Contents

Message from Head of Department .................................................... 3
General Information ............................................................................. 6
Research Projects and Other Studies .................................................. 10
Education ............................................................................................. 75
Turkey is home to the oldest societies of history and regionally contains a rich cultural heritage that has a variety of values. Its identity as a society can be provided by the conservation of this heritage and its evaluation within the contemporary living environment. Conservation of the cultural heritage is the main focus of all countries in the present day consumption-oriented culture.

In our country, which has the world’s oldest residential areas, historical, archaeological, urban and rural sites, that range from prehistoric times to the Ancient Period, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman and Republican Periods must be passed on to future generations by preserving them and giving them economic functions.

The objective of the conservation of the historical buildings and historical, urban, rural and archaeological environments and settlements that are the common cultural heritage of humanity, is to extend their life by preserving their authenticity. Conservation is not to demolish the historic buildings and to rebuild a replication of them, it is to design projects for necessary and qualified remedial interventions. These projects can be prepared by the coordination of architecture, engineering, archeology, art history, chemistry, physics and urban planning disciplines. Conservation-architect carries the responsibility of managing these activities in collaboration.

Department of Architectural Restoration offers graduate education with Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy programmes and conducts research and implementations for the purpose of transferring historical buildings and environments with their original qualities by conservation to future generations. Restoration projects developed in the scope of the education programme for conservation studies carried out in our country.

For the Master of Science programme in Architectural Restoration, the candidates who hold a Bachelor’s Degree in architecture, civil engineering, city and regional planning, chemistry (Faculty of Science) and to the Doctor of Philosophy programme, the candidates who hold master of science in architecture, master of science in architectural restoration and master of science in city and regional planning may apply.

The main feature of the Department is to provide technical education and to contribute to the current developments in the conservation of the historical buildings and environments for the purpose of providing the continuity of historical buildings and historic environments and considering their integration into the life of contemporary society.

In the graduate education, the courses related to cultural, technical, theoretical and legal aspects of architectural conservation are given. The theses and the researches of the Department are carried out in an interdisciplinary approach. Department also has carried out implementation works with this approach and become a model programme for conservation studies carried out in our country.

Some of the graduates who have received master’s degree from the Department take part in the practical work and continue onto doctoral studies.

Restoration projects developed in the scope of the education programme are in the level of quality and detail that can be turned into practice. Therefore, the many conservation projects are given to public institutions to contribute to the conservation of historic buildings in the opinion of public/university cooperation and during the implementation phase following the projects providing the students actively take part, as well as providing theoretical, practical information for the implementations.

Some of the graduates who have received master’s degree from the Department are preferred for academic studies in distinguished national and international programmes with the training they have received and theses they have completed.

Our Institute and Department with technical facilities owned, with projects supported by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey), conduct research and share by publishing the results of these academic works in the international and national journals as well as in symposiums, congresses, conferences and in the context of other scientific meetings with the public and scholars.

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General Information

Research Highlights

Department of Architectural Restoration
ABOUT US

Izmir Institute of Technology, Department of Architectural Restoration was founded in 1994. The program aims at establishing an interdisciplinary approach for education, research and implementation in the field of conservation of historical buildings. Education has begun for the graduates of Department of Architecture in 2001, for the graduates of Department of Civil Engineering in 2009, for the graduates of Department of Chemistry (Faculty of Science) in 2012 and for the graduates of Department of City and Regional Planning in 2014. The department will also accept students from other disciplines needed in the conservation area in the following years.

Prior to students on the Architectural Conservation Thesis, the students are required to complete 34 credit hours for the MS in Architectural Restoration Program. Department of Architectural Restoration has started to provide non-thesis Master of Science programme from 2011-2012 fall semester. Non-thesis Master of Science programme requires a minimum 11 courses consist of 43 credit hours.

Izmir Institute of Technology, Department of Architectural Restoration offers PhD programme for the graduates of Architecture and Architectural Restoration Departments since the spring semester of 2012-2013 academic year. In 2014 - 2015 academic year, PhD programme for the graduates of City and Regional Planning Departments has begun.

Conservation of historic buildings and environment, the protection of archaeological sites, advanced documentation techniques, characteristics and deterioration problems of historic materials are among the studied topics. Studies are carried out an interdisciplinary approach.
Architectural Restoration Department has made numerous international and national publications as a result of graduate thesis and interdisciplinary projects. PhD program will contribute conservation studies in national and international levels.

LABORATORIES
Material Conservation Laboratory
Conservation education in Turkey is mainly concentrate on the recognition of the historical and architectural characteristics of the cultural heritage.

Environmental conditions that accelerate the deterioration of historic buildings; determination of characteristics of historic building materials, deterioration problems and the sources of deterioration; and conservation techniques that will be applied in the light of these issues are discussed in a very limited framework. Materials Conservation Laboratory established at our department aims to correct these deficiencies observed in conservation education. The Materials Conservation Laboratory deals primarily with deterioration and conservation problems of historic building materials through the research projects, courses and thesis studies.

In this context, research and education studies carried out in the Material Conservation Laboratory are as follows:

- Visual determination of the variety and the density of deterioration,
- Determination of the interior and exterior micro-climate of the historic buildings,
- Mineralogical, petrographic, chemical and physical characteristics of historic building materials (stone, brick, mortar, plaster, etc.),
- Determination of the durability and mechanical strength of historic building materials,
- Examination and identification of the deterioration observed in the historic building materials for the purpose of conservation,
- Identification, preparation and testing of the material to be used in interventions.

Basic experimental studies carried out with laboratory equipments are:

- Determination of the physical properties of historic building materials: Density, porosity, wetting-drying rate, water vapor permeability,
- Durability tests: Salt crystallization, wetting-drying, freeze-thaw,
- Mechanical endurance tests: compressive strength tests,
- Mineralogical and petrographic analysis: X-ray powder diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, infrared spectroscopy and optic microscope,
- Determination of chemical composition of deterioration, less deteriorated materials and degradation products: Volumetric, gravimetric, spectrophotometric analyses.

Department of Architectural Restoration carries interdisciplinary studies with programs related to materials science and engineering in IZTECH. In this context, the following instruments of the Materials Research Centre, Department of Chemical Engineering and Department of Civil Engineering are used:

- XRD
- SEM with EDS
- TGA
- Ultrasonic pulse velocity measurement instrument

Laboratory for Documentation of Historical Buildings
2D and 3D scaled documentation of historic buildings is made by using photogrammetric and tachometric techniques in this laboratory. Rectified photographs and 3D models are prepared. Case studies with different scales such as historical houses, monuments and streets are considered.
Research Projects and Other Studies

Research Highlights

Department of Architectural Restoration
Department of Architectural Restoration

Research Highlights

IZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU

- Conservation of monuments
- Conservation of traditional historic environments
- Historic construction materials
- Anatolian Seljuk architecture

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMÇIOĞLU TURAN

- Conservation of historic buildings
- Documentation of historic buildings

Asst. Prof. Dr. F. Nurşen KUL

- Conservation of cultural heritage
- Values of cultural heritage
- Conservation of the 20th century architectural heritage
- Early Republican period architecture

Inst. Dr. Önder MARMASAN

- Historic construction techniques
- Historic building materials
- Rural dwelling architecture

Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU

- Characterization of the physical, mechanical and chemical properties of the historic mortars and plasters
- Durability and compatibility of historic building materials

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sarp TUNÇOKU

- Historic construction techniques
- Historic building materials
- Rural dwelling architecture

Asst. Prof. Dr. F. Nurşen KUL

- Conservation of cultural heritage
- Values of cultural heritage
- Conservation of the 20th century architectural heritage
- Early Republican period architecture

Inst. Dr. Önder MARMASAN

- Historic construction techniques and materials
- Conservation planning and legislation
- Cultural landscapes
- Conservation management of archaeological sites and restoration of architectural findings
- Remote sensing

Spec. Dr. Elif UĞURLU SAGIN

- Conservation of historic buildings
- Historical lime mortars

Spec. Kerem ŞERIF AKI

- Conservation of historic buildings
- Historical wall paintings
This project aims to understand the settlement history of Ildırı Village through its spatial transformations. The aim is to juxtapose the data gathered from: the archival documents, the interviews targeting the oral history of the place and typo-morphological analysis of the settlement.

Oral history studies on population exchange have generally focused on particular figures or communities highlighting the migration process. Typomorphological analysis on the other hand, focuses on the physical aspects of settlements. It is thought that the research, which attempts to juxtapose data gathered from different sources, especially the ones which are derived from the narratives of inhabitants who settled in Ildırı in different periods could set a model for future research on rural settlements in the Urla Peninsula. Hence the aim is to further the work by a comparative analysis of the settlements with historical and cultural value in the Karaburun Peninsula.

Correct identification of heritage characteristics is a prerequisite for the conservation of historic structures. This study summarizes the developments in image-based documentation techniques and explores a way of combining them with conventional documentation techniques for architectural conservation.

The processes of architectural photogrammetry and pictorial photography help the architect-conservator examine the many details of architectural heritage, making the assessment of heritage characteristics easier.

Nevertheless, site observations and historical research are indispensable tools that support the evaluation process. A 19th century Ottoman church in western Turkey has been documented by combining the above techniques. Scaled drawings, a 3D model, maps on rectified image mosaics, and image albums make it possible to perceive the spatial qualities and conception of the original construction techniques, together with their alterations. The assessment results are presented in thematic tables with links to visual documents, and the heritage values and conservation problems of the church are clarified. Finally, this study illustrates one example of a successful heritage assessment leading to a conservation design.
The aim of the project is to examine the interface relations between structural bricks and mortars for the purpose of suitable repairs in historic brick structures. Along with stone, brick was also widely used structural material in some parts of the walls and spanning elements, such as arches, vaults and domes in many historic buildings in Anatolia. Depending on the construction period of the buildings, their master masons, local raw materials sources and preparation techniques, masonry mortars played the major role to hold those units, such as stone and brick, as monolithic masses for centuries. In spite of studies concerning their raw material characterization, the studies which examined mortar with the structural brick and stone units, in other words, studies considering mortar together with the structure as a whole have not been sufficient enough for the restoration works in our country. Therefore, in this project; both being manmade materials the samples of mortars and bricks with different compositions collected from different historic monuments were studied to understand brick and mortar interface relations as well as their individual characteristics. The results were evaluated in terms of long-term durability of historical structures and the determination of the characteristics of suitable intervention materials for their restoration.

**Analysis of Architectural Alterations in Historical Buildings via Three Dimensional Modeling**

- **Project No**: 2004 İYTE 51
- **Supported by**: İzmir Institute of Technology
- **Project Director**: Asst. Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOĞLU
- **Project Budget**: 1515 YTL
- **Project Term**: 12 months (June 2004 - June 2005)

In this study, one of the historical churches converted into a mosque is focused on. This is Agios Georgios Church / Gülbahçe Mosque. Hence, an architectural conservation supporting study, in which GID and AutoCAD are considered the main tools, has been accomplished. Sketch drawings were made and measurements were taken with total station at the site. Traces of spatial transformation were marked on the sketch drawings and also photographed. Literature survey and archive research were carried out. The data related with architectural alterations were classified and the restitution phases were defined. Consequently, the measurements taken with total station at the site were evaluated in the academic version of GID 7.2. and AutoCAD 2004. 3D models of the building were produced. Presentation opportunities of the architectural alterations on the building models were searched.

**Characterization of Original Mortars used in Principalities Period Historical Buildings of Aegean Region, and their Laboratory Reproduction for Restoration**

- **Supported by**: Republic of Turkey, Prime Ministry State Planning Organization (DPT)
- **Project Director**: Asst. Prof. Dr. Sedat Akkurt
- **Researchers**: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOĞLU, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE
- **Project Term**: 12 months (Jan. 2002 - Jan. 2003)

The mineralogical and chemical make up of mortar samples taken from selected buildings of Principalities Era in Aegean...
Horasan mortars and plasters had been used in the construction of ancient monuments and buildings due to their hydraulic properties. These materials are composed of a mixture of finely ground brick and lime which form a hydraulic compound if the crushed bricks are pozzolanic. Historical mortars and plasters need conservation due to their deterioration problems. During their conservation, the new mortars and plasters must be compatible with the existing ones.

Modern bricks used in the conservation of Horasan mortars and plasters are seldom pozzolanic because they are fired at higher temperature and they have low clay contents. Therefore, the choice of bricks used in the preparation of new Horasan mortars and plasters is important.

In this work, sound historic Horasan mortars and plasters collected from historic bath buildings were examined. Brick powders and fragments were separated with dilute hydrochloric acid from calcium carbonate. The mineralogical composition, firing temperature and pozzolanicities of the brick powder samples were determined. Modern bricks were also examined and compared with the old ones aiming at identifying potential usage in new restoration mortars and plasters. X-ray diffraction (XRD), optical microscopy and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) coupled with EDS (EDAX) were used to determine the mineralogical composition and the morphologies of the old and new brick powders. Differential thermal analysis (DTA) were used in the determination of firing temperatures. Pozzolanicity were measured by following the calcium, sodium and potassium ions during the reaction of lime with brick powders by flame photometry.

At the completion of this work, the correct type of brick to be used for conservation work were defined.

Investigation of the Pozzolanic Additives Used in Horasan Mortars and Plasters

Investigation of Characteristics of Mortars and Plasters in the Historical Buildings of Western Anatolia

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Horasan plaster used in Ottoman Bath

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At the completion of this work, the correct type of brick to be used for conservation work were defined.
Preservation of original materials is among the essential principles of the process of restoration. For this reason, this research which provided preliminary data for preservation decisions has a scientific importance. On the other hand, since there is no published research related with the original material characteristics of historical buildings in Western Anatolia, this study becomes more important.

**Investigation of Methodology for the Classification of Deterioration Types and Problems in Historic Building Materials**

**Project No**: İÇTAG - 1304 (101035)
**Supported by**: TÜBİTAK
**Project Director**: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU
**Researchers**: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE, Asst. Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCIIOĞLU, Asst. Prof. Dr. Sedat AKKURT, Res. Asst. Özlem ÇİZER
**Project Term**: 20 months (Sep. 2001 - April 2003)

Conservation of original materials of historical buildings, as much as possible, and the determination of the use of new materials taking into account the existing original materials in their restorations, are among the essential principles of the conservation works. In Turkey, the works on the conservation of historical buildings constitute the conservation of their architectural characteristics. However, the studies concerning characteristics of the materials used in the buildings, the determination of material deterioration, the context of intervention as a result of these studies and the material characteristics, which will be used in the interventions, have not been researched. This approach is quite far from the principles and methods of contemporary conservation and leads to destruction of historic buildings. Within this context, the aim of this research was to illustrate the necessary investigation phases in order to preserve the original materials of the historical buildings in a systematic way. In this research, the types of materials, material deterioration and intensities were documented; physical, mineralogical, structural and chemical properties of the building materials were determined in a chosen historical building. The relationship between the material deterioration and the meteorological conditions were investigated and the essential data were obtained for the conservation.

In spite that each historical building has different types of materials and different material deterioration problems; the studies on the preservation of historical building materials should be followed through certain phases. The investigation phases, which were dealt within this research and may be used in each historical building, were proposed as three headings, which are the field survey on the buildings, laboratory researches and the analysis of the meteorological data.

This study which is supported by Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) with the project number İÇTAG-1304(101035) emphasizes the importance of the conservation of original materials in historical buildings and illustrates the investigation phases needed to be carried out for material conservation. Beside this, this study will contribute to the material conservation in terms of illustrating the necessary investigation phases in order to preserve the original materials of the historical buildings in a systematic way and being adaptable to any historical building.

**A Systematic Analysis of Spatial Characteristics in Anatolian Seljuk Monumental Buildings**

**Project No**: 1998 MIM 26
**Supported by**: İzmir Institute of Technology
**Project Director**: Asst. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU
**Researchers**: Dr. Mine HAMAMCIIOĞLU
**Project Term**: April 1998 – April 1999

Seljukid period is significant since it demonstrates the evolution of Turkish architecture in Anatolia. Since only a few examples of this period’s monuments have reached today, it is certainly significant to analysis their spatial qualities and evaluate their organisation principles in a systematic manner. This study aims to develop a new evaluation method for Seljuk monuments taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of the former studies.

**Survey and Analysis of Mortar Properties in the Principalities Period Monumental Buildings of Aegean Region**

**Project No**: 1997/1
**Supported by**: İzmir Institute of Technology
**Project Director**: Asst. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU
**Researchers**: Dr. Mine HAMAMCIIOĞLU
**Project Term**: January 1997 – December 1999

Restoration of historical buildings is a field with various scientific and technical dimensions. In order to carry out restoration applications in accordance with international charters and conventions, both historic and technic properties are to be analysed fully. The analysis of material properties and compositions is an important field of research that yields at the end to the determination of new restoration materials. Lack of sufficient researches on compatible new materials in Turkey result in further material problems after restorations. The aim of this study is to provide scientific and technical knowledge on the material properties of Principalities Period monuments, and to develop preliminary decisions on new repair materials.
The historical building, which is located on Mithatpaşa Street of Konak District, is a valuable architectural heritage that is situated in an urban conservation site in İzmir and has been listed by İzmir 1st Numbered Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets as a 2nd group cultural entity on 02.03.1989 with the decision number 847.

The building was severely damaged after a fire on 31 March 1997. The historical monument had been utilized for education since 1891. Local administration decided the building to be re-opened for education by October 1997. IZTECH Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architectural Restoration carried out preparation of the restoration project and consultation for implementation.

The building has historical value as it sustains and preserves its Ottoman Neoclassical architectural features which are seen in the second half of the 19th century.

The building, which establishes an architectural contribution to Mithatpaşa Street with its northern entrance façade, is very characteristic in terms of plan, façade, construction technique, material utilization, spatial characteristics and mass organization. It is composed of a partial basement, a mezzanine and two regular floors. The plan is rectangular on the north-south orientation. Ground and first floors are formed of spaces that surround the circulation corridor around a middle courtyard that has the main staircase on its north. The basement is designed on four sides of the building excluding the middle courtyard and its arcade while the mezzanine is partially planned in the east and south.

The basement walls are constructed in stone masonry and mezzanine, ground and first floors are built in combined construction system. The floors are in jack arch system. Except for the heightened room in the south; the roof, which were designed with wooden trusses and covered with tile, was totally damaged during the fire.

The general principle of the restoration project, prepared by IZTECH Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architectural Restoration and approved by the Conservation Council, was to lead the repair work while preserving the original features of the building. Within this approach; it is sought to conserve existing plan, façade, construction technique, architectural elements and materials with their original characteristics as well as carefully use contemporary technology avoiding losses on the original architectural properties.
The restoration of a historical laundry in Denizli District, Urla; aimed to conserve it so that it can present itself as a cultural asset. Therefore, refunctioning of the building was not considered.

The laundry was constructed adjacent to an old fountain and located on Denizli Street. The superstructure, which was originally a shed-timber roof, was completely demolished. The walls are constructed of rubble stone with mud mortar but without plaster.

No written source about the building was available. However, it is known that laundry buildings are social buildings constructed in the village settlements around Urla. These modest buildings are constructed with rubble stone without plaster. They have historical value as they represent the cultural traces of Ottoman period in the region and have great social meaning among our cultural heritage.

The restoration project of the laundry includes drawings in 1/200, 1/50, 1/20 and 1/10 scales and the details.
Anamur and Silifke citadels are situated in a location which accommodates many archaeological and natural beauties. Despite of the decays that were caused by the natural conditions; these citadels have managed to sustain their presence.

In this project; the effects of this deterioration of hundred years were visually determined and probable causes were identified. By this observation the basic studies which would be held in field and in laboratory before the conservation interventions were identified.

The old tramway warehouses in Izmir-Güzelyali have been mostly demolished. One of the preconditions for the municipally-decided construction of the Art Center that would replace this historic location was to conserve few remains that referenced to the old warehouses.

In this consultation service; available cultural assets were defined and evaluated; the theoretical frame for the conservation approach of the project was determined within the special conditions of the remains.

Konak-Güzelyali horse-tramway system and naval transition to Karşıyaka which links to this tramway path with Konak ferry port have established the first public transport in Izmir beginning in 1884.

The remains of the building group that have been used for maintenance and storage for the tramways are historical documents that reference to the transformation of the urban structure of the city in 19th century.

The main approach for the conservation of the remains of the old tramway warehouses were determined within the frame of the contemporary conservation theories. The original architectural data which need to be conserved because of their historical value was clarified by the restitution study.
FACADE REHABILITATION PROJECT OF BOZKURT STREET IN KALEĠİ SITE, KUŞADASI, AYDIN

Project Team: Res. Asst. Özlem ÇİZER, Res. Asst. Kader REYHAN, Sevinç ÇULCU
Supervised by: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU
Employer: Kuşadası Municipality

PROJECT: June-July 2002

Northwest Elevation before Rehabilitation

Northwest Elevation after Rehabilitation

Southeast Elevation before Rehabilitation

Southeast Elevation after Rehabilitation
The school building for applied handicrafts in Urla is a significant structure with its historical and architectural features that contribute to Zafer Street where it is situated. The building has survived up to today as being utilized in both private and governmental ownerships. The earthquake in April 2003 added new structural complications to the current repair problems of the building and necessitated comprehensive restoration. The building, which reflects 19th century Rum residential architecture, is located in Urla on an important transportation axis of Zafer Street. The lot of the school is on the North-west side of Zafer Avenue. It is bordered with Fabrika Arkası Street on the west and neighboring lots in the other directions. On the northeast of the building there is a large garden designed on two levels. In the garden there is a well and two storage service buildings that are attached to Fabrika Street. The service buildings seem to reference to a probable old structure with stone wall traces.

The front façade that faces the street shows original architectural features. These significant architectural elements of the entrance façade are; pilaster-like cut stone cladings, floor and eave moldings, arched vertical rectangle window openings, casing around the openings, iron window shutters, ornamented projections below the windows, decorated cast iron entrance door, balcony balustrades, marble balcony buttresses and star-shaped basement ventilation openings. The northwest façade, that faces the garden, has lost some of its original features due to interventions.

In the ground and first floor, exterior walls were built in a combined system of timber skeleton interior and masonry rubble stone exterior. The width of the exterior walls varies from 41 to 46 cm. Interior walls are in timber skeleton system. The average width of the interior walls are 22 cm. The floor system is wooden beams.

Before the earthquake; the building had been subjected to rising damp problem. The ceramic cladding that was introduced to the building in order to prevent dampness problem which is thought to have caused deterioration of timber and masonry elements inside the walls. The earthquake occurred on 10.04.2003 caused new damage in addition to the existing structural problems. The stone filling of the timber skeleton system that forms the gable of northeast façade collapsed to the roof of the attached historical house and damaged the roof and first floor.

The main approach for the restoration decisions was to preserve the original characteristics of the building and to determine the appropriate interventions in order to solve the existing problems and earthquake based damages. The building has maintained its function as the school for applied handicrafts after the restoration.
FACADE REHABILITATION PROJECT OF KİŞLA STREET IN KALEİÇİ SITE, KUŞADASI, AYDIN

Project Team: S. Özkal YÜREĞİR, Z. Gülden TEKET, Y. Emre ARKAN, E. Ezgi BİNGÜL
Supervised by: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU
Employer: Kuşadası Municipality

PROJECT: July 2004

Northeast Elevation after Rehabilitation

Southwest Elevation before Rehabilitation

Southwest Elevation after Rehabilitation

Northeast Elevation before Rehabilitation

Northeast Elevation after Rehabilitation
FACADE REHABILITATION PROJECT OF GÜMÜŞ AND YILDIZ STREETS IN KUŞADASI, AYDIN

**Project Team:** Y. Emre ARKAN, Z. Gülden TEKET, E. Ezgi BİNGUL, N. Funda YAKA, Esra DİPBURUN, Bülent YARDIM, S. Özkal YÜREĞİR, Elif UĞURLU, Kerem ŞERİFAKİ

**Supervised by:** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOGLU

**Employer:** Kuşadası Municipality

**PROJECT:** July 2004

**Gümüş Street - Southwest Elevation before Rehabilitation**

**Gümüş Street - Southwest Elevation after Rehabilitation**

**Yıldız Street - Northeast Elevation before Rehabilitation**

**Yıldız Street - Northeast Elevation after Rehabilitation**
The building, which is located in Basmane District, 1299 Street, which opens to Oteller Street, reflects the features of the 19th century Rum residential architecture. While the north and south sides of the building are attached to the neighboring structures; on the west side, there is a large garden and three outbuildings. The building was built in two regular storeys and a basement and entered through the entrance niche elevated from the street with stairs. This entrance leads to sofa. Rectangular planned sofa opens to the garden on its west side as the living units are designed on both sides of this sofa. On the upper floor, the spatial organization repeats the lower floor and the east side of the sofa is finished with an elaborate wrought iron cumba while the west side is finished with a balcony. Front façade with its original assets exhibits an aesthetic design that contributes to 1299 Street. The architectural elements of this façade are; depressed arched, vertical rectangular window openings, their iron shutters and decorated bars, decorated iron entrance door, cumba, decorated stone panels under the windows, decorated eave cornices and Corinth-style pilasters that frame the façade.

Ground and first floor exterior walls were built in a combined system of timber skeleton interior and rubble stone masonry exterior. The inner walls are in timber skeleton construction. The wooden floors have been conserved in their original design with their floor coverings. The roof is timber-constructed and tile-covered.

By the decision of Konak Municipality the building was determined to be used as the District Center.

The general principle of the conservation works was to repair and strengthen all preservable original elements in their places. Within the restoration project, it was decided to preserve and strengthen the original construction system. The cumba section and the detached part of the northeast wall corner were repaired first. The detachments were solved with stainless galvanized tie elements. The problematic structural timber elements, which deteriorated because of the water penetration from the roof, were cut off from their decayed parts and replaced with the same kind of timber. The wooden posts that form the timber skeleton system were tied to the masonry walls and to each other with metal ties. In the case of the seriously damaged front façade elements, they were repaired with the use of molding. In the sections of stone-work parts, damaged stones were renewed with similar kind of stones.
Çalışkuşu House is located in Kamiatik District on the corner of Yıldırım Street and Uğurlu Street. The main façade and entrance of the building is situated on Yıldırım Street that links the historical urban tissue to the city center. Çalışkuşu House, which was built on a corner lot, has two service buildings attached to it on the sides of Yıldırım and Uğurlu Streets.

The building reflects the historical life style and culture with the relationships between the garden, service and the main buildings and with its original plan arrangement that was designed with a taşlık on the ground floor and a sofa on the upper floor. Original spatial characteristics, façade and opening orders, timber construction technique and materials are the historical and architectural values of the building.

Taşlık on the lower floor and sofa on the upper floor dominate the spatial order on the house, which was designed on a rectangle plan that rests on northeast-southwest orientation.

Despite of the fact that the building was neglected and became damaged because of abandonement for a long time; it could survive up to today preserving its original timber construction technique, plan, space and façade features with its ornamental elements. No published document could be found on the building and it is known that the building has been abandoned since 2001.

In 2003, Kuşadası Municipality initiated expropriation and revitalization by re-functioning works for the building. By the request of the mayoralty; İZTECH Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architectural Restoration carried out the measured survey and restitution studies, prepared the restoration project and provided the implementation consultation.

Within the scope of the study; first the building was architecturally documented with measured drawings. Then the restoration decisions were established by the data gathered from the historical research, restitution studies and structural and material analyses following the documentation.

For the conservation of Çalışkuşu House; the expropriation process was realized by Kuşadası Municipality. And the municipality has chosen a cultural and social aimed function for the building.
İzmir - Agora excavation and conservation works, which were restarted in 2002, have been carried out by İzmir Archeological Museum Directorate. The Agora excavation area also serves as an open air archeological museum for local and foreign tourists. The excavation presidency, which works under the supervision of İzmir Archeological Museum Directorate, planned the documentation and rehabilitation of the structural damages that may cause vital danger at the areas which are open to the visitors.

Within this scope; it was detected that the lintels on the 8th and 11th axis, that separate the middle and west naves of the lower galleries of the west stoa, were critically damaged and were supported by temporary solutions. Projecting that this temporary solution will lead to serious problems in the future; it was planned that this section would be repaired and reinforced in the 2006 work programme. In this sense; the implementation area was established as the part which is composed of springers of the arches on C-7 and C-11 axes, the stone blocks that work as the lintels on these springers and the arches that rest on them.

The studied part of the building was measured with conventional methods. The measured drawing set was formed of the partial site plan, partial sections show the damaged lintels and arches rest on the springers in this area.
Tahtakale Bath, which is located in Yeni District (formerly known as Yenipazar District) of the city Tire in Izmir Province, is situated at the west of Tahtakale Square inside the bazaar and on a lot surrounded by the shops on its north, south and east. Although the bath does not have an inscription; The foundation charter (vakfiye) of Halil Yahşi Bey dated to 1441, remarks that the building was a bazaar bath that belong to Yeşil İmaret Zaviyesi Vakfı. Tahtakale bath was listed by İzmir First Numbered Conservation Council of Natural and Cultural Assets on 12.12.1991 with the decision number of 3390.

Tahtakale Bath rests on 115 block, 11, 34 and 44 lots. Among these lots, lot 11 was the project area that includes the keçelik and water depot with ılıklık and sıcaklık spaces of the men’s section. Lot 34 is the soyunmalık and lot 44 is thought to be the women’s section.

The project area, which is owned by the municipality, was planned to be functioned in order to be conserved and opened to the service of the region. And within this direction; studies were carried out for the restoration of the building.

Keçelik and water depot spaces with ılıklık and sıcaklık spaces of the men's section in Tahtakale Bath, which has been placed in a dense commercial center of Tire, were thought to be utilized as the exhibition and presentation space for the traditional handicrafts (carpets, felt, beledi cloth etc.) of Tire region.

The main criteria considered for the restoration work were that the interventions will rehabilitate the damages of the studied spaces; the interventions will not disrupt the architectural features of the bath and the interventions will be able to integrate with the probable future restoration works on the other parts of the building.
After the Restoration

Aya Vukolos Church, which is located in Basmane District, is the most monumental of the three Rum Orthodox churches that have survived up to present in Izmir. The other two are Doğanbey Church in Bornova and Prophet Elias Church in Şirinyer. It can be claimed that construction of the building, as an Orthodox church, was begun in 1866 and finished in 1887 according to the inscription panel placed above the north entrance. The church has historical and architectural values with reference that it is one of the few examples in Izmir which show the characteristics of the 19th century Neoclassical style. The church is distinguished from the other west Anatolian examples with its cross-shaped plan and this significance establishes a spatial value to the building. The church was not damaged in the 1922 Izmir Fire. The reuse of the building as the first museum that was established upon the request of Atatürk in Izmir after the Proclamation of Republic increased its historical value. Museum function was sustained until 1984 and after this date, the building was used as rehearsal and storage space by the Ministry of Culture, Directorate of State Opera and Ballet. In this period, the church suffered from a fire and it was neglected due to unoccupancy.

The documentation, restitution, restoration projects and the implementation consultation services for the church and its outbuildings, which had been owned by the Treasury up to July 2003 and assigned to Izmir Metropolitan Municipality after that date, were implemented by İZTECH Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architectural Restoration by the request of the Municipality. The building, that was restored in 2009-2010, is being used as a Culture and Art Center today.
This historical residential building, which can be dated to the late 19th century, is located in the address number 12 of 269 Street in Akın Simav District of Konak, İzmir and registered in the cadastral section 115, block 662 and lot 38. It has been listed as a 2nd group cultural asset by the approval of İzmir First Numbered Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets in 29.11.2001 with the decision number 9674. The building is composed of a main mass (10.70 x 6.70 m.), a service structure (3.65 x 2.90 m.) and a back courtyard (3.65 x 3.80 m) that is surrounded by walls. The main mass is a 2-storey structure with a partial mezzanine section and a partial basement on the northeast. The cumba, which once had the views of the sea and the historical elevator, is located on the middle axis of the narrow entrance façade. The entrance door that is located on the south creates an asymmetrical emphasis on the main façade. Today, the building has been abandoned, neglected and at risk of collapse. It was expropriated by Konak Municipality in 2011.

The aim of the project was to re-utilize the building as a District Center serving for training of basically the women and children living in the neighborhood, and to restore the building with its heritage values. The method of the study is to document with conventional and tachometric techniques, visual analysis, mapping, archive research, historical study, comparative study, evaluation and decision-making. The documentation work was held in October 2010. In the field survey of February 2011; it was observed that the north wall had partially demolished; the neighboring 1st storey floor had collapsed and the problems on the cumba had advanced. With the addition of these new damages that were observed in January 2011, the documentation drawings were updated.

The spatial solutions, which were needed for the re-utilization of this 19th century house as a District Center of Konak Municipality were determined within the framework of conservation theories. The guidelines were set for the consolidation of this partially-demolished structure; the principles were stated for the establishment of the contemporary comfort conditions and the projects for air conditioning, lighting, water and safety installations were prepared in coherence and co-operation with the restoration project.
The old school building (Uzunkuyu Mektebi) is located within the same courtyard with Uzunkuyu Primary School. The single storey building, locating on the south of the courtyard, has 24x16.5 m dimensions and 398m² building footprint. The building is positioned in east-west direction and is entered through the main entrance in the north wall. The main entrance is approached by a staircase rising up to two meters from the ground level due to sloping land. The building has two service spaces each at two sides of the entrance door and five classrooms placed around the circulation space.

The masonry walls of the building are topped with a free standing pitched roof. The masonry walls are of rough cut and rubble stone bonding whereas cut stone is used to reinforce the corners. The binding material of the masonry walls is lime mortar.

The material and structural problems of the building is mainly stem from deterioration of the roof due to lack of care. The penetrating rainwater through decayed parts results with rotten structural wooden elements. The roof is partially collapsed because of these rotten components.

Uzunkuyu Mektebi is one of the rare examples of Early Republican primary schools of İzmir that still preserves its original architectural features. The restoration project aims to preserve these original characteristics, to reconstruct non-surviving elements and to solve the structural problems. In restoration interventions, original materials, forms and details will be respected considering the reliability degrees of restitution. The new elements required by the functional necessities are proposed to be with modern materials and technique.
The documentation and restitution studies and the restoration project for the historical house on Gümüş Street of Camiatik District in Kuşadası, Aydın aimed the conservation of the building with original features. Kuşadası Municipality expropriated the building and decided to re-utilize it with a socio-cultural function for the public interest. For this purpose; the documentation and restitution drawings with the restoration project, prepared earlier by İZTECH Architectural Restoration Department, was updated according to the new field survey and drawings by İZTECH Architectural Restoration Department academicians; Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU, Specialist Dr. Elif UĞURLU SAĞIN and Specialist Kerem ŞERİFAKİ.

The building is located on a corner lot at the junction of Gümüş and Yıldırım Streets. This two-storey building has a mezzanine on its Yıldırım Street’s side. The building is one of the best preserved 19th century Ottoman Kuşadası Houses with its architectural attributes of its plan and façade characteristics, original construction technique and material, vertical rectangle sash windows, oval top windows, two -winged, top-windowed entrance door, corner projection and decorations composed of plant and bird motives under the projection and eaves.

In addition to its locational, historical and architectural assets; the building also contributes to the cultural memory of the region with its symbolic significance. The residents of the region claim that Reşat Nuri Güntekin, who is one of the important Turkish writers, has lived in this house and wrote his famous “Çalıkuşu” book by the inspiration of a neighbor teacher.

Today, the building is abandoned and having damage because of neglect and aging.

The main conservation approach for the restoration project is to regain the original spatial arrangement and circulation scheme, to preserve the original elements that have document value and to complete lost parts, of which the originality is sure.
Research Highlights
Department of Architectural Restoration
Yahya Paşa Mansion, which is located in Bayraklı District of İzmir, contributes to the cultural memory of the city as an important, 19th century aristocratic residence with its location, historical identity and architectural features. The mansion is composed of a building group within a large garden. Harem, mabeyn and selamlık sections that are attached to each other form the main mass. Service building and barn are separate masses. Plan organization, construction technique, material usage, original architectural elements and rich ceiling decorations are the values that must be conserved.

Harem section has two floors whereas mabeyn and selamlık have one floor and have a basement. The plan of the harem is formed by rooms surrounding a T shaped sofa on three sides. Mabeyn, which is situated between harem and selamlık parts, consists of two rooms and two corridors that are designed around an open area. Selamlık section is planned by rooms that surround a longitudinal rectangular sofa on three sides.

The walls were built in a combined construction system of masonry and timber frame systems. The interior timber frame system was connected to the exterior masonry system. The entrance façade of the harem was partially collapsed. Water penetration from the roof caused material deteriorations. Most of the original architectural elements are missing.

For the conservation of the mansion; the studies of Bayraklı Municipality (formerly known as Karşıyaka Municipality) started in 2001 are aimed at expropriation and re-utilization are still in progress. İZTECH Architectural Restoration Department surveyed the building in 2001; documented it with drawings and photographs; evaluated the architectural elements and spaces with analysis work; stated the alteration status and examined the structural features and decays. With historical study and restitution work; the originality information of the mansion was determined and the preliminary decisions for the restoration were developed within the scope of this information.

By the suggestion of Bayraklı Municipality; it was agreed that the building may be re-functioned as an Education and Health Center for hearing-impaired children.
The study area is located at the north-east of İzmir Bay, in Fuat Edip Baksı District of Bayraklı province, and on the north-west of Bayraklı Smyrna Archaeological Site today. It is a portion of one of the settlements that have been planned as the result of extensive immigration to İzmir in the second half of the 19th century. The construction of the railway portion between İzmir and Karşıyaka was completed in 1865. Regular voyages between İzmir Bayraklı piers started in 1900. Both have given way to the development of sub-urban settlements in the area. It is known that Yahya Paşa Mansion at the south of the site, which was originally located on the coast line, was built concurrently with the study area. Yahya Hayati Efendi was a merchant who obtained the privilege of running steamboats in İzmir bay starting with 1883. He donated a piece of land to the Christians living in Bayraklı so that they could build a church in 1889, but this site was changed with the site of the present church in the study area. The construction of Saint Antoine Catholic Church was begun in 1902. According to the archive records, a monastery, an Italian school and a graveyard were built in its vicinity.

The historical area (3 hectares) is composed of 5 cadastral blocks. It is surrounded mostly by apartment blocks. Nevertheless; grid-iron cadastral blocks, stair streets that are perpendicular to the sea and the traces of the historical settlement order of gardened houses facing the sea vista can be observed on the periphery of the site as well. The historical residential land use in the site is preserved together with the original solid-void organization, topography-mass relationship, silhouette and landscape elements. The houses are characteristic representatives of the late 19th century İzmir houses.

The historical houses in the site were listed in 1988. Within the conservation planning scope; the unqualified mass additions and floors must be removed; the empty lots must be treated with contemporary, but harmonious designs and the historical houses must be rehabilitated. The zone on the north-west of Bayraklı urban site was declared as urban transformation and development area in 2010. The scope for planning of this transformation and development zone must include the critical evaluation of its relationship with Bayraklı Urban Site.
The historical bath is located in the center of Seferihisar province. Today, the bath has lost its original context, and is surrounded by new housing units. Seferihisar region had been occupied by Turks starting with early 14th century. As mentioned in the archive records of the 16th century, there was diversification in occupation types: trade, various crafts, and also agriculture at the center of Seferihisar. So, then, Seferihisar had become a town: Nefs-i Seferihisar, and its population was totally composed of Muslims.

The studied bath presents typical characteristics of 15th-16th century baths in İzmir. The silhouette is defined by a series of cubicals crowned with domes and vaults, and a barrel vaulted prism added to each other. In turn, excluding the wood shed and its courtyard, the overall integrity of the monument has been sustained. Its soyunmalık, ılıklık, sıcaklık and water storage are articulated to each other in linear order. The sıcaklık is composed of a main domed space with two vaulted side iwans and two halvets. Brick superstructural elements finished with plaster at their exterior, walls out of lime stone in form of rubble and rough cut, and brick, reinforced with timber tie beams and cutstones at their corners, exposed without plastering at the exterior, but plastered at the interior; utilization of brick-lime plaster as an insulation precaution, and lime plaster in the zones free of humidity; terracotta pipes used in the heating and lighting system; stone seats and basins are also typical.

Nevertheless, there are some distinguishing qualities. These are the presence of a single large cubical, which is the domed soyunmalık, and an ılıklık. These are not always included in the design program of the baths of the region. In turn, they are indications of the monumentality of the bath and scale of the settlement around it. Other distinguishable features are emphasis of the entrance façade with brick and cut stones in alternating bonds, further emphasis of the entrance opening with a depressed pointed arch, saw tooth arrangement of bricks at the upper parts of the walls, presence of a southern niche in the iwan of the soyunmalık, and preference of squinches as transition elements at the large dome of the soyunmalık.

Urgent conservation measures should be developed for sustaining the heritage values of this monument which is a full representative of the early Turkish life style, spatial conception and building technology in İzmir region.
The building, which is located in Urla Urban Conservation Site on Postane Street of Yeni District, is dated to 1890 and has been listed as a registered example of civilian architecture by Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets in 1992. The telegraph office which began to be used in the early the 19th century in Urla is thought to be this building. The building had resumed its office function till 1990 and has been abandoned since 1995.

Postane Street is a residential zone. It is very significant with the 19th century Rum residential architecture examples it presents. The studied building, which was built on a corner lot of approximately 500 m² at the junction of Postane and Postane Arkası Streets, was designed in two normal floors, a mezzanine and a basement. The main entrance is located at southwest on Postane Street. This entrance, that is located on the southeast of the façade, is designed inside a niche and emphasized by two vertical windows on its two sides.

The ground floor, at the original utilization, is composed of daily life functions of living room, dining room, guest room and service spaces. At the period of telegraph office re-function; the living room was serving as customers' hall; guest room was counter with clerk office and the dining room was used as the administrative room.

Front façade that faces Postane Street reflects original architectural features. The building contributes to the street silhouette significantly with its monumental size, façade order, iron-work entrance door, arched, vertical rectangle windows, cut-stone frames of the openings, eave-floor mouldings and cut-stone chamfers. The character of the façade, which is gained by the vertical openings, is balanced with vertical lines of eave and floor mouldings.

The decisions aiming the preservation of the original assets and solving the problems were developed in the restoration project.
The studied house, which is located in the Urban Conservation Site on Postane Street in Urla-İzmir, is a significant example with the historical urban context it belongs to and its location within this context. The building was listed by Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets in 06.08.1992 with the decision number 3895. The building is situated at the southwest of Postane Street; on the corner of Postane and Postane Arkası Streets. Although the exact date of its construction is not known; the house is thought to have been built in the 19th century as it exhibits the properties of the 19th century residential Rum architecture. After the Rum population left Urla during the Independence War; the house was used for a long time by Celil Karakaya who was a guardsman of Atatürk. After a period of abandonment; the house was bought by the current owners. Since 1962 it was rented to different people and by 1974 the building was deserted again.

The house, which rests on a 12.81 m. x 13.81 m. dimensioned area, is formed of a ground floor with independent spaces and 1st floor that is composed of spaces arranged around a circulation space that is approached by the main entrance. The ground floor was designed with 4 independent spaces and a service space.

The majority of the damages that were observed on the building were caused by the 1974 earthquake. Because of the irregularities on its structural scheme; the building was affected more than the neighboring structures.

After the earthquake-caused damages; unconscious structural interventions on the damaged parts led to greater harm. In addition; the abandonment and neglect increased the problems. The water penetration from the damaged roof affected the building and caused damage. The building is very significant in terms of architectural properties in its neighborhood. It draws attention with its front façade that has an emphasized entrance that is elevated from the street level and articulated by being pushed inside the mass. The other important features of the façade are cut-stone claddings and garden walls that are designed harmonious with the façade order. The building weakened in the earthquake, and neglected because of abandonment, was damaged by unconscious interventions and faced the danger of perishing.

In the restoration project; intervention decisions were suggested for solving the problems and conserving the original attributes of the building.
Within Karaburun-Çeşme-Urla peninsula, Karaburun region is differentiated with its relatively high mountains perpendicular to the sinuous sea shore, arduous rocky terrains, and narrow brooks terminating with alluvial plains, narrow coastline and cliffs. Its typical Mediterranean coat includes many olive groves. Natural beauties and also cultural assets of the region have been preserved because of the accessibility difficulties of the region not only stemming from topographical restrictions, but also from its geopolitical qualities as a border of the mainland Anatolia.

The two olive oil mills identified in this study are at the northeast of the peninsula, in Saip village of Karaburun province of the Metropolitan city of İzmir. As the archive records of the 16th century reveal, Saip (historical Sahibyüzü / Saibyüzü) was one of the largest villages of the Karaburun Nahiye of Çeşme Kaza in terms of its population growth: around 900 in 1529 and 1100 in 1575. This population was totally composed of Muslims. There were also four pedestrian farms, housing pedestrian soldiers farming during peace periods, in the borders of the village. After wheat and fodder, olive was the product most extensively cultivated in Karaburun. The production amount in Saibyüzü was the third largest among the villages of Karaburun. Five and twelve olive oil mills were recorded in Saibyüzü in 1529 and 1575, respectively. As the travelogues present, many European travelers have visited the region starting with mid 18th century. While Hamilton arrived at the Gulf of İzmir by boat in 1835, he described the cape of Karaburun as characterized by steep and wooded hills, covered with evergreens. Greeks from the islands such as Chios and Crete were settled in the peninsula in the 19th century. After the 1924 exchange, the population became totally Turkish again.

The two historical mills surveyed at the border of Saip village are on terraced land full of olive trees and calendula gardens. They are organized around a courtyard whose focal element is a plane tree. There is also a historical fountain here. The masonry walls are out of rubble stone, brick pieces and lime mortar and reinforced with timber tie beams, and crowned with tiled wooden roofs. This construction technique is characteristic in the peninsula. One of the mills has preserved its authentic elements revealing information about the production process. This mill is rectangular planned (14 x 7.3 m) and composed of a series of sub-spaces within a total space, each defining a different work space for the oil production. In order to earn the necessary air volume that is indispensable for the production process; the inner floor height was designed up to 4.5 m. Mezzanine floor at the western corner assists for the gaining of this floor height as well as comforting the olive flow into the stone mill on the ground. The restoration design includes continuation of the function and rehabilitation of both of the structures together with their open spaces.
Zafer Street and Postane Street, which are situated in the urban conservation site, are very significant prestige zones composed of the houses and shops of the rich merchants of Urla. The area was not affected by 1922 Urla Fire and has managed to preserve its identity until today. Thirty one of 59 buildings in Zafer Avenue and Postane Street have been listed as registered entities. The buildings in the study area have their entrances from the street and gardens at the back of their masses. The buildings may be designed in one, two or three storeys and they have basements and mezzanines as well. In the study area, three building functions of residential, public and commercial were observed. Plan types of the studied houses were grouped according to their halls’ position: whether they are on the side or in the middle. The interior architectural elements were classified as shelves, glazed recessed cupboards, wooden balustrades, pilasters, recessed wardrobes, decorated ceilings, doors, fireplaces and mouldings. Façade types were classified as middle entred, middle entred with cumba, side entred and side entred with cumba. Cumbas, decorated braces under the projections, eave and cornice ornaments, floor mouldings, corner chamfers, door and window frames and iron shutters are the major façade elements.

Zafer Street and Postane Street, which are in Urla Urban Conservation Site, are the areas containing buildings that are very significant in terms of historical and architectural assets. Therefore these areas are important zones that need to be conserved.

Within the study; in the light of the evaluations on the values and potentials of the area; proposals were prepared as conservation decisions concerning the restoration/utilization of the buildings with the traffic and landscape arrangements.
The building is located on a corner lot at the corner of Yıldırım Street and Gümüş Street in Camiatik District is one of the examples for the 19th century Kuşadası traditional houses.

The building is designed with two-storeys. On the ground floor; the taşlık, cellar, coal storage, kitchen, bathroom and toilet are located. Stairs in the taşlık lead to first the mezzanine then the first floor. The original design has one room in the mezzanine; however two more rooms have been added to this section in order to fulfill further space needs. The upper floor includes a sofa, one service space and two rooms. This floor is distinguished from the other floors by its greater floor height and rich wooden workmanship. The rooms on this floor face the street as the sofa looks to the garden.

In the main building; lower floor walls were built in rubble stone masonry and the upper floor walls were constructed in timber skeleton system. All interior and exterior walls are lime plastered and white-washed. Upper storey floors were built in timber skeleton system. Floor covering is slate on the ground floor and timber on the other floors. The covering is ornamented wooden on the sofa and 1st floor ceilings. The hipped roof was constructed as timber skeleton system, and covered with Marseilles tiles.

The detected structural damages were cracks on the walls and bending and floor and ceiling deformations.

The conservation approach included regaining of the original space-circulation scheme, preserving the qualified elements that have historical documentation value and completing the restitutiously known parts. All the elements and spaces that reference to the 19th century Ottoman house would be conserved. It was proposed that the building would be re-functioned as center of the “Society for History Conservation and Historical Conscious Development and Publicity".
Çalıkuşu House is located on the corner of Yıldırım Street and Uğurlu Street in Camiatik District. The main façade and the entrance of the building faces Yıldırım Street that links the historical residential pattern to the city center. Çalıkuşu House is situated on a corner lot has two service buildings attached to the main building on the sides of Yıldırım Street and Uğurlu Street. Main building and service structures establish an “L” shaped plan that puts the garden on their back. Among the people of the region; Çalıkuşu House is accepted to be the house of Feride, who is one of the main characters in the book “Çalıkuşu” by the famous writer Reşat Nuri Güntekin. With this rumor; this historical building has a symbolic value for the people of Kuşadası. The entrances for the main building and for the two-storey service building on the east are from Yıldırım Street. One-storey service building on the west is reached through the garden. Çalıkuşu House has a two-storey mass that contributes to Uğurlu Street and Yıldırım Street with its façade projections and order of openings.

The building is one of the most significant examples of Kuşadası traditional residential architecture with its projections, concave profiled eaves that were decorated with rosettes and bird motives, circular ornaments under the projections and latticed, wooden sash windows. Historical life style and culture are reflected by the relationship between the garden, service buildings and the main mass with the plan arrangements that are formed by taşlık on the ground floor and sofa on the first floor. On the other hand; Çalıkuşu House is an Ottoman period historical residential building that needs to be conserved because it has symbolic value for the people of Kuşadası.

In the restoration project; the building was proposed to be re-functioned as a handicrafts workshop with exhibition and sale spaces.
Aya Vukolos Church, which is located in Basmane District of İzmir, was constructed as a Rum Orthodox Church in the second half of the 19th century. It has a significant historical value as it is one of the three remaining Orthodox Churches in İzmir that has managed to survive the fire in 1922.

By the orders of Atatürk; the building was re-utilized in 1923 as a museum for the presentation of historical artifacts that were found in İzmir and its periphery. The opening date under the name of Asar-ı Atika Museum was 15 February 1927. Museum function was sustained to 1984 and after this date; the building was used as rehearsal and storage room by the Ministry of Culture, Directorate of State Opera and Ballet. During this period; the church suffered from a fire and was abandoned. Although the church has been further damaged because of abandonment and neglect for a long time; it has managed to preserve its original plan and spatial features, architectural and decorative elements, construction technique and original materials.

The most severe damages observed in the church were caused by the damaged roof. This caused further problems in timber space covering elements in time, such as; partial collapses on vaults, pendentives, gallery section ceilings and floors even vertical cracks on the main masonry walls.

The main approach for the restoration project that included the necessary interventions for the repair of the building was the rehabilitation of the damaged parts without losing the original structural and physical characteristics. Within this scope; the initial intervention decision was the repair and preservation of the roof and the timber system that forms the vaults inside. The main idea adopted in the restoration was to repair and rehabilitate all original parts that could be conserved in their places.
The boundaries of Kuşadası Urban Conservation Site was determined by the Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments with the decisions dated 17.11.1978 and numbered as A-1438 and A-1442. The buildings that form the facades facing Gümüş and Yıldız Streets, establishes a significant sub-zone that represents the historical and cultural features.

The facades of Yıldız and Gümüş Streets that are in the boundaries of Alacamescit District were documented with measured drawings. The data related to the utilization status of the buildings, site plan-mass arrangements on the lots, open and closed areas, number of storeys, plan layouts of the traditional houses, interior and exterior architectural elements, alteration states of the buildings and the socio-economic status of the inhabitants were collected, analyzed and evaluated.

As the result of the study; preliminary conservation decisions were determined; façade rehabilitation projects for Gümüş and Yıldız Streets were prepared and the organization model was developed for the conservation of the area.

The common features of the street pattern are the roads that narrow at some sections and enlarged at junctions; street fountains on those junctions and chamfers on the corners of the walls. Roads were designed with water canals in the middle and without sidewalks. The houses were built attached to one another and they have courtyards.

Generally the main buildings are positioned on the side of the roads and the gardens were placed at the back. The upper floors make projections mostly to the roads and the bird/flower ornaments on the profiles under these projections and eaves enrich the facades.

The roofs were built as hipped-roofs and covered with Marseilles tiles. The houses may have entrances directly from the streets or through the gardens. The ground floors are formed with taşlıks, daily living rooms and cellars. The gardens were specially designed with kitchens, wood storage, laundries and depots. Upper floor sofas are reached by the stairs that are located in taşlıks. Upper floor rooms have one side that faces to the street or the garden.
The house, which is located on 1299 Street and opens to Oteller Street in Basmane District, reflects the characteristics of the 19th century Rum residential architecture. The building is attached to the neighboring buildings on its south and north. There are three service buildings and a garden located on the west. The house has two regular floors and a basement. There is an entrance niche that is elevated from the street level with stairs. The niche opens to the sofa. The living spaces surround this rectangle-planned sofa on two sides and the west side provides access to the garden. On the upper floor; spatial organization repeats the ground floor; however at this level; the east side of the sofa is ended with an ornate, wrought iron cumba and the west side is finished with a balcony. The front façade with its original architectural features exhibits an aesthetic design that contributes to 1299 Street. The architectural elements of this façade are depressed arched, vertical rectangular window openings, their shutters and balustrades, elegant entrance door, cumba, decorated stone panels under the windows, ornamented eave cornices and Corinth-style pilasters that frame the façade.

Ground and first floor exterior walls were built in a combined construction system of timber skeleton interior and rubble stone masonry exterior. The inner walls are in timber skeleton construction. The wooden floors have been preserved in their original design with their floor coverings. The roof is timber-constructed and tile-covered.

The deteriorations in the building were caused by rain water penetration from the damaged roof due to lack of maintenance. On the upper floor; timber skeleton elements that form the sides of the cumba and the partition walls of the sofa were damaged and partial cracks occurred on these sections. Moreover; the walls of northeast corner were detached and the front façade that has rich ornaments were deteriorated severely.

The main approach of the restoration project was to re-utilize the building by re-functioning while preserving the original features. The building, to be conserved with the potentials it accommodates, was proposed to be re-used as a Community and Education Center with its original space organization and construction techniques.
İzmir, which has accommodated many periods and civilizations through its 8000 years of history, has a distinguished status for its cultural wealth and variety. The agora of Antique Smyrna, that possesses traces from different periods, has managed to survive until today having witnessed all social, economic and urban alteration processes that the city has undergone.

The studied section is located at the northwest gallery of the Agora that is situated in Namazgah District of Izmir. This basement gallery has a rectangular plan with 4 x 28.60 m dimensions. The structure is composed of two parallel load bearing walls and arches that are perpendicular to these walls at certain intervals.

As the form, dimension and materials of the arches are examined; it was determined that the arches were built in two different periods. One-centered, semi-circle arches reflect the traces of Hellenistic Period. The key stones were cut from andesite and the arch stones are limestone. The high arches thought to have been constructed in Roman period were of limestone.

A tandır located to the north of the building is regarded as an Ottoman period addition. Whereas on the south; there is a late period addition basin that is thought to have been serving as an outlet for the canal system of the Roman period. The gallery, which was first detected in the first period excavations in 1932 - 1941 of R. Naumann and Selahattin Kantar, has been uncovered entirely in the recent excavations that have been ongoing since 2002. The conservation work avoided interventions that are unchangeable and risky for giving false messages about the original perception of the gallery. In this scope; restoration was focused on interventions that will extend the life span of the building by consolidation as evading from harming the originality of the building. The additions on the building keep great importance as they reflect all different period of utilizations. For this reason; by the intervention decisions, those additions were proposed to be preserved.
Naci Karaosmanoğlu House, which is thought to have been built in the late 19th century, reflects the architectural features of its period with the inner-sofa plan type and local architectural elements. The building was built on a large courtyard that also includes an ornamental pool and service structures like the kitchen, servant room, toilet, laundry and barn. Despite alterations; the house has preserved its original characteristics with the elements that form the traditional residential spaces. These elements are the pedimented cumba with ornaments, wooden staircase that links the lower section with the upper floors, interior and exterior windows, decorated fireplace, lambalık, cupboard, yüklük and gusülhane. However, the building reflects a unique character as compared to the traditional Muğla House types. It is located in Muğla Urban Conservation Site.

Naci Karaosmanoğlu House was built in masonry and timber construction system. The rubble stone and lime mortar masonry walls form the main load bearing walls. Whereas; the interior walls were constructed in timber frame infilled with stone and lime mortar (hımış system). These walls were plastered in wood - lath which is called bağdağ technique. Except for the floors that rest directly on the ground; all floors are wood covered, timber joists. The timber roof of the house was designed as a truss above the sofa and resting on the interior and exterior walls on the other sections. The roof covering is Marseilles tiles above special wooden planks that is locally produced and known as padavra.

The problems observed in the building were caused by the weakened roof. Rain water penetration by damaged gutters and partial collapses in the roof has resulted in structural damage. Detachment of the cumba from the main building mass, deformations of the upper floor beams and disruption of the staircase structure were also results of the roof problems. Other observed problems are plaster losses on the ground floor, the rising damp and the material deterioration on wooden and metal elements.

The restoration interventions to Naci Karaosmanoğlu House, which was proposed to be re-functioned as the club house for Muğla Chamber of Commerce, aimed to solve the observed problems and preserve the original architectural character of the building.
Çakaloğlu Khan is one of the inner-city khans that were constructed in Kemeraltı District of İzmir in the 19th century. The khan is distinguished from the other khans of the area with its middle-passaged plan scheme and unique architectural elements. Differentiation in heights on the mass that was designed through different space heights; natural day light utilization that was obtained by clerestory windows and skylights; variety in door and window openings and in decorative details are the unique characteristics that increase the value of the building.

The building that was planned on a northwest - southeast orientation is entered through two entrances that are located on southeast and northwest sides. The building is formed of a barrel vaulted middle passage, depots that surround this passage and shops that are situated on northeast and southeast facades that face the streets. The southeast entrance was designed recessed 2.5 m. into the building mass and this recess creates a vaulted entrance niche. On the top of this niche; there is a room that is accessed from the middle passage by wooden stairs. Marble fountain and sebil are located on the both sides of the northwest entrance.

The problems of Çakaloğlu Khan which do not present any severe structural failure were caused by neglect and current utilization. Because of the plant growths on the roof and the damaged water spouts; dampness caused by rain water has led to damages in the interior spaces. The khan has also lost its original space and façade characteristics to a great extent; because the middle passage has been occupied by the storage areas; the building has been altered with unqualified additions; some spaces have been united and on some sections extra floors have been introduced to the building.

The restoration interventions aimed that the building would be open to the public use while regaining its original space qualities and façade characteristics.
SURVEY, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF ORTA DISTRICT IN MUĞLA URBAN CONSERVATION SITE

Muğla Urban Conservation Site was determined between the boundaries of Asar Mountain on the north, Aydın-Muğla highway and İsmet Çatak Boulevard on the south, Köprü and Samur Streets on the west and Karşıyaka District on the east. The study area was chosen in Orta District and defined by the limits on the north and east by Asar Mountain and on the west by Saburhane Street. The area extends to some parts of Bahçe and Topaltı Streets on the south. The area, which was studied in both urban and building scales, was surveyed by the help of interior, exterior and social inventory cards.

When the buildings in the study area are observed in terms of their orientations; it is seen that the gardens were designed on south and southeast; whereas the structures were located with their rear sides to the north. Generally, the exterior walls of the buildings are aligned with the neighboring lots or street boundaries. The streets were oriented on north-south direction that provides natural ventilation.

Throughout the study area; the buildings and their service spaces were built within courtyards. The traditional houses show two primary types. More common type was used by Muslim Turks. These houses are two-storey buildings that are oriented to their courtyards. Generally; the walls of the ground floors and the exterior walls of the upper floors were constructed with stone; whereas the interior walls of the upper sections were built in a timber frame system infilled with lime-mortar and rubble-fill (hımış system). These walls were plastered in wood-lath (bağdadi) technique. By the influence of the Islamic faith; these type of houses are observed to be built closed to the exterior but very vivid in their courtyard designs. Very few houses use windows that face streets on ground floors and usually walls were designed as blind walls. The other type of traditional Muğla houses, which occur after 18th century, were stone masonry constructions that were mostly used by Rum families.

Open sofas and projections enable the dialog with the exterior. However; the facades that face the courtyards have many windows and are enriched with open-semi-open spaces and wide eaves. These courtyard facades exhibit the character of the front facades. On the street sides generally the side facades are located. Rum houses on the other hand; were designed extroverted with windows on every floor. Their facades are integrated with the streets.

It is necessary to conserve this traditional environment due to its historical background, its historical buildings and their characteristic structural and architectural features. The study identified and determined the necessary conservation decisions considering the values and the potentials of the area.
The case study housing unit is located at the intersection of Mithatpaşa and Hacı Memiş streets in the historical urban site of Alaçatı. The old name of this rural settlement was Alacaat. So, it is one of the oldest documents of Turkish presence in Çeşme-Karaburun-Urla peninsula starting with thirteen hundreds. This region was extensively transformed especially in the 19th century with the Greek population coming from the islands and settling in the region. The studied house contributes to the definition of a small public gathering space at the junction of the mentioned streets with its corner position. Mulberry trees and a well are the focal elements of the mentioned square, and housing units with shops and workshops on their ground floors, and a coffee house forming a contiguous mass order with their street facades are the border elements. As learned from the inscription panel at its main entrance door, the housing unit was constructed in 1891.

The Sezgin House is composed of a double storied main mass, a rear courtyard, and additional annexes juxtaposing the main mass at its sides. In the original design, both of the floors have axial organizations, but these axes are perpendicular to each other. The ground one is terminated by the main entrance door at its one end, while the main room of the first floor viewing the square is the terminating element of the upper floor axis. The ground floor together with the courtyard possesses the service and commercial functions, while the upper floor with its rear terrace is for living. The corner shop and the rear wine workshop in the original usage are storage spaces at present. The narrow eaves, cumba, cornices, stone frames around the openings, presence of many openings at the ground level, absence of lattice at the facades, and the ceiling paintings, cornices, pilasters, presence of a kitchen with a fireplace, shelves, niches and cupboards at the first floor level are other distinguishable characteristics of the house.

The construction technique and material usage in the Sezgin House repeat the common characteristics of the Çeşme, Karaburun, and Urla peninsula in the 19th century. The masonry walls with local tuff stones, which is especially observed in Alaçatı, joined with mortar and reinforced with timber bonds at various levels are preferred in the exterior envelop of the building. The two arches and the pier at the workshop on the ground floor are other masonry elements, which are peculiarities of the building. The majority of the interior walls and the cumba are in timber frame system. The walls are covered with plaster on both their exterior and interior. Wood plank and beam system is preferred in the roof structure, the first floor and the floors of the storage spaces on the ground level.

The studied housing unit presents the characteristics of modernization in housing architecture, and represents the cultural transformations the Aegean coastal settlements of the Ottoman Empire underwent in the 19th century.
Tahtakale Bath, located in the town of Tire in the province of Izmir in Western Turkey, is an impressive example of existing Ottoman Baths. The bath located in Tahtakale Square was a component of Tahtakale Külliye (complex) which was a social and commercial center of Tire during the Ottoman Period. The building was dated back to the first half of the 15th century according to the foundation charter dated to 845 H./1441-1442 A.D.

Tahtakale Bath is a double bath with men’s section in its east and women’s section in its west. The domed superstructure of the women’s section was seriously altered when it was demolished to make way for a poor quality second level construction. In the original plan the men’s section contained a dressing hall (soyunmalık) which is octagonal in plan, the passageway (aralık) and the warm area (ılıklık) rectangular in plan, the hot area (sıcaklık) cross-like in plan with three iwans and two private bathing spaces (halvet) at the corners. The water storage, rectangular in plan, is to the west of the bath, adjacent to the men’s and women’s sections is the felt workshop to the east of the bath, flanking the men’s section. The rectangular space in the east of the felt workshop is thought to be used as a passage in order to access Tahtakale Square.

Dressing hall, main space of warm area, toilet, main space of the hot area with its northern iwan and private bathing spaces at the corners are covered with domes, while the rectangular iwans of the hot area are covered with half-domes. The west of the warm area was widened with semi-circular arch and covered with a paneled cloister vault. The passageway is covered with a barrel vault in its east direction and quadrangle pyramidal dome in the west direction. The water storage, felt workshop and the passage space are covered with barrel vaults.

The transition elements to the superstructure are Turkish triangles in dressing hall, warm area, central space of hot area and private bathing spaces and squinches with muqarnas in western and eastern iwans of hot area and pendentives with muqarnas in toilet and northern iwan.

Tahtakale Bath was constructed out of slate, brick and lime mortar as binding material in masonry system. Brick bond is used in the construction of arches, transition elements as pendants, squinches and Turkish triangles, vaults of the passageway and warm space, and domes of dressing hall, warm area, and bathing spaces. The bonding technique of vault on the water storage is bonds of thick and small fragments of slate with brick bonds. Felt workshop and passage are covered with vaults constructed with bonds of thick and small fragments of slate. All the interior walls are plastered.
The Değirmendağı District is located on a steep hillside in the township of Konak in İzmir. The settlement is one of the earliest, that was planned by local administration in İzmir. Değirmendağı District was registered on 12.11.1992 by the İzmir 1st Numbered Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets.

The history of the site reaches to ancient times. City maps dated to the 19th century indicate that there was a Roman Temple at Değirmendağı District. The site is located between two important gates (Ephesus Gate and Northwest Gate of Smyrna) according to these maps. A couple of windmills upon the hill, and cemeteries on the lower slopes were determined in old city maps. The name “Değirmendağı” comes from these windmills.

In the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the treaties, accepted after the wars at almost all borders of the state, nearly 800,000 refugees immigrated to Anatolia. Ottoman Empire resettled some of the Tatarian and Rumelian refugees in Değirmendağı District after the the Ottoman–Russian War. A series of regulations were prepared to solve the problem of fire in this new refugee settlement. As a result of new regulations, width of streets and height of buildings were standardized, wooden construction material was replaced with stone and brick and a grid system was applied in the new settlements.

Buildings within the study area consists of the dwellings that reflects the architectural characteristics of the same period. Each house has its own garden and can be reached directly from street or from the garden.

Historic buildings in the area are one, two or three-storeyed buildings. The houses contribute to street silhouettes with their facades including exterior architectural elements as entrance doors, windows, casings, cumba, balconies, shutters, iron bars, cornices and eaves. Değirmendağı is located near the city center but the social integration of the settlement and the city could not be provided. Although the listed buildings in the site are generally in structurally sound condition, some of the exterior architectural elements were altered using contemporary building materials. This misuse of the buildings causes damage on the city silhouette. In this study, the present potentials and values of the area were documented and conservation decisions were developed.
The case study housing unit is located in Dumlupınar District of Buca, which had developed starting with the 17th century as a suburb of İzmir mostly preferred by the Levantines of English origin. The settlement grew extensively after the construction of the railway in 1870. The majority of the Levantines left their settlements in 1950s, and today, the Turkish population is dominant. The housing unit is between the 117th and 119th streets, in block number 114 and lot number 2, which is in the borders of the listed urban site.

After a fire in 2006, it has been in a state of ruin, but many of its original elements, especially those at the ground floor, can be still discerned. The housing unit composed of a main mass (18.42 x 9.73 m) at the center of a large garden (2246 m²) and an L planned annex (9.40 x 14.53 m) at its northeast has sustained its tranquility. The main mass with an extraverted character has two stories each organized around rectangular halls perpendicular to each other. The ground hall (4.30 x 8.60 m) has its axis terminating in the gateway at the southwest of the garden. The ground floor spaces are highly decorated as revealed in the double leaved, iron entrance door, the ornamental staircase, the niches, pilasters, cornices and ceiling ornamentations. The first floor hall (10.30 x 2.95 m) is terminated by the staircase and a bathroom at its two ends. There are four bedrooms all entered from the hall and with view of the front garden. The annex entered from the rear garden is arranged around a service hall giving way to a service room and the kitchen. The original wooden staircase linking the service hall to the upper storey has been removed. On the first floor of the annex, four bedrooms and a bathroom are present. At present, the entrance to this floor is from the landing of the ornamental staircase of the main mass. The exterior walls are rubble stone masonry. The interior walls are timber frame system. The exterior and interior surfaces of the building are covered with a double layered plastering with whitewash.

The restoration approach was determined as preservation of the authentic architectural characteristics and the integrity of the housing unit as an element of Buca urban site. Various re-functioning options together with structural consolidation solutions were proposed.
RESTORATION PROJECT OF ÇÖPLÜCE KHAN, TİRE, İZMİR

According to its foundation chart (vaqf) and court records (şer'iyye sicilleri) of Tire, Çöplüce Khan was built by Halil Yahşi Bey in order to fulfill the needs of other buildings of the same vaqf. Named as Kapan Caravanserai, but there is no information about its construction date in its foundation chart. It is estimated that the khan was built between the years 1426 and 1442 when Halil Yahşi Bey was the governor of Aydın Province.

Çöplüce Khan is located within the boundaries of Tire Historic Urban Site. It takes place in the most vivid commercial part of Tire not only at present but also in the past. Built in the same period, Bakır Khan is located to the west and Kutu Khan to the southeast of Çöplüce Khan.

The khan, with a rectangular plan 26 m x 32 m in dimensions, is of single-story and possesses a central courtyard. It has no portico (revak). South, east and west parts around the courtyard are composed of the rows rooms. The stable is located to the north. The khan, which is enclosed by the rows of shops at its exterior leaf, is accessed via Bakırhan Street in the south.

The khan is built of rubble stone, slate (kayrak), brick and wood. Wood is used as lintel above the doors and windows. Both built of brick; arches are used as spanning elements above the doors and windows, and the vaults, used as surmounting elements for shops, rooms, entrance hall and stable. While ground finishing of courtyard is of earth, covering material for the ground floors of shops and rooms is slate. The roof of the khan is covered with round tiles.

Besides missing elements, there are many additions and conversions in the khan. During the determination of intervention decisions, the effort has been spent to display the original features of the khan as much as possible. Since the khan is situated in the commercial center of the town, existing function the khan is determined to be continued. The stable is arranged as a coffee house with closed and open-air spaces. The room to the west of the entrance hall is assigned as a workshop for wood handcrafts, and the room to the east is assigned as exhibition and sales space. Other rooms will be used as depots as they are at present. The spaces in the northeast of the courtyard are determined to be used as shops to sell mulberry jam and vegetables identical to the region.
Foça is a coastal town located to the north of İzmir. When the city arose as an Ionic settlement in Ancient period it was named Phokaia because of the seals living in the sea near the city. The name of the city has come to today as Foça.

Foça has been registered as first and third degree archaeological site by Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number 60-658 on 05.11.1999. On 19.04.1996 with the decision number 39-419 it was also registered as historic environment. Fifteen of the 54 buildings in study area are registered.

Buildings in the study area in Foça are dated to 19th and 20th centuries. Dwellings are composed of ground floor and first floor. They include facade elements such as doors, windows, casings, shutters, railings, cumba, balconies, moldings and eaves. Traditional dwellings are constructed in stone masonry system and their floor coverings are timber.

In this study, present potentials and values of the area were documented and conservation decisions were developed.

The aim of the conservation decisions is preserving the physical and social structure of the historic environment of Foça. Some problems have been observed in region after the analyses. The most important of them is the threat of the continuity of the life style in historic environment and historic fabric because of speculative expectations. In order to prevent this problem rehabilitation decisions were proposed in order to ensure people not to leave the historic environment they live. The second problem is the inappropriate interventions and restoration implementations in historic buildings.
RESTORATION PROJECT OF SCHOOL FOR APPLIED HANDICRAFTS IN KÜÇÜKYALI, İZMİR

Project Team: Doğay KORKMAZ, Kadriye DERELİ, Romana KOZAKOVA
Res.Asst. Fulya MURTEZAOĞLU
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Supervised by: Asst. Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU

Ground Floor Plan

Northeast Facade
Kamanlı (Yaḥşi Bey) Bath is one of the buildings of the Yaḥşi Bey Building Complex. The complex is situated at one km distance from Urla on the continuation of Kamanlı Street of Yenice District. The building complex is composed of a mosque, a primary school, a tomb, a bath and a fountain. Although it is not certain that these buildings had originally been designed as a complex; it can be argued that the buildings form a complex as they create a center with religious and social services. The bath does not have an inscription panel; however by examining its lateral rectangle sıcaklık plan, pointed arches and dome transition elements with stalactites and Turkish triangles; it can be claimed that the building was constructed in the 15th or 16th century.

Kamanlı (Yaḥşi Bey) Bath is a single bath. Its bajoğlan, sıcaklık and water depot parts with some sections of soyunmalık space have survived until today. The building has a rectangular plan whose exterior dimensions are 9.27 x 24.92 m. extending along an axis in north – south direction. It can be classified within the plan type that is elongated rectangular sıcaklık with domed central unit and two halvets.

Kamanlı (Yaḥşi Bey) Bath was built with rubble stone, rough cut stone and brick in masonry system.

The main factors that caused the observed problems are lack of maintenance, vandalism, rain water penetration and plant growth. Peripheral ground level elevation, earth accumulation led by the loss of the original floor and the plant growth on façade and roof surfaces disrupted the perception of the original facades and spaces.

The building has an architectural value with its significant spatial order, original space elements, construction technique and material usage.

The preserved original horasan mortar on this building provides an important information for the same period bath structures. With all its values considered; Kamanlı (Yaḥşi Bey) Bath is a cultural asset that needs to be conserved with its spatial arrangement, architectural elements, construction technique and material usage. For this reason, it was proposed that the bath would be re-functioned as a museum that reflects Ottoman Bath tradition.
SURVEY, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF KARAKAYA VILLAGE IN BODRUM, MUĞLA

Project Team: Ahmet KARAÇÖL, Doğay KORKMAZ, Kadriye DERELİ
Supervised by: Inst. Dr. Figen AKPINAR, Res. Asst. Çağlayan Deniz KAPLAN
RESTORATION PROJECT OF A TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN GÜLBAHÇE VILLAGE, URLA, İZMİR

Project Team: Ümmühan PALAOĞLU
Electronical Theodolite M.: Spec. Ayşe Gül AFACAN, Cihat KÜÇÜKBOYACI
Supervised by: Asst. Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU
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Research Highlights

İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Project Team: Ümmühan PALAOĞLU
Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU

RES 502 DESIGN IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION II, 2009 - 2010 SPRING

RESTORATION PROJECT OF ÇAKALOĞLU KHAN IN KEMERALTI, İZMİR

B- B' KESİTİ

ZEMİN KAT PLANI

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The Urban Site of Bayraklı, is one of the oldest residential settlements in İzmir. Although the site is subjected to severe construction pressure by the peripheral, dense, multi-storey neighborhood; it has survived and preserved its features and values. Wide traffic road and junction structures that pass through the site's coastal part break off the relation of the site with the shore line and the situation creates a great risk for the historic houses that face the road. Despite those difficulties; the urban site sustains its presence with its historical houses on large gardens, its church building, staired streets, and unique sea and İzmir vistas by the inhabitants’ attachment and concern to the land. The urban conservation works that were led by the municipality still proceeds. The study, on this unique district of İzmir that is subjected to a dense construction pressure, aimed to preserve the area as an urban memory, to revitalize it and to convey it to the future generations.
This studied historical house reflects the architectural characteristics of the late 19th – early 20th century İzmir houses. It is located on 269 Street in Karataş, at the west of the Elevator dated 1907, Beth Israel Synagogue dated 1905 and the Jewish Hospital, which was established between 1827 and 37, and enlarged in 1874. Karataş is a district that developed as a result of the urban transformations İzmir had undergone starting with the 18th century and gaining speed with the mid 19th century. The construction of Göztepe Street connecting the city center to the suburban areas at its west during the governorship of Mithat Paşa starting with 1880 and establishment of a tramway on this axis starting with 1883 supported the development of Karataş-Karantina, Göztepe and Kokaryalı region. At the same time, there was an important increase in Jewish population of the city, as an end-result of the loss of land in Balkans, Caucasus and Aegean islands in the 19th century. The historical Jewish districts at the city center, around Havra and İkiçeşmelik Streets were no more sufficient. In addition to the housing units of the new Jewish bourgeoisie in the mentioned new development area, there were also cortejos, houses of the low income Jewish families in form of rooms around a courtyard here.

As a result of the steep inclination of the topography in Karataş, the entrance to the housing unit is provided from a street with stairs, which is typical for the district. The independent housing unit is composed of a main building (10.70 x 6.70 m) adjacent to the street, and a rear courtyard (3.65 x 3.80 m) with an annex (3.65 x 2.90 m). The main building is a two story structure with a partial basement at its north-east and a partial mezzanine at its northwest. The interior architectural elements are ornate ceilings, moldings, patterned mosaic tiles, white/black checker board design marble claddings, wooden floor coverings, pilasters, a wooden staircase and a fireplace. The most distinguished façade elements are cornices, stone frames of the openings, horizontal joint lines, wooden cumba supported with cast iron-profiles and the ornate door leaves.

The construction technique and material usage in the building demonstrates a hybrid character utilizing both traditional and modern features that had been experienced in İzmir in the late 19th – early 20th century. There are 3 different structural solutions observed in the walls. These are hybrid system, timber frame system and masonry system. The hybrid system is composed of the timber skeleton interior and the rubble stone masonry exterior. The rubble stone continues to be the infill of the timber skeleton as well.

Today, the historical context of the case study has been extensively ruined both physically and socially as a result of the rapid urbanization in the second half of the 20th century. The restoration scope of the house proposes the rehabilitation of the historical structure and re-functioning of the abandoned unit as a socio-cultural center supporting the training of the new locals of Karataş.
Manisa Great Mosque and Madrasah have been one of the significant buildings of Sarukhanid Principality that had settled in Manisa and its periphery in the period of Principalities. The buildings are located on the south of Manisa at the outskirts of Spil Mountain. These two attached buildings form a building group with the bath that is situated 100 m. east. By the help of the inscriptions on the mosque and madrasah; it is understood that the mosque was constructed in 1366 and the madrasah was built in 1378 by architect Emet Bin Osman for Muzaffereddin İshak Çelebi (1366-1388) the Saruhan Bey. Manisa Great Mosque and Madrasah is a unique example for the principalities period with its multi-functional design that solves and unites mosque, madrasah and tomb functions together.

With its monumental central dome and the arcaded courtyard; Manisa Great Mosque exhibits a significant phase in the evolution of mosque architecture. With its dome in front of the mihrab supported by eight piers; it is a pioneer design for Ottoman architecture for the design of total space. The mosque is composed of a courtyard and the harim (prayer hall) sections. These two parts seem to have been planned similarly. Harim was planned on a lateral rectangle with the dimensions of 32.4 x 17.3 m. The front side of the mihrab is covered with a dome and all remaining parts were designed as square units that were covered with dome-like vaults that rest on re-used columns.

Today; the mosque preserves its prayer function. Madrasah is used as Quran class and study center. For this reason; with the restoration project, it was proposed that the mosque and madrasah would sustain their current function and the utilization of the madrasah would be enriched with handicrafts training function.

Manisa Great Mosque and its Madrasah have been subjected to many repairs up to today. The main approach of this restoration project is to eliminate the problems that are related to the incompatible materials with the drainage defaults of the ground and roof, as well as, to remove the additions that prevent the original perception of the buildings.
Bozcaada is composed of 1st and 3rd degree archaeological sites, 3rd degree natural site and urban sites. The island was known as Leukophrys in the antique period and as Tenedos in Greek mythology. Achaeans, Phoenicians, Athenians, Greeks and Persians have ruled the land chronologically. In 334 B.C. the era of Alexander the Great began. After the Pergamon Kingdom; the island became a domain of the Romans in 168 B.C. and Eastern Roman Empire afterwards. After 1203, a struggle between Byzantines, Genoese and Venetians for the possession of Bozcaada began.

In 1455, Bozcaada was conquered by the Ottomans for the first time. There were battles between the Ottomans and Venetians for Bozcaada and from time to time the island was ruled by Venetians. With the Treaty of Lausanne on 20 September 1923; the ownership of Bozcaada was given to the Republic of Turkey. Cumhuriyet District of Bozcaada was re-planned on a grid plan after the fire in 1874.

In addition to 76 registered buildings; there are many buildings that have managed to preserve their historical and architectural features in the study area.

Houses in Bozcaada have one or two storeys. While the one-storey buildings are used as one-function buildings for dwelling or commerce; two-storey buildings can be classified as two utilization types. These buildings are used either as one-function buildings of housing or utilized as two-functioned buildings of ground floor commercial; 1st floor residential utilization. As the houses are classified according to the 1st floor plans; there are two types in regards to the position of the hall as being in the middle or on the side. As a façade element, projections are one of the typical architectural elements. Wood-work, ornate and color-painted doors are another typical façade element of Bozcaada houses. Construction dates of the houses were drawn above the doors. Garden doors are ironwork elements and they are more decorated than the wooden entrance doors. Windows were constructed in two types of rectangle-formed or arched. They were treated with wooden and iron shutters or with iron balustrades.

Bozcaada and Cumhuriyet Districts have architectural, historic, homogeneity and uniqueness values as referred to their historical background, location, island status, historic buildings and architectural features of these buildings. Within this study; current values and potentials of the area were documented and necessary conservation decisions were developed.
The historical settlement of Birgi is a district of Ödemiş county of the metropolitan city of İzmir at present. As revealed in its distinguishable architectural characteristics, the Kerimağa Konak is one of the few late Ottoman period mansions that were constructed as an end result of the increase in the amount of olive oil and cotton commerce in Birgi. The house was listed in 1987 and sold to its present user a year after its listing.

Kerimağa Konak is close to the Great Mosque (1313) of Birgi settlement, which is positioned on the southern skirts of Bozdağ mountains and along the coasts of a brook running through the valley descending towards the Ödemiş plain. The vicinity of the mansion has preserved its authentic settlement characteristics such as solid-void organization, street pattern, scale; mass and façade characteristics, and architectural elements.

The entrance to the housing unit is provided from a gateway on its southern façade. The unit is composed of a main mass, an annex and a courtyard. The stable, hayloft, kitchen and coop are on the ground floor. The first floor presents the characteristics of a typical hayat house. The open hall oriented to the west is circumscribed by three original rooms on its north and east. The hall's visual extension to the street at the south is hindered with an additional mass. The room at the south-east has been denoted as the main room with its size, corner position, elaborate architectural elements such as ceiling decoration, direklik, cupboards, gusülhane, niches and sedir, while the room at the north-west has an outstanding character with is elevated position, direct orientation to the vista of the valley and top windows.

The masonry walls provide a base for the wooden frame system of the first floor. However, the masonry construction is continued up till the roof at the north. Slate stone, brick and tile pieces are put together with mortar in the masonry walls. Wooden floor and roof systems are observed, and they are plastered and white wished. The facades are enriched with wide eaves, projections, eli böğründes, a corner chamfer and a gateway.

The inhabitants are seeking for financial and technical support so that their house can be rehabilitated, while the Municipality of Birgi is ready to offer guidance for finding appropriate funds. İzmir Institute of Technology, Department of Architectural Restoration has included the Kerimağa Konak to its education program, and developed interventions decisions for the restoration of the building. These decisions are structural consolidation, material conservation, presentation of authentic architectural and constructional characteristics, and rehabilitation of the living conditions.
Ulamış Village bath, from Ottoman Period, took place on the number 1403 Street 1776 lot with the door number of 15. At present, the bath remains within the residential area of the village.

The bath, 10.5 m x 8.20 m in dimensions, is composed of four spaces; warm space (ılıklık), ‘hot space (sıcaklık), which consists of two hot spaces (halvets), and a water storage space. The space, which is thought to be the warm space, is entered through an opening obtained by demolishing a part of the southwestern wall. Warm space is surmounted with three-centered segmental vaults and the central space is surmounted with a hemispherical dome. In this space, spatial integrity is provided by two tangent arches which support the dome and vaults. Access to hot space, formed of two spaces (halvets), is provided through the openings spanned with tangent arches. Both hot spaces are surmounted with hemispherical domes, transitions to which are provided with pendentives similar to those of the dome surmounting the warm space. Water storage space in the north of the bath is surmounted with a vault with segmental profile. Giving way to water storage space, an opening, which is spanned with a tangent arch with two centers, takes place at the northwest façade of the bath.

The most important problem in the building is the damage which is caused by the roots of a gum tree naturally grown in the southeastern façade wall. While causing disintegration in the wall fabric, the roots gave way to serious cracks in the vault, dome and its drum.

Mortar discharges in the joints are intensely observed in the masonry walls of all façades.

Focusing on its conservation, general approach for the restoration of the bath is determined as; strengthening its existing state and give a new function to provide permanent maintenance for its preservation.

By using proper techniques, interventions to be carried out in the bath are determined as; removal of gum tree with its roots without causing further damage, repair of cracks, disintegrations and discharged joints, and, prevention of rain penetration from the roof and raising damp from the ground.

By the consideration of an olive oil mill near the bath which is operated by the village cooperation, Ulamış Bath will be used as an olive oil selling unit.
Darkale / Tarhala is a settlement with the population of 117 inhabitants and it is located three km from Soma District of Manisa Province in Aegean Region.

The present day Darkale settlement has preserved its old structural features and is situated on one of Asarlı Hill slopes that is bordered with Dibek Brook and Çokluca Stream.

It is claimed that Darkale was founded in 185 B.C and used as an outpost and settlement in Pergamon Kingdom period for summer season. Darkale, which was a district center in the Ottoman era, is a village settlement today. Location of the houses, architecture and street pattern of Darkale that have been preserved up to today reflect the characteristics of Ottoman Period Architecture.

The buildings of Darkale were constructed attached to one another within an organic street pattern that was formed with reference to the topography. In this sloped land; the houses have been using roofs of the other houses as terraces and with this pattern; the tissue was developed. The houses were oriented towards the plateau. The residential zone and the village square are separated physically by a significant level difference. With this positioning; the village square has a good view of the organic slope settlement.

Traditional tissue of Darkale is a classical Ottoman settlement in terms of the organization form of its buildings, architectural style and the street pattern.

The most distinguished feature of Darkale houses is that they were constructed attached to one another. This formation of the houses was the main factor that the village was protected in the 1st World War. For this reason; the settlement was located on an obscure spot and does not get much sunlight.

The monumental buildings (Kırkoluk Mosque, Minareli Mosque, Orta Mosque, Laundry and Bath) of the village contribute to the settlement as well. Conservation decisions were developed with reference to the history, location, architectural features and social structure of Darkale.
The historical house is located on Germiyan Street of Pirler District and reflects the character of the traditional Ottoman house by its plan arrangement and construction technique.

A garden is located on the south of this three-storey house. The building is entered from the east, through a door which faces the street. The upper floors are reached by the original wooden staircase. Recently, the ground and first floors are used for dwelling whereas the second floor is vacant.

The east and south walls were constructed in rubble stone masonry on the ground floor and in timber skeleton system on the upper floors.

The planned intervention decisions are composed of roof repair, reinforcement of the south facade and the application of a drainage system around the building.

The restoration project proposes re-functioning which suggests a music school and a community education center.
RESTORATION PROJECT OF A HISTORICAL HOUSE IN OSMANLI STREET, KÛTAHYA

The historical house is located on Osmanlı Street of Pirler District which is one of the busiest streets in the city. The building reflects the character of 19th century Ottoman houses by its plan arrangement, construction techniques and material utilization.

This four-storey historical house which was designed with inner sofa rests on a east-west direction. The rectangular plan is 10x15 m. in dimension.

The main entrance of the house is on its east facade which faces Osmanlı Street. And the building opens to a rear garden on its west through a taşlık.

While the service spaces occupy basement and ground floors; upper floors are composed of rooms which are located around inner sofas that rest on an east-west direction. Recently, the building is not used; however it is understood that at some period the floors had been rented by different families.

The building was constructed in stone masonry on basement and ground floors and in timber skeleton system on the upper floors. Except for the ground floor; flooring system is composed of timber beams covered with planks. The building has a hipped roof which is covered with Marseille tiles. The roof has wide eaves on the east and west.

The main problems of the house are observed to be from the construction of neighboring buildings. Moreover; the water penetrations from several sections of the roof and the neglect stemmed from the abandonment of the building have caused material deteriorations.

Within the scope of conservation project; it is proposed that the building will be repaired while preserving its original assets.

There are suggested alternative functions for the re-functioning of the house. These functions are ceramic workshop with a sale unit and dress design center.
Mirkelamoğlu Khan is located on Fevzipaşa Boulevard. The building entrance is from the west facade which faces 914th street. This two-storey building is designed with a courtyard. The khan is an Ottoman period inner city khan with its arcades and original construction system. Before the opening of Fevzipaşa Boulevard; the original building location of the khan was on Osmaniye Street of old Kasap Hızır District which has been one of the most significant commercial axis in Kemeralti zone. Since the khan does not have an inscription; the exact date of construction is unknown. However; the historical research and the decorative features of its courtyard fountain suggest that the khan is argued to have been built in the last quarter of the 18th century. Mirkelamoğlu Khan with its architectural assets reflects the architectural style, construction techniques and the commercial life of its era. There are Büyük Karaosmanoğlu Khan on its east, Selvili Khan on its west, Hisar Mosque and Kızlaragasi Khan on its southwest. The road coming from Hisar Mosque direction creates a small square in front of the building. The earthquakes and especially the great fires including 1922 İzmir Fire and the construction of Fevzi Paşa Boulevard which was finished in 1935 have caused demolition of many khans and great damages to many others on Osmaniye Street. Among these khans; Mirkelamoğlu Khan is a special building that has survived as a whole.

General plan of the khan resembles a trapezoid. The ground floor is designed with a semi-open entrance space, an open courtyard and 18 closed spaces around this courtyard. The first floor is planned with an arcade around the courtyard, 21 spaces surrounding this arcade and an eyvan which was located above the ground floor entrance space.

The building was constructed in masonry system of rough cut stone and bricks. The closed spaces are covered with barrel and cloister vaults. The roof is covered half round and Marseille tiles. Recently the building includes functions as shops, tailor workshop and a restaurant. The restoration project aims that the problems of the khan will be solved while conserving the original assets. Functions and interventions which are appropriate to the building's original character are proposed whereas unsuitable functions, unqualified elements and materials are suggested to be removed.
Great Karaosmanoğlu Khan which is thought to be constructed in the beginning of the 19th century. Today, the building is located on Fevzi Paşa Boulevard, between the streets 913 and 914. Before the opening of Fevzi Paşa Boulevard, the khan had been constructed in old Kasap Hızır District on Osmaniye Street, which has been one of the most important commercial axis of Kemeraltı Zone of İzmir. On its west, the building is attached to Mirkelamoğlu Khan and on its south, to Manisaloğlu Khan.

Great Karaosmanoğlu Khan is a two-storey building with an arcade on its first floor and with a courtyard that rests on north-south direction. The ground floor is composed of an open courtyard and closed spaces around this courtyard as first floor is formed by an arcade surrounding the courtyard and closed spaces around this arcade.

The building is constructed in masonry system of rough cut stone and bricks. The closed spaces are covered with barrel and cloister vaults. The roof is covered with half round tiles.

North part of the building was demolished during the construction of Fevzi Paşa Boulevard which was finished in 1935.

Recently, the building is used for commercial functions. It is observed that the ground floor has lost all its original character however the first floor still preserves its original architectural features despite later interventions.

The aim of the restoration project is to uncover the original character of the building. In the project, it is proposed that all original features will be conserved and all unqualified interventions will be removed. It is suggested that the original commercial function of the building will be maintained with different shop utilizations.
Basmane region, located in Konak District of İzmir, has accommodated many civilizations throughout history. Altınpark Archaeological zone which is thought to be the continuation of historical Agora of İzmir lies in this study area. Basmane is situated on Kervan Road that links the historical Kervan Bridge to Kemeraltı Region. Aya Vukolos Church, Çorakkapı Mosque, Kumrulu Masjid, Basmane Train Station and Historical Ottoman Coffee House are significant historical buildings of this area. Basmane was a residential zone for Rums and Turks till the early 20th century. After the construction of the train station; the area gained commercial importance and hotels were built in Basmane. Within the scope of the study; Gaziler Avenue with 1272 and 960 streets were surveyed. Architectural features of the historical houses were determined, street silhouettes were drawn and the social structure of the residents were examined.

The buildings of the study area are mostly late 19th century houses. These houses were designed with basement; ground and first floors with inner-sofa plan schemes. The houses have original façade elements like the doors, windows, shutters, cumbas, moldings and eaves as well as original inner elements as the staircases, closets and ornate ceilings. Through this study; potentials and problems of the area were evaluated and conservation proposals were developed.
Erdoğan House is located on the junction of 37 and 40 Streets in Boduroğlu District of Kırkağaç, Manisa. Ören Mosque is the oldest Turkish period monument at the southern border of settlement: 1383. Erdoğan House is very close to the today’s settlement center that includes many historical mosques, mainly from the 18th century, and also khans and shops from Ottoman and early Republican periods. While hayat houses are widespread between Ören Mosque and Sarı Hoca Mosque (1432) at its north, houses presenting the features of modernization in Ottoman architecture are surveyed at the north and east of the settlement center, referred as the Armenian and Greek districts, respectively. Erdoğan house is close to the Greek quarter.

The case study presents spatial characteristics of a Hayat house, but the exaggeration of the first floor height, repetition of exactly the same features in first floor rooms, lack of any traditional architectural elements here are atypical. From the traces regarding the construction process on the first floor, it is understood that this floor has never been finished. The extension of the Hayat to the vista of the Kırkağaç Plateau on the south-east is partially hindered today as a result of the increase in urban density. The cistern at the courtyard, the monumental courtyard door; a ground floor room which has preserved all of its authentic features such as the cupboard system, niches, window system, door, finishing of the ceiling and floor are distinguished values that establish the importance of the building. The collapsed state of the south corner of the main building makes possible to observe the whole structural system of the building clearly from the roof to the ground level: a masonry wall and an integrated timber frame system. A service building and the courtyard door on the south have also been preserved.

The housing unit has been divided into three parts vertically and the western part has been completely demolished. In the other two parts, the main building has been abandoned, but residential function continues in the annexes at the courtyard. The disturbed integrity of the u-shaped masonry wall that surrounds the main building at its north, west and south through the demolition of the third unit is a conservation problem that needs urgent intervention. One other important issue is the solution of the ownership complications. Current utilization of the housing unit as two independent parts has disturbed the integrity of the courtyard and given way to additional annexes. The third problem was the re-usage of this cultural asset as a whole within the limits of its functional capacities for the survival and exhibition of its values. Within this frame; restoration proposals for two different ownership scenarios were developed: first considered the re-establishment of the original borders and the other suggested to sustain the current situation.
Tire was the center of administration during the Principality of Aydınoğulları and Ottoman periods. For this reason, it was a vivid commercial town from the olden days to the present. Great number of city-khans was built to satisfy the commercial needs of the town. Among them, only five khans were able to survive. Ali Efe Khan is the only one sustained its original function. Although precise construction date is unknown, it was registered in court records (şer’iyye sicilleri) of Tire in 1524 by Abdüsselam Efendi who was the head of provincial treasury of Süleyman the Magnificent.

The khan, built of slate (kayrak) stone and brick being local construction materials, displays characteristic features identical to other city-khans in Tire. The courtyard is enclosed with the porticoes (revaks) and stables of interior leaf, and rows of shops of exterior leaf in the ground floor. Except for stables which were replaced with rooms, plan layout of the first floor duplicates ground floor. Ground floor contains 31 spaces, of which 17 are used as stables for horses, 7 as shops and, 7 as depots. The walls, of kayrak stone masonry, support the brick barrel vaults of stables. Without plaster application, each stable has a window and a door. The portico is composed of brick barrel vaults that are supported by the piles built of kayrak and brick. The floors of stables and portico are of compacted earth at present.

The shops lined up at the west side of the ground floor of the khan preserved their original architectural characteristics.

First floor contains 37 spaces used as rooms. The rooms at the south and west wings are composed of walls, built of kayrak and brick, and barrel vaults built of brick with varying patterns. They contain two windows, a door and two niches. Built instead of the former one in 1932, the north wing is composed of steel framed floor and the walls built of timber skeleton with brick infill. The rooms have windows facing the north.

The second floor of the northwestern part is composed of a semi-open hall, two rooms that are accessed from the hall, and a flat roof. Since it displays the similar architectural style with the first floor of the north wing, it is thought that this portion was also built in 1932.

Since it is the only khan which kept its original function, it is determined to preserve its function and sustain this deep-rooted culture of commerce. However, the khan cannot be used sufficiently at present because it displays structural problems and the existence of inaccessible rooms due to the missing part of the portico. In order to prevent further damages that the missing portico may cause and reintegrate the unused rooms at the first floor to the overall layout, missing portion of portico is decided to be reconstructed, but entirely of brick to be distinguished from original parts.
Gökçeada (Imbros), located in the borders of Çanakkale Province, is one of the two Turkish islands in the Northern Aegean Sea. Gökçeada is composed administratively of a district center and ten villages. The island is reached by the sea with ferry and hydrofoil for pedestrians. At the island, all kinds of sea and land vehicles are used.

Gökçeada is a distinguished habitat as it accommodates rich flora and fauna and generous water sources. The first underwater park of Turkey was declared here (1999). As having been chosen as a pilot region for organic agriculture; the natural life on the land has been taken under protection. Olive trees and by-products have been valuable resources of the island for centuries. Imbros, with its windy climate and unique geographical features; is a perfect candidate for being a distinguished surf center for both Turkey and the world.

Zeytinli Village is known to have been one of the most lively and densely populated villages of the island. Today; because of the plenty of shops it accommodates; the village is among the most visited villages. Zeytinli Village named for the olive trees surrounded it, is one of the four villages that are under preservation. Zeytinli Village stands out with its preserved traditional architecture pattern and its pure nature. The local inhabitants of the village are sustaining their traditions for centuries. There are also two active churches and a primary school at the village.

Within the study; the environmental, architectural and social analyses were held out in Zeytinli Village. Environmental analysis are land use, environmental and visual values. Architectural analyses focused on architectural periods, plan / facade types, construction techniques, alterations and structural conditions. Social analyses surveyed ownership patterns, origins, education and income of the population. For the determination of potentials and problems of the village; SWOT analysis were conducted. After the surveys and evaluations; two proposals were prepared for the conservation and development of Zeytinli Village. The first one aims to maintain and improve already gained “cittaslow” title of the village and to encourage the organic agriculture. The second proposal was founded on the basis of “peace” and “brotherhood”. Festivals were suggested for gathering of Turkish and Rum inhabitants. Moreover; conservation workshops and trainings were recommended for the safeguarding of the traditional architecture character. Complementary to the conservation proposals; a logo that represents the peace, olive trees and the ovine specific to the island was designed.
AWARDS

- Restoration Project and Implementation Consultation of Nebahat Tabak House in Basmane, İzmir

IZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BASMANE’DE TARİHİ BİR KONUT YAPISI
RESTORASYON PROJESİ - 2004

PROJE KURULU:
- Prof. Dr. Boğaz YERİ: A. CEMLİ
- Prof. Dr. Başak EROĞLU
- Prof. Dr. Atalay SAYKI
- Prof. Dr. Nihat MEME
- Prof. Dr. Nihat MEME

TAŞYICI SİSTEM ANALİZİ
- Sıhh Taksi Takımı
- İzmir Nisan

ELEKTRİK TESİS ATOLAT PROJESİ
- Ünal İSMİR

IZMİR YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ ENSTİTÜSÜ
MİMARı RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ

IZMİR METROPOLİTAN BELEDİYESI

IZMİR METROPOLİTAN BELEDİYESI

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Respect for History, Local Conservation Awards - 2007

- Restoration Project and Implementation Consultation of Çalıkuşu House in Kuşadası, Aydın

KUŞADASI ÇALIĞUŞU EVİ
RESTORASYON PROJESİ - 2006

PROJE DÜZENİ:
- Prof. Dr. Başak EROĞLU
- Prof. Dr. Boğaz YERİ
- Prof. Dr. Atalay SAYKI
- Prof. Dr. Nihat MEME

TAŞYICI HEDİYELİ ANALİZİ
- Sıhh Taksi Takımı
- İzmir Nisan

ELEKTRİK TESİS ATOLAT PROJESİ
- Ünal İSMİR

IZMİR YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ ENSTİTÜSÜ
MİMARı RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ

IZMİR METROPOLİTAN BELEDİYESI

IZMİR YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ ENSTİTÜSÜ
MİMARı RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ

IZMİR METROPOLİTAN BELEDİYESI

Union of Historical Towns - Contest for the Encouragement of the Cultural and Historical Heritage Protection Projects and Applications – 2008

Restoration Award in the Category for the Historical Buildings, in which the Original Function is Altered

Conservation Implementation Award
# EDUCATION PROGRAM

## MS PROGRAM (THESIS)

### Fall Semester Core Courses

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<td>RES 503</td>
<td>Conservation of Historical Building Materials I (for chemists)</td>
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<td>RES 505</td>
<td>Design in Structural Conservation I (for civil engineers)</td>
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<td>Management in Restoration Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 556</td>
<td>Construction Techniques in Roman Period</td>
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<td>Natural Stones as Building Materials</td>
<td>(3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 558</td>
<td>Characteristics of Lime Mortars and Plasters used in Historical Buildings</td>
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<td>RES 561</td>
<td>Management of Cultural Heritage Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 570</td>
<td>Special Topics in Architectural Restoration</td>
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</table>

**Required total credit**: 34

All graduate students must register one of the two Research Seminar courses (RES 597 or RES 598) before graduation.

The courses RES 521 and RES 551 should be taken together with RES 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 509 or 510. If this is not possible, RES 521 and RES 551 should be taken before RES 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 509 or 510.
MS PROGRAM (NON-THESIS)

Fall Semester Core Courses

RES 501  Design in Architectural Restoration I (for architects) (4-8)8
RES 503  Conservation of Historical Building Materials I (for chemists) (4-8)8
RES 505  Design in Structural Conservation I (for civil engineers) (4-8)8
RES 509  Conservation Planning I (for city and regional planners) (4-8)8
RES 521  Theory and History of Architectural Restoration (3-0)3
RES 551  Deterioration and Conservation of Historical Building Materials (3-0)3
Elective Course
RES 590  Graduation Project (0-1) NC

Spring Semester Core Courses

RES 502  Design in Architectural Restoration II (for architects) (4-8)8
RES 504  Conservation of Historical Building Materials II (for chemists) (4-8)8
RES 506  Design in Structural Conservation II (for civil engineers) (4-8)8
RES 510  Conservation Planning II (for city and regional planners) (4-8)8
Elective Course
Elective Course
Elective Course
RES 596  Technical Report Writing (2-2)3
RES 590  Graduation Project (0-1) NC

Required total credit: 43

The courses RES 521 and RES 551 should be taken together with RES 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 509 or 510. If this is not possible, RES 521 and RES 551 should be taken before RES 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 509 or 510.

Elective Courses

RES 511  Preservation and Development Methods of Historic Environment (2-4)4
RES 522  History of Architecture in Anatolia (3-0)3
RES 523  Design Approaches in Conservation (3-0)3
RES 524  Conservation Approaches for Archaeological Sites (2-2)3
RES 525  Vernacular Buildings in Anatolia (3-0)3
RES 526  Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Architectural Heritage (3-0)3
RES 527  Historical Research Methods in Conservation (3-0)3
RES 531  Historical Structural Systems (3-0)3
RES 532  Structural Assessment and Intervention Techniques for Historic Buildings (3-0)3
RES 541  Documentation Techniques of Historical Buildings (2-4)4
RES 542  Advanced Documentation Techniques of Historical Buildings (2-4)4
RES 543  Advanced Surveying Techniques for Historical Sites (2-2)3
RES 552  Laboratory Research Techniques of Historical Building Materials (3-2)4
RES 554  Management in Restoration Project (3-0)3
RES 556  Characteristics of Lime Mortars and Plasters used in Historical Buildings (3-0)3
RES 557  Construction Techniques in Roman Period (3-0)3
RES 558  Natural Stones as Building Materials (3-0)3
RES 561  Management of Cultural Heritage Sites (3-0)3
RES 562  Legal and Administrative Aspects of Conservation (3-0)3
RES 563  Holistic Conservation (3-0)3
RES 570  Special Topics in Architectural Restoration (3-0)3
## PhD PROGRAM

### Core Courses (for all students)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>RES 601</td>
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<td>RES 599</td>
<td>Seminar in Architectural Conservation</td>
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<td>RES 600</td>
<td>PhD Thesis</td>
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<td>RES 8XX</td>
<td>Special Studies</td>
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<td>RES 9 XX</td>
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### Additional Core Courses (only for students with BS or MS degree in architecture)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>RES 501</td>
<td>Design in Architectural Restoration I (for architects)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 502</td>
<td>Design in Architectural Restoration II (for architects)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 551</td>
<td>Deterioration and Conservation of Historical Building Materials</td>
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### Additional Core Courses (only for students with BS or MS degree in city and regional planners)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>RES 509</td>
<td>Conservation Planning I (for city and regional planner)</td>
<td>(4-8)8</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 521</td>
<td>Theory and History of Architectural Restoration</td>
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### Elective Courses

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>RES 504</td>
<td>Conservation of Historical Building Materials II</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Preservation and Development Methods of Historic Environment</td>
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<td>RES 522</td>
<td>History of Architecture in Anatolia</td>
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<td>Design Approaches in Conservation</td>
<td>(3-0)3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 524</td>
<td>Conservation Approaches for Archaeological Sites</td>
<td>(2+2)3</td>
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<td>Vernacular Buildings in Anatolia</td>
<td>(3-0)3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 526</td>
<td>Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Architectural Heritage</td>
<td>(3-0)3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 527</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES 570</td>
<td>Special Topics in Architectural Restoration</td>
<td>(3-0)3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no prerequisite for Compulsory and Elective Courses.

All graduate students must register the Seminar in Architectural Conservation course (RES 599) before graduation.

* Either RES 501 or RES 502 should be selected.
IZTECH DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
ERASMUS BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Master of Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>University of Naples Federico II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Fachhochschule Bielefeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>University of L’Aquila</td>
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Doctor of Philosophy

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<th>Country</th>
<th>University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>University of L’Aquila</td>
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TECHNICAL TRIPS

5. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (2014)
### GRADUATE THESES COMPLETED IN OUR DEPARTMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>STUDENT</th>
<th>SUPERVISOR</th>
<th>S.DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigation of Lime Mortar Characteristics for the Conservation of the Ottoman Baths in Seferihisar-Urla Region</td>
<td>Özlem ÇIZER</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Techniques and Materials of the Ottoman Period Baths in Seferihisar-Urla Region</td>
<td>Kader REYHAN</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Alterations in Ottoman Hans in Tire for their Restitution</td>
<td>Sevinç EĞERCİOĞLU</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Problems of Historic Wall Paintings of Taxiahiris Church in Cunda, Ayvalık</td>
<td>Kerem ŞERİFAKİ</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characterization of Horasan Plasters from Some Ottoman Baths in İzmir</td>
<td>Elif UĞURLU</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Classification and Visual Analysis of Weathering Forms of Stone in Kadikalesi, Kuşadası</td>
<td>İşıl TALU</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Properties of Roman Bricks and Mortars Used in Serapis Temple in Bergama</td>
<td>Özlem ASLAN</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examination of Dampness Problems of a Historic House in Tire</td>
<td>Bülent YARDIM</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Interventions in Western Stoa of Agora in İzmir</td>
<td>N. Funda YAKA</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refunctioning of Old Tanneries in Kuşadası, Aydın</td>
<td>Z. Gülden TEKET</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCİOĞLU TURAN</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation Project of Latife Hanım House in Kırsıyaka, İzmir</td>
<td>Esra DİPBURUN</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCİOĞLU TURAN</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristics of Limes Produced From Marbles and Limestones</td>
<td>Gülcan TOPRAK</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Documentation of a Historical House With Close Range Digital Photogrammetry</td>
<td>İpek AKBAYLAR</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCİOĞLU TURAN</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Examination of Construction Techniques of Muğla Historic Houses</td>
<td>Burcu IRGAT ERGİN</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of a Historic Olive Oil Mill in Altinoluk</td>
<td>Abdurrahman KİBAR</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Conservation Problems of Değirmendağı District in İzmir</td>
<td>Özge AKBULUT</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Stone Weathering of Aigai Bouleuterion After its Excavation</td>
<td>Çağlayan Deniz KAPLAN</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examination of Deterioration Problems of Andesite Used in Aigai Agora</td>
<td>Fulya MURTEZAOGLU</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>Documentation of Necatibey Boulevard in İzmir With Close Range Digital Photogrammetry</td>
<td>Gamze SAYGI</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCİOĞLU TURAN</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characterization of Pigments Used in the Execution of Wall Paintings in Kadikalesi</td>
<td>Serap DEMİR</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Pollution Effects on the Façade of the Botter Apartment in Istanbul</td>
<td>Birsen PARLAK</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Investigation of the Preservation Problems of the Mescid and Türbe of Akşeye Sultan in Alanya</td>
<td>Fatma Selin ŞAHİN</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr. S. Sarp TUNÇOKU</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three Dimensional Modeling of Urla, Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Bath Based on Tacheometric Measurement</td>
<td>Gizem ÇİTAK</td>
<td>Asst.Prof. Dr. Mine HAMAMCİOĞLU TURAN</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Investigation of the Ottoman Period Fountains in İzmir/Çeşme for their Preservation</td>
<td>Ahmet KARACÖL</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof.Dr. S.Sarp TUNÇOKU</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Investigation of Conservation Problems of the Prophet Elias (Elijah) Church in İzmir</td>
<td>Doğay KORKMAZ</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Image-Based Three-Dimensional Modeling of İzmir Çakaloğlu Khan</td>
<td>Ümmüuhan PALAOGLU</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photogrammetric Evaluation Options for Ancient Structures in Hypokremnos, Pagos, Paradiso and Nysa</td>
<td>Funda UYGUN</td>
<td>Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOGLU TURAN</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>Documentation of the Lower Bath in Metropolis, Torbalı, İzmir for the Assessment of Heritage Characteristics</td>
<td>Suna BÜYÜKKILIÇ</td>
<td>Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOGLU TURAN</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material Characteristics and Deterioration Problems of Roman Mosaics in Antandros Ancient City</td>
<td>Zişan KARAYAZILI</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Hasan BÖKE</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Architectural Heritage Characteristics of Bekirbeyler House in Kula, Manisa</td>
<td>Esra KIRTAŞ</td>
<td>Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOGLU TURAN</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification of Historical Houses in Susuz Dede Park, Göztepe, İzmir</td>
<td>Çisel BOZTEPE</td>
<td>Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine HAMAMCIOGLU TURAN</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>Evaluation of Conservation Problems of the Lead Mosque in Scutari, Albania</td>
<td>Eltjona LAÇAJ</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revitalization of the Historic ”Çarshia e Madhe” in Gjakova (Kosovo)</td>
<td>Arnisa KRYEZIU</td>
<td>Prof.Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU</td>
<td>2014</td>
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</table>
ALUMNI LIST

2003-2004 Academic Year
Özlem ÇİZER
Kader REYHAN

2004-2005 Academic Year
Özlem ASLAN ÖZKAYA
Sevinç ÇULCU
Kerem ŞERİFAKİ
İşil TALU
Elif UĞURLU

2005-2006 Academic Year
Esra DİPBURUN
Z.Gülden TEKET
N. Funda YAKA
Bülent YARDIM

2006-2007 Academic Year
Gülcen TOPRAK

2007-2008 Academic Year
İpek AKBAYLAR
Özge AKBULUT
Abdurrahman KİBAR

2008-2009 Academic Year
Fulya MURTEZAĞLU
Burcu IRGAT ERGİN
Çağlayan Deniz KAPLAN
Gamze SAYGI

2009-2010 Academic Year
Gizem ÇİTAK
Serap DEMİR
Birsen PARLAK
F. Selin ŞAHİN

2010-2011 Academic Year
Ahmet KARAÇöl
Doğay KORKMAZ

2011-2012 Academic Year
Ümmühan PALAOĞLU ELBİR

2012-2013 Academic Year
Zişan KARAYAZILI
Esra KIRTAŞ
Suna BÜYÜKKILIÇ KOŞUN
Funda UYGUN

2013-2014 Academic Year
Çisel BOZTEPE
Eltiona LAÇAJ
Arnisa KRYEZIU
We would like to thank

Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Dr. F. Nurşen KUL

Turkish version

English version

for their contributions in the preparation of this booklet.