

The Kertikli Hammam: A historic building in danger

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The historic city of Famagusta is a significant place where the architectural remains of many different periods of Cyprus can be found in a densely built environment. Among the medieval, early modern, and modern periods of the history of the city, there are not many remains from the three hundred year Ottoman period (1571-1878). This paper presents an analysis of the largest extant historic public bath, the Kertikli Hammam, located in the historic city. The building is a product of the Ottoman occupation of the island; however, it is thought to have been built on the remains of earlier structures. The Kertikli Hammam is currently encountering an advanced state of decay on its physical fabric whereby the main floor of the interior has already collapsed. The paper aims to explore the history of this forgotten structure with a number of guidelines for the future sustainable conservation and continuity of the Kertikli Hammam within the physical and social context of Famagusta.