

Analysis of Ottoman Baths in the Context of Architectural Typology: Bursa Bazaar Baths

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Abstract

The act of bathing, a practice that has maintained its importance from the past to the present, has always been facilitated by bath structures. These structures, which were also of great importance for the Turks, reached their architectural peak during the revered Ottoman period. This study aims to comprehensively examine the architectural typologies of the Ottoman period bazaar baths in Bursa. The importance of this study lies in its contribution to the existing knowledge of Ottoman architecture, as it analyzes the architectural features of these historical buildings in detail. It also emphasizes the urgent need to preserve these buildings and transfer them to future generations as cultural heritage. The methods used in this study include literature review, field study, and comparative analysis. The literature review examined the general characteristics of Ottoman period baths, followed by a detailed analysis of the construction dates, spatial arrangement, and current use of the baths in Bursa. The findings reveal that the bath buildings in Bursa show an asymmetrical structure in terms of plan and mass characteristics, but there are differences in their spatial arrangement and usage patterns. In particular, it was determined that some of the baths preserved their architectural identity despite the loss of their original functions. The results of the study make important contributions to the literature in terms of identifying commonalities and differences between the architectural typologies of Ottoman baths and emphasize the critical importance of preserving these buildings for cultural sustainability and the continuity of historical heritage.

Keywords: Architectural Typology, Bazaar Bath, Bath, Interior Space, Ottoman Period.

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Osmanlı Hamamlarının Mimari Tipoloji Bağlamında İncelenmesi: Bursa Çarşı Hamamları

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Özet

Yıkama eylemi geçmişten günümüze önemini korumuştur. Eski dönemlerden itibaren yıkama eylemini gerçekleştirmek üzere hamam yapıları inşa edilmiştir. Türkler için de önemli olan hamam yapıları mimari bağlamda doruk noktasına Osmanlı Dönemi'nde ulaşmıştır. Bu çalışma, Bursa'daki Osmanlı dönemi çarşı hamamlarının mimari tipolojilerini kapsamlı bir şekilde incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın önemi, bu tarihi yapıların mimari özelliklerinin detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilerek, Osmanlı mimarisine dair mevcut bilgi birikimine katkı sağlamasında yatmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, bu yapıların korunması ve kültürel miras olarak gelecek nesillere aktarılması gerekliliği vurgulanmaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan yöntemler arasında literatür taraması, alan çalışması ve karşılaştırmalı analiz yer almaktadır. Literatür taraması ile Osmanlı dönemi hamamlarının genel özellikleri incelenmiş, ardından Bursa'da yer alan hamamların yapım tarihleri, mekân dizilimleri ve günümüzdeki kullanım durumları detaylı olarak ele alınmıştır. Bulgular, Bursa'daki hamam yapılarının plan ve kütle özellikleri açısından asimetrik bir yapı gösterdiğini, ancak mekân dizilimlerinde ve kullanım biçimlerinde farklılıklar bulunduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Özellikle, bazı hamamların özgün işlevlerini yitirmiş olmalarına rağmen mimari kimliklerini korudukları saptanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları, Osmanlı hamamlarının mimari tipolojileri arasında ortak ve farklı yönlerin belirlenmesi açısından literatüre önemli katkılar sunmakta ve bu yapıların korunmasının kültürel sürdürülebilirlik ve tarihî mirasın devamlılığı açısından kritik bir öneme sahip olduğunu vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mimari Tipoloji, Çarşı Hamamı, Hamam, İç Mekân, Osmanlı Dönemi.

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INTRODUCTION

Human beings have had many needs since the beginning of life. In the process, it has brought solutions to meet its needs. One of these needs has been the need for cleaning and purification. Since the Neolithic Age, people have used water vapor and smoke to clean and purify themselves (Pekşen, 2015). During these periods, people preferred waterfronts for settlement. In this way, they were close to water, the most important element in meeting their cleaning needs (Ertuğrul, 2009). Because body cleansing has an effect that contributes to the maintenance of health and well-being (Peate & Lane, 2015). After people settled down, they needed places for this action since the act of washing was a part of their lives. In this way, bathhouse structures developed (Halaç et al., 2018). Climate conditions and privacy also effectively developed bath structures (Ertuğrul, 2009).

The first examples of bath structures were found in Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Anatolia (Pekşen, 2015). The oldest known bath structure in world history is a bathing place belonging to the Assyrian King. In addition, the ruins of a bath complex belonging to the Indus civilization were found in the Sind region west of Pakistan (Eyice, 1997). It is known that the bath belonging to the Indus civilization was built around 2500 BC. The structure consists of a large pool and surrounding building complexes. The pool in the structure is 12 meters long. The pool was built of bricks and natural tar. There are changing rooms, water tanks, and drainage systems around the bath (Ray, 2020). Although the first example of bath structures generally belongs to the Indus civilization, they have played important roles in hygiene and social life throughout history. For this reason, bath structures have been widely used in various civilizations and have become a part of social life. In parallel with the settlement and development of societies, the number of bath structures increased. In Anatolian lands, bath structures belonging to Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish civilizations were built (Kulak Torun, 2023).

The origin of bath structures in ancient Greece dates to the works of Homer. Bathing rituals in Greek culture have been the subject of works of art (Cook, 2009). In the Hellenistic period, Greek baths went beyond personal cleaning. They became the centre of social life (Yegül, 1992). On the other hand, Roman baths assumed a social role in which people came together and performed various activities. In the imperial period, bath buildings served as structures that increased popular and political status (Gensheimer, 2018). On the other hand, Roman baths set an example for the bath buildings of the following periods. The number of bath buildings heated with hot water increased (Kaplan, 2021). From the 4th century onwards, important changes were added to the architecture of the baths. They developed bathing pools in a size suitable for human ergonomics (Mısırlı & Özgüven, 2020). In addition, changing rooms, warm and hot rooms were used in the context of plan typology. They built aqueducts to transport water to the bath structure (Avşar & Avşar, 2016). After the Roman Empire, Byzantine rule was experienced in Anatolian lands. The Byzantine society, which continued the Roman Empire in the east, preserved the bath structures. In this period, baths were classified as public, private, and monastery (Ertuğrul, 2009). When the Turks ruled in Anatolian lands, bath structures continued to remain important structures for the society. However, they reorganized the bath structures inherited from previous societies according to their religious and cleaning rules (Önge, 1988). In short, the Turks shaped the structure of the Turkish Bath by combining their bath traditions with the Roman and Byzantine bath structures that existed in Anatolia (Yegül, 1992).

Many bath structures from the Ottoman period have survived to the present day in Anatolia. Within the scope of this study, the Ottoman period bazaar baths in the city of Bursa are discussed. The study aims to reveal the linguistic unity and differences between the Ottoman bath structures in a certain settlement area by comparing them with each other and the period's characteristics. Bursa was one of the most important cities during the Ottoman period. For this reason, many artifacts belong to that period in the city of Bursa. For this reason, Bursa was chosen as the field of study.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

More than one method was used in the study. The first method used is a literature review. This stage is very important for the study. The data to be used in the evaluation phase of the study were obtained in this step. Within the scope of the literature review, firstly, the Ottoman period bath structures were researched and transferred. Then, general information about the city of Bursa and the bath buildings in the city were explained. The Ottoman period bazaar baths in Bursa, which were determined as the sample, were documented within the scope of the field study. In addition, information about the buildings was compiled and presented in the relevant section. In the evaluation section of the study, the data obtained about the Ottoman period bath buildings were analyzed by comparing them with the buildings in the sample. In typological studies, the "analytical typology" method, which is based on analysis and consists of creating an inventory of the existing, classification and reduction stages, was used. In this way, the period characteristics of the buildings in the sample and their similarities and differences with each other were determined. The methods used in the study are shown in Figure 1.

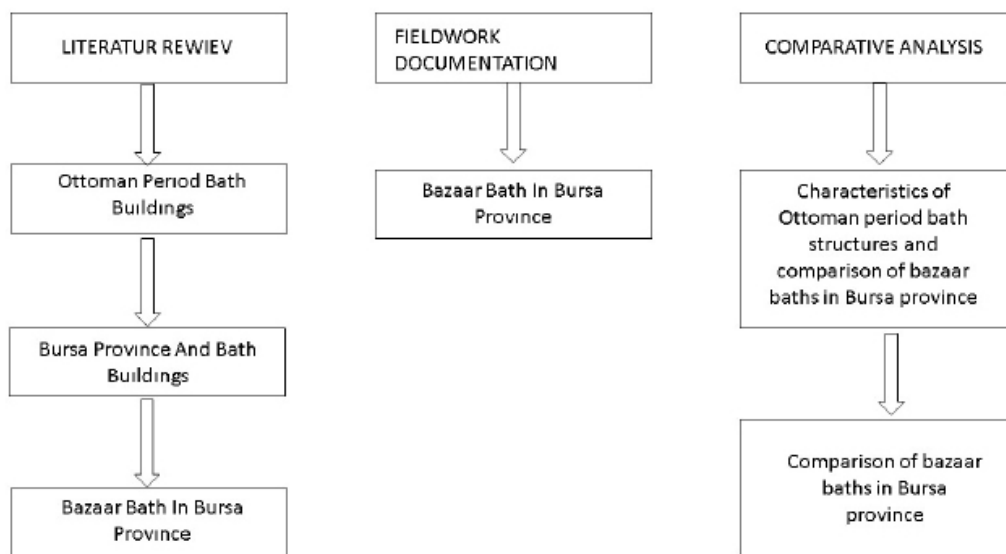


Figure 1. Methods Used in the Study

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review within the scope of the study covers two topics. The first subject is the Ottoman period bath buildings. In this context, the architectural features of the Ottoman period bath buildings were examined. The second subject is Bursa province and the bath buildings in the province. The bath buildings in the province of Bursa are generally conveyed. However, the research on the Ottoman period bazaar baths in the province of Bursa, which constitute the study's sample, is described in the section where the sample is introduced.

OTTOMAN PERIOD BATH BUILDINGS

Turkish baths were not only used for bathing as in other societies. They were also accepted as places where socialization took place. In addition, with the need for cleansing brought about by the religious beliefs of the Turks, bath structures were built as complementary elements of mosque structures, especially during the Seljuk period (Koren, 1996). With the strengthening of the Turks in Anatolia, the construction of bath structures also gained momentum. As the construction of bath buildings accelerated, the architectural diversification of the buildings also began. In this context, hammam buildings are divided into two public and private. Private baths are the spaces built for buildings such as mansions and mansions with few users. Public baths were also called bazaar baths. They are bath structures built by foundations or built next to complexes (Önge, 1988, Eyice, 1994). A classification was also made according to the usage status of male and female users. Baths serving only male users were classified as single baths, while baths serving both male and female users were classified as double baths (Arseven, 1956).

Turkish bath buildings had three main sections: undressing, warming-up and temperature that is warmer than other areas where the bathing action takes place. However, in addition to the main sections, the ashtray and water tank areas used for heating were also included in the plans of the baths (Eyice, 1997). At the entrance of the bath buildings, a dressing area was designed. The function of this space was a dressing area where clothes were removed before the act of washing. It was also used as a resting area for users after the act of bathing. The dressing area was the largest in the spatial organization of Turkish bath buildings. In some Turkish bath examples, a fountain was also used in the centre of the dressing area (Önge, 1988). In most bath buildings, a dome was used in the undressing areas. A few windows were used on the wall plane in the undressing areas to ensure privacy. Generally, lighting was provided by the dome used as the upper cover (Eyice, 1997).

The warmth area is designed after the undressing section in the plan plane of the bath buildings. The function of the space is to familiarize users with the warmth section. It was also used to perform ablution after the act of washing in the warmth area (Taşcıoğlu, 1988). In this section, marble seating areas and cleaning cells were designed. In some of the warmth spaces, toilet facilities were also used. A barrel vault or dome was used for the upper cover of the warming space (Ertuğrul, 2009).

After the warmth section in the bath buildings, the temperature section is designed. This space is the area where the act of washing takes place. In this space, a navel stone is placed as a platform in the middle of the common area, and halvet cells, which are closed and solitary washing areas, are designed. In addition, basins with a tap and a basin filled with water underneath for users to sit on, and benches designed for sitting are also included. Vault and domes were used in the upper cover of the temperature section (Ertuğrul, 2009). In Turkish bath buildings, the ashtray and water tank are generally located along the wall plane of the temperature space (Önge, 1988).

In the literature reviews on Turkish bath buildings, bath plan typologies were generally realized by considering the temperature space. Ülgen (1950) divided the bath buildings into three classes. He identified the plan and mass, the way the temperature was formed and the number of halvet cells as the main headings of the classification. He analyzed the plan and mass features under two headings as monumental massed-symmetrical plan and undeveloped/

asymmetrical plan. He analyzed the heading that was realized for the creation of the temperature space in six groups as four-cornered, rectangular, cloverleaf, T-shaped, multi-cornered, cross-shaped. The classification according to the number of halvet cells is grouped as single, double, four and multi-halvet. Eyice (1960) realized the typological classification of bath buildings by considering only the form of the temperature space. In this context, he categorized them into six groups: corner cells with four eyvan, star-like, multi-domed, twin rooms, double halves with a domed centre, four corners, and surrounded halvet cells. The classification of the plan typology of the baths by Ülgen (1950) and Eyice (1960) is shown in Figure 2.

Architectural elements in Turkish bath buildings are defined as columns, arches, walls and upper cover elements. The most frequently used upper covers in bath structures were vaults and domes. Domes were built with binding plaster and bricks. Horasan mortar was used in the upper covers, such as vaults and domes, because it is resistant to temperature and humidity (Demirdal, 2011). The wall planes of the bath structures were built using rubble stones and a masonry system. In the 15th and 16th centuries, brick and cut stone were used as building materials in the wall planes (Yıldırım, 2021). Generally, flattened or circular arches were used. Arches in the upper parts of window and door openings are also quite common (Asatekin, 1978).

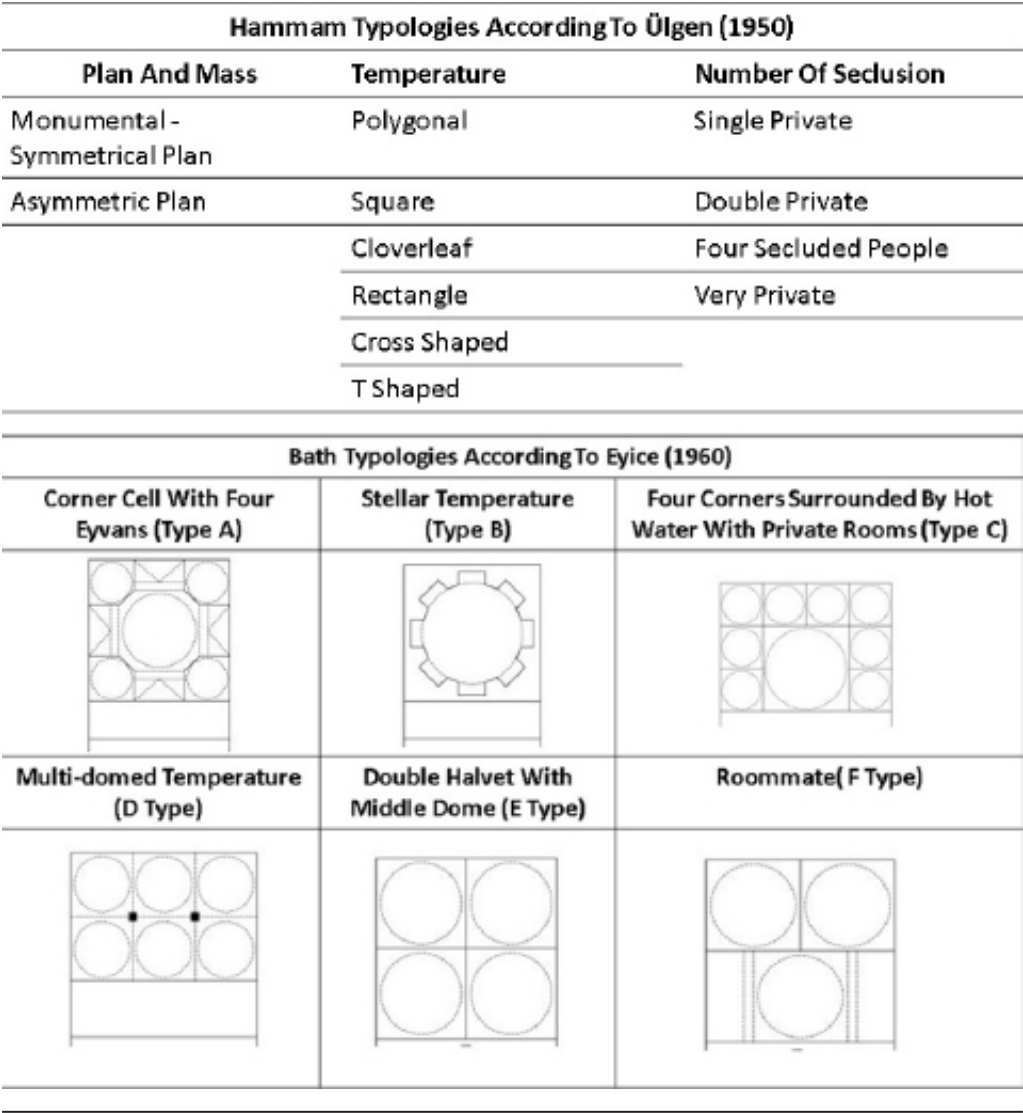


Figure 2. Classification of Hamam Typologies by Ülgen (1950) and Eyice (1960)

BURSA PROVINCE AND BATH BUILDINGS

Since Bursa province has hot water resources, it has been a tourism centre with Roman and Ottoman baths and spas throughout history. In Bursa, which became the capital after the Ottoman conquest, approximately 50 baths and spas, 39 of which are still standing today, were built by sultans, prominent statesmen, and philanthropic citizens (Şehitoğlu, 2000). As important buildings of the city, public baths were important places of socialization for the public and statesmen. The numerous bazaar baths built in the 15th and 16th centuries were profitable businesses that provided financial support and were concentrated in the commercial centres surrounding the inns used by travellers to stay on the road during long journeys or in the city centre (Şehitoğlu, 2008).

The baths built by the Ottomans in the city have common features in terms of size, plan scheme, covering system and ornaments according to the period they were built. Orhangazi Bath, built by Orhan Bey in 1339, is an important bath symbolizing the transition to Ottoman bath architecture after the Seljuk period. Afterwards, Nalıncılar Bath, the largest bath of Bursa built by Murad I; Demirtaş Bath, the largest domed Bursa bath with a diameter of 16.00 meters during the reign of Bayezid I; Court (İbrahimpaşa) Bath and Ördekli (Eski Yeni) Bath built by Mehmed I, Meyhaneli Bath and Kayhan (Mehmed Ağa) Bath built during the reign of Murad II show the care shown to the construction of baths by the rulers with their advanced architectural features (Cardigan, 2019).

Due to the land structure of the old city centre of Bursa, the baths are generally located on sloping land and are rectangular-plan structures. The undressing areas are generally square in plan; in many examples, they constitute almost half of the bath. When we look at the temperature planning of the baths, which were generally built in the 14th - 15th centuries, it is seen that they are mainly of the Semavi Eyice's bath typology type E "type with a dome in the middle and a double halo". The octagonal plan of the undressing and temperature areas of the Davutpaşa Bath distinguishes it from other bath structures. Baths' temperature's roof covering vary according to their size. While the large-volume plans are covered with a dome, the small ones are covered with a wooden roof. The warm and hot rooms differ according to their plan scheme; either they are only covered with a dome or the main dome is supported by a half dome, vault or arches. Small-sized spaces such as halvet, toilets and shaving areas are usually covered with a dome or vault.

OTTOMAN PERIOD BATH BUILDINGS IN BURSA PROVINCE

The Ottoman period baths in Bursa can be grouped according to their service purposes and their location in the city: Külliye Baths, Bazaar Baths, neighbourhood baths and spas. Complex baths are located within complex complexes. Bazaar baths are located within the trade zone. Neighbourhood baths are located in

Figure 3. Map of Bursa Bazaar Bath

- Çakırağa Bath 1.
- Tavukpazarı Bath 2.
- Şengül Bath 3.
- Reyhan Bath 4.
- Perşembe Bath 5.
- Nalıncılar Bath 6.
- Davutpaşa Bath 7.
- Kayhan Bath 8.



the neighbourhoods formed around the complexes and the bazaar. Spas are structures built for treatment and bathing purposes in areas close to natural hot water sources (Şehitoğlu, 2008).

In the Ottoman period, the neighbourhood baths called “bazaar baths” were built by the wealthy people of the city. Within the scope of the study, 8 of the 10 bazaar baths in Bursa, located in the historical bazaar and inns region, were discussed.

1.Çakırağa Bath: It was built by Çakır Ağa, a subaşı in İstanbul, during the reign

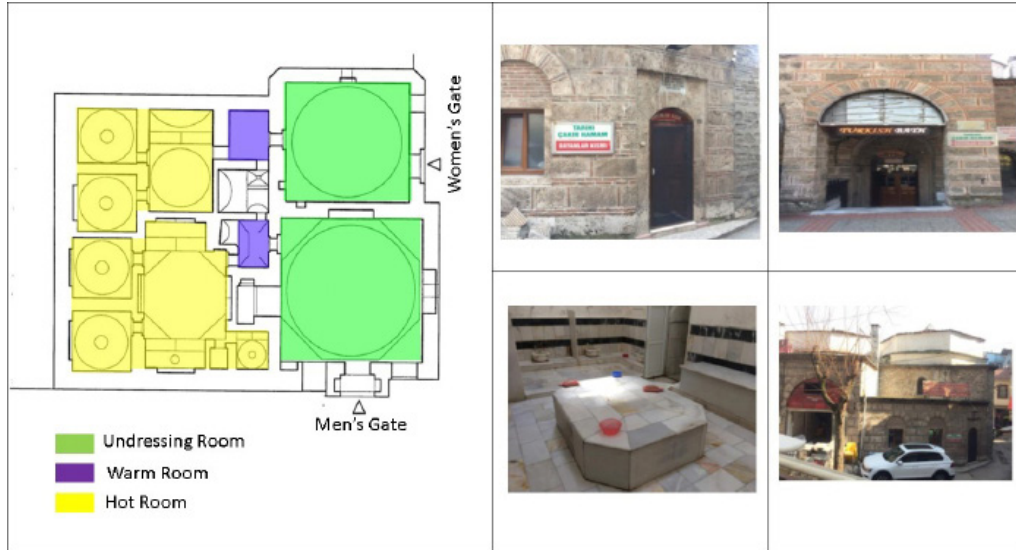


Figure 4. Çakırağa Bath

of Mehmed II. The men's section of Çakırağa Bath, which is a medium-sized double bath, passes from the 9.60 x 9.66 m square planned undressing section of the men's section to the temperature section with a small transition space. There are two halvet rooms in the temperature space expanded with arches. In the west direction of the warmth, there is a latrine and a razor room. Shops were built on the side of the men's section facing the street to generate income for the foundation. The women's section, which has a smaller area, is 8.07 x 8.37 m. A passage leads to the warmth section. Hala and the razor holder are to the north of the warmth section. There is a navel stone on the east of the building.



Figure 5. Tavukpazarı Bath

2. Tavukpazarı Bath: Known as “Tavuk Pazarı Bath” because a chicken market was once established in front of it, and as “Meyhaneli Bath” because it was later used as a winery, the bath was built by Murat II in 1426. The dressing room, ashtray, and water tank section of the bath, which has a double bath plan typology, have not survived to the present day. The function of the privately owned building today is a clothing store.

3. Şengül Bath: It was built by Yıldırım Bayezid. The dressing area was expanded with two eyvans and the transition from the dressing area to the temperature is provided by a small 1.50 m wide intermediate space. The hot section has two eyvan and there is a navel stone under the dome. Two halves are connected to the warmth. Today, it is known as the silversmith bazaar and serves as such.

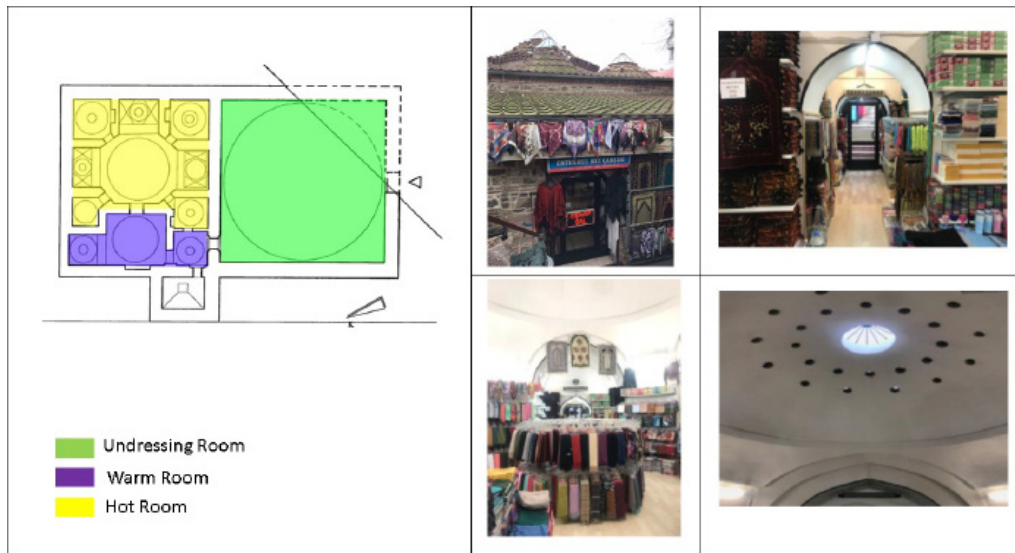
4. Reyhan Bath: It was built in 1431 by Reyhan Pasha to generate income for his zawiya in Yenişehir. The single bath typology of the bath is 11.00 x 11.00 m in size, covered with a wooden roof, and the transition from the undressing space to the warmth is provided by a small warming space. The temperature is a domed space expanded by an eyvan with two large halvet. The ashtray and water tank are located at the end of the successive spaces. Today the building is used as a branch of the Green Crescent.

Figure 6. Sengul Bath



Figure 7. Reyhan Bath





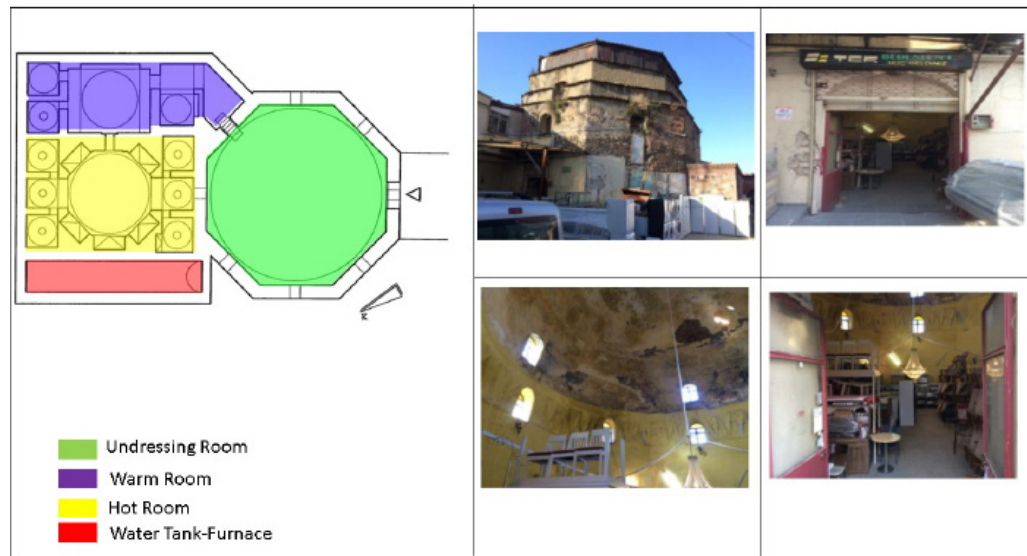
5. Perşembe Bath: It was built by Kadiasker Mustafa Efendi to generate income for his mosque in Istanbul. It is a small bath with a single bath plan typology with a very large dressing area. The dressing area is covered with a dome with a diameter of 12.50 m. The warmth is accessed through an intermediate passage from the dressing room and the warmth has a razor and a latrine. The warmth has a central plan with three eyvans and four corner halvets. It serves as a store.

6. Nalıncılar Bath : It is the largest bathhouse of Bursa built by Sultan Murad I (Hüdavendigâr). The bath is in the typology of a rectangular planned double bath with an area of approximately 1400 square meters and dimensions of 28,00-50,00 m. The undressing and warmth sections of the women's section were demolished. Today it serves as a store.

7. Davutpaşa Bath: It was built in 1485 by Davut Pasha to generate income for the Davutpaşa Mosque in Istanbul. The Davutpaşa Bath is a single bath and the undressing area measures 14.00 x 14.00 m and has an octagonal plan. A staircase with a height of 1.73 m leads to the interval space that provides access to the rectangular warmth. The warmth consists of an octagonal main space and two eyvans. There are halvets on both sides of the eyvan. The water tank and ashtray (hearth) are located on the west side of the building. Today it is used as a furniture warehouse.



Figure 10. .Davutpasa Bath



8.Kayihan Bath: It was built at the beginning of the 15th century by Veziriazam Koca Mehmed Pasha to generate income for the Kayhan Mosque located to its north. It has a double bath plan typology. The men's undressing area is entered through a large crown door. The dressing room has a square plan and measures 13.00 x 13.00 m in dimensions. There is a latrine in the 7.40 x 5.20 m warmth section which is accessed from the dressing room. There are two small halvets and a domed navel stone space in the warmth space. The women's undressing room measures 12.85 x 9.80 m. The temperature is expanded with an arch and there is a halvet room inside. Today it serves as a restaurant.

Figure 11. Kayihan Bath



EVALUATION

Within the scope of the study, eight Ottoman period bath structures located in Bursa province were examined. The bath buildings were evaluated within the scope of the data in the literature section. The first evaluation was carried out within the scope of the construction date, function, usage status, and space arrangement of the bath buildings. The evaluation is given in Table 1.


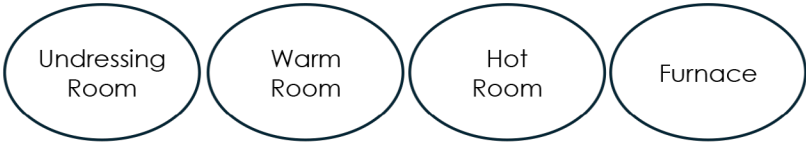
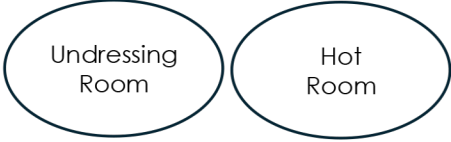
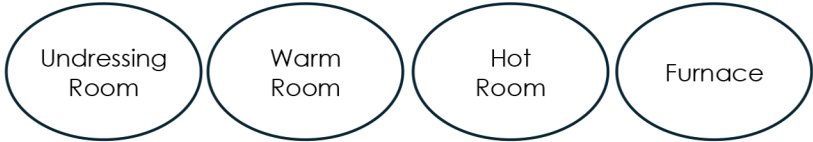

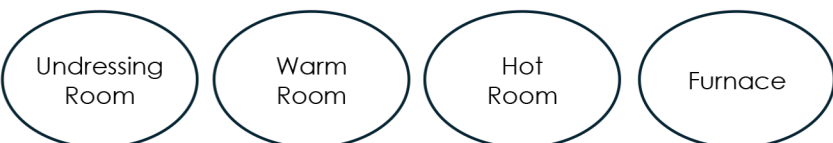
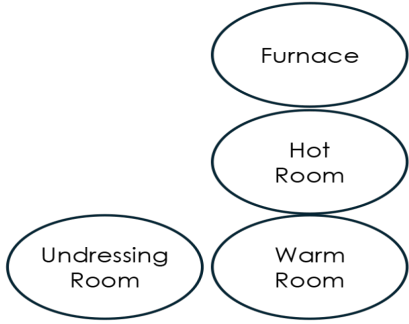
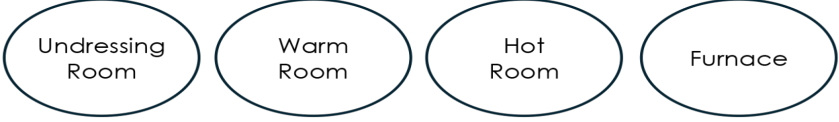
Cakiraga Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	15th century	Double Bath	Bath
	Space arrangement		
			
Tavukpazarı Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	15th century	Double Bath	Clothing Store
	Space arrangement		
			
Sengul Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	14th-15th centuries.	Single Bath	Shopping centre
	Space arrangement		
			
Reyhan Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	1431	Single Bath	Green Crescent Branch
	Space arrangement		
			
Persembe Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	14th century	Single Bath	Shopping centre
	Space arrangement		
			
Nalincilar Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	14th century	Double Bath	Shopping centre
	Space arrangement		
			

Table 1. Evaluation of Ottoman Period Bath Buildings in Bursa Province According to Their Construction Date, Function, Usage Status and Space Arrangements

Davutpaşa Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	1485	Single Bath	Furniture Warehouse
	Space arrangement		
			
Kayhan Bath	Date of Construction	Function	Usage Status
	Early 15th century	Double Bath	Restaurant
	Space arrangement		
			

All the bath buildings in the sample were built in the 14th and 15th centuries during the Ottoman Period. Four of the bath buildings were used as single baths and four as double baths. Today, only Çakırağa bath continues its original function. All of the other bath buildings are usable. However, they are used outside their original functions. Within the scope of this evaluation, the space sequences are the last to be discussed. Because the space arrangement in Turkish bath buildings was realized on a single plane. Per the evaluation, Perşembe Bath and Davutpaşa Bath are not on a single plane. Other bath structures have space layouts on a single plane.

The second evaluation within the scope of the study was carried out by considering the classification of hammam typologies. This realization consists of two steps. In the first step, Ülgen's (1950) classification of bath typology was evaluated. Within the scope of this evaluation, the plan and mass, temperature and halvet numbers of the bath structures were considered. Eyice's (1960) classification of bath typologies was considered in the second step. At this stage, the plan typologies of the temperature spaces of the bath buildings were classified. The evaluation carried out is given in Table 2.

Within the scope of Ülgen's (1950) typology of bath buildings, the 14th-15th century Ottoman period bazaar baths in Bursa have common characteristics in terms of plan and massing. Century Ottoman period bazaar baths in Bursa show common characteristics in terms of plan and mass. All of them are asymmetrical. In the evaluation carried out within the scope of the temperatures, there are multi-cornered and four-cornered plan typologies. When the bath buildings were analyzed according to the number of halves, it was determined that there are all classifications, including single, double, four, and multi-halves. When the sample was analyzed in the context of Eyice's (1960) classification, it was determined that type E was used more frequently. The second most used type was type B. 3 temperature spaces could not be classified within the scope of Eyice (1960)'s bath typology.

	Ülgen (1950) Classification of Bath Typologies			Classification of Bath Typologies by Eyice (1960)
	Plan and Mass	Heat	Number of Halvat	
Cakiraga Bath				
Men's Section	Asymmetric	Polygonal	Double Private Room	Type E
Women's Section	Asymmetric	Polygonal	Double Private Room	Type E
Tavukpazarı Bath				
Men's Section	Asymmetric	Multi Corner	Double Halvet	Not classified
Women's Section	Asymmetric	Four Corners	Single Halvet	Not classified
Sengul Bath	Asymmetric	Multi Corner	Double Private Room	Type E
Reyhan Bath	Asymmetric	Four Corners	Double Private Room	Type E
Perşembe Bath	Asymmetric	Polygonal	Very Halvat	Type B
Nalincılar Bath				
Men's Section	Asymmetric	Four Corners	Very Halvat	Type B
Davutpaşa Bath	Asymmetric	Four Corners	Very Halvat	Type B
Kayıhan Bath				
Men's Section	Asymmetric	Polygonal	Four Halvat	Type E

Table 2. Evaluation of Ottoman Period Bath Buildings in Bursa Province within the Scope of Their Architectural Typologies

CONCLUSION

Çakırağa Bath, Tavukpazarı Bath, Sengul Bath, Reyhan Bath, Persembe Bath, Nalincılar Bath, Davutpaşa Bath and Kayıhan Bath located in the city of Bursa were determined as the sample of the study. These buildings, which are 14th and 15th-century period bazaar baths, were evaluated in two stages in the previous section. Within the scope of the first evaluation, the construction date, utilization status and spatial arrangement of the bath structures were discussed. As a result of the evaluation, the following conclusions were reached:

- Half of the bazaar baths in the city of Bursa are single baths, and half are double baths. In this context, they do not show a common feature.
- Seven of the bath buildings are not used in their original function.
- Within the scope of the spatial arrangement, 6 bath buildings have spaces arranged in a plane. However, 2 bath structures do not have this feature. Within the scope of spatial arrangement, bath structures cannot provide language unity.

In the second stage of the evaluation, the analysis was carried out according to the typologies of baths by Ülgen (1950) and Eyice (1960). The results of this evaluation are as follows:

- The bazaar bath buildings in the city of Bursa show common characteristics in terms of plan and mass. All the buildings are asymmetrical.
- The bath buildings in the sample do not show common features according to Ülgen (1950) temperature typology. However, only multi-cornered and four-cornered temperature types were used in the bath buildings within the scope of this typology.
- Bath buildings do not show a linguistic unity according to the number of halves. In the sampled hammam buildings, all of the single-halved, double-halved, four-halved, and multi-halved types were used in the classification of hammam typology.

- According to Eyice's (1960) classification of the typology of baths, no linguistic unity was found. However, it was determined that type E is the most commonly used typology. Type B is the second most common typology. No other plan type was used.

The conservation and preservation of the bazaar baths of the city of Bursa, which are discussed within the scope of the study, is a very important issue. In this context, the study is important as the first step of large-scale research by evaluating the bath buildings within the scope of their architectural typology. These bath buildings, which have become increasingly dysfunctional and have been brought into daily life by assuming different functions, continue their existence by showing different unique features in architectural typology.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

Authors' Contributions

The authors contributed equally to the study.

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Ethics committee approval was not required for this article.

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In this research, the necessary permissions were obtained from the relevant participants (individuals, institutions and organizations) during the survey, in-depth interview, focus group interview, observation or experiment.

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