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RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE

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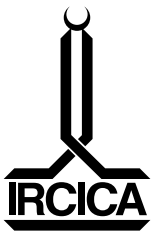
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REPORT ON THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE ON ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TÜRKİYE

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PREFACE

Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol Kılıç
Director General, IRCICA

An earthquake of magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit the southeast of Türkiye on 6 February 2023, with the epicenter in the Pazarcık district of the city of Kahramanmaraş. About 9 hours later, a second earthquake struck the region with a 7.5 magnitude; the epicenter was in Elbistan district of the same city. Many aftershocks followed. Eleven cities of Türkiye and the northern regions of Syria were severely affected. In Türkiye, the cities of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Elazığ, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa were devastated. On 20 February, another earthquake with a magnitude of 6.4 occurred with the epicenter in Yayladağ, Hatay. Such successive, widespread mega earthquakes were unprecedented in the history of the region. The earthquakes caused major destruction over a vast territory of 110.000 square km. inhabited by more than 14 million people and claimed the lives of more than 48.000. Around half a million buildings were damaged or destructed; sanitation, power and communication infrastructures, along with properties of natural heritage, were seriously harmed. The fatalities resulted mainly from building collapses. As the saying goes: "Earthquakes do not kill people; buildings do." Field surveys conducted by specialized institutions assessed the various determinants that had intensified the destruction of buildings. These include deficiencies of construction materials, designs and techniques; low shock-bearing capacities of land where the buildings foundations were laid, inaccurate positioning of adjacent buildings, in addition to the magnitude of ground shakings. The studies

conducted by various institutions are necessarily comprehensive, covering buildings of all types and functions. The present report focuses on buildings of historical character.

The area affected by the earthquake houses institutional, architectural and archeological assets of inestimable value inherited from a long history of important administrative, commercial and cultural positions that cities of the region have assumed under successive states and civilizations, particularly during the Ottoman period and the Turkish Republic period. Many buildings of public, social and religious institutions including medreses, libraries, mosques, religious lodges, public baths, kitchens, fountains, marketplaces and other monuments were damaged and destructed in the earthquake. The damage and destruction on historical monuments represents an immense loss for the country and the region in terms of cultural heritage and cultural tourism. Within the framework of IRCICA's mandate relating to the study, conservation and promotion of Islamic cultural heritage across the world, we considered it our duty to study this aspect of the disaster in particular and produce an evaluation report that would reflect our observations focused on historical monuments. To this aim, a field study was conducted by the Architectural Heritage Section of IRCICA in March 2023. Our team visited and photographed historical structures in the affected cities, including those in towns remote from city centers, took descriptive notes on the damage in each monument, and pinpointed the causes of vulnerability specific to historical buildings. The resulting report is presented as a contribution to the data and experiences gathered by the institutions concerned after the catastrophic earthquake and as an input to scientific knowledge on the restoration and conservation of historical monuments. The remains of collapsed historical monuments are not rubble but memorial pieces; they can be reassembled and reconstructed to the possible extent and continue to embody peoples' memories invested in them.

I would like to thank Dr. Alidost Ertuğrul, the Head of IRCICA Architectural Heritage Section, and his team for their competent and self-sacrificing efforts in implementing the field trip and issuing this report. We hope that the latter will be useful as a reference for studies on preservation of historical architecture in general and the results of the February 2023 earthquakes in particular.

INTRODUCTION

IRCICA, the cultural subsidiary of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) works for the study and preservation of cultural heritage within the framework of Islamic history and civilization, with a special focus on Islamic architectural heritage properties located in the OIC Member States and around the world. With this mission, IRCICA undertook a large variety of projects relating to research, documentation, rehabilitation, conservation, education, collection of information, particularly on heritage assets that are facing natural and human-made hazards. By maintaining data banks and supplying references to the organizations and researchers concerned, the Centre contributes to raising global awareness on the subject, facilitates the progress of studies and conservation efforts, and encourages international cooperation in this field under the OIC's umbrella.

The February 2023 earthquake with the epicenter in Kahramanmaraş caused heavy destruction over a vast area in the southeast of Türkiye and in northern Syria. The death toll was among the highest in history. The violent main shocks and several aftershocks provoked severe damage and destruction over a large number of ancient and recent settlement areas, including many sites and monuments of immense historical and contemporary significance.

Cultural heritage meets increasing attention among scientific circles and the wider public, and became a policy issue for world community at national and international levels. Consciousness is growing about the role of cultural heritage as a symbol of cultural identity and a vector of social solidarity along with its appreciated importance as an economic and touristic asset. Various threats of deterioration and destruction facing architectural heritage properties are also a cause of concern. Cities become memory places with time, and the

continuity of peoples' common memories depends largely on the survival of cultural and architectural heritage and other assets of the shared physical environment. The February 2023 earthquake affected areas that were inhabited by states and civilizations over millennia. Their multilayered heritage, including monuments, institutional buildings and city infrastructures, are important for the region, the country and the world.

A team of experts from IRCICA's Architectural Heritage Section made a field trip to the earthquake region for on-the-spot assessments and evaluations of the damage and destruction in historical monuments. The state of each monument was examined and the evidence was recorded in writing and with photography. Comparisons were made with notes and photographs kept from earlier field studies in the region. The resulting present report will be shared with the relevant authorities, academic circles and interested audiences of the Republic of Türkiye and other OIC Member States.

The team members took extreme precautions for their own safety and to safeguard the remnants of monuments. Many sites closed to visits were examined from outside. A considerable volume of post-disaster records resulted from the team's on-site observations.

The departure point of the field trip was Adana, from where the team proceeded to the towns of Payas, İskenderun, Belen, Antakya city center and Kırıkhan in Hatay city; the cities of Kilis, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elâzığ, Malatya; the city center, Elbistan and Göksun towns of Kahramanmaraş city; finally Osmaniye city, and came back to Adana.

Objectives

To visit the earthquake region and particularly the quake-stricken historical monuments on the spot and reach first-hand assessments,

Analyze the extent of the damage and destruction caused by the earthquake,

Make observations on the resistance of historical structures to seismic shocks,

Assess the impact of the earthquake on structures having undergone interventions such as repairs and extensions and observe their resistance,

Compile the field survey results in a report that would be presented to the authorities, institutions and audiences concerned, to strengthen awareness on the urgency of restoration and rehabilitation and lay the grounds for fund-raising appeals for future projects directed to this aim.

Earthquake Proneness of Historical Structures

The general risk factors that increase historical structures' vulnerability to earthquakes are explained below. In the following section, each structure visited is described and its state evaluated in terms of these factors. Notwithstanding the pertinence of the observations formulated here, more focused empirical studies are needed on each monument in the light of all the environmental factors, including the load-bearing capacity and power of resistance of the lands to ground shakings.

Historical monuments, by definition, are vulnerable to damage and wear of time, and precautions can be taken in normal times against the various predictable risks. However, the quasi-unpredictability of an earthquake to come, with all its unknowns relating to place, moment and violence, aggravates the threats. Additionally, although present scientific know-how does help to fortify historical buildings' resistance to seismic shocks, their fundamental vulnerability puts them at greater risk of losing their authenticity which means, for a monument, an irreparable loss, partial or total, of the physical embodiment of its historical identity.

The present report evokes both general conservation problems and the specific conditions of each monument visited. While being aware that no structure, new or old, can remain entirely unaffected by such disasters as earthquakes, we as the professionals concerned are committed to combining our findings with knowledge from millennial construction experiences and

modern sciences towards strengthening historical structures' preparedness to the effects of time, hazards and disasters.

• Inadequacies at first construction

Inevitably, any structure, new or old, bears imperfections from the onset. The terrain, elevation plans, materials, techniques, skills, economic conditions and other determinants may carry defects that impact the fate and sustainability of a building. In the case of historical structures, deficiencies are often due to insufficient wall reinforcements, inadequacies of materials and/or know-how, unsuitability of the location and grounds, among others.

• Deterioration of construction materials with time

Construction materials lose their qualities with time, resulting in partial or total losses of the buildings' shock bearing capacities; consequently, any impact breaks them at their weak points. All materials, both natural and manufactured, including stone, brick, adobe brick, wood, filling and binding substances such as grout and mortar, need to be examined from this viewpoint while analyzing the damage in historical buildings. Another factor of weakness is the deterioration of wooden parts such as frames, bond beams and roof covers under the effect of humidity and harmful insects. Timber in-wall beams and girders supporting wooden roofs can weaken with time and easily break under shocks.

Additionally, these problems appear to affect civilian structures more acutely, especially those built with brick or adobe brick into wooden main frames and assembled with grout/mortar, a frequent practice in the earthquake region, where many such monuments were seriously damaged or destroyed.

The load-bearing capacity of masonry walls depends on the type of materials used such as brick, grout and mortar and their resistance power per unit surface area. The width of the transverse sections is a key factor. In the historical buildings examined, elements such as stone, brick or adobe brick were seen to have deteriorated and lost their functions over time. The destruction was greater wherever internal or external bindings and facings had eroded, which is expectable given that these were supposed to keep stone, brick and other units together to behave in a concerted fashion and stabilize the walls. These causalities were evident in many monuments of Antakya and Kahramanmaraş.

• Lack of adequate maintenance

The majority of monumental structures had been restored in recent times. As to relatively smaller scale monuments, they generally lacked maintenance and were heavily affected. It was noted that most of the buildings considerably damaged due to neglect consisted of civilian buildings not covered under official schemes. Some of the urban, rural, public and residential buildings most severely affected had been deprived of the necessary repairs due to financial constraints, ownership problems, lack of public sensitivity or other reasons.

• Inaccurate restorations

Inaccurate, incomplete or inefficient repairs and restorations are as detrimental to buildings as total neglect or inattention. Temporary or palliative interventions, as well as inadequacies due to financial constraints, generally increase the risks. Such problematic applications were seen to have lessened some monuments' strength, as recorded in the following pages. Furthermore, in some restorations carried out during the second half of the 20th century, extensions made of concrete and fastened to the main buildings had imposed extra loads to them and reduced their strength. A concrete dome affixed to a stone building and a concrete cap added to a stone minaret were broken during the earthquake, also harming the main buildings in both cases. In one structure, reinforcement walls that were built during a restoration but not fastened strongly enough to the main walls failed to bear the additional lateral load and collapsed, augmenting the clashes. Another, repeatedly restored building broke down since the mortar had worn out but not refilled by injection during the restorations.

• Unsuitable extensions and additions

Still another type of intervention that further weakened the historical buildings consists of unsuitable extensions or additions. Extensions constructed with materials and techniques different from those of the main building react differently to shocks or pressure, adding to their proneness. Disproportionate space enlargements with walls made of concrete, steel or briquette blocks can be considered under this category.

• Minarets collapsing onto mosque buildings

As is seen in mosque photos, minarets are among the most severely affected structures due to their towering forms. Along with material wear-out, failure to strengthen later restoration elements with proper mortise and tenon joints appears to be a frequent cause of vulnerability that facilitates collapses. Minarets, which are made taller for greater visibility, suffered the heaviest damage.

• Recent buildings collapsing on historical structures

A large number of historical buildings were damaged because newer and weary contiguous ones collapsed onto them. Vulnerable, weak buildings always pose threats to surrounding structures.

• About this report

An outline of the information and evaluations gathered during the field trip follows. For a quick glimpse of the state of each site visited, the below concise table on damage classification supplements each annotation.

	I	II	III	IV	V
Classes	Superficial / Light damage	Stable state / Moderate damage	Unstable state / Heavy damage	Irrecoverable / Very heavy damage	Total destruction
Description	Negligible structural damage, light non-structural damage. No risk of collapse.	Local structural and non-structural damages; the structures are considered as generally stable but under threat unless restoration and protection are extended urgently.	Moderate structural or non-structural damage. Considered as a serious threat to public and personal safety.	Heavy structural and non-structural damage. The extent of the damage makes it difficult to recognize and analyze the structure's authentic characteristics, plan, decorative features and other traits.	Collapse of the whole or greater part of the structure.

The classification is made on the basis of international scientific standards. The different degrees are also shown in colours.

The observations gathered from the cities and the historical sites and monuments that were visited during the field survey are summarized in the following sections of the report. Not all historical structures could be visited because some, which turned out to be the most heavily damaged, were closed. Therefore, IRCICA Architectural Heritage Section would like to underline that this report is intended to serve as a collection of its field survey findings and does not claim exhaustiveness. It is presented for documentary purposes and expected to serve as a reference for further studies.


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

HATAY

Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex

Map 1.1 Location of Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex

The buildings named Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Külliyesi (Complex), Paşa Hamamı (Bath) and Selim II Mosque in Payas were examined. Sokullu Külliye located in Payas was built as a Menzil (stopover station) complex. It includes an Arasta (bazaar), a Khan (hostel), a Tabhane (shelter, resting place), an İmaret (public kitchen), a Hamam (public bath), a mosque, a Hankâh (lodge), a Sıbyan Mektebi (elementary school), a fountain and a bridge.[1]

From an overall standpoint, the complex did not experience any severe damage in the earthquake. Partial damage is observed in two structures of the complex. The Arasta building's roof vaults have plaster cracks. Its other damaged section is the minaret. It is understood that the conical top of the minaret had been renewed during recent restorations; the new concrete top, which was not made in conformity with the original building technique of the mosque, could not withstand the shocks and fell down. Partial damage occurred in the upper section of its balcony and around the minaret. The broken piece did not cause any noticeable damage to the main building because it fell on the area between the mosque and the fort.

I	II
Superficial/Slight Damage	**Stable/ Moderate Damage**
Negligible structural damage on main building.	Local structural damage on minaret.

1 Müderrisoğlu, M. F., "Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Külliyesi", *TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi*, Vol. 37, İstanbul, 2009, p. 364-366.

View 1.1 Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.2 Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex after the earthquake

View 1.3 Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex after the earthquake

View 1.4 Payas Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Complex after the earthquake

İskenderun Kaptan Mehmet Paşa Mosque

Map 1.2 Location of İskenderun Kaptan Mehmet Paşa Mosque

The mosque originally built by Kaptan Mehmet Paşa in 1864 consisted of a wooden prayer hall and a stone minaret. The wooden part was demolished and replaced by a reinforced concrete structure in 1974. The minaret, built with alternating stone and brick blocks from foot to top and with one balcony, remained extant until the earthquake. However, its body part above the pulpit level collapsed in the earthquake and also caused damage on the newer, reinforced concrete main building. As to the reinforced concrete minaret, which is a later addition, it withstood the shocks.

V
Total destruction
Minaret totally destructed.

View 1.5 İskenderun Kaptan Mehmet Paşa Mosque after the earthquake

Belen Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Mosque

Map 1.3 Location of Belen Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Complex

Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Külliye (Complex) in Belen comprises a mosque, a caravanserai and a bath. It was built in the 16th century as a stopover complex on the road to Antakya. The sources record that some formal modifications were made in the minaret and its balcony during the 20th century.[1] The complex was viewed from outside since it was closed after the earthquake as a safety precaution.

The caravanserai appears to have survived the quake without any damage. The single-balcony minaret of the mosque displays some disintegration and carries risks. Some pieces of stone dropped off the minbar (pulpit) and the mihrab (prayer niche); the wall plasters have cracks and falling pieces. The public bath could not be visited, but people said that some sections of it had collapsed.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible structural damage on main building.

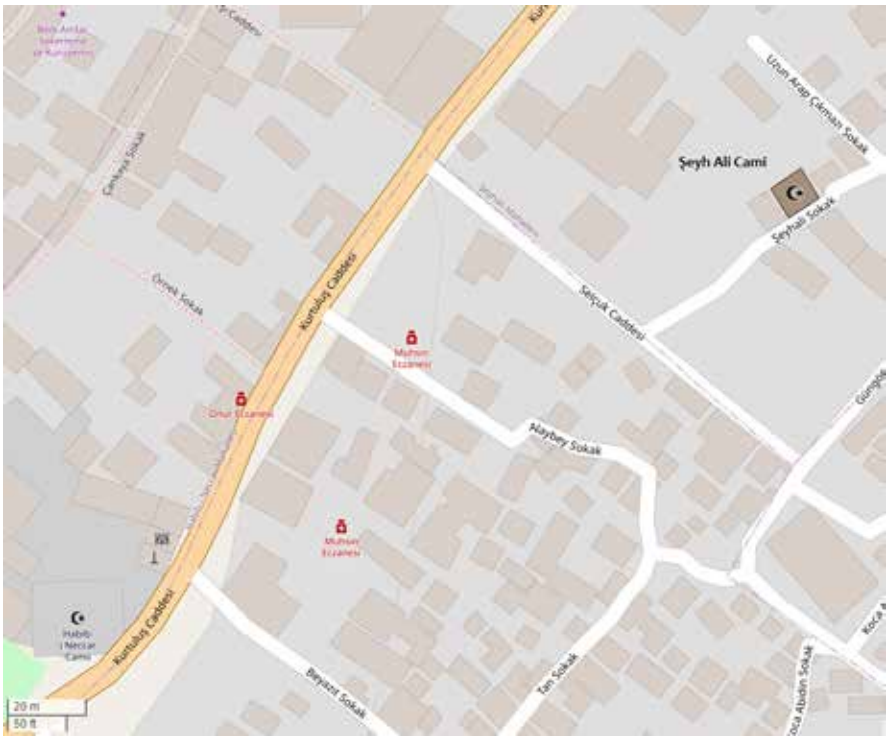
1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, Hatay Valiliği, Hatay, 2011, vol. 2, p. 41, 47, 48.

View 1.6 Belen Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Complex before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.7 Belen Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Complex after the earthquake

View 1.8 Belen Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Complex after the earthquake

Antakya Şeyh Ali Mosque



Map 1.4 Location of Şeyh Ali Mosque

Among all the places visited, Antakya city center is one of the most heavily hit. It was the cradle of several civilizations over millennia. Both its old and new settlement areas are now largely destroyed. The city needs to be restored and rehabilitated under a long-term plan that would begin immediately.

Şeyh Ali Mosque was originally built in 1571.[1] It is a domed structure built with cut stones. It is named after Şeyh Ali, an instructor of the medrese located in its garden. Entrance to the mosque is from the courtyard, where there is a stone ablution fountain. The building has six windows on its eastern and western facades that open onto the courtyard. The mosque suffered severe damage under heavy artillery

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage and very heavy non-structural damage. Main dome and some of the bearing walls collapsed.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 134.

bombing during the French occupation starting from 1918. The site was restored several times, lastly by the Turkish Regional Directorate of Waqfs in 2006. The site was registered for coverage under the Law for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets by decision no. 1558 dated on 15 November 1985. The minaret was damaged in the 1997 earthquake and later restored.

The destruction caused by the 6 February 2023 earthquake is heavy. Its dome collapsed totally; what remains is broken pieces of the southern segment of the dome base. The upper part of the minaret above the level of the mosque roof broke into pieces, so did the upper middle part of the eastern wall of the building. There are cracks on all facades of the mosque and some stones fell off. The entrance arcade and its top covering are destructed. Relating to the medrese building that faces the mosque, some sections of its front facade collapsed.

View 1.9 Şeyh Ali Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.10 Şeyh Ali Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.11 Şeyh Ali Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.12 Şeyh Ali Mosque after the earthquake

View 1.13 Şeyh Ali Mosque after the earthquake

View 1.14 Şeyh Ali Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Habib-i Neccar Mosque

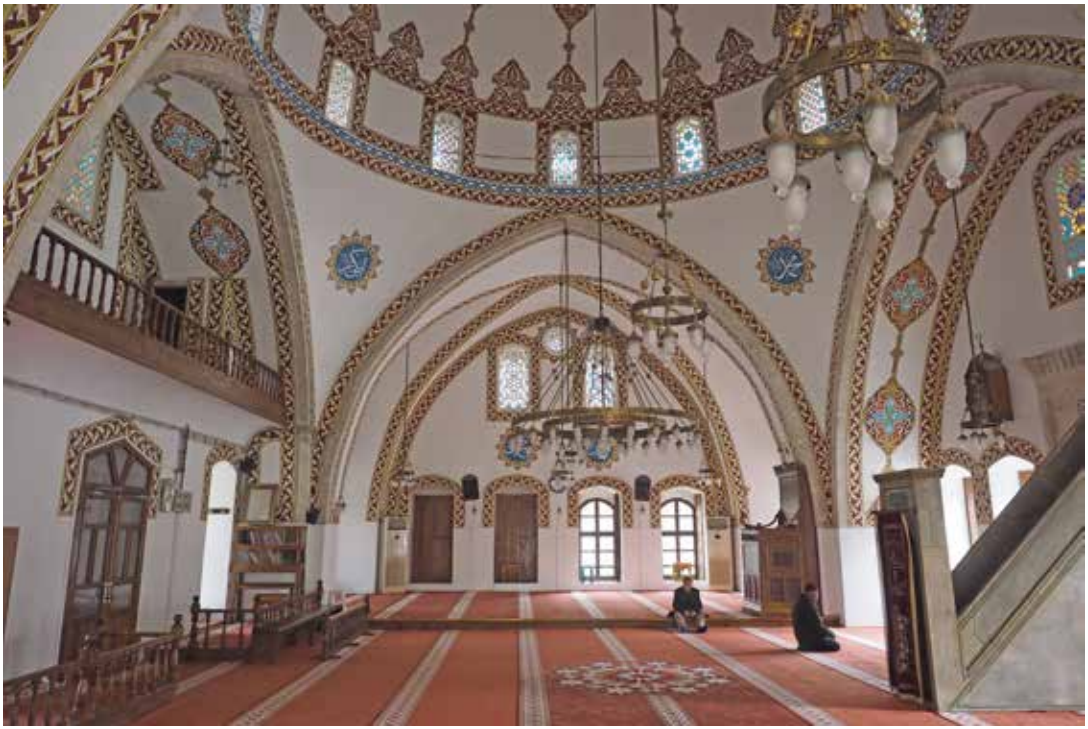
Map 1.5 Location of Habib-i Neccar Mosque

One of the most important monuments of Antakya is Habib-i Nejjar Mosque, due to its religious significance for both Christians and Muslims. Its construction dates to the 11th century, the Mamluk period, when it was built over the remnants of the first structure built in the 7th century. A large-scale restoration was carried out in the mosque in 1869.[1] The site was severely damaged during the last earthquake.

It appears to be one of the most heavily damaged monuments. The central dome of the prayer area of the mosque collapsed. Total collapsing of the minaret located nearby the entrance gate caused destruction to the courtyard gate and its surroundings. The arcades on the northern side entrance were destructed due to the collapse of the mosque dome and roof. All of the facades have deep fractures and some of their stones fell off.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage and very heavy non-structural damage. Main dome and some of the bearing walls collapsed.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 117.



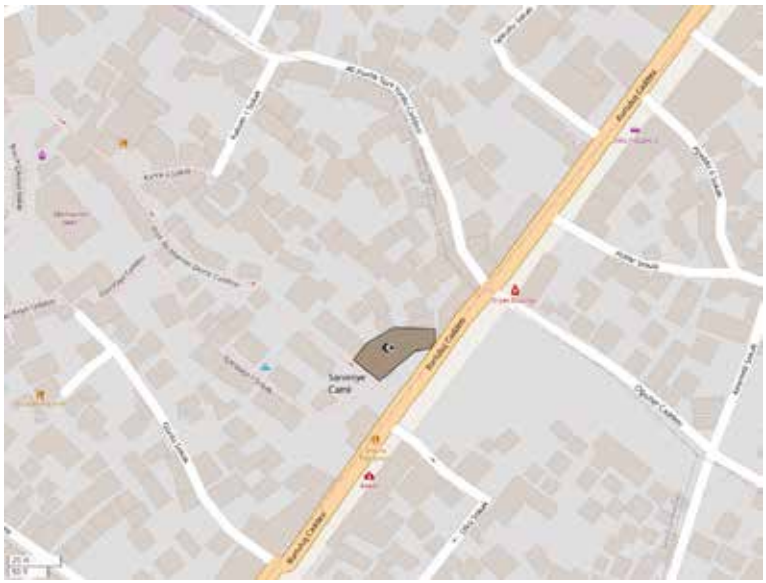
View 1.15 Habib-i Neccar Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.16 Habib-i Neccar Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.17 Habib-i Neccar Mosque after the earthquake

View 1.18 Habib-i Neccar Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Sarımiye Mosque



Map 1.6 Location of Sarımiye Mosque

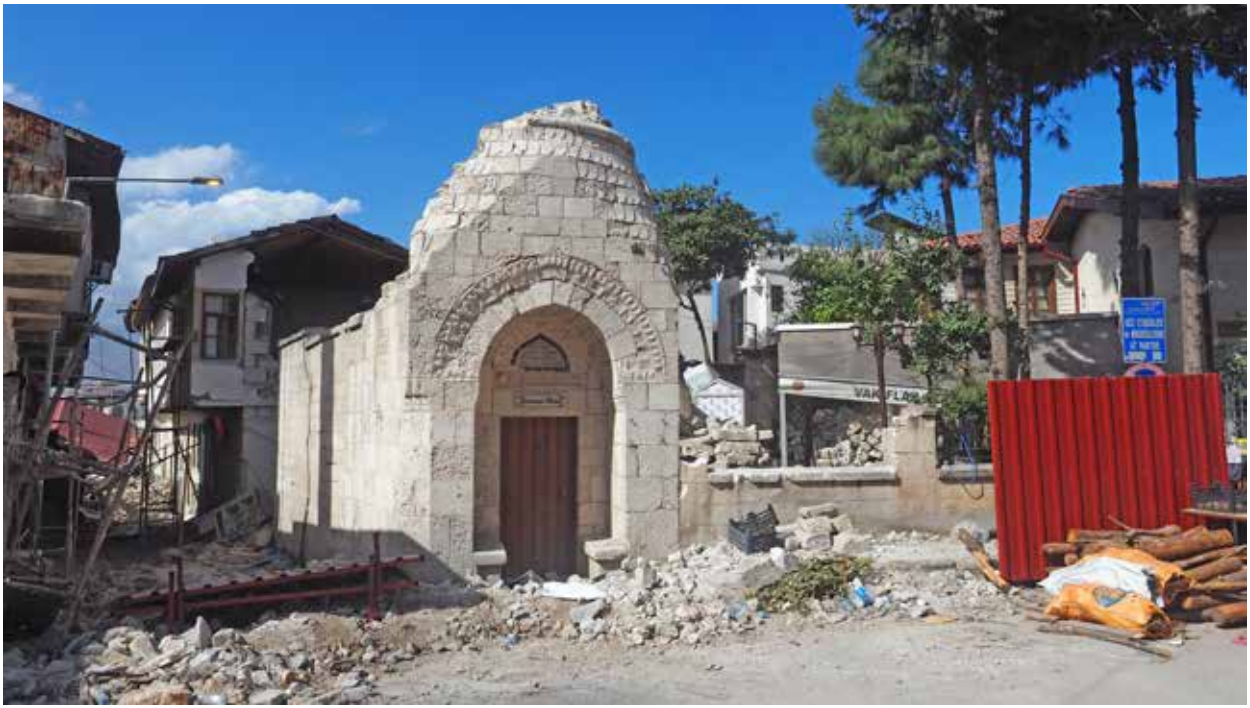
Sarımiye Mosque was built in the 16th century. The inscription on its minaret records the restoration made in 1131H/1718M.[1] The arcaded inner courtyard of the mosque is covered with a wooden roof and tiles. The minaret's location in the southern section of the courtyard, separately from the main building, is an important characteristic of the monument from the viewpoint of the history of architecture. The mosque underwent damages in the earthquake that struck the region at the beginning of the 19th century. Its dome, minaret and southern walls were destructed. It is understood from the inscription at the courtyard entrance that afterwards, the mosque was restored by the people.

The mosque was severely destructed in the 2023 earthquakes. The part of the minaret above its base collapsed; falling pieces hit the surrounding structures. There are dislocations in the load-bearing walls and the interior vaults of the mosque which is also a threat to its roof. Piece of stone were detached and fell from the fractures of the stone vaults in the central part of the mosque.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non structural damage. Roof and main walls damaged, risk of collapse.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed till the base. Many features of the minaret were erased.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol.1, p. 129.

View 1.19 Sarımiye Mosque before the earthquake (2018)



View 1.20 Sarımiye Mosque after the earthquake

View 1.21 Sarımiye Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Historical Affan Coffeehouse

Map 1.7 Location of the historical Affan Coffeehouse

The historical Affan Coffeehouse is located at the entrance floor of a two-story stone building completed in 1913.[1] With the contributions of social media, it became known in recent years as one of the symbols of Antakya.

The coffeehouse was heavily damaged during the February 2023 earthquake. Its roof collapsed; a large part of its facade, the side wall of its upper floor, its wooden door and entrance were damaged; a partial collapse is seen in the corner of the ground floor and stones falling off from the building are scattered around the street.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage. Roof and main facade were damaged.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol.1, p. 177.

View 1.22 The historical Affan Coffeehouse after the earthquake

Antakya Ertuğrul Affan Mosque

Map 1.8 Location of Ertuğrul Affan Mosque

Ertuğrul Affan Mosque is one of the smaller places of worship in the city center of Antakya. A ridged roof covers its rectangular prayer hall, while a single, pitched roof sloped down towards the courtyard covers its last comers' prayer hall. The roof is made of brick. The mosque's construction date, indicated on a rectangular stone block near the window to the right of the western gate, is H. 1300 (1879).[1]

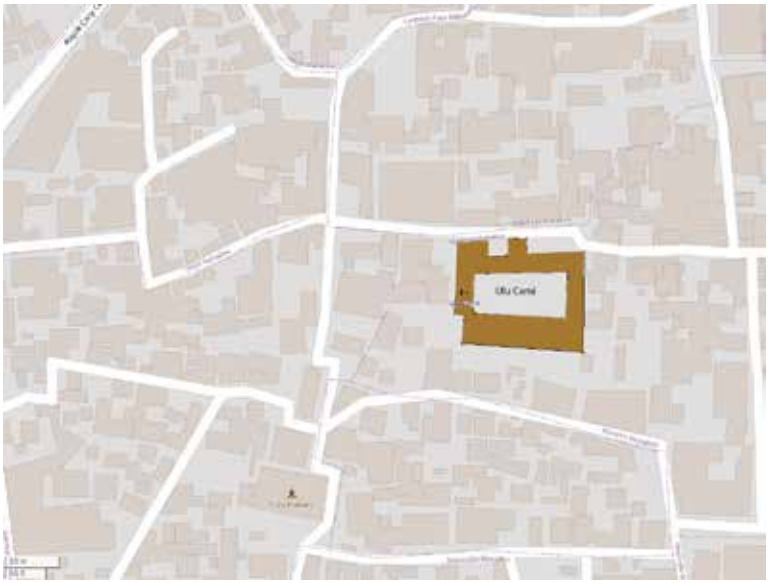
The mosque seems to have suffered partial damage in the quake. The minaret fell off to the garden. There are cracks in the plasters of the main entrance facade and also at other places. The mihrab wall is fractured and the plastering on the walls is flaking off.

III	IV
Unstable /Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the roof of the mosque.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 116.

View 1.23 Ertuğrul Affan Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque)



Map 1.9 Location of Ulu Mosque

Antakya Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque) is one of the most important monuments of Hatay city because it is its oldest mosque and also the people's main meeting place in the old city. With the medrese, summer mosque, ablution fountain, two tombs, fountain, public kitchen and shops added to the mosque on different dates, the site became a külliye (complex).[1] The structure has two axes parallel to the mihrab wall and its vaulted ceiling was carried by centrally placed stone piers. The sources situate its first construction date to the years 1268-1271. The mosque was renovated comprehensively in the 18th century, during 1705-6, as recorded in the minaret's inscription plate dated 1705.[2]

The mosque and surrounding structures were completely destructed in the earthquake and fell into rubble. Some evaluations are possible by means of the old photographs available.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
Totally destructed. The plot and the building's stones turned into rubble.

1 Temiz, F. M., "Antakya Ulucamii ve Külliyesi", *TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi*, EK-2 vols., "Ulucami", Ankara, 2019, p. 622-623.

2 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 136.

View 1.23 Ulu Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.24 Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya İhsaniye Mosque

Map 1.10 Location of İhsaniye Mosque

İhsaniye Mosque was originally built by Şeyh İhsan in the late 16th century. After repeated restorations, it was heavily damaged by an earthquake in the 19th century and reconstructed by Hacı Bekir Ağa Civelek in the year 1857.[1] It is a single-domed structure with stone and brick walls, centrally located at the Antakya marketplace. It was restored during 2013-2015.

İhsaniye Mosque collapsed in the February 2023 quake and fell into rubble.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
Totally destructed. The plot and the building's stones turned into rubble.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 120.

View 1.25 İhsaniye Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.26 İhsaniye Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Mahremiye Mosque

Map 1.11 Location of Mahremiye Mosque

Mahremiye Mosque situated in the Uzun Çarşı (market) area of Antakya is said to have remained from 1400-1450.[1] It has some design features peculiar to Antakya. For example, entrance to the mosque was provided through the minaret's pulpit section, from the Uzun Çarşı Street side. Other features common to Antakya mosques is the prayer place that has centrally placed vaults carried by stone columns and the ridged roof with two sides, one sloping towards the mihrab and the other towards the entrance.

The mosque was known in the region for its earthquake-resistant features such as the spiral columns supporting the mihrab. However, it is one of the heavily destructed structures. Its main prayer hall collapsed, and so did its minaret, which blocked the way to the upper courtyard.

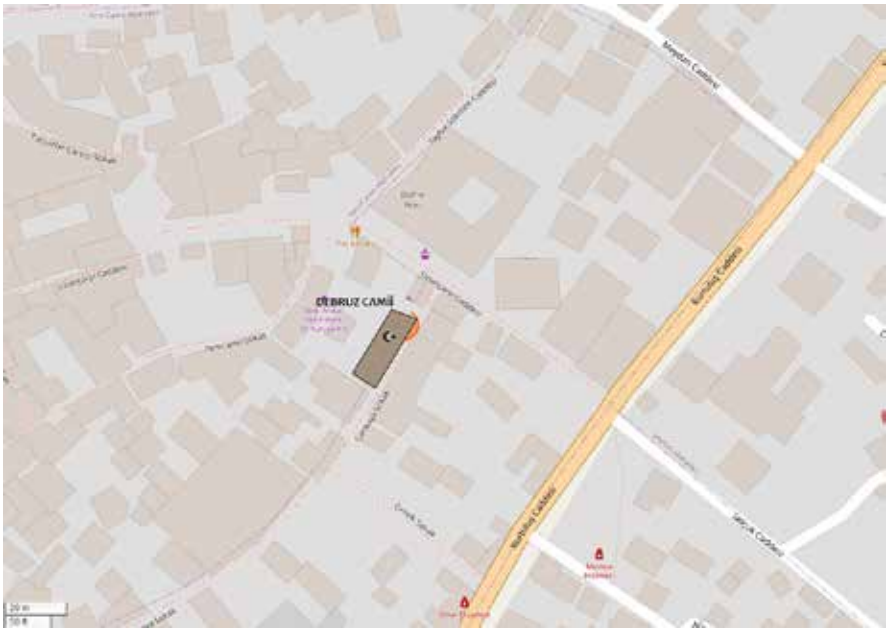
III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the roof of the mosque.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 124.

View 1.27 Mahremiye Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.28 Mahremiye Mosque after the earthquake

Antakya Debruz (Uzun Çarşı) Masjid/Mosque



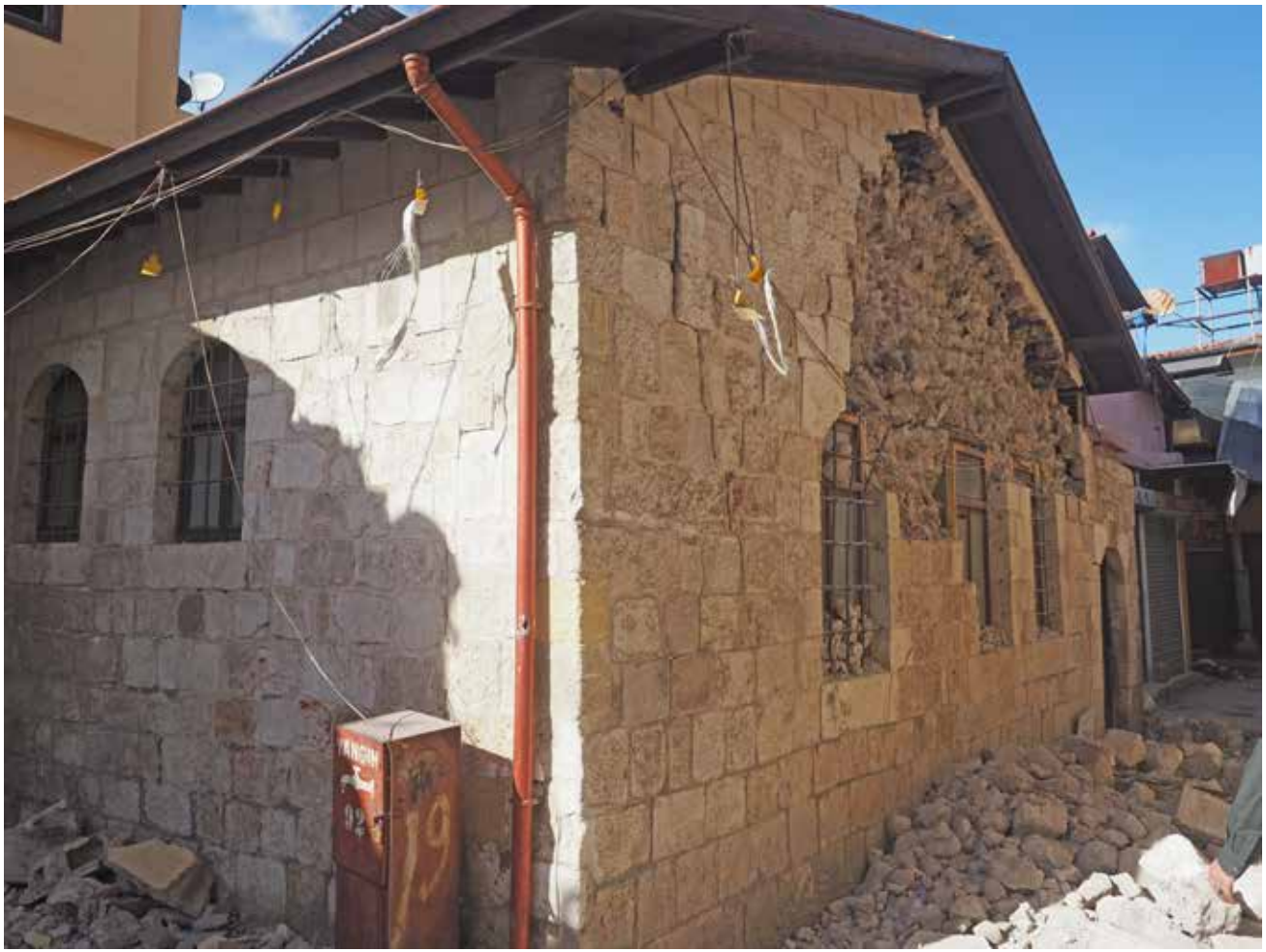
Map 1.11 Location of Debruz (Uzun Çarşı) Masjid

Debruz Masjid is located on Çankaya Street which leads to the Uzun Çarşı marketplace. Built in the 1840s, the masjid has a small courtyard and a minaret that was added later.[1] There is a wall fountain connected to its street-side wall. Originally built as a small masjid to serve the market area, it was later expanded into a mosque. Its saddle roof with sides inclined towards the mihrab and the entrance side conforms to local architectural traditions.

The cut-stone surface structure of its eastern wall on the street side is detached from the wall core and some pieces have fallen. There are also cracks in the interior walls. The damage was medium-scale due to the relatively lighter structural mass of the building.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 146.



View 1.29 Debruz (Uzun Çarşı) Masjid after the earthquake

Antakya Şeyh Muhammed Mosque

Map 1.12 Location of Şeyh Muhammed Mosque

Şeyh Muhammed Mosque is located on Kurtuluş Street in the Antakya city center. Its basement floor houses shops opening onto this street. Its prayer hall and courtyard positioned on a higher level are accessed by stairs from underneath the minaret. Its recorded date of construction is 1718-19, but it is known that the structure, except its minaret, was renovated in the 20th century.[1] The passage under the minaret and the saddle roof of the prayer place with its two sides sloping downward reflect architectural features typical to the region.

The minaret's upper section above the pulpit level was destructed in the last earthquake. Falling stones caused harm to the upper courtyard and the mosque building. Some of the minaret's stone pieces fell onto Kurtuluş Street. The wall textures and top covering of the prayer hall also have fractures.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the roof of the mosque.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 1, p. 135.

View 1.30 Şeyh Muhammed Mosque after the earthquake

Kırıkhan Bayezid-i Bistami Mausoleum-Mosque

Map 1.12 Location of Şeyh Muhammed Mosque

Bayezid-i Bistami Mausoleum and dervish lodge located near Darbısak Fort in the Kırıkhan town of Hatay is an important visiting place for religious tourism. It consists of a complex of buildings comprising a prayer hall, a burial ground, and a retreat lodge. It underwent one restoration during the 19th century.[1] More recently, in 2012-13, a thorough restoration was implemented in the site.

The foundations of the slopy road leading to the site of the mausoleum collapsed during the February 2023 quakes, splitting the roads and severely damaging the structures at the ground level of the mausoleum. The latter's walls were broken by the shakings. However, the coffins inside the mausoleum were safe, protected by their vaulted ceiling that was not damaged.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage and very heavy non-structural damage.

1 *Hatay Kültür Envanteri*, vol. 2, p. 208.

View 1.31 Bayezid-i Bistami Mausoleum before the earthquake (2018)

View 1.32 Bayezid-i Bistami Mausoleum after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

KİLİS

Mevlevihane Mosque

Map 2.1 Location of Mevlevihane Mosque

Kilis, the second city in the field trip itinerary, is far from the earthquake epicenter; therefore, the damage on its buildings was relatively lighter. The damage observable in historical monuments mostly consists of cracks on the walls, stones that fell off, and collapsed minarets. Some buildings that carried inherent structural weaknesses were affected more seriously.

Mevlevihane Mosque was originally built as the Kilis Mevlevi Lodge. It is currently used as a mosque. Its inscription plate was found out which tells us that the lodge, originally constructed by Canpulat Bey in 1738, acquired its present form with the restoration carried out in 1876.[1],[2] The square based lodge built with cut stones has a central dome carried by four pilasters and corner domes.

The earthquake provoked cracks in the inside wall plasters and parts of them fell off. No fractures or damages were seen on outside surfaces.

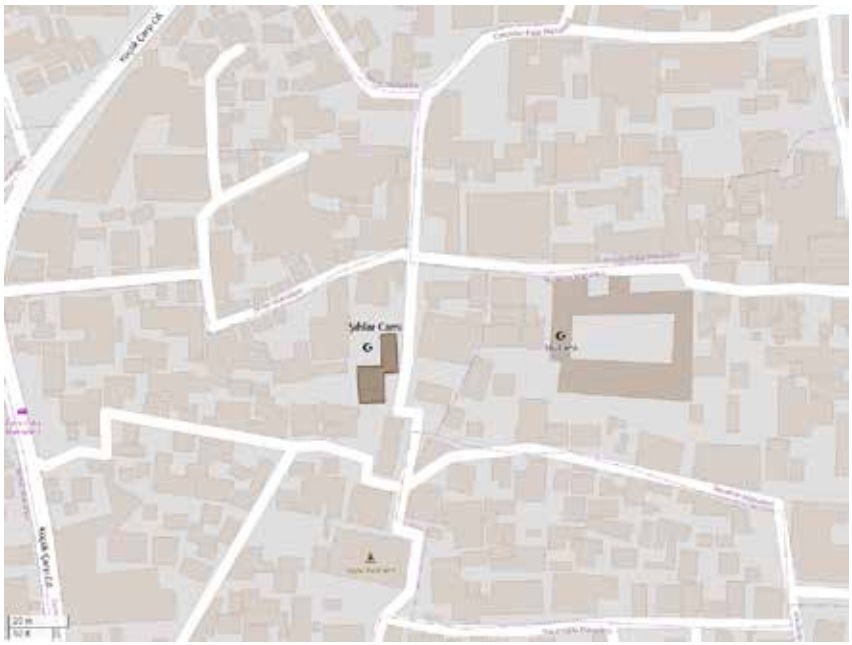
I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some of the features such as plaster fell down and minor cracks.

1 Bebekoğlu, S. Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, Kilis Governorate, Ankara, 2008, p. 66.

2 Tanrıkorur, Barihüda, Ş.," Kilis Mevlevihanesi", *TDV, İslam Ansiklopedisi*, vol. 26, 2002. pp. 8-10.

View 2.1 Mevlevihane Mosque after the earthquake

Şıhlar Mosque



Map 2.2 Location of Şıhlar Mosque

As stated in its inscription stone above the entrance gate, the mosque was restored in the year 1066 H (1655/56). No information is available on its earlier history.[1] The mosque has a flat roof cover carried by two piers. It has a last comers' prayer area. Its minaret is placed separately, beside the courtyard entrance.

In the last earthquake, the section of the minaret above its balcony was damaged. A segment of its alem (finial ornament) made of stone has collapsed and needs to be repaired. No information is available about the interior space since it could not be visited.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri,* p. 74.

View 2.2 Şıhlar Mosque after the earthquake

Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque)

Map 2.3 Location of Ulu Mosque

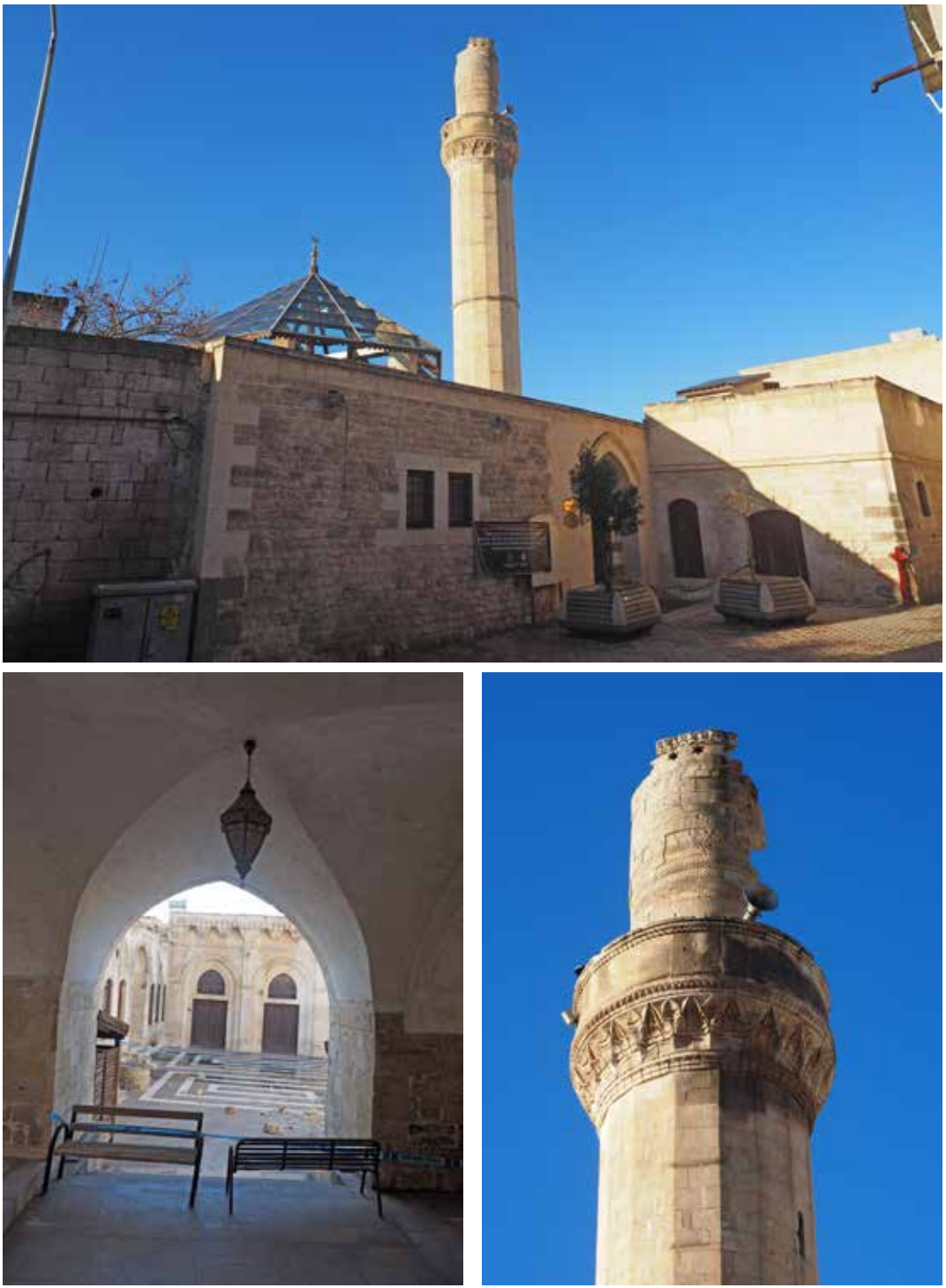
Ulu Mosque of Kilis is also known by the Arabic equivalent of its name, as Cami-i Kebir (Grand Mosque). With its dome above the mihrab area and its rectangular base plan, it is an example of early Anatolian architecture. Sources indicate that the mosque has eleven inscription plates at different places, the oldest dated 790/1388.[1] They record the various restorations, the last one made in the year 1343/1924 by the Aleppine architect al-Hajj Ahmed Azizi.

The biggest earthquake damage is in its minaret. A substantial part of its section above the balcony up to the alem (finial piece) collapsed and fell to the courtyard, damaging some sections of the main building. One of the mosque's inscription plates mentions a similar collapse of the minaret in the 1824 earthquake and a subsequent restoration.[2]

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

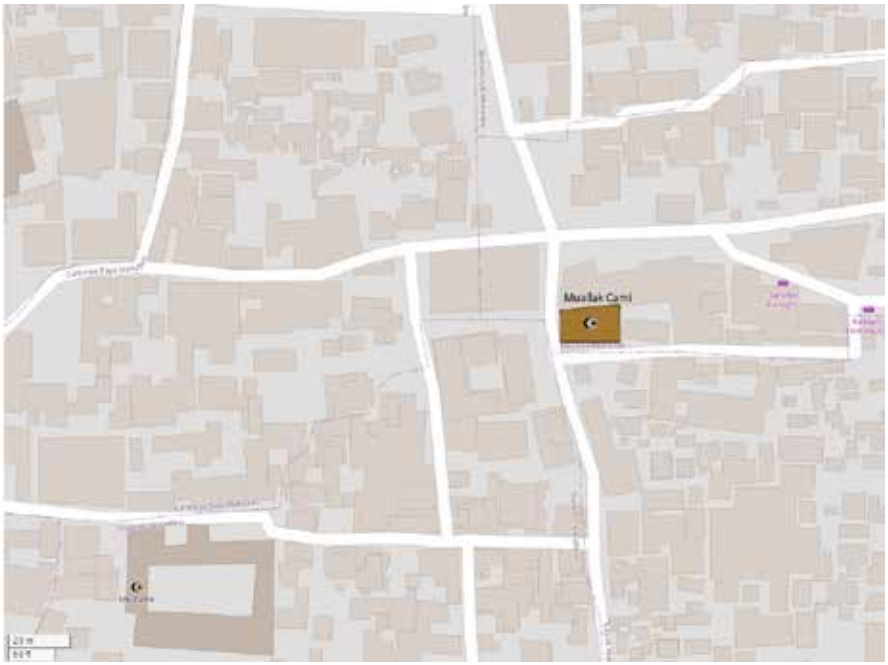
1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri,* p. 48

2 Ibid., p. 50.



View 2.3 Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

Muallak Mosque



Map 2.4 Location of Muallak Mosque

Muallak (suspended) Mosque located in the historical market area of Kilis is called by this name due to its prayer place positioned on a raised platform above the shops floor. The structure does not have any inscription plate, but its construction period can be inferred from the name of the builder, as the last quarter of the 16th century.[1]

The earthquake caused damage in the mosque. As in the many others, its minaret was damaged above its balcony up to the alem (top ornament). The wall surface renderings at the shops' entrance floor, the staircase leading to the mosque and the railings of the courtyard in the upper floor were broken under the shocks. Furthermore, cracks are visible at the vaults' junctures in the corners of the mihrab wall and the west wall.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 66.

View 2.4 Muallak Mosque after the earthquake

Tabakhane Mosque

Map 2.5 Location of Tabakhane Mosque

Named Tabakhane (tannery) Mosque due to its location in the Debbağlar (dabbaghs) district, it was constructed during the reign of Sultan Suleyman the Lawgiver, in the 16th century. As is the case for other mosques, it underwent restorations and maintenance at different times. This is indicated in its four different inscription plates.[1]

Tabakhane Mosque is one of the most heavily damaged buildings visited in Kilis. The top part of its minaret collapsed, including its balcony. Its eastern, street-side wall disintegrated, some of its sections break away. All the walls carry displacements and losses of pieces due to the weight of the reinforced concrete covering which seems to have been added during one of the restorations.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret and main building.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 64.

View 2.5 Tabakhane Mosque after the earthquake

Öksüz Minare (Mehmet Paşa Mosque and Madrasah)

Map 2.6 Location of Öksüz Minaret

The mosque building, built by Hacı İbrahim in 1132/1719, had worn out and was reconstructed by the Governor of Aleppo Mehmet Paşa in 1831.[1] Its extant parts are the courtyard entrance gate and the minaret.

The earthquake caused breaks and displacements in the zigzag pattern of the stone wall texture of the minaret above its balcony and this section threatens to collapse. The railings of the balcony are also broken. The entire minaret might collapse under an eventual future shock.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 72.

View 2.6 Öksüz Minaret after the earthquake

Hacı Derviş Mosque

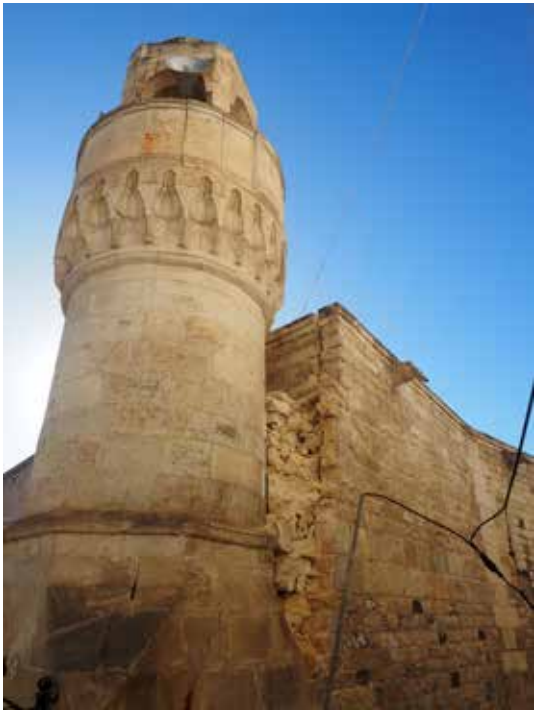
Map 2.7 Location of Hacı Derviş Mosque

Hacı Derviş Mosque located in the historical city center of Kilis is known to have been built by a philanthropist in the name of Hacı Derviş in 959/1551.[1] It was restored in the year 1909. Furthermore, its inscription plate records another restoration, done by the General Directorate of Waqfs in 2013.

It was observed that the earthquake caused displacements in the stone arched structures above the minaret balcony and the alem (finial piece). Some parts of the wall between the minaret and the last comers' prayer area were broken. The wall between this area and the western wall has also disintegrated and this whole section threatens to collapse.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages but could be considered as generally stable. Damage on the minaret and outer domes.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 78.



View 2.8 Hacı Derviş Mosque after the earthquake

Kara Kadı Mosque

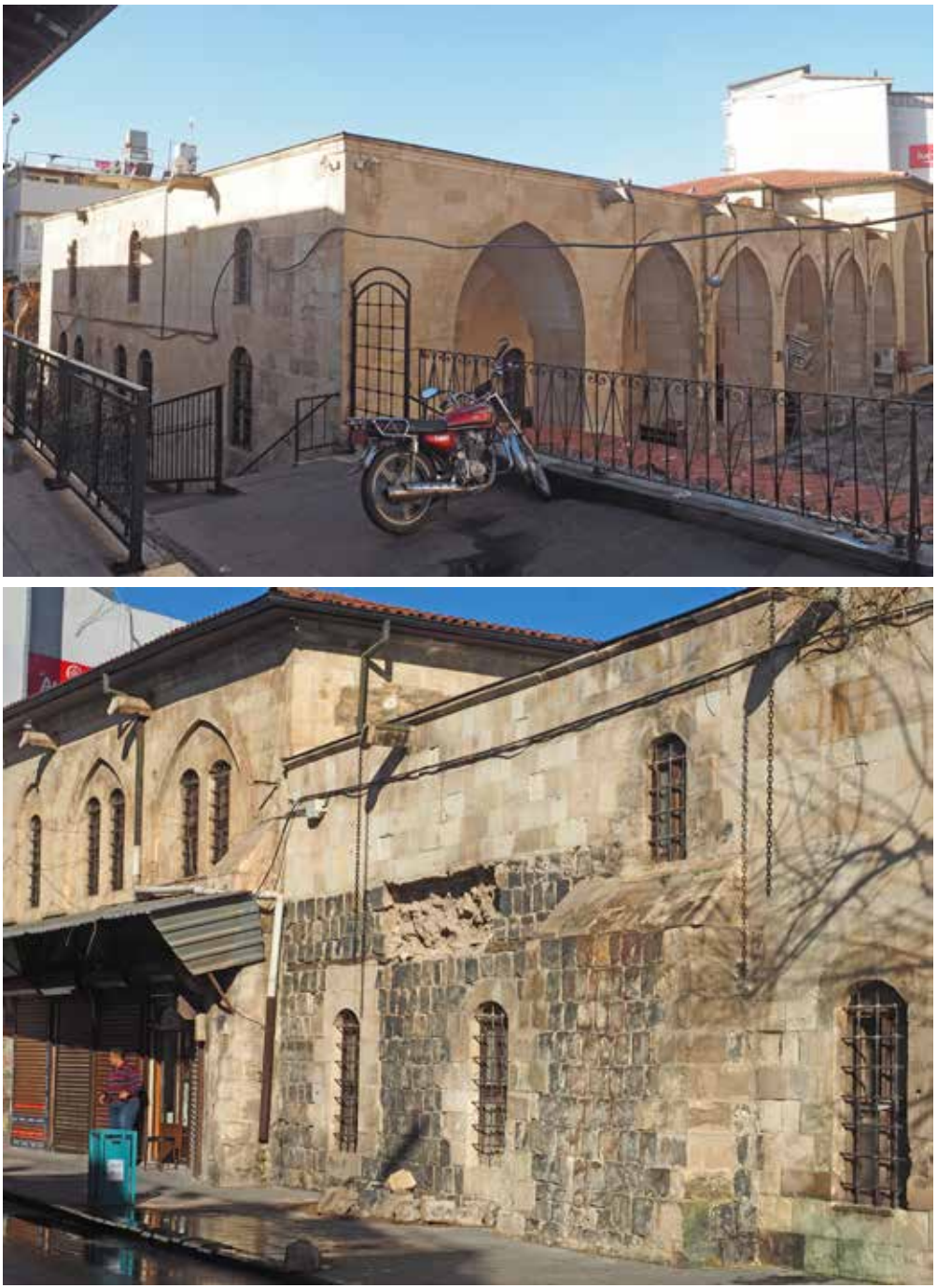
Map 2.8 Location of Kara Kadı Mosque

The structure named Kadı Mosque or Karakadı Mosque situated at Kilis city center is known to have been built in the 16th century. It has five inscription plates indicating the restorations carried out at different times.[1]

Karakadı Mosque is one of the buildings most severely affected by the earthquake. As entry to the building was not possible, observations were made from outside. The stone fabric of the mihrab wall, understood to have been restored earlier, disintegrated and scattered around the street. No damages were seen, however, in the minaret or the last comers' prayer area.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages Some of the stones have fell on the facade.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 61.



View 2.9 Kara Kadı Mosque after the earthquake

Cüneyne Mosque

Map 2.9 Location of Cüneyne Mosque

There is no information on the first construction date of Cüneyne Mosque, but it is known to be extant in the year 1626. Sources mention that it acquired its present shape after the comprehensive restoration carried out in 1958.[1]

The section of the minaret above its balcony broke into pieces, that are scattered around the courtyard and the pathway that leads to the courtyard entrance. There are cracks in the bottom course of the minaret. A deep split occurred in the southeast corner of the prayer hall across the courtyard entrance. No damage is observed in the shops on each side of the courtyard entrance.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto entrance courtyard.

1 Konyalı, İ. H., *Abideleri ve Kitabeleri ile Kilis Tarihi*, Fatih Matbaası, İstanbul, 1968, p. 68.

View 2.10 Cüneyne Mosque after the earthquake

Eski Hamam (Old Bath)

Map 2.10 Location of Eski Hamam

The public bath contiguous with the Cüneyne Mosque is a single structure that was built for this purpose from the outset. Its inscription plate indicates its founder, Canpulatbey, son of Emir Kasim, in the year 970/1562.[1]

The survey of the building showed that the interior wall of the dressing place disintegrated at its core and its pieces fell on the inside floor. No other damage was apparent.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages Stones fell from inside walls.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 118.

View 2.11 Eski Hamam after the earthquake

Pirlioğlu Mosque

Map 2.11 Location of Pirlioğlu Mosque

The exact construction date of the mosque is not known but the plate of the fountain at the corner of the site suggests that the mosque was built in the middle of the 17th century.[1] The inscription plate of the building itself records the restoration carried out by the Regional Directorate of Waqfs in 2015.

Shakings during the earthquake distorted the piers that carry the roof, particularly in the last comers' area, causing cracks and breaks in their stone textures. As a result, the top vaults were fractured. The vault in front of the mihrab wall has a plaster crack; its depth has to be measured. Seen from outside, the minaret survived the earthquake. Unrelated to the earthquake, the mosque's interior wall plasters and paints are swollen due to humidity caused by the rising level of water at its foundations. Ground-level drainage is needed to control this problem.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Bebekoğlu, S., Tektuna, M., *Kilis Kültür Envanteri*, p. 83.

View 2.12 Pirlioğlu Mosque after the earthquake

Salih Ağa Castell - Fountain

Map 2.12 Location of Salih Ağa Fountain

View 2.13 Salih Ağa Fountain after the earthquake

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.

Salih Ağa Castell is located in the Debbağlar (Dabbaghs) District, across Tabakhane Mosque. It was built in 1855 to help to meet the area's needs for water. It bears an inscription plate about the restoration made in 2013.

Salih Ağa Fountain's southern and western, infilled and cladded walls have collapsed in the earthquake. The lack of binding mortar between the sheathing sone structures and the inside fillings might have contributed to the destruction


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

GAZİANTEP

Gaziantep Citadel

Map 3.1 Location of Gaziantep Castle

Gaziantep city center was affected by the earthquake but due to its distance from the epicenter, the impact was not as dramatic as in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş. The damage that has occurred in the historical buildings of Gaziantep city center can generally be outlined as minaret collapses, destructions of inner and outer wall structures, fractures in walls and domes. The damage can be classified within the range of light to medium. A few monuments in the city center known to be damaged could not be visited. Buildings in the city center that are part of civil architecture and therefore not included here also have cracks, fallen pieces and small-scale destructions.

Gaziantep Citadel constructed during the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian (527-565), Gaziantep Citadel was in use during the Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman periods and underwent various restorations. It is understood that these were not fully-fledged

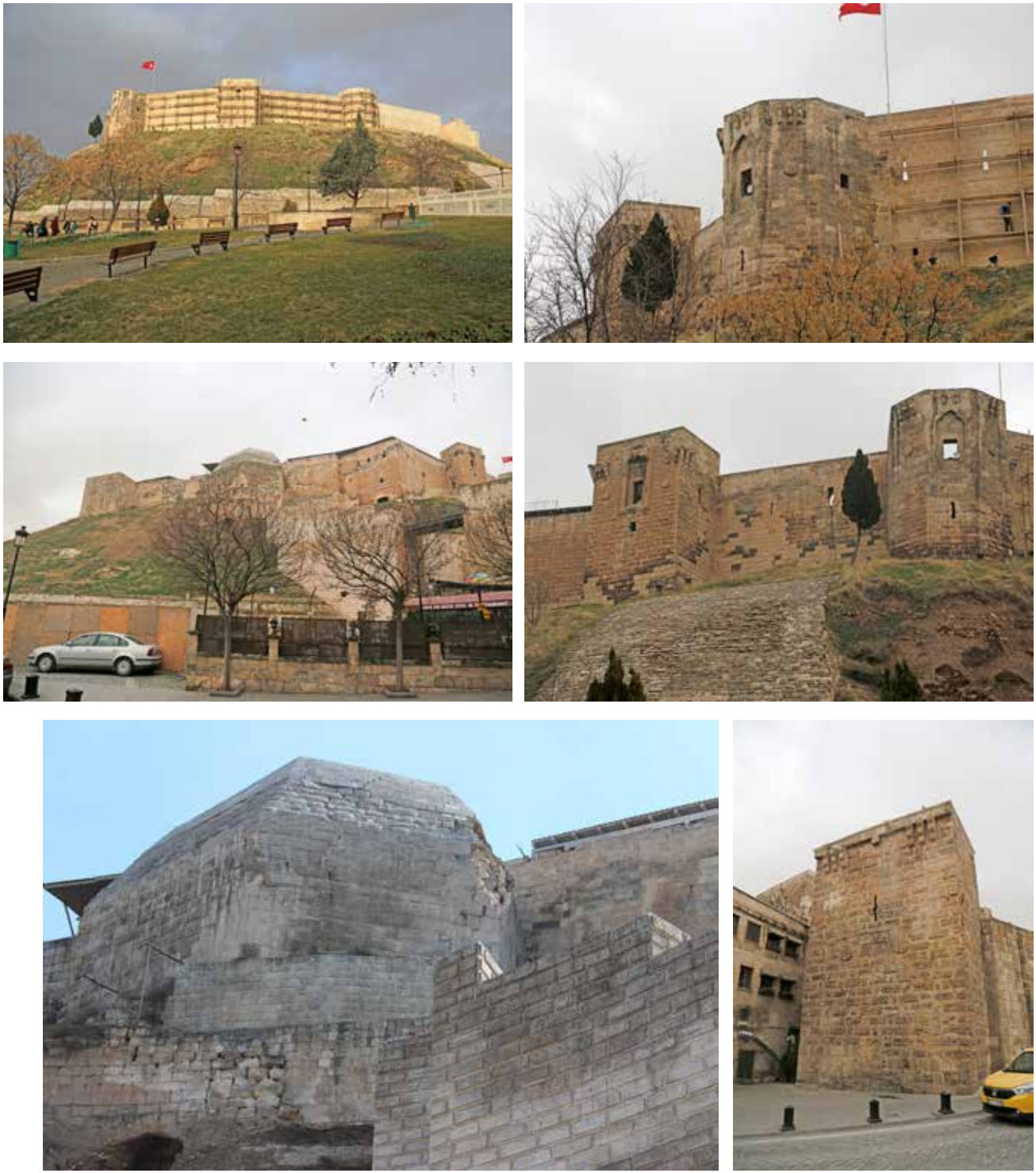
III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.

View 3.1 Gaziantep Citadel before the earthquake (2018)

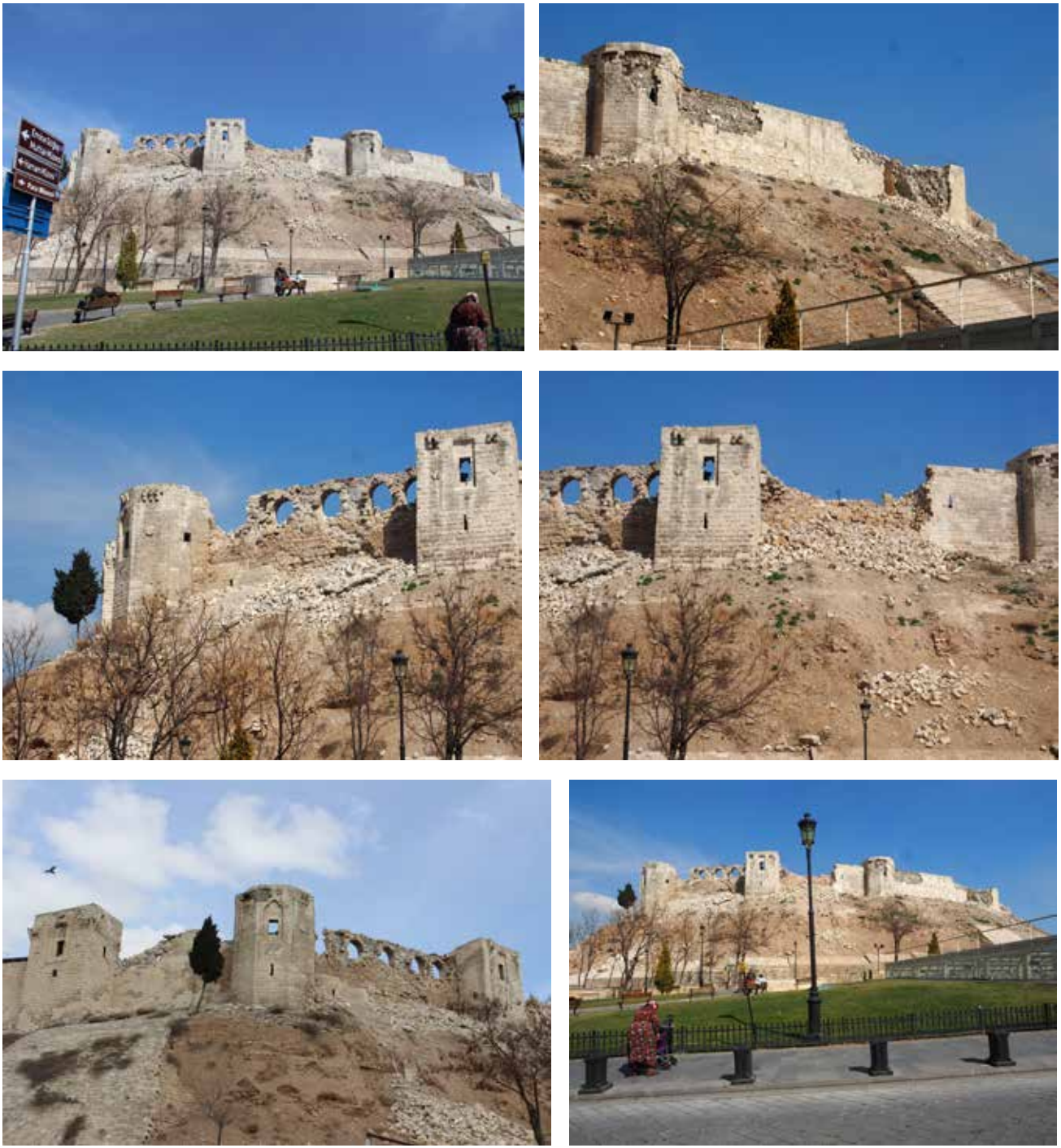
restorations, however, which might be due to the weakening of the citadel's functional importance after the invention of firearms. However, some conservation work, together with scientific excavations, were made since the 1990s.[1]

During the examination of the historical Gaziantep Citadel, it was seen that the walls, the exterior walls in particular, had disintegrated due to structural deterioration of the wall cores and/or failure of later restorations to bind outer surface renderings with the cores. Stones broke off the citadel's walls, leaving large cavities. The citadel's load-bearing support walls also have cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 27*, Gaziantep, Turkish Historical Society, Ankara 2006, p. 532.

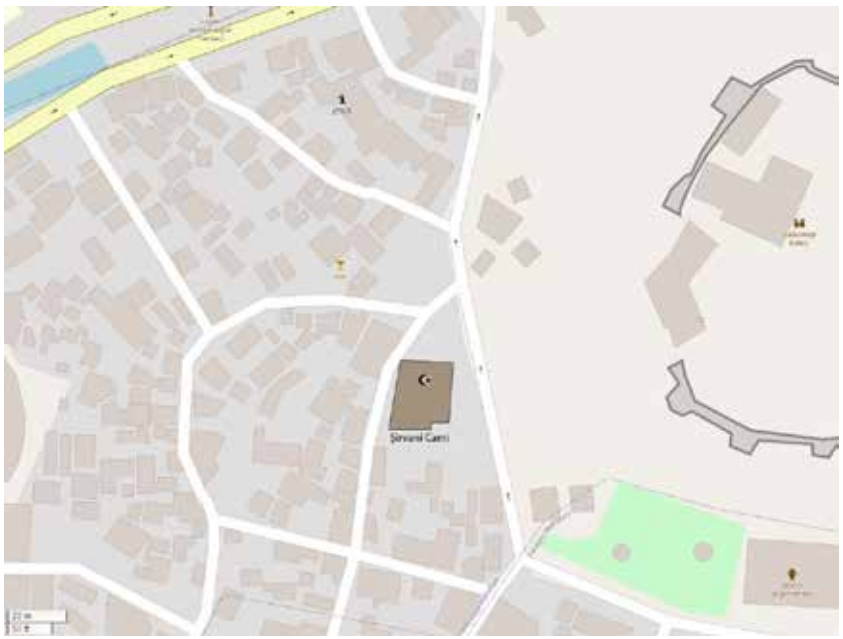


View 3.2 Gaziantep Citadel before the earthquake (2018)



View 3.3 Gaziantep Citadel after the earthquake

Şirvani Mosque



Map 3.2 Location of Şirvani Mosque

The extant structure of Şirvani Mosque is said to have been built in 1681, replacing an earlier building that existed during the 14th-15th centuries. Originally designed as a Mevlevi sema (whirling ceremony) house, it has been used as a mosque till today. Its minaret was rebuilt with two balconies in 1947.[1]

Minarets are historical mosques' parts most vulnerable to earthquakes. Şirvani Mosque's minaret rebuilt in 1947 was destroyed in the earthquake down to the level of the prayer hall wall. In its collapse, the minaret fell onto the mosque's roof covered with curved tiles and to the ground. This caused partial damages in the roof and the main walls. No observations could be gathered inside since the building could not be entered.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 340.

View 3.4 Şirvani Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.5 Şirvani Mosque after the earthquake

Handanbey Mosque

Map 3.3 Location of Handanbey Mosque

This mosque is located in the historical center of Gaziantep, in the Karagöz district near the citadel. It has a ridged, tiled roof and a single-balcony minaret. Its construction period is dated to the late 16th century, around the year 1596.[1] Its interior space is topped with six cross vaults supported by two large piers and the last comers' prayer hall is topped by three pointed arches close to the entrance.

Handanbey Mosque was lightly damaged in the earthquake. The most apparent damage is in its minaret, which has fractures and threatens to crumble.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Although there are local and non-local damages in the main structure, the minaret risks to collapse.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 27*, p. 271.

View 3.6 Handanbey Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.7 Handanbey Mosque after the earthquake

Hamam Museum (Lala Mustafa Paşa Public Bath)

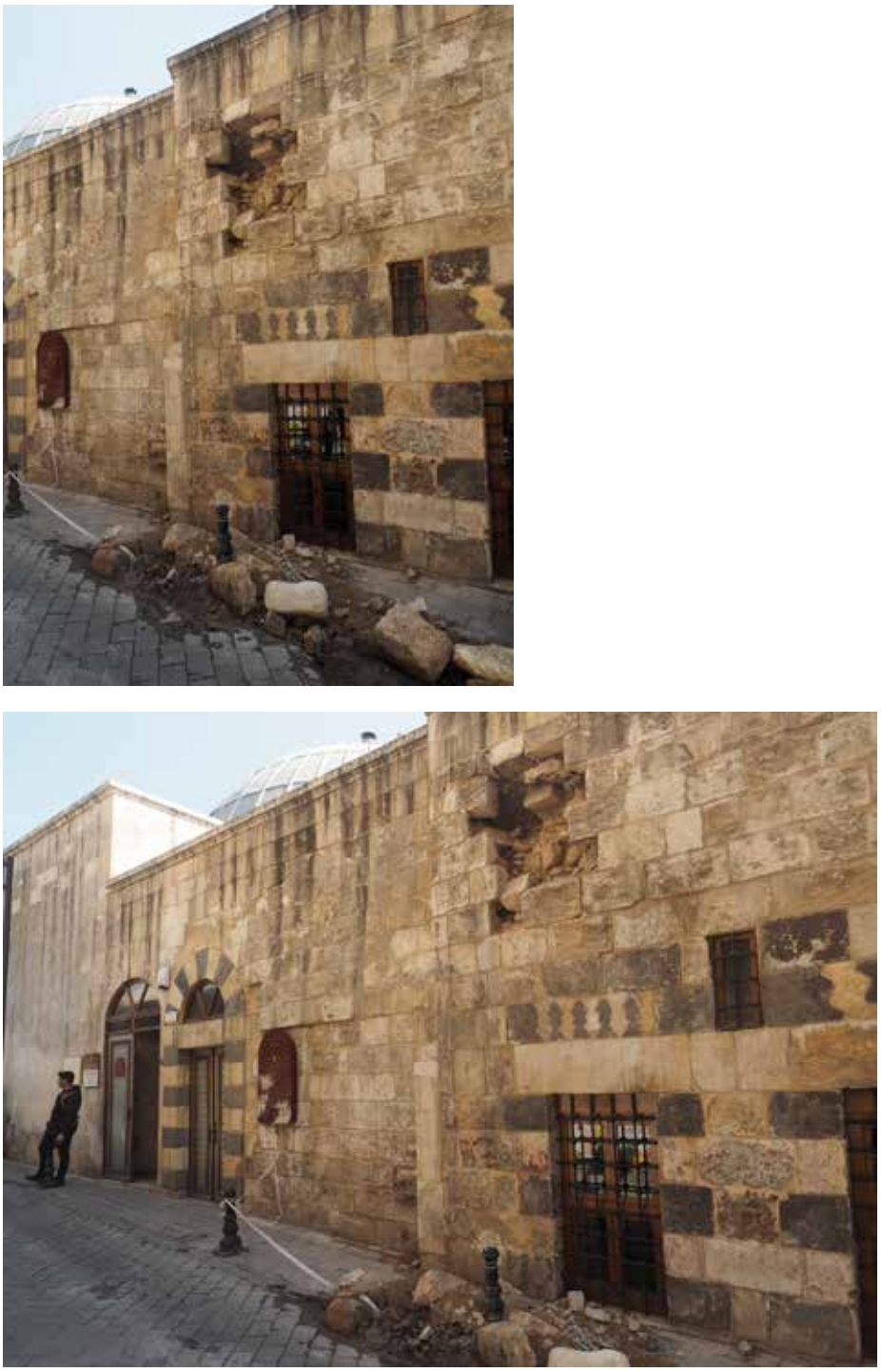
Map 3.4 Location of Lala Mustafa Paşa Bath

The structure known as the Gaziantep Hamam Museum is the public bath section of the Lala Mustafa Paşa Complex. It is also named Paşa Hamam. Its construction date is known to be 1577-78.[1] The building, originally erected as a public bath, was restored and converted into a museum in 2015.

During the earthquake, the wall of its dressing place broke into parts and its stones fell out. The collapse must be due to the deterioration of the mortar bindings between the outside surface and the inner core of the wall.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 107.



View 3.8 Lala Mustafa Paşa Bath after the earthquake

Tahtani Mosque

Map 3.5 Location of Tahtani Mosque

Tahtani Mosque was first built in the 16th century, under the orders of the Beylerbeyi of Maraş Osman Paşa, in 1557 and 1578. Comprehensive restorations were made in 1789 and 1804 respectively. Its present minaret was built during the 1804 restoration.[1]

Its minaret and its internal wall plastering have fractures. It can be considered as lightly damaged.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some of the features such as plaster fell down; minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 358.

View 3.9 Tahtani Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.10 Tahtani Mosque after the earthquake

Yenihan

Map 3.6 Location of Yenihan

Yenihan is located near Uzunçarşı. Its construction date is not known with certainty. It is understood from the registers of the historical Antep waqfs that it was built in the 16th century.[1] It reached our time owing to several restorations.

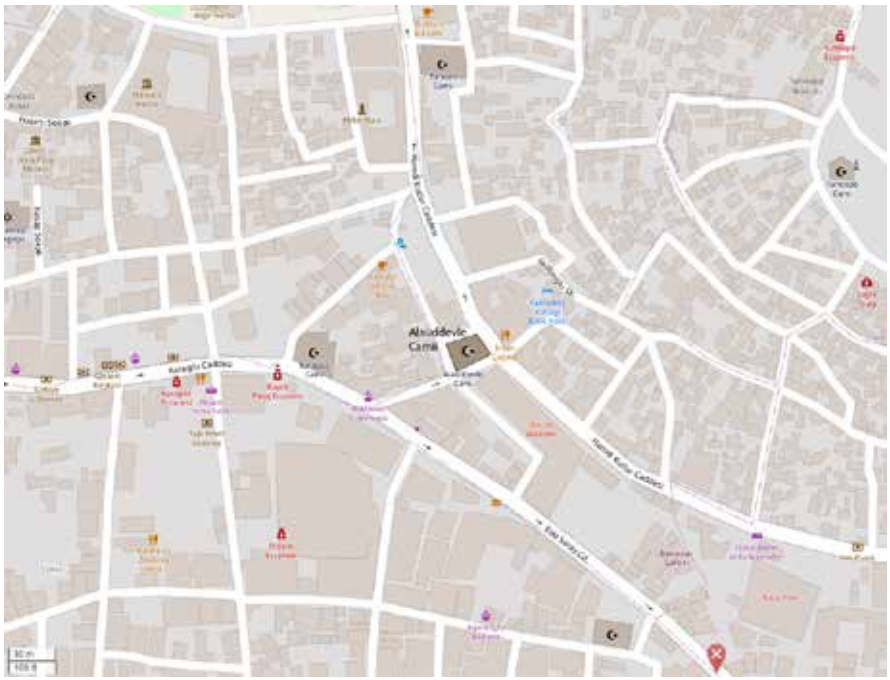
There was no noticeable damage inside the mosque. However, seen from outside, the outer wall of the entrance facade broke off at the second floor due to the separation of the inner and outer wall structures, and part of the outer layering fell out to the street. This disintegration must have been caused by the deterioration of binding materials. Though no serious problem appears at first sight, a statics analysis would be needed to measure the effects of the earthquake.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 519.

View 3.11 Yenihan after the earthquake

Alaüddevle Mosque

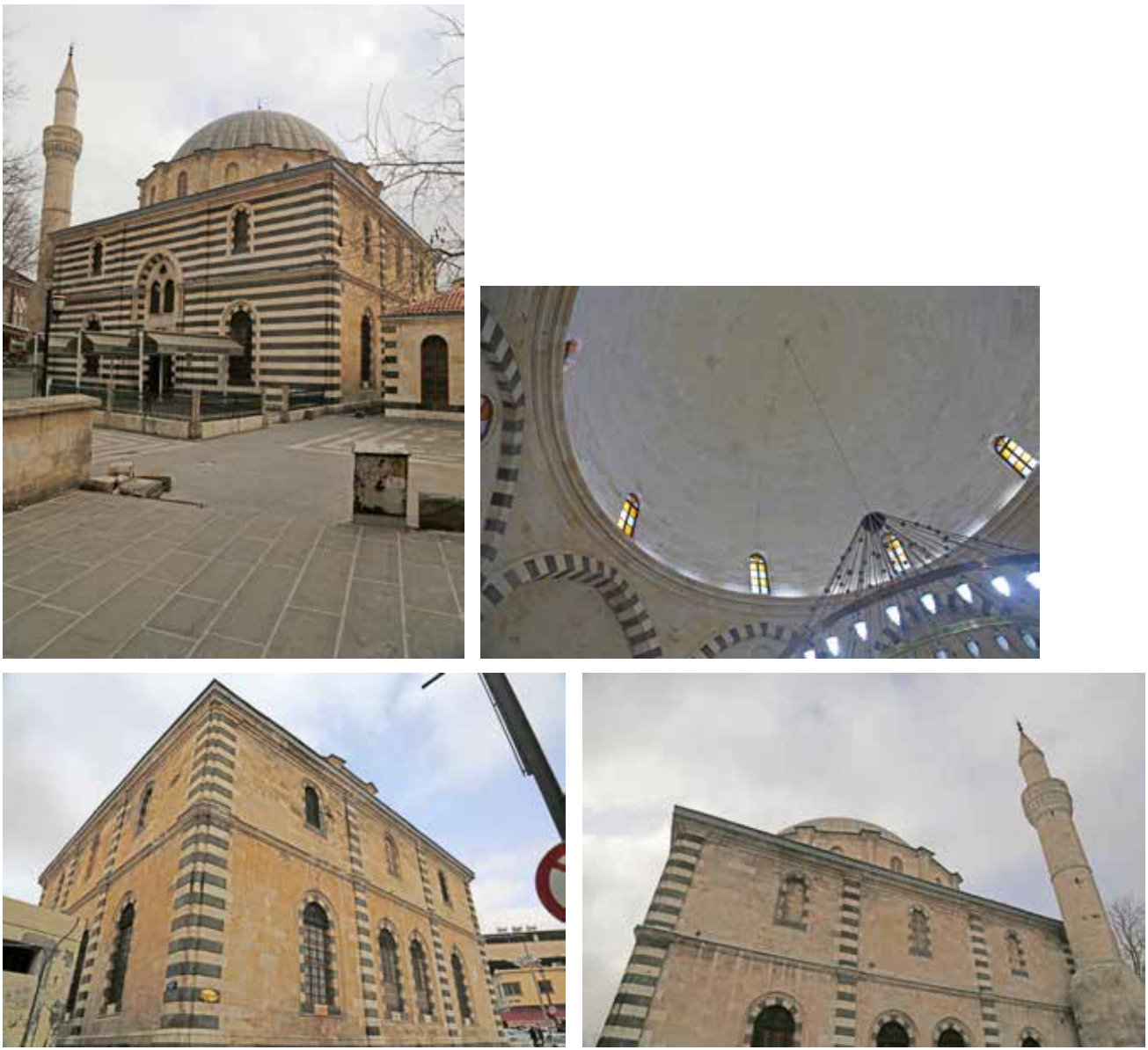


Map 3.7 Location of Alaüddevle Mosque

Alaüddevle Mosque was constructed between 1480-1515 by the Dulkadiroğlu ruler Alaüddevle Bozkurt Bey. The minaret alone reached us from that first construction; the present main building resulted from a reconstruction carried out between 1903-1909. Alaüddevle Mosque is square-based and topped by a stone dome. Limestone and basalt available in the surroundings of Gaziantep were used together in its construction.

It is one of the largely damaged important monuments in the Gaziantep city center. The minaret threatens to collapse due to the disintegration of its stone structure; it has to be entirely undone and rebuilt. Its stone dome has cracks which have to be examined by experts to determine the most appropriate reinforcement methods.

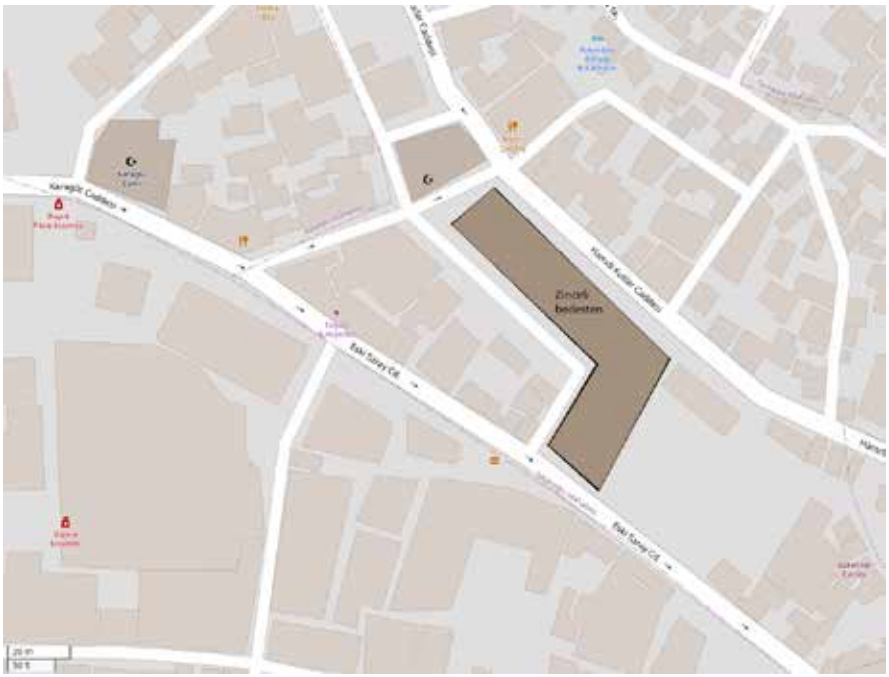
I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some of the features such as plaster fell down; minor cracks.



View 3.12 Alaüddevle Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.13 Alaüddevle Mosque after the earthquake

Zincirli Bedesten (Market)



Map 3.8 Location of Zincirli Bedesten

This mall was originally named Hüseyin Paşa Bedesten (Market) after Darendeli Hüseyin Paşa, who constructed it in 1718.[1] It underwent physical and functional changes in the course of time and presently serves as a touristic market.

Zincirli Bedesten could not be visited, preventing any evaluation of its interior state. It was observed from outside that stone beams had fallen off the outer walls since they were not embedded but fastened as surface coverings.

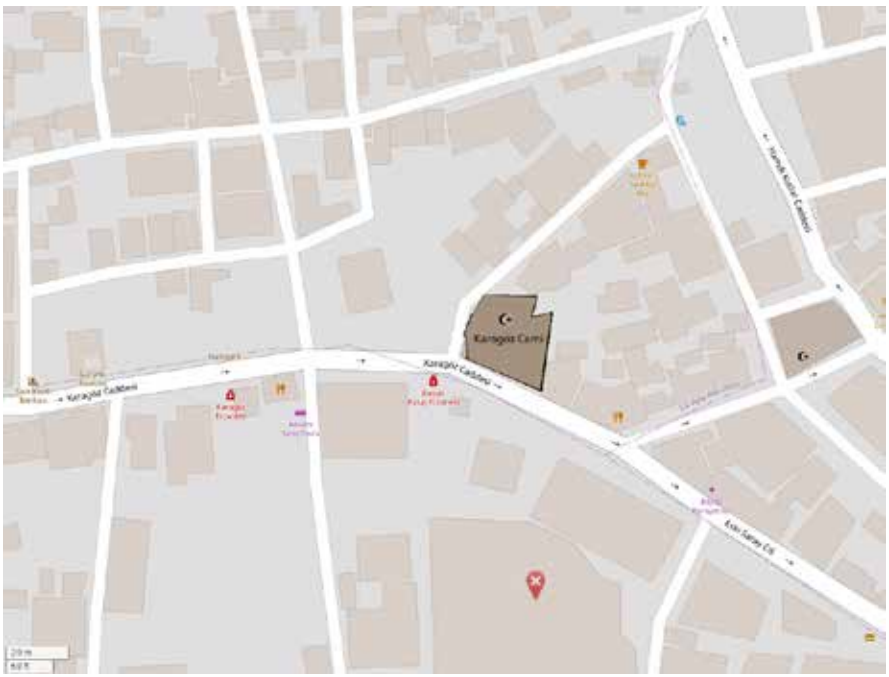
I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some of the features such as plaster fell down; minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 77.

View 3.14 Zincirli Bedesten before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.15 Zincirli Bedesten after the earthquake

Karagöz Mosque



Map 3.9 Location of Karagöz Mosque

The mosque is located in the Karagöz district named after it. Sources indicate its builder to be the head of a Turkoman tribe named Karagözlü. It is also recorded that the mosque took its present shape in 1758 and that the upper section of its minaret was built during the 1900s.[1]

The minaret, which was renovated at the beginning of the 20th century, lost its part above the balcony level. The remaining bottom part is also threatened by destruction due to the visible disintegration of its stone structures. Pieces falling off the balcony hit and damaged the mosque roof; stones detached from the minaret walls fractured the outer walls of the last comers' area on the entrance side. It was heard there were cracks also inside the mosque, which could not be visited.

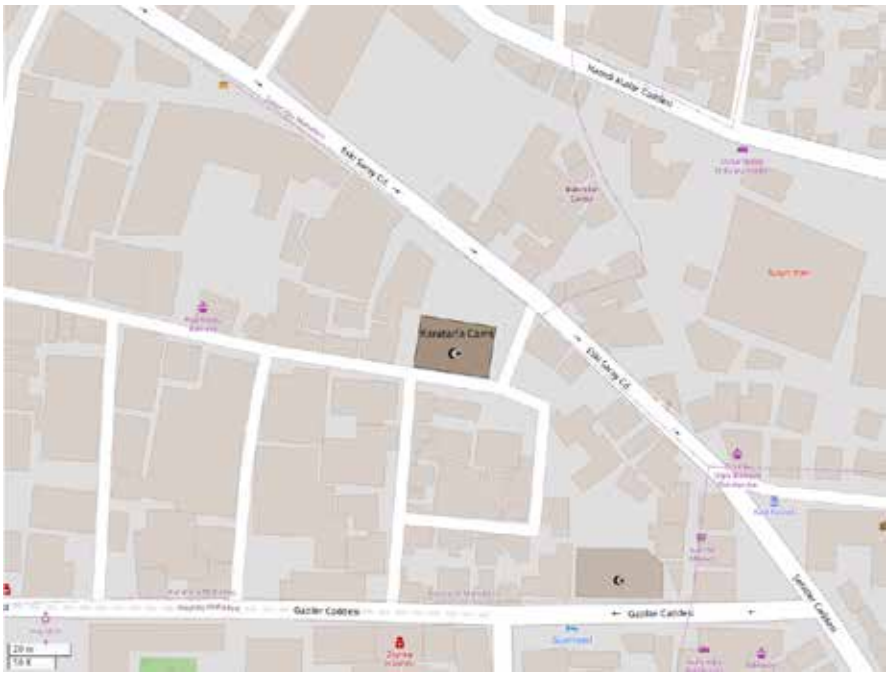
III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 27*, p. 283.

View 3.16 Karagöz Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.17 Karagöz Mosque after the earthquake

Karatarla Mosque



Map 3.10 Location of Karatarla Mosque

This mosque is located in the Kunduracılar (Shoemakers) section of Gaziantep historical bazaar. It is known to have been built before 1586 as a masjid and that its present structure dates from 1775.[1] As is the case for other mosques in Gaziantep, it had a flat roof until the beginning of the 1900s which was later replaced by a tiled roof. Its minaret was restored in the early 1900s and the building itself was restored in the 1980s and in 2015.

Karatarla Mosque's minaret collapsed from its top down to pulpit level, falling towards the roof of the last comers' prayer place. The falling stones damaged the said section, along with the minaret's surroundings, the top covering of the mosque and its western corner. The shocks also caused cracks and breaks occurred in the walls of the mihrab and along the western wall.

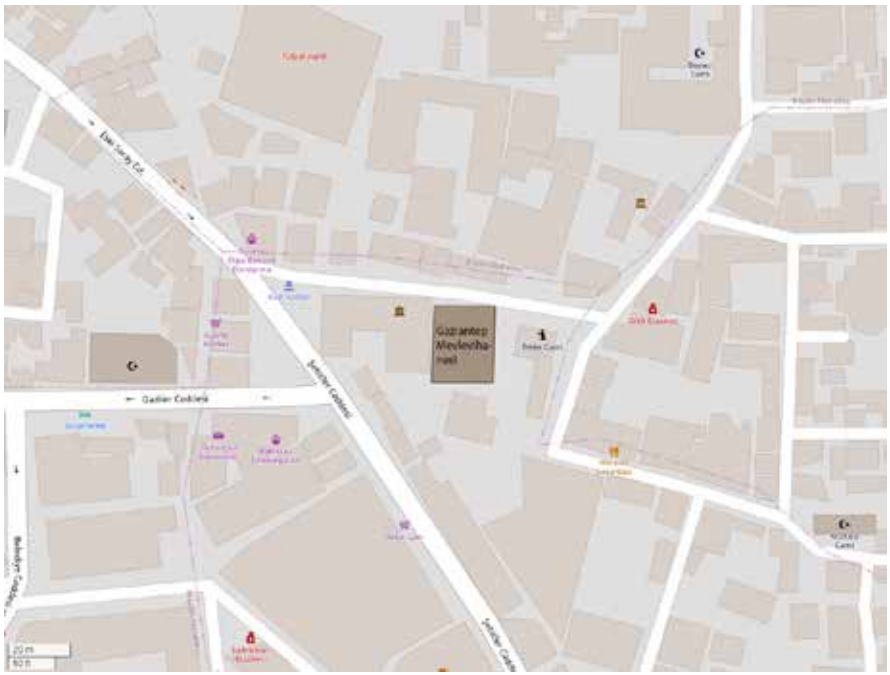
III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 289.

View 3.18 Karatarla Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.19 Karatarla Mosque after the earthquake

Gaziantep Mevlevihanesi (Mevlevi lodge)



Map 3.11 Location of Gaziantep Mevlevihanesi

Gaziantep Mevlevi lodge's sema (whirling ceremony) hall is used today as a mosque and the sheikh's residence serves as the Museum of Gaziantep Mevlevihane's Waqf. This latter section underwent a comprehensive restoration at the beginning of the 1900s.[1]

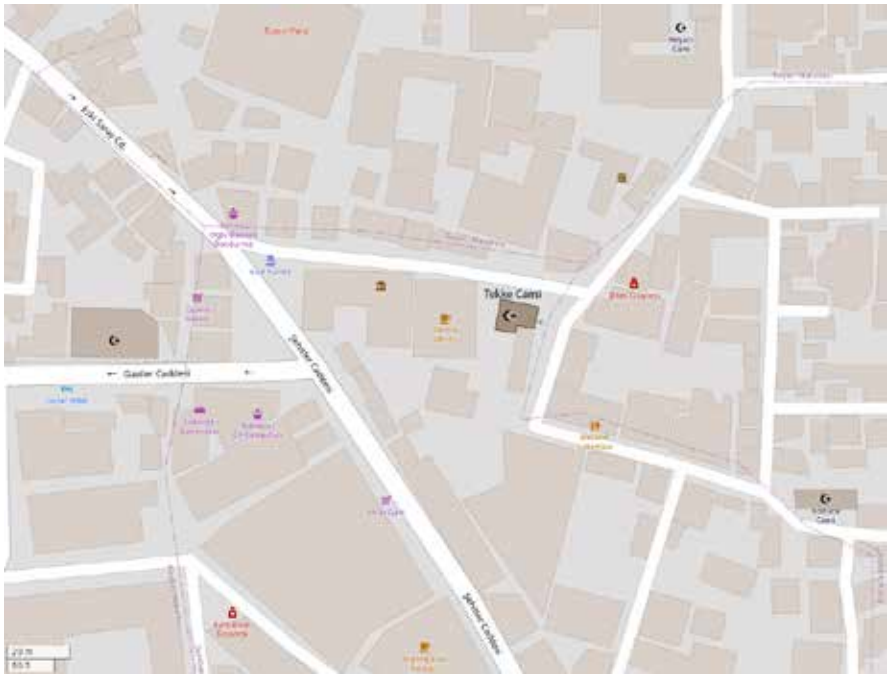
The Waqf Museum section has cracks and breaks in its walls. The degree of the damage can be described as medium.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, pp. 152-153.

View 3.20 Gaziantep Mevlevihanesi after the earthquake

Tekke Mosque



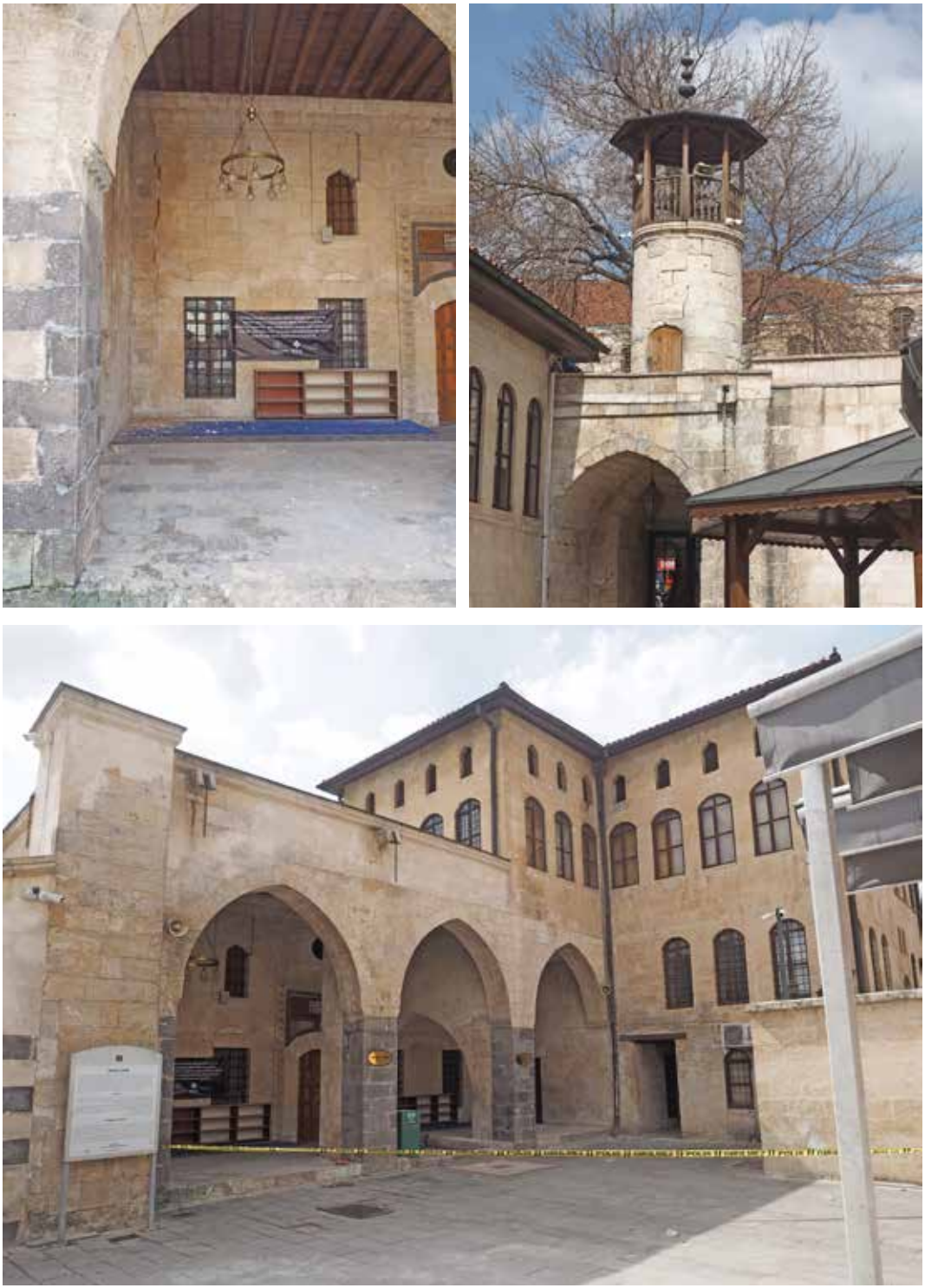
Map 3.12 Location of Tekke Mosque

Gaziantep Mevlevihane (Mevlevi lodge) was built in 1638; the sema hall is one of its earliest sections. Its courtyard has chambers for dervishes. It was restored by the General Directorate of Waqfs in 1976 and 1993.[1]

The sema hall section which is used as the Tekke Mosque has a minaret that stands on the wall of its courtyard. It is destabilized due to displacement of its stones and threatens to collapse. There are cracks on the walls of the last comers' prayer area. A thorough examination must be made to assess the required interventions.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 153.



View 3.21 Tekke Mosque after the earthquake

Kozluca Mosque

Map 3.13 Location of Kozluca Mosque

Kozluca Mosque's first construction dates back to the 16th century; the extant structure remains from a reconstruction made in 1908.[1] The top covering of the rectangular mosque is a ridged roof made of curved hip tiles. The minaret's section above its balcony has a delicate shape peculiar to the region. It was restored lastly by the General Directorate of Waqfs in 2006.

Unlike others, its minaret was not affected by the seism. The stone wall that carries the mihrab has a crack over its window, which can be described as a light damage. It was not possible for the team to see the interior of the mosque.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 27*, pp. 318-319.




View 3.22 Kozluca Mosque after the earthquake

Boyacı Mosque

Map 3.14 Location of Boyacı Mosque

Its first construction date is 1358 but according to the sources, its present shape dates from 1575. Its minaret was renewed at the beginning of the 20th century.[1] Some sources refer to it as Cami-i Kebir (Grand Mosque). It has a rectangular ground plan parallel to the mihrab, which is covered by a dome while the other sections are topped by transversal vaults. With these arrangements, it displays the grand mosque format widespread in Anatolia.

It was seen that the mihrab wall has a small crack and that the minaret, which is separate from the main building, has swayed slightly and its stone structure has slight cracks.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 229.




View 3.23 Boyacı Mosque after the earthquake

Hüseyin Paşa Mosque

Map 3.15 Location of Hüseyin Paşa Mosque

This mosque located on Gaziler Avenue was originally built as part of a waqf complex with its adjacent medrese, public bath and Zincirli crafts market. Its construction date is 1719.[1] The mosque's rectangular plan parallel to the *mihrab* wall is topped by six domes over its interior space and three domes covering its last comers' hall. Its minaret is placed in its north-western corner. Its original minaret destroyed during the French occupation was replaced by the present one in the 1940s.

In the earthquake, the two-balcony minaret lost its section above the upper balcony. Its stones fell to the courtyard and onto the dome of the last comers' hall, partly destructing the latter's stone dome and damaging the main building's top covering.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 27*, p. 53.

View 3.24 Hüseyin Paşa Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.24 Hüseyin Paşa Mosque after the earthquake (2018)

View 3.25 Hüseyin Paşa Mosque before the earthquake

View 3.25 Hüseyin Paşa Mosque after the earthquake

Hacı Veli Mosque

Map 3.16 Location of Hacı Veli Mosque

Hacı Veli Mosque is known by the people as the "New Mosque" or the "Small Mosque". First built as a masjid in 1645, it is thought to have acquired its present form in 1912.[1] Its rectangular space parallel to the *mihrab* wall has a coffered ceiling covered by a ridged roof. It has a small, single-balcony minaret.

It was slightly damaged during the February 2023 earthquake, with detachments/fractures at the corners of the last comers' hall.

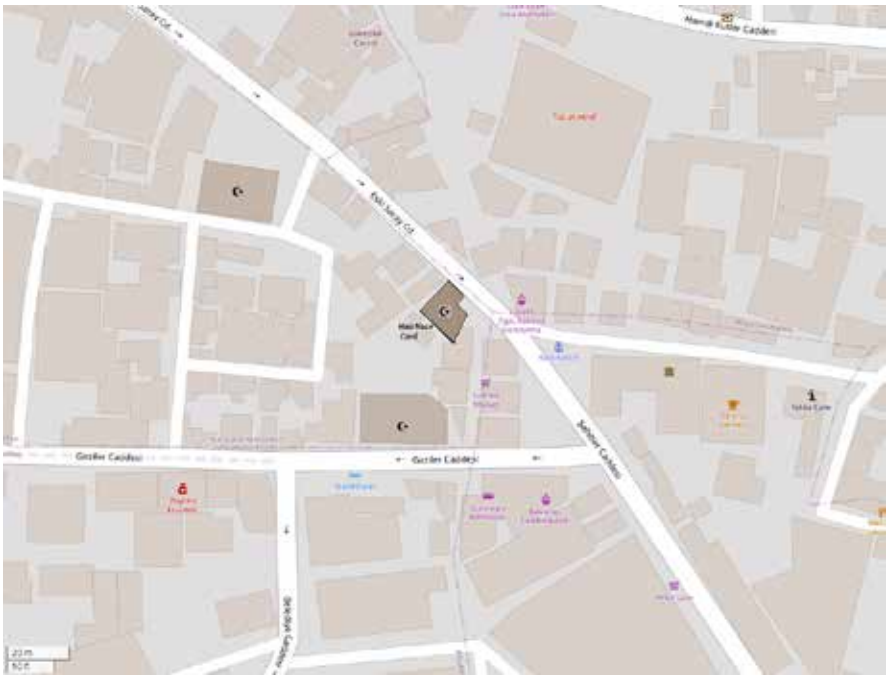
I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 265.

View 3.26 Hacı Veli Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.27 Hacı Veli Mosque after the earthquake

Hacı Nasır Mosque



Map 3.17 Location of Hacı Nasır Mosque

Hacı Nasır Mosque extant today dates from 1812, replacing an earlier mosque which was there since the 1570s.[1] It has a rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab, two courtyards, a last comers' prayer place near the entrance side, and it is covered by transversal vaults carried by four pilasters. The minaret's spire was destructed during the French occupation period and repaired by the city dwellers. It was demolished and reconstructed in 2003.

The mosque can be considered as lightly damaged, with only small-scale cracks and dislocations in its minaret.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 254.

View 3.28 Hacı Veli Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.29 Hacı Veli Mosque after the earthquake

Alaybey Mosque

Map 3.18 Location of Alaybey Mosque

Located on Gaziler Avenue, this mosque was built in the late 16th century. Worn out with time, it was restored to its present shape in 1810.[1] Its plan is similar to that of Hacı Nasır Mosque.

The ground shakings caused cracks in the walls of Alaybey Mosque, with stones falling and plasters peeling off. Stones fell from above the entrance gate, as well as from the interior walls and ceilings. The *alem* (finial piece) of the minaret fell off, the stone spire partly broke down. Some of the outside walls swayed under the effect of shakings.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p.192.

View 3.30 Alaybey Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 3.31 Alaybey Mosque after the earthquake

Nuri Mehmet Paşa Mosque

Map 3.19 Location of Nuri Mehmet Paşa Mosque

This mosque built in 1786 has rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab, which its topped by a dome. The site saw modifications during the course of time. Its minaret destroyed under the French occupation was left unused for some time and then repaired and put to use after 1975.[1] Lastly, a comprehensive restoration was carried out in 2008.

Small-scale damages occurred in the mosque in the earthquake. The alem (finial piece) of the minaret, and some pieces from its stone spire, fell down.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 324.

View 3.32 Nuri Mehmet Paşa Mosque after the earthquake

Ömeriye Mosque

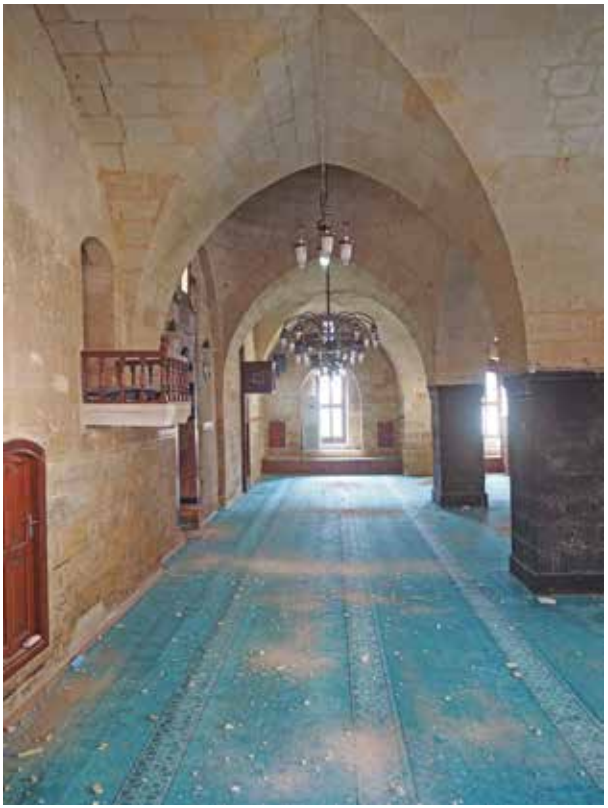
Map 3.20 Location of Ömeriye Mosque

Ömeriye Mosque is one of the oldest mosques of Gaziantep. Sources record that it was first built in 1150, renewed in 1210, and took its present shape following the restorations carried out in 1786 and 1851.[1] It is a small mosque modelled on early mosques with its two courtyards oriented towards the mihrab, its dome above the mihrab and five vaults. Its inscription plate at the entrance section indicates its date of restoration as 2006.

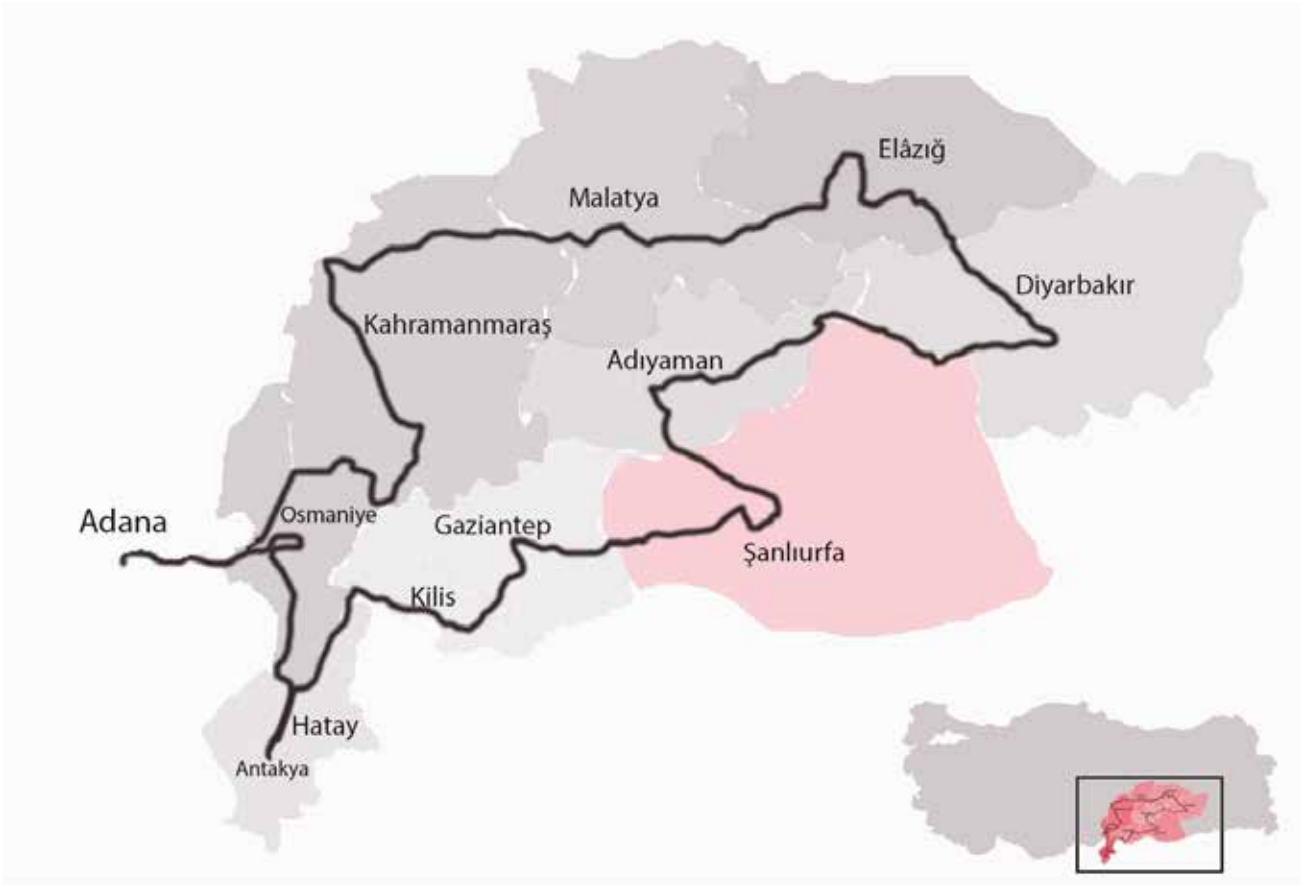
The minaret of Ömeriye Mosque has bullet holes remaining from the years of the French occupation and cracks caused by the earthquake. These cracks, and some dislocations in the stone structures, are threats to its survival. Besides, pieces of stone and plaster fell off the inside walls and the vaults carry small cracks and detachments. Specialized damage and risk assessments are needed.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Çam, Nusret; *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri* 27, p. 341.



View 3.33 Ömeriye Mosque after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

ŞANLIURFA

Rızvaniye Mosque

Map 4.1 Location of Rızvaniye Mosque

Due to being relatively far from the earthquake epicenter, Şanlıurfa was less impacted than other historical structures. The largest destruction is seen in minarets of the city center. The most serious damage observable in other sections of the historical structures is generally limited to wall cracks. The damage in minarets is generally in the form of breaks and cracks in their spires, above their balconies. Minarets are the most vulnerable sections of historical buildings due to their heights.

In the Şanlıurfa historical center, Halilürrahman Mosque's minaret has fractures above its balcony and its spire section partly broke apart. Mevlevihane Mosque has cracks in its mihrab wall; the spire of the minaret of Çarhoğlu Mosque partly fell apart; Dabakhane Mosque's section above its balcony collapsed. Ulu Mosque's minaret has its section that features a clock broken off; the same mosque

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor damage on minaret.

View 4.1 Rızvaniye Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

also has cracks in its vaults. Şanlıurfa's other mosques, masjids, and dwellings carry similar cracks on the outside surfaces of their walls. It can be said Şanlıurfa suffered less damage in the earthquake compared to Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.

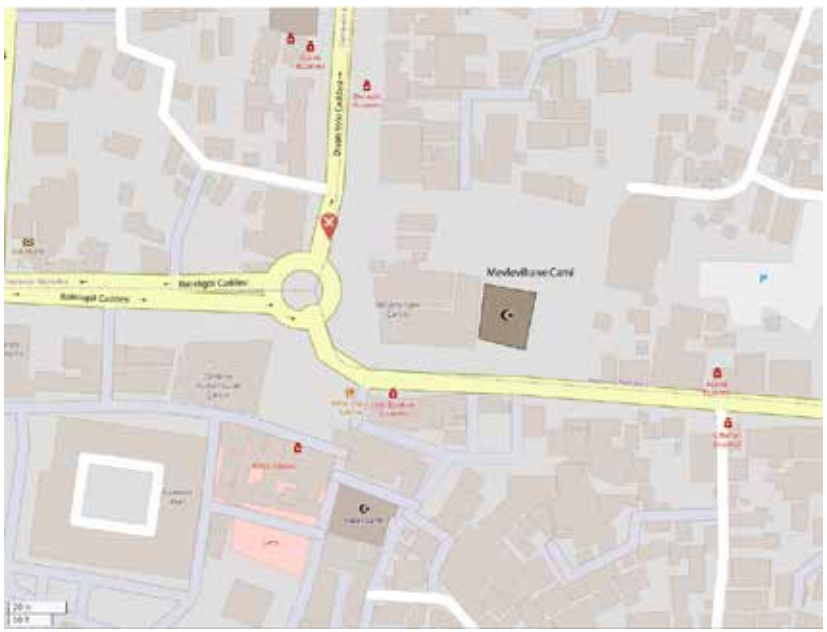
Rızvaniye Mosque was built at the orders of the Governor of Rakka, Rızvan Ahmed Paşa, on the northern coast of Halilürrahman Lake in 1716.[1] Based on a rectangular plan, the mosque is covered by three domes on the mihrab side and has a single-balcony minaret.

Rızvaniye Mosque's minaret was damaged in the earthquake. The stone structure above its balcony disintegrated and part of it collapsed. This spire section threatens to entirely fall apart under any future shock.

1 Kürkçüoğlu, A. Cihat, *Şanlıurfa Mimari Eserleri*, Şanlıurfa, Publications of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ankara, 1997, p. 65.

View 4.2 Rızvaniye Mosque after the earthquake

Mevlevihane Mosque



Map 4.2 Location of Mevlevihane Mosque

The structure that was originally built as the sema (whirling ceremony) hall of the Urfa Mevlevihane (Mevlevi lodge) is presently used as the Mevlevihane Mosque. It has a square base and a domed top but no minaret, because it was originally built as a lodge. Constructed initially in 1728-29, it was converted into a mosque with the addition of a *mihrab* and a *minbar* during the restorations carried out in 1973.[1]

Mevlevihane Mosque's mihrab wall and entrance wall display cracks and fractures in the outside stone structures covering their walls. The mihrab niche is detached from its wall. This axis of the building was shaken, which might also have damaged the dome structure, but the inside of the building could not be inspected. The cracks visible outside need to be examined comprehensively.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor cracks.

1 Tanrıkorur, S. Barihüda, "Urfa Mevlevihanesi", *TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi*, vol. 42, pp. 175-177.

View 4.3 Mevlevihane Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 4.4 Mevlevihane Mosque after the earthquake

Hüseyin Paşa Mosque

Map 4.3 Location of Hüseyin Paşa Mosque

Hüseyin Paşa Mosque, built in 1728 at the orders of the Governor of Urfa after whom it is named, has a square plan with a dome over its prayer hall and three domes topping its last comers' section.[1] Its minaret was disproportionately tall from the outset.

The upper part of the minaret above its balcony carries cracks and displacements. Part of the spire of the stone structure is broken and the alem (finial piece) has fallen down. Due to dislocations in the outside walls of the mosque, the structure has been supported with scaffolding since the earthquake to prevent further collapses.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor damage on minaret.

1 *Kültür ve İnançlar Diyarı Şanlıurfa*, Şanlıurfa Governorate, City Library Series, 26.

View 4.5 Hüseyin Paşa Mosque after the earthquake

Dabakhane Mosque

Map 4.4 Location of Dabakhane Mosque

This mosque located in the Hanlar district, in Urfa's city center, is thought to be built by Behram Paşa in 1578. Restorations were carried out in 1759 and 1887 respectively.[1]

The upper part of the minaret above the balcony level collapsed in the earthquake. The detached stones hit the mosque building and its surroundings, causing damage. The mosque's interior could not be inspected since no entry was allowed.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Kürkçüoğlu, A. Cihat, *Şanlıurfa Mimari Eserleri*, p. 65.

View 4.6 Dabakhane Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 4.7 Dabakhane Mosque after the earthquake

Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque)

Map 4.5 Location of Ulu Mosque

Şanlıurfa Ulu Cami's (Grand Mosque) recorded construction date is 1170.[1] It has a rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab, as is common to Anatolian grand mosques. It has a dome in front of the mihrab and vaulted ceilings in other sections.

Urfa Ulu Mosque was damaged in its inside space and its minaret, which is separate from the main building. Its dome is fractured. The mihrab wall carries tiny cracks. Its octagonal minaret also has cracks. The clock pole that was added to the minaret in the 20th century has collapsed under the shakings and its pieces fell to the courtyard. The ablution fountain covered with a stone-and-concrete structure also collapsed.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Kürkçüoğlu, A. Cihat, *Şanlıurfa Mimari Eserleri*, p. 63.

View 4.8 Ulu Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

View 4.9 Ulu Mosque after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

ADIYAMAN

Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque)

Map 5.1 Location of Adıyaman Ulu Mosque

Adıyaman is one of the most heavily hit cities in the February 2023 earthquakes. Most severely affected were the new settlements; however, many monuments, the marketplace and some old dwellings in the city center were also seriously damaged. The destruction in monuments is middle to heavy on the average, with some total collapses.

Ulu Cami (Grand Mosque) Located near the citadel, this mosque built during the period of the Dulkadiroğlu Beylik took its present shape after the renovations implemented in 1863 and 1902.[1] Topped with a central dome and endowed with a single-balcony minaret, it had an eclectic architectural style.

Adıyaman Ulu Mosque was heavily hit and completely torn down, except part of its northern and eastern walls. It was razed to the ground; what remains is ruins and rubble and wall fragments.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
Mosque totally damaged. The plot and the building's stones became rubble. One side of the facade wall stands unstable with heavy damage.

1 Gündoğdu, Hamza, *Dulkadiroğlu Beyliği Mimarisi*, Publications of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Art Works Series, Ankara, 1986, p. 13.

View 5.1 Adıyaman Ulu Mosque before the earthquake (2022)

View 5.2 Adıyaman Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

View 5.3 Adıyaman Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

Tuz Hanı (Salt Khan)

Map 5.2 Location of Tuz Hanı

Tuz Hanı (Salt Khan), located in the commercial center of Adıyaman, was built in the early 1800s. The two-floor building arranged around a courtyard was in neglected state for many years due to property ownership problems until it was confiscated by the Governorate of Adıyaman, restored and opened as a boutique hotel in 2020.

Tuz Hanı was seriously damaged during the earthquake. Part of its roof and some sections of its courtyard were destructed. Stones fell off its walls, especially from the entrance gate wall. Fractures and cracks are seen on the surfaces of its outside walls.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural damage on main building.

View 5.4 Tuz Hanı after the earthquake

Çarşı Mosque

Map 5.2 Location of Çarşı Mosque

Çarşı (Market) Mosque is located in the Oturakçı commercial district of the city. It was built in 1557 by Hacı Abdülgani and restored in 1640. The inscription plate on its minaret wall records that it was destructed in an earthquake in 1905 and later reconstructed by the benevolent people.[1] It is known that another collapse of the minaret occurred in the 1986 earthquake.

Restoration work was ongoing in the Çarşı Mosque since 2021; it was seriously affected by the last earthquake while under reconstruction. Its minaret collapsed before it could be restored; its roof collapsed; partial fractures occurred in most of its walls; as a result, piles of rubble accumulated in and around the mosque.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage and very heavy non-structural damage.

1 Turgut, Bahattin, "Arşiv Belgeleri Işığında Adıyaman Hacı Abdülgani (Çarşı) Camii Vakfı", *IHYA Uluslararası İslam Araştırmaları Dergisi*, no. 6, p. 236.

View 5.5 Çarşı Mosque after the earthquake

Eskisaray Mosque

Map 5.3 Location of Eskisaray Mosque

Located in the city center, Eskisaray Mosque has a ridged roof and a single-balcony minaret. Its builder is İbrahim Paşa, in 1735. It has several restorations and enlargements on its record.

The earthquake caused its minaret to collapse from top down to the level of the mosque building. Pieces falling from the minaret harmed the mosque's roof, outside walls and surroundings. However, other parts of the building were safe despite getting some small cracks. The degree of the damage can be described as medium.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

View 5.6 Eskisaray Mosque after the earthquake

Musalla Mosque

Map 5.4 Location of Musalla Mosque

This mosque is located on Musalla Avenue near the historical commercial center of Adıyaman. It is one of the city's oldest mosques. Built on a rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab wall, its central section has a dome, and the sides have vaulted ceilings. Its minaret was reconstructed with a single balcony after the 1890 earthquake but unfortunately could not stand the 2023 disaster.[1]

This is one of the buildings most severely hit. Its minaret was destroyed down to the boot level, causing harm to the roof and the surroundings of the last comers' area. The inside walls and pillars of the last comers' area carry cracks. Dislocations and fractures are seen around the central dome base. The structure can be classified as heavily damaged although its sections other than the minaret are standing.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

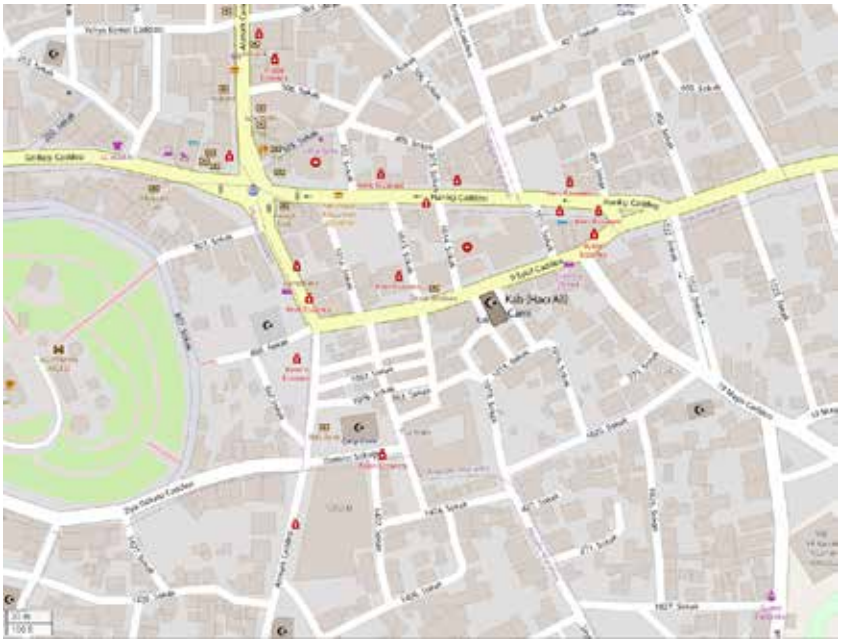
1 *Türkiye'nin Turizm Değerleri*, T.C. Turizm Bakanlığı Tanıtma Genel Müdürlüğü, vol. 1, Ankara, p. 54.





View 5.7 Musalla Mosque after the earthquake

Kab (Hacı Ali) Mosque



Map 5.5 Location of Kab (Hacı Ali) Mosque

The original name of this mosque located in the old commercial district of Adıyaman is Hacı Ali Mosque. It is known as Kab Mosque due to the kabaltı (vaulted passage; kab = vault, altı = under) that links it to the adjacent Paşa Bath. It is understood that the mosque was built in 1673, and restored in the years 1833, 1894, 1923 and 1934. It was restored lastly during 2007-2008, by the General Directorate of Waqfs.[1] The square-base mosque is topped by a dome and its single-balcony minaret was extant before the earthquake.

Kab Mosque's minaret, which was repeatedly renovated in the past, was destructed in the last earthquake. Falling stones damaged the roof of the last comers' area, the surroundings of the minaret and the vaulted passage, which is used a prayer hall in the Summer. No observations could be made inside the mosque, as it could not be visited.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

1 Altın, Alper; "Adıyaman'da bir Kabaltı ve Kab (Hacı Ali) Camisi", *İstem Dergisi*, Year 15, No. 29, 2017, pp. 103-124.

View 5.8 Kab (Hacı Ali) Mosque after the earthquake

Hacı Süleyman Mosque

Map 5.6 Location of Hacı Süleyman Mosque

Information is scarce about the history of this mosque located on Musalla Avenue, in Adıyaman city center. It is a rectangular structure built with limestone and covered with a ridged brick roof. Its minaret, which looked as if built recently, was destroyed in the earthquake. Broken pieces falling from the minaret fractured the mosque roof, the minaret's surroundings, and the last comers' section.

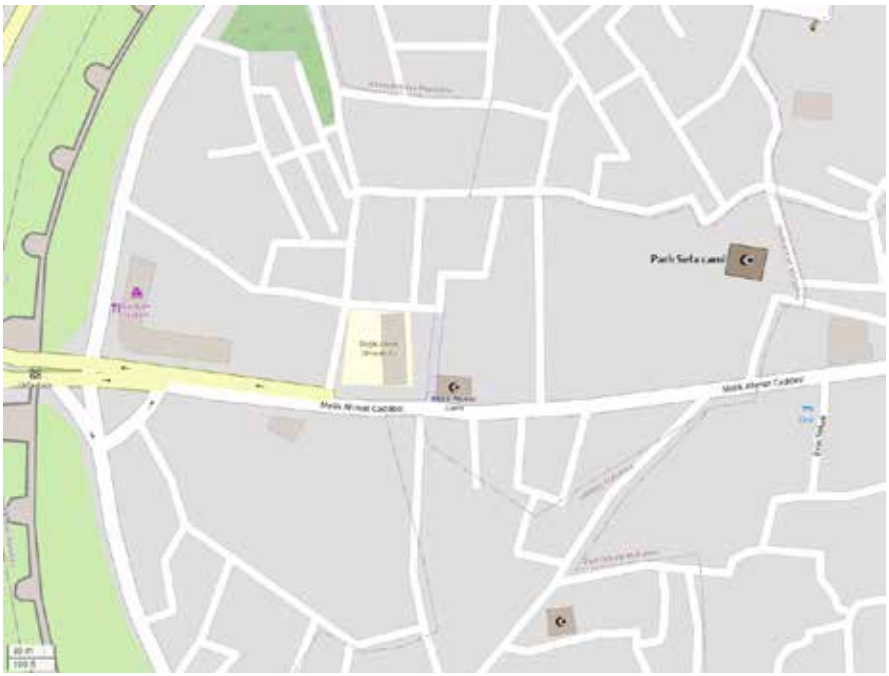
III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

View 5.9 Hacı Süleyman Mosque after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

DİYARBAKIR

Parlı Sefa Mosque



Map 6.1 Location of Parlı Sefa Mosque

Diyarbakır city center was severely affected although it is relatively far from the earthquake epicenter. Newer apartment buildings suffered more heavily than historical monuments and civil structures. As in the other cities visited, the damage in historical monuments consists mostly of collapses of minarets, disintegrations of old walls, stones falling off due to deterioration of the binding materials between wall layers. One monument, Behram Paşa Mosque, is not covered in this report since the authors know from field studies carried out during 2018-19 that this mosque then already carried the present cracks seen on its roof covering, contrary to publications in some media that linked these cracks to the last earthquake.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

View 6.1 Parlı Sefa Mosque before the earthquake (2018)

Görsel 6.1 Parlı Sefa Cami Deprem Öncesi Fotoğrafları (2018)

Parlı Sefa Mosque located inside the Diyarbakır city walls, to the west of Ulu Cami, was built in the middle of the 15th century.[1] Its prayer place is rectangular, topped by a central dome supported by four pilasters, secondary, corner domes and a vaulted ceiling. The minaret, which carries interesting stone decorations, is separate from the mosque building.

Parlı Sefa Mosque's minaret has lost stones from its boot part; its body part has small-scale cracks. The inside sections of the mosque could not be visited.

1 Sözen, Metin, *Diyarbakır'da Türk Mimarisi*, Publication of the Association for Promotion and Tourism in Diyarbakır, İstanbul, 1971, p. 48.

Diyarbakır City Walls

Hatay
Kilis
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Adıyaman
Diyarbakır
Malatya
Kahramanmaraş
Osmaniye

Map 6.2 Location of Diyarbakır City Walls

The city walls of Diyarbakır date from the early centuries BC but they were given their present arrangement in the middle of the 4th century, under Roman rule. The walls consist of two sections, the inner and the outer. In the past, they were surrounded by ditches. A portion of the outer walls is still extant. It is also known that the walls underwent restorations and renovations during the Abbasid, Marwani, Great Seljukid, Artuklu, Akkoyunlu and Ottoman periods.[1] Diyarbakır's walls are an important defensive structure, with their gates topped by bastions.[2] The monument was registered in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2015.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

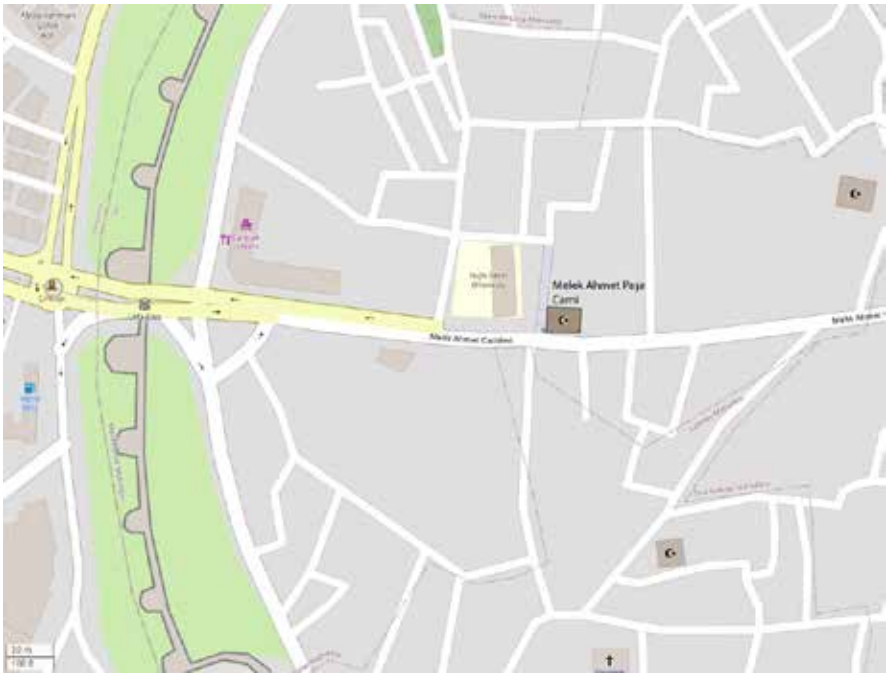
1 Parla, Canan, "Diyarbakır Surları ve Kent Tarihi" *ODTÜ MFD*, No. 22, Year 2015, pp. 57-84.

2 Nabikoğlu A., Dalkılıç, N., "Diyarbakır Surlarının Günümüzdeki Durumuna Yeni bir Bakış", *Restorasyon Konservasyon Çalışmaları Dergisi*, No. 15, 2013, pp. 23-35.

View 6.3 Diyarbakır City Walls after the earthquake

City walls lost their importance everywhere from the 16th century onwards, but the walls of Diyarbakır remained functional until the early 20th century. Since then, they remained in neglected physical state for many years, while adjacent buildings and roads were constructed. Inaccurate restorations were carried out occasionally. However, a regular conservation program was launched in 2010 on the basis of surveys revealing fractures, losses of stones, decay of mortar bindings, and crumpling vertical sections due to wear out. These problems were further aggravated by the earthquake, where some sections of the walls fell out, widening the breaches and cavities. No serious problems are seen in the sections that were restored before the earthquake. These problems are expected to be solved through the ongoing restoration projects.

Melek Ahmet Paşa Mosque



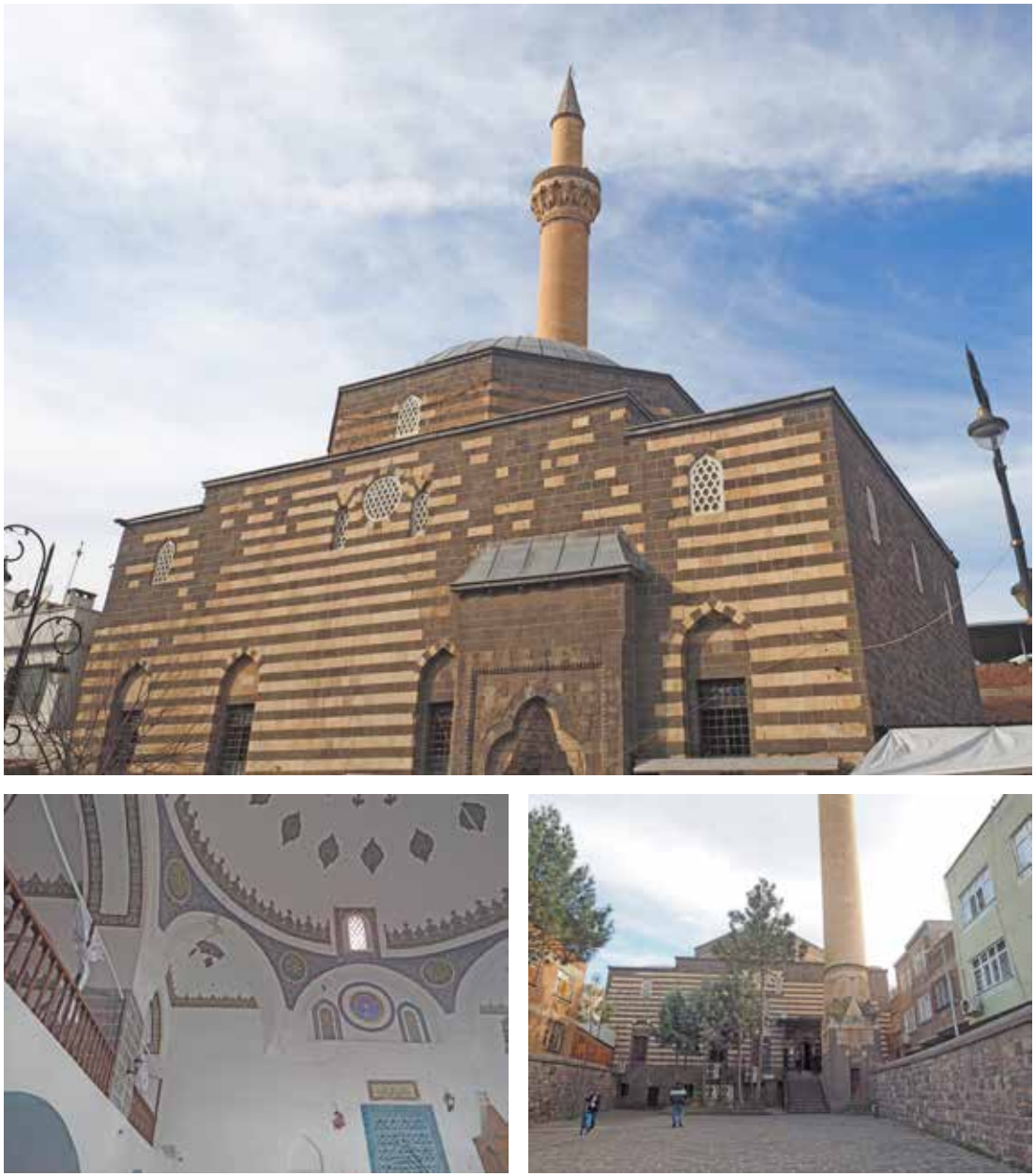
Map 6.3 Location of Melek Ahmet Paşa Mosque

This mosque located near Urfa Gate was built by Melek Ahmet Paşa during 1587-91. The structure is listed among the works of Mimar Sinan. Its lower floor is used for commercial purposes and the upper floor serves as the prayer hall. The rectangular building's central dome is carried by four pillars.[1]

Diyarbakır Melek Ahmet Paşa Mosque has structural cracks in the arches that carry its dome, to the side of the mihrab and on the columns which support the mahfil (preacher's place). Though the damage seems to be light at first sight, the cracks in the support elements of the roof and the dome necessitate that a comprehensive static examination and reinforcement of the structure be carried out.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Sözen, Metin; *Diyarbakır'da Türk Mimarisi*, Diyarbakır'ı Tanıtma ve Turizm Derneği Yayını, İstanbul, 1971.



View 6.4 Melek Ahmet Paşa Mosque after the earthquake

St. George Church

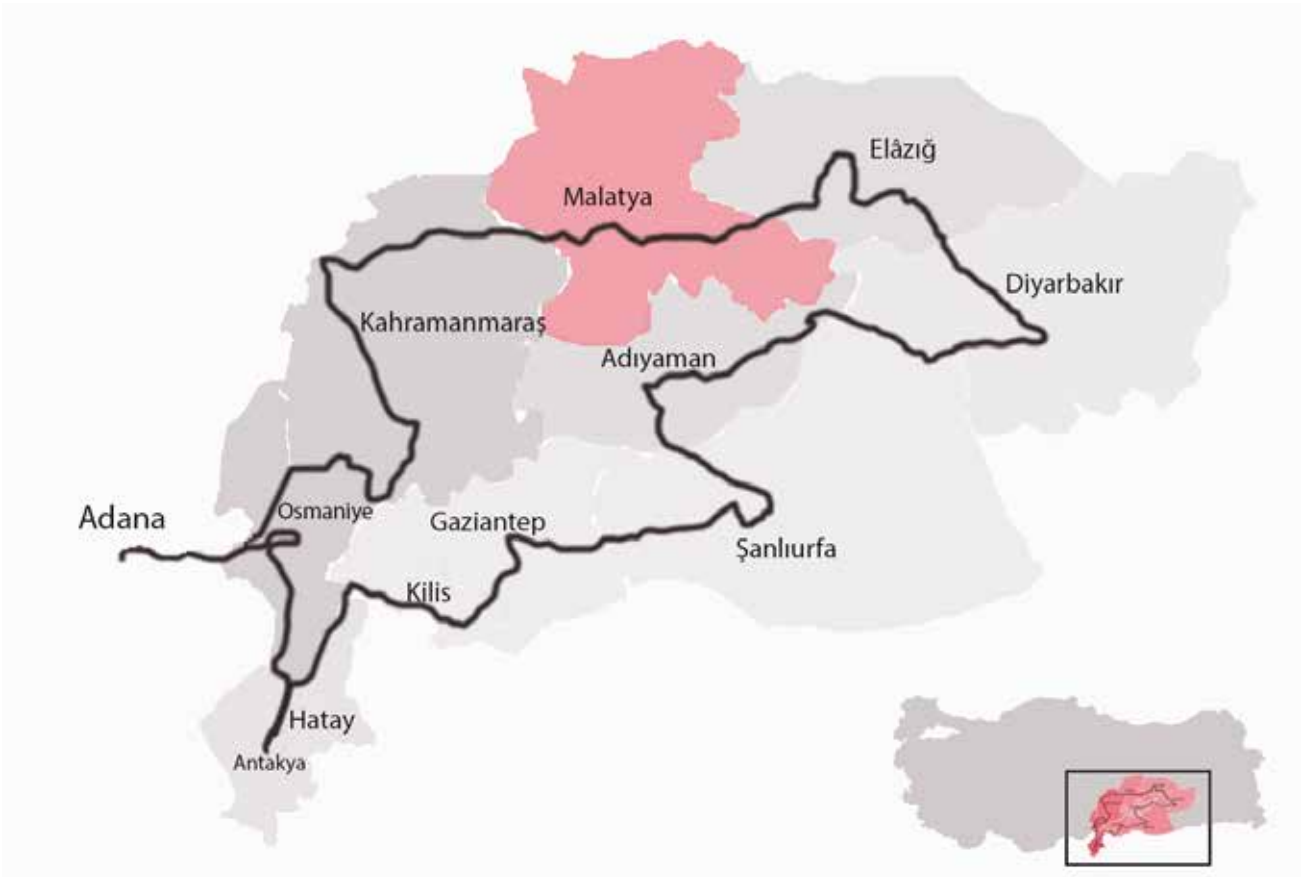
Map 6.4 Location of St. George Church

This structure that was first built in the 3rd century AD was used in the Artuklu period as a section of the Palace inside the citadel. It underwent restorations over time. The muqarnas and related elements were added to this Roman structure during the Artuklu period.

St. George Church was suffering from problems related to the unsuitability of its grounds already before the earthquake. The existing cracks in its outer walls have widened in the earthquake and new ones appeared in its inside walls, where pieces of stone and flakes of plaster fell off.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

View 6.5 St. George Church after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

MALATYA

Yeni Mosque

Map 7.1 Location of Yeni Mosque

The city center of Malatya was heavily affected due to its proximity to the earthquake epicenter. The impact on the city's residential areas was devastating. The scope of the field survey was limited to those buildings that carry significance as cultural heritage. Varying degrees of damage has been observed in historical buildings located in the Malatya city center. Some of them were completely destroyed, while others withstood the earthquake with minor damage.

Works of civil architecture located in both the old and new parts of Malatya were also damaged. One of them is the historical mansion which the Municipality of Battalgazi was using as the Malatya Old Lifestyle Museum. A large number of other old residential buildings were damaged or destroyed. Arslantepe Mound, a World Heritage Site located near the old city, was also damaged. Dislocations occurred in the site's reception building, as well as in the adobe walls inside the mound.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage. All ornaments, architectural and structural elements heavily damaged. Close to total destruction.


View 7.1 Yeni Mosque after the earthquake

Yeni Mosque was one of the symbolic buildings of Malatya's newer districts. Originally built in 1843 and named Hacı Yusuf Mosque, it was destroyed by the fire that swept through Malatya's marketplace in 1889. It was rebuilt and reopened for prayers as Yeni (New) Mosque in 1913.This mosque had two minarets and a central dome supported by four pillars. Its minaret, which was a legacy of the first structure built in 1843, lost its spire section during the last earthquake.[1]

Malatya being located in a seismic zone, most of the buildings had already experienced earthquakes. The dome and the walls of this mosque were restored after the 1964 earthquake. The building was also damaged during the Elazığ-centered 2020 earthquake. Finally, the 2023 quake razed it to the ground. Its top covering did not stand the shocks and damaged to the main building's support walls in its collapse. The minaret that was inherited form the very first structure survived with a few cracks, while the two other minarets were destroyed from top to their balcony level. What remains from the site is only a small section of the last comers' area. An almost total reconstruction of the site is needed.

1 Aytaç, İsmail, 2003; "Malatya Maddesi Mimari"; TDV, *İslam Ansiklopedisi*, Vol. 27, pp. 474-477.

View 7.2 Yeni Mosque after the earthquake

Battalgazi Ulu Mosque

Map 7.2 Location of Battalgazi Ulu Mosque

Ulu Mosque located in the historical Battalgazi quarter is one of the city's oldest structures. It was first built in 1224, then restored in 1247 and 1274. The structure underwent several interventions and restorations in later centuries; therefore, it carries traces from different periods.[1] Malatya Ulu Mosque has a dome over the mihrab and vaulted ceilings in other sections. Its roof was covered with metal plates during recent restorations.

Since Malatya Ulu Mosque was closed after the 2023 earthquake, some observations were made from outside. The brick frame of the window on its dome has cracks and dislocations. Two of the piers in the eastern part of the mosque, which were restored earlier, collapsed because they were not properly connected to the main building. Other facades of the building lost some stones and have cracks.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, Publications of the Malatya Governorate, Malatya Library, 2013, p. 36.

View 7.3 Battalgazi Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

Halfetih (Hötüm Dede) Minaret

Map 7.3 Location of Halfetih (Hötüm Dede) Minaret

Hötüm Dede or Halfetih Minaret is located near the Ulu Mosque. The mosque, which presumably stood on a rectangular ground plan, is inextant, except its brick minaret. The latter features an octagonal transmission segment from a square base to a conical upper part. There is no indication about the history of the mosque or its minaret. From its shape and articulatory details, the minaret can be dated to the 13th century.[1]

The seismic shocks caused a major crack along a line crossing from its octagonal boot towards its cylindrical body. This fundamental fracture may cause a total collapse. An intervention is urgently needed to restore this authentic structure.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 85.

View 7.4 Halfetih (Hötüm Dede) Minaret after the earthquake

Akminare Mosque

Map 7.4 Location of Ak Minaret Mosque

This mosque is situated in the Değirmenönü district outside the old Malatya city walls. The building is square-shaped; its last comers' section near the entrance side is topped with a triple arcade and a flat roof. Its single-balcony minaret is placed on the site's entrance side, apart from the main building. It is called Akminare (white minaret) owing to the limestone used in its construction. The inscription above the entrance gate records the name of its builder, Himmet Bey, the son of Zaim (commander, fief holder in the Ottoman period) Yusuf, and the construction date, 1572.[1] Akminare Mosque was restored in 2020, and its last comers' area, which had collapsed earlier, was rebuilt.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 101.

View 7.5 Ak Minaret Mosque after the earthquake

The last earthquake caused cracks and splits at the corner where the walls of the main prayer hall and the restored last comers' place meet. Cracks also occurred in the tromp arches and the prayer hall's wall corners. Pieces of stone were detached from the arches topping the windows on each side of the prayer hall entrance. Though the damage was not severe, the crevices and dislocations that occurred in this building must be monitored and suitable interventions must be planned in the long run.

Sütlüminare Mosque

Map 7.5 Location of Sütlü Minaret Mosque

Sütlüminare Mosque, also called Çermik Mosque, is located outside and to the south of the Battalgazi walls in old Malatya. It was built in the 16th century and restored more than once. The minaret has an inscription plate that indicates 1808 as its restoration date.[1] The structure had remained extant but in ruins. Additionally, a road crosses its site. The mosque's extant parts are its northern wall, a section of its western wall, and its minaret. No information is available about the time and the reason of the disappearance of its missing sections.

Restorations were carried out in this site by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2006. However, the 2023 earthquake caused further destruction; the upper part of the minaret above the balcony level collapsed, and the falling stones struck what had remained form the walls. There are cracks in the boot section of the minaret and its

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 108.

View 7.6 Sütlü Minaret Mosque after the earthquake

stairsteps. The walls of the prayer hall have their corners fractured; pieces of stone were lost from their surfaces. The interior walls disintegrated; their plaster is breaking away in some places. It is understood that cement of unsuitable quality was used during the last restoration as binding and coating material for the stone layering structures. The ruins need to be restored anew.

Vaiz Hoca Mosque-Melik Sunullah Mosque

Map 7.6 Location of Vaizhoca Mosque - Melik Sunullah Mosque

This site known as the Vaiz (preacher) Hoca Mosque or Vaiz Baba Mosque was not extant in its authentic state before the last earthquake because the original mosque and mausoleum dating from the 14th century were destructed earlier.[1] During the restorations launched in 2006, excavations were made under the mosque and the mausoleum and the remnants of original buildings were covered with steel structures and glass for protection.

The last quake caused fractures in the stone surface structure that layers the minaret boot which is an original element of the mosque. The upper part of the minaret was not affected.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor damage on minaret.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 90.

View 7.7 Vaizhoca Mosque -Melik Sunullah Mosque after the earthquake

Siddi/Sitti Zeynep Mausoleum

Map 7.7 Location of Siddi/Sitti Zeynep Tomb

This mausoleum is situated outside the old Malatya city walls, adjacent to a traditional house. It has an octagonal plan and a pyramidal top. It was built in the 13th century. Information about the identity of Sitti Zeynep, the lady who is buried there, is uncertain;[1] she is said to be the wife of Battalgazi but might as well be a namesake. The inside and outside walls of the structure are built of cut stone. It was restored in 1962 and 2008.

The tomb has deep cracks, most of them vertical. Stones are detached, especially from the upper frame of the entrance gate. The inside could not be visited. An examination of the cracks suggests they occurred due to dislocations caused by the top-level traditional structures swaying downwards. A realistic assessment can be reached only after through static analyses of the inside and outside elements and the adjoining house.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 148.

View 7.8 Siddi/Sitti Zeynep Tomb after the earthquake

Karahan Mosque

Map 7.8 Location of Karahan Mosque

This mosque is located outside the old city walls of Malatya, in the Karahan district named after it. The ground plan of its prayer hall is nearly square. It has an arcaded riwaq with a ridged roof, which is placed near the entrance side. It adjoins the brick minaret situated in the north-eastern end of the site. The mosque was built by Major-General Hüseyin Bey in 1582. It was restored in 1898. Its minaret was repaired in 1901 and 1951.[1]

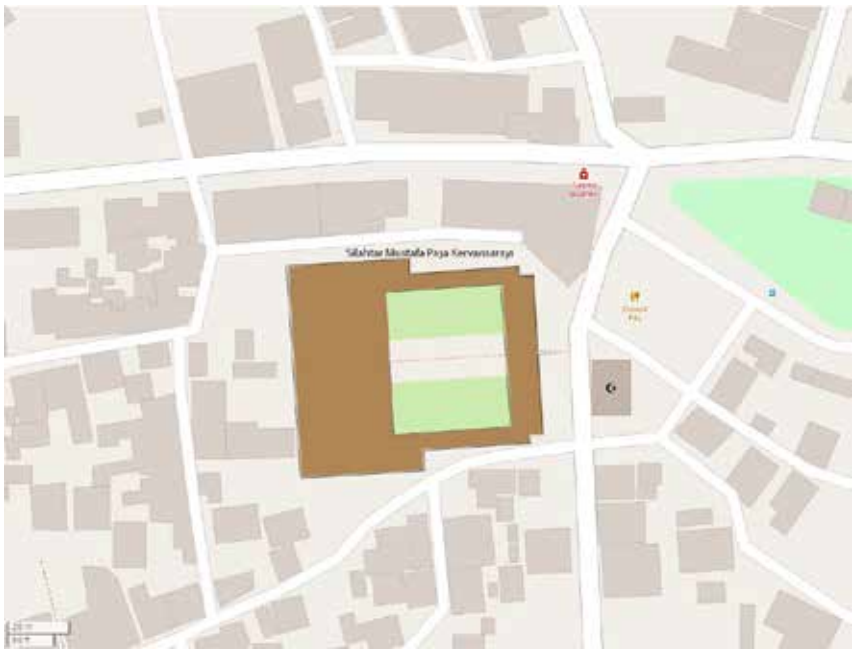
The restored mosque survived the earthquake; no damage was assessed except a few simple losses of plaster layering between the minaret's boot and the front alley.

I
Superficial / Slight Damage
Negligible damage. Some minor damages between minaret and main building.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 114.

View 7.9 Karahan Mosque after the earthquake

Silahtar Mustafa Paşa Caravanserai



Map 7.9 Location of Silahtar Mustafa Paşa Caravanserai

Silahtar Mustafa Paşa Caravanserai is located inside the Alacakkapı Gate of old Malatya city walls. It was built as a stopover for caravans that were heading East. It has two main sections: a courtyard with a riwaq, and to its west, the main khan (inn, commercial and hostel building). The rectangular building is original; some of the riwaqs and the shops surrounding the courtyard were reconstructed by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2009. The inscription plate indicates that it was built in 1637 at the orders of Silahtar Mustafa Paşa, the Vizier of Sultan Murad IV.[1]

It was seen during the survey that the chimneys, which were a later addition on the riwaqs, were either displaced or broken. No other trace of the earthquake is visible from outside. The inside could not be visited.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

1 Eskici, Bekir; *Malatya Türk-İslam Dönemi Mimari Eserleri I*, p. 167.

View 7.10 Silahtar Mustafa Paşa Caravanserai after the earthquake

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Elbistan Çarşı Atik (Alaüddevle) Mosque

Map 8.1 Location of Elbistan Çarşı Atik (Alaüddevle) Mosque

As is known, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay are the two cities immensely devastated by the February 2023 earthquake. Both recently built houses and historical structures in Kahramanmaraş city and its towns were either totally destructed or severely damaged. The destruction on historical monuments drew public attention, but also noteworthy is the condition of civil architecture, especially in the city center, where most civil structures fell into rubble because of pre-disaster disregard or total neglect. Furthermore, a serious loss of urban memory followed the disappearance of several districts, particularly in the centrally located residential quarters. The field survey focused on monumental structures, but a comprehensive survey is also needed on both these residential areas and the various civil architectural structures in the Kahramanmaraş city center.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

View 8.1 Elbistan Çarşı Atik (Alaüddevle) Mosque after the earthquake

This mosque was built by Alaüddevle Bey, the ruler of Dulkadiroğlu Beylik, around 1490.[1] The inscription plate on the minaret records that it was restored at the orders of Sultan Murad IV (d. 1640). It has a rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab and is topped by pointed arches supported by timber beams and four piers. Its last comers' section has a wooden roof covering. The minaret is placed separately, at the corner of the site's entrance; it is made of stone in its boot part and wooden above it. According to the available information, it was restored in 1885, 1950 and 2004.

In the field study, it was seen that the mosque as a whole was lightly affected by the quake but its minaret was seriously damaged, with a deep crevice and gaps left by stones detached from the brick layer covering its outer surface. Actually, the minaret collapsed a few days later under aftershocks.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, Turkish Historical Society, Ankara, 2007, Vol. II, p. 978.

Elbistan Ulu Mosque

Map 8.2 Location of Elbistan Ulu Mosque

Elbistan Ulu Mosque replaced an earlier, Seljukid Mosque which was built in 1239. It is understood from the inscription plates of the mosque that it was built by the ruler of the Dulkadiroğlu Beylik, Ali Bey, between 1515 and 1522 which also reflected in its construction technique and architectural forms.[1] Elbistan Ulu Mosque has a square base topped by a central dome supported by four pilasters, four small domes and corner domes, which is an example of the earliest mosques. The last comers' section is covered by three pointed arches and transversal vaults. The single-balcony minaret is placed in the north-western corner of the site. The mosque is known to have been restored in 1834, 1871, 1922 and 1932; lastly, it was restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2007.

Ulu Mosque is Elbistan's major and most notable historical structure. It suffered severe destruction in the earthquake. Its minaret

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 1008.

View 8.2 Elbistan Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

collapsed onto the mosque and towards the tombs of Alaüddevle Bozkurt Bey, one of the Dulkadir Beys, and Osman Necip Efendi of Bukhara which are located in the garden, causing some damage. The dome base carries fractures and distortions. Additionally, some of the flying buttresses that support the dome base are broken and destructed. There are cracks in the mosque's facades and dislocations in its walls. The transversal vaults of the last comers' prayer place bear cracks; their plaster coating detached here and there. The ablution fountain in the garden, which was a later addition, and part of the support wall on the mihrab side of the garden, have collapsed. These are indications of the serious damage and destruction in the site.

Elbistan Himmet Baba Mosque

Map 8.3 Location of Elbistan Himmet Baba Mosque

Himmet Baba Mosque, also known as Ümmet Baba Mosque and Babaiyye Mosque, was built by the Dulkadiroğulları ruler Alaüddevle Bey in the name of the religious scholar Ümmet Baba, around 1496.[1] It was endowed from the outset as a waqf complex comprising a masjid, a zawiya and a medrese. It underwent restorations in the years 1889, 1938 and 1991. The masjid and the tomb are contiguous, domed structures. The tomb is positioned towards the mosque's mihrab and the two are connected by a passage door. The minaret is placed between the mosque and the tomb. A comparison of the construction materials and techniques of the tomb on the side of the mihrab reveals that the two structures date from different periods. It is known that the minaret was renovated in 1952. The mosque was restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2009.

The last earthquake caused serious damage in the lower part of the minaret section that was restored in 1952 which rested on the base remaining from the original construction; broken pieces

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 959.

View 8.3 Elbistan Himmet Baba Mosque after the earthquake

of stone have dispersed. Due to this problem in its lower part, the minaret threatens to collapse under aftershocks. Actually, the news media have announced sometime after the field trip that the General Directorate of Waqfs had demolished the minaret, classified and stored its pieces in view of a future restoration.[2]

2 https://www.elbistaninsesi.com/haber/14425343/himmet-baba-caminin-minaresi-kontrollu-olarak-sokuldu.

Elbistan Kızılcaoba Mosque

Map 8.4 Location of Elbistan Kızılcaoba Mosque

This mosque was built in the first quarter of the 16th century, during the period of the Dulkadiroğlu Beylik. It has a close to square rectangular interior space covered with wooden planks over pointed arches supported by four piers. The last comers' place is likewise covered with wooden beams and the minaret adjoins it. The structure was restored in 1887, 1990 and lastly 2007.[1]

Kızılcaoba Mosque withstood the earthquake in general terms, but cracks appeared inside the last comers' hall and on the mihrab side. It was noted during the examination of the cracks that their positions are parallel to the internal axis of the wall structures between the last comers' hall and the mihrab wall. The method of intervention would be defined after removing the plasters, measuring the depths and movements of the cracks. There are also fractures and dislocations in some parts of the courtyard's walls.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 999.

View 8.4 Elbistan Kızılcaoba Mosque after the earthquake

Elbistan Ceyhan (Aşağı) Mosque

Map 8.5 Location of Elbistan Ceyhan Mosque

This mosque is located on the Ceyhan River coast and named after it, but people commonly call it the Aşağı (lower) Mosque. According to the sources, it was built in the 19th century. It underwent restorations in 1960, 1998 and 2014.[1] The building is square based, covered with a wooden roof replacing the original earthen roof. During the restoration carried out in 2014, the minaret, previously made of reinforced concrete but composed of low-quality materials, was demolished. A new, wooden minaret was constructed in conformity with the very first one, based on the available documents. Additionally, some adjacent structures were removed.

The quake caused cracks and partial fall outs throughout the cement-based outside layering of the mosque's adobe walls. Dislocations occurred at the junctures of the walls and the roof. The monument withstood the devastating earthquake with some damages.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 989.

View 8.5 Elbistan Ceyhan Mosque after the earthquake

Göksun Ulu (Central) Mosque

Map 8.6 Location of Göksun Ulu (Merkez) Mosque

Built in 1922, Göksun Ulu Mosque reflects the style of its time. It was built with the contributions of the district governor in office and the people. The mosque has a square plan; it is a masonry building with a central dome and smaller domes in the corners; its wooden top is covered with Baghdadi plaster. The last comers' place near the site's entrance is topped by three domes and the minaret is beside the entrance.[1]

The mosque was heavily damaged during the earthquake. There are cracks and missing pieces on its facades. Great damage is observed on its eastern facade that looks onto the main avenue. The upper part of its minaret was broken from the balcony level and its pieces fell onto the mosque roof and grounds. The falling stones pierced the roof. In sum, the site was seriously affected by the earthquake.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto roof of the main building.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 1077.

View 8.6 Göksun Ulu (Merkez) Mosque after the earthquake

Acemli Mosque

Map 8.7 Location of Acemli Mosque

This mosque is situated in the district called Şehit Evliya or Acemli facing the citadel. It was constructed by Hacı İbrahim Evliya Efendi during the years 1912-14 in replacement of an original one which was built in the 17th century but was destructed. Its prayer hall is covered by a dome; its last comers' hall has one large and two small domes. It is part of a the Acemli complex, together with a medrese and a fountain. Comprehensive restorations were implemented in the complex by the Directorate General of Waqfs in the years 1963, 1987 and 2016.[1]

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages on minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 9.

View 8.7 Acemli Mosque after the earthquake

The mosque, on the whole, was lightly damaged in the earthquake, but the minaret carries deep fractures and dislocations of stones in its bottom course; it threatens to collapse under eventual aftershocks. Its alem (finial piece) dropped down, along with stones from its main body parts. The minaret's stone structure must be undone from top to foot and classified in view of a future reconstruction, to safeguard this and other components of the mosque site.

Ulu Mosque

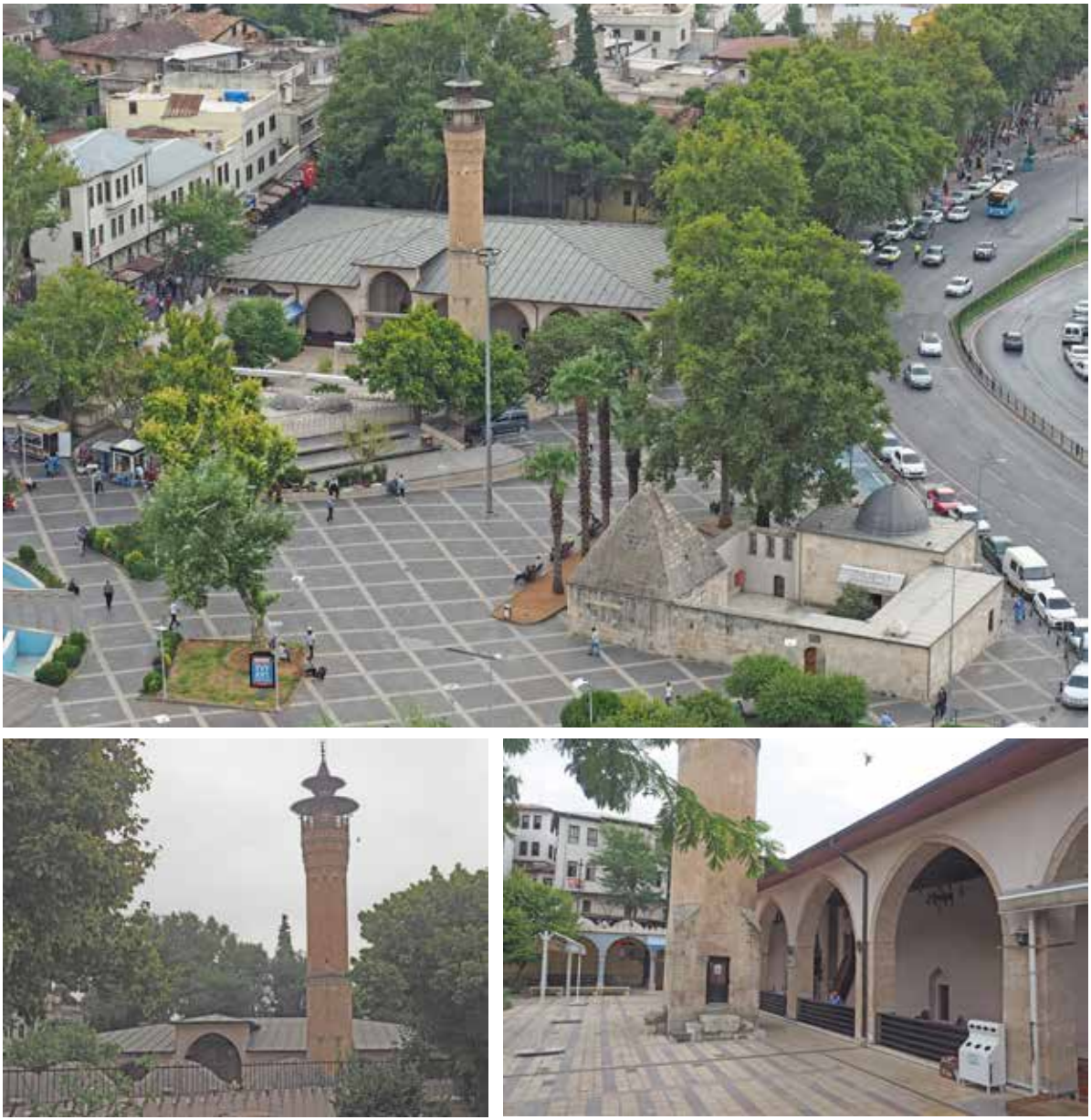
Map 8.8 Location of Kahramanmaraş Ulu Mosque

The mosque was first constructed between 1442-54 by Süleyman Bey, the Dulkadir Beylik ruler. It was renovated by Alaüddevle Bey sometime later and took its present shape in 1502. Its rectangular space parallel to the mihrab is divided by pilasters and covered with wooden beams. The minaret is in the courtyard, separate from the mosque building. It was restored in the 1780s after a fire and also later, in 1848, 1859 and 1897. Several restorations followed in the 20th century, in the years 1945, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and 2006.[1]

The mosque was largely damaged by the earthquake. The minaret placed in its courtyard collapsed; its stones falling onto the mosque's roof and entrance damaged the roof and the main entrance arcade. Fractures occurred in the walls of the last comers' hall and the mosque's side facade. Ulu Mosque, one of the landmark structures of Kahramanmaraş, needs to be safeguarded.

III	IV
Unstable/Heavy Damage	**Irreversible/ Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto entrance of the mosque.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, p. 289.



View 8.8 Kahramanmaraş Ulu Mosque before the earthquake (2020)

View 8.9 Kahramanmaraş Ulu Mosque after the earthquake

Saraçhane Mosque

Map 8.9 Location of Saraçhane Mosque

The site of Saraçhane Mosque is in the commercial center of Kahramanmaraş, in the middle of the Saraçlar (saddlers) market. It was constructed by Hacı Abdullah Bey from the Beyazıtoğulları family in 1618.[1] It stood on a raised platform, ("fevkani") with nine shops underneath. It had a single-balcony minaret and a rectangular prayer hall. The mosque underwent various restorations in the years 1905, 1920, 1981 and 1990.

The mosque and its minaret were completely destructed and went into rubble; a small fraction remains from the shops section.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
The mosque totally damaged. The plot and the building's stones became rubble.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. 1, p. 243.

View 8.10 Saraçhane Mosque after the earthquake

Hatuniye Mosque

Map 8.10 Location of Hatuniye Mosque

This site was constructed by the Dulkadiroğlu Bey, Alaüddevle, for his wife Şems Hatun during 1509-10. It is also known by the name of Şems Hatun Mosque. It is a complex consisting of a mosque, a medrese, a tomb, a bath and a fountain.[1] Its rectangular last comers' area is near and parallel to the mihrab wall. The minaret is placed separately, in the courtyard. The mosque was restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2008.

The earthquake caused the minaret to collapse onto the mosque. As a result, the mosque' roof and some parts of its front wall were destructed. Additionally, there are cracks and crevices on its road-side facade. A comprehensive restoration is needed.

III	IV
Unstable / Heavy Damage	**Irreversible /Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto entrance of the mosque.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. 1, p. 37.

View 8.11 Hatuniye Mosque before the earthquake (2020)

View 8.12 Hatuniye Mosque after the earthquake

Kapalı Çarşı (Covered Market)

Map 8.11 Location of Covered Bazaar

The covered market of Kahramanmaraş was built in the late 16th century. It has the new Bedesten (bazaar) at one end and the Bakırcılar (coppersmiths) Market at the other. Its authentic form and appearance were largely preserved. It is a ground level structure with nine entrances and 495 business units.

The incidence of earthquake damage was small and partial considering the expanse of the building; it was hit but did not collapse. Cracks occurred in its vaults and plaster fell off in some places. Some of the shops also have cracks on their walls, while some of the stone and wooden structures around this historical mall collapsed. It is understood that no maintenance work was carried out in the mall or the individual shops. Repairs and reinforcements are needed.

II
Stable / Moderate Damage
Local structural and non-structural damages.

View 8.13 Covered Bazaar after the earthquake

Arasa (Timur Paşa-Cığcığı) Mosque

Map 8.12 Location of Arasa Mosque

Arasa Mosque is also known by the name of its first builder, Timur Paşa, and commonly called Cığcığı Mosque. It was constructed during the second half of the 17th century. Worn out with the passage of time, it was demolished and rebuilt in 1899 by the District Governor of Maraş, Muhammed Arifi Paşa, with the help of donors. The mosque structures wore out by the 20th century; consequently, its entrance wall dating from the 19th century was maintained while a new building was erected beside it.[1]

Heavy damage occurred in the mosque in the earthquake. Its old minaret collapsed into itself. Additionally, the stone layering of the outer surface of the entrance wall dating from the 19th century broke away and dispersed on the ground. As to the minaret of the more recent reinforced concrete mosque building, it collapsed onto the mosque, damaging its various sections. Restorations are needed, to rebuild the original minaret and the pieces that remain from the northern facade.

III	IV
Unstable / Heavy Damage	**Irreversible /Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the courtyard.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 59.

View 8.14 Arasa Mosque before the earthquake (2020)

View 8.15 Arasa Mosque after the earthquake

Boğazkesen Mosque

Map 8.13 Location of Boğazkesen Mosque

Boğazkesen located in the central district of Ekmekçi was constructed by Hacı Ali Ağa, the Chief Baker of the Dulkadiroğlu ruler Alaüddevle Bey, during the years 1480-1515.[1] The minaret was added in the 18th century, according to information recorded in its inscription plate. The mosque was restored on several occasions, lastly by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2015.

The earthquake caused the single-balcony minaret to fall onto the last comers' section breaking apart part of it. Cracks, visible on outer surfaces of the walls of the prayer place and the pendentives that support its dome, caused the plastering to flake off.

III	IV
Unstable /Heavy Damage	**Irreversible /Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto entrance of the mosque.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 100.

View 8.16 Boğazkesen Mosque before the earthquake (2020)

View 8.17 Boğazkesen Mosque after the earthquake

Bektutiye Mosque

Map 8.14 Location of Bektutiye Mosque

Also known by the name of Çınarlı Mosque, this structure was built by Dulkadiroğlu Alaüddevle Bey, presumably around the year 1500. Its rectangular plan parallel to the mihrab has timber beams in its ceiling. The last comers' section also has a wooden covering and pointed arches. The mosque's original earthen roof was at some point replaced by a ridged roof. The structure was restored in 1840; its minaret was rebuilt and its main building was largely restored in 1891. Other restorations were carried out in the site in 1910 and 2000. Lastly, it was restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2016.[1]

As is the case for many places of worship in Kahramanmaraş, the minaret is the most problematic component of this site. The minaret of Bektutiye Mosque was destructed above the level of the mosque's canopy, falling onto the mosque and the courtyard. The last comers' place has cracks, mostly on its arches; stones dropped from its walls. All of the mosque walls carry fractures except the mihrab wall facade. Its adjoint pilasters must have supported this facade, preventing further destruction.

III	IV
Unstable / Heavy Damage	**Irreversible /Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the mosque.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 81.

View 8.18 Bektutiye Mosque after the earthquake

Şeyh (Şıh Hüseyin) Mosque

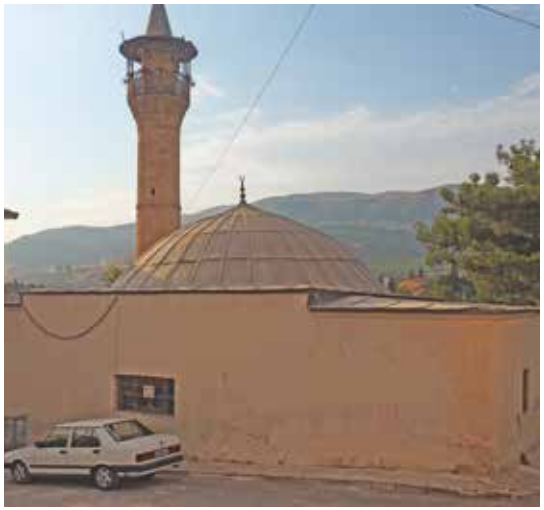
Map 8.15 Location of Şeyh Mosque

Known among the people as Şeyh Mosque or Şeyh Hüseyin Mosque, it was built in 1681 by Şeyh Hüseyin Dede. According to the plate on its minaret, the mosque and the minaret were both restored in 1797. It is known that the mosque was restored once more during the 1950s.[1] The rectangular mosque building has a dome topping the mihrab section. It is understood that its top covering in reinforced concrete is a later addition.

During the Kahramanmaraş earthquake, the mosque's masonry walls buckling under the weight of the reinforced concrete roof collapsed and the latter fell down. The reinforced concrete dome dropped on the rubbles in full shape. The minaret and other structural elements are scattered around the courtyard.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
The mosque totally damaged. The plot and the building's stones became rubble.

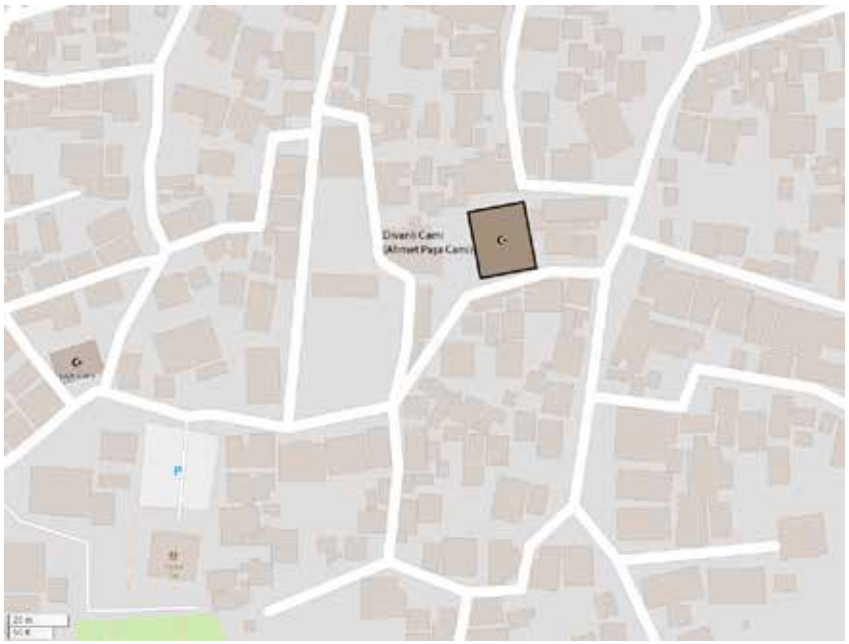
1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I. p. 281.




View 8.19 Şeyh Mosque before the earthquake (2020)


View 8.20 Şeyh Mosque after the earthquake

Divanlı Mosque (Ahmet Paşa Mosque)



Map 8.16 Location of Divanlı Mosque

Called Divanlı Mosque by the name of its area and Ahmet Paşa Mosque after its builder, this mosque was constructed in 1690 as indicated in its plate. It collapsed at the 1795 earthquake and was rebuilt in 1797. The extant structure essentially remained from that reconstruction but underwent restorations in 1906, 1965 and was lastly restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2012.[1]

The mosque collapsed during the Kahramanmaraş earthquake. Its double balcony minaret dropped down, damaging the building. The last comers' section and corner sections of the mosque building went into pieces. The remaining elements are threatening to collapse under eventual aftershocks; therefore, an intervention is needed urgently.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage on the building and minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 135.

View 8.21 Divanlı Mosque after the earthquake

Kazancı Mosque

Map 8.17 Location of Kazancı Mosque

Kazancı Mosque in the Divanlı district is thought to date from the end of the 17th century. It was damaged at the 1796 earthquake, then restored.[1] The rectangular building has a small, hardly noticeable wooden dome over its main prayer hall and a triple-arched last comers' area. Its minaret is separate, close to the entrance.

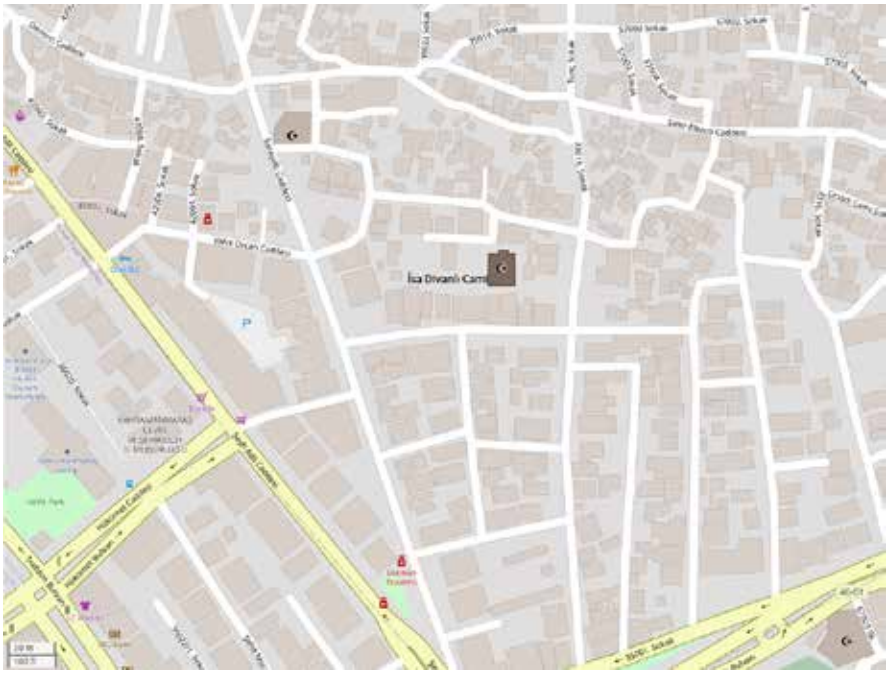
Kazancı Mosque was seriously damaged in the earthquake. A larger part of the pitched roof collapsed due to the disintegration of the prayer area walls especially at their corners. The last comers' section was also destructed. The minaret was displaced from its axis which dislocated its main body. The minaret threatens to collapse under an eventual ground shaking. A restoration process has to start in this heavily damaged mosque by maintaining each element in its place.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage on the main building.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 197.

View 8.22 Kazancı Mosque after the earthquake

İsa Divanlı Mosque



Map 8.18 Location of İsa Divanlı Mosque

Located in the İsa Divanlı district and named after it, this mosque was constructed by Hacı Osman, the son of İsa Divan, in 1559. Eroded with the passage of time, it was reconstructed in reinforced concrete in 1959 by the city dwellers. Remnants from the initial structure are the stone mihrab and the single-balcony minaret made of cut stone.

Stones in the structure of İsa Divanlı Mosque's authentic minaret were dislodged, causing its body part to sway on its base; therefore, the upper part is also threatened by destruction. The minaret must be deconstructed urgently so that its stones be classified and treated before being reassembled.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

View 8.23 İsa Divanlı Mosque after the earthquake

Nuh Mosque

Map 8.19 Location of Nuh Mosque

Nuh Mosque located in the Divanlı quarter is also known as the Ahmed Efendi Mosque. Its construction was started in the year 1721 and completed in 1766.[1] The original building is composed of rubble stone walls and has a pitched roof. There is a hidden wooden dome inside the prayer hall; in this respect, it is similar to the nearby Kazancı Mosque. The mosque underwent several modifications in the past which somehow altered its characteristics. Lastly, it was restored by the Directorate General of Waqfs in 2015.

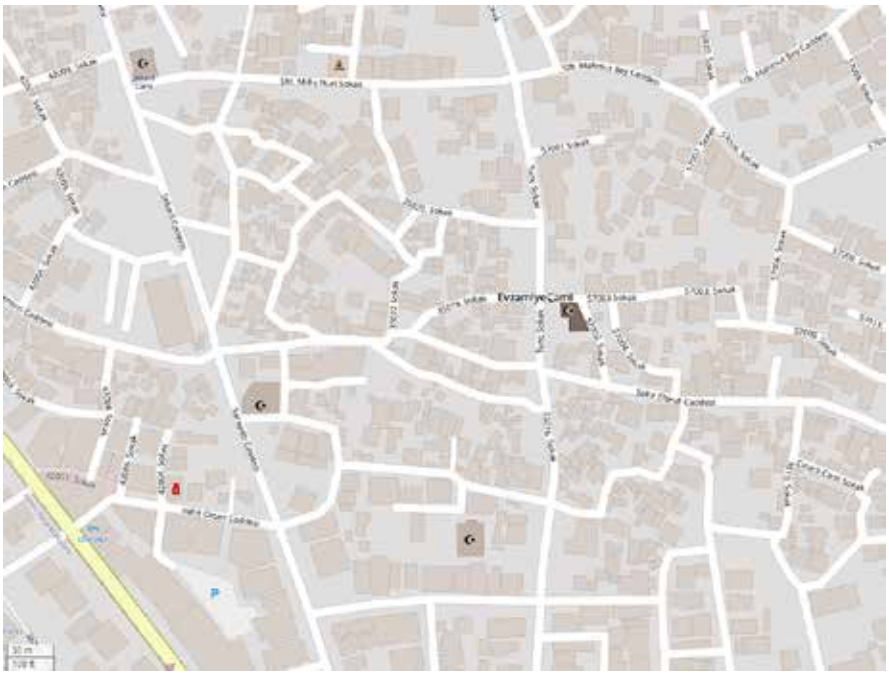
Although it was well-maintained, the mosque did not withstand the ground shakings. Its minaret, located at the courtyard entrance, broke into pieces. The wooden pitched roof dropped down together with the collapsing walls of the prayer hall.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
The mosque totally collapsed.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 225.

View 8.24 Nuh Mosque after the earthquake

Evzaniye (Alemli) Mosque



Map 8.20 Location of Evzaniye Mosque

First constructed in 1762, Evzaniye Mosque is also called Alemli Mosque. No information is available about its original building, since the present one is a reinforced concrete structure built in 1960. The mosque's original minaret reached our time with its balcony and its inscription plate.[1]

Evzaniye Mosque's extant original component, its minaret, broke into pieces from base to top; its stones scattered around the courtyard. These pieces dating from the original construction need to be collected, classified and reassembled.

IV
Irreversible / Very Heavy Damage
Heavy structural damage on the minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 153.

View 8.25 Evzaniye Mosque after the earthquake

Şekerli (Ahmet Paşa-Yukarı Oba) Mosque

Map 8.21 Location of Şekerli Mosque

This mosque is built on a raised terrain in the Turan quarter. The date of its construction indicated on its inscription plate is 1696. The mosque is called by the name of its builder, Ahmet Paşa, or "Yukarı Oba" meaning "higher grounds" due to its elevated ground level.[1] The mosque's prayer hall is covered by a dome; vaulted ceilings top the mihrab place and both sides of it. The last comers' section is a triple-arch arcade with a wooden roof. The mosque underwent a comprehensive restoration in 2020.

The mosque was heavily stricken, almost entirely destructed in the earthquake. Surviving sections are the piers that support the last comers' section and the entrance gate wall. The arches of the last comers' section have serious cracks and fractures and threaten to collapse.

V
Total Collaps / Destruction
The mosque close to total collapsion.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 271.

View 8.26 Şekerli Mosque after the earthquake

Çukuroba (Hacı Hüseyin Efendi) Mosque

Map 8.22 Location of Çukuroba Mosque

Çukuroba Mosque is also known by the name of Hacı Hüseyin Efendi, who built it in 1670. What remains from the original building is its single-balcony, cut-stone minaret. According to the information available, the mosque remained in ruins for quite some time until it was demolished and replaced by the present one in 1945.[1]

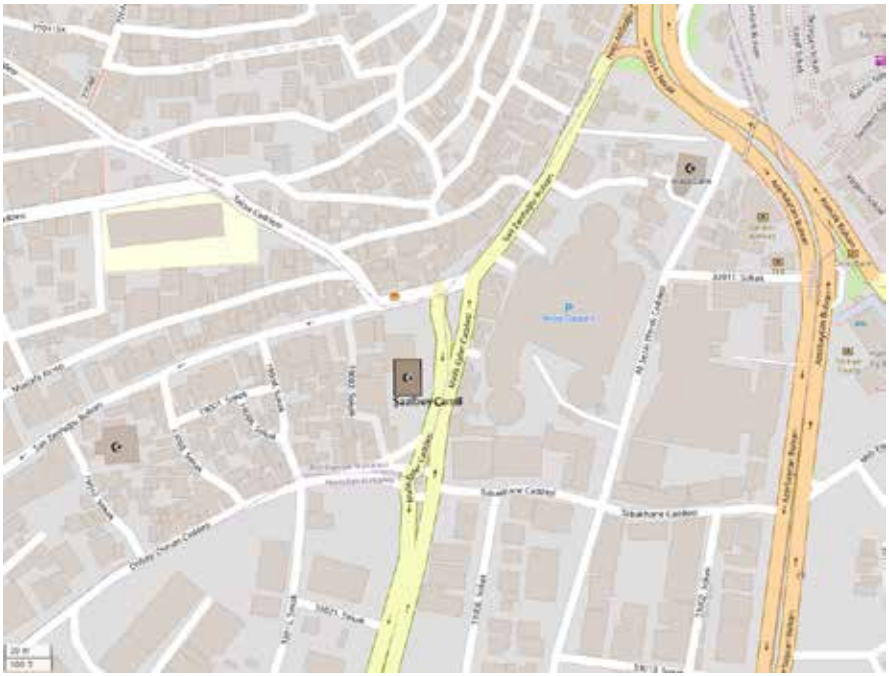
The renovated mosque building suffered medium-range damage in the earthquake. Its minaret, on the other hand, collapsed throughout its body down to its boot level; its broken pieces scattered around the road may soon disappear since it is a busy main line.

III	IV
Unstable / Heavy Damage	**Irreversible /Very Heavy Damage**
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on main building.	Heavy structural damage on minaret. Collapsed onto the courtyard.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 110.

View 8.27 Çukuroba Mosque after the earthquake

Şazi (Şadi) Bey Mosque



Map 8.23 Location of Şazi Bey Mosque

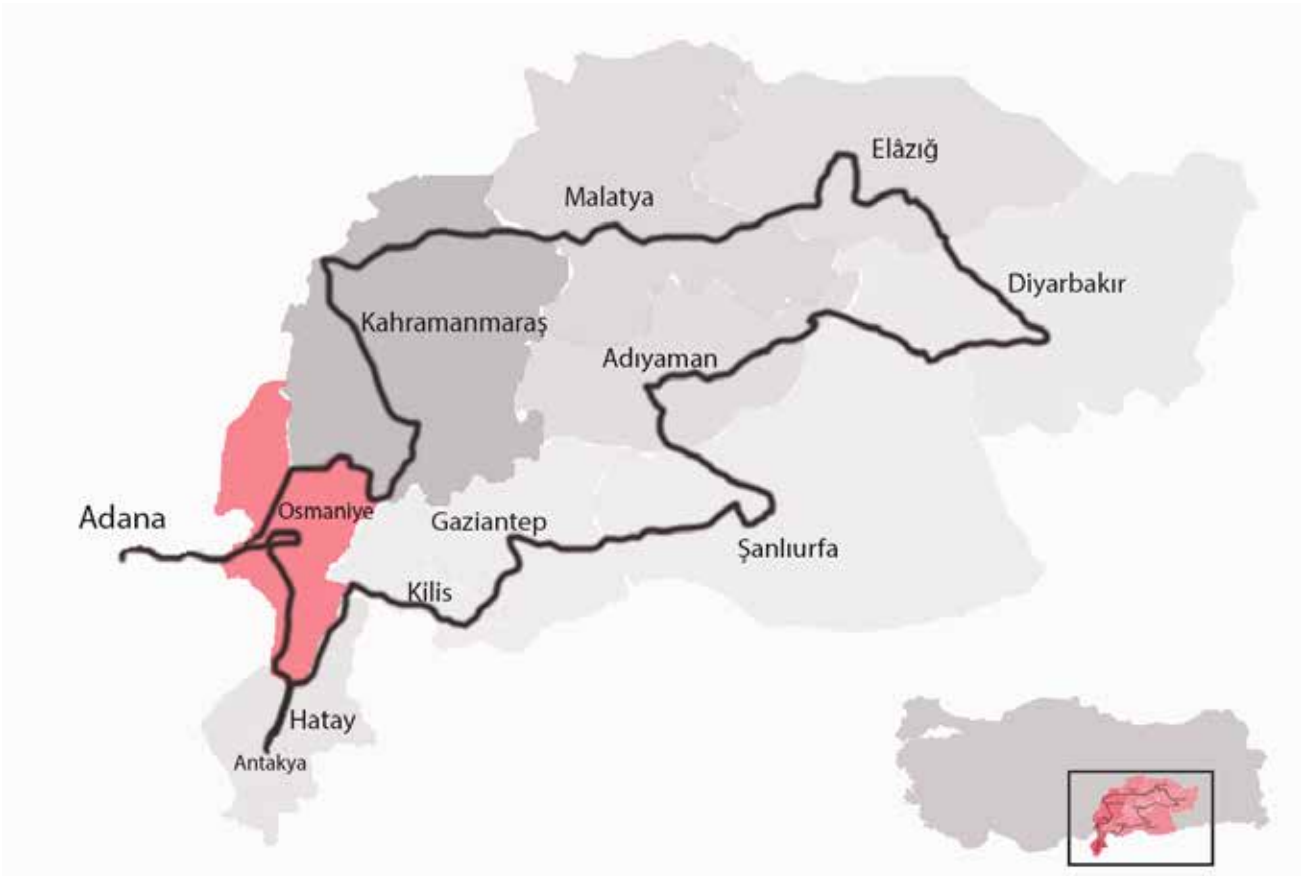
The original construction was made by Şadi Bey, a ruler of the Dulkadiroğulları Beylik, between 1480 and 1515. The building worn out with time was demolished and replaced by a new one in 1958. The extant single-balcony minaret dates from a renovation that was implemented during 1708-09.[1]

It was seen during the field survey that the historical minaret, a midcourse addition in the mosque's history, was broken at its balcony level. The mosque building, which is more recent, is also damaged.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

1 Özkarcı, Mehmet, *Türk Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 46, Kahramanmaraş*, vol. I, p. 261.

View 8.28 Şazi Bey Mosque after the earthquake


Elâzığ
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Adana
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kilis
Hatay
Antakya

OSMANİYE

Envarül Hamit Mosque

Map 9.1 Location of Osmaniye Envarül Hamit Mosque

This mosque located in Osmaniye city center was constructed in 1890 by two persons, Hacı Hüseyin Efendi and Hacı Bicik Efendi.[1] It has a rectangular plan; its last comers' prayer area originally stood on wooden piers, which were replaced by reinforced concrete ones during later restorations. Another later intervention repointed its facades with cement which altered its authentic format.

Envarül Hamid Mosque was seriously damaged in the earthquake. Its minaret dropped down and fell onto the mosque's roof, damaging its ceilings and upper floor. Most of the plaster covering its internal and external wall surfaces is falling off due to cracks. Traces of the original wall structures made of cut stone in the corners and rubble stone and timber girders in between are discernible. It is understood that the presence of those girders is what kept the walls of the prayer hall relatively safe, protecting them from collapsing.

III
Unstable / Heavy Damage
Moderate structural or heavy non-structural damage on minaret.

1 https://osmaniye.ktb.gov.tr/TR-60833/envar-ul-hamit-camii.html.

View 9.1 Osmaniye Envarül Hamit Mosque after the earthquake

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

IRCICA's Architectural Heritage Section conducted a field survey in Türkiye's southeastern cities stricken by the February 2023 earthquake for a first-hand assessment of its impact on historical buildings. The region, which was home to many states in the history of Islamic civilization, nurtured characteristic urban cultures and architectural traditions which contributed significantly to the cultural heritage of humanity. The IRCICA team of experts assigned to the mission was able to conduct studies in all the historical sites and monuments that were accessible, focusing on those of heritage value. Heavy damage and destruction were observed in a large number of historical monuments, particularly in the cities close to the quake epicenter. Information available through the press and media tends to focus on the most visible, centrally located structures and cover the subject in rather general terms. The IRCICA team aimed to provide a comprehensive picture of the situation as much as possible, by including the religious buildings and civilian structures situated in districts, towns and various localities along with the well-known monumental structures. Religious and civilian buildings were severely affected by the earthquake. Historical monuments, generally managed by waqfs, also experienced damage and destruction despite the fact that they had more regular histories of maintenance and restorations on their records.

The destruction was catastrophic, particularly with regard to relatively smaller worshipping places and dwellings located in the historical city centers of Antakya and Kahramanmaraş. The problem's alarming dimensions is better understood taking into consideration that historical monuments generally do not stand as individual, independent buildings but are surrounded by interconnected administrative, mercantile and residential compounds.

The science of architectural preservation is expected to adopt integrative perspectives to tackle post-disaster issues comprehensively manner, covering all their aspects from monuments and houses to streets and settlement plans. The challenge grows more demanding as the increasingly advocated conservation principle requires that urban heritage be considered an entire ecosystem that encompasses

all tangible and intangible heritage assets and values. The field survey has covered the physical buildings, while keeping in mind that it is the spirit, the values and embodied knowledge that give the tangible object its sense and content. Any conservation project inattentive to the people and the values associated with physical assets is bound to be incomplete. The city is an entity with its people and its history, which requires that restoration projects on physical assets be planned by taking into consideration the people and their values that shape the identity of the city.

Precautions and preparedness for natural disasters are crucial. Though their magnitudes and devastating effects can exceed the available preventive capacities, the evidence of buildings close to each other, some withstanding the seismic shocks, others falling in ruins, reconfirms the utility and importance of precautions and preparedness.

Studies conducted on historical structures in the earthquake region have confirmed that chronic problems common to historical areas worldwide coexist with case-specific issues relating to individual structures. The experience of each building is a unique combination of all the processes reigning from its construction to its functional uses and interventions undergone which, in turn, determines its resistance to earthquakes.

The most frequent incidence of destruction is in taller structures, mainly minarets. By deviating from the vertical position, minarets have in most cases also hit and harmed the nearby structures. In many cases, their collapse was facilitated by the weakness of vertical and horizontal mortise and tenon joints inserted during the initial or the later constructions. Another problem relating to minarets is that the original ones, usually built with a single balcony and height commensurate to the main buildings, were sometimes reconstructed in taller forms and with two balconies which increased their vulnerability. Comparisons of pre- and post-earthquake photographs of minarets confirm the considerable amount of such cases.

Another fundamental problem is that masonry buildings lost their resistance due to the deterioration of their binding and filling materials such as grout and mortar and the erosion of load bearing

in-wall beams. This reconfirms the importance of injections of mortar and renewals of beams and girders during restorations.

Still another set of problems stems from inappropriate extensions and unsuitable materials applied during interventions in historical buildings. Generally, widespread use of cement and reinforced concrete in historical buildings during the 20th century has destabilized their static balances and material compositions. It was observed that conversions of original wooden roofs into reinforced concrete ones, insertions of reinforced concrete beams and/or cement-based binders into the structures, and similar unmatching operations were detrimental to historical buildings, disequilibrated the concerted shock resistance of their components and caused additional loads ad pressures, resulting in destruction.

Incomplete interventions where problems were left unattended either for budgetary reasons or for the sake of "least possible intervention", were another cause of heavy destruction in historical structures.

Along with these situations, severe destruction was seen in dwellings built with traditional techniques that were part of civil architecture but suffered from neglect and lack of maintenance due to problems related to ownership or inheritance and/or were weakened and disequilibrated by inappropriate modifications and extensions applied on them.

Necessary action in quake-stricken regions

Integrative conservation strategies must be executed, in the first place, and implemented in a regular fashion. Given the violence of the seism and the width of the affected region, traditional post-disaster approaches may not suffice to tackle the problems. Centralized, consolidated planning is necessary.

The continuity of urban life and activity is essential. Therefore, ideas such as the establishment of uninhabited reserve areas, as suggested for Antakya, must be avoided. Tangible and intangible elements of cultural heritage must be preserved in their totalities, through the integrative approaches mentioned above.

Remnants of buildings must be supported with the appropriate structures until their restoration becomes feasible. Damaged buildings threatened by destruction under aftershocks must also be supported; those that need urgent interventions must be deconstructed and their parts classified for storage.

Along with the damage and destruction in historical buildings which is known to public opinion, the various assets of civil architecture must be attended to with strategies of economic, social and physical restoration.

Evidently, much is to be learnt from the earthquake experience. Preparedness plans must be executed to protect historical monuments from the effects of natural disasters. Their maintenance and restorations must be closely monitored. Methods of intervention must be developed especially with regard to dwellings and other structures that are beyond public supervision by taking into consideration their economic, social and physical needs. Precaution strategies must be developed particularly for large-scale disasters such as the February 2023 earthquake.

Finally, historical monuments are always vulnerable to destructive forces such as exhaustion, man-made damage, interventions, neglect and other factors. Natural disasters expedite this process, causing cultural heritage properties to totally disappear. The catastrophic

earthquake of February 2023 resulted in immense losses of cultural heritage for Türkiye and the world. What needs to be done, after this stage, is to preserve and restore the damaged and destructed structures to the possible extent and provide for their functional re-use. An overall mobilization of the relevant public and private institutions, civil society and international actors was made possible immediately after the earthquake. At present, a similar mobilization of efforts can be geared to saving and safeguarding the cultural and architectural heritage in all its economic, social and physical dimensions and ensuring the continuity of heritage assets and the related communal memories.

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