adapt the new way of life due to the technological developments and changes in the socio-economic conditions of the society which resulted in the functional and physical alterations in building scale. In 1950's, traditional family structure and value system slightly changed; traditional extended families were replaced by nuclear families who adopted modern way of life. The power of tradition and religion decreased in time. Traditional privacy requirements and gender segregation lost their importance. Within the last ten years, due to the South-Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP), which will provide industrial and economical developments in the city, the interest towards the city increased, hence migrations from nearby villages and neighboring towns have accelerated. Fast growth of the population as a result of continuous migrations set forth urbanization problems in the region. Consequently, there emerged a profound need for housing and public services to accommodate the newcomers to the city and to meet their needs. Within this framework, survival and preservation of the traditional built environment become more crucial. Traditional dwellings in the business center of the city are under the threat of demolition for opening new roads or building "modern" buildings. In this process of rapid growth, the dwellings could not adapt the new life-style and fit the present uses of their inhabitants.

In this respect, the main reasons for departure from the dwellings can be listed as maintenance problems, low standards of comfort, inadequacy of technical services, and the emergence of apartment houses meeting the lacking amenities. Especially women suffered from the heavy burden of houseworks like cooking, washing, house cleaning and looking after domestic animals. As a result, the native inhabitants preferred living in centrally heated, easily cleaned, "modern" apartment flats in newly established and more prestigious districts. However, they realized that apartment living means a complete departure from their traditional life-styles which still continue in some ways, and this causes psychological dissatisfaction. Modern apartment buildings are of the same character with their contemporaries found in any other region of Turkey; they are not sensitive to the regional characteristics such as climatic conditions and local traditional values. Hence, most of the people who left their traditional dwellings and moved into modern flats felt regret and they complained about being squeezed within small flats and being not so free anymore. According to them, living in modern flats is unbearable especially in summer time due to the hot-arid climate, so they are missing the spacious, airy atmosphere of their old dwellings.

On the other hand, traditional dwellings were left to their own destinies and were either demolished or occupied by immigrants of rural origin who made alterations and divisions without the least architectural concern. The houses went through a series of interventions due to the changing habits and needs of their new inhabitants. The most common and significant intervention is the division of the houses. The houses are no longer used by extended families and they are too large for contemporary families. Hence they were divided through partition walls by their late owners.

Other common interventions to the dwellings are alteration and addition. The spaces and architectural elements which are no longer used today were modified or new architectural features were introduced to meet changing needs of the users. Additional spaces were built either in the courtyard, or on the roof. These are generally kitchens, bathrooms, or toilets, and rarely living spaces.

Some of the major interventions to the dwellings are listed below:

- Some of the original kitchens are now used as storage spaces or were divided by partition walls to add a bathroom, while some rooms in the origin are used as kitchens today. Some of the fireplaces in the kitchens were closed.
- Some of the stables were divided to add a toilet. Some others were converted into storage spaces or bedrooms.
- The cellars which do not serve their original functions are either used as miscellaneous storages or converted into living rooms. The hemispherical recessions on the floor which were built to store earthen jars disappeared today.
- "Eyvan" openings were mostly glazed or closed with walls to use the "eyvan"s in winter.
- Some of the architectural features of the rooms like windows and doors were altered, "gedemeç" part of some rooms were discarded.
- Some street doors or the doors providing connection between the houses were closed.

- The original stone pavement of some courtyards, roofs and rooms were replaced by concrete flooring.

- The stone pools in the courtyards and the wells are no longer used today. The pools were filled with earth and converted into planting sections.

In summary, due to the introduction of household equipments running with electricity, fireplaces and washing basins in the kitchen, hemispherical recessions on the floor of the cellar are no longer used. Large stables and cellars are transformed into miscellaneous storages or sometimes living spaces, since people no longer keep horses, donkeys or cattles in their dwellings. The least intervention has been made to the living spaces, that is, to rooms and “eyvan”s. This shows that rooms and “eyvan”s are still in favour and they still satisfy the needs of inhabitants. The most common intervention is to their openings: “Eyvan” openings are usually glazed to be used in winter as well; and widths of some windows of rooms are enlarged since the new technology and materials make it possible. Likewise, the courtyard and flat roof still serve their original functions.

In conclusion, traditional Urfa dwellings can be evaluated in both environmental and architectural scales concerning three types of aspects:

- a. The first type includes certain virtues and still valid features to be used in the design of new projects.

- b. The second type comprises certain features which require a new interpretation due to the changes in the life-style and technological developments.

- c. The third type includes the features which lost their meaning and validity in the contemporary lifestyle; hence there is no point to use them today.

Traditional Urfa dwellings carry valuable features which are still valid today. They are more advanced than modern apartment houses in the following three basic points:

1. Traditional Urfa dwellings display a harmonious relationship between the socio-cultural structure of the society and the dwelling in formation of the space and should be carefully examined, since shelter today is conceived as merely an economic problem.

2. Traditional dwellings combine a rational aesthetic with a pragmatic life-style. They reached more flexible, feasible and successful results when local conditions and regional characteristics are concerned. Today, various building traditions and media of forms are rapidly changing and relation of material with the environment has totally disappeared in important public buildings. Also international norms are adopted in building houses by using various materials in standard dimensions. Due to the industrial possibilities and technological developments, same solutions are seen in all regions. However, the outcome is not successful. Comfort conditions of traditional dwellings may not be satisfactory for today, but they are adequate according to the technology of the past times. Considering the technological developments today, modern apartment houses are not designed to provide adequate comfort conditions.

3. Traditional dwellings are more advanced in formation of interior and exterior spaces, since human values and behavior are considered in the design process. Architectural formations in the past, especially formation of interior and exterior spaces according to human scale, individualization of urban space which exhibit surprising views are the valid features to be carefully considered in the design of future projects.

Concerning the missing and irrelevant points as well as valid aspects of traditional Urfa dwellings stated above, the following statements can be considered as guiding principles in contemporary designs meeting "modern" needs of users:

- As for the urban form, contemporary approaches to town planning propose a regular geometric form with circulating vehicular traffic routes rather than an organic and irregular pattern of traditional settlement. There is no point to claim for the continuity of traditional physical pattern; but what is the valid environmental characteristic in the traditional settlement is the hierarchical system of dwelling/ street/ neighborhood relations, corresponding the hierarchy of private/ semi-public/ public characteristics. There is also a hierarchy between the circulating open spaces, cul-de-sac("tetirbe")/ street/ plaza, as a reflection of individualization of spaces. However, the continuation of domestic life in the street is totally broken by the introduction of automobile and opening the streets to vehicular traffic; hence, the streets attain a more public character.

Traditional narrow streets as a transitional zone which permit communication between neighbors can be interpreted in contemporary designs as pedestrian ways, closed to vehicular traffic. Architectural elements of the streets especially "kabaltı"s are valid features to be used in new designs especially for climatic reasons. However, mounting blocks are irrelevant in today's conditions, as people no longer use horses or donkeys in transportation.

- Hierarchical relation of spaces at environmental scale continues at architectural scale within the dwelling unit as courtyard/ "eyvan"/ room, corresponding the hierarchy of open/ semi-open/ closed and semi-public/ semi-private/ private spaces. Such hierarchical relations of spaces as public/ private, exterior/ interior, and open/ closed are valid aspects to be considered in contemporary designs.

- As for the "haremlık" and "selamlık" differentiation, there is a cultural transformation in Urfa that has been started in 1950's and not been completed yet. It should be noted that modern lifestyle has not been totally adopted and there is still a continuation in some of the "traditional" aspects among certain groups of the society. Concerning this fact, "haremlık" and "selamlık" differentiation may be irrelevant for major part of the society, whereas it may be valid for some groups. Hence, considering the reciprocal relationship between the family and the dwelling unit, new projects should be designed after analysing the user characteristics of the social group for whom the design will be made accordingly.

- The courtyard house with a small pool and a planting section as microclimatic elements is still the ideal type of house in the region for both social and climatic reasons, but in a smaller size as it no longer accommodates large, extended families. Moreover, in a town of rapidly growing population, it is impossible to build huge courtyard houses. The wells as water supplying units in courtyards are no longer used today, hence they are replaced by faucets.

- Flat roof, "eyvan" and the room are important spaces which should be used in new designs for both social and climatic reasons. They may be interpreted in different forms, as long as keeping the essential idea behind. Differentiation of living spaces ("eyvan" and rooms) according to seasonal uses, ventilation system of "eyvan"s through air channels, wall-units, small top windows and larger windows at a lower level in rooms permitting air circulation and penetration of light in

variable qualities, differentiation of circulation and main living area of rooms are all valid aspects to be used in future projects.

- The stable no longer serves its original function today, while the cellar is partially used as the storage of foodstuff. In the existing examples, they are either used as miscellaneous storages or converted into living spaces for their pleasant atmosphere in all seasons. The cellar as storage space and the kitchen are to be included within the programme of new housing schemes with a new interpretation. Hemispherical recessions on the floor of cellars and fireplaces in the kitchen are replaced by new household equipments like refrigerators and ovens.

- Bathrooms and toilets which lack hygienic requirements and comfort conditions should be designed according to contemporary user requirements. "Gusülhane" in the form of a built-in cupboard in rooms can be interpreted with a more spacious character and utilizing the new technology.

- Stone as the local material should be used especially at the walls of living spaces as it works climatically and provides a pleasant atmosphere in all seasons. New techniques and methods should be searched and developed to utilize the stone in construction in the most efficient and cheapest way. The floor and the roof may be built out of reinforced concrete and covered by some other materials that are easy to clean and appropriate to the climate.

- Inadequacy of technical services, as a consequence, the low comfort conditions are missing aspects of traditional dwellings. Hence, installations of lighting, heating, sanitary and mechanical equipments should be considered in detail in new designs.

Besides deriving lessons from traditional Urfa dwellings, another objective of this thesis is to attract the attention of public and responsible institutions to those dwellings to take immediate precautions for their survival. Restoration projects should be prepared to make the dwellings adapt and endure changing conditions and continue serving their original functions before being demolished and replaced by new buildings.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

- Ahır:** Stable of horses, donkeys, and mules.
Akaba: A stone quarry near Urfa.
Cağ: Iron balustrade.
Camhana: Built-in niche or cupboard allocated for rolled-up beds and quilts.
Cemel: Parapet wall.
Cısır: Timber beams on both sides of projections.
Curun: Stone basin or trough.
Çardak: Room on the mezzanine or first floor level.
Çenet: One of the wings of doors or windows.
Çenetli kapı: Double winged door.
Çeşme: 1. Toilet. 2. Public fountain.
Çimecek: Small bathing house or unit built near streams.
Çörten: Gutter.
Dam: 1. Flat roof. 2. Room or any space at the upper floor.
Dehliz: Vaulted passageway, cellar.
Develik: Camel stable.
Dolap: 1. Spinning wheel of a well. 2. Revolving service cupboard between the haremlik and selamlık parts. 3. Cupboard.
Dögecek: Door knocker.
Enikli kapı: Door with a wicket door on one of its wings for the use of people.
Etebe: See gedemeç.
Eyvan: A semi-open space closed on three sides and on top, connected to the courtyard by its open end.
Firengi: Door lock.
Gedemeç: Entrance area of a room, it is 20-30cm lower than the main floor of the room.
Gezenek: Open passageway in front of the rooms on the upper floor, projected to the courtyard as a balcony.
Gezenek takası: Small window opening to the street from the gezenek which was used to look through in order to see the person who knocks at the door.
Gusülhane: Built-in bath cubicle in wall units, generally used for ablution.
Güğüm: Copper water holder.
Hacı: Pilgrim, person who has visited Mecca.
Hamam: Public Turkish bath, or bathing room.
Hampara: Rubble stone used as infill material in the walls.
Hana: House.
Haremlik: Private or main part of the dwelling used by the household.
Havara: Powder or crumbs obtained in cutting and carving the calcereous stone.
Hayat: Courtyard.
Hepen: Concealed part under the built-in cupboard.

Hereze: Ring of a well carved in stone.
Him: Foundation.
Horhor: Hole of the fountain from where water comes.
Işık takası: Small window which provide light and ventilation.
Kab: Vault.
Kabaltı: Vaulted part of a street 5-10m. in length.
Karlık: Deep pits in funnel shape dug for storing snow in winter.
Kastel: Small street fountain.
Kayrak: Pavement stone.
Kuş takası: Small niches on the courtyard wall designed as bird nests.
Küllük: Stone basin in the courtyard used to fill ashy water in laundry.
Loğ: Cylindrical stone roller with a hole used to press the earth on flat roofs.
Loğdır ağacı: Log placed in the vertical axis of a cylindrical stone roller in order to pack the earthen flat roof.
Mabeyn: Hallway between haremlik and selamlık sections of a dwelling.
Maskan: Storage or chest room.
Mertek: Timber planks covered on logs in parallel arrangement at a certain distance to form a flat roof.
Mısafat: Cut-stone block in standard dimensions, 35-40x15x25cm, used in building walls.
Nahit/Nemit: Regularly cut pavement stone.
Oda: 1. Room. 2. Public house used by men for meeting.
Ölçe: Iron bar and socket used to fasten a door wing to the ceiling and floor.
Pıherik: Ventilation chimney.
Revak: Semi-open colonnaded space.
Seki: 10-70cm high stone bank for sitting.
Selamlık: Part of the dwelling allocated for male visitors.
Serinç (sarnıç): Water cistern.
Sundurma: Pergola.
Sürge: Door lock.
Şıra: Grape juice.
Tabık: Sewer system.
Taka: Window.
Tandırılık: Kitchen.
Tehtibent: Elevated lodge in a mosque.
Tetirbe: Dead-ended street.
Tutya: Zinc plate.
Yonacak: Stone carving device.
Zerzembe: Basement, storage space under main floor.
Zoğnak/zormak: Wooden bolt of street gates in the courtyard side.

ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND
BUILDING - OPEN SPACE
RELATIONSHIP



















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ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | STREET SLOPE |
|  | PROJECTION |
|  | KABALTI |
|  | ENTRANCES |
|  | Original entrance to the courtyard |
|  | Blocked entrance to the courtyard |
|  | Original entrance to the building |
|  | Blocked entrance to the building |
|  | New entrance to the building |
|  | ENTRANCE HALL
(connection between the street and courtyard) |
|  | GEZENEK |
|  | PLANTING SECTION |
|  | POOL |
|  | WELL |
|  | TREE |
|  | VINES |



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ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND
TYPE OF BUILDINGS

TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS



Registered traditional dwellings



Unregistered traditional dwelling
out of composite material - stone,
concrete, concrete block



APARTMENT HOUSES



SHOPS



OFFICE BUILDINGS








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ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND
NUMBER OF STOREYS

	SINGLE
	SINGLE + BASEMENT
	DOUBLE
	DOUBLE + BASEMENT
	THREE AND MORE



SHEET NO: 5
SCALE: 1/500



ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND
ROOF CONSTRUCTION

FLAT ROOF



STONE



EARTH



CONCRETE

PITCHED ROOF



METAL



TILE



SHEET NO: 6
SCALE: 1/500



ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND
TOPOGRAPHY



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





ŞANLIURFA
PARTIAL PLAN OF
CAMİ-İ KEBİR MAHALLESİ

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

	RUIN
	BAD
	FAIR
	GOOD

RUIN: The spaces which are not used due to structural and material problems.

BAD: The spaces which are in use, but need urgent repairment and have structural and material problems.

FAIR: The spaces which have no structural problems, but need maintenance like plastering and painting.

GOOD: The spaces which have no structural and material problems, and do not need urgent repairment.



SHEET NO: 7
SCALE: 1/500

