



**KARACAN**<sup>®</sup>  
*Grup*





In 1957, the company has taken its place in the construction and decoration sector based in Ankara.

With the participation of the second generation in 1978 and the third generation company representatives in 2002, he continued to meet the needs of the developing sector with the same quality and confidence.

Since 1998, He has devoted all her knowledge and experience he gained in different projects and applications to specialize in the "**Historical Artifact Restoration**" sector.

As of today, he has succeeded to be one of the leading restoration companies that provide the restoration and protection of immovable cultural properties to be transferred to future generations in accordance with the original criteria and quality in world standards.

Continuing its activities meticulously with the aim of sustaining steady growth in all its fields of activity, **Karacan Group's** services are as follows:

- \* Domestic and International Restoration,
- \* Rock Stabilization and Rockfall Barriers,
- \* Reconstruction,
- \* Museum Exhibition,
- \* Construction Projects and Applications..



# THE SUMELA MONASTERY

16000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WIRE  
NET

3000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ROCKFALL  
BARRIERS

15000  
m  
ANCHORAGE

120  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

Location  
Trabzon

Years Of Construction  
375-95

Employer  
Ministry of Culture  
and Tourism

Date  
2020





The Sümela Monastery in Trabzon's Maçka District was built on a steep cliff between 375 and 395. This Greek Orthodox Monastery and Church Complex, 1150 meters from the sea and 300 meters from the valley, is included in the UNESCO "World Heritage Tentative List".

Rock Stabilization is carried out on the upper rocks of the Sümela Monastery with the mountaineer team and Rockfall Barriers which absorbs uncontrolled energy up to 8,500 kilojoules is performed for the first time in Turkey.

The Sümela Monastery, whose restoration work started in March 2019, was reopened by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan at a ceremony held on July 28, 2020.





# THE ZIRAAT BANK HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

2000  
TONNE  
KHORASAN  
MORTAR

10000  
mt  
MINI  
PILES

750  
m<sup>2</sup>  
TILE & METAL  
CONSERVATION

450  
EMPLOYEES

3000  
HOURS

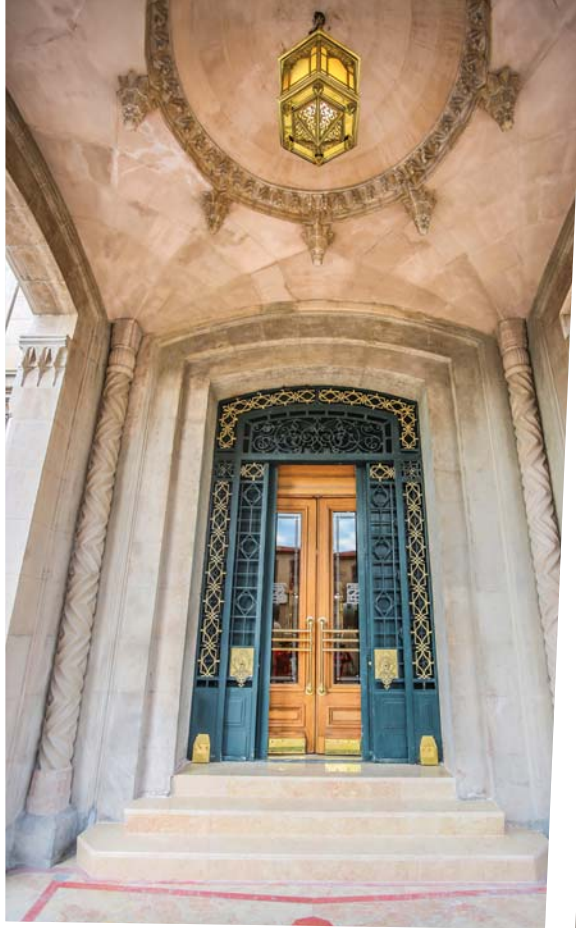
Location  
Ankara

Years Of Construction  
1926-29

Employer  
T.C. Ziraat Bank

Date  
2019

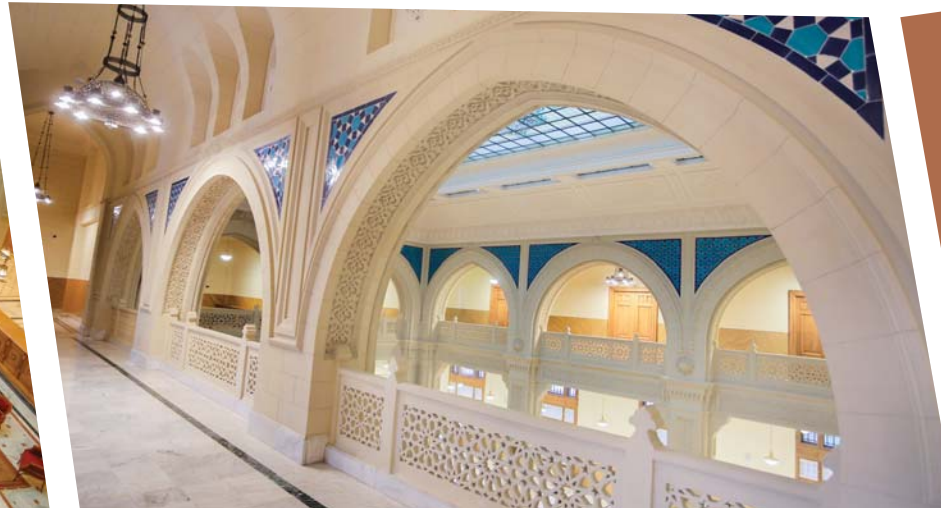




The Ziraat Bank Headquarters Building, which is the first official building in Ankara after the proclamation of the Republic, was built between 1926-29 and opened on November 26, 1929.

Reflecting the subtleties of Seljuk and Ottoman art and considered as one of the most important architectural works of its period, the building in Ulus was transformed into the Ziraat Bank Museum on November 20, 1981.

Restoration was started in 2017. After completing the ground improvement of the building with the jet-grouting method, the superstructure restoration works were completed and put into service in 2019.





# PATARA ANTIQUE THEATER



2000  
m<sup>3</sup>  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION

80000  
kg  
STEEL  
REINFORCEMENT

500  
TONNE  
STONES  
MOUNTED

80  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

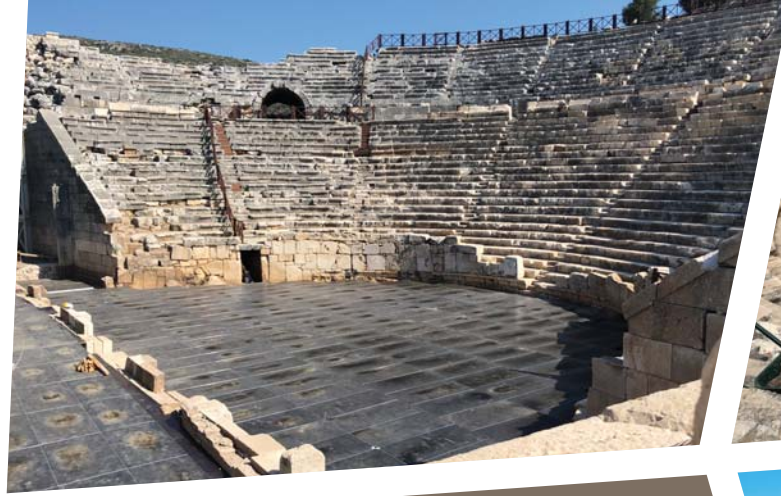
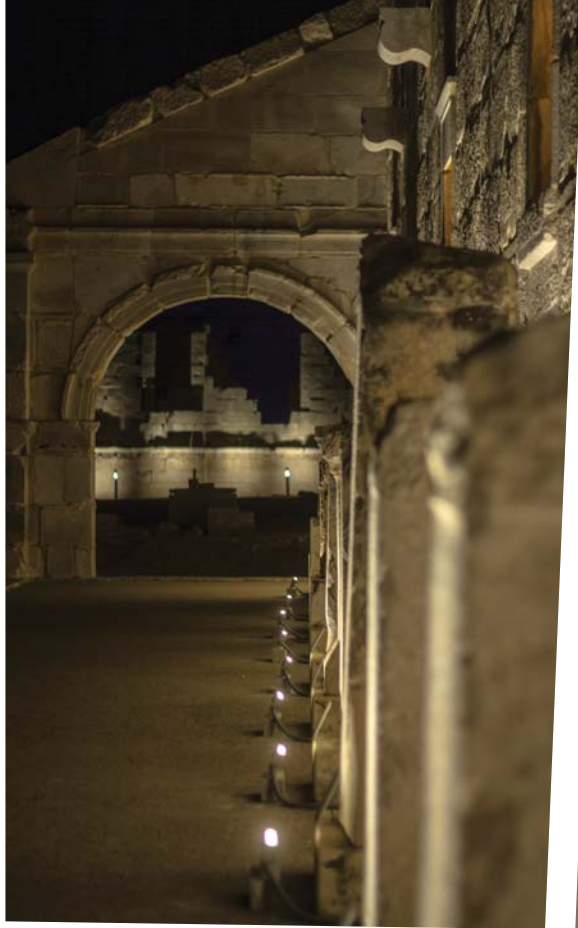
Location  
Antalya

Years Of Construction  
Roman Period

Employer  
Ministry of Culture  
and Tourism

Date  
2020





The ancient city of Patara is one of the oldest settlements that are members of the Lycian Union, which is 42 kilometers from Kas.

Patara is regarded as an important place by Christians because of the death of Saint Methodius, the first bishop of Lycia, and Saint Nicholas, who is known as Santa Claus, was also a member of Patara.

The theater, where gladiator and wild animal fights were held in the Roman period, has a capacity of approximately 6,000 people.

The Ancient Theater, whose restoration was started in April 2020, was opened to visitors with a ceremony held on August 27, 2020.





# SULTAN MURAD MOSQUE

**KARACAN**  
Group

450  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

95000  
kg  
INJECTION  
REINFORCEMENT

1000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
LAMINATED  
TIMBER ROOF

75  
EMPLOYEES

5000  
HOURS

Location  
Üsküp

Years Of Construction  
1436

Employer  
TİKA

Date  
2019





Sultan Murad Mosque, located in the village of Saray in the city of Skopje in North Macedonia, was built in 1436 by Sultan Murad II and is the oldest of the mosques that can survive today. Sultan Murad Mosque is also known as "Hünkar Mosque".

Apart from the mosque, only the ruins of the madrasa and a mosque cemetery with two tombs within its borders remained from the buildings that were built around the mosque and constituted the complex. Skopje Clock Tower is located in the courtyard of the mosque.

The mosque, whose restoration started in 2016, was completed and put into service at the end of 2019.





# ÇANAKKALE KILITBAHIR CASTLE AND YELLOW TOWER



**KARACAN**  
Group

1000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION

8  
SILICONE  
SCULPTURES

4  
PRODUCTION  
FILMS

180  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

Location

Çanakkale

Years Of Construction

1462-63

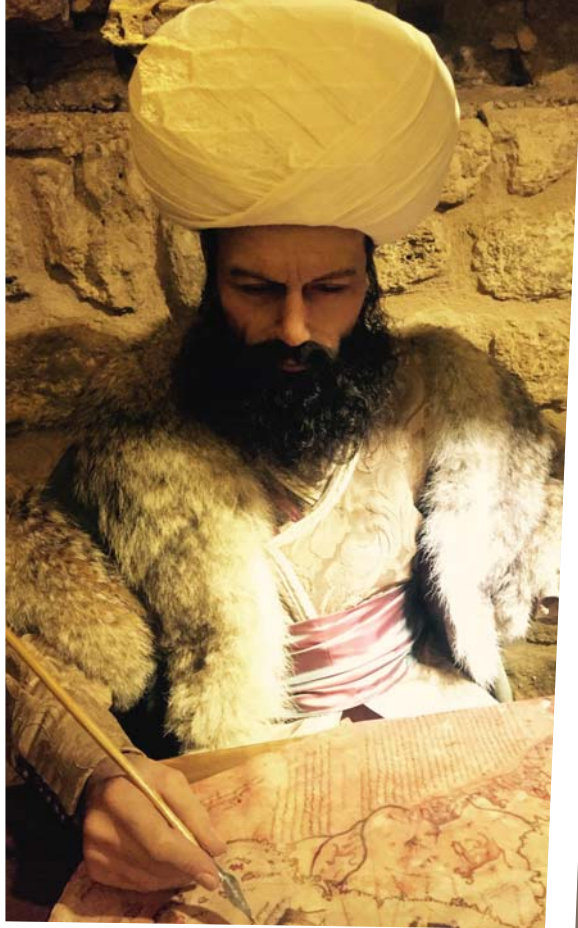
Employer

Ministry of Culture  
and Tourism

Date

2017





Kilitbahir Castle, whose aerial view resembles a three-leaf clover and means the "Lock of the Sea", was built on the European side and the narrowest part of the Dardanelles in 1462-63 in order to ensure its safety.

During the restoration made by Suleyman the Magnificent in 1541, a castle gate known as the Yellow Tower and a fortification wall were added to the building. Yellow Tower has three floors and the lower floor is used as a warehouse.

The castle, whose restoration started in 2015, was completed and put into service in 2017.





# THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM



1350  
m<sup>2</sup>  
BORED  
PILES

2500  
TONNE  
KHORASAN  
MORTAR

450  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

85  
EMPLOYEES

5000  
HOURS

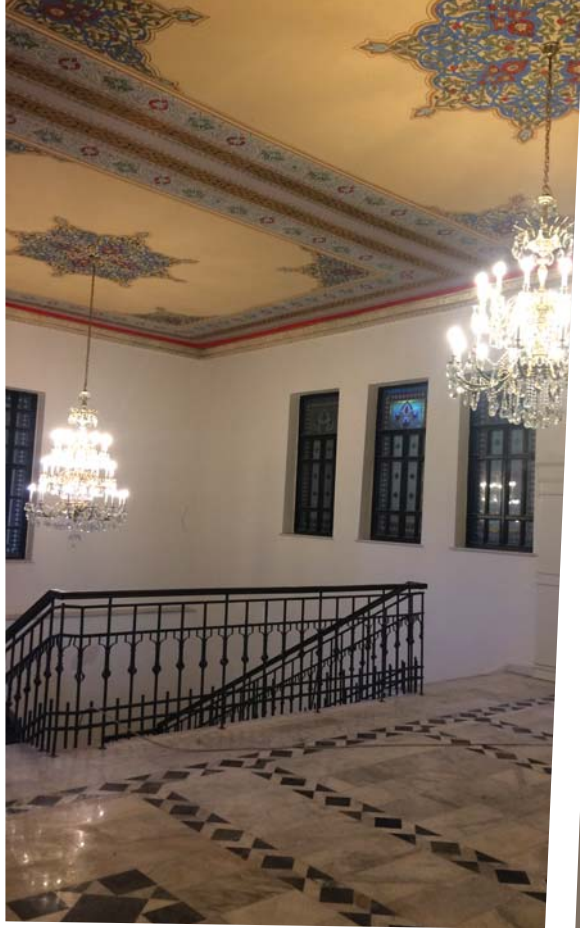
Location  
**Ankara**

Years Of Construction  
**1926**

Employer  
**Ministry of Culture  
and Tourism**

Date  
**2019**





The Central Building of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was originally designed as the Ministry of Education, but when its construction was completed in 1926, it was given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The building that passed to the service of the Ministry of Customs and Monopoly (The Undersecretariat of Customs) in 1952, was used by the Ministry of Finance and Customs, which replaced this ministry in 1983, and later it was given to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The building, whose restoration started in 2015, was completed and put into service in 2019.





# PTT STAMP MUSEUM



<b>3000</b> TONNE KHORASAN MORTAR	<b>5</b> INTERACTIVE APPLICATION	<b>1300</b> m <sup>2</sup> CLEANING WITH PULP	<b>75</b> EMPLOYEES	<b>4000</b> HOURS
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<b>Location</b> Ankara	<b>Years Of Construction</b> 1920-26	<b>Employer</b> PTT	<b>Date</b> 2013
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PTT Stamp Museum Building was built between 1920-26 and opened on June 3, 1926 as the headquarter of the Bank of Building and Costruction (Emlak ve Eytam Bankası).

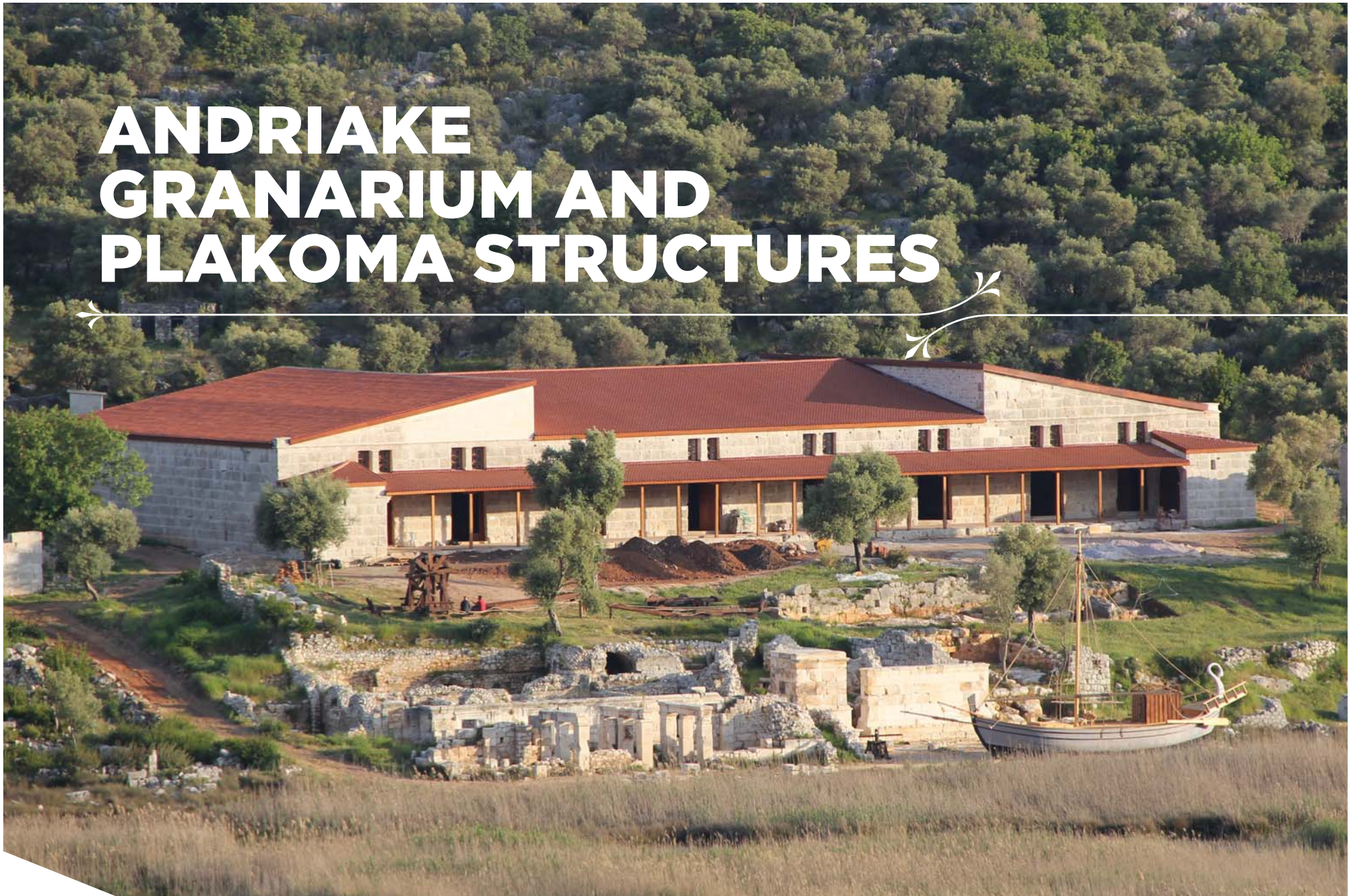
The Bank of Building and Costruction, built in neo-classical style, established in the Republic of Turkey as a third bank in order to support the construction investments of the Turkish people and to provide the necessary loans.

The historical building, whose restoration started in 2011, was converted into PTT Stamp Museum and put into service in 2013.





# ANDRIAKE GRANARIUM AND PLAKOMA STRUCTURES



**KARACAN**  
Group

2000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOOD  
MANUFACTURING

3000  
m<sup>3</sup>  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION

800  
TONNE  
STONE  
MANUFACTURING

250  
EMPLOYEES

4000  
HOURS

Location	Years Of Construction	Employer	Date
Antalya	129-130	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2014





The Granarium (Grain Warehouse) and Plakoma (Market Place), located within the Andriake Ancient City, 5 km from Antalya's Demre district, were built in 129-130.

The Imperial Silo, the Granarium, has survived to date as a very special building with its dimensions of 2307 square meters and its preservation up to its roof.

The buildings, whose restoration started in 2012, were completed and opened to visitors in 2014.





# THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY



**KARACAN**  
Group

10000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOODEN  
WINDOWS

12000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ROOF  
COVERING

90000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PAINTED

180  
EMPLOYEES

5000  
HOURS

Location  
**Ankara**

Years Of Construction  
**1936**

Employer  
**Ministry of National  
Defence**

Date  
**2015**





The Central Building of the Turkish Military Academy was built between 1931-36 and was put into service on September 25, 1936.

The Military Academy Central Building (Atatürk Site), which is the active duty officer resource of the Turkish Land Forces within the body of the National Defense University, continues its education and training activities.

The building, whose restoration started in 2013, was completed and put into service in 2015.







# SİVAS ATATÜRK CONGRESS AND ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM

**KARACAN**  
Group

**3000**  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOOD  
MANUFACTURING

**700**  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

**500**  
TONNE  
STONE  
MANUFACTURING

**300**  
EMPLOYEES

**2000**  
HOURS

Location  
Sivas

Years Of Construction  
1897

Employer  
Sivas Governorship

Date  
2014



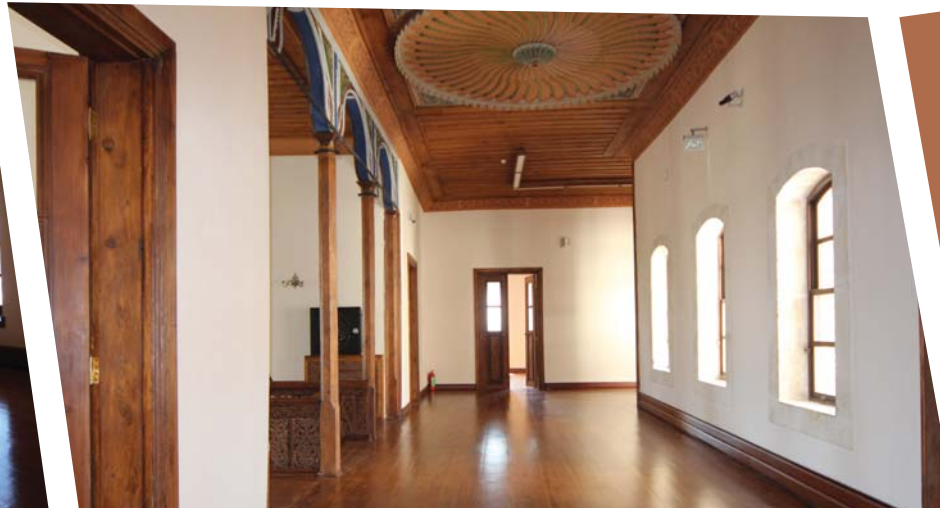


The Congress Building was built in 1897 as the Civil Administration Building.

The building, which was used as a headquarter for a while during the Turkish National Struggle for Independence by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his companions, gained a historical identity with the assembling of Sivas Congress here between 4-12 September 1919.

The building, which was used as a school until 1981, was transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 1984 and turned into a museum.

The building, whose restoration started in 2013, was completed and put into service as a museum in 2014.





# II. GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING

300  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

2500  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ROOF  
COVERING

250  
TONNE  
STONE  
MANUFACTURING

300  
EMPLOYEES

3000  
HOURS

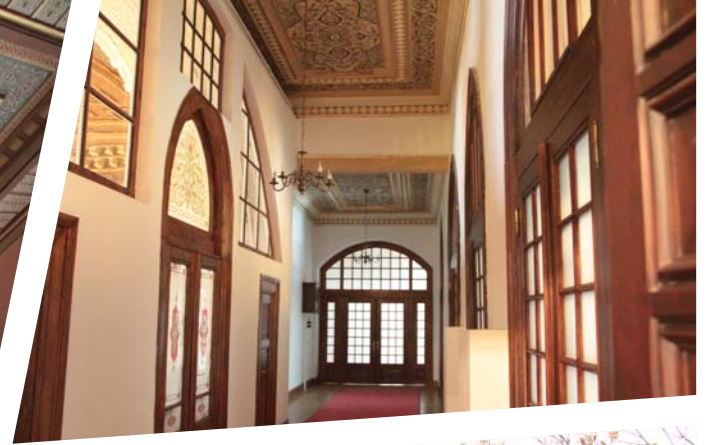
Location  
**Ankara**

Years Of Construction  
**1924**

Employer  
**Ministry of Culture  
and Tourism**

Date  
**2013**





II. Grand National Assembly of Turkey building, designed as the first Republican People's Party headquarter but after going through some changes, it was opened as II. Turkey Grand National Assembly on October 18, 1924.

After the parliament moved to its modern building in 1961, this building was allocated to the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) between 1961-79 and to the Ministry of Culture in 1979.

The building, whose restoration started in 2011, was completed and put into service as a museum in 2014.





# MARDIN CASTLE

2000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION

2000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
ROCKFALL  
BARRIERS

300  
ANCHORAGES

180  
EMPLOYEES

3000  
HOURS

Location  
Mardin

Years Of Construction  
300

Employer  
Mardin Governorship

Date  
2015





Mardin Castle, was built in the early 300's. Although it is not as strong as it was in its early days, most of the building is still standing.

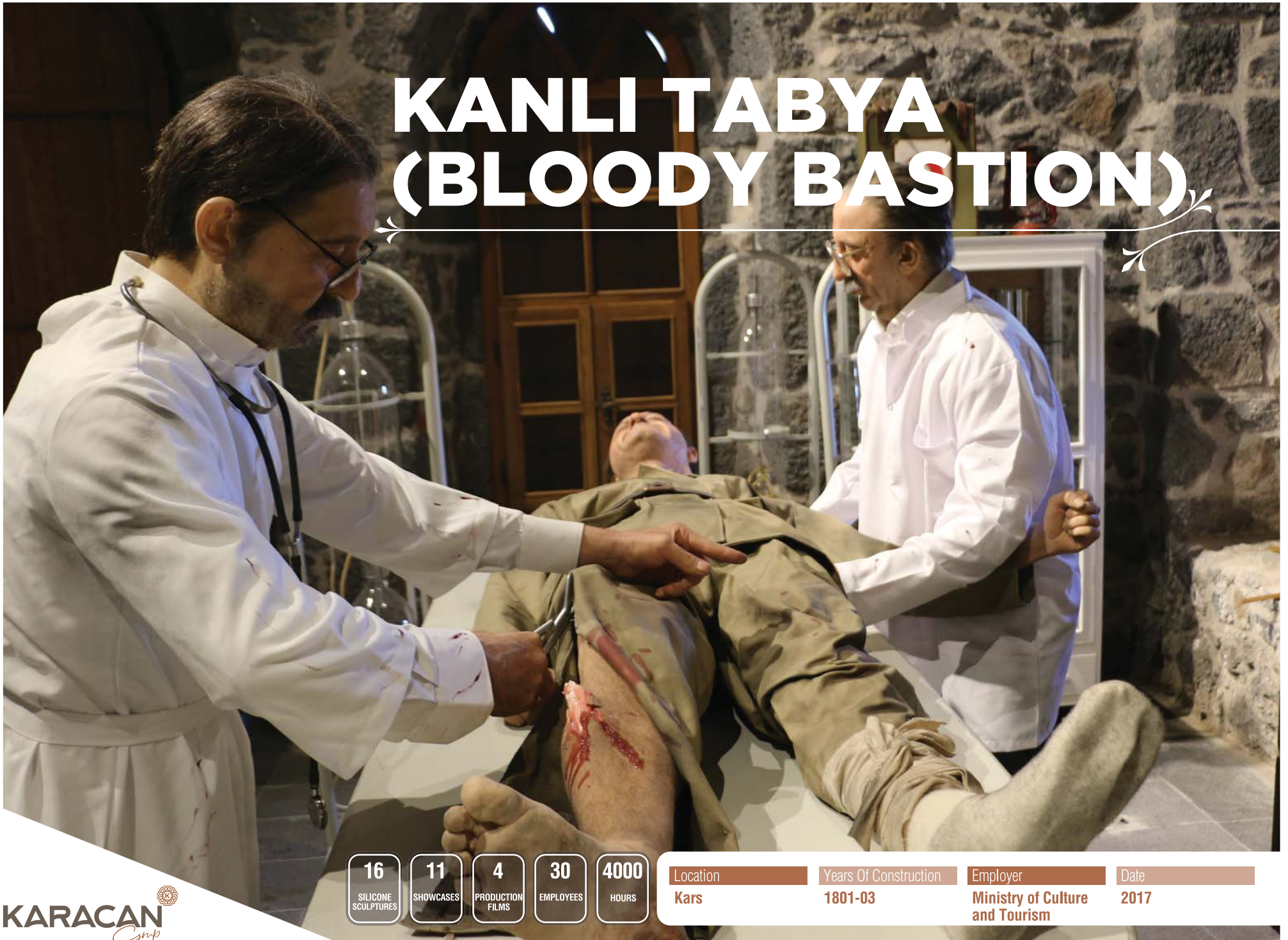
Mardin Castle, also known as the Eagle's Nest, is a very important castle that experienced Persian, Roman, Sumer, Babylon, Assyrian, Mitanis, Umayyads, Abbasids, Seljuks, Artukids, Karakoyunlu, Akkoyunlu, Safavids and Ottomans periods, experienced both victories and disappointments.

The castle, whose restoration started in 2013, was completed and put into service in 2015.





# KANLI TABYA (BLOODY BASTION)



16  
SILICONE  
SCULPTURES

11  
SHOWCASES

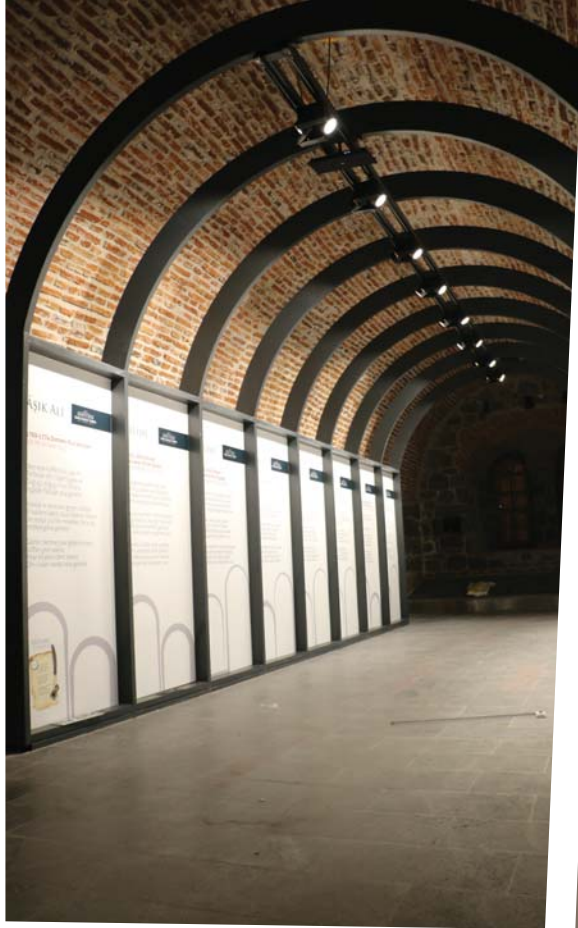
4  
PRODUCTION  
FILMS

30  
EMPLOYEES

4000  
HOURS

Location	Years Of Construction	Employer	Date
Kars	1801-03	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2017





Bloody Bastion, whose name was New Bastion when it was first built, was built in 1801-03.

New Bastion, which has important functions in defending Kars city from the south front against the invasion of the Russian armies, was used for defense purposes during the repelling of the Russian attack in 1828, the victory of Kars in 1855 and the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878. In 1828, during the Russian raid on Kars, the soldiers were killed and the building was taken the name of Bloody Bastion.

The exhibition building, whose restoration started in 2015, was opened to service as the War History Museum of the Caucasus Front in 2017.





# ISHAK BEY (ALACA) MOSQUE



**KARACAN**  
Group

**30000**  
kg  
LEAD  
COATING

**32000**  
kg  
INJECTION  
REINFORCEMENT

**250**  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

**50**  
EMPLOYEES

**4000**  
HOURS

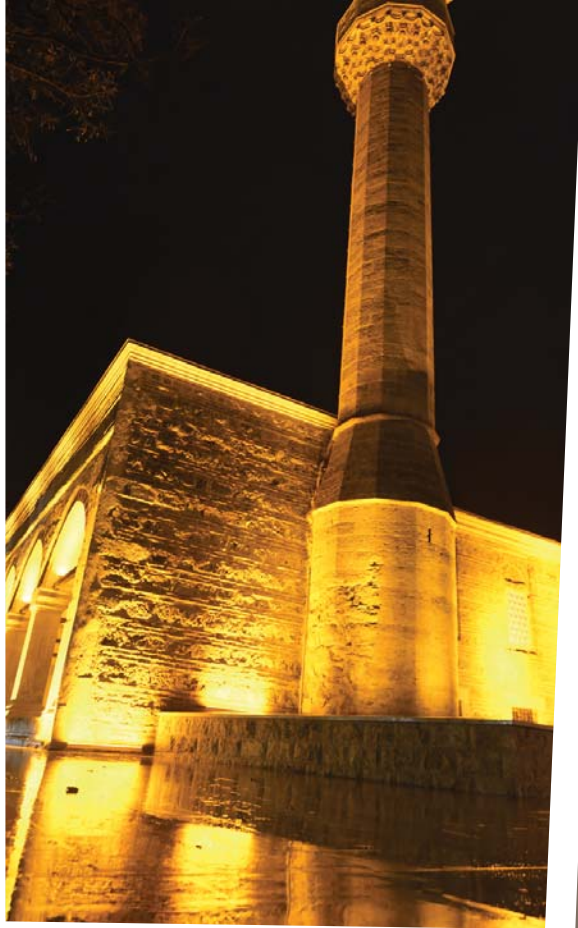
Location  
**Üsküp**

Years Of Construction  
**1438-39**

Employer  
**TİKA**

Date  
**2019**





Ishak Bey Mosque, one of the oldest monuments of the Turkish era, located in Skopje, North Macedonia, was built between 1438-39.

Alaca Mosque is named after the mottled hand-drawn motifs that decorate its facade and the dome bracelet. The exterior facades of the mosque are decorated with colored pencil works in a rectangular shape. In the interior decoration, there are unique landscapes of Ottoman period cities and Mecca. The mosque formed the Ishak Bey Kulliye together with the inn, imaret, madrasah and tomb in its early times, but the structures other than the mosque, which is the core element of the complex, do not exist today.

The mosque, whose restoration started in 2016, was completed and put into service at the end of 2019.







# ISTANBUL PROVINCIAL HOUSE

**KARACAN**  
Group

2000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOOD  
MANUFACTURING

10000  
kg  
COPPER  
MANUFACTURING

3000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
GRANITE  
MARBLE

250  
EMPLOYEES

3000  
HOURS

Location	Years Of Construction	Employer	Date
Istanbul	1900	Ministry of Interior	2012





This building, which served as an inn and a caravanserai in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, operated as a minority primary school under the control of the Ministry of National Education in the first years of the Republic and became abandoned as a result of the exchange in 1950s.

The building, which was ruined until the 1980s, was rebuilt between 1987 and 1989 then started to be used as the Istanbul Provincial House.

The building, whose restoration started in 2011, was completed and put into service in 2012.





# SIRKECI GREAT POST OFFICE

**KARACAN**  
Group

6000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
FACADE  
CLEANING

500  
TONNE  
KHORASAN  
MORTAR

2000  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOODEN  
ROOF

50  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

Location  
İstanbul

Years Of Construction  
1905-09

Employer  
PTT

Date  
2019





Sirkeci PTT Center (Great Post Office) was built between 1905-09 and opened as the Post and Telegraph Ministry Building.

The Great Post Office was also used as the Istanbul Radio House between 1927-36, and since 1958 it was only used for postal and telegraph works. Today, the Grand Post Office Building serves as the Post Office of the European Side of Istanbul. There is also a museum in the building that provides information about the history of communication and telecommunication in our country. 16th century Ottoman architecture is predominant in the decoration of the building. The facade of the building is made of chipped stone and marble.

Its restoration started by us in 2017 but it was liquidated in 2019.





# HUSEYİN SHAH MOSQUE

**KARACAN**  
Group

18000  
kg  
LEAD  
COATING

18000  
kg  
INJECTION  
REINFORCEMENT

200  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

40  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

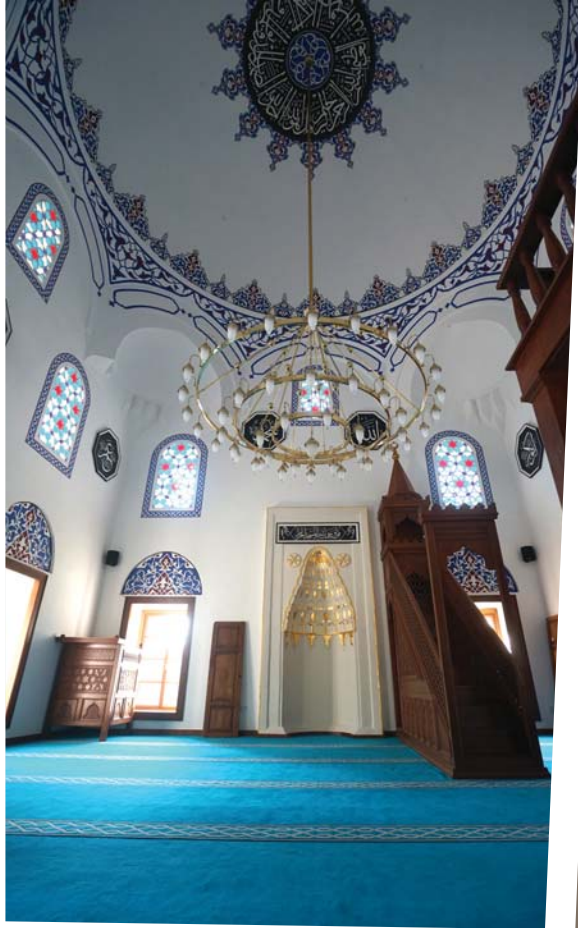
Location  
Üsküp

Years Of Construction  
1554-68

Employer  
TİKA

Date  
2018





Hüseyin Shah Mosque and Mausoleum, located in the village of Saray in the city of Skopje in North Macedonia, was built between 1554-68.

The mosque was destroyed at the end of the 17th century during the invasion of the Austrians. The mihrab and the vault of the mosque were destroyed as well as the tomb during the Bulgarian invasion of Skopje in 1915. The temple, which was damaged in the 1963 Skopje earthquake, was restored only in 1977 in accordance with the project prepared by the Historical Artifacts Protection Agency.

The mosque, whose restoration started in 2016, was put into service in 2018.





# MYRA ANCIENT THEATER



70000  
kg  
STEEL  
REINFORCEMENT

15000  
kg  
INJECTION  
REINFORCEMENT

900  
TONNE  
STONES  
SETTLEMENT

80  
EMPLOYEES

2000  
HOURS

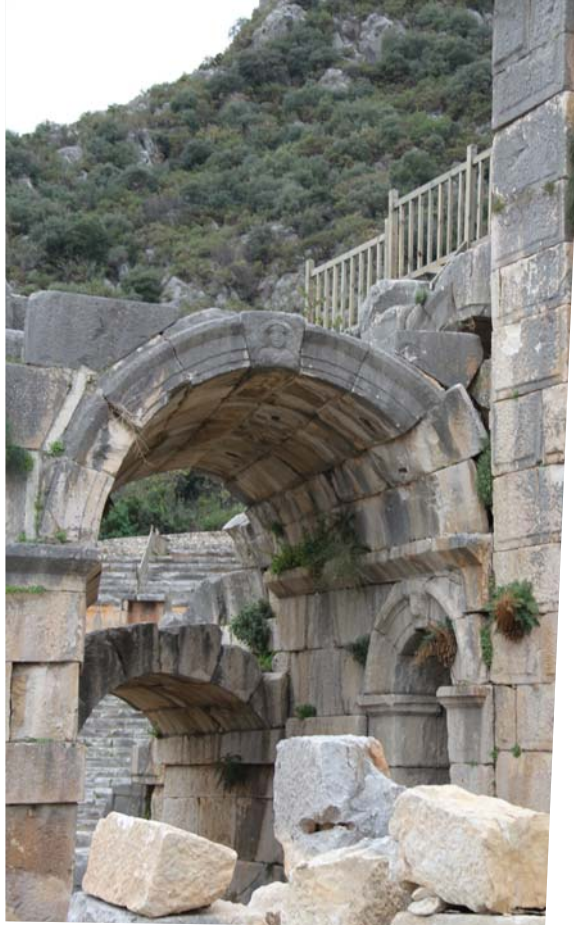
Location  
Antalya

Years Of Construction  
2 nd Century

Employer  
Antalya Governorship

Date  
2014





The ancient theater, located within the Myra Ancient City, 5 km away from Antalya's Demre district was built in the 2nd century.

The seats of the theater, which is the only structure that has been completely unearthed under alluvium at a height of 4-10 meters in the ancient city, has been preserved to a great extent and the stage building has largely collapsed.

The theater, where gladiator fights were held in the orchestra area during the Roman period, has a capacity of approximately 11.000 people.

The theater, whose restoration started in 2013, was completed and opened to visitors in 2014







# ANKARA GOVERNORSHIP BUILDING

4000 m <sup>2</sup> WOOD MANUFACTURING	1000 m <sup>3</sup> ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION	300 TONNE STONE MANUFACTURING	350 EMPLOYEES	2000 HOURS
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Location	Years Of Construction	Employer	Date
Ankara	1897	TOKI	2009





The Ankara Governorship Building was built in 1897 as a government house and has been used as the Ankara Governorship Service Building until today.

The building has been the working place of the Turkish Grand National Assembly since 23 April 1920 and It has become the most important management center of the period.

The building, whose restoration started in 2007, was put into service on December 27, 2009. The building was allocated to Ankara Social Sciences University in 2019.





# THE SHEIKH IZZEDDIN TOMB



500  
Kg  
LEAD  
MANUFACTURING

75  
TONNE  
STONES  
MANUFACTURING

20  
m<sup>2</sup>  
PENCIL  
WORKS

20  
EMPLOYEES

500  
HOURS

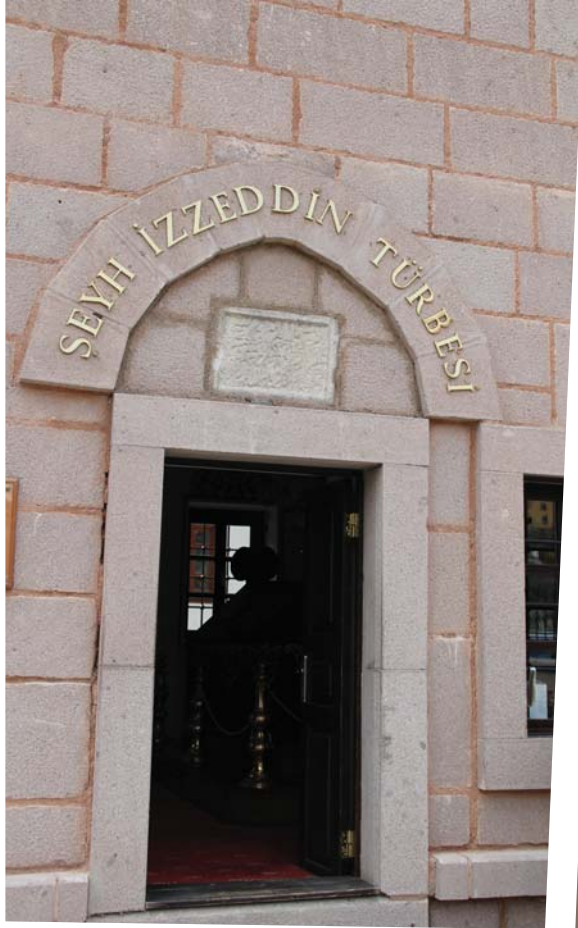
Location  
Ankara

Years Of Construction  
1306

Employer  
Ankara Metropolitan  
Municipality

Date  
2013





According to its epigraph, the tomb, understood to have been built in 1306, was demolished in the 1930s and remained between the houses, then the foundations were revealed and rebuilt during the restoration of the area.

Within the scope of the Hacı Bayram-ı Veli Mosque and surrounding, the additional structures on the Sheikh Izzettin Tomb were cleaned and the original stone sarcophagus and the foundations of the old building were revealed.

The tomb, whose restoration started in 2012, was completed and opened to visitors in 2013.





# IZNIK MUSEUM

5000  
m<sup>3</sup>  
SCIENTIFIC  
EXCAVATION

50  
GRAVES  
OPENED

1850  
ARTIFACTS  
MOVED

30  
EMPLOYEES

3000  
HOURS

Location  
Bursa

Years Of Construction  
1388

Employer  
Bursa Governorship

Date  
2017





This building was constructed for “Nilüfer Hatun”, the mother of Sultan Murad I (Hüdavendigâr) and completed on April 08, 1388.

One of the most beautiful examples of 14th century Ottoman architecture and used as an “imaret”, the building functioned for years as a charity where food is distributed daily for the poor. It was repaired after 1955 and opened as a museum.

During the museum restoration that started in 2014, the archaeological findings revealed during the drilling excavations made it impossible to implement the current project in its current form. Liquidation was accepted at the end of 2017 in order to re-project according to the new situation and to make cost studies.





# LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE BUILDING

500 m <sup>2</sup> WOOD MANUFACTURING	300 m <sup>2</sup> SURFACE CORRECTION	250 m <sup>2</sup> WOODEN ROOF	150 EMPLOYEES	1000 HOURS
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Location	Years Of Construction	Employer	Date
Ankara	1920	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	2019





Cemil Uybadin House is an early Republican era structure built in 1920 and it is known that the building was used as the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) and the Hungarian Consulate.

The building was renovated after the 1940's and was used as the Land Registry and Cadastre School with the additional building added next to it. This part of the building is 5-stored and consists of a basement, ground floor, 1st floor, attic and a tower.

The building, whose restoration started in 2008, was completed and put into service in 2019. The building continues to serve as the Ankara 1st Regional Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre.





# KEÇİÖREN VINEYARD HOUSE

2000  
TONNE  
STONE

750  
m<sup>2</sup>  
WOOD

10  
TONNE  
IRON

38  
EMPLOYEES

6000  
HOURS

Location  
Ankara

Years Of Construction  
19 th Century

Employer  
Ankara Governorship

Date  
2001





The building (Konak), whose construction was completed in the early 19th century, was used as a vineyard house until 1971.

Konak has started to serve as a lodging building under the ownership of private administration since 1971 and was evacuated in 1995 due to structural problems.

Konak, whose restoration started in 2001, was completed and put into service as a luxury restaurant in 2003.















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