

An Analysis of a Historical Mansion that has Come Down to the Present Day from the Time of the Transformation of a City into a Neighborhood, and the Effects of this Transformation on the Mansion and City: The Kadirbeyzade Mansion in Old Gümüşhane

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Abstract

The city of Old Gümüşhane was founded on a sloping ground with rich silver mines in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Because of the loss of its socio-economic power in time, it moved to a valley of 1150 m altitude which is 4 kilometres away from its original place of foundation and which is close to the express way. In its place of foundation, the city was called as Argyropolis and Canca respectively. After the onset of the migration of the population from the city, it was called Eskişehir and Old Gümüşhane respectively; and when it lost its status as a city and reduced to the status of a neighbourhood it was called as Süleymaniye.

A close look at the architectural character of the city which transformed into a neighborhood showed that especially a certain mansion among the civil architectural examples had some different characteristics from other historical buildings and had a

considerable effect on the civil architectural examples that were built after it. However, it is well-known that the mansion shows the characteristics of buildings in other cities. In other words, it is an imitation of a house in another city (it was found that the house by which it was affected is in one of the cities on the route of the Silk Road). It is interesting that such a building affected other buildings which were built after it especially in terms of the façades and that its identity is so dominant. The main aims of this study are to identify the characteristics of the mansion that affected other buildings, the characteristics of other historical buildings, and the common and different characteristics of the buildings.

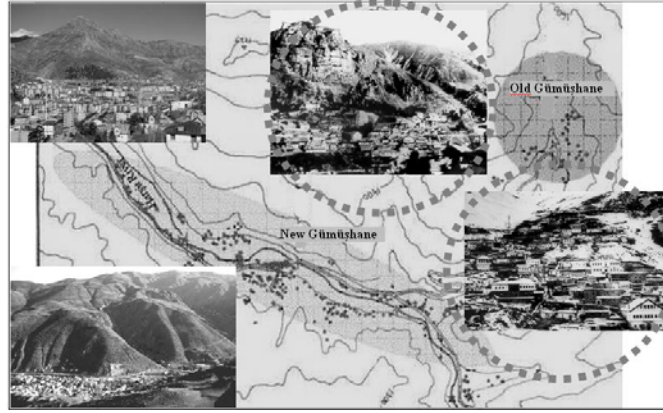
Furthermore, the fact that it still maintains its effect although the city transformed into a neighborhood in the historical process, and that the mansion still stands while most of similar examples disappeared in time reveal its importance more clearly. The mansion has come down to the present day but has now been in a very poor condition. It is necessary that the building survey, reconstitution and restoration projects of the mansion be made and the house be handed down the next generations in the context of sustainability.

Keywords: Old Gümüşhane, architectural effect, building survey, reconstruction, restoration

1. Introduction

The city of Gümüşhane is in the position of a gate that connects the Eastern Black Sea Region to the Eastern Anatolia Region. The city is surrounded by Bayburt in the East, Giresun in the west, Trabzon in the east and Erzincan in the south. The city was founded on the two sides of the Harşit river that flows in the southeast-northwest direction along the skirts of a narrow and deep valley. Furthermore, it is on the north branch of the historical Silk Road that extends from Trabzon to Edirne (Şenel, 2002; Yüksel, 1997; Doğanay, 2001).

We don't know for certain about the date of foundation of the city. It has been reported that its history goes as back as 3000 B.C., and that the city and its immediate surroundings carry the traces of Protohittite, Hittite, Persian, Roman, Macedonian, Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid, Seljuk, Ilkhanid, Pontian, Akkoyunlu and Ottoman periods. The city of Gümüşhane was founded in three stages. The city was first founded as a village or a small town on the foot of Canca Castle (on the slopes of Musalla Creek which joins the Harshit River in the southwest as an affluent) and the first settlement area has been reported to be "Old Gümüşhane" which is called today as "Süleymaniye Neighborhood". Old Gümüşhane was founded upon the order of Suleiman the Magnificent as a settlement of 50 households and one mosque for the purposes of an easy control over the rich mineral deposits in the region and of running of the mining sites. In the second stage (in the second half of the 16th century), the settlement expanded from the location of Ulu Cami towards the south and north of the Musalla Valley. In the third stage (between 1600 and 1700), the settlement expanded towards the southeast of Ulu Cami and it reached the other side of the Musalla River. The decrease in mining from the second half of the 18th century and the migration from the city as a result of Ottoman-Russian war in 1829 had negative effects on the development of the city. By the 1850s, most of the mines in the area had been closed down. In 1867, the city became one of the sanjak centers of Trabzon, and in 1925 it became a city. (Anonymous, 1997; Yüksel, 1997; Tuncel 1991; Şevket; 2002, Tozlu; 1995, San, 1987; TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi, Hacıahmetoğlu, 2007) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Old Gümüşhane and New Gümüşhane

Old Gümüşhane hosted different civilizations, and was a mosaic of religions where Muslims, Christians and Jews lived together.

Figure 2: Examples of the historical buildings in Old Gümüşhane

In this rich historical heritage, the Old Gümüşhane houses carry the social, economic and cultural traces of the time, and, as the most central/focal buildings, they are important examples of civil architecture that must be preserved, that maintain the historical continuity of the city, and that are shaped by man. One example of this civil architecture is Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion. This mansion is in Old Gümüşhane, and although it differs from other houses in terms of form, decoration and the hammam (Turkish bath) in its garden, it is important in that it was a model for the formation of other mansions. In this regard, the main aim of the study is to identify the differences and similarities between the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion and Old Gümüşhane houses, and, because it differs from the characteristic structure of the region, to investigate the region(s) that affected the construction of the

mansion. The second aim of the study is to carry out a multifaceted research that includes documenting (survey project) the mansion's hammam (Turkish bath) in the garden, and reconstructing (reconstruction and restoration projects) the hamman in its original form. The study revealed the differences of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion which differed from the traditional Gümüşhane houses and which had so great an aesthetic value that it was modeled by many houses that were built after it in the region. By identifying the examples to which the mansion bear resemblance, the study also explained the mansion's journey from one region to another.

2. The Traditional Old Gümüşhane Houses and the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion-Mansion's Hammam

2.1. The Architectural Characteristics of the Old Gümüşhane Houses and the Formative Factors

***Materials**

The climatic conditions have been the most important factor on the buildings in Gümüşhane. The buildings usually have pitched roofs, the cover material is sheet metal, and the slope of the roofs is as high as 66%. The width of the eaves is as big as 60 cm because of the rainy climate of the area

Usually rag-stone walls with horizontal beams were used on the ground floor, and adobe filling was used between the wooden material in the plastered wall system on the upper floor. These are the local materials that can easily be obtained in the area. The outer surfaces are whitewashed with white soil over mud plaster (Kars, Özgen & Sağsöz et al., 2008)

***Plan Characteristics**

The entrance to the houses are from the main door in the middle of the ground floors. If the house is on a sloping ground, there is another main door on the first floor. The ground floor is connected to the first floor usually through a wooden staircase, and at the end of the staircase is the sofa. As the common living space between the rooms, the sofa usually has a narrow and long rectangle plan type.

All of the houses have inner sofa plans and because of the heavy winter conditions and in order to conserve heat, the living spaces are placed on the sitting-side, and other rooms are placed on the facing side. Winter rooms, cellars and haylofts are on the ground floors, and the living spaces and bedrooms are on the upper floors. This kind of planning, which had its origins in the climatic concerns and which was tested and proven for long years, can be one of the the criteria for new development plans (Kars, Özgen & Sağsöz et al., 2008)

***Facade Characteristics**

Because of the sloping grounds, the buildings have two entrances at two elevations: if the main entrance to the building is at the upper elevation of the building, the entrance to the lower floor is on the facing side and the entrance to the upper floor is on the sitting-side. Both entrances are in the main axis of the building and divide the building symmetrically into two (Kars, Özgen & Sağsöz et al., 2008)

Entrance to the houses is usually through two-leaf doors on the ground floors. On both sides of these doors are windows that are smaller than the windows on the upper floors. Upper floors have bay windows on both sides of the entrances, and below the bay windows are lathwork profile consoles. On the façades of the bay windows and between the bay windows are rectangular and sometimes arched windows. Windows mostly have fences. There are lintels above the window frames on the outer surface of the windows. This is a peculiar characteristic of the Old Gümüşhane houses. In addition, wooden strips and pillars are prominent façade elements (Akagün 1980, Şenel, 2002).

Of the Gümüşhane houses, only two houses (Zeki kadirbeyzade and Şahbenderoğlu mansions) have engraved ornaments made with blue madder above the windows which contain the construction

and restoration dates of the buildings, religious scripts, star and crescent motifs with floral motifs surrounding them (Eren, S., Akkoyunlu Z., et al. 1989). Under the light of all this information, from the formation to the decorations, it is possible to see the historical, geographical, religious and cultural structure of Old Gümüşhane in the houses of New Gümüşhane, which was founded at a later time.

Figure 3: The registered houses in Old Gümüşhane: The Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion (1861), Muammer Daloğlu House (1880), Ahmet Kaya House (1885), Fahri Gümüşeli House (1916), Rafet Çubukçu House (1916-18), Ali Erkan House (19th century)



This study aims to clearly identify the characteristics of the houses in Old Gümüşhane and to discuss them through examples. To this end, the study first evaluated the decisions of settlement, plan and façade characteristics, and constructional and decorative characteristics of the Old Gümüşhane houses. Following this holistic view, the study investigated the Zeki Kadirbeyzade, Muammer Daloğlu, Ahmet Kaya, Fahri Gümüşeli, Rafet Çubukçu and Ali Erkan houses, which are the houses about which only written records are available or which have come down to the present day. The years of construction, decisions of location, architectural characteristics, and such structural properties as façades, plans, details, etc., of the houses were identified through various analyses. However, the visual analysis of the Fahri Gümüşeli house was not made because of the fact that only a little literature on it was available.

The construction dates of the houses in Old Gümüşhane are respectively as follows: Zeki Kadirbeyzade, Muammer Daloğlu, Rafet Çubukçu, Fahri Gümüşeli, Ahmet Kaya and Ali Erkan. This kind of sorting is important in that it allows a clearer identification of the likely interactions among the houses (Table 1).

In terms of plan characteristics, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion has a square plan and an inner sofa (hall). A wooden staircase connects the ground floor from the stone-paved courtyard to the first floor, and then a two-leaf door opens to the sofa. On the first floor are four large rooms, and a small room and a jumped toilet both on the west façade. On the ground floor of Muammer Daloğlu house are two winter rooms and a cellar. There is no inner connection between the ground floor and the first floor. The connection with the first floor is through a separate staircase outside the house. While formerly the sofa had a T shape, later it took an L shape after the construction of a toilet. There are winter rooms and a cellar on the ground floor of Rafet Çubukçu house. There is no inner connection between the ground floor and the first floor. The first floor has a plan with an inner sofa surrounded by

four rooms. The sofa ends on the façade with a bay window. The Fahri Gümüşeli house has a rectangular plan form. The ground floor contains a stone-paved courtyard, winter rooms and a kitchen, and the first floor contains an inner sofa, rooms and a bathroom on the north. A wooden staircase connects the ground floor to the first floor. The ground floor of the Ahmet Kaya house contains winter rooms, a stable and a cellar, and the first floor contains the sofa with rooms around it. The ground floor of the Ali Erkan house contains a stone-paved courtyard and winter rooms, and the first floor contains an inner sofa, rooms, a kitchen, a toilet and a bathroom. In the original plan of the house, the connection between the ground floor and first floor was through a staircase which ended in the sofa on the upper floor, but today this connection does not exist (Table 1).

In terms of façade characteristics, the south and west façades of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion are the most eye-catching. The rooms on these façades have bay windows and face the view and therefore they give a movement to the façades. The windows of the rooms are rectangular with fences. There are two extra windows for the lighting of the stone-paved courtyard. The entrance of the house has a two-leaf door with frontals above. The façades contain decorations. In Muammer Daloğlu house, the entrance of the first floor has a two-leaf door. The rosette above the door is eye-catching. The ground floor is connected to the first floor from outside through a decorated wooden staircase. There is no staircase connection in the inner space. On the façades are rectangular windows with wooden casing frames. Wooden lintels are manifest between the elevations and in the corners. The Rafet Çubukçu house has a seven-step bidirectional front stairs. Above the entrance is an overhang; it has a triangular frontal and is supported with wooden poles. The main entrance has a stone door frame and the keystone is eye-catching. On both sides of the main entrance are rectangular windows with keystones and stone door frames. There is a second entrance on the west façade of the first floor. The first floor is different from the ground floor in that it is higher than the ground floor, is recessed, and contains wooden window frames instead of stone frames. The main entrance of Fahri Gümüşeli house is on the façade facing west. Above the entrance are the windows used for lighting the stone-paved courtyard. On the sides of the entrance are pairs of windows that are different from each other. On both sides of the first floor are bay windows with profile consoles. Each bay window contains four rectangular windows and there are three arched windows in between. The Ahmet Kaya house has a two-leaf entrance door. Above the door is a square window and on both sides of the door are two windows. The rooms facing the east on the first floor have bay windows on both sides. Each bay window has three rectangular windows, and there are two arched windows between the bay windows. The north façade is blind. There is an entrance on the south façade, and two windows on each floor. In the middle of the west façade is a single-leaf entrance door and on the left of the door are two windows. The Ali Erkan house has a three-step front stairs made with ashlar stone, and a two-leaf door with an original knocker. Above the door is a jumped frontal, and on both sides of the door are two rectangular windows. On the first floor, there are profile consoles on both sides, there are two windows between the bay windows, and there are three rectangular windows on both sides of the door. The present day balcony-like structure on the front façade of the building was not present in the original building (Table 1).

Table 1: The Registered Houses in Old Gümüşhane



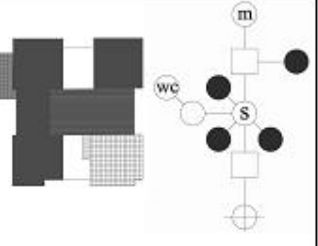




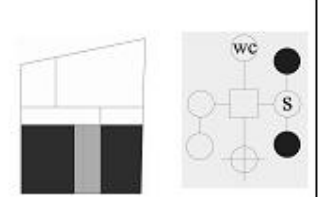




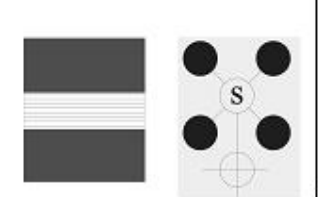







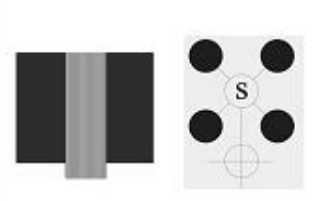



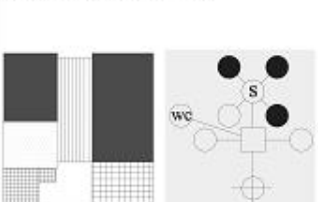
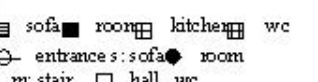

The Registered Houses in Old Gümüşhane					
Photograph	Site Plan	Plan and Access Graphic	Facade	Construction	Detail
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding garden, hammam</p>		 <p>Roof: hip slope : 33% Eaves: horizontal coated 60 cm Lantern:- bay window: +</p>	<p>Number of floor: 2 Symmetry: +</p> <p>Ground floor: stone First floor: plaster</p> <p>Walls of building is plastered with a special plaster which in mixed with straw, then they are covered by 0,5-1 cm lime sheet</p>	 <p>Hammam and decoration detail</p>
Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 1861					
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding garden</p>		 <p>Roof: saddle slope: 40% Eaves: slope coated 60 cm Lantern:- bay window: -</p>	<p>Number of floor: 3 Symmetry: -</p> <p>Ground floor: wooden beam between quarry stone First floor: lathwork</p>	 <p>Wooden stair with decoration, rosette on the entrance door</p>
Muammer Daloğlu House Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 1880					
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding garden</p>		 <p>Roof: three pitched çatı eğimi: %66 Eaves: slope coated 60 cm Lantern:- bay window: +</p>	<p>Number of floor: 2 Symmetry: +</p> <p>Ground floor: wooden beam between quarry stone First floor: lathwork</p>	
Ahmet Kaya House Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 1975					

Table 1: The Registered Houses in Old Gümüşhane (continued).

The Registered Houses in Old Gümüşhane					
Photograph	Site Plan	Plan and Access Graphic	Facade	Construction	Detail
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding fountain</p>		 <p>Roof saddle slope: Eaves: Lantern: - bay window: +</p>	<p>Number of floor: 2 Symmetry: +</p> <p>Ground floor: wooden beam between quarry stone First floor: lathwork</p>	<p>Ground of Stone-paved courtyard is decorated with stair and square fireplace and built-in cupboard are original</p>
Fahri Gümüşeli House Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 1916					
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding garden</p>		 <p>Roof: hip slope: 60% Eaves: pitched coated 60 cm Lantern: - bay window: +</p>	<p>Number of floor: 2 Symmetry: +</p> <p>Ground floor: wooden beam between quarry stone First floor: lathwork</p>	<p>Fireplace is set in to wall for heating sofa.</p>
Rafet Çubukçu House Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 1916-18					
 <p>Location place: valley mountainside mountainfoot</p>	 <p>Near surrounding</p>	 <p>  sofa ■ room □ kitchen □ wc entrance ○ sofa ● room m: stair □ hall, wc </p>	 <p>Roof: saddle slope: 66% Eaves: pitched coated 60 cm Lantern: - bay window: +</p>	<p>Number of floor: 3 Symmetry: +</p> <p>Ground floor: wooden beam between quarry stone First floor: lathwork</p>	<p>Plants and flowers as decoration on the door knob</p>
Ali Erkan House Location: Old Gümüşhane Built date: 19 yy.					

3. The Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion-Mansion's Hammam

The Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion is on the south of the Süleymaniye mosque in Old Gümüşhane. It belongs to Zeki Kadirbeyoğlu (Kadir Bey Zade) who was a member of parliament in both the Ottoman and Republican periods. The date 1278 in Islamic calendar written on the upper right corner of the north façade of the mansion corresponds to 1861 in the Gregorian (modern-day) calendar, which shows that the mansion was built in this year by Ibrahim Lütfü Pasha, father of Zeki Kadirbeyoğlu. The mansion has a distinctive characteristic due to the fact that it was the house of an elite family and that its architectural structure differs from other Gümüşhane houses (DKVKE).

In the garden of the mansion is the mansion's hammam. The hammam has a single-domed caldarium. The brickwork of its walls and the bond of brickwork of its dome suggest that its date of construction is older than the house itself and that it may have been built in the 16th century (Akagün 1980; Şenel, 2002).

Figure 4: Old and New Photos of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion



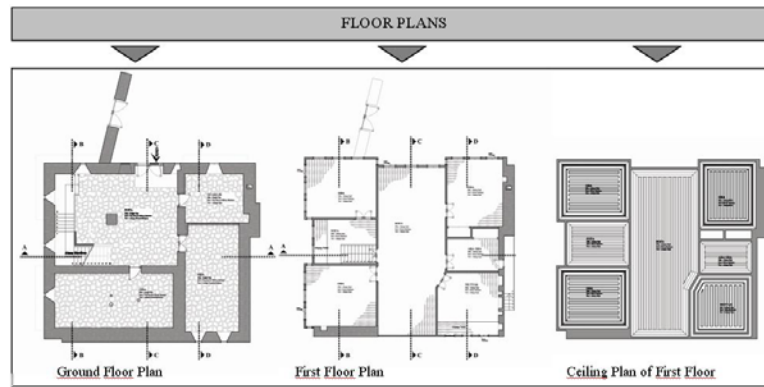
The mansion is located in the south of the Süleymaniye Mosque in the Süleymaniye Neighborhood of Old Gümüşhane, which is one of the first settlements in Gümüşhane. The mansion is in a garden and in front of the mansion is a single-domed hammam (pasha hammam) that is parallel to the front façade of the mansion (Figure 4,5).

Figure 5: The Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion and its Near Surroundings



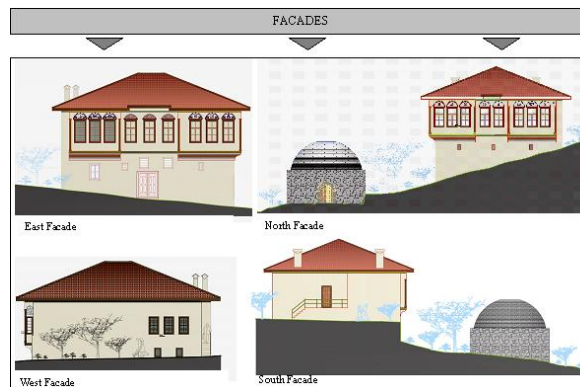
In terms of spatial characteristics, the ground floor has a square plan type with a fireplace, two rooms and a staircase that are placed around a sofa. The house was built as a two-storey building, and floors are connected to each other through a staircase. Due to the climatic characteristics, the house is closed to the outside with an inner sofa. The first floor of the house contains four large and one small rooms that surround the inner sofa. The entrance of the house is a two-leaf door in the middle of the house and faces the south. In addition, the mansion has a second entrance on the first floor which is reached through an outer staircase. This entrance opens to an intermediary room/space and this room/space opens to the inner sofa. Such a spatial design is an interesting characteristic among Old Gümüşhane houses (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The Restitution Project of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion



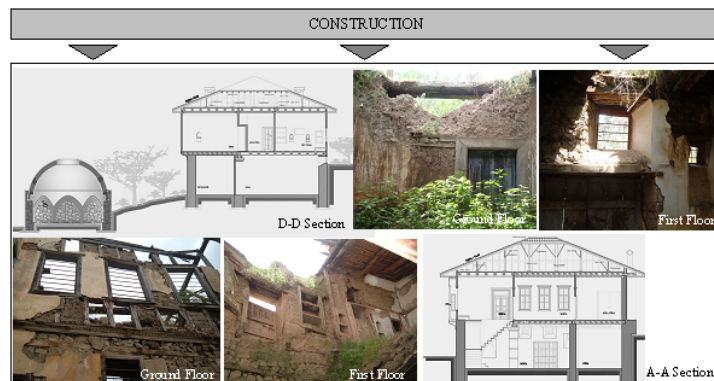
In terms of façade characteristics, the house has two floors, a hipped roof with a slope of 33%, and the roof is covered with roof tiles. The house was built as congruent with the topography and has two entrances, one from the east side and one from the south side. The rooms on the upper floor have bay windows, and therefore they give a movement to the façade. The first floor has nine windows on the east façade, and eight rectangular windows on the north façade (Figure 7).

Figure 7: The Restitution of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion


















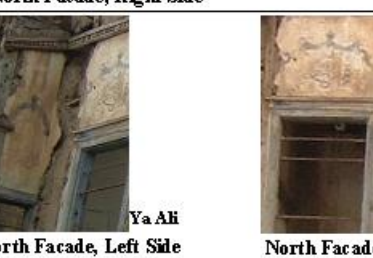







In terms of building material, the ground floor was built with rubble stone, and the first floor was built with adobe filling between the wooden structure (lathwork). Natural stone was used as the flooring material on the ground floor, and wood on the upper floor. The walls on both floors are whitewashed (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The Construction of Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion



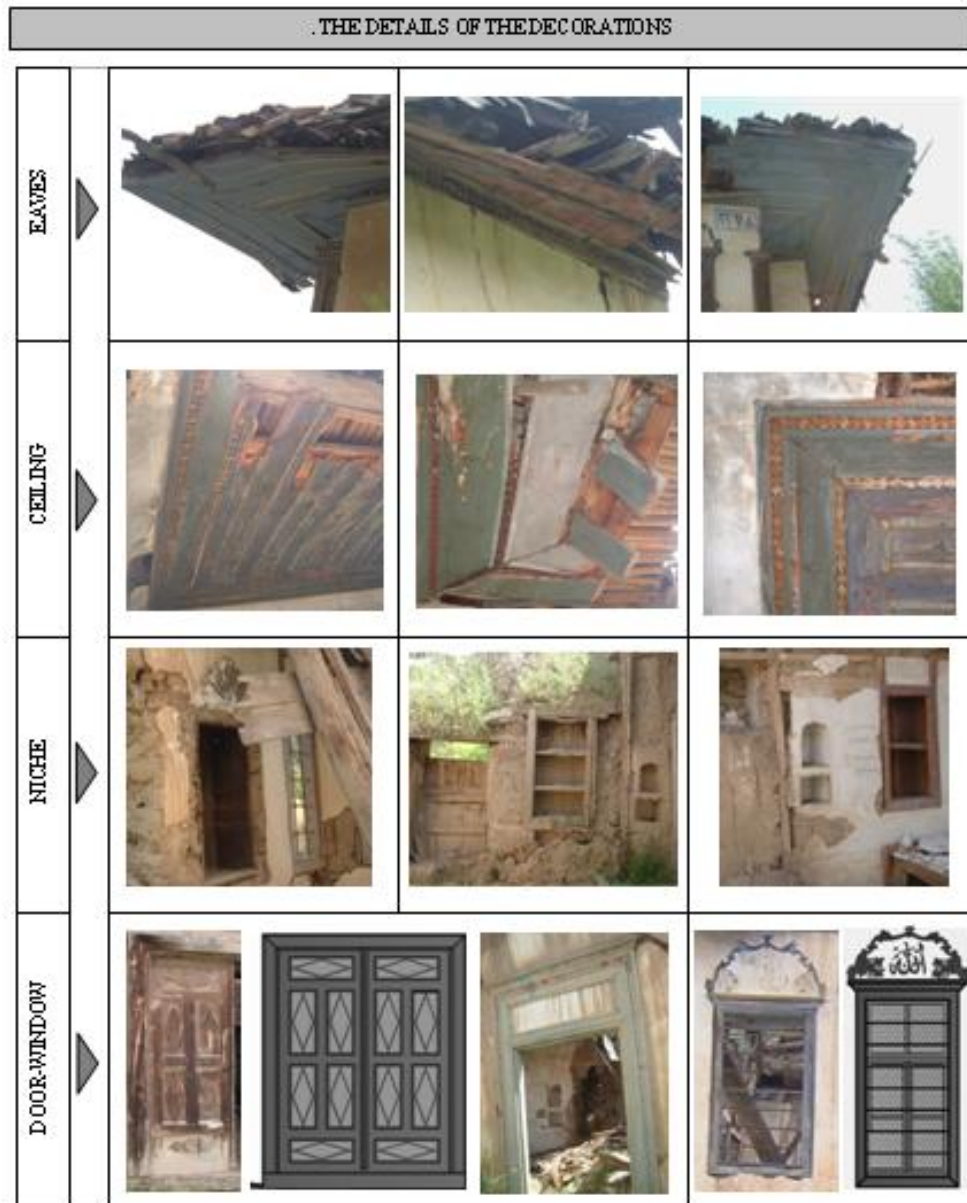
One of the characteristics that distinguishes this house from the traditional Gümüşhane houses and that contributes to its cultural and historical value is its decorations. Decorations are only on the north and south façades. Above the windows on the façades and on the eaves are hand drawn decorations, and on the wooden ceilings, closets and cupboards in the inner spaces are wood carvings, gypser, and hand drawn decorations. Verses from the Qoran, prayers and names on the baroque arches above the windows on the east and north façades are hand drawn decorations. The writings and decorations are dark blue, and the roses in decorations are yellow (Yüksel, 1997) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The Façade Decorations of Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion

FACADE DECORATION OF ZEKİ KADIRBEYZADE MANSION			
EAST FACADE			 Ali (Hazrat Ali.)  Men maie garben, fe-lad mate şehiden, sadela rasuhullah (who died abroad in a strange is died as martyr. Allah is said the truth)  En-Nezaletu mine-l-iman (Clearing comes from Faith)
			 Ya Allah  Ma-şa Allah (As Allahwants, to cross one's fingers)  Bi'smillahi'r Rahmani'r-Rahim (in the namen of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful)
NORTH FACADE			 Ya Allah  Ya Fettah (Allahwho opens the closed servents jobs)  Muhammed
			 İnna fetahne le-lâ fetthan mubîna (we have granted thee a manifest victory)  Ya Allah Ya Hu  Bi'smillahi'r Rahmani'r-Rahim (in the namen of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful)
			Ya Ali Allah, Muhammed, EbuBekir Ömer Osman
			Ma-şa Allah (As Allahwants, to cross one's fingers)
North Facade, Left Side		North Facade, Middle Side	North Facade, Right Side

With the westernization movement that started in the Tulip Period (1718-1730), the motifs of Turkish decorative arts were used in both inner and outer spaces in the baroque movement. The mansion has carvings on the ceilings especially in the baroque style. The upper ends of the walls are surrounded with a 3D band that is painted with blue, white and brown colors. The ceilings of the rooms have two edgings. The first edging has square decorations and the second edging has circular decorations. At the point where the walls and eaves join is a band made with diamond shapes. Decorations are on the inner and outer doors, on windows, and on the closets and cupboards in the kitchen that create niches. The casings of the room doors are surrounded with bonding timbers with diamond shapes on them (Şenel, 2002) (Figure 10).

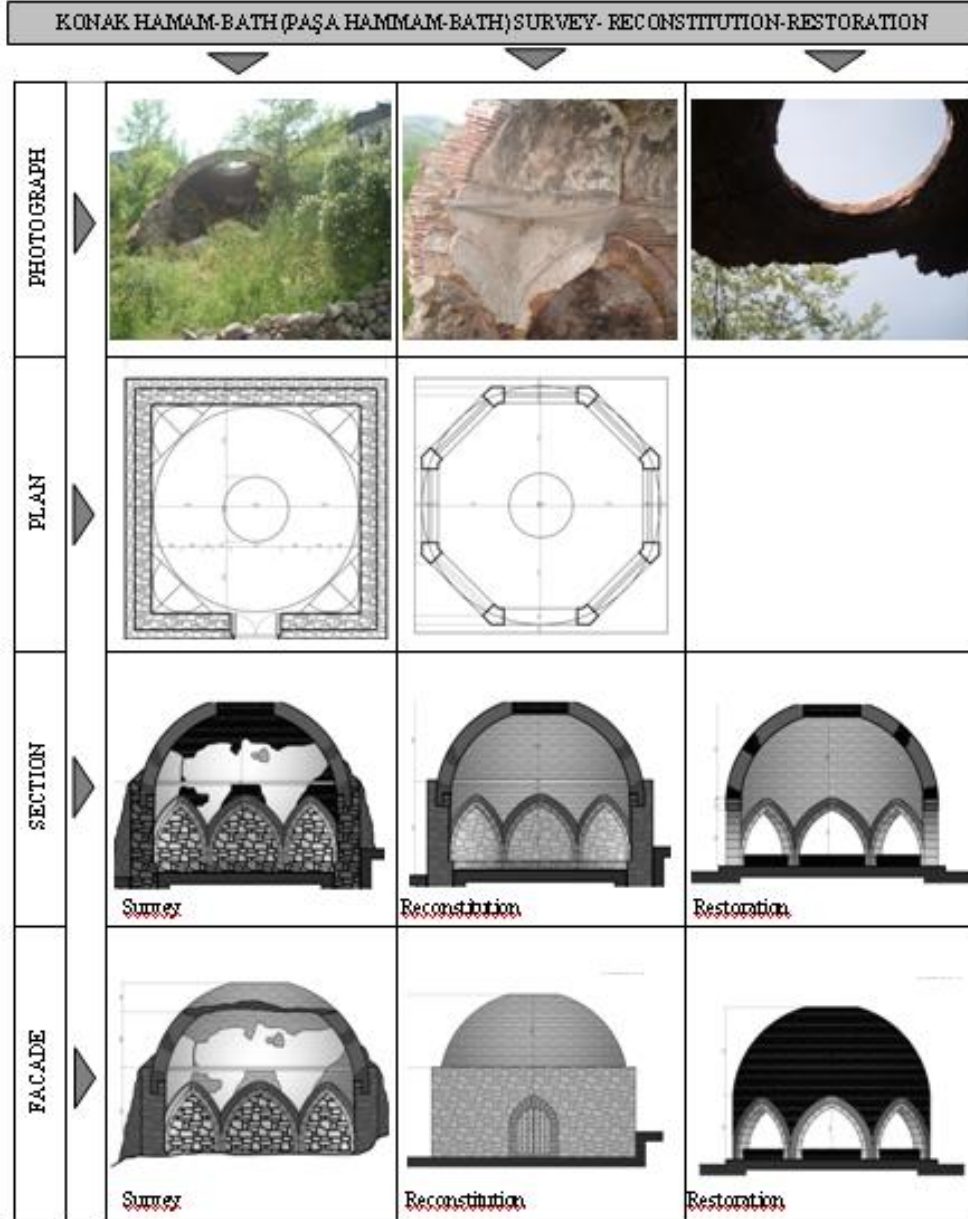
Figure 10. The details of the decorations of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion



Another characteristic of the mansion that distinguishes it from the traditional Gümüşhane houses is that it has a hammam in its garden. The hammam has a square plan type and contains a single-domed caldarium. It is one of the Turkish baths that was built in the 16th century. The square

space is covered with a dome. The transition from square to the dome is achieved through trompes. There are examples of stonework and brickwork in the building. Presently, two of the trompes and the door of the hammam have been ruined (Anonymous 2) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Konak Hamam-Bath (Paşa Hammam-Bath) survey- reconstitution-restoration



4. Evaluation

Old Gümüşhane known today as Süleymaniye Neighborhood is the first settlement area of Gümüşhane. The available literature on the structural characteristics of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade, Muammer Daloğlu, Ahmet Kaya, Fahri Gümüşeli, Rafet Çubukçu, and Ali Erkan houses shows that the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion is clearly different from the houses in Old Gümüşhane.

Of the houses mentioned above, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion is the oldest. The characteristics of this mansion that are different from those of other houses are as follows: it has a hammam in its garden, which is a very rare characteristic of Gümüşhane houses; the city has a severe continental climate, and for this reason the roof slopes reach as far as 66% in traditional Gümüşhane houses, but the roof slope of Zeki kadirbeyzade mansion is only 33%; it has bay windows on all sides

that are closed to outside instead of single bay window on one side that is closed to outside; the eaves of Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion are surrounded with diamond and lath decorations that crown the façades; and baroque decorations made with madder. The mansion also has some common characteristics with other traditional Gümüşhane houses. These are; like all houses, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion was also built on a sloping ground; and it has an inner sofa plan as an inner space design. As mentioned earlier, as the oldest house example in Old Gümüşhane, it served as a model for many houses that were built after it (Table 3).

Table 3: The Architectural Characteristics Of The Houses In Old Gümüşhane

	Location			Plan		Façade								Construction		Detail	
	Valley	Mountainside	Mountainfoot	Inner sofa	Outer sofa	Number of floors	Symmetry	Bay window	Lantern	Roof				Ground floor	Other floors	Decoration	Other
										Slope	Saddle roof	Hip roof	Three-				
Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion		*		*		2	*	*		33		*		*	*	*	
Muammer Daloğlu House		*		*		3				40	*			*	*	*	
Ahmet Kaya House		*		*		2	*	*		66			*	*	*		
Fahri Gümüşeli House						2		*			*			*	*	*	
Rafet Çubukçu House		*		*		2	*	*		60		*		*	*		
Ali Erkan House		*		*		2	*	*		66	*			*	*	*	

In Gümüşhane, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion, and in Güzeller locality, the Adil Balyemezler and Karaçengeller houses have konak hammams (Akagün, 1980, Şenel, 2002) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: The Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion and the Mansion's Bath (Pasha Hammam), and the Adil Balyemez House

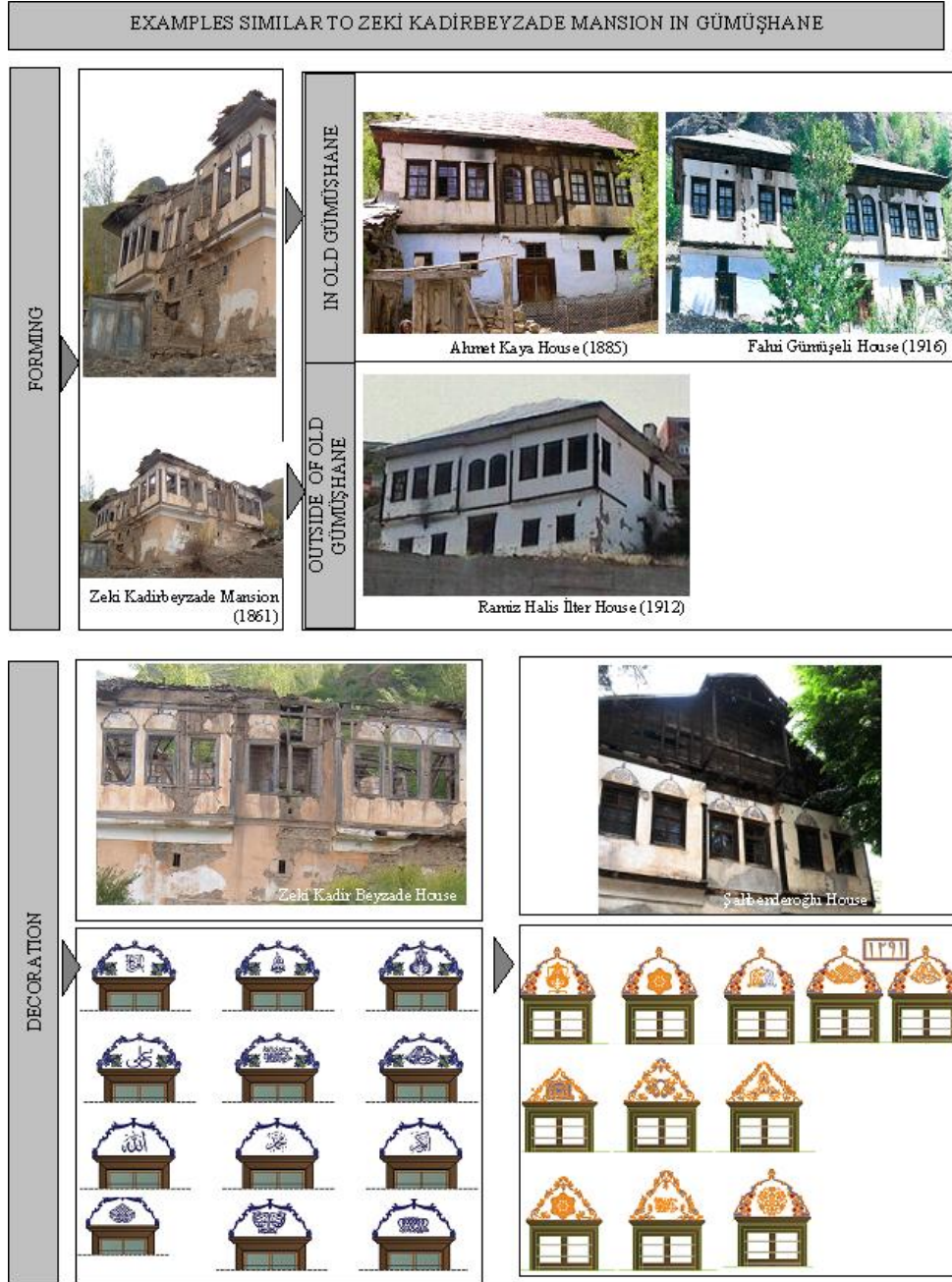


As to the formal characteristics, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion (1861) shows similarity with Ahmet Kaya house (1885) and Fahri Gümüşeli house (1916) in Old Gümüşhane (in Süleymaniye Neighborhood); and with Ramiz Halis İter (Ramiz Bey) house (1912) in Güzeller Neighborhood outside Old Gümüşhane in terms of façade characteristics, roof form and bay windows. These similarities clearly indicate that the Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion served as a model for the houses that were built after it (Figure 13).

Another distinctive characteristic of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion is its decorations. In terms of decorations, it resembles the Şahbenderoğlu house in Bağlarbaşı neighborhood. The Şahbenderoğlu house (1873) also has hand drawn decorations and scripts. These decorations reflect the general characteristics of the time and were made with madder in baroque style. Considering the construction

dates, this similarity shows that the Şahbenderoğlu house was inspired by the Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion. Despite all these similarities, the decorations in the Şahbenderoğlu house do not have the dexterity of the decorations in the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Examples similar to Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion in Gümüşhane



The distinctive character of this mansion has raised the question of whether it was inspired from another area outside the region. According to the information given by the Kadirbeyoğlu family lawyer, after Lütfü Bey came back from a trip to Muğla, he wanted to build such a house. The study did not find any similarities between the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion and Muğla houses. However, this information strengthened the idea that the mansion was inspired from another region.

It is well-known that the Kadirbeyzade family is originally from Amasya. So, if we follow the route that they used when migrating to Gümüşhane, and therefore the route of the historical Silk Road, it is rational to say that the mansion was inspired by the houses in Trabzon, Gümüşhane, Erzurum, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Kastamonu, Adapazarı, İzmit, İstanbul and Edirne. For this reason, the houses

in these cities were also studied (Table 4). If the architectural characteristics of the houses in these cities are considered, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion shows similarities with the houses especially in Amasya and Safranbolu. In addition, the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion shows similarity with Göynük houses in terms of decorations (Table 5).

5. Conclusions

The Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion was built by Lütfü Pasha in 1861 in the south of the Süleymaniye Mosque in Old Gümüşhane. It belongs to Zeki Kadirbeyoğlu who was a member of parliament both in the Ottoman and Republican periods. If the structural and aesthetic characteristics of the mansion are considered, it contributes to the historical richness of the city with its difference from the Old Gümüşhane houses. Furthermore, with its different characteristics, it served as a model to many other houses. Some of its characteristics such as its form and decorations were imitated by many other houses. This mansion has a special and important place among Old Gümüşhane houses in that its differences caused the construction of similar houses.

Although the Zeki Kadirbeyzade mansion has a genuine character, it has been severely damaged today. The ceiling of the mansion has been collapsed and only some of the structure remain standing. The decorations on the façades and eaves which contributes to the aesthetic value of the mansion are about to disappear. Rainwater and vegetation inside the house caused important damages. Like the mansion itself, the hammam which was an important factor in the distinctiveness of the mansion is also in a very poor condition; its trompes and door have been destroyed (See, Figures 7, 8, 9).

Old Gümüşhane which houses the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion was taken under protection as an urban and natural protected area by the Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board with the decision no 4587 dated 1 November 2002. The mansion was registered with the decision no 157 dated 24 June 1988. In this context, a detailed work consisting of the building survey, restitution and restoration projects of the mansion was prepared.

Although the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion is similar to other Old Gümüşhane houses in terms of locational decision and plan type, it differs from them in terms of roof slope, decorations on façades and eaves, and the hammam in its garden. It is primarily a cultural wealth for Old Gümüşhane and a model for modern Gümüşhane.

The fact that human beings desire to experience the differences that they see and like, and that they desire to have them in their own spaces may have been the starting point of this house. It can be thought that the migration of a family from Amasya to Gümüşhane through the northern route of the historical Silk Road (the settlement of muslim families from different parts of the empire in Gümüşhane upon the conquest of Trabzon), or the trips of Ali Rıza Bey, the builder of the mansion, to the cities on this route may have been the factors in the formation of this living space in Old Gümüşhane. This trip from one city to another has been so influential in time that it resulted in the construction of new types of houses in the traditional house architecture. It is important that the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion, as an example of these houses, be protected and and that its continuity be achieved in the course of time.

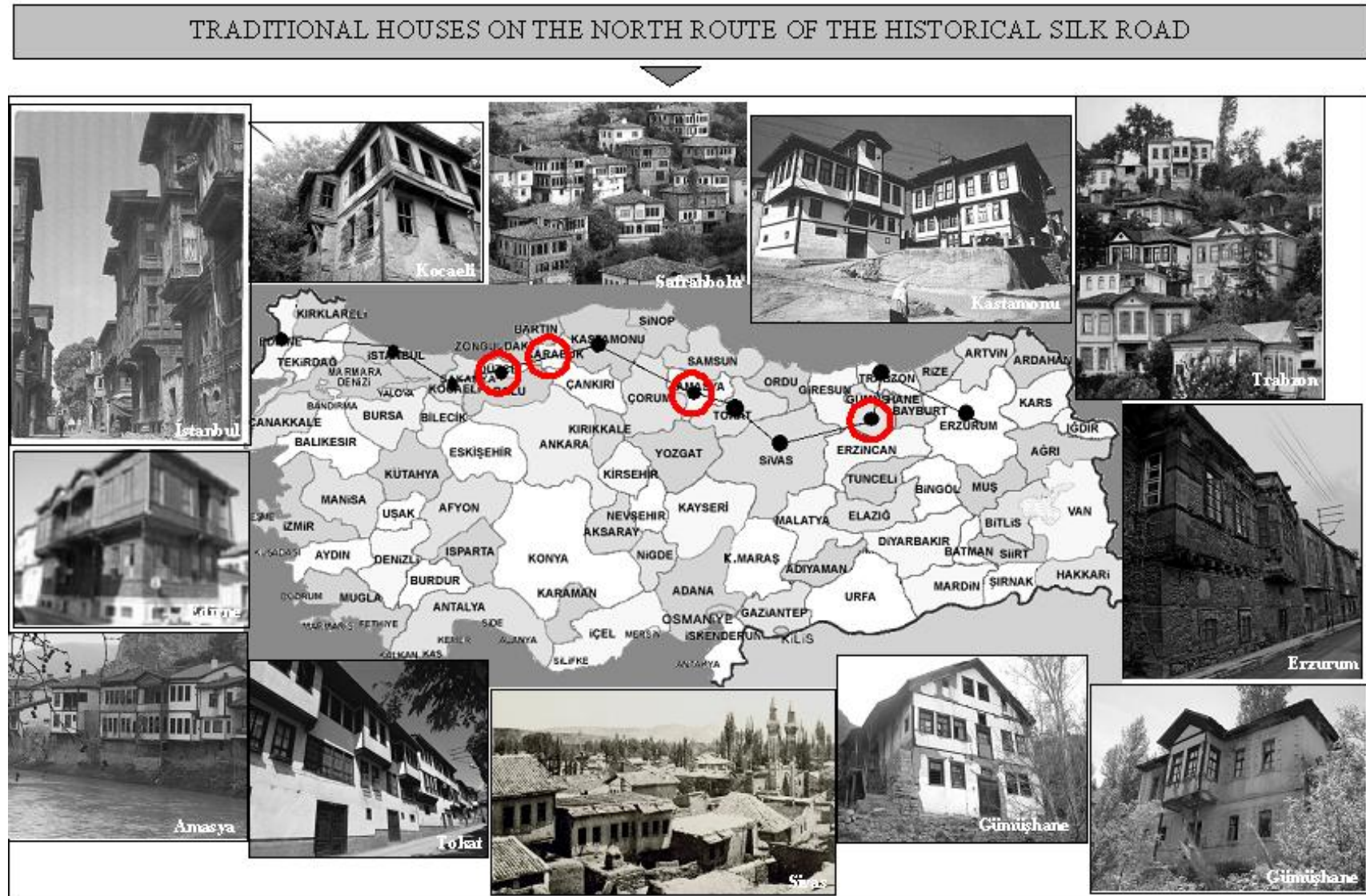
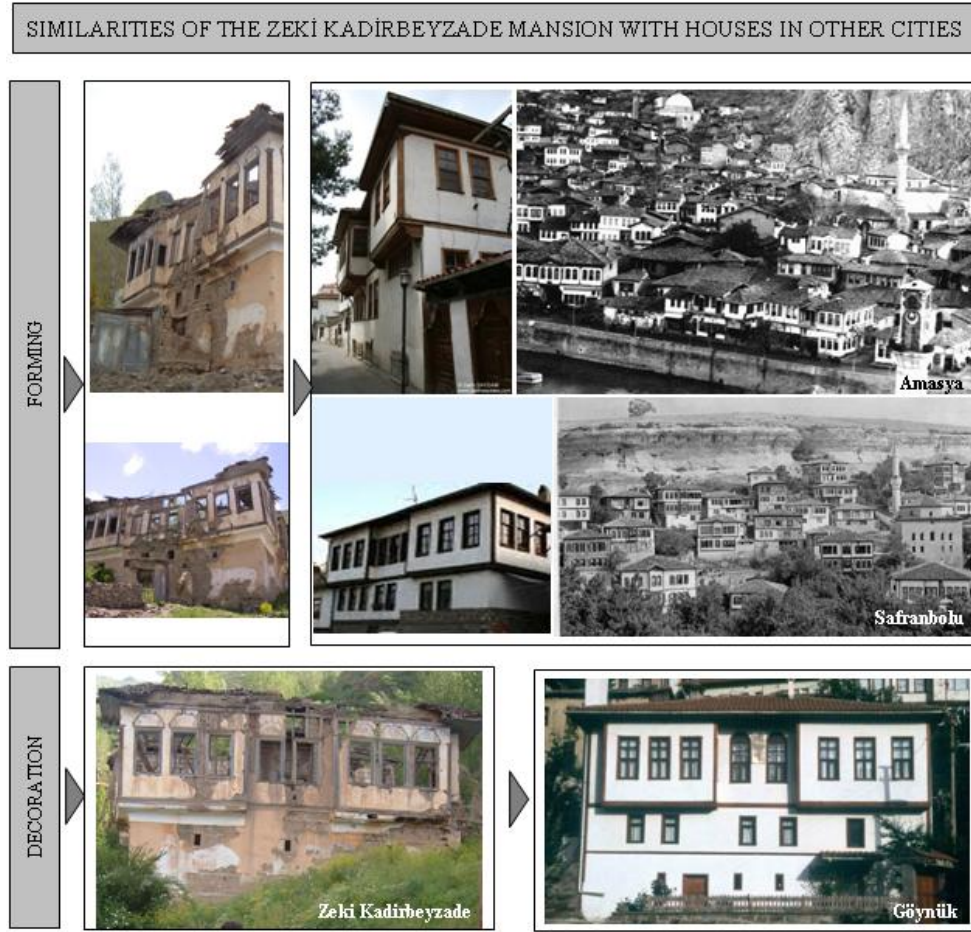
Table 4: Traditional Houses on the North Route of the Historical Silk Road

Table 5: Similarities of the Zeki Kadirbeyzade Mansion with houses in other cities



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