

65442

THE TOWER HOUSES IN FOÇA

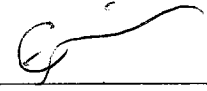
**A Thesis Submitted to the
Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences of
Dokuz Eylül University
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in Architecture, Restoration Program**

**by
Bilge YILDIRIM**

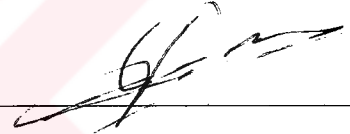
**February, 1997
İZMİR**

M.Sc THESIS EXAMINATION RESULT FORM

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eti Akyüz Levi
(Advisor)

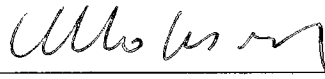


Prof. Dr. Gürden Tiner
(Committee Member)



(Committee Member)

Approved by the
Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences



Prof. Dr. Macit Toksoy
Director

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This thesis reflects the efforts of a great many people over quite a year. First, my thanks go to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eti Akyüz Levi, for her supervision, valuable assistance and many useful suggestions during the preparation of this thesis which is about “The Tower Houses in Foça”.

Special thanks go to Prof.Dr. Recep Meriç for his valuable helps and ideas.

I am very grateful to Yasemin Kamiloğlu and Hakan Ünübol who helped during the researching at Foça.

Finally, I thank to all my family and my friends for their continuous supports and understanding during the study.

Bilge YILDIRIM

ABSTRACT

Tower houses are defensive stone-walled structures with square or rectangular plans, and their heights are greater than their widths. Dating back to ancient times, the tradition of tower house forms an immense typology, early examples of which are found in Greece, the Balkans and the Greek islands. The Foça towers, in turn, are the structures of the last period in the tower house typology. Despite some local differences, they are similar structures in terms of general constructional order. Besides the local ones, there are other differences resulted from the evolutions that the tower houses experienced during ancient times and the Middle Ages, as well as until the end of 1800's. The tower houses of Türkiye, concentrated in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and West Anatolia regions, are the extensions of an ancient tradition. Besides the individually-sited tower houses, there are also towers built to protect the mansions in the vast agricultural estates owned by powerful families who dominated their territories. The tower houses in West Anatolia are of this category. The tower houses in the Aegean and Mediterranean regions, which are usually individually sited in the coastal areas, are defensive structures built against the possible attacks of pirates. The architectural order of the tower houses, both in the planimetric arrangement and with the features of mass and façades, were formed so as to provide opportunities for defending, communicating, and watching. Their locations according to each other also serve the same purpose.

The first part of this thesis gives general information about the tower concept and the history and features of the tower houses. This part also includes their distribution in the Aegean region.

The second part is about the tower houses in the district of Foça, as well as the history of Foça. The detailed study about the Kartera and Sazlıca tower houses is given under the title of "The Distribution and Documentation of The Tower Houses in Foça ". Under the title of

"The Features of The Tower Houses at Foça ", one can find information about the plans, elevations, structural features, and architectural components (elements).

The third and final part includes importance and recommendations about the texture protection of the Foça and Kartera-Sazlıca towers.

Reflecting the life style, culture, and mores of the community that lived towards the end of 1800's in Foça - a town dating back to ancient times and being a stage for the lives of various communities - the tower houses of Foça are significant structures that should be carefully protected and delivered to the next generations.



ÖZET

Kule Evler; kare veya dikdörtgen plana sahip, yükseklikleri genişliklerine göre fazla olan savunma amaçlı taş yapılardır. Kule ev geleneği tarihi antikçağa kadar uzanan, ilk örneklerinin Yunanistan, Balkanlar ve adalarda yer aldığı, çok geniş bir tipoloji oluşturmaktadır. Bazı yerel farklılıklar bulunmakla beraber genel kuruluş düzeni açısından benzer yapılardır. Genel kule ev tipolojisi içinde, bu yerel farklılıkların yanısıra kule evlerin antikçağ, ortaçağ ve 1800' lü yılların sonuna kadar olan zaman içindeki evrimlerinin sonucu oluşmuş farklılıklar da bulunmaktadır. Türkiye sınırları içinde Ege, Akdeniz ve Batı Anadolu' da örneklerine rastlanan kule evler aslında çok eski bir geleneğin devamıdır. Bağımsız olarak konumlanan kule evlerin yanısıra, bulundukları bölgelerde egemen olan büyük ailelerin yerleştiği çiftliklerdeki konak yapısını koruma amacıyla inşa edilmiş kuleler de bulunmaktadır. Batı Anadolu' daki kule evler çiftlik kuleleri sınıfındandır. Ege ve Akdeniz bölgelerinde genellikle deniz kıyısında bağımsız olarak konumlanan kule evler; denizden gelebilecek korsan saldırılarına karşı korunmak için yapıldığı düşünülen savunma amaçlı konutlardır. Kule evlerin mimari kuruluş düzeni gerek planimetrik düzende, gerekse kitle ve cephe özellikleri ile tamamen savunma, haberleşme ve gözetlemeye yönelik oluşturulmuştur. Konumlandıkları bölgelerdeki dağılımları da aynı amaca yöneliktir.

Bu tezin genel bilgilerden oluşan birinci bölümünde; kule kavramı ile kule evlerin genel özellikleri, tarihçe ve Ege Bölgesi' ndeki dağılımları anlatılmaktadır.

Foça Yöresi Kule Evleri' nden oluşan ikinci bölümde; Foça' nin tarihçesi ve Foça Kule Evleri anlatılmaktadır. Bu bölümde detaylı incelemeye alınan Kartera ve Sazlıca Kule Evleri, Foça Kule Evlerinin Dağılım ve Dökümantasyonu başlığı altında anlatılmaktadır. Foça Kule Evlerinin Özellikleri başlığı altında da plan, cephe, yapısal özellikler ve mimari elemanlar bölümü yer almaktadır.

Öneriler başlığı altındaki üçüncü bölümde ise; Foça ve Kartera-Sazlıca kule evlerinin önemi ve doku korumasına yönelik öneriler anlatılmaktadır.

Tarihi antikçağa kadar uzanan zaman içinde çok çeşitli toplulukların yaşamlarına sahne olan Foça kentinde yer alan kule evler, 1800' lü yılların sonlarına doğru, ait oldukları zamanda yaşamış topluluğun yaşam, kültür, örf ve adetlerini yansıtmaları açısından önemle korunması ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması gereken yapılardır.



CONTENTS

	Page
Contents.....	VII
List of Figures.....	IX
Introduction.....	XV

Chapter One

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 The Concept of Tower.....	1
1.2 The History and Features of The Tower Houses and Their Distribution in The Aegean Region.....	2

Chapter Two

THE TOWER HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF FOÇA

2.1 The History of Foça.....	18
2.2 Tower Houses at Foça.....	23
2.2.1 The Distribution and Documentation of The Tower Houses at Foça.....	34
2.2.1.1 Kartera.....	43
2.2.1.2 Sazlıca.....	44
2.2.1.3 A Survey of Kartera & Sazlıca Tower Houses.....	48

2.2.2 The Features of The Tower Houses at Foça

2.2.2.1 Plan Features.....	114
2.2.2.2 Features of The Elevations.....	115
2.2.2.3 Structural Features.....	117
2.2.2.4 Architectural Components (Elements).....	117

Chapter Three

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The Importance of The Foça Tower Houses and Recommendations for Their Protection.....	143
3.2 The Importance of The Kartera & Sazlıca Tower Houses and Recommendations to Protect The Texture the Texture.....	149
Conclusion.....	161
References.....	163
Appendix (The Protective Council Decisions About Foça).....	168

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure.1.1. The Tower of the Cihanğulları Mansion in Koçarlı.....	7
Figure.1.2. The Osman Beyler Mansion in Arpaz.....	7
Figure.1.3. The Tower of the Cezayirli Hasan Paşa in Yerkesiği.....	7
Figure.1.4. Drawing of the South Façade of Cezayirli Hasan Paşa Tower by A.Turan.....	7
Figure.1.5. Drawing of the North- South Cross Section of Cezayirli Hasan Paşa Tower by A.Turan.....	7
Figure.1.6. The Osman Bey Tower in the Village of Donduran.....	11
Figure.1.7. The Abdulaziz Ağa Tower in Milas.....	11
Figure.1.8. The Mustafa Paşa Tower in the Village of Müsgebi.....	11
Figure.1.9. The Tower, Pertaining to the Byzantine Period, in the Plateau of the Pınarcık.....	11
Figure.1.10. The Entrance Floor of the Tower in Georgi Island.....	11
Figure.1.11. The Magnisalis Pyrgos in Thermis.....	13
Figure.1.12. Sarakinis Pyrgos at Samos.....	13
Figure.1.13. The Tower House in Mytilene.....	13
Figure.1.14. The Dimension of the Tower Houses in Central Greece.....	16
Figure.2.1. Foça.....	19
Figure.2.2. The Colonies of Foça.....	20
Figure.2.3. The Villages of Foça.....	21
Figure.2.4. Site Plan.....	25
Figure.2.5. Ground Floor Plan.....	25
Figure.2.6. First Floor Plan.....	25
Figure.2.7. Loft Plan.....	25
Figure.2.8. South Elevation.....	26
Figure.2.9. North Elevation.....	26

Figure.2.10. West Elevation.....	26
Figure.2.11. East Elevation.....	26
Figure.2.12. Iron Front Door Exterior Elevation.....	27
Figure.2.13. Iron Front Door Interior Elevation.....	27
Figure.2.14. Lintol and Arch Over the Door.....	27
Figure.2.15. Drawing of Decorated and Inscribed Lintol.....	27
Figure.2.16. Sazlıca.....	29
Figure.2.17. A Tower House at Yeni Foça.....	29
Figure.2.18. The Tower Houses at Kartera.....	30
Figure.2.19. The Tower Houses at Kartera-Sazlıca.....	30
Figure.2.20. Kozbeyli Village.....	31
Figure.2.21. A Church at Kartera.....	32
Figure.2.22. A Church at Sazlıca.....	32
Figure.2.23. External View of Church's Window at Sazlıca.....	33
Figure.2.24. The Hallow in the Wall.....	33
Figure.2.25. The Tower Houses at Sazlıca.....	35
Figure.2.26. The Tower Houses Behind the Hill of Sazlıca.....	35
Figure.2.27. A Tower House at Yeni Foça.....	36
Figure.2.28. A Tower House at Yeni Foça.....	36
Figure.2.29. A Tower House at Korucuk.....	37
Figure.2.30. A Tower House Near Kozbeyli Village.....	39
Figure.2.31. A Tower House at Kozbeyli Village.....	39
Figure.2.32. A View from the Window of the Tower House.....	40
Figure.2.33. A Tower House near Horozgediği Village.....	40
Figure.2.34. The Projecting Components of the Tower Houses at Horozgediği.....	41
Figure.2.35. The Façade of the Tower Houses at Horozgediği.....	42
Figure.2.36. The Façade of the Tower Houses at Horozgediği.....	42
Figure.2.37. The Tower Houses in Kartera.....	45
Figure.2.38. The Tower Houses in Sazlıca.....	46
Figure.2.38.a. The Present Conditions of the Tower Houses at Kartera & Sazlıca.....	47
Figure.2.38.b. The Dimensions of the Tower Houses at Kartera & Sazlıca.....	47
Figure.2.39. A Tower House at Kartera.....	58
Figure.2.40. A Tower House at Kartera.....	59

Figure.2.41. The Window of the Tower House.....	59
Figure.2.42. A Tower House at Kartera.....	60
Figure.2.43. A Tower House at Kartera.....	61
Figure.2.44. A Tower House at Kartera.....	62
Figure.2.45. A Tower House at Kartera.....	63
Figure.2.46. A Tower House at Kartera.....	64
Figure.2.47. The Door of the Tower House.....	64
Figure.2.48. North Façade.....	65
Figure.2.49. Section.....	65
Figure.2.50. West Façade.....	66
Figure.2.51. The Window at the First Floor.....	66
Figure.2.52. South Façade.....	67
Figure.2.53. The Window at the Second Floor.....	67
Figure.2.54. A Tower House at Kartera.....	68
Figure.2.55. A Tower House at Kartera.....	69
Figure.2.56. A Tower House at Kartera.....	70
Figure.2.57. A Tower House at Kartera.....	71
Figure.2.58. A Tower House at Kartera.....	72
Figure.2.59. A Tower House at Kartera.....	73
Figure.2.60. The Door of the Tower House.....	73
Figure.2.61. A Tower House at Kartera.....	74
Figure.2.62. A Tower House at Kartera.....	75
Figure.2.63. A Tower House at Kartera.....	76
Figure.2.64. A Tower House at Kartera.....	77
Figure.2.65. A Tower House at Kartera.....	78
Figure.2.66. The Window of the Tower House.....	78
Figure.2.67. A Framed Inscription near the Tower House.....	79
Figure.2.68. The Door of the Tower House.....	79
Figure.2.69. A Tower House at Kartera.....	80
Figure.2.70. A Tower House at Kartera.....	81
Figure.2.71. The Door of the Tower House.....	81
Figure.2.72. A Tower House at Kartera.....	82
Figure.2.73. A Tower House at Kartera.....	83

Figure.2.74. A Tower House at Kartera.....	84
Figure.2.75. A Tower House at Kartera.....	85
Figure.2.76. A Tower House at Kartera.....	86
Figure.2.77. A Tower House at Kartera.....	87
Figure.2.78. A Tower House at Kartera.....	87
Figure.2.79. A Tower House at Kartera.....	88
Figure.2.80. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	89
Figure.2.81. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	90
Figure.2.82. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	91
Figure.2.83. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	92
Figure.2.84. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	93
Figure.2.85. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	94
Figure.2.86. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	95
Figure.2.87. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	96
Figure.2.88. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	97
Figure.2.89. Site Plan.....	98
Figure.2.90. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	98
Figure.2.91. Ground Floor Plan.....	99
Figure.2.92. First Floor Plan.....	100
Figure.2.93. Front Façade.....	101
Figure.2.94. Side Façade.....	102
Figure.2.95. Section.....	103
Figure.2.96. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	104
Figure.2.97. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	105
Figure.2.98. North Façade of the Tower House.....	106
Figure.2.99. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	107
Figure.2.100. The Door of the Tower House.....	107
Figure.2.101. Ground Floor Plan.....	108
Figure.2.102. First Floor Plan.....	108
Figure.2.103. North Façade of the Tower House.....	109
Figure.2.104. West Façade of the Tower House.....	109
Figure.2.105. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	110
Figure.2.106. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	111

Figure.2.107. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	112
Figure.2.108. A Tower House at Sazlıca.....	113
Figure.2.109. Niche.....	121
Figure.2.110. Rain Gutter.....	121
Figure.2.111. Machicolation, Rosette.....	122
Figure.2.112. Projecting Component.....	122
Figure.2.113. Fireplace.....	123
Figure.2.114. Flatstone Eave, Machicolation.....	123
Figure.2.115. Rosette.....	124
Figure.2.116. Machicolation, Rosette.....	124
Figure.2.117. Machicolation, Rosette.....	125
Figure.2.118. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter.....	125
Figure.2.119. Fireplace.....	126
Figure.2.120. Flatstone Eave.....	126
Figure.2.121. Machicolation.....	127
Figure.2.122. Fireplace.....	127
Figure.2.123. Fireplace, Ikono Niche.....	128
Figure.2.124. Flatstone Eave, Machicolation.....	128
Figure.2.125. Machicolation.....	129
Figure.2.126. Drainage Gutter for waste water.....	129
Figure.2.127. Rosette.....	130
Figure.2.128. Dishwashing Niche.....	130
Figure.2.129. Ikono Niche.....	131
Figure.2.130. Fireplace.....	131
Figure.2.131. Rain Gutter and Drainage Gutter for waste water.....	132
Figure.2.132. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter.....	132
Figure.2.133. Machicolation.....	133
Figure.2.134. Rosette.....	133
Figure.2.135. Niche.....	134
Figure.2.136. Niche, Fireplace.....	134
Figure.2.137. RainGutter.....	135
Figure.2.138. Fireplace.....	135
Figure.2.139. Rosette.....	136

Figure.2.140. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Machicolation.....	136
Figure.2.141. Machicolation.....	137
Figure.2.142. Rosette.....	137
Figure.2.143. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter.....	138
Figure.2.144. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter.....	138
Figure.2.145. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave.....	139
Figure.2.146. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Chimney.....	139
Figure.2.147. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Machicolation.....	140
Figure.2.148. Machicolation.....	140
Figure.2.149. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter.....	141
Figure.2.150. Niche, Fireplace, Chimney.....	141
Figure.2.151. Fireplace, Chimney.....	142
Figure.2.152. Projecting Component.....	142
Figure.3.1. Demir Tatil Sitesi at Bodrum.....	148
Figure.3.2. The Project of rural residence in Karakaya, Bodrum.....	148
Figure.3.3. Three Rooms, Three Towers in Zeytinaları, Urla	148
Figure.3.4. The Tower Houses scattered in the Kartera Valley.....	153
Figure.3.5. The detail of the right part of the photo above.....	153
Figure.3.6. The view of the Tower House 46 on the 8th September, 1996.....	154
Figure.3.7. The view of the Tower House 46 on the 30th January, 1997.....	154
Figure.3.8. The Tower Houses in Sazlıca.....	155
Figure.3.9. Taken from the left side, the photo of the Holiday Resort, Fotaş and Çanak Holiday Villages, which are the examples of the improper built-up areas between Kartera and Sazlıca.....	156
Figure.3.10. Taken from the right side the photo above.....	156
Figure.3.11. The improper built-up near the Tower House 51 in Sazlıca.....	157
Figure.3.12. Taken from the other side of the Tower House 51, on the photo above.....	157
Figure.3.13. The map showing the Natural Reserves at the coast of Foça.....	158
Figure.3.14. The map showing the Natural Reserves in and around Kartera.....	159
Figure.3.15. The map showing the Natural Reserves in and around Sazlıca.....	160

INTRODUCTION

Tower houses are the products of a vast culture dating back to ancient times. Having significant bonds with the history, tower houses are the historical testimonies that reflect the ways of life, thoughts, cultures, and mores of the communities who lived in the ages to which tower houses belonged. The fact that there are few studies about the tower houses of Foça in the last period, which amount to a significant percentage in the tower house typology of Türkiye, happened to be an important factor in the subject selection of this thesis. The aim of this thesis is to provide a detailed study on the tower houses of Foça.

In this thesis, to shed the light on the Foça towers, the similarities and differences of the tower houses have been tried to be defined, searching the literature about the early examples of the towers. During the field studies, a great number of the Foça towers have been observed in their sites. Besides the tower houses, the areas, where the towers are densely sited forming a texture, defined the borders of this detailed study. As a result, the tower houses found in the selected districts - Kartera, Sazlıca, and the district between Kartera and Sazlıca - have been individually examined. Their actual states have been reflected on the photos and surveys. Making conversations with some of the inhabitants, the information about the towers' previous uses has been cited. With the involving documentation work about the tower houses in the region, the tower house typology of Foça have been tried to be detailed.

While the first part of the thesis gives general information about the typology of tower houses, the second part provides a documentation about the tower houses of Foça. The third and final part contains recommendations about the protection and future usage of the Foça and Kartera-Sazlıca tower houses.

The thesis also forms a document about the way of delivering the Foça towers - which are the extension of an ancient tradition - to the next generations. The documentation and field studies show that they are rapidly disappearing and need immediate care.

This study tries to shed light on the tower house typologies of Foça and Türkiye.



CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. THE CONCEPT OF TOWER

The Turkish counterpart of the word "tower" is "kule". "Kule" has originated from an Arabic word: "kulle". It means "a structure that rises on a square or round or polygonal surface and has a height greater than its width." (TRT İstanbul Televizyonu, 1975, pp.1-9). The common feature of all tower structures is that they are pointed towards the sky. This orientation became a symbol for different ideas on the structure groups of tower type.

From the prehistorical ages to the present-day, the buildings of tower type have been always in demand because of various needs. Some were built to show oneself, others for watching out, or communication, or with a desire to reach the God. Towers have a significant place in religions. For example, bell towers in the Christian churches and the minarets of mosques reflect this desire. Another example is the Eiffel Tower built by Gustava Eiffel in 1889, which is a product of the technological advances at the beginning of the 19th century. The complex built by Swedish architectures in Kuwait can be given as an example to the old water towers in the world. They were very high buildings to ensure pressurized water distribution. In the 20th century, skyscrapers form examples for towers: The World Trade Center in New York (443 m) and the Marina City in Chicago (Çimen, 1988, pp.66-67).

Another example of the tower structures is defensive towers built within the enclosure-walls to avoid hostile attacks. There were also multi-storied wooden towers used to destroy the thick walls of fortresses. Movable on wheels, they would be brought near the walls to throw heavy cannon balls. Another type was watch tower. They were cylindrical in shape and had a tapered roof. In ancient times, the communication towers, built on hills facing each other, were in use to

provide a quick contact between the capital city and other remote cities, when, for example, enemies entered the country. Because the communication was through fire, they were also called "fire towers". There were also communication towers in the old European capitals, equipped with a bell to call the public to come together for an announcement. Lighthouses are the towers or other structures containing beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea. Other than the so-called "fire towers" mentioned above, there were fire towers to watch the city and immediately warn the people in the case of a fire. The tower houses used as residences were high structures built for defensive purposes.

1.2.THE HISTORY AND FEATURES OF THE TOWER HOUSES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN THE AEGEAN REGION

The tradition of the tower houses forms a typology that dates back to the antiquity. This typology has been spread over a vast area, including the Mediterranean, the Western Anatolia, the Aegean coasts, the Aegean islands, Greece, and the Balkans. Although the tower houses show some local differences, they have similar characteristics with respect to the reasons for their emergence. Despite being scattered over a wide area, they have strong ties with the history. And it is possible to define a common typology, which covers all tower houses despite the differences and chronologic metamorphosis experienced by them: They have square or rectangular plans; their height is greater than their width; they are simple stonewalled buildings with small windows for defensive concerns. Defense is the main concern that determines the general construction and appearance of the tower houses. There are also towers located separately but yet connected to the main building to protect it. Located in the country, they are usually two or three-storied buildings. Especially in the first examples, the ground floor is closed to outside, again, for defensive concerns. This floor is a storage space, accessible from the first floor through a wooden hatch. In the first examples, one could reach the entrance door in the first floor via a removable wooden ladder. In the later examples, exterior stone stairs were available. These examples can be especially seen in the Aegean islands and in Greece. In the last examples, with the entrance door placed at the ground floor, this feature disappeared. Many of the tower houses in Foça are so. The second floor, with many windows, was the sleeping place. The flat roof, accessible through a wooden hatch, was the watching place.

Depending on the local differences, the towers formed an independent house type in the country or residential towers in the farms. The relation between tower houses and farms dates back to the Hellenistic Era. This tradition reached the Middle Ages with some changes. Dating back to the antiquity of the Aegean and Mediterranean world, this typology spread over a large area from the Western Anatolia and the Aegean islands to Thracia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, Bulgaria and Greece (Arel, 1992, pp.231-247). The Latin legacy, which had influences on the Aegean world in the Middle Ages and later, did not only belong to the Italian colonies based on the Aegean islands and coasts. The Frank Fiefs, dominated the Aegean region in the Middle Ages until the beginning of the 14th century - that is, until the foundation of Turkoman Fiefs in the Western Anatolia - and established a feudal order under the name of "Romania", had great influences. Furthermore, this tradition spread over a wide area in the Roman period, and it is seen in the countries that took over the Roman legacy. This kind of tower is also seen in the farmhouses called "mas" in the "Provence" region of the southern France (Arel, 1990, Türsab, p.40). The towers, which were used as residences in the old Ottoman provinces, are seen in the mansions and the farms of the feudal lords and big landowners after the 18th century. These towers, whether attached to the mansion or detached, were the symbols of the country residences owned by privileged families. They were the subject of a great demand from the ruling and high-class Ottomans. Early sultan's villas in the Ottoman palaces were tower-shaped. In the 18th century, major families like Karaosmanoğlu and Cihanoğulları illegally seized wide fields and changed them into commercial agricultural enterprises (Arel, 1993, Muqarnas, pp.212-218). This kind of practice was also common in the Balkans. Such families dwelt in mansions on the lands seized by them. Maintaining a group of armed men to protect themselves, they built towers not only for defense and lookout but also as residences (Arel, 1986, pp.39-75). In some cases, ramparts were surrounding their mansions. These towers, which are seen in many of such farms as connected to the mansion, were multi-functional buildings in which one could live, take shelter, watch out and defend in the case of a danger. They had also meanings as the signs for fief, sovereignty, or assignment and privilege given by the state. In some cases they were in use as independent and detached units. These are buildings that belong to the Aegean world, but their examples are also seen in the Balkans and in the southern Mediterranean region, and they had been used by the Ottomans long before (Arel, 1992, pp.231-247).

The general features and the distribution (within the borders of present-day Türkiye) of such agricultural enterprises that became common in the 18th century are as follows (Arel, 1992, pp.231-247):

1. The mansion and the tower belonging to the family Cihanoğulları in Koçarlı, Aydın:

Survived the fire in the mansion in 1948, the tower, once attached to the mansion, is under the influence of baroque style, with its complicated structural order. It is thought that the baroque influence has emerged with later additions. At the level of the first floor, where the tower's entrance is, there is a hammam pertaining to the tower. The space on the hammam's dome, surrounded by a register gable wall, was used as terrace accessible from the second floor. On the ground of the defensive place in the third floor, there is a hole that opens to the machicolation. Additionally, the platform above the third floor was used as the watching terrace. This tower is an example of more urbanized ones in comparison with the others. (FIGURE.1.1)

2. The Cihanoğlu Castle in the village of Cincin at Koçarlı , Aydın:

What have remained from the collapsed farmhouse are the enclosure-walls, the braced load-bearing walls of the terrace, which supported the main residence, and some traces from the foundations. Rather than being a real castle, this structure was a group of buildings, providing good protection and a base to control over the surrounding area. During the period when they were becoming a major landowner, Cihanoğulları, like the other notables, made adaptations to protect their territory better and took the agricultural production and trade under their control (Arel, 1987, pp.43-76).

3. The Cihanoğulları Mansion in the Haydarlı village:

It has been demolished in 1943 to build a primary school in lieu. Some traces from the enclosure-wall and the cellar of the tower are visible today.

4. The farm of the Cihanoğulları family in Dedeköy:

Only a corner of the tower is visible, remained in a wall of a new building.

5. The Osman Beyler Mansion in Esenköy (Arpaz), Nazilli:

Being part of a splendid complex, the tower is a structure with no direct connection with the mansion, in contrary to the Cihanoğulları tower in Koçarlı. It features baroque style and

decorations. It is thought that it has attained its baroque style with later additions, like the Cihanoğulları tower in Koçarlı (Arel, 1994, pp.23-24). According to the information given by the present owners of the farm, the tower has been built by about 20 craftsmen, who were brought from Rhodes by a man called Hacı Hasan, who lived during the reign of Mahmut II. The residential function of the tower was temporary. The connection between the tower and the mansion was ensured by a drawbridge that would, when lowered down, fit onto an arch in front of the mansion's doorway. The tower was a shelter in the case of a danger. Otherwise, it was used to watch out and store arms and supplies. The present owner, Dr. Osman Arpaz, says that the mansion consists of a cellar, which was used as a prison until the Constitutional Period; a ground floor, where the main entrance is; a typical Ottoman style living floor with a fireplace made of plaster, wooden cabinets, and sitting places; and a terrace roof used as a watching place. (FIGURE. 1.2)

6. The Mehmet Beyler and İskender Bey Mansions in Yazıkent (the İnebolu village), Nazilli:

The Mehmet Beyler Mansion has been built in 1910, located adjacent to a tower built in 1756. The organic connection between the tower and the mansion is the most significant feature. The doorway of the tower opens to the living room of the mansion (Arel, 1994, pp.23-26). The tower belonging to the İskender Bey Mansion has been demolished.

7. The Abdülaziz Ağa Mansion in Milas, Muğla:

What have remained from this building are the crenelated enclosure-wall, ruins of a hammam, and some remains from the building walls.

8. The Cezayirli Hasan Paşa Farm in the Yerkesiği district of Ezine, Çanakkale:

Only a tower has remained from a group of buildings in the farm of Cezayirli Hasan Paşa, who was a Janissary and served as a captain for many years in the Ottoman Fleet in the second half of the 18th century (Uzunçarşılı, 1942, pp.2-23). According to the explanations of the travellers such as Choiseul-Gouffier and Lechavalier, the buildings of the farm have been built between 1770 and 1776 (Arel, 1993, Studia Troica, pp.173-189). The tower, which was a symbol of power and autonomy, have a separate location from the mansion. It is thought that the connection between them was ensured by a drawbridge. The tower consists of a cellar, an entrance floor, a living floor with a fireplace, and a crenelated watching terrace (FIGURES.1.3,

1.4, 1.5). Because it is larger than other examples and has many windows, it should be rather considered in the category of "castle" (Arel, 1994, pp.23-27).

Among the towers rather located in the country, the ones standing alone are residential towers. They were used as the post and house of the officers. Besides their functions for security and defense, such towers were signs for prestige and sovereignty. However, this typology changed in the course of time; for example, in the tower of Septemvri, the function of residence became prominent, and the living floor started to reflect the plans of a mansion. The towers built in the 18th and 19th centuries are other examples of this type, in terms of their interior arrangements (Lawless, 1976, pp.60-67). The buildings in the town of Ambelakiya in the Teselya region of Greece, nearby an old Muslim village called Babaköy, are high structures resembling the tower of Septemvri. The farmhouse, belonging to the family of Altınoluk, in the village of Yeni Bosna nearby Silivri is considered as a tower. Other examples, which prove that the traditional towers started to change into mansions, are the buildings found in Macedonia and Epir (Moutsopoulos, 1972, pp.5-6). With its closed and prismatic mass and wooden floors, the tower of Pirgovata in Köstendil, Bulgaria, resembles the tower of Donduran considered in the tower house typology. The towers of Mescit and Kurt Paşa in Vratsa are structures belonging to this typology.

A separation can be made between the farm towers in the Western Anatolia listed above and the tower that will be mentioned below, taking into consideration that whether they are connected to a mansion or not. If so, they are called "attached" (e.g. Donduran and Müsgebi), if not, they are called "detached" (e.g. Arpaz, Koçarlı, İnebolu, Yerkesiği).

The tower structures found within the borders of Türkiye have been listed below (Arel, 1992, pp.231-247):

1. The Osmanbey Tower in the village of Donduran, Yenipazar, Aydın:

This tower consists of two prismatic bodies and, in general, resembles the Mustafa Paşa Tower near Bodrum. The basement, separated by a wooden floor, is accessible from the first floor. The entrance floor, flattened, is closed to the outside. According to the explanations of the villagers, the entrance door is accessible by a pulley-block.



FIGURE.1.1. The Tower of the Cihanoğulları Mansion in Koçarlı

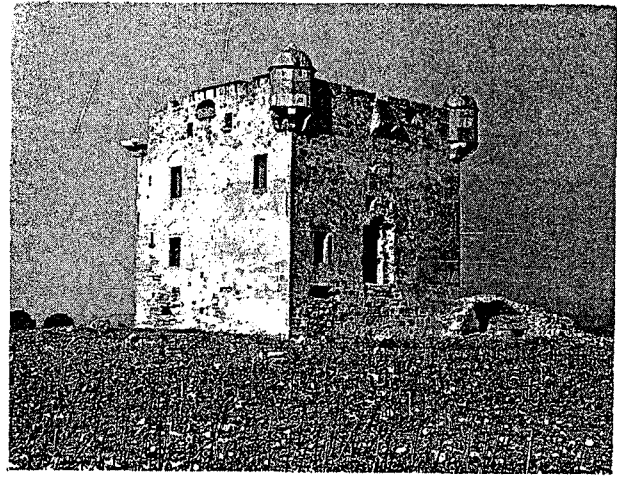


FIGURE.1.3. The Tower of the Cezayirli Hasan Paşa in Yerkeseği

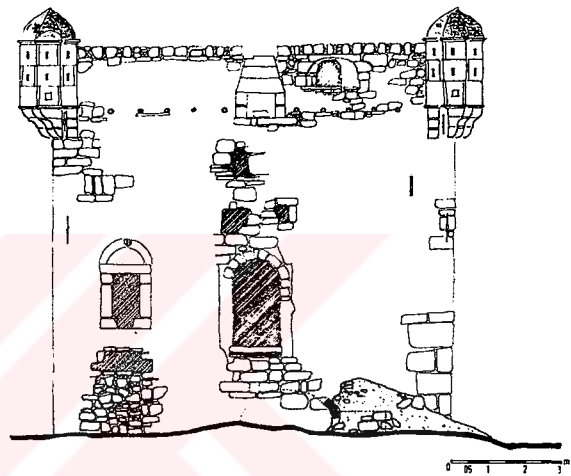


FIGURE.1.4. Drawing of the South Façade of Cezayirli Hasan Paşa Tower by A. Turan

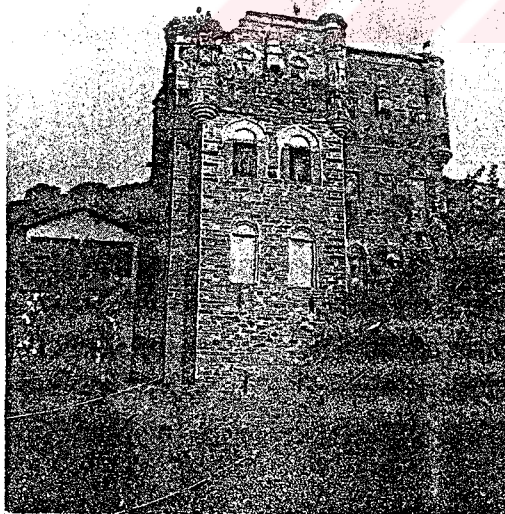


FIGURE.1.2. The Osman Beyler Mansion in Arpaz

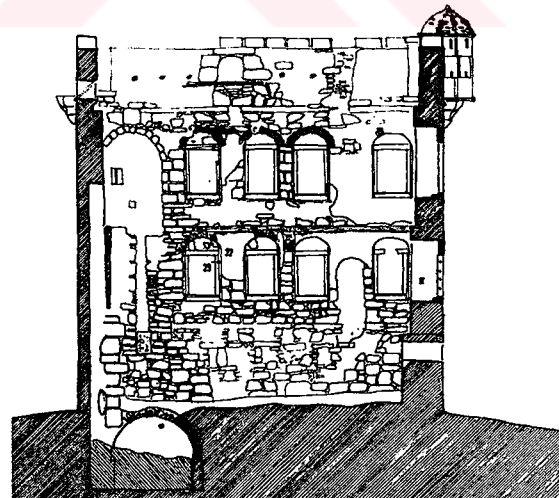


FIGURE.1.5. Drawing of the North- South Cross Section of Cezayirli Hasan Paşa Tower by A. Turan

SOURCE (FIGURE.1.1, 1.3): Arel,A.(1993,Vol.10).Gothic Towers and Baroque Mihrabs.Muqarnas,pp.214,215
 SOURCE (FIGURE.1.2) : Arel, A. (1992). X.Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, p.240
 SOURCE (FIGURE.1.4, 1.5): Arel, A. (1993,3). About The Hasan Paşa Tower at Yerkeseği, on the Plain of Troia
 Studia Troica, pp.179,182

The main living space is in the upper floor, with a fireplace and large windows. There is a machicolation on the eastern elevation. The roof is a terrace surrounded by crenelated gable walls (FIGURE.1.6). Around the building lies the remnant of a fountain (Arel, 1994, pp.23-24).

2. The Abdülaziz Ağa Tower in Milas:

It is adjacent to a mansion in an olive grove in the Menteşe Eli district near Milas. Its construction date is unknown (Arel, 1995, XII. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, p.390). Today it is used as a barn by a villager family living nearby. The tower consists of a vaulted basement, two mezzanines, and a flat roof. The entrance door is on the southern elevation of the upper floor. The stone consoles in the western elevation of the tower suggest that there was a balcony here or they were the consoles supporting the mansion (FIGURE .1.7).

3. The Zindan Baba Tomb in Lüleburgaz:

This structure is an Ottoman tower built of cut-stones, unlike its counterparts in the Aegean region. Another feature that makes it different from its counterparts is that its floors are not wooden, but made of ribbed vaults or domes. With this feature, the tower is reminiscent of the Genoese tower in the Giorgi island near Çandarlı. In addition, it refers to the "donjons" left by the Eatins who established small states in the Aegean region and Thracia (Lock, 1986, pp.129-143).

4. The Mustafa Paşa Tower in the village of Müsgebi(Ortakent), Bodrum (the ancient Halicarnassus):

The tower is the most solid one of the three houses used by three relative families during the Ottoman period. Being ten metres high, the tower consists of, in the planimetric order, a large rectangular body, which forms the main structure, and two small rooms adjoining the body. As to vertical order, it consists of a basement, an entrance floor, a living floor, and a terrace. The lavatory and the ablution chamber, which are not seen in the tower houses at Foça, are in the small rooms in the entrance floor. There are triangular crenels at the corners of the terrace for defense and lookout, which are not only for decoration, like the ones in the Foça region, and seen very often in the Bodrum region (FIGURE. 1.8). In the course of time, some additions have been made to the tower, while some original elements have been removed. The machicolation, which was once above the doorway, is one of the original components removed later (Arel, 1988, pp.35-87).

There are many tower houses in the Bodrum region. They are square or rectangle planned structures. Their doorways, placed in the first floor above the ground floor, are accessible either by an exterior staircase or by a wooden drawbridge. The doorways open to northeast - the opposite direction to the sea. They were protected from heavy northeast wind by a wall. The terraces have been surrounded by crenelated gable walls with sharp points, for defensive concerns (Bektaş, 1959, p.9).

The tradition of tower houses in Bodrum dates back to ancient times. As a confirmation to this, in 1421, Chistoforo Buondelmonti wrote that "...3000 steps far from the castle called 'Turris Turchorum' (the tower of the Turks), this structure is either the tower built by the Turks to watch the knights and destroyed during the attacks of Venetians in 1472, or it is a Hellenistic tower used by the Turks who control the road between Bodrum and Milas" (Arel, 1988, p.42).

In the Mediterranean region, the tower house typology has been known since the antiquity. The towers of "donjon" type, used by the Venetians and the Genoese who dominated on the Aegean coasts and islands, examples of which were built by Franks who settled in the region after the Crusades, were widely used in the region called "Romania" in the Middle Ages (Lock, 1986, pp. 101-119).

The towers like the ones in Donduran, Müsgebi, Arpaz, mentioned above, define a common typology in terms of constructional order, with their features such as the basement, entrance, living and watching floors separated by wooden floors, two prismatic blocks added to the body of the structure, and the doorway opening to the first floor.

The towers that Wiegand detected around the Bafa Lake are the examples proving that the Hellenistic towers, related with agricultural enterprises, had reached in the Middle Ages undergoing changes. According to Wiegand, these towers were the watch towers used to defend the road running along the lake. However, some towers stands at such low locations that they are not suitable for watching out, which suggests that they were not only for military purposes (Arel, 1989, pp.48-51). The tower in the Pınarcık plateau is an example for them.

The tower, pertaining to the Byzantine (Laskaris) period, in the plateau of the Pınarcık (Mersinet) village near the Bafa Lake:

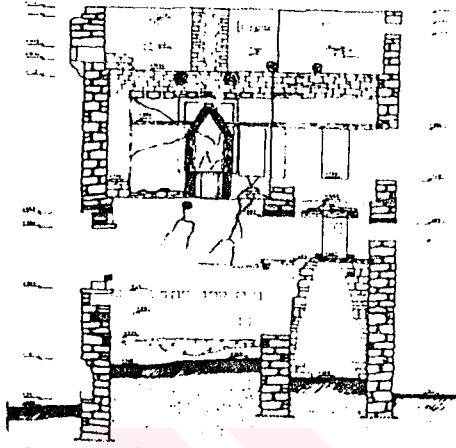
The tower is a rectangle-planned structure 6.02 and 6.10 metres long and 4.85 and 4.90 metres wide (FIGURE.1.9). It is about ten metres high, and its doorway is at the first floor. Its interior space is a vaulted volume. Although there is no information about the purpose for building the Pınarcık tower, it shows amazing similarities to the antiquity towers in the Aegean region and also to the towers in Foça belonging to later times. Therefore, the Pınarcık tower may be seen as an intermediate link in the evolution of the tower house typology (Arel, 1989, pp. 48-51).

The tower-shaped country residences and vineyard houses in Bodrum and Milas in the Mediterranean region, in Foça, Çandarlı and Çeşme in the Aegean region, as well as in Greece and in the Aegean islands, are parts of the ancient tower tradition. They were the residences of the influential families or the notables and also of the local high-ranking officers. On the tower houses at Bodrum, which resembles the Cretan architecture, one can see the influences of the Venetians settled in the Cretan and Carian coasts, as well as the influences of Mediterranean tradition. The similarity of the houses in Chios and Lesbos, dominated by the Genoese in the Middle Ages, to the tower houses in Çeşme, Foça and Çandarlı is a result of the Genoese influence on the Aegean coast. One can see this influence on the original architecture introduced in the regions of İzmir and Aydın by the craftsmen from Chios, which was a mix of Gothic and Baroque styles, and also on the later Ottoman structures (Arel, 1992, p.235).

The big tower in the Georgi island - the island between Çandarlı and Lesbos, named after a pirate from Corsica named "Georgi Maria", who was a real nuisance for the Turks - has been built in a way under the Genoese influence. Located on the highest point in the island, this tower has distinctive features. It is thought to be a station from which the traffic of the ships sailing between Lesbos and Çandarlı could be controlled. It has a square plan with each side 15 metres long. The thickness of the walls varies between 3 and 3.5 metres (FIGURE.1.10). The entrance floor is about six metres above the ground (Arel, 1990, VIII. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, pp.2-3).

There are many tower houses in Greece and the Greek islands, where one can see the first prototypes of the tower houses pertaining to the last period in Foça.

DONDURAN KULESİ [DONDURAN KÖYÜ-AYDIN]
KESİT: 1/30



EGE BÖLGESİ AYANLIK DÖNEMİ MİMARISI
DÖNEM: DÜŞÜK İHHANÖĞELİ
DÜŞÜK İHHANÖĞELİ 1986

FIGURE.1.6. The Osman Bey Tower in the Village of Donduran

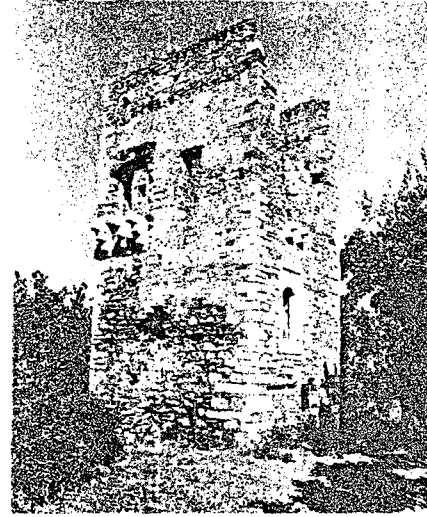


FIGURE.1.7. The Abdulaziz Ağa Tower in Milas

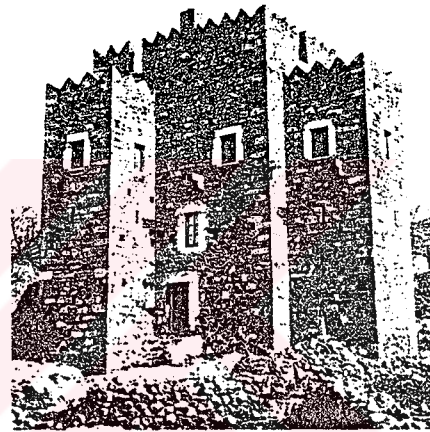


FIGURE.1.8. The Mustafa Paşa Tower in the Village of Müsgebi

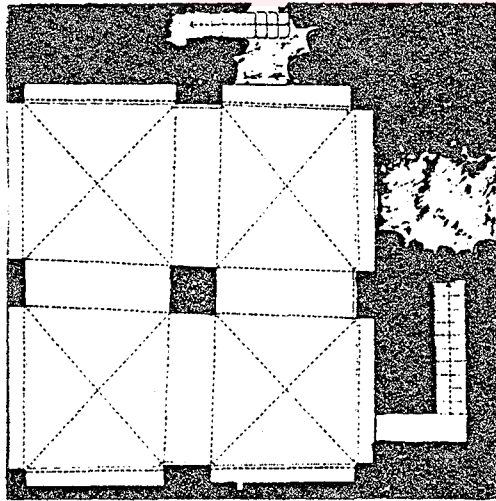


FIGURE.1.10. The Entrance Floor of the Tower in Georgi Island

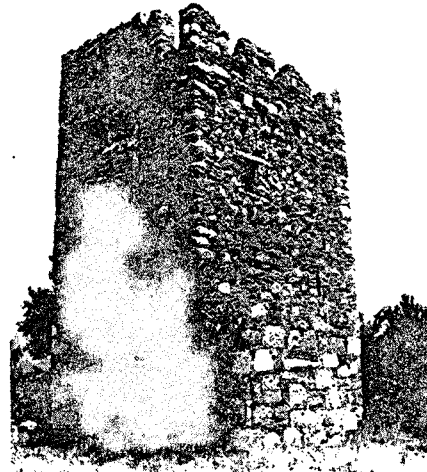


FIGURE.1.9. The Tower, Pertaining to the Byzantine Period, in the Plateau of the Pınarcık

SOURCE (FIGURE.1.6) : Arel, A. (1992). X.Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, p.242
SOURCE (FIGURE.1.7) : Arel, A. (1995). XII.Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, p.402
SOURCE (FIGURE.1.4, 1.5) : Arel, A. (1993). Studia Troica, pp.179,182

As stated in some literature, the tower houses hold a significant place in the architecture of Chios (Smith, 1962, pp.15-29). The tower houses in Chios are the structures built under the influences of the Genoese who dominated on the island between the years of 1346 and 1566. Introduced first by Balthazar de Monconys, who came in the island in 1648, the towers were used by the Genoese and Greek aristocracy to live in security. According to Cavel, an English man who came in the island in 1677, these towers were accessible by wooden drawbridges, which were being removed in the case of a danger signalled from the watch towers along the shore. In 1747, Julien Galland wrote that some of them had exterior staircases. According to the explanations by Michel Ekenen in 1711, the towers had flat roofs (Arel, 1989, p.47). When Chios started to lose its role in economy, the craftsmen of Chios emigrated to the Asia Minor, especially to İzmir, and brought this architecture with them (Arel, 1993, Muqarnas, pp.212-218). Among the vineyards and gardens in Cos and in the Kampos Plain stands many tower houses. The houses in Kampos, used as summer houses, are the structures that have front and rear terraces, accessible by staircases, and consoles of lombardian style, in contrary to the typical tower house tradition (Smith, 1962, p.55). However, they resemble the tower houses in Foça, with their ornaments made of two-colour stones as well as architectural elements like fireplace and chimney, which are seen in the structures under Byzantine or Genoese influence.

In the 19th century, the towers in the Bent, Andros island were the residences of the high-ranking landowners. These were large complex buildings scattered around the country. The Lesbian tower houses reflect the bourgeois class in 1800's. They were used by the ruling or rich classes, Turks or Greeks, as second residences on the farmlands. They follow the prototype of the Lesbian "katokia" of antiquity. They are multi-storied buildings, with an almost square floor plan, the top storey of which usually projects out on one or more sides. As mentioned by S.Taxis, in the Moria region alone, there were fifty tower houses. The "Magnisalis pyrgos" in Thermis is a tower preserved today, the top storey of which underwent a repair (FIGURE.1.11). (Vostani-Koumbas, 1984, p.85) Their architectural style develops towards the top floor (FIGURE.1.12). They are structures built of stone, with wooden floors. They provide good ventilation. They have a very wide range of view. Some of them are entirely of stone. The ground floor is a storage space; the middle floors, single or double space, serve the everyday needs of the house; finally, on the upper floor, there are reception spaces which are used at night as bedrooms.



FIGURE.1.12. Sarakinis Pyrgos at Samos

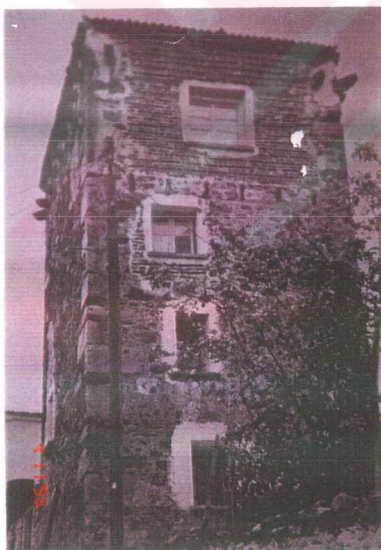


FIGURE.1.11. The Magnisalis Pyrgos in Thermis

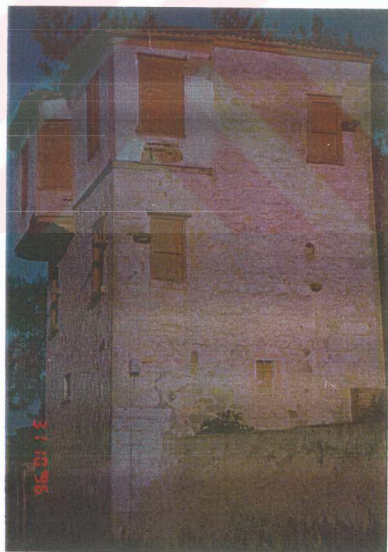


FIGURE.1.13. The Tower House in Mytilene

SOURCE(FIGURE.1.11,1.12):Philippides, D.(1984). Architecture(Volume One), pp.85, 137
 SOURCE(FIGURE1.13) :Arel, A. (1990, Nisan 90). Ege'nin Kule Evleri. Türsab,p.40

Other distinctive features of such towers include the "gonia", the sink on the window ledge, the "lainostat" for the water jugs (usually under the staircase with the laundry basin), the wall shelves, also known as "mesantres". The "sachnisinia" is the most characteristic feature of such towers. In some towers, there are Ottoman style oriels, projecting to the outside. They are usually consisted of wooden sofas. They are in the perfect position to provide best view (FIGURE.1.13). The vertical configuration of the Lesbian tower houses suits defensive purposes. The ground floor has no access from the outside. There are usually many locks on the iron exterior door which is very heavy. Additionally, there is a hole above the entrance or beneath the windows of the first floor, so that the residents could pour down boiling water or oil on the besiegers. Another protective feature is the secret hideaway with a trapdoor on the ground floor. Other than the towers standing alone in the country, there are tower houses in rows, forming a wall against the sea, in Molyvos (Vostani-Koumbas, 1984, p.59).

Peter Lock has detected 28 towers during his research in central Greece (Lock, 1986, p.103). Out of them, 19 towers occupy ancient sites, six towers show signs of medieval settlement around them, and three towers seem to have been sited without reference to any settlement. The towers of central Greece do not seem to have been sited with any strategic purpose. Except the ones at Lilaia and Subala, they are not intervisible and most do not guard important lines of communications except the road that gives access to them. This forms a striking contrast with the Venetian towers on Euboea. The Euboean towers are intervisible both with each other and with their central strong point.

The presence of water, the availability of building stone, and a convenient centre for the control of the surrounding area should have played important roles in the siting of the towers. In the medieval towers, the feudal factor, too, should have been an important factor in their siting (Lock, 1986, p. 103).

In contrast to the Euboean towers around which the traces of a surrounding wall have been found at two sites. At Palaiopirgos the entrance to the tower gives directly on to the houses of the former neighbouring settlement. The masonry used in the construction of the towers consisted of reused classical blocks for the quoins and for the first three or four courses of the wall faces. For the rest, cut-stones were used. None of the towers were coated with stucco. The interior spaces of the towers were built as vaulted, which reflects the features of the medieval

and post-medieval periods. The general features of these towers are shown in details in Figure.1.14. Thick walls and narrow windows were not only useful for defensive purposes, but also in providing coolness in summer and warmth in winter. One can distinguish two different categories in terms of the towers' height. The towers of the first category are about 14-15 metres high, with three storeys above the ground floor. Their entrances are at second-floor level. The second group is in the expanded form. The entrance is at the first floor, and these towers are not high as the others.

Colonel William Leake thought that these towers in central Greece may be attributed to the Frank princes who possessed Greece in the 13th and 14th centuries. Most of the towers, far from strategic points, were used as the centre of agricultural estates from at least Roman times. Also, one of them is recorded at the centre of a wine-producing estate (Lock, 1986, pp.109-110). The towers of central Greece were influenced both by Eastern and Western cultures since the 13th century. They were also a part of north European military architectural tradition. In the 13th century, however, as a result of the fact that the castle builders of northern Europe were influenced by the military architecture of the Byzantine Empire, the round replaced the square form of keep and, by the end of the century the full-blown square square-planned structures were adopted. The two categories of towers, depending on varying height, may reflect the status symbolism, while the lower ones belonged to the feudal lords who were not economically strong. Later on, tower houses were to become fashionable. The towers of central Greece were crude in their masonry and architectural details. In the towers of central Greece;

* No evidence has been observed for any internal water-supply, either well or cistern.

Generally they were sited within easy reach of a spring.

* All towers are built of reused Classical blocks (Lock, 1986, p.111).

The Haliartos (Moulki) tower may be a good example of the towers in central Greece. It is from the category of higher towers. It has an almost square plan, with walls measuring 7.90 x 7.80 m. Its wall thickness is 1.65 m at its base, and its height is about 15 m. There is no clear evidence about its date, but it has been variously dated back to the late Byzantine, Frankish, and Catalan periods (Lock, 1986, p.113).

TOWER	WALL DIMENSIONS	WALL THICKNESS	SURVIVING HEIGHT	FLOORS	ENTRANCE (1=FIRST FLOOR 2=SECOND FLOOR SETTLEMENT		ASSOCIATED
Athens	8.69x7.78	?	25.9	4?	2		Classical
Varnava							Classical
Aghia Marina (lost)							None
Antikirra (lost)							Medieval
Gla (lost)							Prehistoric
Hallartos	7.90x7.80	1.65	15	4	2		None
Harna	5.30x9.10	1.8	3.9	2	1		Classical
Hypsilanti	9.30x8.60	1.8	13	4	2		Medieval
Iliki (lost)							Medieval
Koroneia	7.20x	1.8	7	2	1		Classical
Livadosro	7.00x7.00	1.7	12	4?	2		Classical / Medieval
Melissochori	11.30x11.20	1.6	8	2	1		Medieval
Palaipigros	8.70x5.30	0.9	7	3	1		Classical / Medieval
Panakton	7.00x7.00						Classical
Paralimni	9.40x9.00	1.65	6	2	1		Prehistoric / Classical
Parorton	7.90x7.90	2	10	3	1		Medieval ?
Pirgos	8.00x7.95	1.8	6	3	1		Classical / Medieval
Schematari (lost)							Classical ? / Medieval
Tanagra	4.50x4.50	1.65	5	2	1		Classical
Tatiza	8.00x7.20	1.65	1.5	1			Medieval
Thisbe	6.80x6.80	0.9	6	3	1		Classical
Thurion	7.60x7.60	1.85	8	3	1		None
Kirra	7.10x7.10	1.5	3	1			Classical
Lilaia	13.30x7.60	1.65	10	2	1		Classical
Souvala	6.80x6.80	1.6	10	3	1		Classical
Amphikleia	8.50x10.50	1.45	8	2	1		Classical
Ano Tithorea							Classical
Daulis	5.50x5.00	1	2				Classical
28 Tower Houses in Central Greece	4.50x4.50 - 13.30x7.60	0.90-2.00	1.50-25.90	1-4	1-2		Prehistoric, Classical, Medieval
16 Tower Houses at Kartera&Sazlica	4.82x4.90-5.91x5.91	0.49-0.79	4.00-8.50	1.5-3	1		19 Century

FIGURE 1.14. The Dimensions of the Tower Houses in Central Greece
 --- SOURCE: Look P. (1986) The Annual of the British School at Athens, p.123

The tower houses both in Türkiye and in the Balkans and Greece, mentioned above in respect to their distribution and general features, form the borders of a very wide typology. Although they may be subject of some classifications resulted from small differences, they are primarily similar structures in respect to the building purpose and general features. They have been in a constant evolution from antiquity to the end of 18th century. The tower houses in the Foça district of the Aegean region are examples of the last period. In terms of general features, they have more sophisticated attributes than their prototypes in Greece and the Aegean islands. Being many in number and dominating the district, they collectively form a typology in the Aegean region. Because they give a precious idea both about the architecture of the Foça district and the tower house architecture in Türkiye, they have been studied in details.



CHAPTER TWO

THE TOWER HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF FOÇA

2.1 THE HISTORY OF FOÇA

Situated in the İzmir Province, Foça is a very important historical and tourism district, being 70 kilometers to the İzmir city (FIGURE.2.1). There are many opinions about the foundation of this district, some of which still have the chance to come true while the others have been refuted. One of them was by Herodotes and Strabo from Halicarnassus, assuming that Phokaia was founded by those who came from Phokis in the Morea Peninsula to bind the Ionian Colonization to Athens, the falsity of which would be declared by Josef Keil later on (Özyiğit, 1992, pp.20-23). Excavations show that the history of Foça reaches back to the 11th century BC. The remains belonging to Aiols, found through these excavations, suggest that its first settlers were Aiols. The Phokaiaians were famed as navigators and had many colonies (Akurgal, 1956, p.39). Joining the Panionion Union, the Phokaiaians flourished and established many colonies in a vast region from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea and also a number of cities in Europe. Present-day Lapseki, Samsun, Kırım in the north and Elea, Marseilles, Ampurias in the west are among these colony-cities. Later on, Marseilles flourished rapidly and the Phokaiaians started colonizing in South France, establishing new colonies such as Nice (Nikaia) and Aintibes (Antipolis) (FIGURE.2.2). As a result, Phokai became a well-known centre in Europe. During the first half of the 6th century BC, when the Ionia Region prospered, Phokai experienced its golden age. The excavations, led by F. Sartiaux in 1913, revealed that the ancient city Phokai was not only situated on the peninsula but also spread over a larger area. Later on, through the Period II excavations (1952-1955) made under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal, remains belonging to the settlements of 6th and 7th centuries BC and to the Athena temple have been revealed. [P.s.: This temple is important in terms of being one of the earliest Ion temples belonging to Athena, the Goddess.]

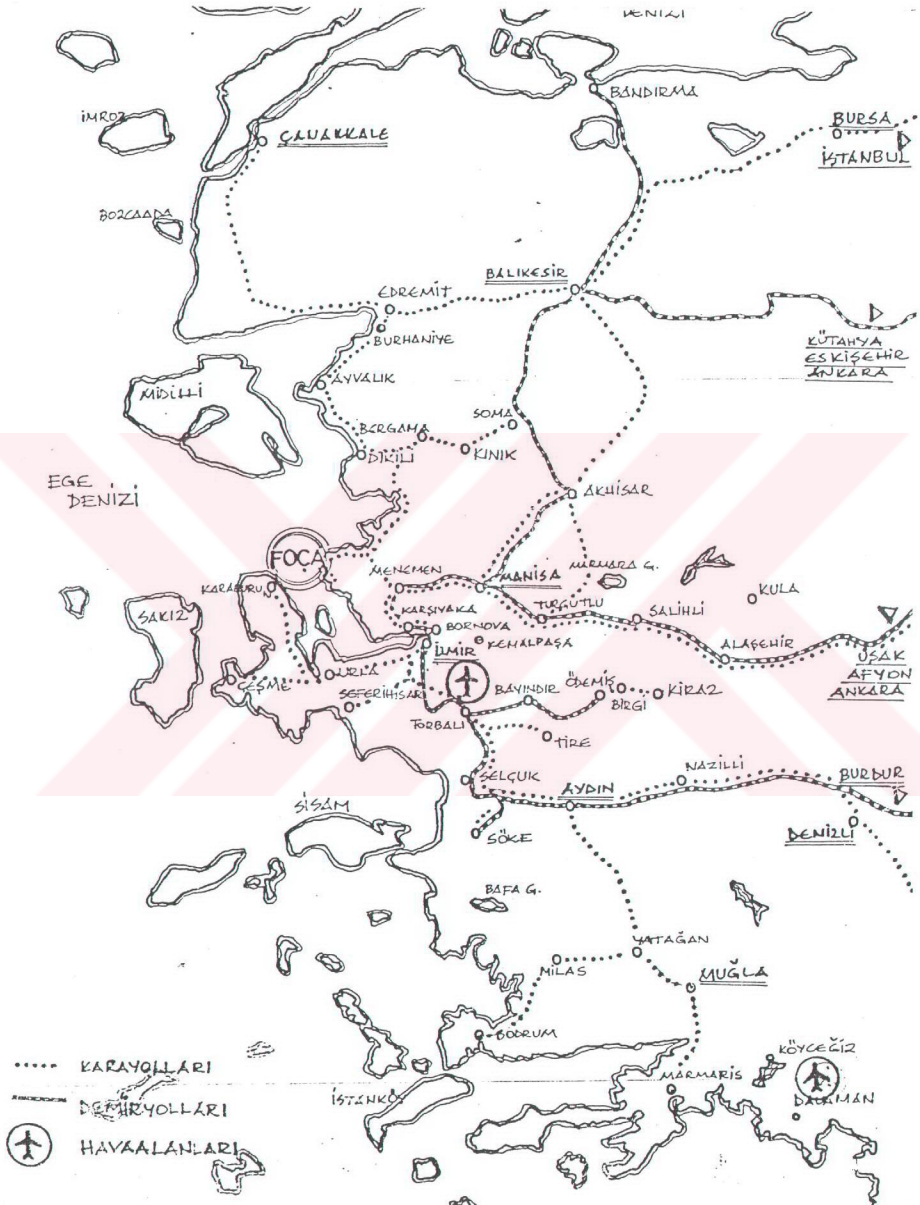


FIGURE 2.1. Foça

SOURCE: Aksu-Ezen, Ü. (1985). Foça Yarımadası Tarihi Gelişimi. (The Thesis of Master Degree in D.E.U.). p.4

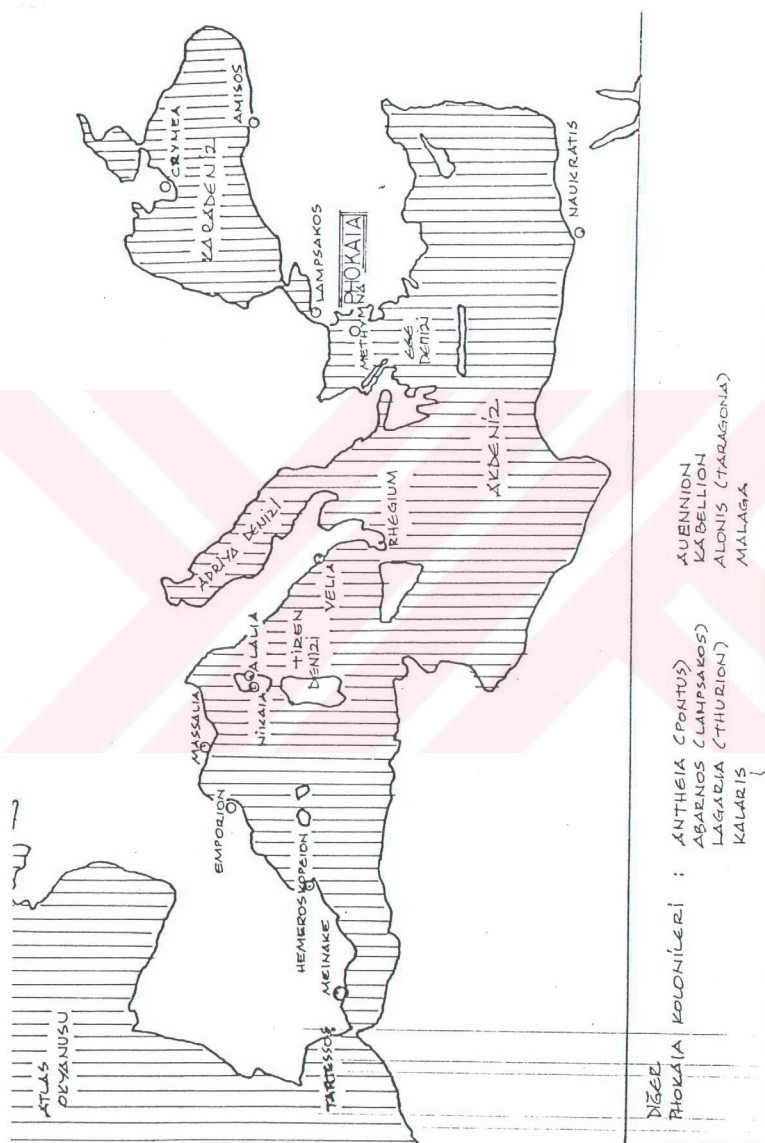
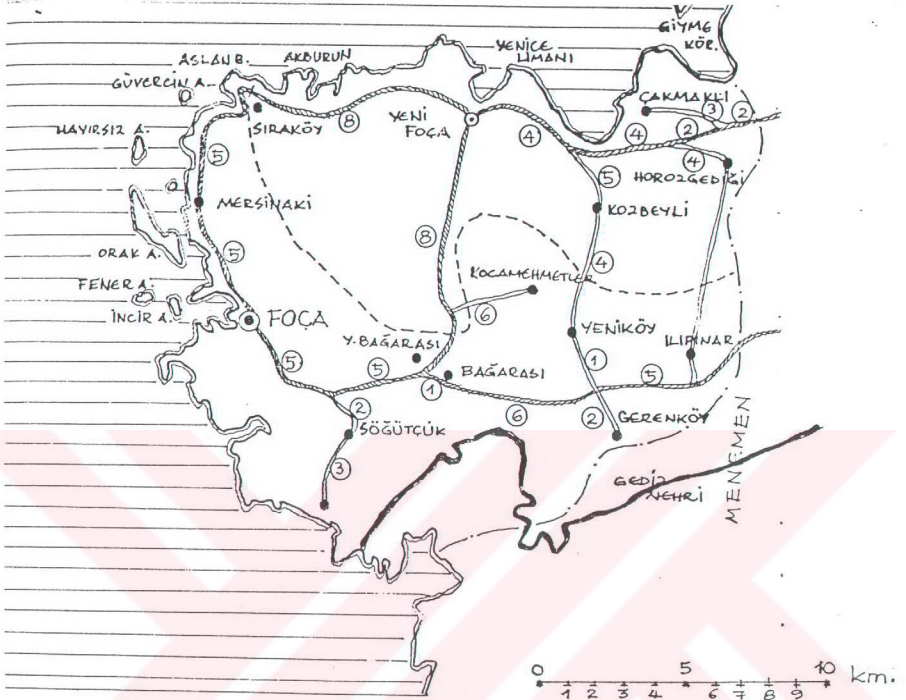


FIGURE 2.2. The Colonies of Foça

SOURCE: Aksu-Ezen, Ü. (1985). Foça Yarımadası Tarihî Gelişimi. (The Thesis of Master Degree in D.E.U.) p.21



MERKEZ İLÇEYE UZAKLIK (Km.)

FOÇA - MERSİNLİ	5	FOÇA - YENİKÖY	18
FOÇA - SÖĞÜTÇÜK	7	FOÇA - GERENKÖY	19
FOÇA - BOZALAN	10	FOÇA - KÖZBEYLİ	21
// - SIRAKÖY	10	// - YENİ FOÇA	22
// - BAĞARASI	11	// - ILIPINAR	22
// - YENİ BAĞARASI	11	// - HOROZGEDİĞİ	34
// - KOCA MEHMETLER	18	// - ÇAKMAKLI	35

FIGURE 2.3. The Villages of Foça

Ceramic Dumping Hill, which was revealed through the Period III excavations in 1989 and spread over a very large area, showed that Phokai was a significant place for ceramic production. Clearly, this was other evidence proving that Foça was an important export centre. This most splendid age of Phokai came to an end in 546 BC, when Persians occupied the region and many of the Phokaiaans emigrated to Marseilles. Being conquered by Alexander the Great, the city came under the control of Romans and joined in the Pergamum Kingdom. With the last will of Attalos, the King of Pergamum, it first became a Roman possession together with the entire kingdom, and then Emperor Pompeus declared it as a free (independent) city. Between 400 and 1100 AD, during the Byzantine period, it was a diocese centre of Iprakesion Thema. Venetians and the republics of Genoa and Pizza obtained the right for trading without tax in the Byzantine waters. In 1082, Venetians had a right for establishing a trade colony in Phokai. In 1184, the influences of the Seljukians, who could not manage to seize a complete sovereignty of the region, were weakened by the Crusades, and instead of them, Latins started to dominate the region (Akurgal, 1973, pp.116-118). In 1275, Manuele Benedetto Zaccaria, a Genoese, bought this region as a "beylik" from the Emperor Michael Paleologos and started to run the alum mines. Thanks to a great deal of income from the mines, he became rich, and in 1304, he captured the Chios island. During the 14th and 15th centuries, another family that dominated the northern Aegean was Gattusios. Through diplomatic marriages between themselves, Gattilusios and Paleologoses expanded their control over the region (Arel, 1995, *Toplumsal Tarih*, pp.18-23). The Genoese and the native Greeks built a castle against the ongoing Seljukian attacks to Yeni Foça. An agreement of that time stipulated that Yeni Foça would be ruled by a Genoese Governor and would be part of the Genoese Republic. The Genoese Governor, Jean Adarno, who was also known as Yanko and helped Sultan Murat II in punishing his brother, had the right to run alum mines in Şaphane Mount, a present from Sultan Murat II. Later on, the Geneoses was not able to resist against the Ottomans and had to leave the region. In 1346, they established an organization, known as "Mahona" in Chios. In 1415, the Genoese élite of the island, known as Giustiniani, started pay tax to the Ottomans and could protect their domination until 1566. From the time on, the Greeks had the privileges that had been given to the Italians before (Akurgal, 1956, p.39). After the sovereignty of the Chios island passed to the Ottomans, Sadi Bey, who married the daughter of the priest of the island, settled in Yeni Foça with a group of people he brought from the island. Their settlement quarters are linear streets with terraced houses, which is the evidence of a strong cultural interaction during that time (Bilgin, 1986, p.36). Chios continued to show cultural interactions with Italy even after it was out of Genoese

sovereignty, and reached its most splendid period during the 18th century. In the 19th century, the weakening Ottomans started to give great privileges and left most of the trading activities in the Foça region to the Greeks. The Greek sovereignty and the resultant cultural interaction continued until the declaration of the Turkish Republic.

2.2 TOWER HOUSES AT FOÇA

The tower houses, which form a typical texture between Eski Foça and Yeni Foça, have a significant influence and value in respect to Aegean and Mediterranean house typology. They are historical buildings, bearing ancient cultures. They reflect the characteristics and the social life of the period in which they were built. However, they bear the features of later periods unlike its counterparts in the other regions. Resembling the towers in the Aegean islands, the tower houses of Foça were used in the same social order as the one existing in those islands. It is thought that this usage was the continuation of the typology that Strabo called "Katokia" (Vostani-Koumbas, 1984, p. 79). The tower houses in the Foça region were built within the same period. The dates they bear on themselves show that they were built by the minorities at the end of the 18th century. As stated in the previous chapter, the Foça peninsula was inhabited by the minorities of the Ottoman Empire between the years of 1860 and 1920. During this period, the Greeks settled densely in Eski and Yeni Foça and dealt with trading. Also, they established smaller communities around Foça, controlling the agricultural areas (Ezen, 1985, p.55). It is thought that the tower houses scattered on the region's rural area belonged to these communities. These houses, called "pyrgoi" or "pyrgos" by the Greeks and "kule" by the Turks, have their counterparts in the Aegean islands. Resulting from previous research, there are several ideas about the tower houses in Eski and Yeni Foça.

One of them has been suggested by Martin Weaver, who studied a tower house in Yeni Foça (Weaver, 1971, pp. 253-266). Martin Weaver compares the tower houses in Yeni Foça to the towers in Yugoslavia and Macedonia, and says that they bear the traces of Byzantine house architecture. In other words, he sees the tower houses as an inheritance from Byzantines. On the other hand, the resemblance of the Bodrum tower to the houses in Crete in the Minoan Age could be considered as a result of Cretans' existence in Bodrum during the 19th and 20th centuries. Depending on this, there is another idea, suggesting that the tower houses in the Aegean coast might be of an earlier tradition than the Byzantine architecture (Arel, 1989, p.45).

Müller-Wiener named these houses as Herrenhauser (Mansions) and thought that they could have Genoese origin (Wiener-Müller, 1975, p.413). The defensive features of the tower houses and the previously-mentioned strong diplomatic relationships in the history of the region confirm these estimates. Before the Turks, the Greeks were the owners of the tower houses in the region. The Greeks, who made a living by farming and trading as stated above, lived in these houses until the declaration of the Turkish Republic. After the Greeks left the region in 1923, the state gave these houses to the Turks and they were used as remote residences inhabited by farmers. They were even used as second houses. (With this usage, they show similarities to the tradition of vineyard type residence.) With the development of tourism, the natives, who lived in the city centre, moved to the towers in the country in summertime and rented out their houses in the centre, gaining an extra income. After being used in this way for a period, the tower houses in the country lost their importance and were abandoned as the city centres attracted people with the new ways of life. Scattered around the country and dwelled by the minorities who were busy with vine-growing and wine-producing, the tower houses between Eski and Yeni Foça were defensive structures, built along the coast against piratical attacks from the sea. Despite being ruined, they occupy a significant position in the house typology of Foça. They hardly form a house type that can be classified under separate titles. However, besides the examples definitely considered as country type, there are also tower houses in the city centre (FIGURES.2.4-2.15). They are not many, but they are better protected. In the country, apart from the real tower houses, there are some houses resembling them. They have been built later by the Turks. One example is the three houses, built by an Albanian master, in Sazlıca district (FIGURE.2.16). They differ from real tower houses in having height almost equal to width. They are usually single-storied buildings and, in contrary to the real ones, have hipped-roof covered with tiles. Because the roof of this type is not suitable for watching out, it seems that they are not defensive buildings. Although they are among the real towers located together in country, they have neither defensive nor some mystical elements seen in the real ones. Therefore, they should be studied in vineyard type residences.

In respect to the heights of the buildings, it is possible to say that there are some types. However, it is not a clear classification, rather a changeable feature peculiar to the region.

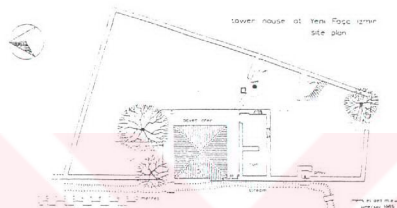


FIGURE.2.4. Site Plan

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. Balkan Studies, p.267

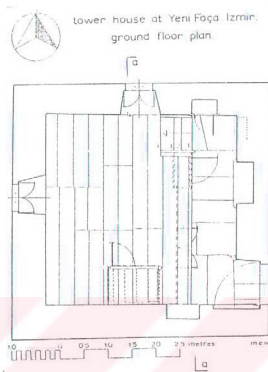


FIGURE.2.5. Ground Floor Plan

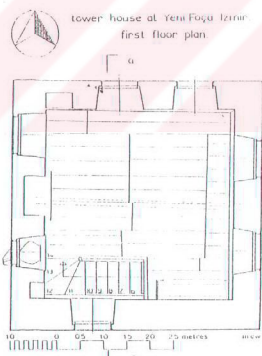


FIGURE.2.6. First Floor Plan

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. Balkan Studies, p.268

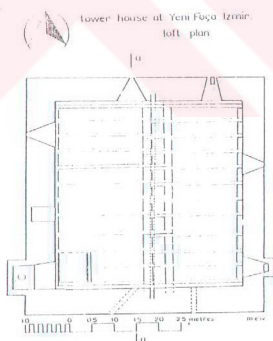


FIGURE.2.7. Loft Plan



FIGURE 2.8. South Elevation

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. *Balkan Studies*, p.269

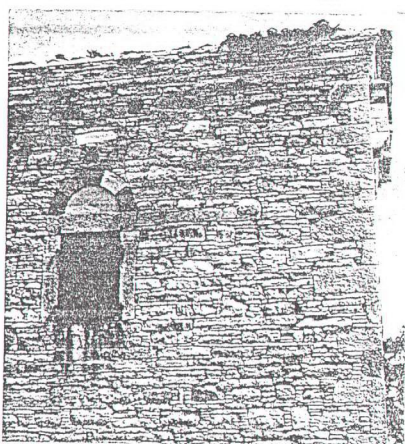


FIGURE 2.9. North Elevation

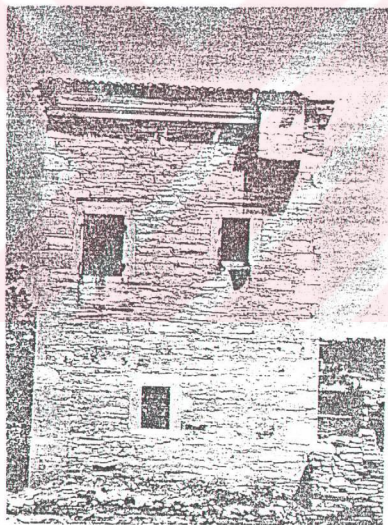


FIGURE 2.10. West Elevation

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. *Balkan Studies*, p.270

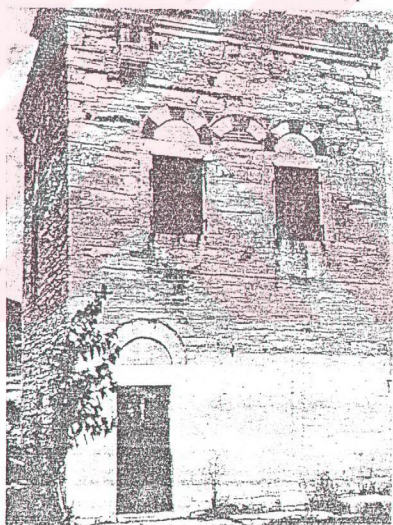


FIGURE 2.11. East Elevation

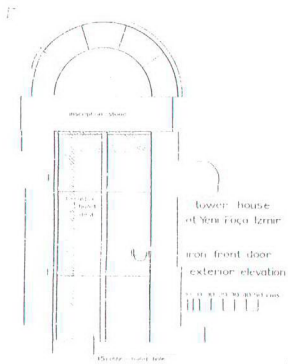


FIGURE.2.12. Iron Front Door Exterior Elevation

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. Balkan Studies, p.271

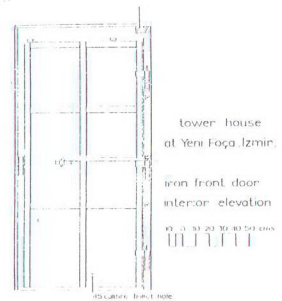


FIGURE.2.13. Iron Front Door Interior Elevation



FIGURE.2.14. Lintel and Arch Over the Door

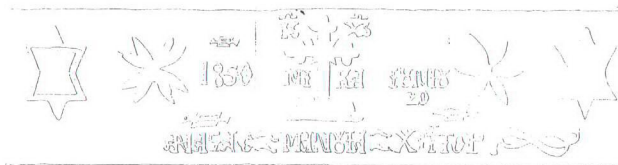


FIGURE.2.15. Drawing of Decorated and Inscribed Lintel

SOURCE: Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. Balkan Studies, pp.272-273

Among real tower houses, there are one-and-half and two-and-half storied buildings as well as lower ones with the same characteristics. In some examples, a lower tower house is found very close to a higher one, suggesting that it had been used as an annexe rather than being a residence. It has same architectural features as the higher tower located nearby. This is confirmed by the date written on the doors. Besides those added structures built together with the real tower house in the same time, there are also the ones that were built later adjacently to the real one. Their stoneworks and top covers are different from those of the main tower (FIGURE.2.17). Therefore, there are small differences between one-and-half and two-and-half storied tower houses in terms of the elements of the elevations. Higher and larger ones are more adorned structures, suggesting that the income levels of their owners were also higher.

Defense was the main consideration in selecting the location and the construction type of the tower houses in the district. Scattered around the country, these segregated structures were built in suitable arrangement for watching out the dangers that might emerge from the sea. When pirate boats or other suspicious crafts were detected by first watchers in the house closest to the sea, the message would be transmitted to the dwellers of other towers through terraces, so they would take measures to secure themselves (Weaver, 1971, pp.253-266). As stated above, the locations of the houses were arranged so as to see each other (FIGURES.2.18 & 2.19). Settlement along the coast suggests that they were busy with marine trade. Also, in the coastal villages of Foça, there are tower houses overlooking the sea. The villages formed their own residence texture. The tower houses in those villages are not many and have characteristics peculiar to the texture (FIGURE 2.20). Their towering-above position gave them a wide view. It is not possible to classify them in a separate category.

A church may stand in the middle of a group of tower houses in the country (FIGURES.2.21 & 2.22). These churches usually bear the architectural features of the surrounding tower houses. Their distinctive feature is that they are one-storied rectangular-planned structure. The internal space arranged in a way peculiar to churches. Workmanship and adornments on the doors, windows and walls are similar to those in the tower houses (FIGURE.2.23). [P.s.: An old man, who uses the church in Sazlıca as a storehouse, narrated a story told by his mother: After his mother married and moved to a tower house at the seaside, some Greek people came with boats and said that they came to get their belongings they had forgotten and asked for permission to enter the church.

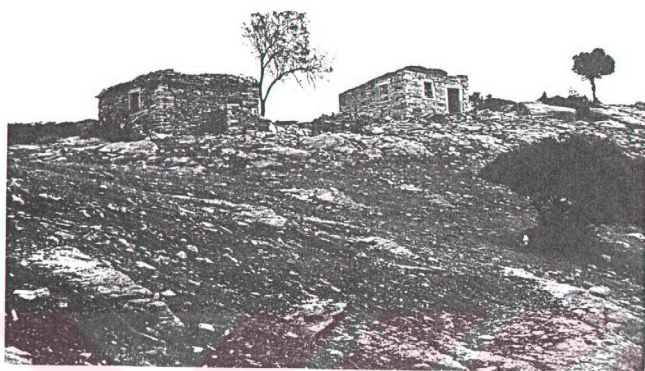


FIGURE.2.16. Sazlıca



FIGURE.2.17. A Tower House at Yeni Foça



FIGURE.2.18. TheTower Houses at Kartera



FIGURE.2.19. TheTower Houses at Kartera-Sazlıca



FIGURE.2.20. Kozbeyli Village



FIGURE.2.21. A Church at Kartera



FIGURE.2.22. A Church at Sazlıca

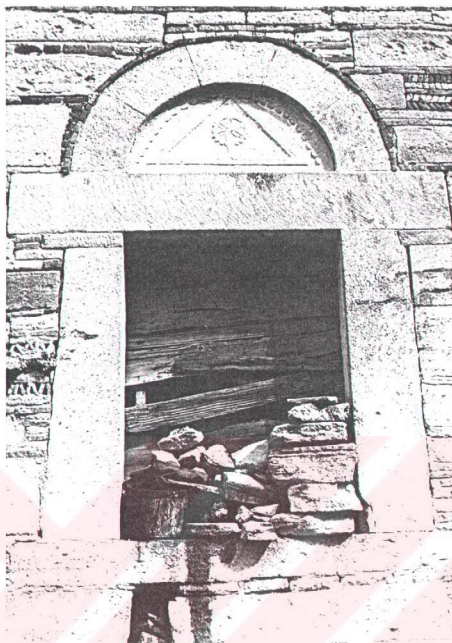


FIGURE 2.23. External View of Church's Window at Sazlica



FIGURE 2.24. The Hallow in the Wall

They were allowed in, and after they left the church, her family found a broken pitcher in the wall, suggesting that they took golden materials that might be hidden in the pitcher (FIGURE 2.24)].

2.2.1 THE DISTRIBUTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE TOWER HOUSES AT FOÇA

One can see many tower houses when traveling from Eski Foça through Yeni Foça to the Aliğa road conjunction. These are quite substantial structures although few of them could stand till today. Except some inhabited ones, they are abandoned. After passing Eski Foça in the direction of Yeni Foça, Kartera is the first tower house area. It is a settlement in which many tower houses are found together. The houses are scattered around in the valley (FIGURE.2.18). There are a couple of tower houses near the road in the bay between Kartera and Sazlıca (FIGURE.2.19). The next place, Sazlıca, is a settlement in which the towers, fewer than Kartera, were located near to each other (FIGURE.2.25). There are one or two more towers behind the hills surrounding the bay (FIGURE.2.26). The towers scattered in the district, from Yeni Foça to the road junction for Aliğa and İzmir, are very substantial structures. They are important in terms of forming example for the towers of Foça. The first towers along the way are in the centre of Yeni Foça. These are one-and-half and two-and-half storied towers (FIGURES.2.17, 2.27, 2.28). They are close to each other. The writings on the door and the wall of the two-and-half storied tower shown in Figure 2.28 suggest that it has been built by Muslims later (Arc. Comp.31). The ground floor of the building is externally closed. The windows in the first floor are small and iron-barred, suggesting protective measures, but there is no machicolation in the tower in contrary to the others. There are a lot of windows in the second floor and the jambs of the windows are made of well-cut stones. The ledges, over the jambs, are not seen in the other towers. Again unlike the other towers, the arches of the windows were formed with very flat cut-stones. The actual condition of the eaves suggests that the original roof of the building had been a hipped one. The tower is an important structure as reflecting the features of a house. Today it is used as a stable. After passing Yeni Foça, one can see the three towers found along the road in the Korucuk district. They are about 50 metres apart from each other. One of them, the one that has the features of a house most, could stand till today (FIGURE.2.29). It attracts attention with its distinctively shaped machicolation and corner elements (Arc.Comp.32). Several marks are visible on the windows' and doors' arches made of two coloured stones.



FIGURE.2.25. The Tower Houses at Sazlica



FIGURE.2.26. The Tower Houses Behind the Hill of Sazlica

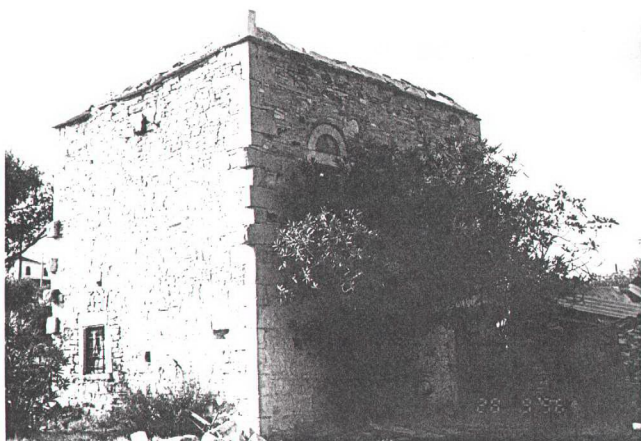


FIGURE.2.27. A Tower House at Yeni Foça

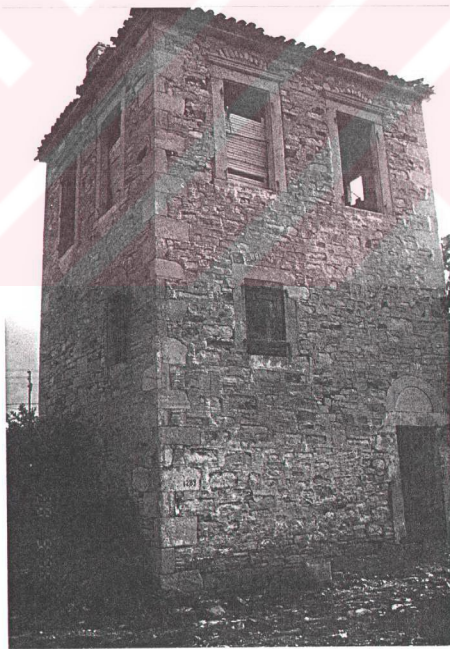


FIGURE.2.28. A Tower House at Yeni Foça



FIGURE 2.29. A Tower House at Korucuk

The marks on one of the cornerstones in the wall are interesting (Arc.Comp.34). The date on one of the other two towers shows that it was built in 1869. After Korucuk, along the road leading to the Kozbeyli village, there is an apparent tower (FIGURE.2.30). It calls attention with a number of interesting architectural elements. It has two machicolations and rain gutter (water spout), which are hardly seen in other towers (Arc.Comp.38, 39, 40, 41). The chimney is made of a pitcher, a chimney type that is not seen in the Foça district. In the arched fillings of the windows and doors, there are brick networks and marks. This building is an exemplary tower, well-protected except for the floors. It is abandoned. It is three kilometres far from the Kozbeyli village. Although the general residential texture in the village resembles that of tower houses, there are only a few real tower houses in the village. The collapsed wall, shown in front of the tower in Figure 2.31, is thought to be the stair leading to the door in the first floor. The tower provides a complete panorama of the sea. Another tower in the village, highly ruined, too, has a wide view thanks to its location (FIGURE.2.32). After passing Kozbeyli, along the road leading to the Horozgediği village, stands a two-and-half storied tower (FIGURE.2.33). It is a well-protected building, still housing people. Its first floor has small windows, which are iron-barred for protection. However, there is no machicolation. Unlike the other towers, a frieze decorates the entrance elevation along the level of the second floor. The bricks, surrounding the window arches, are only used in the openings on the entrance elevation. After passing this tower, one can reach the Horozgediği village and see two towers, which are separated by a narrow road and ruined at almost the same extent as the one on the way to Horozgediği (FIGURE.2.34). There are two smaller towers built adjacently to the collapsed walls of the bigger ones and they are still inhabited. Besides the entrance door in the ground floor, each of them has a door in the first floor reachable by stone stair (FIGURES.2.35 & 2.36). Unlike the other towers, they have a projection component on the elevation that faces the narrow road. One of the components has been repaired later. One can see the date "1887" and a cross on the stone at the bottom of the projection component that keeps its originality (Arc.Comp.44). Possibly, it is used as a bathroom or a storage chamber, reachable by a door from the inside. The repaired projection chamber serves as bathroom. In the Foça district, it seems that they are the only towers that have a projection component like these. After passing the Horozgediği village, nearby the road junction for the village of Çakmaklı stand a group of houses, one of which is a tower. According to the explanations of its owner, it is one of the towers in that area built by the Greeks; there are also a couple of towers in the Çakmaklı village. The dates written on them show that they have been built in 1800's. From here to the junction for Aliğa, many tower, scattered around, can be seen.



FIGURE.2.31. A Tower House at Kozbeyli Village

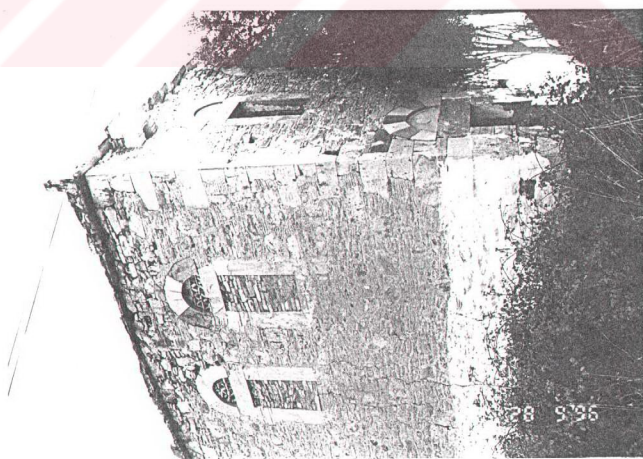


FIGURE.2.30. A Tower House Near Kozbeyli Village



FIGURE.2.32. A View from the Window of the Tower House



FIGURE.2.33. A Tower House near Horozgedigi Village



FIGURE.2.34. The Projecting Components of the Tower Houses
at Horozgediği



FIGURE.2.35. The Façade of the Tower Houses at Horozgediği



FIGURE.2.36. The Façade of the Tower Houses at Horozgediği

In the Foça district, Kartera and Sazlıca are the only settlements where tower houses collectively form a texture. There are also tower houses in the Kocamehmetler village (situated on a hill between Eski Foça and Yeni Foça, quite far from the sea) and along the way leading to this village. Although they are scattered around, they define the borders of the tower house typology in the Foça district. The tower houses within these borders are so many that one cannot avoid them, and the Foça district holds a significant position in the tower house typology.

2.2.1.1 KARTERA

Kartderesi, a village in a valley opening to the sea about eight kilometres to the north of Eski Foça, also known as Kartera, provides a texture formed by tower houses most of which are abandoned (FIGURE.2.18). Its original name, "KAPTEPIA", has various meanings in Greek, but all of them reflect the life in the towers. (KAPTEPIA, 1958, pp.396-397). One of them is the name of an islet in Yeni Foça. Another one means "ambush place". The third meaning is "a spiritual rank". This is a rank that refers to tolerance for pain, longing and difficulties. According to the information given by the Greek Consulate, the women of the Greek families who lived in these towers had to face up to all poor conditions and diseases with their children and protect themselves against the possible attacks from the sea when their men sailed away for trading. They would not only watch the sea for the pirate boats but also for their men's arrival. The meaning of Kartera covers all the things mentioned above.

Because Kartera is the biggest tower house settlement in the Foça district, it requires a detailed study. There are 43 tower houses in Kartera, forming an irregular settlement. Most of them are abandoned and about to disappear completely. Except some of them, they have less architectural element than the other towers in the Foça district. The location of both the valley and the towers in the valley is very suitable for defense. The towers have usually been built on the slopes in the valley. They were providing a good view of the path, but they were not directly approachable from the path. The writings and the dates on them show that they have been built at the end of 1800's. While some of them are very plain towers, others are furnished with all defensive and mystical elements that reflect the features of a tower house. There are also two churches, which are mostly collapsed. The research on the tower houses of Kartera has been supported with the photos and the drawings attached to this study.

Today, Kartera is within the borders of an area taken under protection as a Second Degree Natural Reserve. The part near the road belongs to a housing cooperative, İmbat Obası Yapı Kooperatifi, and the other part to the individuals. The projects of the cooperative for building a holiday village in Kartera have not been approved yet. Although it has been closed for new construction, no project has been developed to protect the tower houses. Kartera is an important site in terms of forming the main part of the tower house typology in the Foça district.

2.2.1.2 SAZLICA

Sazlıca is about five kilometres to Kartera and lies within the borders of Yeni Foça. Here, too, the tower houses collectively form a texture. It is smaller and contains less tower houses than Kartera. However, unlike the case in Kartera, the tower houses are more substantial and located together. This provides a better opportunity to study the towers together. They are mainly protected and have many architectural elements that reflect the features of a tower house. These elements are, too, mainly protected. For those reasons, Sazlıca, too, underwent a detailed study, and the works have been especially focused on a particular tower house (Tower House 53). The towers scattered between Kartera and Sazlıca have been included in the study as well, for the integrity of the study. Totally, there are 13 tower houses in Sazlıca, five of which are located near to each other. The date written on a tower house shows that it was built in 1841 (Tower House 56). There is also a church by the five towers (FIGURE.2.22). It is well protected. The church and the five tower houses are surrounded by a garden wall. There are also three houses on a hill, built by the Turks later. These are one-storied stonewalled houses, not the towers (FIGURE 2.16). The buildings in Sazlıca belong to the individuals. Only three tower houses behind the hill belong to the State Treasure. Some towers are used by farmers. The others are abandoned. The two towers located at the entry of Sazlıca are almost disappeared. The surviving towers are important structures for the tower house typology of Foça, with their locations close to each other.

The locations of the tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca are shown in the maps of Figures.2.37 and 2.38. The present conditions and dimensions of the tower houses in these districts are stated in Figures.2.38.a and 2.38.b.



FIGURE.2.38. The Tower Houses in Sazlıca
(Estimated places Tower House 51 & 52)

TOWER HOUSES	SIGNIFICANTLY EXISTENT	ALMOST DISAPPEARED	DISAPPEARED
KARTERA 43	9	10	24
KARTERA-SAZLICA 5	2	3	----
SAZLICA 12	8	3	1
KARTERA,SAZLICA, 60	19	16	25
KARTERA-SAZLICA			

FIGURE 2.38 a. The Present Conditions of the Tower Houses at Kartera&Sazlica

TOWER	WALL DIMENSIONS	WALL THICKNESS	SURVIVING HEIGHT	FLOORS	ENTRANCE (1=FIRST FLOOR 2=SECOND FLOOR)		ASSOCIATED SETTLEMENT
					1	2	
Tower House 1 (Kartera)	5.90x5.90	0.59-0.69	5.4	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 12 (Kartera)	~5.50x5.50	~0.60	~5	1.5	1		1808
Tower House 13 (Kartera)	~5.20x5.20	~0.60	~7.9	3	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 15 (Kartera)	5.40x5.30	0.55	5.65	2	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 19 (Kartera)	5.91x5.91	0.69-0.79	6.9	2.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 41 (Kartera)	5.50x5.56	0.60-0.70	4.8	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 42 (Kartera)	5.35x5.35	0.69-0.79	6.05	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 43 (Kartera)	5.56x5.53	0.69	5.35	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 45 (Kartera-Sazlica)	5.34-5.05	0.64	4	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 46 (Kartera-Sazlica)	4.97x4.87	0.49-0.59	6.5	2.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 51 (Sazlica)	5.54x5.43	0.59x0.69	6.35	2.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 53 (Sazlica)	5.38x5.42	0.58-0.68	6.85	2.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 54 (Sazlica)	5.35x5.32	0.59-0.69	5	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 55 (Sazlica)	4.82x4.90	0.65	5.1	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
Tower House 56 (Sazlica)	5.50x5.48	0.62-0.72	8.5	2.5	1		1841
Tower House 57 (Sazlica)	5.03x5.34	0.69	5.55	1.5	1		The late of 1800's
16 Tower Houses at Kartera&Sazlica	4.82x4.90-5.91x5.91	0.49-0.79	4.00-8.50	1.5-3	1		19 Century

FIGURE 2.38 b. The Dimensions of the Tower Houses at Kartera&Sazlica

2.2.1.3 A SURVEY OF KARTERA & SAZLICA TOWER HOUSES

TOWER HOUSE (1) - KARTERA

It is the first tower house along the road at Kartera. The tower partially survives: Its entrance door has completely collapsed. Only its four walls and the windows at the first floor have been preserved. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (2) - KARTERA

The front elevation has completely collapsed. The other three elevations partially survive. Out of the elevations' elements, only the stone jambs of a few windows have been partially preserved. The part containing the fireplace has collapsed. One can still see the niches on the interior face of the wall pertaining to this elevation, and also the traces left from the girders. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (3) - KARTERA

It has mainly collapsed. A 50 cm wall survives. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (4) - KARTERA

One of the walls has completely collapsed, while the other three walls have been partially preserved. However, they do not give any idea about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (5) - KARTERA

The entire building has been collapsed. Only the fireplace is partially visible. This does not give any idea about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (6) - KARTERA

The walls partially survive, but they do not satisfactorily give an idea about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSES (7), (8), (9), (10) - KARTERA

All these tower houses have been collapsed. Their walls survive to a height of one metre. However, they do not give any idea about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (11) - KARTERA

It is greatly ruined. There is an annexe in the immediate vicinity of the tower. But it is so ruined that it does not give any idea. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (12) - KARTERA

This one-and-half storied tower house, which has a collapsed annexe nearby, is better-preserved than the other towers at Kartera. The upper floor survives despite some partial decays. The floor of the mezzanine has collapsed, but its traces are visible on the wall. On the entrance door, the date of building as well as some mystical figures are available. It is an example that gives opportunity to observe nearly all architectural elements of a tower house. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (13) - KARTERA

It is one of the best-preserved towers at Kartera. The annexes in its vicinity are collapsed to a such extent that they give no clue. It is a square-planned structure, each side of which is four metres. It is the highest surviving tower at Kartera (8 m), enjoying a fine view of the sea. The traces of the wooden floors are still visible on the walls, with bevels at 2.43 m and 4.92 m. Although the upper floor has collapsed, the elements at the end of the wall show that the building was covered with a flat roof (terrace).

The entrance door of the tower is on the north elevation of the ground floor. The door-frame consists of reused stone blocks. Inside, there are grooves for slide-bolts to lock the door. The ground floor, which has no access from outside as a peculiarity of tower houses, receives light through the grooves in the wall. It is thought that the ground floor was used as stable or storage, like in the other examples. The first floor has smaller iron-barred windows. The windows of the tower survive to give clues about it. In the first floor, used as the living space, a fireplace and niches are available. Three windows provide light to this floor. As to the second floor, the number of the windows as well as their sizes are getting greater, providing more light. On the south wall of this floor, there is an exedra-shaped niche. This niche, presumably used for icons, is supported by exterior consoles. On the south and north elevations, there are two machicolations. The machicolation on the south elevation still survives, while the other, above the entrance door, is collapsed. The walls of the building, whose corners were made of offset cut-stone blocks, were built of rubble stones bonded with mortar. There are discharging arches, made of two-coloured stones, over all doors and windows of the building. Reliefs, such as cross and cypress, are visible

on the filled parts of the arches. Also, on the wall part between the windows, there are some ornamental motifs. These consist of triangular lattices, made of broken bricks, circular ornaments, and a round arch made of two-coloured stones surrounding one of the ornaments on the filled part. Such ornaments, common in Byzantine structures, were believed to be protective against the evil eye (Arel, 1989, pp.43-45).

This well-preserved building is a good example for the tower houses at Foça since it bears nearly all architectural characteristics of them. The abundance of the ornamental elements on the elevations, as well as the care taken for the workmanship, suggests a rich family as the owner. The tower, which is also a good example for the towers at Kartera, is now a deserted house.

TOWER HOUSE (14) - KARTERA

It is an agricultural estate, presumably, built later. It is a rectangle-planned building with tile-roof, in contrary to other towers at Foça. It is inhabited.

TOWER HOUSE (15) - KARTERA

When advancing towards the inland parts of Kartera, it is the first building among the four or five close-sited towers. Although its mezzanine and upper floor has collapsed, the traces on the walls show that it was a one-and-half storied building. In contrary to the houses in this neighbourhood, the jamb, on which the windows of the top floor were mounted, shows continuity along the front elevation. This part, made of 10 cm cut-stones, forms a horizontal line at this elevation. The eaves, again made of cut-stones, survive intactly. The ground floor, mounted on an inclining terrain, receives air through the grooves on the walls. The door jamb, based on the cut-stones forming the corner, is well preserved. The top floor receives light through the four windows, two at the front elevation and other two at each of the side elevations. On the filled parts of the arches belonging to the windows on the front elevation, there are lattices, formed of broken tiles. There is no machicolation. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (16) - KARTERA

The part, where the entrance door was, is completely collapsed. It is a one-and-half storied building. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (17) - KARTERA

Although the floors are collapsed, the surviving elements of the structure give clues about the tower. It contains no ornamental elements. The arch, observed over one of the two windows on the front elevation, is made of reused material. No arch has been seen over the window above the entrance door. The machicolation has been mounted on the jamb of this window. Some parts of the eaves are visible. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (18) - KARTERA

It is collapsed to a great extent that the ruins give no clue about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (19) - KARTERA

It is higher and larger than the other towers at Kartera. However, it could not preserve its original height. The ground floor receives light through the grooves on the walls. The arch over the entrance door is partially collapsed. A cross sign and some other marks are visible on the surviving part of the door. The door jamb was built of properly-cut stones. The living floor receives light through a small window. The windows of the sleeping floor are larger, but they are collapsed. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (20) - KARTERA

Its present state is just a 2 metres wall, so there is no clue about it. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSES (21),.....,(31) - KARTERA

It is a collection of tower houses sited on an inclining terrain in the valley. The structure, numbered as 29, is a church. All buildings are almost completely collapsed. They are abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (32) - KARTERA

In contrary to other examples at Kartera, it is a rectangle-planned structure with single-pitch tiled roof. Its annexe has also same type of roof. An inscription, in front of the house, shows that it was built in 1878. The filling of the arch over one of the windows of the top floor, on the front elevation, bears the date "1922" and a cross, indicating that this arch was refilled later. The window, next to the previous one, preserves its originality. Over this window, there are circular ornaments and a lattice made of broken bricks. While some windows were filled and closed later, some new windows were opened. There are also hoods built later. The building is now

inhabited by the people who are the present owners of the land on which the tower house was sited. Therefore, it is one of the well-preserved towers.

TOWER HOUSES (33), (34), (35) - KARTERA

All of them are ruined and abandoned, leaving no clue about themselves.

TOWER HOUSE (36) - KARTERA

The date on the entrance door shows that the tower has been built in 1905. The tower differs from other examples in that there is difference between the workmanship of the front elevation and the side elevations. In contrary to the other towers, its front elevation was built of cut-stones and the other elevations were built of rubble stones. All the elevations have same kind of offset corner wall. The tower is the only example that has all of its original floors preserved. It has a single-storied annexe. It is one of the well-preserved towers at Kartera, used by a shepherd until recently.

TOWER HOUSE (37) - KARTERA

It only survives with its ground floor. It has a collapsed annexe. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (38) - KARTERA

It is a primarily surviving tower. The windows of the first floor have no order and are smaller. The eaves partially survive. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (39) - KARTERA

There are three collapsed structures, whose walls are adjoining. However, it is not known which one of them is the main tower. In contrary to the others, one of them has a window at the entrance floor. Therefore, it is thought to be the annexe.

TOWER HOUSE (40) - KARTERA

The main tower is collapsed and abandoned. The annexe, adjoining the main tower, is preserved and used for bee-keeping. The structure is surrounded by a partially surviving enclosure wall.

TOWER HOUSE (41) - KARTERA

The tower is situated inland at Kartera. Presumably, it has not survived to its original height. The small windows, placed above the ground floor inaccessible from the outside, should belong to the living floor, like the case in other towers. The corner components and the stone texture next to it, added later, support this idea. According to this, the sleeping floor, presumably containing large windows, should have completely collapsed. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (42) - KARTERA

It is a well-preserved tower in Kartera. Its door and windows have arches. There is no window at mezzanine. The top floor's windows are filled with the lattice made of broken bricks. On either of the two windows at the entrance floor, there is a cross mark. The machicolation above the entrance door has partially collapsed. The roof has been repaired later. It has an annexe. Today, it is an inhabited tower.

TOWER HOUSE (43) - KARTERA

It is the last reachable tower house at Kartera. In contrary to the entrance door, no window has an arch. The lattices, made of broken bricks, are visible above the window jambs. The machicolation, above the entrance door, is completely preserved. The floors are completely collapsed. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (44) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

It is the first tower along the road from Kartera to Sazlıca. The walls are partially collapsed, leaving no clue about the tower. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (45) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

No window has been observed on the surviving part of the tower. In contrary to the case in the other towers, the entrance door ends with flat cut-stone. There is an annexe, presumably, built later, adjoining to the main tower. The roof of the annexe is of pitched-tiled type. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (46) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

Although the tower house is about to collapse, its surviving elements give clues about it. The entrance door has completely collapsed. No order has been observed for the jambs of the

windows, some of which were filled later. They are built of cut-stones with various sizes and forms. The eaves, the parapet wall, the chimney and the water spout at the terrace are well preserved. The floors partially survive. The part containing the fireplace and niches in the wall keeps their original form. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (47) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

This is the first of the two tower house situated inland between Kartera and Sazlıca. It is largely collapsed. The surviving parts do not give clues about the structure. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (48) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

The traces of the floors, observed on the rear wall, show that it was one of the high towers in this neighbourhood. Corner element, eaves and niches have been observed on the surviving parts. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (49) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

It is greatly collapsed, leaving no clue.

TOWER HOUSE (50) - KARTERA-SAZLICA

The surviving parts of the structure show that it was a large tower. The part containing the fireplace is partially preserved. A couple of niches are visible in another wall that is partially collapsed. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (51) - SAZLICA

It is a two-and-half storied tower, situated inland at Sazlıca. Its ground floor and first floor has no access from the outside. The windows, placed at the second floor, are smaller than those of the other towers in the neighbourhood. No arch form has been observed in the spans. The machicolation, above the entrance door, is well preserved. The eaves and the parapet wall on the terrace have partially collapsed. The floors are completely collapsed. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (52) - SAZLICA

It is one of the higher towers at Sazlıca. While some walls are collapsed, many architectural elements are visible on the surviving wall. It is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (53) - SAZLICA

It is an important structure in terms of having the features of the tower houses at Sazlica. The tower and its annexe are surrounded by a partially preserved enclosure wall. The structure has been mounted on a barrier wall, on an inclining terrain. In its vicinity, there is another structure used as bakery and wine-house, whose surviving parts measure between 1.50-1.60 m, and 1.00-1.60 m. The annexe, on the other side of the tower, is greatly demolished. The Tower is an almost square-planned building, with sides ranging between 5.38 and 5.42 m. The tower is about seven metres high. It consists of the ground floor (storage space), 2.52 m. above the ground, the living floor, 3.77 m. above the ground, and the sleeping floor, 6.23 m. above the ground. Although the floors of the structure are not the originals, the girders settle in the niches formed for the original floors. The side wall has a pocket in which the entrance door, when opened, would be placed. There are also two cavities in the wall to slide-bolt the door from the inside. The entrance door is surrounded by construction of cut-stone blocks and has some marks covered by mortar. The arch of the door is surrounded by horizontally-placed brick pieces. The ground floor has no access from the outside and receives light through the grooves in the wall. Inside, one can enter the ground floor by a step. According to the information given by the owner, the different levels of the ground set the borders for the unit used as larder. There are niches in the walls, used as wall shelves. On a part that has no floor today, some traces, remained from the original girders, are visible. The wooden staircase, on the opposite side of the entrance door, is mounted on a stone block at the bottom. The fireplace in the living floor survives. Above the fireplace is an element called "match-place". On the two projecting sides of the fireplace, there are parts to place oil lamps. Two projections, presumably two stone blocks covered with mortar, are seen on the wall containing the fire place. The shelf, formed by placing a plank onto these stone blocks, is used to place the cooked foods. Again in this wall, a niche of rectangular cross section serves as cupboard, and a couple of niches, ended with vaulted form, as open shelves. In one of the side wall, a larger niche is used for dishwashing. The waste water is drained outside through a water spout that is also visible in the side elevation (Arc.Comp.18&20). This floor gets illuminated with the light penetrating from the windows of the sleeping floor above it. The sleeping floor, which one climbs via a stepladder, has four windows. An icon niche is visible in one of the quoin. The windows on the side elevations are ended with flat cut-stones, while the windows on the front elevation are arched. On the arch fillings of these windows, networks formed with broken bricks are visible. The part of the wall between the windows is adorned with the bricks forming circular, triangular, and cross forms.

The hinges of the original iron shutters are still in their places above the windows' jambs. The machicolation above the entrance door preserves its original form. Above it, stone grooves and a small network of bricks are visible. The parapet wall, about 60 cm, high, and eaves partially survive. The roof has been changed into a single-pitched tiled roof. Occasionally inhabited, this well-preserved tower provides a good example for the tower houses in Sazlıca. It is, therefore, the subject of a detailed study.

TOWER HOUSE (54) - SAZLICA

It is the first one of a group of tower houses sited nearby the road at Sazlıca. With its annexe, it is a well-preserved one-and-half storied structure. Unlike its arched entrance door, its windows are built of flat cut-stones. The eaves on the parapet wall and the groove preserve their original form. It serves as a stable used by the people dwelling nearby.

TOWER HOUSE (55) - SAZLICA

It is a tower with well-preserved face walls and partially surviving upper floor. Its annexe, too, preserves its walls. An enclosure wall surrounds the building. All the doors and windows are built of flat stones. There are two water spouts: one at the roof, on the side elevation, and the other under a window jamb. Some traces from an iron grid construction are visible on the jambs of the window at the top floor. It is used as stable by the people living nearby.

TOWER HOUSE (56) - SAZLICA

Among the tower houses at Sazlıca, it is the one that has the most substantial architectural elements. Despite the collapsed floors, it is a well-preserved two-and-half storied structure with its annexe, presumably, built later. That why the wall of the rear elevation was made higher is not clear. In contrary to the other towers, there is only one window on the entrance elevation. There is no window on the mezzanine floor. A number of circular ornaments, motifs, and crosses are visible on the entrance door, and also brick network in two rows on the arch. The date written on the door shows that it was built in 1841. The triangular motifs between the two windows on the façade, the brick networks in the arch fillings, the bricks surrounding the arches, the horn motifs engraved on the window jamb indicate that the tower has many ornamental elements. Even on the walls, one can see casual brick networks. The machicolation, above the entrance door, survives without any damage, above which there is a brick network. Although the parapet wall is partially collapsed, the water spout survives. The interior elements are well preserved. In

the ground floor, there is a second fireplace, presumably built later, without any connection with the chimney. Today, the building serves as a stable, used by the people living nearby.

TOWER HOUSE (57) - SAZLICA

It is a two-and-half storied tower house, partially preserved. It is noteworthy with its interior elements. The floors are partially preserved, while the rafters survive. A sign, Π, is visible under the water spout, however, it is not certain whether it was made deliberately or not. The building is used as a stable by the people living nearby.

TOWER HOUSE (58) - SAZLICA

Since it was changed many times by the inhabitants, it has lost the features peculiar to a tower house.

TOWER HOUSE (59) - SAZLICA

It is one of the two tower houses sited on a slope of a hill at the Sazlıca Bay. The tower, next to it, is badly collapsed, leaving no clue. It is two-and-half storied tower. The windows at the top floor are smaller than those of similar towers. A sign of cross is visible in the arch filling of one of the windows. The building is abandoned.

TOWER HOUSE (60) - SAZLICA

It is collapsed to a great extent that the ruins give no clue about the structure. It is abandoned.

Tower	
House	
	1
KARTERA	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1261
LOT NO :4

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S İmbat Ohası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE.2.39. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
2
KARTERA

Bearing Structure	
Facade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

Decorative Roof Corners	
Flastone Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting Components	
Rain Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

PROVINCE

IZMİR

COUNTY

:Foça

DISTRICT

:Kartera

CITY BLOCK NO

:1261

LOT NO

:4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION

:Second Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING

:The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER

:S.S.İnbat Ohası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi

ACTUAL STATE

:Almost Disappeared



FIGURE.2.40. A Tower House at Kartera

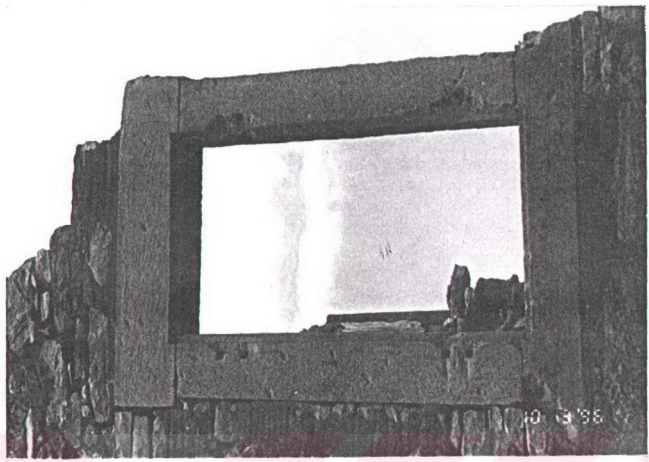


FIGURE.2.41. The window of the Tower House

Tower	
House	
3	
KARTERA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1261
LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İnbat Ohası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi

ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	



FIGURE 2.42. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House KARTERA	4.5.4
------------------------	-------

Bearing Structure	1
Facade	1
Upper Structure	1
Inner Structure	1

Decorative Roof Corners	1
Flatstone Eave	1
Machicolation	1
Projecting Components	1
Rain Gutter	1
Rosette	1
Niche	1
Fireplace	1

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1262
LOT NO :4
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İnbat Obası Ara ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared



FIGURE.2.43. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House 78910 KARTERA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave

Machicolation
Projecting Components

Rain Gutter
Rosette

Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1261
LOT NO :4
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

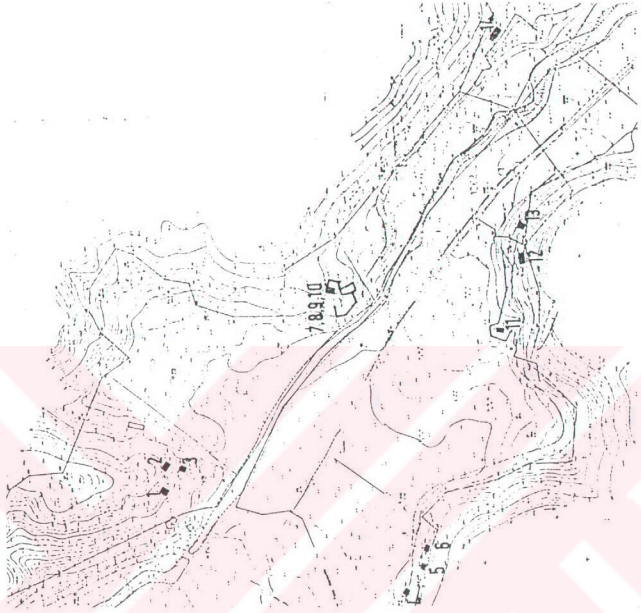


FIGURE 2.44. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower
House
11
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1262
LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S İmbat Ohası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Façade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners

Flatstone Eave

Machicolation

Projecting Components

Rain Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.45. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
12
KARTERA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1262
LOT NO :4
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :1808
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE.2.47. The Door of the Tower House



FIGURE.2.46. A Tower House at Kartera

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House
13
KARTERA

Bearing Structure
Fayade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners

Flatstone Eave

Machicolation

Projecting Components

Rain Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
 COUNTY :Foça
 DISTRICT :Karşıyaka
 CITY BLOCK NO :1262
 LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
 DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
 PRESENT OWNER :S.S İmbat Ohası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
 ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existing

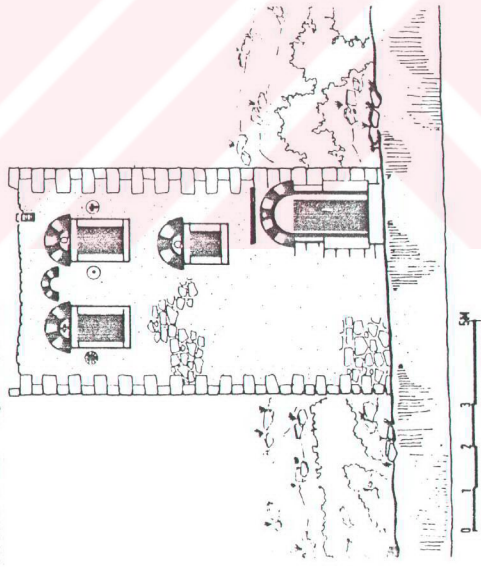


FIGURE 2.48. North Façade

SOURCE: Arsl, A. (1989), VTL Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, pp. 54-57

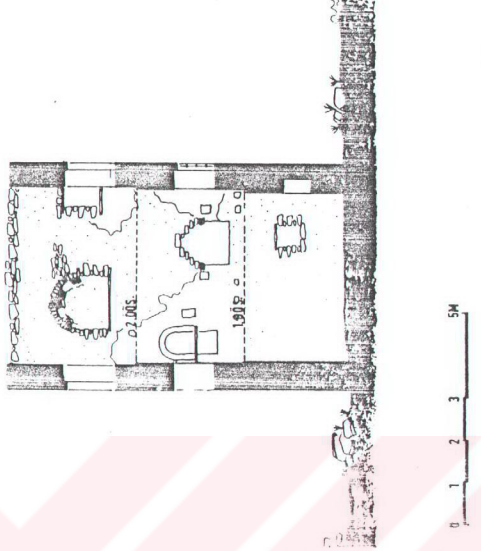


FIGURE 2.49. Section

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existing

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
13
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1262
LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmhat Obası Arası ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter

Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

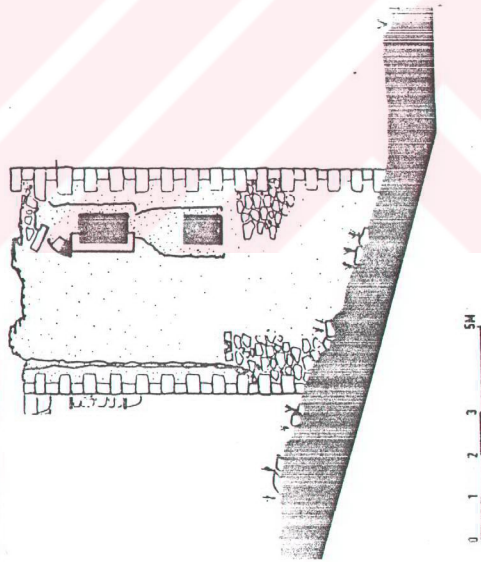


FIGURE.2.50. West Façade

SOURCE: Arel, A. (1989), VİL Arastırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, pp. 54-57

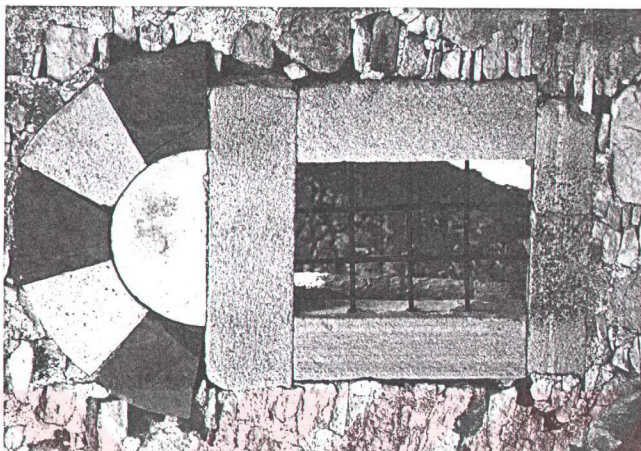


FIGURE.2.51. The Window at the First Floor

Tower
House
13
KARTERA

Bearing
Structure
Façade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

PROTECTION STATE

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1262
LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

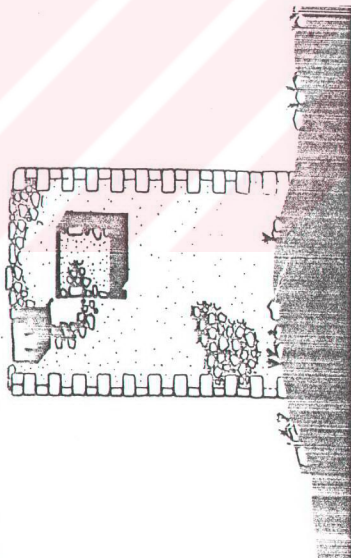


FIGURE 2.52. South Façade

SOURCE: Arsl, A. (1989). VİL.Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, pp. 54-57

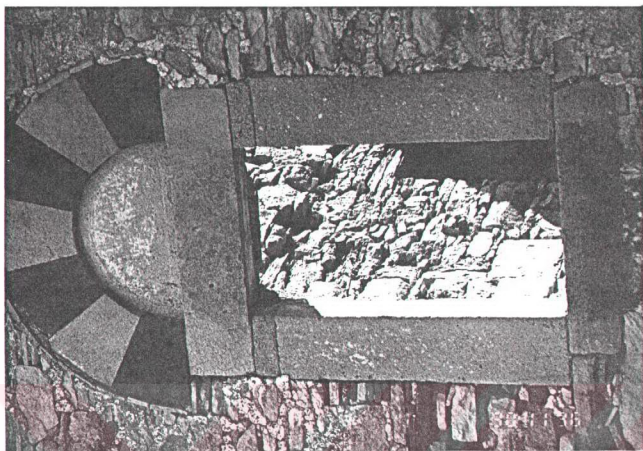


FIGURE 2.53. The Window at the Second Floor

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House 14 KARTERA

Bearing Structure	
Façade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROVINCE	:IZMİR
COUNTY	:Foça
DISTRICT	:Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO	:1261
LOT NO	:3

LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : S.S Imbat Obasi Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE : Significantly Existent



FIGURE 2.54. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower
House
Count
15
KARTEBA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

PROTECTION STATE

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Karlera
CITY BLOCK NO :1261
LOT NO :3

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : S.S.İmbat Obsat Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE : Significantly Existent

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

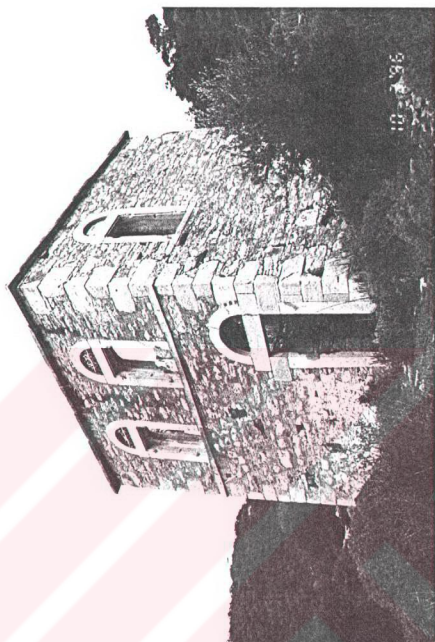


FIGURE 2.55. A Tower House at Karlera

Tower
House
16
KARTERA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :1261
LOT NO :3
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İnbat Ohas Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared



FIGURE 2.56. A Tower House at Kartera

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Disappeared

Almost Disappeared

Significantly Existent

Bad

Moderate

Good

Tower	Province	:İZMİR
House	County	:Foça
17	District	:Kartera
KARTERA	City Block No	:190

Bearing	Lot No	:10
Structure	The Degree of Protection	:Second Degree Natural Reserve
Facade	Date of Building	:The late of 1800's
Upper	Present Owner	:Saniye ERSÖKÜ, Naim AKINCI
Structure	Actual State	:Almost Disappeared
Inner		
Structure		

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

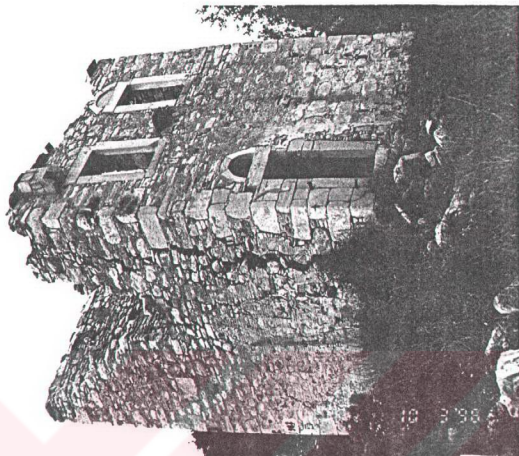


FIGURE 2.57. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House 18 KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :2

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obaşı Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure	
Façade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting Components	
Rain Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

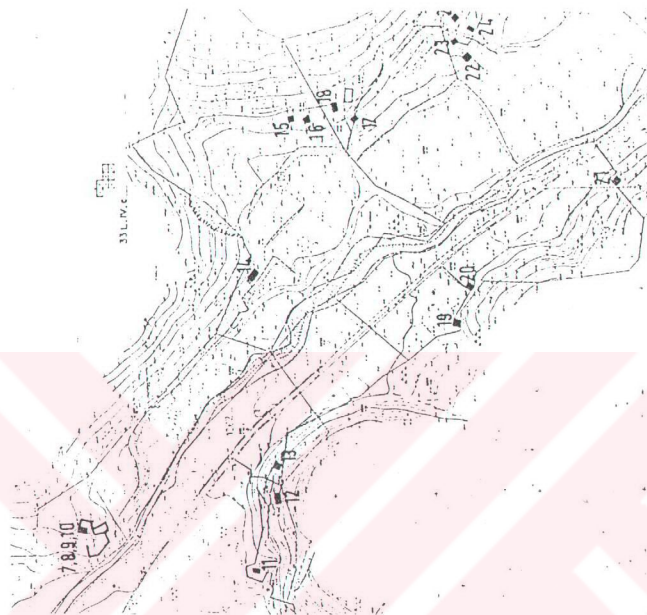


FIGURE.2.58. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
KARTERA
19

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :3

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Façade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners

Flatstone Eave

Machicolation

Projecting Components

Rain Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.59. A Tower House at Kartera



FIGURE 2.60. The Door of the Tower House

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower	
House	
20	
KARTERA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :3

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared



FIGURE 2.61. A Tower House at Kartera

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

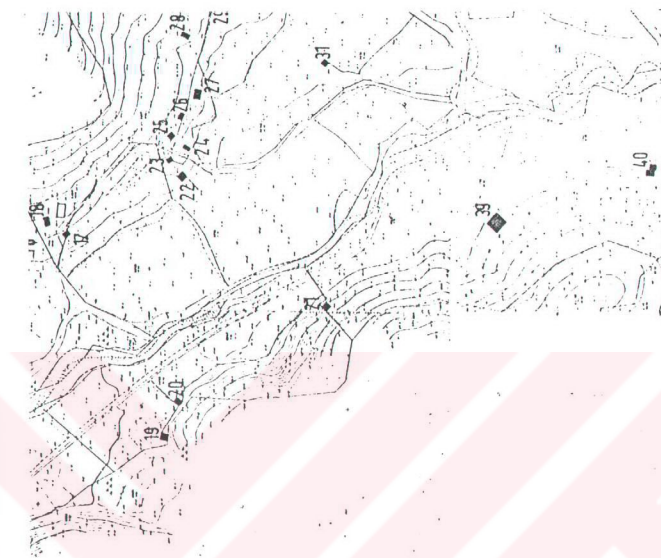


FIGURE 2.62. A Tower House at Kartera

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :4

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :İskender-Ali-Baki-Bırol Çelebi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

Tower
House
21
KARTERA

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure	
Facade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative Roof Corners	
Flatstone Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting Components	
Rain Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

Disappeared

Almost Disappeared

Significantly Existent

Bad

Moderate

Good

Tower House 22-23 KARTERA

Bearing Structure	
Facade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

Decorative Roof Corners	
Flatstone Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting Components	
Rain Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :10

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Saniye Enokul Naim Akinci
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

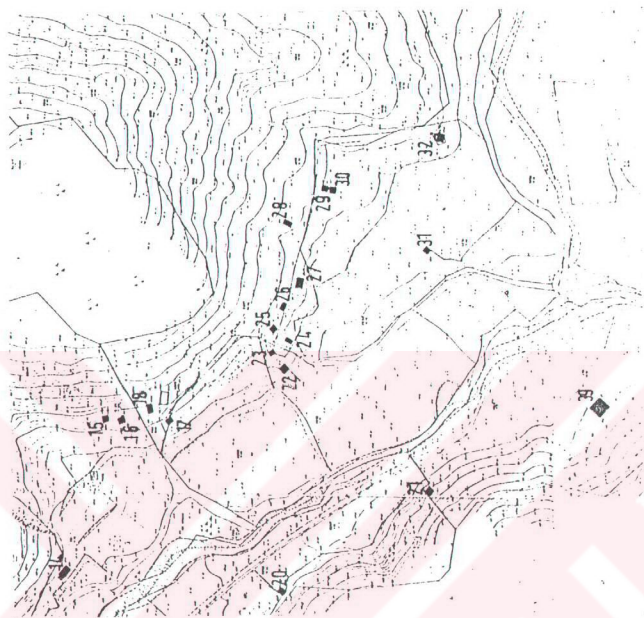


FIGURE 2.63. A Tower House at Kartera

Disappeared

Almost Disappeared

Significantly Existent

Bad

Moderate

Good

Tower
House
99.30.31
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :8

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Hüseyin-Nazmi-Hamide Acar
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

Bearing
Structure
Façade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flaestone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

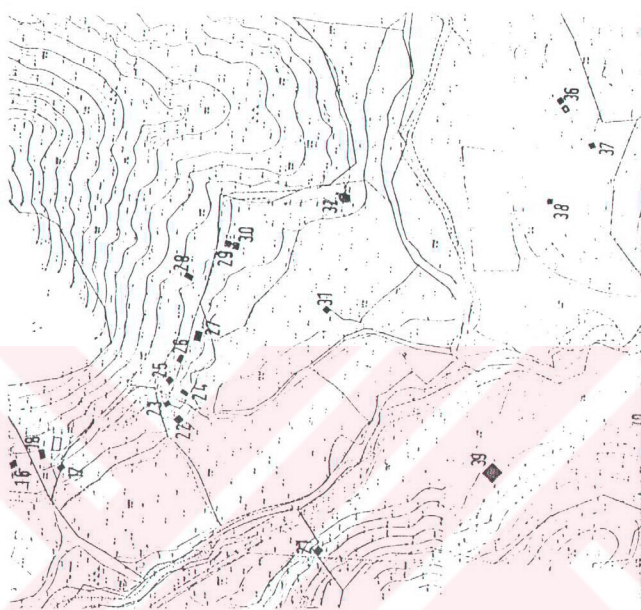


FIGURE 2.64. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower
House
32
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :8

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :1878
PRESENT OWNER :Hüseyin-Nazmi-Hamdi Acar
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE.2.65. A Tower House at Kartera

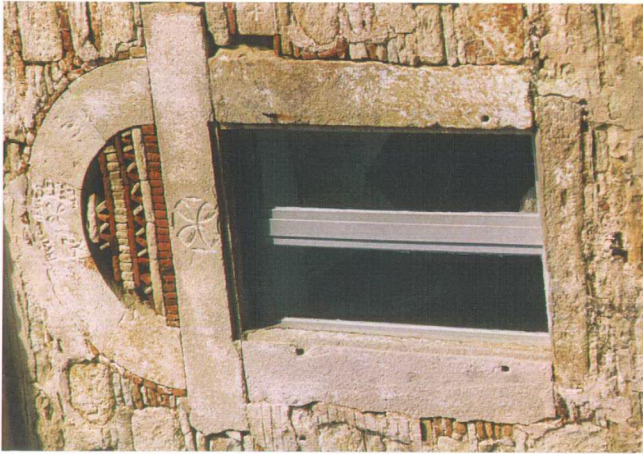


FIGURE.2.66. The window of the Tower House

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
32
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :8

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :1878

PRESENT OWNER :Hüseyin-Nazmi-Hamide Açar

ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter

Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

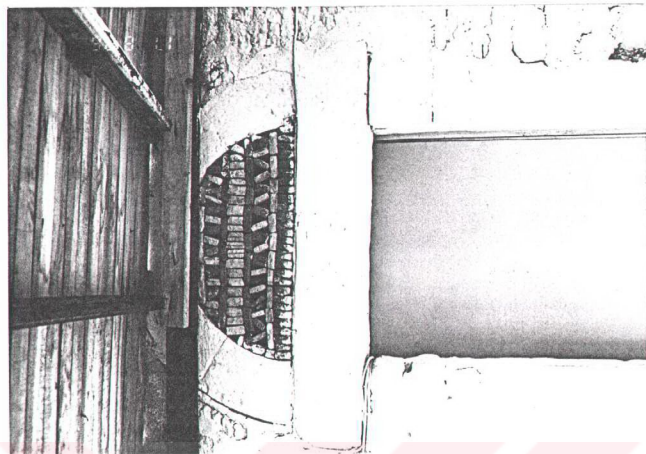


FIGURE 2.68. The Door of the Tower House

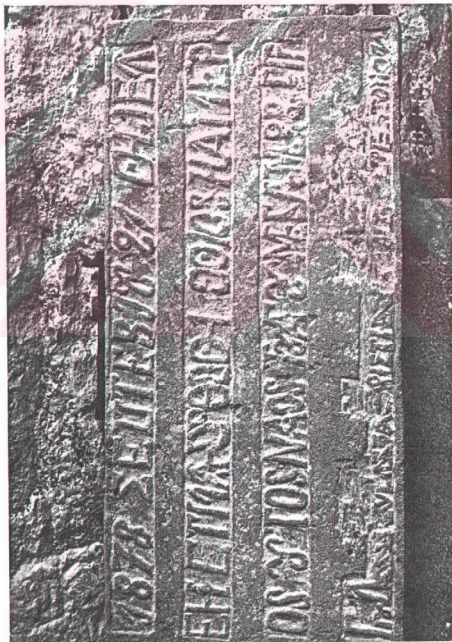


FIGURE 2.67. A Framed Inscription near the Tower House



Good



Moderate



Bad



Significantly Existent



Almost Disappeared



Disappeared

Tower House
83.34.3.4
KARTERA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :190
LOT NO :10

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :Saniye Ersoylu, Naim Akinci

ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative Roof Corners
Flastone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

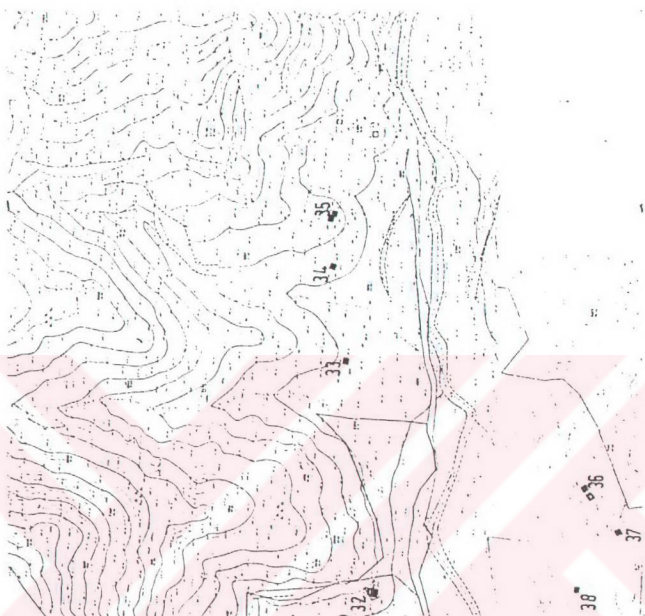


FIGURE 2.69. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
Province
County
District
City Block No
Lot No
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING: 1905
PRESENT OWNER: Iskender-Baki-Ali-Birol-Mustafa Celeb
ACTUAL STATE: Significantly Existent

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Eğir
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :192
LOT NO :6

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING: 1905
PRESENT OWNER: Iskender-Baki-Ali-Birol-Mustafa Celeb
ACTUAL STATE: Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Façade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace



FIGURE 2.70. A Tower House at Kartera

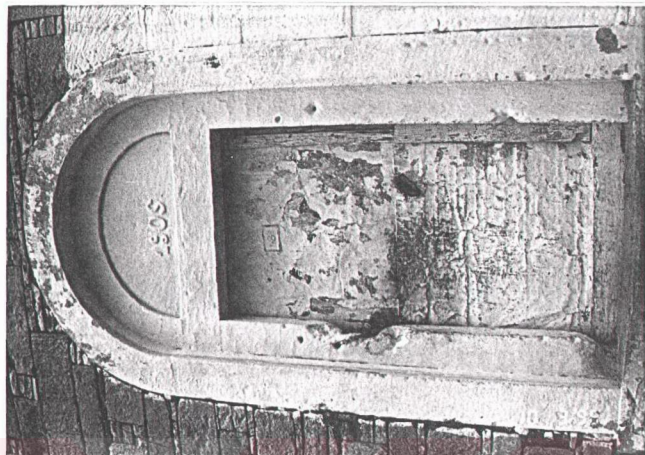


FIGURE 2.71. The Door of the Tower House



FIGURE 2.73 A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
[39]
KARTERA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners

Flatstone Eave

Machicolation

Projecting Components

Rain Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :4
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :İskender-Baki-Ali-Birol Çelebi
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

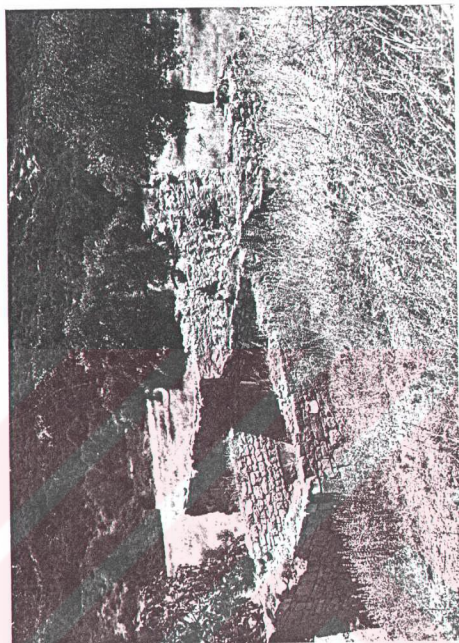


FIGURE 2.74. A Tower House at Kartera

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
40
KARTERA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :4
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :İskender-Baki-Ali-Bırol Celeb
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace



FIGURE 2.75. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower	
House	
41	
KARTERA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	
Structure	

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	

Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	

Niche	
Fireplace	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :5

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.İmbat Obası Arsa ve Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

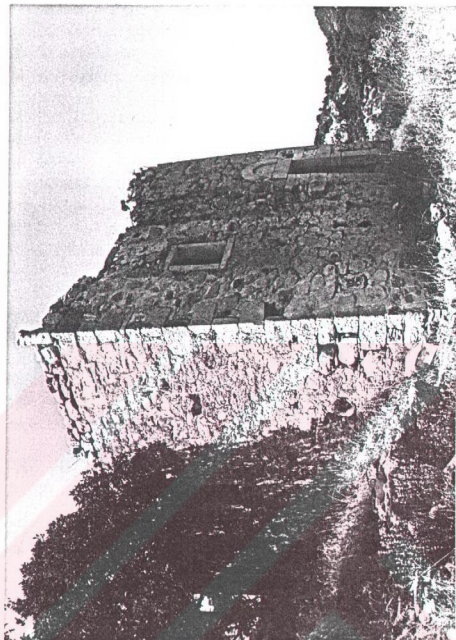


FIGURE 2.76. A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
42
KARTERA

PROVINCE :IZMIR
COUNTY :Foca
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :6

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Hacıoğlu Teğmenal
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

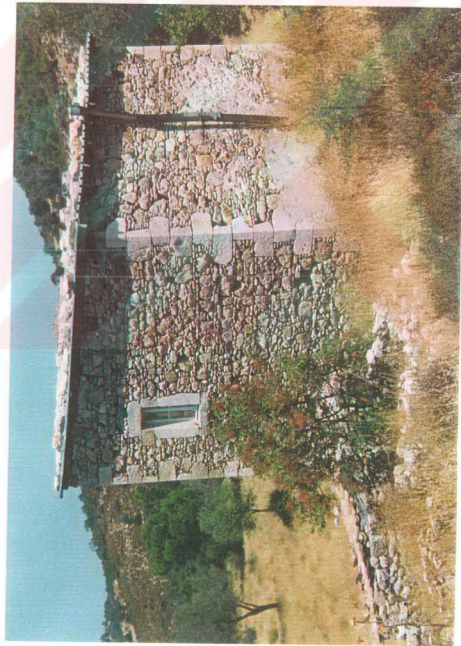


FIGURE.2.77. A Tower House at Kartera



FIGURE.2.78. A Tower House at Kartera

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House
43
KARTERA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera
CITY BLOCK NO :193
LOT NO :6

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:Second Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Hacıce Teloğlu
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

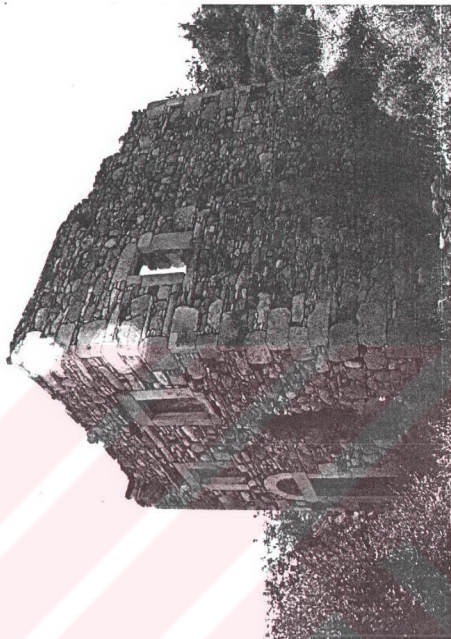


FIGURE 2.79 A Tower House at Kartera

Tower House
41
KARTERA- SAZLICA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera-Sazlica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: -----
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :-----
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.80. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlica

Disappeared



Almost Disappeared



Significantly Existent



Bad



Moderate



Good



Tower
House
45
KARTERA- SAZLICA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROTECTION STATE

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera-Sazlica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: ----
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.81. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlica

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartara-Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: ----
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

Tower
House
46
KARTARA-
SAZLIÇA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure
Decorative
Roof Corners

PROTECTION STATE

Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

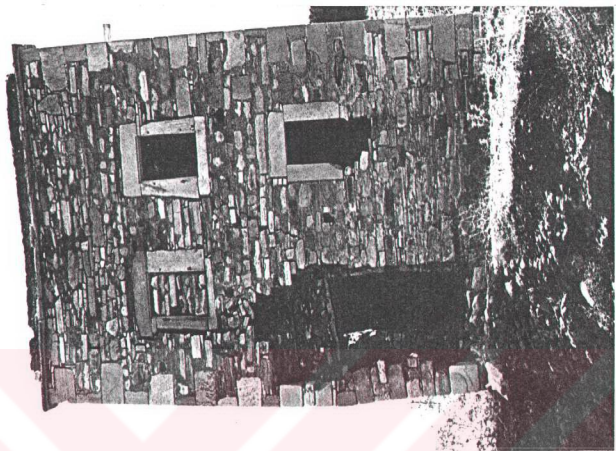


FIGURE 2.82. A Tower House between Kartara and Sazlıca

Tower
Houses
47
KARTERA-
SAZLICA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera-Sazlica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: ---
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.83. A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlica

Tower
House
48
KARTERA-
SAZLICA

PROVINCE :IZMIR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Kartera-Sazlica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: ---
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :
ACTUAL STATE :Almost Disappeared

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing
Structure
Façade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.84, A Tower House between Kartera and Sazlica

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House 49 SAZLIÇA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1970
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :S.S.Eminikent Sahil Ara ve Konut Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE :Disappeared

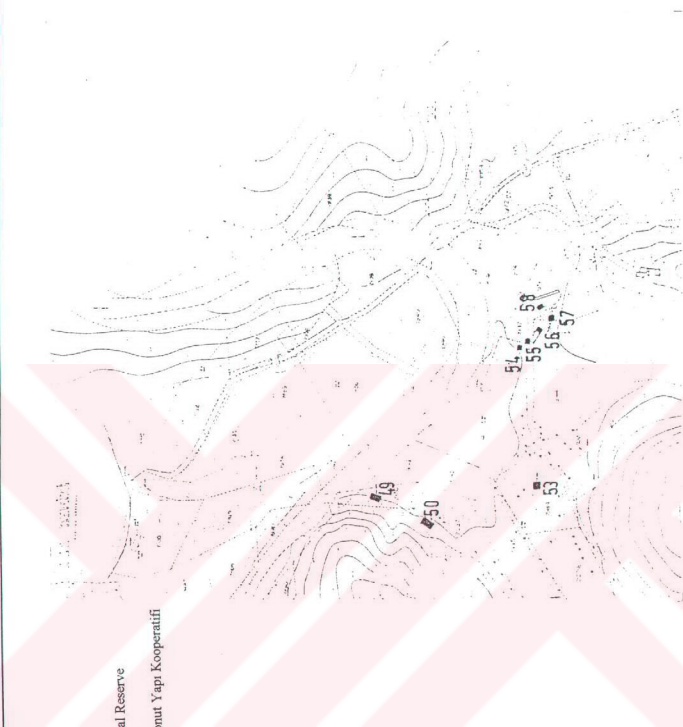


FIGURE 2.85. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Disappeared

Almost Disappeared

Significantly Existent

Bad

Moderate

Good

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :-----
LOT NO :2027

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER : S.S.Eminent Sahil Arsa ve Konut Yapı Kooperatifi

ACTUAL STATE : Almost Disappeared

Tower
House
50
SAZLIÇA

Bearing
Structure
Façade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation
Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter
Rosette

Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.86. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Disappeared

Almost Disappeared

Significantly Existent

Bad

Moderate

Good

Tower Houses
51
SAZLICA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROTECTION STATE

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1976

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER : S.S.Emin Kent Sahil Arsa ve Konut Yapı Kooperatifi

ACTUAL STATE : Significantly Existent

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.87. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Tower
House
52
SAZLICA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE : IZMIR
COUNTY : Foça
DISTRICT : Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO : 52
LOT NO : 1978
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : S.S Eminent Sahil Area ve Konut Yapı Kooperatifi
ACTUAL STATE : Almost Disappeared

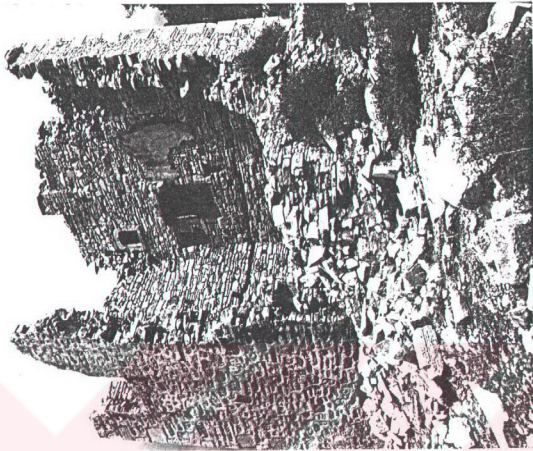


FIGURE 2.88. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower	
House	
53	
SAZLICA	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1983

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : Mehmet Ali-Zehra Solay, Ümmü Erşin
ACTUAL STATE : Significantly existent

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flastone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

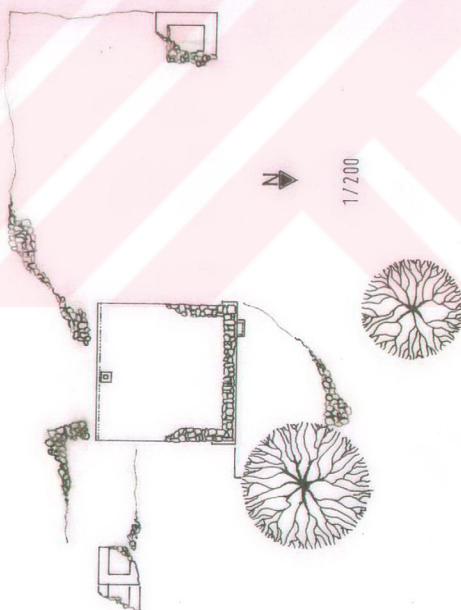


FIGURE 2.89 Site Plan



FIGURE 2.90 A Tower House at Sazlıca

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower	
House	53
SAZLICA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Plastone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO : ---
LOT NO :1983
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : Mehmet Ali-Zehra Solak, Ümmü Erçin
ACTUAL STATE : Significantly existent

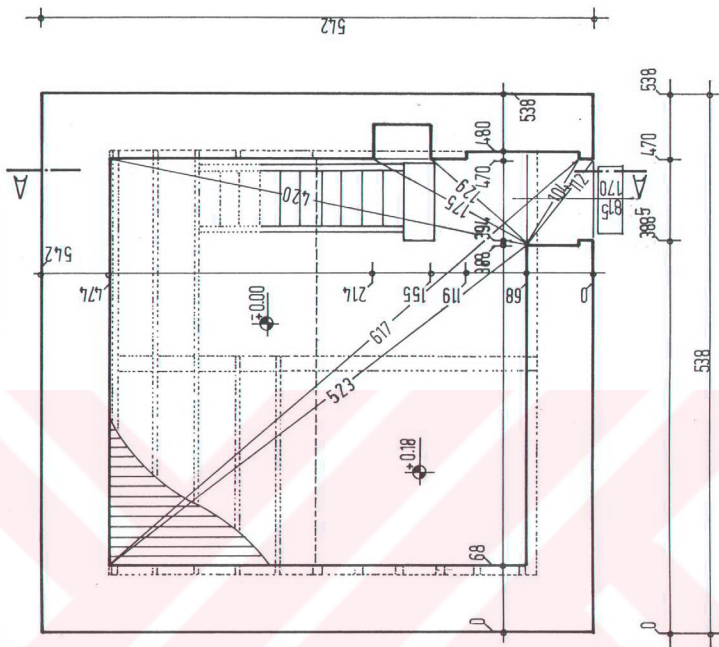


FIGURE 2.91. Ground Floor Plan 1/50

Tower House	33	SAZITICA
-------------	----	----------

Bearing Structure	●
Facade	●
Upper Structure	●
Inner Structure	●

Decorative Roof Corners	●
-------------------------	---

Plastone Eave	●
---------------	---

Machicolation	●
---------------	---

Projecting Components	●
-----------------------	---

Rain Gutter	●
-------------	---

Rosette	●
---------	---

Niche	●
-------	---

Fireplace	●
-----------	---

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Saidiça
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1983
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING : The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER : Mehmet Ali-Zehra Soles, Ümmü Erzin
ACTUAL STATE : Significantly existent

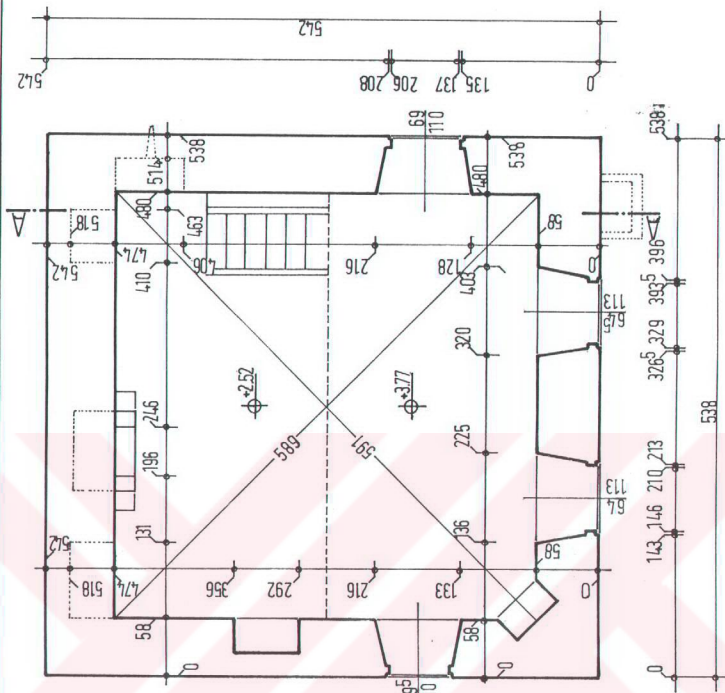


FIGURE 2.92. First Floor Plan

1/50

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
53
SALTICA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO : ---
LOT NO :1983

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :Mehmet Ali-Zehra Solak, Ümmü Erçin

ACTUAL STATE :Significantly existent

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

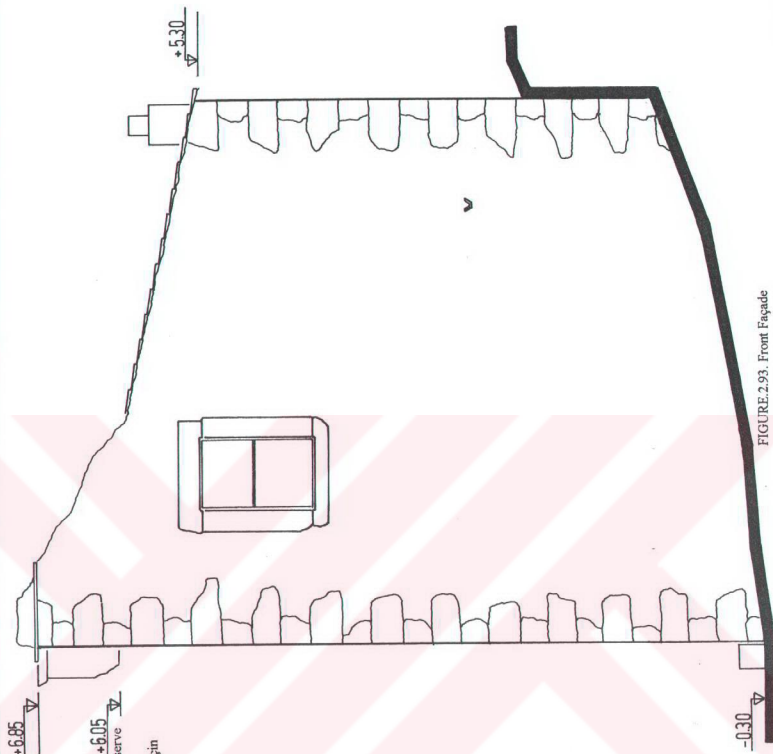


FIGURE.2.93, Front Façade

Disappeared



Almost Disappeared



Significantly Existent



Bad



Moderate



Good



PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Saklık
CITY BLOCK NO : ---
LOT NO :1983
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Mehmet Ali-Zehra Sohalı, Ümmü Erşin
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly existent

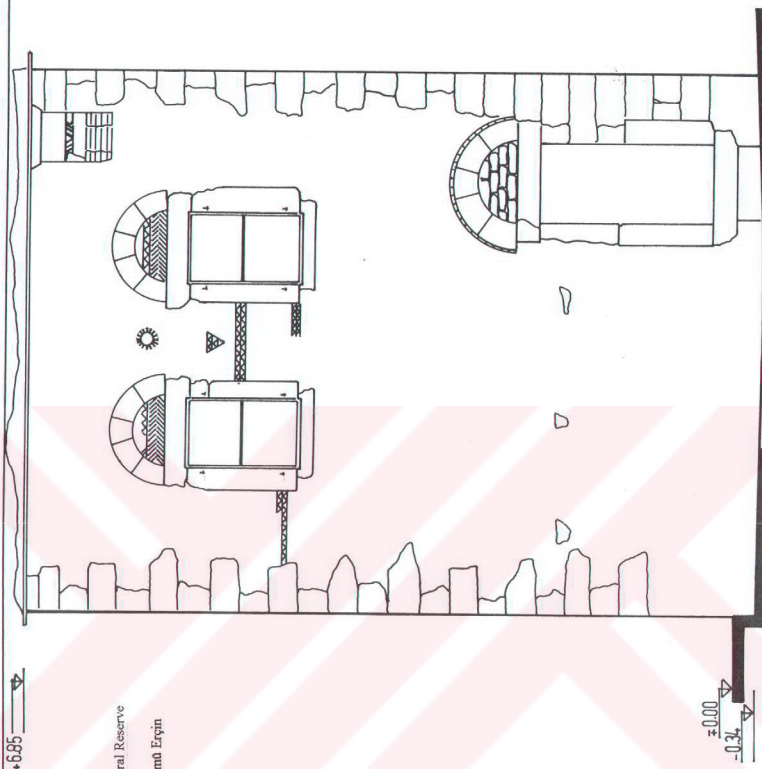
Tower
House
33
SAZLITCA

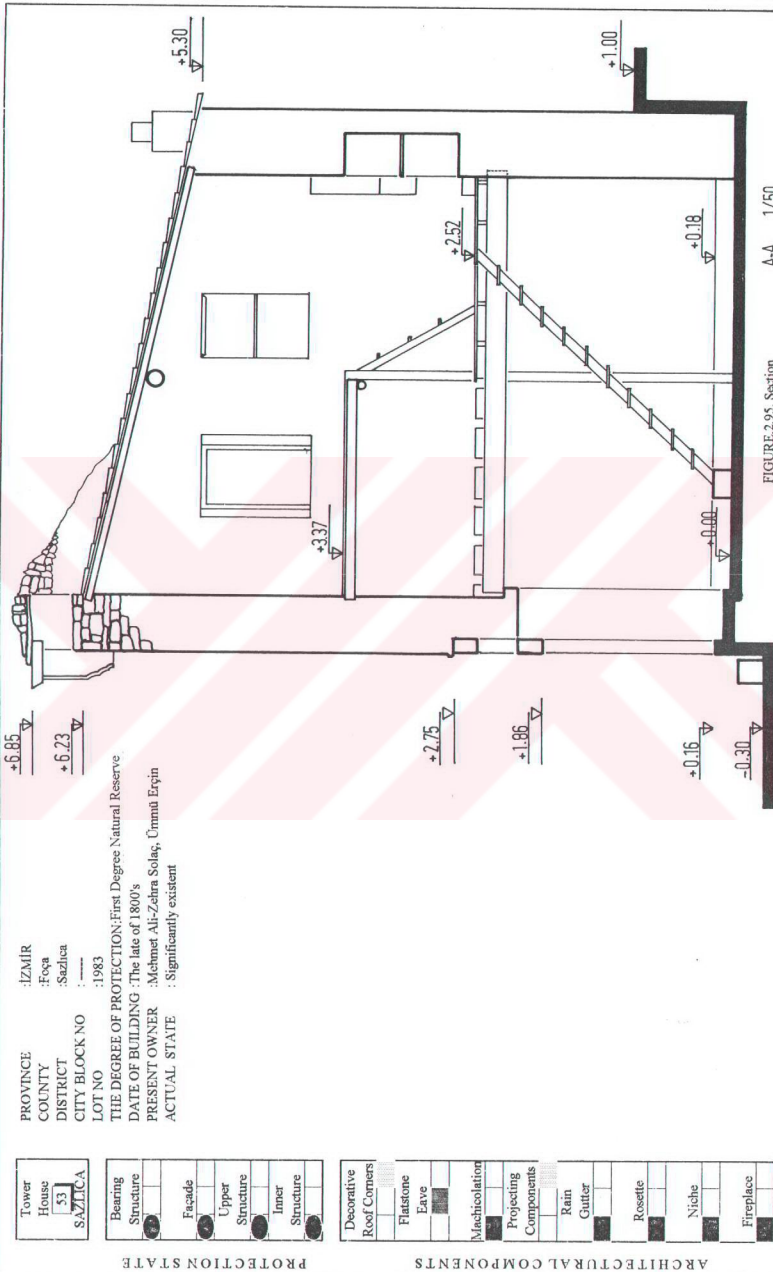
Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS





Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House
54
SAZLICA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROTECTION STATE

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :Şarif Hakan, Vedat-Neccat Yaran

ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROVINCE :İZMİR

COUNTY :Foça

DISTRICT :Sazlıca

CITY BLOCK NO :---

LOT NO :1945

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

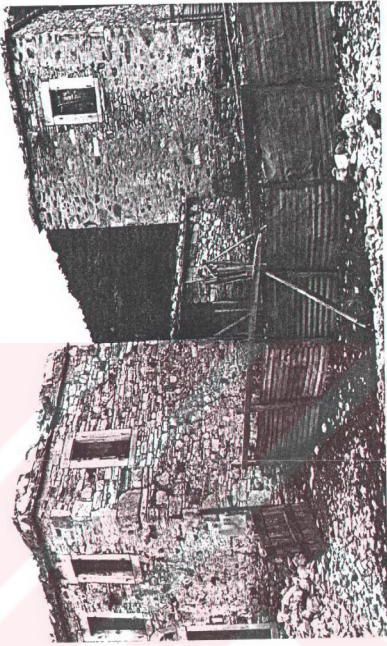


FIGURE 2.96. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Tower House
55
SALTICA

Bearing Structure
Facade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1947
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Avni Yavuz
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS



FIGURE 2.97. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower	
House	
55	
SAZLICA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1947
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Avni Yavuz
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

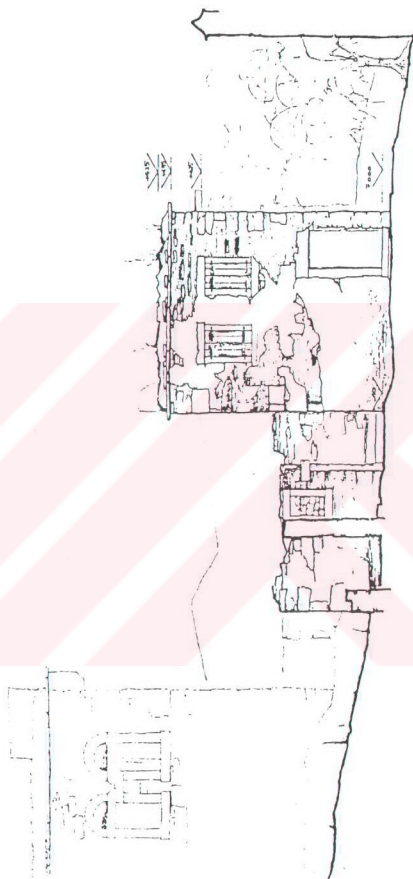


FIGURE 2.98. North Façade of the Tower House
SOURCE: Bilgin, Z. (1986, Mays), "Az Tannan Yöresel Bir Mimarlık Örneği Foça ve Yöresi Mimarlığı", Taş, p. 43

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
56
SAZLIÇA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1944
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :1841
PRESENT OWNER :Hatice-Hayati Deniz, Birsen Tunay, Arni Yavuz, Gülnaz Dalbıçer
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent



FIGURE 2.99. A Tower House at Sazlıca

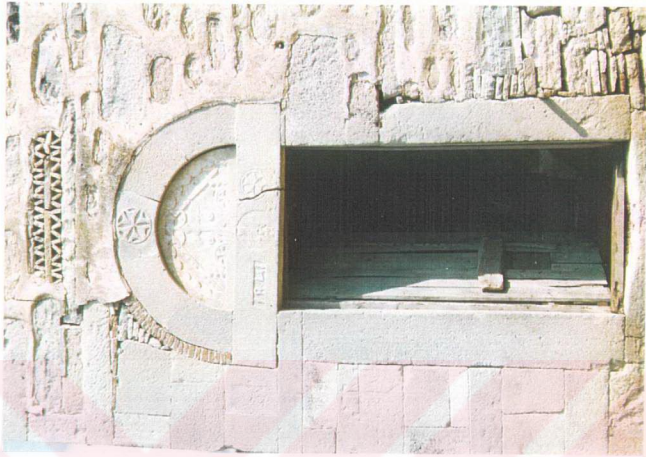


FIGURE 2.100. The Door of the Tower House

Tower
House
36
SAZLICA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flastone
Eave

Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter

Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Suzluca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1944
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :1841
PRESENT OWNER :Halice-Hayati Deniz Birsen Tunay, Arni Yavuz, Gülnaz Dalbıçer
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

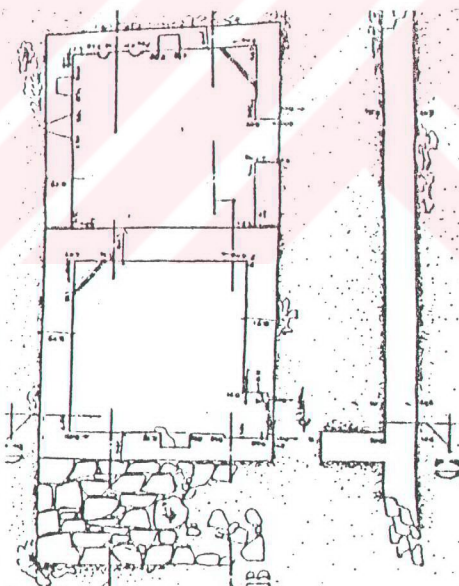


FIGURE 2.101. Ground Floor Plan

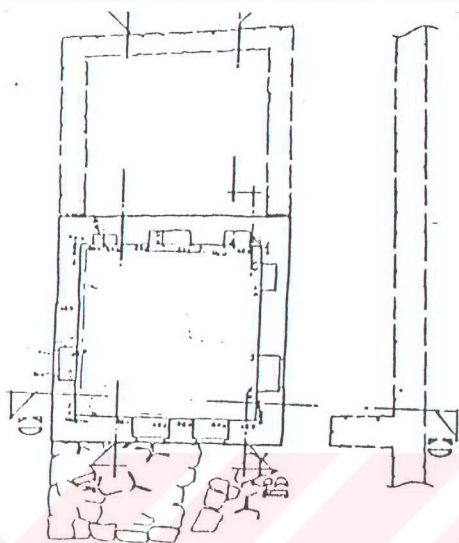


FIGURE 2.102. First Floor Plan

SOURCE: Bilgin, Z. (1986, Mayıs), 'Az Tannan Yöresel Bir Mimarlık Örneği: Foça ve Yöresi Mimarlığı', Tac, p. 42

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower
House
56
SATILICA

Bearing
Structure
Facade
Upper
Structure
Inner
Structure

Decorative
Roof Corners
Flatstone
Eave
Machicolation
Projecting
Components
Rain
Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sudica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1944
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION:First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :1841
PRESENT OWNER :Hüseyin Hayati Deniz, Birsen Tunay, Arni Yavuz, Gülnaz Dalbıçer
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

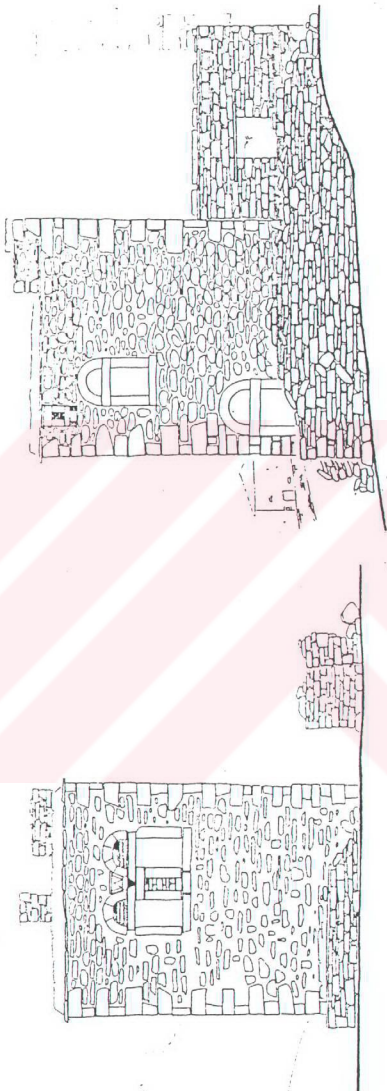


FIGURE.2.103. North Façade of the Tower House

FIGURE.2.104. West Façade of the Tower House

SOURCE: Bilgin, Z. (1986, Mays) 'Az Tannan Yöresel Bir Mimari Örneği: Foça ve Yöresi Mimariği'. Tas, p. 42

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

Tower House
House
57
SAZLICA

Bearing Structure
Façade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Rosette
Niche
Fireplace

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1948

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :Osman Çalik, Gülhaz Dalbıyer, Hatice-Hayati-Dursun Deniz

ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

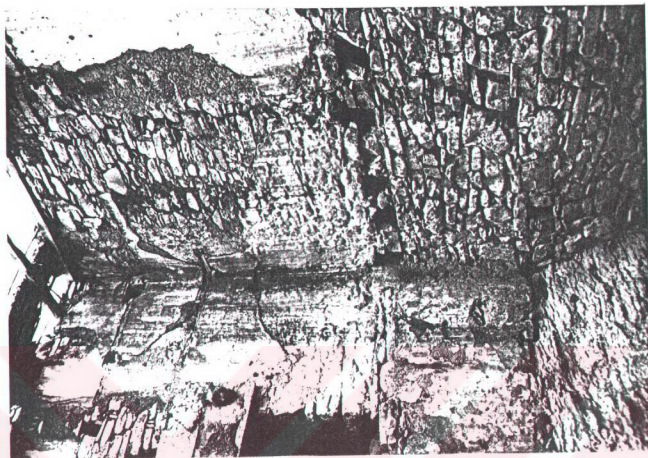


FIGURE 2.105. A Tower House at Sazlıca



Good



Moderate



Bad



Significantly Existent



Almost Disappeared



Disappeared

Tower	
House	58
SAZLICA	

Bearing	
Structure	
Facade	
Upper	
Structure	
Inner	
Structure	

PROTECTION STATE

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlica
CITY BLOCK NO :
LOT NO :1949
THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve
DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's
PRESENT OWNER :Halil Alay
ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existent

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Decorative	
Roof Corners	
Flatstone	
Eave	
Machicolation	
Projecting	
Components	
Rain	
Gutter	
Rosette	
Niche	
Fireplace	

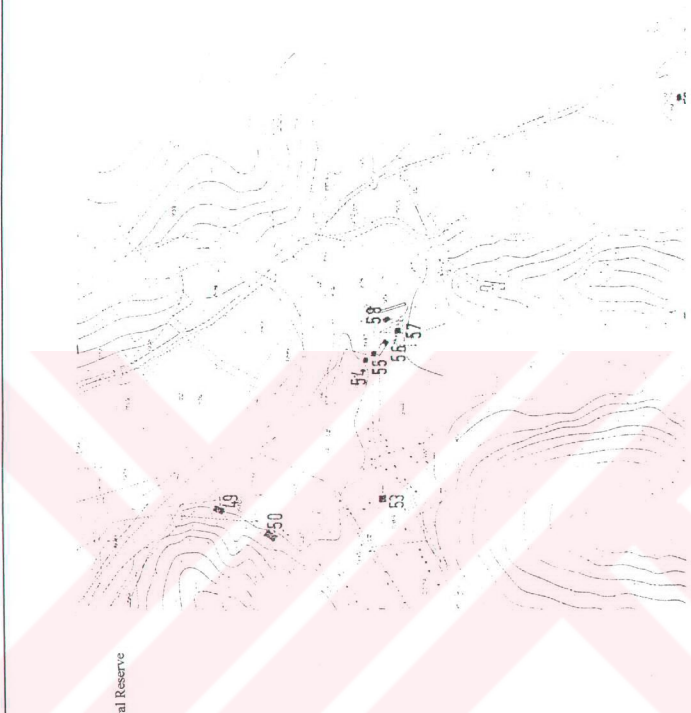


FIGURE 2.106. A Tower House at Sazlica

Tower
House
59
SAZLICA

PROVINCE :İZMİR
COUNTY :Foça
DISTRICT :Sazlıca
CITY BLOCK NO : ----
LOT NO :1975

THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION: First Degree Natural Reserve

DATE OF BUILDING :The late of 1800's

PRESENT OWNER :Maliye Hazinesi

ACTUAL STATE :Significantly Existing

PROTECTION STATE

Bearing Structure
Fayade
Upper Structure
Inner Structure
Structure

Decorative Roof Corners
Flatstone Eave
Machicolation
Projecting Components
Rain Gutter
Resette
Niche
Fireplace

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

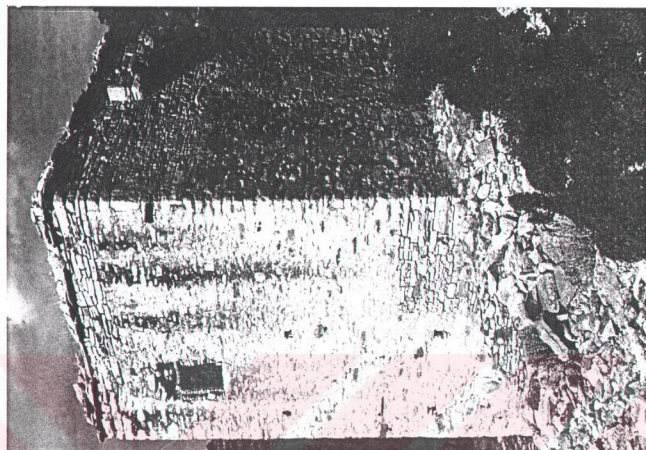


FIGURE 2.107. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Tower House
60
SATZICA

Bearing Structure	
Façade	
Upper Structure	
Inner Structure	

Decorative Roof Corners	
----------------------------	--

Flatstone Eave	
-------------------	--

Machicolation	
---------------	--

Projecting Components	
--------------------------	--

Rain Gutter	
----------------	--

Rosette	
---------	--

Niche	
-------	--

Fireplace	
-----------	--

PROTECTION STATE

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

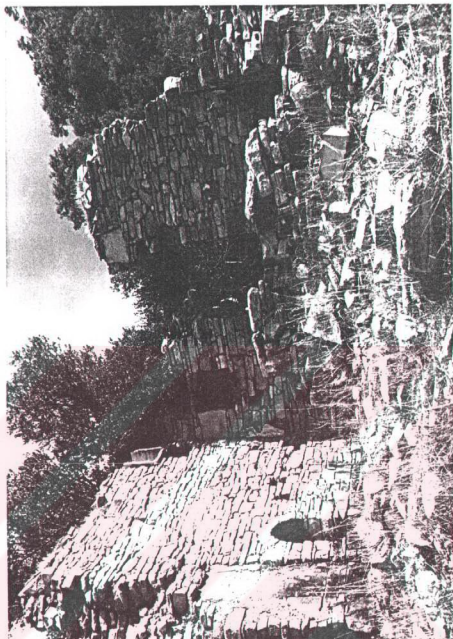


FIGURE 2.108. A Tower House at Sazlıca

Good

Moderate

Bad

Significantly Existent

Almost Disappeared

Disappeared

2.2.2. THE FEATURES OF THE TOWER HOUSES AT FOÇA

2.2.2.1. PLAN FEATURES

The tower houses at Foça are the buildings in which the functions are achieved with minimum spaces. They have square plans, with each side about four or five metres. Every floor is a single volume without any separation. Interior space usually consists of galleried half-stories running to each other. Some towers have annexes in their vicinity. There are also annexes that adjoin the main towers (Tower Houses 37 & 40). Some rural towers are surrounded by low enclosure walls. They may have additional structures with side lengths of 1.5-2 metres, built of stone and used as furnace or for grape-juice production. The towers sited on slopes are based on a platform supported by a depressed wall (Arel, 1989, pp.43-45). In the earlier examples, the entrance door is at the first floor and accessible via a drawbridge. In the tower houses at Foça, the entrance door is at the ground floor and has direct connection with the outside (Arel, 1990, Türsab, p.90). When fully opened inwards, the door leaf stands in a niche 10 cms deep. There are two-sided grooves in the wall to slide-bolt the door from the inside. The ground floor, around 1.50 metres high, has no access from the outside and receives light and air through the openings in the walls. The ground floor serves as stable or storage space. One can reach the upper floor via a wooden staircase placed on the opposite side of the entrance door. At the end of the ground floor, the walls are battered to support the wooden girders. One can see this in every floor. So, the wall thickness decreases upwards. The first floor, containing the fireplace, serves as kitchen and the place for daily routine. The fireplace is connected to a chimney with side lengths of 40 cms in the wall. Inside of the chimney is covered with soil. Although the chimney forms a projection over the parapet wall, one can see no trace on the elevation under the parapet. The inner walls of the first floor often have niches used as cupboards or just shelves. Some niches serve as the places for dish-washing; waste water is drained outside through a spout visible on the elevation (Arc.Comp.18 & 20). There are also recesses, which we cannot call niches, presumably, to place small things. Some recesses are square-sectioned, while the others end with a vaulted form (Arc.Comp.15). The small windows are usually furnished with single or double iron grids. There are also many towers without any window at this floor. The first floors of such towers get illuminated with the light penetrating through the windows of upper floors. One can reach the

sleeping floor via a stepladder. The niches of this floor are also used to place icons. They are vaulted, and some of them have special designs. The terrace, above the sleeping floor, is accessible through a wooden hatch. Here is the watching place. It is surrounded by a parapet wall 50-60 cms high. The parapet wall is supported by eaves, each corner of which is furnished with a decorative corner element. There is a hole, for defensive purposes, above the entrance door. It is accessible from the terrace and forms a projection on the façade. Some towers have two of them.

In general, the tower houses at Foça consist of the ground floor, used as the storage space, the first floor, which serves as the living space, the second floor as the sleeping space, and finally a terrace, the watching place. The houses have no place for WC and bathroom.

2.2.2.2 FEATURES OF THE ELEVATIONS

The tower houses at Foça are the structures with elevations having a minimum number of openings, for the defensive purposes. In respect to the features of the elevations, they do not show so many differences. However, the tower houses at the villages of Foça differ by small details. Although they confirm with the village texture, some of them have more stressed window arches than the other towers (FIGURE 2.20). On the other hand, at Foça, there are examples with mezzanine having no window and also the ones with mezzanine having smaller windows (Tower Houses 13 & 53).

The towers of Foça are one-and-half and two-and-half storied buildings. The ground floor has blank elevations, for defensive concerns. The only openings are the entrance doors, placed near one of the side elevation, and the grooves in the walls to lighten the inner space. The entrance door is usually arched. Some arches are formed of two-coloured cut-stones. Some inscriptions and motifs may be seen on the stone that forms the arch filling (FIGURE 2.27). Some arches are surrounded by small bricks (FIGURE 2.100). The first floor is the living space, usually with a small iron-barred window. There are also many towers that do not have any window at this floor. Where the first floor elevations turn into the second floor elevations, one can see the section of the main girder. The second floor elevations are provided with as many as four large windows: two of them on the front elevation, and other two on each of the side elevations. The windows on the side elevations are located near the front elevation. Some large

towers may have two windows on each of the side elevation. The windows of the front elevation are usually arched and more decorated. Some windows end with a flat cut-stone. It seems that there is no standard measurement for the stones forming the window jambs. The window jambs have 3cm grooves in which the window construction is installed. Inside, there are wooden lintels that carry the window opening. Besides the arches formed of five pieces of flat cut-stones, there are also examples made of three pieces of cut stone on the either side of the keystone (Arc.Comp.26). Some arches are made of two-coloured stones (Tower House 13). As similar to the door arches, some window arches are surrounded by horizontally-placed bricks. In the tower houses at the villages of Foça, the window arches are stressed with a second row of bricks placed vertically. One can see various motifs on the arch stones, such as horn, cross, date, and other ornaments. Sometimes, the brick networks decorate over the windows ended with flat cut-stones.

The elevations of the towers at Foça usually end with a parapet wall 50-60 cms high. At the end of the parapet wall, there are eaves made of flat, broad stones. One can see a 20cm. stonework over the eaves. There are machicolations on the entrance elevation, which are accessible from the terrace and form a projection on the elevation. Some machicolations were built of stones placed in a plain order, while the others are adorned with various motifs. To drain the rainwater, spouts are placed in the parapet wall. On some of the surviving parapet walls, there are four decorative corner elements. In some examples, they were built in triangular form, while in the others, plain stones were used. [P.s.: The corner elements seen in the towers at Bodrum have more obvious triangular forms, and they were built for defensive purposes.] The function of the spouts seen under some windows, which are based on the sill, is not exactly known, but it is thought that they were used to drain the waste water coming from the inside or to collect the rainwater. [P.s.: In some towers at Bodrum, this spout has been based on the window under the spout at the terrace and declined towards the inside. The clean rainwater running through the main spout is diverted to the inside, to consume, via this spout.]

The tower houses of Foça hardly differ from each other in respect to the features of the elevations. However, they form a very typical elevation character among the other house types at Foça.

2.2.2.3. STRUCTURAL FEATURES

The tower houses of Foça are built of rubble stones bonded with mortar. The external façades are not rendered. The quoins are reinforced with larger stones that are more properly cut. The jambs of the doors and the windows are made of cut-stones. They are usually arched. The openings on the façades are carried by wooden lintels placed inside. The parapet wall is made of rubble stones. For the eaves, thin stone plates, cut smoothly, have been used. One can see reused materials in many of the tower houses at Foça. Decorative bricks and red stones are often seen on the façades.

The basement floor is made of stones, while the intermediary floors are wooden. In the intermediary floor, the secondary girders, with diameters of 10 cm, are placed transversely, with 40 cm. intervals, onto a 20 cm. circular or square-sectioned main girder. The wooden floor, tucked with dry brushwood, comes over them. The grooves, in which the girders are placed, caused the walls to be battered. Therefore, the wall thickness decreases upwards. Tucked with dry brushwood and covered with soil, the terrace floor is about 10-15 cms thick, on which one can walk around. If one look up the bottom of the floors, the floor elements are visible. It seems that no batten has been used. This is also true for the terrace floor.

In the fireplaces and niches, smoothly-cut stones were used. Some of the shelves in the parts used as cupboards are wooden. These rectangular niches are carried by wooden lintels. The middle shelves in the vaulted niches are thin stone plates with grooved edges.

2.2.2.4. ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS (ELEMENTS)

The architectural components of these houses, in general, form the character of the tower houses at Foça. They became part of the tower house typology. Although many collapsed, the number of the surviving elements is great enough to give clues about the tower houses. They are important elements in terms of being functional as well as being decorative.

Decorative Roof Corners:

One can see them on the corners of the parapet wall on the tower houses. They provide a conspicuous effect for the upper corners of the towers. Some towers have corner elements formed of triangularly-carved stones, while the others have corner elements made of just plain stones (Arc.Comp.36 & 37). Besides them, there are also many towers without any corner elements.

Flatstone Eaves:

It is an element that encircles the parapet wall which, in turn, limits the height of a tower house. They are made of smoothly-cut thin stone plates. One can see them in many tower houses. However, they are usually not in a good condition anymore.

Machicolation:

It is an element used for defensive concerns. One can see their prototypes in the early examples of the defensive structures. In the prototypes, it used to consist of a hatch or a trapdoor. Machicolation is usually above the entrance door and accessible from the terrace. In larger towers, there are two machicolations: One on the front elevation, the other on the rear (Arc.Comp.39 & 40). It consists of two stone consoles, and a T-shaped stone between the consoles, and cut-stones placed on the T-shaped stone. The beam, consisting of the two stone consoles and the T-shaped stone, is stepped with the grooves. These encircle a hole with a diameter of 20 cm. This hole was used to shoot arrows or pour hot oil over the enemy unwise enough to try a direct attack upon the door immediately below. Other than the machicolations with the hole, there are examples with a stone hatch, ready for use upon opening it (Arc.Comp.32). The top of the machicolation is closed with a stone plate so as to form eaves. There are also examples decorated with brick networks and coloured stones. Some towers do not have machicolation (Tower House 15), while the others have partially-preserved ones (Tower House 42).

Projecting Components:

It is an elevation element formed by projecting a large niche in an interior wall outwards. There are various purposes to do that. It can be done for decorative purposes or to gain space inside, or both. In a tower house at Kartera, this element was, presumably, a niche for icons inside, and a decorative element supported by consoles on the façade (Arc.Comp.4). In another

tower house, at the Horozgediği village, it is used as bathroom or larder, accessible from the inside via a door. This element, preserving its original form, consists of stone walls based on the consoles on the façade. On the console, the date "1887", a cross motif, and the name of the craftsman are visible. On its parallel elevation, there is another example projecting towards the street. After its stone wall collapsed, the inhabitants erected a brick wall on the original console. Today, it is used as bathroom. At its bottom, there is a pipe to drain the waste water to the street (FIGURE 2.34). Although there are not many examples furnished with them, they are one of the characteristic elements in the Foça towers.

Rain Gutter:

It is an element to drain the rainwater on the roof. They are usually made of stone. There are also examples made of brick pipe (Arc.Comp.35 & 36).

Rosette:

They are mystical architectural elements with decorative features. The mystical aspect is significant as it reflects ancient cultures and beliefs. One can see these ornaments, which were believed to provide protection against the evil eye, in many tower houses at Foça. They can be placed on the most stressed elevation, or in a wall invisibly. A network formed by placing the bricks crookedly, a circular ornament formed of the section of a column, bricks placed so as to form a triangle, bricks placed radially around a pipe are some of the examples (Arc.Comp.3). One can also see them as motifs or signs over the jambs of the doors and windows or in the arch filling (FIGURE.2.100). They usually form triangles or circles, often made of bricks or two-coloured stones.

Niche:

They are interior functional elements with various types, used as open shelves or cupboards. Those used as cupboards are the recesses with a wooden frame and shelves, placed with a wooden lintel in a wall. The others, used as open shelves, are the smaller recesses surrounded by cut-stones, or the larger vaulted recesses with shelves, the edges of which are stepped with grooves. They do not form projections on the façades. Some vaulted niches were to place icons, serving in religious ceremonies (Arc.Comp.21). The crosses are seen above some icon niches confirm this assumption (Arc.Comp.15). The water spouts seen on the elevations of some towers

suggest that some niches were used for dish-washing. One can see many examples of the niches in the Foça tower houses.

Fireplace:

It is an element found in the living floor of every tower house at Foça. The chimney, made of stones, forms a console inside the building. The interior faces of the chimney are covered with soil mortar. There are small shelves, to place oil lamp, and a "match-place" around or over it. To place the cooked dishes and breads, there are shelves, wooden or made of stone, on the two stone consoles at the wall involving the fireplace. The fireplace is connected to a chimney flue reaching a height of 50-60 cms above the parapet wall. A chimney flue, made of an earthenware jar, has been observed in a tower house at the Kozbeyli village (Arc.Comp.43).



Architectural
Components

1

Tower
House

2

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.109. Niche

Architectural
Components

2

Tower
House

12

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

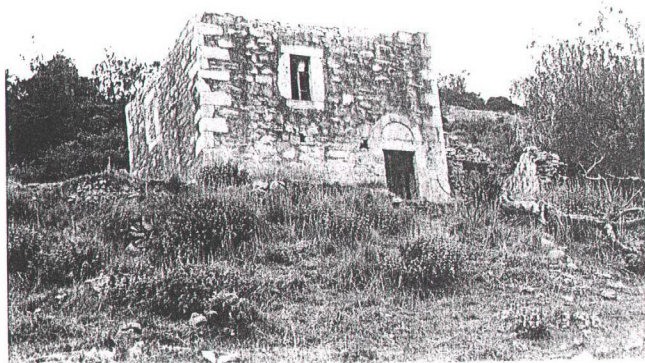


FIGURE.2.110. Rain Gutter


significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
3

Tower
House
13
KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.111. Machicolation, Rosette

Architectural
Components
4

Tower
House
13
KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.112. Projecting Component

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components

5

Tower
House

13

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.113. Fireplace

Architectural
Components

6

Tower
House

17

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.114. Flatstone Eave, Machicolation

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared



Architectural
Components

7

Tower
House

32

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.115. Rosette

Architectural
Components

8

Tower
House

42

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.116. Machicolation, Rosette



significantly existent



Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components

9

Tower
House

43

KARTERA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.117. Machicolation, Rosette

Architectural
Components

10

Tower
House

46

KARTERA-
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.118. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
11

Tower
House
46
KARTERA-
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.119. Fireplace

Architectural
Components
12

Tower
House
51
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.120. Flatstone Eave



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
13

Tower
House
51
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.121. Machicolation

Architectural
Components
14

Tower
House
51
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.122. Fireplace



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
15

Tower
House
52
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

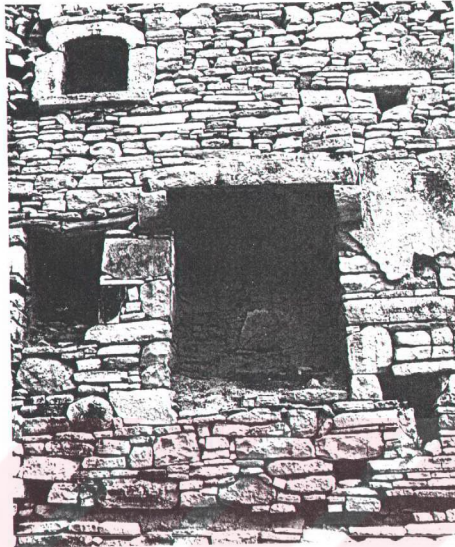


FIGURE.2.123. Fireplace, Ikono Niche

Architectural
Components
16

Tower
House
53
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

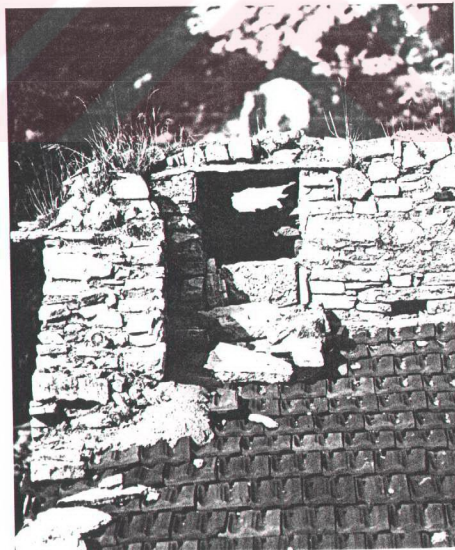


FIGURE.2.124. Flatstone Eave, Machicolation



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared



Architectural
Components

17

Tower
House

53

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.125. Machicolation

Architectural
Components

18

Tower
House

53

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.126. Drainage Gutter for waste water



significantly existent



Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components

19

Tower
House

53

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

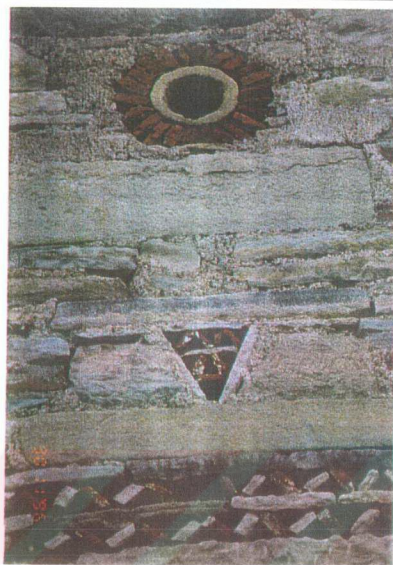


FIGURE.2.127. Rosette

Architectural
Components

20

Tower
House

53

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

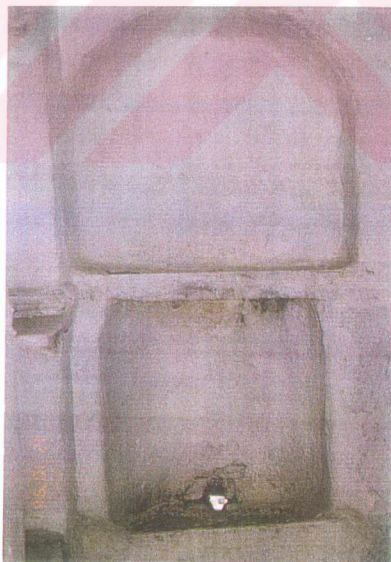


FIGURE.2.128. Dishwashing Niche

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
21

Tower
House
53
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.129. Ikono Niche

Architectural
Components
22

Tower
House
53
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.130. Fireplace



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components

23

Tower
House

55

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

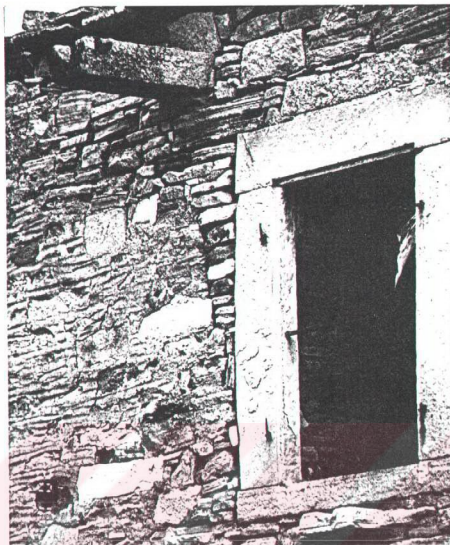


FIGURE.2.131. Rain Gutter and Drainage Gutter for waste water

Architectural
Components

24

Tower
House

56

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.132. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components

25

Tower
House

56

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone

Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.133. Machicolation

Architectural
Components

26

Tower
House

56

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone

Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.134. Rosette



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
27

Tower
House
56
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.135. Niche

Architectural
Components
28

Tower
House
56
SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.136. Niche, Fireplace



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared



Architectural
Components

29

Tower
House

57

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.137. Rain Gutter

Architectural
Components

30

Tower
House

57

SAZLICA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

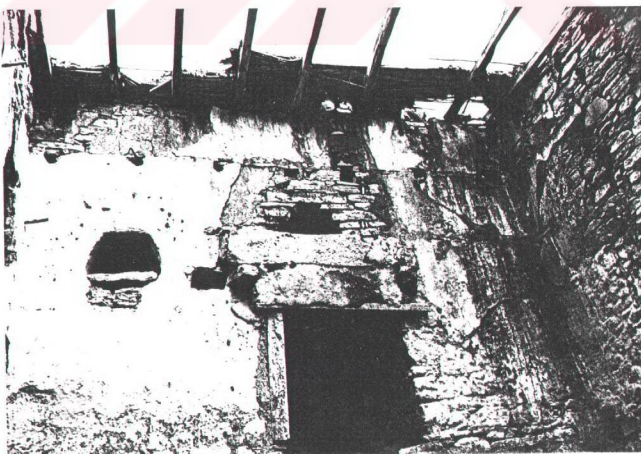


FIGURE.2.138. Fireplace



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
31
YENİ FOÇA

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.139. Rosette

Architectural
Components
32
KORUCUK

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.140. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Machicolation

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
33
KORUCUK

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.141. Machicolation

Architectural
Components
34
KORUCUK

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.142. Rosette

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
35
KORUCUK

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE 2.143. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter

Architectural
Components
36
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

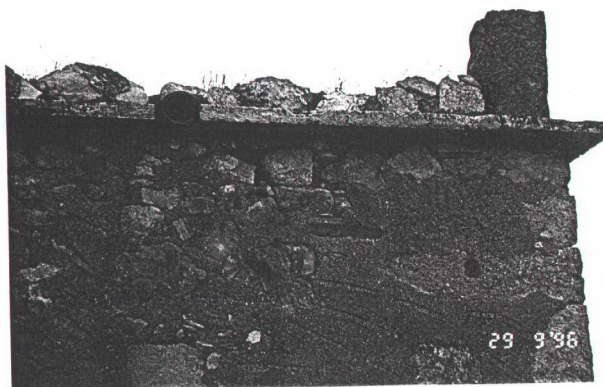


FIGURE 2.144. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter



significantly existent



almost disappeared



disappeared

Architectural
Components
37
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.145. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave

Architectural
Components
38
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace

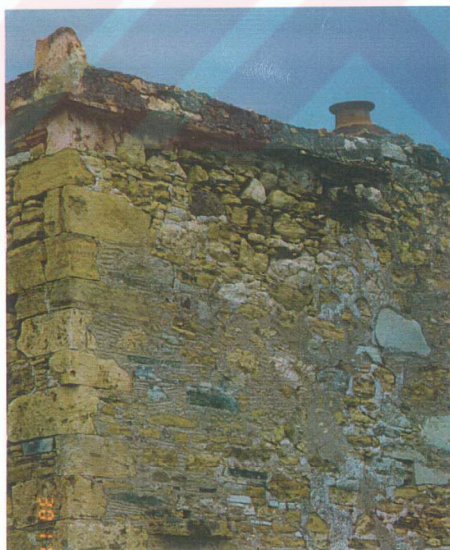


FIGURE.2.146. Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Chimney

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
39
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.147.Decorative Roof Corners, Flatstone Eave, Machicolation

Architectural
Components
40
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.148. Machicolation

significantly existent

Almost disappeared

Disappeared

Architectural
Components
41
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.149. Flatstone Eave, Rain Gutter

Architectural
Components
42
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.150. Niche, Fireplace, Chimney



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

Architectural
Components
43
KOZBEYLİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.151. Fireplace, Chimney

Architectural
Components
44
HORÖZELİĞİ

Decorative
Roof Corners

Flatstone
Eave

Machicolation

Projecting
Components

Rain
Gutter

Rosette

Niche

Fireplace



FIGURE.2.152. Projecting Component



significantly existent



Almost disappeared



Disappeared

CHAPTER THREE

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOÇA TOWER HOUSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR PROTECTION

Dating back to ancient times, Phokaia (ancient Foça) was a city of great importance in respect to being a great commercial centre of its time. Today's Foça is a coastal town that continues to be an important place thanks to its natural and architectural features. Having a legacy full of splendid history, it has a significant value for the next generations. It is an ancient town with a potential to further increase its preciousness with many archeological pieces still lying underground. Therefore, all decisions to be taken for the town should be carefully considered not to cause any irreparable mistake.

Foça is one of few towns that preserve many of their old architectural structures, unlike Bodrum, Marmaris, and other neighbouring coastal settlements. The civic image of a typical architectural texture is a characteristic peculiar to the Foça district. Among the classifications for the Foça houses, made by Ziyaeddin Bilgin as a) square-planned (with single space in the plan) individual stone structures, b) simple row-houses c) single house types (Bilgin, 1986, pp.35-50), and by Yasemin Yılmaz as a) row houses b) Greek houses c) tower houses (Yılmaz, 1991, pp.40-45), the tower houses have a significant population and value. Although demolished many, the number of the surviving tower houses holds a significant percentage in all Foça houses. The Foça tower houses are individual defensive single-spaced structures with square or nearly square plans. Their heights are greater than their widths. They form a distinct texture among the other houses at Foça, with their structural features answering the needs for communication, watching and defense. Reflecting on its architecture both the military (diplomatic) and civilian relationships in the history, the tower houses hold very significant clues

for the life styles of the people living in that time. Therefore, they are important structures in respect to the history of Foça. The tower houses at Foça are the structures belonging to the last period in the general typology of tower houses. They are extensions of an ancient tradition, which one can see many of its early examples in Greece and in the Greek islands. They are important not only because of their place in the house typology of Foça, but also because they are the latest towers in the general tower house typology. Additionally, in Türkiye, there is no other region in which the tower houses are sited so densely.

The followings can be considered as a summary about the tower houses at Foça:

1. They are important structures as being the last-period towers that continue an ancient tradition, early examples of which are found in the Balkans, Greece and the Greek islands.
2. They are important in terms of forming a texture in which the majority of the tower houses in Türkiye come together.
3. They are important because they have a great population in the house typology at Foça.

Although Foça still reflects the ancient times and the Ottoman period, the tower houses face with the problems expanding with the increasing human population. The problems such as the infrastructural ones and the pollution in the sea threaten not only the centre of Foça, but also the tower houses. Although many protective measures have been taken for the centre, the tower houses in the rural areas and villages have so far been neglected. Apart from the few towers in the centre, a great majority of the tower houses of Foça are in the country. Although the towers in the centre, too, have seen no official protection, they are in better condition than the rural ones, thanks to the people living nearby. However, there are also tower houses among them that require protection and recommendations. Besides the tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca, which collectively form a texture in the country, there are also many tower houses in the region reaching from Eski Foça through Yeni Foça to the road junction for Aliğa. The factories in this region, getting denser towards Aliğa, create negative effects on the tower houses. These towers are mostly abandoned, and the coastal ones are scattered around in an area 30 km long, which indicates the importance of the tower houses within the borders of the Foça district. Although no protective measure has been taken in the areas involving the tower houses, the adjoining areas have been allowed for new houses, which forms a new threat for the towers. Despite the built-up

area nearby, the tower houses have been left alone with their destiny. This attitude in the neighbouring areas, which have been rapidly opened for second house construction changing the site decisions and form a contrast to the tower houses, suggests that it may become an approach to prepare a base for the future destruction of the tower houses.

The recommendations for the protection of the tower houses at Foça can be listed as follows:

1. The Foça tower houses form a whole not only with the areas involving them, but also with the areas around them. Therefore, decisions should be taken to protect both the involving and the surrounding areas.

2. The site borders, especially the ones in the rural areas, should be determined so as to positively affect the tower houses, which dominate the architectural texture of the region. The decisions, which change the first degree natural reserves down into the third degree ones and consequently give way to new built-up areas, should be given up. On the contrary, the protection degrees for those areas should be increased not to cause any irrevocable mistake.

3. No area in this region should be ranked with the third protective degree. This way, the contrasting view formed by the adjoining areas with the first and third protection degrees will be prevented. In the areas with first and second protection degrees, no new structure should be built without the consent of the involved protective councils.

4. The areas involving the tower houses should be ranked as the first degree natural reserve.

5. The areas to be ranked with the second protection degree should be in a such distance to the tower houses that they will not spoil the tower house texture.

6. The new structures that might be built in the second degree natural reserves should be planned in such materials, dimensions and opening/mass ratios that they would not cause a contrast with the tower houses.

7. The attitude towards building new hotels, which is also common in Foça, should be abandoned. The use of the tower houses, which have a capacity to meet the accommodational needs, as boardinghouses or bungalows should be encouraged. Thus, the tower houses, most of

which are in the rural areas, will provide better atmosphere in a natural environment for holiday-makers.

8. The Foça tower houses should be protected from the destructive effects of natural conditions such as snow, rain, and storm. A project, containing all tower houses at Foça, should be developed to make them well-kept, and then they should be offered for public use, since every inhabited residence is better kept than the abandoned ones.

9. To restore the towers and to open them for public use, negotiations should be made with the owners who can afford such restoration. Such owners should be encouraged to do so.

10. Ground-plots with the equivalent value should be offered, for an exchange, to the owners who cannot afford such restorations. For such plots, a certain area should be determined. Creating a structural order in harmony with the architecture of Foça, through a well-planned parceling in this area, a new settlement should be established. Instead of scattered-around structures with irregular plans, a new texture, dedicated to the architecture of Foça, should be formed in a collective order. Thus, both the owners and contractors and also the tower houses will have preserved their rights.

Along the coasts in the Foça region, the tower houses are the only surviving architectural texture, except the newly-built structures. While they are protected, new structures can be built, in a such way to contribute to the nice coastal silhouette of the Foça region, in the areas that will not generate a threat for them. One example of this is the Demir Tatil Sitesi at Bodrum, by Turgut Cansever, Emine Ögün, Mehmet Ögün, Feyza Cansever (FIGURE 3.1) (Erdemir, 1992, p.37). There, a new texture that harmoniously blends the old and new materials have been formed, maintaining the traditional forms and proportions of the local architecture. When deciding the locations of the houses, the panorama has been taken into consideration and the natural vegetation has been protected. The landscapes of the houses are in harmony with the natural vegetation. On the contrary to the existing wrongly-built areas along the coasts of Foça, environments, where the sea, nature, and houses form a nice harmony, should be created, like the Demir Tatil Sitesi that exemplifies the areas on which the well-planned, harmonious structures can be built.

For this new design approach involving individual structures, the project of rural residence in Karakaya, Bodrum by Haydar-Banu Karabey, and the house project of "Three Rooms, Three Towers in Zeytinaları, Urla" by Çınar Bilgin can be given as examples. The house near the village of Karakaya, Bodrum, is important because of its harmony with the architectural texture of the district (FIGURE 3.2) (Karabey, 1992, pp.80,81). Haydar-Banu Karabey, who said that the Karakaya villagers had the conscious to protect the structural texture of the settlement, formed a new design that is in harmony with this understanding. On each of the agricultural estates involving the project "Three Rooms, Three Towers" by Çınar Bilgin, there are tower houses peculiar to the region, which are built of stone and with pyramid roofs and large living rooms (FIGURE 3.3) (Bilgin, 1996, pp.46,47). Taking them into consideration, a modern design has been created, also meeting the requirements of the users.

The three examples, mentioned above, are the evidence of the design concept that uses the traditional forms and proportions of local architecture and applies new and old materials together. Taking these three examples and the above-listed protective recommendations into consideration, an understanding should be developed for the Foça tower houses.

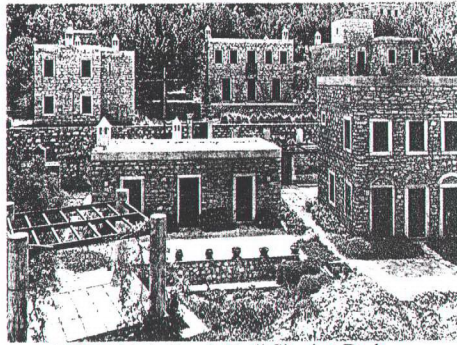


FIGURE 3.1. Demir Tatil Sitesi at Bodrum

SOURCE: Erdemir, A. (1992). Mimarlık, Ekim 92(249), 37

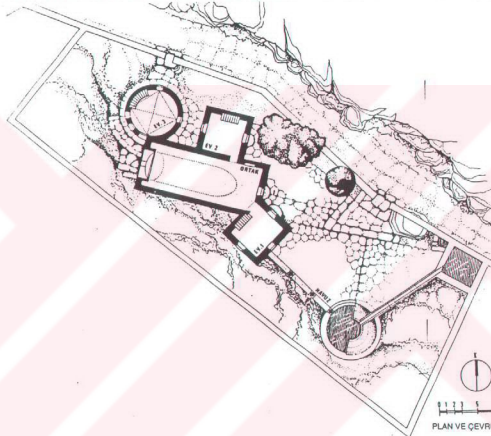


FIGURE 3.2. The Project of rural residence in Karakaya, Bodrum
by Haydar-Banu Karabey

SOURCE: Karabey, H.&B. (1992). Tasarım, 26, 80-81

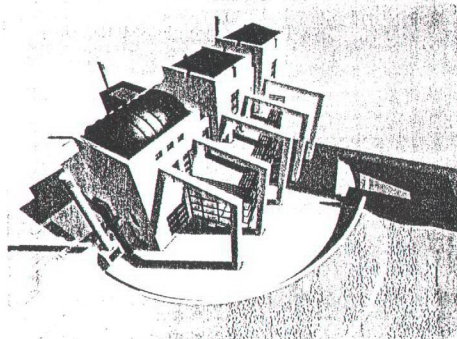


FIGURE 3.3. Three Rooms, Three Towers in Zeytinlanı, Urla
by Çınar Bilgin

SOURCE: Bilgin, Ç. (1986). Mimarlık, 270, 46-47

3.2. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE KARTERA & SAZLICA TOWER HOUSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROTECT THE TEXTURE

The tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca and in the region between Kartera and Sazlıca are important structures because they collectively form a texture among the tower houses in the Foça region. Therefore, this area should be declared as a special protection area and provided with recommendations to solve the existing problems.

Following the road along the sea from Eski Foça to Yeni Foça, one can reach Kartera, which is situated in a valley and has a great number of tower houses (FIGURES.3.4 & 3.5). Although many of them collapsed, 43 towers have been observed forming a local texture on the accessed area. Most of these tower houses, scattered around, are overlooking the sea. The valley, covered with natural vegetation, ends with a forest. The inlet surrounded by this valley is one of the bays with rare beauty along the Foça coasts. Kartera is a deserted district, except a few houses used in certain months by people who come for farming and bee-keeping. In the region, which lies between Kartera and Sazlıca and includes also the Çanak Bay, there are tower houses among the trees, scattered along the coast. They are all abandoned and half-collapsed. They are rapidly vanishing. A tower house, the photo of which was taken in the first visit when it seemed on the verge of a collapse, has been found in the next visit, three months later, with its entrance part demolished (FIGURES.3.6 & 3.7).

The tower houses along the Sazlıca Bay, following the Çanak Bay, form an important texture with the houses sited closer, even they are not as many as the ones in Kartera (FIGURE.3.8). The Sazlıca towers are better preserved than the Kartera towers. Therefore, they have to be protected as they give idea about the typology of the Foça tower houses.

The tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca are of great importance since they are sited closer and form a texture, unlike many Foça towers scattered around. The region should be carefully protected, considering its nature and location surrounded by the sea. Again, on the contrary to the protective works concentrated on the centre of Foça, the importance of these rural towers is fully neglected. No recommendation has been offered neither for the protection of the region nor for the future use of these towers. Instead, new built-areas, full of second houses, have emerged along the other bays between Kartera and Sazlıca. Thus, they have been left to a complete

destruction by means of these nearby built-up areas. Now they face with the threats such as the increased population and environmental pollution resulted from the new built-up areas. With these irrevocable practices, the natural vegetation and the coastal silhouette continue to impair. Sited in a heavy density to display a contrasting view with the tower houses of Sazlıca, these second residences form an irregular silhouette on the contrary to the modest and respectful positions of the towers.

The wrong decisions taken for the natural sites in the rural areas with tower houses also involve the districts of Kartera and Sazlıca. The planning efforts carried out for many years by İmbat Ovası, a housing cooperative that possesses some of the Kartera tower houses, have not come to a conclusion yet. Also, no project has been developed for the protection of the other Kartera towers owned by individuals. They have been left to be destroyed by the natural conditions. The holiday villages of Holiday Resort, Fotaş, and Çanak, have been sited in an incongruous way to the natural vegetation, occupying one of the bays in the region (FIGURES. 3.9 & 3.10). Building new structures has been encouraged in an area at Sazlıca, through a decision, No. 5277 and dated 15/09/94, ranking the area as a second degree natural site while it was a first degree natural site beforehand. [P.s.: Decisions are determined in appendix.] These new structures, belonging to Eminkent Yapı Kooperatifi, form an incongruous view with the Sazlıca tower houses situated in the nearby area declared as a first degree natural site (FIGURES.3.11 & 3.12). The tower houses in the Sazlıca district belong to individuals. Because some of them are now inhabited, they have more chance for protection than the towers at Kartera. However, they are not used in a conscious way either. Moreover, some of them begin to lose the characteristics of a tower house because of improper efforts by the inhabitants to repair them. Before it becomes too late, projects should be developed and applied to protect this region that forms a significant texture in the tower house typology of Foça. The natural reserves of the coast of Foça are shown in Figure.3.13. The existing borders of the natural reserves in the districts of Kartera and Sazlıca and in the neighbouring areas are shown in Figures.3.14 and 3.15.

Recommendations relating to the protection and future use of the tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca can be listed as follows:

1. The Kartera and Sazlıca tower houses form an integrity with their surroundings. Therefore, the surrounding areas, too, should be taken under protection of the same degrees as those of the areas involving the towers.

2. Kartera and Sazlıca, the districts involving the tower house, and their neighbouring areas should be declared as first degree natural sites, and no new structure should be allowed on them. Thus, the existing coastal silhouette and natural vegetation, which begin to spoil, will be preserved.

3. The negative effects of the new structures in the region between Kartera and Sazlıca should be eliminated.

4. Ranking the areas, found in reasonable distances not to pose a threat to the tower houses, as second degree natural sites, new structures should be planned under the control of involving protective councils. The materials, dimensions, and opening/mass ratios of the new structures should be planned so as to create a harmony with the Kartera and Sazlıca tower houses.

5. Obtaining subsidies from the funds of Ministry, re-inhabitation in these houses should be encouraged. Thus, the people, with a hope for building new structures, will not expect these houses to disappear, and it will be easy to persuade them that these old houses can be used in a much worthwhile way.

6. Negotiations should be made with the owners who can afford to restore their towers. They should be encouraged to restore and open for public use their towers.

7. For the owners who cannot afford such restoration, the solutions recommended in the 10th clause of the heading 3.1 should be applied. Thus, the rights of such owners will be preserved.

8. The tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca should be immediately repaired and opened for public use, before they are fully destroyed by weather conditions and the mistreatment of the inhabitants.

9. The Kartera and Sazlıca towers can be rearranged into a holiday complex of pensions and apart-houses having public facilities like cafe, bar, and restaurant. Thus, holiday villages of new structures will not be needed. Instead of them, these already existing towers, surrounded by natural beauty, will meet the needs for such facilities in a much history-and-environment-friendly way.

10. The details for the usage and repair relating to the recommendation stated in the previous clause are as follows:

! In the holiday complex consisting of units like apart-houses or bungalows, the restoration of the tower houses should be based on a plan determined by certain principles. The existing walls should not be destroyed, and the material and masonry for the parts to be repaired should be selected in a harmony with the original structure. The architectural elements on the façades and inner wall-faces, which are peculiar to tower houses, should not be destroyed. Especially in the repair works of the floors, the selected materials should be, at least, similar to the original ones. That is, wooden materials should be used. The existing dimensions of the doors and windows should not be changed. In the restoration of the tower houses with collapsed upper stories, the windows should be built in such quality, number, and size that the houses would not lose the characteristics of a tower. The landscape arrangements of the holiday complex should be planned according to the terrain and the positions of the tower houses. Since the tower houses have quite suitable plans, no additional structure should be built in the holiday complex. The facilities like cafe, bar, restaurant, etc., which are to be open for public use, should be chosen among the tower houses. The only missing parts of the original towers are toilet and bathroom. This problem can be solved by rearranging the adjoining outhouses so as to include such parts. These outhouses should be connected to the tower houses in a way causing minimum modification. Infrastructural problems, such as electricity and water, should be solved. While repairing the partially surviving tower houses, the traces of the completely collapsed towers should be preserved. This way, the repaired towers will show their respects for the collapsed towers.



FIGURE.3.6. The View of the Tower House 46 on the 8th September, 1996

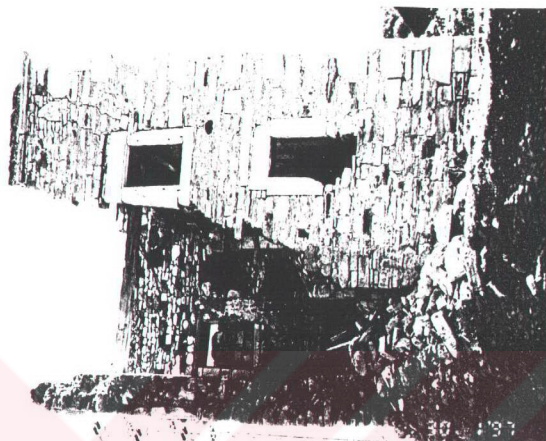


FIGURE.3.7. The View of the Tower House 46 on the 30th January, 1997



FIGURE.3.8. The Tower Houses in Sazlıca



FIGURE.3.11. The improper built-up near the Tower House 51 in Sazlıca



FIGURE.3.12. Taken from the other side of the Tower House 51, on the photo above

CONCLUSION

Tower houses form a wide residential typology ranging, in the time, from ancient times to the beginning of the 19th century. They are defensive buildings formed as a result of common culture, examples of which are found in Greece, the Balkans, the Greek islands, and Türkiye. They also form a significant inheritance because of their strong ties with the history. Their general structural order serves for defensive purposes, although they show some small differences both regional and relating to the time to which they belong.

Tower houses form a different residential typology within the borders of Türkiye, but the research about them has been so far insufficient. The tower houses of Foça, which amount to a great number, hold a significant part both in the tower houses of Türkiye and the residential typology of Foça. For that reason, in this thesis, the Foça towers have been studied since they are a great deal enough to shed light on the general typology of tower houses as well as on the examples in Türkiye. The Foça towers are usually individually sited and scattered around the rural areas. However, on the contrary to them, the Kartera-Sazlıca tower houses are sited closer, forming a texture. The documentation study on the tower houses at Kartera and Sazlıca and in the neighbourhood between Kartera and Sazlıca shows the towers' actual states.

One of the facts, observed during the study, is that the tower houses, neglected so far, are rapidly disappearing. Except a few inhabited towers, nearly all of them are abandoned. Especially the tower houses of Kartera are completely destroyed. Up to this time, no protective measures have been taken, and the towers have been left to the destructive powers of the nature and also to the mistreatment of the people. Some towers are day by day losing their very characteristics, which make them towers, as a result of the misuse by the inhabitants. The tower houses in the selected area have been numbered and their actual states have been shown through the photos and surveys. Also, recommendations have been offered in respect to the protection and future use of the towers at Kartera and Sazlıca and in the neighbourhood between Kartera and Sazlıca.

The Kartera and Sazlıca districts, where the tower houses form a texture, should be declared as a privileged area, and the towers should be restored according to their original states. The Kartera and Sazlıca towers, which have a great potential for usage as pensions or apart-hotels, should be arranged into a holiday complex and offered for the public use. No new built-up area should be allowed around the tower houses. Instead of building a new holiday village at Foça, the existing towers should be used to meet such a need.

Consequently, belonging to the last period of an ancient tradition, the Foça towers are the structures that should be carefully protected and delivered to the next generations.



REFERENCES

- Aksu-Ezen, Ü. (1985). Foça Yarımadası Tarihi Gelişimi. (The Thesis of Master Degree in D.E.U.). İzmir.
- Akurgal, E. (1956). Anotolia I. Ankara, Foça Kazıları ve Kyme Sondajları.
- Akurgal, E. (1990). Ancient Civilizations and Ruins of Turkey. Ankara.
- Akurgal, E. (1992). Foça Örnek Bir Kent Olma Yolunda. Ege Mimarlık, 3-4, 30-35
- Aravandinos, A. (1960). “The Vernacular House on Andros” in the Greek Vernacular House. National Polytechnic University, Athens.
- Arel, A. (1986). IV. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Ege Bölgesi Ayanlık Dönemi Mimarisi Hakkında Bir Ön Araştırma.
- Arel, A. (1987). V. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı I. Ankara, Cincin Köyünde Cihanoğullarına Ait Yapılar.
- Arel, A. (1988). VI. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Bodrum Yarımadasının Ortakent (Eski Müsgebi) Köyünde Bulunan “Mustafa Paşa” Kulesi Hakkında.
- Arel, A. (1989). VII. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Foça Bağ Evleri ve Kule-Ev Geleneği.
- Arel, A. (1990). VIII. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Ege Bölgesi Ayanlık Dönemi Mimarisi: 1989 Dönemi Yüzey Araştırmaları.

Arel, A. (1990, Nisan 90). Ege'nin Kule Evleri. Türsab, pp. 38-40

Arel, A. (1991). Türkiye Anıt-Çevre Turizm Değerlerini Koruma Vakfı Yıllığı (Volume One). İstanbul, Lüleburgaz'da Zindan Baba Türbesi Olarak Anılan Yapı ve Edirne Yeni Sarayı'nın Cihannuma Kasrı Hakkında.

Arel, A. (1992). X. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Ege Bölgesi Ayanlık Dönemi Mimarisi: 1986-1991 Çalışmaları.

Arel, A. (1993, Vol. 10). Gothic Towers and Baroque Mihrabs: The Post-Classical Architecture of Aegean Anatolia in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Muqarnas, pp. 212-218

Arel, A. (1993,3). About The "Hasan Paşa Tower" at Yerkesiği, on the Plain of Troia. Studia Troica, pp. 173-189

Arel, A. (1993). Sanat Tarihinde İkonografik Araştırmalar. Ankara, 18. ve 19. Yüzyıl Ege Dünyasında İkonografik İzlek ve Kalıplar.

Arel, A. (1993). Foça Bağ Evleri ve Kule-Ev Geleneği. Ege Mimarlık, 3, 37-40

Arel, A. (1993). Bodrum Yarımadasının Ortakent (Eski Müşgebi) Köyünde Bulunan "Mustafa Paşa" Kulesi Hakkında. Ege Mimarlık, 4, 43-48

Arel, A. (1994). X. Türk Tarih Kongresi, 1986. Ankara, Osmanlı Mimarisinde İkamet Kuleleri.

Arel, A. (1995). XII. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, Menteşe Eli Araştırması 1993 Dönem Çalışmaları.

Arel, A. (1995, Ocak-Haziran, 13-18). Corci Adası ve Daha Başka Öyküler. Toplumsal Tarih, pp.18-23

Arundel, F. V. S. (1934). Discoveries in Asia Minor. Londra.

Bektaş, C. (1959). Halk Yapı Sanatından Bir Örnek; Bodrumda Sivil Yapılar. (The Thesis of Master Degree in İ.T.U.). İstanbul.

Bilgin, Ç. (1996). Üç Kule, Üç Oda Ev. Mimarlık, 270, 46-47

Bilgin, Z. (1985). Bildiriler "Ege'de Mimarlık Sempozyumu, İzmir". İzmir, Az Tanınan Yöresel Bir Mimarlık Örneği: Foça ve Yöresi Mimarlığı.

Bilgin, Z. (1986). Az Tanınan Yöresel Bir Mimarlık Örneği; Foça ve Yöresi Mimarlığı. TAC, Mayıs 2, 35-50

Bilgin, Z. (1992). Foça Açmazı. Ege Mimarlık, 2, 24-28

Bouras, C. (1984). Architecture (Volume One). Melissa Publishing House, Athens, Chios (Translation by David Hardy).

Cuinet, V. (1892). La Turquie D'Asie. Smyrne.

Çimen, B. (1988). Dünya Kuleleri. Mimarlık, 4, 66-67

Erdemir, A. (1992). Demir Tatil Sitesi. Mimarlık, Ekim 92 (249), 37

Grant, M. (1987). The Rise of the Greeks. London.

Inalcık, H. (1983). The Emergence of Big Farms, Çiftlik: State, Landlords and Tenants. Paris-Louvain.

KAPTEPIA. (1958). Yeni Ansiklopedik Sözlük "ILIOS". Atina.

Karabey, H.& B. (1992). Bodrum Karakaya'da Farklı Bir Yaşam Çevresi. Tasarım, 26, 80-

- Lawless, R. (1976, April). Albania. The Legacy of Turkish Islam Art and Archeology Research Papers, pp. 60-67
- Lock, P. (1986). The Annual of the British School at Athens. The British School at Athens, London, The Frankish Towers of Central Greece.
- Lock, P. (1989, June 4). The Medieval Towers of Greece: A Problem in Chronology and Function. Mediterranean Historical Review, pp. 129-145
- Moutsopoulos, N.C. (1972). A Contribution to the Typology of the Northern Greek Dwelling. Selanik.
- Özkaya, Y. (1978). XVIII. y.y.'in ilk yarısında yerli ailelerin ayanlıkları ele geçişleri ve büyük hanedanlıkların kuruluşu. Belleten, 42, 667-723
- Özyigit, Ö. (1992). Foça ve Phokaia Nereye Gidiyor. Ege Mimarlık, 3-4, 20-23
- Philippides, D. (1984). Architecture (Volume One, Eastern Aegean, Sporades-Ionian Islands). Melissa Publishing House, Athens.
- Philippides, D. (1984). Architecture (Volume Two, Aegean: Cyclades). Melissa Publishing House, Athens.
- Piper, O. (1912). Burgenkunde. Munchen: R. Piper & Co., Verlag.
- Smith, A. (1962). The Architecture of Chios. London.
- TRT İstanbul Televizyonu. (1975). İstanbul Kuleleri. İstanbul.
- Uzunçarşılı, H. (1942, VII-VIII). Cezayirli Hasan Paşa'ya Dair. Türkiyat Mecmuası, pp. 2-23

- Vostani-Koumbas, E. (1984). Architecture(Volume One). Melissa Publishing House, Athens, Lesbos (Translation by Philip Ramp).
- Weaver, M.E. (1971, Vol.12). A Tower House at Yeni Foça. Balkan Studies, pp.253-274
- Wiener-Müller, W. (1975). Zwei Italienische Grundungstadte des Mittelalters. Kuşadası und Yeni Foça.
- Wittek, P. (1944). Menteşe Beyliği, 13-15. Asırda Garbi Küçük Asya Tarihine Ait Tetkik. Ankara.
- Yılmaz, Y. (1991). A Research About The Urban Site of Yeni Foça Proposals Concerning Conservation and Restoration. (The Thesis of Master Degree in D.E.U.). İzmir.

APPENDIX

THE PROTECTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS ABOUT FOÇA

Foça is one of the earliest settlements of the human history in Türkiye. It has many natural and cultural values, which require protection, belonging to prehistorical and historical ages. The societies that lived in the Foça region reflected their thoughts, tastes, arts, and mores on the works that they created, like the other societies of the Asia Minor. The concrete and lasting examples of these works form the urban texture and residential architecture that carry a regional value. The urban texture formed by the civilian architectural examples of the late Ottoman period has been preserved in a few small settlements. Being one of these settlements, Foça needs protection, because social development and changes, which accelerated after 1950's, have damaged our natural and cultural assets, with the accompanying adverse decisions.

Whereas, these assets, a legacy from the previous generations which reflects their social, economical, and cultural lives, should be preserved to deliver them to the next generations. Some decisions, from the decision, numbered A-348, dated 12/02/1977 and with which the structures requiring protection began to be registered, to the decision given by the protective council, numbered 5277 and dated 15/09/1994, are as follows:

Number and Date of the Decision: A-348, 12/02/1977

It is the decision with which the actual development plan of the Foça district was reviewed. The Foça district is a "site" that should be protected as a whole with its natural and cultural assets. The structures, subject to protection, can be used if necessary modifications are made to make them suitable for today's conditions. Obligation to obey the dimensions and forms of the

old structures on the areas in the urban sites, which were open at that time and had a potential to be occupied by new structures, is thought to be the most proper decision in the development plan. Therefore, the city block, lot, street and door number of the protection-requiring structures have been stated with their protective degrees. The definition of the sites, whose borders are shown in the 1/25000 and 1/5000 scaled maps, and the necessary protective and developmental decisions have been made.

Number and Date of the Decision: 464, 26/10/1984

It is a decision about reviewing the urban, natural, and archeological sites and the registered individual structures in the Yeni Foça subdistrict of the Foça district, İzmir. With it, some structures were registered, while the registration records of the others were cancelled. The protective degrees of the sites and the conditions for building structures on these sites have been determined. It was considered suitable to restore Ağalar Konağı and Tuz Hanı, situated in a first degree archeological site, according to their original forms, and also to open them as touristy facilities. It was decided to prevent the mistreatment of the costs in the natural sites, which were subject to depredations by the state organizations to open educational and social facilities.

Number and Date of the Decision: 2560, 04/01/91

It is a decision about the reevaluation of the natural sites in the Foça-Yeni Foça coastal band, Yeni Foça, Foça, İzmir. The borders and protective degrees of the sites were redetermined with this decision. Also, building conditions for the proposed tourism facilities in the second degree natural sites were determined. Modifications were made in the protective degrees and building conditions of the natural sites. This decision is important as being the first to involve the tower houses. According to the decision, all tower houses within the borders of the first, second, and third degree natural sites were cultural structures requiring protection, as they reflected the characteristic features of the Foça region. They would not be demolished. The tower houses in the plan areas approved by the protective council would be repaired by the owners.

Number and Date of the Decision: 5277, 15/09/1994

It is a decision about the amendments in the natural sites of Yeni Foça, Foça, İzmir. With this decision, the protective degrees of some natural sites were decreased, which allowed new structures. The sites within the borders of the Eski Foça district have been preserved, while some changes have been made in certain sites within the borders of the Yeni Foça district. The map

showing the natural sites and their protective degrees, which are still valid, is given in Figure 3.13. The area, just near the Sazlıca tower houses, in the Çanak quarter between the inlets of Arslan Burnu and Gencelli, Yeni Foça, has been ranked as a second degree natural site. A part of the area located in the northwest of the settlement centre of Yeni Foça, where the old stone quarry is, has been changed from a first degree site to a third degree one. A part of the area in the east of Yeni Foça, which was a first and third degree natural site, has been re-ranked as a third degree site. The protective degrees of other two areas in the region, which were planned to be changed, stayed unchanged as first degree. According to the decision numbered 2560 and dated 04/01/1991, the protective verdicts about the tower houses would continue to be effective. Also, the building conditions in the sites with first, second, and third protective degrees in Yeni Foça were redetermined.

