



Advanced Engineering Days

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Mardin historical Kazancılar Bazaar architectural features

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Cite this study: Karataş, L., Alptekin, A. & Yakar, M. (2022). Mardin historical Kazancılar Bazaar architectural features. 5th Advanced Engineering Days, 8-11

Keywords

Cultural heritage
Bazaar
Historic fabric
Sustainability
Mardin

Abstract

Mardin Kazancılar Bazaar is a formation surrounded by historical structures such as mosques, madrasahs, tombs and commercial inns, which have always had a very important place in the history of the city. It is a bazaar in which an operating cycle runs where boilers are made and sold. For this reason, in the past, the bazaar has been a shopping place where people deliberately preferred to go, at the same time they belong and adhere to. Also, as a part of daily city life in the past, the bazaar was a welcome point in Mardin. However, it is seen that most of the bazaar shops are closed today and only four shops are open, but they also do different jobs. Unfortunately, these problems cause the city's relationship with its historical heritage to be cut off. It is necessary to increase the urban life quality of the area by realizing the physical, social, economic, cultural and architectural values of Kazancılar Bazaar. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the history and architectural features of Mardin Historical Kazancılar Bazaar and to understand its place in the urban context. A deep understanding of the functions of the bazaar will contribute significantly to the reconstruction of cultural, social and economic value systems.

Introduction

Since the past, the bazaar has always been the heart of a city, one of the most important urban elements in developing and uniting cities. It also provides spaces for people to interact and spend their free time. However, the economic and social development of the society has changed the status of the bazaar in the modern era. But unfortunately, this culture cannot be preserved and applied in the modern age. This leads to a decrease in human interaction in cities [1]. The emphasis and work on understanding the urban fabric and architecture of traditional bazaars can guide the creation of new plans to ensure sustainability and the development of new decisions according to the necessary economic and social needs. A deep understanding of the functions of the bazaar will contribute significantly to the reconstruction of cultural, social and economic value systems [2]. In this context, it aims to investigate the history and architectural features of the Mardin Historical Gains Bazaar and to understand its place in the urban context.

Documenting cultural heritage and transferring it to future generations is an important scientific study. Three-dimensional measurement techniques, such as unmanned aerial vehicle and laser scanner make very important contributions to the documentation of cultural heritage [3-9].

Material and Method

In the study, literature review, archive research and field research method were used. First, a literature review was conducted for Mardin Kazancılar Bazaar. Later, information about the bazaar received from the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB unit was compiled and presented in the study.

Results

The bazaar registered at the address of Mardin province, Artuklu District, Teker Mahallesi, 77th Street, 377 Ada; 1- 29,28,27,24,23 parcels, Ada376; and it is located in parcels 15,16,28,29.

No inscriptions or archive records regarding the construction date of the bazaar were found. As the name suggests, it is a bazaar where boilers are made and sold in an operating cycle. It is seen that most of the bazaar shops are closed today and only four shops are open, but they also do different jobs. While three shops are tailoring, another shop is used as a scrap warehouse.

The building was built in the masonry construction system as in the traditional Mardin architecture. The main construction material is limestone, which is processed from the quarries in the region. The main construction material of the elements such as the walls, cover and flooring of the building is the same stone. The sections between the inner and outer faces of the walls and the interior of the vaults are rubble fill. The outer walls are made of rubble masonry and thick joints. However, the wall of the interior and the walls of the sections where the vaults are located are thin. Wooden materials are used in the door, window joinery and wings.

Contrary to the traditional Mardin housing structure, a simpler orientation is observed in the buildings where the economic activities of the city are located. The architectural features of the bazaar are plain and generally consist of a single floor. The inner filling stones of the building are made of coarsely cut limestone, and the outer walls are made of locally cut and finely cut limestone. However, as a result of the interventions made in the late period, repairs made of coarse limestone shaped stones are observed in places. Shop entrances are designed as pointed and semicircular arches with wide openings. However, here, as a result of the interventions made in the late period, the arches of some of the shops were demolished and turned into reinforced concrete lintels. The bazaar shows a slope from north to south due to its topographic structure. The street floor is now paved with masculine basalt stone pavements in terraces due to the slope. The shops of the open-top bazaar are next to each other, facing each other on the east and west sides of the street. The original shops have architectural features with pointed arches, rectangular plans, cross and barrel vaults from the inside, and flat roofs from the outside, and they face the street. However, today, most of the shops have been completely converted to reinforced concrete. One end of the bazaar opens to Tellalar Bazaar, and the other end opens to the intersection of the Marangozlar and the Eski Kuyumcular Bazaar with a ladder. The original texture of the bazaar shops has lost significantly and there are only three shops that carry the original texture, other shops have been converted to reinforced concrete and enlarged. Information about the shops in the bazaar is given in Figure 1.

D1: It is located in the north of the bazaar as the first shop of the east wing. The shop, which was built from cut limestone, has a lintel entrance and is closed with an iron winged door. There is damage to the door.

D2: It is located on the north side of the bazaar as the second shop on the east wing. There is a reinforced concrete floor addition on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete. Shop is closed.

D3: It is located on the north side of the bazaar as the second to last shop on the east wing. There is a reinforced concrete floor addition on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete. Shop is closed.

D4: It is located on the east wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the second shop. The shop, which preserves the original texture, was built of neatly cut and rough cut stone, and the low arch entrance was converted into a reinforced concrete lintel. A metal door has been added to the cross-vaulted shop entrance. Shop is closed. There is a reinforced concrete add-on on the shop.

D5: It is located on the east wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the second shop. The shop, which preserves its original texture, was built of smooth cut and rough cut stone, and the low arch entrance was transformed into a reinforced concrete lintel. Shop is closed.

D6: It is located on the east wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the first shop. The shop, which preserves its original texture, was built of smooth cut and rough cut stone, with a low arch entrance and cross vaults. The flat roofed shop is used as a tailor shop.

D7: It is located on the west wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the first shop. The shop, which preserves its original texture, was built of neatly cut and rough cut stone, with a pointed arch entrance and cross vaults. The flat roof shop is closed.

D8: It is located on the west wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the second shop. The shop, which preserves its original texture, was built of neatly cut and rough cut stone, with a low arch entrance and cross vaults. The flat roofed shop is used as a tailor shop.

D9: It is located on the west wing of the south entrance of the bazaar as the third shop. The shop, which preserves its original texture, was built with neatly cut and rough cut stone, and its arched entrance was transformed into a reinforced concrete linteled entrance.

D10: It is located on the west wing of the south entrance of the bazaar. There is a reinforced concrete floor addition on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete.

D11: It is located in the west wing of the bazaar. There is a reinforced concrete floor addition on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete.

D12: It is located in the north direction of the west wing of the bazaar. There is a reinforced concrete floor addition on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete. There is rust on the shutter of the baraka shuttered shop. The shop, which has a depth of three digits from the street code, is used as a tailor shop.

D13: It is located as the last shop in the west wing of the bazaar. There are two floors of reinforced concrete additions on the shop, which is completely reinforced concrete.

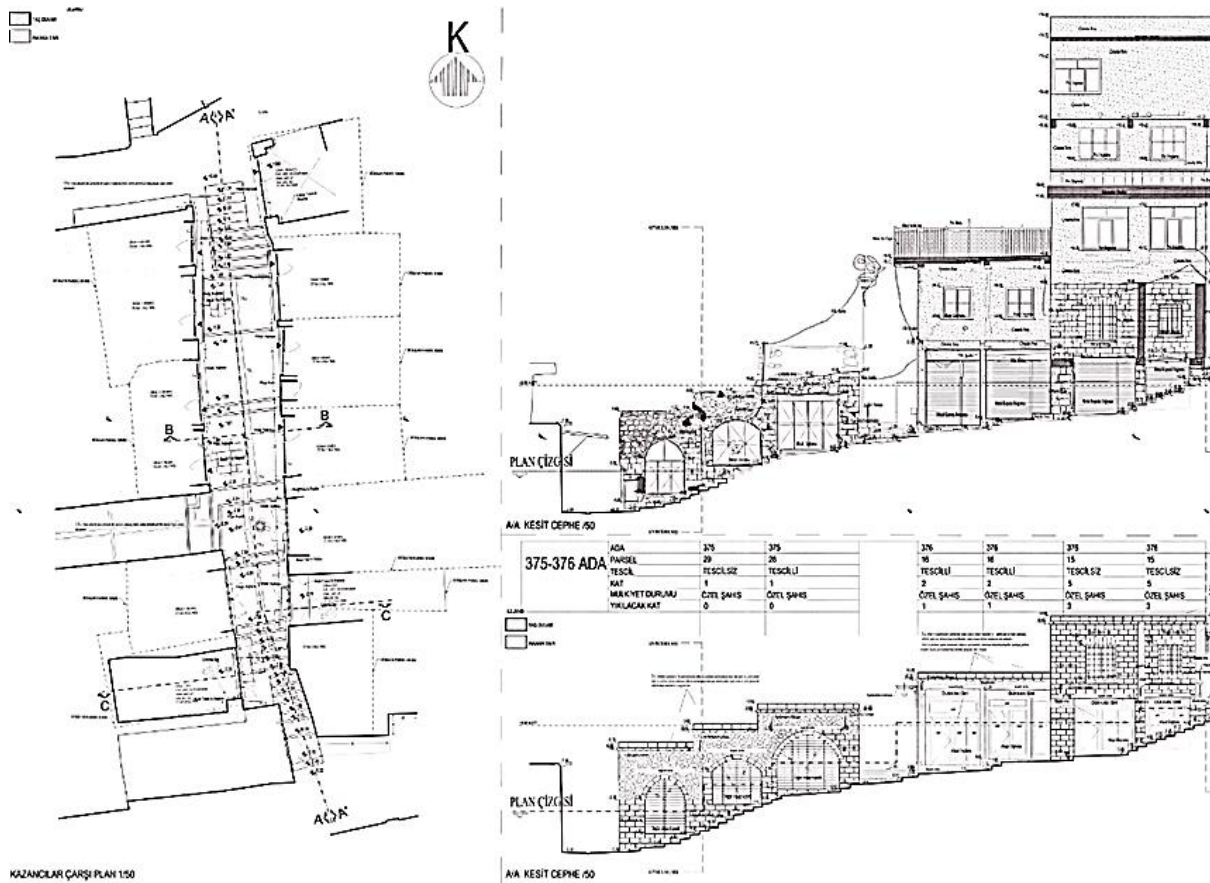


Figure 1. Kazancılar Bazaar Floor Plan

Conclusion

In the study, as a result of the examination of the current situation of the bazaar, it has been revealed that the bazaar has lost its importance in recent years and that many shops are closed or idle, and this situation has various effects on its architecture and creates changes. In this context, it is suggested that this problem should be overcome

by taking precautions, and that studies should be carried out for the formation and revitalization of the collective memory of the field. In future studies, necessary studies can be done to recognize the effective factors affecting collective memories of the bazaar [10-11].

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