
























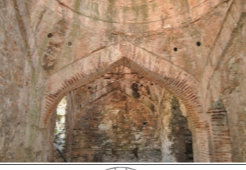



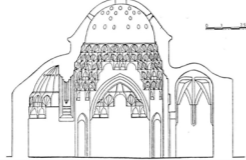




CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

Table 8.1: Comparison table of the bath structures and their specifications with reference of chapters and pages

Comparison table of the bath structures and their specifications with reference of chapters and pages									
Construction date or period	Structural Analyses					Construction Materials and dimensions	Functional Layout		
	Walls	Transitional elements	Domes						
	Emirler Bath, Bilecik city (1299-1505A.D.)	Rubble stone masonry wall. Stone masonry minute size, mixed with natural pebbles or split and stones. Chapter: 7 / Page:239, Chapter: 2 / Page: 48		Most of the structure was ruined. From the remaining part, it could be said that; transitional elements were flat triangle. Chapter: 2 / Page:54		The dome structure was constructed with tuff type of stone. The stones were shaped. Chapter:2 / Page: 97		Stone material is composed of green color sand stone which is extract from Osmaneli mine. Chapter:7 / Page:240, Chapter:2 / Page:91	The plan typology of Emirler bath was single. Bath was composed of undressing, warm and hot spaces. Chapter: 7 / Page:236
	Süleymanpaşa Bath, Bilecik city (1230-1402 A.D.)	Rubble stone masonry wall. Stone masonry minute size, mixed with natural pebbles or split and stones. Chapter: 7 / Page:245, Chapter: 2 / Page: 48		The closure structures were vaults. Arch was used under the vault for support. Therefore there were no transitional elements were used. Chapter: 2 / Page:66		The vault structure were constructed with rubble stone. May be the small dome structure were built with brick. On the sections of this building, the thickness of small dome was thin compared to the vault structure. Chapter: 7 / Page:244		Stones are composed of coarse grain sand stone with quartz and feldspar minerals. The amount of the feldspar minerals are in a high percentage in the compound of the stone. The stones are identified as; coarse grain with quartz and feldspar minerals sand stone. Chapter:7 / Page:246, Chapter:2 / Page:91	The plan typology of Süleymanpaşa bath was single. The plan shape of the building was rectangular which composed of four different sections and two cells of 'halvet'. Chapter: 7 / Page: 242
	İsmail Bey Bath, Iznik city (15th century)	Stone masonry minute size, mixed with natural pebbles, split, stones and brick pieces. Chapter: 7 / Page:257, Chapter: 2 / Page:48		Turkish triangular belt composed of prismatic units. Chapter: 2 / Page:55		The dome and transitional elements were built up of brick material. Dome structure was placed at the end of the masonry wall. The transitional elements were placed and passed top end line of masonry wall and bottom line of the dome structure. Muqarnas ornamentation were used on the transitional elements. Chapter: 7 / Page:69		Stone material is composed of recrystallized lime stone which extract from Iznik (değirlik) district mines and antique Roman mines. And the mortar is composed of quartz pebbles, cohesive lime and volcanic rock pieces. Chapter: 7 / Page: 258, Chapter:2 / Page:86	This bath was a part private and belonged to 'Konak' a residency. Chapter: 7 / Page: 255
	Beylerbeyi Bath, Edirne City (1417 A.D.)	Stone and brick masonry "almışak" wall. Masonry blocks of stone flakes rough squared with inner filling stones and divided horizontal brick layering. Chapter: 7 / Page:270, Chapter: 2 / Page:49		Squinch with muqarnas ornamentation were used as transitional element. Chapter: 2 / Page:60, 61, Chapter:7 / Page:269		The dome structure was built up of brick with lighting holes. Chapter:7 / Page:268		Stone material is composed of micro fossil lime stone. And mortar is composed of quartz pebbles with rock pieces and Pınarhisar mines lime dust. Chapter: 7 / Page:271, Chapter:2 / Page:87	The plan typology of this bath was single gender. The plan shape of the building was rectangular. Chapter: 7 / Page: 268
	Gazi Mihal Bey Bath in Edirne city (1421 A.D.)	Stone and brick masonry "almışak" wall. Masonry blocks of stone flakes rough squared with inner filling stones and divided horizontal brick layering. Chapter: 7 / Page:276, Chapter: 2 / Page:49		Turkish triangular strip was used as a transitional element. Chapter: 2 / Page:55		The dome was built up of brick. The dome base perimeter was at the same level with tambour. Chapter:2 / Page:69, Chapter:7 / Page:273		Stone material is composed of lime stone with sand, clay and micro-fossil. Mortar is composed of quartz pebbles, aggregate pieces and cohesive lime. Chapter: 7 / Page:277, Chapter:2 / Page:87	The plan typology of this bath was constituted with two separated parts for man and woman. Chapter: 7 / Page:273
	Havsa Sokollu Bath in Havsa settlement - Edirne (1575A.D.)	Cut stone masonry wall. Masonry blocks of stone flakes rough squared with inner filling. Chapter:7 / Page:295, Chapter: 2 / Page:49		Half sphere squinch was used as transitional element. Chapter:2 / Page:52, 59		The dome was built up of brick. The dome base perimeter was at the same level with tambour. Chapter:2 / Page:69, Chapter:7 / Page:293		Stone material is composed of big size of fossils which is called 'badevli küfeki' lime stone. This type of lime stone was used in Çorlu district and it was extracted from Edirne Suloğlu region. This type of stone was used in Selimiye Mosque in Edirne and Babeski mosque in Kırklareli. In Sokollu Havsa caravanserai wall, stone material is composed of massive lime stone. Chapter: 7 / Page: 296, Chapter: 2 / Page:87	Havsa Sokollu bath was a part of Havsa Sokollu building complex. The plan typology of this bath constituted with two separated parts for men and woman. Chapter: 7 / Page: 292
	Keşan Bath in Keşan settlement - Edirne (16 <sup>th</sup> century)	Cut stone masonry wall. Masonry blocks of hewn stone and pebbles. Chapter: 7 / Page:300, Chapter: 2 / Page:48		Pendentive with lightening cubes used as transitional element. Chapter:2 / Page:58, 60		The dome was built up of brick and placed on the end of masonry walls. Chapter:2 / Page:69		Stone material is composed of volcanic tuff with green color which was extract from Kızılkapın village mine. Chapter: 7 / Page:301, Chapter:2 / Page:91	The plan typology of this bath was constituted for single gender. It was composed of undressing area, hot area, 'halvet' cells, toilet and water tank. Chapter: 7 / Page: 298
	Yeniçeri Bath in Edirne city (1421-1451 A.D.)	Stone and brick masonry "almışak" wall. Masonry blocks of stones flakes roughly squared with inner filling and divided horizontal brick layering. Chapter: 7 / Page:314, Chapter: 2 / Page:49		Squinch with muqarnas ornamentation were used as transitional element. Chapter: 2 / Page:60, 61, Chapter:7 / Page:313		The dome base perimeter at the same level with tambour. Chapter:7 / Page:313		Stone material is composed of volcanic tuff with green color which extract from Keşan mines. Brick materials is refractory brick therefore it is resistant to the heat. Therefore magnesium and aluminum percentage were high in the compound of the brick. Chapter: 7 / Page: 315, Chapter: 2 / Page:97	This building got its name from the Yeniçeri soldiers who used this bath. The plan typology of this bath was constituted for single gender. Chapter: 7 / Page:312