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DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

38543

**TRADITIONAL RURAL ARCHITECTURE IN GEDİZ  
VALLEY : STUDY AND DOCUMENTATION OF VINEYARD  
HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS**

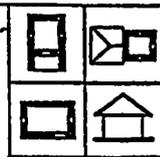
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**By**  
**Bengü Çiğdem**

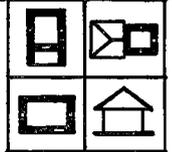
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## CONTENTS

Contents.....	1
Preface.....	2
Acknowledgment.....	3
Abstract.....	4
Özet.....	5
Chapter I -) Description of Gediz Valley.....	6
A -) Geography of Gediz Valley.....	7
B -) Agriculture of Gediz Valley.....	9
C -) Climate of Gediz Valley.....	10
D -) History of Gediz Valley.....	11
Chapter II -) Typology of Vineyard Houses.....	14
A -) Megaron type houses.....	16
1 -) Pure megaron type houses.....	17
2 -) Asymmetric megaron type houses.....	18
3 -) Two-floored megaron type houses.....	19
B -) Tower type houses.....	20
C -) Single-roomed type houses.....	22
D -) The others.....	23
Chapter III -) Examples.....	24
A-) General Evaluation.....	64
B-) Degenerations.....	66
C-) Consequence.....	67
Figures.....	68
Footnotes.....	146
Bibliography.....	147



## **PREFACE**

The Gediz River is one of the very important life sources in the Aegean Region. The agriculture is improved. Then the lands became valuable. The industrial agricultural products, cotton, tobacco, olive fresh fruits and vegetables, grapes, peas, apples, figs are grown in the area.

The farmers stay in town in winter time. They require a house by their land to be used in summer time during the heavy time of harvest. The vineyard houses became format. The vineyard houses are not for the rest They meet the basic requirements during this time of the year. To use of the winter time is not useful, boring, wild and danger. Vineyard houses are far away each other. Except the tower buildings. Because the tower buildings are much safer than the other vineyard houses. \*

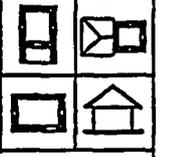
Some houses look like each other however some are totally different the others about plan type, elevation features. Some of them are megaron, some of them the tower building. Some are directed to north to keep away from the sun while some are directed to the their neighbours and their relatives. The natural easily found and used materials are preferred. Also this kind of materials is not resistant.

The use of automotive today makes it easy to reach the land daily. It makes no need to use the very small vineyard houses. Because of this reason the vineyard houses start to change functionally and loose traditional characteristic of architecture. They became the summer house. This kind of houses has no traditional characteristic of architecture.

Today we believe in the conservation and restoration of the historical environment as well as the historical work, but this is very difficult fore this kind of scattered houses. The vineyard houses are located far from each other and scattered all around the Gediz valley. In this case it is not suitable a regional conservation. It is very hard to protect the materials from the natural effects, because most of them are wood or adobe. The houses not being used in winter time is another reason of deterioration.

First of all, the roof starts to leak upon broken tiles. And the adobe wall starts to wash away following this because of water. A few years later the walls collapse totally. Then the building collapses if it is not repair.

The best solution is conservation that is not possible in this type of scattered building. The documentation of the destroyed buildings is done in this thesis.

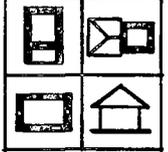


## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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My advisor Prof. Dr. Recep MERIÇ, instructor Yüksel ÜSTÜNGEL;  
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I would like to pay my grateful to my mother for her constant support, patience and thanks to Murat CAKLI for his help on my land studies and photograps, and special thanks to Manisa Birlik for their contribution in my studies.



## **ABSTRACT**

The houses which are out of town, in rural area, and constructed of traditional materials are studied in this thesis. It is obvious that these buildings will not have a long life term, because of the traditional materials used. These buildings are ruined by climatic happenings and water every year and vanish as time passes. The purpose of this thesis is to evaluate the vineyard houses of architectural and cultural value and documentation of the examples first, the areas to be evaluated are determined as;

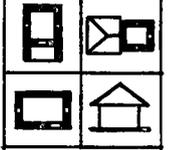
- 1) Turgutlu- Ahmetli area.
- 2) Turgutlu- Manisa area.
- 3) Manisa- Akhisar area.
- 4) Manisa- Üçpınar area.
- 5) Üçpınar- Muradiye area.

The buildings are determined in these areas and they are studied and documented.

The far and near environment, direction, plan type, structural features, materials, wall techniques, elevational features, space characteristics and present conditions of the houses are evaluated and noted.

Some common characteristics are determined at the end of the research. The same materials and construction techniques are used in most of the houses. The plans and elevational features are similar. The relations of the studied criteria with the past are evaluated and the researches prepared previously are used. The conclusion gets at the end and is the possibility of meeting the megaron type and tower type houses all over the Aegean Region. The similarity of their plans is not a coincidence. It is a tradition of the past.

Deterioration and damage are determined in most of the buildings. The renovations done on some of them are not sufficient and do not meet the original. Some of them are in a situation that can not be renovated. They do not have a long life term because of miscarry, climate conditions and technology used compared to the buildings of the day\*. The renovations are done by using a new and different technology and an architectural deformation is seen at the end of the research. Due to all of the reasons stated above the vineyard houses of the Gediz area are studied and documented.\*



## ÖZET

Yapılan bu çalışmada ,şehrin dışında bulunan, tarımsal yaşamın geçtiği, geleneksel malzemelerle üretilmiş yapılar incelenmiştir. Geleneksel yapı malzemeleri ile üretilen bu yapıların, iklim koşullarına ve suya karşı fazla uzun ömürlü olamayacakları kesindir. Bu nedenle her geçen yıl yapılar hasar görmekte, onarım görmediği zaman yok olup gitmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı mimari ve kültürel açıdan değer taşıyan Gediz havzasındaki bağ evleri ve çiftlik yapılarının incelenmesi ve örneklerin dökümantasyonudur. Bunun için önce Gediz havzasında araştırma yapılacak bölgeler tesbit edilmiştir.

Bunlar ;

- 1) Turgutlu - Ahmetli
- 2) Turgutlu - Manisa
- 3) Manisa - Akhisar
- 4) Manisa - Üçpınar
- 5) Üçpınar - Muradiye olmak üzere ayrılmıştır.

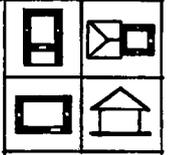
Bu bölgeler üzerinde yapılar tesbit edilmiş ve bu yapılarda, inceleme ve dökümantasyon yapılmıştır.

Yapılarla ilgili olarak uzak çevre, bulunduğu yakın çevre, yön, plan tipi taşıyıcı sistem ve özellikleri, malzeme, duvar tekniği, çatı, cephesel özellikleri, mekansal özellikleri ve bugünkü durumları incelenmiş ve tesbit edilmiştir.

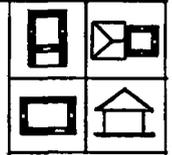
İncelemelerin sonucunda bir takım ortak özellikler ortaya çıkmıştır. Kullanılan malzeme ve yapım teknikleri açısından evlerin büyük bölümü aynıdır. Bu çalışmada mimari olarak gerek plan; gerek cephe özelliklerinde benzerlikler saptanmıştır. Daha sonra incelenen kriterlerin ( özellikle plan tipi olarak ) geçmişte var olan yapı tipleri ile ilişkisi araştırılmış ve bu konuda daha önce yapılan çalışmalardan yararlanılmıştır. Bağevleri konusunda yapılan araştırma ve çalışmalardan çıkan sonuç ise bütün Ege ve çevresinde megaron tipi ve kule tipi yapılara sıkça rastlamanın mümkün olduğudur. Bu yapılar rastlantı sonucu olarak benzer planlara sahip değildir. Bağevlerinde de aynı durum söz konusudur. Geçmişten gelen mimari gelenek sonucu megaron ve kule tipi yapılar, bağevlerinde de uygulanmıştır.

Tesbit edilen yapıların büyük bölümünde, dejenerasyon vardır. Bir takım örneklerde yapılan onarımlar, oldukça yetersizdir ve aslına uygun değildir. Bazıları onarılamayacak durumdadır. İncelenen yapıların gerek bakımsızlık, gerekse iklim koşullarına karşı günümüzde kullanılan yeni yapı teknolojileri kadar uzun ömürleri yoktur. Yapılan onarımlar yeni ve farklı teknoloji kullanılarak ve mimari deformasyon yaparak gerçekleştirilmektedir.

Bütün bu nedenlerle Gediz havzasında gün geçtikçe sayıları azalan bu bağevleri incelenmiş ve dökümantasyonu yapılmıştır.



**Chapter 1 -) Description of Gediz Valley**



## A-) GEOGRAPHY OF THE GEDİZ VALLEY

The spring of the Gediz River is on Murat Mountain. It passes 7 km.s south of Gediz town. The altitude of the valley in the town is 1208 m. Selendi and Demirci streams join at the right. The altitude is 160 m. at the joining point of the Demirci stream. It reaches to the plain in Adala via cataracts. The Alaşehir stream joins at the left, and reaches to the Salihli plain. The altitude is only 30 m. here. After the joining of the Kum stream at 3 km.s north of Manisa and the Nif stream from the left, it enters to Menemen valley. It reaches to the Eagean Sea at Çamaltı Tuzla close to Foça. Length is 350 km.s ans has an irregular flow. It overflows in winter and spring. The area of the valley is 18 000 sq km. The width of the river in Adala is 30-40 m. and the depth is 1 m. The rate of flow is 100-200 m. in heavy seasons. In the summer it dries out mostly. The Gediz River enters to the plain with the same name in Adala, across Salihli. The length of the plain is 150 km.s with Sarıgöl at the east and Menemen at the west. The direction and the width of the valey varies from place to place. The direction is east-southeast-west-north by the Alaşehir stream. Directs to west then. The widest point is then east front of the Manisa mountain and the width is more than 20 km.s. The steep swell of the inner Western Anatolia is the northern baundary (til the inlet of the Marmara Lake) The sink of the Marmara Lake is connected to the Akhisar plain via small swell at tthe north. The Çal Mountain block is in front of it. The eastern half of this mountain consists of Saruhan-Menteşe block crystal rocks and the western half is of schist and limestone of the 1st and the 2nd periods.

The Gediz river seperates into two around the Manisa Mountain at the west. One brances creates the Kemalpaşa (ivif) plain at the south. The Belkahve swell seperates it from the İzmir Bay. The other branch goes to north and meets with the Akhisar Plain before it ends by the Menemen valley. No swamps are seen here because the river runs deep through the alluvions.

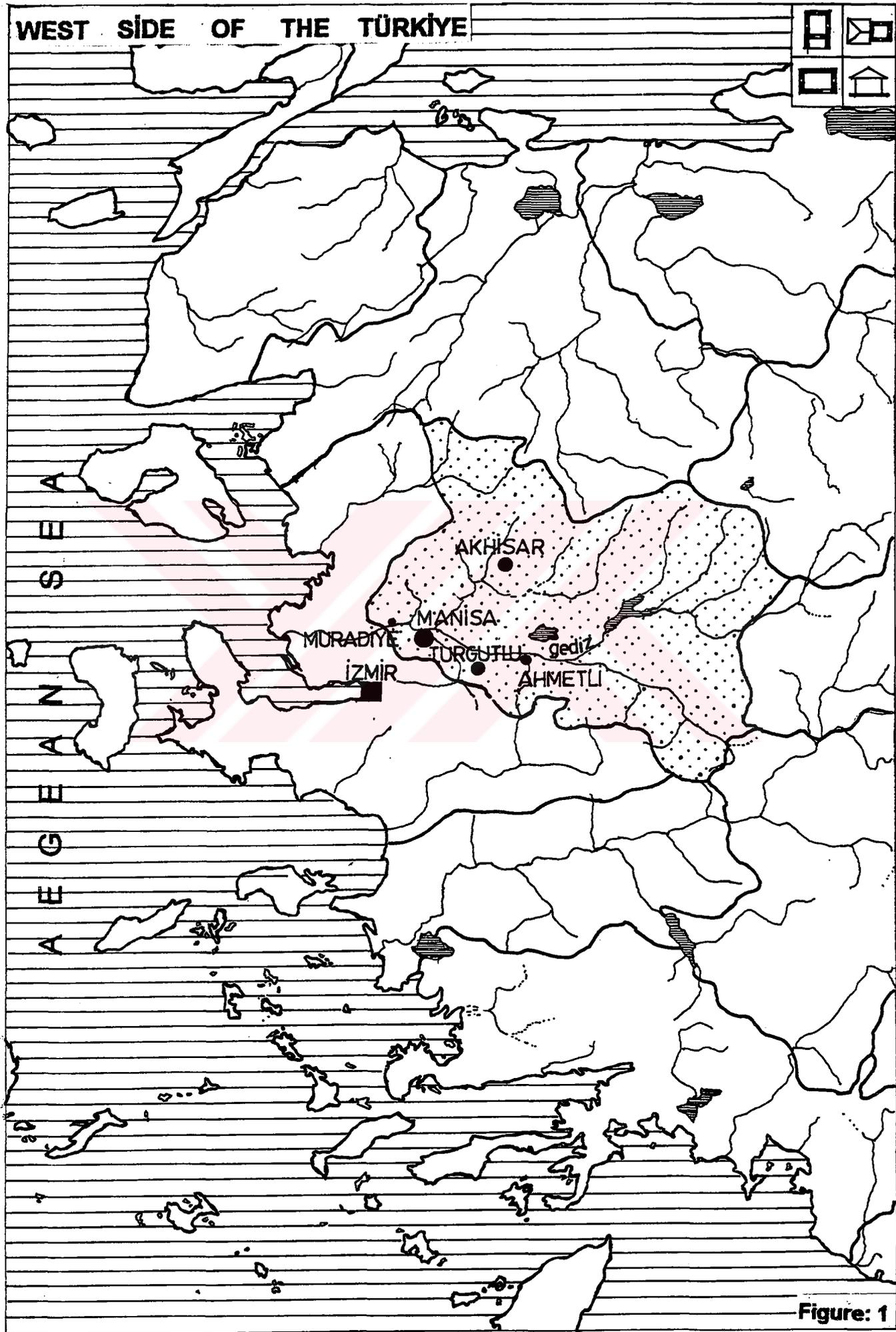
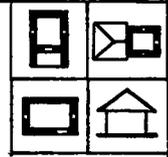


Figure: 1



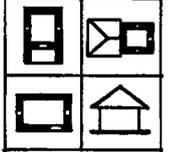
## **B-) AGRICULTURE IN GEDİZ VALLEY**

The agricultural products of Manisa in the 16th and the 17th centuries were grains, cotton, grapes, various, fruits and their dries. Viniculture was done in Manisa as of 2000 BC In the 16th and 17th centuries vineyards and fruit gardens were all around Manisa. It was way of life in some parts of the town and the villages.

The fruits were pears, pomegranates, olives, figs, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts and wild olives. The excesses of the grains, cotton and dried grapes (raisins) were sold to the other places by merchants.

In the 17th century the natural disasters, drought, the grasshoppers from Africa ruined the agriculture in Gediz valley. A period of scarcity were experienced. It was experienced a period of of scarcity.

Agriculture is also important for Manisa as for the Aegean Region today. Grapes, olives, cotton and various vegetables and fruits are grown. (1)

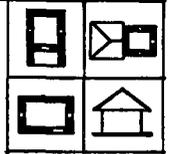


### **C-) CLIMATE OF THE GEDİZ VALLEY**

The continental character of the Mediterranean climate is dominant. Temperature gets as high as in tropical regions in summer. Rains are in winter. June, July and August are the hottest months where January is the coldest. The highest temperature in Manisa is 42°C-45°C. The thickest snow stays on the ground for 4-6 days.

The mountains are perpendicular to the coast in Eagean Region, and valleys and plains lay between these mountain ranges. Rain falls more on the mountains compared to the plains. The curve of the Manisa rain graphic reaches to the peak point in december. The values are minimum in summer months. (\*2)





## D-) HISTORY IN GEDİZ VALLEY

Manisa, with antique names of Magnesia and Sypilos was settled by the north-west skirts of the Sypilos ( Manisa Mountain ), which raises as a separate block at the northwest end of Tmolos ( Bozdağ) ranges dominating Hermos (Gediz) valley. (\*3)

We can get information from the written sources as of 2 000 B.C.

From the documents of the Plinius we learn the first name of the town which was Tantalos and it being also the capital of Maeonia (Lydia).

Cicero and Aristoteles state that Tantalos has been demolished after an earthquake and Sipylos was founded then. Some Lydia coins prove the relation of Tantalos's son Pelops and Magnesia . (\*4)

Ramsey found some ruins 7 km. east of Manisa and on the northern skirts of the Sypilos Mountain. Tumulus, rock tombs and temples are found among these. At the west there is a Kybele portrait engraved on the rock and a sacred cave and hot water spring for Apollon at the east of it. According to Prof. Dr. Oktay Akşit this is the location of the antique town of Tantalos. (\*5)

Tantalos, his son Pelops and daughter Niobe are heard very often in the history of Manisa. The Kybele relief dated 1450-1420 B.C. is found in Akpınar. This proves the relations of the old Magnesia and Hittites . (\*6)

The town of Tantalos was totally gone in the beginning of the 12th century B.C. during the great migration of the tribes. (\*7). Phrygians built the town of Sypilos.

After the Phrygians Lydians dominated Sypilos from the old sources (books of Herodotes and Homeros) we learn that the name Magnesia derives from Magnets.

Persians started to rule Magnesia as the other Lydian towns after the war between Persians and Lydians in 546 B.C. (\*8)

After that Magnesia paid taxes to Persians and became an important center of commerce. (\*9)

Alexander the great got Daskyleion upon the Granikos war in 323 B.C. ( near the Biga stream ) town of Sardes surrendered. Alexander let all Lydian towns free in their acts. Upon his death in 323 B.C. Magnesia became a part of Pergamum which was ruled by Lysimachos, then. (\*10)

The guard of Pergamum Castle, Philatairos, became dominant in the area after he has seized the treasure of Lysimachos.

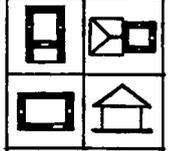
During the period of Attalos, 1 ( 241-197 B.C.) boundaries of the kingdom were from Middle Egean to mountains.

Upon death of Attalos, 3 (133 B.C.) the land was given to Roman except Pergamum and Sardes upon his will Magnesia became a part of the Roman Empire in 129 B.C. (\*11)

Sardes lost importance in Roman period, but Magnesia became the first station for the Roman armies going to east. The farmers and artists of the area became strong economically.

Magnesia was demolished upon the earthquake in 17 A.C. it was rebuilt by the supports of Emperor Tiberius.

The Roman Empire was separated into two during the period of Theodosius as east and west . Magnesia was within the Eastern Roman and was an important bishopric center. (\*12)



The Arabians plundered Magnesia many times starting in the 7th century. Nothing important happened during the Byzantine dominance.

The Arabians came to Magnesia on their way to Istanbul during the period of Muavi, 1(660-680 A.C.), the Omniaid caliph. It was plundered by Ommaids again during the period of Velid, (705-715 A.C.) (\*13)

Magnesia had an uncomfortable period in the 8th and 9th centuries as whole Anatolia which was the period of icona breaking. The Anatolian Seljuks could not enter to Magnesia even they have reached to (iznik) Nikeea.

The Crusaders started to rule Western Anatolia as of Their first trip in 1097. After that all of the Seljuk Sultans fought with Byzantine to get those towns back.

The Crusaders came to Magnesia several times till to the 13th century and the dominating powers changed as Byzantines or Anatolian Seljuks. Saruhan Beylik was founded in 1300 A.C. around Magnesia and Phildelphia. This time Byzantines asked for help of Sicily. The king of Sicily sent Catalan soldiers. As soon as these soldiers left the area Saruhan Bey took over Magnesia in 1313 A.C. (\*14)

The name is converted to Saruhan and it became the Capital. Saruhan bey was looking for peace but joined some naval warfare with Aydınoğulları.

Nothing important happened during the period of İlyas Bey son of Saruhan Bey.

Muzafferettin İlyas Bey took over after the death of Fahrettin Bey. The construction movements were the important fact of his period. The pressure of Osmanoğulları Ottomans are felt during last years of İshak Bey after the death of İshak Bey His son Hızırşah took over in 1390. Ottomans ruined Magnesia between 1390-1402 A.C. It was back to the control of Hızırşah after Ankara war in 1402 A.C.

Çelebi Mehmet moved over to Aydınoğulları which was against the Ottomans. On his way he stopped in Manisa, executed Hızırşah and Saruhanoğulları became a part of Ottomans afterwards.(\*15)

Çelebi Mehmet wanted to get rid of the rebellioons. The Grand vizier Beyazıt Paşa and Çelebi Mehmet's son Murat were sent over to Şeyh Bedrettin Simavi. The rebellion was stopped by the execution of his two men Torlak Kemal and Börklücü Mustafa.

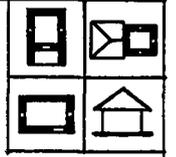
Murat 2, assigned his son Mehmet as governor to Manisa. Later on all of the candidates of the throne were assigned to Manisa as governors. This made Manisa a cultural center.

Mehmet was the padishah after Murat 2 in 1451 A.C. He assigned his son Mustafa to Manisa first and Abdullah, son of Beyazıt, later.

During the period of Beyazıt 2 the governors were Korkut, Alemşah, Mahmut and Şahinşah.

Yavuz assigned his brother Korkut as governor, but he learned that Korkut was against him and executed him in Teke and assigned his son Süleyman in place.

During Süleyman, the law maker, Mustafa, Mehmet and Sarı Selim were the governors. Selim 2 assigned his son Murat and Murat 3, his son Mehmet.



Mehmet 3 was the last padishah son assigned to Manisa The halting period started for Ottomans then.

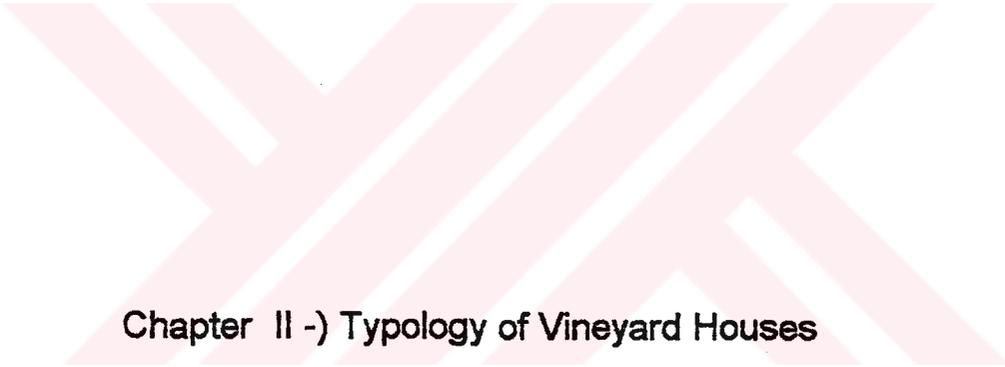
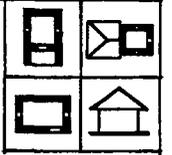
That period was bad for Manisa. Kalenderođlu, Kara Sait, Celeli Yusuf Pasha rebellions were important. Balıkesir governor plundered Manisa. The rich became important in 17th. century. Karaosmanođulları destroyed all of the bandits. They kept the comfort in the 18th. and the 19th. centuries. (\*16)

In 1833 İbrahim Pasha came to Manisa. After a short. While Ottomans and İbrahim Pasha signed the Kütahya Agreement and the Ottoman occupation was over.

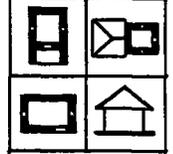
In the 19th century Saruhan town was a possessor of Aydın State. The archbishop of the Greek orthodoxes was in Manisa. The armenias, gregoriens, and jewish were under the control of İzmir archbishop and Chief Rabbi.

During time of Mondros Armistice, Manisa was the center of Saruhan, a possessor of Aydınođulları. It was under the 17th army corps located in İzmir. It was occupied by Greeks on 26 may 1919 because of the unsuccessful direktory of Hüsnü Bey, the pressessor of Manisa.

Greek stayed here till 8 September 1922. The fire started by them. destroyed most of the city. (\*17).



**Chapter II -) Typology of Vineyard Houses**



## Chapter II-)Typology of Vineyard Houses

The vineyard houses keep a special place among the vernacular building culture of the Aegean Region. The vineyard houses are as old as the Anatolian people, because their wild grapevine (*Vitis Sylvestris*) origin is in Anatolia. Anatolia has a great role in Egypt, Phoenicia and Greek cultures in case of vineyards, grapes and wine.

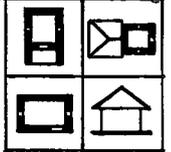
The symbols of vineyard culture, wine pitchers, cups and people carrying grape bunches reliefs are found in archeological excavations. The objects are from Hittites time to today. And they are vernacular culture.

Some foreign sources try to show the festivities traditions of the vineyards as Mycenaean traditions.

The plans and techniques of Salihli/Alaşehir, Foça/Menemen/Manisa/Akhisar houses reflect the old architectural characteristics. The single storey oval house (dated 900 BC) has a rectangular plan with rounded corners and is found in excavations of the old İzmir in Bayraklı. The entrance opening is on the short side. This house is found in İzmir excavations, and the area of the house is being used as the example vineyard of Tekel are not coincidences.\*

There is a special place of vineyard houses among the other examples that shows the folklore of Aegean region vineyard houses have an unignorable place of rural people's agricultural life and sheltering. Vineyard houses show the people's space and building traditions. They are material cultural products that differ by the historical and regional features.

In this study 33 vineyard houses are searched. In this research some criteria that can be found in the examples section are realized. We can get statistical data from these criteria as seen in the report. In the buildings there are some formal and functional similarities. These similarities can be collected into four main groups. They are;



### A-) Megaron Type

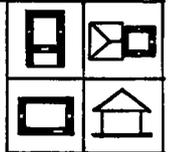
There are two vineyard houses 10-12km.'s north of Alaşehir. Consist of two spaces directed to northwest. In research of Murat ERDİM. Which are belong to Ummuhan Kaya and Fatma Akdeniz.

**Front space:** Placed by the short side of the rectangular block and faces towards the vineyard. It is an extension of the two side walls of adobe and covered with roof of soil on wooden bands. It is semi-open, semi-close, the visual relation is built upon the will. The fireplace is on one of the sidewalls with niches for lamps. Cooking, resting, chatting, watching are all done here. It is a shady, half-private and a living space.

**Back space (main room):** Has a door between the front spaces. Belongs to the family and used for sleeping and living. Fireplace and niches for beds can be found food, bedding and vineyard equipment are kept here. Ground is soil, walls are adobe. The roof has sloped to two sides with trees, branches and rushes of round sections of bands. The houses of Ummuhan Kaya and Fatma Akdeniz are oldest houses. The figures of thier houses are in the next page. The spacial figures are belong to Murat ERDİM. It is possible some variations in megaron type houses. The walls are adobe, brick or concrete bloks, the roof bands are regular and covered with spanish tiles. (\*18)

The houses have two different spaces, semi-open and closed. Consists of a roofed porch in front and a close space or spaces behind it. (Example: 1,6, 7,9,10,11,15,16,18,23,31). The building meet the basic requirements of the user. Since they are in hot area, they are direktd to cool and shady sides.

Adobe, brick and wood are used often because of being local materials. In one house also used block. Their plaster consist of cement and they live longer compared to others. The other plaster is that made of some naturel fibers added to earth plaster. No frames nor glass are used on the windows between Ahmetli -Turgutiu. Windows are the openings on the walls. Wooden shutters are used in other areas. Example 28, 5km.s to Muradiye, has both wooden framed windows with glass.

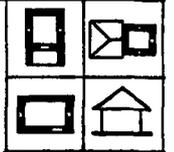


### 1-) Pure Megaron Type Houses

There are two place in this kinds of megaron houses. A space is placed by the short side of the rectangular block and faces towards the vineyard. It is a shady, half-private and a living space. The second space is used for sleeping and living. Consist of a porch in front and a room at the back. Generally the porch has walls on two sides. Large opening are left on the walls according to the sun movements. No Walls are constructed sometimes. In these cases the roof is carried either by a wooden pole or a column with made of brick at the corner. (Examples: 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 18)

There are some houses with the some plan types, where one of the side walls is used as the symetric axis, with two adjacent symetric rooms and a large porch in front. (Examples: 16, 24) These buildings are for crowded or combined families. The materials are simple and naturel. Adobe, wood and spanish tiles are the mostly used ones. Brick, concrete, on the wall, marsilyan tiles on the roof, are also used.

Pure megaron type houses are small houses. And they used in vineyard season.

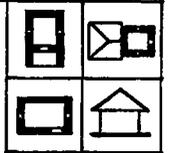


## 2-) Asymmetric Megaron Planned Houses

The climate, the sun, the environmental danger can effect the plan of the houses, and the symmetry is deformed. (examples: 13, 14, 18, 29) The walls on the west and the south get longer, and three sides of the porch is surrounded.(Example: 13). Because of the some reasons rooms replaced.the surrounding walls (Examples: 14, 18, 29) The spaces used are the some but their numbers are more, or they are seperated more compared to the megaron plans.

The some materials are used in these buildings. Only example 14 uses blocks instead of adobe.





### 3-) Two Floored Megaron Type Houses

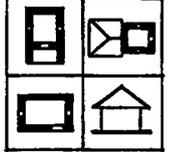
Megaron type houses are used temporarily a limited time, The vineyard season, where as these are used permanently.

They are not seen very often. (Example:25, 32)

The ground floor is similar to the pure megaron type houses with a porch surrounded with walls on three sides and a closed space for daily requirements. Fireplace and niches are found in the closed spaces. It is also a small depot. The first floor has a room and bedroom. There is a fireplace for heating purposes. A balcony is found above the porch. The plans of the two floors are exactly the same.

The materials are the common ones as seen in the other houses. Adobe, wood and spanish tiles.

The floor of the gound floor and the balcony have wooden beams. Symmetry is seen in general, the stairs and the fireplaces ruin this symmetry in this houses a little.



## B-) Tower Type Vineyard Houses

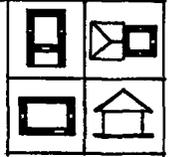
Various sources indicate that tower type buildings have importance in Chios architecture. The houses in vineyards and the summer houses looked like tower on planes named "kampos", south of the administrative center named "hora" by Greeks and "Civitas Chii" by Italians. These houses were named "pyrgos" and by turks "kulla". These towers mentioned by Balthasar de Manconys for the first time in 1648 who visited Chios were the summer houses of the Genoese and Greek aristocrats. Thevenot mentions two, three roomed houses by the fields in 1656. Covell mentions sliding bridges in 1677. Julien Galland (1747) wrote about the outer stairs and the characteristic arches of white and red stones. He states that the families move to their houses on kampos by Easter and stay there till late November. Men go to the center for business during this period. Michel Ekenen mentions the flat roofs (1711). Some of these houses are pictured on contemporary artistic works.

Smith prepared the most detailed research on the Chios architecture. But a typical house cannot be determined. Almost all of the houses have consoles of Lombardian arches, large terraces either on front or back sides reached by stairs which resemble the Genoese tradition. "Bey konağı" in Çeşme looks similar to these buildings. Some of the houses studied by Smith have old parts belong to older towers. The stairs are wooden, the walls are coarse. The stair wells resemble vaults.

"Pyrgos" are also seen on other Aegean islands. Some of Çeşme houses are grouped with them. The tower houses of Cos are among the orange gardens and used by the rich as on kampos. The Lesbos towers were used by the rich Turks and Greeks in the 18th and 19th centuries. The owners of these houses in Andros were the archons, rich land owners, in the 19th century. The Foça houses reflect the same social arrangement. They seem like an extension of Strabo's "katokia". Pyrgos is located on a higher point in an agricultural facility. Ydung and Haselberger determined that tower type of buildings were used in great lands and served as a house in Hellenistic Period. This tradition is continued during the Byzantine Period in monasteries according to the researches done by Ostrogorskij. It survived in donjons of Mid Greece at the same time in rural areas. Arundell visited Izmir in 1832 and described Süleyman Paşa's farmhouse as tower. The area of lake Bafa is searched in 1988. The purpose of this search was to study the towers mentioned by Wiegand in Latmos Region and to see whether their only purpose was to watch. All of them were gone except the one on the path to Pınarcık Plain of the Pınarcık village by lake Bafa. (\*19)

Consist of two units. The first one is a single storey unit where as the second one has two storey. The single storey is used as depot or barn. The materials and technique are worse than the other unit. The ground floor of the other unit is for general use, and the first floor has the functions of the quest room or the bedroom. ( Example: 2, 27, 28, 30)

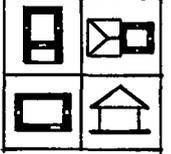
In some cases the two units are a whole with one entrance. In some cases they are totally separated and in these cases the single storey unit is used as barn.



If it is required the number of spaces in the single storey unit next to two storey one can be increased. Kitchen and living rooms can be seen example 28.

The windows opening on the first floor are wider and they are more in number compared to the ground floor. Wooden shutters are used generally. Example 28 has a frames for glasses. Adobe wood and spanish tiles are used as in others. The only example 30 has a marsilian tiles.



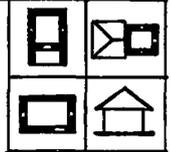


### **C-) Single-roomed Houses**

This kind of houses have been seen mostly between Ahmetli-Turgutlu. They are plain single room. They do not have porches. There is a large opening for entrance. Entrance has no door. This kind of buildings are not enough safe for night time. They are mostly used in daytime. Also as a depot. The windows are small and square in form. Fireplace is on the wall which receives the sun most, and has niches on two sides.

Walls are adobe. Roof is wood and suspended. No frames nor wooden shutter are found.





#### **D-) The others**

The houses of this group can not be classified under any other type. They do not have anything in common among each other, either.

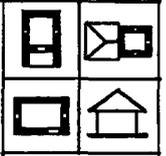
Example 3 looks like single room houses, but also has a demolished room adjacent. There is a window between these spaces.

Example 8 and 20 consists of a room and porch which do not have any relation with each other.

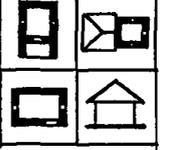
Example 12 has three adjacent houses . One of them is megaron, the other is tower type and the third is a single room house. The houses do not have a direct relation.

Example 21 shows a house with a large porch in the center. Rooms are surrounding of the large porch. The rooms are added when the users need. The materials of each room are different from each other.

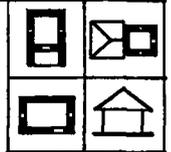
Example 26 is a sample of Levantine architecture located on the hill. The other spaces are around the house. The Materials and technique are different from others. The house made great care.



Chapter III -) Examples



1) Turgutlu Ahmetli



- **EXAMPLE :1**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the south of the road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ; 4 km far away from Ahmetli..
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is an almond tree at the back side.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch. At west wall of the porch there are a heart and a recess. The west side of the porch there is a wall, which is 110 cm. tall.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

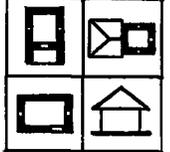
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There is no door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.1
- **Chimney :** It is made of brick from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.
- **Others :** The roof of porch was carried by two wooden column.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

The roof can be persuaded from inside. There is a wash basin on the north west of the room.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Completely poured.
- **Plaster :** Completely poured.
- **Walls :** East part of the wall is spoiled.
- **Roof :** Eaves are broken.



- **EXAMPLE :2**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ; 7 km far away from Ahmetli.
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is a plane tree.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Tower building.
- **Features :** It is formed by two and one floored parts. Parts of one floored is a granary. There is a stone tread at the entrance ,which is on north of the one floored part.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The two floored part's roof is pavilion . One floored part's roof is flat.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

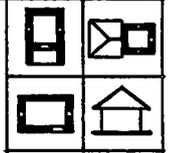
- **Windows :** They are sheltered by the shutter. There is no glass.
- **Proportions :** Ground floor: 1/1.3  
Second floor: 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.1
- **Eaves :** 60 cm. long
- **Others :** The windows are on vertical projection.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

It was not possible to enter inside.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** The whole parts are poured
- **Plaster :** Some parts are poured
- **Walls :** The parts of the one floored side walls are collapsed down.
- **Roof :** The parts of the one floored side the roof is collapsed down.



- **EXAMPLE :3**

### POSITION

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ;7 km far away from Ahmetli.
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is an almond tree near the house.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

### PLAN

- **Type of plan :** Other.
- **Features :** There are two wide doors. They are faced to north. There is no relation each other. There is a heart at the west wall of the room, that is located at west There are two recess both sides of the heart at the east wall of the another room.

### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

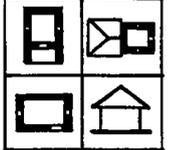
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/0.4 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.9
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long

### FEATURES OF THE SPACE

It is possible to see the roof construction. The heart and recesses are in symmetric form.

### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting :** The whole parts of painting are poured.
- **Plaster :** The whole parts of painting are poured.
- **Walls :** The parts of one floored side is collapsed down.
- **Roof :** Eaves are broken.



#### • **EXAMPLE : 4**

#### **POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the north of the road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ; 7 km far away from Ahmetli.
- **Land:** In the field.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east.

#### **PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** One roomed house.
- **Features :** There is only a room ,that have a wide door. The door is northeast side of the house. At the west wall there is a heart between two' recess. And one more recess is at the east wall.

#### **STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

#### **FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

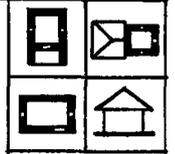
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass
- **Proportions :** 1/1.2
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.3
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long

#### **FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction.

#### **PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** There is no painting.
- **Plaster :** There is no plaster.
- **Walls :** The parts upper the earth side walls are spoiled.
- **Roof :** Eaves are broken.



- **EXAMPLE : 5**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ; 8 km far away from Ahmetli.
- **Land:** In the field.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east..

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** One roomed house.
- **Features :** There is only a room ,that have a wide door .The door is at the east wall. At the northwest wall there is a heart .There is a recess Southwest wall.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden Beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

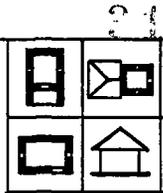
- **Windows :**There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.2
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.1
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long
- **Chimney:** From roof level it is built up with brick.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. It is a rectangular space.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Whole parts of the painting are poured.
- **Plaster :** Whole parts of the painting are poured.
- **Walls :** There are deep cracks on the wall.
- **Roof :** Eaves are broken.



- **EXAMPLE : 6**

### **POSITION**

- **According to the city :** At the road from Turgutlu to Ahmetli ; 1 km to Derbent.
- **Land:** In a field. Near the vineyard. An Almond tree near the house.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards southeast.

### **PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** A wall is constructed at the south of patio, and another is being constructed at the north. There is a fireplace and a niche on the northern wall.

### **STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** The timber structure.
- **Material :** Stone, adobe, brick and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The beams of the stone foundation are seen. The column at the north-east corner is made of brick. The walls are of brick. Lintels are wooden .
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

### **FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

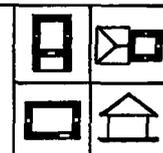
- **Windows :**There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.1
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long
- **Chimney :** It is made of bricks from the roof level.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.

### **FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. It is a dark space.

### **PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is generally good.
- **Plaster :** It is not good under the painting.
- **Walls :**They are in good condition.
- **Roof :**They are in good condition.



- **EXAMPLE :7**

### POSITION

- **According to the city :** At the road from Turgutlu to Salihli ; 1 km far away from Derbent.
- **Land:** Near the vineyard.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards southeast

### PLAN

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch. At north wall of the porch there are a heart and .The west wall has a recess.

### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

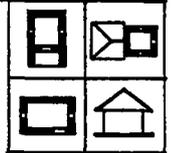
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5 1/1 1/1.75
- **Doors :** There is no door.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.8
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long
- **Chimney :** It is plastered above the roof level.

### FEATURES OF THE SPACE

It is possible to see the roof construction, It is a dark space

### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting :** Some portion of the painting is poured.
- **Plaster :** There is no plaster.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** It is in good condition.



- **EXAMPLE :8**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the road from Turgutlu to Salihli ; 2 km far away from Derbent.
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There are apple trees.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Other.
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch. The porch has no relation with the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is hip roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .The eaves are longer over the porch.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

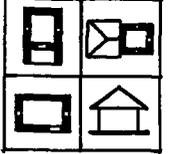
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.3
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Eaves :** 20 cm. long  
At west facade it is long 120 cm. long.
- **Others :** This building is completely in different appearance.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

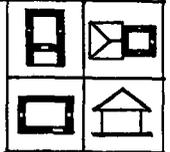
It is possible to see the roof construction. The two spaces do not connect with each other.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** The north and south sides of facades are completely poured.
- **Plaster :** The north and south sides of facades are completely poured.
- **Walls :** The northeast corner is damaged.
- **Roof :** The northeast corner is damaged.



2) Turgutlu - Manisa



• **EXAMPLE :9**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the road from Turgutlu to Manisa ; 1 km far away from Akpınar.
- **Land:** In the garden. There are almond and apple trees and bushes.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards southeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch. At northeast wall of the porch there is a wide window. The northwest wall has a door which is related whit the fowl house .

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

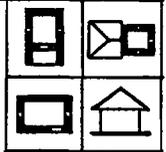
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass
- **Proportions :** 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Whole parts of the painting are poured.
- **Plaster :** Whole parts of the painting are poured.
- **Walls :** They are spoiled from earth level.
- **Roof :** Eaves of the front side of the house are broken.



- **EXAMPLE :10**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** It is near the road from Turgutlu to Manisa ; 500 m far away from Akpınar.
- **Land:** In the field.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards southeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

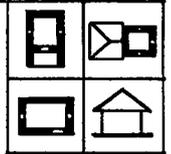
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is generally good.
- **Plaster :** It is generally good.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** It is in good condition.



- **EXAMPLE : 11**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the west of the road from Turgutlu to Manisa ; 5 km far away from Turgutlu
- **Land:** Near the vineyard.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards northeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** The house has a room and a porch. At southeast wall of the porch there is a heart. The heart is curved.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Brick and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by brick .The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is hip roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the marsilyan tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

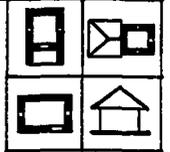
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass
- **Proportions :**1/1.5
- **Doors :**There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :**1/2.5
- **Chimney :**The chimney is out of the wall at southeast.
- **Eaves :**50 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. The room is quite dark and there is only a small window.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Parts of the building is poured.
- **Plaster :** Parts of the building is poured.
- **Walls :** There are deep cracks at the wall.
- **Roof :** From eaves to the top of the roof is spoiled.



## • EXAMPLE : 12

### POSITION :

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Turgutlu to Manisa ; 5 km far away from Turgutlu .
- **Land:** In the field. There is a mulberry tree.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

### PLAN

- **Type of plan :** Other.
- **Features :** The tree houses are adjacent to each other. The one at the east has two floored and tower type. A stone stairway from outside connects the ground floor to the 1st floor. The porch is as wide as terrace. The one in the middle is pure megaron and a patio is found by the entrance facade. The house at the west is a single room.

### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Field brick and wood. Stairs of the east house are stone.
- **The wall technique:** The houses at the east and west do not have obvious beams of stone foundation. The subbasement of the middle house is of stone made of brick blocks.
- **Roof :** Made of wood covered by spanish tiles. The one at the east has tent type roof and the others are gabled.

### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

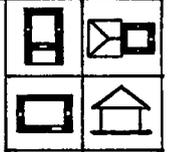
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.2
- **Doors :** There are wooden doors.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.3
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.
- **Others :** Usually the vineyard houses are not row houses; but they are.

### FEATURES OF THE SPACE

It was not possible to enter inside. But all three parts have a common place at out side.

### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting :** It is completely poured for all three houses.
- **Plaster :** It is completely poured for all three houses.
- **Walls :** The walls of east and west houses are spoiled from earth.
- **Roof :** Parts of the roof are spoiled.



- **EXAMPLE : 13**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** It is located after passing Örnekköy, between Manisa to Çobanisa.
- **Land:** In the field.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There are one room and a wide porch. There are walls on south and west sides. The room is placed on east side. There is a heart on the south wall of the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is hip roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

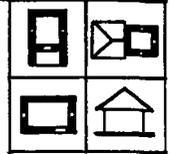
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There is no door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.2
- **Chimney :** It is made of bricks from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. The room and porch are dark.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Parts of the painting are poured.
- **Plaster :** Parts of the building are poured.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** It is spoiled from roof level.



- **EXAMPLE : 14**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the road from Karaođlanlı to Manisa ; 2 km far away from Karaođlanlı .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There are an apricot and a mulberry tree.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards northeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There are two rooms on the south par of the house. On the west side there is a kitchen. These three spaces get together on the porch.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Briquette and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with briquette and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

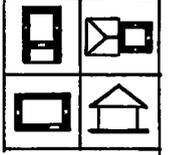
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There are wooden doors.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Chimney :** It is plastered from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

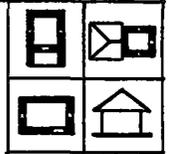
There is no connection between the spaces. The wall between the kitchen and the porch is 180 cm height.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is not in good condition
- **Plaster :** It is spoiled from dampness.
- **Walls :** There are deep cracks between the concrete blocks.
- **Roof :** It is in good condition



### 3) Manisa - Akhisar



- **EXAMPLE : 15**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the south of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ; 2 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is a peach tree.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** The porch faces to the north and there is a heart on the west wall. There are two windows on the east and north walls of the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Brick and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with bricks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by reinforced concrete beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

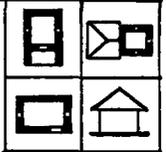
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/0.7 -1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Chimney :** There is a very small one at the west wall.
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. Spaces are small and use for only spending the night.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** There is a painted part in the front side. The other sides of the house has no painting.
- **Plaster :** There is no plastered part except front side.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** It is spoiled from roof level



- **EXAMPLE : 16**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the east of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ;2 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is a mulberry tree at the front side.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards south.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron...
- **Features :** It is formed of two rooms and a porch. There is a heart on the west wall of the porch. There is another heart in the east room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure
- **Material :** Brick and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with bricks and strengthened by horizontal reinforced concrete beams. The walls are separated from the earth by reinforced concrete beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

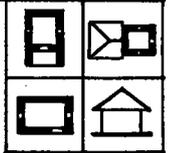
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.8 - 1/1 - 1/0.6
- **Doors :** There are wooden doors.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Chimney :** There are two chimneys at the west wall.
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. There is no connection between two rooms.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** There is a painted part in the front side. The other sides of the house has no painting. The painting is in good condition.
- **Plaster :** There is no plastered part except front side.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition
- **Roof :** It is in good condition



- **EXAMPLE : 17**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the east of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ; 1 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There are apricot, fig, plum trees and bushes.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** There are two closed spaces .There is a hearth and a washbasin in the narrow room. This space is used as kitchen. The most important difference is that there is a space like balcony inside.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** The wall material is under the plaster ,so it could not be persuaded.
- **The wall technique:** It is not possible to see the wall. Because of the plastered wall.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

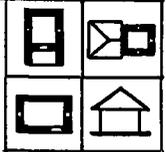
- **Windows :** There are wooden frame work with glasses. In front of the windows there are iron window-guard.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There are wooden doors.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.6
- **Chimney :** It is plastered from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 30 cm. long.
- **Others :** There is a pediment at the front side of the house.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. There is a balcony inside of the room. This is the unique examples about the inside balcony. The balcony continuous until the center of the kitchen from the room. The wall between the room and the kitchen is 200 cm. height.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is in good condition
- **Plaster :** It is in good condition
- **Walls :** They are in good condition
- **Roof :** It is in good condition



- **EXAMPLE :18**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the east of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ; 4 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is a mulberry tree
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There is a porch on the north side. There is a wall on the west side of the porch and a heart on this wall. It was not possible to enter inside.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** brick and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with bricks and strengthened by horizontal wooden beams. The walls are separated from the earth by stone beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is hip roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

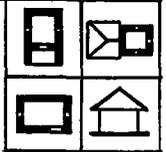
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Chimney :** It is plastered from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.
- **Others :** A window is closed at the south wall.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It was not possible to enter.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is completely poured.
- **Plaster :** it is completely poured except front side of the house.
- **Walls :** They are not in good condition.
- **Roof :** It is spoiled from roof level.



- **EXAMPLE :19**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ;4 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is an apricot tree and grape vine.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There are two rooms, a porch and a low granary . There is not a door between the rooms. The porch is almost wide. There is a heart on the west wall of the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with adobe blocks .
- **Roof :** The roof is hip roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles . It is a hanging truss.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

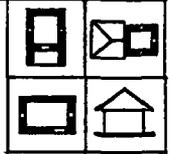
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Chimney :** It is plastered from roof level.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. There is no connection between two rooms. The rooms are one step lower than the porch.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is in good condition
- **Plaster :** Some parts of the house are spoiled.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition
- **Roof :** It is in good condition



- **EXAMPLE :20**

### **POSITION**

- **According to the city :** At the east of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ;2 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** In the garden. There are mulberry, plum, fig trees, grapevines and roses.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east.

### **PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Other.
- **Features :** It is formed of a room , porch and a toilet. The porch is like a room .The toilet is in a separated form on the west.

### **STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Concrete blocks and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls were built by with concrete blocks
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .

### **FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

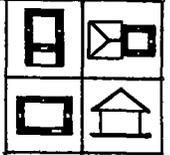
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.2
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door. It is painted.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Eaves :** 25 cm. long.

### **FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

It is possible to see the roof construction. There is no connection between the room and the porch.

### **PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** The front of the house is well painted.
- **Plaster :** The front of the house is well plastered.
- **Walls :** The walls are begun to spoil.
- **Roof :** The wooden parts of the roof construction are in bad condition.



### • EXAMPLE :21

#### POSITION :

- According to the city : At the west of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ;3 km far away from Manisa .
- Land: Near the vineyard.
- Direction: It is not possible to say any direction

#### PLAN

- Type of plan : Other.
- Features : On the east side of a great court there are two rooms , a porch ,toilet and a shed. On the north side there is a fowl house. Two rooms are connected with the porch. For the first time in this building, the toilet is inside the house.

#### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- Structural system: Timber structure.
- Material : Concrete blocks, brick, and wood.
- The wall technique: Different kinds of techniques are used in different parts of the building . Even one part of a wall begins with brick and ends with concrete blocks. Beams are made of wood and reinforced concrete.
- Roof : The roofs are gable roof type .The roof are made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles except shed covered by the marsilyan tiles.

#### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

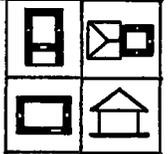
- Windows : Sheltered by iron shutter. There are wooden frame work with glasses. The granary has only iron window guard.
- Proportions : 1/1 - 1/1.3
- Doors : There are wooden doors. Granary's door is iron.
- Proportions :1/2.3 - 1/2.8
- Eaves : 40 cm. long. It is 150 cm. long over the porch

#### FEATURES OF THE SPACE

It is possible to see the roof construction. The central court connects all the spaces.

#### PRESENT POSITION

- Painting : The granary has no painting. The other parts are in good condition.
- Plaster : The rooms and the toilet are plastered. The other parts are not.
- Walls : They are in good conditions.
- Roof : Only the fowl house's roof is spoiled.



- **EXAMPLE :22**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Akhisar to Manisa ;8 km far away from Manisa .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There are poplar, apricot, and peach trees.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Tower building.
- **Features :** It was not possible to enter the house; but , it is supposed that there is a room and a kitchen in the ground floor. In the first floor There is a room and wide balcony. There is a door at the first floor as seen in example 31, but it was closed with bricks.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** The wall material is under the plaster ,so it could not be persuaded.
- **The wall technique:** --
- **Roof :** The roof is pavilion roof type .The roof is made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles .

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

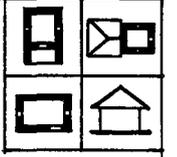
- **Windows :** Sheltered by iron shutter. There are wooden frame work with glasses.
- **Proportions :**1/1
- **Doors :**The door is made of iron.
- **Proportions :**1/2.3
- **Chimney :**It is plastered from the flat roof level.
- **Eaves :**20 cm. long. There is cornice under the eaves.
- **Others :** The windows are in order on the vertical line.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE**

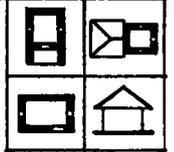
It was not possible to enter the house.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** It is poured.
- **Plaster :** It is poured at some parts of the house.
- **Walls :** They are begun to spoiled under the eaves.
- **Roof :** It is in good condition.



#### 4) Manisa - Üçpınar



• **EXAMPLE :23**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ;5 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard and cotton field. There is a huge pine tree.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards south.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** Square shaped room and a porch in the front side; two windows one faced to the porch on south and the other on the northern wall. There are two hearts , one is on the western Wall in the porch and other is in the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :**The walls are adobe, the beams are wooden.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams. The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :**The roof is gable roof type and made of wooden. It is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

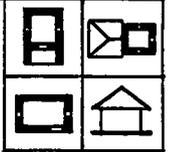
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :1/1**
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door. .
- **Proportions : 1/2.2**
- **Chimney :** The chimney on the porch is in good condition. It is made of brick from the roof level.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.
- **Others :**The walls of the rooms extended into the porch.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

It is a megaron type of building that has an open and a semi-open space. The roof can be seen from the inner side.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Walls :** The fire place on the room wall is collapsed down.
- **Roof :** The chimney in the room is collapsed down.



- **EXAMPLE :24**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the south of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ;5 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** In the cotton field.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** There is a square shaped room and a porch in front of it. There are three windows on the north, east, and south walls. In the room there is a fire place on the east wall.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and a kind of earth originated plaster.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams.
- **Roof :** The roof is gable roof type and made of wooden. It is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

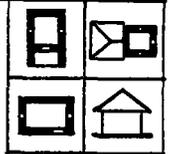
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5 - 1/1.5 - 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.3
- **Chimney :** It is plastered from the roof level.
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.
- **Others :** There is a pile to carry the roof in front of the porch.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

It is a megaron type of building that has an open and a semi-open space. The roof can be seen from the inner side.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Walls :** The two sides of the porch are collapsed down.
- **Roof :** The wooden parts are rotten.



• **EXAMPLE :25**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ;4 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** In the cotton field. There is a plane tree and bushes.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :**Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There are two rooms; the porch is separated into two parts. The northern room is used as kitchen. There is a fire place on the separating wall of the porch that serves to the kitchen. There is a toilet on the south side out of the house. There is a sink in the kitchen. The rooms are open to the porch independently. There is a door between two rooms.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wooden.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams. The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :**It is gable roof designed as hanging trust and made of wooden. It is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

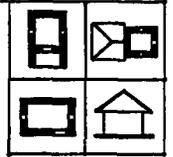
- **Windows :** There is not any frame work and shutter.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.2
- **Doors :** There is not any door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.3 - 1/2.5
- **Chimney :** It is collapsed down.
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

The rooms are connected to each other. In this house the porch is separated in two parts for the first time. The roof can be seen from the inner side.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Most of the parts are poured
- **Walls :** The toilet is totally collapsed down. The walls are damaged.
- **Roof :** Totally collapsed down.



• **EXAMPLE :26**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ;4 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** In the cotton field. There is a huge plane tree and bushes.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards west.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Two floored megaron.
- **Features :** It is a two floored building. On the west side the porch continues as balcony in the first floor. There are two fire places on the ground floor, one is on the porch and the other is inside. There is a wooden stairway to at the right side of the entrance. There are four windows, two of them are on the ground floor and the other two are on the first floor faces to north and south.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wooden.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams. The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :** It is hip roof, made of wooden. It is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

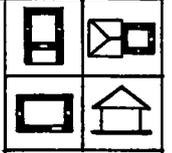
- **Windows :** There is not any frame work and shutter.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** There are wooden door remainders.
- **Proportions :** 1/2 - 1/2.2
- **Chimney :** It is collapsed down.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.
- **Others :** It is a symmetric building.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

The ceiling of the ground floor is low. There is a niche near the door. On the first floor there is an other niche on the symmetric axis.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Most of the parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Most of the parts are poured
- **Walls :** The parts of the walls under the roof are damaged.
- **Roof :** Totally collapsed down.



• **EXAMPLE :27**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the north of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ; 6 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** The building was on a hill. There are fields and huge pine trees around the hill.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards west.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Other.
- **Features :** It is a union of three buildings. The first building is faced to west and used as house; the second is the depot; and the third is the house of the workers.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** It is made of stone to the earth level and the upper sides are made of brick.
- **The wall technique:** The carrying walls are made of brick.
- **Roof :** The roof is designed as hip and pavilion type and covered by marsilian tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

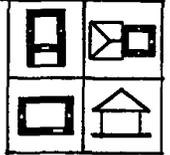
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter and glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1 - 1/2 - 2/1 - 1/2.5
- **Doors :** There is an iron door with engraving. It is not possible to enter inside.
- **Proportions :** 1/2
- **Eaves :** 20 cm. long.
- **Others :** Levantine effect is seen on all of the buildings.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

It is not possible to enter inside. But there is not a connection between the buildings.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Some parts are poured especially by the effect of the rain.
- **Plaster :** Some parts are repaired.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** They are in good condition.



- **EXAMPLE :28**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the west of the road from Üçpınar to Manisa ;3 km far away from Üçpınar .
- **Land:** In the garden. There are apricot trees.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards south.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Tower building.
- **Features :** It is a two floored building. There is a stairway from the porch to the balcony. Besides there is a kitchen and a depot independent from the tower building. There is a fire place on the east side of the ground floor. There is a niche on the right side of the fire place. On the west side of the room there is a drop. On the first floor there is a window on each wall of the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

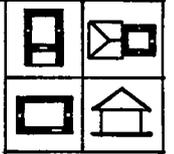
- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe, wooden and stone.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :** The roof is designed as hip type and covered by marsilian tiles. The single floored building's roof is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. But there is no glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/2 - 1/1.8
- **Doors :** There are wooden doors.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.4 - 1/1.5
- **Chimney :** The chimney is longer than the top of the roof.
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

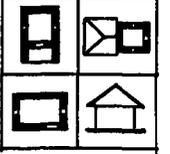
The ceiling is almost high in the two floored part. There is wooden hanging thrust on the second floor. It is not possible to see the roof second floor. On the second floor there is a flower engraving on the wall. On the ground floor there is a drop on the west wall. On the east wall there is a fire place between the window and the niche. In the depot part the roof can be seen inside.



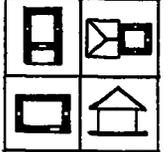
### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting** :The whole parts of the walls and some parts of the inner walls are poured.
- **Plaster** : Nearly the whole parts are poured.
- **Walls** : On the west side of the two floored building there are damages. Some parts of the northern side is collapsed down.
- **Roof** : The chimney of the west side is broken down. Some parts of the depot are collapsed down.





5) Üçpınar - Muradiye



## • EXAMPLE :29

### POSITION :

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Üçpınar to Muradiye ;2 km far away from Muradiye .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard. There is an olive tree and bushes.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

### PLAN

- **Type of plan :** Tower building.
- **Features :** There are two rooms, a depot and a post added kitchen on the ground floor. There is a stairway to the upstairs in the east room. IN the other room there is a fireplace and a niche. There is another fireplace in the kitchen with a niche. There is another room at the upstairs that is square shaped.

### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- **Structural system:** Timber structure. The floor of the first floor is wooden beamed.
- **Material :** Adobe and wooden.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams. The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :** The two floored building's roof is pavilion type. One floored part's is hipped type. It is made of wood and covered by the spanish tiles.

### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

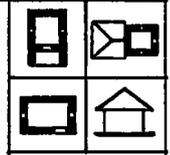
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter. And there is frame works for glasses.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.3 - 1/1.4
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Chimney :** The chimney of the kitchen is plastered from the level of the tiles.

### FEATURES OF THE SPACE :

The inner spaces are high. The roof can be seen from inside. The rooms are connected to each other. There is also a connection between room and depot; but there is not between kitchen and the porch.

### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting :** Some parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Some parts are poured.
- **Walls :** Generally in good condition.
- **Roof :** Materials of roof are get old.



- **EXAMPLE :30**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the northeast of the road from Üçpınar to Muradiye ; 3 km far away from Muradiye .
- **Land:** In the olive garden.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards northeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Asymmetric megaron type.
- **Features :** There are two rooms connected with the porch. There are two depots; one is used from garden and the other from the porch. There is a small window between two rooms.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The walls are made of adobe blocks and strength by wooden beams. The walls are on the stone foundation by the earth level.
- **Roof :** it is gable roof designed as hanging trust and made of wooden. It is covered by spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

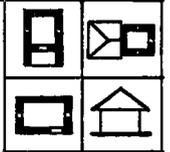
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter; but there is not any frame works. The post-repaired ones are sheltered by the iron window-guard.
- **Proportions :** 1/1
- **Doors :** There is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4
- **Eaves :** 40 cm. long.
- **Others :** The handwork's is rather good.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

There is no connection between the spaces except the porch. The roof can be seen from the inside. The numbers and places of the windows are well selected.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Most parts are poured.
- **Plaster :** Some parts are poured.
- **Walls :** Some parts are damaged.
- **Roof :** Most of the covering part is collapsed down and the carrying system is damaged.



### • EXAMPLE : 31

#### POSITION :

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Üçpınar to Muradiye ; 3 km far away from Muradiye .
- **Land:** In the olive garden. There are olive and peach trees.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards north.

#### PLAN

- **Type of plan :** Two floored megaron type.
- **Features :** There is a room and a depot on the ground floor. There is a fireplace on the east wall of the depot. There is a stairway on the southeast of the room. There are two niches on the west and south wall in the room. There are also two niches on the north and west wall in the first floor. The most interesting feature is that there is a door on the east wall of the first floor that is enter to the roof of the depot.

#### STRUCTURAL FEATURES

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood
- **The wall technique:** The building is separated from earth by the stone beams. The walls are adobe, and strength by wooden beams placed in a position of 140 cm. horizontal periods.
- **Roof :** It is wooden and covered by spanish tiles. The two floored parts' is pavilion type, and the depot roof is single sloped type.

#### FEATURES OF THE FACADE

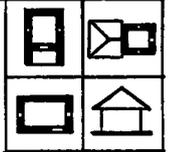
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter, and some iron window-guards are added.
- **Proportions :** 1/2
- **Doors :** The doors are wooden.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.4 - 1/2.5
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.

#### FEATURES OF THE SPACE :

The ceiling of the ground floor's room is lower than the first floors. The wooden floor and the roof can be seen from inside.

#### PRESENT POSITION

- **Painting :** It is completely poured on the west side, and covered by tin plates. Generally it is not in good position.
- **Plaster :** It is also partially poured, still not in good condition although had a repairs.
- **Walls :** They are in good condition.
- **Roof :** The tiles are damaged.



- **EXAMPLE : 32**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :**At the west of the road from Üçpınar to Muradiye ; 3 km far away from Muradiye .
- **Land:** In the olive garden. There is a huge plane tree at the back side.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards east.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Pure megaron.
- **Features :** It has a room and the porch. There is a niche on the south wall of the room.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure
- **Material :** Adobe and wood.
- **The wall technique:** The building is separated from earth by the stone beams. The walls are adobe.
- **Roof :** It is a gable roof, made of wooden and covered by the spanish tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

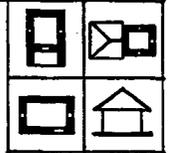
- **Windows :** There is no shutter nor glass.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.5
- **Doors :** It is a wooden door.
- **Proportions :** 1/2
- **Eaves :** 20 cm. long.
- **Others :** The walls of the rooms extended into the porch.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

The roof can be seen from inside. Dimensions of the spaces are small.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** In bad condition.
- **Plaster :** Mostly poured.
- **Walls :** The west wall is completely collapsed down.
- **Roof :** The roof is completely collapsed down.



• **EXAMPLE :33**

**POSITION :**

- **According to the city :** At the west of the road from Üçpınar to Muradiye ; 2 km far away from Muradiye .
- **Land:** Near the vineyard and olive garden. There are plane and pine trees.
- **Direction:** Entrance is towards northeast.

**PLAN**

- **Type of plan :** Two floored megaron type.
- **Features :** There is a room and the porch. There is a stairway on the south of the room. There is a shower added under the stairway. There are two windows in this room. In the first floor there is a window on each wall. There is a balcony over the porch. There are niches on each side of the door of the balcony. The upstairs is generally symmetric.

**STRUCTURAL FEATURES**

- **Structural system:** Timber structure.
- **Material :** Adobe and wood
- **The wall technique:** The building is separated from earth by the stone beams. The walls are adobe, and strength by wooden beams placed in a position of 140 cm. horizontal periods.
- **Roof :** It is wooden and covered by marsilian tiles.

**FEATURES OF THE FACADE**

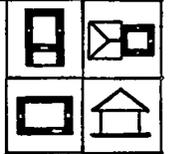
- **Windows :** Sheltered by the wooden shutter.
- **Proportions :** 1/1.3
- **Doors :** The doors are wood.
- **Proportions :** 1/2.5
- **Eaves :** 50 cm. long.
- **Others :** The repairs changed the features of the facade.

**FEATURES OF THE SPACE :**

The ground floor is lower than the first floor.

**PRESENT POSITION**

- **Painting :** Generally it is not in a good condition.
- **Plaster :** Generally it is not in a good condition.
- **Walls :** It is begun to collapsed.
- **Roof :** The eaves is totally collapsed. The north part of the porch is collapsed.



### A-)General Evaluation

The information gathered will be appreciated in this section. The numerical distribution of the studied buildings according to various criteria will be provided.

Twenty one each of the vineyard houses have megaron type plans in accordance to architectural study. Three each of these twenty-one examples are located on two sides of Turgutlu- Ahmetli way. Five each are located at the north of the Turgutlu- Manisa way which has no suitable to land. Five each are located on two sides of Manisa- Akhisar way. The section between Manisa- Üçpınar has five examples. Three examples are located on two sides of Manisa- Muradiye way.

The twenty-one megaron type houses have three kinds of plan. Twenty-one examples have the main criteria of plan. They all have a porch and room or rooms. At least porch have two walls around of it. The houses' spaces have a the same roof. But sometime the porch at the wide side of house. Two houses are two storey megaron types from twenty-one megaron houses. There are four asymmetric megaron planned houses in twenty-one megaron type examples. Fifteen examples are pure megaron plan type in megaron type plan too.

There are five, tower type of vineyard houses in this research. One each is located between Turgutlu-Ahmetli. The other is located at the east of Manisa-Akhisar way. There are three, tower type of vineyard houses between Üçpınar-Muradiye. There are not examples seen between Manisa-Üçpınar or Manisa-Turgutlu. In this group are similar each other. One is have a flat roof on the granary. One of the tower type houses is bigger than the others. It has room more than two rooms.

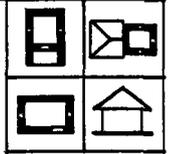
There are two, single room type of houses between Turgutlu to Ahmetli. They are similar to each other.

It is not possible to group five examples. They do not make group either. Five examples are not similar to any groups or each other. Their name is others. They are scattered around the Gediz valley.

The summer months in the Aegean Region are dry and hot, so the direction of the vineyard houses are important. There are thirteen examples directed to north. If the direction is not towards north, wide windows are placed on the north wall or no wall on the North. There are five examples are towards south-east, and five examples are towards east. Four each are directed towards north-east and south-east. There are three are directed towards to south and two examples to west. Only one of the examples is multi-directed. There is not any example directed towards south-west or north-west.

The structural system is timber-structure in all of the examples. Only example 21, on way of Manisa-Akhisar have constructed reinforced concrete sections by the old timber structured parts.

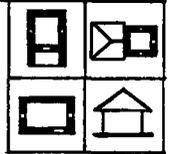
The materials are adobe and wood generally used. There are twenty-six buildings are made of wood and adobe. And five examples are constructed by brick and wood. There is one example made of briquette and wood. There is only one different example that twenty-one. Roofs are wood. The load carrying material in all of the houses is wood. And the roofs are covered by the spanish



tiles mostly. A few have marsilian type of tiles. Six of vineyard houses are have pavilion roof type. Nineteen of vineyard houses are have hip roof. Eight each of the roofs is gable and one each have more than of two types. The Aegean Region is cultural accumulation area. The accumulation is reached today also by constructional means. The space's concept and construction techniques of the oval house dated 900 BC in Bayraklı is also seen in the Gediz valley, Ahmetli, Muradiye and Gülbahçe rural houses.

It is not the possible to conserve these houses scattered in the Gediz Valley. The materials used are found easily and natural. They are not very resistible in natural setting. The outer effects damage them easily and they go back to the nature. The materials can be strengthen in several ways. Studies on adobe continue all over the world. Some materials are used with wood like paint. But all of these methods are very expensive. It is not possible to use these expensive materials in construction of buildings that are used for a short period of time, summer months.

If damages occurred in winter months are not required within the following months, new ones are added, and in a few years the building is damaged totally and lost.



## **B-) Degenerations**

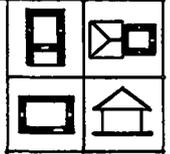
The vineyard houses of the Gediz Valley are not very large because of the type of the plants grown and closeness to the town.

Some obvious damages are determined during the studies. Some of them are damaged in a way that can not be used anymore, and some are damaged partially. We see a wall that is tried to be repaired by a thin layer of sheet metal in example 31. This material is not good alternative to repair the adobe wall. After the winter the material is rusted because of water. The damaged parts of the walls in examples' three, four, five and nineteen are repaired by use of different materials, but the different materials on the same walls act differently. It makes the wall shape is curved. A part of the vineyard houses in example two and three is collapsed, but the remainings are continued to be used.

Some damages are noted in example one, eight, eleven, twenty-three, thirty and thirty-three that can be listed as the loss of a few roof tiles or demolished chimney walls. These damages will not grow if a little repair is done.

Some buildings lose their architectural identities after renovations as in examples' five, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine. These types of renovations hurt the architectural characteristics of the vineyard houses. They do not agree with the whole of the building and damage the existing architectural principals.

in The worse damages are seen in examples' twenty-five, twenty-six and thirty-two. It is not possible to live in. They will be demolished and new ones will be constructed soon. The spaces and architectural styles will be new. The building constructed in summer resort areas that do not carry any prints of the architectural identify replace the vineyard houses the traditional architectural identity of the vineyard houses is getting lost. there is not much to be done conservation. In this case determination of the examples and their characteristics will be a clue for future in rural life.



### **C) Consequence**

It is a precondition to search the space organization of the time for exfoliating the revolutions and developments of the societies in the civilization history.

Searching of the historical structures has begun with the monumentals and spare structures. The buildings were placed in the central city where there was high population. The monumentals placed out of the city such as castles ,caravanserai,etc were added to these.

The searching and protection of the historical buildings one by one has become insufficient because of the continuous change of the surroundings. The research and protection of the buildings and their surroundings entirely has given better conclusions. These studies are very important to determine the rural architecture and life. However , the research of urban architecture were excluded to these studies.

The urban architecture is very simple. It is affected by the climate and the agricultural life. Cultural infrastructure, traditional structures and materials occur spontaneously in the presence of the urban architecture. Men create the requirement of life in a traditional way by means of their own knowledge and possibilities. It is the easiest way to research the vineyard houses for determining the various effects on the architecture. So, it is useful to search for these houses in the rural surroundings.

Gediz Basin is rather wealthy by means of agriculture. Life mostly goes on in the cities. Vineyard houses are used in the harvest seasons.

In this study the rural architectural examples, materials ,functional diagrams and building systems are researched and determined of their situations in the present .

# TYPE OF VINEYARD HOUSES IN GEDİZ VALLEY

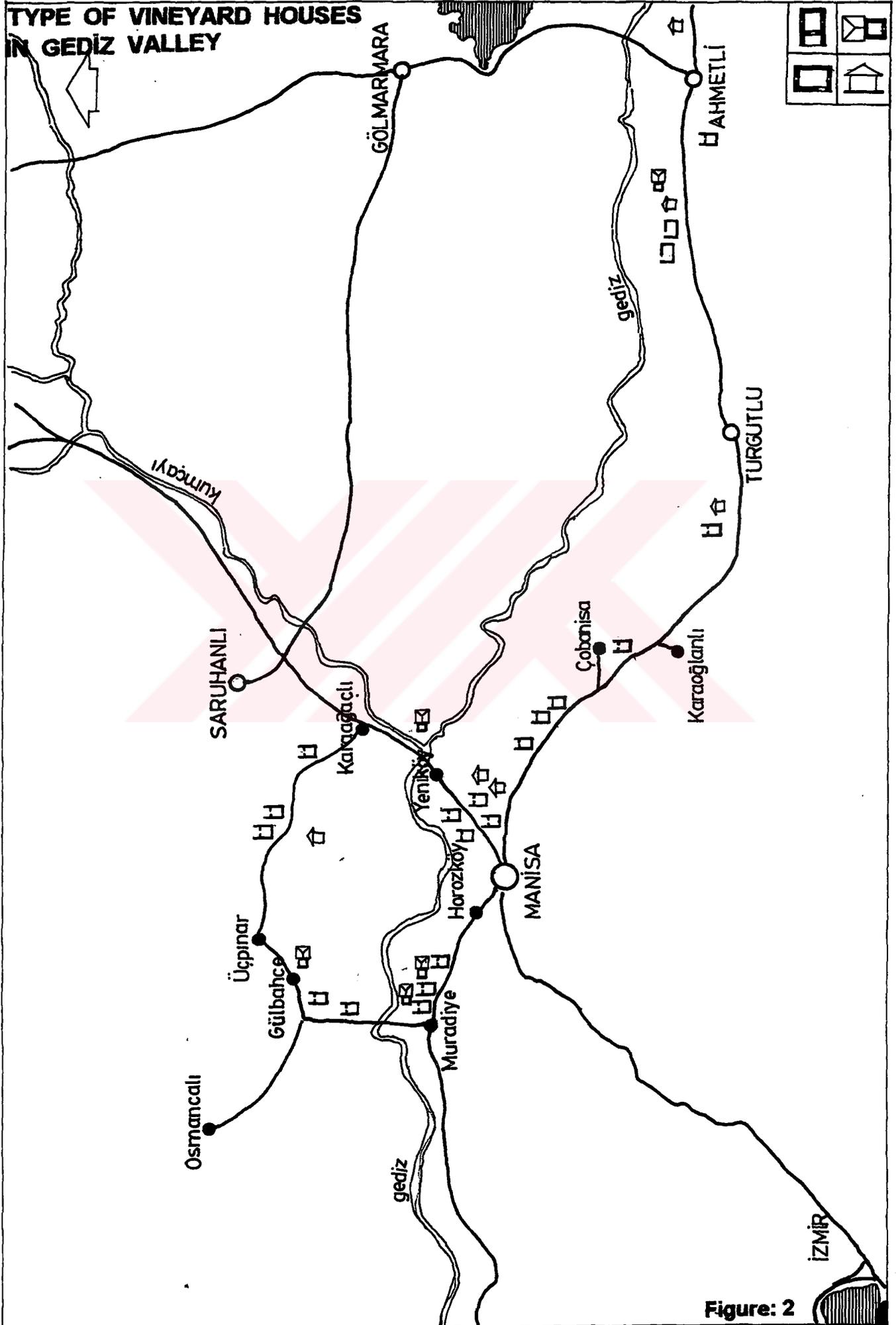


Figure: 2

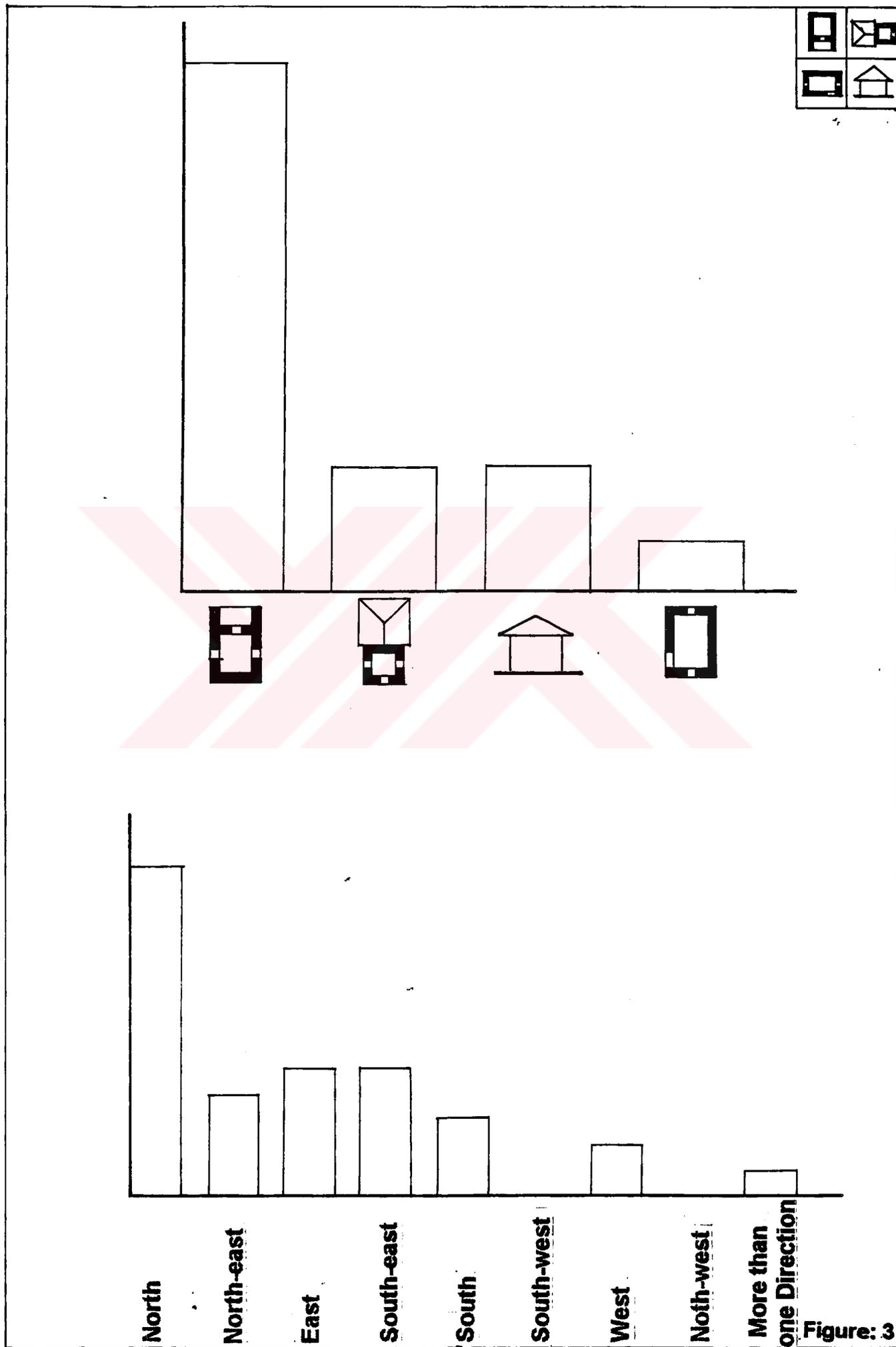
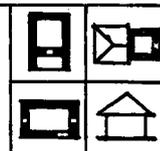


Figure: 3

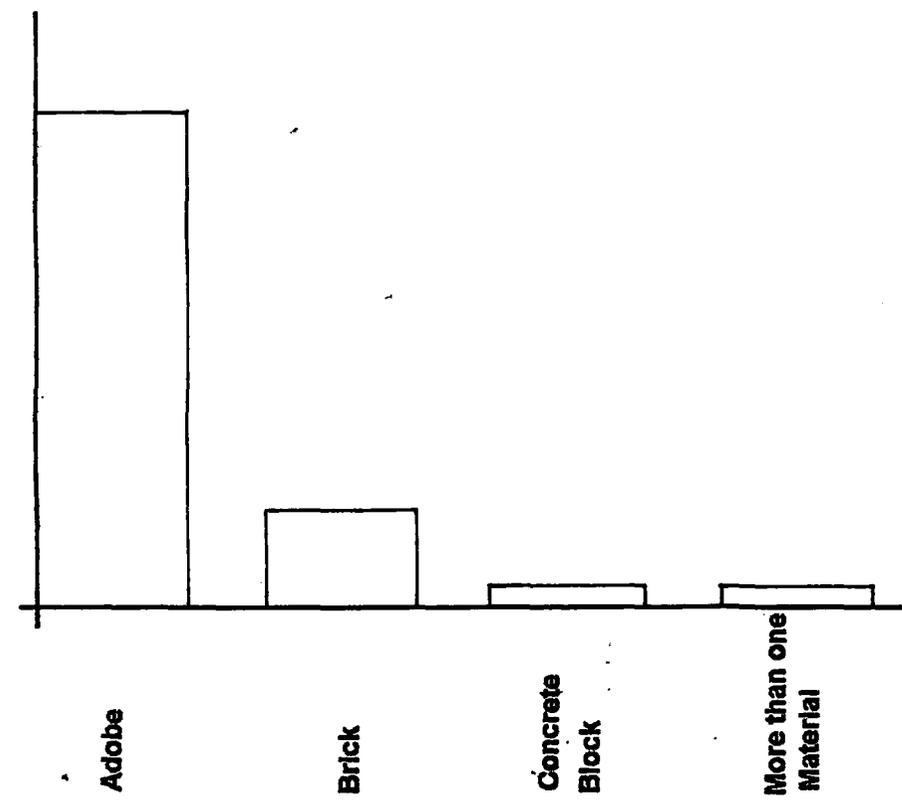
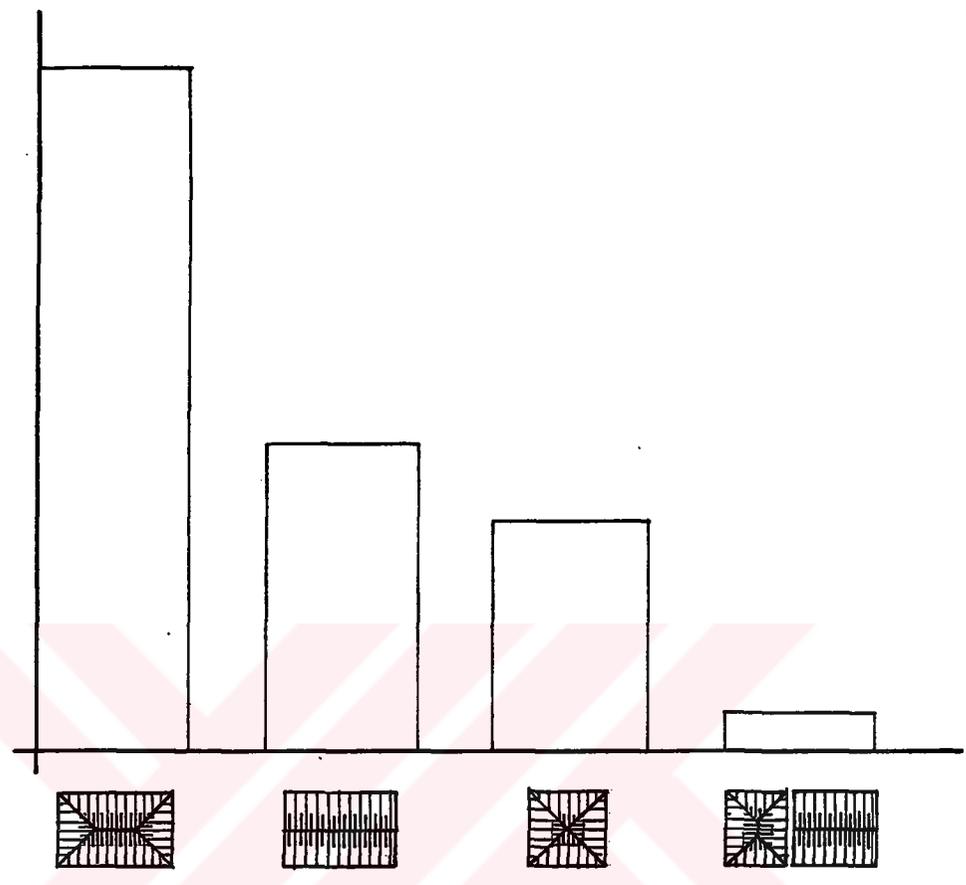
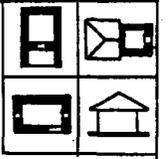


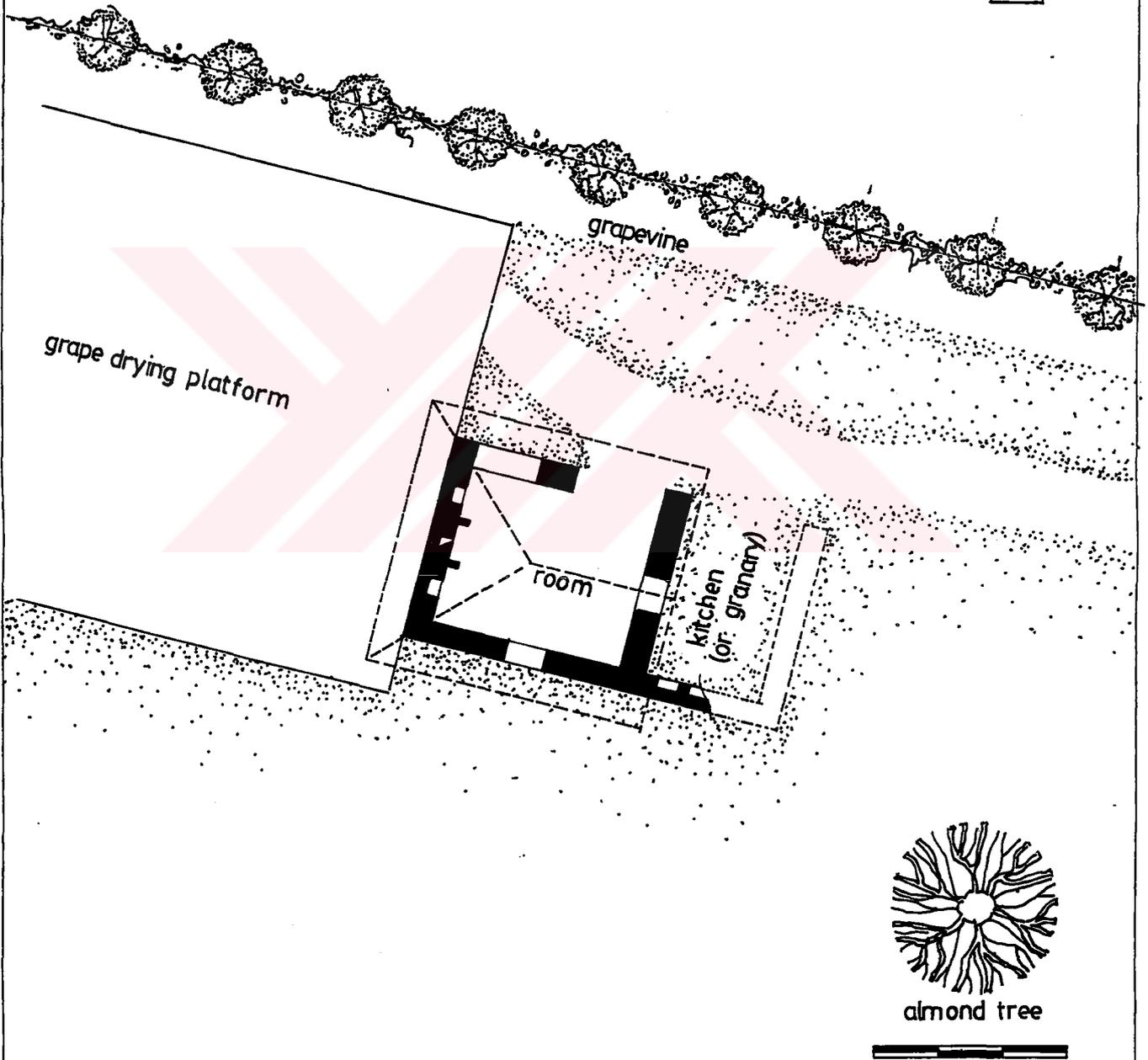
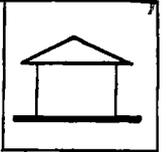
Figure: 4

**Example 3**

**Salih AYDIN 's House**

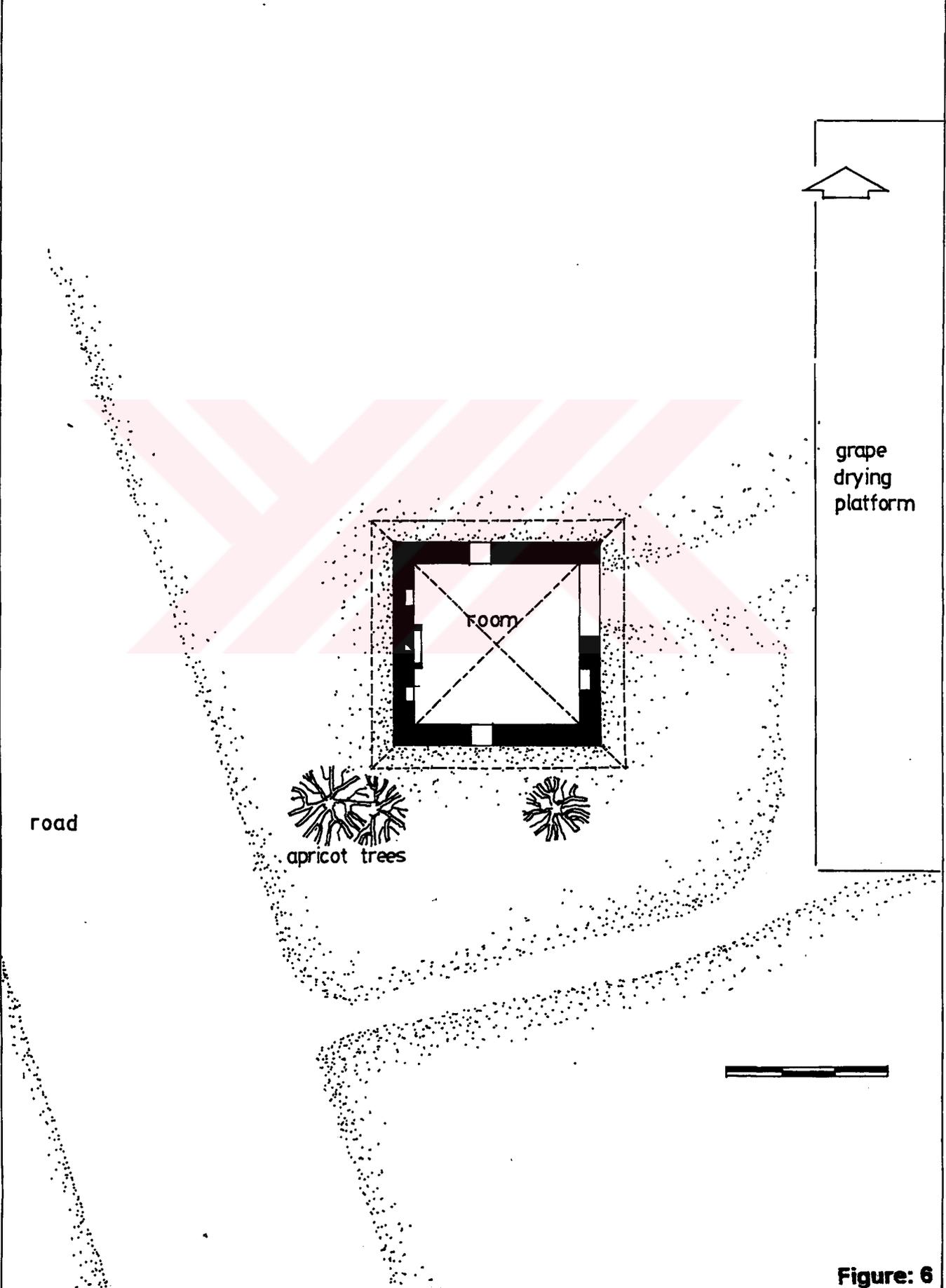
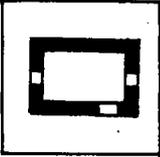
The House is seven kilometres far away from AHMETLI

This house is in the other group.



**Figure: 5**

**Example 4**  
**Fahri usta 's House**  
**The House is seven kilometres far away from AHMETLI**  
**Single room type**



grape drying platform

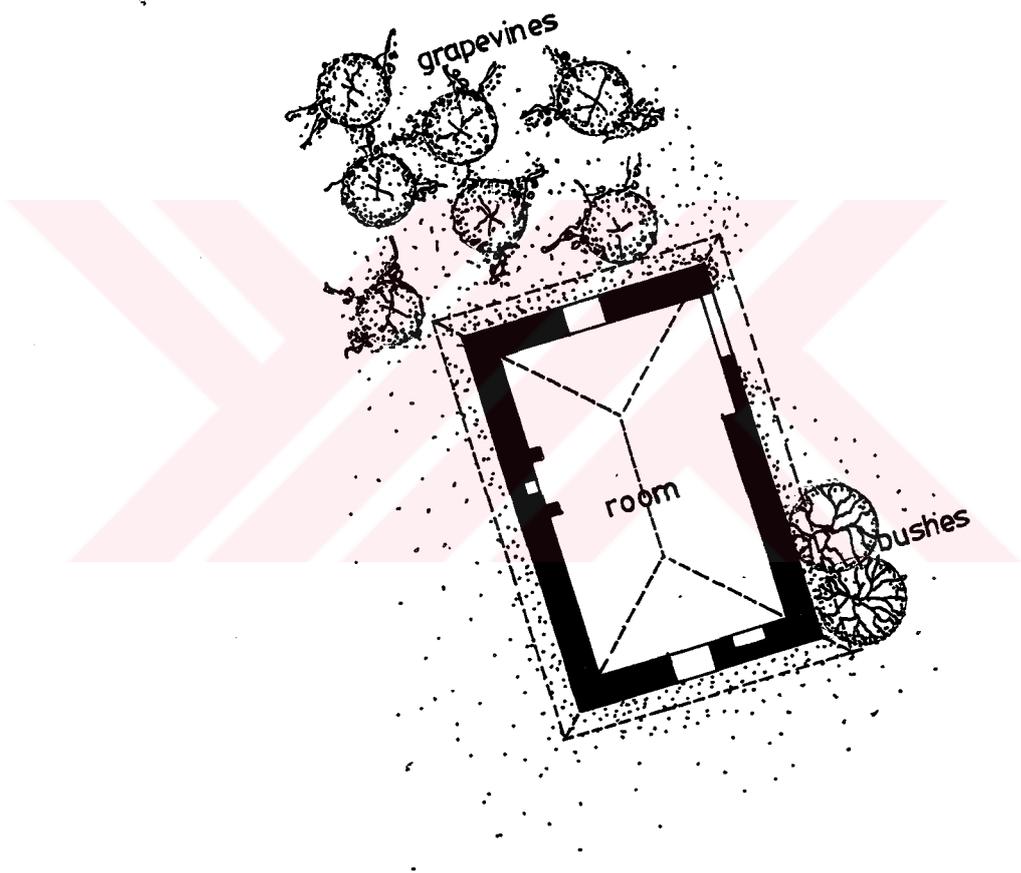
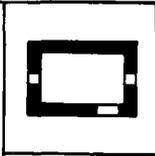
room

road

apricot trees

**Figure: 6**

**Example 5**  
**Talip Bey's house**  
The House is eight kilometres far away from AHMETLI  
Single room type.



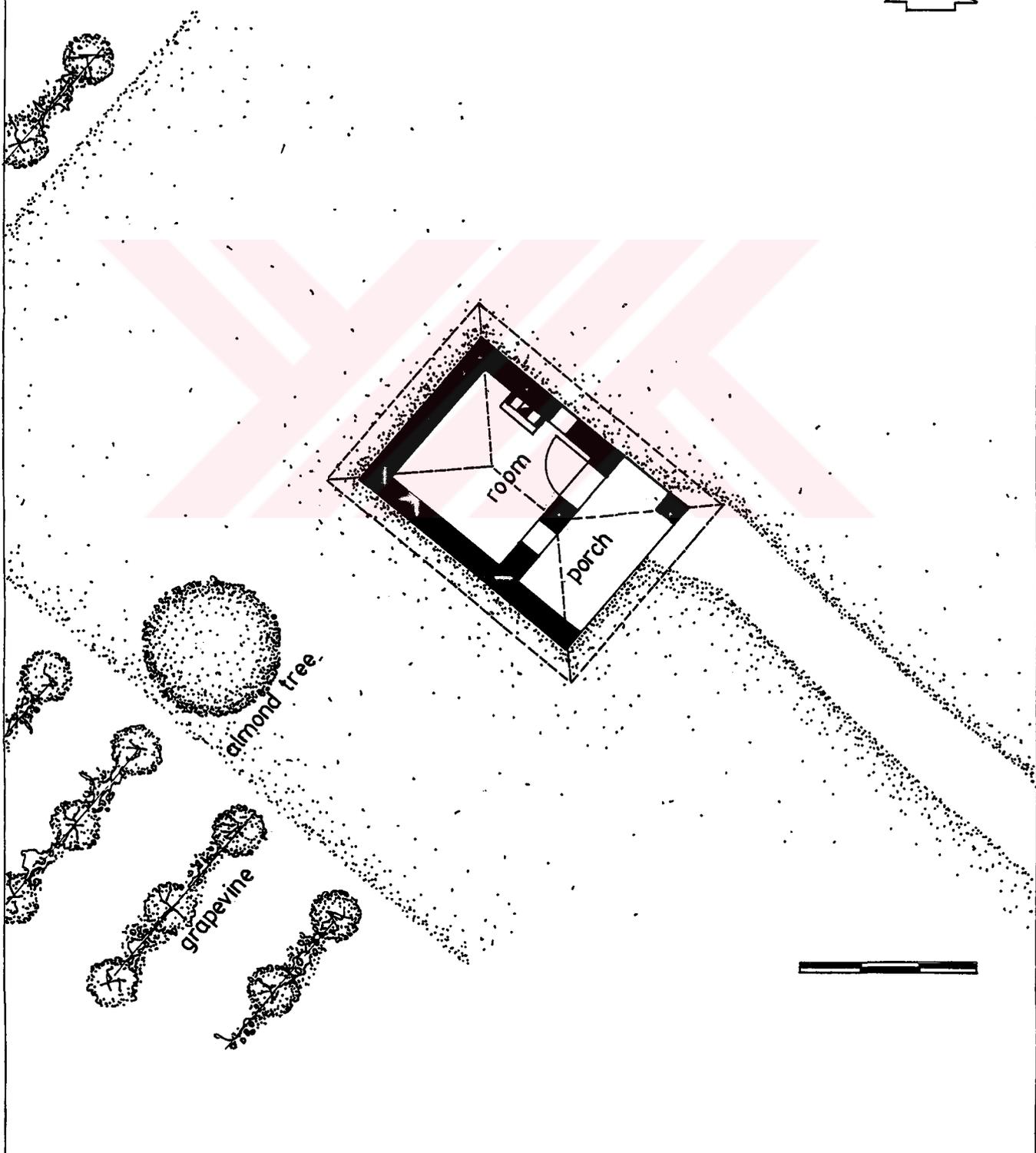
**Figure: 7**

**Example 6**

**Ismail SAYGILI's house**

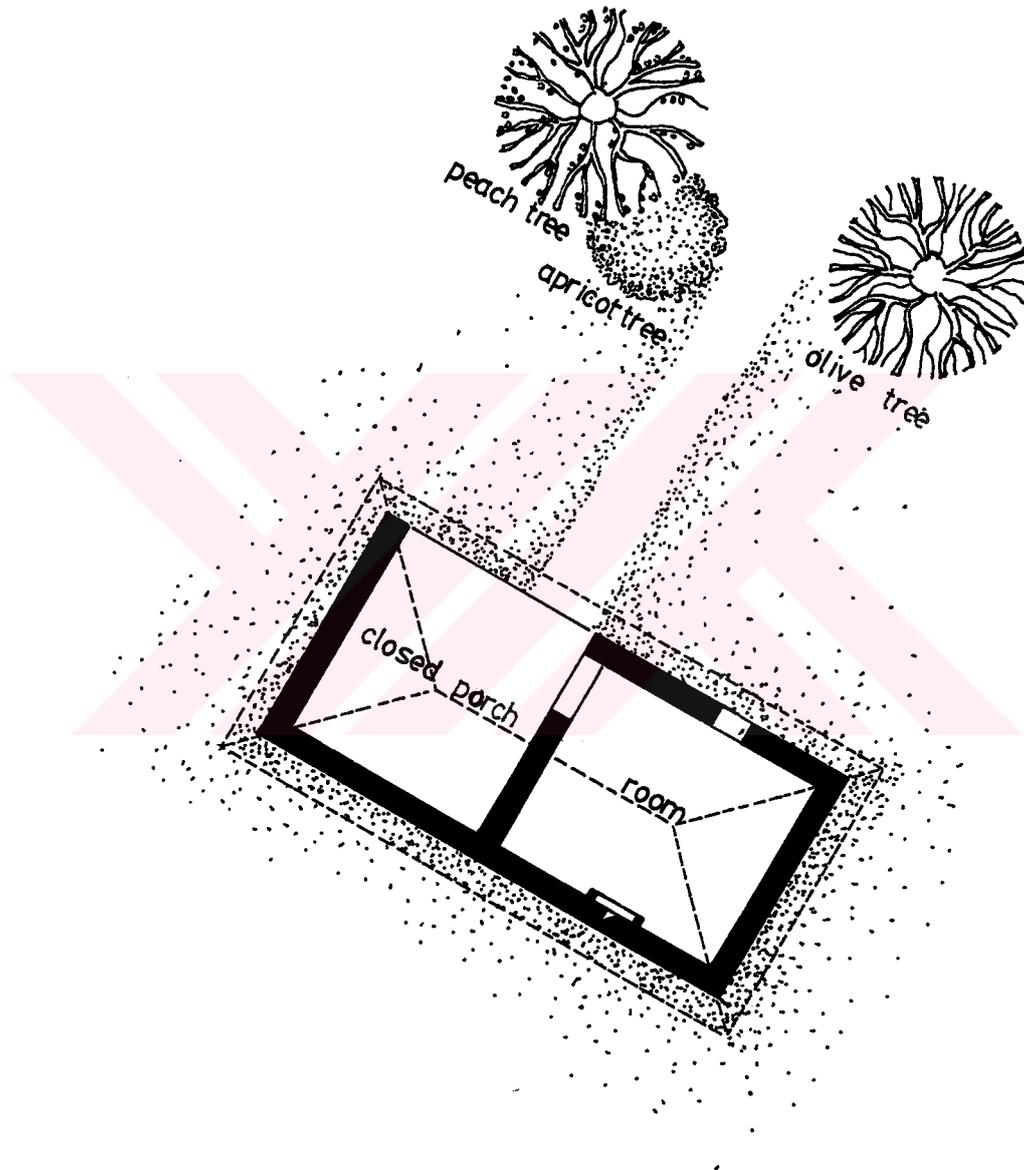
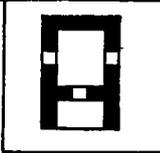
**The House is eight kilometres far away from AHMETLI**

**Pure Megaron Type**



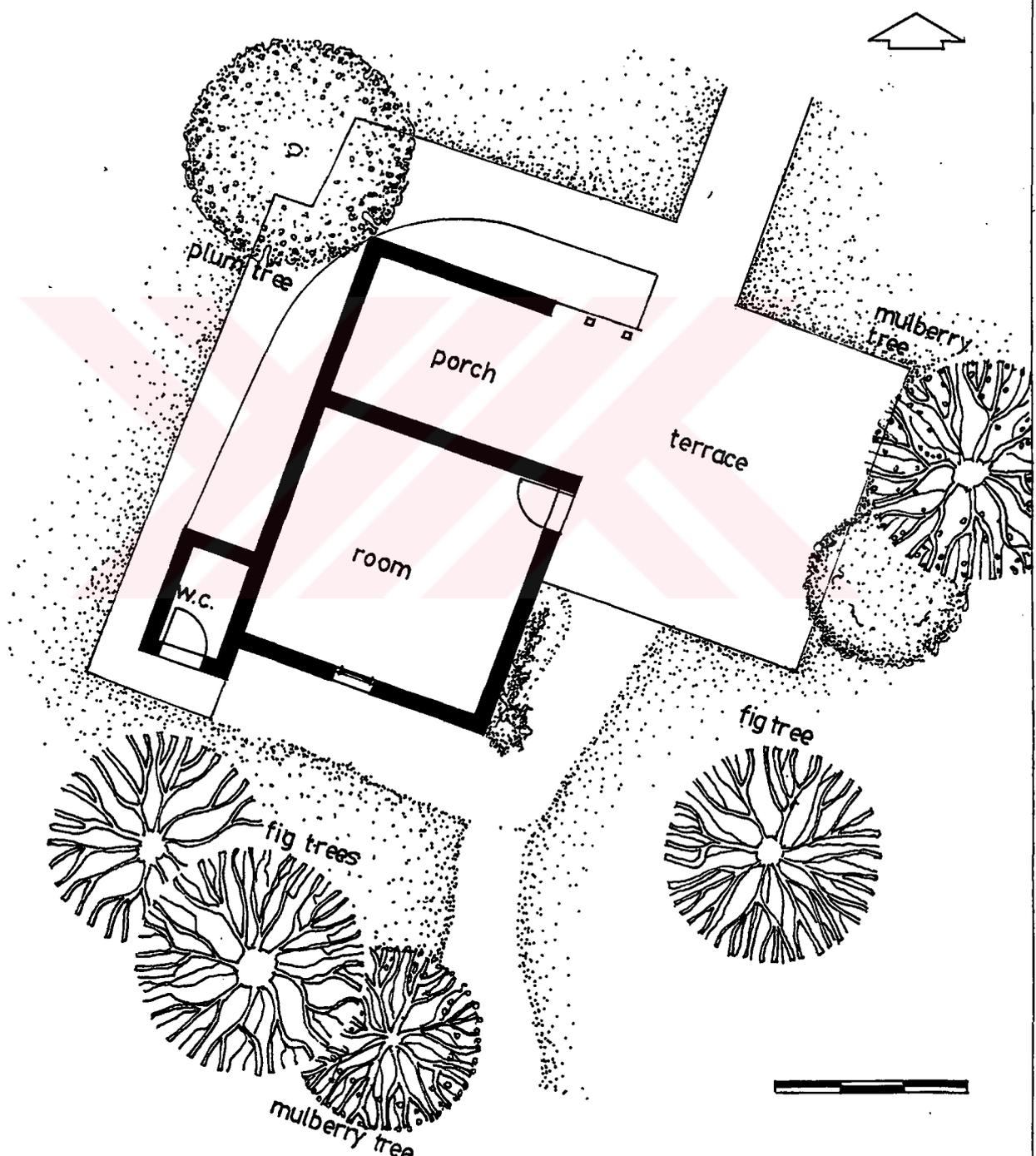
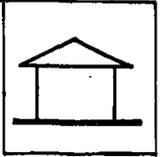
**Figure: 8**

**Example 13**  
The House is near ÖRNEKKÖY  
Asymmetric megaron type



**Figure: 9**

**Example 20**  
**Ismail YALVAÇ's House**  
The House is two kilometres far away from MANISA  
The house is in the other group



**Figure: 10**

**Example 17**  
**Sertaç KAPĞLAN's House**  
The House is one kilometre far away from MANİSA  
Pure megaron type

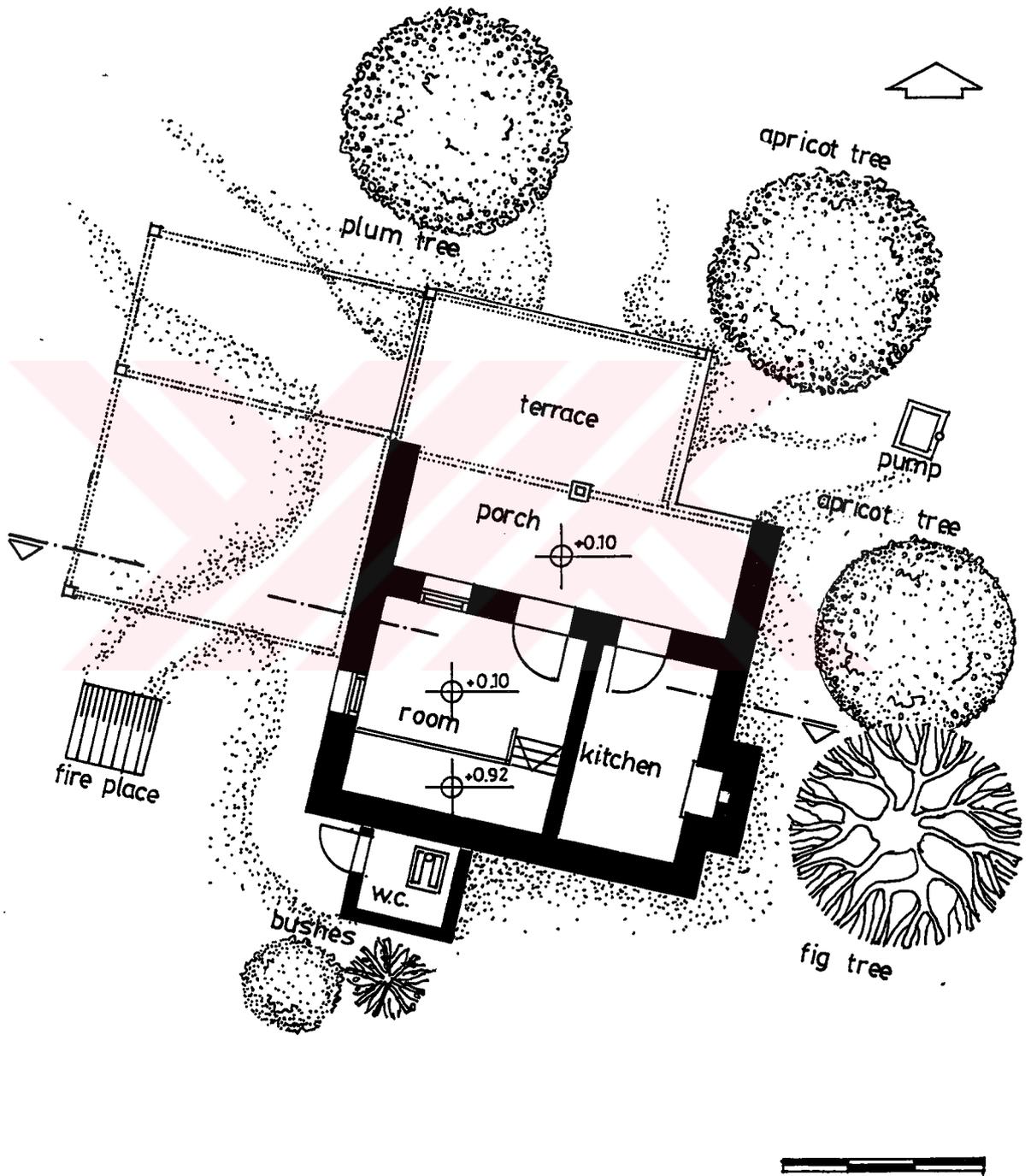
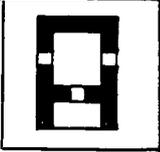


Figure: 11

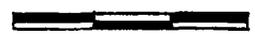
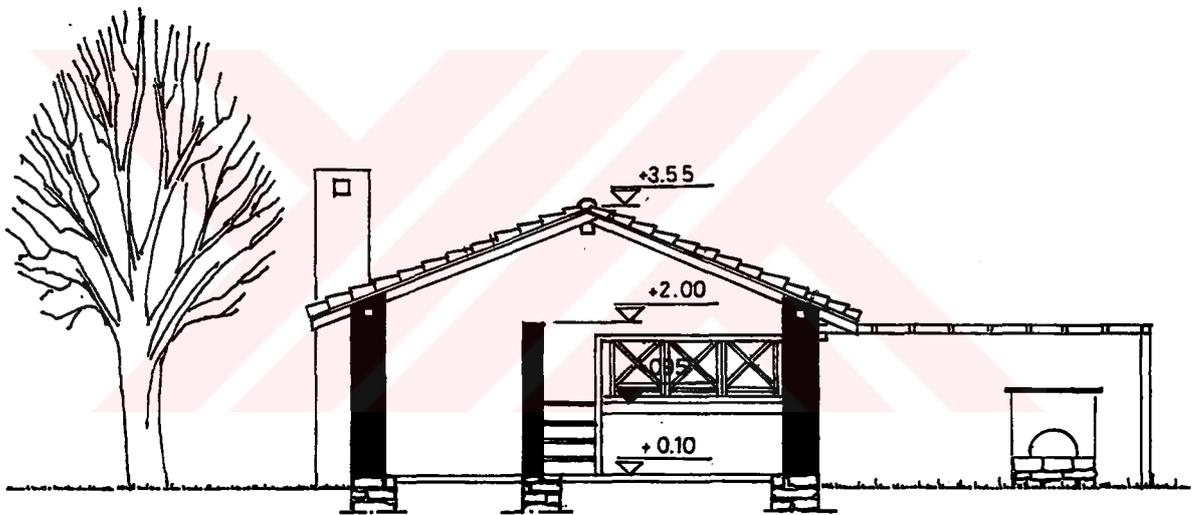
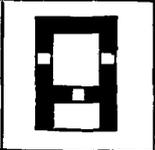


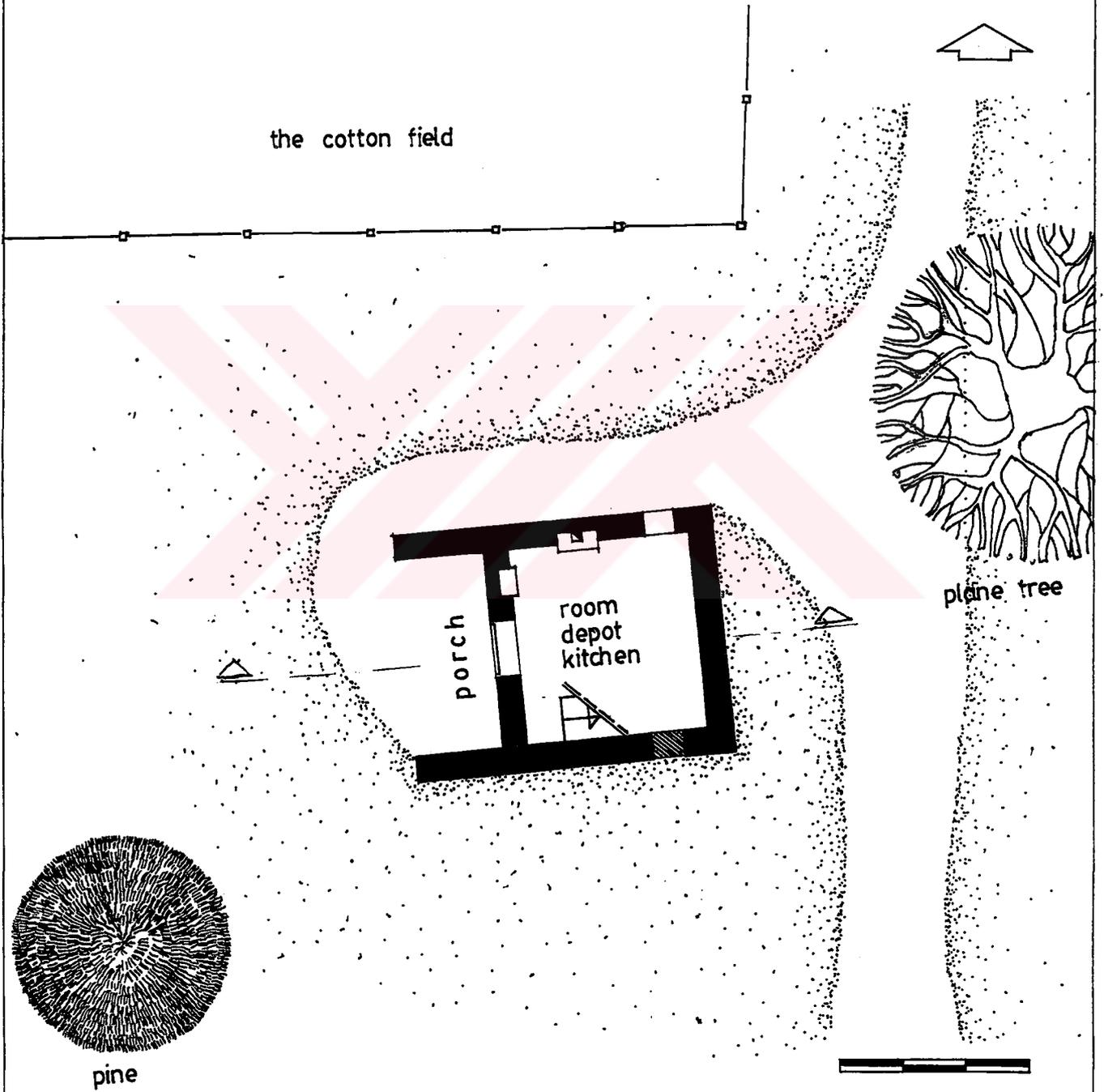
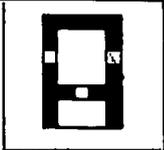
Figure: 12

**Example 26**

**Ismail YALVAÇ's House**

The House is four kilometres far away from ÜÇPINAR

Two storey megaron type



**Figure: 13**

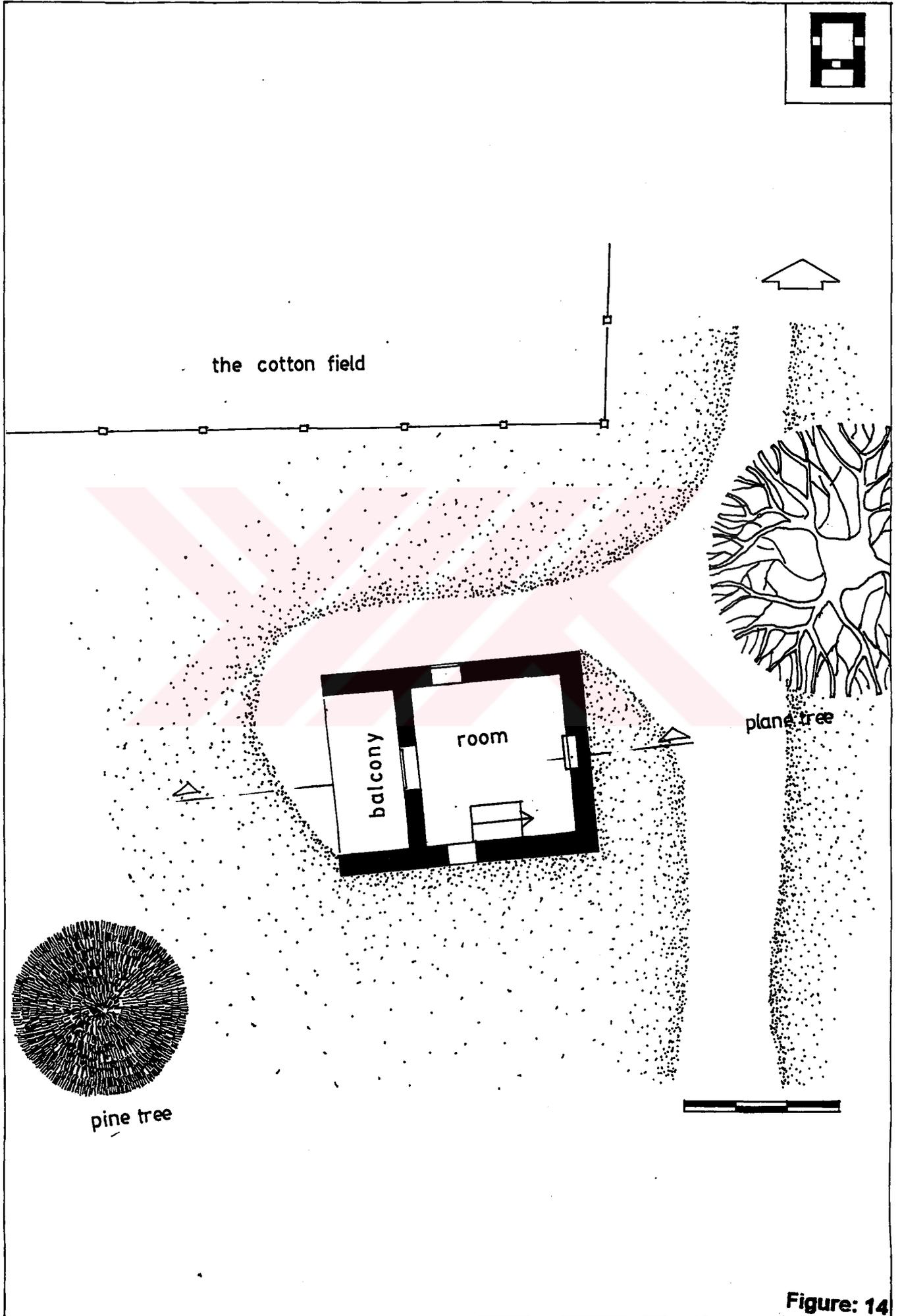


Figure: 14

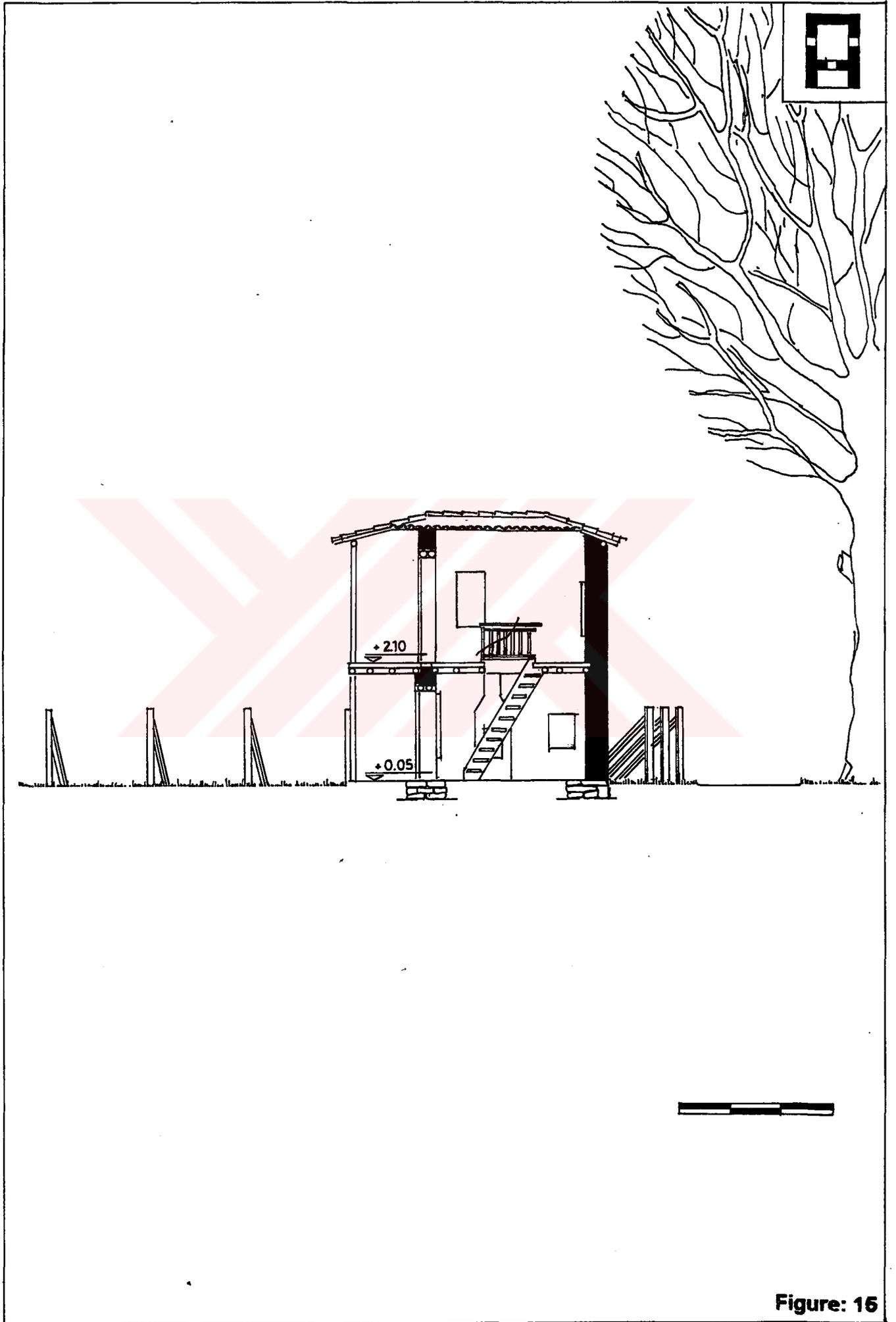
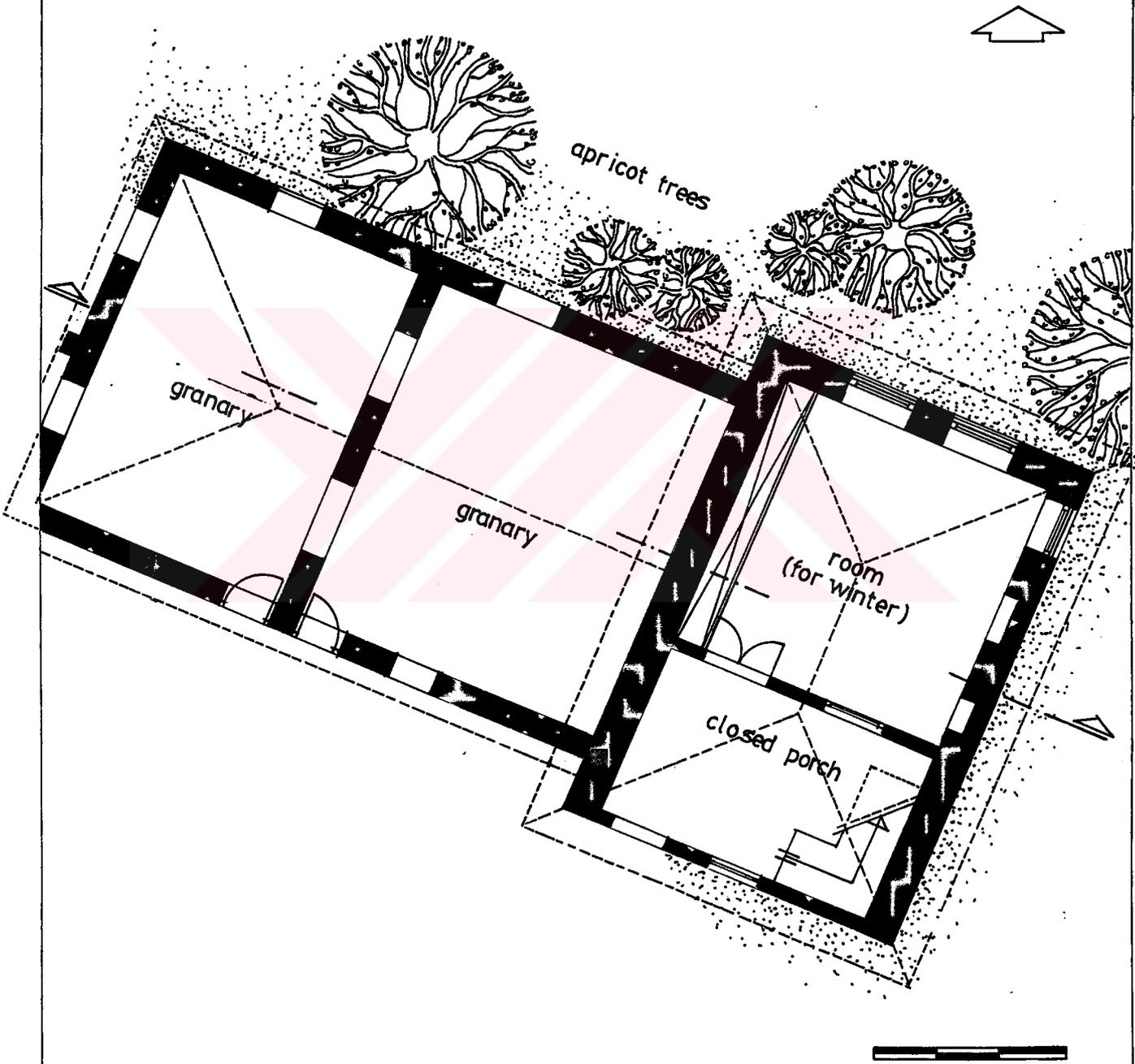
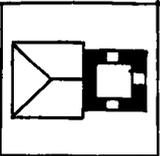


Figure: 15

**Example 28**  
**Hacı Teyze's House**  
The House is a kilometre far away from ÜÇPINAR  
Tower type house



**Figure: 16**

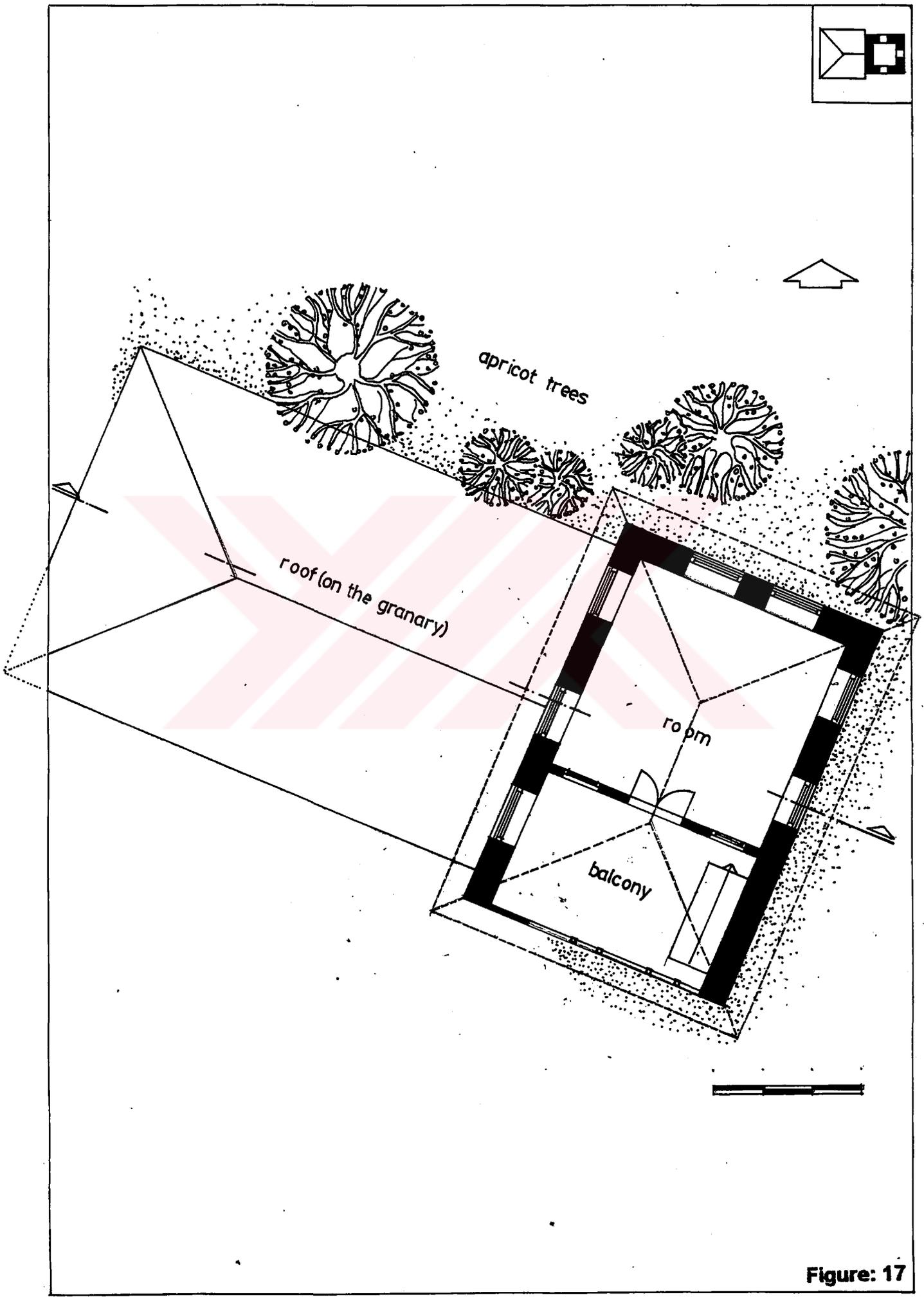
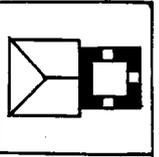


Figure: 17

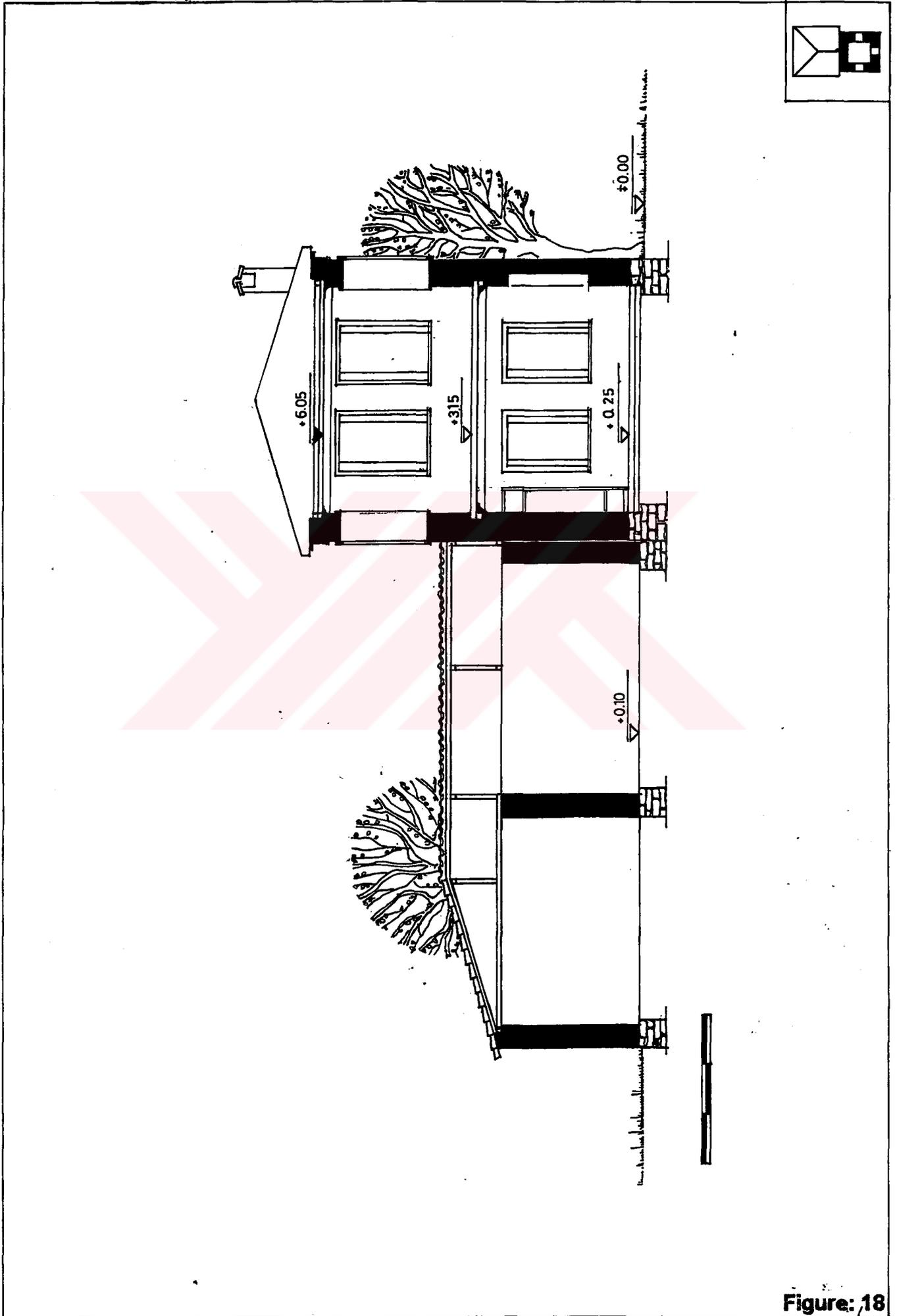
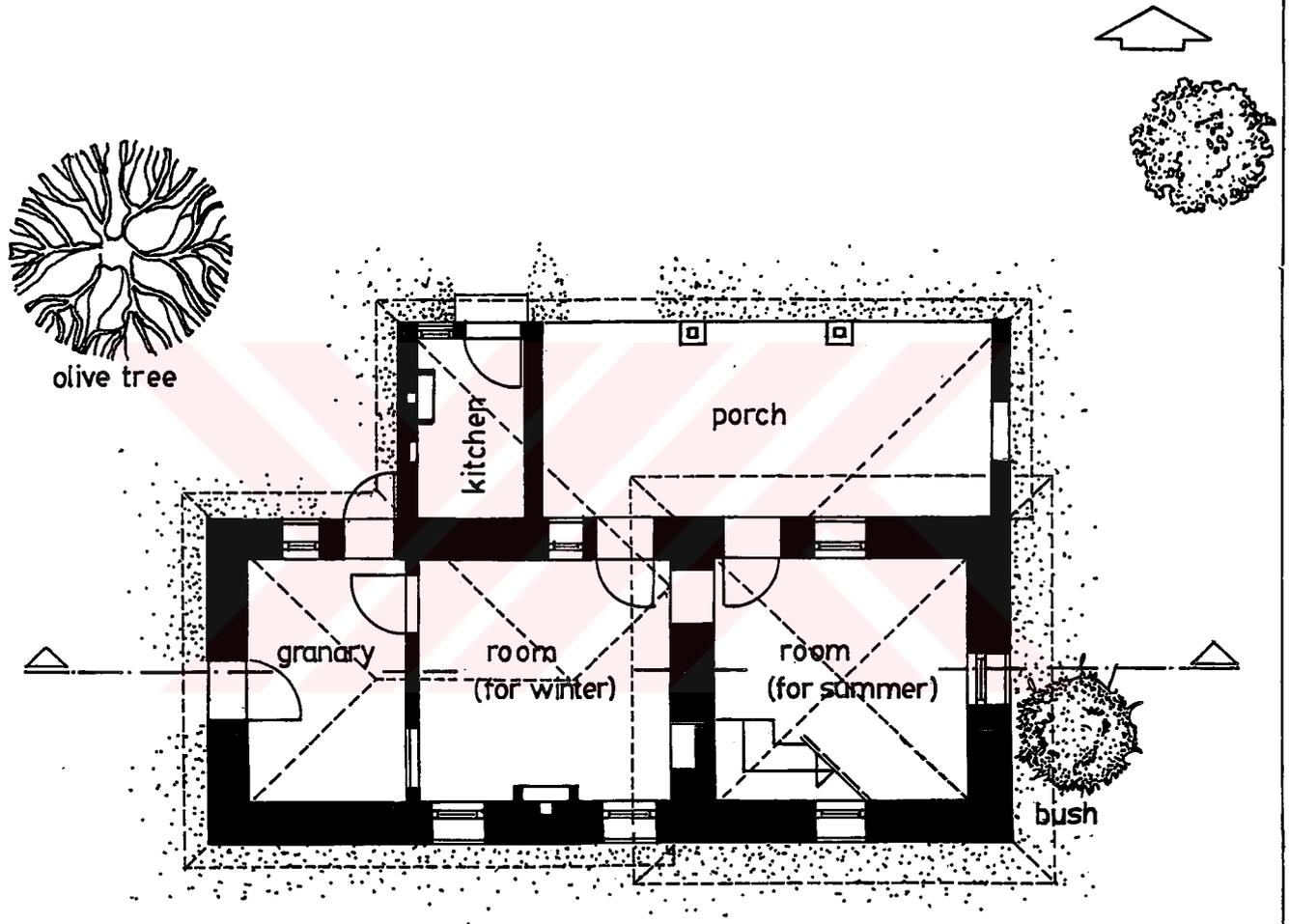
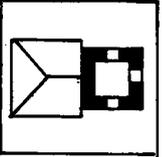


Figure: 18

**Example 29**  
**Ruhi BAYDAR's House**  
The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Tower type house



**Figure: 19**

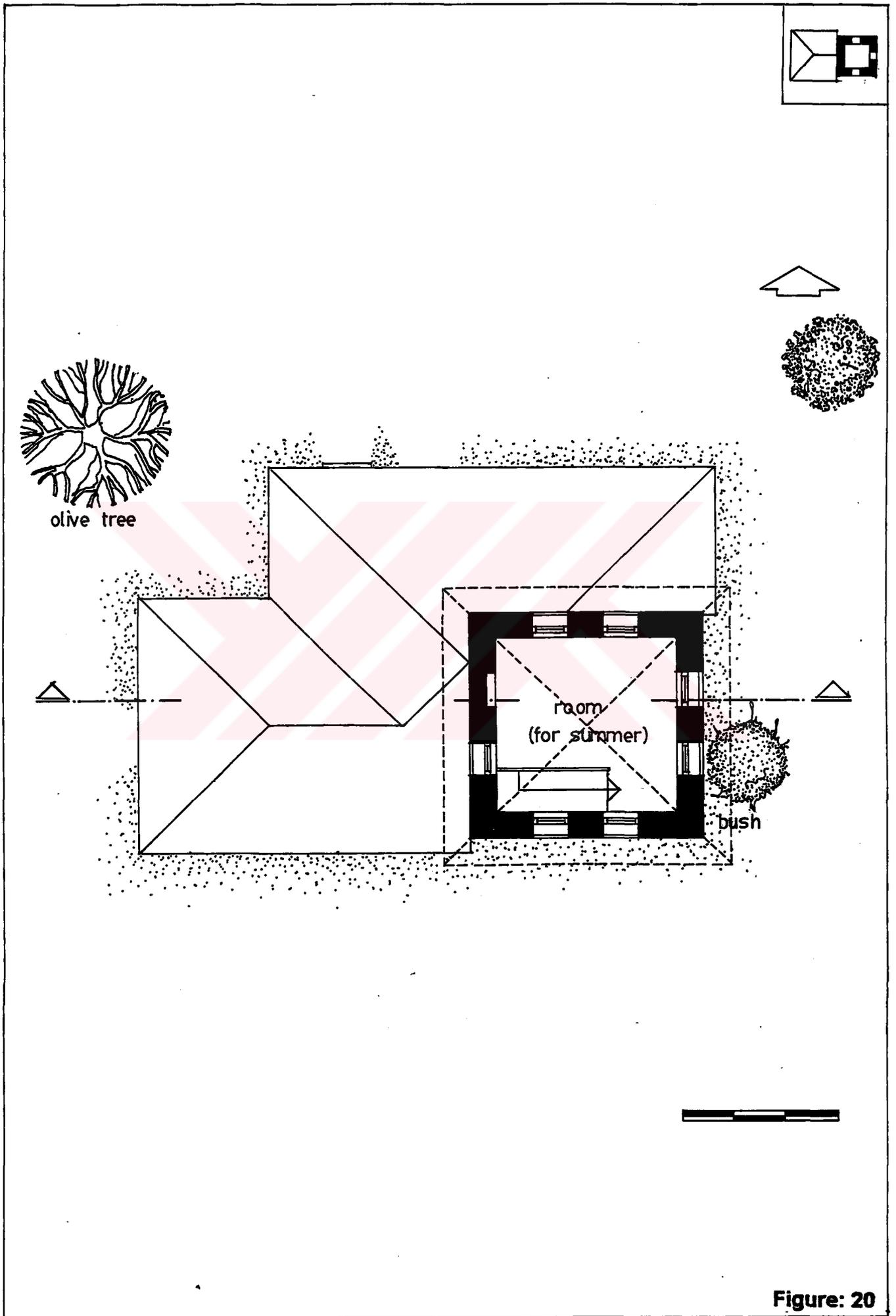


Figure: 20

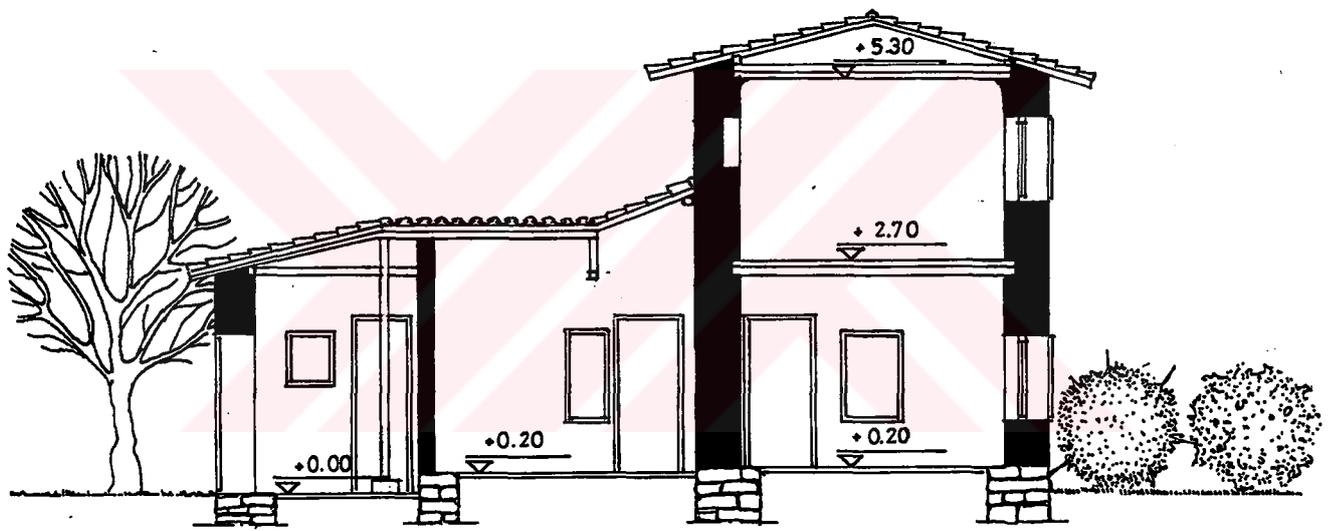
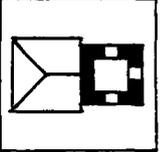
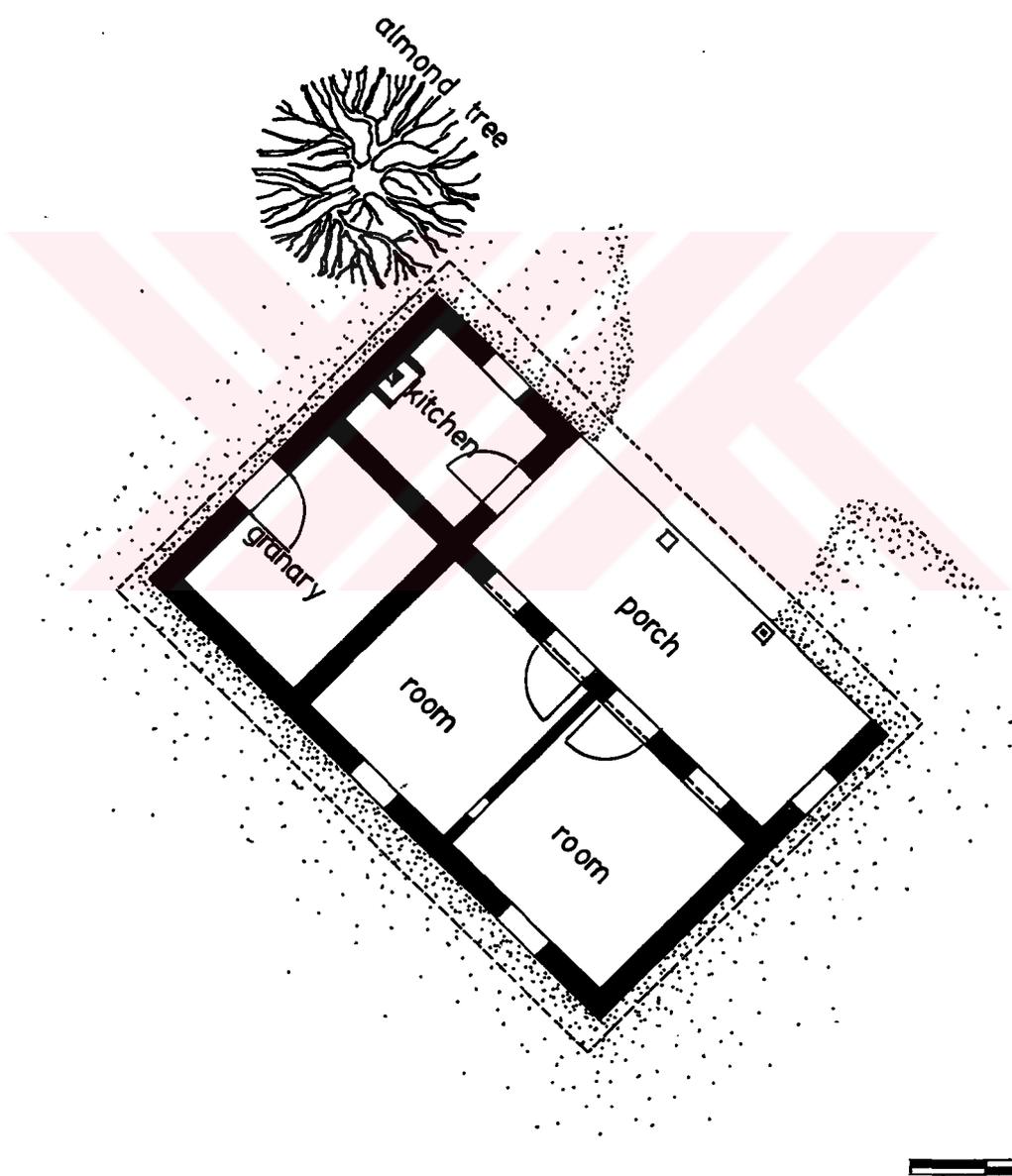
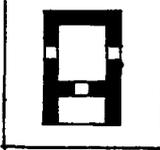


Figure: 21

**Example 30**

The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Asimmetric megaron type



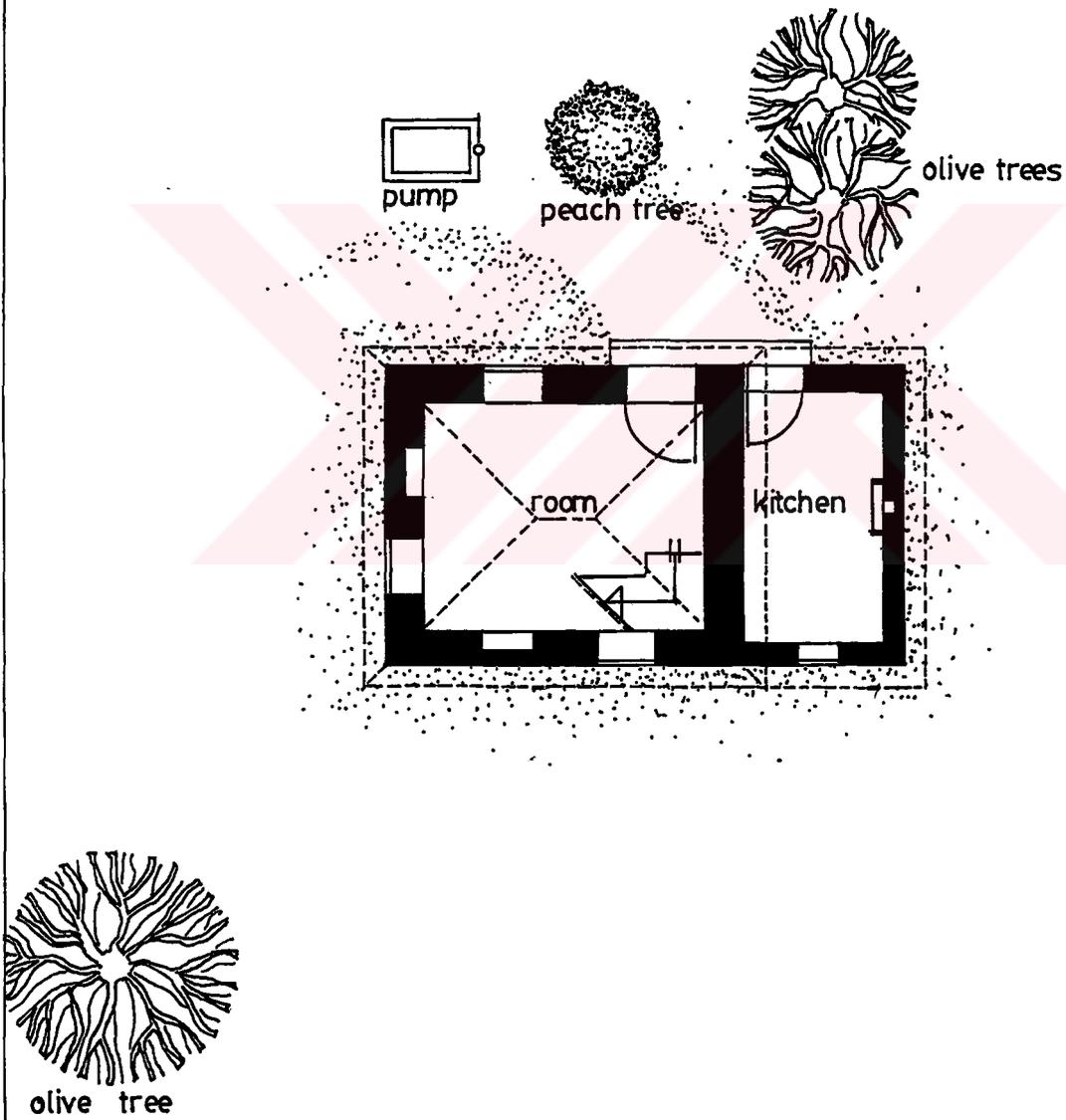
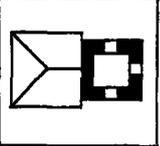
**Figure: 22**

**Example 31**

**Başçavuş's House**

The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE

Tower type house



**Figure: 23**

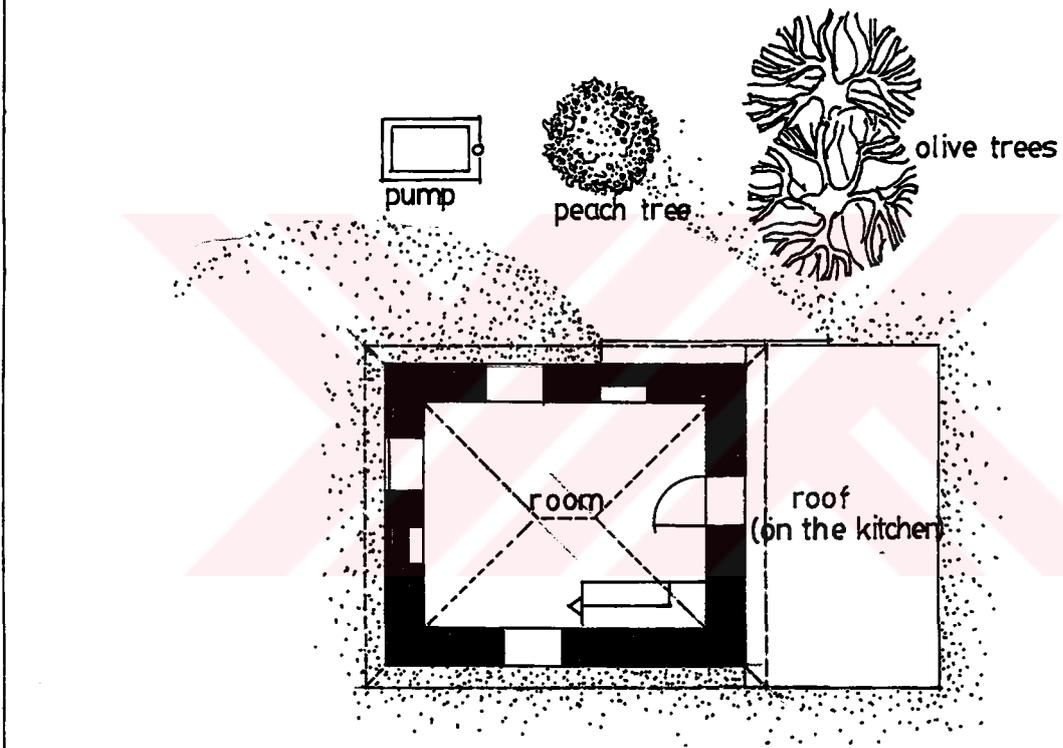
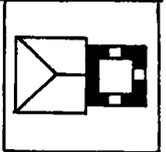
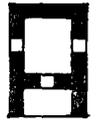


Figure: 24

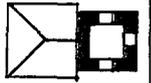
**Example 1****Muhtar Ahmet 's House****The house is five kilometres far away from AHMETLI****Pure megaron type****The front of the house****The right side of the house**

**Example 2**

The house is seven kilometres far away from AHMETLI  
Tower type

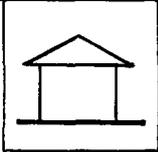


The front of the house



The right side of the house

**Example 3****Salih AYDIN 's House****The House is seven kilometres far away from AHMETLI****This house is in the other group.****The view from left corner of house****The view from right corner of house**



The view from behind of house

**Example 4****Fahri usta 's House****The House is seven kilometres far away from AHMETLI****Single room type****The front of the house****The behind of the house**

**Example 5**

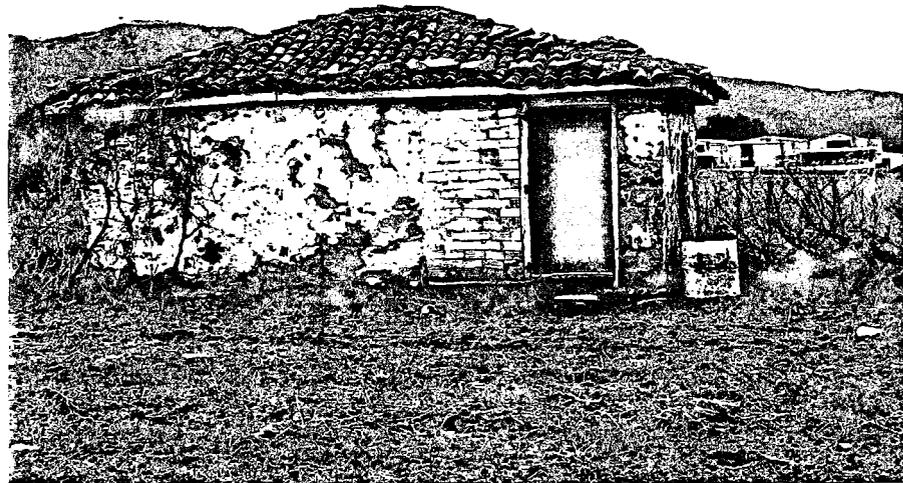
Talip Bey's house

The House is eight kilometres far away from AHMETLI

Single room type.



From left side of the house



The front of the house

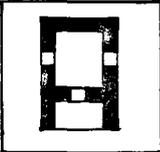
**Example 6****Ismail SAYGILI's house****The House is eight kilometres far away from AHMETLI****Pure Megaron Type****The front of the house****From left corner of the house**

**Example 7**

**Mehmet Ali KAHRAMAN's house**

The House is a kilometrefar away from Derbent

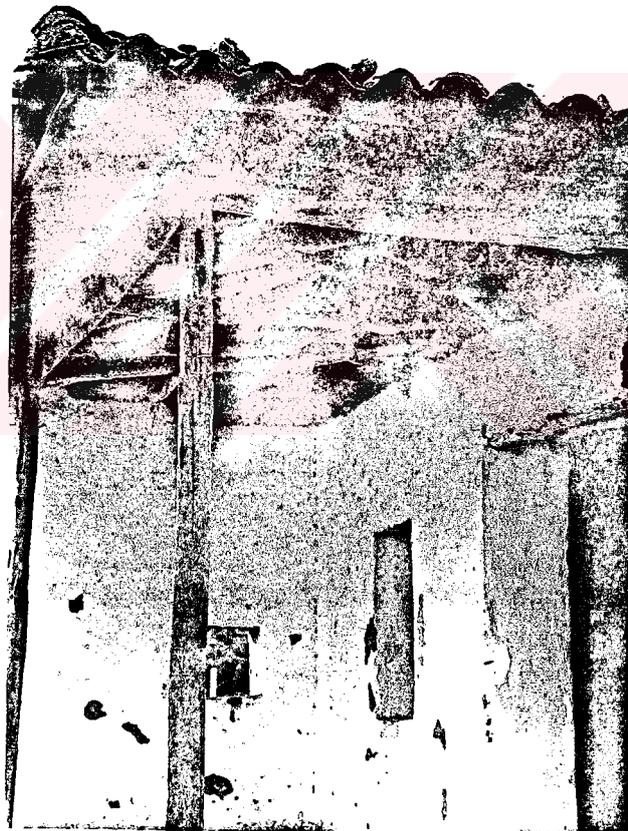
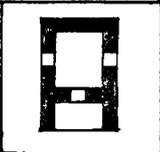
Pure megaron type



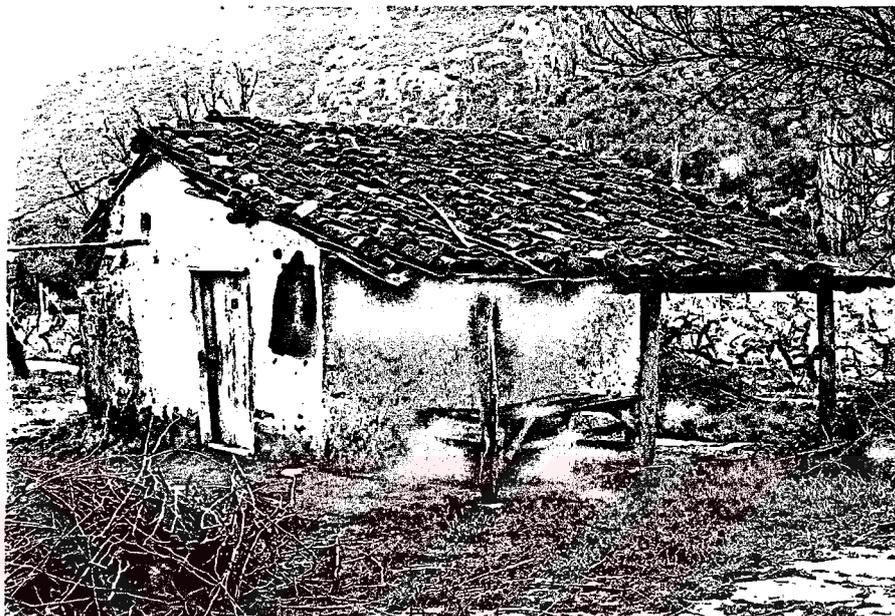
The front of the house



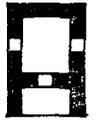
The right side of the house.



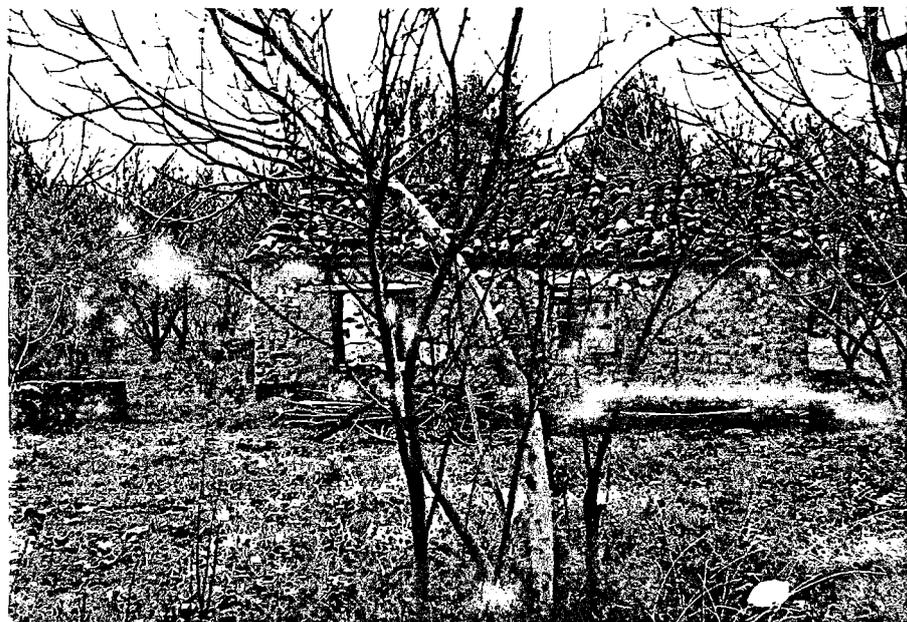
Construction detail of the roof

**Example 8****Fahri usta 's House****The House is two kilometres far away from DERBENT****The house is in the other group****From left side of the house****From right side of the house**

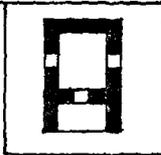
**Example 9**  
**Hüseyin ALTINYAPRAK's House**  
The House is one kilometre far away from AKPINAR  
Pure megaron type



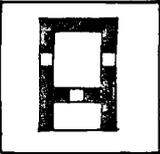
The front of the house



From left side of the house

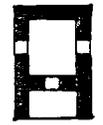


Construction detail of the earth level



Construction detail of the roof

**Example 10**  
**Doktor Kerim ASLAN's House**  
The House is one kilometre far away from AKPINAR  
Pure megaron type



The front of the house in two season.

**Example 11**

The House is five kilometres far away from TURGUTLU

Pure megaron type



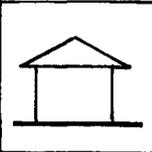
From right side of the house



The front of the house

**Example 12**

The House is five kilometres far away from TURGUTLU  
The house is in the other group.

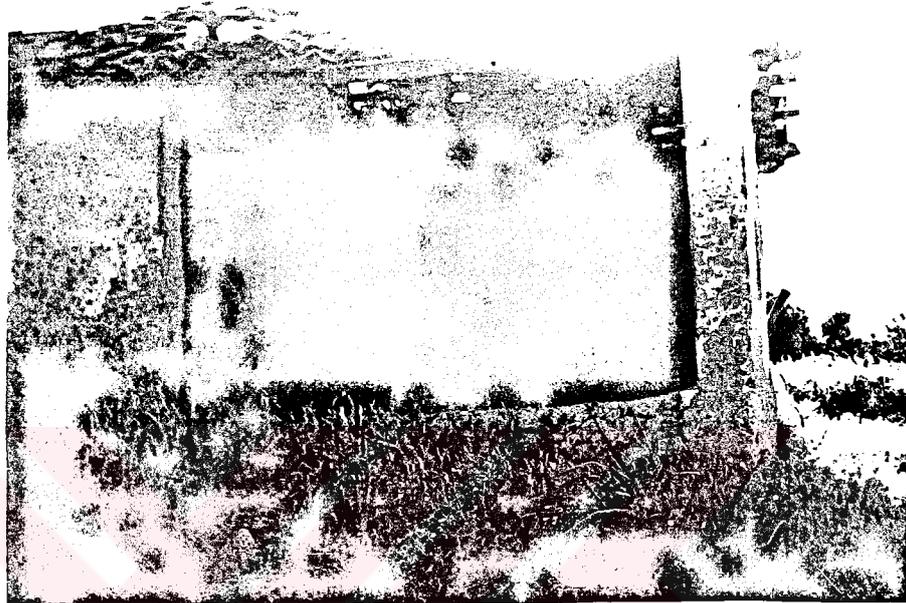
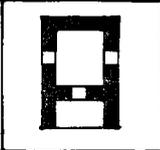


The front of the house

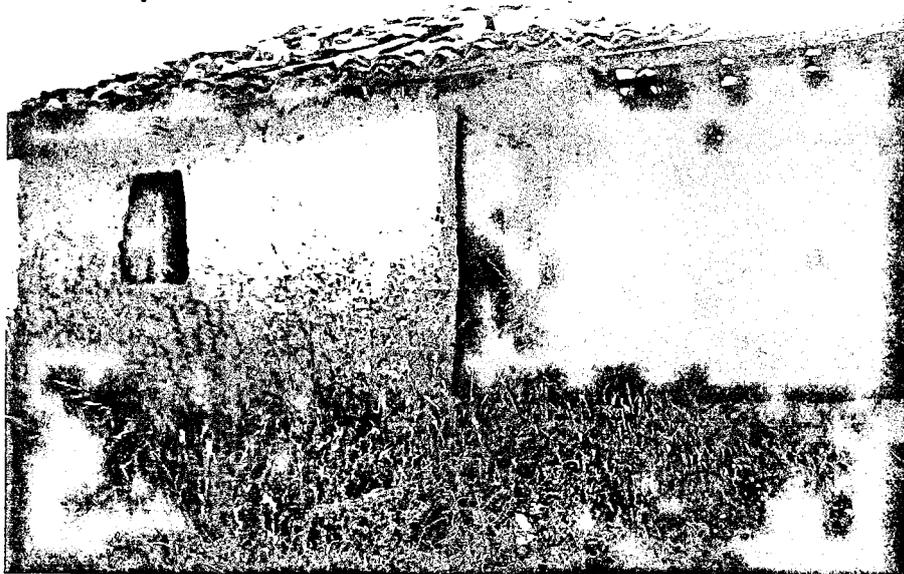


The front of the house

**Example 13**  
The House is near ÖRNEKKÖY  
Asymmetric megaron type



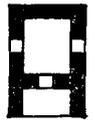
The front of the house



The front of the house

**Example 14**

The House is two kilometres far away from KARAOĞLANLI  
Asimmetric megaron type

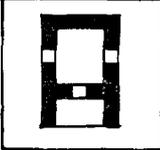


The front of the house



From left side of the house

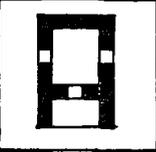
**Example 15**  
**Hasan Hüseyin 's House**  
The House is two kilometres far away from MANİSA  
Pure megaron type



The front of the house

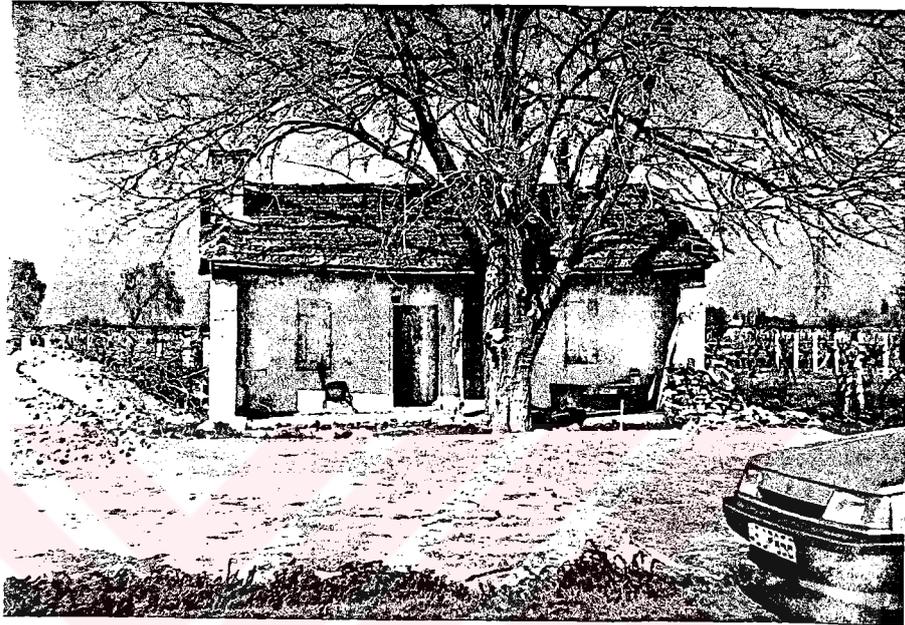
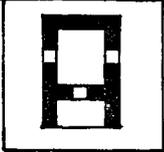


From left corner of the house

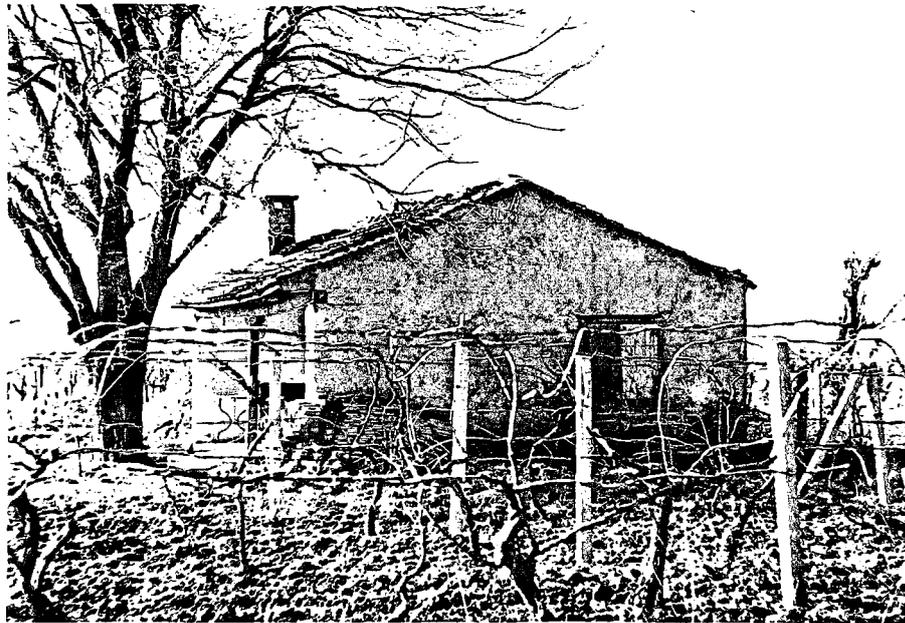


From right side of the house

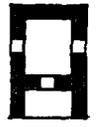
**Example 16**  
**The House two kilometres far away from MANISA**  
**Pure megaron type**



The front of the house

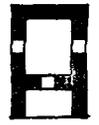


From right corner of the house



From right corner of the house

**Example 17**  
**Sertaç KAPĞLAN's House**  
The House is one kilometre far away from MANİSA  
Pure megaron type



The front of the house



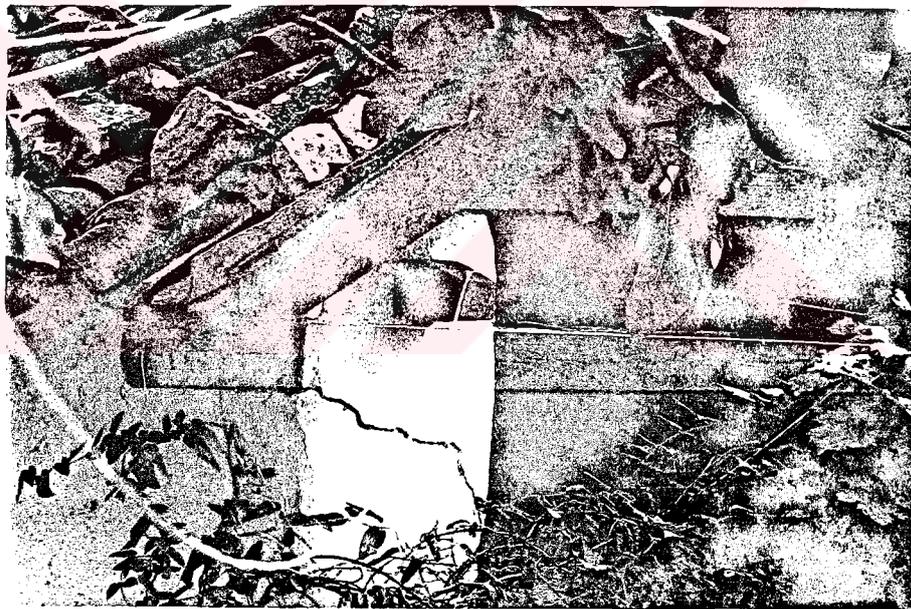
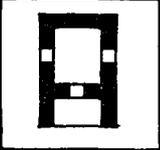
From right side of the house



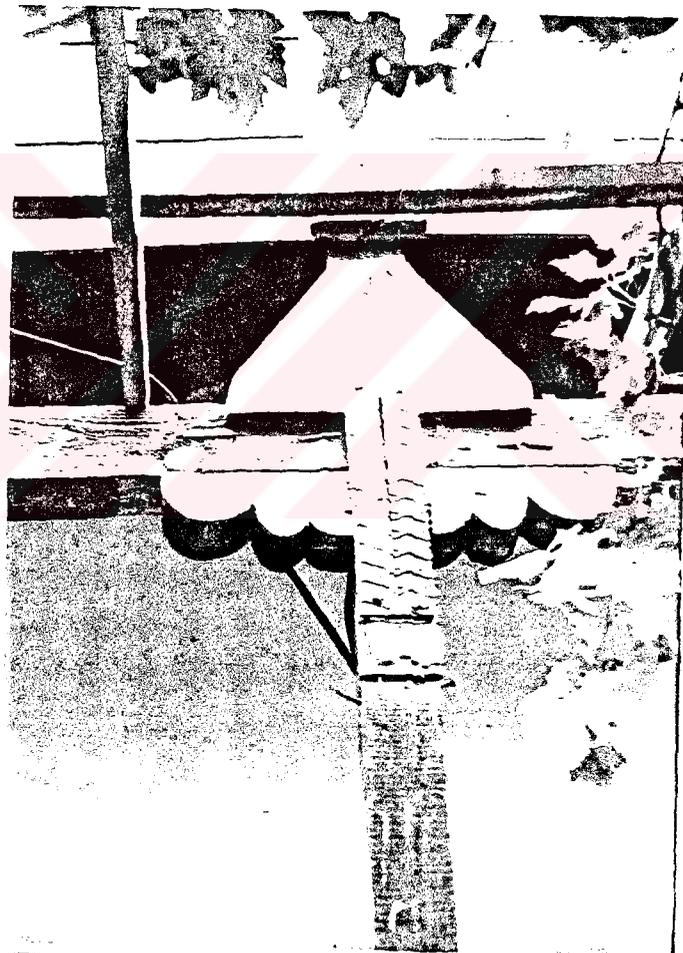
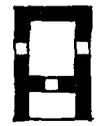
From left side of the house



From left side of the house

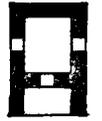


Construction detail of the roof level



The connection of the pile and the roof construction

**Example 18**  
The House is four kilometres far away from MANISA  
Asymmeyric megaron type



The front of the house

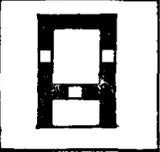


From left side of the house

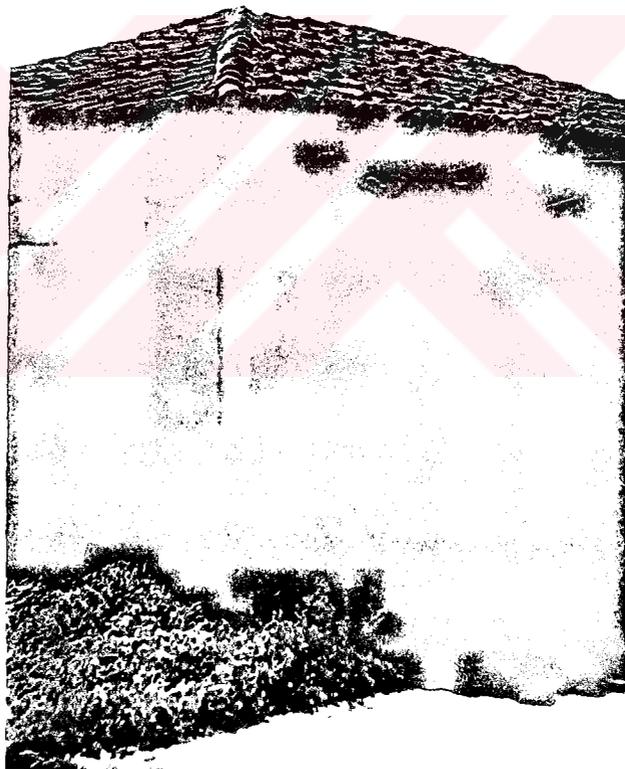
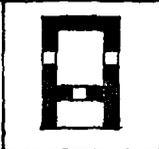
**Example 19**  
**The House is four kilometres far away from MANISA**  
**Asimmetric megaron type**



From left corner of the house



From left corner of the house



The front of the house

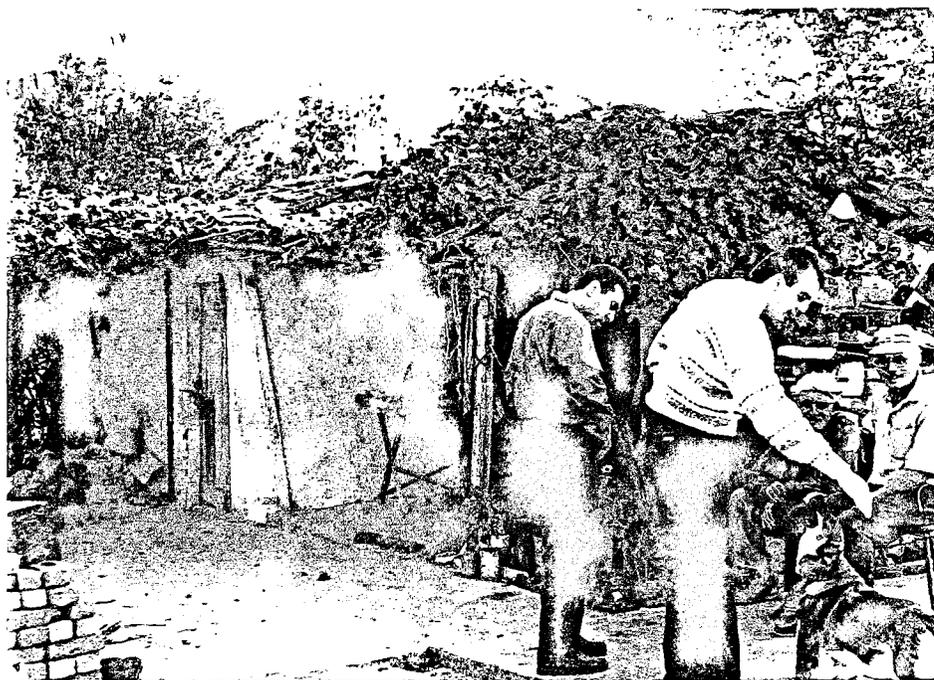
**Example 20****Small YALVAÇ's House**

The House is two kilometres far away from MANİSA

The house is in the other group



The front of the house



The left corner of the house

Example 21

**Kasap Kardeşler's House**

The House is three kilometres far away from MANİSA

The house is in the other group



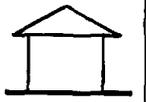
A side of the house from the court



A side of the house from the court

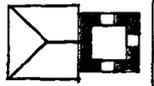


A side of the house from outside of the house



A side of the house from outside of the house

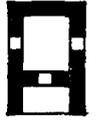
The House is two kilometres far away from MANISA  
Tower type

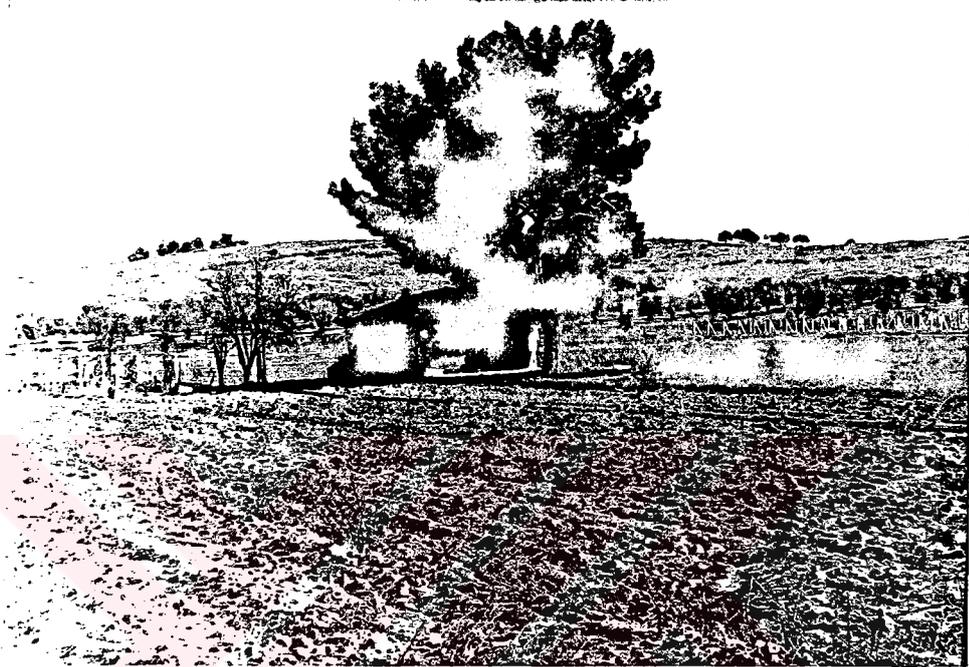
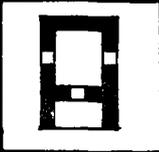


The front of the house

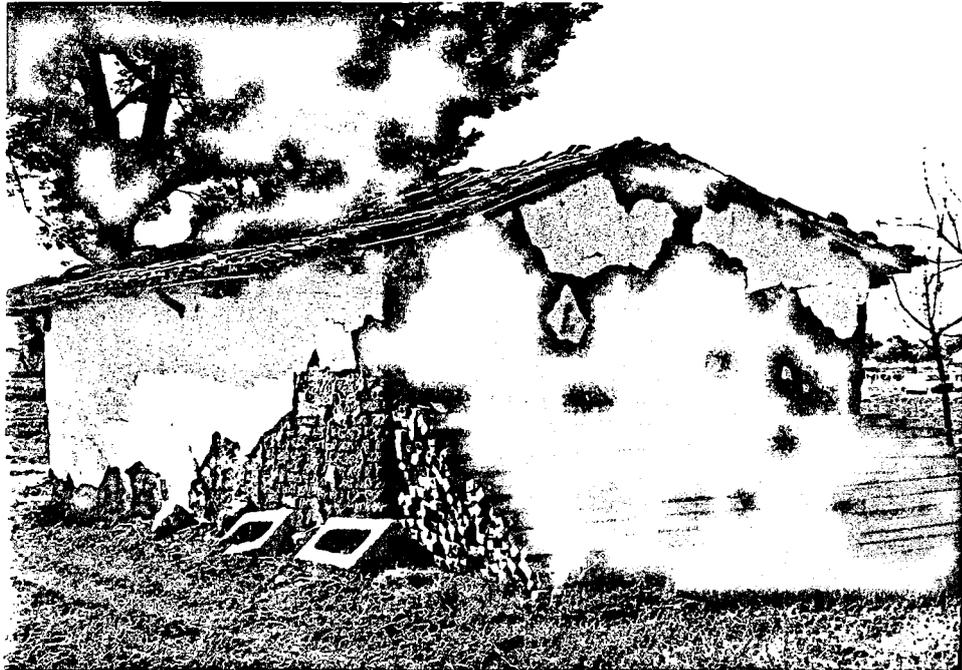


The right corner of the house

**Example 23****Rahmi YERLİSU's House****The House is five kilometres far away from Üçpınar****Pure megaron type****The front of the house****The front of the house**



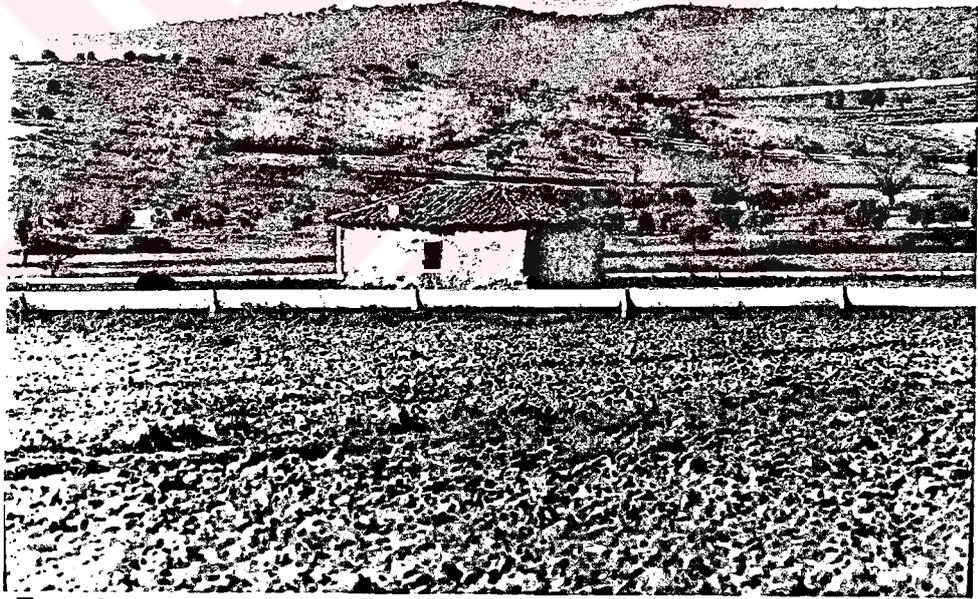
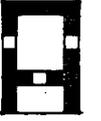
The front of the house



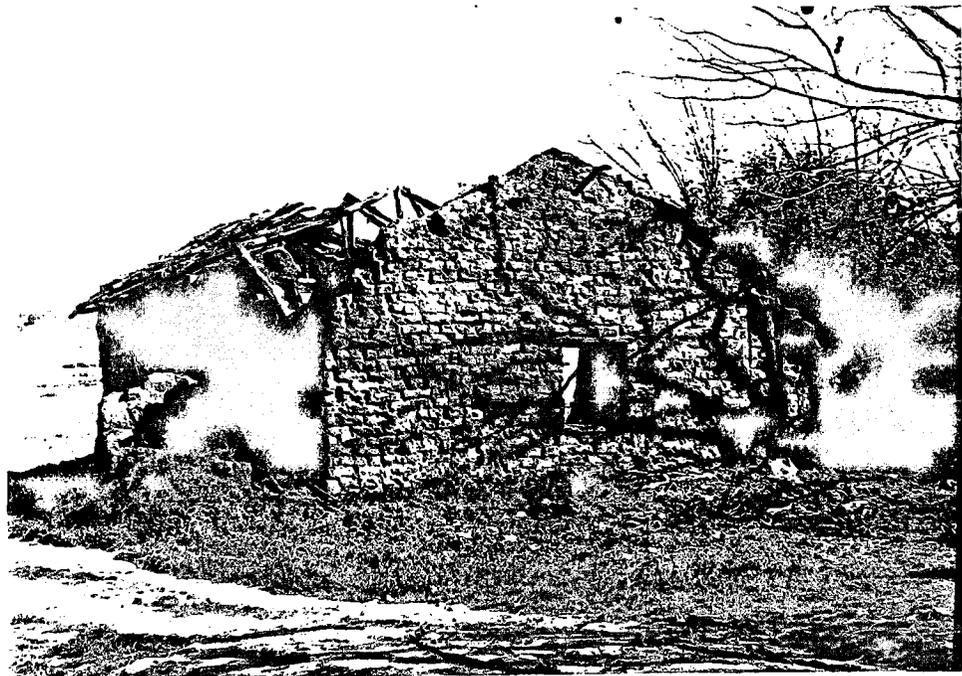
From behind of the house

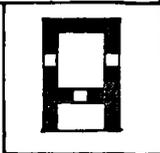
**Example 24**

The House is five kilometres far away from ÜÇPINAR  
Pure megaron type.



From behind left of the house

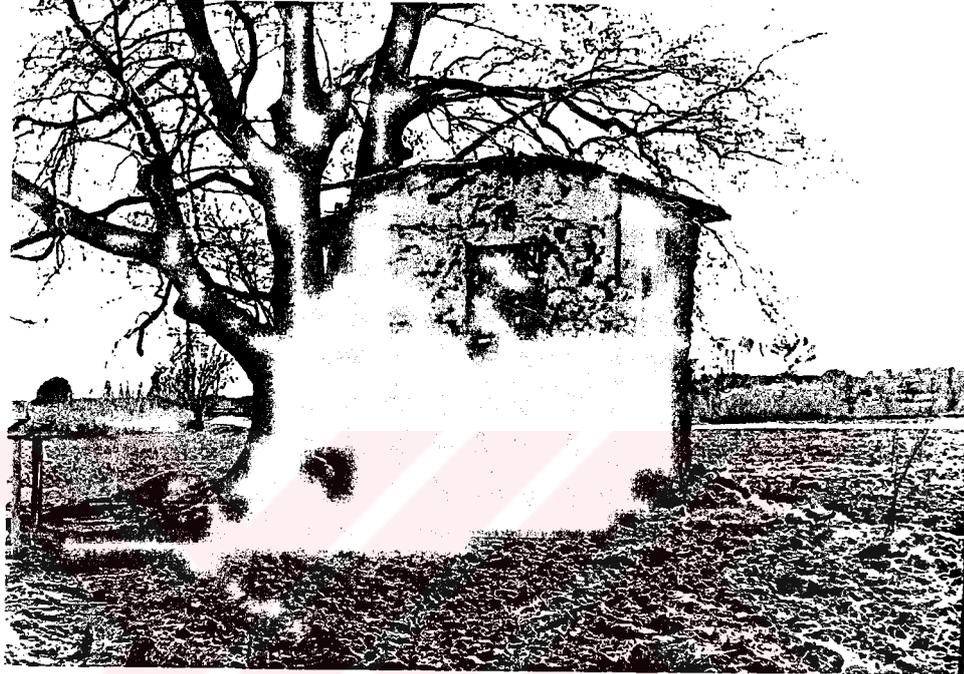
**Example 25****Semih DUMANPLA's House****The House is four kilometres far away from ÜÇPINAR  
Asimmetric megaron type****From right side of the house****From left side of the house**



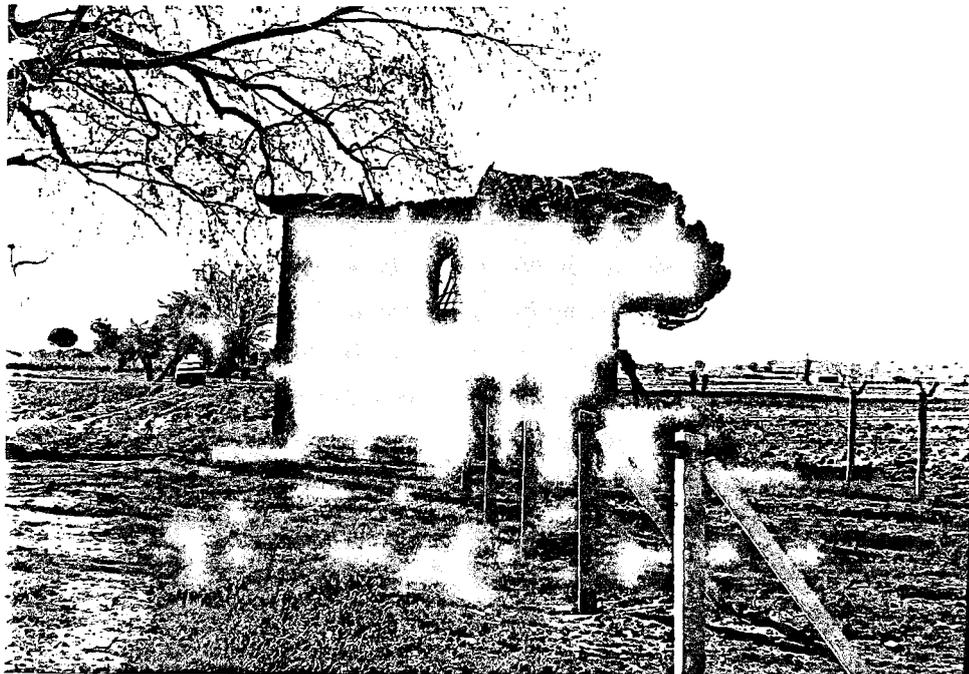
**From behind right of the house**



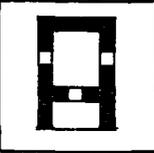
**Example 26**  
**Ismail YALVAÇ's House**  
**The House is four kilometres far away from ÜÇPINAR**  
**Two storey megaron type**



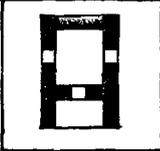
The front of the house



The right corner of the house



From left side of the house



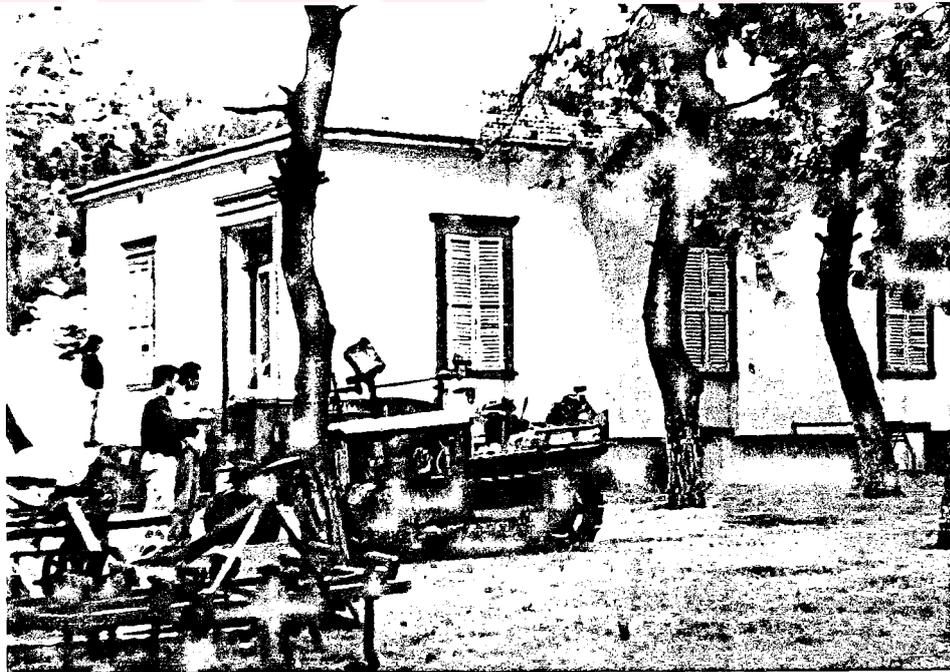
Detail of the entrance and stairways

**Example 27**

The House is six kilometres far away from ÜÇPINAR  
The house is in the other group



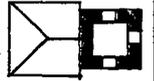
The front of the house



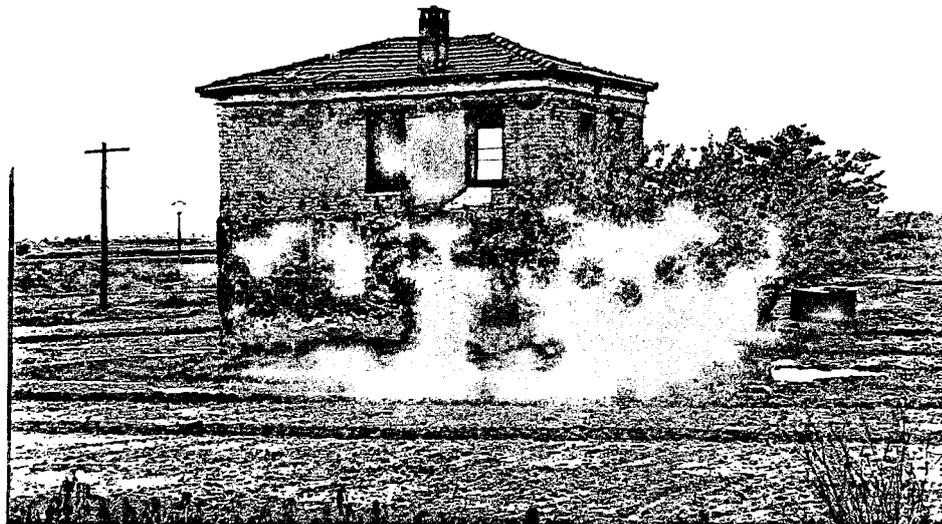
The left corner of the house

**Example 28****Hacı Teyze's House**

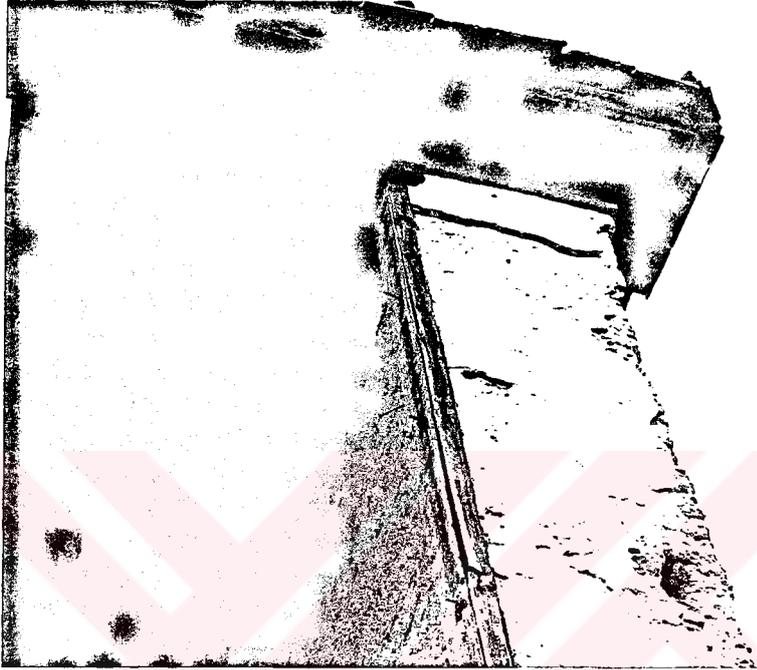
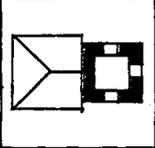
The House is a kilometre far away from ÜÇPINAR  
Tower type house



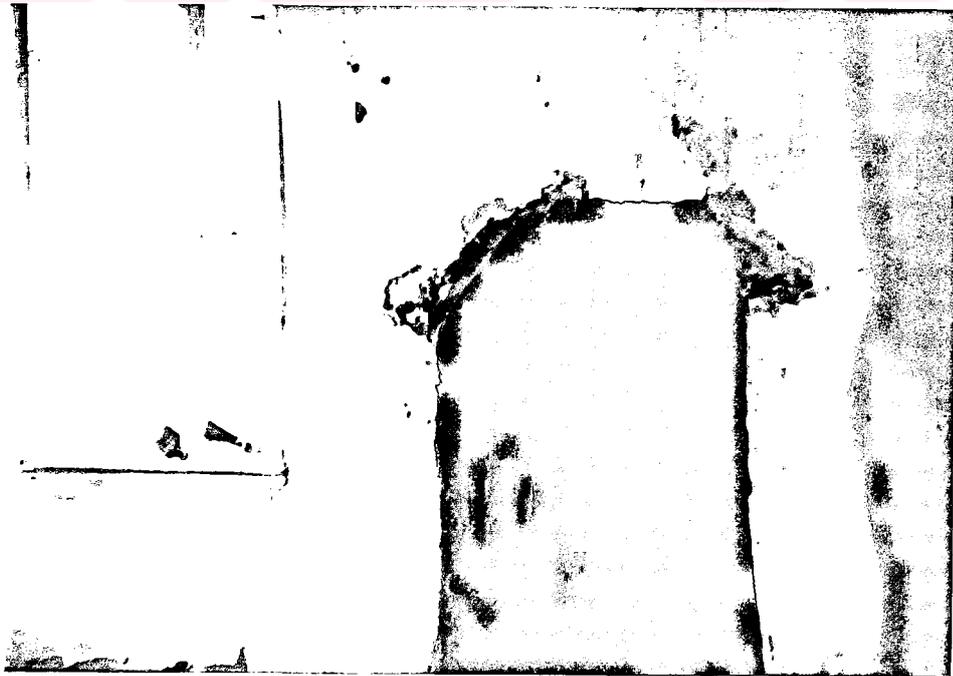
The right corner of the house



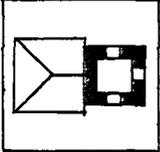
From behind left of the house



Detail from eaves



Detail from fireplace

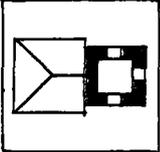


Deaties from the wail of inside

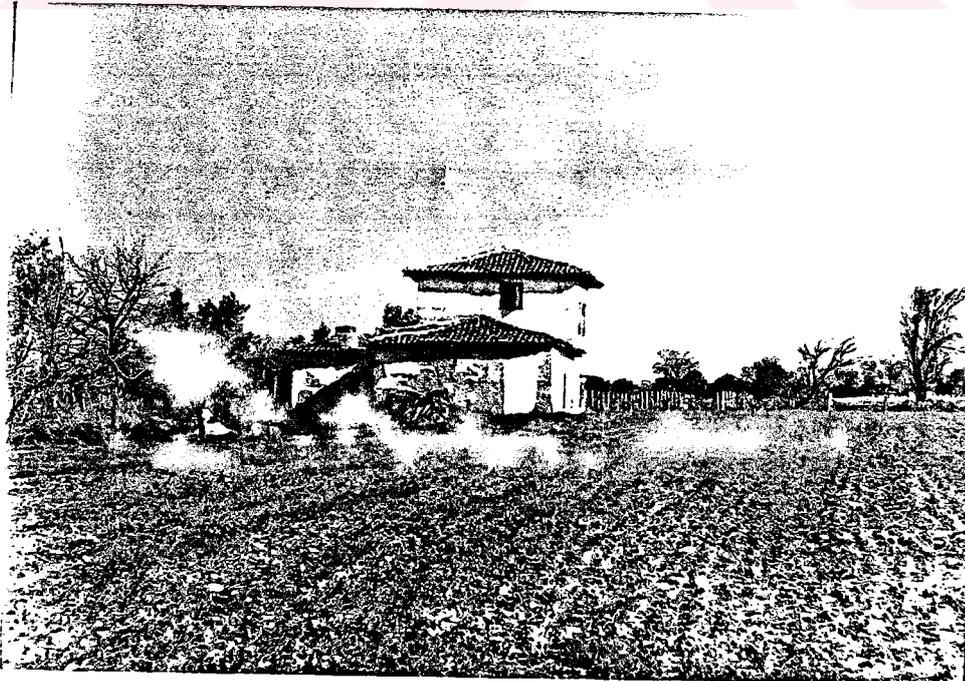
Example 29

Ruhi BAYDAR's House

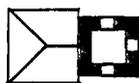
The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE Tower type house



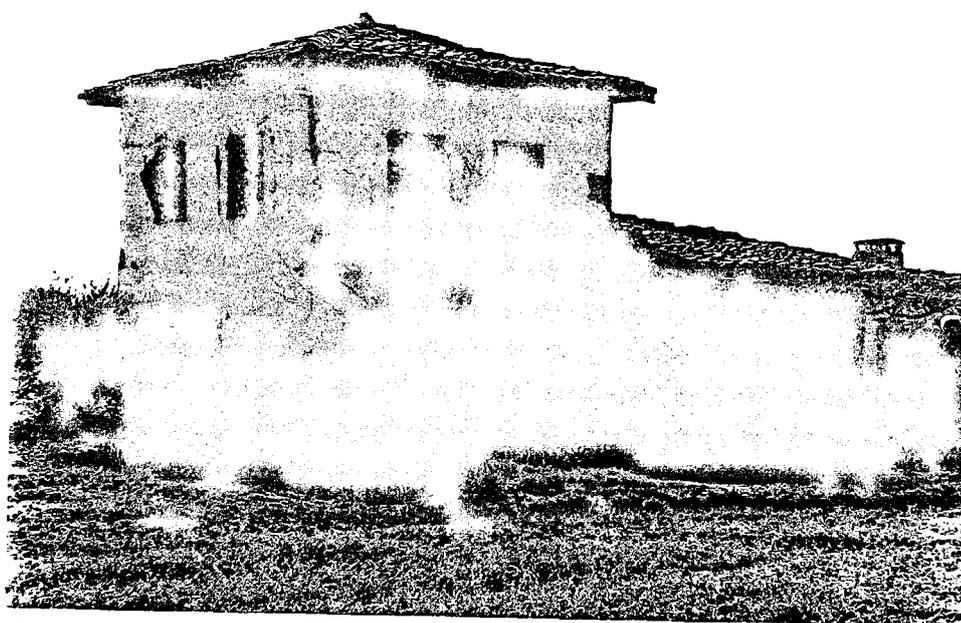
The front of the house



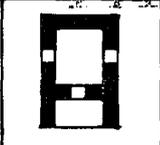
The right side of the house



From behind right of the house



The right corner of the house



**Example 30**

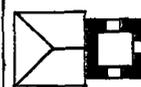
The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Asimmetric megaron type



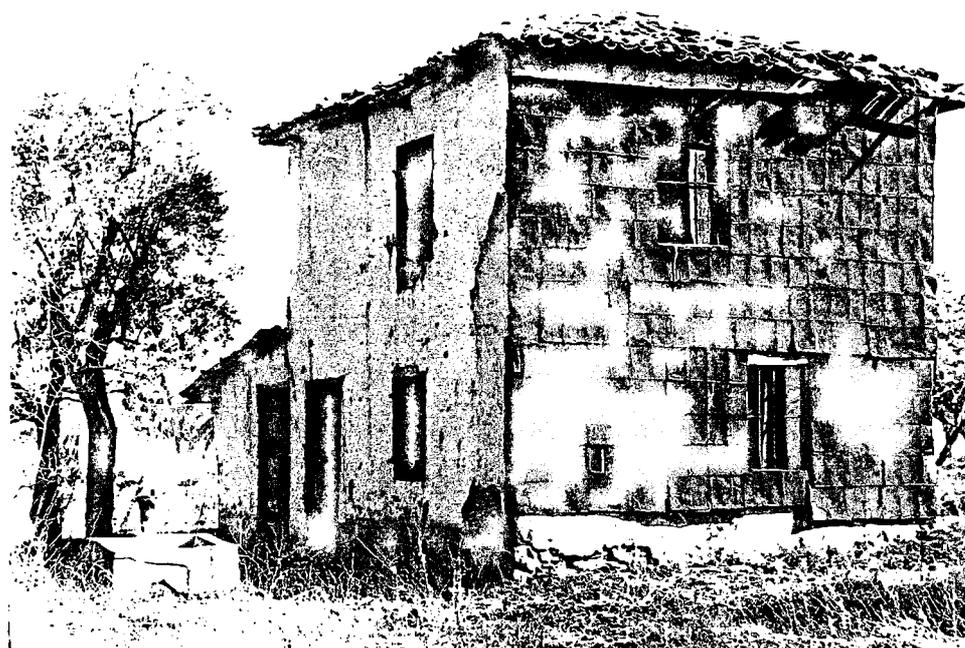
The front of the house

**Example 31****Başçavuş's House**

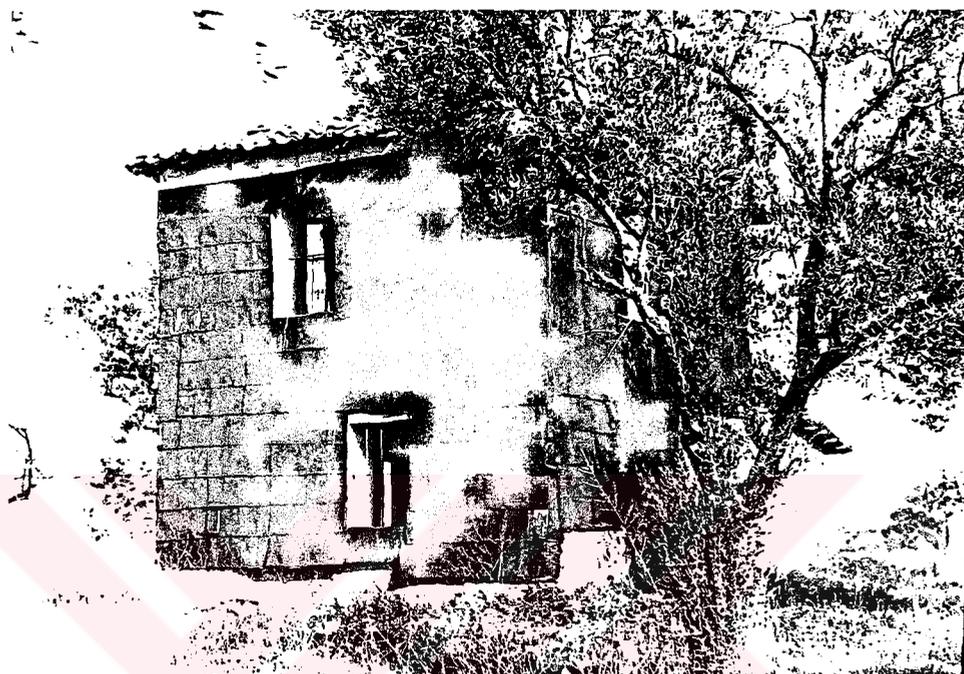
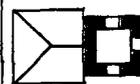
The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Tower type house



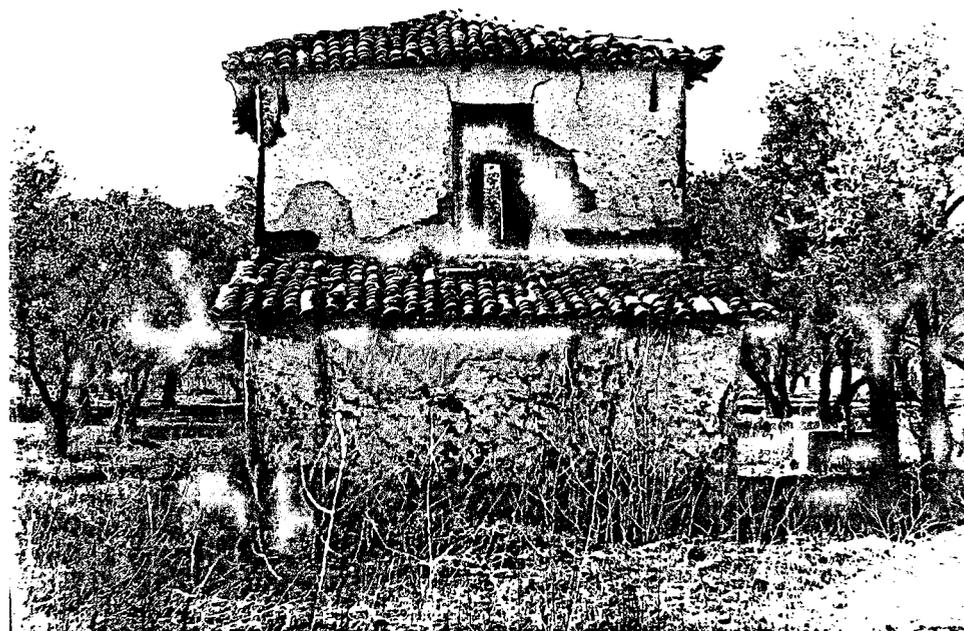
The front of the house



The right corner of the house

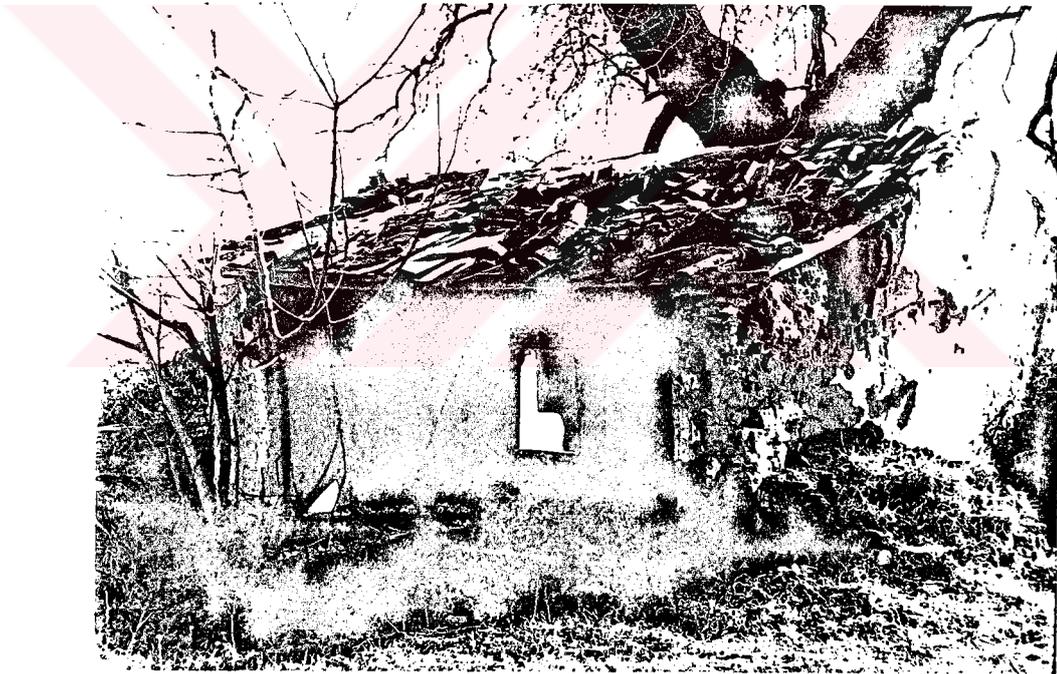
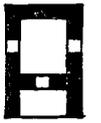


From behind of the house

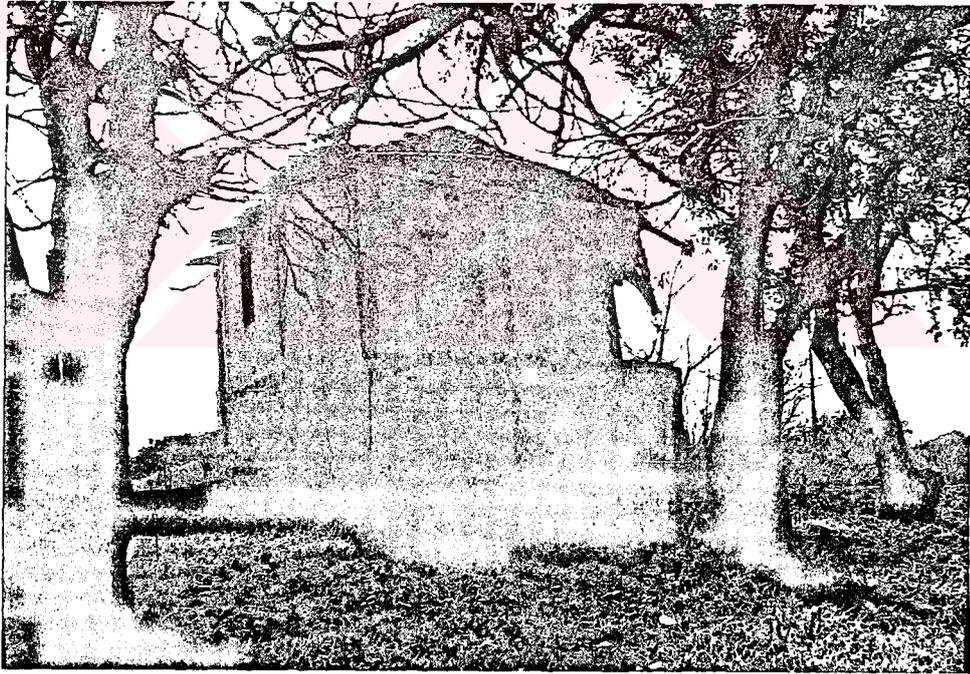
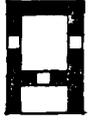


The right side of the house

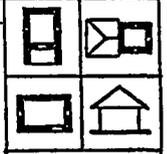
**Example 32**  
The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Pure megaron type



The left corner of the house

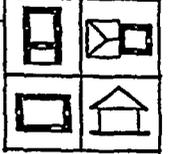
**Example 33****Yaşar SARI's House****The House is two kilometres far away from MURADIYE  
Tower type house**

The front of the house



## FOOTNOTES

- 1) GÖKÇEN, İ., (1945), p.28
- 2) Manisa İl Yıllığı, (1971), p.24-25
- 3) Manisa Kültür Ve Tabiat Varlıkları, (19 92) p.13
- 4)İ.B.I.D., p.13
- 5) AKŞİT, O., (1983), p.30
- 6) O.P.C.İ.T., p.13
- 7) O.P.C.İ.T., p.13
- 8) O.P.C.İ.T., p.14
- 9) O.P.C.İ.T., p.14
- 10)Yurt Ansiklopedisi ,v.8, p.5540
- 11) İ.B.I.D., p.5540
- 12) İ.B.I.D., p.5541
- 13) İ.B.I.D., p,5541
- 14) KÖKLÜ, N., no:1,(1983), p.12 ;  
no:3,(1983), p.7;  
no:5,(1983), p.41
- 15) ULUÇAY ,Ç., GÖKÇEN, İ., (1939), p.22-28
- 16) ULUÇAY, Ç., (1955), p. 47
- 17) ULUÇAY ,Ç., GÖKÇEN, İ., (1939), p.22-38
- 18) ERDİM , M., (1985), p.165-178
- 19) AREL, A.,(1993), no:3, p.37



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- KÖKLÜ N. "Saruhanlılar Devrinde Manisa" ,(3), Manisa Dergisi, no:6, (1983), p.7
- KÖKLÜ N. "Saruhanlılar Devrinde Manisa" ,(5) ,Manisa Dergisi, no:5, (1983), p.41
- Manisa İl Yıllığı, Ankara ,(1971), p.21, p.24-25
- ULUÇAY , Ç., "18. ve 19. yüzyıllarda Saruhanda Eşkiyalık Hareketleri", Manisa, (1955)
- ULUÇAY , Ç., "17. Yüzyılda Manisa'da Ticaret Ve Esnaf Teşkilatı" Manisa, (1942)
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- "Manisa Maddesi" Yurt Ansiklopedisi, C.8, (1983), p.5540-5541 p.5622
- "Manisa'nın Kültür Ve Tabiat Varlıkları", (Manisa Merkezdeki Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Korunması Ve Restorasyonu Paneli), (1992), Manisa, p. 12-17