

İrem BAZ

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CONSERVATION OF MODERN  
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: CASE  
STUDY OF SUMERBANK  
KAYSERI TEXTILE FACTORY  
EMPLOYEES' CLUB

A THESIS  
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND  
SCIENCE OF ABDULLAH GUL UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE

By  
İrem BAZ  
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I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all materials and results that are not original to this work.

Name-Surname: İrem BAZ

Signature :



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M.Sc. thesis titled Conservation of Modern Architectural Heritage: Case Study of Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory Employees' Club has been prepared in accordance with the Thesis Writing Guidelines of the Abdullah Gül University, Graduate School of Engineering & Science.

Prepared By  
İrem BAZ

Advisor  
Assoc. Prof. H. Nisa SEMİZ



Head of the Architecture Program  
Prof. Burak ASILISKENDER

## ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

M.Sc. thesis titled Conservation of Modern Architectural Heritage: Case Study of Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory Employees' Club prepared by İrem Baz has been accepted by the jury in the Architecture Graduate Program at Abdullah Gül University, Graduate School of Engineering & Science.

12/04/2023

(Thesis Defense Exam Date)

### JURY:

Advisor : Assoc. Prof. H. Nisa SEMİZ

Member : Prof. Burak ASILISKENDER

Member : Assist. Prof. Umut ALMAÇ

### APPROVAL:

The acceptance of this M.Sc. thesis has been approved by the decision of the Abdullah Gül University, Graduate School of Engineering & Science, Executive Board dated ..... / ..... / ..... and numbered .....

..... / ..... / .....

Graduate School Dean  
Prof. İrfan ALAN

ABSTRACT

CONSERVATION OF MODERN  
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: CASE STUDY OF  
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE FACTORY  
EMPLOYEES' CLUB

İrem BAZ  
MSc. in Architecture  
Advisor: Assoc. Prof. H. Nisa SEMİZ

April 2023

Economic developments, especially in the textile industry, were prioritized in the early Republican period. Sümerbank, established as a state bank in 1933, supported industrial investments. The first factory was opened as Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory in 1935, with a loan from the Soviets. The factory complex consists of production, social and residential facilities. Kayseri city center expanded towards this region and a modern urban texture was formed in the area. Houses were built for factory workers, social spaces were created, and kindergartens and schools were opened for the families of the employees. These spaces have created radical changes in the fields of production, education and social life.

In 2012, it was transferred to Abdullah Gül University. Some of the buildings have been restored according to needs of the university. However, some are not in use. Employees' Club which was organized for social activities, consists of different functions such as various performances, the main space with stage, club, dining hall, and game hall. The reinforced concrete structure has not been used since the factory was closed, and consequently it has suffered serious damages as a result of abandonment and neglect.

In this study, the current situation of the building was documented and its structural and material damages were analyzed. The interventions of the building in the later periods were examined and its original situation was tried to be understood. Finally, suggestions have been developed for the restoration and reuse of the building.

*Keywords: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture, Social Facility, Reinforced Concrete Structure, Architectural Conservation*

ÖZET

MODERN MİMARLIK MİRASININ KORUNMASI:  
SÜMERBANK KAYSERİ BEZ FABRİKASI  
MEMUR LOKALİ ÖRNEĞİ

İrem BAZ  
Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans  
Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. H. Nisa SEMİZ

Nisan 2023

Erken Cumhuriyet döneminde özellikle tekstil sektöründe iktisadi gelişmeler ön planda tutulmuştur. 1933 yılında Sümerbank'ın kurulmasıyla, ülkenin çeşitli yerlerinde tekstil fabrikalarının açılmasına karar verilmiştir. Fabrikaların ilki 1935 yılında Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası olarak açılmıştır. Fabrika yerleşkesinde üretim binalarının yanında işçi konutları ve sosyal tesislere de yer verilmiştir. Kayseri kent merkezi bu bölgeye doğru genişlemiş ve bölgede modern kent dokusu oluşmuştur. Fabrika çalışanları için lojmanlar yapılmış, sinema, spor alanları gibi sosyal yaşamı değiştiren mekanlar oluşturulmuştur. Bu mekanlar üretim, eğitim ve sosyal yaşam alanlarında hem fabrika içinde hem kent içinde köklü değişiklikler yaratmıştır. 2012 yılında Abdullah Gül Üniversitesi'ne devredilen fabrika üniversite kampüsüne dönüştürülmüştür. Üniversitenin ihtiyaçlarına cevap verecek şekilde yapıların bir kısmı restore edilerek yeniden kullanıma sunulmuştur. Bir kısmının ise restorasyon çalışmaları halen devam etmektedir.

Tezin konusu olan Memur Lokali fabrika çalışanlarının sosyal yaşamının önemli bir parçası olmuştur. Sosyal faaliyetler için düzenlenen yapıda çeşitli müsamereler, sinema gösterimlerinin yapıldığı ana mekan, lokal, yemekhane, oyun salonu gibi farklı fonksiyonlardan oluşmaktadır. Betonarme strüktüre sahip yapı, fabrikanın kapatıldığı dönemden beri kullanılmamaktadır. Bu nedenle lokal binası terk, bakımsızlık sonucu ciddi hasarlar görmüştür. Bu çalışmada yapının mevcut durumu belgelenecek, hasarları ve yapısal sorunları analiz edilmiştir. Yapının sonraki dönemlerinde geçirdiği müdahaleler incelenerek özgün durumu anlaşılmasına çalışılmıştır. Son olarak yapının onarılması ve yeniden kullanımına yönelik öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

*Anahtar kelimeler: 20. Yüzyıl Mimarlığı, Sosyal Tesis, Betonarme Yapı, Mimari Koruma*

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FFYIP	First Five-Year Industrial Plan (Birinci Beş Yıllık Sanayi Planı)
SIO	State Industry Office (Devlet Sanayi Ofisi)
TICB	Turkish Industry and Credit Bank (Türkiye Sanayi ve Kredi Bankası)
TIMB	Turkish Industry and Mines Bank (Türkiye Sanayi ve Maadin Bankası)





*To infinity and beyond!*



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Aim and Scope

With the industrialization steps in the world, the textile industry has become one of the leading branches of the industry. Textile factories, which started to be established in the late Ottoman period, continued in the Early Republican period. While factories were opened by the state in many different regions of the country in line with the economic plan, the textile sector started to develop rapidly. Sümerbank, as one of the important establishments of the period, undertook the establishment of the factories.

Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, which has made important productions for Kayseri and the country for many years, also has an important place in the modernization of the city. It has contributed a lot to its employees and inhabitants not only in terms of production and architecture but also socially. One of the social structures in the factory complex that provides this social impact and forms the subject of the thesis is the Employees' Club building. It is a building where employees can spend their time during and outside working hours.

The legal entity of the factory was abolished in 1989 and turned into an enterprise. However, it is not privatized. The factory was closed in 1999 and transferred to the Ministry of Finance. Then it was allocated to Erciyes University in 2002. Most of the buildings have become dilapidated over time as they are not used. Unqualified changes were made to the parts used. In 2003, it was registered as an urban site by Kayseri Regional Council for Preservation of Cultural and Natural Property (Figure A6). The campus was allocated to Abdullah Gül University to be used for educational purposes in 2012.

Within the scope of the adaptive reuse project, not all buildings could be handled in the same period. Although some conservation decisions have been taken, priority has been given to administrative units, classrooms, and laboratories in line with the planning

of the university. Accordingly, a basic survey of the Employees' Club was prepared. However, studies to protect the building could not be carried out.

Employees' Club building, which was built in a modern architectural style and made of a reinforced concrete system, has a special architectural character with its clear and regular plan organization. In this study, it is aimed to understand the original character of the building with detailed documentation. Within the scope of the survey studies, the material, deterioration, and period analysis of the building were prepared. In addition to the drawings, it is explained in detail in the text.

In the restitution project, old photographs and drawings obtained from the archives, as well as the traces on the building were used. More, information was obtained from other buildings in the complex whose restoration works were completed. According to the data from archives and the building, it was decided that the restitution study would consist of three periods. The first period is accepted as the period between 1935-40 when the structure is thought to have been built. It was observed that the building was different from its current state. The renovation drawings of this period were used to determine the second period dated 1970. The last period shows the state of the building from 1970 to the present. The club, kitchen, backstage, and foyer sections are among the places that have undergone the most changes.

After the analysis and restitution studies, an implementation and reuse proposal is prepared. The precautions to be taken urgently and then the steps to be taken in the restoration of the structure over time are determined. It is urgently necessary to protect the structure from weather conditions such as precipitation, humidity, and wind as soon as possible. The vegetation in and around the building needs to be cleaned. In the following steps, suggestions are given for the restoration of the building. Since the previous function of the Employees' Club was also designed for social purposes, it is aimed to continue its social feature, which also serves students and employees of the university. In this direction, new spatial arrangements are also proposed. The reuse of the building will ensure that documenting and conserving the cultural heritage. In addition, it is thought that it will contribute to the campus socially, culturally, and economically.

## 1.2 Limits of the Research

Within the scope of the thesis, a literature review was made from library resources and various archives. Sümerbank state archive was used for the history of Sümerbank and the projects of the factories. Detailed information, old photographs, and documents of Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory and Employees' Club building were found in Burak Asıliskender archive and Sümerbank archive.

Various measurement techniques and measurement tools were used in the architectural documentation stages, which is an important part of the study. Detailed photographs of the building were taken, and sketches were prepared to form a basis for the measurements. Survey drawings showing the current state of the building were created by using different instruments such as total station, laser scanner and levelling instrument, together with the traditional method of triangulation. A three-dimensional point cloud was created with the total station. Due to the dense tree texture close to the building, the use of the device was not always possible, and, in such cases, traditional methods were preferred. In this way, plan, section, and façade drawings were created by combining the results with each other in a digital environment. As a part of the survey, material, damage, and periodic analyses were prepared and bases were created for the restitution and restoration proposals as well as the current situation.

The restitution proposal was created by examining the traces on the building together with the drawings and old photographs obtained from the archives. The restitution periods were determined by analyzing the drawings obtained from the Sümerbank archive, which is referred to as the old renovation drawings. With these analyzes, the traces inside the building were also compared. Considering the current situation, original function, and architectural features of the building, suggestions are developed for its reuse proposal. Although it is essential to conserve the building with the least intervention, reconstruction has become prominent in some parts that have been badly damaged.

While considering the reuse proposal of the building, proposals are developed with the aim of taking a social and cultural role in consideration of its original function. An approach is planned for the reconstruction of heavily damaged sections while considering the contemporary addition in one section and conserving the original qualities of the other parts.

## **Chapter 2**

# **Historical Development of the Textile Industry in Turkey**

The Industrial Revolution, which started in England in the 18th century, was one of the most important breaking points in human history. The Revolution has opened the way for not only the product type but also other sectors such as agriculture, trade, and transportation to change. As a result of this change, new words have emerged that would affect the economic and social structure such as raw materials, market, and working class. While land has lost its importance in the world economy, capital and the market have started to gain importance.

The effect of the industrial revolution first emerged in the textile sector, then began to spread to other sectors. On the other hand, Ottoman Empire got involved in the process much later than many other countries. Since the Ottoman economy was mostly based on what it earned from the land, the balances in its economy were agitated. Continuing the traditional order in both social and economic fields became one of the factors that caused the industrial revolution to arrive late in the Ottoman lands.

### **2.1 Industrialization in the Ottoman Empire and Its Reflection on Textile Industry**

Before the Industrial Revolution, the Ottoman Empire's main source of income was primarily agriculture, and the production methods were based on handicraftsmanship. Raw materials from earth were used in trade and small-scale manufacturing, which were also important branches of the economy. Agricultural production was made not only for meeting food needs but also for textile production. The products were used both domestically and for export. Acorns were used to process leather, cotton for textile needs and mulberry trees were planted for silk production

(İnalçık & Quataert, 2000, p. 969). There was aba production in the Plovdiv region, mohair production in Ankara, and felt production in Bulgaria (İnalçık & Quataert, 2000, p. 586). Raw silk and thread exports in Bursa and Lebanon became more important than food exports. The production of dyestuffs such as rubia tinctorum and yellow buckthorn had an important place in Central Anatolia (İnalçık & Quataert, 2000, p. 969). Apart from the crafts in the field of weaving, there was also the production of leather goods and shoes. The control of all these productions was provided by the guild<sup>1</sup> organization (Figure 2.1). Guilds have kept the Ottoman industry under control for centuries and ensured that products are produced at certain standards (Seyitdanlıoğlu, 2018, p. 714). It was important for the state, as it provided the needed goods on a regular basis. This system hindered change and development in some ways and delayed the role of the private sector in the industry.



**Figure 2.1 (left) Regiment of the Guild of Cloth Dealers (Source: ((Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Turkish Republic, 1988, s. 95); and (right) Regiment of**

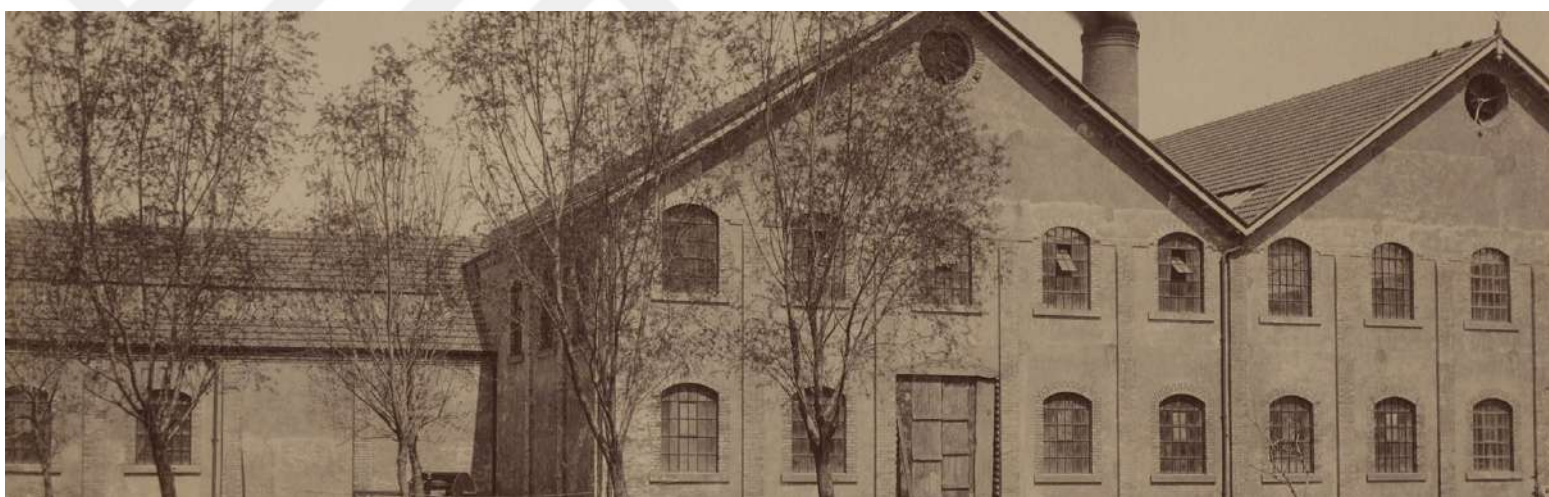
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<sup>1</sup> The guild is the union of craftsmen or merchants established by people in the same region and having the same profession to advance and control their profession (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2021,1).

**the Guild of Harness Makers and Dealers ((Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Turkish Republic, 1988, s. 99)**

Since the 18th century, the developments caused by the Industrial Revolution in Europe also affected the artisan order in the Ottoman Empire. The acceleration of production increased the demand for raw materials, which caused some guilds to become incapacitated. Especially England and other European countries have entered the markets of regions that could not develop their industries. Accordingly, Ottoman markets were also occupied by foreign goods. Cheap cotton threads and fabrics appeared in the markets, and Ottoman tradesmen switched from silk to cheap fabrics. Silk weavers, on the other hand, had to produce poor quality products in order to reduce prices. (İnalçık and Quataert, 2000, p. 1003; Seyitdanlıođlu, 2018, p. 713)

Because of the effects of the Industrial Revolution on the traditional production methods in the Ottoman Empire some steps were taken to develop also textile industry beside the other industry branches. Thus, it needed to expand existing facilities, establish new factories, and procure the required machinery and workforce. The first steps taken in this period were in the time of Selim III. In 1804, he established a paper and broadcloth factory in Beykoz. After Mahmut II ascended the throne, he established a yarn factory in Eyüp. Beykoz Leather Factory (Figure 2.2) established by an entrepreneur in 1820 and later bought by Mahmut II started to produce shoes, boots and harnesses for the army (Beykoz Kundura, t.y.; İstanbul Ticaret Odası, 2011, p. 9; Seyitdanlıođlu, 2018, p. 718).



**Figure 2.2 Beykoz Leather Factory (Source: Beykoz Kundura, t.y.,1)**

Innovation and modernization steps, which started during the reign of Selim III and continued during the reign of Mahmut II, were primarily taken for the

transformation and development of the Ottoman military system, which dates back to centuries. With the abolition of the Janissary Corps<sup>2</sup> in 1826, the modern army was established in its place. It was decided that the new army would wear modern clothes and a fez. The need for fez was met primarily from the facilities in Tunisia. Then, in 1835, a fez factory was established in a mansion in Kadırga. In 1839, it moved to a part of the palace that belongs to Selim III's sister Hatice Sultan. This factory, also known as Defterdar Factory or Feshane (Figure 2.3), produced weaving products as well as fez (Kunt vd., 2014, p. 238; Toprak, 1986, p. 1345).



**Figure 2.3 Feshane (Defterdar) Factory (Source: İstanbul Ticaret Odası, 2011, s. 133)**

After the Tanzimat, the Ottoman Empire wanted to establish larger facilities and expand the factories. Industrial complexes were established in Bakırköy-Zeytinburnu region. The factory, which concentrated mostly on iron production, also produced war tools. An industrial school was opened to train technical staff. (İstanbul Ticaret Odası, 2011, p. 10). Even if the school is closed after a short time, it is an indication that modernization in terms of industry is considered for the society.

In addition to state investments, efforts were made to increase the role of the private sector by reducing import customs taxes. International industry exhibitions were organized. In 1863, a building was constructed for the exhibition in Istanbul, and domestic and external products were exhibited. An industrial school was also opened to train the technical staff needed by the industrial sector. This school has planned to train

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<sup>2</sup> Janissaries were a military class in the army of the Ottoman Empire from the late 14th century to 1826.

masters in various fields such as leatherwork, tailoring, and shoemaking (Seyitdanlıoğlu, 2018, p. 720). Another development was the establishment of the Commission for Improvement of Industry (Islah-ı Sanayi Komisyonu). This commission tried to protect domestic production by uniting tradesmen into companies and gave importance to guilds and small-scale production.

Ohannes Dadyan<sup>3</sup> and his brother Bogas Dadyan, who worked for the Ottoman army, undertook the construction of İzmit Broadcloth Factory, in 1842. Military fabrics, towels and socks were produced in this factory (İstanbul Ticaret Odası, 2011, p. 10). Similarly, Dadyan brothers established another factory in Hereke in 1843, that would survive until the Republican era. Machines and foremen of the factory came from Europe. The factory later passed to the state administration and produced in various branches such as carpet, silk, cotton, and wool weaving (Kunt vd., 2014, p. 239). There was also a hospital, school, and dormitory for the workers in this factory (İnalçık & Quataert, 2000, p. 1030). Bakırköy Fabric Factory or *Basmahane* in Turkish, was established with looms purchased from Ohannes Dadyan (Kunt vd., 2014, p. 238, Figure 2.4). In 1839, İslimye Broadcloth Factory was also established for the army's broadcloth needs (İstanbul Ticaret Odası, 2011, p. 9).



**Figure 2.4 Bakırköy Fabric Factory (Source: Demir, t.y.)**

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<sup>3</sup> Selim III wanted to have gunpowder manufactured in order to catch up with the modernization in industrial technology. The wheel that was built for the gunpowder was not successful and Arakel Dadyan was found for its repair. Dadyan master repaired the wheel. Later, when he succeeded in making a wheel that rotates with the desired water, Sultan Selim made him as *Barutçubaşı*. Ohannes Dadyan, one of Arakel Dadyan's sons, also worked as a manager in various factories. It is said that he had a great influence on the development of steam engine technology and the establishment of new factories together with his brother Bogos Dadyan. (Tekeli & İlkin, 2004, pp. 136-138)



Although the number of factories for the necessities of the period increased in the 19th century, small-scale productions from the craft and guild tradition continued to be preferred. In this situation, the classical Ottoman structure in society did not change much. This has led to the import of knowledge, labor, and machinery from abroad. Even though great steps were taken, the desired result in industrialization could not be achieved. Low customs taxes, the inability of domestic products to catch up with European products, and the lack of communication and transportation have been the factors preventing the development of the industry. With the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Teşvik-i Sanayi Kanunu) enacted at the beginning of the 20th century, the continuation of the practices was tried to be ensured. Despite all this, it can be said that the industrialization steps and the factories opened in the Ottoman Empire formed the basis of the industrialization of the Republican period. Feshane (Defterdar), *Basmahane* (Bakırköy), Hereke, and Beykoz Factory, which passed from the industrialization movement of the Ottoman period to the Republican. They continued to serve for many years, first by the State Industry Office (SIO) and then by Sümerbank.

## **2.2 Development of Textile Industry in the Republican Period**

As a country that has just emerged from the war, Turkey needs a new economic understanding. Even the first steps in this regard were taken before the proclamation of the Republic. İzmir Economy Congress was held on 17 February 1923 with the instruction of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (*50 Yılda Türk Sanayi*, 1973, p. 3; Boratav, 1988; İnan, 1972, p. 9). The Congress convened for two important purposes. The first aim is to determine the demands of the groups of traders, farmers, manufacturers, and workers. Secondly, to inform foreign capital owners about economic developments (Kepenek, 2012, p. 31). The congress had important headings for the industrial field. For instance, the reorganization of the Law for the Encouragement of Industry, the establishment of an industrial bank, the creation of industrial education (Kepenek, 2012, p. 33).

After the congress, Turkish Industry and Mines Bank, TIMB (Türkiye Sanayi ve Maden Bankası) was established in 1925 (İnalçık, 2008, p. 151; Yücel, 2014, p. 12). The bank was tasked with making loans to the private sector. It also undertook the management of the factories from the Ottoman Empire in order to transfer them to the

private sector later on (*50 Yılda Türk Sanayi*, 1973, p. 4; Boratav, 1988, p. 35). In 1927, the Law for the Encouragement of Industry was enacted (İnalçık, 2008, p. 151; Kepenek, 2012, p. 44). This law was formed by the enlargement of the law achieved in 1913 and provided incentives for industrial enterprises and investments (Yücel, 2014, p. 15).

The Great Depression in 1929 affected many countries. For this reason, there was no significant progress in the economy until the 1930s in Turkey. In 1932, two separate institutions, SIO and Turkish Industry and Credit Bank (Türkiye Sanayi ve Kredi Bankası) were formed due to TIMB insufficiency in economic activities. SIO was established to carry out industrial activities, and TICB was established to carry out loans and banking business. Factories remaining from the Ottoman Empire were also transferred to SIO (Kepenek, 2012, p. 35; Tekeli & İlkin, 2014, p. 215).

After the adoption of the principle of statism in the post-1930 period, the role of the state in the economy increased. With the support of the private sector, the government wanted to relieve the economy. Industrialization was kept on the agenda as the most important economic policy of the period. In fact, Atatürk showed the importance he gave to the industry in his speech to the Assembly; *“Industrialization is among our biggest national causes. We will establish and operate all kinds of industries, large and small, whose raw materials are available in our country so that they can work and live.”*<sup>4</sup>.

For the industrialization in Turkey to achieve the world level, industrial studies had to go in a certain plan order. This planned development idea was also based on the successful results of the economic plans of the Soviet Union. Foreign Minister Tevfik Rüştü Aras and Falih Rıfki Atay visited the Soviet Union and investigated the encouraging outcomes of the planning. Subsequently, Prime Minister İsmet İnönü and the Turkish delegation visited many factories in the Soviet Union (Yücel, 2014, p. 23). In addition, a loan was taken from the Soviets (*“Rusya Bize 16 Milyon Liralık Kredi Açıyor”*, 1932). Since the priority of the Turkish delegation was textile, the Soviet delegation consisting of cotton weaving experts came to Turkey and started to examine

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<sup>4</sup> TBMM GC, D.5, C.20, 1-XI-1937, s.5.

the areas where the factory would be established (“Celal Bey Rus Heyeti Şerefine Giyafet Verdi”, 1932; “Rus Heyeti Dolaşıyor”, 1932; “Rus Heyeti Konya’da”, 1932; “Rus Heyetinin Seyahati”, 1932; “Rusya’dan Mütihassıs Bir Heyet Geliyor”, 1932; “Sanayi Sahaları”, 1932; “Şehrimize Gelen Rus Heyeti Ne Yapacak?”, 1932; Yücel, 2014, p. 24). After the Soviet experts completed their studies, they prepared a report called "Cotton, Linen, Hemp, Chemistry, Iron Industry in Turkey". In the Soviet report, importance was given to cotton textile. The reason for this was the high cotton fabric import rate in Turkey. They aimed to decrease this rate by developing the cotton industry and making domestic production (Tekeli & İlkin, 2014, p. 223). This plan has created an important infrastructure for First Five-Year Industrial Plan<sup>5</sup> (FFYIP).

Major topics included in FFYIP were (İnan, 1972, p. 16; Kepenek, 2012, p. 68; Yücel, 2014, p. 27);

- Establishment of new industrial facilities according to the raw material product that can be met from the country,
- To reduce foreign dependency by ensuring, that products with high imports are produced in the country,
- The facilities to be established should be close to raw materials and workforce, and transportation should be easy.

FFYIP was the first successful step of statism practice. After its strong conclusion, Second Five Year Industrial Plan which was broader in economic and social terms than the first industrial plan was also prepared, but it could not be implemented due to the Second World War.

With the FFYIP, it has become clear that there should be an institution that will carry out the industrial investments planned by the state. However, SIO and TICB fell short of this plan. These institutions were reunited, and a new bank was established in order to become a stronger institution. The bank named Sumer after Atatürk's decision went down in history as "Sümerbank". Thus, Sümerbank was established on July 3,

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<sup>5</sup> Birinci Beş Yıllık Sanayi Planı.

1933, with the law numbered 2262. All rights of SIO and TIMB have passed to Sümerbank<sup>6</sup>.

## **2.3 First Modern Textile Factories in Turkey and Their Social Facilities**

In FFYIP, especially the textile sector was important. Sümerbank, a state institution, has undertaken the task of opening textile factories in certain regions of the country. Since 1935, factories were established in different branches of textile in Kayseri, Nazilli, Ereğli, Bursa, Malatya in the first five years<sup>7</sup>. The new factories to be established are designed as modern complexes to coincide with the new understanding of the state, as well as their role in economic development. Factory premises have shown similar effects to the concept of “company town” in region<sup>8</sup>. Thus, not only in the economic development of the country but also in creating an example of a modern social transformation. These complexes, which work like small towns, consisting of production units, social units, sports fields, and residences, have brought many innovations in the social sense.

New social units have been formed within the factory complexes as the spatial response of the innovations aiming at a social transformation. Their club building is one of the important parts of these social units. When the club buildings in the textile factories established within the scope of the five-year plan are examined, it is seen that there are similarities in their positions and architectural features within the factory. The buildings are built in the green texture of the complex, near to the factory entrance and in relation to other social units. When examined in a spatial context, it has been observed that activities such as cinema, theater, and concerts are organized for factory employees, and different functions such as dining hall, game room, resting rooms are together.

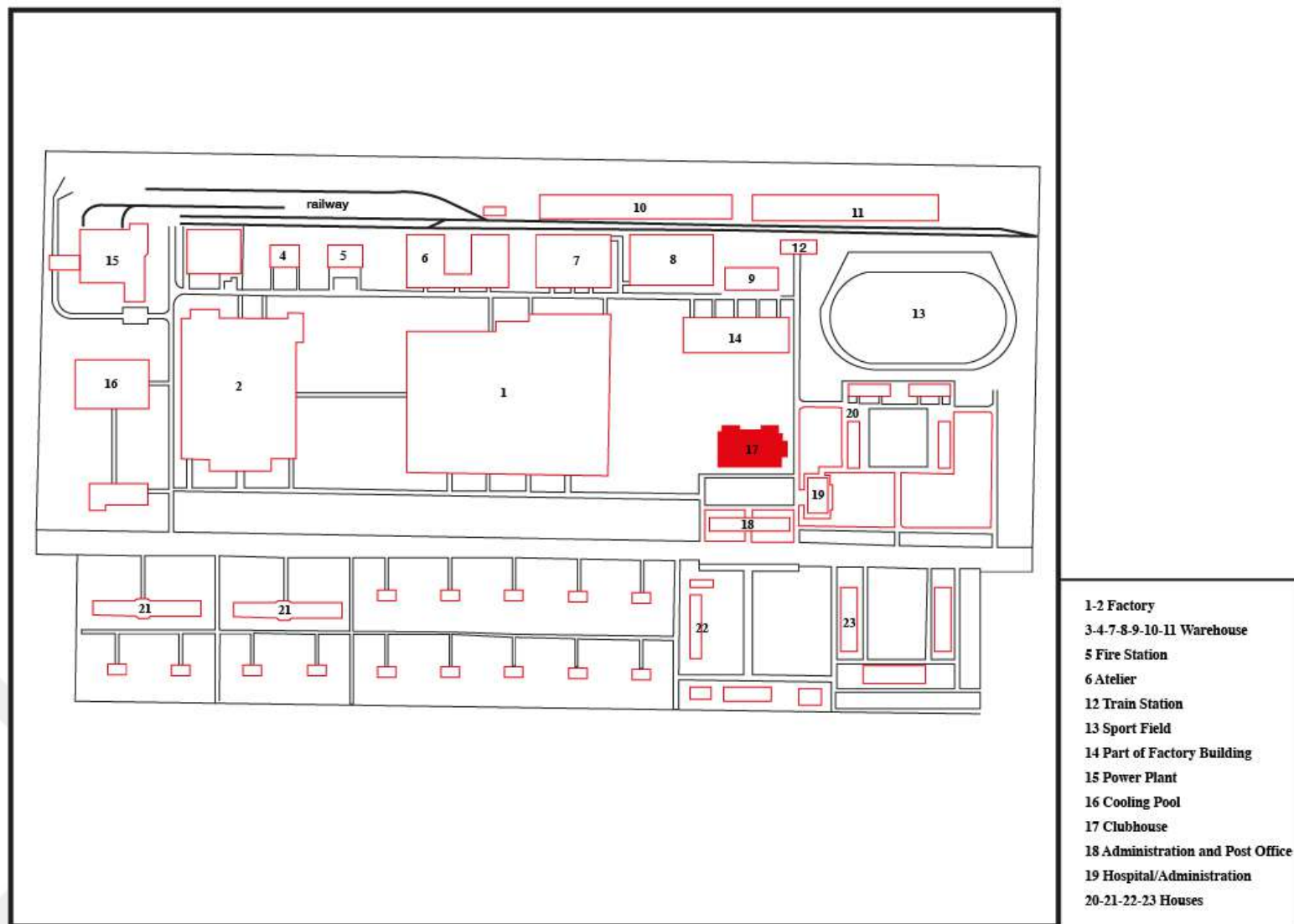
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<sup>6</sup> TBMM GC, D.4, C.16, 03-VI-1993,S.19.

<sup>7</sup> Except for Malatya and Taşköprü factories, the other factories were put into operation until 1938 at the latest. Malatya, on the other hand, opened in 1939. Taşköprü Hemp Factory is the factory where Sümerbank invested within the plan. This factory became operational in 1946.

<sup>8</sup> The industrial settlement model, which was seen in Europe and America in the 19th century to create a better environment for the employees and to accelerate the adaptation to modern life, is called the ‘company town’ (Garner, 1992).

One of the first Sümerbank factories that established in the field of textile was in Nazilli (1935) as a printed textile factory. It has units with different functions in a green texture. Looking at the main entrance of the factory, it is seen that the landscape is considered together with the organization of the buildings. Production units and social units are designed in an integrated manner. A strong square was created at the main entrance, club and hospital buildings were positioned around the square. The club structure located in the north of the complex has multiple functions such as cinema, theatre, concert, meeting and dining hall. Sports and recreation areas have been created in the west and north of the club building (Figure 2.5).

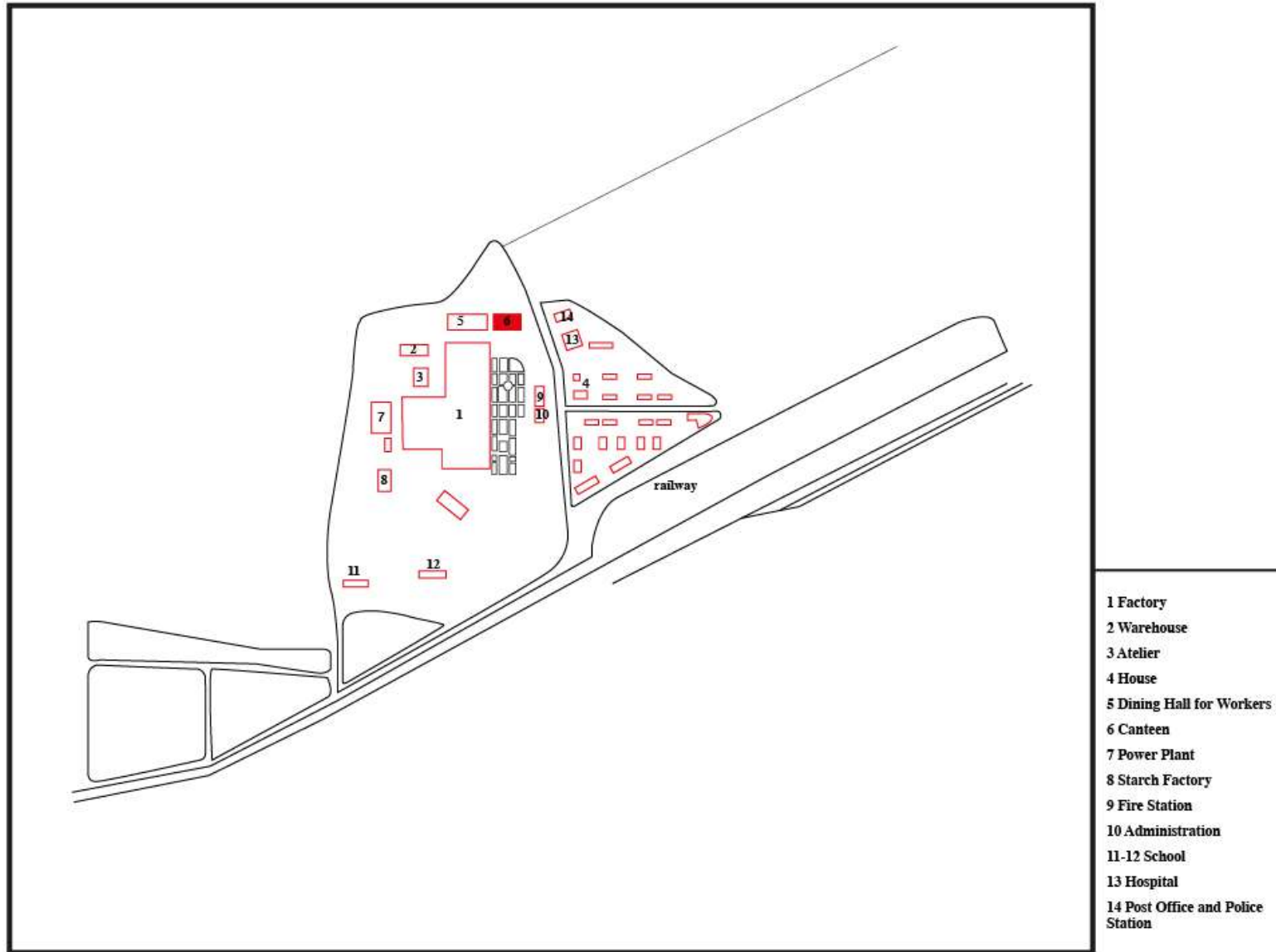


**Figure 2.5 Sümerbank Nazilli Printed Factory Diagram Prepared by İrem Baz**



**Figure 2.6 Sümerbank Nazilli Printed Factory, Club Building (Source: It was taken by the thesis author during the fieldwork in July, 2022)**

Sümerbank Ereğli Textile Factory was opened in 1937. It has brought liveliness to the city with its social life in the factory complex. The factory brought modern life to the region where it is located, as it was targeted in other Sümerbank factories (“Ereğli Bez Fabrikası - şehirde hayat ve hareket doğurdu”, 1937, s. 9). The club building in the Ereğli factory is located in the north of the complex (Figure 2.7). Production units can be seen in the west of the building and green texture in the south. Its architectural language is similar to the club buildings of Malatya and Bursa. It is designed as two floors and has a cinema hall similarly (Figure 2.8). The fact that it is the first cinema hall in the city also shows the social impact it has created in the city.



**Figure 2.7 Sümerbank Ereğli Textile Factory Diagram Prepared by İrem Baz**

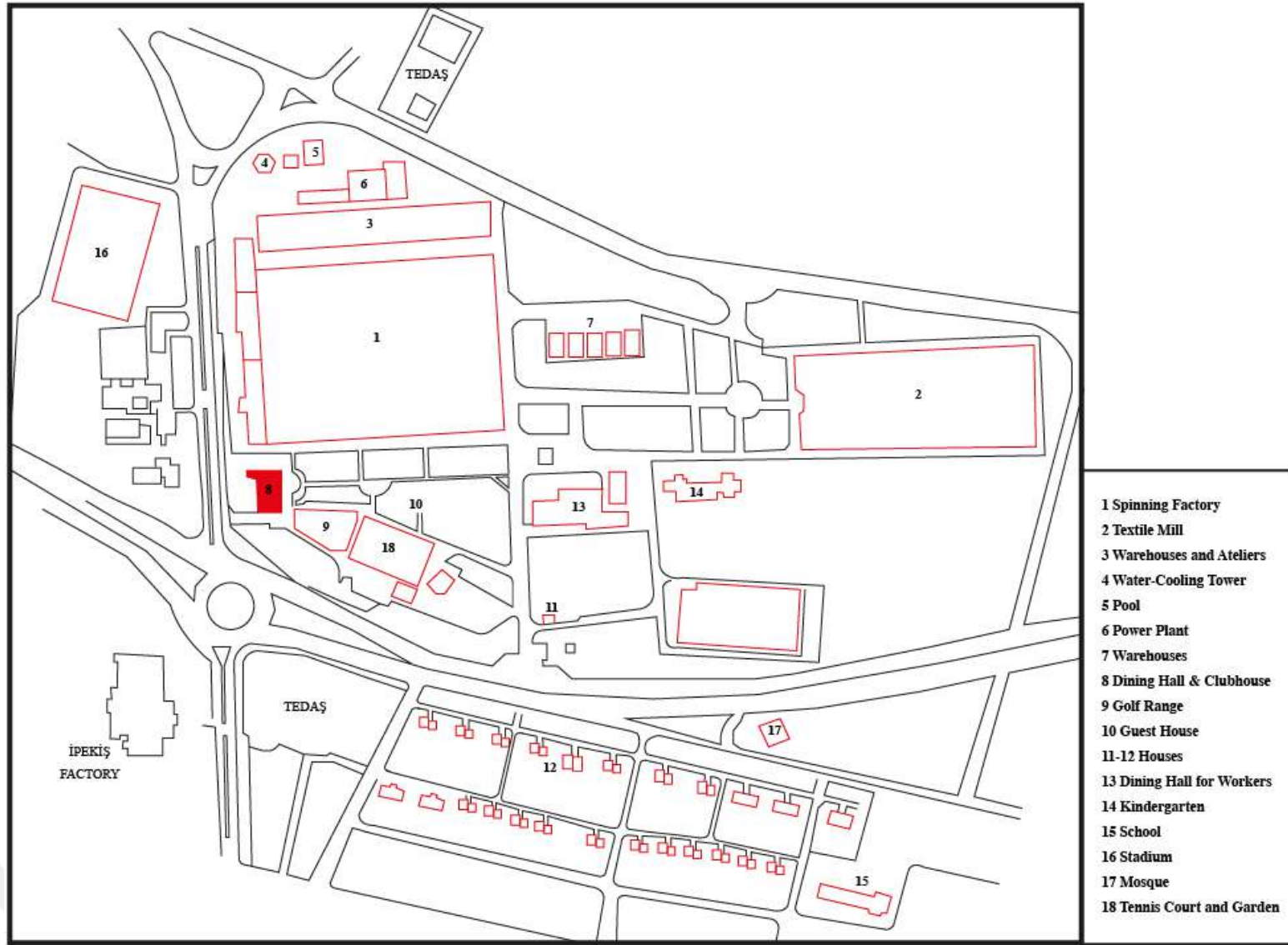


**Figure 2.8 Sümerbank Ereğli Textile Factory, Clubhouse and Dining Hall Building Façade view (left) and stage (right) (Source: Behçet, 1937)**

Since Bursa is an important region for merinos sheep breeding, it was decided to establish the factory in Bursa in 1938 (Nadi, 1938). As in other factories, since its establishment, it has contributed not only to production but also to factory employees in terms of social life. Similar social units such as clubhouse, sports fields, school, and lodgings are planned within the green texture.

The club building is located opposite the main entrance, as in Nazilli. Sports and recreation areas such as the golf course, tennis court, and summer garden are located in

the east of the club structure (Figure 2.9). The building has two floors, and there is a cinema hall and a dining hall on the ground floor. On the upper floor, there is a club. Differently, the buildings used as guesthouses and Sümerbank store were designed in relation to the club building. Cinema, theater, concerts, and balls were held free of charge in these halls. For this reason, the factory complex has been a pioneer in the social and economic development of Bursa.

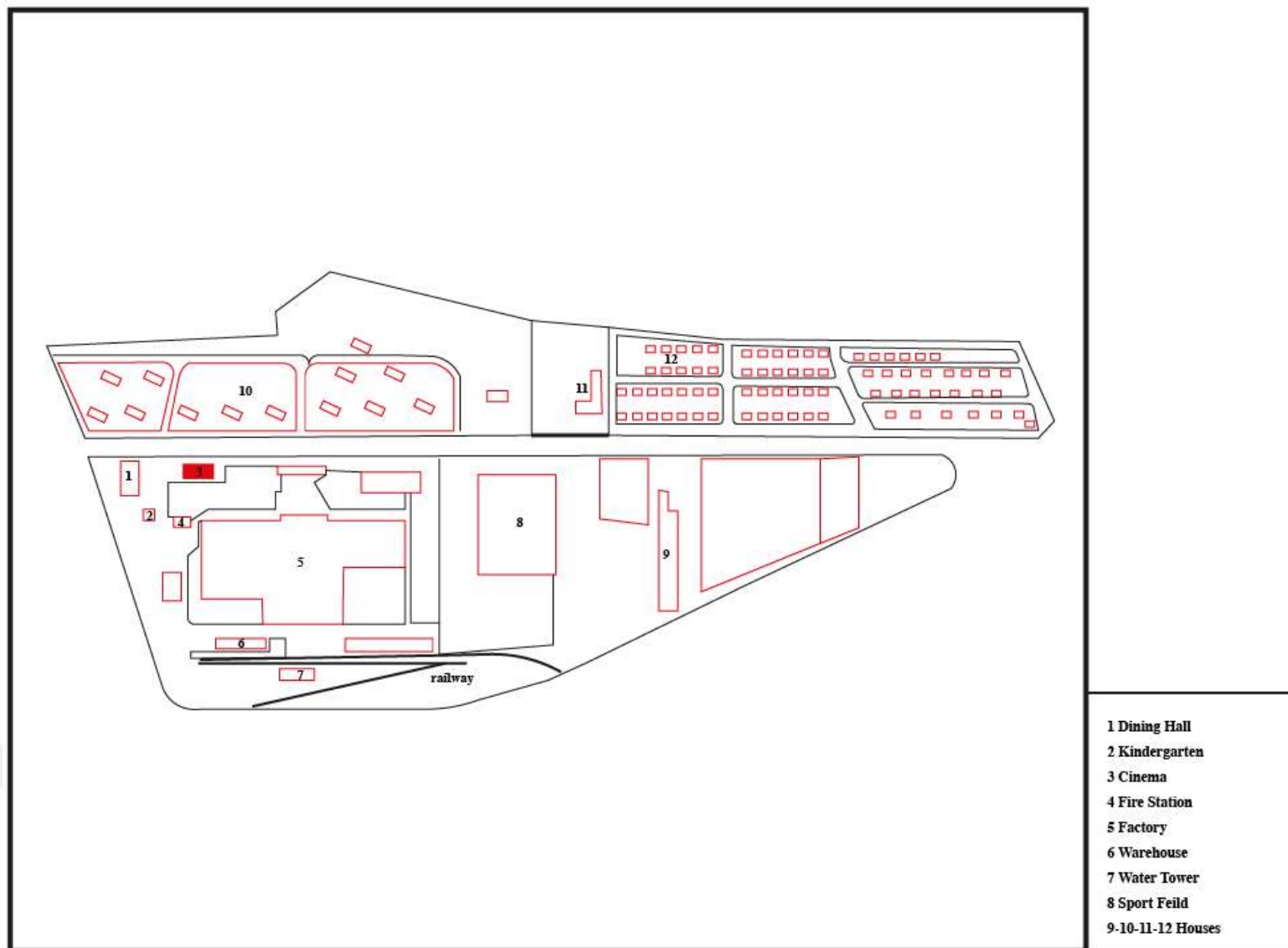


**Figure 2.9 Sümerbank Merinos Yarn Factory Diagram Prepared by İrem Baz**

Sümerbank Malatya Weaving Factory, the fifth textile factory of the First Five-Year Industry Plan, was opened in 1939 (“Pamuklu endüstrisinin inkişafı”, 1939; Yücel, 2014, s. 28). It has been one of Sümerbank's important investments in the east. This factor was established with the support of three national banks: Sümerbank, İsbank, Ziraat Bankası. (“Malatya bez fabrikası inşaatı bitmek üzere...”, 1938, p. 6) In the Malatya factory, the production units and the housing units are separated from each other by a street, as in other ones. On the north of the street, there are production units, administration, an employees’ club, sports fields, a swimming pool, a kindergarten, a hospital, guest house, while on the south there are residences for workers and a primary school (Figure 2.10).



The club building is located close to the street and to the south of the complex. It is planned as two floors. It has a slightly different language in terms of plan and facade layout. On the ground floor there is a cinema hall, dining hall and kitchen. However, on the upper floor, there is a technical unit for the stage, as well as the club, kitchen and toilet spaces. The stage, which is the most important feature of the building, was also used for various events such as balls, theater, and concerts on special occasions. As one of the firsts of the period for the city of Malatya, it made a significant contribution to the social life of the city.



**Figure 2.10 Sümerbank Malatya Textile Factory Diagram Prepared by İrem Baz**

As can be seen in the factory complexes designed after the establishment of the Republic, spaces were designed to strengthen the social aspects of the employees along with production. Club buildings, one of the most important of these, have changed the social life of cities with their functions. Cinema, theater, and concerts were organized in the cinema halls seen at the center of all club buildings. Many people watched movies in these halls for the first time. Similarly, in the club sections, common areas where people came together and spend their time were created. Modern factory complexes have been spaces that combine the changes brought by modern life with production.

## Chapter 3

# Modernization of the Industry and the First Textile Factory in Kayseri

Kayseri has been one of the leading cities in the early Republican modernization movements. The factories established by the state were not only an industrial investment in the city, but also modern formations that affected the city and the citizens with their social facilities and housing texture. In 1926, Kayseri Aircraft Factory and Bunyan Hydro-Electric Power Plant were established. The railway line came to the city in 1927. The line has been effective in shaping the urban fabric. The city was started to develop in the direction of the factory. In 1935, Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, the first industrial investment of the state, was established within the scope of the development plan. The factory was built to be associated with the railway line. Thus, the distribution of raw materials and manufactured products could be made over the railway. In 1955, Kayseri Sugar Factory was established in the west of the city. These facilities, together with industry-oriented production, have changed city life economically and socially. (Asiliskender, 2008, s. 77)

Details of the industrial facilities established in Kayseri in the early Republican period are explained in this chapter. It is stated how these structures affect the city economically and socially.

### 3.1 First Industrial Facilities in Kayseri in the Republican Period

After the establishment of the Republic, Kayseri became one of the cities that pioneered the radical changes and modernization steps in the country<sup>9</sup>. The city was re-planned, new highways and railways were prepared for transportation, and some factories were built. These developments have been the beginning of both urban and social change in Kayseri.

In the first years of the Republic, the center of the railway network was thought to be Ankara and it was planned to spread to various parts of Anatolia. With the strengthening of its transportation network, the development of Kayseri has gained speed. Ankara-Kayseri line was established in 1926. Kayseri-Samsun and Ulukışla-Kayseri lines were built in 1930 (Figure 3.1). Along with the railway construction, Kayseri Train Station building, and lodgings were built. Railways also played an important role in determining the locations of the new industrial facilities planned to be established in the city.



**Figure 3.1 Kayseri Railway Opening Ceremony (Source: Bayrak, 2021, p. 58)**

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<sup>9</sup> Kayseri has been an important settlement since prehistoric times. It maintained its importance when Kültepe was a trade center and later in the Hittite and Phrygian Ages. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Cappadocia in the fourth century BC and the center of Cappadocia in the seventeenth century AD during the Roman Period. After the Turkish domination in the region, it was still an important center of the Seljuk State and carries many architectural and cultural works of that period.

One of the first heavy industry investments of the Republic is Kayseri Airplane Factory. An agreement was made with the German company Junkers Flugzeugwerke AG to establish a factory in Kayseri. Since Junkers could not establish an aircraft factory in its own country due to the treaty made after the World War I, it had to establish it in other countries. As a result of the agreement, it was decided to establish an aircraft factory with the name Turkish Aircraft and Motor Incorporated Company (Tayyare ve Motor Türk Anonim Şirketi). The factory was opened in 1926 and started aircraft maintenance and repair work (Figure 3.2). However, due to some disagreements, its activities were terminated in 1928. The factory was later transferred to the Turkish Aircraft Association. It continued to repair aircraft under the name of Kayseri Aircraft Factory and later started aircraft production. Today, it continues to serve as the Air Supply and Maintenance Center. (İmamoğlu, 2008, ss. 28-29)

One of the important structures for industrialization in Kayseri is power plants. Bünyan Power Plant, which was one of the first power plants of the Republic, was established in Bünyan in 1928. At that time, it provided electricity to Kayseri city center, Bünyan, and Talas districts. (Baturayoğlu Yöney, 2012b, s. 36) Besides, Kayseri Sugar Factory was opened in 1955 by a private enterprise. (Seçer Kariptaş, 2012).



**Figure 3.2 Kayseri Aircraft Factory (Source: Bayrak, 2021)**

In the same period, Bünyan Carpet Yarn Factory was established under the name of Kayseri Bünyan Carpet Yarn Turkish Corporation by private entrepreneurs with the encouragement of the state. The factory was later transferred to Sümerbank. (Baturayoğlu Yöney, 2012a). Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, the subject of this study, had an important place for Kayseri and Turkey. It contributed to the country's economy and had a great impact on both the urban and social change of Kayseri.

## **3.2 Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory**

This chapter contains information about Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, which once had an important place in social and economic life in the city. This topic discusses its location in the city, its first establishment, the changes it has undergone, and its architectural features.

### **3.2.1 Urban Location of the Factory Complex**

While the population of Kayseri city center was 40,000 in 1927, it increased to 46,000 in 1935 and 83,000 in 1955. With the increase in population, the number of residences in the city also increased. This increase in the population of the city center is attributed to the investments made in the center. (Asiliskender, 2008, p. 81) The first step of this change started with the railway network opened in 1926, and the change accelerated with the cloth factory and lodgings of Sümerbank, which is one of the most important investments in the city and was established in the north of Kayseri and close to the railway.

In the 1950s, due to the increase in the housing need of the factory employees, the areas outside the factory land were allocated to the employees for housing. In this way, Yeni Mahalle and Gazi Osman Paşa neighborhoods were formed in the north of the city.

### **3.2.2 Historical Background of Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory**

Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory was the first and the largest weaving factory established by the state under the name of Sümerbank. While choosing the factory location, a joint decision was made with the Soviet experts. Obviously, there were reasons why Kayseri was one of the selected provinces for the factory land. Kayseri has had an important position among other cities in terms of trade since its establishment. For this reason, its commercial potential was always forefront. The fact that it has wide plains as the land was positive for the construction of the factory complex. Also with the existing railway network, the need for raw materials would be easily met, and at the same time, the products would be easily sold.

The factory project was prepared by the Soviet Union and technical support was provided by Turkstroy company. The architectural project was prepared by Ivan

Nikolaev<sup>10</sup> in Moscow and implemented by the Turkish contractor Abdurrahman Naci Bey. The foundations of Kayseri Textile Factory were laid by İsmet İnönü on May 20, 1934. It was opened on September 16, 1935.

The factory is divided into sections such as yarn, weaving, maintenance and repair atelier, power plant station, and social facilities (Figure 3.3). These spaces have a total of 218,000 m<sup>2</sup> closed, and the factory land had 922,500 m<sup>2</sup>. The social facilities included sports fields, a cinema, a hospital, a kindergarten, a school, and lodgings that were built for 2.100 workers and 155 civil servants in the year of its establishment. (*Cumhuriyet'in 50. Yılında Sümerbank 1923-1974*, 1973, s. 33) It was a factory that showed the modern life aimed by the Republic was reflected in the factory complex. Thus, in addition to the production areas of the factory, social spaces where employees can spend their free time were also considered. Production and residential areas are separate from each other as in other factories. The buildings are placed in a grid form and in such a way that the raw material can be processed and easily reach the train station.

Due to the changes in the country's statist policy, Sümerbank was included in the privatization program in 1987. In 1999, the facility was transferred to the Ministry of Finance. Then, it was to Erciyes University allocated in 2002. Erciyes University used a part of the factory building for educational purposes.

In 2003, the production units were registered as a cultural property with the decision of Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 12.12.2003 and numbered 3484 (Figure A6). Later, dated 30.05.2008 and numbered 1123, the social units (administration building, Employees' Club, workers club), workshop, electricity and steam power plant buildings were registered (Figure A7, Figure A8).

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<sup>10</sup> Ivan Nikolaev graduated from Moscow State Technical University in 1925. He is a member of OSA (Organization of Contemporary Architects).



### **3.2.3 Architectural Features of the Factory Complex**

The factory complex is located in the northwest – southeast direction. The railway line passes through the west of the complex. For this reason, warehouse structures, maintenance and repair workshop, power plant structures and technical units are located in the west of the land. The factory building is located in the middle of the complex. On the south, there are the directorate building, guesthouse, fire station and garage structures, social facilities (pool, sports fields, Employees' Club). To the east of the complex, there are structures known as workers' club and entrance structures. Employees' houses are located in the north of the factory. Apart from the factory land, there are workers' residences and schools in the west.

The complex has four entrances from the west, south, and east. One of the east entrances is provided by the entrance door raised on reinforced concrete columns in the north. Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory consists of many structures with various functions. The largest building is the Factory Building. The product warehouse, workshop, and cotton warehouse were in the south of the Factory Building. There is a power station and cooling pool in the southwest, and the directorate building, Employees' Club and cinema, fire station and garage, warehouse structures, swimming pool, and stadium in the east part.

The modernist approach of the period can be seen in the buildings of the factory complex. Rectangular plan layout is preferred in reinforced concrete structures and a modern architectural language is created.

#### **3.2.3.1 Factory Building**

The factory building was used for weaving production. It is a single-story building with a rectangular plan of 232m x 132m and 9m in height. The building is located in the center of the factory complex. The space is ideally designed for the large production area with wide openings. In addition to the production parts, there are also spaces for offices and a water reservoir. The reservoir located on the western façade is the highest part of the building at approximately 20 meters.

The building was built with a reinforced concrete system. The exterior walls are stone coated, the interior walls are plastered. The roof consists of quarter-circle vaults



and has horizontal windows facing north. Thus, the weaving hall is always bright and receives natural light during the day.

The factory building was previously used by Erciyes University in 2002. After it was allocated to Abdullah Gül University, restoration work began, and some parts of the building have been completed. It serves the university as classrooms, offices, and a dining hall.

### **3.2.3.2 Administration Building**

Administration Building is a two-storey building with a rectangular plan, measuring 30 x 15 m. There is a symmetrical order in both façades and plan layout. When entering the building, the vertical circulation elements meet you. The building is framed structure made of reinforced concrete. Kayseri stone was used, as dressed which is a tuff of andesitic origin. Internal walls are plastered and whitewashed. The floor covering is timber and windows and doors were made of wood (Figure 3.4).

The building was used by ORAN (Middle East Development Agency) after the period when the factory continued its original function. Today, it is used as the administrative building of AGU after being restored to its original form (Figure 3.5).



**Figure 3.4 Administration Building (Source: Burak Asıliskender Archive)**



**Figure 3.5 Administration Building (Source: İrem Baz Archive)**

### **3.2.3.3 Power Plant Building**

Power Plant Building is where the effects of Russian constructivism can be seen the most. It was built in the northwestern part of the factory complex. The railway network within the factory land also reached this building. The building measures 40m x 70m. The main space of the building is approximately four stories high with three cauldrons. The coal crane located in the southwest of the building was reached by the stairs in this space. The southern part of the building was designed as two floors. Reinforced concrete frame system was used as a structural system.

In the early period of the factory, the power plant provided electricity not only to the factory but also to some parts of Kayseri. In the following periods, the boiler and chimneys were dismantled and continued to be used for the manufacture of ready-made clothes. Today, it has been re-functionalized as Presidential Abdullah Gül Museum and Library. In addition, one part serves as a café.

### 3.2.3.4 Great Warehouse (Merchandise Warehouse)

Great Warehouse building, measuring 5m x 135m, is located to the west of the factory complex. There was storage in the south part, maintenance service in the middle, and kitchen and dining hall for workers in the north of the building. The building has large iron gates on the north and south façades. However, there are barn doors throughout the building on the east and west side. Along these façades, band windows continue on the upper level. The warehouse was built with a reinforced concrete frame system and the outer walls are dressed with masonry stone (Figure 3.6).

After the factory complex was transferred to the Abdullah Gül University campus, a restoration and reuse project was prepared. The building, which was organized for educational purposes, met with different functions as classrooms, architecture studios, offices and dining hall. The middle axis of the building was kept as the main circulation line and new spaces were placed along this line as two different levels to the east and west of the building. The newly added upper level was also built with a new structural system.



**Figure 3.6 Great Warehouse Building (Source: İrem Baz Archive)**

### 3.2.3.5 Small Warehouse

Small Warehouse was built to the west of the Great Warehouse. Prior to the restoration work, the building was in a worse condition than the other warehouse building, so the renovation works applied here are different. Today, it is part of the steel

building designed to include the old structure. As a part of the restoration project, the roof part was removed, a new steel structural system was added, and the floor height was increased. In the north of the small warehouse structure, a new addition was built using steel and connected to the warehouse structure by a bridge. With these changes, it is difficult to read the original character of the warehouse building.

Currently, Small Warehouse is also known as the steel building, includes library, offices, classes, and common areas.

### **3.2.3.6 Maintenance and Repair Atelier**

Maintenance and Repair Atelier was built to the west of the factory building, measuring 68m x 40m. Like most other structures in the complex, a reinforced skeleton carrier system was used. Some parts of the buildings are single-story, while the foundry section has two floors. Brick was used on the walls and the façade was covered with stone.

### **3.2.3.7 Entrance Buildings**

Three buildings known as Entrance Buildings are located in the east of the factory complex, facing Erkilet Boulevard. Two buildings are L-shaped, and the other building is rectangular. L-shaped buildings were used as infirmary, nursery, and security in different periods. The other building is known as Workers' Club. One of the entrances to the factory complex was located between these two L-shaped structures. High monumental colonnades were built to emphasize the entrance. There is Atatürk relief and Sümerbank emblem in the middle of these columns. The entrance provides direct access to the small square and administration building through the pine groves. There are single-storey high colonnades on the façades of all three buildings facing the street. While the colonnades are made of reinforced concrete, the walls of the buildings are brick masonry, and they are dressed with stone. Today, the restoration of these structures has not been completed yet. For this reason, neither the buildings nor the entrance located here are used.

### **3.2.3.8 Social and Recreational Facilities**

The spaces designed for the social lives of the factory workers was located in the south of the factory complex. Employees' Club, swimming pool, and sports fields

constitute the social spaces of the complex. Sports fields developed the sports culture of the factory employees and hosted important sports activities in the city. There were tennis courts, swimming pool and football, basketball, and volleyball courts within the sports fields. The sports field has hosted not only matches but also ceremonies on important dates such as 19 May Youth and Sports Day. Today, the sports field is not part of the campus and belongs to the municipality.

Landscape arrangement is also one of the important parts of the factory complex. Landscape arrangement has been made to ensure circulation between the buildings. The grid-designed landscape texture can be clearly read in the area where the factory entrance and Atatürk statue are located. Although pine trees form the majority of landscape plants, there are fruit trees as well. There are also areas where fruits and vegetables can be planted in the gardens of the houses.

Employees' Club is located to the west of the Directorate Building. The building, measuring 37m x 44m, has a single storey. The building was designed for the social lives of the factory workers. Spaces such as a multi-purpose hall, foyer, dining hall and game room are designed in relation to each other. Film and theater screenings, and concerts were organized, and employees were brought together in social life too.

There are band windows in the north-south direction on the upper level of this space (Figure 3.7). In the 2007, a fire broke out in the building and the stage part was destroyed. This structure, which is the subject of the thesis, is examined in detail below.



**Figure 3.7 Construction of the Employees' Club Building (Eren, 2019)**

### **3.2.3.9 Residential Units**

Houses were built for workers of the factory. In 1935, four two-storey houses were built in the factory complex for administrative employees. Apart from the factory complex, four two-story blocks were built for the workers. Also in 1937, another three-story long, symmetrical residence for single workers was added. The buildings are built with a reinforced concrete carcass system, with cladding stone façades in the foreground. (Asiliskender, 2002, p. 76)



# Chapter 4

## Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory Employees' Club

Employees' Club is one of the buildings used for social purposes in the factory complex. Since it is not for production purposes, it is different from other facilities for production and administration. It strongly feels the modern effects of the period that it was built. This effect is seen both architecturally and socially. It is designed as an area where employees can spend their time during and out of working times. The building contains many different functions: cinema, foyer, clubhouse, kitchen, dining hall, and game room. Movies were shown in the evenings twice a week, and theater performances were held on special days. This social life has affected undoubtedly the employees and their families, and therefore the environment. In this way, Employees' Club building served a different purpose from the other buildings in the factory complex and became a part of the modern life of the period.

### 4.1 Position of the Employees' Club in the Factory Complex

In the south of the factory complex, spaces used for social purposes have been designed. Sports fields, guest house, and Employees' Club are in this part. There is Factory Building, which has been partially restored, in the north, Administrative Building in the east, fire station and garage buildings, which are used today as offices and social spaces are in the west of the Employees' Club. In addition, there is a temporary structure built later and used as storage to the west. Finally, there are guest house, swimming pool, and football and basketball fields in the south of the club building.

## 4.2 Architectural Features of the Employees' Club

The building, known as the employees' club or the cinema of Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory has a single storey. The main hall with a stage is designed higher than the other spaces surrounding it. The clubhouse building can be roughly defined that it is in T-plan. It consists of a higher mass which is rectangular in the plan of approximately 22 x 44 meters with the cinema hall in the middle and a mass of approximately 15 x 23 meters in the plan adjacent to it from the west (Drawing C3).

The building has six entrance doors. Two entrances each from the south and east, a service entrance from the west, and an entrance from the north, which is not connected to the interior of the building. The entrances are located according to the functions of the spaces. However, some of them were included in the building later.

To the south of the building, there is a technical space located on the upper level, which does not have a direct connection inside the building and is thought to be reached by an external staircase. This place is the possible area used for movie screenings, seeing the stage directly from the opposite side (Drawing C4).

### 4.2.1 Plan Features

There is a foyer (G01) to the east of Employees' Club building. The space measures approximately 4m x 25m. It is known that this place was a later addition. Therefore, its architectural features are different from other spaces. The floor is concrete screed, and the ceiling is wooden sheathing. Lastly, there is galvanized sheet on the roof. One of the main entrance doors (D01) is located to the east of the place. Also, there are windows along east façade of this space. The south wall is a blind wall. There are two wooden doors (D07, D08) connecting it to the main space of the building (G02) on the west wall. Toilets are located in the north of the place.

Although there was not much damage in this place, paint spillage and surface deposit were detected on some walls. In addition, some parts of the ceiling covering were damaged (Figure 4.1).





**Figure 4.1 G01 foyer**

From foyer, it is passed to the main space (G02) where the stage is located. This is the largest and highest space of the building (Figure 4.2). It is about 7m high. The wide span of the space is crossed with reinforced concrete columns. The floor is tilestone, the walls are plastered and whitewashed. Other than the doors (D07, D08) on the eastern wall and there is one door (D09) on the southern wall and another one is (D10) on the western wall. The stage part, which is the most important feature of the building, is located in the north of the space. Access to the stage, located at +1.35m level, is provided by stairs with five steps on both sides<sup>11</sup>. Similarly, access to the backstage is provided through the door (D11) on the north wall. There are band windows on the upper levels of all façades of this space. On the south wall has also two small openings. These ones belong to the space on the roof used for movie screenings.

The whitewash and plaster of the walls of this place have been peeled off. Because the roof of the whole space is reinforced concrete with only insulation pitch, the ceiling leaks water from the roof. The inclination is observed in the axes of some columns. Architectural elements were damaged due to the fire that broke out in the

<sup>11</sup> See also Figure B1, Figure B12 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.

north of the space in 2007 (Figure 4.3). Since the ceiling of the place receives water from the roof, the surface is worn, and the reinforcements are visible and corroded.



**Figure 4.2 G02 cinema hall**



**Figure 4.3 Stage of the cinema hall**

In the old drawings, it is known that there were two doors in the north of the space, providing access to the backstage. The flap of the other door (D11) is not in place. From this door, there is the corridor (G03) that provides access to the places behind the stage (Figure 4.4). The corridor is also connected to the other entrance on the east side of the building<sup>12</sup>. However, the other door to the east of the stage was later closed. The walls are plastered and whitewashed, and blue ceramics are used in its flooring. There are four windows on the wall of stage. The burnt wooden skeleton is read on the ceiling. Above the wooden frame, the iron machine which was controlling the stage curtain is still present in the same place. To the east of the stage is the space (G04), which is thought to have been used for stage needs. Its entrance is provided by this corridor. The east and south walls of the space are blind walls, but the trace of the old door can be read on the south. Since this place was also affected by the fire, the western wall and ceiling are almost lost.



**Figure 4.4 G03 corridor**

There are four spaces in the north of the corridor. The place (G05), which is referred to as the game room in the old drawings, forms the northern façade of the

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<sup>12</sup> See also Figure B3 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.

building (Figure 4.5). It measures 7.5m x 14m. The ceiling height is approximately 3.8 meters. In the middle of the space, there are two reinforced concrete columns. The floor is ceramic, and the ceiling is wooden suspended ceiling<sup>13</sup>. The wood is used in drop-shaped modules, and each module is wrapped with a white fabric. Between these modules, a grid wooden system and lighting elements are placed at regular intervals. There is a wooden door (D16) to the east of the place. On the north, there is a small kitchen protruding from the façade as well as six wooden windows. To its west is the door (D17) that opens to the G07. There is no serious damage to this space but the suspended ceiling. The whitewash on the walls has peeled off.



**Figure 4.5 G05 space**

G06 is located east of the game room. The floor is concrete, the walls are plastered and whitewashed (Figure 4.6). It measures 3.7m x 7.7m and is 3.7m high. Wood paneling was used on its ceiling, but most of the wood pieces were damaged and fell off. There are two windows on the north façade. The eastern wall is a blind wall. There is a 2.5m long niche on the south wall. It is thought that there was an opening in this wall before and it was closed afterward.

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<sup>13</sup> See also Figure B4, Figure B5 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.

On the west of the game room, there is another space (G07). It measures 3.7m x 5.5m and is 3.5m high. The floor is concrete screed. The east, north, and south wall is a blind wall. There are two wooden windows on the west side. There is not any serious damage in this space. Only the whitewashed has peeled off and a small part of the ceiling is damaged (Figure 4.7).



**Figure 4.6 G06 space**



**Figure 4.7 G07 space**

Among the main spaces on the east and west of the building, those located on the north and south axis serve as transition and service spaces. On the west of the corridor (G03) has a wet space (G08). The entrances are separated into men's and women's restrooms (Figure 4.8). The male restroom, which is planned in L shape, has an entrance from the east (D18). The floor is concrete screed, and the walls are plastered and ceramic tiled. There are two cabin-shaped toilets and two sinks. The women's toilet has one sink and one toilet and has an entrance from the south (D21).



**Figure 4.8 G08 spaces**

The space (G09) connecting the backstage and the club part measures approximately 3.5m x 4m. The height of the space is 3.8m without the suspended wooden ceiling. Ceramic is used for the flooring. The ceiling is wooden suspended ceiling that we see in other places. There is an opening on the east wall. To the north is the women's toilet. There is a window on the west and a double-winged door (D23) opening to the club. On the south wall there is a small opening for food service and a

metal bench in front of it (Figure 4.9). The whitewash and some parts of the plaster on the walls have been peeled off. The wooden suspended ceiling is in a dilapidated state<sup>14</sup>.

There is another transition space (G10) connecting the stage (G02) and the club (G13). This place also measures 3.6m x 3.7m. The floor is ceramic coated, the ceiling is reinforced concrete. To the east is a wooden single-wing door (D10). There is a small service window to the north and a metal bench in front of it. Part of the north wall has white ceramic tiles (Figure 4.10).



**Figure 4.9 G09 space**

The western part of the space is a more permeable surface. There is a wooden door that connects the club and windows that work like a partition. In the south part, there is a wooden surface and a door separating the kitchen (G11) from this space. The whitewash on the north wall has been completely stripped. The ceramics on the wall were broken. Material loss is observed on the western wall, especially around the door.

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<sup>14</sup> See also Figure B7 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.



**Figure 4.10 G10 space**

The kitchen section (G11) of the building is one of the important places. It consists of a long rectangular space measuring 2.5m x 9.8m and a smaller space of 2m x 3.5m connected from the west to the long space. The height of the space is 3.7m. One of the entrance doors (D28) used as a service entrance is located in the west of the place. All the walls of the place are whitewashed, and ceramic covered. The floor is ceramic, and the ceiling is reinforced concrete. There is a 9.8m long bench on the east wall. This part has a barbecue area and a chimney outlet. The second chimney outlet is on the furnace in the middle of the area. There is a wooden separating wall and door in the north. (Figure 4.12)

A two-compartment cellar and a dish rack are located in the west. The cellar part has a separate door and there is also a room for the cold storage. A water unit is hung for hot water use in this area (Figure 4.11). There is a door in the south of the place, but the door leaf is missing. Reinforced concrete beams can be clearly read on the ceiling. The paint on the walls has been stripped. Particularly on the western wall, material loss is observed. There is damage to both the walls and the ceiling due to the water leaks



from the roof. Iron reinforcements were exposed on the ceiling, and these are corroded.<sup>15</sup>



**Figure 4.11 Water tank of the kitchen**

The club entrance of the building is in the south where the transition space (G12) is located (Figure 4.13). It connects the user to the club from two different points. The east wall is the blind wall. There is a door in the north and two doors in the west. The western wall is completely wooden paneled. Other walls are plastered, whitewashed, and covered with wainscot approximately 1.5 m high. The ceiling is covered with wooden panels. Some of the wood on the wall and ceiling was destroyed.

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<sup>15</sup> See also Figure B9, Figure B10 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.



**Figure 4.12 G11 Kitchen**



**Figure 4.13 G12 space**

The club (G13), one of the most significant spaces of the building, is located to the west of the building. It has a nearly square form measuring approximately 13m x 14m. Colorful ceramics are used in its flooring. Four reinforced concrete columns are read, dividing the space equally.

There are two doors opening to the service areas in the east of the place. Further south, there is a concrete separation element that divides the space as a bar and dining area, reflecting the modern influences of the period (Figure 4.14). The east wall is completely covered with ceramics. There are four windows at equal intervals on the north and west walls. The south wall of the place was closed later and now there are cabinets. There is a 1.2m high paneling floor on the north, west, and south walls of the place.

Material loss and axis slippage were observed in the columns. Especially on the south wall, the damage is slightly higher because of the moisture and material loss. Ceramic flooring is not readable due to spilled debris.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> See also Figure B11 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.

The space (G14) located in the south of the club section was added to the building later (Figure 4.15). Additional parts can be read from old drawings and marks on the wall. The floor is ceramic tiled, and the walls are plastered, whitewashed, and wood paneled. Wooden suspended ceiling is also used in this place.



**Figure 4.14 G13 club**

Continuing along the north wall, some wooden and glass cabinets are located. To the east, there is a wooden door that connects to the corridor (G12). The restroom of the space is added to the west. There are two windows on the south wall.

The cabinets and wooden lining on the north wall of the room were damaged. Since a part of the wall is covered with panels, an opening has occurred in the damaged part and the club part can be seen from there. As it can be understood from that opening, its own structure system was designed while adding this space. Lastly, only part of the wooden suspended ceiling is damaged.



**Figure 4.15 G14 space**

There is another main entrance to the south of the building. It is connected to the stage is (G02), the dining room and the resting room (G17, G18). The dining room (G11) is connected to the kitchen, corridor and employees' room (G15, G16). G15 space serves as a corridor and a shower. The inner wall of the shower section was added. There is only one window to the south. The other walls are blind wall (Figure 4.16).

The dining hall (G17) is located southern part of the building (Figure 4.18). There is the same blue and white ceramic on the floor, but they are covered with carpet. The walls have wallpaper. A wooden suspended ceiling is used on the ceiling. There is a door in the east of the space, but the door leaf is not in place. The northern wall is a blind wall. To the west, there is a wooden door and to the south, there are two wooden windows.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See also Figure B13 in Appendix B for more photographs of the space.

The whitewash on the walls of this place has been removed. The suspended ceiling is damaged and disjointed. The reinforced concrete in the ceiling was corroded by moisture and the reinforcements were exposed. Because of those reasons, the floor is completely covered with rubble.



**Figure 4.16 G15 space**



**Figure 4.17 G16 space**



**Figure 4.18 G17 space**

The resting room (G19) to the east of the dining hall measures approximately 7.5m x 8m. The floor is ceramic tiled and carpeted on it, the walls are whitewashed and painted. The wooden suspended ceiling is used on the ceiling. The east and north walls of the place are blind walls. There is a door opening on the west, but the door leaf is not in place. There are two windows and one divided window to the south (Figure 4.20). The reason why it is divided is that the toilet and cloakroom in the entrance corridor (G18) were added later (Figure 4.19), the wall coincided with the window in the G19 space. There are also heater cores under the windows.

The space leaks water from the roof. For this reason, damages such as corrosion of reinforcements and vegetation were observed on the ceiling. At the same time, most of the wooden suspended ceiling was damaged. Its floor is covered with rubble due to elements pouring from the ceiling.



**Figure 4.19 G18 space**





**Figure 4.20 G19 space**



**Figure 4.21 G20 space**

Lastly, the technical space (G20), which has a different function from all other spaces, is located in the north of the building. It does not have access to other spaces. It can be reached only from the north side of the building. It is located at a height of 15 cm

from the façade. It is a technical space with only pipes in it. The east, west, and south walls are blind walls. The walls are plastered and whitewashed, and the floor and ceiling are reinforced concrete (Figure 4.21).

## **4.2.2 Façade Features**

Similar features can be seen in all façades. Most of the windows are wooden and their sizes vary. The height of the single-storey façades is 4.5 meters. On the other hand, the façade height of the cinema hall, which can be seen further back, is 7 meters. Apart from the later additions, cladding stone or plaster was given the appearance of stone was used as a façade material.

### **4.2.2.1 East Façade**

The 25m long section, located in the middle of the 45m east façade, belongs to the foyer area. The place has a metal door. There are five metal windows 2 x 2.9m on the south of the door, and one window on the north at 80cm height from the ground. In addition, there is a toilet window measuring 0.5 x 3m in the northernmost part of this space. The roof of this section is porch roof unlike other parts of the building (Figure 4.22).

The 8.4m section on the north of the façade is a blind wall. Between this wall and the foyer and 4.5m further back is the door that reaches the backstage spaces. Behind this blind wall and at the northernmost part of the façade, the protruding wall of the playroom comes into view (Figure 4.23).

There is another 8.4m long blind wall at the far south of the façade. A side view of the vaulted roof can be seen on the upper level and further back from the façade, together with the ribbon windows measuring 200cm x 85cm of the cinema hall. To the south of this section, 3m wall belonging to the technical unit is visible. Lastly, a water tank can be seen in the north (Drawing C8).



**Figure 4.22 View of the foyer section of east façade**



**Figure 4.23 Northern section of the east façade**

#### 4.2.2.2 West Façade

The west façade is approximately 45m long. The middle section corresponding to the club protrudes 15m from the building, so it is at the very front of the façade (Figure 4.25). There are four windows measuring 1.35cm x 2.10cm at equal intervals and there is also a small projected unit at the southern end of this section. The northern section of the façade, which is further behind, corresponds to the technical room (G20), and the other spaces (G07, G08, G09,) relate to the backstage (Figure 4.24). Besides, the southern section corresponds to the kitchen (G11) and service areas (G15, G16). There are five windows measuring 140cm x 210cm at equal intervals in the northern section and there is one door leading to the kitchen and two windows measuring 1.40cm x 2.10cm in the southern section (Drawing C7).



**Figure 4.24 Northern section of the western façade**

All the façade elements are cladding stones. On the other hand, the northern and southern ends of the protruding section were added later and are plaster with a stone look. The southern section of the façade ends with an iron railing 50cm high (Figure 4.26). In particular, there are trees adjacent to the façade. The roots of these trees have damaged the façade stones.



**Figure 4.25 View of the protruding section of the western façade**



**Figure 4.26 View of the southern section of the western façade**

Behind the single-story façade, the higher cinema hall and some other elements come into view. The band windows prolong along the façade of the cinema hall and the four 200cm x 85cm windows are separated by the columns 30cm in width. To the south, the blind façade of the space, which was used as a technical unit for movie screenings and located on the upper level of the southern section, can be seen. The elevation of these sections ends with side views of the vaulted roofs. To the north, an 11m high iron structure bearing the water is visible.

#### **4.2.2.3 South Façade**

The south façade of the building is 40 meters long in total. The eastern section of the façade is located at the front (Figure 4.27). In the middle of this section is the door used as a guest entrance. There are a total of six windows measuring 155cm x 250cm at equal intervals to the west and east of the door. The element of this façade is cladding stone. On the upper level of this section, an additional structure that is used as a technical unit can be seen. There is a door opening in the middle of the façade. On both sides of this unit, ribbon windows of the cinema hall located further back come into view. Behind these windows, the vaulted roof of the cinema hall, the water tank, and the chimneys are visible.

The western part of the façade with a length of 15m is located further back. The entrance to the dining hall is in this section of the south façade. There are two windows measuring 240cm x 240cm on the west of this entrance and a ventilation window measuring 40cm x 52cm on the east. Lastly, a chimney is visible at the back. This section is plaster with a stone look (Drawing C7).



**Figure 4.27 Eastern section of the south façade**

#### **4.2.2.4 North Façade**

The total length of the northern façade is 40m. The section protruding section of 4.9m in the middle of the eastern part of the façade stands at the very front. There are two 65cm x 146cm sized windows here. Also, five 96cm x 150cm windows can be seen in the east of this section. Some of the windows have mosquito nets. On the far west of the wall hangs a box measuring 85cm x 109cm for the fire hose (Figure 4.28). In the west of the section, there are similar four windows and a door. There is a reinforced concrete eaves on the windows of both sections. The plaster used on the walls of this façade is given the appearance of stone. A water tank can be seen at the upper elevation of the eastern section. Behind it, the columns and the vaulted roof of the cinema hall come into view.

The western part of the north façade is 17m long. The 15m section reflects the facade of the club (Figure 4.30). There are four 145cm x 211cm windows in this section. The chimney is visible on the roof. Cladding stone was used on this façade. On the westernmost part of the façade and further back, the 2m long structure addition can be seen (Drawing C8).



**Figure 4.28 Eastern section of the north façade**



**Figure 4.29 Eastern section of the north façade**





**Figure 4.30 Western section of the north façade**

## **4.2.3 Architectural Elements**

### **4.2.3.1 Doors**

The building has a total of 47 doors, 6 of which are exterior doors. The door leaves of five of them are not inside the building, but door frames are visible. It is seen that there are similar types of doors. There are 8 types of doors in total. Double-leaf doors were used at the entrances to the building and in larger spaces. Single-leaf doors are generally used in smaller spaces. The doors are usually wooden (Figure 4.31), and only two doors are different in terms of material. One is metal door (D01) of the foyer (G01) added to the structure later, and the other is the steel door of the refrigerator section of the kitchen (G11) space.

### **4.2.3.2 Windows**

All the windows in the building are wooden (Figure 4.31), except for the windows of the foyer (G01) and some windows of the cinema hall (G02). The dimensions of the windows in the single storey sections vary as 100cm x 150cm and 140cm x 200cm. The most striking windows of the building, belonging to the cinema hall, are the ribbon windows on the upper level.



**Figure 4.31 Entrance door (D42) and wooden window (W20)**

It measures approximately 200cm x 85cm. Most of these windows are metal, but only the window frames on the east façade are wooden. These windows are designed not to be opened and only to receive light. The windows of the foyer (G01) are not similar the other ones in the building as they were later addition. It has a metal frame and is painted white. It measures 195cm x 295cm with two rows vertically and three rows horizontally. These windows do not open.

#### **4.2.3.3 Stage**

The stage part in G02 space is a very significant detail for the building (Figure 4.32). Cinema, theater plays, various dinner organizations took place in this part. Since it is the area most affected by the fire, the level of destruction is high. The center of the stage is designed in the form of a semicircle. The circle frame settles on its floor as a brick wall. A metal frame is mounted on the concrete surface. The metals are divided into eight slices to converge at a point in the center. The stage surface was created by placing wooden elements between each slice. There is a square support element on the floor to support the stage surface where the exact size and material cannot be seen.

The walls separating the stage from the surrounding spaces are brickwork. The current circle form is only in contact with the north wall. It is thought to be connected to

the western and eastern walls by horizontal wooden elements. However, since the wooden parts were burned in the fire, precise information could not be reached, especially in the western part.

The stage is reached by a wooden staircase with five steps from two sides. The surface frame to which the stairs are attached is concrete with wooden elements. On the surface, there are wooden elements again. There are four openings on the north wall associated with space G03. However, there is no information about its function. There is a device on the wall that enables the movement of the stage curtain. The part on which the curtain is attached can be read on the ceiling.



**Figure 4.32 G02 Scene**

#### **4.2.3.4 Wooden Suspended Ceiling**

A wooden suspended ceiling is the most fascinating ceiling detail of the building. Drop-shaped modules hanging from the middle of the wooden frame were produced (Figure 4.33). Pieces of white textile were stretched over the wooden pieces. In this way, a suspended ceiling was formed by the juxtaposition of the modules. Modules in the square form are 65cm x 65cm and 88cm x 88cm, rectangular ones are

64cm x 74cm. The drop lengths also vary from 10cm and 20cm. There are other modules in the form of squares with a side of 9cm between the drop modules. The lighting element comes in the middle of this module. Its dimensions vary from 96cm x 100cm, 115cm x 120cm, and 180cm x 190cm.

These ceilings can be seen in G05, G09, G13, G14, G17, and G19 spaces. The general feature of these places is that they were designed most probably for the crowded spaces where people eat and drink together.



**Figure 4.33 Wooden suspended ceiling**

#### **4.2.4 Materials and Construction System Used**

Mixed use of materials is observed in the Employees' Club. The building has a framed structure built with reinforced concrete. The industrial brick measuring 20cm x 10cm x 5cm is widely used in the walls (Figure 4.34). The façade cladding is Kayseri tuff. The dressing stones are measuring approximately 30cm x 55cm. Interior surfaces are cement plastered and whitewashed. According to the function of the spaces, some surfaces are covered with ceramics like in the kitchen, the east wall of the club, and the toilets.

The floors of the building are screed or ceramic on lean concrete. The flooring of foyer (G01), the stage hall (G02), G06, G07, G15, G20 spaces is screed on lean concrete. Ceramics of different colors were used in G17, G18, and G19 with wall-to-wall carpet on them. Therefore, ceramics cannot be observed in some parts.

Wooden material is also used for different purposes. The timber lathing technique was used in the interior partition walls separating G02 space from G03 space. Lime plaster and whitewash were applied on the cut laths. The Sümerbank icons on these walls are made of gypsum. In addition, as finishing elements, wooden panels are

covering the lower parts of the wall surfaces in the club section and related space (G13, G14). The suspended ceiling of the spaces (G05, G06, G09, G13, G14, G17, and G19) has a wooden structure covered white textile.

The structure of the stage is made of iron and timber. Iron is used for some other elements like the railings on the façades of the southern section and bearing structure of the water tank on the roof of the northern section. Infrastructure elements, which were added to the building in the first construction or later and reflecting the technical characteristics of the period, were also made of iron.

The structure of Employees' Club was built with a reinforced concrete load-bearing system. The outer wall thicknesses vary between 40-45cm. The inner wall thickness ranges from 28-38 cm. The masonry of the walls can be read on the plaster-poured parts inside and missing stone parts outside. The material of these walls is industrial brick with cement plaster. Since the foyer (G01) on the east façade was added later, the outer wall thickness is 25cm. Its material is not visible. The thickness of the lathing walls in the cinema hall is measured 20cm approximately. The structural system of the cinema hall can be read clearly. There are twelve reinforced concrete columns of 30cm x 30cm in 7m high and beams connecting them.

Flat roof, vaulted roof, and porch roof systems were used in the roof system of the building (Figure 4.35). The roof of the cinema hall has a vault system supported with arches mentioned above. The other spaces have a flat roof system supported with reinforced concrete beams. The beams can be seen at the parts the suspended ceiling lost. Lastly, the porch roof is used only in the foyer (G01). The roof is surrounded by rain gutters and vertical pipes connected to them. The reinforced concrete roof of the Employees' Club covered with only insulation pitch, so it is not resistant to weather conditions.

The roof of the Employees' Club building is reinforced concrete. Only insulation pitch has been applied on the roof, so it is not resistant to weather conditions. Flat roof, vaulted roof, and porch roof systems were used in the roof system of the building. The roof of the cinema hall (G02) and the corridor (G03) have a vault system. The porch roof is used only in the foyer (G01). Lastly, the other spaces have a flat roof system. The roof is surrounded by rain gutters and vertical pipes connected to them.



**Figure 4.34 Brickwork of the wall is visible from under the plaster.**



**Figure 4.35 View of the roof**

#### **4.2.5 Deteriorations**

Deteriorations in the Employees' Club building are classified as structural deterioration, material deterioration, and human-induced deterioration. The fact that the building has not been used for a long time and has been neglected since 1999 is the main cause of deterioration. Most of the deterioration is observed due to reasons such as being unstable in weather conditions, humidity, biological factors, and fire.

#### 4.2.5.1 Structural Decay

There are some structural problems in the building. Some declination has been detected in certain column axes in the cinema hall. It has shifted about 12cm north from the ground. Whether these declinations are caused by a damage to the connection of the column with the foundation will be understood by removing the slab. The water leakage at the roof can be also the reason for this structural problem indirectly.



**Figure 4.36 Structural decay of the columns in the cinema hall**

Due to the fact that the roof covering becomes permeable over time, the ceiling receives water. It has been caused by humidity in the building. As a consequence, the plaster of columns, beams, and ceilings were poured, and iron reinforcements have been uncovered at some points. Corrosion appears on the iron reinforcements exposed to precipitation and humidity (Figure 4.36).

There are also structural damages caused by a fire in the place where the stage is located. Most of the wooden elements here were burned. Iron elements exposed to high temperatures have lost their durability. It is thought that the high humidity in the structure that regularly receives water damages the strength of the iron elements and

wood. As a result of pouring the plaster of the stage wall, the brick part of the wall is visible. This brick material, which is exposed to high temperatures, has also lost its strength is an issue that needs to be considered.

#### **4.2.5.2 Material Decay**

Since the building has not been used for a long time, plaster cracks, plaster, and whitewash spills are seen on the interior walls. In some places, brick walls and laths are visible from under the poured plaster. Spilled plaster surfaces caused debris on the floor of every place. Due to the rubble spillage on the floors, fractures occurred in the ceramics (Figure 4.37).

Due to the fire in the stage part, the wooden elements were burned, and the iron elements were damaged. Some of the wooden doors and window sashes are not in place. Most of the wooden elements have been damaged due to neglect and humidity and their paint has been removed. The glass of the windows were also broken. Iron elements are also damaged due to neglect of the building and intense humidity. Reinforcement has been corroded (Figure 4.37). In addition, the material in the stage section, the door of the foyer, and the water tank have also been damaged over time.

As the wood rots due to moisture, the suspended wooden ceiling has cracked in most places. It has been determined that the fabrics, which are a part of the suspended ceiling, are also damaged and torn from place to place.

Surface deposits can be seen on the façade over time. There are cracks at some points on the stones, but they are not thought to indicate a serious structural problem. On the later addition wall of the south façade, plaster cracks and plaster spills occurred.

The brickwork of the wall is visible as a result of plaster pouring on this part where the gutter meets the ground. Salt efflorescence and surface deposits are mostly observed throughout this façade. Moss and flowering are observed especially in the eastern façade and the northern façade, close to the ground. It is observed that the material used for waterproofing on flat roofs and vaulted roofs wears out over time. As can be seen from the aerial photographs, some cracks were also detected on the roof. Small trees appeared in most parts of the roof material. There have been also surface losses in reinforced concrete edges.





**Figure 4.37 Material decay**

#### **4.2.5.3 Human Impact**

The first human impact deterioration was the fire in the stage section in 2007. This fire caused some damage to the structure, especially in the stage section. The second reason is the abandonment of the building. The reuse of the buildings after they were converted into a campus started a positive transformation, however, this building's being in the background within the scope of the project creates problems for the building. Similarly, the lack of success to take urgent precautions for the building causes problems to continue. Finally, some interventions were carried out in the structure. There have been changes in the original identity of the building in some parts, but it is still not possible to say changes that will cause serious problems and spoil all the features of the building.

# Chapter 5

## Restitution of the Employees' Club

Social facilities have an important role in the factories established in the Early Republican period. The new modernist state aims at social transformation as well as economic development by creating social spaces for employees and workers. During the transition to modern life, education, sports, and social activities at Sümerbank industrial campuses were designed in the factory complex. Among these social spaces, lodgings, club structures, sports and recreation areas, and schools are considered.

The buildings, which are referred to as club or cinema, formed one of the important parts of the factory complexes. It is also possible to observe this from the spatial organization within the complex. Club structures are generally positioned to meet the factory entrance. In addition, they are located close to other social units such as sports facilities, administration, hospitals, guesthouses, or lodgments.

Similarly, the structure of the Employees' Club at Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory is in an important position in the complex. It is located at the southern end of the eastern entrance axis in the factory complex. This entrance guides the people to the administration building with its landscape layout. The building is located just to the west of the administration building. There are sports facilities in the south of these two buildings. Thus, the social lives of the employees are actually located in the southern part of the complex.

In this chapter, the plan layouts of the Employees' Club belonging to different periods, and the changes in the facade organization since the first construction period are examined. Old drawings, photographs obtained from the archives, and traces inside the building are evaluated together to create a restitution proposal for three periods.

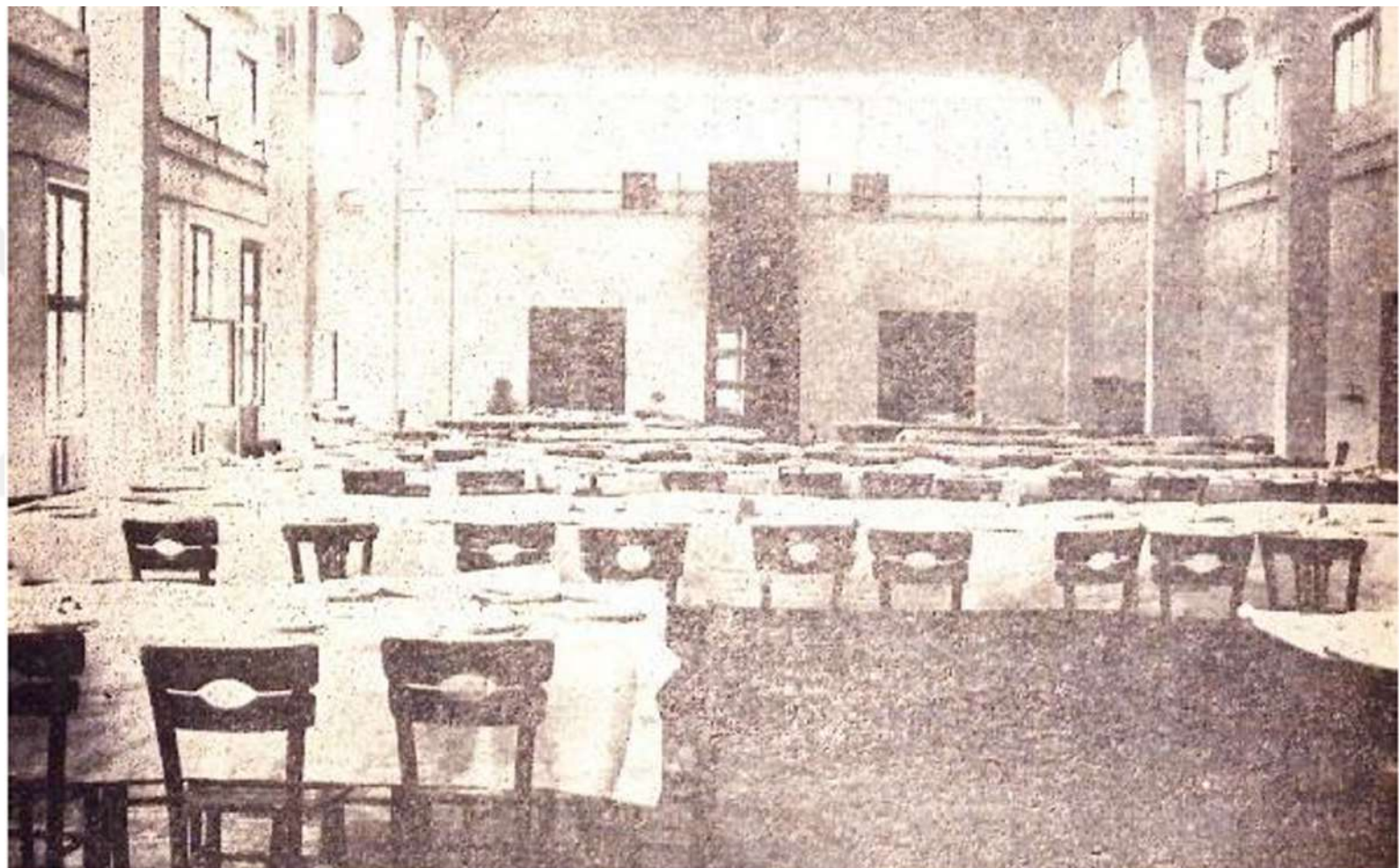
## 5.1 Restitution Problems in the Building

The restitution of the Employees' Club is open to some problems. The building, which is thought to have been built in 1935 with the construction of the entire factory complex, seems to have undergone different interventions until 1999. As a result of Sümerbank archive research, it was seen that there were different drawings of the building. While some of them reflect the original state, it has been observed that some of the changes were planned but not thought to be implemented. Spatial arrangements with functional changes have been the factors that make it difficult to read the building. When the plans in the archive are examined, it is understood that the interior layout has changed in the building, which includes the cinema hall, the backstage units, the club, the kitchen and administration, and other units belonging to the employees. Considering the first period of the building, it is seen that each important unit has a separate entrance (Figure A1). The section considered the main entrance is directly connected to the cinema hall from the east side. The entrance in the north is designed for the backstage only. Although there is an entrance for the foyer from the south of the space, it cannot be said that it is an effective one in the spatial context. Since the kitchen is in the space attached to the west of the building, a service entrance can be seen to the north of the kitchen. The south entrance of the building has been preserved exactly from the time it was built and provides direct access to the spaces on both sides of this entrance.

It is clearly understood in the 1970 plan that there were changes in the interior organization of the building over time. According to this, it is stated in the plan (Figure A2) that today's club part was used for the kitchen function in the past, and the walls that partitioned the whole space were removed later. Today, some traces seen at the site also support this. The trace of the opening closed on the north wall of this place can be read from the façade (Figure 5.1). Similarly, a trace of a closed chimney can be seen on the ceiling, which supports the use of the space as a kitchen (Figure 5.1). As can be seen from the old photograph, it shows that the cinema hall was also used as a dining hall (Figure 5.2). Therefore, this is supported by old documents that the walls between this hall and the kitchen are more permeable.



**Figure 5.1** Traces of the closed chimney in club section and opening on the northern facade



**Figure 5.2** Cinema hall of the Employees' Club (Burak Asiliskender Archive)



**Figure 5.3 Club section of the Employees' Club (Burak Asiliskender Archive)**

Today, it is known that the place where the kitchen is used as a club (Figure 5.3). It is seen that the kitchen is resolved more linearly between the club and the cinema hall. For this reason, the western wall of the cinema hall was closed and access to the western spaces is provided with only one door.

The cinema hall is the space that has undergone almost the least change. However, the unit that provides the entrance to the hall and is described as a foyer was not a closed volume in its place. The direct entrance to the hall from the east is not a very suitable entrance spatially. There is not much information about how the place, which is called the backstage, in the north of the hall, was used.

In addition, the part thought to be used as a semi-open space in the south of the building was closed later and a toilet volume was added to the west.

Although the function of the spaces in the south of the building is not certain, it is thought that they were used by executives. It is understood from both the plan and the traces on the building that there were three openings on the south wall of the cinema hall that provide relations with these spaces. However, it is thought-provoking why there is an inner transition that is very close to each other.

The technical unit for the movie screening, located on the upper floor in the south, is the most important part of the building that has not been answered. Although one of the plans includes a staircase providing access from the inside, there is no trace of it in the building (Figure A3). For this reason, it is considered that external access is provided. The presence of a suitable place in the building on the west façade and an iron staircase in the garden support this (Figure 5.4). However, it can be said that this access does not make much sense in winter times.



**Figure 5.4** Traces of the access to the upper level

## 5.2 Restitution Proposals

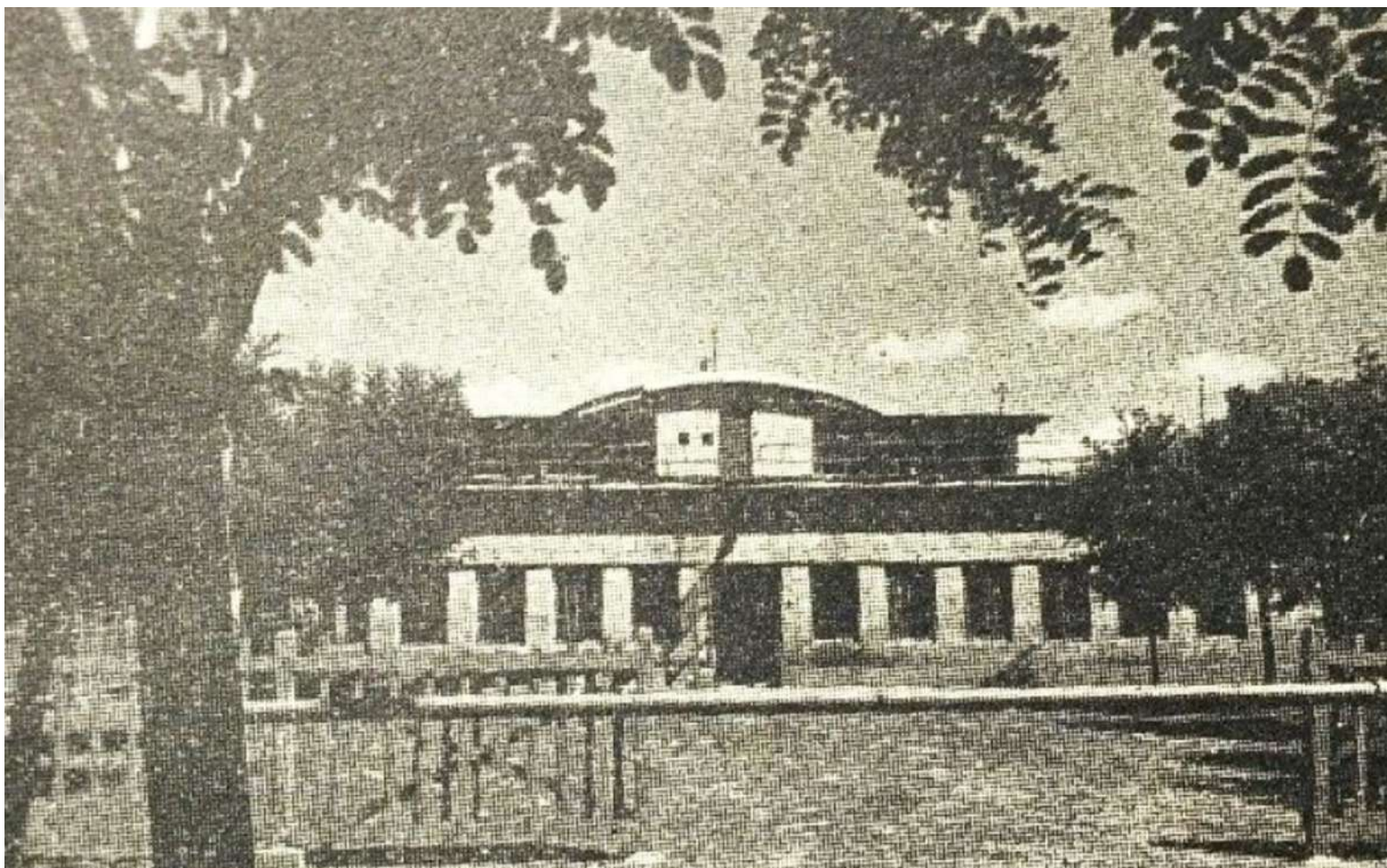
The research conducted in Sümerbank Archive and on-site, it is decided that the building had three different periods. The first period belongs to 1935-40 when the building was built. Although the date of the second period is the 1970s, it includes the traces of the building and the spatial arrangements that may be as a result of the old drawings. The last period is thought to be the current situation after the 1970s.

In the first period, it was observed that the entrances to the building were in different places than today. It has two entrances from the north, three from the south, and one from the east. In the center of the building is the place where the stage is located. This place is thought to be used not only for stage performances but also as a dining hall, as can be seen from the old photograph. There are ten windows and a door on the east wall of the cinema hall. There are also three doors on the south wall. The stage is in the north of the space. There is a transition to backstage through the doors to the east and west of the stage. The organization of space in the north is different from the order today. These spaces are used as backstage and foyer. There are two separate

entrances to access these spaces from the outside: from the north for the backstage and from the south for the foyer (Drawing C21).

It is understood that the square form space to the west of the building was used as a kitchen. The traces on the building also support this. There is a trace of a former opening on the northern façade of this place. At the same time, it was determined that there was another trace of a closed chimney on the ceiling. As seen in the old drawings, the space was divided by the partition walls. There was a corridor between the kitchen and the cinema hall that was used for service purposes. There are also tea shop and toilets on this line.

On the south of the building, where another entrance is located, there are three rooms. To the east is the space used as a sitting and resting area. There are six windows on the south wall and two windows on the north wall (Figure 5.4). On the west, there is a game room and a dining hall for executives. There are six windows in total on the south wall of these spaces.



**Figure 5.5 Southern façade of Employees' Club (Burak Asiliskender Archive)**

It is not known with certainty whether all of the changes planned in the second period were made. The separating walls in the kitchen of the first period were removed

and the western part of the place was considered as the dining room. The kitchen section is shown to the east of the space. The openings in the western wall of the cinema hall were closed and a part of the corridor was included in the kitchen. Thus, the transparency between the kitchen and the hallway is lost (Drawing C22). A new space has been added to the south side of the kitchen. This place is given an entrance from the south. Functionally, it is thought to be a more semi-open space associated with the dining hall.

The third period can be called the period when the structure approaches its current state. A foyer space adjacent to the cinema hall was added to the east of the building. The stage was made smaller and a corridor was created behind the stage. For the backstage spaces, a new entrance has been added to the building to the east of the corridor. As a new foyer was created, the backstage foyer space was removed. The spaces here have become simpler. In this part, toilets were added to the west of the corridor.

One of the biggest changes has been the location of the kitchen. The kitchen has been moved to the corridor to the west of the cinema hall. The western part of the building is used as a dining hall. To the east of the dining hall, a bar section was added, and a semi-permeable element was made between the cinema hall and the dining hall (Figure 5.2).

No major changes were observed in the spaces to the south of the building. The entrance in the south has been preserved, but the eastern part of the entrance has been changed. The corridor was widened to the east, creating space for the toilet and cloakroom. The part known as the game room became the personal space of the kitchen staff, such as the shower, sink, and storage. The number of windows on the south façades of these spaces has been reduced (Drawing C23).

It is thought that the two plans obtained from the Sümerbank archive were not implemented. Therefore, it has not been evaluated on the basis of periods. It is seen that a change is planned in the southern part of the building in the plan that belongs to the year 1970 and is referred to as a renovation project. The foyer is to the east of the cinema hall as it was in the third period. An extra guest entrance has been added to the east façade. From this entrance, it is possible to pass to the living hall in the south. It



also has access to the spiral staircase added to the south of the cinema hall. However, it is not known for what purpose the staircase was intended to be added. It is thought that there may be a balcony arrangement for the stage (Figure A3). The south entrance of the building has been canceled and the corridor here has been converted into a restroom. The kitchen section is kept in the space between the cinema hall and the dining room. On this axis, restroom areas have been added to the north of the kitchen.

The date of the other renovation project plan that has not been implemented is not known. The main entrance in the south was preserved in this plan. The balcony seating arrangement can be seen on the south wall of the cinema hall. Similarly, the foyer is to the east of the cinema hall. Unlike the previous plan, the toilets between the cinema and the dining hall were resolved to the west of the stage. There are some differences, albeit small, in the kitchen layout (Figure A4). It is thought that the two plans obtained from Sümerbank Archive are considered as renovation projects but not implemented.

By using plan restitution proposal and photograph, the first-period façade restitution proposals, which belong to the date of 1935 when the building was first built, were also created. It was observed that there were changes on all façades. As seen in the photograph in the eastern section of the south façade, it was determined that there were six windows on each side of the entrance door (Figure 5.5). It is different from today's window size and layout. It is thought to be the same size as the windows on the north façade, which are thought to be the original. Although the west of the façade is open to question marks, it has been determined that the window types have changed, and the number of openings has been different (Drawing C24).

The northern part of the western façade was determined as unaltered. It was determined that the place, which was mentioned in the first-period restitution plan proposal, and which was previously thought to be a kitchen, had only two windows. On the southern part of the façade, it is suggested in the proposal that there is no part that is currently the service entrance for the kitchen and there are five windows on this façade. Thus, the northern and southern parts of the western façade work symmetrically with each other (Drawing C24).



**Figure 5.6 Northern and western façade of the building, 1935 (Eren, 2019)**

There is not any alteration observed in the eastern part of the northern façade. As can be seen in the plan and the photograph, there is an entrance to the building from the north (Figure 5.6). The opening measurements on the side of the door could not be reached. It is thought that there are four windows just to the west of the door. However, it is not known whether there is an opening in place of the door of the section that was added later as a technical unit. In the westernmost part of the northern façade, there is an area defined as an entrance, but no data on its dimensions and character were found (Drawing C25). Lastly, since there was no foyer on the eastern façade, it is thought to be the façade of the cinema hall. It was determined that there was a single entrance door and five windows on each side of the door. There is not any alteration in other parts of the façade (Drawing C25).

# Chapter 6

## Conservation Proposals for the Employees' Club

In this chapter, the conservation problems of the Employees' Club and proposals for solving them are discussed in a wide scope. After the factory complex was closed as part of the privatization in 1999, the buildings were abandoned. Even if it was transformed into a university campus, the Employees' Club building is still idle. This made the building fragile against physical conditions.

The fact that the building is open to weather conditions and vegetation brings along many problems. Due to the dilapidation of the roof insulation, the continuous water leakage from the roof caused the building to absorb water and high humidity in the building. Therefore, the problem of corrosion of the reinforcement is increasing day by day. The trees around the building not only affect the appearance of the façades but also damage the structure with their roots and branches at the points where they are very close to the building. Trees growing on the roof similarly weaken the roof structure. Furthermore, the fire realized in 2007 in the building seriously damaged the stage section, which had the most characteristic features of the building. It can be also considered as another factor that severely negatively affects the structural system.

To provide a solution to all these problems, the restoration and re-functioning of the building after the appropriate intervention decisions are taken is important and necessary in order to bring the building to the future.

### 6.1 Intervention Types for the Conservation of the Building

A two-stage process can be mentioned in the intervention proposals. One is the precautions to be taken in the short term, and the second is the long-term intervention proposals. The precautions to be taken in the short term are to protect the structure from

new damages until the necessary base for restoration works is formed. To find a temporary solution for the main problem of the building, which is water leakage, it is necessary to create a top cover on the existing roof. It is essential to remove the water from the structure immediately.

The existing debris on the floor of the building should be cleared away. Similarly, cabinets, tables, kitchen elements, and furniture in the foyer should be removed from the building. The plants that spread to the façades and the roof over time removed the wall plaster and caused joint discharges. Plants that cause serious damage to the building should be cleaned from the building in a short time. Also, trees that are too close to the structure should be uprooted. Removing plant roots growing inside walls and roofs can cause other structural problems. So some chemical methods should be tried to prevent the growth of plants.

Interventions to be made in the long term can be listed as cleaning, consolidation, integration, renovation, and reconstruction with contemporary additions.

### **6.1.1 Cleaning**

After the short-term precautions, the structure needs a more thorough cleaning. The plaster of the building, which has not been used since 1999, swelled and fell due to neglect and external factors. Crystallization of salts and botanical decay appeared on the ceilings, as each place received water from the roof. The plaster in the spaces should be removed by scraping, which is mechanical cleaning. Thus, while the unusable plaster is removed, the structural conditions of the walls will be examined. Surface cleaning should be done after solving the insulation problem that causes the botanical decay of ceilings that do not need to be rebuilt.

The broken ceramics on the floor should be sorted out and the solid ones should be cleaned. In order to determine the cleaning technique of the stone surfaces on the façade, the nature of the deposited layer and surface deterioration should be analyzed (Ahunbay, 2017). As a result of these analyses, mechanical cleaning with sandblasting and biocides can be applied to plants for surface pollution and biological decay problems on the facade surface and reinforced concrete eaves.

With reference to the restitution proposal, the toilet section of G14 space, which was added to the western façade of the building, was thought to be removed because it both affected the façade organization and material originality.

Since G01 space used as a foyer is not suitable for the general character of the building in terms of the materials used, the current elements must be dismantled and removed in order to reorganize the floor, façade, and roof while conserving its function.

It is suggested that the corroded parts of the water tank, which is visible on the façade, are cleaned and symbolically preserved in place to keep its memory alive.

### **6.1.2 Consolidation**

It is not considered that there is a serious problem in the structural system of the building. However, a comprehensive engineering report should be prepared for the structure in order to take the consolidation decisions in detail. In this direction, the extent of damage in the material and structure can be determined and how it should be strengthened can be explained better.

A comprehensive engineering report of the consolidation of the structure is important. However, it should be considered that the structure that has not been used for a long time and is under the pressure of humidity may lose its static. As seen in the damage analysis, it was observed that the columns in the cinema hall and in the club section deviated from the vertical axes. Due to the removal of plaster of some columns and their exposure to weather conditions, the corroded reinforcements should be detected, and the columns should be strengthened.

After the determination of the condition of the brick as a structural element consolidation should be made in the parts that seem weak. It is recommended that the stone, which is used as a surface element of some facades, be preserved in place after surface cleaning. The broken ones should be strengthened. It is suggested that the plaster walls of the façade, which have a stone appearance, should also be preserved in place.

The walls of the cinema hall (G02) between spaces G03 and G04 were made with a lathing technique. For this reason, it is necessary to improve the original wooden elements that have lost their physical condition. It is planned to protect the wooden suspended ceiling, which is one of the characteristic elements of the building, and to complete the broken parts.

The wooden doors and windows in the building are in good condition, their paint should be removed, sprayed against insect pests, and painted again. Metal elements must be cleaned of rust and anticorrosion applied.

### **6.1.3 Reintegration and Renovation**

The places to be reintegrated are the structures and their elements, which are partially damaged or destroyed. Dilapidation has occurred on the columns and the reinforced concrete eaves on the façade and the iron reinforcements have been exposed. After the reinforcements are analyzed, it is recommended to replace the parts that lost their strength. Afterward, it would be suitable to analyze the concrete used and complete its integration with the same material.

It is thought that the wooden suspended ceiling in the building, which has lost its function due to deterioration, will be dismantled and the missing parts will be rebuilt and completed in accordance with their original condition. Dry joints should be filled with repair mortar in accordance with the mortar samples on the stone surfaces used on the facade. Mechanical fractures in the stones should be repaired.

Stage structure and its elements, which have suffered a fire and are in bad condition, should be reconstructed to preserve their original function.

Due to the lack of insulation on the roof, water leakage for a long time may have created a structural problem. As a result of the engineering report, it may be suggested to determine the deformation parts and then rebuilt the necessary parts.

Among the architectural elements, there are original doors and windows. However, some doors and windows are not in place. Some wooden parts show deformation due to neglect and weather conditions. It is suggested that the damaged sections be integrated in line with their originals and that the missing elements should be reproduced in accordance with their original state.

After cleaning the unqualified parts of the foyer, it is thought that the space will continue in the same function by adding a new structure in a contemporary approach. The electrical and water installations must be determined and renewed according to the new function. In addition, a heating system suitable for today's conditions should be added.

## **6.2 Reuse Proposal**

The reuse of industrial heritage sites is valuable for preserving and transferring these places to the future. In addition to ensuring the sustainability of the buildings, its social contribution is also crucial. Sümerbank factory, as one of the organizations representing the important historical, architectural, social, and cultural values of the

period it was founded, the re-functioning of the complex for educational purposes has been a goal that positively affected the environment. Creating a unique educational environment has ensured that the bond with the past is kept strong and at the same time it extends to the future.

The Employees' Club is one of the social facilities in the factory and considering its structural and material characteristics and construction year, it can be said that the building is also a part of the modern architectural heritage. Restoring, re-functioning, and reusing, like other buildings on the campus, will have many benefits. It will enable its architectural characteristics to be documented, conserve modern architectural heritage, and prevent the building from decaying. While the architectural and historical value of the building will be preserved with the proposed functions, it will also give a different life to the campus with its social, cultural, and economic contributions to the area.

The fact that the function of the building in the factory period included a social purpose was the first point that was taken into consideration. It is thought to give a mixed function that reflects its original identity and characteristics and prioritizes the current needs of the university. Within the building, functions such as a multi-purpose hall, foyer, and club where various events and workshops can be held by the students and university staff have been proposed (Figure 6.1).

Since the foyer (G01) to the east of the building is an addition part, it is different from the back of the building in terms of material and structure. It is suggested that the current version of the foyer be removed and rebuilt with a contemporary addition, since its roof is unqualified and in bad condition. The fact that the foyer façade is transparent to create a contrast effect with the other parts of the building will give a striking effect to the use of it. Since the space, which will be named the cinema hall entrance, will host crowded organizations, it is thought that there will be two doors on its facade. There will be a lobby, cloakroom, and restrooms inside. The cinema hall will be accessed through two doors, as it is in its current state.

It is recommended to continue the stage organization in the cinema hall. The high ceiling and spacious view of this area is very suitable for use as an event space. As a function, it is thought to be used especially by students for cinema screenings, performing arts, concerts, and various events. For this reason, it is thought that a seating arrangement can be placed in the middle section, leaving the east and west of the columns empty as corridors. Since the stage was damaged by fire, many elements in

here are unusable. For this reason, it was thought that it could be used more effectively with the reconstruction of the scene. G04 space, located just east of the stage, will be a place that can be used for stage needs and as a transition from backstage to here. The door, which was closed in the south of this place, will be activated and its connection with the hall will be provided.

The backstage organization will be more alive. Since the western façade of the building faces the part of the campus where the offices and cafe are located, it was considered to provide an entrance from this façade as well. By creating an axis with the existing eastern entrance, it will be possible to access the backstage and club sections from this door. In this case, the place where the toilets, referred to as G08, are located will also be removed. This area will be left as a hall and a comfortable transition area will be created (Figure 6.1).

G05, G06, and G07 spaces are planned to be used as backstage according to the activity program of the cinema hall. It is suggested that the space protruding from the façade in the north should be preserved and used as a mini storage and kitchen area. Since there will be a need for toilets for backstage, they are thought to be solved within G06 space. G20, which is also located in the north of the building, is planned to remain as a technical unit after the technical reporting is made. It will be served for technical functions such as heating and ventilation.

The club (G13) section has a characteristic feature with its bar, modern partition element, and ceramic surfaces. For this reason, it is recommended to keep these elements in place. This space can also be used for multiple purposes. Workshops, activity areas, and exhibitions can also be organized when necessary. For this reason, it is recommended to have a seating arrangement with tables and chairs. G14 space in the south of the club be used as an office where management works are carried out. The toilet in G14, which was added to the west of this place later, will be removed from here to ensure that the plan and facade order look integrative.

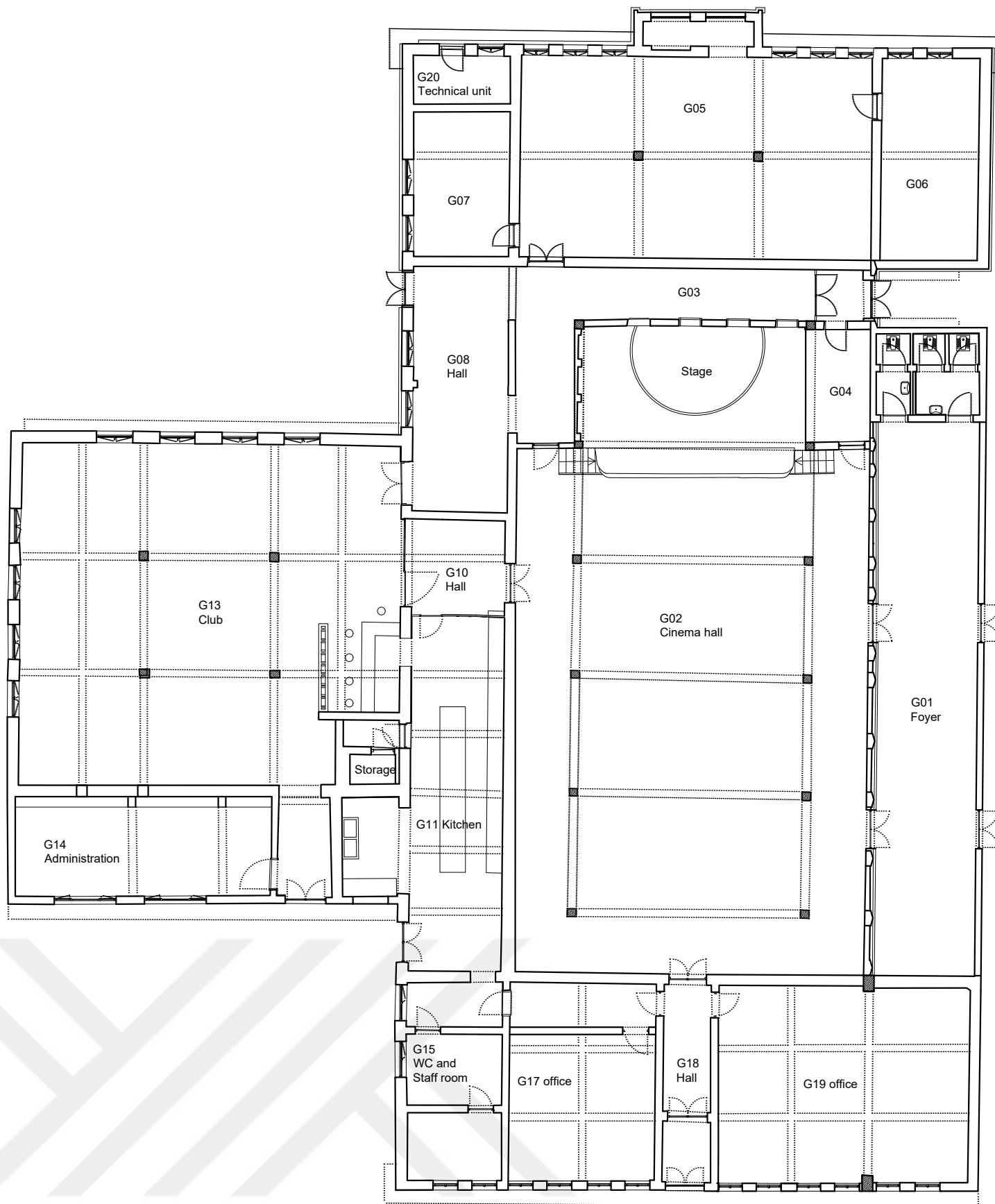
It is recommended that the kitchen (G11) remains in place and its furnishings are renewed. Since it will not be a full service, it is thought to be in the most suitable place for basic needs such as dish rack, cold storage, pantry, furnace, and counter. Some of the counters and cabinets may need to be located on the east wall, and additionally, they can be placed in the middle area as needed. The furnace is located where the chimney is located on the east wall. The dish rack will stay in the same place. However, the water tank and pipes in this section will be removed. After the cellar and cold storage are



renewed, they will be preserved in the same places. In order to establish a relationship with the bar section in the west, it was thought to include a service window between these spaces. Since G15 and G16 spaces are related to both the kitchen, G17 and G18 spaces to the south, these are thought to have a toilet, staff room, and storage functions (Figure 6.1).

It is suggested that the south entrance of the building should be preserved in the same way. Since the south façade looks an unactive area, it is thought that this entrance will mostly serve the employees. It is planned to remove the toilet and cloakroom section in G18, which were added later, and add the space to G19 as a single volume. It is recommended that spaces G17 and G19 be used as offices. Different collaborators can work together as the club building has a social and multi-purpose function in general. For this reason, new programs and activities can be organized by using these offices from time to time.





**Figure 6.1 Reuse proposal for the Employees' Club**

# Chapter 7

## Conclusions and Future Prospects

### 7.1 Conclusion

After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, the main innovations made in the country are the field of economy and industry. At the beginning of the 1930s, a new industrial plan was tried to be created and the state took steps in this direction. First Five-Year Industrial Plan, inspired by the economic plan of the Soviets, listed the steps to be taken in the field of industry. At the beginning of these, it is seen that there are targets that will develop the country such as opening new factories throughout the country, establishing these factories in places close to labor force and raw materials, and reducing foreign dependency. The policy of statism had progressed successfully in the field of industry for that period. Established as a result of these developments, Sümerbank undertook both banking activities and the establishment of new factories. These factories, where the textile industry is at the forefront, were opened in many parts of the country. Detailed research was also conducted for the location selection for the Sümerbank textile factories, which were included in the scope of the first five-year plan. Many criteria have been taken into account, such as the flatness of the land where the factories will be established, the location close to the raw materials according to the factory production and being close to the railway connections for the distribution of products. The contribution of the textile factories of Kayseri, Nazilli, Ereğli, Bursa, and Malatya, which were opened within the scope of the first five-year plan, to the country's economy was extremely important.

Sümerbank factories have affected the cities they opened in many ways. It has contributed to the economy of cities and even the country. Since there are many employees in the factories, new settlements have been formed around them. Since the

drawings and technical studies of the factory project were made by foreigners, it also made a difference in the cities in terms of architecture. Most importantly, the factories were designed as complexes. In other words, not only the units where production is made but also units with many different functions have been created. In these units, there are spaces for all kinds of needs of the employees. The units that are out of production are schools, kindergartens, infirmaries, lodgings, sports and recreation areas, and employees' and workers' clubs. Employees and their families used these units for social purposes. Sports fields were used very actively. Football tournaments and tennis matches were held. On national holidays, celebrations and events were organized in the stadium. Activities such as cinema screenings, theater, concerts, and balls were held in employees' and workers' clubs. Employees used these spaces actively as a place to socialize during breaks or after work.

Kayseri is one of the important cities of the first years of the Republic. Industrial investments and especially the opening of factories here contributed to the city in many ways. Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory was opened in 1935 as Sümerbank's first factory. Since its establishment, it has changed the production and social life of the city. The factory complex, which is an important industrial facility of the 20th century, carries the traces of the period in terms of its architectural organization, materials used and construction techniques. Structures with different functions are different special examples designed according to their needs. The factory project was drawn by the Soviets, and technical support was received. In addition to the factory, warehouses, repair atelier, other technical units; school, kindergarten, polyclinic, lodgings, employees' and worker's clubs, fire station were designed. The building, which was in production until 1999, was closed within the scope of privatizations. In 2012, the complex allocated to Abdullah Gül University was transformed into a campus and a re-function project was prepared. While some of the buildings in the complex are restored and reused, some are still waiting for the reuse project.

Employees' Club, which is the subject of the thesis, has a special social place among the other buildings on the campus. As a part of the industrial structure, it should also be evaluated within the scope of the modern architectural heritage example. It is a building that shows the modern influence of the period very well with its structural system, materials used, and unique elements. The building, which has not been used since the closure of the factory, has been damaged in time due to being unused and

exposed to fire. Being open to weather conditions increases this damage day by day. The aim of the study is to document this structure and to develop conservation proposals.

Within the scope of the study, detailed documentation studies of the building were made, and its current situation and problems were examined. Afterwards, the restitution of the building was studied, the changes from past to present were investigated and a restitution proposal was prepared. In line with the damage situation obtained as a result of the analyses, two-term intervention suggestions were presented. In the short term, the structure should be protected against weather conditions as soon as possible. Cleaning the plants around and on the roof of the building is one of the measures that will stop the damage from increasing. In the long term, cleaning, consolidation, renovation, and reintegration applications are recommended.

Finally, the old function of the building and the needs of the campus were taken into consideration while creating the proposal for reuse. As the continuity of its social function, the building is planned to be used for social purposes and to serve the campus. A social structure such as cinema, performing arts, workshops, exhibitions, and offices, which can be used mostly by students, is considered. In this way, both the structural and social sustainability of the building will be ensured.

## **7.2 Societal Impact and Contribution to Global Sustainability**

The architectural heritage of the countries reflects their history, cultural identities, and social values. Transferring the buildings belonging to a certain period to the next generation will ensure the sustainability of these values. In this context, the re-functioning of the old Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, which dates back to 1935, to Abdullah Gül University campus is a prominent project in terms of the social and cultural sustainability of the city. There are structures in the project that have not yet been subject to restoration work. The main purpose of this thesis, which is about the Employees' Club building, which is one of the examples of 20th century modern architectural heritage, is to ensure the sustainability of this heritage on campus by enabling its conservation and reuse.

With this identity, it has architectural potentials that can make significant contributions to the social life of the campus. In this respect, the conservation and restoration of the structure of the Employees' Club and its re-functioning is an academic study with effects that can be evaluated within the scope of SDG11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, one of the sustainable development goals.

### **7.3 Future Prospects**

The architectural heritage of the 20th century has been accepted as an architectural value by important institutions such as ICOMOS and DOCOMOMO, as the buildings have significant characteristics of the period in terms of architectural style, materials and construction techniques (*Docomomo*, t.y.; *ICOMOS action plan on the 20th Century Heritage / Survey*, 2002; ICOMOS, 2013). Although the Employees' Club building is located within an industrial facility, it has been evaluated within the scope of modern architectural heritage since it has a social function.

One of the primary objectives is to determine and restore appropriate interventions for the damages in the structure of Employees' Club. The continuity of original materials and construction techniques is a priority in the restoration. Although it is planned to be restored with the least intervention possible, rebuilding was put on the agenda in parts that were most damaged. Especially for the structural parts, what kind of consolidation and reconstruction interventions will become clear after the detailed engineering report.

Functional continuity of the building is among the main objectives while it is being re-functionalized after its repair. In this respect, it is anticipated that transforming the campus into a center where academic, cultural, and artistic activities take place is considered as an approach suitable for the architectural qualities of the building and will meet the needs of the campus. It is thought that the re-functioning of the old club structure will contribute to the creation of a more social and effective campus environment.

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# APPENDIX

## Appendix A

Old drawings and documents of the Employees' Club



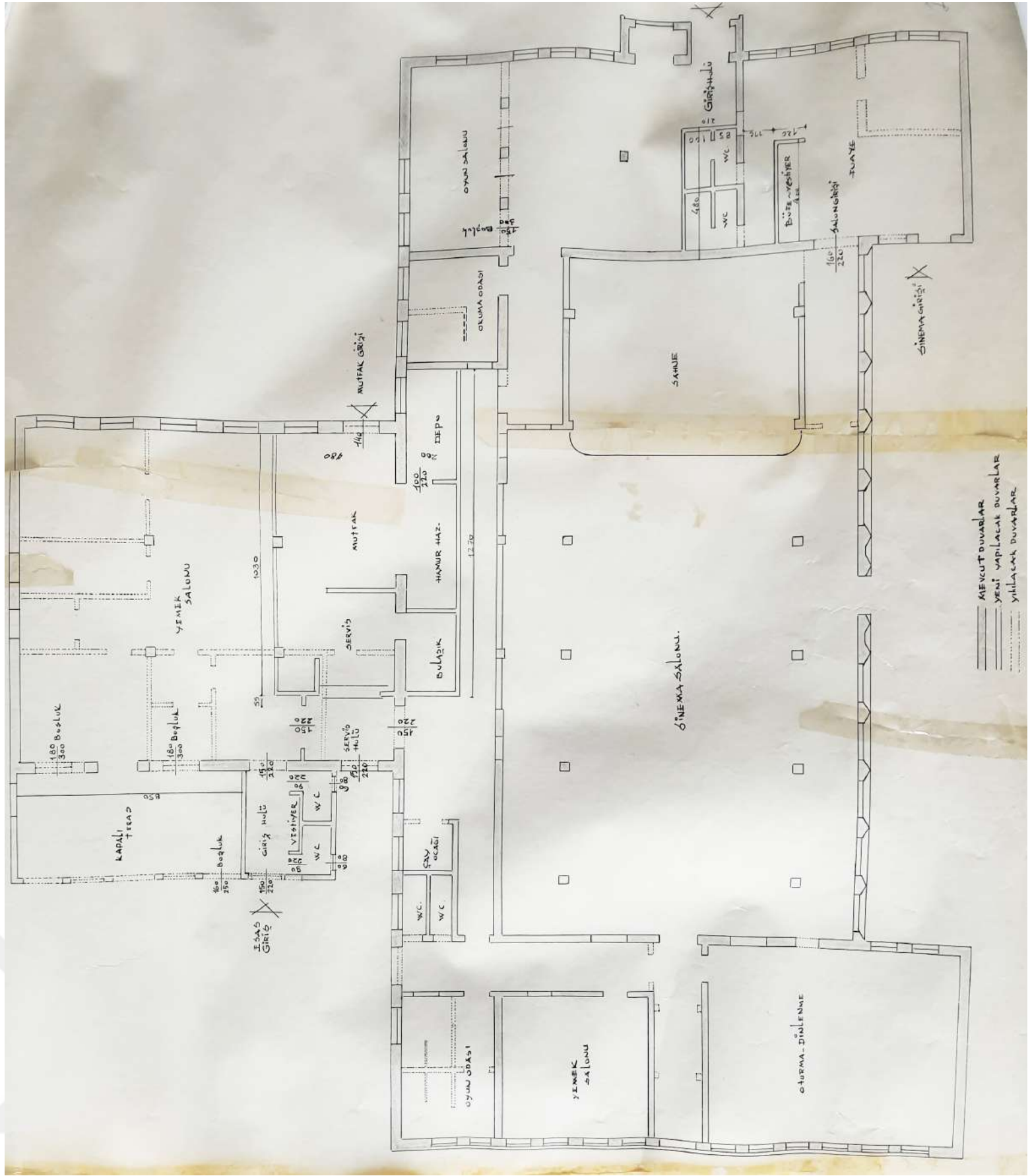


Figure A1 Old drawing of the Employees' Club (Burak Asiliskender Archive)



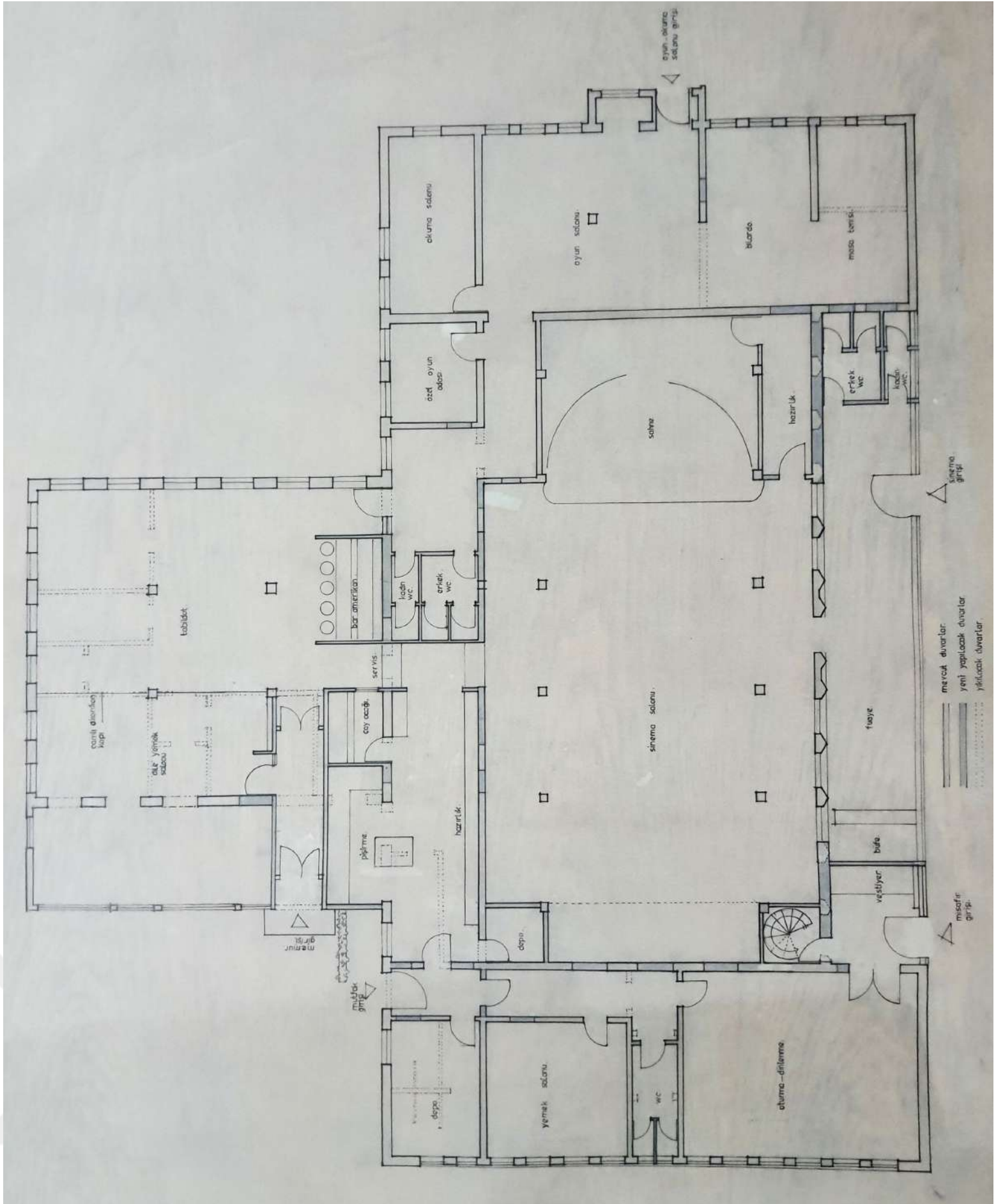
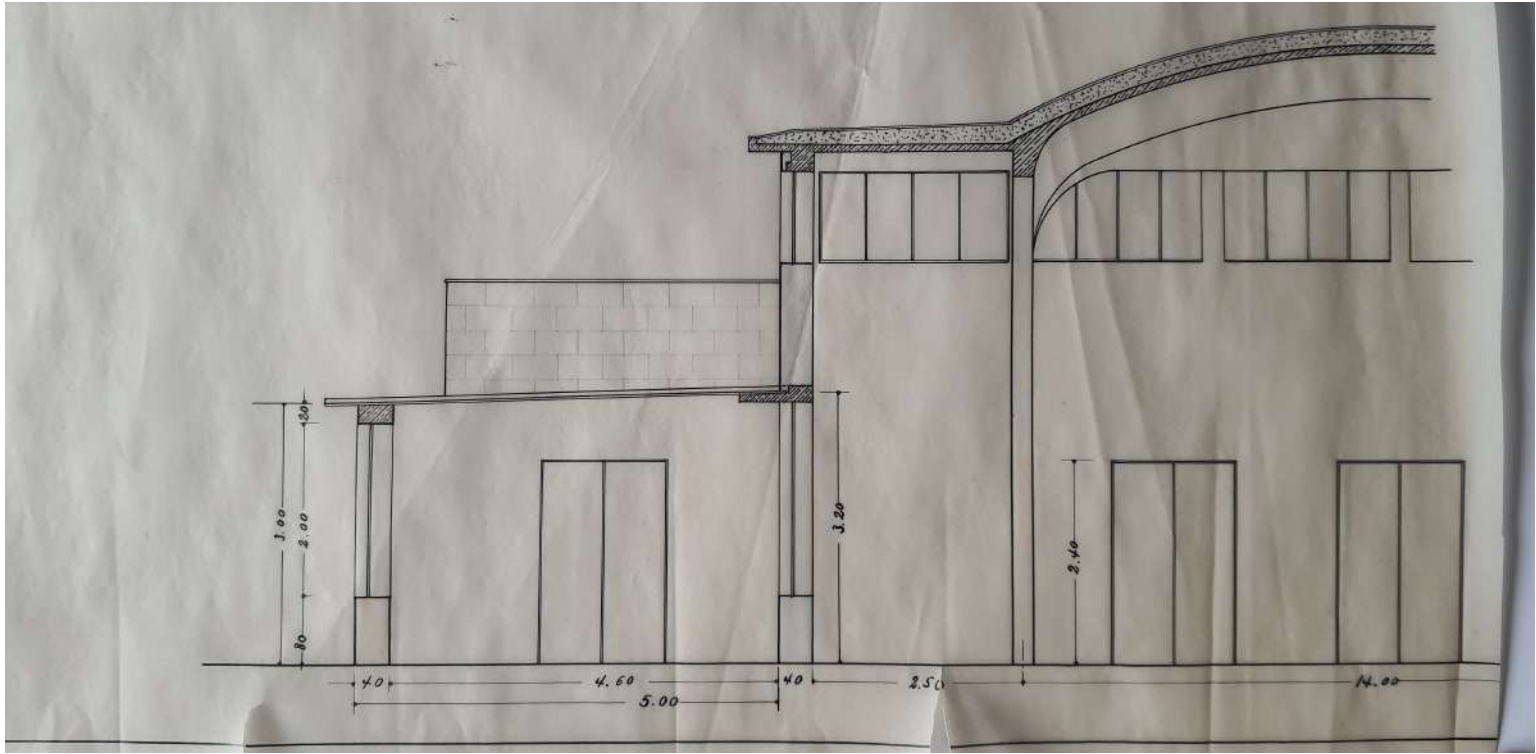


Figure A3 Old drawing of the Employees' Club (Sümerbank Archive)





**Figure A5 Old section drawing of the Employees' Club (Burak Asiliskender Archive)**



T.C.  
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI  
Kayseri Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını  
Koruma Kurulu

**KARAR**

**Toplantı No. ve Tarihi** : 303 – 12.12.2003  
**Karar No. ve Tarihi** : 3484- 12.12.2003

**Toplantı Yeri**  
**KAYSERİ**

Kayseri İli, Kocasinan İlçesi, Sümer Mahallesi'nde ve sit alanı sınırları dışında bulunan, mülkiyeti maliye hazinesine ait, tapunun 286-302-355-358 pafta, 1591 ada, 1872-1892 parsellerinde kayıtlı Sümerbank Dokuma Fabrikası'na ait yapıların tescil edilmesi isteminin Kurulumuzda değerlendirilmesi ilişkin DO.CO.MO.MO. Türkiye Çalışma Grubu'nun 01.12.2003 tarihli başvurusu okundu, raportörün açıklamaları dinlendi, dosyasındaki bilgi ve belgeler incelendi, yapılan görüşme sonunda;

Kayseri İli, Kocasinan İlçesi, Sümer Mahallesi'nde ve sit alanı sınırları dışında bulunan, mülkiyeti maliye hazinesine ait, tapunun 286-302-355-358 pafta, 1591 ada, 1878-1892 parsellerinde kayıtlı Sümerbank Dokuma Fabrikası'na ait yapıların 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamına giren özellikler taşıdığından kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesine karar verildi.

**Figure A6 Document of registration**



T.C.  
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI  
Kayseri Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu

KARAR

Toplantı no ve tarih : 101 - 30.05.2008  
Karar no ve tarih : 1123 - 30.05.2008

Toplantı Yeri  
KAYSERİ

Kayseri İli, Kocasinan İlçesinde, sit dışında bulunan, tapunun 354-302 pafta, 1591 ada, 1878 parsel ile 302-358 pafta, 1591 ada, 1893 parsellerinde bulunan, mülkiyeti hazineye ait olup 20.03.2001 gün, 10295 sayılı yazı ile Erciyes Üniversitesi Rektörlüğüne tahsis edilmiş olan, Kayseri Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 12.12.2003 gün, 3484 sayılı kararıyla korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescilli Sümerbank Dokuma Fabrikası ile Tip I, Tip IA ve TipII lojmanlarının koruma alanında çevre düzenlemesi yapılmasına yönelik Kayseri Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Fen İşleri Daire Başkanlığı'nın 15.04.2008 gün, 1262 sayılı, 07.05.2008 gün, 1585 sayılı yazıları ve Mehmet N. Livtopuz'un 28.05.2008 günlü başvurusu, 1878 parselde yer alan giriş kapısı ve sosyal birimleri, müdüriyet binası, memur lokali ve yemekhanesi, işçi yemekhanesi ve malzeme deposu, bakım ve döküm atölyesi, elektrik santrali ve binalarının tesciline yönelik DOCOMOMO Türkiye Ulusal Çalışma Grubunun 09.05.2008 günlü başvurusu ile Kayseri Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının 29.05.2008 günlü raporu okundu, dosyasındaki bilgi ve belgeler incelendi, yapılan görüşme sonunda;

Kayseri İli, Kocasinan İlçesinde, sit dışında bulunan, tapunun 354-302 pafta, 1591 ada, 1878 parselde yer alan, 1935 yılında fabrika kompleksi içinde bütün olarak planlanıp inşa edilen giriş kapısı ve sosyal birimleri, müdüriyet binası, memur lokali ve yemekhanesi, işçi yemekhanesi ve malzeme deposu, bakım ve döküm atölyesi, elektrik ve buhar santrali binalarının korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tesciline, hazırlanan tescil fişlerinin uygun olduğuna, hazırlanan çevre düzenleme projesinin üzerinde yapılan düzeltmelerle uygun olduğuna, memur lokali olarak bilinen yapının yeniden kullanımına yönelik hazırlanan projenin de Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 05.11.1999 gün, 660 sayılı ilke kararında belirtilen rölöve restorasyon projesi hazırlama esasları doğrultusunda hazırlanarak Kurulumuza sunulmasına, uygulamaların 5226 sayılı yasa ile değişik 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yasası uyarınca Koruma Uygulama Bürosu uzmanları denetiminde ve Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 22.03.2001 gün, 680 sayılı ilke kararı uyarınca da proje müellifinin sorumluluğunda yapılmasına, uygulama sonrasında Kurulumuza bilgi verilmesine karar verildi.

**Figure A7 Document of registration**





AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	<b>ANIT</b>	ENVANTER NO:
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		HARİTA NO:
İLİ: KAYSERİ	İLÇESİ: KOÇASINAN	MAHALLE / MEVKİ:	KORUMA DERECESESİ:
SOKAK VE KAPI NO:	PAFTA: <del>256-302</del> 355-358	ADA: 1591	PARSEL: 1878
ADI: SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI	YAPTIRAN: NAFİA VEKALETİ	YAPIM TARİHİ: 1935	ÜSLUP: MODERN MİMARİ
	YAPAN:	KİTABE:	VAKFIYE:
GENEL TANIM: İŞLETME BİNALARİ, MÜDÜRİYET, GİRİŞ KAPISI (EK HİZMET BİNALARİ İLE), ELEKTRİK SANTRALİ, SOSYAL HİZMET BİNALARINDAN OLUŞMAKTADIR			
KORUNMUŞLUK DURUMU:	TAŞIYICI YAPI DURUMU: SAĞLAM	CEPHE DURUMU: SIVA PROBLEMLERİ	ÖRTÜ DURUMU:
			İÇ YAPI DURUMU:
			BEZEME DURUMU:
			RUTUBET DURUMU:
VAZİYET PLANI		FOTOĞRAF	
GÖZLEMLER: 1999 YILINDA ERCİYES ÜNİVERSİTESİNE DEVREDİLMİŞTİR. DEVİR DIŞINDA KALAN FUTBOL STADI, YIKILMIŞTIR. YUZME HAVUZU VE ÇEVRESİ TAHRİP EDİLMİŞ DURUMDADIR.			

BUGÜNKÜ SAHİBİ: ERCİYES ÜNİVERSİTESİ <i>kazaz ekidir.</i>		BAKIMINDAN SORUMLU KURULUŞ: ERCİYES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	
YAPILAN ONARIMLAR:			
YAPININ AYRINTILI TANIMI:		TEKNİK BİLGİLER:	
TARİHSEL ÖNEM:	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarafından yaptırılmış ilk sanayi tesisi	ISITMA SİSTEMİ:	SU:
PLAN:		KANALİZASYON:	ELEKTRİK:
CEPHE:		ÖZGÜN KULLANIM:	
BEZEME:		BUGÜNKÜ KULLANIM:	
İÇ YAPI		ÖNERİLEN KULLANIM:	
ELEMANLARI:			
MALZEME VE		HAZIRLAYANLAR:	TARİH: 21.11.2003
YAPIM TEKNİĞİ:		DOÇMOMO_Türkiye (Modern Mimarinin Belgelenmesi ve Korunması) Çalışma Grubu Sekreteryası	
ANALİTİK BİLGİLER:		KONTROL EDEN:	TARİH:
KAT SAYISI:	MALZEME:	YAPIM TEKNİĞİ:	TAPU KAYDI:
DEĞİŞİMLER:		UYGULAMA PLANI:	
YAYIN DİZİNİ:		KURUL KARARLARI:	
		EKLER:	
		RAPOR:	NO TARİH TASNIF GRUP NOT
		FOTOĞRAF:	
		RÖLÖVE:	
		RESTORASYON PROJESİ:	
		HARİTA:	
		KİTABE:	
		VAKFIYE:	
		İLGİLİ ENVANTER NO:	

Figure A8 Document of Registration

# Appendix B

Photographs of the Employees' Club





**Figure B1 G02 space**



**Figure B2 G02 space**

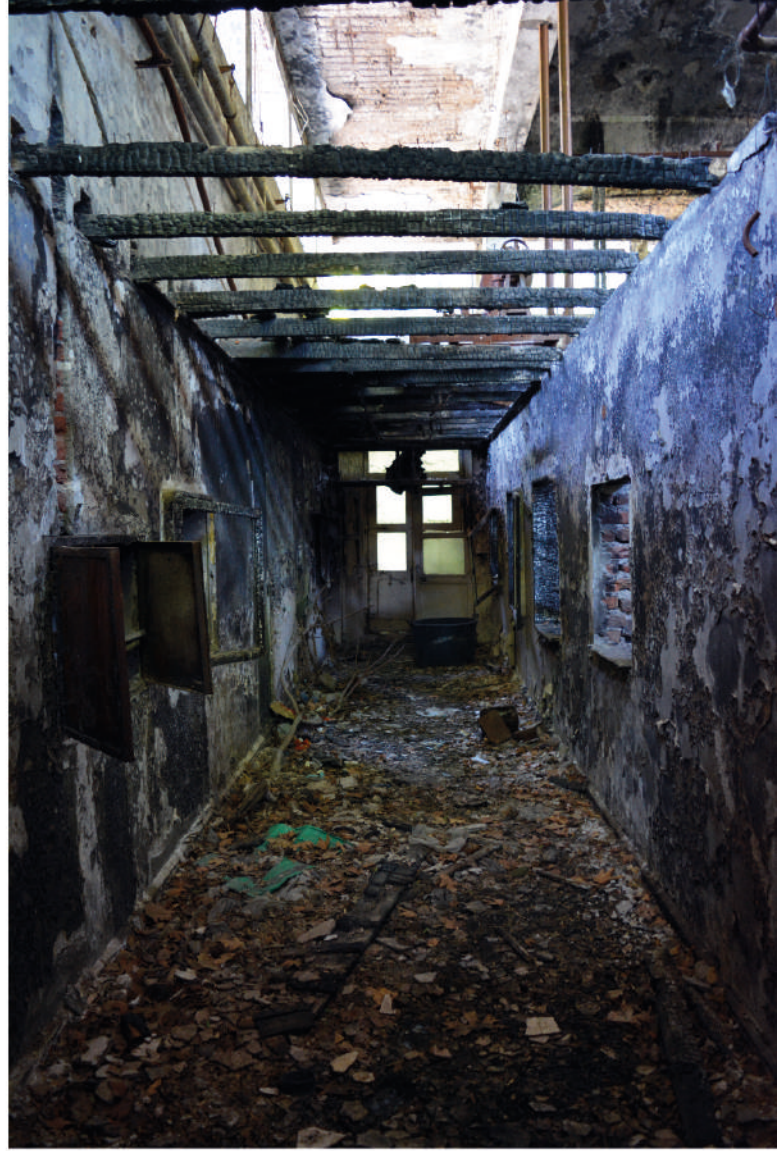


Figure B3 G03 space



**Figure B4 G05 space**



**Figure B5 G05 space**



**Figure B6 G07 space**



**Figure B7 G09 space**





**Figure B8 G10 space**



**Figure B9 G11 space**



**Figure B10 G11 space**



**Figure B11 G13 space**



**Figure B12 G14 space**



**Figure B13 G17 space**

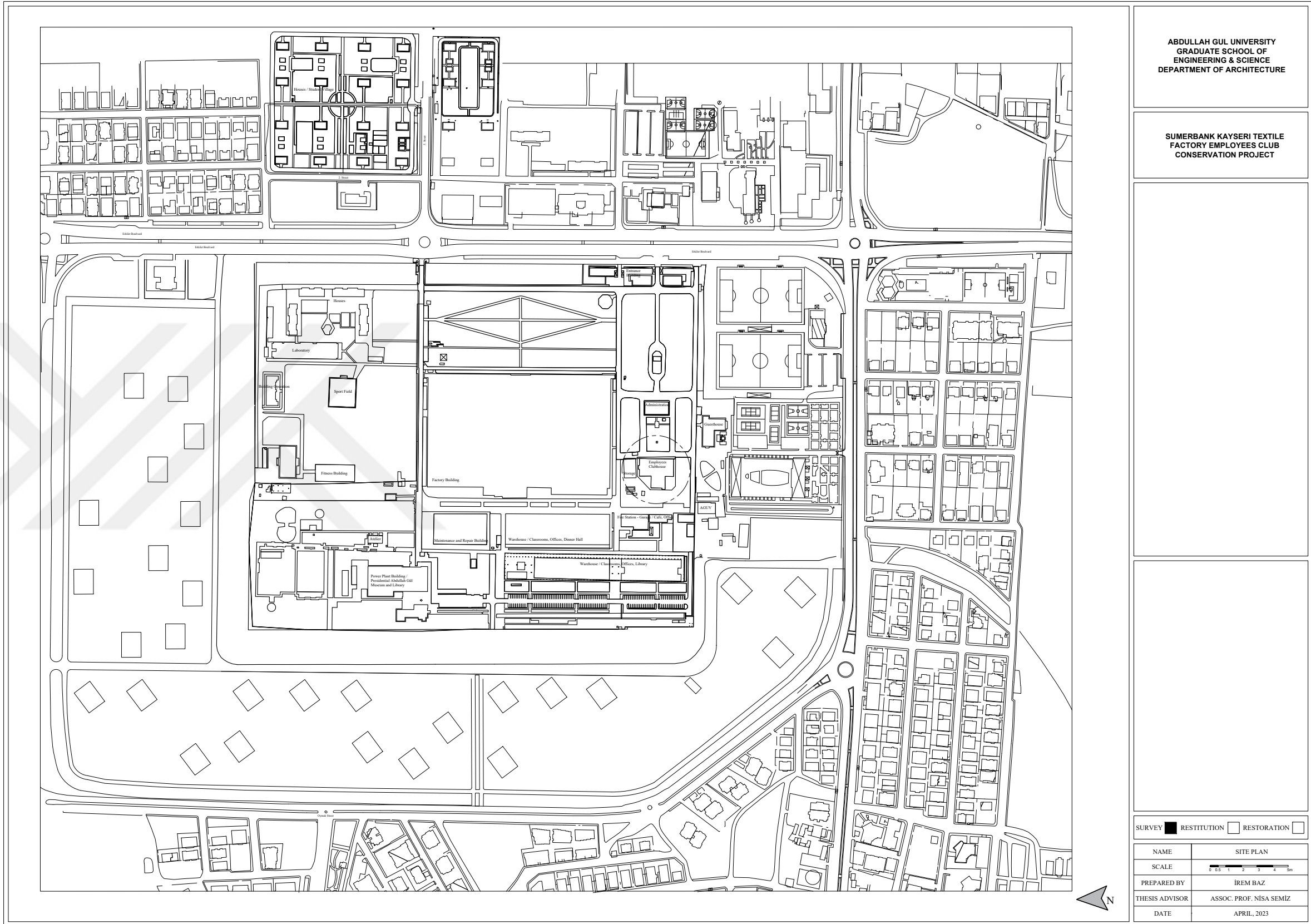


**Figure B14 G20 space**

# Appendix C

Architectural drawings of the Employees' Club





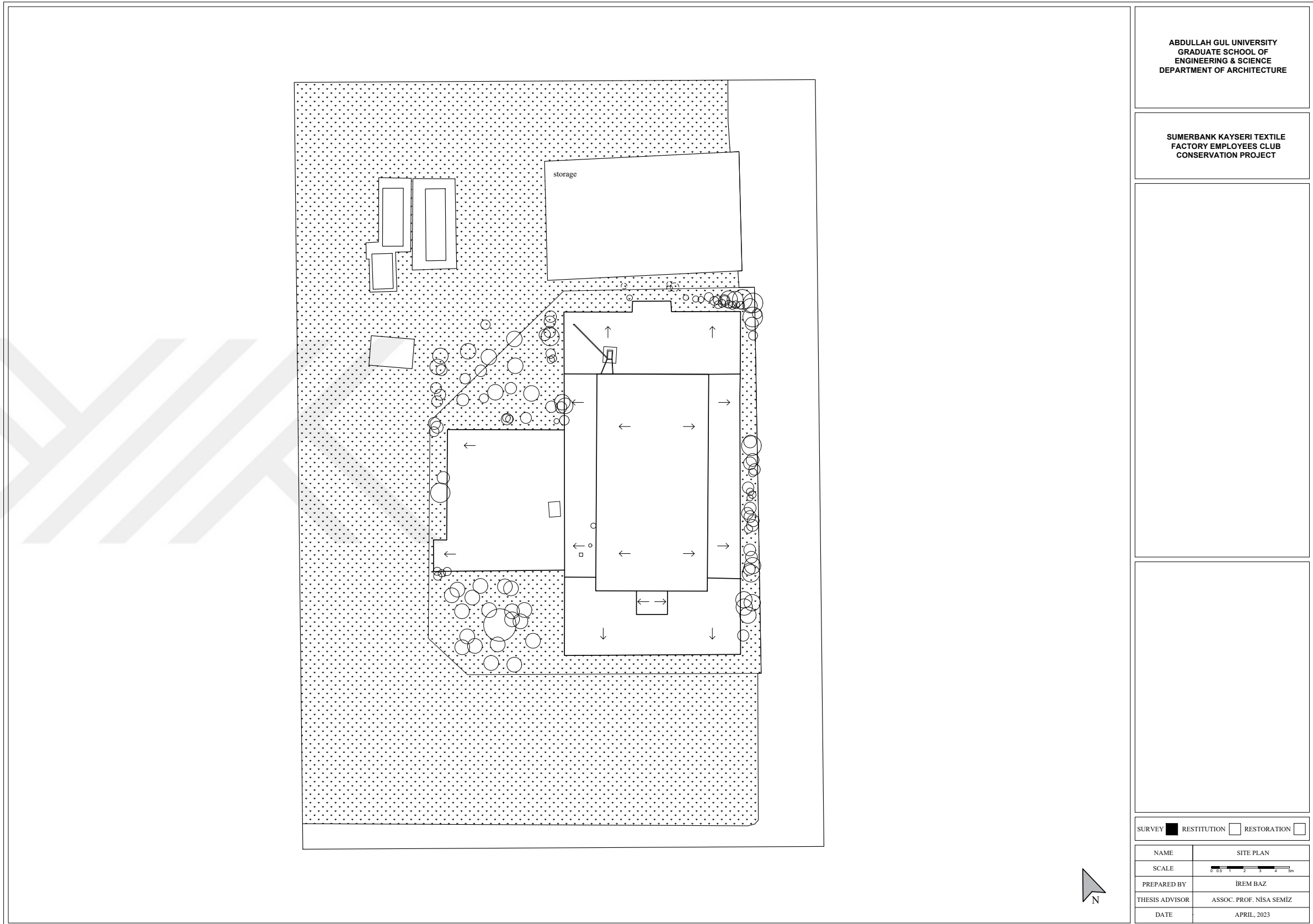
ABDULLAH GUL UNIVERSITY  
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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT

SURVEY ■ RESTITUTION □ RESTORATION □

NAME	SITE PLAN
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	İREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NİSA SEMİZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

Drawing C1 Site plan

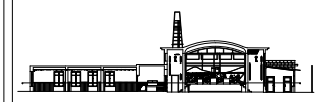
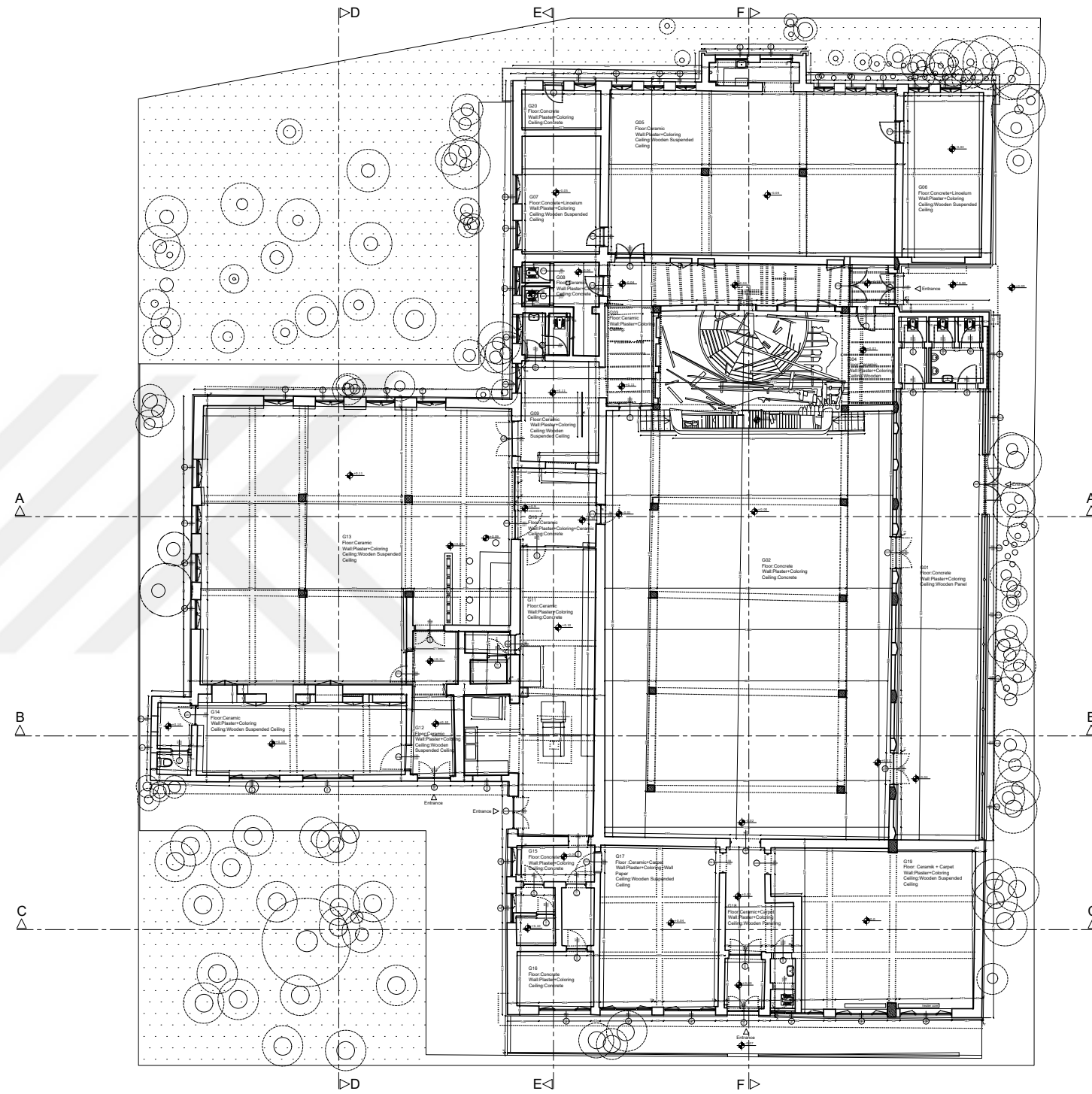


Drawing C2 Site plan



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ENGINEERING & SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

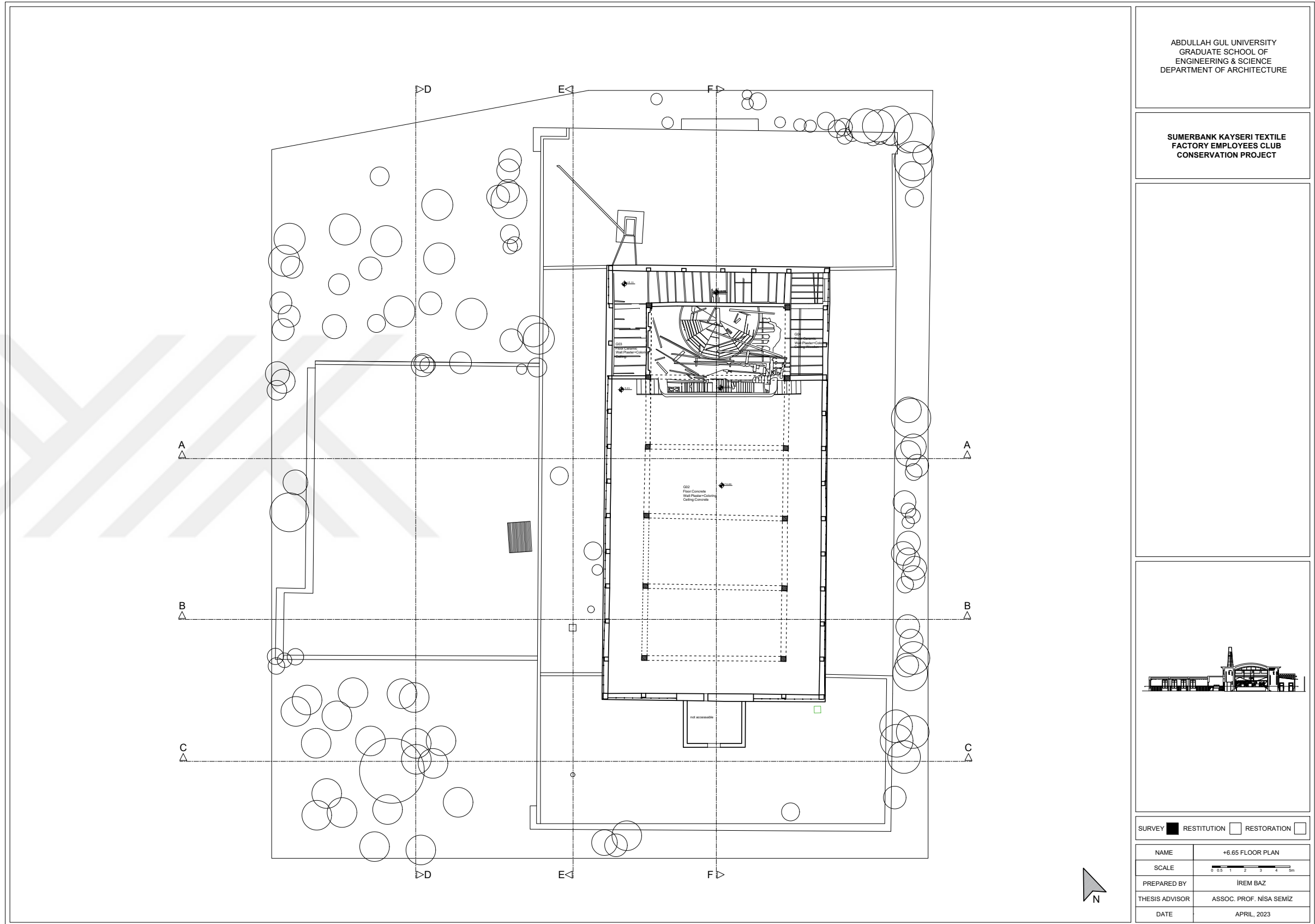
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

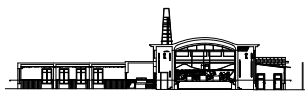
NAME	GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE	1:50
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

Drawing C3 0.00 Floor plan



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SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



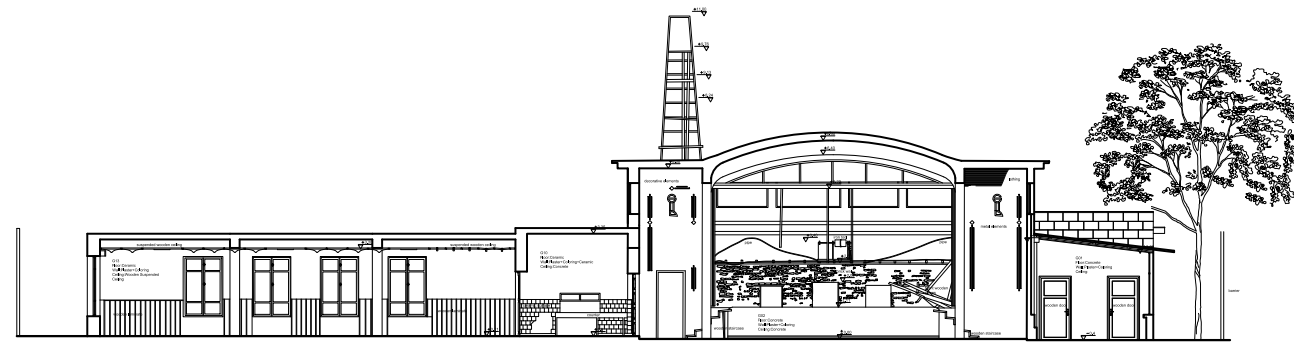
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	+6.65 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

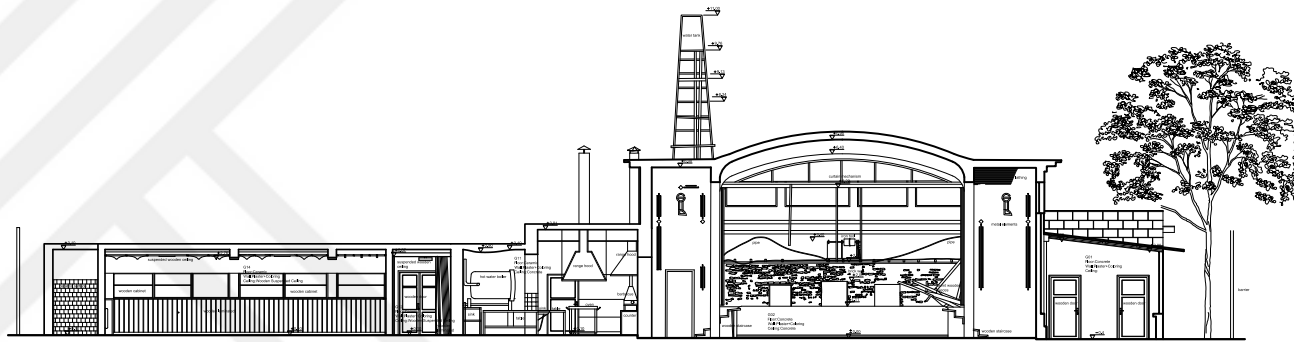
Drawing C4 +6.65 Floor plan

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

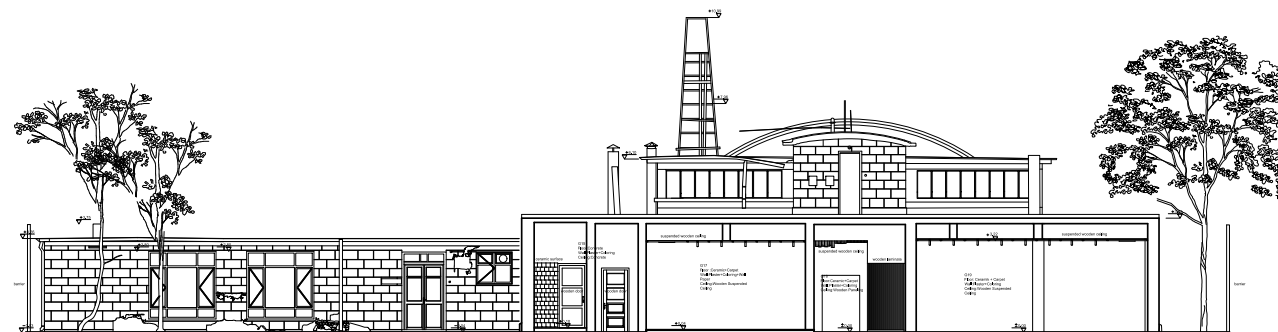
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



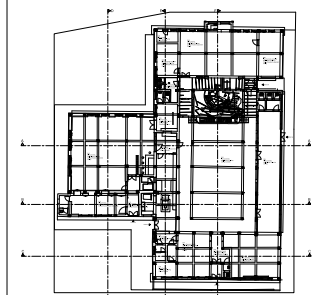
AA SECTION



BB SECTION



CC SECTION



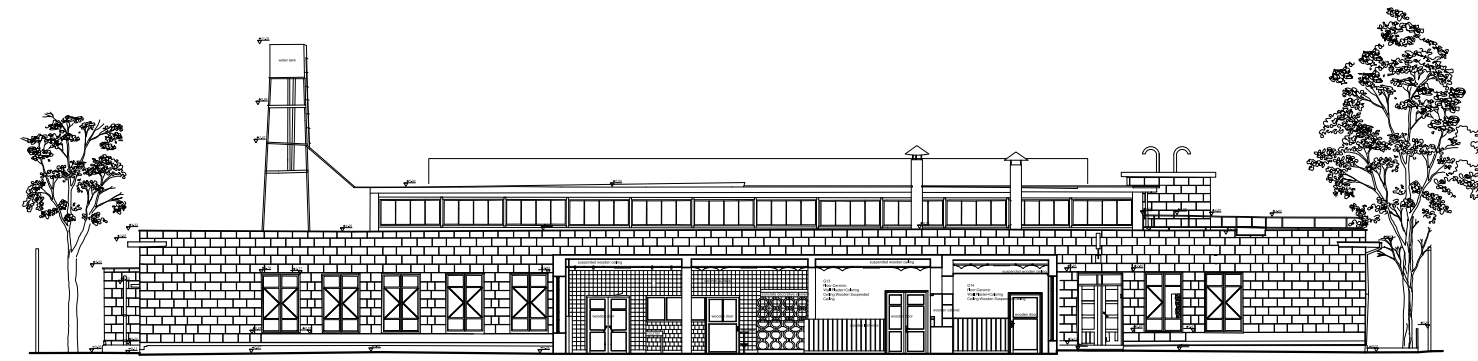
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	A-A B-B C-C SECTION
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

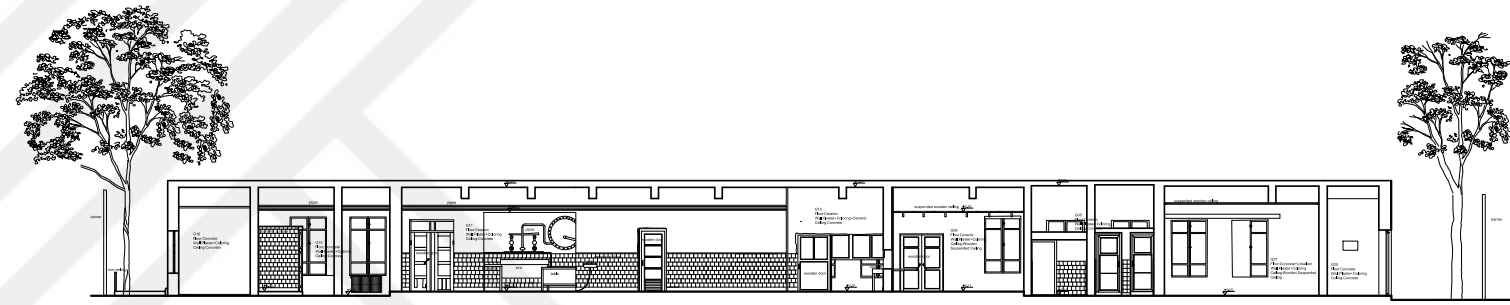
Drawing C5 A-A B-B C-C section

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

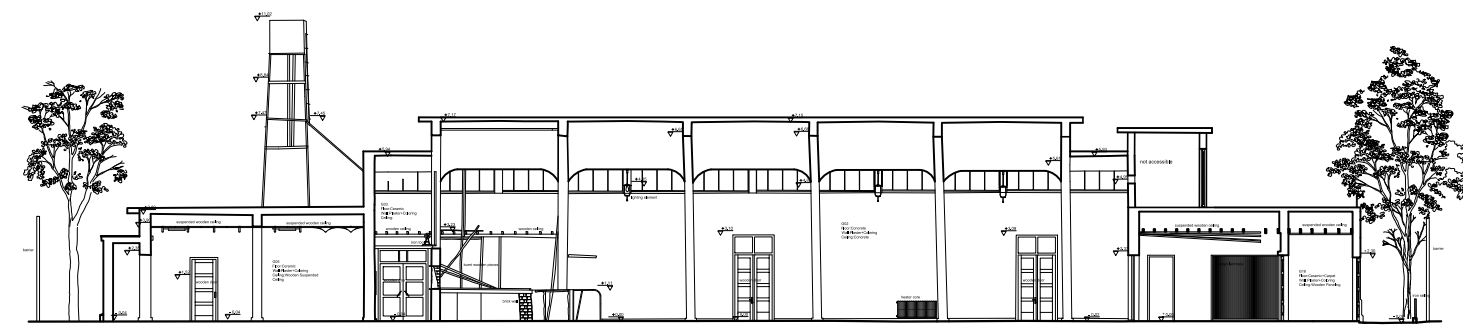
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



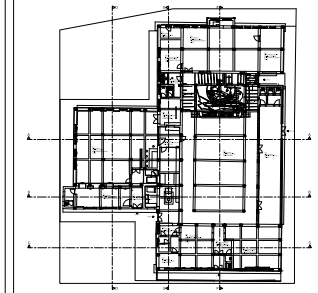
DD SECTION



EE SECTION



FF SECTION



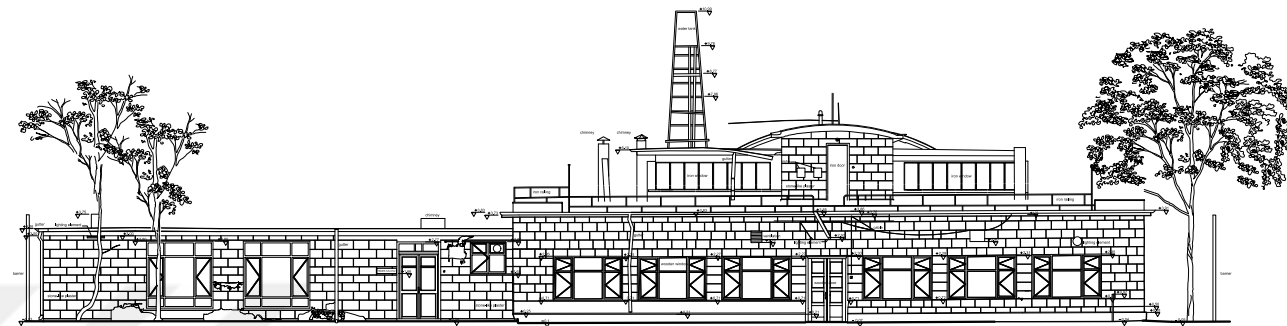
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	D-D E-E F-F SECTION
SCALE	0 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

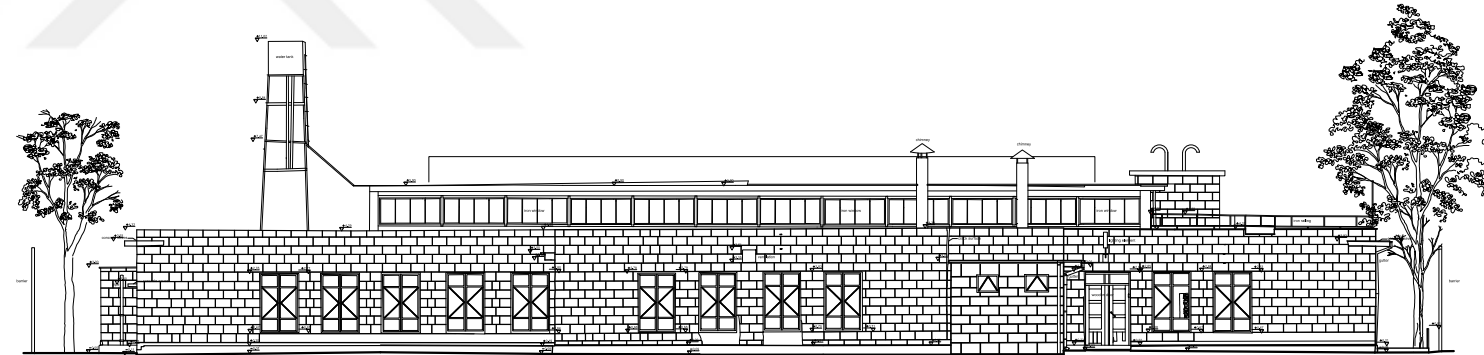
Drawing C6 D-D E-E F-F section

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

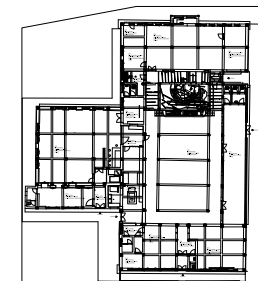
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



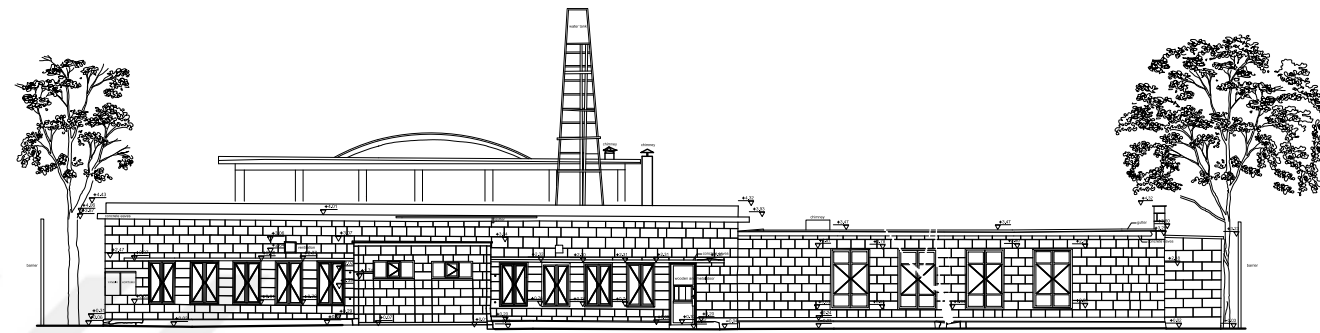
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	SOUTH - WEST ELEVATION
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

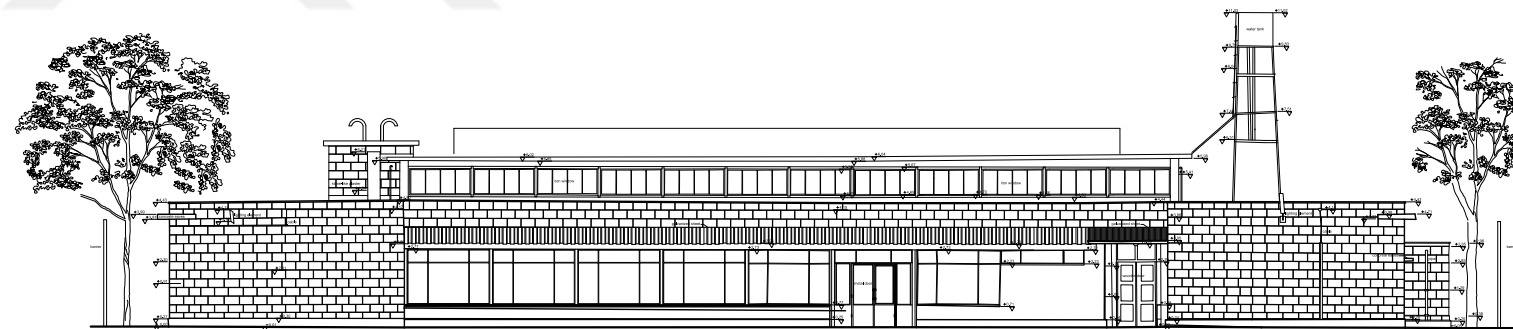
Drawing C7 South and west elevation

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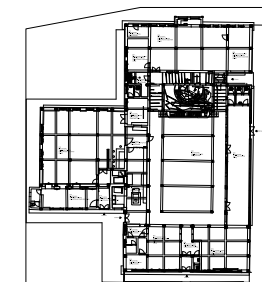
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

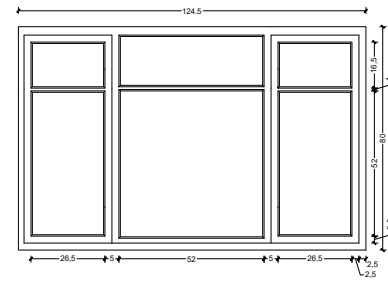
NAME	NORTH - EAST ELEVATION
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMİZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

Drawing C8 North and east elevation

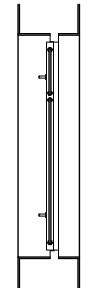


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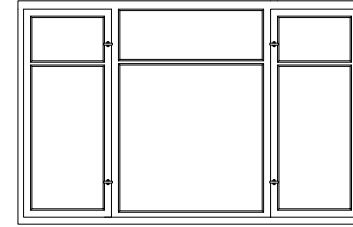
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



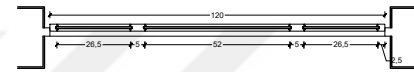
EXTERIOR LOOK



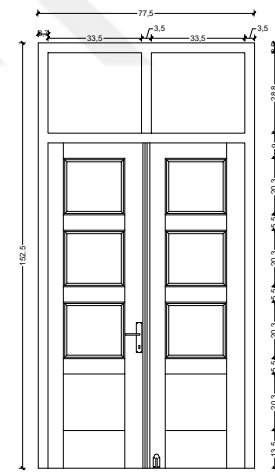
SECTION



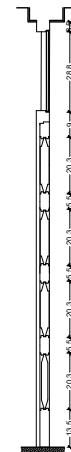
INTERIOR LOOK



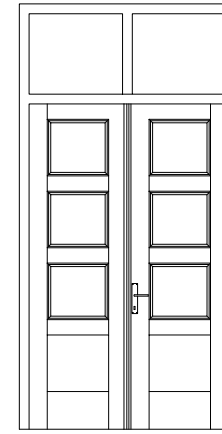
PLAN



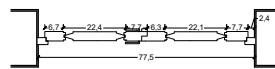
EXTERIOR LOOK



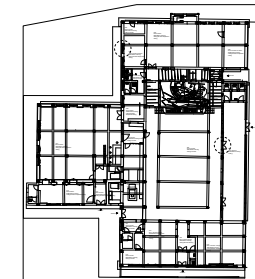
SECTION



INTERIOR LOOK



PLAN



SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	DETAILS OF DOOR AND WINDOW
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

Drawing C10 Details of windows and door



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SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT

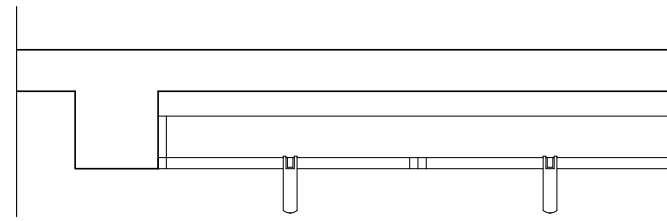
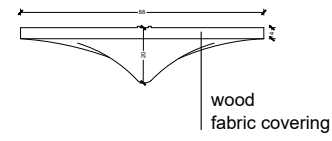
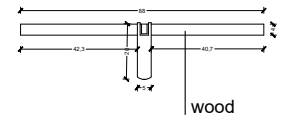
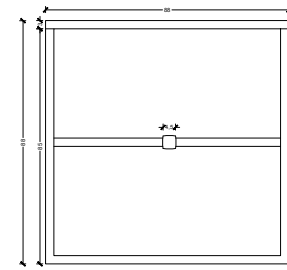
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	DOOR TYPOLOGY
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

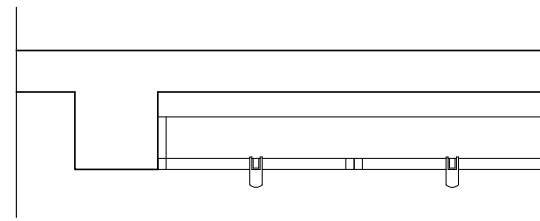
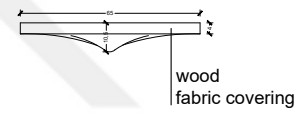
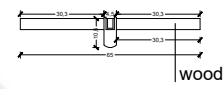
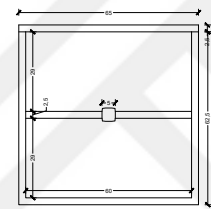
**Drawing C11 Door typology**

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

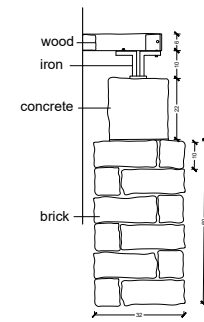
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



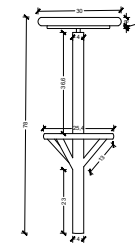
SUSPENDED WOODEN CEILING DETAIL



SUSPENDED WOODEN CEILING DETAIL



STAGE STRUCTURE DETAIL



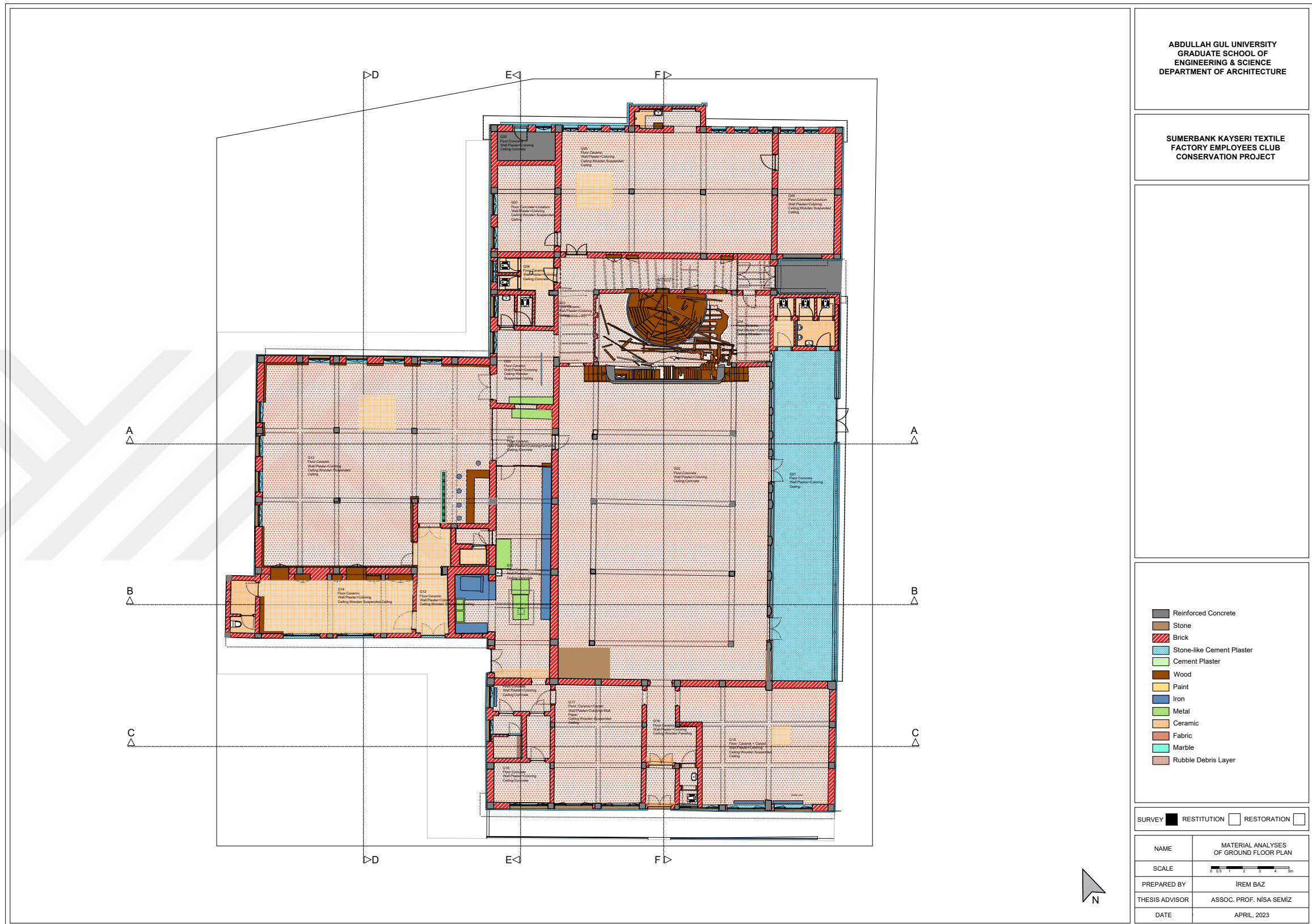
IRON SEAT DETAIL

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	DETAIL DRAWINGS
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023



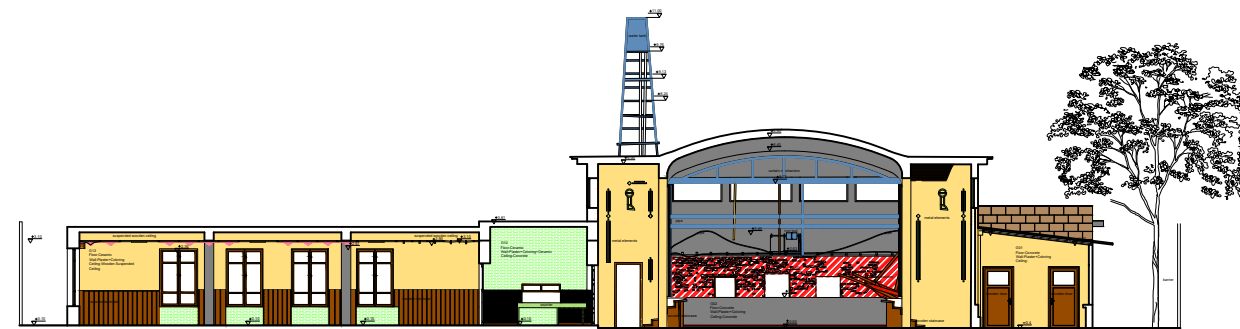
Drawing C12 Detail drawings



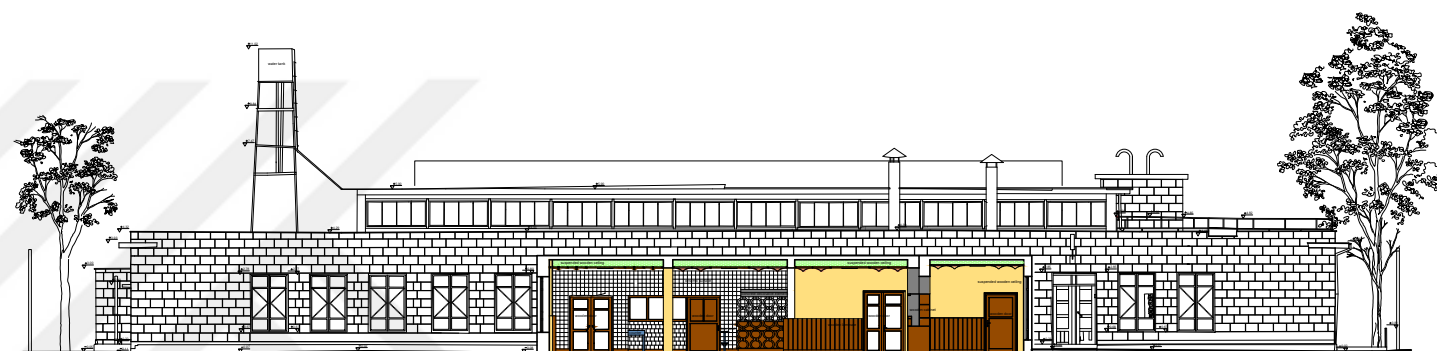
**Drawing C13 Material analyses of ground floor plan**

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



AA SECTION



DD SECTION



FF SECTION

- Reinforced Concrete
- Stone
- Brick
- Stone-like Cement Plaster
- Cement Plaster
- Wood
- Paint
- Iron
- Metal
- Ceramic
- Fabric
- Marble
- Rubble Debris Layer

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	MATERIAL ANALYSES OF A-A-D-D-F-F SECTION
SCALE	1:25
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023



Drawing C14 Material analyses of sections

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



NORTH FAÇADE



EAST FAÇADE

- Reinforced Concrete
- Stone
- Brick
- Stone-like Cement Plaster
- Cement Plaster
- Wood
- Paint
- Iron
- Metal
- Ceramic
- Fabric
- Marble
- Rubble Debris Layer

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME MATERIAL ANALYSES  
OF NORTH AND EAST FAÇADE

SCALE 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m

PREPARED BY İREM BAZ

THESIS ADVISOR ASSOC. PROF. NİSA SEMİZ

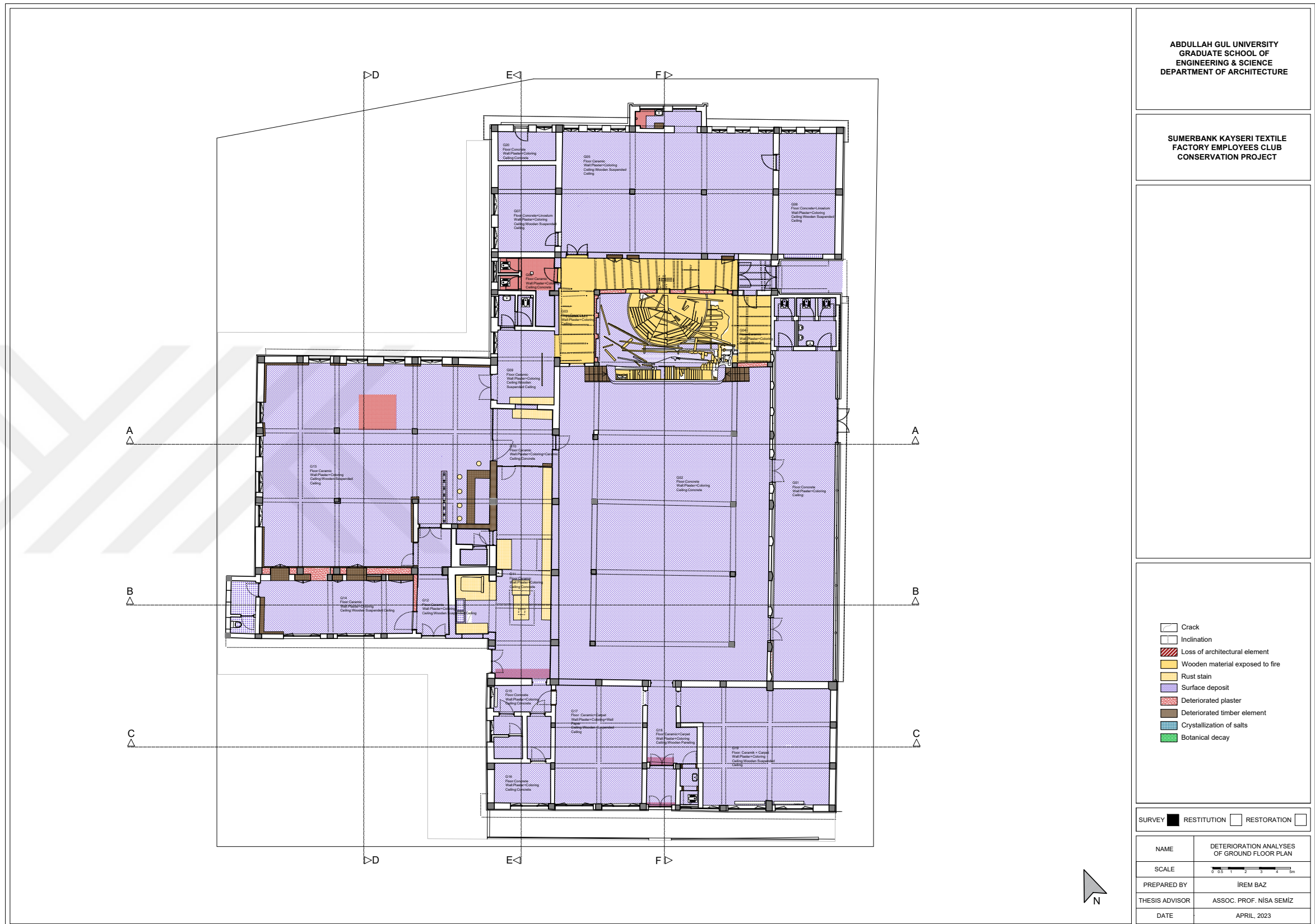
DATE APRIL, 2023



Drawing C15 Material analyses of façades



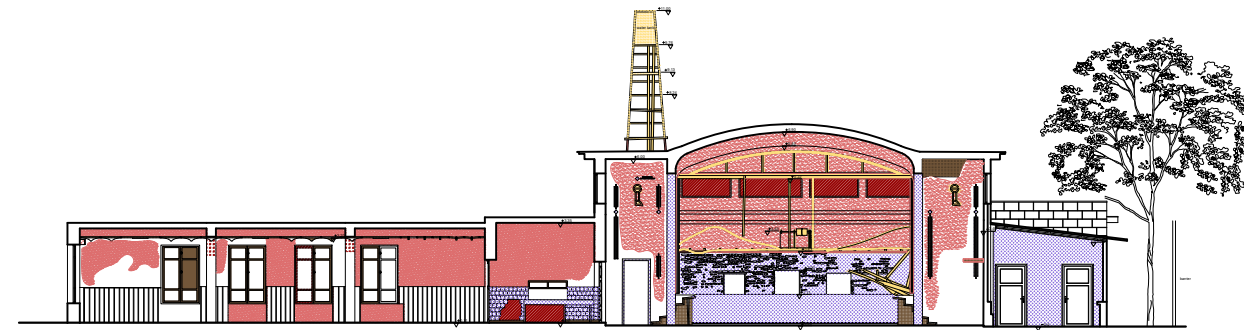
**Drawing C16 Material analyses of elevation**



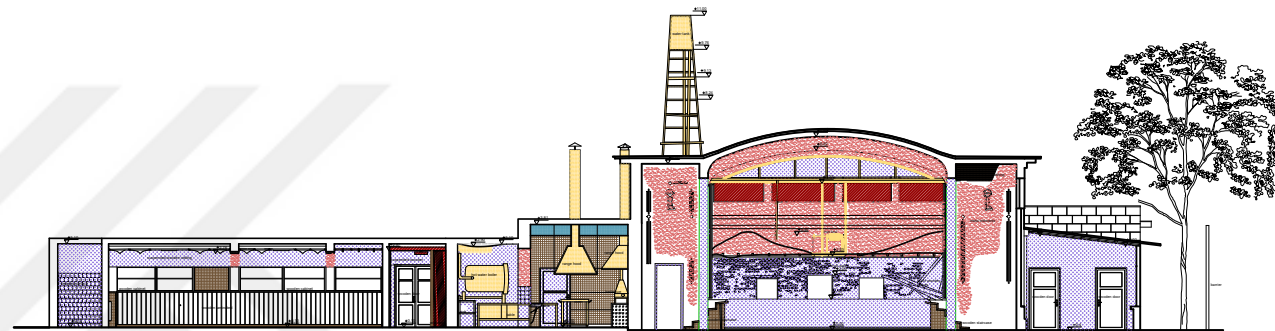
**Drawing C17 Deterioration analyses of the ground floor plan**

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ENGINEERING & SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

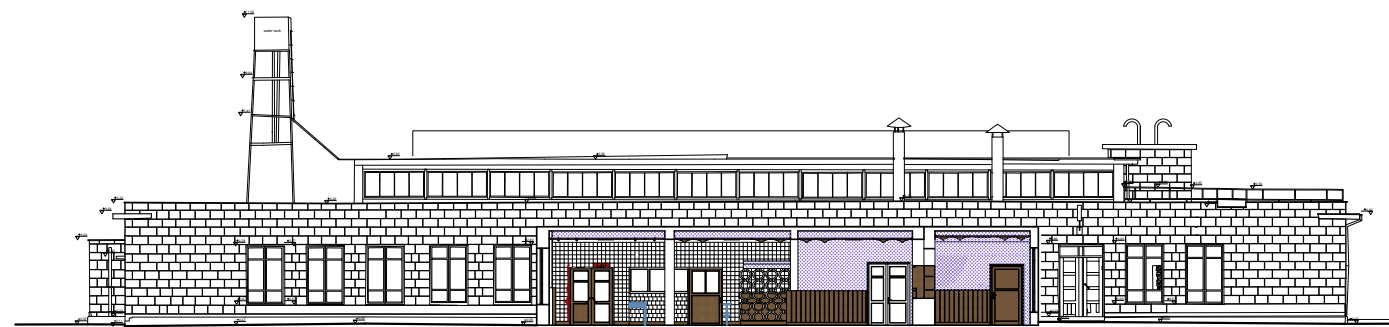
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



AA SECTION



BB SECTION



DD SECTION

- Crack
- Inclination
- Loss of architectural element
- Wooden material exposed to fire
- Rust stain
- Surface deposit
- Deteriorated plaster
- Deteriorated timber element
- Crystallization of salts
- Botanical decay

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	DETERIORATION ANALYSES OF A-A B-B D-D SECTION
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

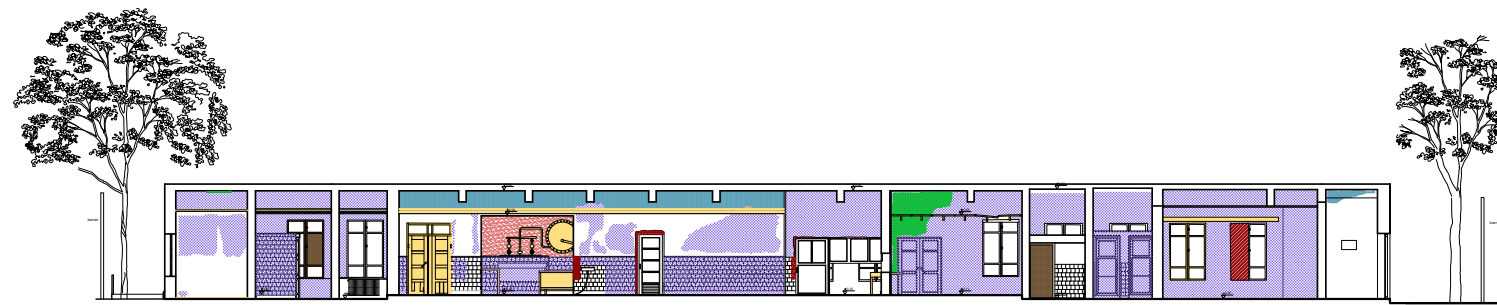


Drawing C18 Deterioration analyses of sections

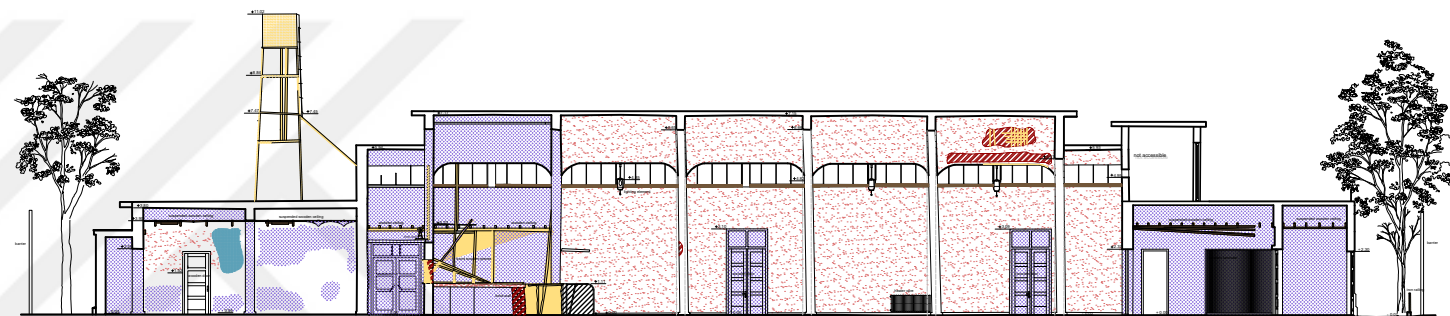


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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

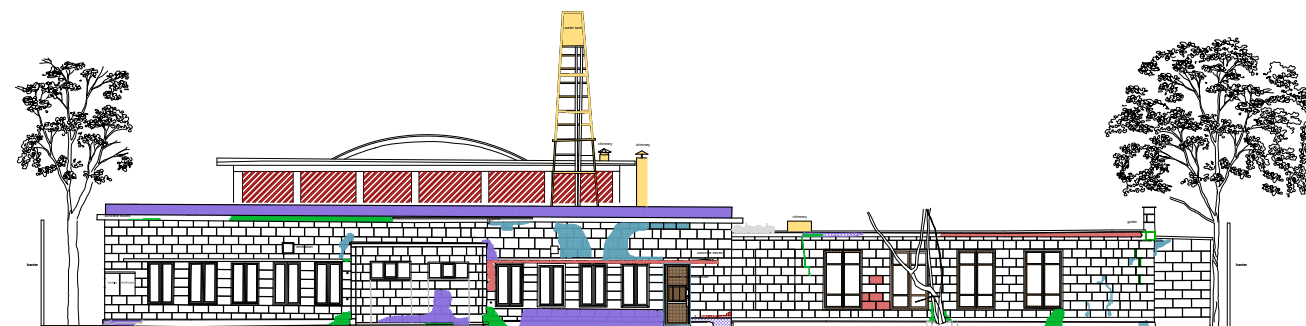
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



EE SECTION



FF SECTION



NORTH FACADE

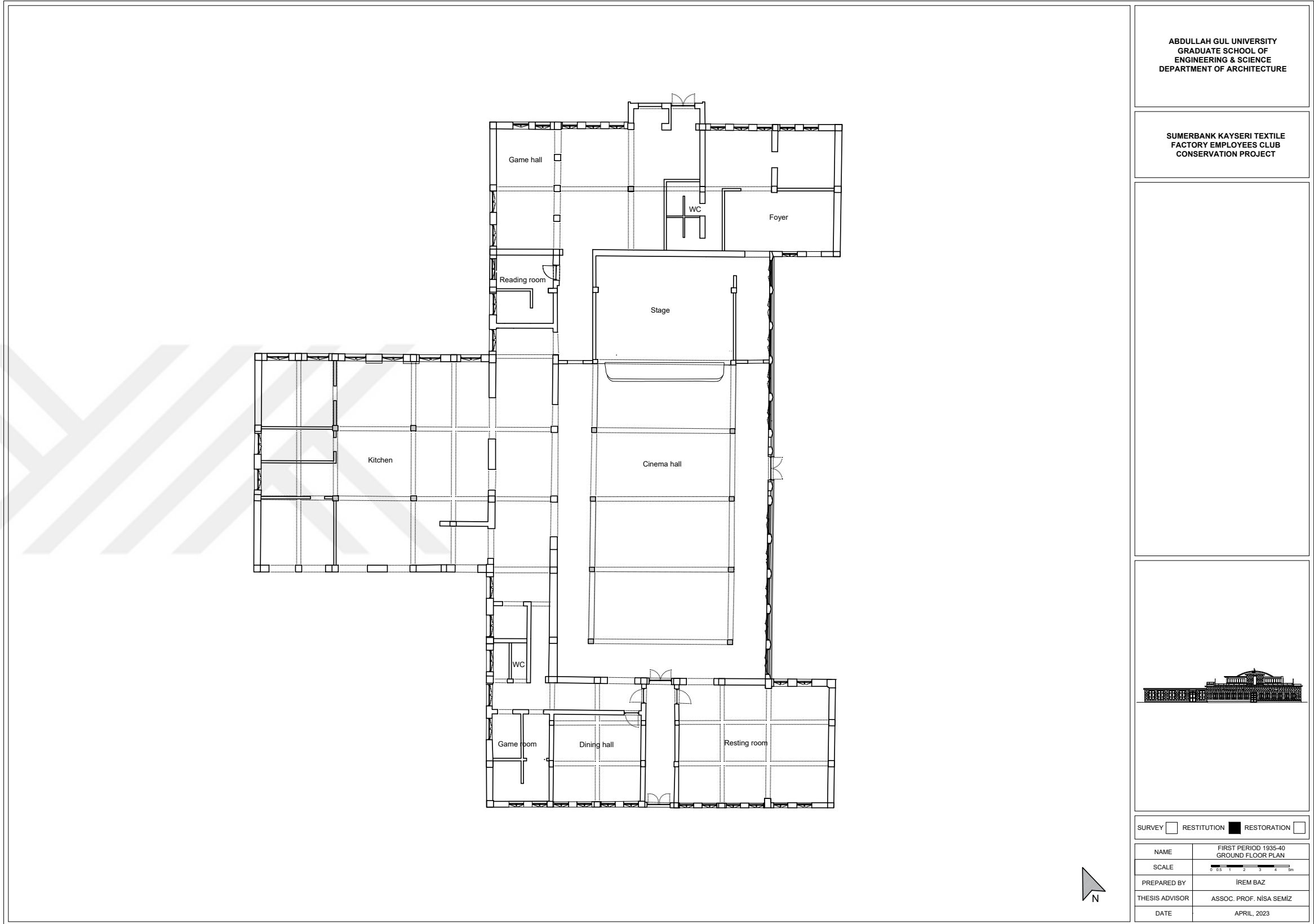
- Crack
- Inclination
- Loss of architectural element
- Wooden material exposed to fire
- Rust stain
- Surface deposit
- Deteriorated plaster
- Deteriorated timber element
- Crystallization of salts
- Botanical decay

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	DETERIORATION ANALYSES OF F-F E-E SECTION, NORTH FACADE
SCALE	
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMİZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023



Drawing C19 Deterioration analyses of sections and elevation



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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

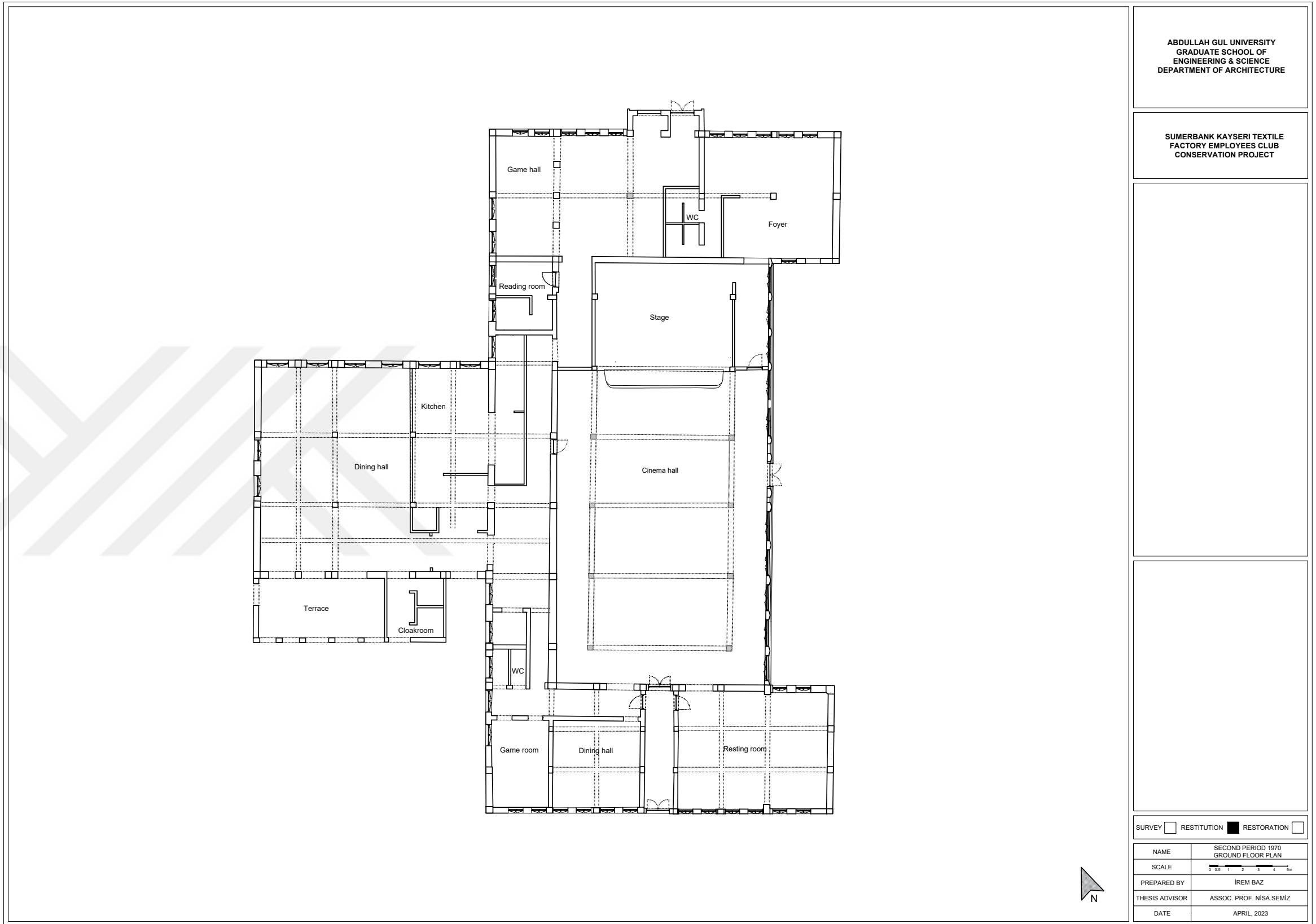
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	FIRST PERIOD 1935-40 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

Drawing C20 1<sup>st</sup> period / 1935 restitution proposal for ground floor plan



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ENGINEERING & SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

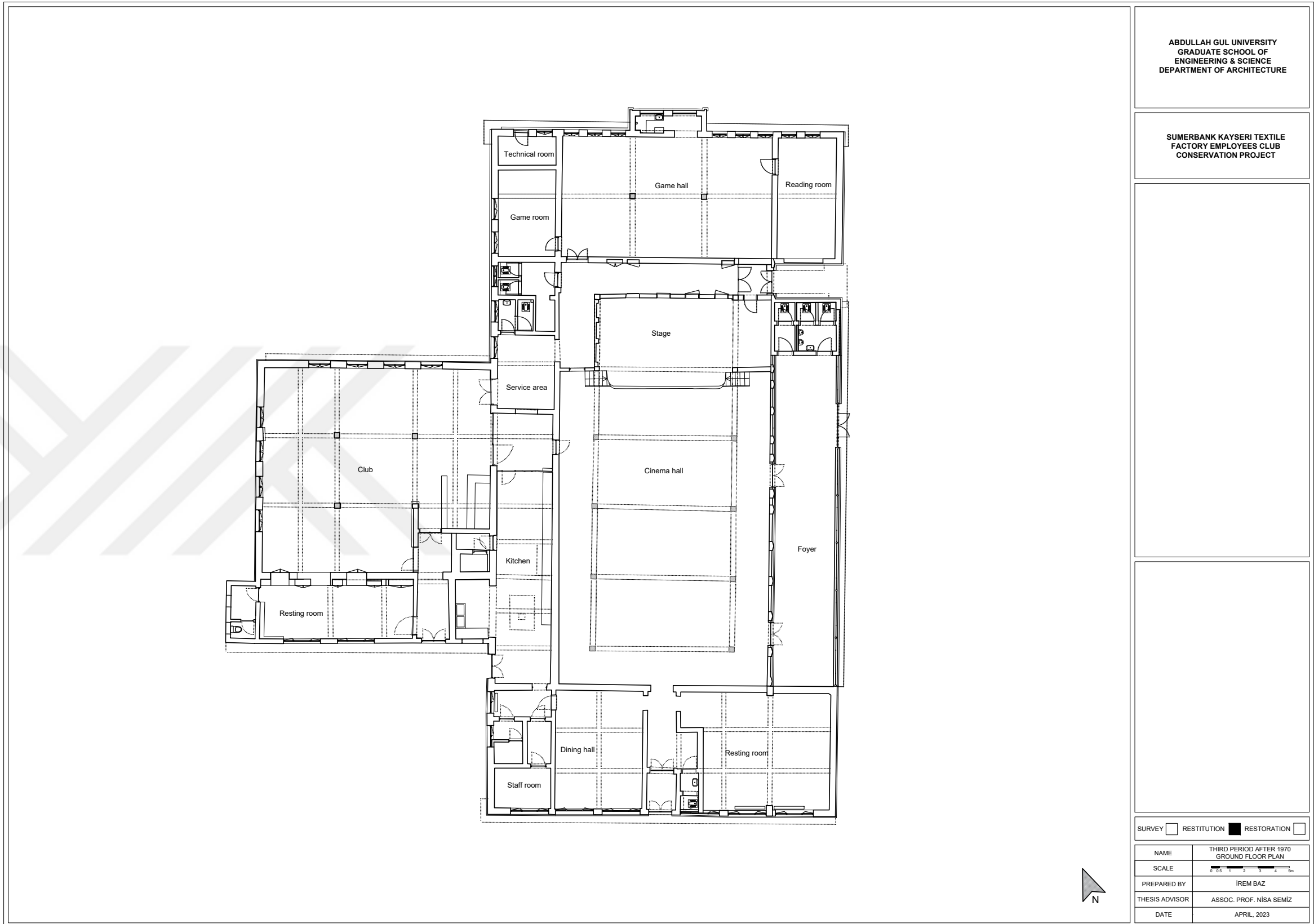
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT

SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	SECOND PERIOD 1970 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023



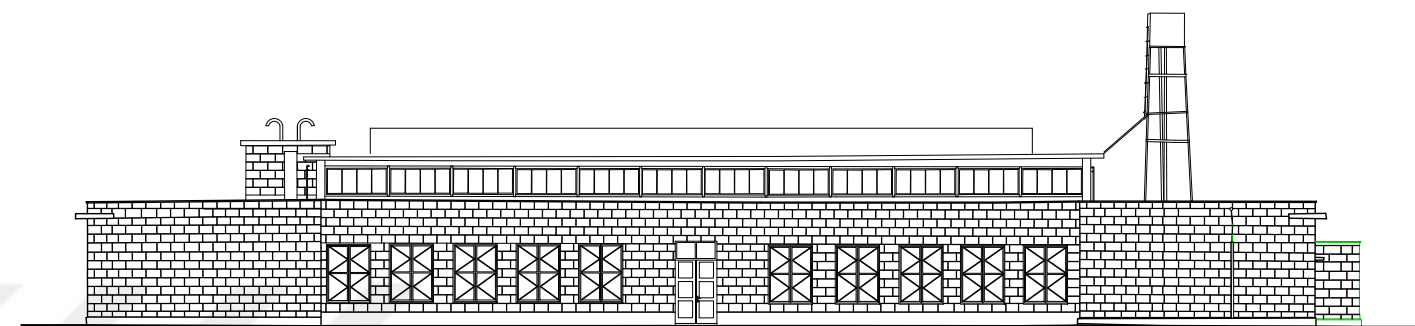
Drawing C21 2<sup>nd</sup> period / 1970 restitution proposal for ground floor plan



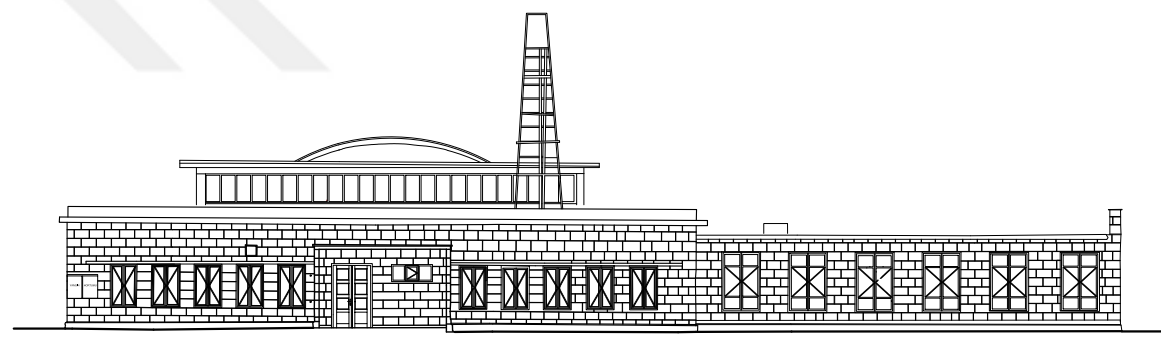
Drawing C22 3<sup>rd</sup> period / after 1970 restitution proposal for ground floor plan

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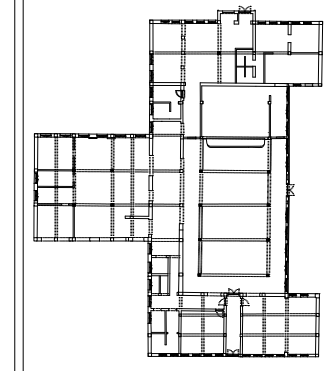
SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	FIRST PERIOD 1935-40 FACADE DRAWINGS
SCALE	0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5m
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023



Drawing C23 1st period / 1935 restitution proposal for elevation

WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

ABDULLAH GUL UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF  
ENGINEERING & SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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SUMERBANK KAYSERI TEXTILE  
FACTORY EMPLOYEES CLUB  
CONSERVATION PROJECT

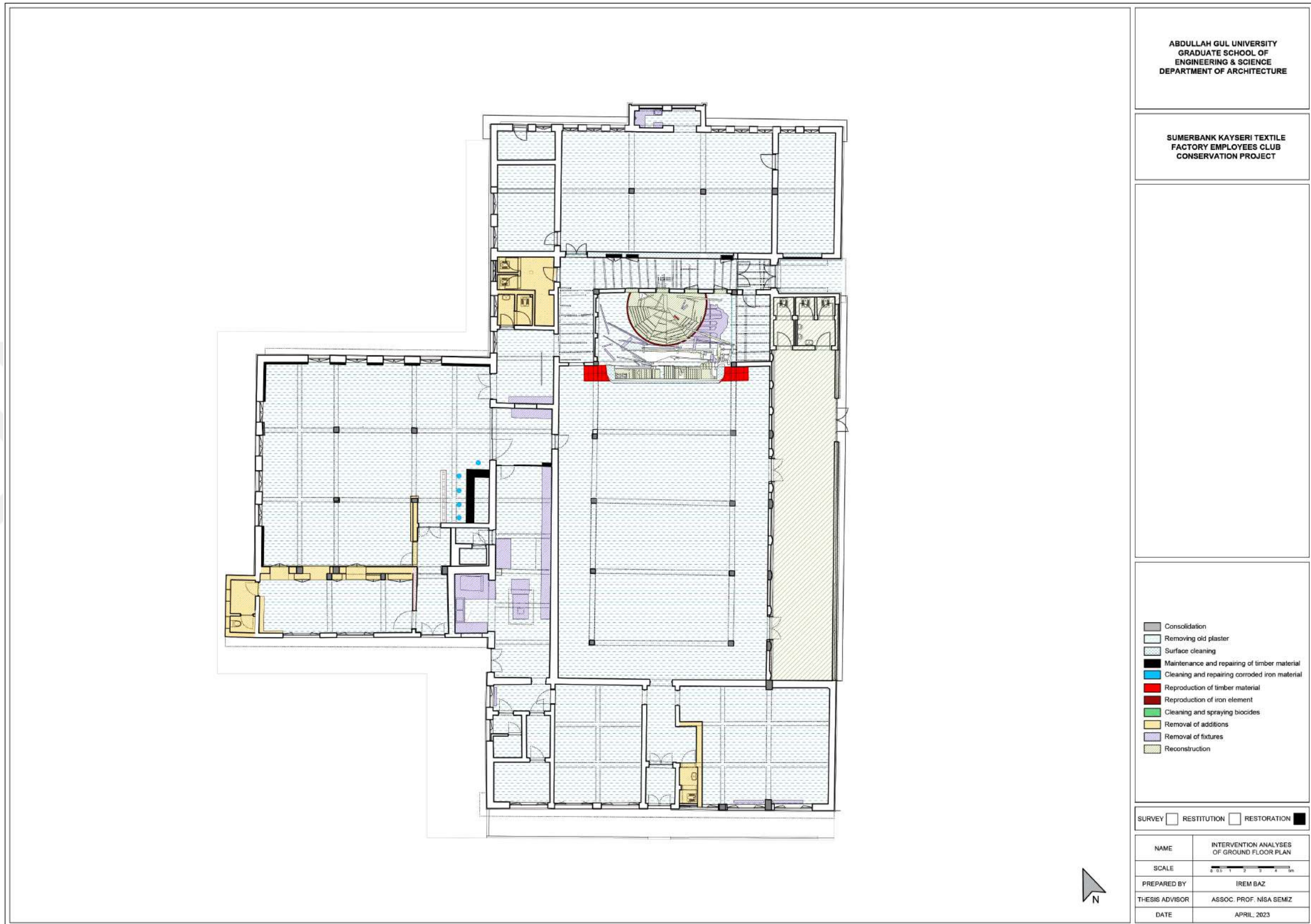
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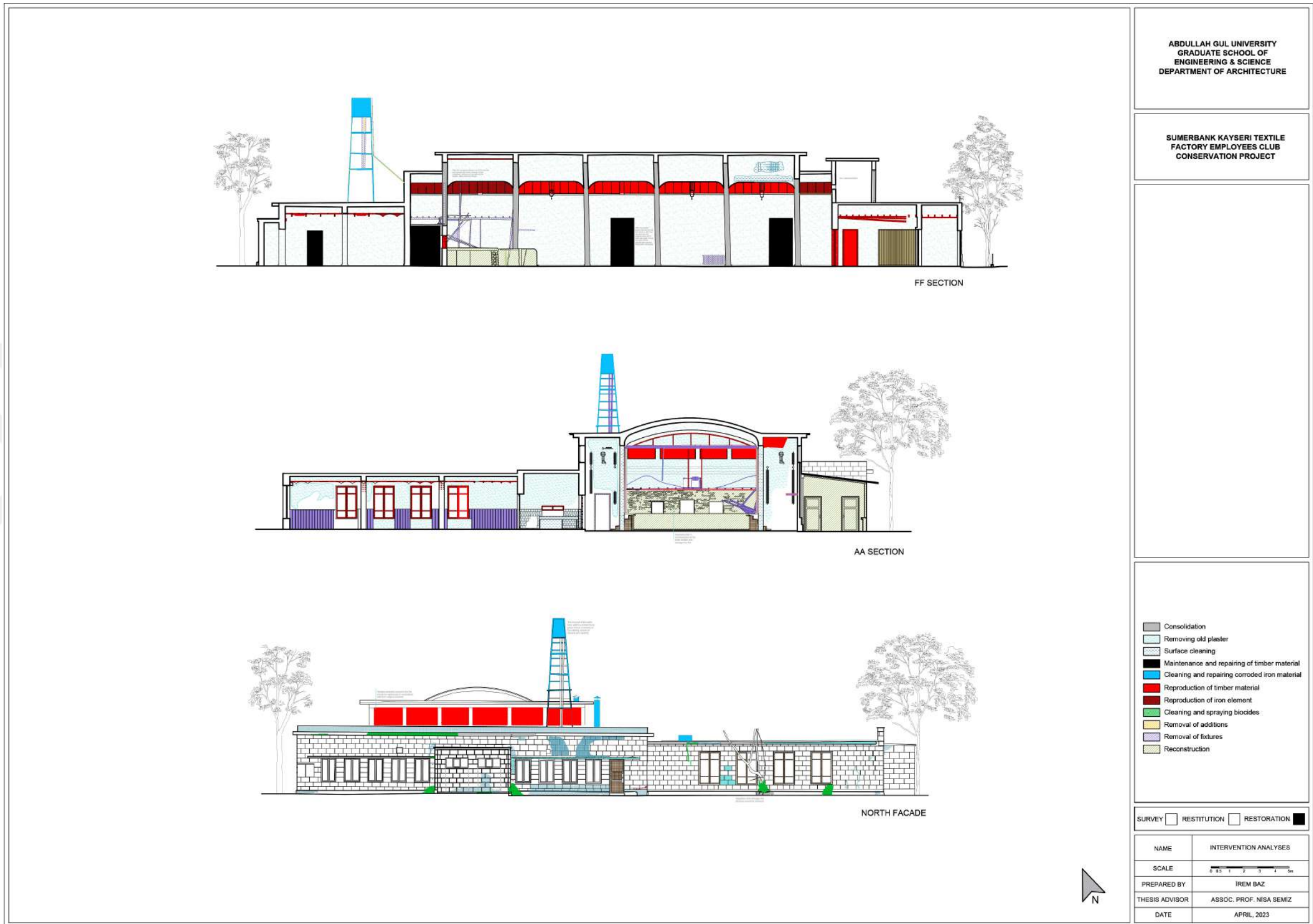
SURVEY  RESTITUTION  RESTORATION

NAME	FIRST PERIOD 1935-40 FACADE DRAWINGS
SCALE	
PREPARED BY	IREM BAZ
THESIS ADVISOR	ASSOC. PROF. NISA SEMIZ
DATE	APRIL, 2023

**Drawing C24 1st period / 1935 restitution proposal for elevation**

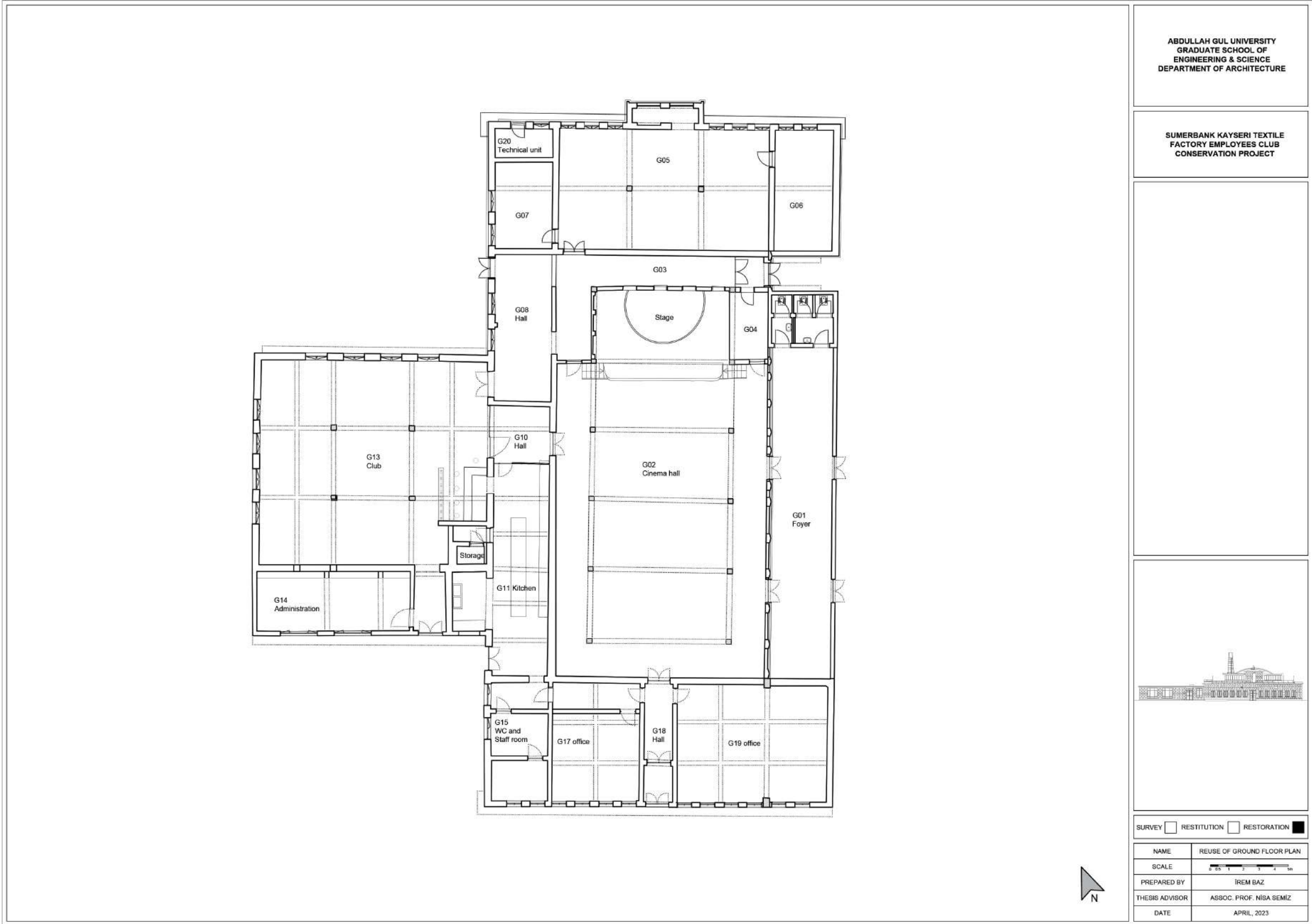


**Drawing C25 Intervention proposal for ground floor plan**



**Drawing C26 Intervention proposal for section and elevation**





Drawing C27 Reuse proposal

# CURRICULUM VITAE

2013 – 2018

B.Sc., Architecture, TED University, Ankara,  
TURKEY

2020 – 2023

M.Sc., Architecture, Abdullah Gül University, Kayseri,  
TURKEY

