



Facade Analysis of Traditional Buildings on 12 Eylül Street in Mudanya's Giritli Neighborhood

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Abstract

Mudanya, a district situated in the province of Bursa, has held significant port city status since ancient times, retaining its importance to the present day. Within this district, Giritli Neighborhood stands as one of the earliest settlements in Mudanya. Turkish and Greek people lived together in the region for a long time. These two cultures created varieties in the region socially and physically. With Greeks residing mostly in the coastal area, Turkish people predominantly lived inland. With Greeks residing mostly in the coastal area and Turkish people predominantly living inland. Therefore, different qualities can be observed in the coastal and inland areas in terms of environmental and architectural qualities. Mudanya boasts a plethora of historical structures constructed in diverse architectural styles spanning various eras. Notably, 12 Eylül Street in Giritli Neighborhood has emerged as a prominent attraction, alluring tourists with its historical edifices and scenic streets leading to the sea. Despite the inevitable passage of time, several historical buildings along 12 Eylül Street remarkably preserve their originality, prominently exhibiting distinct architectural features on their facades. This research entails a comprehensive literature review and analysis pertaining to the aforementioned district, neighborhood, and street, followed by a meticulous facade analysis of seven structures situated on 12 Eylül Street. Notably, the facades of these historical buildings exhibit influences from Late Ottoman Architecture, as well as the Neoclassical, Rococo, and the First National Architectural Movement (Neoclassical Turkish Style) periods, each contributing unique elements to the meticulous designs of these structures. In light of this research, preserving the historical value of Giritli District and 12 Eylül Street, it is of great importance to keep it alive and pass it on to future generations.

Keywords: Facade analysis, Giritli Neighborhood, Mudanya, 12 Eylül Street

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Mudanya Giritli Mahallesi 12 Eylül Caddesi Geleneksel Yapıların Cephe Analizi

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Öz

Mudanya, Bursa iline bağlı bir ilçe olup antik dönemden günümüze kadar önemli bir liman kenti olarak varlığını sürdürmüştür. Tarihsel değeri açısından büyük önem taşıyan bu ilçenin Giritli Mahallesi, kurulduğu dönemden beri mevcut olan ilk yerleşim yerlerinden biridir. Bölgede, Türk ve Rum halkları uzunca bir süre beraber yaşamışlardır. Bu iki kültür, bölgede sosyal ve fiziksel açıdan çeşitlilik yaratmıştır. Rumlar daha çok sahil kenarında konumlanırken, Türkler iç kısımlarda varlıklarını sürdürmüştür. Bu nedenle, sahil kesimi ile iç kesimde mimari ve çevre nitelikleri açısından farklılar gözlenmektedir. Mahalle, çeşitli dönemlere ait farklı mimari üsluplarla inşa edilmiş pek çok tarihi yapıyı barındırmaktadır. Günümüzde Mudanya ilçesinin turistik cazibe merkezlerinden biri haline gelen Giritli Mahallesi'nde, 12 Eylül Caddesi, tarihi yapıları ve denize doğru uzanan sokaklarıyla dikkat çekmektedir. Bu cadde, özgünlüğünü koruyarak ilçenin en çarpıcı caddelerinden biri haline gelmiştir. 12 Eylül Caddesi'nde yer alan tarihi yapılar, zamanın etkisine rağmen dönemin mimari üsluplarını cephelerinde başarılı bir şekilde yansıtmayı başarmışlardır. Bu çalışmada bahsi geçen ilçe, mahalle ve cadde ile ilgili literatür araştırmaları ve analizler yapılmış, ardından 12 Eylül Caddesi'nde bulunan 7 adet yapı üzerinden cephe analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu tarihi binaların cepheleri, Geç Osmanlı Mimarisi'nin yanı sıra Neoklasik, Rokoko ve Birinci Ulusal Mimarlık Akımı (Neoklasik Türk Üslubu) dönemlerinden de etkiler taşıyor ve her biri bu yapıların titiz tasarımlarına benzersiz unsurlar katıyor. Bu araştırma ışığında Giritli Mahallesi ve 12 Eylül Caddesi'nin tarihi değerinin korunması, yaşatılması ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cephe analizi, Giritli Mahallesi, Mudanya, 12 Eylül Caddesi

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1. Introduction

Throughout history, Anatolia has witnessed the establishment of numerous cities comprising diverse societies. The social life, cultures, traditions, religions, and other pivotal factors of these societies played a crucial role in shaping the identities of cities. Often, these societies coexisted harmoniously for extended periods, intricately weaving the urban fabric. Notably, the influx of Greek tribes to Anatolia and the subsequent arrival of Turks contributed to the enduring coexistence of distinct communities, significantly influencing the texture and silhouette of Anatolian cities.

Mudanya, formerly known as Apemia in ancient times, stands as a testament to the historical confluence of different societies. As an important port city and trade hub throughout its history, Mudanya evolved into a significant center of cultural and commercial exchange. Even after the Ottoman Empire captured the city in 1321, the arrival of Turks further enriched its urban fabric.

An examination of Mudanya's city plan reveals the emergence of two distinctive urban fabrics after the Turks settled in the region. The first comprises Turkish neighborhoods within the inner part of the city, characterized by narrow and irregularly shaped streets. In contrast, Greek neighborhoods developed along the coastline, featuring streets running parallel to the shore intersected by perpendicular thoroughfares (Aydoğan, 1994, s.24). The neighborhoods of Mütareke, Karafatma, and Halit Paşa, which endure to this day, represent the oldest Greek settlements. This collective area, where Greek houses are predominantly located, has come to be known as Giritli Neighborhood, a name that has persisted through the ages.

The preservation of the urban layout and structural elements of Giritli Neighborhood holds significant value in comprehending the urban fabric's historical significance. The intact identity and texture of the neighborhood have transformed it into a popular destination for contemporary tourists visiting Bursa. Particularly, 12 Eylül Street, with its picturesque streets leading to the sea, emerges as the most alluring area within the Giritli Neighborhood. Additionally, the Mütareke building, situated at the neighborhood's entrance, witnessed the conclusion of the Turkish-Greek War through the Mudanya Armistice Agreement in 1922, further accentuating the significance of the neighborhood.

Giritli Neighborhood bears substantial historical value as a harmonious dwelling where Turkish and Greek communities lived side by side for centuries, mutually influencing and intertwining their cultures and traditions within its streets, buildings, and alleys.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this study is to conduct comprehensive architectural analyses of 12 Eylül Street, a historically significant component of the Giritli Neighborhood, integral to the city of Mudanya. The primary focus is on examining and evaluating the facades of seven resilient historical buildings located on the street. The ultimate goal is to compile valuable architectural history information that can be passed down to future generations.

1.2 Scope

The research encompasses an initial analysis of 12 Eylül Street (within the Giritli Neighborhood), emphasizing the functions, number of floors, usage status, and construction techniques of the buildings. Subsequently, on-site visits and examinations of the seven selected historical buildings were conducted, documenting their facades through photography. The facades of both traditional Greek and Turkish buildings were evaluated based on their construction dates and distinct architectural styles. Information was meticulously gathered from diverse sources, including written and oral references, historical photographs, and non-structural examinations. The conclusion section offers a comprehensive evaluation of the study, accompanied by specific assessments related to the study area derived from the conducted examinations.

1.3 Method

The subject of this study was established through a thorough literature review. Subsequently, the literature review was complemented by comprehensive fieldwork, incorporating personal interviews, examination of written and oral sources, analysis of historical photographs, and on-site inspections for documentation. This combined approach allowed for well-founded conclusions to be drawn concerning the analyzed avenue, streets, and building facades.

2. Historical and Physical Development of Mudanya District

Mudanya district, situated in the province of Bursa, is bordered by the Marmara Sea to the north, Nilüfer district to the south, Osmangazi district to the east, and Karacabey district to the west (Türkiye İlleri ilçeleri mahalleleri ve köyleri / Mudanya Köyleri ve Mahalleleri, 2023). The district encompasses 369 km² and comprises 47 neighborhoods, with many villages gradually transformed into neighborhoods over time. Benefiting from accessibility via both land and sea, Mudanya's climate exhibits characteristics more closely aligned with the Mediterranean climate, despite its location in the Marmara region.

Mudanya has long been recognized as a crucial port city, with its history and urbanization dating back to antiquity. Although precise information is scarce, various sources suggest that the foundation of Mudanya can be traced back to the 7th century BC, likely established by the Ionian city-state of Colophon under the name "Myrleia." Subsequently, the city came under Byzantine control. The Turkish name "Mudanya" is believed to have originated from the Greek terms "Moutagnac" or "Montaniac," which translates to "mountainous region" (Güner, 2014, s. 55).

In 1321, Mudanya was conquered by Orhangazi, marking its incorporation into the Ottoman territories. The Turkish settlement led to a prolonged coexistence between Turkish and Greek populations, both of which significantly contributed to the city's fabric (Mudanya Belediyesi / Mudanya'nın tarihçesi, 2023).

Notably, Mudanya gained historical significance during World War I due to its occupation by the British and subsequent handover to the Greeks. However, on September 12, 1922, Mudanya was liberated, and it was restored as Turkish territory (refer to Figure 1).



Figure 1. Photos of Mudanya and Armistice building from 1930. (Mudanya Belediyesi / Mudanya'nın tarihçesi, 2023)

In recent history, the pivotal "Mudanya Conference," held from October 3 to 11, 1922, added to the city's importance. The conference culminated in the signing of the "Mudanya Armistice" by İsmet Paşa (Güner, 2014, s.59). Today, the building where the armistice was signed has been transformed into a museum, located at the entrance of 12 Eylül Street, the subject of this study. The structure meticulously preserves all rooms, including negotiation, working, resting, and signing rooms, in their original 1922 form (Aydoğan, 1994, s.92).

The presence of the Mudanya Armistice building on 12 Eylül Street significantly enhances the street's prestige and attracts a larger number of visitors. Consequently, some ground floors of buildings on the street have been converted into commercial spaces. Additionally, with the support of Mudanya Municipality, several abandoned buildings on the street have been thoughtfully restored and opened to visitors, revitalizing the local economy through various promotions and events, such as 12 Eylül Mudanya's Liberation ceremonies, concerts, and art events (Mudanya Belediyesi / Mudanya'nın tarihçesi, 2023).

3. Spatial Analysis of 12 Eylül Street

Spatial analysis was conducted on a total of 81 buildings situated on 12 Eylül Street, with a focus on their usage status, functions, number of floors, and construction techniques. These analyses aimed to articulate the

fabric of the street, supported by meticulous observations and photographic documentation. Out of the 81 buildings, seven structures were selected for further facade analysis.

Among the buildings on 12 Eylül Street, 65 are currently in active use, while 15 buildings remain unused. Additionally, one building is undergoing restoration. Notably, some of the active buildings solely function during the summer season (refer to Figure 2).

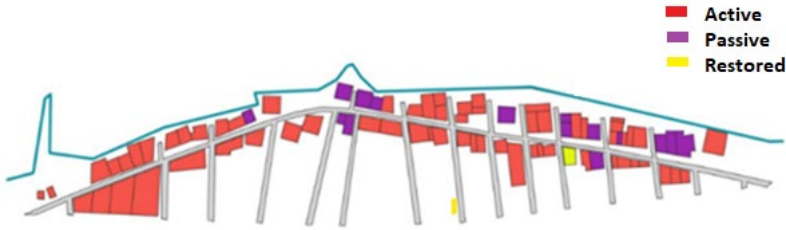


Figure 2. Analysis of the Use Case of the Structures Related to 12 Eylül Street (Created by the author)

The buildings on 12 Eylül Street serve four distinct purposes. Out of the 81 structures, 66 are utilized as residential units, nine as commercial units (comprising cafes, restaurants, souvenir shops, etc.), four as mixed-use commercial and residential units, and two as museum units (refer to Figure 3).



Figure 3. Functional Analysis of the Structures Related to 12 Eylül Street (Created by the author)

Upon examination, it is evident that certain residential + commercial structures have transformed their ground floors into commercial spaces, while some commercial structures have been converted from previous residential use.

The number of floors in the buildings on the street varies significantly. Among the 81 buildings, seven are single-story, 32 are two-story, 24 are

three-story, eight are four-story, four are five-story, and six are six-story buildings (refer to Figure 4).



Figure 4. Analysis of the Number of Floors of the Structures Related to 12 Eylül Street (Created by the author)

The analysis reveals a complex pattern in the distribution of floors among the buildings. At the entrance of the street, buildings typically exhibit two or three stories, while towards the end of the street, some structures reach up to six floors.

Buildings closer to the seafront generally consist of one, two, or three stories, showcasing a sense of harmony in the number of floors among them.

On the opposite side of the street, beyond a certain point, uniformity diminishes, and variations in the number of floors become evident. However, from the entrance to the middle section of the street, a certain harmony in the number of floors prevails. In the later part of the street, modern buildings with four, five, and six floors have been constructed (refer to Figure 5).



Figure 5. Photos of the 12 Eylül Street dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

Out of the 81 buildings on the street, 53 are constructed using reinforced concrete. The remaining structures encompass ten wooden buildings, 16

mixed (concrete + wood) buildings, and two commercial containers (refer to Figure 6).



Figure 6. Construction System Analysis of the Structures Related to 12 Eylul Street (Created by the author)

Wooden and mixed structures predominantly belong to the pre-Republic era and have remarkably survived to the present day. Some reinforced concrete structures have undergone modifications with wooden finishes on their sills to align with the architectural harmony of the street. At the waterfront's end, two commercial containers are utilized as a buffet and a café.

4. Facade Analysis of Traditional Buildings on 12 Eylul

The positions of the buildings whose facades were examined from the traditional houses located on 12 Eylul Street with each other are shown in the graph given below (refer to Figure 7).



Figure 7. The locations of the structures examined on 12 Eylul Street (Created by the author)

In this study, buildings with different facade characteristics were selected among the buildings that have survived until today and preserved their originality. These seven buildings on 12 Eylül Street were meticulously chosen for in-depth facade analysis, encompassing a diverse range of functions and structural typologies.

4.1 12 Eylül Street: Mudanya Mütareke Building

The Mudanya Mütareke Building (refer to Figure 8), situated at the entrance of 12 Eylül Street, was erected in the late 19th century by a Russian merchant on an 800 m² plot of land, encompassing a building area of 400 m². This distinctive structure exemplifies the coastal house style prevalent during that period, characterized by a wooden construction system and comprising four floors, including a basement, ground floor, first floor, and attic. The facade design of the building echoes the Neoclassical influences of Late Ottoman Architecture (Anıktar, 2013, s.1210).



Figure 8. Photos of the Mudanya Armistice Building dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

The Mütareke Building stands as a detached structure with North-South and East-West facades constructed symmetrically. The facades are adorned with horizontally arranged painted wooden boards, reminiscent of the prevailing architectural style of that era. The North and South facades are particularly notable, featuring elements characteristic of Late Ottoman architecture, such as balconies and bay windows (cumba) (Uşma, 2021, s. 228). The combination of the balcony and bay window in a vertical manner, designed in the "hand-on-hip" style, lends a distinctive charm to these facades. Moreover, both the main entrance and garden exit doors of the building are located on these prominent facades. In contrast, the East

and West facades exhibit a simpler design, featuring uninterrupted windows across all floors.

Significant elements reflecting the facade characteristics of the period in the building encompass the roof, windows, and doors. The building's roof boasts gradual levels, rendering it more imposing and imparting a regal presence. Marseille roof tiles, a favored roofing material during the 19th century, were utilized for its roofing (Uşma, 2021, s. 230). The windows, wide and elongated, mirror the architectural trends of the era. Arched windows adorn the ground floors of the North and South facades, while rectangular windows grace the first floor. Wooden shutters, commonly employed in that era, adorn the first-floor windows, further accentuating the building's charm. The entrance and exit doors on the North and South facades align with the style of the period as well, being grand, wide, and double-winged, meticulously crafted from wood, glass, and metal.

4.2 12 Eylül Street: Parcel 1061 Block 1 Building

The structure situated on parcel 1061 block 1 stands out as one of the most remarkable buildings on 12 Eylül Street. Similar to many historical buildings on the street, it was erected in the late 19th century, reflecting the coastal house style. Encompassing an area of 117 m², the building comprises a basement, ground floor, and first floor, with the basement being constructed using masonry and the ground and first floors primarily featuring wooden construction. The facade design of the building exudes the influence of Rococo elements within the Late Ottoman Architecture (Akın, 2015, s. 124).

The building (refer to Figure 9), adjacent to the east facade, exhibits diverse facades, each crafted with distinct features. Designed with simplicity and spaciousness in mind, the facades employ pastel color tones, complemented by horizontally arranged painted wooden boards, commonly observed in wooden structures of that period. Notably, the building being located on a corner parcel, the junction of the south and west facades is characterized by soft edges, evoking the elegance of Rococo architecture in lieu of sharp edges (Arquitecto, Decombo Design Combination, 2022).



Figure 9. Photos dated 2023 of the structure located on 1061 Island 1 Parcel (The author's own archive)

Prominent elements reflecting the period's facade characteristics in the building comprise the balcony, windows, and doors. Rococo architecture, renowned for its ornate interior designs, echoes simplicity and elegance in its exterior facades. A small balcony embellishes the corner where the south and west facades meet, featuring a balcony railing influenced by Rococo architecture, designed to be unassuming and graceful (Arquitecto, Decombo Design Combination, 2022). The windows, elongated and rectangular in shape, align with the architectural style of the era. Wooden shutters adorn the first-floor windows, adding a touch of variety to the facade with different tones for the shutters and window sills. The entrance doors on the south and west facades, in line with the period's style, manifest a simple and narrow design, being single-winged and crafted entirely from wood.

According to information provided by local residents, the area currently covered with wood on the south facade served as a commercial space in the past.

4.3 12 Eylül Street: Parcel 1148 Block 1 Building

Another noteworthy building on 12 Eylül Street is situated on parcel 1148 block 1. Erected in the early 20th century, this mansion-style structure covers an area of 68 m² and encompasses three floors, including the ground floor, first floor, and second floor. The mansion is entirely constructed using wood, with its facade design reflecting the influences of the First National Architectural Movement, which was prevalent in the early 20th century (Ertuğrul, 2007, s.45).

The building on parcel 1148 block 1 (refer to Figure 10) is adjacent on the south and east facades, with its facades designed to maintain symmetry, in line with the principles of the First National Architectural Movement (Özcan, 2002, s. 32). Despite the symmetrical layout, numerous bay windows grace the north and west facades, characteristic of the First National Architectural Movement (Çolak, Eraslan, 2021, s. 215). The main entrance is accessible through two prominent doors, one located on the north facade and the other on the west facade. Additionally, an awning is thoughtfully incorporated above the entrance door on the west facade. The building's corner parcel location, coupled with its architectural style, results in sharp corners.

The First National Architectural Movement placed significant emphasis on symmetry and bay windows in facade designs (Çolak, Eraslan, 2021, s. 225). When scrutinizing the building's facades, the bay windows on the second floor draw particular attention, featuring a bay window on the north facade and a room-sized bay window on the west facade.

Other significant elements reflecting the period's facade characteristics in the building encompass the windows, doors, and closed balcony on the west facade. The windows are designed as elongated rectangles on the ground floor and shorter rectangles on the first and second floors, devoid of any shutters. The glass is divided into smaller panes using vertical and horizontal wooden strips, adhering to the architectural trends of that era.



Figure 10. Photos dated 2023 of the structure located on 1448 Island 1 Parcel (The author's own archive)

Lastly, the entrance doors on the north and west facades mirror the style of that era, being tall, double-winged, and crafted entirely from

wood. The canopy designed above the entrance door on the west facade further emphasizes the building's entrance.

4.4 12 Eylül Street: Koray Jr. Yalı (Seaside Mansion)

Another exceptional building on 12 Eylül Street is Koray Jr. Yalı (Seaside Mansion). Like numerous historical structures on the street, this mansion was constructed in the late 19th century, embracing the coastal house style. Covering an area of 116 m², the mansion boasts four floors, including a basement, ground floor, first floor, and attic. The basement exhibits masonry construction, while the ground and first floors, along with the attic, feature exquisite woodwork. The facade design of the building resonates with the Neoclassical influences of Late Ottoman Architecture (Anıktar, 2013, s.1215).

Koray Jr. Yalı (Seaside Mansion) (refer to Figure 11) stands as a detached structured building with facades meticulously designed in symmetrical harmony. The facades emanate an aura of simplicity and elegance, characteristic of the Neoclassical style. Aligned with other wooden houses of that era, the facades are adorned with horizontally arranged painted wooden boards (Akın, 2015, s. 130). Close examination reveals near-identical designs on all facades, with the only distinction being the presence of entrance doors on the North-South facades. Beyond this, the windows and balconies on the first floor and attic exhibit symmetrical alignment on all facades.



Figure 11. Photos of the Koray Jr. Yalı (Seaside Mansion) dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

Notable elements reflecting the period's facade characteristics in the building include the roof, windows, and doors. The roof follows a triangular form from all facades, complemented by the attic floor, designed to cohesively integrate with the overall triangular roof form. Open or closed balconies grace the attic, thoughtfully designed on all facades (Özel, 2019, s.155). Marseille roof tiles, a popular roofing material during the 19th century, embellish the roof.

The windows employed in the building feature an arched design on the ground floor and rectangular shapes on the first floor and attic (Uşma, 2021, s. 242). As a testament to the architectural trends of the era, wooden shutters are present on all windows.

The entrance and exit doors on the north and south facades serve as key access points to the building. Reflecting the style of that era, these doors exude grandeur, boasting tall, wide, and double-winged structures, meticulously crafted from wood.

Lastly, the south facade of the building showcases a reduced connection between the entrance and the street, promoting a sense of privacy by incorporating a staircase extending inwardly.

4.5 12 Eylül Street: Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion)

The next building on our examination list on 12 Eylül Street is Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion)(refer to Figure 12). This late 19th-century mansion-style building occupies an area of 152 m² and features four floors, including the basement, ground floor, first floor, and attic. The basement is constructed with masonry, while the ground and first floors, along with the attic, are elegantly crafted from wood. The facade design of the building resonates with the Neoclassical influences of Late Ottoman Architecture (Anıktar, 2013, s.1217).



Figure 12. Photos of the Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion) dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion) stands as an adjacent structured building with its North-South facade designed symmetrically. In keeping with the style of other wooden houses from that era, the facades are adorned with horizontally arranged painted wooden boards. Among the facades, the most distinctive features can be found on the North and South sides. These facades bear the hallmark of late Ottoman architecture, showcasing oriel windows and bay windows. The oriel window is positioned above the bay window, presented in the "eli böğünde" style, a traditional wooden cantilevered bay window. In contrast, the West facade exhibits a simpler design compared to the other facades.

Various elements reflect the period's facade characteristics in the building, including the roof, windows, balcony, and doors (Akin, 2015, s. 132). The roof features a triangular and sloped form, complemented by an attic floor. Marseille roof tiles, a popular roofing material during the 19th century, grace the building's rooftop (Özel, 2019, s. 145). Notably, an open balcony is also a prominent feature on the west facade.

The rectangular windows, painted in the same color as the building, are another significant element adding to the building's elegant look. Window sills are also painted in the same color, further contributing to the facade's simple and refined appearance. Wooden shutters, commonly used in that era, gracefully adorn all windows.

Moving on to the entrance and exit doors on the North and South facades, these doors reflect the style of the era, exuding grandeur with their tall, wide, and double-winged wooden and glass structures.

4.6 12 Eylül Street: Kalami Restaurant

Our examination continues with Kalami Restaurant (refer to Figure 13), another building on 12 Eylül Street. Originally built in the early 20th century in the mansion style, this structure occupies an area of 128 m². It was initially constructed as a mansion but has undergone various restoration processes, leading to its conversion into a restaurant. As part of this conversion, an additional space has been incorporated into the northern part of the building. The structure now consists of two floors, the ground floor, and the first floor, with the entire building made of wood. The facade design of the building echoes the influences of the First National Architectural Movement, prevalent in the early 20th century.



Figure 13. Photos of the Kalami Restaurant dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

Kalami Restaurant is an adjacent structured building from the West facade, boasting facades designed with as much symmetry as possible, in alignment with the principles of the First National Architectural Movement (Çolak, Eraslan, 2021, s. 205). Despite the symmetrical layout, projections grace the North and East facades of the building. Two distinct doors provide access to the building due to its conversion into a commercial structure. While the entrance door on the South facade leads to the kitchen and is used exclusively by staff, the door on the East facade was added during the building's transformation.

The First National Architectural Movement emphasized symmetry and bay windows in facade designs (Ertuğrul, 2007, s. 27). Projections extending outwardly from the same space can be observed on both the South and East facades, drawing attention to the building's first floor. Other notable elements reflecting the period's facade characteristics include the windows and doors (Uşma, 2021, s. 245). The windows, designed as squares on the ground floor and rectangles (1/2 proportion) on the first floor, do not feature any shutters. Vertical and horizontal wooden strips divide the glass into smaller panes, reminiscent of the architectural trends of the era.

The entrance doors on the South and East facades differ from each other due to the restoration work they have undergone. While the entrance door on the South facade retains the style of that era, the door on the East facade, intended for visitor access, departs from the original style due to its commercial purpose. The original door was tall and single-winged, crafted entirely from wood. In contrast, the door on the East facade is taller, wider, and composed of wood and glass.

4.7 12 Eylül Street: Hayal Konağı (Dream Mansion)

Lastly, we come to Hayal Konağı (Dream Mansion) (refer to Figure 14), another building on 12 Eylül Street. This mansion-style structure was built in the early 20th century and encompasses an area of 36 m², featuring three floors, including the basement, ground floor, and first floor. The entire building is made of wood. The facade design of the building reflects the influences of the First National Architectural Movement, which was prevalent in the early 20th century (Çolak, Eraslan, 2021, s. 210). However, due to restoration works, the building has lost some of its originality and is currently utilized for commercial purposes.



Figure 14. Photos of the Hayal Konağı (Dream Mansion) dated 2023 (The author's own archive)

Hayal Konağı (Dream Mansion) stands as an adjacent structured building with facades designed symmetrically from the South and East directions, adhering to the traces of the First National Architectural Movement (Ertuğrul, 2007, s. 87). Although symmetrical, the North and West facades of the building exhibit bay windows. The main entrance to the building is through the door on the West facade, which, due to restoration, now features a shutter, compromising its originality. Given its corner parcel location and the architectural style, the building boasts sharp corners.

The First National Architectural Movement emphasized symmetry and bay windows in facade designs (Özcan, 2002, s. 26). Notably, projections extending outwardly from the same space adorn both the North and West facades of the building, adding to its visual appeal.

The building's windows also bear significance, featuring long rectangles on the ground floor and first floor, without shutters (Uşma, 2021, s. 250). The glass is divided into smaller panes with vertical and horizontal wooden strips, reminiscent of the architectural trends of the era.

5. Conclusion

Giritli Neighborhood and 12 Eylül Street in Mudanya represent a remarkable historical treasure trove, boasting significant architectural importance. With its roots tracing back to ancient times and enduring through the illustrious Ottoman period, Giritli Neighborhood stands as an exceptional neighborhood steeped in rich history, encompassing an array of historical buildings from various eras, contributing to its invaluable cultural heritage.

The preservation of these structures is of utmost importance in safeguarding the region's historical identity. Many of these buildings have gracefully withstood the test of time, retaining their authenticity and enhancing the profound historical value of Giritli Neighborhood. The architectural diversity found along 12 Eylül Street further reinforces its significance in architectural history.

The cobblestone streets of Giritli Neighborhood bear witness to diverse architectural styles, reflecting the evolution of architectural trends over the years. Notably, the facades of these historical buildings exhibit influences from Late Ottoman Architecture, as well as the Neoclassical, Rococo, and First National Architectural Movement (Neoclassical Turkish Style) periods, each contributing unique elements to the meticulous designs of these structures (refer to Table 1).

Table 1. Table comparing the general features of the buildings examined on 12 Eylül Street (The author's own archive)

BUILDINGS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	STRUCTURE	CONSOLE in STRUCTURE	WINDOWS SHUTTER
Mudanya Mütareke Building	Latest Ottoman Neoclassic Period	Wood	Balcony and Cumba	Long Rectangular Windows Shutter used
Parcel 1061 Block 1 Building	Latest Ottoman Rococo Period	Masonry and Wood	Balcony	Long Rectangular Windows Shutter used
Parcel 1148 Block 1 Building	First National Architectural Movement	Wood	Cumba	1 st Floor Long 2 nd 3 rd Floor Short Rectangular Window No Shutter
Koray Jr. Yalı (Seaside Mansion)	Latest Ottoman Neoclassic Period	Masonry and Wood	Balcony and Cumba	Rectangular Windows Shutter used
Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion)	Latest Ottoman Neoclassic Period	Masonry and Wood	Balcony and Cumba	Rectangular Windows Shutter used
Kalami Restaurant	First National Architectural Movement	Wood	Cumba	1 st Floor Square 2 nd Floor Rectangular Window No Shutter
Hayal Konağı (Dream Mansion)	First National Architectural Movement	Wood	Cumba	Rectangular Windows No Shutter

The captivating facades of the traditional houses along 12 Eylül Street epitomize visual elegance, enhancing the street's charm and allure. The Mütareke (Armistice) Building, Beyaz Yalı (White Seaside Mansion), Koray Jr. Yalısı (Seaside Mansion), and other magnificent mansions exemplify the architectural splendor of the neighborhood.

While restoration processes have been undertaken, it is crucial to recognize the value of preserving the originality and historical essence of these structures. The historical houses, serving as living testaments to the past, infuse the neighborhood's environment with an authentic and enchanting atmosphere, creating a distinct sense of place.

In light of these considerations, safeguarding and cherishing the historical value of Giritli Neighborhood and 12 Eylül Street are paramount. The cultural heritage embodied by these historical buildings and the neighborhood's architectural landscape speaks to the richness and depth of Mudanya's history.

As we progress, preserving and acknowledging this unique heritage will foster a stronger sense of identity and cultural pride within the community. Ensuring the recognition and appreciation of the architectural legacy left by our ancestors in Giritli Neighborhood and 12 Eylül Street will solidify their rightful place in the annals of history, inspiring future generations to cherish and respect the past, while embracing the heritage that defines their community.

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