



A Comparative Analysis of the Change of Kula Traditional Turkish Housing Architecture in The Last 50 Years

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Abstract

Kula is a district rich in cultural values. There are many historical and traditional residences in this region. These historical structures have undergone great and different changes over time. It is aimed to determine the transformations related to facade, structural element, and interior use in traditional houses. In addition, by looking at the obtained data, namely the architectural changes, it was determined as a secondary purpose to make suggestions about conservation. The study consists of a combination of two basic methods: literature research and field research. After determining the subject of the study, written sources related to the subject were searched and the research was supported by field studies. The method of the study is the comparison of the data obtained from the sources and the evidence in the field study. Findings were obtained by analyzing the detected differences. In the study, which was carried out with the comparative analysis method, the historical process was examined, and information, architectural drawings and photographs were obtained about the conditions of the buildings 50 years ago. For this reason, scope of the study consists of both the data obtained and the houses that provide both conditions depending on the availability of these data today. In this context, the study is limited to 14 traditional Turkish residences in the Kula site, from which both historical data and locations can be accessed. In the studies carried out in the field of architectural restoration and conservation, the current situations are examined in the studies on conservation. However, in this study, not only the current situation of the buildings, but also the conditions of the previous years and even the comparison of the data was obtained. Although this study was carried out within the scope of Kula district, it gives an idea about the change and usage of interiors of the residences.

Keywords:

Kula, Traditional Turkish house, Vernacular architecture, Architectural heritage.

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INTRODUCTION

As stated in the ICOMOS Traditional Architectural Heritage Charter, traditional architecture, has a special place for people and and also source of pride, is a document of the past reflecting the characteristics of societies (ICOMOS, 1999). Although our country is very rich in terms of traditional architecture, some of these heritages are left to their fate. Due to the lack of repair or restoration work in many of the architectural heritage structures or the uncontrolled erroneous interventions, these structures lose their feature of being documents of the past. For this reason, these structures fade into history over time. At this point, the concept of conservation emerges.

Conservation refers to ensuring the continuity of all tangible and intangible elements according to changing cultural and environmental conditions in order to preserve the document quality and transfer them to future generations. Cultural heritage must be preserved in order to transfer it to future generations and to prevent the destruction of structures. As stated in 'Article 4 of the Venice Charter', the protection must be permanent and its continuity must be ensured. In 1979, the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Antiquities and Monuments High Council, with its decision dated 10.11.1979 and numbered A 1986, carried out detection studies in Kula.

In this study, 31 religious and cultural buildings and 368 houses were identified and registered for protection. Thus, the borders of the conservation area in Kula were determined. However, in 1986, the 'High Institute of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage', which was restructured and renamed, had a new determination and registration work done in Kula. With the decision dated 29.08.1986 and numbered 2640, the number of religious and cultural buildings was registered as 21 and residences as 286 (Altinel, 2021, 109). This number is higher than many regions and conservation area. For this reason, these precious structures need to be documented and protected.

The examples of Kula civil architecture are in danger of extinction day by day. For this reason, within the scope of this study, it is aimed to reveal the changes in the examples of civil architecture in the Kula urban protected area in 50 years with facade examinations and to propose solutions to the conservation problems.

In this study, a multi-faceted study was carried out for the protection of cultural heritage. Within the scope of the study, literature review, location determination of the structures, examination and documentation of the structures carried through. Then, a comparative analysis was made with previous literature information and photographs. Documentation of these structures is important for a region like Kula, which is especially rich in traditional Turkish housing. In this context, first of all, it would be appropriate to examine methodology, the Kula region and its architectural texture.

METHODOLOGY

This study, which was prepared with a comparative analysis of the traditional houses of Kula in the historical process, was formed in three phases (Figure 1).

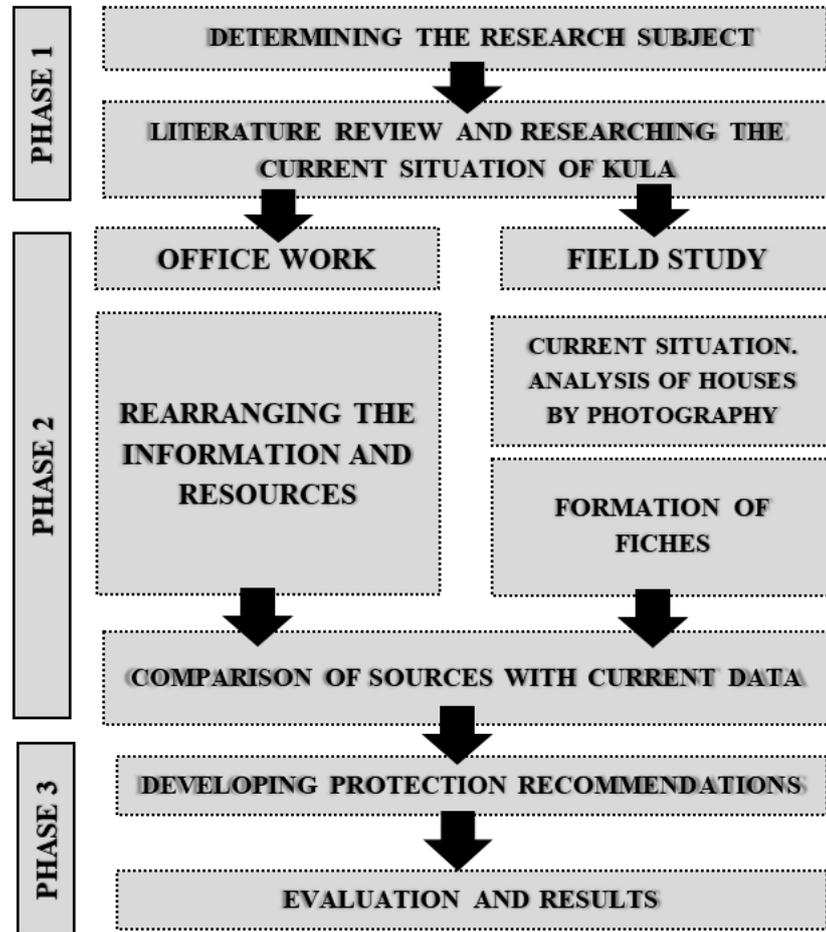


Figure 1. Methodology of the research

In the first phase, the research topic is determined. Within the scope of the determined research topic, the town of Kula and literature research were carried out. The research subject is based on the change and preservation status of historical traditional buildings from past to present.

In order to determine the historical change of traditional Turkish houses, documents and information about houses were obtained. Although there are many buildings with a historical texture in the centre of Kula, the retrospective information of only 14 Turkish House could have been reached. In order to carry out the comparative analysis that constitutes the main structure of the second phase, the houses whose historical data can be accessed were included in the scope of the study. This phase was carried out with two different methods. These are office work and field work. With office work, data were analysed, and historical processes, plans, existing maps and information were synthesized. Within the scope of the fieldwork, the identity cards (fiches) created for the buildings were determined and filled in place (working area). In this



Figure 3. View of the city of Kula (URL-1)

Kula is surrounded by ancient settlements. One of the most important of these settlements is the historical Sardis ruins on the borders of Salihli. The first information we have about the region is given by the philosopher and traveler Strabo from Amasya, who is also known for his first geography book that has survived to the present day (Altinel, 2021, 99).

Strabo describes the region as Kattakekaumene (Burnt Lands), meaning completely burned. A reference to this region, known as Mysia, is made in the Pozzolana chapter of the second book of *De Architectura*, the work of the famous architect Vitruvius, who lived in the first century at the end of the Roman Republic Period. According to Vitruvius, pumice (köfeke) can be obtained from places other than the vicinity of Etna volcano, the region called Katakakekaumene by the Greeks, and similar places (Altinel, 2021, 99).

In the archaeological excavations, the remains of 56 B.C. show that Kula and its surroundings are residential areas. Kula, which was in the Byzantines until 1071, changed between the Turks and the Byzantines for a short time, but later it was again taken by the Turks. With the available information, it is thought that Kula was established with the settlement of the Turks who settled in the region, and it is considered to be an important settlement in the lands under the possession of the Kütahya-centered Germiyanoglu Principality, which ruled between 1299-1499 (Altinel, 2021, 99). Until 1852, Kula was connected to the province of Kütahya, after which it was connected to the province of Manisa. The population of the district is 43421 according to 2021 TUIK data and population statistics (TUIK, 2022).

When the cultural history of Kula is examined, it has been a city of peace, tolerance, and respect since the day it was founded. When the Turks came here, they adopted to live together with the Greeks (Roman-Helen) who are the people of the region. This common life continued until 1920. For this reason, Kula's historical culture, cuisine, music, handcrafts, lifestyle can be described as a colorful mosaic (Ataş, 2017, 78).

TRADITIONAL KULA TURKISH HOUSES

Traditional Kula Architecture

The pavements of the streets in Kula, which are built with a mound in the middle and sloping sides, and built with small black stones, are paved with slate stones. The Greeks, who applied the Roman technique in the Eastern Roman period, initially established neighbourhoods consisting of separate streets. A part of the city consists of kefer districts (non-Muslims) and a part consists of Turkish districts (Ataş ,2017, 177). Although the communities were formed in the form of neighbourhoods because they gathered around religious buildings, dividing walls did not exist in the Ottoman Empire. This situation is not suitable for the demographic structure and philosophy of the Ottoman empire (Altinel, 2021, 108).

Because the city is located at the bottom of an extinct volcano, the abundance of stone material has led to the use of stone in houses and streets (Bozer, 1988, 42). The streets are paved with basalt stone. The houses with wooden protruding masonry are adjacent to each other (Ataş ,2017, 177).

Turkish houses are at the bottom of the gardens and have a courtyard door. Greek houses are on the street and have 2,3 steps of marble stairs. Greek courtyards are at the back of the house. The roofs of the houses built (usually 2 and 3 floors) are very close to each other, so in the past, it was possible to reach the bazaar without getting wet when it rained. (Ataş, 2017, 177). The people of Kula named these eaves 'damla altı (under the drip)' (Altinel, 2021, 112). The streets are paved with basalt stone. The houses with wooden protruding masonry are adjacent to each other (Ataş ,2017, 177).

The altitude of the district is approximately 700 meters and its location; The climate makes it harsher than the coastal region. Climate affects architecture. However, besides the climate, there are many other factors that affect and diversify architecture, and each of them forms the basis of this variation. The possibilities of the region in terms of building materials (köfeke stone), cultural ties with the past, production activities, ethnic identity, religion and other factors that can be counted shape the architecture (Altinel, 2021, 104).

Characteristics of Traditional Kula Turkish Houses

All traditional Kula Turkish houses have a courtyard, albeit a small one. The courtyard floor is usually paved with slate. The courtyard is surrounded by a wall at least three meters high. In the examples of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, the entrance to the house is mostly provided by a double-wing wooden door in the courtyard (Bozer, 1988, 40) (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Traditional Kula House
Example Zeytinli House

Traditional Kula Turkish houses usually have two floors. On the ground floor, there are places such as barn, cellar and kitchen. The toilet and sometimes the oven are mostly in a corner of the courtyard. In houses with interior sofas, the toilet is included in the house (Bozer, 1988, 40).

Although the bathing is usually done in the rooms, some houses also have a hammam. In some examples, basements were built below the ground level, which are places where the food is preserved. In some houses, there is a mezzanine floor between the ground floor and the first floor (Bozerler, Beyoğlu examples). These rooms, which are flat and unadorned, are used in winter days. On the upper floor, there are sitting areas where daily life takes place. In houses with open sofas, one side of the upper floor faces the street and the other side faces the courtyard. The street-facing facade of the life is covered with wooden latticed or barred windows. While the side facing the courtyard was open in the early examples, it was covered with glass in the late period houses (Bozer, 1988, 40) (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Traditional Kula House
Example Bekir Beyler House

There is usually a pavilion(köşk) at one end of the iwan (eyvan). The pavilion is an open, scenic and airy place to sit, especially in summer. One or two of the rooms on the upper floors are the main rooms (başoda). These are more elaborately decorated and located on the street side (Bozer, 1988, 40).

Rooms arranged for various purposes are not encountered in Turkish houses; each room accommodates daily actions such as eating, sleeping, sitting and so on. In the Kula houses, the rooms receive sunlight with windows opening to the iwan and windows opening to the street. Generally, three windows are made in each room in the direction of the iwan. The windows on the upper floors are arranged in double rows. In the lower row, vertical rectangular windows with wooden railings or lattice wooden shutters are arranged in double rows. Vertical rectangular windows with wooden bars or lattices and wooden shutters in the lower row, skylights in the upper row (Bozer, 1988, 42).

The rooms contain the characteristics of traditional Turkish house rooms. The 'plan type with outer sofa' is mostly used in Kula houses. Besides, there are examples with 'inner sofa' and 'middle sofa' in Kula (Bozer, 1988, 42). Kula houses are very rich in ornaments. Ceilings, room doors, cabinet doors, pores, cupboards, hoods, window rails, stair headboards and eaves cornices are the main ornamental elements (Bozer, 1988, 53).

Traditional Kula Turkish Houses

It is known that there are 1050 registered residences in the Kula Urban Protected Area (Altınel, 2021, 109). This study was carried out with 14 traditional Kula Turkish houses, the surveys of which are also included in the book of Tosun (1969). Due to the fact that some of these buildings are in ruins that cannot be entered, the owners of some of them cannot be reached and the study includes old data, this number of residences could be realized.

Examined houses are; Hocacılar House, Sofular House, Çolaklar House, Kızıklar House, Hacı Recep House, Bekir Beyler House, Hacı Yusufklar House, Beyoğlu (Beyler) House, Bozerler House, Kacaklar House, Terzi Ahmet House, Külkömür House, Büyük Gödeliler House, Küçük Gödeliler House. Within the scope of the study, Bozer (1988)'s book "Kula Houses" was also used, especially in the examination of houses (Figure 6).

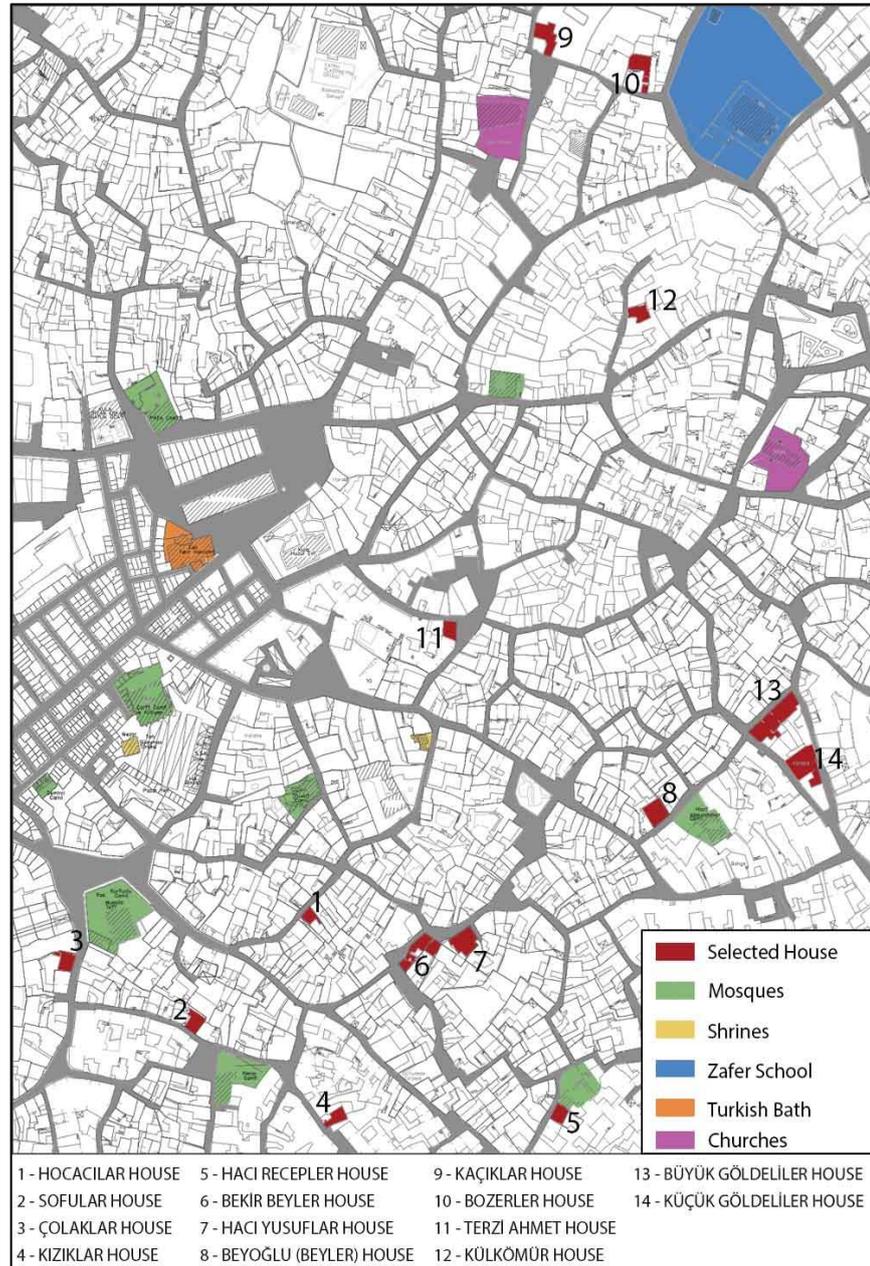


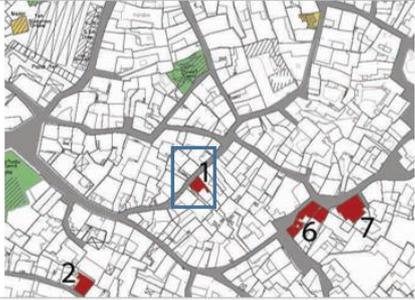
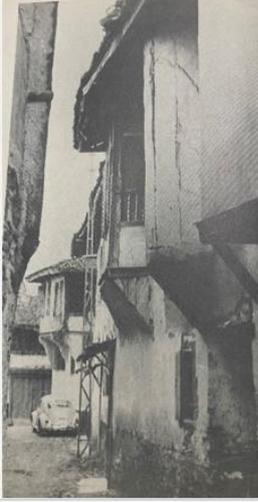
Figure 6. Map of the Examined Traditional Kula Turkish Houses

Hocacılar House

The 'Hocacılar House', which has a quadratic plan type with an outer sofa is a characteristic example for the traditional architecture of Kula. It has a plan that allows a passage from the ground floor in order to connect another adjacent residence with the street (Table 1).

On the ground floor, there is a kitchen and a toilet in the courtyard like other residences, as well as barn and storage spaces. The building, which has one room on the mezzanine floor, has two rows of rooms on the upper floor and an iwan to the east of the living room. On first floor; The oriel (cantilever) of the pavilion room is in the street direction.

Table 1. Identity Card of Hocacılar House

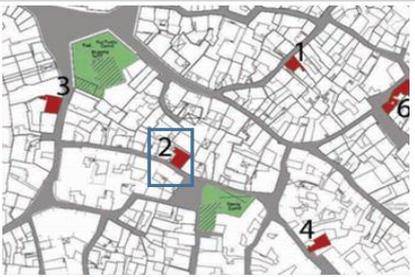
THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	HOCACILAR HOUSE (1)		
ADDRESS	Camicedit Neighbourhood 127. Street No:9	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	19th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	Abandoned	
GARDEN/COURT	Yes	No	
	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

The fireplace of the other room on this floor also forms an jump towards the street (Tosun, 1969, 42).

Sofular House

There are oven, kitchen, toilet, barn and storage spaces in the courtyard of the building, which has a plan type with an outer sofa. All the windows of the building on the street side are wooden latticed and shuttered (Table 2). The embellishments on the ceilings and cupboards in these rooms constitute the ornamentation of the building (Tosun, 1969, 47).

Table 2. Identity Card of Sofular House

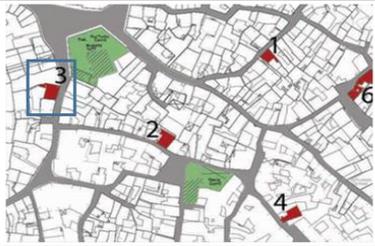
THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	SOFULAR HOUSE (2)		
ADDRESS	Camicedit Neighbourhood 131. Street, No:13	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
GARDEN/COURT	Yes	No	
	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Çolaklar House

The entrance to the building is provided by passing under the sofa to the courtyard. The building, which has the plan type with an outer sofa, is surrounded by thick walls on three sides.

There are two row rooms on the ground floor and a kitchen, a warehouse, a toilet in the courtyard. On the upper floor, there are two row rooms and a pavilion facing the street at the eastern end of the sofa (Table 3). In addition, while the baths and toilets in Kula houses are usually found in the courtyard, in this building, the upper floor is reached through a transition from sofa (Tosun, 1969, 50).

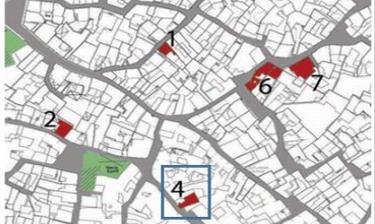
Table 3. Identity Card of Çolaklar House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)				
NAME(S)	ÇOLAKLAR HOUSE (3)			
ADDRESS	130. Street, No:10-12	Legal registration		
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century			
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors			
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa			
FUNCTION	Original			House
	Present			Store / Cafe
	Yes			No
GARDEN/COURT	X			
				
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969		

Kızıklar House

The building, which is a small house with one room, is in plan type of outer sofa. On the ground floor there is a toilet, a barn and a kitchen in the courtyard, and on the upper floor there is a sofa and a single room (Table 4).

Table 4. Identity Card of Kızıklar House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)				
NAME(S)	KIZIKLAR HOUSE (4)			
ADDRESS	Camicedit Neighbourhood / 131. Street, No:35	Legal registration		
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors			
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa			
FUNCTION	Original			House
	Present			House
	Yes			No
GARDEN/COURT	X			
				
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969		

The chimney of the furnace on the lower floor pierces the sofa of the upper floor and reaches the roof. The ceiling and door decorations in the building are partially colored (Tosun, 1969, 53).

Hacı Receptler House

The street façade of the ground floor of the building is a blank wall. The building has outer sofa plan type and there is courtyard on the back part. Although the building is a single house, it was separated formerly by a partition and converted into two houses. On the upper floor, there is an iwan at both ends of the sofa. In addition, there are two rooms opening to the sofa and an iwan in the middle of this floor. The iwan was closed and turned into a room (Table 5).

Table 5. Identity Card of Hacı Receptler House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
HACI RECEPLER HOUSE (5)			
NAME(S)			
ADDRESS	Camicedit Neighbourhood / 119. Street, No: 1	Legal registration	KTVKK 09.04.1993/3248
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
GARDEN/COURT	Yes	No	
	X		
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

The iwan which is in the middle; protrudes from the street front. Unlike other traditional Kula houses, there are surfaces decorated by drawing plant patterns with madder (root paint). These paintings are seen on the main room door, the sofa ceiling, the main room ceiling, the main room closet, and the columns between the closet and the ceiling. The newel post was carved out of a single wood. There is no jointing on newel post (Bozer, 1988, 20-26; Erdem, 1983, 144; Tosun, 1969, 58-62).

Bekir Beyler House

'Bekir Beyler' house, which is an 18th century structure, was used as divided into three separate households. The building is an example of a plan typology of outer sofa. Door, cabinet and ceiling decorations in 'Bekir Beyler' house are valuable cultural heritages. It is one of the large-scale and multi-roomed examples of Kula traditional residences (Table 6) (Tosun, 1969, 63).

Table 6. Identity Card of Bekir Beyler House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	BEKİR BEYLER HOUSE (6)		
ADDRESS	Camicedit Neighbourhood. / 117. Street, No:32A	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	Abandoned	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Hacı Yusuf House

The house, which has a two-storey exterior sofa plan type, is one of the buildings where the concept of privacy is prioritized. The back and side walls are blank walls. While there are windows on the side faces of the oriel; the front side of oriel is blank wall with the possibility that it would be seen from the opposite house due to the narrowness of the street (Table 7). The concept of privacy seen in traditional Turkish house plans is also reflected in the facade applications (Tosun, 1969, 68).

Table 7. Identity Card of Hacı Yusuf House

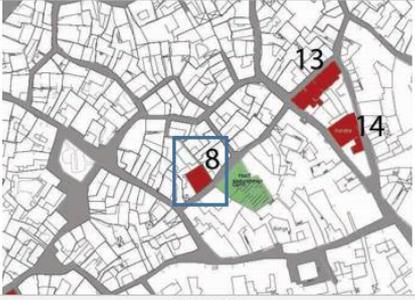
THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	HACI YUSUFLAR HOUSE (7)		
ADDRESS	X	Legal registration	X
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	New House	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Beyoğlu (Beyler) House

The building, which is one of the characteristic examples of traditional Kula houses, is in plan type with an outer sofa. This building, which has a

ground floor, a mezzanine level 150 cm above the ground, and an upper floor, was built in a rectangular shape (Table 8).

Table 8. Identity Card of Beyoğlu (Beyler) House

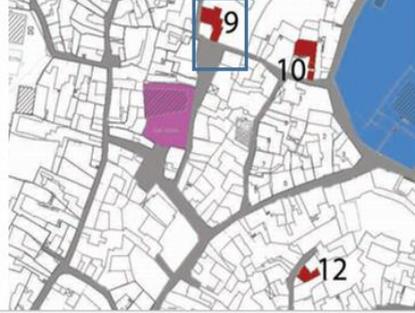
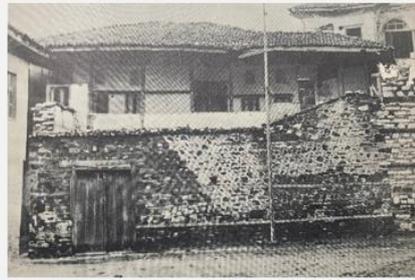
THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	BEYOĞLU (BEYLER) HOUSE (8)		
ADDRESS	Zaferiye Neighbourhood / 78. Street, no:5	Legal registration	KTVKK 09.04.1993/3248
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	Museum	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
 <p>SITE PLAN</p>		 <p>Photograph of the situation in 1969</p>	

One façade is adjacent to the side structure. There are bay windows on the street side of the building. On the ground floor there are kitchens and warehouses, on the mezzanine floor there are two rooms, on the upper floor (according to the survey drawings) there are three rows of rooms and two mansion rooms. The hoods, newel post, doors, eaves cornice, cabinets, ceilings and column capitals, woodwork and ornaments in the building constitute the decoration of the building (Bozer, 1988, 12-19; Erdem, 1983, 153; Tosun, 1969, 72-77).

Kaçıklar House

Kaçıklar house is an 18th century structure with an outer sofa plan type (Table 9). There are root painted and mirrored interior doors in the building (Tosun, 1969, 87).

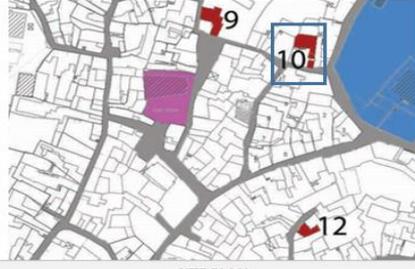
Table 9. Identity Card of Kaçıklar House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	KAÇIKLAR HOUSE (9)		
ADDRESS	48. Street No:1	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/ 2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
GARDEN/COURT	Yes	No	
	X		
 <p>SITE PLAN</p>		 <p>Photograph of the situation in 1969</p>	

Bozerler House

The building, which has a plan type with an outer sofa, has both a front and a back courtyard (Table 10). The barn, kitchen and warehouses are located on the ground floor and there are three rooms on the mezzanine floor. On the upper floor, there is an iwan at one end of the sofa and a mansion that leads out to the garden at the other. In addition, there are two more rooms that open to sofa and an iwan in the middle. This iwan makes corbelling to the back courtyard. Wooden doors, eaves cornices, cabinets and ceilings in the building constitute the decoration of the building (Bozer, 1988, 27-32; Erdem, 1983, 173-177; Tosun, 1969, 78-85).

Table 10. Identity Card of Bozerler House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	BOZERLER HOUSE (10)		
ADDRESS	48. Street No:11	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/ 2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors + Mezzanine		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
GARDEN/COURT	Yes	No	
	X		
 <p>SITE PLAN</p>		 <p>Photograph of the situation in 1969</p>	

Terzi Ahmet House

Terzi Ahmet house was built by the Şapçılar family in the 18th century. It is one of the richest examples of the buildings in the region in terms of comfort. It has a symmetrical plan as outer sofa plan type. The sofa is accessed by two different stairs (Table 11). This building has four rooms in a row, two more rooms in the middle are located behind (Tosun, 1969, 92).

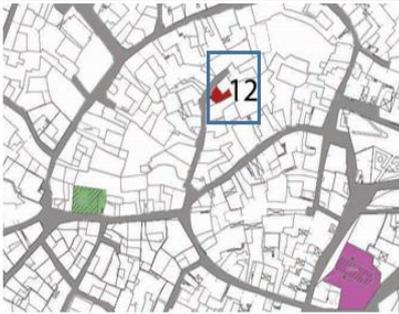
Table 11. Identity Card of Terzi Ahmet House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	TERZİ AHMET HOUSE (11)		
ADDRESS	60. Street, No:4	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Külkömür House

Külkömür house has a rectangular plan (almost a square) and is of plan type with an outer sofa. The building, which was built as a ground and first floor, has two floors; the ground floor is alternate order of stone-brick, and the upper floor is wooden frame system. The ground floor flooring is slate, the upper floor flooring and ceiling flooring is wood. The upper cover is hipped roof and covered with alaturka tiles (Table 12). On the upper floor, there is a sofa, a mansion and two rooms in row. In these rooms, there are cupboards, ghuslhane and niches (Bozer, 1988, 10-11; Erdem, 1983, 160; Tosun, 1969, 94-105).

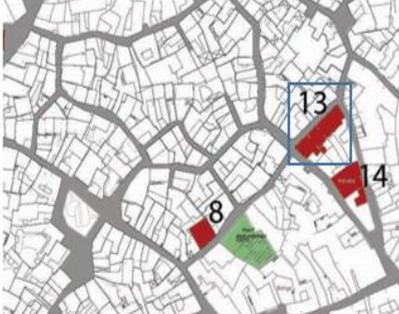
Table 12. Identity Card of Külkömür House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	KÜLKÖMÜR HOUSE (12)		
ADDRESS	55.Sokak, No: 19	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	House	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Büyük Gödeliler House

The building, which was built as three floors by the Gödeliler family, was demolished for third floor in the 19th century and turned into two floors (Tosun, 1969, 106). The building, which has a symmetrical planning, has an iwan in the middle of the upper floor and three rooms on both sides of the iwan. The iwan in the middle has cantilever to the street (Table 13).

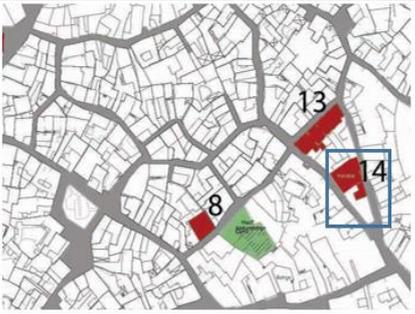
Table 13. Identity Card of Büyük Gödeliler House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	BÜYÜK GÖDELİLER HOUSE (13)		
ADDRESS	X	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	New House	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

Büyük Gödeliler House

There is a courtyard on both sides of the square planned, two-storey building with an inner sofa. The entrances of the four rooms on the upper floor are chamfered and the middle part of the sofa has been enlarged. The rooms have stoves, gusulhane (ablution place), niches, large closets and cupboards. Contrary to other traditional historical buildings, the decorations in this building do not attract attention. Although there are decorations on the ceiling of the main room, the pores and the upper cabinets, their workmanship is of poor quality compared to other examples (Table 14) (Bozer, 1988, 33-35; Erdem, 1983, 173-178; Tosun, 1969, 110-113).

Table 14. Identity Card of Küçük Gödeliler House

THE IDENTITY CARD (FICH)			
NAME(S)	KÜÇÜK GÖDELİLER HOUSE (14)		
ADDRESS	Zaferiye Neighbourhood 79.Street No :5	Legal registration	TKTVYK 29.08.1986/2642
CONSTRUCTION DATE	18th century		
NUMBER OF FLOORS	2 Floors		
PLAN TYPE	Outer Sofa		
FUNCTION	Original	House	
	Present	Abandoned	
	Yes	No	
GARDEN/COURT	X		
			
SITE PLAN		Photograph of the situation in 1969	

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Traditional Kula Turkish houses are documented and explained with their architectural details. The changes and transformations that these structures have undergone in the last 50 years are explained under this heading. First of all, the houses are explained one by one by making determinations with their differences from the past to the present. Descriptions are supported by photographs. Then, all the houses are examined together in two different comparative tables. 14 residences in the Kula site area, whose detailed information can be accessed in the literature and archives, and accordingly evaluated within the scope of the study; visual changes on the façades, use cases and structural element changes are discussed.

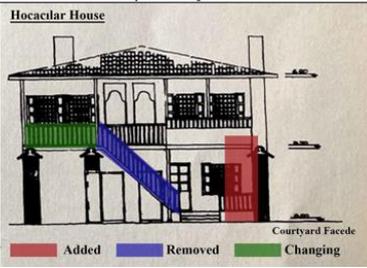
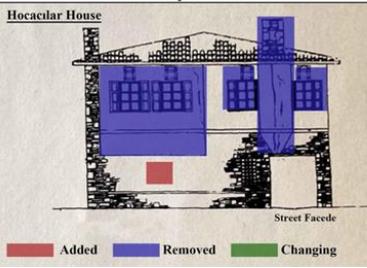
Visual Changes on the Facades

Hocacılar House

Hocacılar house is one of the abandoned buildings in Kula district. Although the building is standing; It has suffered a lot of damage because it was abandoned and not maintained. Looking at the street façade, both material deterioration and material losses are seen. As a frontal change, it is seen that the bay window and chimney have been canceled. The bay window was closed, and a double wing window was opened.

A new window was opened in place of the chimney, and the windows on the right and left of the chimney were filled with filling material. A new window was opened on the ground floor. At the courtyard facade, the staircase parallel to the sofa was canceled and a new brick staircase with iron railing was added adjacent to the east wall and perpendicular to the sofa. In addition, the balustrades of the sofa have undergone changes locally (Table 15).

Table 15. Comparative Analysis of Hocacılar House

	
<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>	<p>Street Façade Photo</p>
 <p>Hocacılar House</p> <p>Courtyard Façade</p> <p>Added Removed Changing</p>	 <p>Hocacılar House</p> <p>Street Façade</p> <p>Added Removed Changing</p>
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Street Façade Drawing</p>

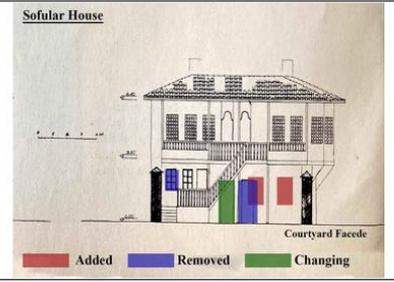
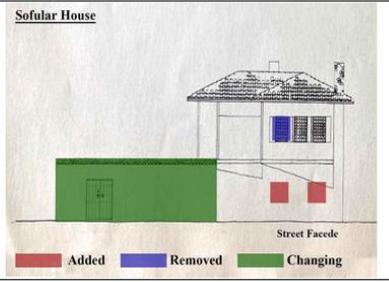
Sofular House

The 'Sofular' house is a building that has not changed to a great extent but has undergone some interventions in order to provide the comfort conditions of the time. It is a building used as a residence. Looking at the street facade, it is seen that the garden wall was raised and the garden gate was built with an arch. The leftmost one of the three windows on the upper floor bay window has been closed.

On the lower floor, two new windows were opened. On the courtyard front; while the upper floor preserved its originality, the lower floor was changed to a double-winged door of the two doors in the middle, while the door on the right was cancelled. Two windows were added to the

surface of the canceled door. On the first landing of the staircase, there are two windows in the 1969 survey. Today, there is one original window. It is estimated that there was an accidental error in the 1969 survey (Table 16).

Table 16. Comparative Analysis of Sofular House

	
Courtyard Façade Photo	Street Façade Photo
	
Courtyard Façade Drawing	Street Façade Drawing

Çolaklar House

Today, the ground floors of this building are used as shops, while the upper floor has been abandoned. Although it mostly preserves its originality, collapse of the roof and neglect are observed due to its abandonment. The two windows of the room on the left side of the courtyard are turned into a single large window. In addition, a new space was obtained by closing the bottom of the sofa where the windows were opened. Although the exit to the upper floor is visible on the left side in the drawings, there is another staircase on the right in its current form. The staircase on the left has not reached the present day. The street façade has undergone many changes due to its use as a shop. In the 1969 photograph, the windows on the upper floor are visible, but in the survey drawings of the same year, the windows are not visible. These windows have survived to the present day. The windows on the ground floor were canceled and turned into a door and a showcase. The ground floor is used as two separate shops today. In addition, an awning made of ondulin sheet was added to the middle line of the structure (Table 17).

Table 17. Comparative Analysis of Çolaklar House

<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>	<p>Street Façade Photo</p>
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Street Façade Drawing</p>

Kızıklar House

The building, which is used as a residence today, has lost its originality to a large extent. When the street facade was examined, it was determined that the sofa was closed and turned into a room. Due to this change, windows and doors were added to the newly built wall on the upper floor on the courtyard facade. The garden wall was raised with brick material. The sofa was left outside by building a brick wall on the street front. For this reason, the uprights and woodworks of the Sofa were exposed to external factors and material deteriorated to a large extent. Two window spaces on the stone wall located in the continuation of the hall are not seen in the 1969 survey drawings.

Table 18. Comparative Analysis of Kızıklar House

<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>	<p>Street Façade Photo</p>
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Street Façade Drawing</p>

Due to the original lintels, two alternatives come to the fore. Either a mistake was made in the 1969 drawing, or the stone wall was rebuilt after 1969 by opening the window spaces again. Since the owners of the building could not be reached, the front of the lower floor courtyard could not be fully examined. However, it was found that the staircase was canceled and a new iron railing staircase was placed perpendicular to the structure (Table 18).

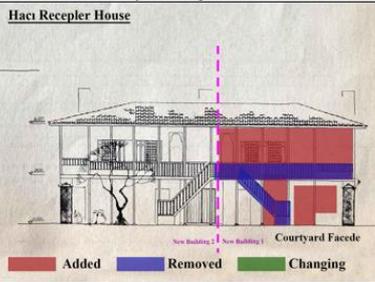
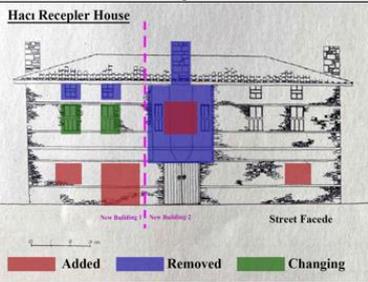
Hacı Recepter House

Hacı recepter house, which was originally a single building, is used as two separate buildings today. For this reason, another entrance door was added on the façade facing the street. To provide comfort conditions, one window has been added to the spaces on the ground floors.

The chimney, bay window and windows on the bay window in the middle of the building have been canceled. It was replaced by a single window. Two windows on the upper floor left side of the building (new building 1) were replaced with PVC windows. Also the skylights have been cancelled. On the right (new building 2), the original windows are repaired and continue to be used.

Since the owners of the new building 2 on the courtyard front could not be reached, only part of the new building 1 could be examined. Due to the conversion of the building into two new structures, there are major changes on the courtyard facade. The existing staircase was canceled and a new vertical staircase was added to the building. The upper floor is closed from the living level. Under life was closed and a new place was created. New windows and doors have been added to the closed surfaces. A porch has been added to protect from rain and sun (Table 19).

Table 19. Comparative Analysis of Hacı Recepter House

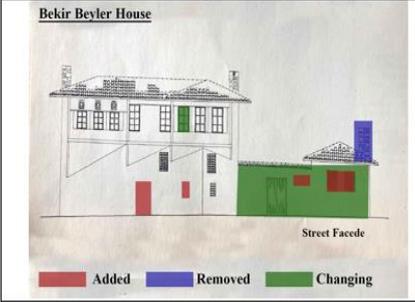
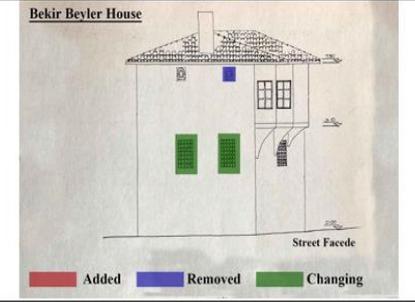
	
<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>	<p>Street Façade Photo</p>
 <p>Hacı Recepter House</p> <p>Courtyard Façade</p> <p>Added Removed Changing</p>	 <p>Hacı Recepter House</p> <p>Street Façade</p> <p>Added Removed Changing</p>
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Street Façade Drawing</p>

Bekir Beyler House

Since this structure, which preserves its originality to a great extent, was not used, local deterioration began to occur. The garden wall of the building and the parts of the outbuilding on the right facing the street were demolished and rebuilt as a brick wall. In this new wall, a window was opened next to the door and a single larger window was opened in place of the two windows of the outbuilding. In addition, the chimney of the outbuilding was canceled. When we look at the street façade of the main building, the leftmost window of the overhang on the far right has been closed.

A doorway was opened at the lower level of the overhang in the middle on the ground floor. Another small window was found next to the opened doorway. The small windows on the floor are covered with wooden material. When we look at the second street façade, although the window locations in the old survey drawings and the current window locations and number are correct, when we look at the size and construction systems of the windows, it has been determined that they are not original. In addition, the upper right window was closed with stone filling (Table 20).

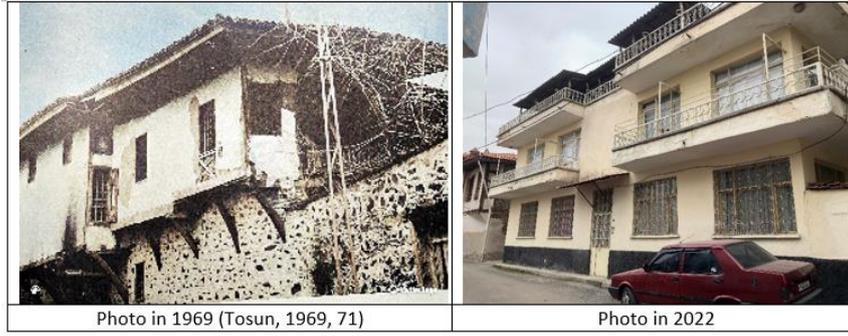
Table 20. Comparative Analysis of Bekir Beyler House

	
Street Façade Photo	Street Façade Photo
	
Street Façade Drawing	Street Façade Drawing

Hacı Yusufklar House

It was determined that the old two-storey house was demolished and a two-storey reinforced concrete building was built in its place (Table 21).

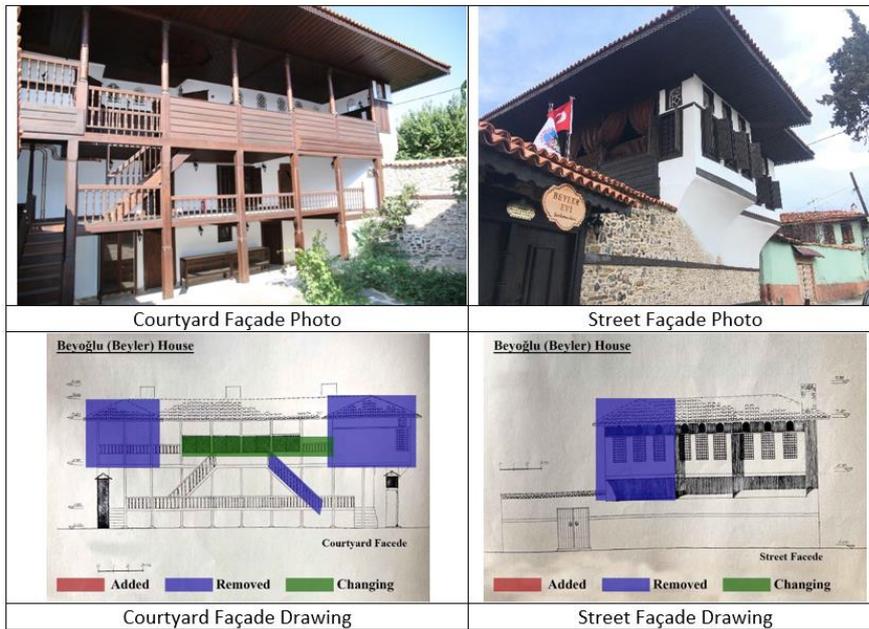
Table 21. Comparative Analysis of Hacı Yusuflar House



Beyoğlu (Beyler) House

This building, which was restored in 2016, serves as a culture house and cafe. When the survey drawings of Tosun (1969) are examined, it is seen that three layers of protrusions were made on the street façade. Although the leftmost pavilion is the room, in the photo in the same source, the pavilion room part is not visible. If we evaluate the street façade through the drawings, it is possible to say that the mansion room was removed at some time. Apart from this, there is no change in the façade. When we look at the front of the courtyard, it is determined that the two mansions and the window on the right hand side have been removed. In addition, the upper floor life railings were renewed during the restoration and replaced with a different model (Table 22).

Table 22. Comparative Analysis of Beyoğlu (Beyler) House



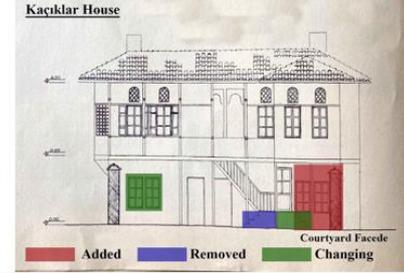
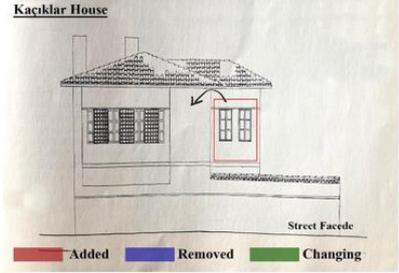
Kaçıklar House

This residence, which is a classical traditional Turkish house, is not used today. One of the 2 staircases with 4 steps providing access to the main staircase on the courtyard facade of the house has been canceled and the direction of the other has been changed. Two windows on the left side of the ground floor were combined into a larger single window. In

addition, an additional structure was created to include 2 windows on the right side of the building.

No changes were detected on the street façade. However, in the survey of the street façade dated 1969, it was determined that the locations of the existing windows were not drawn correctly (Table 23).

Table 23. Comparative Analysis of Kaçıklar House

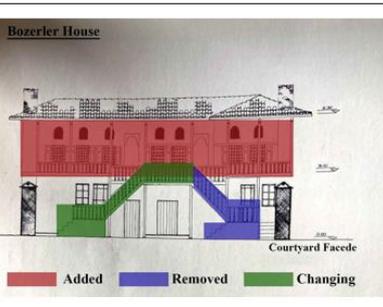
	
<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>	<p>Street Façade Photo</p>
	
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Street Façade Drawing</p>

Bozerler House

Bozerler house is not in use. Within the scope of this study, both street and courtyard facades of the buildings were examined. However, due to the fact that this building was not used, its rear facade could not be reached and only the courtyard facade could be examined.

When looking at the courtyard of Bozerler house, it is seen that life and the mansion connected to life are closed with walls. In addition, the right arm of the wooden two-armed staircase was canceled and rebuilt in reinforced concrete in the same place (Table 24).

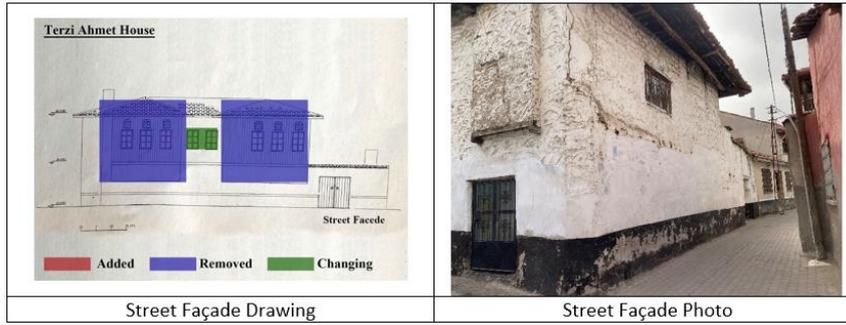
Table 24. Comparative Analysis of Bozerler House

	
<p>Courtyard Façade Drawing</p>	<p>Courtyard Façade Photo</p>

Terzi Ahmet House

The pavilion section and the bay window on the street front of the 'Terzi Ahmet' house have been removed. A straight wall was built instead of the bay window that was removed. A large window has been added to this wall. In addition, the windows on the surface next to the closed bay window were closed. The building is not used today and the inner courtyard could not be entered during the research. For this reason, the courtyard facade of the building could not be evaluated (Table 25).

Table 25. Comparative Analysis of Terzi Ahmet House



Külkömür House

There are changes on the facades of the 'Külkömür House' compared to the original. There are two projections in the archive photos, but the projection wall on the right was canceled and pulled back and the two windows above it were turned into a single large window. The top window on the left-hand overhang and the right-most window have been cancelled. In addition, the other two windows were combined into a single window. On the ground floor, three windows were opened in order to provide today's comfort conditions.

On the courtyard front, the ground floor wall has been completely renovated to provide comfort conditions, and windows and doors have been opened. The first four steps of the staircase leading to the upper floor were canceled and rebuilt as a single arm reinforced concrete. On the ground floor, a porch has been added to protect from the weather (Table 26).

Table 26. Comparative Analysis of Külkömür House



Büyük Gödeliler House

It was determined that the old two-storey house was demolished and four separate new buildings were built in its place (Table 27).

Table 27. Comparative Analysis of Büyük Gödeliler House



Küçük Gödeliler House

The two-storey house was found in ruins. It was not included in the evaluation due to its ruins (Table 28).

Table 28. Comparative Analysis of Küçük Gödeliler House



Use Cases of Examined Houses

The 14 houses examined have been examined in terms of active use today. Five of these buildings are used with all their floors, only the

ground floor of one is used as a shop, and one is used periodically. Four of them are abandoned, one is in ruins, two of them have been demolished and new structures have been built in their place (Table 29).

Table 29. Use Cases of Examined Houses

	Hocacılar House	Sofular House	Çolaklar House	Kızıklar House	Hacı Receptler House	Bekir Beyler House	Hacı Yusufklar House	Beyoğlu (Beyler) House	Kaçıklar House	Bozerler House	Terzi Ahmet House	Külkömür House	Büyük Gödeliler House	Küçük Gödeliler House
Buildings in use		X		X	X			X				X		
Abandoned Buildings	X					X			X		X			
Periodically Used Buildings										X				
Buildings Using Only the Ground			X											
Buildings in Ruins														X
New Builds Built							X						X	

Structure Element Changes of Examined Houses

The structural element changes that occur over time are actually the result of spatial use. For this reason, the use of interior space and spatial requirements affect the formation of the buildings. Examined structures are discussed in terms of material-element changes on the façade and interior usage (Table 30). It has been observed that Kızıklar House, one of the structures that continue to be used, has undergone radical changes that will damage the structure in order to adapt to today's comfort conditions. The 'Külkömür house', on the other hand, has undergone changes for comfort conditions, but it maintains its originality to a large extent, except for the interventions made on the upper floor street front protrusions. The Hacı Receptler House, on the other hand, was divided into two separate buildings, and as a result of this, additional spaces were added to the building and its originality was lost. Beyoğlu (Beyler) House, on the other hand, is the only one among the 14 buildings that has undergone detailed restoration. It has been determined that the Terzi Ahmet house, one of the abandoned buildings, has undergone great interventions.

Street and courtyard façades of eight of fourteen buildings, only courtyard façade of one, only street façade of one building and two street façades of one building could be examined. Due to the fact that one building was in ruins and a new building was built instead of two other buildings, it was not included in the examination.

When we look at the changes in the street facades of the ten buildings, it is observed that new windows have been added on the ground floors and some windows in the building have been changed in order to provide today's comfort conditions. It was observed that new doors were added in three of the buildings. When looking at the courtyard facades, the most important change is observed in the stairs. Changes in the stairs were detected in 8 of the 9 courtyard facades examined. It is possible to state that all these structural element and facade changes are due to the differentiation of the requirements for interior use.

Table 30. Structure Element Changes of Examined Houses

	Street Facade			Courtyard Facade / Street Facade 2		
	Added	Removed	Changing	Added	Removed	Changing
Hocacılar House	ground floor window	chimney, oriel and Windows	X	stairs	stairs	railing
Sofular House	window	window	garden wall	window	window - door	door
Çolaklar House	door, tent	windows	X	stairs	stairs, room	window
Kızıklar House	garden wall, window ve room	X	X	room, window, door ve stairs	stairs	X
Hacı Recepter House	windows, Entrance Door	Oriel, chimney, top window	window	divider wall, doors windows, stairs, lean-to roof	Stairs, railing	X
Bekir Beyler House	Door, window	chimney	Window, wall	X	Top window	window
Hacı Yusufklar House	The building was demolished and a new building was built in its place.					
Beyoğlu (Beyler) House	X	pavillion	X	X	Pavillion, stairs	railing
Kaçıklar House	X	X	X	additional structure	stairs	stairs window
Bozerler House	Not reviewed			wall	stairs	stairs
Terzi Ahmet House	window	pavillion, oriel, window	window	Not reviewed		
Külkömür House	window	Top window, window	window and Corbelling	window penthouse roof	X	lower floor Wall, stairs
Büyük Gödeliler House	The building was demolished and a new building was built in its place.					
Küçük Gödeliler House	The building is in ruins.					

Structural elements create changes, but apart from the table forming the list, a visual comparison has also been made (Table 31). The examined structures were compared with their photographic conditions in 1969 and their documented states in 2022. In order to make the comparison more understandable, the photographs from 1969 were used by coloring them.

Table 31. Visual Change of Examined Houses ¹

	The Year 1969	The Year 2022		The Year 1969	The Year 2022
Hocacılar House			Sofular House		
Çolaklar House			Kızaklar House		
Hacı Receptler House			Bekir Beyler House		
Hacı Yusufiar House			Bevoğlu (Beyler) House		
Bozerler House			Kaçıklar House		
Terzi Ahmet House			Külkörmür House		
Büyük Göldeşiler			Küçük Göldeşiler		

¹ The photos dated 1969 were taken from the book named "Kula Houses in Our National Architecture" and colored on the website www.myheritage.com.tr.

RESULTS

It is possible to state that the structural element and facade changes determined in the data obtained are due to the differentiation of the requirements for indoor use. For example, the change in the family form and the decrease in the number of individuals living in the houses have caused the number of indoor spaces to be higher. For this reason, only the interior spaces on the lower floors are used in many residences in use. The lower floors, originally designed as a common area and with deaf walls; It was used as living spaces, so window openings were needed. Based on this and many similar examples, it is possible to state that the use of interior space has a great effect on the changes in both the structural elements and the facades. As can be seen in the structures

examined, the traditional examples of civil architecture that make up our cultural values with the efforts to comply with today's comfort conditions are either abandoned and left to their fate because they cannot keep up with the comfort conditions, or they are exposed to some conscious or unconscious interventions in order to provide comfort conditions. This causes the historical value of the buildings to disappear.

Restoration is a compulsory intervention method for the survival of examples of civil architecture today. However, it is important to what extent this intervention will be carried out by whom and with which supervisory authorities. Because the slightest wrong intervention to the building can destroy the originality of the building and destroy its quality and value. For this reason, every intervention to be made must be done by taking into account the values of the building.

'Restoration' can ensure the transfer of a document regarding the social-economic, cultural, architectural and historical values of the past to future generations, while preserving the original qualities of a cultural property; this is a scientific study that predicts honest approaches to architectural documents and interventions that will not cause any errors in the future (Asatekin, 1995, 68). However, the examinations made in the area show that interventions that may cause misconceptions were made within 50 years or that these documents began to disappear by leaving the structures to their fate.

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Resume

Gizem ÖZER BAŞ has been working as An Assistant Professor Doctor in Manisa Celal Bayar University Department of Design. She received her master's degree and



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