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19. Yüzyılda Anadolu'daki Geleneksel Konutlarda Bezeme: Çankırı Örneđi

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Öz

Çankırı, kültür ve sanat bakımından zengin bir şehirdir. Çankırı tarihi kent dokusunun önemli bir bölümünü evler oluşturur. Çankırı kalesinin güney ve batı yamaçlarında yoğunlaşan yapılar bazı yöresel farklılıklar dışında geleneksel Türk evi özelliklerini taşırlar. Genel bir sınıflandırmayla Çankırı, ahşap çatkı arası kerpiç dolgulu, çıkma destekleri düz, iç sofalı ev tipleri ile Kuzey Anadolu kuşağında izlenen sivil mimarlık örneklerini bünyesinde barındırır. Şehrin eski iskân alanında evlerin esas cepheleri arazi yapısına uygun olarak güneye bakmaktadır. Kuzey cepheleri kapalıdır. Esas cephelerin güneşten ve arazi manzarasından faydalanması dış sofalı evlerin inşasına olanak vermiştir. Evlerin en eski örnekleri dış sofalı plan tipindedir. Yapılar genellikle ahşap çatkı arası kerpiç dolgu ile inşa edilmiştir. Ahşap malzeme yapılarda kapı, pencere, tavan, döşeme, yüklük, gusülhane, pervaz ve çatı saçaklarında bezemesiz olarak kullanılırken, kimi yapılarda ise yapıların tavanlarında, merdiven korkuluklarında, kapılarında, çıkma pervazlarında, şerbetlik ve dolaplarında çeşitli bezemeler yapılarak kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çankırı, Konut, Mimari, Bezeme, Teknik

Abstract

Çankırı is a city rich in culture and art. The houses constitute the major parts of Çankırı's historic urban fabric. Aside from some regional differences; the houses spreaded thick around the southern and western hillsides of Çankırı Castle bear the traditional Turkish Houses features. With a general classification; Çankırı embodies the adobe filled timber framing, console supported plain outer sofa house types observed within the zone of Northern Anatolia civil architecture samples. In the former residential area of the city, the houses' main façade overlooks south, fittingly with the structure of the land. Whereas the northern facades are closed. The fact that the main façades taking full advantage of the sun and the view of the hillside has allowed for the construction of inner sofa type house. The oldest examples of the houses are the inner sofa house types. Generally, the buildings have been constructed with gypsum braided, adobe filled timber framing. Whereas wooden materials are used in constructions without being processed in doors, windows, ceilings, floors, carpets, bathrooms, moldings and roof eaves. In some cases, various ornaments have been used in the ceilings of the structures, on the steps of the stair railing on the doors, on the borders, in the grout and cabinets.

Keywords: Çankırı, Housing, Architecture, Decoration, Technical

Introduction

Cankırı, which have hosted many civilizations throughout history is situated on the leading old and rich cultural heritage of our country. It has become an important position as a result of the social relations of civilization with each other, experiencing culture and trade. Society that sustain their existence within these geographical boundaries have created a culture that is unique to them. Cankırı's residential architecture and ornament features are discussed in detail herein. It has been understood that the investigations carried out in this area previously have been handled superficially but have not been handled in detail. These studies do not give information only about the local architecture of Cankırı. However, Cankırı is a very developed and versatile city in terms of history, culture and art. The existing structures in the city center of Cankırı were determined by observing from various sources and these works have been reviewed on site and the necessary records are kept. Through the available resources, the history, location and repair dates of the works have been determined. Photographs were taken on-site and arranged in a computer media.

1. Cankırı's Geographical Position

Cankırı is located in the Central Kızılırmak Region of the Central Anatolia Region and is a province surrounded by Çorum in the east, Ankara in the south, Kastamonu in the north and Bolu in the west. It is consist of a total of 12 districts including Merkez district.¹ There are 31 urban settlements and 729 rural settlements in the province.² Çankırı settlement was established on a plain.



Fig 1. Cankırı Center District General View

2. History of Cankırı

The Cankırı region is called as Paphlagonia in antiquity. The name Gangra means mohair or goat in Pashphagian language. This name has been given, since there are large number of Angora goat. Cankırı is known by many names in history. It is known Gangrea in the time of Galatians, germanikapolis in the time of Romans, germanicopolis in the time of Byzantines, Hısn el Hadid which means Iron Castle in Islamic sources. The year 1071 has an important place in history. After the Turks settled in Anatolia, some principalities were founded. One of these principalities is the Danishmends. Province cannot be completely taken with the participation of Cankırı to the Danishmends Principality in 1072. The province was completely seized in 1082. Cankırı then lived the brightest days in the Seljuk period (1219 - 1234). Mehmet the Conqueror, who go on to conquer the Greek Empire of Trabzon, took Cankırı under the domination of Ottoman rule. In the

¹ Bekir Gökmen, *Çankırı İli Coğrafyası*, Çankırı Belediyesi Kültür Yayınları, Ankara 2017, s.15.

² Uğur Demirbağ, *Çankırı'nın Tarihi ve Kültürel Mirası*, İdeal Kültür Yayıncılık, İstanbul 2018, s.17.

years of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, Behcet Kutlu, Hilmi Effendi Zadeoğlu and many names represented Cankırı at the Grand National Assembly. On April 9, 1925, the name of the Kankırı was changed to Cankırı.³



Fig 2. Cankırı Center District General View

(Cankırı Province, Culture and Tourism Directorate Archives)

3. Settlement and Urban Textural Characteristics of Cankırı

Cankırı is divided into the neighborhoods which are social and physical units in the 16th century.⁴ Neighborhoods are places inhabited by communities consisting of people who are especially growing and developing around small mosque and who know each other, who are responsible for the behavior of each other to some extent, who are in social solidarity up around each other and grow up around a common mosque, who are responsible for the behavior of each other and who are in a social solidarity. It is understood that five of the neighborhoods in the city were developed around small mosque, neighborhoods are called with the small mosque situated therein. It should not be made inferences that there are no small mosques in other areas. No doubt there is a masjid in the other neighborhoods, but those neighborhoods are not mentioned with the name of the masjid there. It is seen that there were 24 neighborhoods in the city in 1521 and 22 neighborhoods in 1578.⁵

In the 16th century, all the people living in the city center of Cankırı were Muslims. The situation in the 17th century was not much different from the 16th century. It has been seen in this century that there were Muslims as well as even a little non-Muslims. This result suggests that people living in the city center of Cankırı have a largely homogenous society structure that recognizes each other.⁶

Although the population increase in all across Turkey over the next 30 years after 1950, the growth rate in the Cankırı population has been very low. The increase rate in this period was 116% in the whole country and only 19% in Cankırı. Although the fertility level that exceeds the

³ Bahattin Ayhan, *Çankırı (tarih - turizm – kültür yazısı dizisi 1)*, ÇANFED Yayınları, Çankırı 2007, s.31.

⁴ Ahmet Kankal, *16. Yüzyılda Çankırı*, Çankırı Belediyesi Kültür Yayınları, Çankırı 2009, s.5.

⁵ Atilla Can – Arda Akçel, *Çankırı Kültür Envanteri*, Çankırı Valiliği, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü, Müze Müdürlüğü Yayınları, Çankırı 2014, s.15.

⁶ Demirbağ, *age*, s.74.

average of Turkey in Cankırı, The main reason for the decrease in population is immigration out of the province.⁷

4. Traditional Houses in Cankırı Central District

The traditional houses in the Çankırı Merkez District are concentrated on the outskirts of the castle where the old texture is located.⁸ These structures are usually of interior type plan layout. The houses have two floors. The structures of the buildings were supported with wooden brackets from the bottom and the top covers were made in the form of roof. The upper floors of the houses were built with adobe filling in the wooden skeleton. In this study, 6 houses were evaluated

Table. 1 Locations Of Houses In Cankırı Central District

Catalog	İsland	Layout	Parcel
4.1 Nurettin Hasaltun House	144	5	3
4.2 Zülfikar Kaçar House	133	5	55
4.3 Hidayet Yeşil House	59	2	11, 12
4.4 Hüseyin Eskibörekçi House	59	2	14
4.5 Ahmet Gökmen House	140	5	17
4.6 İsmail Yılık House	144	2	3
4.7 Other House	140	-	21

4. 1. Nurettin Hasaltun House

Cankırı merkez district is located at the intersection of Karataş Neighbourhood and Kastamonu Street. The residence is a building located on 144 island, 5 layout and 3 parcel. The house is in type of enclave and inner hall plan. The main characteristic of Hall is to sit down to relax and a living place⁹ It is a field that provides passing through from bottom floor to top door and from room to room.¹⁰ At the same time, the inner sofas provide the passage from the lower floor to the upper floor by the stairs at one end. There are rooms around the hall.

⁷ Demirbağ, *age*, s.75.

⁸ Demirbağ, *age*, s.74.

⁹ Semra Ögel, "Hayat (Sofa) Köşkü ve Tahtseki", *Sanat Tarihi Yıllığı*, S. IX – X, İstanbul 1981, s.227.

¹⁰ Semra Ögel, "Geleneksel Türk Evi'ne Bir Kaynak Olarak Topkapı Sarayı", *Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Yıllığı*, İstanbul 1988, s.126.



Fig 3. Aerial view of house
(<https://parselsorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/>)



Fig 4. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)



Fig 5. Nurettin Hasaltun house overview



Fig 6. General layout

The structure is three doors and whose upper door is outwardly and is supported with wooden doors. There are two rectangular windows on the ground door. There are three windows on the upper floor ceiling. There is a window on the side front and a plaster trim appears on the corner. The houses are covered with wooden inside, inclined in four directions from the outside, covered with roof tile and hipped roof.¹¹ The lower floor with two storey building was built with the method of cut stone, the upper floor was built in the technique of lath and plaster. The house is very rich in terms of ornament.

¹¹ Selçuk Seçkin, "Taraklı'da Osmanlı Dönemi Yapılaşması", *Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi*, İstanbul 2008, s.163.



Fig. 7. Geometric ornament on the door **Fig. 8.** Ornament on the top of the door

The doors were made of wooden material and decorated with geometric shapes residential rooms of the house. Motifs were made from moon, star and other forms at the top of the door. Ceiling was built with wood laths and geometric ornaments were made in square type. There are floral motifs on the corners of the ceiling that resemble leaves.

4. 2. Zülfikar Kaçar House

The house is located on the corner of Mimar Sinan Neighborhood and Damlaca Street. The residence is a building located on 133 island, 5 layout and 55 parcel. It gives a facade in both directions. The structure is open to the outside and is on the "L" style hall plan.



Fig 9. Aerial view of house
(<https://parselsorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/>)

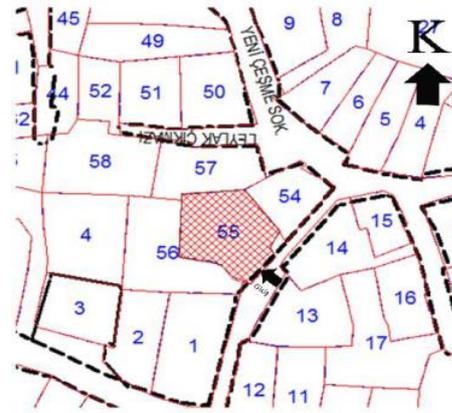


Fig 10. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)

House consists of a ground and upper floor. The ground floor has become a place where living spaces have been indirectly tied to spaces such as barn, coach house, store, stony place or hayloft

according to the situation of the land. The structural foundation and the spatial organization of the ground floor have ruptured it from the upper floors where living and sitting events take place.¹²



Fig 11. Zülfikar Kaçar house overview



Fig 12. Interior overview

The ground floor - main floor of the Turkish House associates with two storey mosque principle with symbolic and cultural values.¹³ Wood is built as skeleton. It is entered to the courtyard from a double winged wooden door. The upper cover is covered with two inclined roof and folding roof.

The lower floor windows have circular shaped iron bars. The ground-level structural organization and spatial organization break it from the upper floors where living and sitting events take place as well as keep also open courtyard in the position of overlaid extension coinciding with the bottom of the house. There are consoles made of curled under protrusion. The interior has a decorative shelf made of plaster upstairs rooms. A sliced motif appears in the ceiling made of wooden. Some of the similar sliced motifs were made in the ceiling corners. Who came window is over the door and on the second floor.



Fig 13. Sliced ornament on the ceiling



Fig 14. Ornament on ceiling corner

¹² Biricik İskender, *Geleneksel Türk Evinde Işık Üzerine Bir Deneme*, (İstanbul Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi), İstanbul 1995.

¹³ Ayda Arel, *Osmanlı Konut Geleneğinde Tarihsel Sorunlar*, Ege Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Yayınları, İzmir 1982.

4. 3. Hidayet Yeşil House

The house is located on the corner of Alparslan Türkeş Street. The residence is a building located on 59 island, 2 layout and 11-12 parcel. The house is closed to the outside and in type of inner hall plan. It consists of a ground and second floor. The ground floor is an extension of the street; so everyone has organized a nature for himself. A common feature of these areas is that they have been solved entirely in relation to the structure.



Fig 15. Aerial view of house

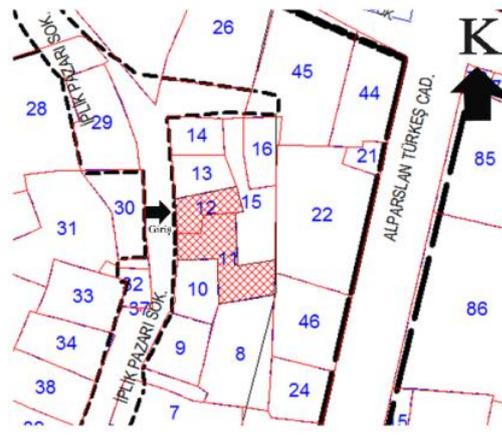


Fig 16. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)

Downstairs there is one entrance door on the left and two windows on both sides. There are two windows upstairs. The entrance door has two wings. There is a lighting window above the door. The windows have double wings. The doors, windows and carriers of the building are made of wood. The house was built with adobe filling between wooden carcass. The walls are plastered.



Fig 17. General Overview

The house is built with mud brick filling between carcasses.¹⁴ Top of such filling is plastered with mud brick and lime. The ornaments are especially concentrated in the interior of the building. The interior has geometric and floral motifs made of wooden in the ceiling. In the middle of the ceiling there is a sliced composition with circular edges. There are ornaments that resemble tree branches around this composition. On the side of this motif there are square geometric ornaments made in a lattage “çitakârî” technique.



Fig 18. Multi Sleeve Star Ceiling Ornaments

4. 4. Hüseyin Eskiböreği House

Cankırı Merkez District is a residential structure located in Karataş Quarter and Water Depot Street. The residence is a building located on 59 island, 2 layout and 14 parcel. The building is closed to the outside and is of plan type with an internal hall.¹⁵ The two-storey residence is made up of the upper floor outwardly. Top cover is flat with wooden coating inside; it is inclined to four directions outside, inclined mission roof tiles and folding roof. Top of such filling is plastered with mud brick and lime. Top of this filling is plastered mud bricks and lime from place to place.



Fig 19. Aerial view of house

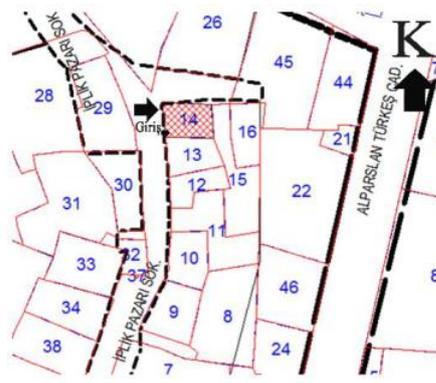


Fig 20. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)

¹⁴ Mahmut Akok, “Çankırı Eski Evleri”, *Arkitekt Dergisi*, S. 22, İstanbul 1953, s.142.

¹⁵ Erdem Aksoy, “Ortamekan: Türk Sivil Mimarisinde Temel Kuruluş Prensipleri”, *Mimarlık ve Sanat Dergisi*, S. 7-8, İstanbul 1963, s.39.



Fig 21. Hüseyin Börekçi house



Fig 22. Multi sleeve star ceiling ornaments

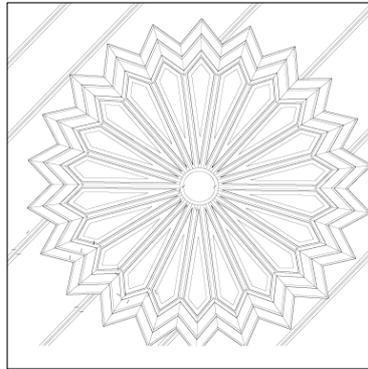


Fig 23. Multi sleeve star ceiling ornaments

The rooms part of interior of the house is ceiling with cover coating, the ceiling rests on an octagonal pulley. There are two rectangular windows on the ground floor. There are also three windows on the upper floor ceiling. While a window and plaster ornament border are seen on the corner. "The houses are covered with wooden inside and covered with tiles inclined to the four directions outside and are hipped roof".¹⁶

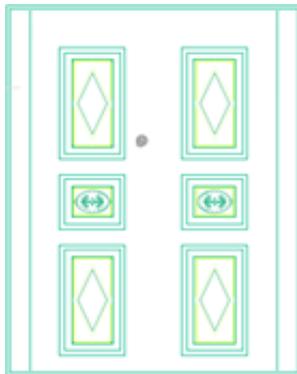


Fig 24. Geometric ornaments on the door

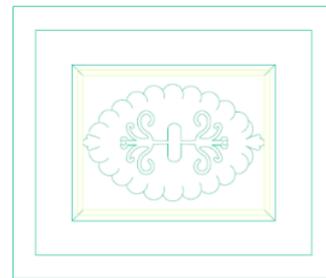


Fig 25. Close up detail of vegetative decoration

¹⁶ Ayda Arel, *Osmanlı Konut Geleneğinde Tarihsel Sorunlar*, Ege Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Yayınları, İzmir 1982.



Fig 26. Geometric ornaments
on the ceiling



Fig 27. Geometric ornaments
on the ceiling

The doors are both geometric and vegetative decoration. The ceilings are decorated with geometrical and floral ornaments. Some room ceilings have geometric patterns resembling star-shaped motifs painted in blue, green and white tones. There are also motifs that will form a composition in various geometric shapes such as square and rectangle.

4.5 Ahmet Gökmen House

Cankırı Merkez District is a residential structure located in Alibey Quarter and GÜDÜK Minare Street. The residence is a building located on 140 island, 5 layout and 17 parcel. The housing is located in a curved code. The building is entered from a neighborhood. The building is closed to the outside and is of plan type with an internal hall.



Fig 28. Aerial view of house

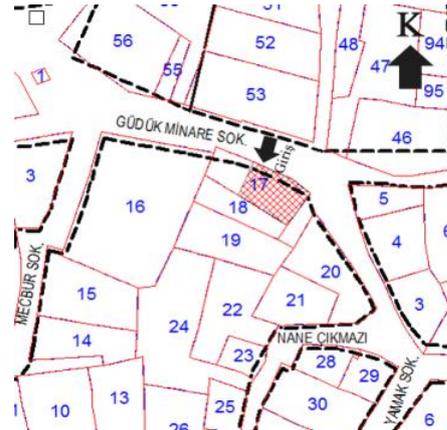


Fig 29. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and
Urbanism Directorate Archive)

The residence has two floors. The top floor should be set to square. The upper floor of the house is supported by curved carries in the form of “S” and “C”. The top cover is a tile covered hipped roof. The eaves are covered with wood from the bottom.



Fig 30. Ahmet Gökmen House view



Fig 31. Multi sleeve star ceiling ornaments



While there are two windows on the lower floor, there are three windows on the upper floor. The entrance door has two wings. The windows have double wings. The doors, windows and carries of the buildings are made of wood. It was built adobe filling between wooden carcass. The walls are plastered. Star shaped geometric ornaments on the ceiling.



Fig 32. Geometric ornament on the ceiling



Fig 33. Star ornament on the ceiling

4.6 İsmail Yılık House

Çankırı Merkez District is a residential structure located in Mimar Sinan Quarter and Yukarı Çamaşırhane Street. The residence is a building located on 144 island, 2 layout and 3 parcel. The dwelling is known to the public as “İsmail Yılık House”. The building is entered from a neighborhood.



Fig 34. Aerial view of house

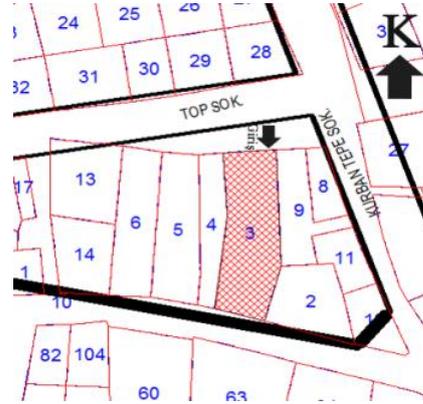


Fig 35. Situation plan of house

(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)

The residence is entered through a garden. The residence has two floors. The top layer should come out flat. The upper layer is supported by straight-up bottom “S” and “C” shaped curved carriers. The top cover is a tile covered hipped roof. The eaves are wooden slats and covered. Downstairs there is one entrance door and two round arched windows on each side. On the upper floor, there are seven guillotine windows. The entrance door has two wings.



Fig 36. İsmail Yılık house view



Fig 37. General overview

The windows are of the guillotine type. The doors, windows and carriers of the house are made of wood. The lower floor was built from cut stone and the upper floor was built in the vineyard technique. The walls are plastered.



Fig 38. Geometric ornament on the ceiling



Fig 39. View from sherbet

There is a star motif on the ceiling core. Apart from this, the ceilings of some rooms are geometrically decorated. The cabinets are made of wood and are not decorated. The hearth part is undecorated. The walls are undecorated.



Fig 40. View from carbinets



Fig 41. Other view from carbinets

4. 7 Other House

The house is located in Ali Bey Neighborhood and Çıkmaz Street. The residence is a building located on 140 island, 2 layout and 21 parcel. The ownership of the building is unknown. It is open plan type. It is located on a sloping area.



Fig 42. Aerial view of house

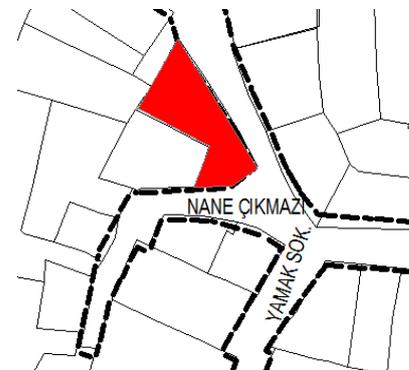


Fig 43. Situation plan of house
(Çankırı Municipality Reconstruction and Urbanism Directorate Archive)

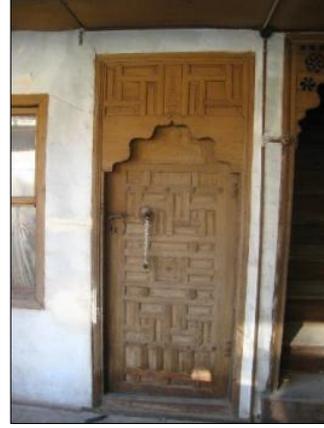


Fig 44. General view of the house **Fig 45.** Door made with kundekari technique

Entrance floor of the two storey house is built with cut stones, whereas the lower floor with two storey building was built with the method of cut stone, the upper floor was built in the technique of lath and plaster. The top floor is made with a miter. Mesut Evren, who studied the consoles systems in the traditional houses, found that in the 19th century, these walls overlap the supports standing in front of them, and in the cases where the ground floor is very flattened, it was ascertained that the basins were raised directly from the ground.¹⁷ On the middle floor, the windows are placed symmetrically. The middle section is angular and indented. The side sections are protruding. The top is covered with mission tile and hipped roof.



Fig 46. Geometric ornaments on the ceiling

¹⁷ Mesut Evren, *Türk Evinde Çıkma*, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, İstanbul 1959.



Fig 47. Sliced ornament at the dome corner

The entrance is made of wood with two winged doors. Wooden motifs resembling sea shells were made on the ceiling corners. Cupboards and plugs are made of wood aren't decorated.



Fig 48. Ceiling decoration of traditional house in Çankırı



Fig 49. Ceiling decoration of traditional house in Ankara (Sargın, 2013)

There are also regions where the traditional houses in Çankırı differ from the opening of decoration. While the exterior facades of traditional houses in Çankırı are generally undecorated, the exterior facades of traditional houses in Aksaray, Kayseri and Niğde should generally be decorated.



Fig 50. Ahmet Gökmen house exterior



Fig 51. Kayseri mansions neighborhood, exterior of the house thirty-five number
(Tali, 2005)

Conclusion

Cankırı is located between the Black Sea Region and the Central Anatolia Region, and due to its location it carries the characteristics of two regions. Cankırı was the scene of important settlements in the Middle Bronze Age. In the surveys conducted within the province borders, mound and necropolis area have been identified up to now 35 pieces belonging to the Middle Bronze Age. The houses are with interior and medium halls, including closed to outside. The houses with halls opening to outside have been encountered less. Buildings are usually constructed as two floors, but the upper floor is made outwardly protruding. These protrusions are in the state of covering the street locally.

The lower floors are generally used as summer houses, while the upper floors are used as cellar rooms. The walls of the houses are usually made of stone, doors and windows are made of wood. The ornament is usually visible in the ceiling of the hall at interior. These ornaments have motives symbolizing a segmented eternity. There are various types of geometric and vegetative ornaments on the corner of the ceiling. Apart from that, ornament writings have been seen inside the dome in some houses having dome. In addition, diamond shaped ornaments have also been seen. There



are geometric shapes in the doors and windows as well as at the houses in which hand carved motives are made in the cabinets and on the shelves.

The decoration of Çankırı traditional houses is similar to the decoration of traditional houses in Ankara, Çorum, Eskişehir, Sivas and Yozgat. Similarity appears in indoor ceiling decorations.

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