



THE DOCUMENTATION AND RESTORATION PROPOSAL FOR DEDE SULTAN TURKISH BATH LOCATED IN KASTAMONU, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

In this study the restoration proposal has been given the Dede Sultan Turkish bath found in the province of Kastamonu, Turkey. At the same time while the bathing culture of Kastamonu and the province Kastamonu itself was mentioned, it also has given general information on the architecture of a Turkish bath. In the study of historical structures of Turkish baths, a problem we face is what might be considered as restoration decisions, were only given in consideration only to the Dede Sultan Turkish bath. The building is already being used as a Turkish bath, and it will be brought to its original state and will continue to be used as it is. At the end of the study when a restoration project is drawn, it aims to show research on what kind of decisions can be given for structures such as these. At the same time it also aims to bring light on how the Dede Sultan Turkish bath can be properly and accurately be repaired.

Keywords: Conservation, Kastamonu, Restoration, Turkish bath.

INTRODUCTION

Hygiene is one of the basic needs of people. As people have to do actions such as eating and drinking, washing up is also a necessity. For this people, before, would choose to live near edges of water or in places near water (Ertuğrul, 2009). At the same time they would look upon the water they use for washing as holy according to where they lived and their religious beliefs. Rivers like the Ganges for the Indians, the Euphrates for the Assyrians and the Nile River for the Egyptians were important places for both physical and spiritual cleansing (Ertuğrul, 2009). Later on, as people started living in different places, settling in places far away from water resources and the need for places that would resolve a their hygiene needs without streams have brought up the need for buildings such as Turkish bath.

The word “hamam” was brought to our language from Arabic. The words originally are “hamm” and means to warm up and to be hot. The Turkish bath is generally the name of a place built for people to fulfill their hygienic needs. The words dictionary meaning is a place that is heated and its Persian equivalent is “germâbe” (Ülgen, 1950).

Since ancient time people have been trying to utilize hot water sources. Sometimes, for this, they would create places, calling ones that have an open roof a thermal spring and ones with a closed roof a spa. (Eyice, 1997). Thought thermal spas are also used to bathe lie Turkish bath, they have mostly come to the foreground for health tourism. Also, as a difference from Turkish bath, the place where the action of cleaning is done takes place inside a pool found in the middle.

Since the earliest times many civilizations have built Turkish bath. Yet the most important of these structures belonged to the Romans and Turks. These two civilizations have given importance to Turkish bath structures and played an importance role in its development. Because of religious beliefs, water structures gained great importance and with this, Turkish bath started increasing in Islamic cities. While with the Romans these structures carried monumental importance and were few in number, for the Turks it can be seen that it carried a more simple and common culture. While the Turkish bath had a more structured construction system, it gained the most qualification with the Turks and gained great importance. Especially during the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish bath grew in number since they were made everywhere the Empire went. Later on as Turkish baths started being built next to mansions and waterfront residences as public structures in small settlements it was built inside housings with the name bathing cubicle. (Kuban, 1977; Eyice, 1997).

Just as Turkish baths were made as a single structure, they were also built inside social complexes. Commonly Turkish baths were built with a purpose to bring in income and were one of the first structures to be built connected to social complexes. A reason for this was for it to bring income as early as possible and meet the hygienic needs of the workers working there. SemaviEyice counts two reasons for why so many Turkish baths were built during the Ottoman Empire: first, since Turkish baths brought good income, they were dedicated as an income source for charity works. Second, they serviced the congregation of the mosque which they belonged to. Although outside of Turkish baths that were built to bring in income, there were also Turkish baths for the poor which they could use for free (Yediyıldız, 1982). When it was realized that Turkish baths brought profit, they grew in number, and because of this a great number of water and wood were used. As a result, in the 18th century to hinder this the construction of Turkish baths were restricted.

As Turkish baths can be divided according to their use, palace Turkish baths and community Turkish baths, they can also be divided into if the sections for men and women are constructed as connected separate. While palace Turkish baths are found inside the castle and only constructed for top-tier people, community Turkish baths are open for everyone and are more general Turkish baths. Single Turkish baths are made for men and on certain days and certain hours of certain days they are open for women to use. Double Turkish baths did not have this problem and serviced bath men and women with different entrances for men and women. Generally the men's side was ensured to be much bigger and different compared to the women's. With this the entrances were built on different streets and only built on the same street if deemed necessary. (Eyice, 1960; Önge, 1988).

Turkish baths can also be shown as a symbol for socializing. Hence, aside from bathing, the baths, which organized entertainments until recently also served as a place where women would look for girls to marry their sons. Between the men they would have a custom to go to a Turkish bath every Thursday night, Fridays and holiday eves. Aside from this, Turkish baths had become a place where poets would come together and chat. Here they would give a special name to anyone who created a masterpiece on their own called "hammâm nâme". (Uzun and Albayrak, 1997).

HISTORY, SITES AND TYPOLOGY OF THE TURKISH BATH

Since ancient times the need for hygiene has caused Turkish baths to keep an important place. The oldest Turkish bath is believed to belong to the Assyrians found in Mesopotamia (Eyice, 1997). With this, in Anatolia near Gaziantep on the outskirts of Zincirli tumulus was discovered ruins thought to date back to B.C. 1200 (Ülgen, 1950). If we looked at Turkish baths according to eras we can list them as Roman bath, Byzantine bath, Seljuk Empire bath

and Ottoman Empire Turkish bath. The most important property of the Roman baths were that floor heating was found and consequently, it was the basis of Turkish bath architecture. In Rome baths proceeded being used as a place to bathe but formed to a place where resting, sports and chatter was ensued (Wheeler, 2004). In this period massive baths were built. For example, the Diocletian bath with a garden, housed 3000 people and was built on an 11 hectare area (Eyice, 1997).

With this wrestling halls were built adjacent to Turkish baths in the Lycia area which entered the Roman dominion (Farrington, 1995). Roman traces continued in Byzantine baths. Just as in Rome baths were comprised of places where entertainment, political debates and food was consumed (Necipoglu, 1999). With the Seljuk baths the concept of central massage platforms were formed. Aside from this bigger changing rooms emerged. Moreover, the building of water tank with a fountain inside the changing area began in this period (Önge, 1988). During the Ottoman Empire the understanding of the planning of Turkish baths changed the architectural details inside enhanced and used (Ertugrul, 2009). The embellishments of stars, spirals and slices inside the domes are an indication of this. This is also the period of which double Turkish baths were built profoundly.

Not only do Turkish baths reflect the architectural characteristics of the period they were built, they also show similarities with the building material, construction techniques and spaces. Turkish baths usually consist of a changing room, 'aralık', tepidarium, caldarium, halvet, water storage room and a furnace (Fig.1). Aside from these there are also Turkish baths that can be found which have special areas such as a "keçelik", floor furnace, toilet and open razor area. (Aksoy, 2011).

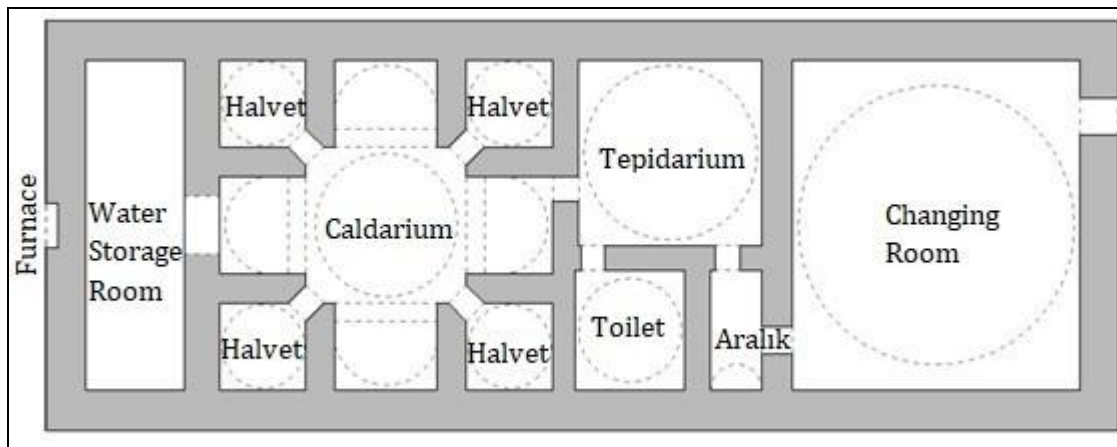


Figure 1. Schematic drawing of space distribution of Turkish Baths. (Aksoy, 2011).

The Turkish baths are generally made of rubble as the building material of the walls, while bricks are used in the domes and arches. Apart from this, it can also be seen that the dressing rooms are made of wooden carcasses. (Aru, 1949).

These who have studied the history of baths have gone on to categorize them in order to be able to form or typology by considering development and change. The study that is widely accepted and continuously used is the one made by SemaviEyice which groups the Turkish baths according to their temperatures and was the one that was decided best to be adopted. Accordingly, Turkish baths are classified into six types. We can refer to these as the type with four eyelids and four eyed crucifixes, star like temperature type, square temperature arrayed with halvet cell type, multi domed temperature type, middle domed transverse temperature

tepidarium, caldarium and equal halvet rooms type. (Eyice, 1960). There are also Turkish baths that are made in smaller areas and fall outside this categorization. Usually with these Turkish baths aside from the wood changing room which have a toilet next to it, after the tepidarium you are passed into a square, domed space. This is the area where the halvet cells can be found. (Ertuğrul, 2009).

DEDE SULTAN TURKISH BATH

The Kastamonu Province General Analysis

Kastamonu province is located between 33° and 34° east longitudes and 41° and 42° north latitudes in the Black Sea region in Turkey. East of the region is Sinop and Çorum, south is Çankırı and in the west Bartın and Karabük regions, the Black Sea is found north of the region. (Aksoy, 2011). The height of the sea level is 775 meter and the measurement of the area is 13108.10 km² (Anonim, 2017).

Two different climate types can be seen in the Kastamonu region. While the climate of the seaside is mild, the inner sections are harsh and a continental climate can be seen. The biggest reason for this is the mountains extending parallel to the coast and we can specify this as the effect of the sea being blocked from inner areas. Usually, while the temperature is 9.8°C, the yearly rain fall is approximately 449.7 mm. the general wind speed in the region is 14m/s and the dominant wind direction is southwest. (Aksoy, 2011).

In the early ages, Kastamonu and its' surroundings were inside a region called "Paflagonya". During these times the city was invaded by many governments. In order Maskians, Hittites, Lydians, Iranians, Greeks, Pontus Empire, Romans, Byzantines, Candaroğullarıbeylic and the Ottomans have reigned over the city. (Anonim, 1973). In the year 1871 it was started that the annual Kastamonu regions population was 393.622. The census done after the Republic shows the population of the city center to be 14.590 people. (Anonim, 1973).

The Description and Location of the Building

The building is located in the central district of Kastamonu, İsfendiyar neighborhood, block 35, and island 207 parcel 1. The building found between the crossing points of 125. Yıl Atatürk Street and Kaybılar road is currently being used as a Turkish bath by a person. With a road running north and east, there is a dead-end street used for entrance to the apartment in the south and an apartment one meter away. (Fig.2).



Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the building.

The Dede Sultan Turkish Bath fully occupies its' plot and doesn't have a garden. The building stretches from the north to the south and the entrance occupies the main road. Especially because of the building close to the east front, the building can't be completely perceived. A building made on a dead end street on the south front also hinders the front. (Fig.3,4).



Figure 3. Dede Sultan Turkish bath site plan (survey)



Figure 4. Dede Sultan Turkish bath elevation

Plan Scheme and Features

The building has a rectangular plan and extends along the northwest – southwest axis. Inside the building, approximately 32.00 m. x 12.60 m. in dimension, sits a burial area reserved for special people in the same area as the furnace section. While the biggest part of the building is the changing room, the smallest part is the sauna area which has been built by having its originality destroyed. (Fig.5).



Figure 5. Dede Sultan Turkish bath Ground Floor Plan (survey).

The building consists of nine parts: changing room, toilet, shaving room (tıraşlık), sauna, tepidarium, caldarium, water storage room, burial ground and furnace. The entrance to the building sits in the northwest and on the main road. In this front entrance of the building there is a rectangle shaped windbreak with metal profiles. Going down a two steps stair way from the windbreak and going through the wooden archway, the dressing room can be reached. The top of the wooden door has been painted with oil paint.

The dressing room stretches out from the north to the south in a rectangular plan and is covered with a wooden roof. This room is illuminated with two pairs, a total of four, wooden windows with stone windowsill opening up to the northwest and southwest frontispiece. There are six dressing rooms along the right and left walls of the lower level of the building. There are seven dressing rooms on the mezzanine floor. The door to the entrance of these rooms is painted with oil paint (Fig.6B). The walls of the dressing rooms are made of wooden upholstery; the roofs are made of molded wood. The dressing room to the right of the entrance on the lower floor has lost its function and is now being used as a storage for wood and warehouse. In the same way, some rooms on the entresol have lost their functions so are not being used and has been abandoned. In the middle of the area there is a decorative pool and next to the pool walls are stone and are plastered and painted (Fig.6A). Sometimes distortions can be seen on the surface of the wall. The ceiling of the place is made up of a dome with a plasterboard system and it was plastered and lime was applied to the whitewash. In the middle of the dome a prism skylight was made to provide light (Fig.6C). A rectangular toilet was made on the southeast corner of the changing room. While going to the toilet a sink inside on arched niche section can be seen. The walls of the toilet are covered in ceramic to a certain height. The upholstery is marble, the door is wood and the part illuminated by two

small windows is ventilated by a metal pipe coming out of the ceiling. The ceilings plastered and lime whitewashed. From the southeastern corner a wooden staircase leads to a clerestory. The staircase and railing are wood and painted with oil painting. Right in the middle of the ceiling a dome can be found. The dome is plastered in veneer plasterboard and is overlaid with lime. The top of the dome is covered in fiberglass material and closed off with light made from a jerkin head, file covered Ottoman style roof. Sometime deteriorations can be seen on the skylight.

The tepidarium section has a rectangular layout and the walls are covered with marble up to a certain height, the rest of the parts are lime over whitewash. On the south of this area two rooms have been made (Fig.6D). The room on the left has an original stone basin and is used as a shaving area. The room on the right has lost its function and serves as a storage room. The tiles are marble and there are two domes, one of which is an elliptical dome (Fig.6E). Small illuminations which are common features of the bath domes, show themselves here as well. Right across the shaving area there is a converted sauna room. All coatings are made of paneling with two spaces left in the ceiling for ventilation (Fig.6F).

The caldarium area reached by an arched passage, comes to front as a rectangular plan in the northeast – southwest direction. In the entrance to the room there is a small rectangle formed pool let to the left. The walls are plastered with marble covering up to a certain ridge and the upper ridges are plastered. On both wings, there are three basins each anal in the middle or the top covering is a dome, with pendentives on the sides. The elliptical egg like stone engravings used in the transition to the dome are decorative element to this structure. (Fig.6G). In the caldarium there are two “halvet” cells which run along the width of the space in the southeast section. The entrance the halvet cells are made from passages which are chamfered in shape and where the taps have an arch like form. There are bath basins, four each, on both sides of the halvet cell. While the ceiling of the halvet space in the northeast is covered with a prismatic dome made of stone reliefs resembling baklava slices (figure 5I), the ceiling of the halvet space in the southwest is covered with a dome shaped like a triangular prism (Fig.6H).

The water tank has a rectangular plan and is covered with plaster and squinch. Entrance to this space is through the arched windows in the halvet cells. The base of this area, just like it is in every Turkish bath is over the furnace area and a copper boiler can be found on the base. There is a space on the ceiling for lighting and ventilation.

The furnace section forms the southeast harder of the structure and is intertwined with the section forced off. There is a burial area which is located in the northeast part of the area where the separate iron entrance gate is located. It is seen that there is a difference about 2 meters between the elevation where the burial area is located and the den on which the oven door.

Construction System and Material

The structure was built as a system of masonry, in short, stone and the walls were made of rubble. The wall surfaces are plastered inside, although the changing room section is plastered, there is no plastering application elsewhere. The rooms inside the changing room can be seen as completely covered in wood. In most places the floor coverings are marble and the top cover is shaped like a dome. The roof of changing room area and furnace area is in the form of a jerkin head and covered in pantile. Above the others sections are domed and they are plastered with cement based plaster. (Fig.7).



Figure 6. The current status photos of Dede Sultan Turkish bath.

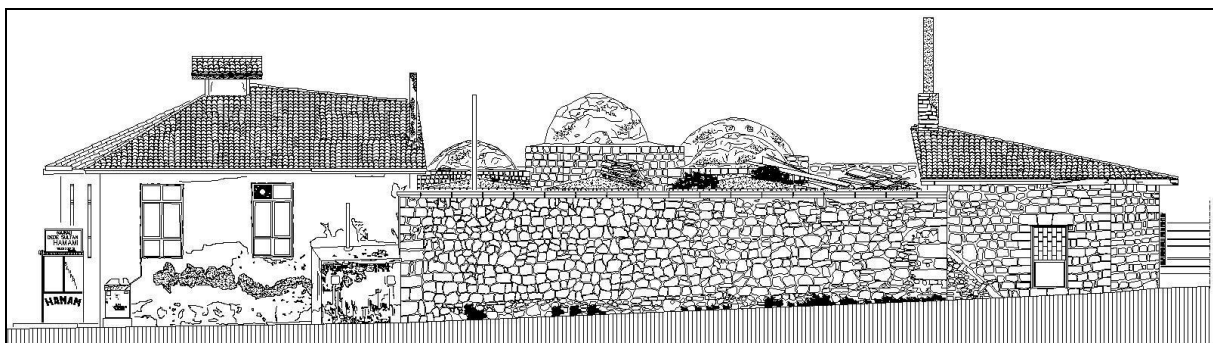


Figure 7. Dede Sultan Turkish bath southwestern façade (survey).

Architectural Elements

Doors: The entrance door of the structure in the porch area is iron and the inside of the door is double winged and wooden. The doors of the tepidarium and restroom area are also made of wood and are monoplane. The passageway to the caldarium was later produced from pvc material. There is no door for the entry to the halvet but the door to the entrance which is outside to building of the furnace area is made of iron.

Windows: While no windows can be found besides the building changing room area, the windows in this space are ½ ratio and wood. The upper and lower levels have a fixed middle section, the double winged windows are found in the upper level and all of them are painted with oil paint.

Domes: The Turkish bath has seven domes; one each in the halvet and caldarium section, three in the tepidarium and one in the changing room made of lath and plaster. The dome in the middle of the tepidarium is different from the base type, while the domes in the caldarium contain decorative elements.

Small lighting holes: There is at least one small lighting hole an every dome of the building. The most lighting, as expected, can be found in the dome of the caldarium area. While the biggest lighting hole is 25 cm. in diameter, the smallest lighting hole is 13 cm. in size.

Basins: There are a total of fifteen basins in the building, one of them is original and the other twelve are non-original and marble. The dimensions of the original basin is 55 cm in depth and 45 cm. wide.

DEDE SULTAN TURKISH BATH RESTITUTION PROPOSAL

The historical Dede Sultan Turkish Bath found on the corner of the crossroads of Kaybılar road on Atatürk Street in the city center of Kastamonu is one of the structures built during the Ottoman Empire period. The Turkish bath was made by Mevlevi Sheikh Dede Sultan in the year 1514 and has been charity to Mevlevihane (Gökoğlu, 1952). The Dede Sultan Turkish bath has a “domed middle, traverse caldarium and a double private room” schema. The building has two restorations; first in 1675 because of the damage to the stoke hole and some other parts and in 1766 because of the damage on the boiler, water ways and door (Gökoğlu, 1952). Later on two more restorations were done in 1948 and 1964 (Bilici, 1991). Yet it is not possible to know which restorations and repairs were done when.

No matter how much the structure has undergone restorations, the main outline has not changed too much and the places that have changed are clearly noticeable. When you look at the changing area you can see that there should be another changing room on the southeast side of the stairs but instead, because of the basin made in the area of the restroom, this room has been removed. Hence, in the restitution proposal the restroom has been removed and to reach here the area opened in the wall has been finished and brought about to be a changing room. When we look at the tepidarium the rooms found on the southwest can easily be comprehended. With this, the area that was changed to a sauna is made up of two parts, the toilet and shaving area, just like other Turkish baths and has a small corridor area. The toilet and shaving areas walls are raised a certain degree and this can be noticed from the domes' structure. The caldarium being preserved in its' original state, also has a small pool found on the left of the entrance, but is thought to be unoriginal because it's not found in similar Turkish baths and is made up of different materials. We can say that the halvet, water tank and furnace haven't changed. Though because of the cot differences in front of the door found on the southwest side of the furnace and the need for stairs, its' impossible to think of the

doors to be anything else but wood. All of the buildings flooring is made up of the natural stone, not marble and accordingly it wouldn't be wrong to say that the terrace should be made up natural stone as well. At the same time it can also be seen that most of the basins of the baths are marble and material added later on, though it's possible to know what type of basin type should be there by looking at the existing basins. (Fig.8).

The restitution sources have been evaluated in four different parts according to their use. These are; the sources that come from the structure itself, the information gained from the comparisons done inside the structure itself, the information gained from the comparisons of the building and other similar buildings and the information on that should be gained from the result of architectural necessity (Fig.8).

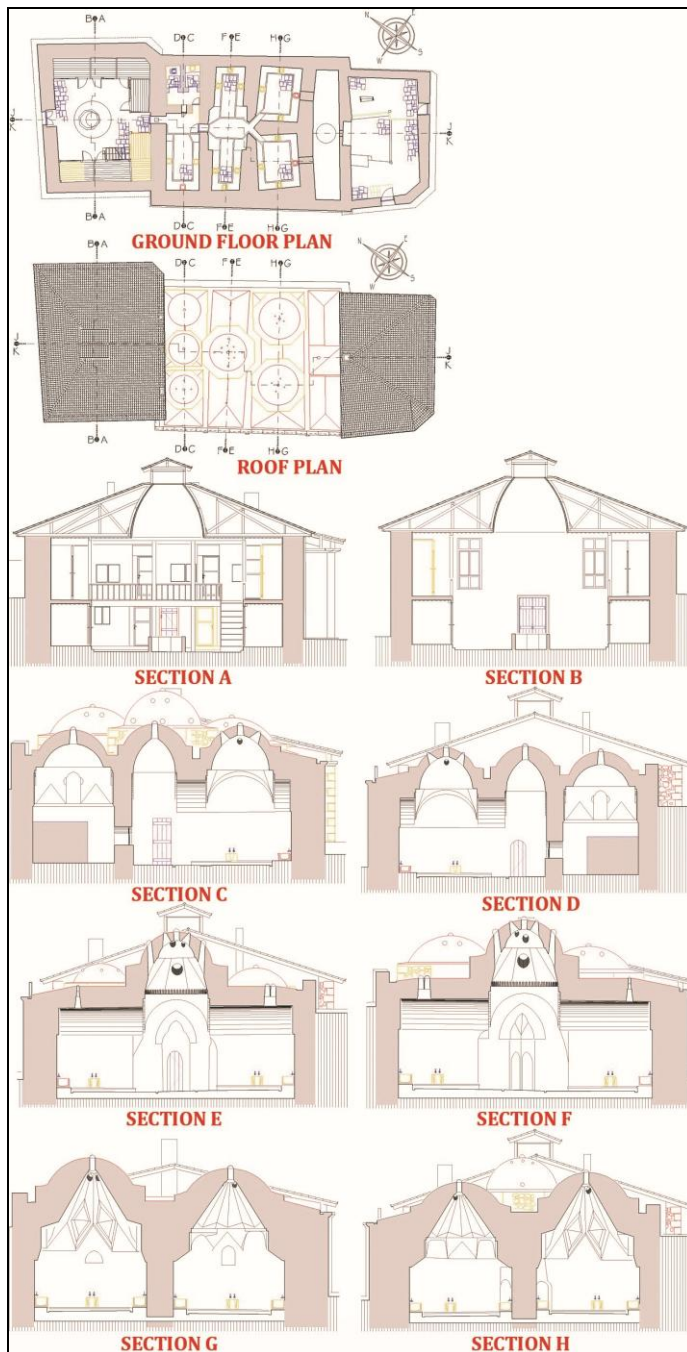


Figure 8. Dede Sultan Turkish bath plans and sections (restitution).

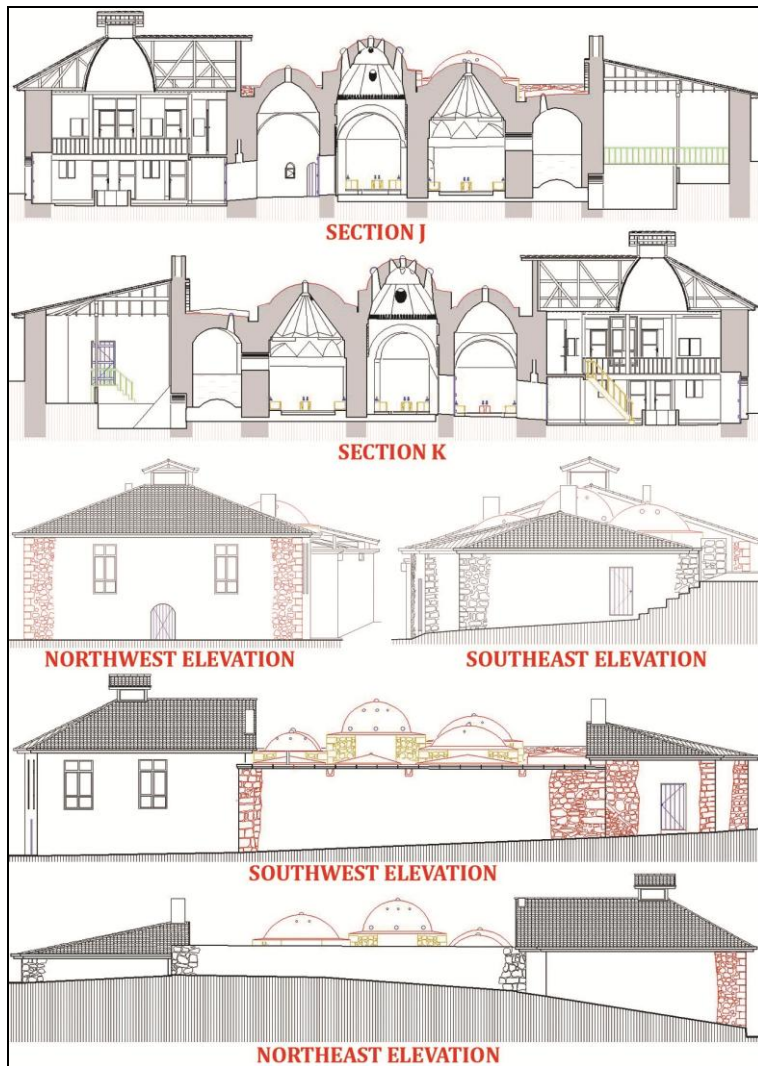


Figure 8 continued. Dede Sultan Turkish Bath sections and elevations (restitution).

Comparison Study

When some information was being evaluated about the structure, other similar structures built at the same time period was looked at and other buildings with similar features have been referenced. The İzmir Hoşgör Turkish bath can be given as an example to the Dede Sultan Turkish bath because of its similarities of its shaving area and toilet (Fig.9). The closest example in terms of its same planning type and a domed middle, with a transverse caldarium and double halvet type is Kastamonu Double Turkish bath (Fig.10).

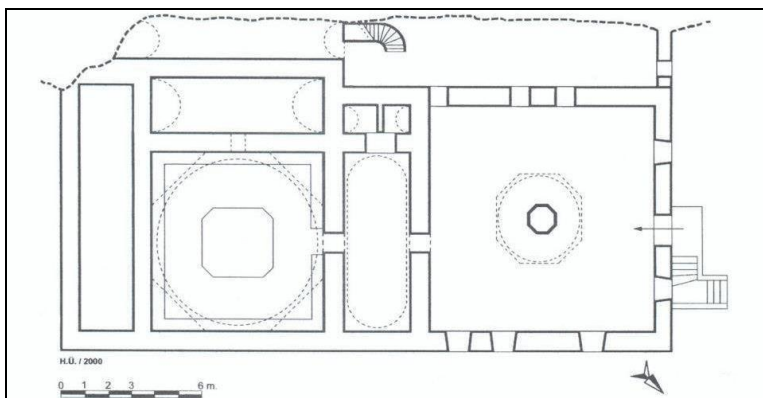


Figure 9. İzmir Hoşgör Turkish bath plan (Ürer, 2002).

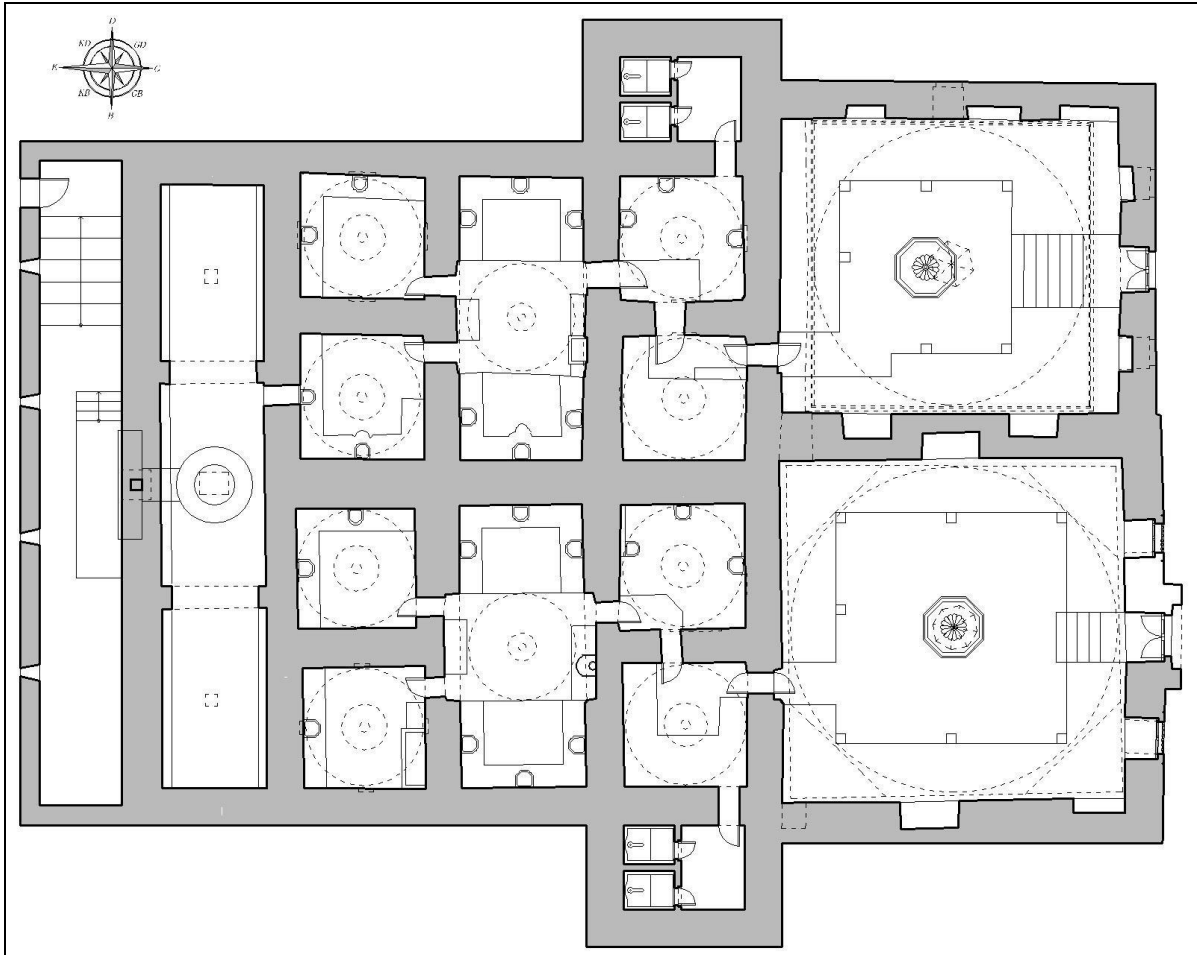


Figure 10. Kastamonu Double Turkish Bath plan (Aksoy, 2011).

DEDE SULTAN TURKISH BATH RESTORATION PROPOSAL

While deciding restoration proposals of historical structures which carry properties of cultural value, it should be preferred to not change the function of the structure and use it in its' original function and intervene as few as possible. This way the function of the structure can continue to be used the way it originally was when it was first made and planning wise and the different usages it will bring up will ensure good protection. Based on this circumstance the continuation of the Dede Sultan Turkish bath as a Turkish bath has been decided.

It has been decided that all of the rooms in the area in the changing area is to be renovated as wood instead of divisive plywood elements. This way it has been taken care to make the bath house more exclusive. With this the stairways that go up to mezzanines have been removed to make a more functional structure. It has been thought that the toilet area found on the south corner of the changing room is to be removed. It has also been decided that the tepidarium found in the southwest corner and the shaving area and depot, which is obvious that it was made later on, will be removed and the sauna area found on the northeast corner will be renewed to be a toilet and shaving area in the direction of restitution data. A different proposal hasn't been given for the caldarium area since it's' plan doesn't show any differences to its previous condition other than removing the small pool found in the center. (Fig.11).

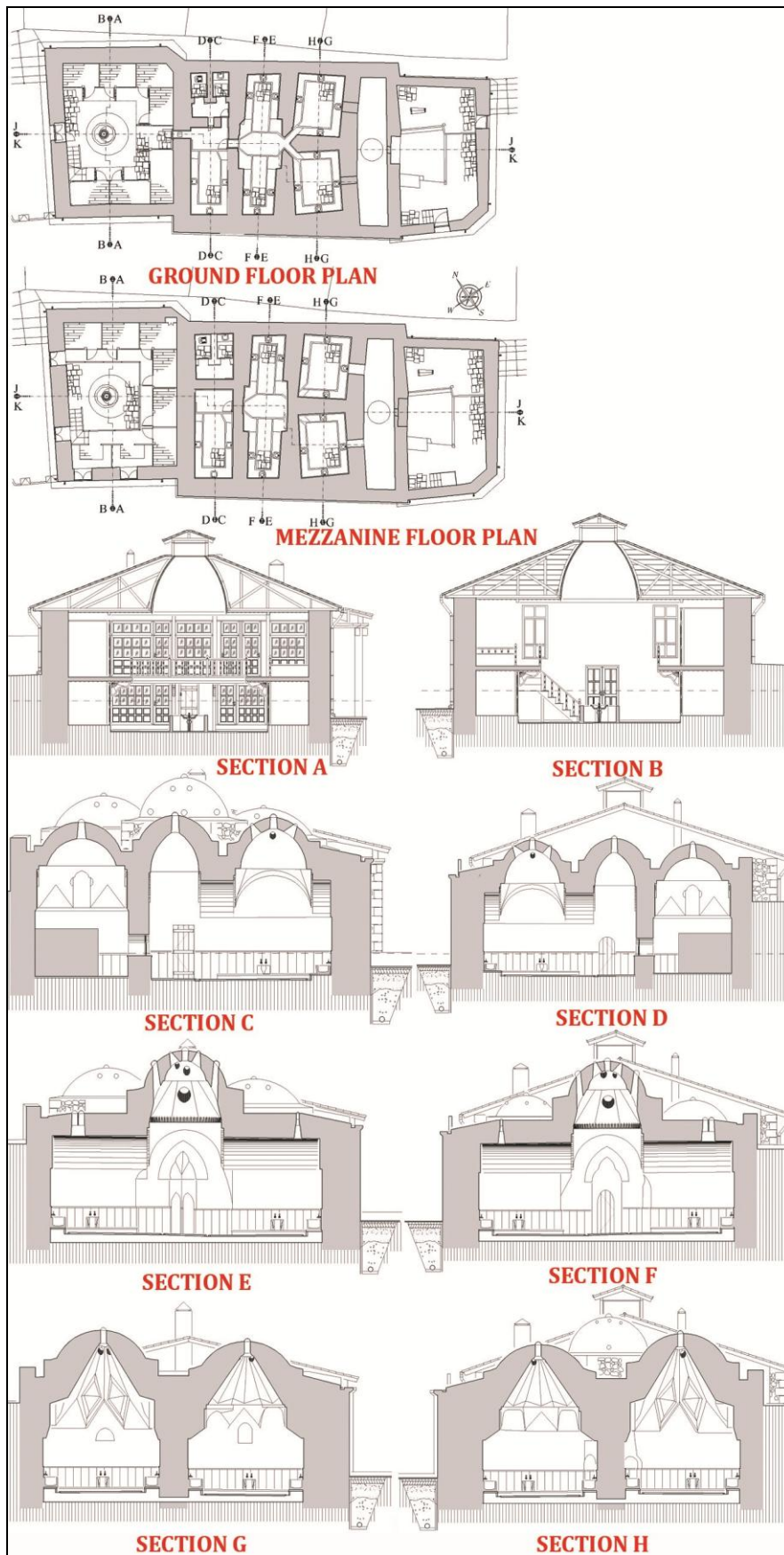


Figure 11. Dede Sultan Turkish Bath plans and sections (restoration).

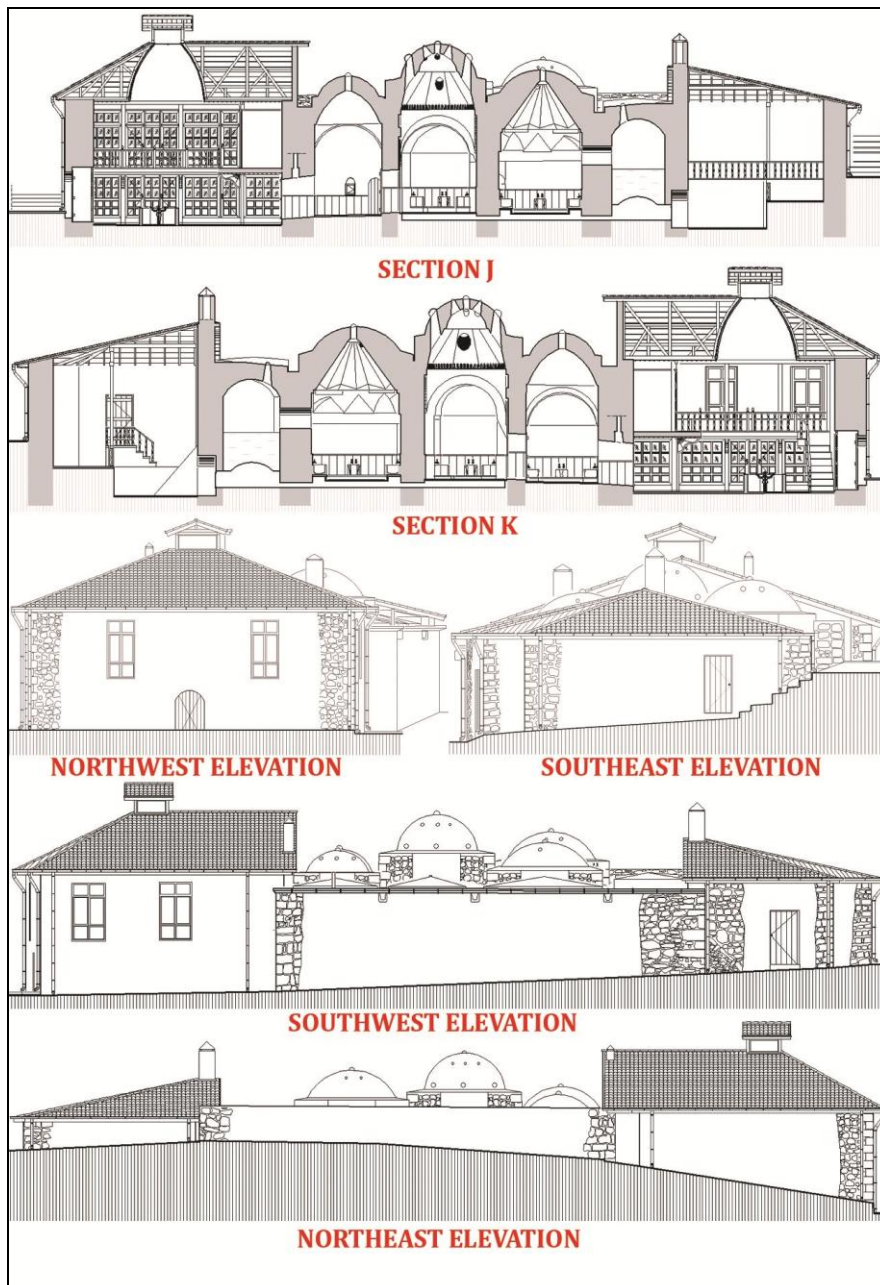


Figure 11 continued. Dede Sultan Turkish Bath sections and elevations (restoration).

Other possible intervention decisions for restoration can be listed as follows;

- The pantile roof tiles found on the changing area of the Turkish bath is going to be renovated the carrier bearing elements (rafter, purlin, pillars) are going to be changed according to detail and size of the place. Roof plumb disorders will be fixed and restored to the level specified in the restoration project. Also waterproofing isolation implementation on the roof must be made surely.
- Wooden eaves underlayment and deterioration of the forehead board are going to be made in accordance with the level specified in the restoration.
- In the sections of the roof part of the Turkish bath where the fringe is located, epoxy painted metal rainfall and epoxy painted metal rain landing pipes are going to be made in front of the pantile coating.
- All the wooden ceiling coverings in the bath will be removed, the plumb disorder in the ceiling will be removed, the oil paints on the wooden ceiling coverings will be removed with

paint removing chemicals and the ones to be changed will be replaced with the same type form and size.

- The skylights in the roof of the changing area will be renovated.
- After cleaning all the domes and herbal vegetal formation on the roof, it will be cleaned with atomized water, paper clay or micro sand blasting after repairing domes according to the technique, ruberoid material will be laid and water isolation will be provided and it will be plastered with lime based khorasan mortar.
- Glass eyelids will be built on the skylight eyes on the dome.
- By cleaning the chimneys, it will be repaired according to the existing situation and on epoxy painted metal chimney cap and filter are going to be installed.
- The metal windbreak afterwards are going to be completely removed of the entrance of the Turkish bath and the structure are going to be made original.
- The cement based jointing and imitation coatings will be removed from the walls of the changing area of the Turkish bath, instead on the stone wall that comes out of the bottom of the cover, if the breaks are more than 5 cm the stone will be replaced, if the breaks are less than 5 cm the stone will be preserved and the buried joint will be made with the original plaster mortar.
- Wooden window joinery located at the changing area and the entrance door wooden joinery will be removed and instead, joinery will be made according to the promise of the restoration project.
- The vegetal formations seen on the walls of the building will be completely cleaned in such a way that their roots also will not stay in it and will be disinfected with lethal medicines to be provided from the agricultural equipment and then cleaned with atomized water, paper clay or micro sand blasting technique.
- The cement based plasters located at the external fronts of the Turkish bath will be removed, abraded stones will be changed and the appropriate ones will be preserved and tuck pointing will be made with original plaster mortar.
- The stone molding erosion on the walls facing the south façade of the Turkish bath will be cleaned because they cannot be protected, the broken gargoyles will be replaced in accordance with the original.
- The original floor research will be done in all the places of the Turkish bath, if there is original floor the ground improvement will be done with the decision of the intervention given in place. If there is no original floor, the floor will be made natural stone by bringing it to the appropriate level for the project.
- The plywood dressing sections in the changing area will be removed provided that the ground measurements do not change and will be redecorated as in carved type with the first class pine timber.
- The toilets in the changing area of the ground floor will be removed and a separate changing room will be made also at the front of the toilet. So that the part added later in the direction of the restitution suggestion will be removed and the structure will be originally converted.
- The changing rooms located at the mezzanine floor of the Turkish bath will be expanded in accordance with the restoration project and the plywood changing sections will be removed and re-done with first class pine wood.
- Where the exit of the mezzanine floor is located, there will be two sitting places on the front part of the windows, this will be formed as a cedar seating arrangement and surrounded by wooden railings.
- The ladder which is available in the changing section of the Turkish bath will be removed and new ladders and mezzanine railing will be made.
- The width of the undressing mezzanine rooms will be held to the width of the rooms at the ground floor and therefore will be adapted to the mezzanine emergence project. The opening will be transported with wooden shields.

- All the cement based plaster and coatings will be removed and instead, original plaster mortar will be plastered on the original plaster sweet lime while wash will be made.
- The non-original door used as a transition to the tepidarium part of the descent will be removed and replaced with a new wooden door.
- The coverings of the tepidarium, the toilet, the shaving, the caldarium and the halvet desolate sections of the Turkish bath will be removed and covered with the natural stone covering.
- The part which is being used today as a sauna will be removed all paneling elements will be dismantled, dome cleaning and wall cleaning will be done will be plastered with the khorasan mortar and will be redesigned as a shaving area and toilet just like in the project.
- The pvc door found in the area going from the tepidarium to the caldarium will be removed and in its place a door will be placed with proper data.
- After the domes and walls in the caldarium are cleaned according to its technique, it will be coated with brick dust mortar.
- The paint found on the passage going from the caldarium to the halvet will be cleaned and the walls 80 cm. high off the ground will be covered in stone high.
- The stove that ready's the hot water, stoke hole, water tank, copper boiler, chimney and pipes will be repaired for the Turkish bath and insulated pipes carrying hot and cold water will reach the basin of the bath.
- The skins will be changed with proper handles.
- All the basins of the baths found in the Turkish bath will be changed, the basins suited to their originality will be cleaned and the parts that are damaged will be repaired using the completion technique in the place of the marble basins that were removed, stone basins that are similar will be replaced. Thought to show that interferences from different time periods were made, it will be proper to use different colored stone.
- A stone staircase with wood railings will be made in place of the concrete ramp that is going to be removed at the entrance of the furnace area.
- A drainage is going to be made the part of the Turkish bath facing Kaybılar road.
- All the wood elements that are going to be used in the structure should be impregnated using the streak plate technique or dipping method. Likewise, it will be cautioned that all the elements used will be kiln dried, clean and crack free.
- A protective barrier will be spread over all wood and architectural elements to protect from the effects of UV light, not mess the water equilibrium inside the wood and black the wood from spitting out resin. This way the use of the wood will be long lasting.
- Modern furnishings will be used as needed in the Turkish bath ant it is advised to pick material which gives the historical feel.

CONCLUSION

Historically, baths have been built with a lot of care and with great number due to the influence of the bathing culture and the sense of cleanliness in Islamic belief. So much so that baths are one of the first structures made in a complex. However when they were hot in use they were destroyed and their numbers were reduced just like all other buildings. With this they were usually built in complexes and in today's conditions, because of the fact that everyone can bathe in their homes, Turkish baths started being used less and their functions changed and the culture dwindled. Although this is the case, they have a significant place in terms of reflecting our culture because they can show the importance given to the understanding of cleanliness in Islam and are not found in every country.

Because Kastamonu was under the domination of many different countries it has many structures from different periods. It has been put forth that the Dede Sultan Turkish bath is an Ottoman period Turkish bath found here. The plan schema has been grouped as a commonly

found transverse caldarium and double halvet type. Though it is seen that it has received many repairs because of different reasons, it has still maintained its originality greatly. This way it is favorable to protect the structure without too many interventions. Hence, structures that have had a great number of intervention is harder and takes longer to do restorations.

Though in the project the Dede Sultan Turkish bath is used at its present condition, it's in a place where it has lost its charm. To prevent this and have it win its function back, some propositions have been brought forth. This way it has been aimed to bring the structure back to its original state and by eliminating the deterioration to protect the structure. By the interventions that will be done this will be possible. By bringing the structure to a certain quality the usage will increase, besides this it will be a sample work of a historical structure that will be able to be passed down to future generations. Attempts have been made to turn the structure back to its original form by removing parts that were added later on. Aside from this attempts have been made to especially make the changing area more comfortable, by keeping examples from the modern day in mind. It is of utmost importance to restore the culture and history of this country by repairing cultural assets.

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