

CONSERVATION HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN KALEİÇİ DISTRICT IN ANTALYA
(FROM THE 20TH CENTURY TO PRESENT DAY)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

GÜLŞAH ÇELİK BAŞOK

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN
ARCHITECTURE

AUGUST 2016

Approval of the thesis:

**CONSERVATION HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN KALEIÇİ
DISTRICT IN ANTALYA
(FROM THE 20TH CENTURY TO PRESENT DAY)**

submitted by **GÜLŞAH ÇELİK BAŞOK** in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy in Department of Architecture, Middle
East Technical University** by,

Prof. Dr. Gülbin Dural Ünver
Dean, Graduate School of **Natural and Applied Sciences**

Prof. Dr. T. Elvan Altan
Head of Department, **Architecture, METU**

Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer
Supervisor, Department of Architecture, METU

Dr. Fuat Gökçe
Co-Supervisor, **Department of Architecture, ME**
Examining Committee Members:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Namık Erkal
Department of Architecture, METU

Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer
Department of Architecture, METU

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Tunçer
Dept. of City and Regional Planning, Gazi University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Reha Kavas
Department of Architecture, Akdeniz University

Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Bakır
Department of Architecture, Akdeniz University

Date: 01.08.2016



I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name: GÜLŞAH ÇELİK BAŞOK

Signature

ABSTRACT

CONSERVATION HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN KALEİÇİ DISTRICT IN ANTALYA (FROM THE 20TH CENTURY TO PRESENT DAY)

Çelik Başok, Gülşah

PhD, Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Department of Architecture

Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer

Co- Supervisor : Dr. Fuat Gökçe

August 2016, 254 pages

Historical urban sites are outputs of physical formation of the various social, cultural, economical and political relations in the urban space. During conservation of the historical urban sites, site should be handled as a historical and cultural whole.

In this context, before conservation studies and during the process of producing conservation decisions, handling only the present physical situation of the historical urban fabric and generating decisions only on physical structure is not sufficient for an effective conservation. Present situation of the site, and relation with its past should be presented from the point of change or sustainability with its causes.

This thesis discusses the conservation history of archeological and architectural heritage in Antalya Kaleiçi District in the context of historical urban conservation.

Objective of this discussion is to emphasize necessity of a research similar to the one in this thesis before taking conservation decisions in historical urban sites. Discussed period comprises process, which starts with postwar period after the World War I and continues until year 2016. This period is discussed by separating to some important dates that majorly effect the change of Antalya/Kaleiçi District and accepted as breaking points.

Key words: Antalya, Kaleiçi, Conservation History, Urban History, Conservation Planning.

ÖZ

ANTALYA KALEİÇİ BÖLGESİ'NDEKİ KÜLTÜREL MİRASIN KORUMA TARİHİ (19. YÜZYILDAN GÜNÜMÜZE)

Çelik Başok, Gülşah

Doktora, Kültürel Miras Koruma, Mimarlık Bölümü

Tez Yöneticisi : Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer

Ortak Tez Yöneticisi: Dr. Fuat Gökçe

Ağustos 2016, 254 sayfa

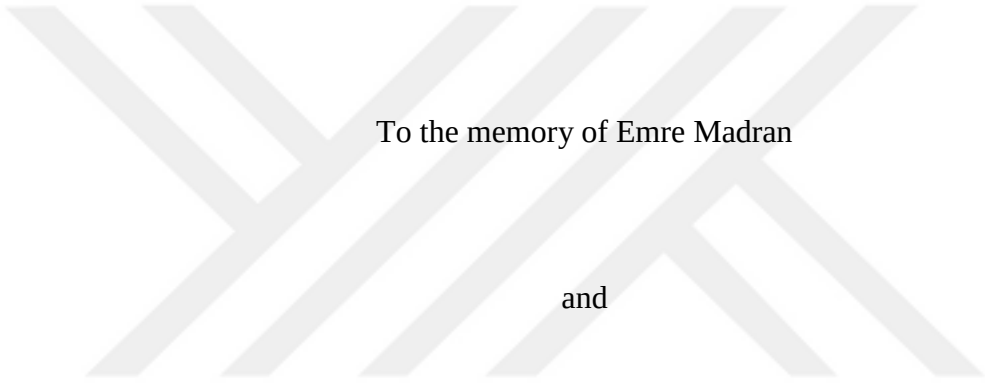
Tarihi kentsel alanlar zaman içinde farklı sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve politik ilişkilerin kentsel mekandaki fiziksel biçimlenmesinin ürünüdür. Tarihi kentsel alanların korunması sırasında, alan bir tarihsel ve kültürel bir bütün olarak ele alınmalıdır.

Bu bağlamda tarihi alanları koruma çalışmaları öncesinde ve koruma kararları üretme aşamasında tarihi kent dokusunun sadece bugünkü fiziksel durumunu ele almak ve bu fiziksel yapı üzerinden kararlar üretmek, etkili bir koruma için yeterli olmamaktadır. Alanın bugünkü durumu ve geçmişi arasındaki ilişki, değişim veya süreklilik açısından nedenleriyle birlikte ortaya konmalıdır.

Bu tez, Antalya Kaleiçi bölgesindeki arkeolojik ve mimari mirasın koruma tarihini tarihi çevre koruma bağlamında tartışmaktadır.

Bu tartışmadan amaç, tarihi kentsel alanlarda koruma kararları alınmadan önce bu tezdekine benzer bir araştırma yapılması gerektiğini vurgulamaktır. Tartışılan dönem, Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında 2016 yılına kadar uzanan süreci içermektedir. Bu süreç Antalya/Kaleiçi District 'in değişimini major olarak etkileyen ve kırılma noktaları olarak kabul edilen bazı önemli tarihlere ayrılarak tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antalya, Kaleiçi, Koruma Tarihi, Kent Tarihi, Koruma Planlama



To the memory of Emre Madran

and

To my lovely husband Batuhan



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer and Dr. Fuat Gökçe, who were the advisor and the co- advisor of this thesis, for their valuable critics, guidance and encouragements during all stages of this study. I also wish to thank to the jury members; Prof. Dr. Mehmet Tuncer, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Namık Erkal, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Reha Kavas and Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Bakır, for their valuable critics and guidance. I am especially grateful to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Reha Kavas for his continued encouragement throughout my graduate.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Madran, who played an important role in my life, for his assistance and suggestions, sharing his personal archives and for his invaluable discussions on the subject during my site surveys. It is an honor for me to start this study under his supervision. Rest in peace “*Hocam*”.

I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Zuhale Özcan for her invaluable comments and encouragements. She has been very understanding and supportive and has provided very valuable feedback when I needed. Working with her was an extremely pleasant experience and I am extremely lucky for that.

I gratefully acknowledge the institutions and several other scholars for their contribution to the development of my dissertation. I benefited from KUDEB office of Antalya Metropolitan Municipality; Antalya Regional Conservation Council, Antalya Chamber of Architects, General Directorate of Pious Foundations and of METU Department of City and Regional Planning Maps and Plans Documentation Unit.

Furthermore, I am grateful to Dr. Açıly Alpan and Aynur Uluç who has been studying on Kaleiçi in their research to share relative documents with me.

I would like to offer another gratitude to city planner Sefa Erdal, architect Nejat Üreğen and town historian and tourist guide Hüseyin Çimrin who shared their

personal experiences about the planning and conservation processes of Antalya Kaleiçi and made significant contributions to this research.

I am thankful to the Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilization (AKMED) for providing a grant for my PhD Research.

And for the last but not the least; I would like to thank to my sincere friends and colleagues Dr. İlkey Dinç Uyaroğlu, Dr. Ceren Katipoğlu Özmen, Dr. Alp Güney, Dr. Neslihan Kulözü, Dr. Belgin İşgör, Dr. Zeynep Akdağ, Dr. Dürdane Tor, Dr. Hakan Tor, Müge Kubilay, Nazik Alanbay and Arch. Burcu Kuzu for their moral supports and peerless companionship during my studies continued over years.

I would like to express my gratitude to Rest. Arch. Lütfiye Serap Yılmaz for her endless support, motivation and patience throughout my education. I sincerely appreciate that her role is vital in my individual development as well as in my career development. Without the help and support of her, this study could not be surely finished. During the field studies, the members of Yılmaz family kindly put me up as a guest in their residence. I would also like to thank to Feyzi Yılmaz for his hospitality.

Finally, I express my endless gratitude to my lovely family. I thank my parents Durna Çelik and Ali Çelik who gave their utmost energy and major priority to the education of their children more than anything and also my brother Dr. Gökhan Çelik who has always supported me. I have succeeded by means of their existence.

There truly are many people to thank for helping me through the process of my PhD study, but none more than my beloved husband Batuhan Başok. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to him, who was always there both as a friend and as a colleague for me with emotional, technical and logistical support whenever I needed. I am blessed to have him as my husband and to know his love and never-ending faith in me. I would have fallen down without him holding my hand. This thesis is dedicated to him.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	v
ÖZ	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii

CHAPTERS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Preamble.....	1
1.2 Aim and Scope	3
1.3 Research Methodology.....	6
1.4 Sources	8
1.4.1 Written Sources.....	9
1.4.2 Visual Sources.....	10
1.4.3 Verbal Communications.....	10
2. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY	13
2.1 Historical Development of Conservation of Cultural Heritage in World ..	13
2.2 Historical Development of Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Turkey. 24	
2.2.1 Legal Arrangements and Institutional Developments in the Ottoman Empire Concerning Heritage Conservation	24
2.2.2 Preliminaries of Conservation Interventions in the Country (Turkey) (1923– 1955)	33
2.2.3 Legal Arrangements, Organizational Developments and Other Significant Events Relating Heritage Conservation after 1950's	39
2.2.4 Historic Urban Conservation	48
2.2.5 Urban Conservation And Planning Relation.....	53
3. CASE STUDY: CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN KALEİÇİ.....	55
3.1 Development Of Antalya Kaleiçi In Historical Context.....	55
3.1.1 From the Ancient Times to the Roman Period.....	56
3.1.2 Roman Period.....	62

3.1.3	Byzantine Period	68
3.1.4	Seljuk Period	73
3.1.5	Period of Hamitoğulları Principality	84
3.1.6	Ottoman Period	88
3.2	Conservation Activities in Kaleici	120
3.2.1	Physical Structure of the Studied Area Before Planned Development Periods, and Attitudes towards Cultural Heritage	120
3.2.2	Planned Development and Cultural Heritage (1955 – 1979)	140
3.2.2.1	Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage	140
3.2.2.2	Physical Structure of the Studied Area between 1955-1979, and Attitudes towards Cultural Heritage	153
3.2.2.3	Other Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage	159
3.2.3	Conservation Decisions & Contentions of Conservation Institutions (1979 – 1992)	159
3.2.3.1	Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage	159
3.2.3.2	Comparison, and Evaluation of 1979 dated Conservation and Development Plan of Kaleiçi and 1992 dated Revision of Conservation Development Plan of Kaleiçi	186
3.2.3.3	Comparison, and Evaluation of Conservation Plans of Kaleiçi..	187
3.2.3.4	Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage	219
3.2.4	Conservation Decisions & Contentions of Conservation Institutions (1992 – 2016)	225
3.2.4.1	Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage	225
4.	CONCLUSION	233
	REFERENCES	243
	CURRICULUM VITAE	253

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Boundaries of the studied area.....	5
Figure 2 Location of Antalya in Turkey	55
Figure 3 Location of Pamphylia.....	56
Figure 4 Kırk Merdiven (Sönmez, 2009, p. 56).....	59
Figure 5 Present state of Antalya Doğu Garajı	60
Figure 6 Remains from the burial chamber recovered during the excavation at Doğu Garajı.....	61
Figure 7 Remains of the city walls.....	62
Figure 8 Remains of last traces of two concentric rows of walls. (From Emre Madran Archive).....	65
Figure 9 Map showing the numbering the city walls and inscriptions prepared by Yılmaz, 2002	66
Figure 10 Hadrianus Gate (Çelik, 2013).....	66
Figure 11 Hıdırlık Bastion (Anonymous)	67
Figure 12 Remains, which are approximately 100 meters south of the Castle Gate (Gökalp, 2008, p. 68).	67
Figure 13 Byzantine road network in Anatolia (Tankut, 2007).....	69
Figure 14 View of Cumanun Mosque.....	72
Figure 15 Lands of Anatolian Seljuks and caravan routes before 1242	79
Figure 16 Seljuk period edifices in the Antalya Kaleiçi	83
Figure 17 Map of Anatolia in the middle of 14. cc. (Cahen C., 1994)	84
Figure 18 Hamitoğulları Period edifices in the Kaleiçi	87
Figure 19 Engraving of the port of the Antalya (Beaufort, 2014, p. 115)	99
Figure 20 Map of Kaleiçi (Lanckoronski, 2005)	104
Figure 21 Antalya High School, source: AKMED	106
Figure 22 Gureba Hospital after bombing Source: (Ortak, 2008, pp. 110-111)	112
Figure 23 Flour Mill (Hüseyin Çimrin Archive)	113
Figure 24 Post Office at 1935 (Anonymous)	113
Figure 25 Plan of Antalya from Ottoman Archive.....	116
Figure 26 Ottoman period edifices in and around of the Antalya Kaleiçi	117
Figure 27 Withdrawing of Italian soldiers (Anonymous)	121
Figure 28 1922- dated Map Which Was Prepared by Süleyman Fikri Erten.....	122
Figure 29 Map of Antalya which was prepared by Scarpa	123
Figure 30 Ice Factory	124
Figure 31 Refugees waiting to leave Adalia Asia Minor.....	126
Figure 32 Refugees waiting to leave Adalia Asia Minor.....	127
Figure 33 Flour Mill in 1926.....	128
Figure 34 Energy Power Plant (source: Antalya KUDEB).....	131
Figure 35 Energy Power Plant (source: Antalya KUDEB).....	132
Figure 36 Demolished walls by Çingene Hasan (Source: Hüseyin Çimrin Archive)	134

Figure 37 Butcher and Fish Market (<i>Kasap ve Balık Hali</i>).....	136
Figure 38 Construction of Mendirek at 1947	138
Figure 39 1953 dated Aerial Photograph of Antalya	139
Figure 40 1957 Development Plan of Antalya (Gül, 2008 refers to Berksan, 1967)	141
Figure 41 1969 Development Plan (Archive of the Bank of Provinces)	144
Figure 42 City Center in the 1969 Development Plan (Gül, 2008).....	145
Figure 43 Yacht Harbor Project	148
Figure 44 1980 - dated Master Development Plan (<i>Nazım İmar Planı</i>) of Antalya	152
Figure 45 <i>Kırk Daireler (Anonymous)</i>	154
Figure 46 1955 dated Kemal Turfan Map of Kaleiçi	155
Figure 47 1979-dated plan land-use decisions	168
Figure 48 Relations of Evaluation and Conservation Decisions.....	171
Figure 49 1979 Dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan	176
Figure 50 1992 dated Revision Plan	186
Figure 51 Current Functions of Buildings in 1945 (redrawn after Öztekin, 2010)..	188
Figure 52 Ratio Analysis of Current Function of Buildings in 1945	189
Figure 53 Functions of Buildings in 1979 (According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan Analysis).....	190
Figure 54 Land-use decisions according to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan.....	191
Figure 55 Functions of the Buildings in 1992 (According to the 1992- dated Conservation Revision Plan Analysis).....	193
Figure 56 Functions of the Buildings in 2013.....	196
Figure 57 Ratio Analysis of Functions of the Buildings in 2013.....	197
Figure 58 Population Diagram of Kaleiçi	198
Figure 59 Handover Rates According to Öztekin, 2010	199
Figure 60 Second Handover Rates According to Öztekin, 2010	200
Figure 61 Ownership Analysis Of Kaleiçi Before (on the left) and After (2009) (on the right) Planning Activities (Öztekin 2010)	201
Figure 62 Number of Storeys in 1979 (According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan Analysis).....	203
Figure 63 Number of Storeys in 1992 (According to 1992 - Dated Conservation Revision Plan Analysis)	204
Figure 64 Green Areas According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan	206
Figure 65 Green Areas According to 1992- Dated Conservation Revision Plan.....	207
Figure 66 Comparision of parcels designated as green space in 1992 dated plan's plan decisions and their present utilization.	209
Figure 67 Parcels, which are designated as gardens subject to conservation in 1992 dated plan. (generated by utilizing plan regulations)	210
Figure 68 Comparision of parcels designated as gardens subject to conservation in 1992 dated plan's plan decisions and their present utilization.	211
Figure 69 Solid – Void Analysis of Kaleiçi for Different Periods.....	212

Figure 71 Ratio Analyses of Transformation Dates of the Buildings into Tourism-Based Accommodation Function (reanalyzed after Alpan, 2013)	216
Figure 72 Ratio of tourism-based accommodation units in Kaleiçi in 2013 (reanalyzed after Alpan, 2013).....	216
Figure 73 Distribution of tourism-based accommodation units according to their types in Kaleiçi in 2013 (reanalyzed and redrawn after Alpan 2013).....	217
Figure 75 Building Categories and Current Functions	219
Figure 76 Boundaries of Hanlar District Conservsation Site.....	222
Figure 77 Kalekapısı and Its' Surrounding Urban Design Project	223
Figure 78 Cinema Elhamra at the left, Halkevi at the right	225



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

Alteration of the natural, structural and cultural features which constitute urban sites during time is indispensable. Alteration processes, which ingenerate in different geographies with the effect of different urban dynamics have become an important equilibrant for the conservation of local identity by maintaining spatial diversity. With this perspective, “alteration” is a process of “adaptation, which maintains “sustainability” of spatial identity (Birik, 2011). In spite of this, during the alteration process, there are breaking points in which, cultural features vanish or grow differently and as a result, sustainability of spatial and sociological identity disappears. Sudden spatial interventions that arise with the effect of urban dynamics can distinguish the sustainability of identity. In today’s world, where the spatial alterations are evaluated only with the functional aspect and living quarters are reconstituted accordingly, with these areas, variety of values which are important for individuals and communities are disappearing unconsciously.

It is seen that, within the course of the last quarter century, global dynamics which threaten the historical cities negatively influence the local features belonging to the spatial identity and extinguish the spatial diversity. During this period, not only the natural ecological systems, but also the tangible and intangible cultural assets are found in the process of a fast alteration.

Understanding the historical fabric and determining the alteration processes are possible with examining the features which constitute the fabric and evaluating the meaning composed by these features during time. With alteration, urban environment can maintain sustainability by preserving and enhancing it’s identity or metamorphoses by losing the features which comprise the identity. These two

different processes should be determined as deformation and sustainability processes in historical fabric.

During time, primary meaning or function of the historical structures or urban fabrics can undergo changes with the effects of urban dynamics. Despite of this, connotations can accrue cumulatively, transferred during time and constitute the spirit of place if spatial features don't disappear completely. Starting out from this determination, it is possible to draw the conclusion that, historical fabric is determined and identified with studies over natural, structural, cultural and sociological features comprising it.

It is necessary to conserve and maintain sustainability of this conservation of traditional urban fabrics within urban life which has always developing, growing and changing cultural and physical dynamics. Maintaining this conservation in the urban scale is possible with understanding the physical, sociological and cultural structure and values of the traditional fabric. Exposing the utility of the traditional historical fabric with correct methods, means and objectives with determining it's place and importance in residents, city and regional scale can be realized with a conservation study prepared in a holistic extent, containing communal, physical, functional and esthetic solutions.

Jokilehto (2011) states that, "by the end of the twentieth century, the extension of the notion of heritage has come to include the entire living environment with its cultural traditions and changing life styles. As a result, the concept of heritage conservation is becoming less static in reference to historic material, and rather more dynamic with reference to culturally sustainable management of heritage resources, taking into account their tangible and intangible dimensions". (Richmond & Bracker, 2011, s. 73) From this point of view, cultural heritage conservation is seen as a dynamic process integrated with the planning and management processes. It should take into account the former planning decisions, interventions and their reasons in a historical perspective.

1.2 Aim and Scope

In Turkey, conservation&planning studies in various scales are being implemented in order to protect the historical accumulations of the cities and procure the development, which is an essential requirement for necessities of modern life. Though, an adequate stability between development and conservation wasn't established with the applications performed until today. For this reason, in planning studies of the historical sites, methods were needed to ensure a bridge between their past and future, necessity for beginning of planning and conservation studies which were performed until today, with "decision-conclusion evaluation" method is propounded as an hypothesis.

In the research conducted in the cities of Turkey, it is observed that, plenty of cities have an historical sustainability and multilayered cultural fabric. In spite of this, it is seen that, background and tangible remains related with the past of these cities weren't examined sufficiently.

Evaluation of conservation of cities and city pieces as a planning subject has become a current issue with the initiation of the uncontrolled growth of the cities in 1970's and entering of such sites into the process of demolition. Thus, in 1970 and 1980's, conservation plans were prepared for numerous historical centers including Antalya Kaleiçi area.

It is determined that, among these centers, Antalya contained sufficient amount of physical and written inputs to enable realization of studies about, city morphology and history of conservation & planning with its feature to be an important port city during all periods. Therefore, Antalya City Kaleiçi District is chosen as a study area, which constituted a specimen for settlement to the study subject in recognition of having a profound historical development and containing sources related with this development.

During the last fifty years, Antalya was enlarged and changed, due to the development plans which were produced within the course of the second half of the 20th century and it was declared as a “Tourism Development Area” in 1970’s. By the end of the 1970’s, a substantial amount of the conservation projects were produced and applied in building and urban scale in the city which was under the pressure of fast urbanization and tourism. However, these projects and applications can be discussed in terms of the conservation of the cultural heritage of the city.

Recognizing the above mentioned problems and potentials of Antalya Kaleiçi, was chosen as the subject for this thesis.

The thesis aims to investigate the methodologies and approaches related with the progress, evolvement and conservation of the cultural heritage of Antalya/Kaleiçi region, from the beginning of the 20th century to the present time. This will be associated with the world and country history and on which communities with different cultural and social backgrounds have settled throughout the centuries and concomitantly generated an intense cultural heritage. The study also aims to determine the information necessary for enhancing new approaches, methodologies and implementations which may have an impact on the future of Antalya.

In this direction, objective of the study is; examining and questioning the applicability of the conservation oriented zoning plans and plan decisions, which were enhanced for conservation of featured cities and historical fabrics. Making contribution for minimizing the problems, which may arise during the course of preparation and implementation of these plans, by means of, exhibiting their effects on Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site, which is chosen as a case for this study

Research of the process which constitutes the morphology of Antalya city is crucial for the evolvement of the thesis. Presenting the physical development of the city in conjunction with the written and visual historical information will clarify the current physical condition and lifestyle of the city and will sustain a feature of being an

important source for the methodology and approaches related with the conservation of cultural heritage.

This study which concentrates on the urban history of Antalya/Kaleiçi in architectural and urban context, aims to creating a model for urban history researches. This model, with its diverse references and methodology that covers authentic information, will be generated on maps.

The physical borders of Kaleiçi, which were selected as the study area for this dissertation are: Atatürk Street in the east, Cumhuriyet Street and Tophane Park in the north, Karaalioğlu Park in the south and the sea in the west in Antalya.

Figure 1 Boundaries of the studied area. (Fig.1)



Figure 1 Boundaries of the studied area

The thesis includes five chapters and supplementary appendices. The aim and scope, methodology and sources are given in the introduction section, which makes up the **first chapter**.

The **second chapter** comprises two phases. First phase contains a comprehensive inquiry into the development of conservation attitudes for cultural heritage both in the world and in Turkey. This phase also focuses theorizing the concept of urban conservation, both in conservation discourses and in stratified historical towns. Second Phase, constitutes the discussion of the conservation planning approaches within the existing city planning and management.

In the thesis, physical morphological structure of the site during the transformation process was taken as data. It was targeted to present the transformation process, determining the major urban interventions and examining in accordance with the determined conceptual criterions. With this approach and within the scope of the thesis, the **third chapter** begins with the effects of the social events on the physical space and visual and written analyzes of the urban and spatial changes during this period determined for study. And the third chapter also comprises focuses on the **main discussion** on the history of conservation in the studied area from the planning point of view, in which the plan decisions and their results were discussed.

The **fourth chapter** contains the evaluation and discussion for all of the periods mentioned in the previous chapters, comprises the evaluation on the problems and achievements of conservation activities with examples of the conservation interventions from the studied area.

1.3 Research Methodology

In order to prepare development of Antalya/ Kaleiçi and conservation activities sections, a considerable amount of information is obtained from different types of written sources. This information is classified and transferred into Excel matrixes, then the text is written depending on this sorted information.

The events are sorted, firstly in chronological order, and then they are classified with respect to the scale of their effects, like the events in country scale, events in urban scale or events in studied area scale, as separate columns. Considering the significance of these events that affected the area or the city in terms of physical changes, and the general view of the attitudes to the cultural heritage some of them are accepted as breaking points in the whole process.

Conservation approaches in the Ottoman Empire before and after the announcement of Reorganizations (Tanzimat) are examined with the aim of investigating the historical background and analyzing the effects of the period, which this thesis is examining. Attention is drawn to the existence of studies in other disciplines, such as; zoning laws of the period and museology, which supported the development of architectural conservation in Ottoman period. However, this subject isn't examined in detail to avoid deviation from the main axis of the study.

Various breaking points are determined in the conservation studies, which were conducted from 1920 to today and all these periods are examined in their selves. According to this, study is handled in a time frame, which starts with the foundation of the republic and continues up to the present time. This period ends with the establishment of "The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments" which was a commission, which its absence was perceived since the foundation of the republic. Period of time, which starts with the foundation of "The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments" and continues up to the proclamation of 1710 numbered Historical Artifacts Legislation in 1973, which is the first legislative regulation of the republic in conservation field. Between 1973-1983, some conservation applications were realized pursuant to Historical Artifacts Legislation. In 1983, Historical Artifacts Legislation was waived and Conservation Legislation, which is presently in force, was approved. This last period, which starts with the approval of the 2863 dated Conservation Legislation and continues up to present time also determines the time-wise limit of this thesis.

Within the scope of the research; 1979 dated Conservation Plan which was prepared specific to Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site and 1992 dated Conservation Plan which is the revision of this plan were examined.

Effects of the plan decisions on social and physical surroundings of Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site were handled comparatively, taking into consideration the other plan decisions intended for Antalya.

Application outcomes of the plans are tried to be introduced on the basis of the inputs such as; present appearance of the area, ownership status, land and building utilization, through the information gathered from the institutions, official records and on-site observations, determinations and interviews.

1.4 Sources

Serving the aim of this study, numerous historical and current written sources were reached for the historical and urban development of Antalya. City photos, historical and base maps, registry sheets, reports from different periods, documents related with recent period determination and project studies from the official, unofficial institutions and libraries.

In consideration of the documents, determination and documentation studies were conducted in Antalya Kaleiçi. By overlapping of the information obtained with these two different data collecting methods, datas regarding the morphological progress of the city were determined and presented.

Analytical maps prepared after 1950's and supported with the short history of the city, engravings, photos and written informations are the most important tools for constituting the third section of the thesis. Depending on these data, various periodic maps were generated by the author to enable the preparation urban development plans. With these maps, the city was examined and evaluated periodically and chronologically in many aspects; such as; city walls, roads, monuments, residences,

the harbour.

1.4.1 Written Sources

Various types of written sources are used for collecting information for the preparation of the different sections of this thesis. In order to understand the historical background of Antalya, the development process and conservation activities thesis, articles, proceedings, periodicals, itineraries, endowments, and censuses, old maps, reports belonging to the planning studies and monographic artifacts of the city and the monumental structures were examined. Court records (*şer'iyye sicilleri*), *tahrir defterleri* were studied as secondary sources.

In order to achieve general information about the historical background of the urban development in Antalya, the sources will be evaluated according to their contents and periods. It was found out that Antalya has been the subject of numerous publications as well as unpublished work. Such as the works of Fikri Erten (1922), George Bean (1979, 1999, 2014), Beaufort Karl Graf von Lanckoronski (1980), Scott Redford (2008), Aynur Durukan (1988), Suraiya Faroqhi (1994), Muhammet Güçlü (1997), Hüseyin Çimrin (2002, 2005, 2007), Leyla Yılmaz (2002), Latif Armağan (2002), Cemil Cahit Sönmez (2009) which can be called major sources, these scholars have enlarged the historical researches on history of Antalya. These books and documents were evaluated according to periods of Seljuk, Principalities, Ottoman and Republican.

The historic texts, including the contributions of travelers like Ibn Hawqal (10th century), Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta (1356), Vincent de Stochove (1662), Evliya Celebi (1680), Paul Lucas (1712), Corneille le Bruen (1728), Charles Fellows (1838), William H. Bartlett – Thomas Allom (1840), D. E. Danieloğlu (1850), Karl Graf von Lanckoronski (1890), Pehlivanidis, George (1920's) will also be evaluated as the primary sources of the historical search. The contributions of the travelers will be classified in the tables and compared with each other. Also the buildings and

areas, which they referred, will be compared together with maps and written information in order to get urban development and transformations in Antalya.

1.4.2 Visual Sources

For following up the changes in the studied area, some old photographs and the aerial photographs were used. Old photographs obtained for this research date from late 19th century to the present time. Photographs on the period after the 1970's were gathered from The Suna & İnan Kır   Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED), METU Department of City and Regional Planning Maps and Plans Documentation Unit. Photographs on the early Republican period were gathered from the Archives of Antalya KUDEB, the private archive of Architect Nejat   re  en and the Library of Antalya Museum.

Also, photographs were taken in 2012 and 2015, from the different sections of the studied area by the author.

The aerial photographs of Kalei  i District were gathered from archive of “Harita Genel Komutanlı  ı” (General Command of Mapping).

The maps and plans were mostly obtained from the archives of METU Department of City and Regional Planning Maps and Plans Documentation Unit, Antalya Regional Conservation Council, Antalya Greater (Metropolitan) Municipality, Antalya Chamber of Architects.

1.4.3 Verbal Communications

Personal interviews were made with people who participated or witnessed the conservation activities and planning processes, which had affected the studied area. The architects Nejat   re  en, L  tfiye Serap Yılmaz, city planner Sefa Erdal (who was the director of the Development Directorate of Antalya Municipality in 1980's) were interviewed.

In the context of this research, to obtain the planning attitudes to the Kalei  i, two of the significant and late names that were interviewed were: architect Emre Madran

who was one of the author of the 1992 dated Revision of Conservation Development Plan of Kaleiçi and city planner Özcan Esmer who was one of the authors of the 1979 dated Conservation and Development Plan of Kaleiçi.

Also, Hüseyin Çimrin who is the local town historian and tourist guide was interviewed in order to obtain his personal experiences and observations about development of the city.





CHAPTER 2

2 THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

2.1 Historical Development of Conservation of Cultural Heritage in World

Throughout history, concern about the conservation of cultural assets has always come to the fore with various purposes and reasons.

Madran discloses that, beginning of the history of restoration starts with the demolition of the civilization assets. (Madran, 1988) Yerasimos also states, endeavors for conservation of cultural assets have emerged as a response to their destruction. (Yerasimos, 2005)

Aygen (1996, 43) predicates the fundamentals of conservation, to the diligence of the authorities to avoid destruction and provide sustainability of the structures produced or have produced by them and exemplifies this with an inscription which was found in Persepolis and comprised the following words of the Persian King Dara (BC 6th century); *“..you, in the forthcoming days, will see this inscription which is ordered to be engraved on the rocks by me, so as, do not damage and destroy the human figures hereby and maintain their conservation without a damage.”* (Aygen, 1999)

Concerns relevant to the conservation of monuments go back to the dates earlier than the Hellenic Civilization. However, it is known that, for the first time, romans have included provisions to their legal system for conservation of historical artifacts. (Çeçener & Danışman, 1973)

After the black plague in mid-15th century, in Rome, first the city was cleaned, than the additions constructed to the monumental buildings were destroyed with the order of the Pope 4th Martinus. Furthermore, with an ordinance announced in Pope 2nd Pius period, demolishing and damaging the historical monuments were prohibited

not only within the territory of Rome, but also in the rural areas. Based on this ordinance, Sezgin (1994) acknowledges that, 2nd Pius is the first person that took precautions for conservation of historical monuments. (Sezgin, 1994) In addition to this, Sezgin states that, expression; “... *If any roman remains are found in the settlement, they should be conserved*” is the first document that predicted the “cultural oriented conservation” which was expressed by Leon Batista who was a master of renaissance period; the most important driving force for achievement of western civilization to its present level. (Sezgin, 1994)

It is observed that, in the earlier periods, understanding of conservation has started to progress as from the 17th century and started to get conceptualized and institutionalized as from the 18th century. It is also seen that, within course of the 18th century, studies about scientific archeology and history of art have started, interests towards hellenic and roman artifacts have increased and European executives have started to take precautions for conservation of historical artifacts. (Akçura, 1973)

It is observed that, as for the 18th century, conservation concept has started to be handled with awareness of historical heritage and as for the 19th century, in conjunction with the increase of involvement towards conservation in society, it is also seen that, organization attempts like foundation of “The Society of Antiques of London” which was performed with individual attempts were present (Erder, C., 1975, s. 209). It is seen that, in this period, during which the main purpose was towards conservation of ancient and archeological artifacts, conservation remained on the agenda with aristocratic tendencies and guidance of the central administrations.

Period up to the 19th century has been a time course during which, demolishment of the structures weren't questioned and subsisting artifacts weren't conserved consciously and if they have a value of use, utilized by getting them up to date and if they don't serve any purpose in general, they were annihilated. During the historical process, structures, which symbolized the power of the government, have become

targets and have attracted attention when the power passed to other hands. (Altınyıldız, 1997)

History of conservation and restoration can go back to the periods when housing culture has started. But, during the periods before the 19th century, monumental structures, which gained symbolic value in the society, were conserved with the desire of the public or with the investment of the persons who constructed them and repairs performed during this period don't base on notional fundamentals. Predicating of repairs to the scientific fundamentals, "cultural heritage" notion, "appearance and progress of conservation awareness" is duration specific to Western Europe, started and progressed in the 19th century. (Ahunbay, 1996)

1789 French Revolution can be considered as an important milestone in terms of the history of conservation. After this date, structures which belong to bourgeois (middle class) and kingship such as, churches, chateaus, palaces and structures were considered as symbols of a past undesired to be remembered, therefore they were attacked and destroyed. Sometime after these destructions, importance of these structures for the nascent nations has started to be emphasized and necessity of their conservation has started to be discussed. (Özaslan, 2010, 9)

Bonelli (1966, 194) states that, with the provision of French National Agreement related with the conservation of monuments, it is possible to speak of architectural restoration with present contemporary meaning and mentions that, first ideas about restoration rely on the principle of re-establishing the structures without creating considerable differences between two different materials by using the authentic pieces or reproductions. During the first 30 years of the 19th century, foremost Rome, in the whole Europe, all restorations of ancient period monuments were realized according to these criteria.

In the 19th century, restoration studies of Violett-le-Duc pioneer the development of conservation understanding in Europe.

In 18th and 19th centuries, although the purpose was limited with conservation of the archeological artifacts, particularly from the second half of the 19th century, conservation aims preservation of the monumental artifacts as well as archeology.

In this period, during which, conservation of monuments was tried to be placed on a theoretic fundament in a conceptual manner, regardless of the applications which aimed to give the monuments a single period structure look by removing the annexes which belong to various phase and periods and applied in order to repair them in a style which was applicable when monuments were started to be repaired with the restoration studies conducted with the “style unity” principle by Sir Gilbert Scott in England and Viollet le Duc in France, it is seen that, John Ruskin defended and brought forward “continuous maintenance” and “conservation” instead of “restoration”. (Ahunbay, 1996)

Kuban (2000), acknowledges 1818 dated ordinance of Hesse-Darmstadt Duke as the earliest official conservation legislation in Western Europe. As for Earl (2003, 42), he sees the report written by Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841) in 1815, first Greek Conservation Legislation accepted in the Greece Kingdom in 1834 and an inspector assignment by the Minister of Education for conservation of historical structures as the first remarkable attempts in Europe in conservation field. (Coşkun, 2012)

Jokilehto discloses that, definition of assets and importance of heritage for the society started to be discussed in 18th and 19th centuries. (Jokilehto, 2007)

In France, historical heritages were first put under protection by the government with a special legislation in 1837. After the industrial revolution, Commission for Conservation of Monuments was established with the beginning of systematic conservation attempts in the country. (Akçura, 1973)

Following this, “Historical Monuments Legislation” was accepted in 1887 in the country. (Burcu Selen Coşkun İstanbul’daki Anıtsal Yapıların Cumhuriyet

Dönemindeki Koruma Ve Onarım Süreçleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma, 2012, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, PhD)

In pursuit of France, in many countries in Europe, first extensive conservation legislations started to be introduced.

As a preimer in the conservation field, determination, registration, and classification processes, working subjects such as; conservation oriented confiscation and limitation of private ownership were designated. First civil organisations regarding conservation were started to be established. (Akçura, 1973)

In 1926, the conservation group established by a group of residents of York city in England succeeded to mould the public opinion to avoid the demolishing of the city walls remained from the medieval and residents of the city have repaired these walls with the raised funds. (Aygen, 1999)

It is seen that, importance was placed only on the monuments in the periods, during which the conservation idea started to develop (Yerasimos, 2003). Yerasimos assoicates this, with the construction of nation-state.

Buildings, which witnessed the existence of the nation started to be accepted as national heritage in Europe in the 19th century. As the process of becoming a nation-state spreads to a long time period, cultural heritages on the European states have been nationalized and internalized. Tendency for evacuating the surrounding of important monuments and exhibiting them in the middle of parks and gardens has accumulated adherents. Wide boulevards amplified by Haussmann in Paris, have destroyed a major part of the urban areas with intensive fabric and the urban fabric around the Notre Dame Cathedral, which was perceived from the narrow streets (Orbaşlı, 2008, 17). This application has been adopted and implemented in other big Italian cities as well as Rome. (Jokilehto, 1999, 207).

Ahunbay states that, by the end of the 19th century, in the light of enhanced theories and realized applications, idea of conservation expands in terms of scale, scope and content and acquires a new dimension (Ahunbay, 1997, 1368).

Although, historical structures were accepted as heritage from the 18th century, it is seen that, internationally valid principles and agreements were accepted and adopted in the 20th century. Within course of the time period between 18th and 20th Centuries, in Europe, important progresses were subsisted in architectural conservation and restoration in conceptual scale and a common approach arose even though it was in academical scale (Binan, 2001, 109 and Kayın, 2008).

In the 20th century, efforts for conservation of monuments have increased, in many countries, it was understood that, conservation can only be realized with planning, legislations were started to be announced, authorities of conservation and surveillance commissions were increased.

During this period, it is seen that, discussions in the international platform have started, depending on the idea to take world-wide decisions about conservation of cultural heritage, benefiting from the accumulation and experiences existed in various countries.

First meeting conducted in this direction is, “5th International Architects Congress”, which was held in Madrid in 1904. In this congress, it was predicted every government to establish conservation oriented associations within body of themselves. Also, it was suggested, aforesaid associations to gather and collaborate for establishing monumental inventories.

In the 20th century, construction of conservation field with utilizing a common language accelerates. First examples of these are seen in the Athens Meeting during which, the Athens Legislations show up.

Numerous structures and historical centers have become unusable as a result of the wars subsisted from the beginning of the 20th century, in Europe. After the demolitions caused by the wars, sensitivity to the examples of national culture has increased. Until the World War Two, (1939-1945) conservation notion was discussed in monuments context (Kuban, 2000). After the war, new issues and historical surrounding extend was included to these discussions as well. Reintegration of destroyed monumental structures and historical surroundings with the contemporary life was desired.

World War One can be seen as a milestone in conservation. Before the World War One, conservation of some towns and cities was provided with a sensitivity reflected with the planning decisions instead of conservation legislations. However, viewpoint towards the conservation notion has changed and conservation has started to be perceived as a “government policy” and “duty of government” (Akçura, 1973)

In the beginning of the 20th Century, an international attempt arose for restoring the destructive effects of the World War One in Europe. In 1931, “1st International Conference of Architects and Technicians Responsible from Conservation of Historical Artifacts” was held in Athens and expert scientists discussed about subjects such as; research of historical structures and scientific methods for their conservation, legal precautions in conservation and collaboration between countries (Ahunbay, 1996, 18). In the meeting, pioneering ideas arose, such as, importance and problems of the non-monumental urban heritages. Besides, registration of historical structures by the government, necessity for conservative precautions, importance of education in obtaining respect to the monuments were emphasized and international collaboration for conservation of monuments was predicted. Athens Legislations were prepared as a result of this conference.

Right after the Athens Legislations (Binan, 2001, 110) which was specified as a “milestone” in Arcitectural conservation field, Italian Restoratio Karta / Carta del Restauro (1931) which carried the traces of the principals accepted in Athens and which was their improved state was adopted by the Historical Artifacts and Fine Arts

Council of Italy and restoration principles for Italy were objectified (Kuban, 2000, 32-34). In this carta, principle decisions were made about, continuous care of the monument, necessity for conservation of the architectural elements, which were made in various periods and subjects, related with restoration. Outlines of most of the present contemporary single structure conservation principles are drawn in Carta del Restauro. In the first provision of this carta, importance of continuous maintenance and reinforcement for conservation of structures is emphasized.

After this meeting, collaboratin about conservation increased rapidly, after two years,

“3rd *International Contemporary Architects Congress*” was held again in Athens and as the final decleration, “*Athens Agreement*” was accepted. In the agreement, idea about conservation of structures singly was accepted, which was totally opposite of the idea discussed in the Athens conference. This idea wasn’t applicated in the countries where the danger was realised. But in the countires where it was applicated, this idea has given harm to the historical urban fabrics on a considerably large scale. In some countries, Athens agreement has made room for new structures in the city centers by means of destruction of the modest civil architecture examples. Nevertheless, agreement has brought the idea about destruction of the autogenous social fabric and settlement of rich families to the provided area. (Eyüboğlu, 2009)

According to Lemaire, (1995, 24), in these years, generally a common doctrine wasn’t present about the conservation of monumental buildings and every country; every architect had an understanding based on their own world perspective. (Lemaire, 1995)

As a result of massive destruction caused by the World War Two, in environment protection, more comprehensive manners were targeted. Principles about conservation of historical city or city pieces with their historical, aesthetic, social and cultural values have strengthened. Activities, which targeted historical cities as a whole, have accelerated.

Necessity for concomitantly conservation of all elements which constitute typical characteristics of towns, cities which aren't monuments but have historical, traditional and visual values together. For this purpose, comprehensive, prospective, legal and administrative measures were started to be taken. In addition to this, ideas about integration of conservation with the country wide planning studies were argued prelusively in this period. (Akçura, 1973)

In some areas, where post-war desructions subsisted, some of the destroyed buildings were determined as elements with emblematic features, which formalized the national identity of the public.

In these areas, as a reponse to the destruction, destroyed buildings were reconstructed with “the same as the previous” understanding. Warsaw, Pozdnan, Gdansk, in Poland and The Grand Place in France are examples of such applications. (Zeren, 1981)

Damages caused by war have revealed necessity of evaluation of chaotic post-war environment in an international unity and deciding on common principles and taking common decisions even if on paper.

After World War Two, international insitutions were established for the mutual solution of the conservation issues, which gained international feature. In 1946, “*International Council of Monuments (ICOM)*”, in 1949, “*Council of Europe*” by ten countries and in 1959, “*ICCROM*” by “UNESCO” were founded. With the 1954 dated “*European Cultural Convention*”, Council of Europa decided to take measures for conservation of common cultural heritages. (Altınyıldız, 1997)

After 1960's, many countries have announced new regulations or made changes in the existing ones for providing conservation with integrating the historical surrounding with the contemporary life. In the same period, parallel to the idea defending that, cultural heritage belongs to the whole humankind, many mettings were held and as a result of these international meetings and discussions, “effective

conservation” philosophy was adopted instead of the previous “freezing the cultural heritage” for the conservation sites. (Zeren, 1981)

In 1962, *Cultural Association Assembly* was held by the Council of Europe whose purpose is to provide effective communication between its members and ensuring their social, economic, conservation developments. In the meeting held by them for ensuring the urgent conservation of cultural and architectural assets, relation between conservation and rehabilitation of building groups and areas with historical or architectural value and planning was revealed (Örnek, 1996).

Upon invitation of the Italian Government, UNESCO organizes 2nd International Meeting of Architects and Technicians Responsible for Historic Monuments between

25th -31st May 1964 in Venice. By virtue of this meeting, Venice Charter was announced, which is one of the most efficient agreements in architectural conservation field.

Shortly after it's announcement, Venice Charter was put into effect in many countries, tried to be applied properly and during the ensuing years, has been a reference for UNESCO World Heritage List and been a source of inspiration for other Legislations (Ahunbay, 1997, and Özaslan, 2010).

In 1972, World met with ‘universal cultural heritage’ notion with ‘UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation Agreement’. Year 1975 was accepted as European Architectural Heritage Year and within this context; a globally efficient discussion platform was created. As a result of the conducted studies, European Architectural Heritage Legislation was prepared.

In 1979, ‘Burra Charter for Conservation of the Sites With Cultural Importance’ which predicates Venice Charter, In 1985 ‘European Legislation for Conservation of Architectural Heritage’ which was prepared by the European Council’ and in 1987 ‘Charter for Conservation of Historical Cities and Urban Sites’ (Washington) which

was prepared by ICOMOS for accomplishing Venice Charter were accepted respectively. Nara Certificate of Authenticity reiterates that, authenticity notion undertakes a very important function.

In 1990, DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement), which conducted theoretical studies for documentation, conservation, restoration and refunctioning of modern architectural outputs, was established.

1995 dated Nara Certificate of Authenticity was written by the 45 participants of Nara Freedom Conference, which was held in 1994 in Nara City in Japan with the support of UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM. In this document, it is underlined that, consideration of authenticity in conservation of cultural heritage is necessary in order to show respect and enlighten the common memory of humanity.

In 1996, an international council was established for the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (ISCARSAH) within the body of ICOMOS (Orbaşlı, 2008). In 2003 in Zimbabwe, some theoretical discussions came up, comprising problems about, analyzing, conservation of architectural heritage and restoration of structures. Under the heading of ‘reformatory measures and control’ of the legislation, it is mentioned that, treatment should more be aimed at root causes than the symptoms and the best treatment is preventative maintenance (Beşkonaklı and Ersen, 2011). Thus, attention was drawn to the ‘maintenance’ subject, which is an ideal solution for survival of cultural assets without losing their authentic values.

In 2003 “Conservation of Intangible Heritage Agreement” was accepted. After the 24th-26th October 2003 dated workshop, which was realized during 27th - 31st 2003-dated ICOMOS general assembly, in 11th February 2004, “declaration related with intangible heritage, monuments and sites” was announced. As for The Quebec Declaration, it emphasizes conservation of the spirit of place (Binan and Cantimur, 2010, and Kırac, 2010).

In 2011 March, UNESCO has submitted its recommendations related with historical cityscape conversation. In “Recommendation Decisions for Conservation of Historical Cityscapes” statement, “*Historical durations get over social values and originate a strong effect*” takes place. However, from Amsterdam Declaration to today, there is an overall tendency about “perception of the space with its larger surrounding”, with these recommendations, attention was drawn to breakdown of quality of urban and its surrounding countryside and to uncontrolled urbanization which can end up with spatial deterioration and at the same time, a series of agreements, legislations and recommendation decisions which were accepted in past were emphasized.

2.2 Historical Development of Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Turkey

2.2.1 Legal Arrangements and Institutional Developments in the Ottoman Empire Concerning Heritage Conservation

Ottoman Empire has been one of the biggest states until the 17th century. But after this period several institutions of the government have failed to fulfil the requirements of the era. Ultimately, by the end of this century, the country started to wane and decline. The question for the initiation and reason of decline has been associated with the corruption of governmental and military administration. Some reforms were embarked until the reorganizations period. However, as they have not been planned and programmed acts, they have only been identified with the life of the statesman who initiated it. These westernization expanses, which started from the 18th century, have been conducted in a more systematical manner from the 19th century on and have caused Ottoman Government to follow a new organization¹

¹ The meaning and definition of the term “*batılılaşma*” is outside the scope of this study. This is accepted as a period, which has to be studied by itself. For the further information on the “*Batılılaşma*” Vedat Günyol, “*Batılılaşma*”, Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türkiye Ansiklopedisi, Volume 1, p: 255, Şerif Mardin, “*Batıcılık*” Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türkiye Ansiklopedisi, Volume 1, p:245-247, İlber Ortaylı, *Batılılaşma Sorunu, Tanzimattan Cumhuriyete Türkiye Ansiklopedisi*, Volume 1, p: 134-138, Ortaylı, İlber, (2007), *Batılılaşma Yolunda*, Merkez Kitapçılık Yayınları, İstanbul, Taner

19th century has been a centennial during which, the Ottoman Government has made extensive reforms which begun with the announcement of the act for Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*) in 1838. After the announcement of Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*), these declaration statutes regarding government, treasury, judiciary and military have been prepared and new melioration has been made. (For further information on the 19th century of Ottoman Empire and Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*) please refer to (Ortaylı, 1974) (Ortaylı, 2007), (Ortaylı, 2007)

Enactment, which is one of the two most important aspects of Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*), has brought new regulations and showed its effect in preservation as well. During this process, new legal and administrative regulations have been made which are directly or indirectly related with the preservation of cultural heritage. According to Madran, many legal regulations, which establish the fundamentals of zoning, and preservation law and urban figuration, have been brought with Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*).

Direct and indirect legal regulations, developments and organizations will be presented and utilized chronologically in the scope of this study.

Values which are today determined as movable and immovable cultural assets were approached based on the fiqh (*Fıkıh*). Fiqh books mention the cultural assets only if they are movable waif goods. Immovable cultural assets belonged only to foundations, private persons and government. Under these circumstances, due to the distinctive provisions of the foundations, foundation originated immovables were under certain protections, had unlimited authorization of usage on their own property.

The Ottoman administrative elite class has started to show interest against historical artifacts and took action against this pillage only in the administrative reforms (*Tanzimat*) period. Nevertheless it is known that, it was acted evoked responsibly

about the preservation of movable and immovable cultural heritages. İ. Günay Paksoy gives examples about preservation of money, historical remains, and prevention of sales to aliens based on the the provisions mentioned in the “mühimme defterleri” which belong to the XV.-XIX-th centuries (Paksoy, 220-221). Different from those, a 8th September 1805 dated document presents Ottoman administration’s policy about understanding of historical artifacts. In Kütahya a Bayramoğlu named person has been arrested as it was discovered he found 559 geneose coins during his secret treasure research.² (Simşek & Güven, 2009)

The first historical artifact oriented organization is seen as museology activity. The beginning of the Turkish museolgy is known as Aya İrini Church ’s organization by Tophane Müşir Fethi Ahmet Paşa and opening to visit in 1846, which was used as an armory since the 16th century. In 1873, the museum has been moved to Çinili Köşk from Aya İrini. Thus, the “collector” period has ended and the “exhibiting/research” period has started. (Madran, Cumhuriyetin İlk Otuz Yılında (1920-1950) Koruma Alanının Örgütlenmesi-1, 1996)

As far as known from the existing documents, first legal regulation in Ottoman legal system in which it is mentioned about the cultural heritages was 1858-dated “Arazi Kanunnamesi”³. As the Fiqh (*fıkıh*) books see the cultural heritages as movable goods “with undefined possessors and owners”, the legal code considers only movable cultural heritage. 107th provision of the legal code says that, the movable

² Upon the weight inspection conducted by the royal mint (Darphane-i Âmire), it was understood that, coins had fractional monetary value and therefore, it was considered unnecessary to appropriate them by the treasury. Consequently, it was decided to release Bayramoğlu named person and resolved to pay him 209 piastres in exchange of the coins (C.DRB-6/284).

³ Code (kanunname); is legislation enacted by the Sultan in penalty, administration and finance fields according to the religious law.

Land code (arazi kanunnamesi); until the announcement of the land code, separate codes were enacted for each province. Land code has the feature be a constitutive law, which takes all its principals from the Ottoman Law and gathers all provisions about land, which were found in various rescripts, legislations and fetwas disorderly. In this code; land organization from the foundation to the collapse of The Ottoman Empire was put in order in a detailed and collective way and land system was affiliated to new principles. (Kenanoğlu, 2006, pp. 107-109)

historical artifacts found incidentally belong to the finder.⁴ The land lawbook contains these notions as it targets arrangement of the “sharing” and “ownership” facts and considers only movable historical artifacts about preservation.

Another indirect legal regulation is Penalty Code (*Ceza Kanunnamesi*). 133th provision of 09.08.1858⁵ dated Penal Code (*Ceza Kanunnamesi*) is about the “*Hayrat-ı Şerife ve tezyinat-ı beldeden olan ebniye ve âsâr-ı mevzu'â-yı hedm ve tahrib ve yahud bazı mahallerini kırıp rahnedâr...*” As it is understood from this provision, this predication only involves charity buildings and ornamented (monumental featured) buildings. This general provision, which can change depending on the explication, is very insufficient. In the 3rd part 254 th provision of the law, a penalty provision exists about the individuals who don't repair the ruined buildings despite of notifications. (Ortaylı, 2000, 202) As it seen here the law does not reflect the undersanding of preservation and contains enforcements for avoiding the dangers.

An important part of the indirect legislative regulations are Ebniye Nizannamesi, which was published, in different dates. These are the first legislative regulations regarding the urbanization organization, which were published in 1848, 1849 and 1864.

First Nizamname which was published in 1848 has targeted bringing contemporary definitions and applications about transportation, new structuring, etc. in the big cities and also contained some provisions about the historical buildings in the build-up areas. The 4th provision of the Nizamname foresees drawing back of the repairable buildings for widening the roads, in other words pulling them down and re-constructing. In this way it is encountered with the first legal defeat of “preservation” against “development planning”. In the 16th provision it is foreseen

⁴ Land Code (Arazi Kanunname-i Hümayunu) (23 Shawwal 1274/ 6.VI.1858) Provision 107; Last statement : “*Bilcümle arazide bulunup malik ve sahibi belli olmayan meskûkât-ı atike ve cedide ve defâin-i mütenevvianın ahkâmı kütübü fikiyyede tafsil olunmuştur*”

⁵ Penal Code is 1840 dated, but takes its final shape only in 9th August 1858

that, in the khan timber structures should not be constructed adjacent to yard. (Madran, 2002, 17)

In the 2nd Building Code (*Ebniye Kanunu*) published in 1849 articles also exist some provisions mentioning the preservation. For example, 32th provision of the Nizamname is about the prohibition of the structuring. It is one of the characteristics of the administrative reforms to prepare nizamnames in order to replace the renewals to a base. Accordingly, Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*) which was prepared for exposure and preservation of the historical artifacts in a specific center was published 14th February 1869 dated *Takvim-i Vekayi* newspaper. (Karaduman, 2004, s. 79) A 29th January 1869 (15 Şevval 1285) dated document, which was written during the preparation period of this first nizamname contains interesting details about what kind of an understanding the Ottoman administrators have about the historical artifacts. As it was mentioned in this document if the found artifact was twosome, one of them was left to the government and the other one was left to the finder (who are mostly foreigners). (Simşek & Güven, 2009, s. 105)

Building and Street Regulation (*Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi*) that was published in 1864 also contains various provisions about fire prevention and the existing buildings. 36th provision of the regulation (*nizamname*) has prohibited usage of timber in the repair of facades of the existing buildings. The same provision also prohibits the repair of any stage in case it is considered the building to be pulled back in the future. 48th provision of the nizamname foresees that the decayed and dangerous buildings should be destroyed by the owner or the municipality immediately. (Madran, 2002, 17)

These precautions ensure protection from fire and collapsing but causes loss of originality of the buildings and annihilation, as they are not repaired.

This regulation also contains an article defining the new settlement layouts for the areas affected by fire. According to 12th article of the regulation, it is stated that “the new building parcels on such areas would be rectangular -if possible- or in regular

geometry”. This defined in simple terms a grid-iron patterned settlement plan layout for the areas affected by fire. Building and Street Regulation (*Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi*) was declared off after the announcement of 1882 dated Building Code (*Ebniye Kanunu*), which was the improved version of it. (Onge, 2011 refers: Ergin, 1995)

The first legal document of the Empire related to conservation is the Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*) published in 1869. This document contains seven articles, which are related to archeological excavations and

it brings measures for excavation permissions and prohibition for the export of excavation finds. The most important provision of this nizamname states that, the artifacts which are found during excavations are prohibited to be taken out of the country, sales of them is allowed only domestically and government is privileged in buying. In the second important provision it is mentioned that, the excavations are effective only for the materials under the ground and the artifacts on the ground should not be handled. In the first excavation licenses, it is seen that the government waives from the right to take one of the pair artifacts and leaves the found artifacts completely to the persons. On the contrary it is seen that, the Government imposes an important restriction like prohibiting taking out the artifacts out of the country.

In this nizamname first time artifact is defined and limited, moreover, it is condemned that the artifacts are government properties which is a notion which continues to the present date. In spite of these positive provisions, allowance to take out of the artifacts under definite conditions can be considered as a step backwards. (Madran, Cumhuriyetin İlk Otuz Yılında (1920-1950) Koruma Alanının Örgütlenmesi-1, 1996, s. 61)

According to Mumcu a legal regime was not established and preservation measures were not taken which incorporates both movable and immovable artifacts. However, the regarding nizamname relieves the disadvantages of the fiqh (*fikih*) provisions

which was in force until that time and be an inception for the establishment of *Eski Eser Hukuku*. (Mumcu, 1969)

After a few years this 1869 dated Regulation (*Nizamname*) has come into effect it was understood that, it was inadequate and therefore a second Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*) was made in 7th April 1874. This Regulation (*Nizamname*) is more complicated when compared with the 1869 dated one. In the first two provisions of this Regulation (*Nizamname*), which comprises of thirty six provisions, the definition of “artifacts” is made. Thus for the first time the “artifact” definition was made. (Madran 2002, p.24)

Excluding the 1st and 2nd provisions, all provisions are about the excavation. Among these, especially the 3rd provision should be considered. According to this provision, one third of the artifacts found during the excavation was left to the land owner while the rest two thirds were shared between the government and the excavator equally. The excavators were allowed to take their part out of the country. When compared with the 1869-dated Regulation (*Nizamname*), it was stepped backwards. Halit Çal has commented this step back as a pressure of the European Governments, which have almost practised stealing artifacts from the Ottoman soil as a foreign policy. (Çal, 1997)

In this Regulation (*Nizamname*) only 3 provisions are about immovable artifacts. The 6th provision is about the protection of the monumental buildings by guards. In the 14th provision it is mentioned that, excavation in temples, lodges, madrasas, tombs and waterways is not allowed and in the 35th provision it is mentioned persons who destroy the historical edifices would be punished. Inherently protection of thousands of artifacts within the borders of Ottoman Government was not possible with these 3 provisions.

The first action Osman Hamdi Bey has taken after being appointed as museum director was changing the Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*). Meclis-i Maarif-i Kebir, which Osman Hamdi Bey was also, a

member and the press wanted especially the 3rd provision of the Regulation (*Nizamname*) to be changed. Regulation (*Nizamname*) prepared by Osman Hamdi Bey whose idea was supported has come into force on 21th of February 1884. Artifact notion has been clarified in this Regulation (*Nizamname*), which consisted of 5 sections and 37 provisions. It was defined what was ment by the phrase “every kind of artifacts” in 1874-dated Regulation (*Nizamname*).

The most important deficiency of the 1874-dated Regulation (*Nizamname*) was not explanation of what is meant by the notion historical artifact with tangible examples. In this situation what is understood from âsâr-ı atîka in front of law was substantially commentary.

In practical terms it is obvious that, this is extremely harmful for the historical artifacts. Hence, in his 1884-dated Regulation (*Nizamname*), Osman Hamdi Bey has tried to explain what historical artifacts with tangible examples mean.

Building and Street Regulation (*Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi*), which was briefly defined above, has aimed to bring contemporary definitions and applications about new structuring as well as including some provisions about the ancient buildings in the built-up areas. 1882 dated Building Code (*Ebniye Kanunu*) contained similar issues with Building and Street Regulation (*Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi*), but it seemed to have more detailed definitions for more precise application processes. In the fifth article of the first section, which partially related to the cultural heritage is stated that “construction of buildings on the courtyards of the shrines, public open areas and docks were prohibited”. (Ergin, 1995, p.1716. Also see Alsaç, 1992, p.20). This article is significant in terms of protecting architectural heritage and historic cityscapes from uncontrolled development. Building Code (*Ebniye Kanunu*) was valid till the announcement of its newer version in 1891. (Onge, 2011)

Upon the deficiencies seen in the application of the 1884-dated *nizamname* Osman Hamdi Bey has brought the 24th April 1906 dated new *nizamname*, which did not tamper the main principals of the existing *nizamname* but cleared some expressions.

(Cal, 1997) 1906 dated Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*) has an enhanced content when compared with the previous *nizamnames*. In spite of that, it is clearly seen that the notion about the preservation of the immovable and approaches related with this have not been developed adequately as 26 of the total 35 provisions have been resigned to the movable historical artifacts and to the archeological excavations.

In the previous regulations (*nizamname*), it is understood that, especially the historical artifact definition has caused lots of problems legally. As a very simple description in the 1874 dated regulations (*nizamname*), has failed to respond the needs we have seen that the historical artifact notion has been tried to be clarified more. (Cal, 1997) In the 5th provision it is seen that the houses are also taken to the scope of historical artifact.

An important deficiency, which was resolved with this regulations (*nizamname*), is statement about M  zeler Umum M  d  rl    's liability of conducting the duties about the historical artifacts.

Finally, with this *nizamname*, it was stated that the individuals who deal with the trade of historical artifacts can continue their activities on condition that obtaining a licence and accordingly the deficiency in this area has been filled with the 26th provision.

Another important feature of the regulations (*nizamname*), is affecting especially the sections related with the movable artifacts and the archeological excavations of the 1710 numbered law, which came into force in 1973, which was the first legislation about the preservation.

In 1912 Ottoman government published ‘‘The Regulation for Conservation of the Monuments’’ (*Muh  faza-i Abid  t Hakkında Nizamname*) is the first legal legislation of the Ottoman Government, which contains provisions about only the immovable cultural heritages. (Madran (2002) refers to: D  stur, 2. Tertip, 4. Cilt p: 599-600)

In the “Muhafaza-i Abidat Nizamnamesi” which is the last legal legislation which came into force in 28th July 1912 and aimed destroying more than preservation provisions about preservation which details were not specified in the previous nizamnames were determined and Municipalities were entitled to destroy the unused buildings such as city walls and bastions providing the documentation about their ornaments and inscriptions. Afterwards, with an additional provision which was enacted in 31. 01.1915 it was envisioned to leave the monuments and their lands, which were decided to be destroyed to the municipality or to the governorate.

This nizamname has stayed in force until 1936 and during the periods which awareness about the preservation did not exist, it caused a lot of monuments to be destroyed in order to obtain profit to the municipalities (Zeren, 1981).

According to Madran, it is understood that this regulation has lots of inconveniences. The inadequacy of this nizamname can easily be understood in the country where no Museum Organization existed except İstanbul, Konya, Bursa and the Turkish Islamic Period artifacts were accepted as artifacts, which should be preserved only with the provisions of the 1906, dated Ancient Monument Regulations (*Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*). With these characteristics, nizamname has legitimized destruction by ignoring the principles about preservation and restoration of a cultural heritage.

2.2.2 Preliminaries of Conservation Interventions in the Country (Turkey) (1923– 1955)

In the beginning of republic period; as government which has lost its’ qualified and educated manpower in the wars was obliged to generate its’ corporate structure which was compulsory for the new polity couldn’t give priority to conservation understanding which is highbrow movement while at the same time progressing in many other fields (Madran, 2002).

In the first years of republic, while the period of ‘nation formation’ was lived, Turkish Identity was emphasized considering the fact that, historical cities comprise not only Islamic or Ottoman but also older civilizations. In communities which Islamic life is dominant, renovation of not religious buildings has always prevailed instead of keeping them permanent. Public buildings which their permanence was maintained with the foundation system have lost their functions during the republic period. Therefore, demolition of buildings such as madrasa, hammam, hospital hasn’t attracted reaction of the community (Altinyıldız, 1997).

Republic period has been in a struggle for raising the community to the level of contemporary countries in social, economical and cultural fields. Culture policy of the country takes shape pursuant to this modernist point of view.

In the beginnig of the Republic Period, while the new institutions were being founded, new education branches were generated which would evolve conservation awareness and a large number of staff have been sent to foreign countries for educational purposes. Thereafter, it was benefited from obtained information and experiences (Demirel, 1993).

Sözen (1984), determines the period of time in the Republic Period which continue until 1930s’ as a period during which new versions of Seljuk-Ottoman architecture were examined with the concern of ‘building national identity’. Bozdoğan (2002, 23) discloses that, mission of early republic is based on establishing a totally transformed future which is substantially disconnected from context and history. Şahin Güçhan and Kurul (2009) mention that, strategy followed during the period of transforming Ottoman Foundations to Secular Foundations of Republic with the legislations between 1924-1929 intends to evaluate the Ottoman Heritage with a new, secular, independent and scientific perspective.

Restoration of the historcal artifacts and establishment of museums have started in Atatürk period due to his interest against historical artifacts.

After the resignation of the free republican party on 16th November 1930, Atatürk has went on a trip with a crowded group of specialists on 17th November 1931 in order to conduct a versatile research and on 22nd March 1931, he has sent a telegram to Prime Minister İsmet İnönü which emphasized the necessity of conservation of Seljukian Heritage and Archeological Artifacts by favour of specialists and support of Anatolian archeology.⁶ (Madran, 2002 ve Kayın, 2008).

Referring to this telegram, Altınyıldız (1998) comments that, 1931 is the beginning of a progress in conservation. This telegram and the developments followed by enable actions to be taken about repair, maintenance and conservation of the historical artifacts which have relatively been ignored. Comission which was established on 1st November 1931 prepares a report which emphasizes points such as; the necessity about management of conservation of monuments from the headquarters, their registration and importance of the studies about raising awareness of public about conservation of cultural heritage and presents the report to the approval of Council of Ministers. (Madran, 2002, 107).

Newly established republican administration has strengthened the current foundations in conservation and initiated the studies about spreading them countrywide. The first government of The Turkish republic has proposed establishment of a ‘Turkish Directorate of Ancient Monuments’ bounded to The Ministry of Education (Maarif Vekaleti) (Gülersoy, 1983). An important characteristic of 1923-1955 period is establishment of great number of foundations which today still exist.

Between 1930-1931, ‘Turkish History’ thesis was propound and 4 volumed and ‘Essential of Turkish History’ named publication which explains the thesis has been taught in highschoools between 1931-1939. With the claim of Atatürk, students were started to be sent to Europe in order to educate specialists who would research

⁶ Atatürk visited museums and historical structures during his visit which contained Kayseri, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Samsun, Trabzon, İstanbul, Kırklareli, Edirne, Bursa, İzmir, Aydın, Denizli, Balıkesir, Mersin, Adana, Afyon cities as well as Antalya

Seljukian and Ottoman history. (Akurgal, 1992). Kayın (2008) discloses that, turkish identity problem minded by nation-state, effects conservation. Following the foundation of Turkish History Investigation Association, new excavation sites were opened such as; Alacahöyük, Çankırıkapı, Karatepe and it was decided to take inventory about Turkish-Islam period inscriptions.

It is seen that, today's Ministry of culture which has been institutionalized Culture and Cultivation Department in 1922 has been named as Directorate of Museums in 1933,

Directorate of *Öntükler* and Museums in 1935, Directorate of Antiquity and Museums in 1941 and General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums in 1944. Establishment of new museums, authorization of new excavations and restoration of historical artifacts were among the duties of the organization (Çal 1990). Güçhan and Kurul (2009) see General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums as the first professional organization in Turkey who had authorization of taking decisions about intervention to the historical buildings

On 28th June 1933 'Comission of Ancient Monuments' (Committee of Conservation of Monuments) was established. (Madran, 1996, 66) Arık states the method for restoration of monuments which was adopted by the Comission in that period as, 'strengthening, preserving, giving possibility for existence without damaging the authentic character, in this respect combining the authentic and the appropriate material' (Arık, 1953, 35). On the other hand, comission has underlined the fact that, preperation of relievos of the monuments is an action which can't be considered seperately from restoration. Relievo is the only tool to be referred during reconstruction of an annihilated building. (Madran, 2002, 108).

In the list of the works conducted by the comission in 1933, it is seen that, transactions about the monuments which were mentioned in 1931 dated telegram have started and among these transactions, restorations of Seljukian and Ottoman artifacts are in majority. In another document, it is seen that, pictured filling cards of 3500 monuments were prepared with the filling cards which were sent to the

provinces and filled there. (Akçura, 1972,40 and Madran, 1996, 71-75). Karaduman mentions that, approximately 700 of the monuments in Istanbul were registered (Karaduman, 2004). According to Özden, Board of Education has published the list of ‘historical buildings which require urgent repair’ most probably according to these information (Özden, 2005, 47)

1938-1950 is a period during which the single party statism of ‘Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi’ was predominate.

In this context in Community Centers, departments called ‘History and Museum Division’ were opened and guidebooks were prepared by the people who work in these divisions in order to maintain history, artifact, museum taste and to enlighten the public. Brochures and books printed about the historical artifacts have mainly been published by Community Centers. Articles in the monthly magazines which introduce historical artifacts in a city and in its’ surrounding are important (Çetintaş, 2007).

In 1943, Ali Sami Ülgen (1913-1963) published his book named ‘Conservation and Restoration of Monuments I’ which is considered as the first book in its’ category. Ülgen’s book which has the characteristics to be the first Turkish source which gives information on European Conservation History is important in the sense of reflecting Ülgen’s experience; application and theory knowledge.

In 1944, General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums was established.

In 1946, Charity for Conservation and Restoration of Turkish Monuments (Eski Abideleri Koruma ve Onarma Cemiyeti) was established by ten businessmen for the purpose of restoration of monumental mosques. (Alsaç, 2003 and Binan, 2005)

Between 1930 and 1950, new and contemporary principles about conservation were adopted. These were legitimated with the 1580 numbered Municipality Legislation which brought obligation to prepare plan to all municipalities and 1593 numbered

‘Public Health Law in Turkey’ which was introduced the same year and 2033 numbered Municipal Bank Establishment Law’. With these laws, modernization of the cities where the Anatolian Governmental Establishments are founded and the other settlements have been initiated. For this purpose, 1/500 scaled application plans were made with the thought that, opening the main transportation artery and the areas where this artery is connected and where at the same time historical artifacts are located would make them visible to everyone and enabling their conservation. (Dinçer, Akın, 1994).

Within scope of the period between the establishment of the Republic and 1951, despite of all these institutionalization efforts, it was not clearly determined how to make applications to the buildings which are at the same time cultural assets. Some technical officials who felt discomfort with the specialization mistakes occurred during repairs and restorations of historical artifacts with monumental feature have suggested that, the problem can be solved with the permission and inspection of an authorized proficient commission and as a result of these remarks, 5805 dated ‘ Law Regarding Duties and Organization of The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*)’ has been prepared and came into force on 2nd July 1951 (Çeçener, 1995).

Thus, The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) (GEEAYK) which is the first mechanism in Turkey that investigates and inspects the conservation plans was officially established under the structure of General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums in 1951. ‘The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*)’ has undertaken contemporary duties such as; determining the basics and application methods about conservation and taking decisions on project base.

2.2.3 Legal Arrangements, Organizational Developments and Other Significant Events Relating Heritage Conservation after 1950's

Sey (1998), discloses that, a disengagement occurs between the first and second 25 years of the Republic and associates this with, Turkey's deem of seeing itself as a part of the western world after the Marshall aids which started in the last years of Second World War between 1947-1950 and starting collaboration with the allied powers. (Sey, s. 33)

1950s is a period during which, Turkey passed to the multi party system from the single party regime, a rapid economical, social, cultural transformations were lived in the country and newly established institutions worked neatly. Plans of the present cities were prepared with the urban planning activities.

After the 1950s, especially in the large cities, rapid structuring changed and damaged the historical city fabrics and in consequence of this, necessity for taking precautions was revealed. The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) came to the decision that, conservation and surrounding arrangement works don't comprise of absolute determination and therefore, suggested designating principles and methods for preparing conservation plans with the cooperation of the institutions in order to bring an exact solution to the problem (Zeren, 1991).

The High Council of Monuments (*Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) which had a strong legal basis was obliged to work without support of an organization to inspect and implement its' decisions. In 1956, council took a decision for avoiding demolition of historical buildings for the reason of "collapsing possibility" (*maili inhidam*) like the ordinary buildings. Period's Prime Minister Menderes who preferred to ignore the council decisions attributed demolition of the steady historical buildings to "collapsing possibility" (*maili inhidam*) motive as well (Altınyıldız, 1997).

“Legislation about transferring back the foundation artifacts to the The General Directorate of Foundations (*ashında vakıf olan eserlerin tekrar Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü’ne Devrine Dair Kanun*) which was prepared for The General Directorate of Foundations (*Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü*)” was brought into force during this period. With the 27.06.1956 dated and 6760 numbered legislation, “Directorate of Construction and Repairs (*İnşaat ve Tamirat Müdürlüğü*) was renamed as “General Directorate of Monuments and Construction (*Abide ve Yapı İşleri Daire Başkanlığı*) (Durukan, 2004).

In 1973, Historic Artifacts Act (*Eski Eserler Kanunu*) no: 1710 was accepted in the National Assembly. According to Madran (2000, p.233). The introduction following the terms was defined as: “Historic site”, “archaeological site” and “natural site”. Kurul and Güçhan indicate that, “... *this introduction was two years ahead of the 1975 Amsterdam declaration which instituted the conservation site concept at the international level*”. (Güçhan & Kurul, 2009)

This regulation, which is the first conservation legislation of The Republican Period, comprises of 10 chapters and 55 clauses. Legislation brings detailed provisions about repair and maintenance of movable and immovable cultural assets (Akozan, 1977 and Ahunbay, 1997, 1370).

Being conscious about the economical income provided by the height and intensity increase in 1979, The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) disannulled the provisions of the zoning plan, which contradicts with conservation in the urban conservation sites. In the end of 1970s, the council took conservation site decisions in 30 cities, stopped zoning plan implementations in these areas however, until the preparation of the conservation oriented zoning plan, the Municipalities and the property owners were confronted and undesired implementations were actualized.

The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu* which was in search of a solution to the problem and prepared a temporary code named “Transitional Period Structuring Conditions (*Geçiş Dönemi Yapılanma Koşulları*)” until the preparation of the conservation oriented zoning plan. Projects, which were prepared for obtaining licenses according to the transitional period structuring conditions, were implemented with the consent of The Ministry of Culture and under the supervision of The Municipality (Zeren, 1983).

Period between 1970-80 has witnessed important developments in terms of external affairs and legislations. Some important legislations which determined actual tendencies were during this period. Agreement regarding the Conservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage which was accepted by UNESCO in the 1972 dated meeting is determining the provisions for the constitution of “World Cultural Heritage Lists” focusing on the “World Heritage” concept with liabilities such as; the definition of “heritage”, “conservation policies”, “commissions”, “funds” etc. (Kanadoğlu, 1998, s. 648) However Turkey did not manage to be a part of this agreement in that period, it has detailed historical artifact, monument, and historical site concept by renewing the 1973 dated and 1710 numbered legislation about the Historical Artifacts Regulation. (Akozan, 1977, s. 50-59) Consequently with this regulation, improvements have been provided for the process about acceptance of the historical fabrics as “historical sites”.

1710 numbered Historical Artifacts Legislation has clarified the conservation process which started with inventory and registration. Institutions responsible from maintenance and repair were determined and enabled government to provide financial, material and technical assistance to the historical artifacts owners through various mechanisms. 1710 numbered legislation has been regulated by mostly archeologist oriented specialists with archaeological excavation and museum experiences.

Accordingly, as during Ottoman Empire period, in 1710 numbered legislation, activities related with conservation of cultural artifacts have been in the shadow of museology activities as well (Madran, 2002, 85) .

With the acceptance of Historical Artifacts Legislation in 1973, numerous determination and registration studies have been conducted. Within course of ten years from the acceptance of the legislation, 100 urban conservation site, 3442 monumental structure in 417 in conservation site and 6815 examples of civil architecture have been registered (Ahunbay, 1997, 1370). However it is a fact that, these registration transactions haven't guaranteed the conservation of these structures.

Tayla (1982) discloses that, due to the deficiency in staff quantity of General Directorate of Foundations, documentation and restoration projects weren't in sufficient quantity and level; in most of the repairs attachment books weren't kept properly and works of contractors weren't controlled on time. He also mentions that, in restorations, more importance was given to the repair of ornaments instead of seeking for solutions to the structural problems.

In Europe, "Architectural Heritage" concept has been accepted as a new concept coherent with its' surrounding and which concreted with urban planning policies. Concordantly a new concept has come in sight which is called "Integrated Conservation". With the "Integrated Conservation" concept, without making apriority on prestige priority, all types of fabrics which reflected history, landscape, and life style were evaluated in architectural heritage concept and subjects such as; utilization styles which integrate architectural heritage with economic and communal life and its' sustainability started to be discussed as a whole during this period.

Another important development of this period is; "1975 Europe Heritage Year" studies which constituted under the motto "A Future for Our Past". Studies which concretised with the same dated Amsterdam Proclamation emphasises national, regional and local politics developed about the common architectural heritage of Europe. (Ahunbay, 1996, s. 152-156)

However the short term consequences of the European Architectural Heritage Year which was also embraced in Turkey by The Chamber of Architects were limited, this activity is important as it activated a base about association with the international environment and initiated a civil tendency about spreading the conservation idea to the public. (Kayın, 2008)

Until this period, conservation specialist-architects were being trained with master-apprentice relationship. Conservation has started to be an area of specialization with the opening of two years post graduate program in METU Faculty of Architecture in 1966-1967 academic year under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Cevat Erder.

In 1974, Institute of History of Architecture and Restoration (MTRE) which made important contributions to the hypothetic studies has been established within the body of İTÜ. Institute has subsisted correlatively with the department of History of Architecture and Restoration of Faculty of Architecture and realized important studies. Institute also had a journal named, ‘MTRE Bülteni’ which was published between 1975-1981 and contained current conservation discussions of the period. In 1974, General Directorate of Foundations has started to publish another journal named ‘Rölöve ve Restorasyon’ (Journal of Documentation and Restoration) in addition to the ‘Vakıflar Dergisi’ which was the first speciality journal in it’s area in Turkey when it was published in 1938. In this journal, as well as news about the restoration, current discussions from panels and seminars also took place.

Unfortunately, Institute was closed pursuant to Law of Higher Education which came into force in 1981.

Another civil constitution which started to act in conservation field is “Monument, Environment Tourism Values Conservation Foundation” which was founded in 1976.

In 1978, ‘*Tarihsel Alanları ve Surları Koruma (TASK) Bürosu*’ was established within the body of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality with the contribution of UNESCO. Bureau has continued it’s studies in conservation field until 1989 (Alsaç, 2003, 37).

Again in this period, restoration of Maltese Mansion which was realized is 1980 won European Nostra Prize. In the same year, General Directorate of Foundations has been granted the ‘Aga Khan Award for Architecture’ in conservation field with restoration realized in Edirne Rüstempaşa Caravansary (Alsaç, 2003, 38).

In 1982, “1st Restoration Seminar” was conducted by the General Directorate of Foundations. During the meeting, as well as hypothetic discussions, staff studying on application have gathered and discussed about their experiences and current problems about architectural conservation (Alsaç, 1992).

Turkey has signed the Agreement Regarding Conservation of World Natural and Cultural Heritage (1972) and has been affiliated with international conservation organisations like ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and ICOM (International Council of Museums). Membership of Turkey to ICCROM has been in an earlier date in 1969 (Alsaç, 1992, 33). ICOMOS Turkey National Comitee has been founded on 22.04.1974 (Durukan, 2004, 66).

1961 Constitution has been subversed and a new Constitution has been adopted in 1982. Provision about the Cultural Assets in 1961 Constitution has been expanded in the new Constitution. In the 63th provision of the ‘Social and Economical Rights and Duties’ titled, third section of the 1982 dated Constitution which is in force in present day, Conservation of Historical, Cultural and Natural assets has been handled accordingly; “*Government maintains conservation of historical, cultural and natural assets and for this purpose takes supportive and promotive measures.*”

Limitations which would be brought to these assets and values which are subject to private ownership and also supports and immunities granted to the beneficiaries are regulated with law.” (For more detail: <http://www.anayasa.gen.tr/1982ay.htm>.)

In Turkey, between the years 1970-80 years, while conservation was facing the distortion thread which constituted as a result of the fast-unrestrained urbanization, at the same time, it attempted to be articulated with the universal conservation approaches and also tried to find a direction accepting the resistance attitude.

Government of the period has seen the solution of the squatting problem as changing the zoning plan and left the planning authority in the centralized management majorly to the local administrations with the 03.05.1985 dated 3194 numbered new “Development Plan Law”.(Türksoy, 2008).

‘High Council for the Preservation of Historical Artifacts and Monuments’ which was the first official council which was founded in Republic Period in 1951 was obliged to discontinue its’ studies as a result of military intervention in 1980. Nevertheless, during the period which passed until 1983, registry decisions have also been interrupted.

According to Dinçer (2012) 1980 year as a breaking point in the community, planning has started to become a multipartite state. Hence, 1982 dated ‘The Law For the Encouragement of Tourism’ which was accepted in a period which was not transparent in the communal sense and which also affected the historical structures was followed by ‘The Privatization Law’ which was introduced in 1984.

The most significant development in terms of legal arrangements is the approval of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yasası*) Act no: 2863, in 1983.

This act had brought some positive innovations as the definition of Conservation Development Plan (*Koruma İmar Planı*). (Madran, 2000, p.236).

In accordance with act 2863, a central council named High Council for the Preservation of Unmovable Cultural Properties (*Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu*) and the regional councils would be established. With this act the authorities of the High Council was rearranged and continued to be the only institution, it was transformed, Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the High Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage. Then, in 1987, the act no: 3386 was approved in the National Assembly. The authority of taking decisions on the implementations of conservation activities was completely left to the Regional Conservation Councils. (Madran, 2000, p.237).

Until the early 1990's, nine regional conservation councils were established in the cities of Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya, Adana, Kayseri, Diyarbakır, Erzurum and Antalya (Alsaç, 1992, p.49-50).

In 1984 a file was prepared by İstanbul Conservation Center for submitting to UNESCO with the purpose of having historical sites of İstanbul included to the World Heritage List (Ahunbay, 2012). In this period some national scaled studies were seen such as; S.O.S. 'İstanbul-Göreme (Campaign for Conservation of Historical Sites and Monuments of İstanbul and Göreme, 1984) which was organized jointly with UNESCO and 'Historical İstanbul Fountains Should be Saved' campaign (1984-1985) which was conducted by Metropolitan Municipality of İstanbul and Güneş newspaper (Alsaç, 2003, 36). As a result of these studies, in 1985, as well as historical sites of İstanbul, Kapadokya and Göreme National Park and Divriği Ulucami (Grand Mosque) and Darüşşifa (Hospital) were accepted to World Heritage List.

After 1980's Turkey has started to get involved with some conservation agreements which were accepted in International level. According to this, in 1983, Agreement Regarding Conservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and

in 1989 Agreement Regarding Conservation of European Architectural Heritage (Granada, 1985) were signed; been a party to the European Agreement (Valetta, 1992) regarding Conservation of Archaeological Heritage.

In 1990s, while conservation of cultural heritage was conducted mainly by the Ministry of Culture, with the 1983 dated and 2873 numbered National Parks Legislation and pursuant to 1991 dated and 383 numbered Legislative Decree regarding the foundation of Environmental Protection Agency for special areas (*Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı*), a part of the heritage was located in the territory of national parks and special environmental protection areas and accordingly, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Environment were authorized for their conservation. Besides, General Directorate of Foundations (*Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü*) was responsible from the cultural heritages which belonged to the foundations and various trade associations also contributed and acted in this area. (Dağıstan Özdemir, 2005)

Towards to the end of 1990s actions about creating awareness has increased sensitiveness of civil organizations and local authorities.

For example, in 1996, Agios Georgios Church which was located in Kocatepe Street in Kaleiçi was restored and in its place, Suna-İnan Kırac Museum was established. Besides, the historical dwelling against the building was restored and in its place ‘The Suna and İnan Kırac Institute of Mediterranean Civilizations’ (*Suna ve İnan Kırac Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Enstitüsü*) was opened.

It is seen that, during the period between 1990-2004, legal regulations regarding resolving the troubles borned by the authority intricacy and conservation was sustained with the plan cancellations shaped by the judicial decisions and personal building conservation actions. (Eskici Özten, 2012)

While the conservation notion in Turkey came up to the urban conservation from the single monument conservation in a long time period, bringing it to a standart, convenient to international conservation models was tried to be provided with 5226 dated “Legislation About Amendments in Legislation of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritages and Various Legislations” which was announced in 14th July 2004. With this legislation, new definitions such as, administrative domain and administrative plan, which were not previously mentioned were constituted, determination of place of action and priorities was tried to make possible within scope of conservation planning.

With this legislation, in conservation studies, it was tried to obtain a sustainable administration model with providing participant attendance, providing new resources, generating organizational models, determining planning stages and responsables who will be assigned in applications with “participant field management model”. From this point, this legislation differs from conservation legislations, which were announced until today. Therefore, this legislation seems to have the feature to provide conservation sufficient to international standarts. (Kejanlı, Akın, Yılmaz, 2007)

2.2.4 Historic Urban Conservation

Historic environmental conservation applications started in Europe, by the end of the 19th century, with conservation of the urban fabric which constituted background to monuments. In the 1931 dated Athens Conference, it was suggested as follows; “While the structures are constructed, it is suggested to show respect to the characteristic of the settlement and to their appearance and especially to the surrounding of the historical monuments. Moreover, some building groups and formation of landscapes with certain features should be conserved.”

After 1945, urban and rural conservation efforts in Europe have accelerated and have

been seen as a supplementary tool for establishment of national identity and national consciousness as well as reviving the demolished historical environment values which ingenerated as a result of the social and physical destruction after the World War Two. As a result of the destructive effects of the World War Two, substantial reconstruction applications have been implemented during this period. This is a period, during which, a discussion and development environment was implemented from the point of international conservation concept.

Until the World War Two, conservation concept was discussed within the context of large-scaled monuments. In 1960's sustainable physical surrounding was determined not only as cultural image, but also potentials which needed to be protected and during this period, it was inclined towards historical urban and environment conservation.

Concentration on conservation of cultural heritage has started in zone scale with the effect of detailed planning approach which started to be adopted from 60's. But, with the opening of such a wide and new investment area in the construction field, it is observed that, economical extent of restoration meets with the usual structure and land speculations. This situation has made out the approach about evaluation of the urban conservation problems with a universal notion which contains the conservation problems in all scales.

Parallel to this new approach, The Monuments Acts (1961) in Netherlands, Malraux Acts(1962) in France, Civic Amenities Act (1967) in England, Urban Planning Act (1967) in Italy and Historical Artifacts Act (1973) in Turkey were legislated.

In this period, during which the conservation principles in zone scale started to be adopted, it was discoursed on necessary policies to avoid leaving the areas as museums.

As well as the visual, architectural and historical features of the area, functional characteristics and active utilization of the conserved structures in the area have started to be evaluated within the scope of conservation.

In addition to the architectural artworks with monumental feature, regional folkloric and industrial structure categories were included to the classifications about the constituents to be conserved. (Fitch, 1990)

With the widening of conservation from the building scale to the area scale, concerns have inclined towards reviving and development of the area as well as maintenance of the assets subject to conservation. Area of specialization, which comprised of only art historians, has gradually come to a state, which contained planners and other disciplines related with economy.

In the world, changeover to urban conservation idea from conservation of monumental structures occurred after the appearance of stylistic and historical factors which constituted settlement fabric whereas, in Turkey, legal frame for conservation of the historical surrounding as a whole was generated merely after 1970's. Publications of academicians, decisions of GEAYK, campaigns of foundations like, UNESCO, ICOMOS, Council of Europe were effective for transferring the developments in Europe to Turkish public opinion and increase in awareness about conservation of historical environment. In 08.02.1973, "Council of Europe National Committee" was founded which contributed in international studies. Committee was charged with drawing attention to the common architectural heritage of the country; determining architectural and historical monuments with historical and esthetic value and taking necessary measures for their conservation; providing proper functions to the conserved artifacts and ensuring the necessary allocations to the budget. With its studies, committee has purposed preparation of conservation projects in regions with various social, cultural, historical and economical features (Tuncer 1985).

During the efforts for vitalization of the areas, evaluations for their economic future were conducted. After 1960's environmental conservation and tourism relations came to the fore, prioritization of tourism politics was determined as a new threat in erosion of cultural heritage and this threat has increasingly continued until today.

In 1980's, negative effects of unplanned consumption of natural and cultural sources generated by the consequences of industrialization period and rapidly emerging tourism movements have increased the environmental concerns and during this period, international efforts have arose for protection and utilization of resources. 1983 Brundland Commission General Assembly Resolution 38/161 and 1987 Brundland Report (Our Common Future) are important documents in this respect.

Topics of the 6th European Symposium on Historic Towns held in September 1989 were; tourism management, tourism and guidance services, cooperation between public and private sectors and dispute in administration of historical cities and growth in tourism sector.

In The Quebec City Declaration, First International Symposium of World Heritage Towns which was held in July 1991, lack of balance and compliance between city centers and historical cities despite of rapid development were emphasized. It is indicated that, "World Heritage Cities" have also faced problems like, tourism movements which effect historical cities in a negative way and land speculations (Madran Özgönül, 1999). This shows that, tourism and balance issues can be solved not only with conservation specialists but also with the contribution of administrators and residents of the cities.

Rapid changes in social-economic and physical structure reflect on the historical urban fabric in a negative way. In parallel to disappearing of traditional lifestyle with this change, the real problem about urban conservation was integrating the historical fabric with today as a whole and transferring it to the next generations.

Nevertheless, evaluations and decisions made within environmental conservation approach necessitate approach about planning integrated with past, present and future array of settlement. In this context, urban conservation constitutes a part of the planning process and accordingly, contains political, sociological, economical, ideological, scientific, cultural, physical and legal extents.

In Turkey, all kinds of decision authorization about the conservation sites belong to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Higher Council of Conservation and Regional Council of Conservation. In the 8th provision of the 2863 numbered Conservation Law, it is stated that; “Determination of the conservation sites and authorization about taking decisions for allowance of construction and installation in these sites belong to Regional Councils for Conservation”. Accordingly, role of the councils in regulations subject to planning are revealed.

Hereunder, councils act as directors in all stages after determination and registration procedures until taking planning decisions and approval of the plans.

Pursuant to the 17th provision of the Conservation Law, announcement of an area as conservation site stops the current planning and zoning applications and preparation of a conservation plan is required.

Obligation for determination of “transition period conservation principals” by the related regional conservation council within one month until the preparation of conservation plan for the purpose of controlling the applications in the area is revealed with the same provision.

Within two years after the conservation decision is taken, conservation plan for the area should be prepared by the municipalities or governorships.

Principals intended for evaluation of the Conservation plans are determined by Ministry of Culture with; “Directive Designating the Study Principals Concerning the Monitoring and Inspection of Conservation Plans” in 1992.

2.2.5 Urban Conservation And Planning Relation

It is seen that, conservation and spatial planning arose as a result of various pressure and coming from different backgrounds are gradually getting integrated. Nevertheless, knowing that, starting point of spatial planning is focusing on development/improvement, while conservation is focusing on maintenance of values coming from the past exposes the tension/discrepancy between these two facts. At this point, it is important to understand in which context conservation and planning unites and determine their common aspects. It is a fact that, in time, these two notions have been affected from similar political, economic and social conditions. (Hobson, 2004).

In contemporary content, physical planning should be realized based on the principals providing conformity between the forthcoming changes and public interests. Avoiding random utilization of the land and sources of the country increase the importance of planning.

Present planning understanding is in struggle for elimination of the conflict between public objective, targets and the free market strengths. In this context, conservation planning is a preferred tool in favor of establishing the balance between conservation which is a public objective and the dynamics which solely focus on changes.

City should be protected against the effects to the urban and environmental sources borne by the negative forces developing in the physical surrounding and also, cultural sustainability should be maintained. Ideal and effective conservation is possible only when there is a public objective. On the other hand, repressive effects of the profit oriented free market dynamics on the urban space towards rapid changes are substantial

Incompatible space utilization caused by the urban development in the urban sites can only be regulated with planning. Improvement of planning with conservation

methods, which is generally used as a tool for development and determination of application strategies is an important factor for conservation of urban conservation sites.

Content of the conservation plans is urban piece or district. These have binding and instructive features for the lower scaled plans while complying with the principal decisions of the upper plans. Starting from the city scale to the single building scale, they should contain the social, economic and technical aspects. Therefore, they should have interdisciplinary, wide scaled and holistic features. Necessities for interdisciplinarity of the conservation site plans arise from the non-integrity of the spaces ingenerated in various periods around a common purpose. (Tekeli, İ., 1984, p: 21).

Therefore, while urban conservation planning and applications are on the one hand searching for the ways to adapt to changes of physical and modern age needs in the historical fabric, on the other hand, is the management process of the change and adaptation efforts, which avoid degeneration of physical and social character of the area.

CHAPTER 3

3 CASE STUDY: CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN KALEİÇİ

3.1 Development Of Antalya Kaleiçi In Historical Context

Antalya province is situated in southwest Anatolia, between the longitudes 29°20'-32°35' East and latitudes 36°07'-37°29' North. Antalya is surrounded by the Burdur, Isparta, Konya on the North; Karaman, Mersin on the East and Muğla on the West. The city of Antalya stands on cliffs overlooking the north end of Antalya Bay, which is open southeastward to the Mediterranean Sea .(Figure 2)



Figure 2 Location of Antalya in Turkey

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Antalya_in_Turkey.svg, retrieved in 2013

3.1.1 From the Ancient Times to the Roman Period

Antalya was first inhabited 50 thousand years ago and it was an area of settlement from the prehistoric times onward (Guide, 1989-1990, p. 33) (Antalya Kıyı Yerleşmeleri, 1996, p. 10). It evidence of this was uncovered in the Karain Cave situated near Yağcıköy, 27 km north-west of Antalya (Kıvrın, F. and Uysal, M., 1992, p. 26) (Cimrin, 2002, pp. 43-107) (Onat, 2000, p. 2)

Antalya is one of the oldest settlements in Anatolia. In 2000 BC Antalya and its surroundings was called “Arzava lands” by the Hittites (Memiş, 1995, p. 27).

The Antalya Region, named Pamphylia in ancient times (Figure 3), was a broad plain breaking the rugged configuration of the southern coast of Asia Minor (Foss, 1996, p. 1). The name of the region was given by the Greeks (Texier C. , 2002) Pamphylia is one of the rare Greek named places in Anatolia and it means “the land of whole clans” (Bean G. , 1999) “the land where all tribes live” (Bosh, 1957)



Figure 3 Location of Pamphylia

Source: Asia Minor. Fenner Sc., Paternoster Row. (London, Joseph Thomas, 1835)

Strabo has stated that, before this area became a city named Attaleia in the second century B.C., it already possessed a settlement. This has been confirmed by the discovery of a necropolis to the west of the area known Doğu Garajı dating to the late 4th century B.C. The origins of this settlement, likely called Korykos, are probably due to the small inlet-later to be developed into a protected harbor- and easy access to the sea (Burhan, 2008, p. 115) (F. Büyükyörük , C. Tibet, 1999-2000, p. 115)

In many sources it is mentioned that Attalos II. (The King of Pergamum, M.Ö. 159 - 138) moved to Selge –the city of Pisidia- to end the rebellion. He was not successful. The Romans guarded the cities in Pamphylia. Hence, Attalos needed another harbor city in the region, Antalya, the capital of Mediterranean Pamphylia, was founded and restored by Attalos II., the King of Pergamum (Bean G. , 1999).Attalos II gave his own name to the city first called Attaleia, Adalia, Adalya and finally Antalya in 159-138 B.C (Texier C. , 1862, p. 705) (CUİNET, 1891-1894, p. 860). The name of the city was changed to Adaliyah after the invasion of Timur (Strange, 1905, p. 151). Stil later during the Ottoman period it began to be called Adalya. (Evliya ÇelebiSeyahatnamesi Anadolu, Suriye Hicaz (1671-1672), 1935, s. 286-287) (Antalya Kıyı Yerleşmeleri, 1996, p. 19) (Durukan, 1988, p. 27), (Sakaoğlu, 1996, p. 96), (Onat, 2000, p. 103), (Foss, 1996, p. 4), (Erdem, 2001-2002, p. 163)

As understood from an inscription on one of the towers of Antalia Castle, the city was first named as Antalya in middle age which Yılmaz and Tuzcu named as II/2 inscption in their book⁷ (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 16).

Then the city became one of the most important port cities in the region. Its location was very important, after passing the Yenice/ Çubuk Channel, the city was at the beginning of the roads leading to the Central Anatolian plateau (Mansel, 1956, p. 10).

According to Foss (Foss, 1996, p. 8) Attaleia was naturally one of the dominant commercial centers of the Byzantine Empire; beside the capital Constantinople, only

⁷ Numbering of the inscriptions and city walls are taken from L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010 (**Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.**)

Trebizond could compare to it. Thus, during the Roman period as well as the Byzantine period, Attaleia was an important city from administrative, religious, commercial, and various other issues.

Karaca states that possibly the area was a settlement before the establishment of the city (Karaca, 1997, s. 82) (Hild – Hellenkemper, 1990)

According to Foss (Foss, 1996, p. 5) the uninterrupted importance of Attaleia has entailed a constant renewal that has left relatively few monuments of the past, while dense habitation within the walls has been an obstacle for excavation.

"It is highly possible that something that existed until the middle of the last century, bringing the waters of Düden Çayı by channels and stream beds to Antalya and environs, existed in the days of the first settlement. (with the waters flowing in to the sea here) The steep slope that exists today, besides İskele Street between Kırk Merdiven and Mermerli Banyo Street, must have come about in between 4th – 2th BC. In the small territory that lay between the areas ruled by Perge Termessos, Magydos and Phaselis, this was the only place where the sea could easily be reached and thus it could be used as a harbor. With the water diverted to the west (to Kadınyarı) and the east (probably to the present Atatürk Avenue, the first settlement must have been founded on terraces built on the now dry stone slopes. (Scott, 2008, p. 135)"

Today it is impossible to determine the extents of this settlement but Varkıvanç states that the existence of a defensive system dates from the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.. This was a turbulent time when this settlement grew from a small fishing settlement to an active regional commercial center, and the neighbouring areas were also walled too. Also the extension of the sea wall stretching from the Mermerli Beach, which lies beyond the harbor, to the south, to join the land walls over the cliffs, is dated by Yılmaz and Varkıvanç, to the early Byzantine Period this dating is based on construction techniques and materials.

Furthermore, Varkıvanç states that beyond this wall, low remains of the walls composed of large travertine blocks can be traced along the base of the cliffs. Their construction technique and location are different from the walls of the city walls, which are dated to the Roman era, by researchers. Varkıvanç considered these walls as the Hellenistic city walls and their route suggested that the walls turned east where the cliffs rose at the southern edge of the harbor and met the land walls of the time. In this area, the so-called "Kırk Merdiven" is known as the only entrance of the city in the Hellenistic period. Nevertheless Varkıvanç claims that, this must not have been the only entrance to the settlement in the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic periods. Approximately 20 meters to the south of these stairs, one can observe stairs carved in the rock and surmounted by a later wall. These stairs may lead the people to the original entrance of the period. It is thought that, the citadel land walls connected to the sea walls at Kırk Merdiven - provide access from the middle of the harbor to the city, which is dated to the Byzantine period (Figure 4Figure 4). These walls must never have served as a partition wall for the pre-Attaleia settlement. According to Varkıvanç, the reason for the construction of these walls was to create a terracing in the slope terrain.



Figure 4 Kırk Merdiven (Sönmez, 2009, p. 56)

During the 2007 excavations at the site known as Kesik Minare, many architectural and ceramic elements were found, which are the evidences for the settlement having extended as far as the walls, known today. This area should be considered as having a settlement typical of the period (Scott, 2008) (Yılmaz, Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar), 2002) (See in general Kaymak 199)

During the excavations to put in the foundations of a business centre the construction project, initiated by the Antalya Metropolitan Municipality on lots 1 and 2 in block 1272, in the city centre, and where the former Doğu Garajı and Halk Pazarı mevkii were located (Figure 5), findings encountered and this led to a long-term rescue excavation by the Antalya Museum Directorate, started on March the 6th, 2008 (Tosun, 2010-8).



Figure 5 Present state of Antalya Doğu Garajı

Source: <http://www.tayproject.org/>, retrieved in 2013

Remains are part of the ancient necropolis area of Atteleia, which were lost during the modern construction of the city. (Figure 6) According to the findings, it can be understood that the area was used between 3 B.C. and 4 A.D.. In the light of the remains Antalya's ancient history extends from 2 B.C. to 3 A.D.. Also terracotta pots, coins and terracotta figures were found which belong to the Hellenistic Period (<http://www.antalyamuzesi.gov.tr>).



Figure 6 Remains from the burial chamber recovered during the excavation at Doğu Garajı

Source: <http://www.tayproject.org/>, retrieved in 2013

In the considerable expanded city (Figure 7), which is attributed to the early Seljuk period, the previous settlement's southern-southeastern defensive wall must have lost its function and was used just as a terracing wall (Yılmaz, Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar), 2002) (Scott, 2008). (See in general Baykara 1990,110, Baykara 1993, 40, Erdem 2003, 294,)

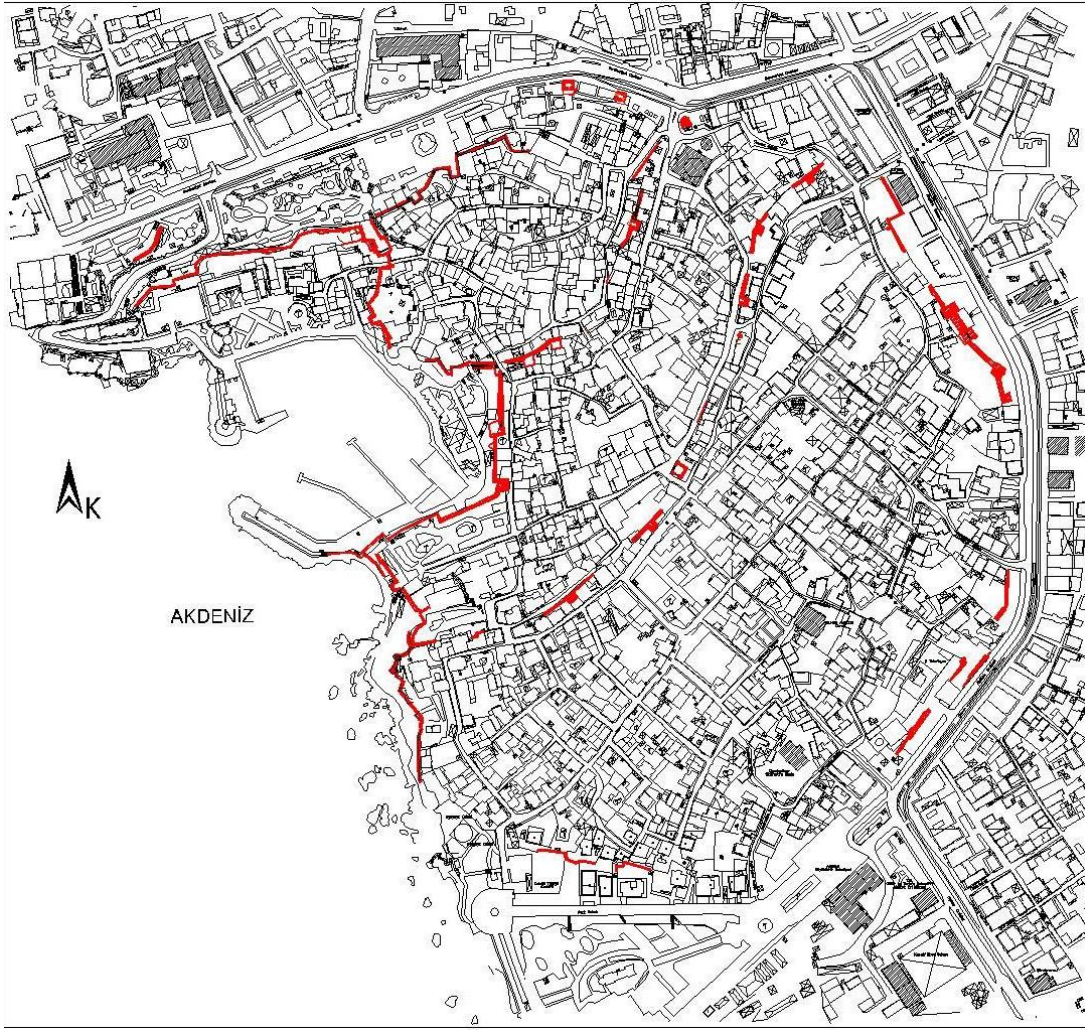


Figure 7 Remains of the city walls

(Based on the map from Municipality of Muratpaşa, redrawn with additions, Çelik 2013)

3.1.2 Roman Period

Unfortunately there is no detailed information about the new period that begins as the so-called "Pax Romana" (Roman Peace). This period is presented only with inscriptions and some of the standing monuments.

In the earliest inscription, which belongs to this period, Plautius Silvanus honors the Galatian and Pamphylian State Legatus. As far as understood from this inscription dated to 6 A.D., Attaleia was under the rule of the Galatian state during that period (Gökalp, 2008, p. 36).

Another inscription about the city was prepared with the interagency of the Galatian Governor T. Helvius Basila during the Tiberius and Caligula periods. Right after that, the inscription of M. Arruntius Aquila who was in charge of repair of the roads during the Claudius period takes place in Attaleia. This once more confirms us that, during in the Claudius period the city was under the rule of the Galatian State (Gökalp, 2008, p. 36).

Some sources claim that Lykia and Pamphylia were ruled together. However Stadiasmus Statue located in Patara city, which shows the routes in Lykia, proves the fact that, Lykia has been an individual state and Pamphylia still belonged to Galatia State. (Şahin– Adak, Stadiasmus 2007, s. 63)

Besides, Plinius Maior also includes Attaleia in the Galatian State⁸. (Nat. Hist. V 147.)

As is known, Pamphylia has been under the rule of Cilician State until the death of the Galatian King Amyntas in B.C. 25 and has become a part of the Galatia State after the king's death.

In spite of being a commerce and harbour city, during the Flavian Period, the city didn't get the "neokorian" which was a prestige appellation. However the Emperor Games, which were held in other cities granted with neokorian appellation, were also held here. Despite this, Attalia has been the first city among the Pamphylian cities that succeeded to send a senator to the Roman Senate and the number of Attelians who served in Rome has increased rapidly.

⁸ As is known, Pamphylia used to be dependent to Cilicia province until the death of Galatia King Amyntas in B.C. 25. After the death of Amyntas, it became a part of Galatia.

During this period *Thea Rome* Worship was seen in the city in a considerably early period and this supports the idea that, the Romanization process had started early (Gökalp, 2008, p. 38).

The fabric of the Roman city can be understood from such structures as; Hıdırlık Kulesi, Hadrian Gate, water channels, inscriptions, foundations of some buildings that were destroyed and part of the defensive walls. The visible parts of the standing remains of the land walls were constructed during the Roman period, but they were restored many times in the Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods (Scott, 2008) (Yılmaz, Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar), 2002).

Remains belonging to the Roman Period

Antalya city walls have a tripartite system, which is surrounded by a ditch, and two concentric rows of walls. The city walls have substantially protected this situation until the first quarter of the 20th century. Later on, the Municipality of Antalya probably for the purpose of obtaining empty land has destroyed a large part of the city walls and the bastions located on the landside. Nevertheless, this action was based on an unrealistic motive like “ventilation of the city”. Outer walls and the ditch surrounding it have not reached our times as they were completely destroyed. Only in a few places it is possible to meet small wall pieces, which belong to this outer wall on the landside. Substantial part of the walls and the bastions, which belonged to the inner city walls have been destroyed, and only a very small part of these have reached today. (Figure 8)

In this study, these inner city walls, which are known to have surrounded the city, continuously from both the land and the seaside, in those times are named as “I numbered city wall” like Leyla Yılmaz, who is the most comprehensive source on this subject, has also used in her research. (Figure 9)

There is not much left on the landside of the “number I ” city wall, except a few bastions, like Hıdırlık Bastion (Figure 11) and Hadrianus Gate (Figure 10) which we will refer below in consequence of the inscriptions on them.



Figure 8 Remains of last traces of two concentric rows of walls⁹. (From Emre Madran Archive)

⁹ There are remains of 2 city walls parallel to each other with hights between 0.8 to 1.5m take place in the South West the city walls which surround Kaleiçi in the area in front of old TV building in the South of Hadrianus Gate.

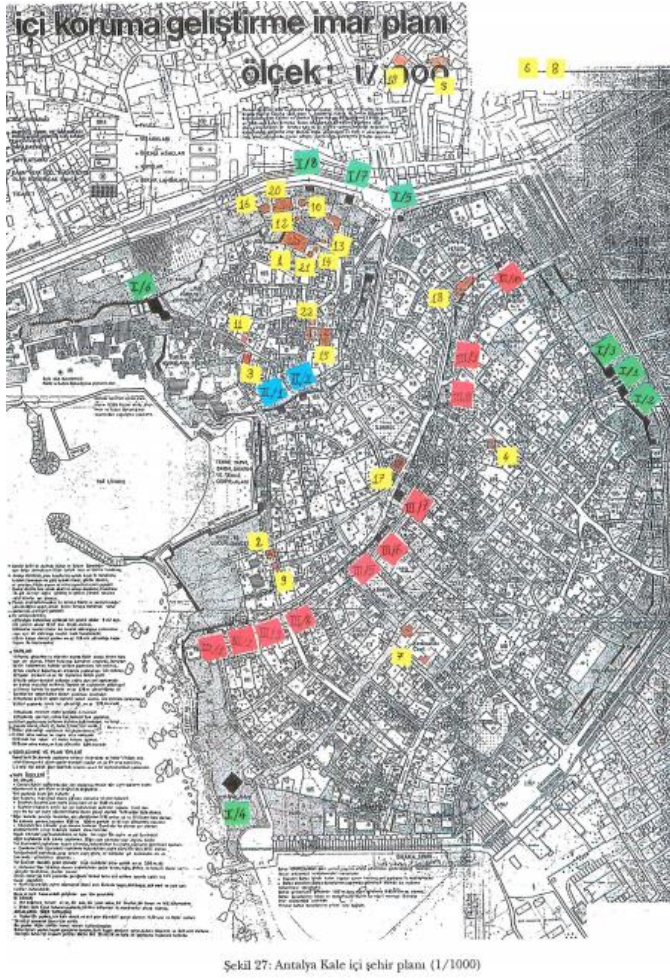


Figure 9 Map showing the numbering the city walls and inscriptions prepared by Yılmaz, 2002



Figure 10 Hadrianus Gate (Çelik, 2013)



Figure 11 Hıdırlık Bastion (Anonymous)

Another finding for the existence of another city gate was brought to the by the recent Museum Rescue Excavations (Gökalp, 2008, p. 68). The foundations of a building -approximately 100 meters to the south of the Castle Gate was found. In order to understand the original function of the structure, it is necessary to make several excavations and analyses (Gökalp, 2008, p. 68). (Figure 12)



Figure 12 Remains, which are approximately 100 meters south of the Castle Gate (Gökalp, 2008, p. 68).

- Also during the renovation works of the Alp Paşa Otel, some archeological remains were determined. They are dated to the Roman and Early Byzantine Periods according to their material, workmanships and construction style. (Korkut, 2006)
- It is determined that, during the ancient period a door was located in the area which is today known as Tophane Door. It is also determined that, above this door there was a big statue which belonged to Zeus or Poseidon which was destroyed by Mazhar Paşa in 1844 and no traces were left from the door and the statue. (Erten, 1997, p. 37)

3.1.3 Byzantine Period

Attaleia, which became the greatest city of the district and the major naval base of the Byzantine Mediterranean, continued to flourish within its ancient walls, while other cities fell into oblivion (Foss, 1996, p. 4)

In the Hellenistic era, two lines of walls that were constructed during the Kingdom of Pergamum surrounded the city. They were restored and reinforced during the Byzantine period by a second chain of walls or moat on the sea side (Foss, 1996, p. 5)

When the Roman Empire was divided into two in 395 A.D., Istanbul became the capital of the Byzantine Empire and the Marmara region came under Byzantine rule (Cimrin, 2002, p. 56) In this period, as Çimrin suggests Antalya had a significant role with its military power, religious importance and trade activities. Furthermore, according to Erdem (Erdem, 2001-2002) in this period Antalya gained a strategic importance due to its geographical location between the capital city İstanbul and the southeast part of the whole Mediterranean region. (Figure 13)

After the spread of Christianity, it was the center of the Bishopric and the “Cibyrrhaeots Theme” which supplied men and equipment for the Byzantine fleet (Foss, 1996). According to Çimrin (Cimrin, Antalya: Tarihi ve Turistik Rehberi, 2002, p. 56; Cimrin, Bir Zamanlar Antalya Tarih, Gözlem ve Anılar, 2007), in the beginning of the fourth century, the growth of the Christian community in Antalya made it “one of the major Christian cities of the time”. According to Foss (Foss, 1996, p. 8) Attaleia was naturally one of the dominant commercial centers of the Byzantine Empire; besides the capital Constantinople, and only Trebizond could compare to it.

Erdem referring to the information given by Ibn Hawkal, a 10th c. geographer, claims that Antalya and Trabzon were two cities who provided the highest customs tax income in the Empire. Nevertheless, Antalya had a large communication network, with someone assigned from the Emperor's Postal Service whose duty was delivering the received messages to Istanbul in eight days by land and in 15 days by sea. Because merchants who traveled to Arabic lands used to bring very important information about the enemy countries (Havkal, 1939, p. 1) (Erdem, 2001-2002, p. 265)

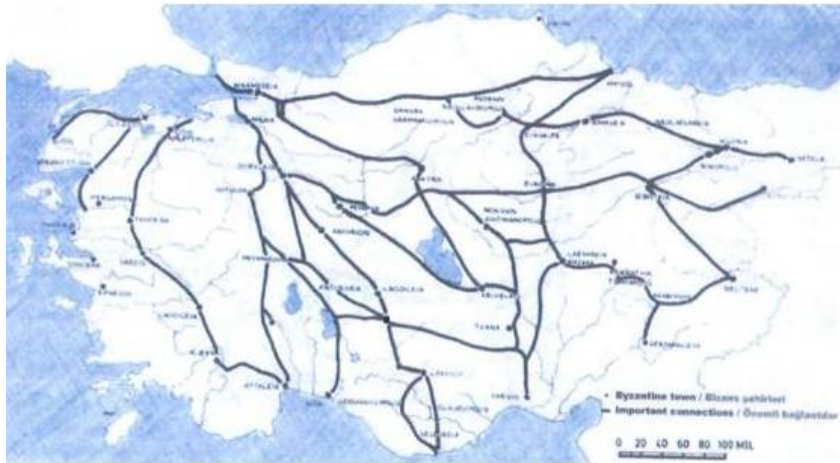


Figure 13 Byzantine road network in Anatolia (Tankut, 2007)

Also, it became the stopping point of the Crusader Armies (Erdem, 2001-2002) during Byzantine period. While other antique cities were destroyed, Antalya was the only city left existing in Pamphylia region due to its vigorous fortification walls against enemies (Foss, 1996). To preserve this situation and to protect the city against Arabian attacks, on the 6th c. the city walls were restored several times and the lower exterior walls the so called “gömlek surları” surrounding the first walls were constructed. Besides, the protection of the Byzantine Empire, against the enemies in the Mediterranean, was strengthened with the ditches dug in front of the city walls.

Thus, during the Byzantine period, Attaleia was an important city from the administrative, religious, and commercial points of view (Bean G. , 1979, s. 21). (Planhol, X, DE, p: 85)

The first Turkish invasion in Antalya was in 860, but the city was taken back by the Byzantines. During the XIth century, the city changed hands between Turks and the Byzantines.

Antalya remained as a strong castle city of Byzantium till the end of the XII th century (Süer, 2006, p. 15).

It is known that, the city was first conquered by Süleyman Şah in 1085 (Turan, 1993, pp. 650-660). As the Turkish population has grown not only in Antalya but also all over Anatolia, Alexis Comnenos organized military expeditions to Western and Southern Anatolia once again. Yılmaz states that, boundry regions including Antalya were areas where there was a lack of safety, which always caused political and military conflicts between the Byzantines and the Turks.

Antalya, which was included to the Byzantine Empire in 1103, was taken back by the Turks for a short time (Moğol, Antalya Tarihi, 1996, p. 37) and in 1120 it was re-occupied by Ioannes Comnenos and once more became Byzantine territory. (Turan, 1993, p. 161).

Turan states that, during Byzantine times a Muslim Turkish commercial colony was supposed to be established. Although it was considered that, this colony was established in the 12th century, it is impossible to give an exact date for these happenings. Nevertheless, according to the information provided from the Cairo archives, a Jewish Colony was present in Antalya in 11th and 12th centuries (Foss, 1996, pp. 9-10).

In the 12th century, the city was sieged several times by the Sejuks. In 1182, It was sieged by Kılıçarslan II again but this was not a successful attempt¹⁰. (see in general : (Moğol, Antalya Tarihi, 1996, pp. 38-39) and (Turan, 1993, p. 283) dipnota

Remains belonging to the Byzantine Period

One of the most important factors determining the structure of the city in the Byzantine period was religion. However as a result of the destruction of many of the churches built in this period, this effect is not realized too much in Antalya. In this period the Roman temples were destroyed. According to Çimrin, in place of a circular planned temple, the Aya İrini Church (Kesik Minare) was built in the center of the agora in the 6th century. This monumental church is a cross planned basilica with three naves. Another church, which was built in this period, is Aya İonnis Tu Teoloğu Church. Later, the Seljuks built the Yivli Minare mosque in place of this six-domed church.

In this period, the city doors from the Roman period were closed. Only the "Kale Kapısı" (Castle Door) which was named as "Varoş Kapısı" (Suburb Door) by Evliya Çelebi ensured the connection with other cities. The tower, used as a clock tower today which is built beside the Varoş Kapısı" (Suburb Door) is probably one of the most important buildings constructed in the Middle Byzantine period, in the 9th century (Yağcı, 2009-2).

¹⁰ Moğol has given the date 1078 for the conquest of Antalya (Moğol, 1996, p. 36), yet Osman Turan claims that at this date Süleyman Şah was still in İznik and in 1081 when Alexis Comnenos accepted Seljuk hegemony in Anatolia, the conquests in the south started in 1082 and continued until 1085. (Turan, 1993, pp. 650-660).

Cumanun Mosque (Kesik Minare):

It is thought that, the building, which today is known as Cumanun Mosque, has been re-constructed over a Byzantine Church with re-used stone materials. The original Byzantine church is located on the main street, which connects the Hadrian gate and Hıdırlık Tower. The church was constructed on the agora of the city, which was used during the Roman period. (Figure 14)

The circular building has six columns in the Corinthian style. Another similar building in Pamphylia is the circular building, which is located in the Agora of Perge. Kaymak mentions that the function of this building was not determined. The construction technique and ornamentations of the tholos are very similar with the architrave and freeze of the M Building in Side. The M Building is dated to the Antonins period. With its stylistic characteristics, it is possible to date the Attelia building to the second half of the 2nd century¹¹. (Kaymak, p: 161.)



Figure 14 View of Cumanun Mosque

Source: <http://www.fullantalya.com> retrieved in 2013

¹¹ Kaymak states that the grid iron plan type was probably used for the city in the establishment period. During the sondages on the west façade, twelve column shafts that were used as spolia were recovered.

Others:

- During the 2007 excavations in the church by Burhan Varkıvanç, the oldest water channel was determined.
- There are remains of the stoa at the northeast side of the church which are interconnected with the Roman Agora. It is possible that this stoa belongs to the Roman Agora. During the excavations, Varkıvanç and his group recovered the corner of the Agora.

3.1.4 Seljuk Period

Turkmen Principalities were established in the East, South East, Central and Western Anatolia during the period that started after the Malazgirt War Triumph was followed by Turkization and Islamization. (Anadolu'nun Türkleşme ve İslamlaşma süreci ile ilgili olarak bkz. Aksarayı, 1944, s. 123-126; Gordievski, 1988, s. 38-44; Sevim ve Yücel, 1989, s.79-83, 94; İbn Bibi, 1996, s. 12; Gode, 1996, s. 99-100; Kafah, 1997, s. 8-12; Uyumaz, 2001, s. 168; Turan, 2004, s. 62 73.)

In 1075 simultaneously with these early-established principalities, Süleymanşah (1075-1086) conquered İznik, made it the capital city and established the Anatolian Seljuk State. Until 1080 İznik was under Seljuk hegemony.

The Seljuk Sultans Süleymanşah (1075-1086), Kılıçarslan I (1092-1107), Mesut I (1116-1155) and Kılıçarslan II respectively have played important role during the years of establishment (1075-1157) ((Doğan, 2010, p. 233), (Mahmud, 1944, p. 128) (Gode, 1996) (Turan, 1993, pp. 75-288) Antalya was first conquered by Gıyasettin Keyhusrev I who was the son of Kılıçarslan II. Gıyasettin Keyhusrev I has ascended the throne twice, first in 1192-1196 and later in 1205-1211. (İbn Bibi, 1996, s. 31-40, 108-114; Turan, 2004, s. 261-265, 297-300)

In 1207 Gıyasettin Keyhüsrev conquered Antalya. He knew the importance of the city from the period when he was a Melik in Uluborlu¹². (Doğan, 2010, p. 233)(Aksarayi, 1944, s. 129; Anonim, 1952, s. 27; İbn Bibi, 1996, s. 115-121; Turan, 2004, s.305-308; Demirkent, 2004, s. 226-227; Redford ve Leiser, 2008, s. 11-15).

Antalya became the Seljuk Navy Base and the center of commerce between Europe and Keyhüsrev II conquered Egypt after it. (Baykara, 1993, ibn Bibi, 1996, Turan, 2004).

Until the conquest of Antalya the Seljuks depended on caravan trade only and had isolated condition of of a land state.

The conquest of Antalya opened the seaports to the Seljuk's and made a great contribution to the development of trade in Anatolia. After that, commercial agreements have started to be closed between Seljuks and Cyprus Latins and Europeans (Turan, 1993, p. 285).

From the point of the Anatolian Seljuks, the most important part of the conquest of Antalya was avoiding the isolated conditions living as a land state which was continueing since the First Crusade and spreading to one of the most important ports of the Mediterrenean

The information is lacking about the condition of the city walls during this first conquest. The only evidence about this conquest is the inscription written on a marble column, which today is located in the Antalya Museum. Gıyasettin Keyhusrev I is mentioned in this inscription. It is known that, before it was transferred to the museum the incription was located on the city wall, which was marked as "II" on the map by Yilmaz. For this period, İbn Bibi (The Seljuk historian) has mentioned that, "...during that time, wedges and cracks which happened during the siege were repaired".(ibn Bibi sf : 119) according to Yılmaz, this may mean that,

¹² Kılıç Arslan II divided the Seljuk lands between his eleven sons as it was the accepted practice in the Turkish feudal system. In this arrangement the Sultan resided in Konya and appointed his sons as Melik to the important regions.

the partial repair after the conquest has been made on the aforesaid city wall (Yılmaz, Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar), 2002, p. 108).

There are no inscriptions, which belong to the period of Gıyasettin Keyhusrev I. In fact it is probable that, the construction of the Seljuk Palace in Antalya started during this period. If the inscription (which was named as SK1 by Leyla Yılmaz and Tuzcu) of the Seljuk Palace, which is known as the Imaret Madrasa, had reached out intact, it could perhaps be possible to mention document prepared in the name of Gıyaseddin Keyhusrev (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 14).

The Christian population, taking advantage of the sudden death of Gıyasettin Keyhüsrev in 1212, armed the Muslim population with the help of the Cypriatic Christians. As a result of this revolt the Cypriatic Christians invaded Antalya.¹³

Loosing such an important harbour in the Mediteranean coast would cause a big disspointment and therefore it was essential to take it back immediately.

After the death of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev, the oldest of his three sons İzzettin Keykavus I, ascended the throne. One of the most important achivements in the time of Keykavus was the conquest of Antalya in 1216 for the second time which was under the possession of Crusaders and Greeks (Ibn Bibi, 1996, Koca, 2006, Turan, 2004)

In this event, Antalya was besieged once more again by Izzettin Keykavus by the end of year 1215 and was invaded on 23 January Saturday 1216. Mübarizeddin Ertokuş was assigned as the governor of the city, he had been appointed to this duty in the period Keyhüsrev also.¹⁴

In addition, as far as understood from the inscription on tower inscription II / 40-41, on the 21th of February 1216 one month after the invasion, the construction of the 6th and 7th bastions started and on the 20th of April 1216, in other words two months

¹³ See: (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010), II/11-12-13. Kitabeleri

¹⁴ See: coincides with the 1st day of the Eid. This coincidence, comprehension of conquest of the city and Eid is stated in II/42nd inscription as follows; '*and he giveth him with two bairams in the same day as Eid and Conquest.*' (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 10).

after the construction was concluded. This aspect has been stated in the II/43th inscription on the tower with the phrase “*with the help of almighty Allah Construction of these two steadfast city walls have been concluded in two months*”¹⁵ Even though the word “el-kala” has been used instead of “bastion”, 6th and 7th bastions should be understood from the phrase “*city walls concluded in two months*”. Hence, the 6th and 7th towers should be understood from the expression “*city walls concluded in two months*”. It is revealed in the II/2 inscription that, the whole of the “IIInd” city wall is not implied with the word “kale”. Here, it is written that, Sultan’s Ameer Husamettin Subaşı Bey was ordered to construct the 3rd tower by the end of 1216 April. Nevertheless it is obvious that, construction of 6th and 7th towers has been concluded on this date (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, pp. 15-16).

After the death of the so called “Galib Sultan” Izzettin Keykavus I who had the “fetihname” conquest inscriptions written on the city wall, his brother Alaeddin Keykubad I (1220-1237) who was the middle son of Gıyasettin Keyhusrev ascended the throne. Thus, the inscription for Alaeddin Keykubad I is located on the “I” numbered city wall on the western tower of Hadrian’s Gate and then is the earliest inscription in Antalya which belongs to the time of Alaeddin Keykubat I. Except this, all inscriptions located on the “III” numbered city wall belong to Alaeddin Keykubat period and they are dated to 1225 and 1226. As far as understood from the inscriptions, renovations of the III numbered city walls have been fulfilled by the Sultan himself and the Seljuk Emir's just like the “II” numbered city wall (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 17).

In Antalya, the only Seljuk inscription after the one in Kaleiçi belonging to the period of Alaeddin Keykubat I is an in-situ inscription on the tomb which today is known as Şeyh Şüca Tomb and is dated to 1232-1233. This tomb, which was constructed by Türkeri ez-Zevvak, and his brother Ebu Abdullah reveals that, the area which it is situated was used as Antalya Cemetery in the Seljuk period (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 17).

¹⁵ With the help of Almighty Allah, Construction of these two big and strong city walls were finished in two months.

The conquests of the Seljuk's in Anatolia and the establishment of the Anatolian Seljuk state brought economical developments in the following decades. In this context, especially in the 13th century and after Antalya became an important commercial port where several routes connecting with significant cities met. This road system was inherited from the Byzantine Empire and the Anatolian Seljuks made some alterations and additions on it (Tankut, 2007, p. 12).

It is observed that, the economic prosperity increased simultaneously with the conquest of the city walls and the cities in land and in the seacoast during the period of Alaeddin Keykubat. In his time when especially the politics for spreading to sea were examined, Antalya was the most important center in import and export between Europe and Egypt. Caravan routes which all met in the Seljuk capital Konya reached the Antalya and Alanya Harbours in the Mediterranean from two different directions. There were two major roads for the international commercial transport in Anatolia during the Seljukid period:

1) The road on the route from west to east: This road was starting from Antalya, passing through Burdur, Isparta, Konya, Aksaray, Kayseri, intersecting the road from north to south at Sivas, and leading to Tabriz via Erzurum. There were two important roads starting from Kayseri. The first road was leading to Aleppo via Göksun-Maraş. The second road was passing through Malatya and Sarız or, Karakilise, Hurman, Elbistan, Akça Derbend, Göynük, and leading to Aleppo via Deluk.

2) The major road on the route from north to south: This road was starting from Sinop, passing through Sivas and leading to Aleppo via Malatya (Onge, Restoration Of Zazadin Han A 13th Century Seljukid Caravanserai Near Konya, 2004, p. 106). refers to : (Sümer, 1985, p. 4)

The commercial activities of 12th century Anatolia focused on a few cities like Konya, Sinop and Sivas. During this period, the most important caravan roads were passing through Armenia and the trade was under the control of Roman and Armenian merchants.

In the 13th century, Alaiyye and Antalya on the Mediterranean coast, Ayasluğ, İzmir and Foça on the Aegean coast, Constantinople at the northwest, Sinop, Samsun and Trabzon on the Black Sea coast became prominent commercial centers in Anatolia, while Tabriz on the East, Baghdad in Iraq and Aleppo in Syria were important centers surrounding Anatolia.(Figure 15) These centers were linked to other commercial centers that were Konya, Sivas, Ankara and Kayseri at the central Anatolia (Onge, 2004, p. 106). refers to : (Yavuz, p. 432)

With the conquest of Sinop and Antalya, the Anatolian Seljuk's have resumed two important harbours on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean coasts, which were the entrance-exit doors of the north-south route. On this opportunity they have emerged from being a landlocked state and procured the conditions to be effective in international maritime trade.

Faroghi (2008: 1; ©1993, 2004: 6; 1984: 5) states “Antalya is out-of-the way of trade.” However Antalya has been surrounded by many small or larger scale *caravanserais* since the Seljuks and though, as İnalcık (1953-4; 1960a; 1960b cited in Faroghi, 1984: 5) also mentions, a frequently travelled route partly by land and partly by sea linked Bursa to the spice warehouse of Alexandria by way of Antalya during the Seljuk period.

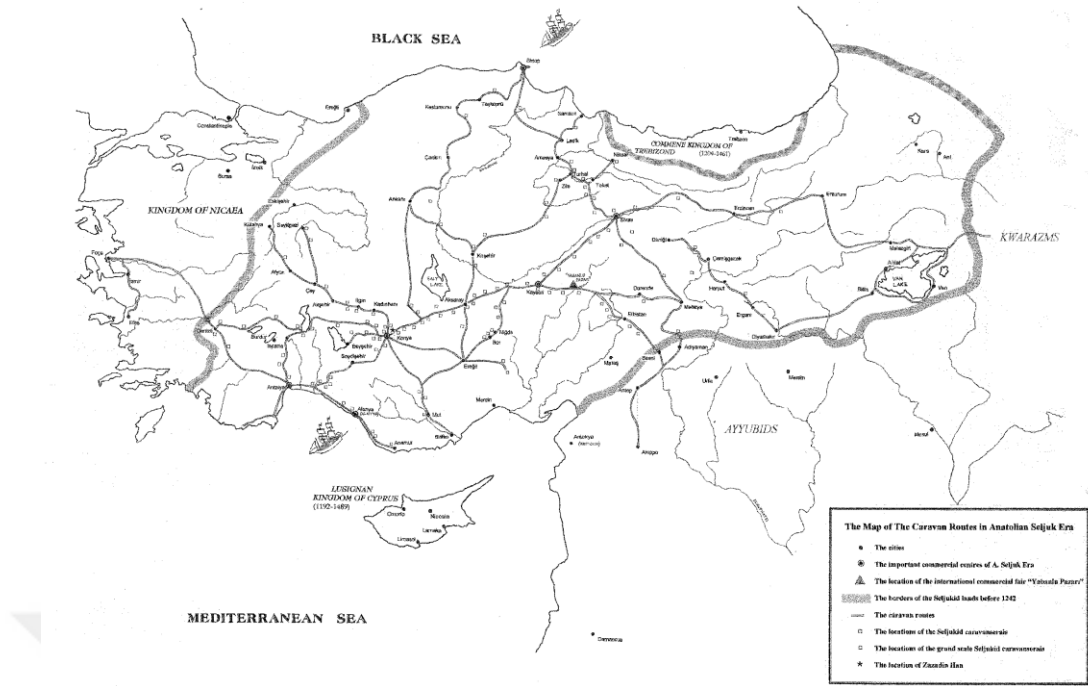


Figure 15 Lands of Anatolian Seljuks and caravan routes before 1242

Source: Redrawn by Önge after: Özergin, 1965, (Onge, 2004, p. 107)

After the first and the second conquest of the city, insertion of inscriptions only on the "number II" city walls explain where the distortion took place during the siege. This circumstance not only shows the place of Seljuk renovations and constructions but also gives us an idea for the part of the city where the Seljuk's settled.

According to Yılmaz, the main reason why the inscriptions on which the stories of the second conquest are related dispersed on a line, which starts from the "Harbour Gate" (Liman Kapısı) and continues through Uzunçarşı Street is in order to make it recognisable for everyone and showing the strength of the Seljuk State. She also considers that the palace on the other hand was located behind the city walls (Yılmaz, Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar), 2002, p. 109).

İzettin Keykavus I sobrequeted as "Galip Sultan" had the conquest inscriptions on the "number II" city wall.

The Alaeddin Keykubat Inscription (I/1. inscription) which is located on the "I" numbered city wall on the western bastion of Hadrian's gate is dated 1220 July – August. This is the earliest inscription, which belongs to Alaeddin Keykubat in Antalya

I/2 inscription Alaeddin Keykubat H.626/M.1228-1229 Ayaz Şarabsalar (Emir Eseddin Ayaz) (It is a lost inscription which was determined on a fountain in Bali Bey Mosque district which has not been found until now.)

All inscriptions on the "III" numbered city wall belong to Alaeddin Keykubat I period and they are dated 1225-1226.

There are four inscriptions, which belong to the period of Gıyasettin Keyhüsrev II period (1237-1246) in Antalya. Three of them (I/3 and I/5 inscription) are located on the city wall, which was named by Yılmaz and Tuzcu as "I" numbered city wall. The fourth inscription is a madrasa inscription, which was started to be constructed by Atabey Armağan and never concluded. The Babai riots have prevented the implementation of the Atabey Armağan Madrasa in Antalya. Atabey Armağan who was charged with quashing the Babai riot was the patron (bani) of this madrasa, which became remarkable with only one portal and the 1239-40 dated inscription on it. It is understood that, the construction of the madrasa, which was started as an opposition to the Seljuks Palace in the time of riot, has not been completed because of the death of its patron. The earliest inscription among these is, the 1238-39 dated “number I/3” inscription, which is, located on the “number I” city wall. It takes place on the bastion, which protects the Seljuks Palace.

In Antalya, there are three inscriptions, which belong to the period of İzzeddin Keykavus II (1246-1260). One of them is on the mosque, which is today known with the name Ahi Yusuf. Inscription “number I/6” belongs to this mosque. It is believed that the original location of this inscription was a bastion on the “number I” city wall, during the 13th century.

It is an undated city wall inscription in which only the Sultan's name is mentioned. The other one is dated to 1249-1250; it is a masjid inscription (SYK6)¹⁶. The third inscription is dated to 1250 and it is located on the Karatay Madrasa inscription (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010, p. 19).

As it is known, in the history of the Anatolian Seljuks, the period after İzzettin Keykavus II is a period with throne struggles. The only inscription, which belongs to this period, is the masjid one from dated to 1275 (SYK 8).

On the other hand, an inscription, which is inserted on a fountain next to Ahi Yusuf Mosque, must belong to İzzettin Keykavus II as understood from the title and the text. It is inserted on the fountain as a decorative slab.¹⁷

There is only one masjid, which constructed by so called Ali's son Mehmed during the period of Gıyasettin Keyhüsrev III period. It is understood that, the mesjit that was destroyed in 1927 while it was in Has Balaban District with only one inscription remaining to today be located outside the city walls. From the documents of the 16th century it can be thought that the Hasbalaban Mesjit and hamam, which belonged to Hasbalaban Masjids foundation, were constructed in the same period.¹⁸ There are many historical buildings which belong to the Seljuk Period in Kaleiçi District. Remains belonging to the Seljuk Period and the other buildings from the Seljuk period that have not come to our times are listed below. Figure 16 shows that the distribution of these edificies at the area. It can be seen that dense of constructing was condensed at the north part of the site at this period.

Remains belonging to the Seljuk Period

- Yivli Minaret Mosque
- Ahi Yusuf Mosque (Kılıçcı Yusuf Zaviyesi) (Bastion)

¹⁶ Inscriptions which are called as "SYK" are taken from (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010)

¹⁷ "fı eyyamı devlet'ı s-sultani'l-a'zam zıllı' lallahi fı'l-alem izzü'd-dünya ve d-din (?)"

¹⁸ For the inscriptions, see; (L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu, 2010)16 numbered inscription, also see: Erten Antalya Vilayeti p:59, inscription 69

- Ahi Kızı Masjid (Nakıp Kızı Mosque) (Bastion)
- Şeyh Süca Tomb (Şeyh Cüce Tomb) (1232)
- İmaret Madrasah
- Atabey Armağan Madrasah
- Karatay Madrasah
- Yivli Minare Bath
- Balık Pazarı Bath
- Mevlevihane (lodge used by mevlevi dervishes)
- Yivli Minaret

Other buildings from the Seljuk period that have not come to our times:

- Has Balaban Masjid (H674/M.1275)
- Has Balaban Bath (H.974/M.1275)
- The inscription dated (H.626/M.1228/29) which was on a fountain until recently.

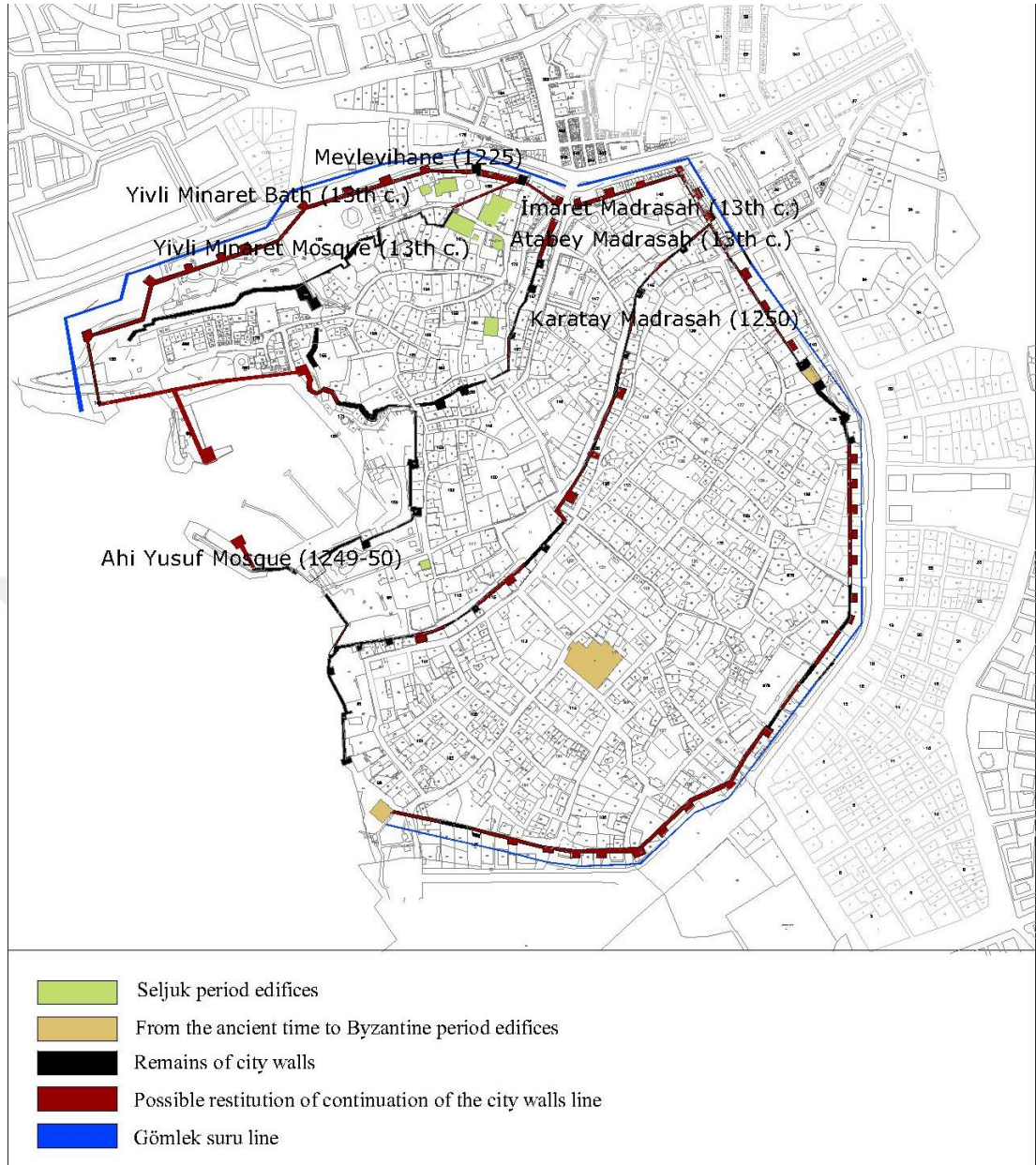


Figure 16 Seljuk period edifices in the Antalya Kaleiçi

(Based on the map from Municipality of Muratpaşa, redrawn with additions, Çelik 2013)

3.1.5 Period of Hamitoğulları Principality

By the end of the 13th century, Anatolian Seljuks have sustained a severe collapse and fell under domination of the Mongols. Accordingly, Turkmen groups on the western border started to establish their own independent states. (A. Sevim, Y. Yücel, 1990, p. 229)

Hamit Bey one of the pronivicals on the west and his son İlyas Bey, together with a group of Turkmen population were active in Antalya and the area. Hamid Bey, together with Türkmen's around him established the principality in 1291 around Burdur. In 1297, he made Uluborlu the principal city and established the principality around Burdur, Isparta, Eğridir, and Gönen.

In the 14th century after the fall of the Anatolian Seljuks Antalya and the surrounding area became a part of the Hamidoğulları Principality.



Figure 17 Map of Anatolia in the middle of 14. cc. (Cahen C., 1994)

Dündar Bey, who was the son of İlyas Bey established the principality which was based on Uluborlu and Eğridir accordingly and named it with his grandfather's name Hamit Bey. Felekettin Dündar Bey took advantage of the negligence of the Antalya's Ruler while he was travelling across the country and occupied the city with a sudden attack in 1301 and gave the city to the control of his brother Yunus Bey. After that, the Principality was divided into two as the Antalya and Eğridir branches. Thus, in Antalya, the Antalya Branch of the Hamidoğlu's period started. (Uzunçarşılı, pp. 67-69) (Karaca, 1997, s. 26-27)

Tekindağ has named the Antalya Branch of the Hamidoğulları as Tekeoğulları Principality. He also claims that, they were a Turkmen family who prevailed as part of the Hamidoğulları in the Antalya centered Teke city between 1308-1423. He also claims that, they were named as Tekeoğulları after Teke Bey and Emir Mübarizüddin Mehmet Bey¹⁹ (Tekindağ, 1997, pp. 62-63).

Dündar Bey (who took the helm) because of the head of the Eğridir branch has accepted the Ilkhanid domination. However he took advantage of the disorder, which started when the Ebu Said has ascended to the throne of the Ilkhanid's in his old age, has proclaimed independence and took the Sultan denotation in 1316.

Nevertheless, Timurtaş who was appointed as the Governor of the Ilkhanid's to Anatolia has marched against Dündar Bey. Dündar Bey escaped to Antalya, which was under the control of Yusuf Bey's son Mahmud Bey, who was caught by his nephew and turned in to Timurtaş. Dündar Bey was immediately assassinated and Isparta and Eğridir branches of the Principality fell under the possession of Timurtaş in 1324. The sons of Dündar Bey Hızır and Ishak Bey have revived the Principality in 1324 (Bulduk, p. 41).

¹⁹ Mübârizeddin Mehmet Bey, who was known as; Antalya ve Diyar-ı İstanos Beyi, Emir Teke, Teke Bey or Teke Paşa has also taken Zincir Kıran (chain breaker) congomen as during the struggle for recovery of Antalya from The Cyprus Crusaders, he broke the chain which was strained between the bastions in the small harbour mouth of Antalya which were still in place in the beginning of XIV. century

Antalya Branch has lasted longer. Mahmut who turned in his uncle Dündar Bey to Timurtaş escaped to Egypt with Timurtaş. Descendants of Mahmut Bey have continued their domination in Antalya. During the period of disorder, Petro the King of Cyprus invaded Antalya. Mahmut Bey's son Mehmet Bey ended this invasion, which lasted eleven years, in 1373. This situation was described in the inscription of the Yivli Minaret.

Osman Bey from Hamidoğulları has attempted to take Antalya several times under the patronage of Timur. He attempted to invade the city with Karamanoğlu Mehmet II. But Antalya Flag Officer Hamza eliminated Osman Bey with a sudden attack. Following this, Mehmet II seiged the city. But he gets wounded with a cannon ball fired from the city wall and died as a result of his wound. Thus, Antalya Branch of the Hamidoğulları expired in 1423 (Bulduk, p. 41).

There are three historical buildings which belong to the Hamitoğulları Principality Period in Kaleiçi District. Remains belonging to the Hamitoğulları Principality Period and the other building that have not come to our times are listed below. Figure 16 Figure 18 shows that the distribution of these edificies at the area.

Remains belonging to the Hamitoğulları Principality Period

- Zicirkıran Mehmet Bey Tomb
- Nazır Bath
- Ahi Kızı Tomb

The mosque, which couldn't reach today.

- Kara Ömer Çaybaşı Mosque (in Sinan District) is predicted to be constructed in in 14th century.

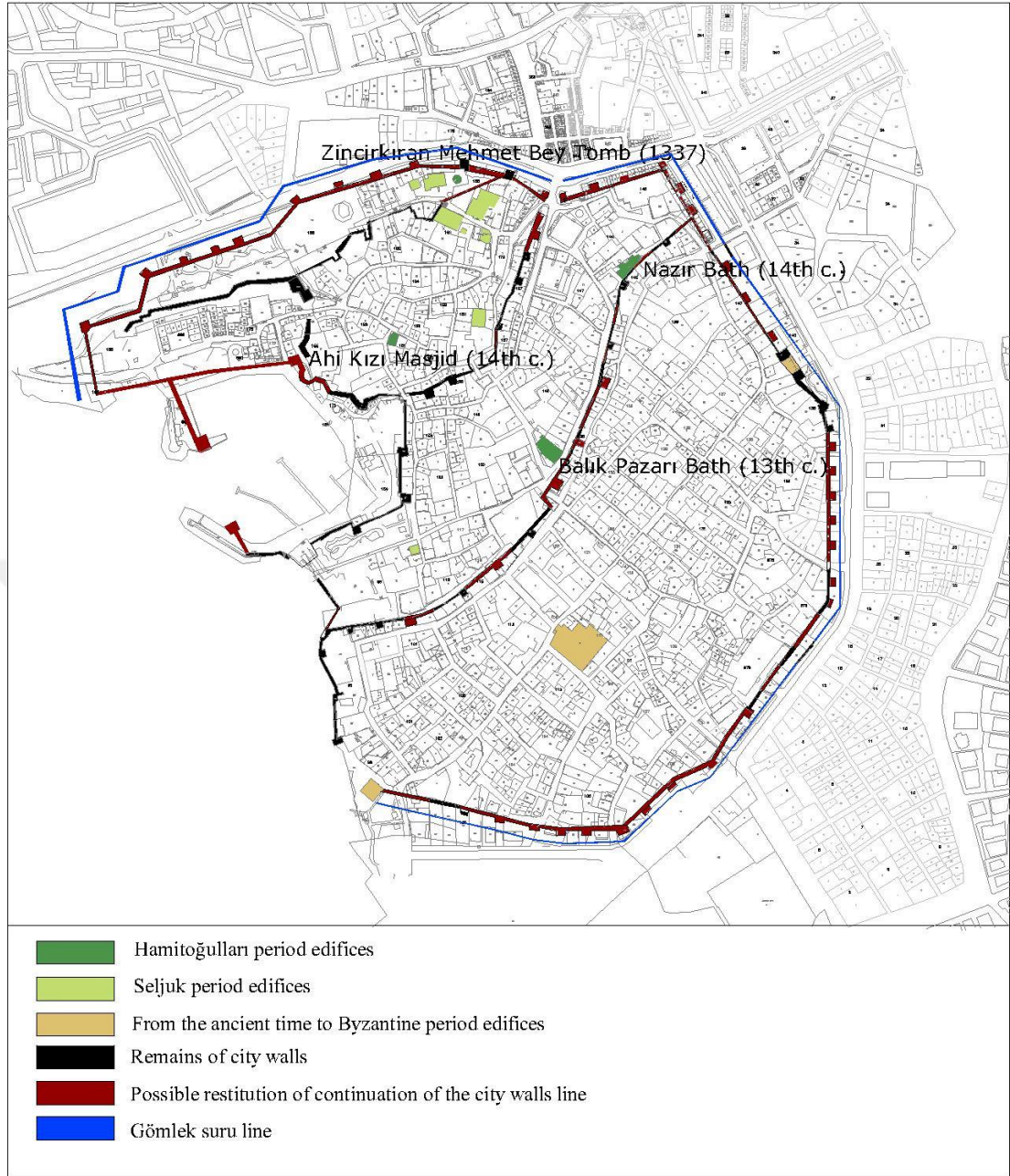


Figure 18 Hamitoğulları Period edifices in the Kaleiçi

(Based on the map from Municipality of Muratpaşa, redrawn with additions, Çelik 2013)

3.1.6 Ottoman Period

The area, which was under the control of the Hamidoğulları Principality until the end of 14th century, was named as Teke İli Sanjak after it was annexated to the Ottoman Empire in 1393. There are various opinions about the reason why this area was named as "Teke" since the beginning of the Ottoman Period. There are several theories and opinions about naming this area as Teke, which means billy goat in Lehçe-i Osmani²⁰.

It is possible to gather the hypothesis and opinions under four topics. According to the first opinion, it is accepted that, the name "Teke" comes from the word "teke" word which means male goat and refers to the presence of male goats in large numbers in the area. In this regard, Evliya Çelebi who has travelled to the area in 1671 has mentioned that, the region is named as Teke as a result of presence of tekes in large numbers. (*"Teke Beği olası. anın çün tekeleri çokdur. Ve Teke Vilayeti deyü andan kalmışdır...."* (see: Evliya Çelebi. *Seyahatname*. C. IX. İstanbul 1935. s.275). This definition of Evliya can be an assumed, which belonged to that period. Famous historian Franz Babinger has also defined Teke-eli as the region in Sothern Anataolia where "Teke"s are present. (Franz Babinger, "Teke-eli", v. IV. s.720).

Karaca claims that, the reason why this region is called as Teke-eli arises from the fact that, Antalya and its surrounding area is called as Teke-ili, the "bey"s here have no relation with the so called Tekeoğulları family and they are all from Hamidoğulları. (Karaca, 1997, s. 26-27)

According to the second opinion, the area took its name from Teke Bey, who was from Seljuk's dignitary, which prevailed in the region after the collapse of the Seljuks. Süreyya refers that in the Sicilli Osmanlı it is written that, after the collapse of the Seljuks, Teke Bey has proclaimed independence in Antalya, after his death, his

²⁰ *Teke means; small male goat, teys..* (See. Ahmed Vefik Paşa, *Lehçe-i Osmani*, İstanbul 1306, p. 301) and in *Kamus-i Türkl*, Teke means; male goat. (See, Şemseddin Sami, *Kamus-ı Türki*, II. Edition, İstanbul 1987. p.432); Besides, in Ferit Develioğlu, *Osmanlıca-Türkçe Ansiklopedik Lügat*, Ankara 1982. S. 1277, teke has been defined as; male goat, leader goat which leads the herd.

lineage continued an emirate here and therefore the region is called as Teke-ili. Furthermore, it is recorded that, Teke Paşa who was from the Germiyan dynasty was appointed as "Bey" to Antalya by the Seljuk Sultan Keykubat b. Keyhüsrev (Süreyya., 1996, p. 1628) (Erten, 1997, pp. 60-61) (Armağan, pp. 3-5)

In Kamusü' I-alam, it is also recorded that, the area took its name from Teke Bey and it is determined that, this area has a reputation as Teke-ili and as "Teke Bey" was prevailing in the area while the Seljuk empire collapsed and later on the Principality was called only as Teke. (Refik, 1979, pp. 65-67) Refers:Kamusu'l-a'lam, C. III. İstanbul 1306, s. 1664) (Armağan, pp. 3-5)

The third opinion is related with the Teke Turkmens who were placed to this area after the conquest of Antalya. In "Lehçe-i Osmani" an ancient inhabitent Turkmen tribe around Harzem, Serah's and Merv which was named as Teke has been placed in Anatolia opposite to Rhodes and the area was named as Teke-ili. (Ahmed Vefik Paşa, 1306, p. 307)

According to the third opinion, in Antalya there was a Turkmen family which prevailed a branch of Hamidoğulları between 1308-1423 and it is claimed that, they took Tekeoğulları name after Teke Bey and Emir Mübarizüd-din Mehmet Bey (Tekindağ, 1997, pp. 62-63, 124-125) , (Moğol, 1991, p. 23)

Likewise, neither Teke-eli nor Teke names are met in the sources related with the history of Anatolian Seljuk's and principalities and historical geography. Kalkaşandi is the first person who mentioned Teke (Takka) name in his book as mentioning Teke Karahisar as Karaşar a/-Takka. After that, name "Teke eli" was met in the book of Timurlu müverrih Şerefeddin Ali Yezdi. (Tekindağ, 1997, p. 125) (Armağan, pp. 3-5)

As a result, it is understood that, the region has started to be called as Teke-ili probably in the second part of XIVth century in Sultanü's-sevahil Emir Mübarizüddin Mehmed Bey period (Tekindağ, 1997, pp. 124-125). (Armağan, p. 3) (Antalya, p. 780)

After the Ottoman Empire has captured Antalya and its surroundings the area was administered as the livâ-ı Teke.

During the Ottoman dominance princes from the Ottoman Dynasty have been in Antalya as an administrator which was the center of Teke-eli named Sanjak. Hence, after Yıldırım Beyazıd conquered Teke-eli it was first given to his son İsa Çelebi and then to his other son Mustafa Çelebi accordingly (Eroğlu, 2003), (Armağan, p. 14)

Ahi Kızı Türbesi (Ahi Sultan Kızı Tekkesi) 'nin Antalya Müzesinde bulunan ve türbeden mermer bir sandukanın üzerindeki yazıdan 1439 senesinde yapıldığı anlaşılmaktadır.

In 15th century according to the 1455 cadastral record books it is mentioned about three districts in Antalya. In the books while giving information about the districts it is passed to another topic before this one is finished. From this and the general content of the book it is understood that this is short. Therefore numbers do not reflect the reality. That's why the number of districts should be more. Names of the mentioned districts are; Ahi Yusuf Mescidi District, Mescid-i Çotayın Ali District and Ahi Güncü veya Davud Kethüda District. Moreover, there were 140-150 shops and 3 hammams, which their incomes belonged to the foundations (Karaca, 1997, s. 85).

In the 1455 cadastral records, the foundation incomes of Medrese-i Has Balaban, Medrese-i Mevlana Muhyiddin v. Zinnun, Sultan Hatun Madrasa, and named madrasas are mentioned

According to the 1455 cadastral records studied by Karaca, the names of the total 9 masjid and madrasas, which are mentioned in foundation incomes chart, are as follows;

Cami-i Hızır Bey, Mescid-i Arab Reis, Mescid-i ahi Yusuf, Mescid-i Has Balaban, Mescid-i imon (Liman), Mescid-i Mücdeddin, Mescid-i Tuzcu Zekeriya, Mescid-i Yaren Oğlu, a district mesjid.

Apart from these, "Güngel Garden", "Büyük Kilise", "Tuzcu Değirmeni" named buildings are also mentioned in the foundation incomes.

All these are hints for understanding the commercial and cultural structure in that period. Karaca has calculated the population of Antalya in that date as 1020 by using the data in the cadastral records. (Karaca, XV ve XVI. Yüzyıllarda Teke Sancağı, 1997, s. 103)

In the 15th century foreigners again attacked Antalya again. In 1472, while Fatih Sultan Mehmed marched against Uzun Hasan, Antalya was seiged by the Crusader Navy which was prepared for the purpose of helping Uzun Hasan but whose real goal was to damage Ottoman commerce.

Also, Bali Bey Mosque and Bali Bey Bath were constructed in this period.

The navy of the enemy, which entered Antalya Harbor, has plundered the city but could not capture the city walls, which were surrounded by two ditches, and two layered walls. As a result of the defence of the city wall by guards and the existence of big cannonballs the Venetians have understood that they will not be able to capture the city walls. Therefore they went back after setting the city on fire (A. Sevim, Y. Yücel, 1990, p. 182). Venetians could not capture the city walls but have taken the chains from the walls as a victory sign. After this incident city walls were repaired.

In the 15th century, the Alexandria-Antalya sea route was also used to import Indian goods to Ottoman Turkey. After the sack of Antalya by the Venetians in 1472, the quantity of species available at this Ottoman port impressed its pillagers. (Heyd, 1936, II: 355 quoted in İnalçık, 1996: 317)

Between the middle of 15th and 16th centuries in various dates the administration of the Sanjaks like Manisa, Amasya, Sivas, Kütahya, Konya, Isparta, Antalya, Kastamonu ve Trabzon was left to the princes in Anatolia. (Uzunçarşılı, p. 31) By the beginning of 16th century Beyazid II's son Sultan Korkud was inducted from Manisa to Antalya which was a center given to old princes (Uzunçarşılı İ. , 1984, p. 123). (Uzunçarşılı İ. H., 1983, p. 579) (Armağan, p. 17) But Korkud has not been satisfied with this induction and thought that he was tried to be suspended from the throne.

According to Armağan; Beyazid II's son Korkud was inducted to Antalya. In this century Teke is not seen a sanjak any more. In this period's archive documents there are no records attesting that, Teke was a Sanjak for the Prince's. Also, there is no information in the "Sanjak Record Book" about the şehzade hasları. (Armağan, p. 17) refers to BOA. TD. No: 166; BOA. TD No: 107; TKGM. KK No 107: TKGM. KK. No: 315).

Prince Korkud who continued his throne struggle in Antalya had to deal with Şekhulu Baba Tekeli Riot during this period.

In this riot, which was effective in Antalya and in its surrounding cavalryman have also joined Sahkulu together with the public and the rioters captured the city. During this riot, the Kadi of Antalya was savagely killed (Jorga, 2005, p. 216).

Prince Korkut's mother was buried in the tomb, which was constructed in the Yivli Minaret Complex (külliye). During the reign of Prince Korkut, Meryem Ana Church (Kesik Minare), which was located in Hesapçı Street, was converted to a mosque by Prince Korkut and beside it a new minaret was constructed (Cimrin, 2005).

In the second part of the 16th century, another incident, which was effective in Antalya, was the Suhte Riots. These riots, which reached to substantial dimensions, have caused unsteadiness in the administrative and economic life of the city as well as in communal living. Antalya was one of the cities in Anatolia, which was effected from these riots, also called "student riots" in Anatolia (Arıkan, 1988, p. 26).

As a result of these riots large groups were sent exile to the newly conquered islands of Modon and Koron. (Dünden Bugüne Antalya, p: 118) The same incident caused the migration of groups to Iran.

When the 1530 dated tahrir books are examined in order to understand the physical structure of this period , It is seen that, there were 20 neighborhoods in Antalya. These are; Cami-i Atik, Cami-i Bali Bey, Cami-i Cedit, İmaret-i Mecnun Çelebi, Mahmud Reis, Mescid-i Ahi Kızı, Mescid-i Ahi Yusuf, Mescid-i Baba Doğan, Mescid-i Cüllah Kara, Mescid-i Hacı İlyas, Mescid-i Has Balaban, Mescid-i Kara Paşa, Mescid-i Karatay, Mescid-i Limon (Liman), Mescid-i Manya, Mescid-i Mücdeddin, Mescid-i Mukbil Ağa, Mescid-i Sağırıcı Ali, Mescid-i Temürcü Süleyman, Mescid-i Tuzcu neighborhoods. Non-Moslems were recorded separately as Cema'at-i Gebran and Cema'ati Yahudiyan. All together there were 123 households and 8 bachelors the Jewish consisted of 18 households and 2 singles (Karaca, 1997, s. 99).

Karaca has calculated Antalya's population in 1530 as 3284 Muslims and 582 Non-Moslems. (Karaca, 1997, s. 103)

In addition, according to Leyla Yılmaz, Makbule Kara Molla Mesjid which was situated in Kocatepe Street was constructed before 1530's (Yılmaz, 2002, p. 25).

According to the 1568 dated registers (tahrir) there were 39 neighborhoods and these were; Cami-i Atik, Cami-i Bali Bey, Cami-i Cedit, İmaret-i Muhsin Çelebi, Kassab Kici Bali, Mahmud Reis, Mescid-i Abdülkerim, Mescid-i Ahi Kızı, Mescid-i Ahi

Yusuf, Mescid-i Arab, Mescid-i Aşıkdoğan, Mescid-i Baba Doğan, Mescid-i Bali Halife, Mescid-i Cüllah Kara, Mescid-i Hacı Durmuş, Mescid-i Hacı İlyas, Mescid-i Has Balaban, Mescid-i Hasan, Mescid-i Hurmalı, Mescid-i Hızır Sofu, Mescid-i Kara Ayvaz, Mescid-i Kara Paşa, Mescid-i Karatay, Mescid-i Kavakyeri, Mescid-i Limon (Liman), Mescid-i Manya, Mescid-i Mehmed Çelebi Mescid-i Mücdeddin, Mescid-i Mukbil Ağa, Mescid-i Sağırıcı Ali, Mescid-i Seftavi, Mescid-i Takyacı Mustafa, Mescid-i Temürcü Süleyman, Mescid-i Tuzcu, Mescid-i İğdirli Hasan, Mescid-i İmecikli, Mescid-i İskender, Mescid-i Şehruz Hatun, Mescid-i Şüca neighborhoods (Karaca, 1997, s. 99).

In the same register the Jewish population seen to 4 households (Karaca, 2002, pp. 117-121).

Karaca has calculated Antalya's population in 1568 as 4205 Muslims and 685 non-muslims (Karaca, 1997, s. 103).

Murat Paşa Moque, which is situated on the Kazım Özalp Street was constructed by Murat Paşa in 1570 and Şeyh Sinan Mosque that is situated on Kızıltoprak District - Kazım Özalp Street, was constructed in 1590.

When the demographic profile of the hundred years is analyzed, it can be seen that there was a big population rise at the other cities of the Mediterranean basin and also the Ottoman Empire (Barkan, 1953). But the population growth of Antalya was less than the other cities. The reason of this should be the riots of that period and the deportations after the riots.

After the conquest of Cyprus by the Ottomans in 1570-1573, around 300 of Cypriatic Christians who resisted the Ottomans were deported from the island and they were settled at Antalya (Emecan, 1991, pp. 232-236). These exiles were not only from Cyprus to Antalya, but there were also immigrations from Anatolia to Cyprus. These population movements were also for the public improvement of the island after the conquest of Cyprus.

The exiles from Antalya to other cities was began in 1573 and intensely continued in 1574, 1575, 1577, 1578 (Karaca, 2002, p. 51). Hence, the demographic structure was changed at the end of the 16th century. The population of non-muslim was increased because the people who came Antalya were Christians.

According to the Karaca and the map which shows the distrubution of Anatolian cities prepared by Faroqhi (Faroqhi, 1994, p. 15). Antalya was one of the medium scale cities in 16th century in Ottoman Empire.

Oral states that, according to the records (Yahudi Cizyelerinin Tespiti Defteri) dated 1608-1609 Sultan Fatih gave tax-exemption to Jewish people in Antalya. Also, there were 37 Jewish people registered in records at the beginning of the 17th century (Oral, 2011, p. 179).

The Mühimme Notebooks, dated November 3rd, 1571, October 27th, 1572, mention that there were ships, which were constructed in Antalya. Depending on these sources, it is believed that there was a dockyard in Antalya²¹.

When the physical situation of the city walls in this period is observed, in consideration of the documents, it is notified in 12th April 1568/16 Zillice 975 dated provision written to Rodos Bey Yahya Bey that, in Antalya harbour mouth damaged parts of the towers where chains were stiffened required repair. On the other hand it was asked to continue the repair of the Antalya city walls upon completion of the repair on Rodos city walls (Karaca, 1997, s. 85) refers to MD 7, s: 549/1553). Antalya city walls have most probably been repaired after this time.

From the Mühimme November 30th 1579/ 10 Şevval 987, it is seen that, Nebi who upholds the Antalya Harbour customs would pay city walls dizdar Mustafa 3000

²¹ Provison of the Mühimme dated 3rd of November at 1571, it is stated that it was decided to construct galiot at Antalya and Alaiye sanjaks, but their number was questioned at these sanjaks.

Provison dated 27th of October at 1572, it was asked for the supplying of the oars of the ships which were constructed at Antalya. (MD 16 S:250-487,251/489, 326/574)

It was wanted five ships which were ordered to be constructed with 1-10 June 1593/Evail-i Ramazan 1001 dated Mühimme to be taken to Tersane-i Amire upon completion of construction. (MD 71 sf:1/1)

For more detail (Karaca, 1997, s. 97)

akça in Antalya and it is required this sum to be deducted from his account (Karaca, 1997, s. 85) refers to MD 41, s: 212/475)

All these provisions show that, in 16th century, repair of the city walls continued from time to time. Moreover, the Ottoman Government stipulated the preservation and protection of the city walls while devotion of the foundation incomes. For example; Sultan has devoted the incomes of Ahi Kızı Zaviyesi foundation to Mevlana Muhyiddin and stipulated the protection and the preservation of the city walls (Karaca, 1997, s. 85) refers to MAD 14, s: 416/a-b)

Between 1606-1616, Tekeli Mahmet Paşa Mosque, which is located behind the clock tower at the entrance of the Antalya City Walls, was constructed.

In 1659 as a result of the riot of the Antalya's Governor Mustafa Paşa, the city walls were damaged substantially and were repaired for the sixth time (as far as known).

When 1754 dated two-tax records (avarız defteri) were examined in order to identify the physical situation of Antalya in the 18th century, it is seen that, there are altogether 38 neighborhoods, 16 inside and 22 outside of the city walls. The neighborhoods inside the city walls are; Cami- Atik, Karadayı, Ahi Kızı, Tuzcular, İskender Çelebi, Seftavi, Liman (Limon), Manya, Has Balaban, Cullah Kara, Ahi Yusuf, Hatib Süleyman, Cami-i Cedid, Baba Doğan, Makbul Ağa, Müceddin neighborhoods. Neighborhoods outside the city walls are; Elmalu, Kızılsaray, Kirişçiler, Divane Piri, Bali Bey, Sağırcı Ali (Sağır Bey), Tahin Pazarı, Timurcu Süleyman, Takyeci Mustafa, Arab Mescidi, İğdirli Hasan, Sofular, Şeyh Süca, Araban1, Kızıl Harım, Aşık Doğan, Kici Bali, Yüksek, Çavuş Bahçesi, Şey Sinan, Timurcu Kara and Meydan neighborhoods (Karaca, 1997, s. 99).

In that period, the non-muslem population was 1500, and they lived in the neighborhoods inside the city walls. Moslems also lived in these neighborhoods in Kaleiçi together with the Non-moslems. These neighborhoods are namely Baba Doğan, Makbul Ağa ve Cami-i Cedid neighborhoods (Emecan, 1991, pp. 235-236).

In 1796, Kapıcıbaşı Mehmed Ağa constructed the Müsellim Mosque, which is located in today's Kışla neighborhood.

Özdemir has determined that, the number of neighborhoods in that date was 35 according to the 1809 dated "Mahallat Book"(neighborhood book). These are; Cami-Atik, Karadayı, Ahi Kızı, Tuzcular, Ahi Yusuf, İskender, Çullah Kara, Hacı Balaban, Hatib Süleyman, Mecdeddin, Kızıl Saray, Tahıl Pazarı, Divan Yeri, Kiçi Baba (Kiçi Bali), Sağır Bey, Aşık Doğan, Demirci Süleyman, Baba Beğ (Bali Beğ), Arab Mescidi, Şeyh Süca, Araban, Kızıl Harım (Kızıl Çıra), Çavuş Bağçesi, Sofular, Şeyh Sinan, Demürcü Kara, Baba Doğan, Cami-i Cedit, Meydan, Kirişçiler, Yüksek, Makbul Ağa, Takyeci Mustafa, Edir ("Ekdir) Hasan (Keder), Kışlak (kışla) neighborhoods (Ozdemir, 1992).

In various Mahallat Books (neighborhood book) dated 183, it is determined that, the number of neighborhoods have increased to 47. Name of the neighborhoods which were seen in the books after 1837 are, Elmalu, Perakente-i Makbul Ağa, Perakente-i Zimmiyan, Hisar Cundi, Hisarlı (Kısadlı, Fiyadlı), Parpetan (Kal'a Korkuluğu) Cundi (Barban, Yarban), Kara Çallu, Alaylu, Zeytun, Hurma (Fırma), Unculu (Önceli), Şehri Karakoyunlu (Ozdemir, 1992).

Besides Özdemir has determined that, the moslim population lived in the whole of these neighborhoods and Rums and Moslims lived together only in Cami-i Cedit and Makbul Ağa neighborhoods (Ozdemir, 1992).

When the situation of the districts in mid 19th century is examined it is seen that, there are 23 neighborhoods, which are included to the Antalya Şerriye Sicili Records, and 50 neighborhoods, which are not included.

In IX numbered Antalya Şerriye Sicil Book 4 hans are mentioned which are Bekir Han (AŞS.,IX/1b), İki Kapulu Han, (AŞS.,IX/4a), Yeni Han (AŞS.,IX/9a), and a han which was bought by Zaniroğlu Hoca İstirati (AŞS.,IX/6a), exist in the records. As

educational centers, İsmail Efendi Madrasa (AŞS., VIII/12b), and Bali Bey Madrasa (AŞS., IX/1b), are found in the records.

Francis Beaufort, who had visited Antalya through the beginning of the 19th century (1811-1812), provided information about the physical status of the city in his writings. Beaufort has defined Antalya accordingly:

Adalia is beautifully situated round a small harbour; the streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre; and on the level summit of the hill, the city is enclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers, about fifty yards asunder (Beaufort, 2014, p. 119).

In one part of the surrounding wall, we observed that there had formerly been an opening between two of the towers; it is now walled up, but appears to have been once a splendid gateway. There are still the remains of fourteen columns; the upper rank of which are of the Corinthian order. Four of larger dimensions stand in a line with the outer face of the towers; on their entablature are some large stones, with inscriptions, which which are now misplaced and inverted, but they appear to have belonged originally to a complete course along the whole front (Beaufort, 2014, p. 120).

The inside walls and towers appear to have been substantial and well built, the quoins are neatly chiselled, and the whole has a look of finish: but the two outer walls, which inclose the ditch, seem to be of inferior workmanship. High up, in the face of a square tower, through which there is a gateway, we remarked two coats of arms, and on a small adjacent tablet, some barbarous Latin characters of the middle ages (Beaufort, 2014, p. 121).

The port is inclosed by two stone piers, which once had towers on the extremities; but they are now in a ruinous state, and the inroads of the sea unite with the neglect of their present possessors to insure their destruction (Beaufort, 2014, p. 122).

Also his engraving, which is very important document to monitor the physical status of the city walls and especially the inside of the castle.(Figure 19)

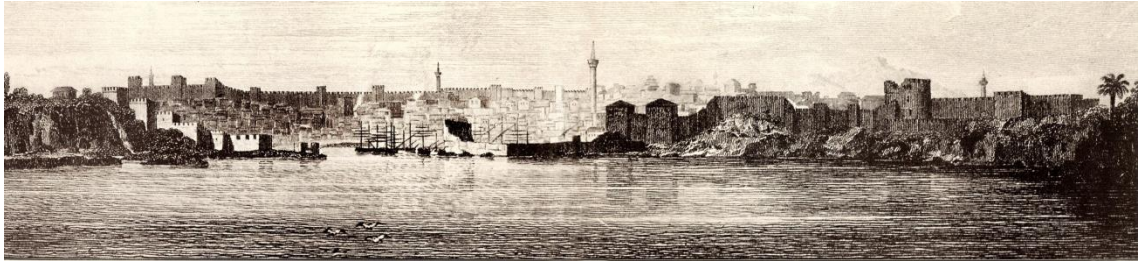


Figure 19 Engraving of the port of the Antalya (Beaufort, 2014, p. 115)

The gardens round the town are beautiful; the trees were loaded with fruit; every kind of vegetation seemed to be exuberant; and the inhabitants spoke of their corn grounds as more than commonly productive (Beaufort, 2014, p. 122).

The population of Adalia probably does not exceed 8000, two thirds of which I understood to be Muslim the other third Greek. These Greeks are acquainted with no other language than the Turkish yet though some of their prayers are translated into that tongue the principal part of the liturgy continues to be repeated in Greek by the Papas or priests of whom the greater number are as ignorant of the meaning as their congregation (Beaufort, 2014, p. 123).

Another voyagers W.H. Barlett Th. Allom visited Antalya. They define the general townscape of Antalya in the book of Voyage en Syrie et dans l'Asie Mineure in 1840 with these words:

...The city is very well fortified: it is surrounded with large ditches, double walls reinforced with square towers placed almost at every 50 steps. In the outskirts houses are far from each other scattered amidst orange and fruit orchards, covering wide areas...

...Its ancient fortifications visible at first site, big towers, columns, ruins, elegantly styled minarets and citadel Adalia has an imposing look. When one moves further inside the town one will notice that no other oriental town has such a pleasant look. Gardens have a striking elegance and each one is full of lemons and palms diffusing pleasant aromas and vineyards...

(William H. Bartlett, 1845, p. 63) (cited in Akmed, 2012)

They also give the some numbers about the population of Kaleiçi in his book, according to him, the population of the city was estimated to be around 8000 with two-thirds Muslims and one-third Greeks.

In the early 19th century, the Ottoman government was occupied with re-structuring the state with administrative reforms (Ortaylı, Türkiye Teşkilatı ve İdare Tarihi, 2006, p. 529). The Ottoman Empire launched a political restructuring of its state institutions as the “Tanzimat Reforms” under the influence of Western models (Sahin Güçhan & Kurul, 2009). These series of administrative reforms (*Tanzimat*) promulgated in the Ottoman Empire between 1839 and 1876 under the reigns of the sultans Abdülmecid I and Abdülaziz. They were aimed to regulate the political, social and economical structure of the Ottoman Government and contained changes almost on every aspect of life in the Ottoman Empire.

With the administrative reforms (*Tanzimat*), harbour cities and the cities with high commercial activities were also affected (Dostoğlu, N. Oral, E.Ö., 2000). Antalya is one of these cities affected with this reform process. However, the city did not progress as İstanbul, İzmir, Bursa as a result of the lack of a railway connection of the harbour to inner Anatolia.

After the city organization in 1864, Antalya has become a city, which was called with its own name. (*Türk Ansiklopedisi*, 1971).

With in contemporary understanding, municipal organization in the Ottoman Government was established with the ‘Şehreminlik’ name, under the 1864 dated province regulation and the new surveilliances made subsequently. The first Municipality was established in 1868 (Cimrin, 2007) with the 1867-dated “Vilayette Belediye Meclislerinin Tertibi ve Memurların Vezaifi Hakkında” and “Vilayette Devair-i Belediye Meclislerinin Vezaifi Umumiyesi” named regulations (Dostoğlu, N. Oral, E.Ö., 2000). In this period, while the municipal organizations had recently started to be established, the Sanjak accountants undertook the duty of Mayor. Therefore, the first Mayor of Antalya was the Sanjak accountant Abdullah Efendi²².

With the administrative arrangements that started after the announcement of Administrative Reforms (*Tanzimat*), Teke Sanjak was included to the Karaman State. With the The Regulation of Provinces (*Vilayet Nizamnamesi*), which was issued in 1865/1281, it was included to Konya province. In this period Teke Sanjak had 5 townships such as; Antalya, Akseki, Alaiye and Kızılkaya.

Commercial activities with the east, which were directed by European countries in the 19th century, have also affected the socio-economical structure of the Ottoman cities. Especially in the port cities, this new relation type has caused the construction of buildings such as customs and warehouse buildings. Besides, post offices were established in order to maintain communication. Furthermore, the spread of foreign trade and capital necessitated the establishment of foreign financial corporations. (Dostoğlu, N. Oral, E.Ö., 2000)

As a result of these effects, in the 1869 Konya City Council meeting, it was determined that, it is possible to build a harbour with a capacity of 50-60 ships by filling the sea with rubble until the city walls located on both sides of the Antalya

²² Akgündüz claims, contrary to general belief, municipal organization doesn’t start with Şehremâneti in 1955 or Sixth Municipality Office founded in 1857, but with Osman Bey’s assignation of first muhtesib (*ottoman constabulary official for public order*) in other words mayor who does his best for the tranquility and welfare of Allah’s servants and works for Allah. In other saying, he claims, Municipal organization starts with muhtesib and hisbe (*islamic-ottoman Office for public regularity*) organizations which started to be practised 500 years ago (Akgündüz, 2005).

seaport. It was also determined that, for this purpose the walls in Kaleiçi would be destroyed, the stones would be sold and the income from this sale would be sufficient for the harbour construction. Additionally it is also mentioned that, for the city walls, one entrance gate was not enough and permission for the construction of 3 new gates in appropriate places of the city walls was requested (Musa Çadircı, 1991, p. 263).

Other events of these years are as follows:

In 1869 the Ottoman Bank was opened in its own building in Antalya seaport.

Mazhar Paşa destroyed Tophane Gate, which was located in the west of the City Walls. In the second part of 19th century, the Agois Georgios Church, which today is a part of Suna-İnan Kıraç museum, was constructed.

In 1870 “ulu çınar” (plane tree) was planted by Ironmonger (*Demirci*) Osman Bey across the Balbey Mosque.

During the last quarter of the 19th century (1872-73/1289) there were 4967 male ratable citizens in Antalya city center (Güçlü, 1997). In the last quarter of the 19th century, a census was conducted and women were also included in this census. There are arguments about the exact date of the census. According to Dinç, the census was conducted in 1881 but Yüksel claims that, it was conducted in 1870 (Hasan Yüksel, 2006-07, p. 73) (Dinç, 2007, p. 70).

In the 1881/82 censuses, which were considered as the most important census, conducted in the Ottoman Empire, a total 184.132 citizens were counted. These comprised as 92.071 female and 92.061 male. According to the results, 4.324 (%6) non-moslems lived in Antalya as of Greeks, Armenians and Jews (Karpas, 1978, p. 271).

In 1888/1889 [1306], totally 172.854 citizens were present as of, 1.569 Kipti, 3.735 Greeks, 11.112 tribe members (*Asayir* members) and 156.168 Muslims. Women were included to this population²³ (Güçlü, 1997).

In Antalya the first city hall, which was established after the Reforms (Tanzimat), was burned in 1884. The new city hall, which was constructed in place of it, was used for a long time during the Republican period (Cimrin, *Bir Zamanlar Antalya Tarih, Gözlem ve Anılar*, 2007). It is known that, an old military post existed in the place where today Antalya Officer's club is located (Cimrin, 2007) Gureba Hospital, also known as Antalya Memleket Hospital and the Military Hospital in Kaleiçi Mermerli district, remembered as the “Yanık Hastane” (Burnt Hospital) were the most important health institutions of the period (Cimrin, 2007). “Meşrutiyet İlk Mektebi”, “Sultani”, “İttihat and Terakki Mektebi” can be listed as the educational buildings of the period (Cimrin, 2007) Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry started its activities with a small office in Kaleiçi pier in 1886. Later it was moved to the Government’s Office. (Cimrin, 2007)

The travelers and researchers who had visited Antalya towards the end of the 19th century provided information about the physical state (Figure 20) of the city in their writings. Karl Grafen Lanckoronsky, who visited Antalya in order to make archaeologic studies, in 1885, has defined Antalya accordingly: *"In Adalia 25000-26000 people live in 4500 houses. 7000, 50 and 250 of the population is Rums, Armenians and Jews accordingly. The rest of the population is Moslems which mostly consists of Turks. Among these, a small quantity of Arabs and Moslems from other lineage were present. There are 10 mosques, 8 Rum churches, 1 Armenian Church, 1414 shops, 13 guesthouses, and 13 Turkish Baths in Antalya. Mosques also act like schools and 1500 boy students are being educated in them. Apart from this,*

²³ It is known that, in the Ottoman Empire censuses, only the male population was counted. However, in the census which was conducted in 1882, women also took place. However, when the 1870(H.1286) dated Real Population Books, which belong to Divriği and kept in the library of Cumhuriyet University History Department, are examined it is seen that, the census which was said to be conducted in the contemporary manner in 1882 was actually conducted in 1870 and women were included to the population in this census (Hasan Yüksel, 2006-07, p. 73).

there is a school with 120 students and 6 more schools with 300 students, which give higher education. There is a school, which gives higher education, two schools for boys, one school for girls, and one school for small Greeks children. In all these schools 450 boy and 300 girl students are being educated. There are two hospitals in the city, which one of them belongs to Turks and the other to the Greeks. But the first hospital only served the garrison, and the second one which is donation of a citizen cannot serve as a result of financial shortage." (Lanckoronski, 2005)

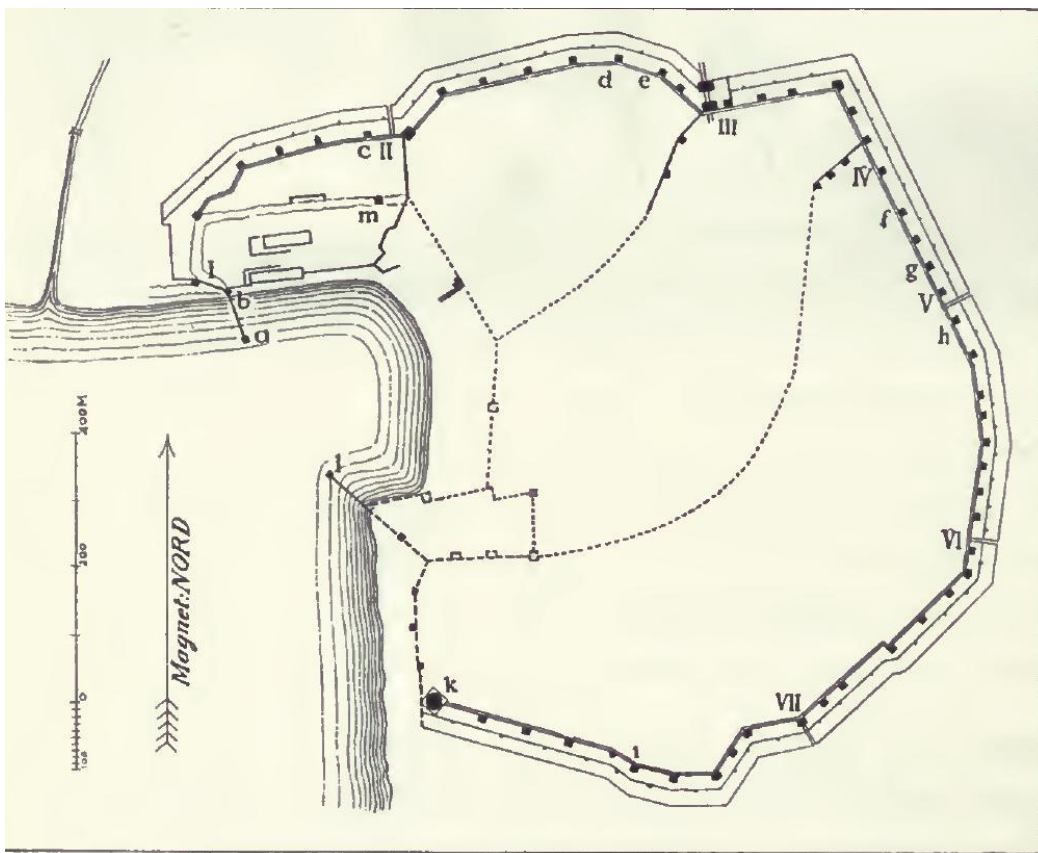


Figure 20 Map of Kaleiçi (Lanckoronski, 2005)

In 1876, the revolt of Bosnia and Herzegovina was begun against Ottoman rule. Nationalist rebellion to Ottomans in Balkans had started with Serbian revolt of 1804-13. Between 1821 and 1829, with political support of imperial powers, Greece gained its independence. Serbians, Rumanians, and Bulgarians also demanded autonomy. This event had been fostered and incentive reason of the Balkan campaigns and the campaigns for the independence culminated in 1876 with Russia intervention. The Ottomans were forced to concede the independence of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Rumania (Ucuzsatar, 2002, p. 57).

During the Ottoman Russian war of 1877-1878, as a result of the the Russian and Bulgarian policies in Rumeli, the Moslim population left their homeland and accumulated in Ottoman city centers such as Varna, Şumnu, Edirne, Macedonia and İstanbul. The Ottoman Porte dispatched the large part of these immigrants to Anatolia for permanent settlement (Ipek, 1999,, p. 172).

In 1888 during the dispatch of Rumelian immigrants to Anatolia, a group of the Filibe (Plovdiv) immigrants were sent to the Syrian Province. However Filibe (Plovdiv) immigrants did not want to be settled in Syria and stopped by Antalya on their way back. During their presence in Antalya, Filibe (Plovdiv) immigrants have applied for settlement here although it is written in their tezkire (collection of biographies) that they were supposed to go to İzmir (Gönüllü, 2009, s. 298) refers: DOA. DH. MKT. nr.2559/57. Lef.2) Consequently, 119 of the immigrants who came from Syria and whose applications were accepted were settled in theOrhaniye Neighbourhood.

Russian Treat which started in the beginning of 19th century in the Caucasus, started to be effective by the end of 1850's. Russia who started to invade Caucasus in these years forced the native inhabitants to deportation. As a result of the Russian deportation, a part of the native inhabitants have immigrated to Anatolia (Saydam, 1997, p. 72).

Between 1854-1914 years 12.900 Rumelia origined immigrants were dispatched to Konya. A part of these immigrants were settled in Konya while some of them were settled in the area of Antalya, Isparta and Niğde (Gül, M., Bayram, A., Hakkoymaz, O., 2003).

Todays Antalya Highschool, which in 1889 southern building and in 1891 northern building was constructed, had started education under the name of “Beş Sınıflı Liva İdadisi” in 1898. (Figure 21)



Figure 21 Antalya High School, source: AKMED

In 1892 Hacı Zaliha Mesjit was constructed in Kemiklik district.

In 1893 the population census was conducted. The population of Teke Sanjak was determined as 80.000 people comprising 66.542 Moslims, 13.005 Greek Orthodox, 49 Armenian, 375 Jewish, 20 Catholic and 20 Protestants.

In 1895 a conflagration happened in Antalya Kaleiçi Kesik Minare district. Over 500 houses burnt down. In this conflagration the Girls School, the Metropolitik building, St. Dimitrios, and St. Leontios churches, Cumaönü Mosque (Aya İrini Church) have burnt. Panaya (Mother Mary) church survived. Kesik Minare Mosque became unusable (Cimrin, 2005).

The Greeks after declaring their self-government 1897, started attack the native Turks living in Greek. As a result of these attacks the Turks started to leave the island and immigrate to Anatolia (Beyoğlu, 2000). (Adıyeke, 2000, s. 271)

In 1898 an immigrant family, arriving from Crete who consisted of 300 members came to Antalya and established a neighborhood called Şarampol. And Şarampol neighbourhood was named as Ümran-ül Hamit and the neighbourhood, which was established in Çakallık district, was named as Mamuret-i Hamid. 100-decard Paşakızı territory in Antalya Koyunlar district was donated to the province for setting citrus garden (Cimrin, 2005). Meantime, for the immigrants' children construction of settled in Antalya, a Mektebi-i İbtidaiyye with 200 students capacity in Hamidiye town and a Mescid-i Şerif for the fulfillment of religious obligations of immigrants have been seen necessary (Gönüllü, 2009, s. 318). refers: BOA. İ. DH. Dosya No: 1401, Gömlek Sıra No: 1320. C/5. Lef.1)

In 1900, the Mayor Dizdarzade Rıza constructed 20-bedded Memleket Hospital. In Çakırlar Village, citrus started to be grown. This leaded the future citrus farming. Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry decided to bring 5.000 mandalina, 5.000 orange saplings from Chios Island for breeding and budding every year.

They also announced that, they would bring 10.000 orange saplings from Tripoli and Damascus in case free land is found.

A clock was placed on a tower in 1901 in Kalekapısı district for the memory of Abdulhamid's ascending the throne. (Cimrin, 2007)

In 1903 Antalya Iskele Mesjit was constructed by Paşazade Hüseyin Kenan Paşa, Naip Ahmet Şakir efendi and with the financial support of the public.

In 1908, 192-immigrant families from Cretan have established a Hamidiye (Osmaniye) named neighbourhood in Şarampol distrcit. Neighborhood comprised of 12 grate shaped streets and approximately 50 houses.

It was decided, the negihbourhood where the cretan immigrants live to be named as Osmaniye and the mosque to be named as Reşadiye and Mekteb-i İbtidaiis Meşrutiyet. (Güçlü, 1997, s. 41). (Emgili, 2006, s. 155) refers: p:155 B.O.A., D.H.İ.D.,85/1,13N.1328-18 Eylül 1910)

Immigrations and the population movement in the XIXth century has indirectl changed the city structure. This movement of Migration has affected the demographic, communal, and economic appearance of Antalya.

In 1911 a large earthquake happened. In this earthquake Yivli Minaret collapsed starting from the minaret balcony (şerefe). Murat Paşa Mosque and the fener on the Gavur Bath (Gavur Hamamı) have also collapsed.

In 1912, Serbia and Bulgaria, the Bulgaria and Greece, and Finally Bulgaria and Montenegro, negotiated to make agreements, ostensibly to keep Austria in check, but secret treaties to attack militarily the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans were defeated by the combined Balkan Armies at the end of Balkan War (1912-1913), and the belligerent Balkan countries occupied all of Ottomans' remaining European

territories except for a small part in eastern Turkish Thrace. Then, in 1913, the Balkan states went to war with each other over the division of the invaded territories (Ucuzsatar, 2002, p. 58).

In the Balkans, Muslims and Christians lived together. After the Ottoman Army lost the war, a great anxiety arose even in the places where Turks and Muslims were present in majority as a result of standing without army and government hinterland. Mostly Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian originated residents and gangs supported by the Balkan governments who tried to make advantage of this situation strived an ethnic cleansing and looting against the Muslim population. People who were obliged to immigrate fell to the condition of refugees. During this movement of migration, people immigrated with their own means to the unoccupied and considerably safe cities by road or to Anatolia by sea. One of the places is Anatolia which let the immigrants in is Antalya.

In Grand Vizier Mahmut Şevket Paşa (*Sadrizam Mahmut Şevket Paşa*) period, decision was taken for settling 8000 immigrants from Thessaloniki to Antalya. 932 of the immigrants who came to Konya and Kuşadası were settled to Antalya. Whole immigrant Adakale population who were brought from the Balkans in 1913 and settled to Antalya Serik Boğazak region contracted malaria and perished within course of 2 years.

The most significant effect of Balkan War was the migrations into or from Antalya province, which changed the demographic status of the city.

19th century was a period in which, European Governments have increased their influence on the Ottoman Government with various pretexts. Italy who followed a colonialist policy in order to get wealthier has settled in Rodos and On iki Island after the Trablusgarp War.

With the courage obtained from this, Italy had got eyes on Anatolia. According to Marta Petricioli, Italy has begun to be interested in Anatolia in the end of 1912 (Celebi, İtalyan Sömürgeciliğinin Hedef Kenti Antalya, 2006, s. 170). refers: (Petricioli, 1986, s. 63-93),

According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonino di Sangiuliano who was the person behind the new policy of Italy towards Ottoman Government, in order to procure Italian benefits in Anatolia, it was required to construct railways, obtaining various privileges and prepare the region to the future Italian dominance. He has indicated that, opening bank branches, establishing commercial relations and improving local communication in the Mediterranean Region are important mediums for reaching the above goals. Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonino di Sangiuliano has sent a note containing his thoughts to Ambassador in İstanbul Camillo Garroni. In his telegraph, he has explained his targets as, opening consulates and schools in Anatolia, organizing navigations, sending archeological missions, constituting commercial ventures and obtaining various privileges in order to establish domination in Anatolia (Celebi, İtalyan Sömürgeciliğinin Hedef Kenti Antalya, 2006, s. 170). refers: (Petricioli, L'Italia in Asia Minore, 1983, s. 15)

In the direction of this main policy, Italians have engaged in profound activities in Southwest Anatolia foremost in Antalya in order to first taking under protection and than improvement of the region by opening their selves trade circle (Celebi, İtalyan Sömürgeciliğinin Hedef Kenti Antalya, 2006, s. 171).

Italy, who was stable in acquiring domination area in Anatolia, has opened a consulate in Antalya and prepared projects oriented with the region. Archeological missions have come to the region before the consul has come into office. Foremost Antalya, Southwest Anatolia has witnessed archaeologic researches, which were apparently archeological missions, but in fact pioneers of Italian expansionism (Celebi, 2006). refers: (Petricioli, L'Italia in Asia Minore, 1983, s. 49-52) Italy who continued these studies have sent Director of Rome National Museum Roberto

Paribeni to Anatolia. Paribeni has made reviews in İzmir, Rodos and Antalya after coming to İstanbul. But in the letter he wrote to the Italian Embassy in Istanbul he gave information about the forests, livestock, situation of fish in seas and water resources instead of archeological studies (Celebi, 2006, s. 170)refers: (Petricioli, 1983, s. 49-52)

Apart from that, in 1913 and 1914, Paribeni has examined the region with an archeological mission who consisted from Biagio Pace and Dr. Moretti. According to Çelebi, although apparent duty of these missions were “archeological reviews”, their real purpose was examining the social, agricultural, and cultural structure of the region. Thus, in their books and conferences, mission members have given detailed information about the advantages of Italy, which will be provided, from the region despite of giving any information about their archeological reviews (Celebi, İtalyan Sömürgeciliğinin Hedef Kenti Antalya, 2006, s. 173).

Consul in Antalya Agostini Ferrante who came into office in 31st May 1913 shows “İtalya” as the original of the word “Antalya” and uses “İtalya” instead of “Antalya”. Even if a few stones were removed from Antalya city walls, he arrived to the scene and interfered in the situation claiming that, “these are Roman in other words Italian monuments and no one can destroy them.”

Antalya post office which is known as the Italian Post Office was established in the place where the park opposite the government office is situated (Cimrin, 2007)In Kaleiçi, branches of "Bank Ottomane" (Osmanlı Bankası) and and Italian Bank "Banca Commerciale Italiana" were opened. (Cimrin, 2007)

In October 1913, National Missioner Community of Italy has established a community clinic, dispensary, priest and priestess school. The Italians brought first generator to Antalya this period. Besides, it is known that, a hotel and a cinema were kept by two Italians in the city (Pace, 1917, s. 22). It is also known that, a carpenter’s shop existed which belonged to an Italian. (Paribeni, 1916, s. 57)

In 1913 Italians established a school (in the building of today's Dumlupınar Primary School) and a 8-bed hospital in Antalya. In the same year 4000 Skopjians residing in Thessaloniki immigrated to Antalya.

In 1914 Antalya Teke Governorship has separated from Konya and became a separate province. In these years in Antalya city center, Rum's had 3 schools. Girls school which was one of them took place in today's Atatürk Köşkü building. It is known that, they had a school with 3 classrooms and 3 churches in Değirmenönü.

In this period as well as menacing, French Battle Ships used to attack Antalya intentionally. In 1916, French Battle Ships shelled Antalya coasts. Memleket Gureba Hospital (Figure 22) and the Postoffice (**Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.**) were hit and riddled. A farm and Gazhane which was located in a port belonged to the Municipality were bombed and destroyed. In the seaport a very precious flour mill (Figure 23) for the new system city and another flour mill which was constructed in 1914 and belonged to Orlu and Hacı Yanni Karayorgioğlu were destroyed.



Figure 22 Gureba Hospital after bombing Source: (Ortak, 2008, pp. 110-111)

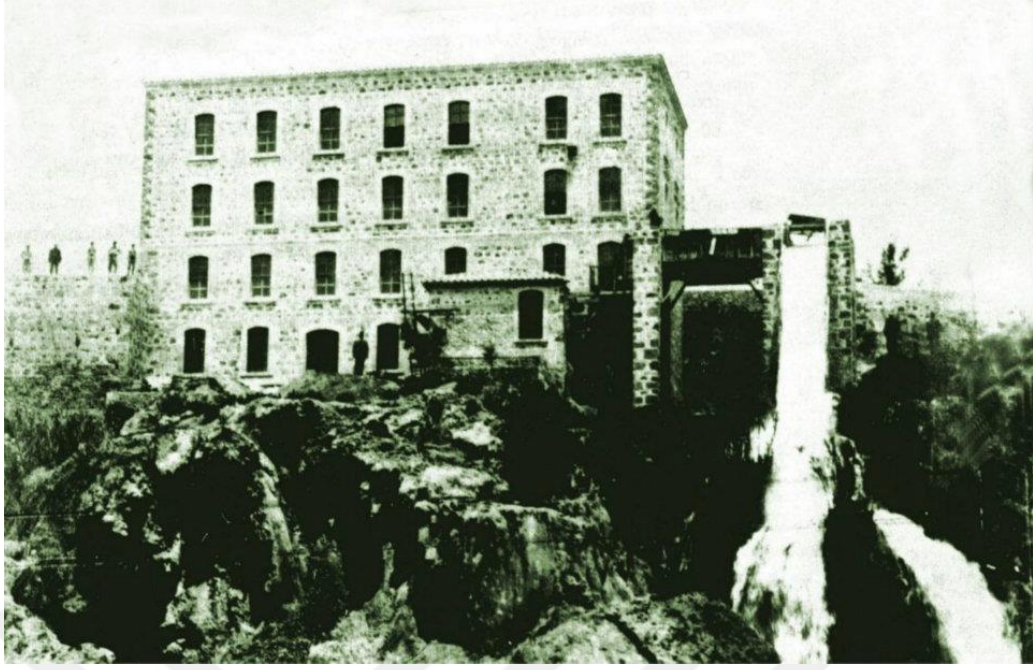


Figure 23 Flour Mill (Hüseyin Çimrin Archive)

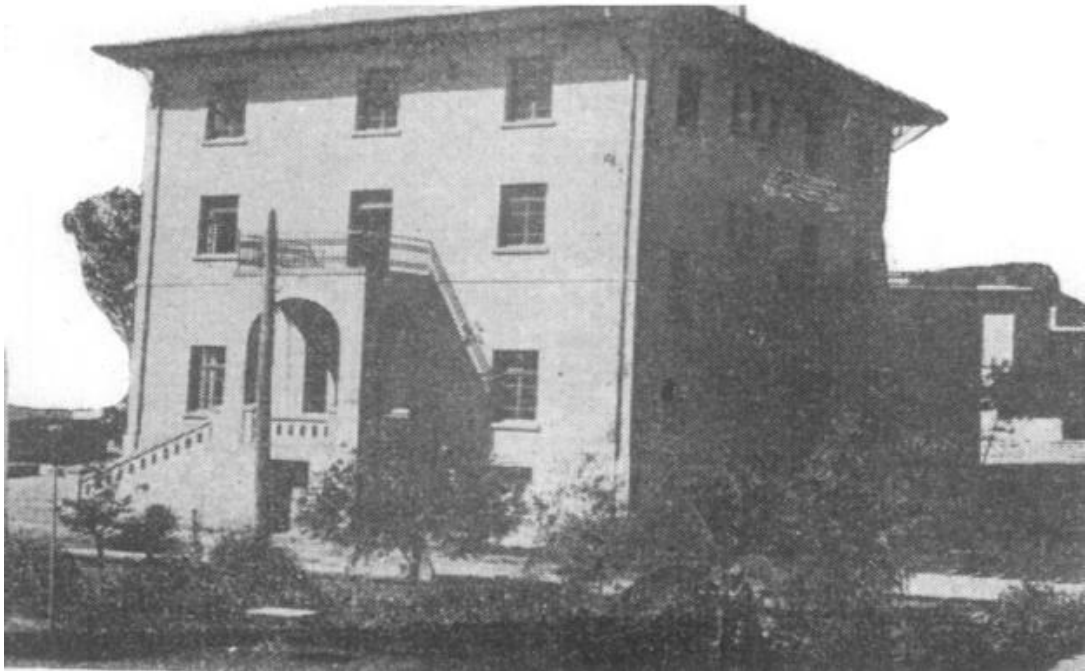


Figure 24 Post Office at 1935 (Anonymous)

In 1916, Gazi M. Kemal School was constructed by Ittihat ve Terakki Party (Party of Union and Progress) in II Constitutional period.

In 1917 Italian battle Ships bombed Antalya. The house of merchant Necati Efendi (Across the Officers Mess) was hit.

In 1918 a decision was made for publicisation of Tekirova and Unceli (English) farms and another farm, which lied until Lara Coast for the purpose of devoting to the Muslim immigrants.

After the Turco-Italian war, Activities of Italy in Southwest Anatolia and their attempt of privilages for railway construction attracted the reaction of England. It is seen that, competition for obtaining benefit and privilages between foreign governments and companies has also been escalated in Southwest Anatolia just like in the other regions of the country. English tried to avoid construction of Italian's railway between Antalya- Burdur with the opininon of loosing profitibility of their İzmir-Aydın railway company. However, starting from 5th October 1913, Italy has secretly started negotiations with Ottoman Government for obtaining privilages for construction of a railway in Antalya-Silifke region. As a result of these negotiations they managed to get the required privilages for construction of railway in 10th October 1913.

An Italian company has made a feasibility study for construction of railway in Antalya and the surrounding area. After these studies, Italians have proposed to construct Muğla-Fethiye, Antalya-Kızılkaya-Elmalı and Antalya-Burdur lines. Hovewer, English and Italian companies have put aside the competiton between each other and have collaborated against "Anatolian Railway Company" which was run by Germans. Ottoman Governmet has found English-Italian convergence as a threat and has oppressed against the pressure. Accordingly, in 22th April 1914, as an answer to the English note, Ottoman Government has notified that, the construction of Antalya-Burdur and Antalya-Kızılkaya lines has been cancelled and

in 5th May 1914, announced that, they agree to pay indemnity of 30.000 golds in case a railway is constructed from Antlya to North. (Ortak, Cumhuriyet Türkiye'si'nin Tamamlanmasi Gereken Bir Projesi: Afyon-Antalya Demiryolu Hatti İnşaatı, 2008, p. 86)²⁴. refers : (Bayur, 1991, pp. 386-396)

Beginning of World War I has postponed the purposes of Italy about Antalya and the projects regarding construction of railways have been kept out of the agenda. However Italians have continued from where they have left, consequently with the invasion of Anatolia by the alien forces after the signing of Mondros Armistice Agreement.

In this context Italians who invaded Antalya, Muğla, Isparta, Burdur and surrounding area have revived the construction of railways as well as other projects in order to stay permanent in the region. Representative of Italy in Antalya Marki Ferrante has paid a visit to Konya with a mission and the purpose of this visit has been summarized as an examination for construction of a railway between Antalya-Burdur-Bolvadin. (Gökbilgin, 1959, p. 136) Again during this period General Marini has announced that, he was going to prepare projects for construction of railways in the region and he would personally supervise the construction. (Celebi, 1999, p. 143) It is understood that, after these studies construction of railway has started in May 1919.(BOA, DH.KMS., Dos: 52-1, Ves: 81)

²⁴ The first important step in the region is construction of İzmir-Aydın railway. Aydın Railway Company who run this line has attempted to enlarge their area of interest. In 1904 company has applied to to "Osmanlı Ticaret ve Nafia Nezareti" and made motions about; prolonging the concession agreement which will end in 1935 for 15 years, extending the line between Dinar and Eğridir, construction of another line from this extended part to the Burdur lake, connecting this new line to Sandıklı, having privilege in case a new railway is constructed to Antalya from 25 miles closed to the Aydın railway. Ottoman government has refused these proposals with the 17th February 1904 dated decision which included reasons like not pertaining Ottoman Government's interests and possibility of being obliged to pay indemnity to İzmir-Kasaba Railway and Anatolian Railways whom were profit guaranteed (Ortak, Cumhuriyet Türkiye'si'nin Tamamlanmasi Gereken Bir Projesi: Afyon-Antalya Demiryolu Hatti İnşaatı, 2008, pp. 86-87) refers: Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (BOA), MV., Dos: 108, Ves: 61), şirket isteklerini 1906 yılında da tekrarlamıştır (Ortak, Cumhuriyet Türkiye'si'nin Tamamlanmasi Gereken Bir Projesi: Afyon-Antalya Demiryolu Hatti İnşaatı, 2008) refers to : BOA, Y.PRK.TNF., Dos: 8, Ves: 32; BOA, Y.PRK.TNF., Dos: 8, Ves: 33).

It appears that the stable political atmosphere turned into confusion through the end of 1910's, with the Balkan Wars, Ottoman Empire's entry into the First World War, and its defeat and destruction. The most significant effects of these wars were the migrations into or from Antalya, which changed the demographic status of the city and the new constructions as hospital, school and etc. Also the city fabric was also affected by bombardments - destructions of the buildings and the city walls - during the war.

There are many historical buildings which belong to the Ottoman Period in Kaleiçi District and its environment. Remains belonging to the Ottoman Period and the other buildings from the Ottoman Period that have not come to our times are listed below. Figure 25 and Figure 26 show that the distribution of these edifices at the area. It can be seen that at this period new buildings especially khans, baths and mosques were constructed at the north part of the site at this period. It is known that this area was the commercial route of that period.



Figure 25 Plan of Antalya from Ottoman Archive

Source: CRP Department Archive, METU

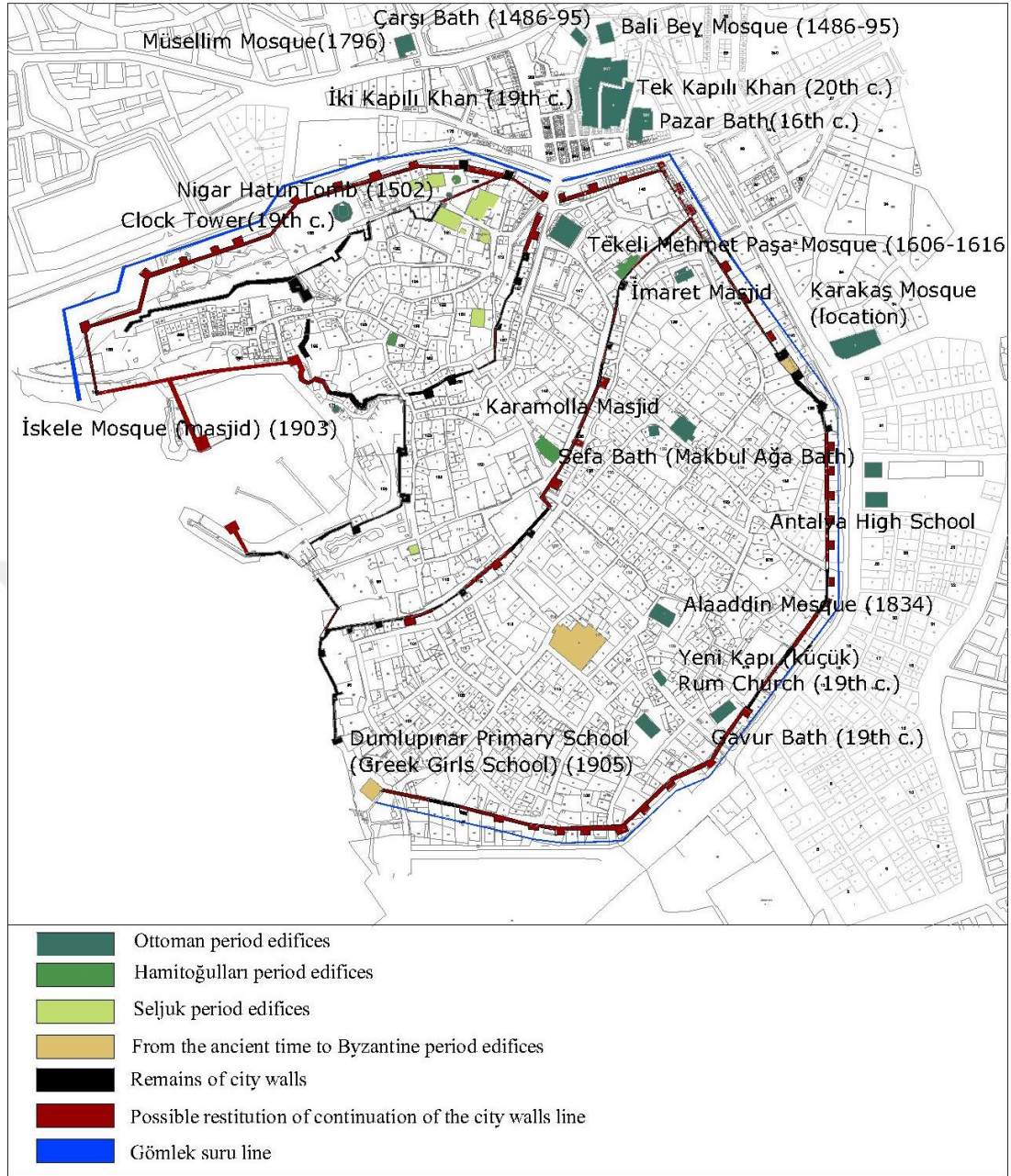


Figure 26 Ottoman period edifices in and around the Antalya Kaleiçi
(Based on the map from Municipality of Muratpaşa, redrawn with additions, Çelik 2013)

Remains belonging to the Ottoman Period

- Bali Bey Mosque
- Murat Paşa Mosque
- Makbule Kara Molla Masjid
- Sefa Bath (Makbul Ağa Bath)
- Ahi Yusuf Tomb (15.th cc.)
- Ahi Kızı Tomb (Ahi Sultan Kızı Lodge)
- Nigar Hatun Tomb
- Cumhuriyet Bath
- Karakaş Mosque (Cafer Ağa Mosque)
- Mehmed Paşa Mosque
- Varsaklı Mosque (Takkacı Mustafa Mosque /Yerebakan Müftü Mosque)
- Osmaniye Mosque (1908) (Hamidiye/Şarampol Mosque)
- Demirci Kara Ali Mosque (Timurcu Kara Ali Mosque) (1737)
- Ayanağa Mosque (19th cc.)
- Kır Mosque
- Arab Masjid
- Müsellim Mosque (Tekeli Oğlu Mosque)
- Inscription dated Mahmut The Second period
- Hacı Zeliha Masjid (Kemiklik Mescidi) (1922-23)
- Kesik Minare Masjid
- Zerdalık Masjid
- Kavaklı Masjid
- Kara Molla Masjid

Other buildings from the Ottoman period that have not come to our times:

- İskender Çelebi (Musalla) Masjid (H.93/ M. 1508)
- Ekşili Masjid (H. 953/M. 1546)
- Murat Paşa İmareti (1570-71)
- School (Mektephane) (H.913/M.1508/8)
- School (H.978/M.1570)

- Bekir Khan
- Bali Bey Caravansary (1486-1494/95)
- Şeyh Sinan Mosque and Tomb
- Hayreddin Mosque
- Cedid Mosque
- Arab Masjid
- Baba Doğan Masjid
- Bab-ı Kal'a Masjid
- Cullah Masjid
- Çotayin Masjid
- İskender Çelebi Masjid
- Kubail Masjid
- İbni Tuzcu Masjid
- İbni Marıya Masjid
- Hacı İlyas Masjid
- Hacı Mahmud Masjid
- Hacı Yusuf Masjid
- Halvet Masjid
- Has Balaban Masjid
- Hasan Masjid (Taşalan)
- Hoca Nebi Masjid
- İğdirlü Hasan Masjid
- İmecüklü Hasan Masjid
- Kara Paşa Masjid
- Kızıl Harim Masjid
- Limon (Liman) Masjid
- Makbul Ağa (1530 tahririnde adı geçmekte)
- Mücdeddin Masjid
- Penbeci Mustafa Masjid
- Sağırcı Ali Masjid
- Temürcü (Demirci) Süleyman Masjid
- Tuzcu Zekeriya Masjid

- İskender Bey Masjid
- Yaren Oğlu Masjid

3.2 Conservation Activities in Kaleici

3.2.1 Physical Structure of the Studied Area Before Planned Development Periods, and Attitudes towards Cultural Heritage

In the October 30th of 1918, a peace treaty was signed between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain (representing the Allied powers) at the port of Moudros, on the Aegean island of Lemnos. Especially, the 7th and 24th articles²⁵ of this treaty were procuring rights to the forces of Allied nations to occupy the Ottoman lands (Karal, 1999, p.560). In the following months the Allied forces made use of these rights and invaded different sections of Ottoman lands (Eroğlu, 1990, p. 90-103).

According to the Armistice of Moudros, the Italian soldiers landed in the town in March 1919, and the occupation lasted almost for two years, then they left the Antalya in 1921 by proposing peace to the government in Ankara (Figure 27).

²⁵ 7th article: The Allies to have right to occupy and strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

24th article: In the case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them (website of National Archives of Australia).

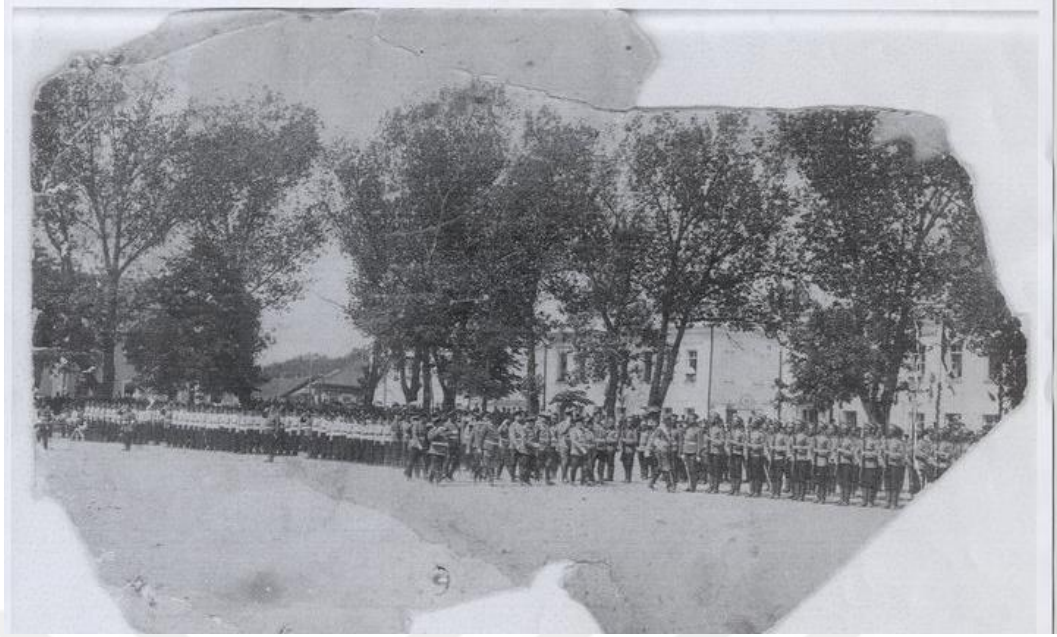


Figure 27 Withdrawing of Italian soldiers (Anonymous)

When the situation of the city during that period is examined;

The founder of the Antalya Museum, Erten, (1961: 1, 3) states that before the Italian invasion, there were 6,500 Greeks and 120,000 Muslim Turks in the province of Antalya during the War of Independence. Furthermore, Erten shows the settlement of Kaleiçi and the monuments within in 1922 as follows at Figure 28.

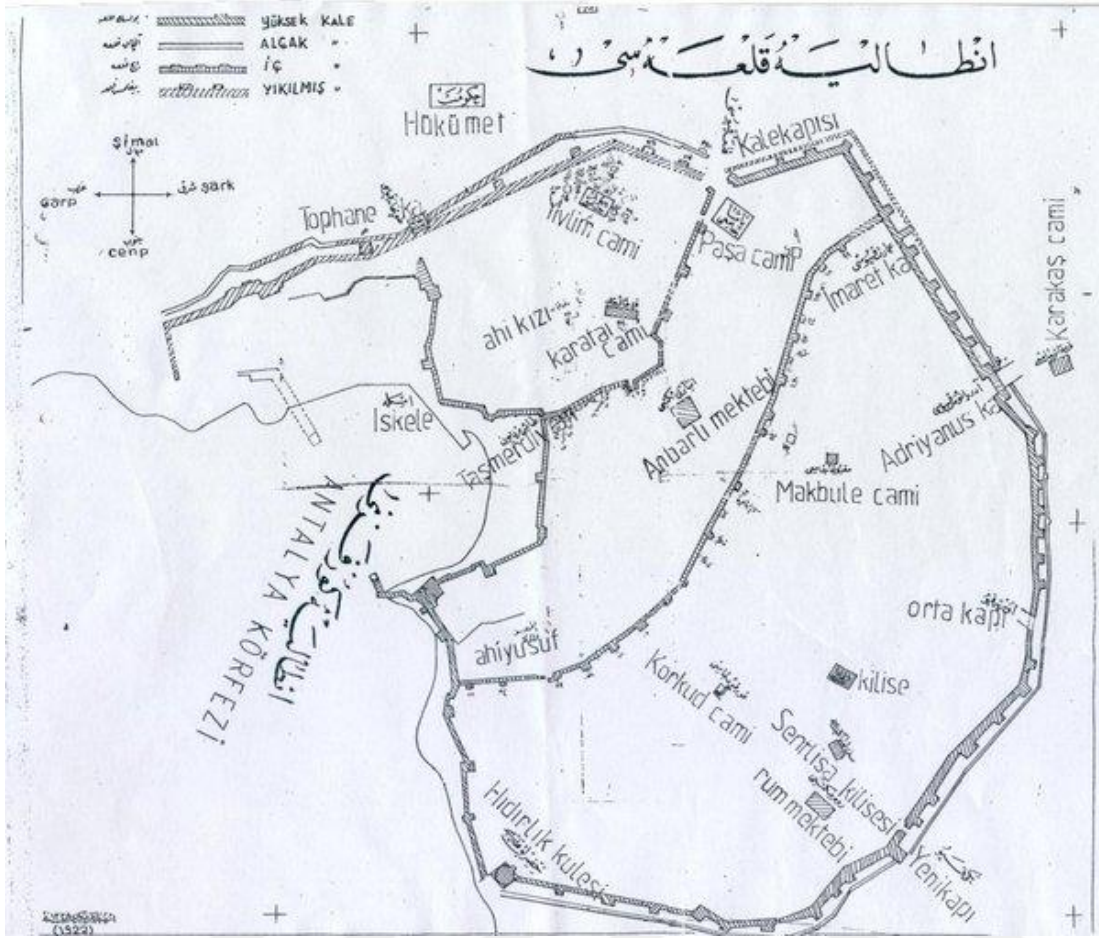


Figure 28 1922- dated Map Which Was Prepared by Süleyman Fikri Erten

In addition, Italians who invaded Antalya had the map of Antalya drawn to the engineer G:Scarpa in 1920. Maps were drawn on paper and stucked on cloth and consisted of 2 1/2000 and 1/10000 scaled "Antalya Şehrini Harita-i Umumiyesi" and 1/500 scaled and 95cm/70 cm sized 38 papers. (It is in the Murat Paşa Municipality Archive). (Figure 29)

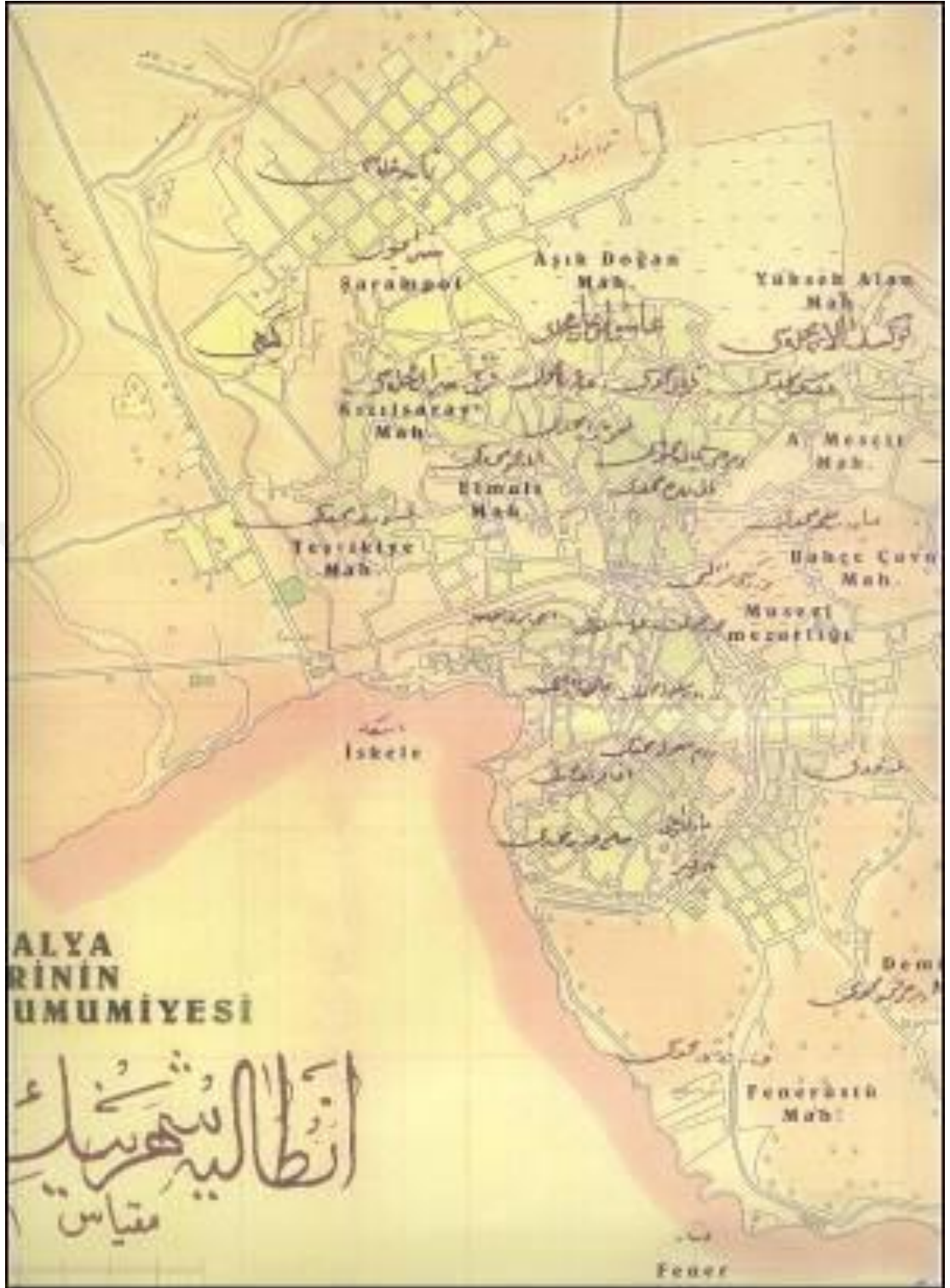


Figure 29 Map of Antalya which was prepared by Scarpa

Source: Nejat Üreğen Archive

In 1918, “57th Fırka Kumandanlığı” constructed a bridge on Aksu Stream, besides Italians opened a dispensary in 1919.

During this period Tophane City walls were in debris. There was a bastion where today “Tophane Çaybahçesi” is located and there were ruins of a Bath where Military Gathering Place is located. The whole field until the street where the remains of city walls are located was piled up with tonner stones. Today’s park zone in front of these was lawn. Source: Mazlum Adıson

Furthermore, beyond Yenikapı, Vatan Kırathanesi there was an only church and Greek semetary (where today Metropolitan Municipality is located) and further there was woodland.

Another tour area of residents of Antalya is the street until the bridge (infront of todays DSI lodging)

Giritli Remzi Bey hired the field near the Hıdırlık Tower and established the first ice plant of Antalya on it. (Figure 30)



Figure 30 Ice Factory

Source: Barış Eraşkın Archive

According to the 1922-dated report of Ottoman Red Crescent Association, %70 of residents of Antalya was infected with malaria.

In this period, a substantial immigration is seen to Antalya, which is under the occupation of Greeks. Greeks in Antalya were sent to Greece. (Figure 31, Figure 32)

After the ending of National Struggle with victory of National Forces, an exchange convention was signed during the peace conference in Lausanne, between Greece and Government of Turkish National Assembly in January 30, 1923. The exchange of Rum minorities in Anatolia and the Turks in Greece was projected in this exchange convention. Transportation process began in November 1923 and almost ended through the end of 1924 (Oksüz, 2000, pp. 170-174).

In October 1923, “Mübadele, İmar ve Iskan Vekaleti” was established in order to prosecute the settlement of the immigrants who were brought to Anatolia with exchange and in 8th November 1923 development and housing law was accepted. In Turkey, 10 residential areas were determined for the settlement of the Immigrants. Antalya was categorized in the eight zone of the population exchange with Burdur, Isparta (Ari, 2012, pp. 52, 53, 78)

In his research, Çapa indicates that, 6179 people were settled in Antalya until November 1924 when the exchange ends (Çapa, 1990).

During the exchange, approximately 8000 Greeks who constituted 1/3 of the Antalya's population were obliged to leave the city.

They mainly lived in the area between Hıdırlık tower and Hadrian gate and in the area which is located in the east of Yenikapı district and named as Rabetiye neighbourhood.

With the departure of the Greek population who had an important role in Antlya's commercial life and who owned approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the workshops, substantial economical problems have arose is the city.

Population who came from the countryside have been settled to the houses in Değirmenönü Street and the population who came from city life of Thessaloniki and Kesiriye were settled in Kaleiçi and neighbourhoods like Balbey, Elmalı, Yenikapı outside the city walls (Cimrin, 2007). In 1924 Karaferya gipsies who came from Thessaloniki were settled in *Gavur* or *Rumlar* neighbourhood in Yenikapı and in Taşlık district and also in a street in Kaleiçi. For this reason the name of the neighbourhood was changed to Pavurva (*Fasulya*) from Gavur Mahallesi. As a result of exchange, illnesses and immigrations the population of the city has descended to 17373 while it was 23000 in the beginning of 1920's.

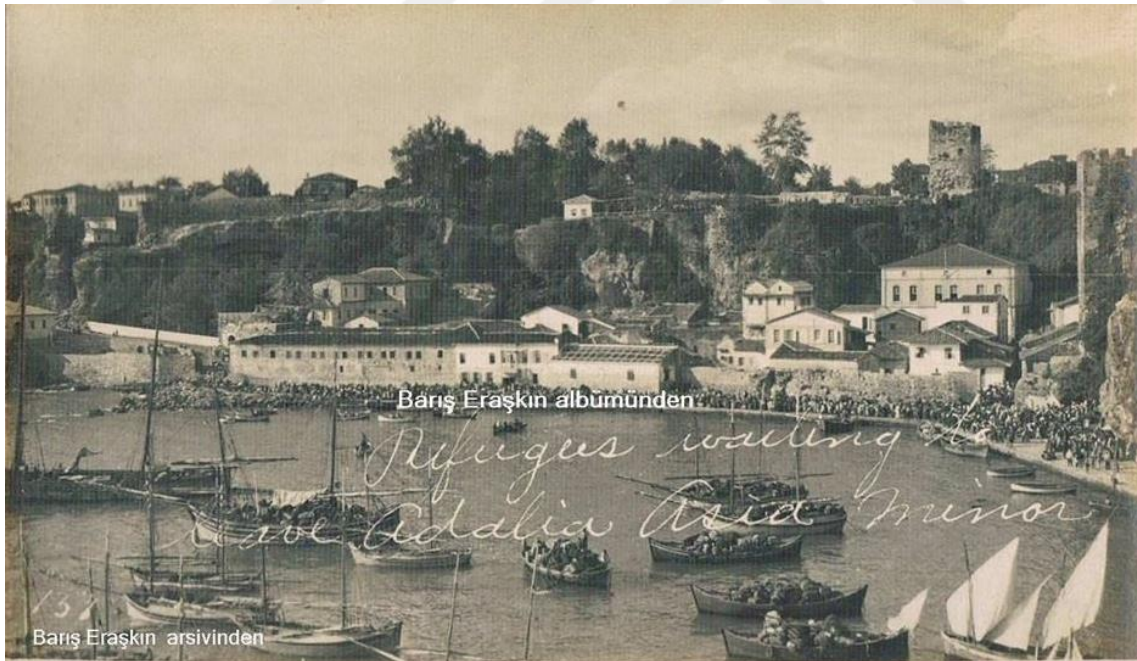


Figure 31 Refugees waiting to leave Adalia Asia Minor

Source: Barış Eraşkin Archive



Figure 32 Refugees waiting to leave Adalia Asia Minor

Source: Barış Eraşkın Archive

In 1923,

- A fundamnet has been started to be construct for a new flour plant in place of the dilapidated one in the seaport.
- Foundation of Ticaret and Zahir Borsası in the Hükümet Street.
- By Liva Committe (*Liva Encümeni*) it was decided the house of Grocer İstavri (*Bakkal İstavri*) to be assigned to board of education which half of it was bought by private accounting and made Sultani Mektebi (high school)
- * The name of “Meşrutiyet Primary” school, which was built in II Sultan Hamit in Şarampol district, was changed to “Cumhuriyet İlkokulu”.
- Museum of Antalya was offically established by Süleyman Fikri Erten with the historical artifacts collected in 1923 in Panaya Church (Alaaddin Mosque) which was an old church in *Yenikapı*.

In April 1927, the 52nd Regiment (52. *Alay*) turned this building to hospital.

This building is located across today's industrial vocational high school, right in front of the door of governor's residence.

In the following years the building has been used as training center and lodging of boys' technical school. In 1976 it was destroyed and in the seaside governors' residence was constructed.

Also, the terracota tiled white building on the cliffs, which is seen in this photo from 1935, was a military installation, which was also used as arsenal by the 52nd regiment.

In 2nd March 1923 construction of flour plant has started and because of the process of importation of "cement" machines, it has only got into operation in 1926 with the daily capacity of treating 30 tons of wheat. (Figure 33)



Figure 33 Flour Mill in 1926

(Source: Tarık Göksu Archive)

As the factory burned in 19th May 1944 and became unusable, after standing abandoned for a long time, in 1984 it was demolished within the scope “Marina Environmental Arrangement Plan” (*Yat Limanı Çevre Düzenlenmesi Projesi*) and a carpark was constructed in its’ place.

Today, Municipality office building (Waqf Office Building (*Vakıf İşhanı*) with its new identity) is located in place of this building. The Municipality of Antalya has put in the building, which is seen in the photo, to service as Butcher and Fish Market in 15th July 1934. The market consisted of numerous butcher and fish shops, which were located around a sizable yard through which ice-cold water is running from the Düden Brook. Building has been destroyed in 25th August 1964 and in place, Municipality office building has been constructed. It has been exchanged with the Waqf Office Building (*Vakıf İşhanı*), which was collapsed by the former Major Menderes Türel and has been assigned to Antalya Regional Directorate of foundations 3 years ago and took the name of Vakıf İşhanı. (Office Building in the corner, in front of Dönerciler Bazaar)

Antalya Brigade was renamed as “Province of Antalya” with the 491 numbered constitution in 1924.

In 1924, in Antlaya, changes were made in district names. Camii Cedi Mah. was renamed as / Camii Cedid, Babadoğan Mah. as / Selçukiye, Makbule Rum Mah. as / Zafer, Gilevci from Elmalı villages as / Özdemir, Alpağı as / İlyasbaba, Müğren as / Fevzipaşa, Çuğun as / Güzelpınar, Ayvasıl Ranch as / Gazipaşa, Söğle as / Fethi Bey, Sergis as / Rauf Bey, Ayvasıl as / İsmet Paşa, Dire as / Kızılpınar.

In 1924, Karaferya Gypsies who immigrated from Thessaloniki have been settled to Giaour or Greek District in Yenikapı and to a street in Yenikapı. Therefore, this district in Yenikapı which was named as Giaour District was renamed as Pavurya (bean) District.

In 1924, Ancient Monuments were not returned back by the Italians and although they were warned, historical artifacts which were collected from the city by Italians and put to the Consulate were secretly carried to the new building from the old consulate.

In 1924,

- Name of the Antlaya Gureba Hospital was changed as Memleket Hopital.
- A coffee house named Şule-i İstikbal was opened in place of an old Night-Club in Yenikapı.
- ‘Tekeli Public Library’ which was the first library of Antlaya after the Republic was established in Port Customs Building by Sıtkı Tekeli.
- It was announced that, country houses which were going to be built in Çirkin Oba District will comprise of 50 residences with two rooms.
- Dome of the Murat Paşa Mosque was repaired.
- It was decided to move Gendarmerie Squad which was located in Yenikapı to Balıkpazarı Hospital Building (building which is used by ATKTVKK today).
- Between 1923-24, 1424 families, 5246 immigrants came to Antalya. 1361 houses, 277 shops, 108.654 decares farm, 1196 decares gardens were given to them.

Between 1925-27, 4.702 immigrants came to Antlaya and exchanged refugees from Avanlı, Karatepe, Rumsırt villages of Thessaloniki were settled to the houses in Değirmenönü district which were evacuated by the Greek.

In 1926

- It was announced that, in Zeytinköy houses will be constructed for the refugees.
- Lead was brought via Milan Ferry for the repair of domes of Murat Paşa Mosque. In the same boat, missing material of the Ice Factory which was located in Deliktaş District was also brought.

In 1927, numbers started to be given to the buildings and streets started to be named.

In 1927, a village named Yeniköy was established in the northern part of Antalya for the Karaferya Copts (gipsies).

This immigrant group which comprised of 54 families, 144 people were settled to the one floored houses constructed for them. Cyprian immigrants were settled to the Çakallık, Kadriye and Ahmediye villages in the Adrasan, Çavuşköy and Serik regions.

In 1927;

- Due to the nationalization of the building which was assigned for Antalya Applied Commerce School, assignment of the abandoned Greek School building was requested for the aforesaid school.
- A hospital building was constructed by the 52nd Troop (opposite to the industrial vocational high school, on the area where today governor's residence is located).
- Tender was made on behalf of the Municipality of Antalya for establishment of tannery on the 5 decares of field located in Emvali Metrukeden Paşa Kavakları district.
- Census was conducted. Population of Antalya was determined as 17.373



Figure 34 Energy Power Plant (source: Antalya KUDEB)



Figure 35 Energy Power Plant (source: Antalya KUDEB)

It is the first power plant of Antalya. This power plant, which began production in 1928, May with two 250 horsepowerd turbines and generator with collecting funds from the public under the leadership of Tevfik Kış. Plant, which lost its importance with the start up of Kepez Hydroelectric Plant in 25th October 1961 stopped production after a while. The old Antalya power plant that stayed neglected since that date started to be restored by the Major of the Municipality of Muratpaşa.(Figure 34, Figure 35)

When examined, we see that, mayorship of Antalya has been undertaken by Dr. Ali Galip (Kahraman) Bey during this period after the short lasting mayorship of Tosun Hakkı Efendi in 1927. With the Municipal Law which was announced on 30th April 1930, names and titles like *şehremini* (mayor) and *şehremanets* (municipality) were revoked and the name of the whole organisations were redesignated as “*belediye*” (municipality) and titles like municipal council were totally generalized. In the election which was conducted according to the new Municipal Law between 7-18 April 1930 in seven ballot boxes, Republican Public Party (*Cumhuriyetçi Halk*

Fırkası) has won and Hüsnü Karakaş who was assigned to Mayorship from among council members has been the first elected Mayor of Antalya.

In consequence of the applications received after his assignment, the most important subjects Hüsnü Karakaş concentrated on was providing a spacious and breathable structure to the city. As a result of the remarks from the residents of Antalya about not getting sufficient amount of wind because of the high city walls in Kaleiçi, demolition of the city walls started. Again in the same manner, roads in Kalekapısı were widened and new, concrete buildings were constructed in place of the demolished timber frame houses on the both sides of the roads during this widening process.

In the first decade of the newly founded Republic, upon the request of the public who complained that ventilation was needed in Kaleiçi the city walls were demolished against remuneration in Mayor Hüsnü Karakaş period in 1930's. "The Municipality gave the duty of demolishing the walls to one person: Çingene Hasan (Gypsy Hasan), who had migrated to Antalya in the 1920s. Çingene Hasan demolished the city walls all by himself by knocking them down with an iron lever. (Figure 36) However, before he could reach Hadrianus Gate, he died under a part of the wall that he knocked down. " (Alpan, 2013)

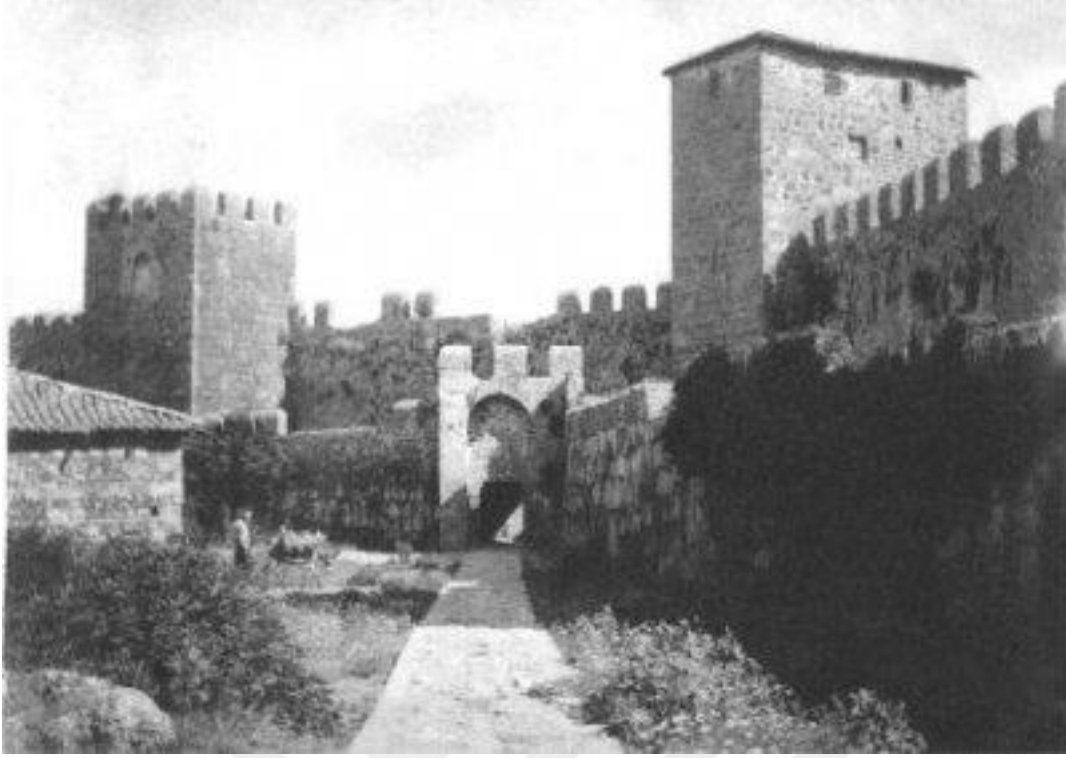


Figure 36 Demolished walls by Çingene Hasan (Source: Hüsseyin Çimrin Archive)

Following sentences are met in the 1937 dated activity report of the Municipality of Antalya: ‘A large part of the city walls which confined the air of the city and which were decided by the specialist that, they don’t have historical value were demolished and communal health of the public has been facilitated. The relation of these with communal health is certain for everyone’. Indeed residents of Kaleiçi mention their consent about this demolishment with the following words; “ the city walls absorbed the heath of the sun during the day and kept this heat until midnight in a reducing amount. People could only than find some comfort in this area which did not receive the breeze coming from the Manavgat fall” With these words they seemed to approve the destruction. The relations between the Governor and the Municipality were affected on the negative side after this destruction. With the report, dated October 1937, no.2100, an inspector was called to examine the destruction.” (Celik G., Bakırer Ö., 2013)

“In the Spring of 1930, Ancient Monuments inspectors (Aziz Ogan and Remzi Arık), were sent to Antalya who claimed: “ the insistence of the Municipality for the destruction of the walls is claimed to be for the benefit of the public but in truth it is only to sell the stones coming from the walls and also sell the opened land to provide money to the inhabitants. If the main reason for the destruction is for the benefit of the people, then new housing that would curtain air penetration should not be permitted. Whereas what happened betrays the insistence of the Municipality, because as seen in the photograph, a new shop is constructed in front of Hadrianus Gate a monument which is appreciated by all, and now its view is spoiled. This is against Article 8th of the Ancient Monuments Act. This shop should be immediately demolished as it is necessary for the knowledge and learning of the country”. ((Celik G., Bakırer Ö., 2013) refers (Cimrin, 2007, p. 381) for these information and were translated by the author)

Butcher Bazaar (*Kasap Hali*) which was constructed in 1934 on the place where today ‘Belediye İşhanı’ is located provided all butchers to gather in a center.(Figure 37) These new shops which were colloquially named as ‘Yeni Çarşı’ (*New Bazaar*), has changed the visage of Kalekapısı and transformed appereance of this area to view of a shopping center. (Anonymous, Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi 2007–2011 Stratejik Planı, 2006).



Figure 37 Butcher and Fish Market (*Kasap ve Balık Hali*)

Source: Antalya KUDEB

In 1934 elections, Şerafettin Bey was elected as the new mayor of the city. But after his resignation in a short time period, Lütfü Gökçeoğlu was assigned to his place. Zoning activities in Antalya accelerated during Gökçeoğlu period. Arrangement and widening of Ali Çetinkaya and Atatürk Streets, removal of the cemetery in Muratpaşa Mosque area, determination of new spaces for the livestock and grain bazaars are the most important prosperity activities in 1935. Apart from these, construction of slaughterhouse and six public toilets, purchasing of the ice factory, improvement of the fire department, construction and arrangement of the Municipal, Tophane and Hatay Parks are among the activities conducted by the Municipality. During Lütfü Gökçeoğlu was in charge, he prepared a “Instructions of Sanitary” (*Sıhhi Zabıta Talimatnamesi*) to the Municipality members and put into force on 10th June 1936 (Anonim, 2006). According to the 1935 elections, urban population of Antalya has increased to 22.993 while it was below 20.000 in 1930s. (Çimrin, 2005; Aru, 1998).

Turkey was also effected from the economical distress which was effective worldwide in 1940s during the Second World War. However the living conditions of the public in Antalya was rather bad, Municipalty rapidly continued it's studies. Haşim İşcan who was the Governor of Antalya between 1940-1945 has founded "Association of Beautification of Antalya" (*Antalya'yı Güzelleştirme Derneği*) and accelerated zoning activites in Antalya (Çimrin; 2005). This association built two big parks, called as Atatürk Park and Karaalioğlu (İnönü) Park which are situated next to Kaleiçi and also equipped many roads such as Atatürk Street with sidewalk stone (Vala Nureddin Va-Nu, 1944). Atatürk Street surrounding Kaleiçi was enlarged. Following the opening of Cumhuriyet Strret, office buildings, markets and bank buildings were started to be constructed in front of the city walls in Balbey and Haşim İşcan districts where today are determined as urban conservation sites. (Yağcı, 2009). Other zoning activities conducted during this period are closure of the old city wall ditch starting from Dönerciler Bazaar to Yenikapı (Çimrin, 2005), bringing Tophane Park in Antalya etc. (Anonim, 2006). First steps in conservation were taken during this period and in 1949, 'Foundation of Charity and Sustenance in Antalya and Provinces' (*Antalya ve İlçelerinde Hayır İşleri Yapma ve Yaşatma Kurumu*), was founded in order to conserve and restore the historical artifacts (Çimrin 2005).

Lütfü Gökçeoğlu was reelected as the Mayor of Antalya in October 1942. Zoning activities conducted during this period can be listed as; construction Karaalioğlu Park, rehabilitation of Şarampol Street, bringing Tophane and Hatay Parks in Antalya, setting up new public bazaars and opening of municipal bakeries (Anonim, 2006). In May 1947 in Antalya seaport (today's marina) in south 150 meters, in north 50 meters long two wave breakers (mendirek) have been started to be constructed. In 1954 construction of the wave breakers are concluded. (Figure 38)



Figure 38 Construction of Mendirek at 1947

After 1943, Mayorship of Antalya was conducted by; Dr. Burhanettin Onat (1943-1947), Vasfi Cankatan (1947-1951), Seyit Ali Pamir (1951-1955), Hayrat Şakrak (1955-1956), Ömer Eken (1959-1960), Turgut Kılıçer (Governor) (1960-1962), Nuri Teoman (Governor) (1962-1963) accordingly.

Antalya was effected by the industrialization movements which started countrywide by the end of 1940s and immigration to the city started as a result of the industrialization movements initiated by the establishment of Sümerbank and Antbirlik facilities under the leadership of the government in 1950s. (Anonim, 2006). City which had an architectural hinterland and made an impression of a coastal city with its economy concentrating on commerce and service sector sustained transformations and changes after 1950s as a result of developments in economical structure and industrialization movements.

Population of the city increased to 53.972 in 1950 (Manavoğlu, 2009). City made progress in Kalekapısı and around the center, in Bahçelievler, Memurevleri, Yıldız, Varlık, Deniz districts in the west and in Üçgen, Muratpaşa, Eyiler districts in the east of the Burdur road and in Lara direction. (DAMPO, 2002; Manavoğlu, 2009). Especially in the Northwest of the city which started to progress in east-west direction, first mass and intense squatting started simultaneously with the establishment of factories.(Figure 39)



Figure 39 1953 dated Aerial Photograph of Antalya

Source: General Command of Mapping (Harita Genel Komutanlığı).

3.2.2 Planned Development and Cultural Heritage (1955 – 1979)

3.2.2.1 Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage

In 1930, 1580 numbered act “act for Municipalities” (*Belediye Kanunu*) that imposes obligation to all municipalities to prepare master plan and in 1933, 2290 numbered act “Buildings and Roads Act” (*Belediye Yapı ve Yolları Kanunu*) that regularizes city-planning works have become valid. After the abolishment of 2290 numbered act “Building Act” (*Ebniye Kanunu*) has given the duty of preparing fifty years master plans to local authorities.

In the literal sense, first studies regarding zoning plan in Antalya have been started in 1950's. In 1954 a report has been prepared by the Zoning Comission, which was headed by Governor Sefik San and comprised of Major S. Ali Pamir, Aldermen, officials from directorships of Public Works, Health, Education, Cadastre, Land Registry, Foundations, Red Crescent, Society for the Protection of Children, Retiered Museum Director Fikri Erten and Engineer Tarık Akıltopu. In this report took place basic information concerning the existing situation in Antalya such as, geographical and climatic features, historic fabric, position in geology, population, education, health, agriculture, commerce and economy, house and store quantities, land prices etc.



Figure 40 1957 Development Plan of Antalya (Gül, 2008 refers to Berksan, 1967)

In the last part of the report, the major needs of the city were listed where the Zoning Plan also featured in the first place. Other needs which followed the zoning plan are the needs which were demanded to take place in the plan which were; canalization, firewood-coal bazaar, modern jailhouse, public house, automobile and car parks, semetary, courthouse, government house, train, library, theatre and opera and parks.

After the Zoning Comission Report, the first Zoning Plan was obtained with National Antalya Zoning Plan Competition (supported by the Marshall Aid), which was held by Bank of Provinces in 1955 and has been approved in 1957. Project, which was prepared, by Rauf Beyru, Turgut Tucay and İlhan Artuner took the first place among the thirty projects, which participated in the competition. Plan was approved by the İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı in 1957. Content of this plan was limited with Kaleiçi as well as Bahçelievler in the west, Şarampol in the north and Yenikapı in the east. (Figure 40)

In the plan, in addition to the existing settlement, new built-up areas were suggested in the western part of the city where today is called Bahçelievler and Memurevi district and in southeastern part of the city where today is called Işıklar Street district. The key decision of the plan was about the current main transportation axes of the city, 100.Yıl Street-Mevlana Kavşağı-Lara connection.

In the preliminary survey reports evaluating information about city and producing predictions for the city future (housing deficit of population, industry, tourism areas etc.) before plan included important mistakes.

While Kalekapısı district in the central part of the city was shown as commercial area, places of Hükümet Konağı and Municipality were confused. The area where the old Valilik Binası in the Cumhuriyet Meydanı was determined as “Municipality” and the area where today Orduevi is situated was determined as “Hukümet Konağı”. (Gül, Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamaları:"AntalyaÖrneği", 2008, p. 76)

In the plan, İnönü İlköğretim Okulu and Kız Enstitüsü were shown as 'Educational Area' and the 'Doğumevi' was shown as 'Hospital'. Moreover, Sobacılar Çarşısı and it's existent buildings were transferred to the plan as 'commercial area'. Commercial function has been ended in the area where Muratpaşa Belediyesi and eski Hal Alanı (today the car parking area which takes place against the Plaza 2000) were situated. Doğu Garajı and the surrounding area were planned as residential area. In Karaalioğlu Park and Municipality area, new theatre and library buildings were suggested other than Belediye Hizmet Binası. (Gül, Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamaları:"AntalyaÖrneği", 2008, p. 76)

Special characteristics of city were not considered in planning phase. Antalya was planned as a territorial city more than as a city, warm in summer on The Mediterranean Seashore. The eight storey apartments along the Konyaaltı Street are the results of the plan in that understanding.

Kaleiçi Area was firstly mentioned in Antalya Master Development Plan in 1955 as “Protocol Area”. However, in the plan, roads were designed in the way dividing the historical core of the city into three parts. Ignoring the historical fabric on the axes proposed for the roads, Işıklar Street and Cumhuriyet Street were somehow connected by the roads through Kaleiçi area.

In addition to these evaluations, the quantitative measurements of the 1955 Master Plan were discovered as misleading and decided to reanalyze. (Anonymous, 1996; Yağcı, 2009).

Revision of the plan - was approved by the İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı in 1957- was brought to the agenda as the plan was limited with the central area of the city and new residential areas were needed due to the increasing population. In 1965, Antalya Master Plan was decided to renew and in 1969, the duty was contracted to city planner Bülent Berksan.

Furthermore, in 1967, Kaleiçi was declared as a “ protocol area” by The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) “Protocol area” (*protocol alanı*) is a term in operation before the introduction of the concept of ‘conservation site’ in 1973 (Alpan, 2013, p. 147).

As a result of revision studies that were done by Bank of Provinces in the beginning of 1960's, 1/5000 scaled revision Development Plan was approved by Ministry of Development and Housing (*İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı*) in 1969.

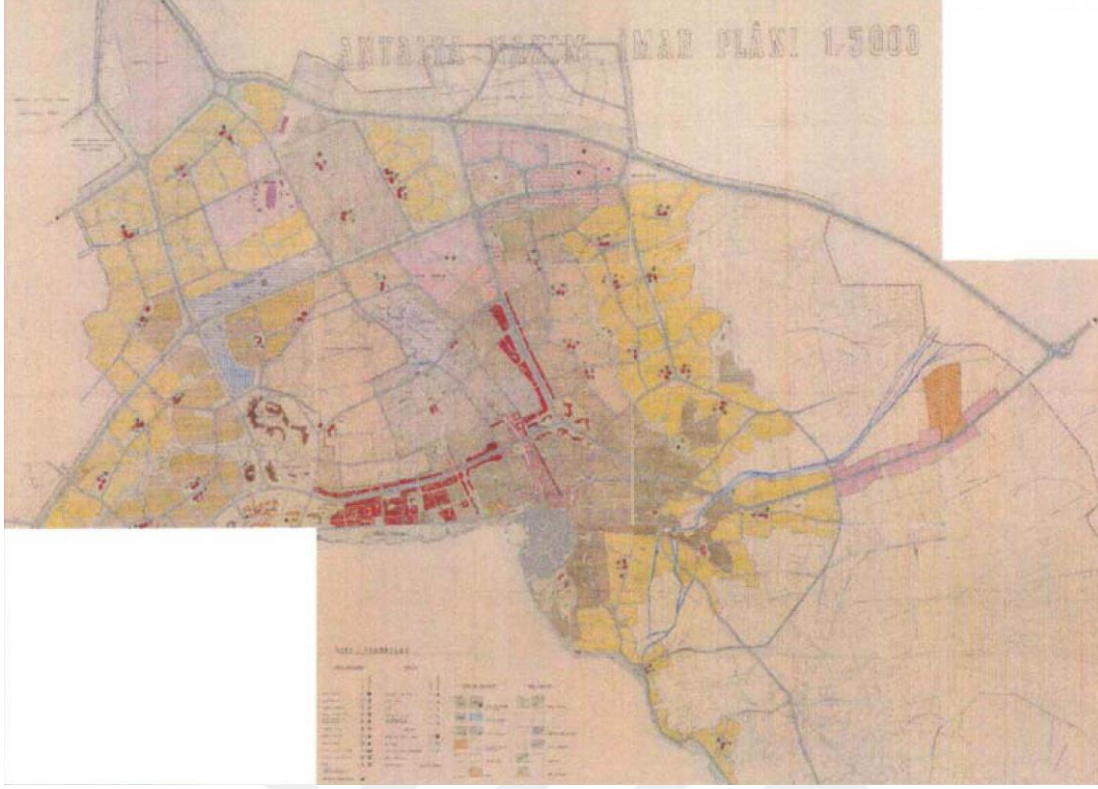


Figure 41 1969 Development Plan (Archive of the Bank of Provinces)

Borders of this Development Plan contained rather larger area compared with the first plan (1955 Development Plan). Plan contains Knitting Factory and the area which today is known as Knitting District in the North, Akdeniz University area and Karayolları Bolge Mudurlugu in the West, Military area in Topçular area in the east and Lara District in the south accross the coast. In the plan, areas belonging to state institutions and organizations, industrial areas and education areas were determined. (Figure 41)

In this plan, Kalekapısı area was again planned as “commercial area”, school and hospital buildings were preserved. As distinct from the plan, which was aproved in 1957, the commercial area was enlarged until Orman Bolge Mudurlugu between Ismetpaşa Caddesi and Şarampol Caddesi.

In the west “commercial zone” decision was extended to the area against the Vakıf Hospital, a 17 meters long main road was planned between the hospital and the Kız Meslek Lisesi. “Governor's building” was planned in the Cumhuriyet Meydanı where the old Hükümet Konağı was located. (Figure 42)

It was first suggested to close the Şarampol Avenue to traffic flow with 1969 plan and the Şarampol Avenue was arranged as pedestrian road until Muratpaşa Mosque. In consideration of conservation decisions, Kaleiçi was kept out of plan, Municipality Building took place in Karaalioğlu Park and today's sport hall was designated as “Sports Facility”.

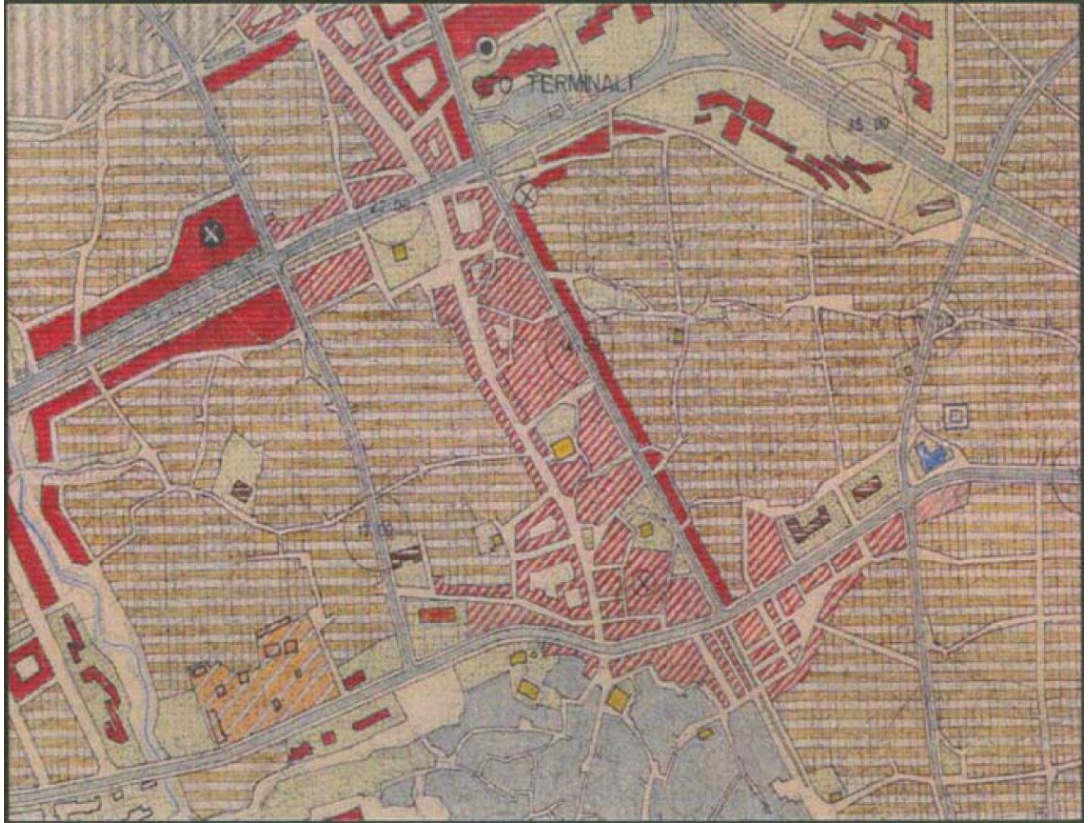


Figure 42 City Center in the 1969 Development Plan (Gül, 2008)

1/1000-scaled Development Plan has never been conducted because of the intensive pressures. (Antalya Belediyesi, 1990, p: 42)

In the meantime, Kaleiçi Area is defined as “Protocol Area” in 1969 just like in 1957 plan. In Turkey, in accordance with the perception of “tourism” in the plans prepared in the 1960’s, justifying the law 6/12209 by Council of Ministers “Evaluation of tourism opportunities of country according to Tourism Development Policy, determination of the potential areas for tourism, supply of necessary facilities as soon as possible and prevention of loss of tourism values”, the area in 3km depth of shore line between Çanakkale – Antalya is designated as “Tourism Development Area” and it was decided that under the supervision of DPT, the plans should be prepared within a year. (Anonymous, 1996) According to the master plan of the southern coastal band prepared by the Scandinavian Organization of Planning and Development, Antalya had the first priority in tourism development. In the meantime the Regional Planning Department of the General Directorate of Planning and Development under the Ministry of Land Development and Settlement was published a report on Antalya’s regional development in 1971, alternative zones for tourism development were proposed and according to this report, Antalya center was declared as a first degree tourism center.

Tourism concept was introduced in the economy of Antalya after these decisions and has become the development tool for the city. Following the approval of the “Tourism Development Zone” (*Turizm Gelişme Bölgesi*), the inadequate bed capacity problem was emerged in the city as a major problem. To solve the problems and encourage the tourism investments, the plans were prepared.

1/25000 South Antalya Environment Plan which started in 1974 and approved in 1977, predicted 25000 bed capacity for Antalya (Madran, 2001; Antalya Gazetesi, 1979).

The issue for the realization of a large tourism activity for this area naturally effected all the planning projects for Kaleiçi.

In this context, the first project was prepared for the harbor of Kaleiçi in the name of “Yacht Harbor Project” of 1976.(Figure 43)

The Yacht Harbor was defined as a conservation area in accordance with the 14.04.1973, NO.7044 numbered decision of "The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*)” and the project was accepted by the 10.1976, NO.A-185 numbered decision.

The old marina and its surrounding which had lost its importance due to the new marina and become abonded was decided to be restored and revitalized for public interest by an agreement signed between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Municipality Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) in 1973. The Project of Antalya Marina and Restoration of Kaleiçi is the first and most comprehensive historical surroding conservation project realized till 1973. The Project was realized with the contribution of the local authoritiesand with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Bank of Tourism.

The area defined by agreement in 1973 was first attributed to Ministry of Treasury and than to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and administered to Bank of Tourism for restoration. For the appropriate restoration work of approximately 5,5 hectare area belonging to local authorities and many landholder was publicized by government. The process started in 1973 has just concluded by the new Regulation of Tourism Centers (*Turizm Merkezleri Yasası*).

In this scope, starting with the building used as Provincial Directorate of Tourism (*Turizm İl Müdürlüğü*), the area going through Mermerli Street and including surrounding old dwellings along city wall and the surrounding marina area from Tophane walls to İskele Street was defined as tourism center and approximently 6 hectare area was publicized and a project demonstrating the cooperation of tourism investigation and conservation policies in historical surrounding was started by the Ministry of Tourism.

In this Project, old industrial port was determined as “Yacht Harbour” and its surrounding as “accommodation and entertainment areas for tourism purpose”. (Gül, 2006)

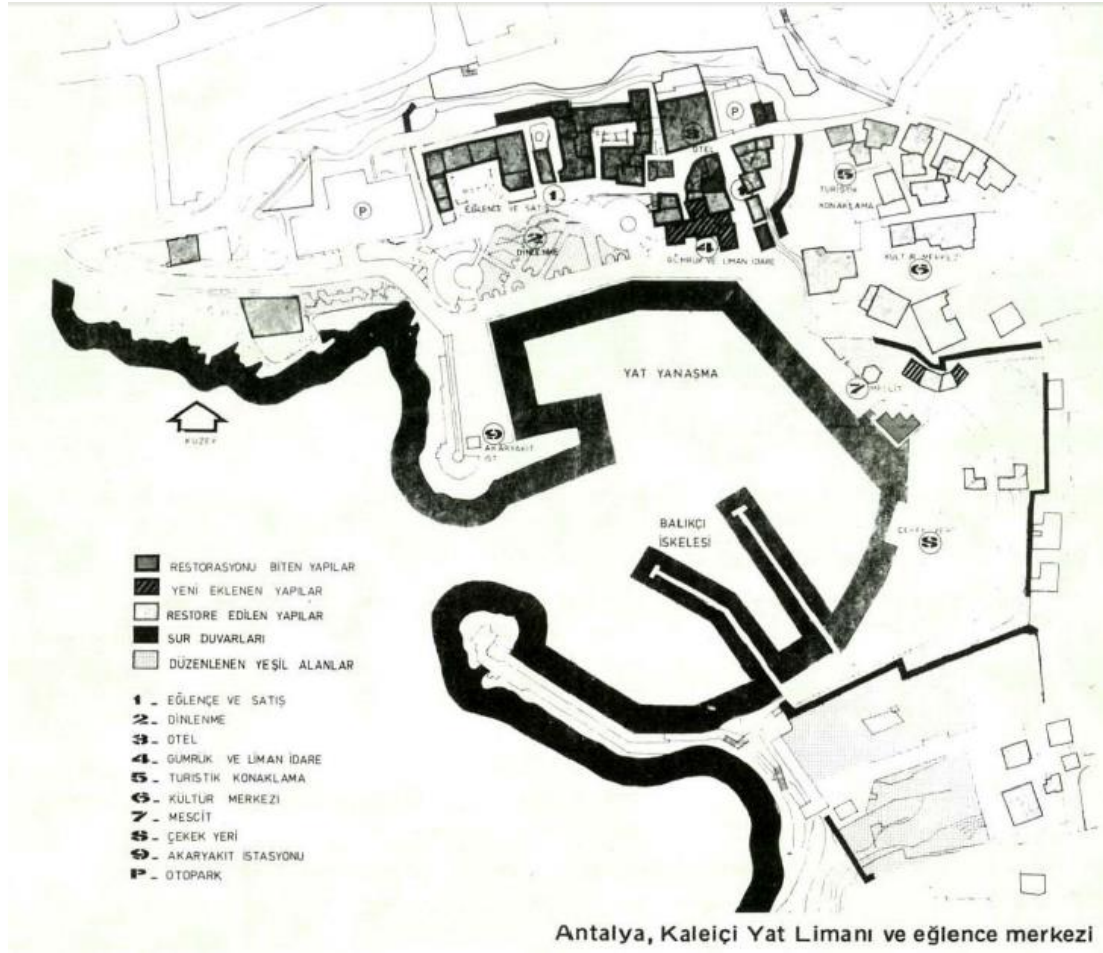


Figure 43 Yacht Harbor Project

Source: (Anonymous, Tek Yapıdan Çevre Korumaya, 1984)

According to the Local Zoning Plan (*Mevzii İmar Planı*), the works in the port were started in 1974. The restoration projects of structures surveyed between 1974-1975 were finished at the end of 1978 and approved by the The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek*

Kurulu). According to this project, the port area included commercial, entertainment, accommodation areas for tourism purposes, governmental areas (port authority, passport, customs, coast guard, police stations) and supply services (banks, PTT, tourist information center, services for yachts and parking lots).

The preliminary work for the underground projects like installation in port area and infrastructure of some buildings was tendered in 1978 for the protection of archeological sites. However, only partial of this work was to be completed till 1979. This pointed out the fact that tender procedure was not appropriate for restoration works. The detailed restoration project was decided to contract to an architectural firm in port by a commission to achieve certain workmanship in restoration works that requires traditional construction techniques.

Moreover, by the approval of TKVKK, new structures were added in the sense not to destroy the general characteristic of Harbour. (banks, custom, port authority, public toilets) (Anonymous, 1984)

Reconsideration of the Antalya Master Development Plan (*Antalya Nazım İmar Planı*) which was suspended in 1973, and revoked in 1974, arose in 1976, and studies were started in 1977.

In 1977, Antalya Zoning Plan (*Antalya İmar Planı*) studies were given to the urban planner Zühtü Can. Prepared Master Development Plan (*Nazım İmar Planı*) was concluded in 1979 and approved in 1980. (Anonymous, 1996, s. 72) In the plan, the main idea was moving the construction and development areas to west, preserving the agricultural areas, defining the Lara District as 'natural site' and featuring tourism facilities in designated areas by keeping the construction at the minimum level between the old road and the sea (Antalya Belediyesi, 1990 p.42).

In the plan, where Kaleiçi was kept out of the imar plan, the city center was designed as 'Commercial Area'.

While school and hospit (Anonymous, Tek Yapıdan Çevre Korumaya, 1984) all buildings were preserved as 'school' and 'dispensary', multi-storey car park was planned in the area where the Sobacılar Çarşısı is located. The most important decision in the plan, regarding the city center was moving the commerce to east and replanning 'Doğu Garajı' as 'Kırsal Terminal' and 'Pazar Yeri'. (Gül, Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamaları:"AntalyaÖrneği", 2008, p. 78)

The necessity of reconsideration the Antalya Master Development Plan (*Nazım İmar Planı*) which was stopped in 1973 and cancelled in 1974 was realized in 1976 and studies were restarted in 1977. First of all, studies were conducted for the master development plan and the master development plan prepared by Municipality of Antalya Planning Office (*Antalya Belediyesi Planlama Bürosu*) was approved in 1980. In the plan, the location of city and city center was proposed to shift from east to west to protect the fertile agricultural areas in the east. In addition to this decision, to support the development of the port, a newly defined small industrial area, division of hinterland into functions as commercial and storage, rehabilitation of squatter area and determination of cluster housing areas in the southern part of the city, totally 20.000 bed capacity touristic facilities along the shore as 10.000 on Lara Falez shore and 6.500 on Arap Suyu. The shoreline from Sarısu to Gelidonya Burnu was planned as “Southern Antalya Tourism Area”. (Uyar ve Erdoğan, 2007).

Through this plan, Kaleiçi Area was defined as “Historical Site” was functioned for touristic purposes. Urbanization had continued in the borders of revisions and additions to this master plan till 1994. (Anonymous, 1996)

Municipality of Antalya (Esengil, 2002) which had prepared the plan was dismissed during the 12th September military coup without having the opportunity of application. After a short while, degenerations have started in consequence of 3194 numbered development plan law and resignation of planning authorization to municipal council and disclaim of project owners to the plans.

Plan modifications which have been reduced to the parcel scale have generated the most intensive agenda topic of Antalya Municipal Councils over the course of 10 years. During every municipal council period, 100-150 modifications of development plan have been approved. Beyond this, without any modifications in the plans, definitions in legends have been changed and intensity in city blocks and storey heights have been increased. With the authorization of plan modification granted to the Ministry of Tourism by tourism promotion law which is the last law of 12 September Military Regime, modifications which were made by approximation couldn't been precluded and this has been one of the most important steps of deteriorations. (Esengil, 2002, s. 61)

In the 1978 master plan, central developments were proposed along 100.Yıl Boulevard and Teomanpaşa Street. However, in this plan, the overloading to center was not to protected and with the density to historical center and its surrounding, the balance between conservation and renovation was not provided. In 1978 Master Plan and implementary development plan prepared according to this plan, Balbey area was decided as “mid density housing zone”. Today, the decisions taken for Balbey area, one of the 3 urban historical sites of Antalya were obtained same for another urban historical area Haşim İşcan Mahallesi. The structures at Hamişcan Mahallesi were decided as “Attached Buildings-8 storeys” for facing Atatürk Street, as “Block Buildings-7 storeys facing Işıklar Street, as “Block Building-5 storeys” facing Arık Street and as “Block Building- 2 storeys” for the ones inside the neighborhood. The “commercial” function for the ones facing Atatürk Street was preserved from old plan decisions. The circulation inside the neighborhood was proposed pedestrian and “6.00m” roads were designed. Parking lots were located in the southwestern and west parts of the area. (Yağcı, 2009-2)

This plan decisions taken for Balbey ve Haşim İşcan neighborhoods caused high structures around the neighborhood and consequently, the disruption of historical value of this kind of neighborhoods and the barrier for the perception of the tissue from outside and restrictions inside.

As a result of application of Master Development Plan (*Nazım İmar Planı*), which was approved in 1980, no buildings and urban areas constituted appropriate with Antalya's climate, old urban fabric and architecture. Construction grew substantially towards the sea as a result of reduction of 150 meters wide coastal zone, which was designated as natural site to 35 meters. As a result of this, cliffs, which are one of most important characteristics of Antalya, were destructed (Antalya Belediyesi, 1990, p.42). (Figure 44)

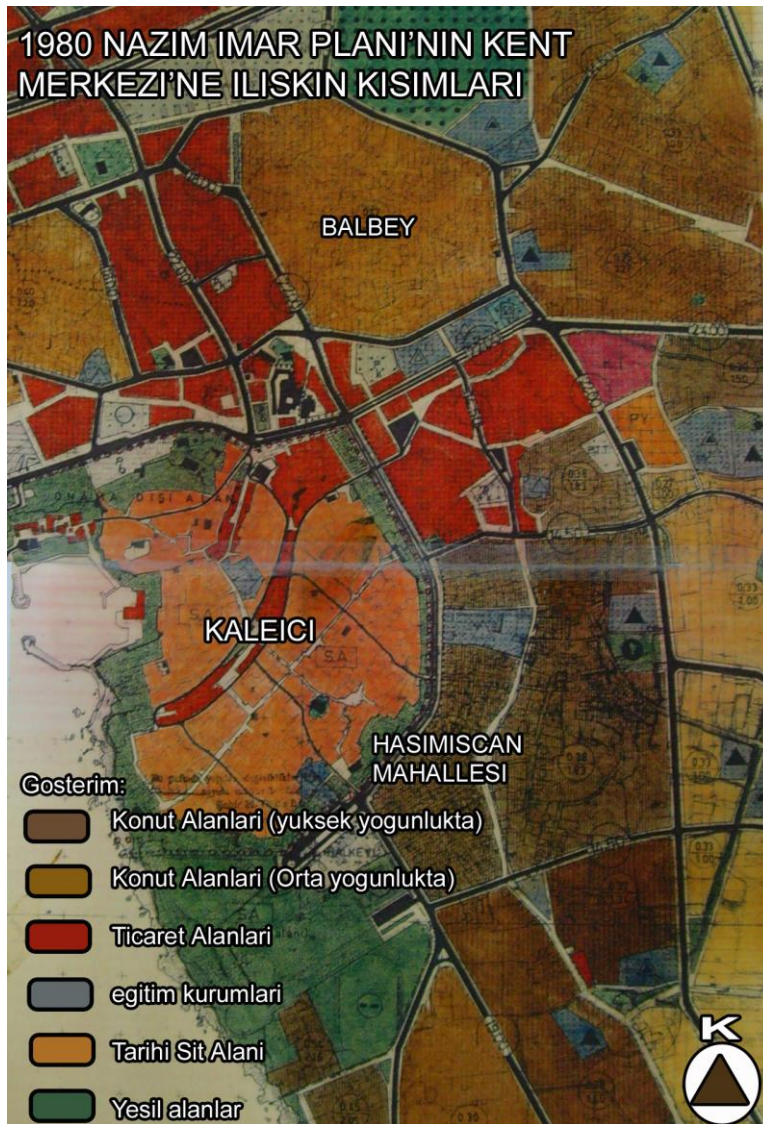


Figure 44 1980 - dated Master Development Plan (*Nazım İmar Planı*) of Antalya

Source: Antalya KUDEB

3.2.2.2 Physical Structure of the Studied Area between 1955-1979, and Attitudes towards Cultural Heritage

Until 1950's Antalya has made an impression of a coastal city, which its economy depend on commerce and agriculture. The city has been affected economically and physically from the industrialization movements, which started countrywide after 1950's. According to Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) reports population of the city has increased to 67.480 in 1955 and to 95.424 in 1960 while it was 53.972 in 1950. The city which has developed around Kalekapısı and city center until this period has started to develop towards Bahçelievler, Memurevleri, Yıldız, Varlık, Deniz districts in the western part and Muratpaşa, Eyiler district and Lara in the eastern part of the Burdur road. (DAMPO, 2002; Manavoğlu, 2009). First mass and intense squatting has shown development simultaneously with the establishment of the factories in the northwest of the city.

After the start up of Anıtbirlik Cotton Gin Factory in 1956, Ferrokrom Factory and canned food factories in 1957, weaving factory and Kepez Hydroelectric Plant in 1961, olive oil factory in 1965, jasmine oil factory in 1969, oil industry factory in 1967, Anıtbirlik oil factory in 1969 (Çimrin, 2005) and with the development of manufacturing industry Erenköy, Kepez and Ahatlı shacktowns have arose in order to cover sheltering needs. (Anonim, 1996; Manavoğlu, 2009).

Until 1950's only one single building was allowed to be constructed on a parcel. However, in cities, land prices started to increase very fastly with the urbanization. Consequently, as middle class couldn't afford the whole parcel, new solutions started to be looked for which would enable a few middle class families to share the cost of the land. Only solution found for this problem was introducing floor legislation. (Tekeli 1981 in Tekeli 2010, 154) Therefore in 1954, the notion of 'flat ownership' was introduced into Turkish law with Acts no 6217 and 2644. A decade after this law, in 1964, the first multi-storey apartment building was constructed in Antalya by Sucular Building Society at the so called "Fener" area.

The building name is Yalı Apartment but it is so called “Kırk Daireler” by public. (Figure 45) Because the building consists of four apartments blocks and has forty flats. Today the building faces to Congress Center of Talya Hotel.



Figure 45 *Kırk Daireler (Anonymous)*

Çimrin notes that local people did not want to sell their dwellings previously and they preferred keeping the memory of their family. Later on, when contractors began to offer sharing the fifty percent of the new constructions to the owners of the dwellings, the demolition process started for the houses with gardens, in favor of multi-storey apartment buildings. (Çimrin 2012, 452) Çimrin also notes that this apartment block was later followed by others in the early 1970s on Güllük Street. (Çimrin 2012, 452)

On one hand, this situation which was observed transparently has caused the historic fabrics to be abandoned and utilizers to select places in the multi floored apartments which were seen as prestige areas and promised to presenet a comfortable life and on the other hand has provoked demolishment of lots of licensed and unlicensed

buildings which had historical characteristics until the 1970's and transformation of them to apartments.

In 1955 archeologist Kemal Turfan came to Antalya and he registered the monuments in the city by filling out the registration sheets (*Eski Eser Fişi*). (Celik G., Bakırer Ö.) referring to (Turfan, 1955) and he also drawn a map of Kaleiçi which shows the situation of walls.(Figure 46) Among the buildings, which were registered, by Turfan, Yivli Minare, and Zencirkıran Tomb, Nihar Hatun Tomb and Mevlevihane in its' complex. Again during this period Professor Bernart Lewis visits the city inorder to investigate the history and the archeology of the city.

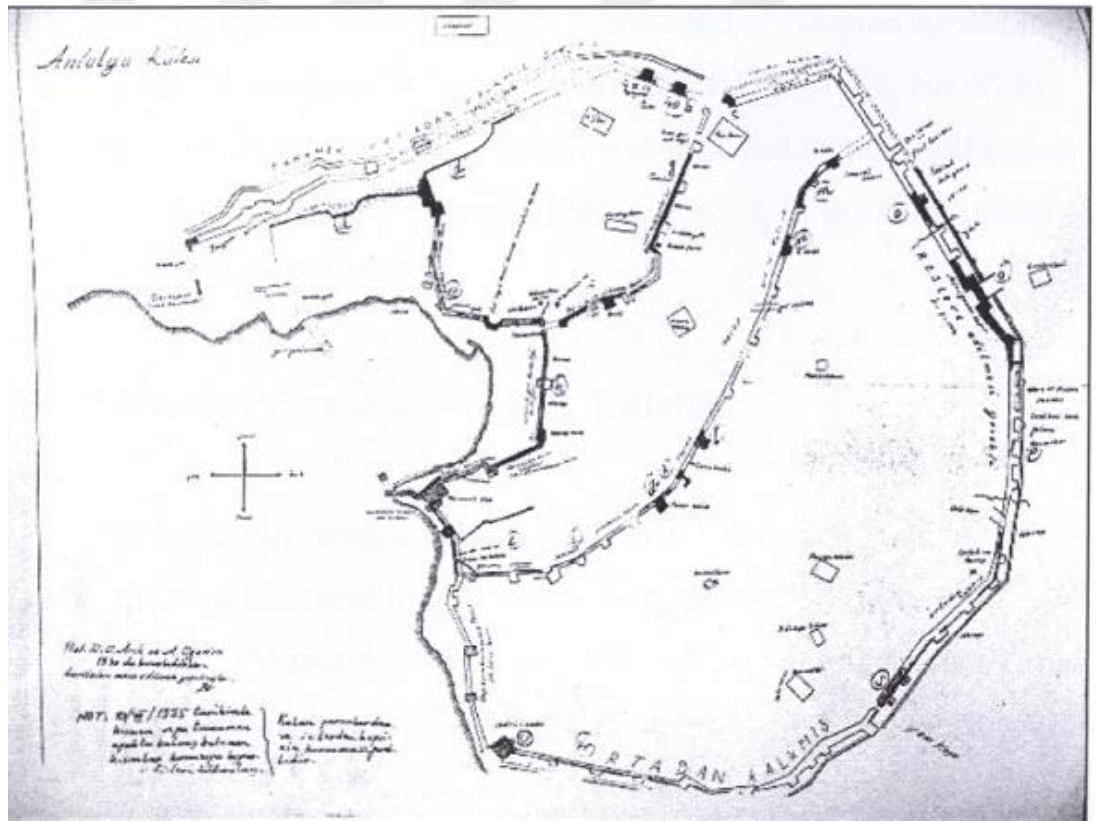


Figure 46 1955 dated Kemal Turfan Map of Kaleiçi

In 1958 general directorate of antiquities and museums decided that the Hadrianus Gate should be renovated and conserved for the future. This job was given to Archeologist Mahmut Akok and Architect Mustafa Ayaşoğlu. In February 1958 M. Akok, M.Ayaşoğlu and museum director of Antalya İsmet Ebcioğlu made an assessment on the monument and prepared a protocol for the works to be done. This protocol comprises three main provisions such as, excavation, renovation and restoration, and arrangement of the environment. (Celik G., Bakırer Ö.) referring to (Akok, 1970)

In 1959 activities of Cinema Elhamra have been terminated. Tekelioğlu Public Library gas moved to the building, which was known as Cinema Elhamra in 1956. During the occupation in 1919 this bulding was used as council chamber by the Italians, in 1924 during the exchange, transferred to the treasury and has been in service under the name of Cinema Elhamra from 1929 to 1956. In 1956 after the demolishment of public lecture room with the decision of provincial assembly the Ministry of Finance has assigned building as library by the proposal of Ministry of Education. Afterwards it was demolished for the purpose of construction of Antalya branch of Central bank. During that period, there were rum church and semetary in the place where today Municipality is located. School of Entomology has later been transformed to Municipality Directorate of Public Health. In that period there was not a district in front of the stadion and that area was the property of “*Beden Terbiyesi*”.

In 1960 the General Directorate of Foundations has repaired Murat Paşa Mosque.

In 1963, old Mevlivihane building, which was located in the Antalya complex of Yivli Minaret, has been repaired and started to provide service.

In 1964 “Kasaplar Hali” in the Atatürk Street has started to be demolished. In place of it Municipality Office Building will be constructed.

Also in 1964, at the west of the Antalya and near the Tümeektepe, a new commercial harbor got established in Antalya. For this reason, the harbor of Kaleiçi lost its importance and many buildings were abandoned.

In 1965 opening of Ulusal Yükseliş Monument in the Cumhuriyet Square was made. Foundation of Municipal Office Building was laid on Atatürk Street.

Between 1960-1965 today's Kalekapı Bazaar has been consisted and has been widened until Kışlahan Hotel in North and Yenikapı in South with the opening of Atatürk and Şarampol Streets.

In 1969 Şeyh Şüca Tomb in Çaybaşı district has been repaired by the General Directorate of Foundations.

When looked to the district in a holistic way between 1965 and 1970 it is seen that confectioners, bakeries, picklers, jeweleries, button shops and peddlers were located in the area between Kalekapısı and Municipality Office Building. In the area between *Kalekapısı* and Provincial Hall (*Vilayet Konağı*), mostly tourism and self employment offices were located. Kalekapısı and the surrounding area have constituted the core of the city center which answered the needs of public from every category. Şarampol Street has been a center which served the entertainment and nutrition needs of people who belonged to the middle and lower income level. (UTTA, 1995, s.64).

In 1971 excavation was made in the Mevlevihane Bath, which was located in the complex of Yivli Minaret. Foundation of İmaret Mosque near the Dönerciler Bazaar was laid.

In 1972 Sarçlar House on the south of the Yivli Minaret was burned. With the heat of the fire, lead cone on the Yivli Minaret melted and the minaret was damaged substantially.

Repair was made in the Tekeli Mehmet Paşa Mosque, which was located in Kalekapısı. Antalya Museum, which was located inside the Yivli Minaret Mosque, moved to its new building, which was constructed in Konyaaltı. (Yivli Minaret Mosque has been converted to ethnography museum)

In 1973 Provincial Hall was demolished and in place of it the new Provincial Hall has started to be constructed. Yivli Minaret and Mosque, which have been damaged during the fire in 1972, have started to be repaired by the General Directorate of Foundations.

In 1974 excavation and restoration studies started in Kesik Minaret Mosque.

In 1976, old Halk Bazaar, which was located in old vegetable wholesale bazaar moved to it's new constructed place in "Doğu Garajı". "Doğu Garajı" was established as the departure point of local collective taxis and buses which go to west. In 1977 the General Directorate of Foundations has repaired Yivli Minaret.

In the end of 1960's with the change of public and economical life and the increase of population demand for intense structuring. Timber structure tradition has started to annihilate and reinforced concrete buildings have started to take their place. This demand has been the first reason why Kaleiçi area has lost its importance and the second reason has been old harbor's losing its importance after the construction of the new harbour in the 12 km east of the city. As a natural consequence when the old commercial buildings in the harbor lose their importance they have been abandoned and they have been encountered with the backbreaking effect of time. The same situation has shown itself in the old houses, which were located on the city walls. According to Çimrin, by the beginning of 1970's Anatolians who resided in Kaleiçi have been unable to take care of their houses and some part of Kaleiçi public have moved to the apartments out of Kaleiçi for the sake of social prestige. (Çimrin, 2005).

3.2.2.3 Other Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage

In 1943, Ord. Prof. Dr. Arif Müfid MANSEL who is the founder and one of the doyens of Archeology Science in Turkey presented the archeological researches, which he conducted in the ancient Pamphylia area which contains lowland part of Antalya City with a detailed report to Turkish Historical Society (*Türk Tarih Kurumu*). In consequence of this report, in order to reveal the archeological richness of the area, the first excavation was started in 1946 under the presidency of Ord. Prof. Dr. Arif Müfid MANSEL in Perge ancient city. In 1955, “Antalya Region Archeological Researches Station” (*Antalya Bölgesi Arkeoloji Araştırmaları İstasyonu*) (Today's Antalya Region Archeological Researches Center (*Antalya Bölgesi Arkeoloji Araştırmaları Merkezi*)) was founded dependently to the İstanbul University Faculty of Literature (*İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi*) (Source: <http://edebiyat.istanbul.edu.tr/antalyabolgesimerkezi/?p=6507>)

3.2.3 Conservation Decisions & Contentions of Conservation Institutions (1979 – 1992)

The years between 1979 – 1992 is the time period in which several large-scaled conservation planning activities were made to the studied area. During some of these activities, several physical changes took place in the area as a result of the planning decisions.

This period would start with the preparation of the first conservation development plan and end with the revision of these conservation development plan.

3.2.3.1 Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage

Antalya Kaleiçi area was declared as a “conservation site” with the 09.06.1973, NO.7176 numbered decision of the The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*).

In accordance with the Law No.1710, it was essential to prepare the implementation plan for conservation of the region. Upon this development, the preparation of the conservation plans for the entire conservation site of the Kaleiçi was delivered to Middle East Technical University (METU) by the Ministry of Tourism.

The Ministry made a contract with the METU team (specialized in architecture, town planning and political science), an Applied Research Unit under the leadership of Gönül Tankut, incorporating four members of the Faculty of Architecture: Gönül Tankut, Murat Balamir, Özcan Esmer and Ülker Çapur.

This study started in 1977 and had lasted for two years. The plan was approved with the 22.09.1979, NO.1850 numbered decision of the The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*). In 1982, plan has been approved by The Ministry of Development and Housing and entered in force after being converted to planning zone language by the Planning Office of the Municipality of Antalya. (Figure 49)

However, after configuration of the approved plan to the zoning plan language, discrepancies between the plan which was approved by The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) have been determined and application has been conducted according to the scales which were given pursuant to the plan approved by the Ministry of Development and Housing.

In the plan, the scope was limited with the Barboros, Kılıçaslan, Selçuk and Tuzcular quarters by excluding the Yacht Harbor area which surrounds the old port that was limited with the Hükümet Street and Atatürk Boulevard.

Principal purposes stand out in preperation of Kaleiçi Preservation and Development Zoning Plan. These purposes have been mentioned as below in the preferance of The Kaleiçi Site Planning report by the METU Team.

1. Minimising the contradiction between the historical surrounding and the current life necessities,
2. Repairing the social justice in Kaleiçi neighbourhoods,
3. Overcoming the economic rout,
4. Making the physical surrounding healthy,
5. Protecting the historical, cultural, and regional values,
6. Furnishing Kaleiçi with the required touristical functions and including it to the touristical asset of Antalya.

Two purposes come to the front in preparing of Kaleiçi Preservation and Development Zoning Plan. These are, preservation and evaluation of historical and natural values of Antalya Kaleiçi and surrounding and development of Kaleiçi according to the modern life conditions. Pursuant to these purposes, Tankut lists the basic aims of the plan as:

1. Preservation and maintenance of cultural, natural and environmental values,
2. Converting historical and cultural datas to ordinary resource,
3. Reviving the historical core with economical, social and touristical functions.
3. To earn modern urban life necessities to the Kaleiçi residents.
4. To originate a living historical urban fabric and establishing it with the residents of Kaleiçi.
5. Organising transportation and access fabric and realising this with a pedestrian and vehicle transportation programme which would comply with the visual and historical fabric of the site.
6. Developing the application oriented Regulation of Antalya Kaleiçi Preservation and Development Zoning Plan with authentic Preservation Development Zoning Plan.
7. Integrating the marina project which have been prepared by The Ministry of Tourism and Promotion. with studies of Antalya Structural Plan Office.

While, evolution of the area has been considered as a planning input diverting the preservation-development decisions, these decisions have been based on survey studies which involve physical and social-economical characteristics of the site area. In the surveys which have been divided to three main topics like, surveys conducted in physical surrounding, social-economical surveys and others, information have been gathered under subtitles such as, construction, parcel, street and square, household, ownership and commerce.

In the construction surveys conducted for the physical surrounding;

Construction utilization, physical characteristics of the construction, construction system, material, facades, pavement, physical condition, structural condition, restoration condition, spatial characteristics, plan diagram and type, changes in the indoor system, additions, demolitions, indoor veneerings, harmonization between construction and artificial environment took place as well as the photographic determinations on the questionnaire.

Information in the parcel surveys conducted parallel to the construction surveys are; parcel usage, construction in the parcel, curtilage, components like well and tree, situation of the parcel walls, courtyard and garden pavement and structuring potential.

As for the questionnaires conducted in the streets and squares constant constituents, perceived facts and their evaluations took place. Gathered information have been documented integrated with the charts and the photos.

Socio economic surveys comprise of five main sections and information about the households have been gathered such as; their demographic and economic situation, relation with the immovables, mobility, house life quality, behavior characteristics and dispositions.

Apart from these, in 1978 commercial surveys have been conducted in order to reveal structure, function and growth trends of the commercial units.

With this study, functional bond of the commercial and workplaces with the city center, effects of the city center to Kaleiçi, level of differentiation-privatization of commercial-workplace units and their growth trends in time and location have tried to be determined.

Apart from social, physical and commercial surveys, whole of the information related with the ownership statuses have been gathered. While ownership statuses were compiled, determination of the current statuses was not contented with and information belonging to the previous periods have also been taken and tried to be evaluated. Whole enchilada of the information related with Ownership have been obtained from the records of The Land Office of Antalya.

Cadastre and deed transactions of Kaleiçi have been executed between 1945 and 1946. Information obtained from title registries and cadastral maps have been codified seperately for all property units on lot and block basis constituting seperate cards.

Information sources except for the surveys can be listed as ; 1/100 scaled base map, 1/500 cadastrate map sheet, 1975 dated aerial photo, scarpa maps, historical site area determination map of Higher Council of Monuments. 1/5000 Bülent Berksan structural plan and planning decisions, datas of State Institute of Statistics and Decisions of Higher Council of Monuments regarding Kaleiçi..²⁶ (Antalya Kaleiçi ve Çevresi Tarihi ve Doğal Değerlerini İçeren Koruma İmar Planı Raporu)

²⁶ 09.09.1972 dated decision about “preperation of a plan for Kaleiçi with site understanding”. List of 376 structures which were predicted to be conserved with 14.14.1973 dated and 7088 numbered decision. Decisions about the provisions considered necessary to obey in the plan, 09.06.1973 dated and 7176 numbered site understanding and preperation of zoning application plan.

Some interdiction and impossibilities have been encountered while studies on preservation-development zoning plan were performed. They can be summarized as follows;

- When 1/1000 scaled base map is examined, it was seen that, some of the buildings which were present in the 1967 dated map were demolished and also existed some new buildings which were constructed until the planning studies were made. Accordingly, renewal of the map has been decided. For this purpose, officials of Provincial Bank have been met but it was learnt that, this renewal cannot be fulfilled in the course of execution time. Consequently, research staff was obliged to take over this revision and prepare the 1/1000 scaled map.
- 1/2000 scaled maps which were envisioned to be used for the purpose of inventory and presentation couldn't been obtained by the Provincial Bank and due to lack of material 1/2000 scale has been gone by the board.
- Land registry cadastre transactions have been done between 1945-1946. From 1/500 scaled 17-20 numbered 10 each maps belonging to Kaleiçi have been taken from Antalya Land Office, and each of them have been corrected according to the information in the deed records. Updated ownership units have been entered to 1/1000 base maps.
- Historical Site Determination Map of The Council of Monuments has been prepared in 1972 by processing on 1/1000 scaled and 1967 dated map. However the map has not been used with its existing situation during that period. Because; 1/1000 scaled basemap which was used is wrong and deficient in itself and there are mistakes and deficiencies not only in lot-block numbers of property units which are used in determinations but also in cadastral map sheets which they are based on. Besides, there have been changes in physical surrounding between 1972 and 1979. On the other hand, with a 14.01.1978 dated new decision, The Council of Monuments has

changed the criteria, which constituted the basis of determination studies, which were done in 1972. Therefore, 1972 dated determination study has lost its validity and a requirement for a new study has arisen.

- It has not been possible to obtain the aerial photos in the same scale, which have been a supplement visual document to the 1/1000-scaled base map. 1975 dated aerial photo obtained from The General Directorate of Cartography is approximately 1/3000 scaled.

Besides, utilization of computers has become compulsory as nature of preservation planning contains extensive and detailed prospecting and assessment studies however they were not predicted in the beginning of the study. Information gathered in the area have been classified in order to use in computer under four groups such as; Person, residence, building and parcel. Besides, array dispersion statistics and cross assessments have been performed along with plain inventories while information were being evaluated.

The evaluation process of the data and the gathered information has been realized in various phases. While the physical surrounding evaluation was being conducted, buildings which have monumental attribution according to the 1710 dated legislation and all other buildings located within the area of the study have been examined according to the 1972 dated determination decisions (14.04.1973 dated and 7088 numbered), observations and surveys.

Survey has been conducted to 664 of total 841 buildings, which equals to 77% of the total building stock in Kaleiçi. 456 of 664 buildings (%68) which detailed survey has been conducted constitute the historical building stock of Kaleiçi. (Historical buildings like mosques, tombs, and fountains are not included to these figures). When construction dates of these buildings are examined, it is seen that, 64 buildings were constructed before 1900, 26 buildings between 1901-1925, 23 buildings between 1926-1950, 23 buildings between 1951-1960, 34 buildings between 1961-

1973 and 2 buildings between 1974-1978. Apart from these, construction date of 420 buildings, which are cultural assets, having historical building attribution remain unknown. It is confirmed that, 66 of the buildings are new, but their construction date couldn't be determined.

It is observed that, in total, there are 1017 parcels, which their physical utilization, proprietary situation and sizes are examined and among these 822 of them are occupied and 195 are unoccupied. 918 of the parcels belong to private ownership.

Other site elements were also evaluated considering the fact that, the whole of the historical site doesn't comprise of only residential buildings and monuments. In these evaluations especially availed from, street and squares, parcel surveys and other visual and printed documents. Syntheses of schematic determinations have been done within scope of parcel, street and square survey and it has been processed to the 1/1000-scaled map. As a result of this, place and situation of architectural elements such as; City walls, bastions, fountains in the street and squares within the parcel, bore, cisterns, street facades and pavement inlays in the courtyards.

Besides, evaluations from various perspectives were done utilizing from natural assets which constitute the whole of the site, street, square and parcel surveys and determinations on the map and these evaluations were processed to the 1/1000 scaled street, square, greenspace evaluation map.

For the population data, it was utilized from census charts of the State Institute of Statistics, records of Development Directorate of The Municipality of Antalya and social surveys. In this stage, discrepancy between the records of "State Institute of Statistics and Development" and "Directorate of The Municipality of Antalya" was observed. However, while the planning decisions were made, the total population of Kaleiçi was assumed as 5000 and it was considered that, 1350 people of the population resided in Barbaros mahallesi while 1800 people resided in Kılıçarslan Mahallesi, 1250 people in Selçuk Mahallesi and 600 people in Tuzcular mahallesi. Besides,

considering the fact that, the population of the city in that period was 153.270, Kaleiçi has generated the %3,3 of the total population.

During this period, according to the book of real estate registers, there were 1129 buildings in Kaleiçi urban site area. 272 of these buildings were commercial (116 stores, 147 shops, 5 coffehouses, 3 bakeries, 1 patisserie), 13 were industrial, storage, production oriented (2 factories, 1 tannery, 1 oil mill, 1 rendering plant, 5 warehouses, 1 gasworks, 1 storage, 1 cold storage), 13 were religious (1 church, 5 mesjits, 6 mosques, 1 namazgah), 781 were residential (26 apartment blocks, 201 garden houses, 2 cottages, 552 houses), and 3 were educational. Apart from these, 1 gendarmerie building, 1 customs building, 1 public toilet, 4 hammams, 25 castles, 6 fountains, 1 tide gauge station (station where the maritime motions are observed), 1 transformer, 1 library, 2 movie theaters, 1 bank, 2 tourism facilities (1 hostel and 1 hotel) and 1 gas station were present. In the area there are total 216 unoccupied parcels of which 21 are gardens and 195 are plots. (Öztekin, 81) In the area took place, social and cultural centers, health and educational facilities as well as production and sales. But after the construction of the new commercial harbour at the southern part of Antalya in 1964, the historic port lost it's importance and the area lost it's importance and started to loose it's feature of being a center.

In consequence of possible negations and loss of hictorical assets incurring from social and physical transformation in the area during that period, it was targetted to preclude the transformation especially in the residential area in accordance with the decision regarding land usage in the protection oriented zoning plan dated 1979. The area has been seperated and evaluated in five different sub-regions such as; "arceological sites", "commercial zones", "accomodation areas", " residential areas" and "green spaces". (Öztekin, 82)

Area, which was planned to be located along the central walls in between enterance and exit ways, was determined as "Commercial Zone".(Figure 47)

In the south east, area which is located between main pedestrian way Hesapçı Street and Kocatepe and Hesapçı Gate, and which was planned to be integrated with commercial and Tourism services which took place in the main axis of the central walls was determined as “Accommodation Area”. Unless specified otherwise, remaining areas were determined as “Residential Area” in which lodging houses were also allowed.

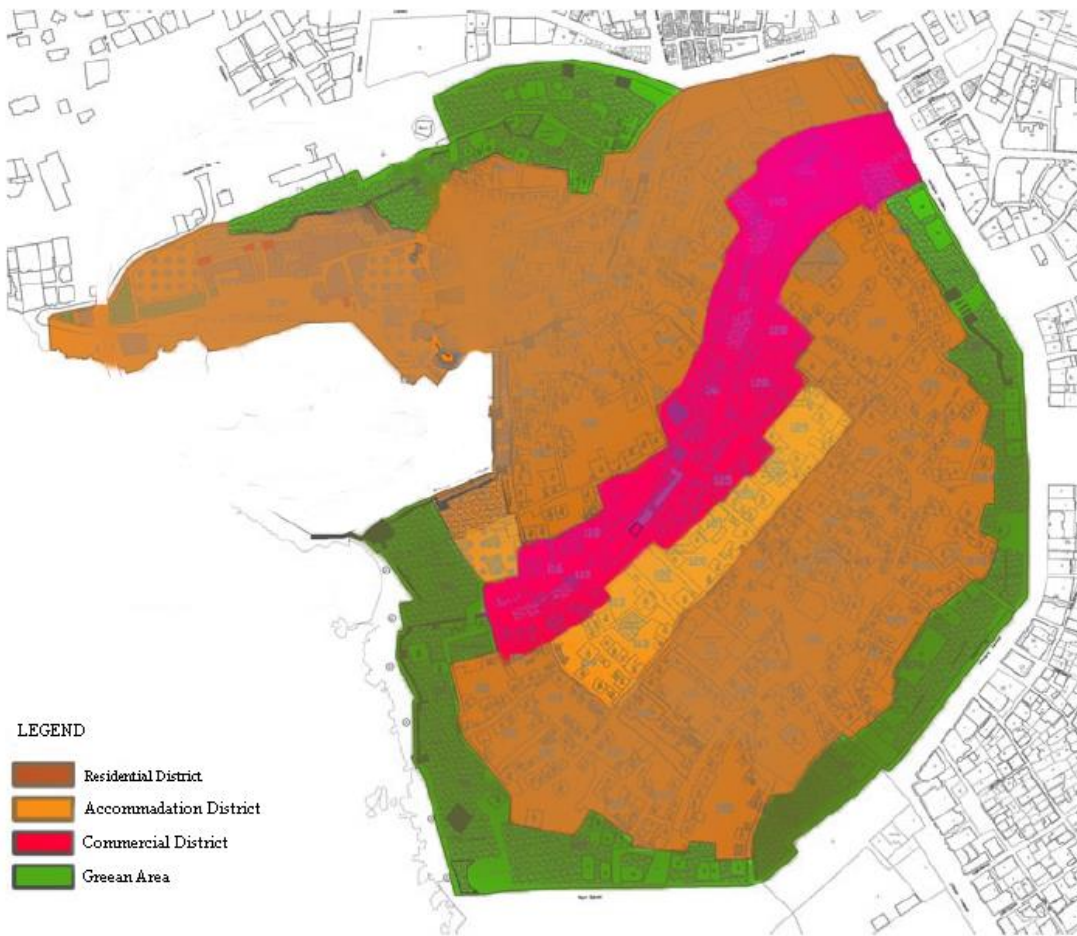


Figure 47 1979-dated plan land-use decisions

Regarding the touristical uses, the following statement is found in the provisions of the 1979 dated plan; “Accommodation Area: Area in which, priorities will be given for

granting both protection and working capital oriented loans, infrastructure and public services will be fulfilled in the first phase and criteria of The Ministry of Tourism and Presentation would be considered in all usage, structuring and business related subjects” In addition to this statement, “Antalya Kaleiçi Lodging House Regulation” has been constituted within the context of planning studies and specific standards and rules have been determined for the residents who want to use their residences as lodgings.

Regarding the commercial uses, the following statements are found in the provisions of the 1979-dated plan;

- It has been decided not to allow any commercial, warehouse or production units outside the “Commercial Area” which was determined as “the area planned to take place between the entrance and exit ways along the central walls”.
- Only on pedestrian access ways apart from the ones shown on the plan, commercial units like individual services and daily consumption were allowed under the condition that, not being bigger than 50 square meters, being located in the ground floor and not being closer to another unit more than 100 meters on the same road.
- In the commercial areas, commercial units causing noise and environmental pollution were not allowed apart from the small production types determined subsequently.
- Contiguous buildings were allowed in these areas.
- Regulation has been established regarding the height between the base slab and ceiling which has to be more than 3 meters in the commercial buildings which are located in the ground floor and giving collective services such as restaurant, coffeehouse etc.

In consequence of the evaluation conducted about the building stock in the area, buildings have been divided into two groups such as; historical buildings and new buildings. Historical buildings (A) have been classified under three sub-categories such as;

- I. Buildings with typical characteristics (88 pieces)
 - II. Buildings with environmental eligibility (256 pieces)
 - III. Buildings which have partly lost their environmental eligibilities (103 pieces)
- Historical buildings (B) have been classified under three sub-categories such as;

- I. Environmental friendly buildings (63 pieces)
- II. Non environmental friendly buildings (77 pieces)
- III. Buildings impossible to be environmental friendly (64 pieces)

After the evaluation phases of the protected areas and physical characteristics, evaluations determining the types of protection studies have been done. These decisions contain precautions to be taken and applications made during maintenance, protection and restoration. Decisions regarding building stock are divided in 4 sub categories such as;

- 1. Buildings which their interior and exterior will be protected.
- 2. Buildings which their facings and heights will be protected.
- 3. Buildings, which their protection is impossible.
- 4. Buildings, which are not required to be protected.

First two of these sub categories have been determined as registered cultural assets.

Classification and application principals recommended with the 14.01.1978 dated and 10200 numbered decision of Higher Council of Monuments have been used in determining decision type of the first three main groups. Decisions in the fourth group have been predicted for the new buildings. For the first three groups, site conservation decisions and for the fourth group factors determining the site plan decision types and the value they take were determined and accordingly, the decision type each building would take was determined.

Registered cultural assets addressed under the first and second headings (Figure 48) have been determined as follows;

- “Buildings which will be renovated only with maintenance and conservation repair.”
- “Buildings, which will be repaired essentially without affecting their architectural characteristics apart from maintenance and repair.”
- “Buildings which will be reconstructed strictly in pursuant of their original style and sizes based upon the documents, in case they will be ruined.”
- ”Buildings, which will be renovated partially in pursuant to their interior and exterior architectural characteristics.
- ”Buildings, which their interior spaces will be renovated in pursuant to their exterior architectural characteristics.”
- ”Buildings, which their exterior facade will be renovated without endamaging the integrity and character in terms of their appearance and height.”

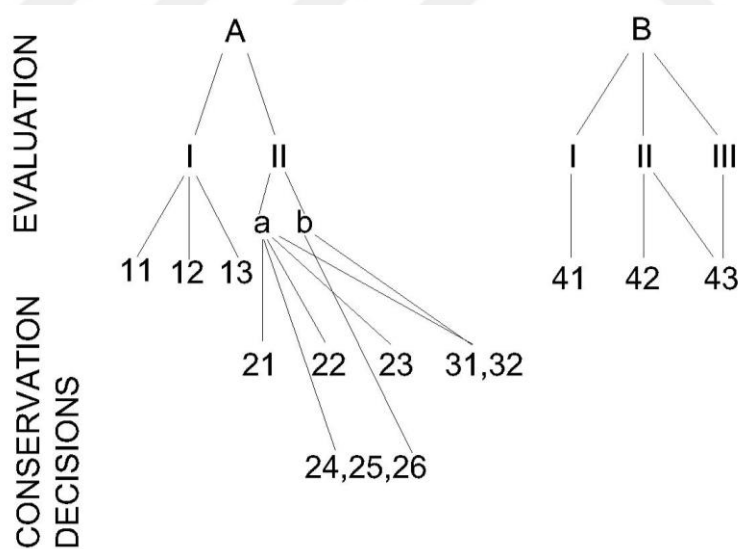


Figure 48 Relations of Evaluation and Conservation Decisions

Structuring conditions for the unoccupied parcels on which new buildings will be constructed.

1. The parcel should be minimum 80 sqm for obtaining structuring permit.
2. Total building area cannot exceed 500 sqm on the independent parcels.
3. Parcels except the ones which are required to be protected, cannot be subdivided in case they are smaller than 300 sqm.
4. Building Coverage Ratio (TAKS) – Floor Area Ratio (KAKS) Chart is presented.
 - New buildings can't be constructed on the parcels, which are required to be protected.
 - Touristic facilities and establishments are not permitted in Kaleiçi without obtaining voucher from the Ministry of Tourism
 - Accomodation, toursitic, commercial, daily consumption, handicrafts, and recreation services can be performed in Kaleiçi only if plan conditions are obeyed.
 - Lodging-houses are allowed if specified otherwise in the plan. - Requirements for the lodging-houses have been determined as a seperate regulation within the scope of 1979 plan.

Decisions regarding the new buildings:

- More than one building cannot be constructed on the same parcel.
- Constructions of new buildings are not allowed on the parcels, which don't have a facade to the road.
- Contiguous buildings are allowed only on one facade of the parcel.
- Buildings with front yard are not allowed.
- Facades with windows cannot approach more than 3 meters to the parcel border.
- Net floor height of the buildings is 2,70 meters.
- Minimum facade width is determined as 4 meters.
- Penthouses, half storeys and cellars are not allowed

- Maximum 3 floors are allowed.
- Additional floors cannot be gained by reducing the floor height.
- Altitude is calculated from the mid point of the front facade.
- Basement ground cannot exceed +1,00 altitude.
- Maximum height until the eaves is determined as 9 meters.
- Straight roofs cannot be constructed and present straight roofs will be made over to angular roofs. Roofing material will be pantile and eaves should be 60 cm. in length. In the basement, openings more than 3 sqm are not allowed while in other floors opennings cannot be less than 1/10 and more than 1/4 of the floor space.
- Windows will be 0,60-0,90 meters in width and height will be twice of the width.
- Projections come off 1,00 meter.
- Projections are completely included to the building area while “cumbas” are included in the rate of 1/2.
- Open projections cannot be on the road facade.
- Closed projections cannot exceed the 2/3 of the facade they are located.
- Facades will be plastered and colour of the facade paint will be white, light blue or light yellow.

As regards the other buildings in the parcels, following restrictions have been brought; Outbuildings cannot exceed %10 of the parcel, cannot exceed 20,00 sqm and should be single-floored.

In 1979 plan, green spaces are defined as “Zones on which structuring is not allowed and present trees are protected. These areas are divided into two according to their usage such as; active green spaces and inactive green spaces. Active green spaces are defined in two sub-categories, which are; Commercial green spaces and other green spaces. Inactive green spaces are defined in three sub-categories, which are; Parks, subsidiary green and protective green.

As regards the natural conservation site; in the first-degree natural conservation sites, structuring is prohibited and in the second-degree conservation sites, structuring is allowed restrictively.

Nevertheless, in 1979 plan decisions about protection of gardens and trees, which are one of the assets in the area, were not taken.

In 1979 decisions about transportation were taken. In 1979 plan, roads are divided into four main categories such as; “enterance and exit roads”, “distribution roads”, “access roads” and “pedestrian roads”. In the plan, parking area have been determined and the capacity of the parking lots have been limited with 6 cars. Inscription; “Stone and pavement roads cannot be removed, they cannot be covered permanently with cement, plaster, beton or similar materials” has been included to the plan to avoid possible harms on the surface texture.

Analya Kaleiçi Conservation Development Zoning Plan Regulation, Kaleiçi Structuring Regulation and Kaleiçi Lodging-House Regulation have been prepared in order to determine the phases such as “structuring, investment, organisation, business, and surveillance” and the compenent authorities in the area.

Decisions and regulations, which above mentioned plan decisions are based on, can be listed as follows;

1. 10.05.1970 - 5384 (maili indiham conservation of historical artifacts)
2. 19.07.1972 - 6555 (parcel in which the demolished, destroyed, burned historical artifacts were located was a histroical artifact parcel, starting prosecution and consruction second group building in the same height)
3. 25.05.1973 - 1710 dated “Historical Artifacts Legislation”
4. 14.04.1973 dated and 7088 numbered G.E.E.A.Y.K. Council decision (registired buildings considered within the scope of new environment and with new annexes)
5. 09.06.1973 dated and 7176 numbered G.E.E.A.Y.K. Council decision (decision in which the approaches and undertakings are determined about preparation of conservation zoning plan)
6. 19.10.1975 - 8666 (keeping the histroical artifacts privileged from taxes, fees and duties)

7. 11.09.1976 - 9363 (avoiding writings on the historical artificats)
8. 10.06.1977 - 9872 (Presenting of all civil architectural examples - except shantyhouses, barracks - official, religious, military offices to the council before demolishment.
9. 09.06.1978 - 10374 Request for budget privilege from the ministry of local administration in the cities where conservation sites exist.
10. 14.01.1978 dated and 10200 dated The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) decision (Decision in which the structure groups are determined in terms of restorations, structural enforcements, repair and regulation and maintenance of registered civil architectural examples.)

In Kaleiçi, requests for restoration and new structuring have increased especially after the conservation plan has been prepared. But, after the plan, which was approved by the Ministry, has been converted to zoning plan, in parcel decisions, some differences have been observed between it and the plans approved by The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*). However no decision existed about the approval of the regarding plan and no council decisions were present, applications have been conducted according to the sizes given in this plan which was approved by the Ministry of Development and Housing.



Figure 49 1979 Dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan

In the plan, tourism was accepted as one of the main functions and was seen as a tool for maintaining and enhancing the area. In the years during which the South Antalya Project initiated to uprise, a project was being constituted in the South of Antalya which incorporate 25.000 beds. According to Madran, a new attitude started to accrue in Antalya on the occasion of this project. Moreover, marina was one of the first reflections of this attitude within the territory of Antalya city. Certainly, the fact about establishment of Tourism action in this area reflected to the conservation plan of Kaleiçi and this new attitude developed the following strategy;

“Kaleiçi should form a wholeness with its’ position, homogeneous structure and tourism activities which are developing rapidly. Because, there are 25.000 beds coming to the south of the city. “

Acceleration of the development has not been limited with the potential in Kaleiçi and has also accelerated not only in the city center but also in the west and east direction. However, as function distribution zoning has not been conducted, all tourism and activities related with tourism have been built up spontaneously. This situation has compelled the potential related with the new functions, which the registered buildings in Kaleiçi would take and caused the civil architectural examples, especially the plan types to disappear.

On the other side, in all areas conditions for structuring on the unoccupied parcels have started to be realised with the same precedents and the height decisions (E:0.50, hmax: 9.50) Even though, with these structuring plans multi-storey structuring in the city center has been prevented, it has caused a great danger for the traditional fabric of the Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site.

Besides, definitions such as; I and II - degree Archelolglcal Site, Historical-Urban Site, Natural Site that were brought by the present plan decisions and various council decisions have complicated the area to be evaluated and perceived as a whole and evoked as if there are separate areas (Gül, 2006:129).

For these reasons, on account of the fact that, the problems should be evaluated as a whole instead of segmental decisions, the plan has been decided to be revised in 1989 with the 224 numbered decision of the Antalya Conservation Board. It has been stated that, applications would be conducted according to the Conservation Zoning Plan approved by The Ministry of Public Works and Settlement until the plan is revised (Gül, 2006: 129).

Parlar Training and Research Foundation. 1979 conservation plan was revised by architects Nimet Özgönül and Emre Madran under the METU Parlar Foundation. 1979 conservation plan was revised by architects Nimet Özgönül and Emre Madran under the METU Parlar Foundation. The revised plan was approved on 13.05.1992 by the decision (no. 1442) of the Conservation Council of Antalya.(Figure 50)

In the Plan, Kaleiçi Urban and 3rd degree archeological site area was limited with Mediterranean sea in the west, Cumhuriyet Street in the north, Atatürk Street in the in the east, Karaalioğlu Park in the south and city walls which remained standing until today along the street. While determining the plan borders, borders in 1979 dated plan were sustained. But, “57, 143, 142, 141 and 97 numbered parcels which were included to the “Kalekapısı Urban Design Competition” held by the Municipality of Antalya and “Cumhuriyet Square” were excluded from the borders of the plan. Furthermore, just as the previous plan, Marina and its’ surrounding which were announced as “tourism area” and which their planning authorization was delegated to the Ministry of Tourism have been kept out of the borders of this plan.

In the report related with the Antalya Kaleiçi Conservation Oriented Zoning Plan, project owners listed the reasons for requirement of revision of the plan as follows;

- Existence of discrepancy between the plan in force and parcel decisions of KTVKK,
- Changes in demands and usages in Kaleiçi within course of 10 years after preparation of the plan,
- Big parcel quantities to be nationalized, and consequently loosing applicability and validity,
- Existence of discrepancies between legend decisions of the plan in force, 1850 dated decision of The High Council for The Historical Real Estate and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) and the regulations,
- Bringing forward the lodging houses in bigger scales and operation of hotels while 1979 dated plan predicted residence based lodging houses,
- Necessity of re handling the traffic fact.

- Necessity for determining the basics of restoration projects
- Emerging of necessity for re handling new structuring manner and conditions,

Within the frame of these determinations, such analysis and evaluation maps as below-mentioned were prepared by the planning group.

- Occupied and unoccupied spaces in whole field scale,
- Building-parcel relation,
- Story height,
- Land usage,
- Registry studies conducted in various periods,
- Buildings predicted to continue their registry studies, revoking registry records (or determining as 4th group), or just registering,
- Structural condition, interior alterations in the buildings, exterior alterations, material and comfort conditions,
- Intervention types predicted for the registered cultural assets in the 1979 dated plan,
- Buildings which were repaired with the decision of various commissions without permission, buildings subject to simple repairs, or newly constructed buildings within the period of re organizing studies of the plan,
- Analyzes of the commission decisions.

With all that, location changes, repairs, recent structurings, changes in the usage desires which arose during the period between the preparation of 1979 dated plan and preparation of revision plan have been studied.

In consequence of the conducted analyzes and evaluations, it is observed that, the 1979 dated plan has substantially imposed a “tourism” function to the area and correspondingly the residences have started to be used as lodging-houses, hotels or restaurants. In consideration of this situation, the necessity of intervention to the buildings is seen.

During the preparation of the plan, evaluations, determinations and solutions were attained as a result of the conducted studies. Evaluations and solutions oriented to solve the present issues in the plan report can be listed as follows;

1. Particularly, after 1985, Kaleiçi has transformed to an area in which existed various services related with tourism. Within course of the last five years, tourism function has been given or expected to be given to the buildings which were repaired or constructed with the various conservation commission decisions.

It is observed that, under these circumstances, the population of the previous residents of Kaleiçi started to decrease rapidly and probably the area would preserve its' spatial characteristics while the social structure is changing negatively.

In order to decelerate this transformation and preserving the “residential area” characteristic of Kaleiçi, the provisions regarding the new structuring have been regulated in a manner which would allow tourism lesser.

(construction of 2 floored buildings on a 100 sqm. floor space is a provision which expedites residential settlement and makes tourism actions more difficult except for the house lodging-houses,

Under no circumstance, commercial function would take place in the new structuring. This function would take place only in new buildings which will be constructed on the parcels determined in the plan.

In spite of that, as it is known, tourism is an important driving force for conservation and evaluation of cultural assets, it is assimilated to assign tourism function to these buildings and buildings which can undertake this function were mentioned in the lists related with the intervention types.

2. Until today, every building can take all functions or all functions can be positioned in any place of the area in Kaleiçi.

In order to organize this situation, intensifying the commercial services in a specific area and previously determining the buildings and plans designated for socio-cultural functions took place among the main principles of the plan.

3. Road fabric and forms of building parcels are among important elements which require protection in Kaleiçi. Dates of the examples of civil architecture which require conservation and old maps show that, road lines accordingly main schema haven't changed for many years. In consequence of the conducted observations, it is seen that, with small revisions, Kaleiçi is capable of providing service in case it is not only used as an area to pass through by the residents of Antalya. Here, roads should be terraced and motor vehicle-pedestrian traffic balance should be provided. For these reasons, refrained from particulars like, construction of new roads, and roadway widening, concentrated on pedestrian circulation, targeted to establish car parks on public domains instead of car parks where too much nationalization is required and within the scope of the plan, a car park with 140 vehicle capacity has been provided.
4. Changing forms of utilization and newly arising demands show that, communal areas like "playgrounds" in the present plan have lost their meanings. Therefore, playground which was predicted to be located near Karaalioğlu Park and the whole of the park it's self was thought to be used for this purpose.
5. As can be understood from the report with archeological content, due the validity loss of 1st and 2nd degree site definition, the necessity to define the whole area as "Urban and archeological site" and determine the things which will be done and won't be done on this area as plan decision.
6. From the approval of the plan in force to today, neither the public institutions nor the local government units have aspired for the utilization of an area or building and haven't attempted to invest in this field.
Whereas, public institutions should pioneer in protection and regulation of the conservation sites and should conduct model applications and should bring service to the areas where private enterprises don't aspire.

In the plan revision, importance was given to this subject and it was predicted public to bring service (through central and local organizations).

7. Surrounding the area with a green zone along the Atatürk street is the east and bring this area to service of public utilization is an important fact. In this way, city walls would be protected and area across the street would arouse.
8. In the “Open Commercial Area” definition it was inspired from the “market place” tradition. In the areas where there is intense tourism features, sales of specific commercial materials (traditional handcraft, flowers, woodworks, spices etc.) or all kinds of supplies in open bazaars, constitutes colorful and living areas and avails to the surrounding. Keeping these areas under the control of public and avoiding permanent structuring should be assimilated as a principal.
9. Another aspect in constituting plan and plan decisions is awareness about impossibility of giving every details which are required for applications in a 1/1.000 scaled plan. Therefore, 1/1000 scaled plan should be considered a frame plan and 1/500 or lower scaled plans should be demanded for details required for applications.
10. The main mistake made in classification of the buildings which conservation decision was taken is, considering the basic value which was constituted with the architectural, artistic, aesthetic and similar values in the same system with the intervention type which will be applied to the building. In fact, values of a building coming from various sources cannot be an intervention type at the same time. Intervention type which will be applied to a building is determined with aspects such as; architectural and artistic value, authenticity and alteration situation, structural condition and material characteristics, potential for new utilizations, location, functions which are located in its’ surrounding and demands of the owners. But, criterions for evaluation of the building are, cultural, morphological, emotional and utilization values.

Therefore, it is required to bring a different classification to the repair and utilization oriented interventions in Kaleiçi residences.

11. In new structuring conditions, it was refrained from limits and numbers comprising the whole kaleiçi, evaluations on parcel scale were conducted, for each parcel, building settlement area, settlement way, and minimum-maximum parcel sizes were determined. In the parcels, where traditional residences are intense, location of the buildings in the parcel, floor spaces and heights have been distinctive factors. Architectural project owner was released in some aspects and creativity was tried to be encouraged accordingly.

Within the context of above mentioned solution proposals, plan decisions in 1992 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Zoning Plan Revision are as follows;

127 monumental structures (city wall, bastion, mosque, mesjit, well, etc.), 473 examples of civil architecture, 93 gardens to be conserved and 25 monumental trees were registered as cultural and naturel assets.

The whole area was determined as 3rd Degree Archeological Site.

In the whole area, decisions on parcel scale were brought

In contrast to the 1979 dated plan, it was refrained from particulars like new road constructions, widening of roads and a pedestrian way oriented transportation scheme was proposed.

In order to preserve the residential area characteristic of Kaleiçi, provisions related with the new structuring were regulated with “residence” function which provides less opportunity to tourism.

It was assimilated to give tourism function for repair and evaluation of the registered cultural assets.

Building stock was evaluated in three different groups such as;

- new buildings,
- replete buildings (doymuş yapı),
- registered civil architectural examples.

In the new buildings, TAKS was reduced to 0,35 and number of floor was reduced to 2.

Only residential and social-cultural utilization decision was brought to the buildings which were allowed to be constructed on the parcels bigger than 100 sqm. Residential buildings aren't allowed on the parcels smaller than 100 sqm and which don't have possibility of amalgamation with the surrounding parcels. On these parcels, only retail purposed buildings which don't exceed $h=4,50$ and $E:0,8$ are allowed.

In the new buildings, penthouse, half storey, basement and flat roof aren't allowed. New constructions aren't allowed on the parcels to which replete building decision was brought, as long as buildings located on them don't conclude their economic life. Only interventions required for the comfort conditions and simple repairs are allowed on these buildings. Commercial functions cannot be brought to these buildings. Commercial utilization is allowed only in case, they are demolished with the revision of plan provision which was approved by Antalya Conservation Commission and reconstructed in accordance with the plan provisions. Accordingly, it was planned to reduce the mass to the intensity which was brought with the plan.

In repair of the registered buildings, their distinctive plans were taken as base in consideration of the main intervention principles of each building. According to this,

- Architectural, artistic, aesthetic, document values,
- Authenticity degree of the building and alteration status,
- Structural status and material,
- Potential of the building for new utilizations,
- Potential for repairability,
- In the conservation plan, 6 different intervention types have been determined by evaluating the location within the settlement and function types in the surrounding.

These intervention types are as follows;

- Buildings which will be conserved identically and only simple repairs will be conducted (KV1).
- Buildings which will be conserved identically and require essential repairs (KV2).
- Buildings which their facade will be conserved without demolition and interventions in the interior design which are required for utilization and comfort are allowed (KV3).
- Buildings which their facade will be conserved without demolition and all kinds of interventions in the interior design are allowed (KV4).
- Buildings which will be renovated completely according to the same facades (KV5).
- Buildings which will be renovated completely but their interior and exterior layout will be kept identically (KV6).
- Apart from these, (R) decision was brought to the registered buildings which their restoration was conducted before the plan.
-

In the plan, apart from the structuring decisions,

- Vehicle and pedestrian roads were separated and existing cadastral roads were used.
- By the reason of the fact that, the area is concurrently an archeological site, provision about performing all kinds of excavations under the supervision of museum directorate was brought.
- Three Open Commercial Areas, parcels to be nationalized, areas for Cultural Centers were proposed.
- Green areas have been classified as; Play Grounds, Inactive Green Areas, Tea Gardens and Parklands.



Figure 501992 dated Revision Plan

3.2.3.2 Comparison, and Evaluation of 1979 dated Conservation and Development Plan of Kaleiçi and 1992 dated Revision of Conservation Development Plan of Kaleiçi

This part will present a general evaluation of the 1979 and 1992 dated planning activities. The aim of this evaluation is to identify the problems of the decisions of the plans focusing on the effects on tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the

Kaleiçi district. For this purpose; firstly, last quarter of the 20th century in the notion of conservation concept in Turkey is briefly discussed, secondly plan decisions in terms of building functions, population, ownership alteration, number of building storey, green area, historical gardens, solid-void, accommodation based usage transformations are examined.

3.2.3.3 Comparison, and Evaluation of Conservation Plans of Kaleiçi

When it is examined with in the context mentioned above; ‘‘1979 Conservation Plan’’ of Antalya can be evaluated as a study which presented a premiss and contemporary approach and which tried to use the new technologies of its’ period during the analysis and evaluation processes.

Its’ populist attitude against project owners’ tendencies for establishing income centers and decisions which were aiming to constitute relation between conservation and public can be seen in the interviews and archive studies, prepared as a basis forther plan.

Unfortunately targetted process and results with these favorable decisions taken with the planning study which was one of the first applications of the conservation planning which progressed towards the urban scale from the single building scale weren’t reached.

Most of the plan decisions in the 1979 dated plan have remained limited with the architectural extend. Besides, as a result of determining of the essential decisions of the plan related with area utilization with only the zoning decisions have caused undesired and difficult to return back circumstances.

Kaleiçi Historical Urban Site which had the legibility of being a city center and which had a cosmopolitan social structure until the proclamation of the republic lost these assets after the proclamation of the republic but the legibility of being a center continued.

It is seen that, the social and physical structure of the area which started to originate after the proclamation of the republic within the restructuring period didn't undergo a change and when the deed researches conducted by Öztekin were observed, it is also seen that, %76 of the buildings which were in use in 1945 were used for residences while %20 were used for commercial purposes and %4 were used as religious facilities, industrial-manufacturing facilities, storages, training facilities, administrative facilities, and cultural facilities. (Figure 51) (Figure 52)

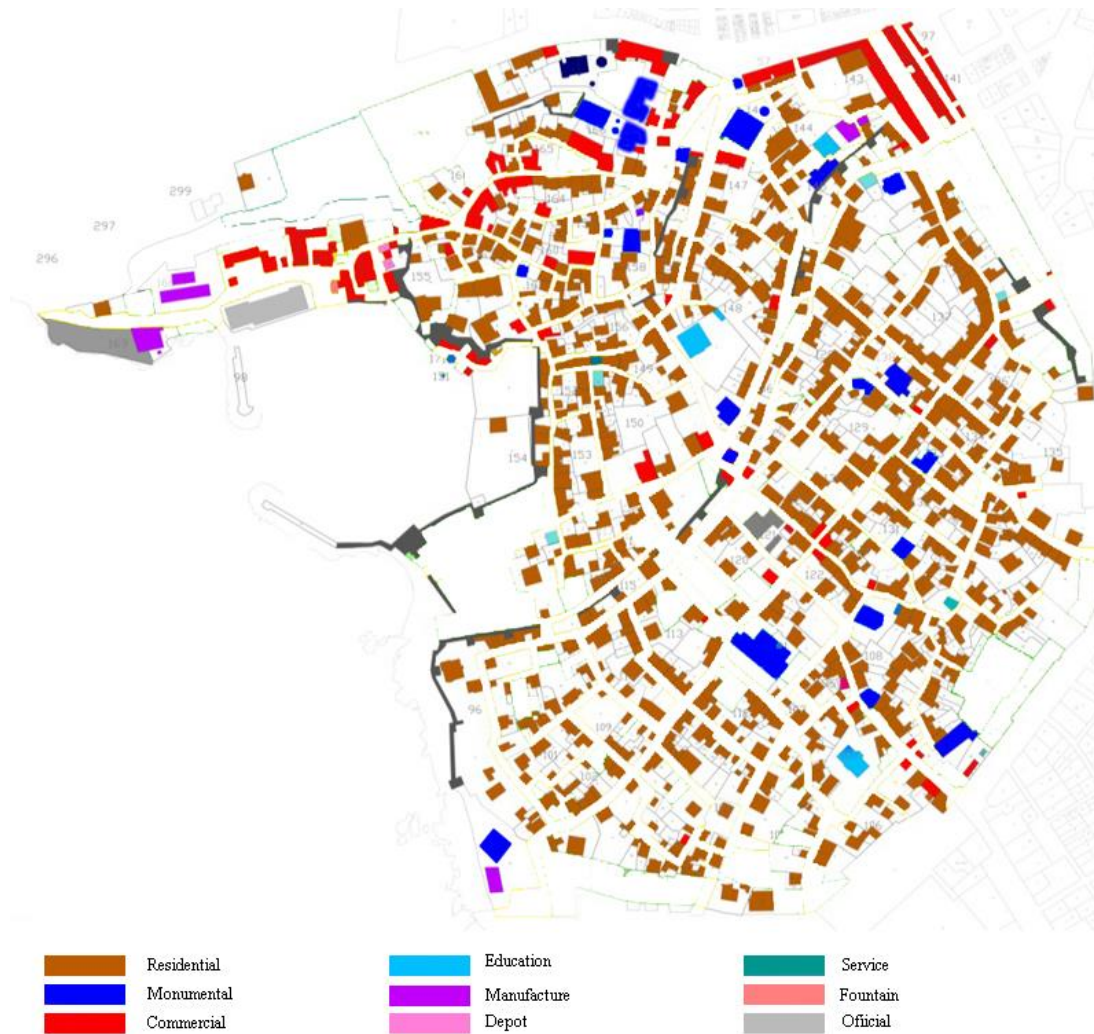


Figure 51 Current Functions of Buildings in 1945 (redrawn after Öztekin, 2010)

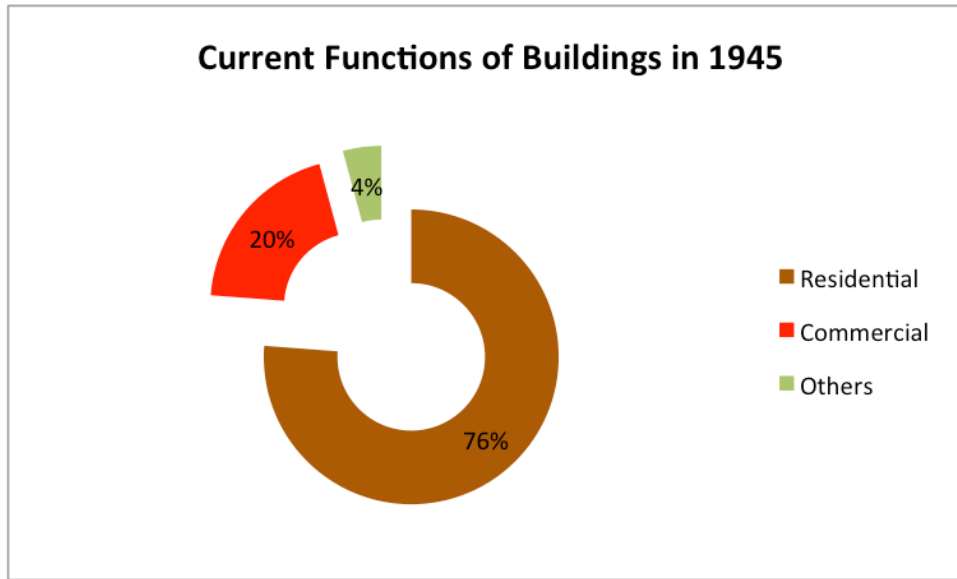


Figure 52 Ratio Analysis of Current Function of Buildings in 1945

It is seen that, the physical and social structure of Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site has started to change between 1945 and 1979 in paralel with the social and physical transformation of the area. During this period, transportation routes and road slabs have changed, old timber and stone houses have transformed to apartment buildings. To be more specific about the physical changes, it is seen that, the quantity of apartment buildings in Kaleiçi have increased from 5 to 26, between 1945 and 1979 (Öztekin 80). Besides, an increase is noticed in the builng stock of Kaleiçi during 1945 is seen. Between 1945 and 1979, the number of the residences has increased from 758 to 781 by %3. This situation shows that, new structures has started on unoccupied parcels. (Figure 53)

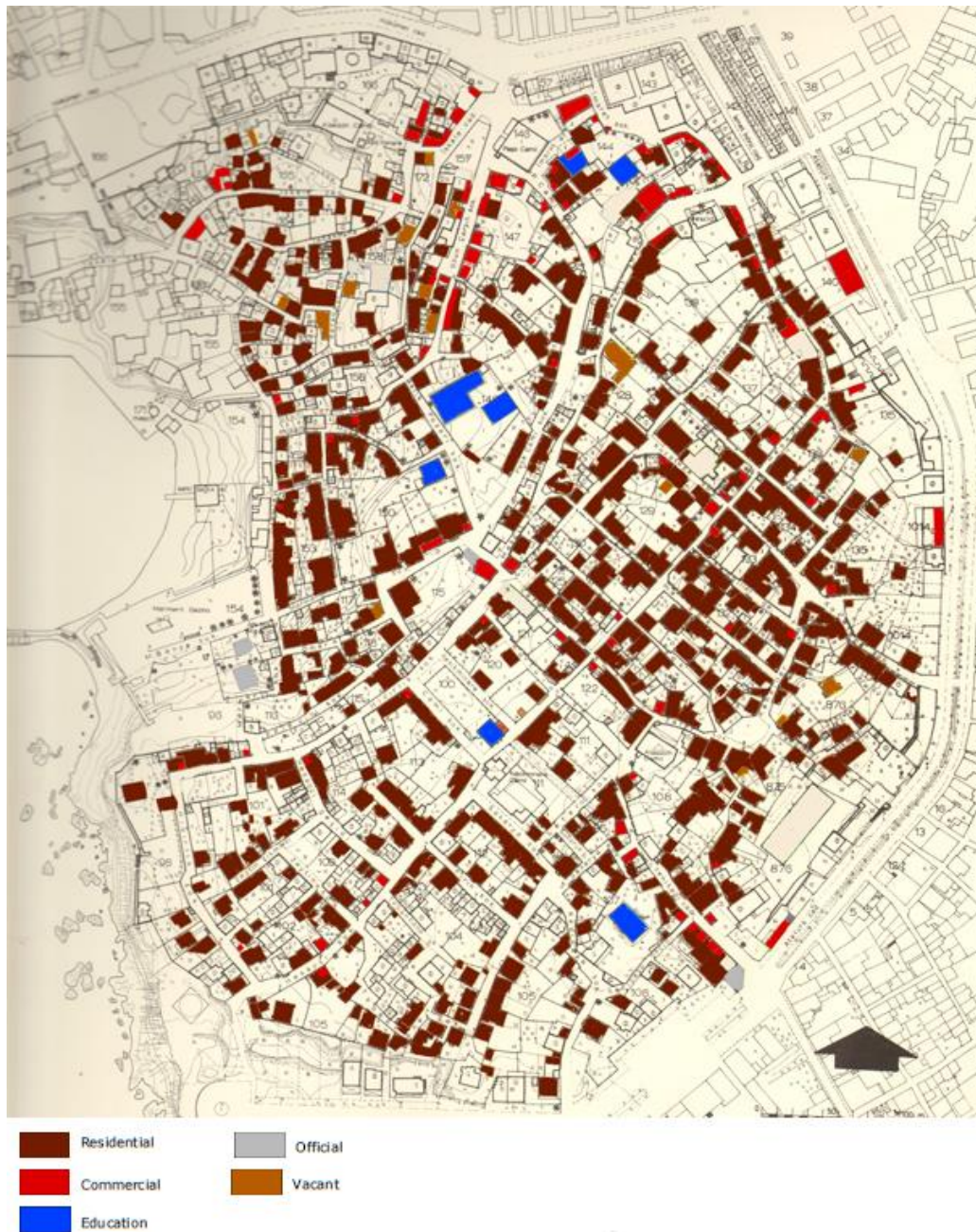


Figure 53 Functions of Buildings in 1979 (According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan Analysis)

Inconsequence of evaluation of possible negations and the loss of historical values which might arise as a result of social and physical transformation in this period, it was targetted to avoid physical transformation especially in the residential areas in

accordance with the decisions taken regarding the land utilization in the 1979 dated conservation oriented zoning plan. As mentioned in the previous chapters, Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site was divided to different sub regions like; ‘Commercial Areas’, ‘Residential Areas’, ‘Green Areas’ with the 1979 dated plan.(Figure 54)

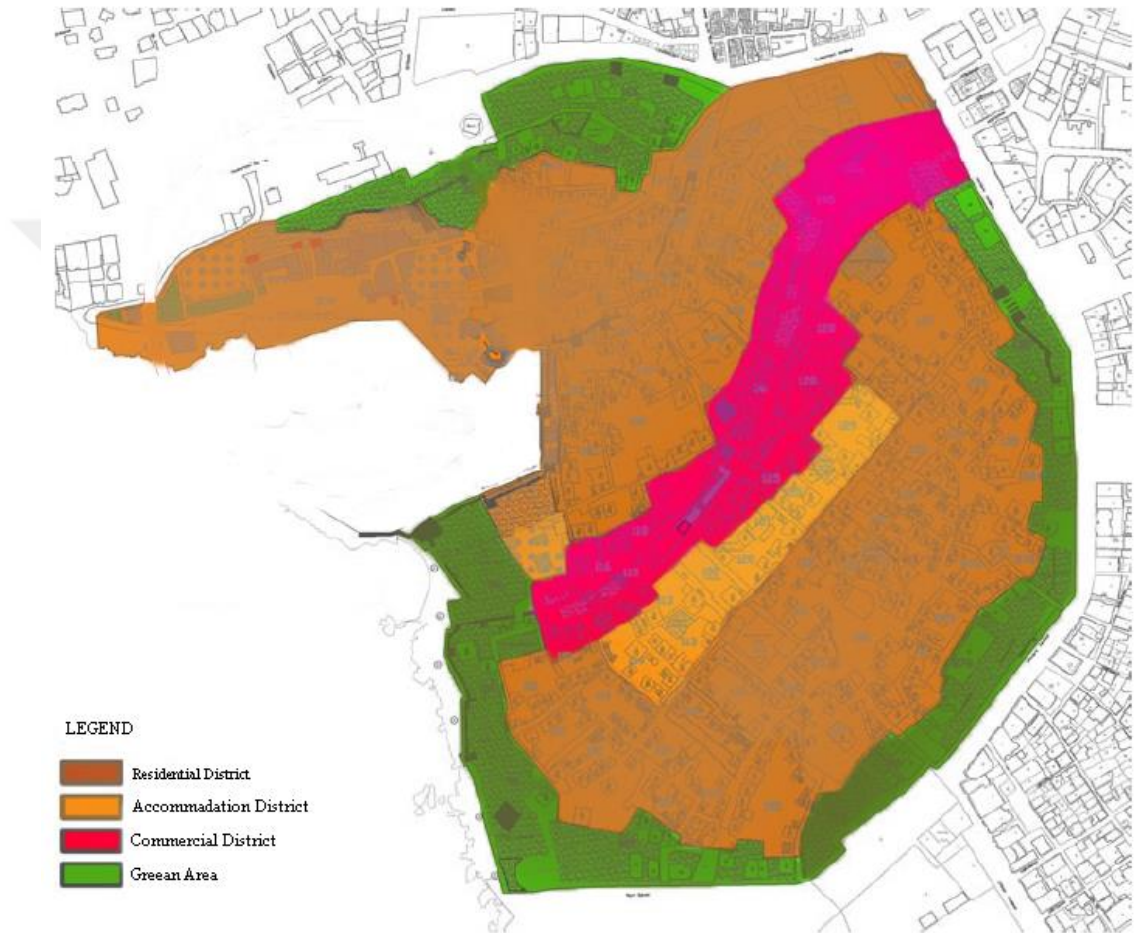


Figure 54 Land-use decisions according to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan

During the time which passed until 1992 plan, it was possible every building to take all functions. When the plan was revised in 1992, it was seen that, the zoning decisions which were conducted during the period until 1992 were not sufficient,

utilization progressed out of the determined borders, transformation of residential areas to tourism and commercial areas couldn't be avoided and tourism and commercial functions within the area increased rapidly. As a result of this situation, in 1992 revision plan, decision about utilization on parcel base was brought in addition to the zoning decisions in 1979 plan.

When the site in 1992 is observed, it is seen that, the site has lost its' structure which was present before the planning studies, tourism areas are dominant in land utilization and spread to the whole of the area without concentrating in a specific location. (Figure 55)





Figure 55 Functions of the Buildings in 1992 (According to the 1992- dated Conservation Revision Plan Analysis)

Area utilization for Home Based Lodging-Houseship was determined in a manner which allows operating in the whole of the residential areas. However, new regulations were brought with the new Home Based Lodging-Houseship Legislation, tourism imposed with the plan has started to take place in the area faster and aside

from the determinations set by the plan decisions. Estate prices have started to increase with the initiation of the tourism sector which was determined as the locomotive sector in the Conservation Oriented Zoning Plan.

Evacuation of the area by the utilisers instead of resideing as a result of this fast income increase wasn't predicted. The principles of conservation of the social structure, which was one of the basic targets of the plan has progressed on the contrary as a result of the aforesaid plan decision. This decision has caused a fast and radical change in the social structure away from conserveing the present social structure. As a result of this change in the social structure, examples of intangible cultural heritages have been deceived. Because, parallel to the lost social structure in the area, not only the functions of the buildings and residents have changed, but also the demographic and sociological structure, daily life rituals and traditions have tend to dissapear.

As a consequence of this situation, utilization decisions on parcel base, was brought in 1992 dated revision plan as a supplement to the zoning decisions of the 1979 dated plan. Moreover, functions of the registered buildings were determined. Accordingly, it was targetted to avoid social transformation stimulated by the physical transformation observed in the area. It was accepted that, commercial, touristical, cultural i.e. functions which were determined in accordance with the plan decisions can take place only in the assigned buildings and areas.

In addition to these, different from the 1979 plan, areas where the community would provide service in intend to bring service to the areas on which private sector isn't allowed to invest as a result of protection decisions of the conservation sites were determined in the 1992 dated plan.

In both plans, it was targetted to attain the commercial vitality which started to evanish with the relocation of port and customs with tourism which was determined as the locomotive sector.

It was assumed to prevent social and physical transformation by the help of developing tourism in the area.

In this context, in order to make use of the commercial potential of the area and ensuring the economical development, it was proposed to utilise civil architectural artifacts which were situated in the city center as lodging-houses in accordance with the periods' understanding of tourism.

In accordance with the land works conducted in Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site between 2012-2015, it is seen that, the area has lost its structure and texture which was present before the planning studies. In the utilization of land, commercial and tourism area, have dominated the whole area, spreading freely in the area without concentrating on a specific location.(Figure 56)(Figure 56) When the value of the residences within land utilization and population data are observed, it is clearly seen that, transformation of the residential areas and degeneration of the social structure couldn't be avoided as the fact about conservation of "Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site" and the social structure in a sustainable manner which was the main objective of the both plans.

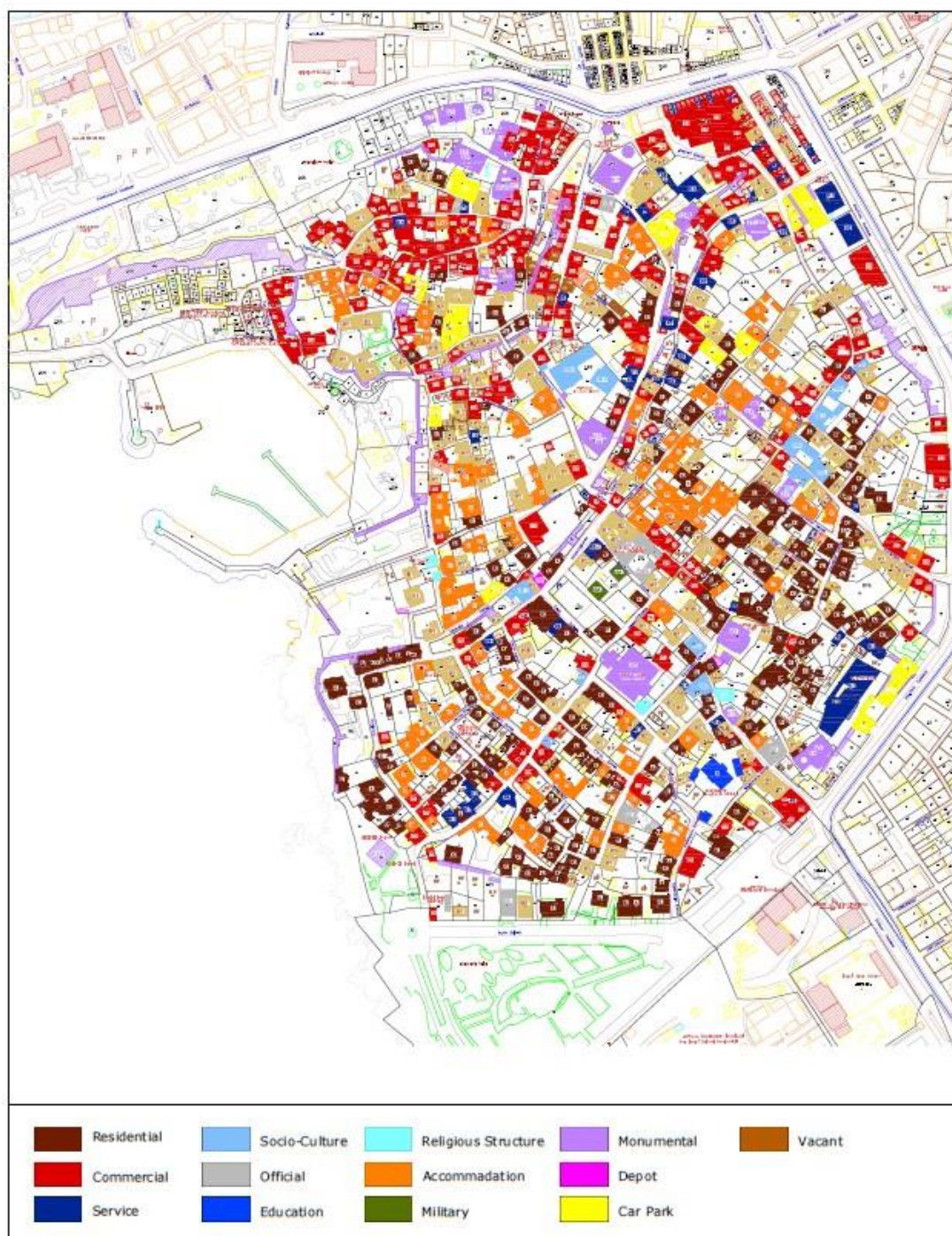


Figure 56 Functions of the Buildings in 2013

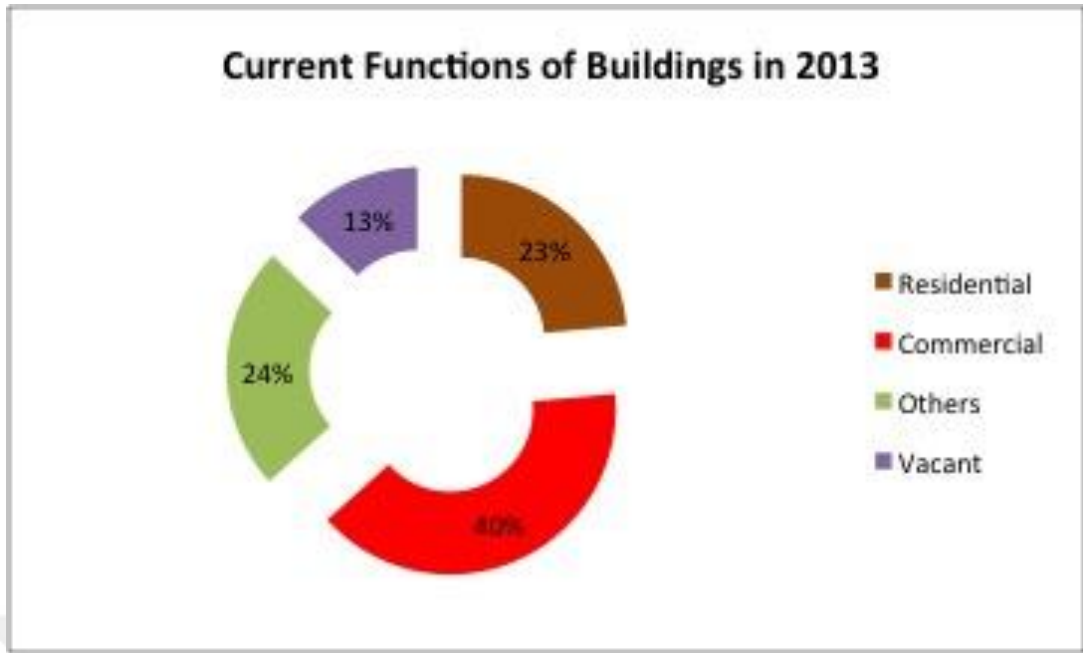


Figure 57 Ratio Analysis of Functions of the Buildings in 2013

Owners of the traditional residences have started to sell their estates following the price increase in land prices related with the tourism function which was imposed to the area with the 1979 dated plan. In addition to this, security problems discomforting the local utilisers have started to arise with the increase in the quantity visitors in areas related to the tourism function. Especially in 1990s this situation has reached to substantial volumes. Increase in the security problems have caused evacuation of the area by the principal utilisers and transformation of the area to a subsidence zone.

This situation is clearly seen when population datas of the area during years are comperatively examined. It is seen that, population in Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site decreases to 3588 in 1990 while it was 5000 in the period during which the 1979 dated plan was prepared. According to 2000 dated TÜİK datas, population of the area has decreased to 2096. At the present time 898 people reside in the area. (Figure 58)

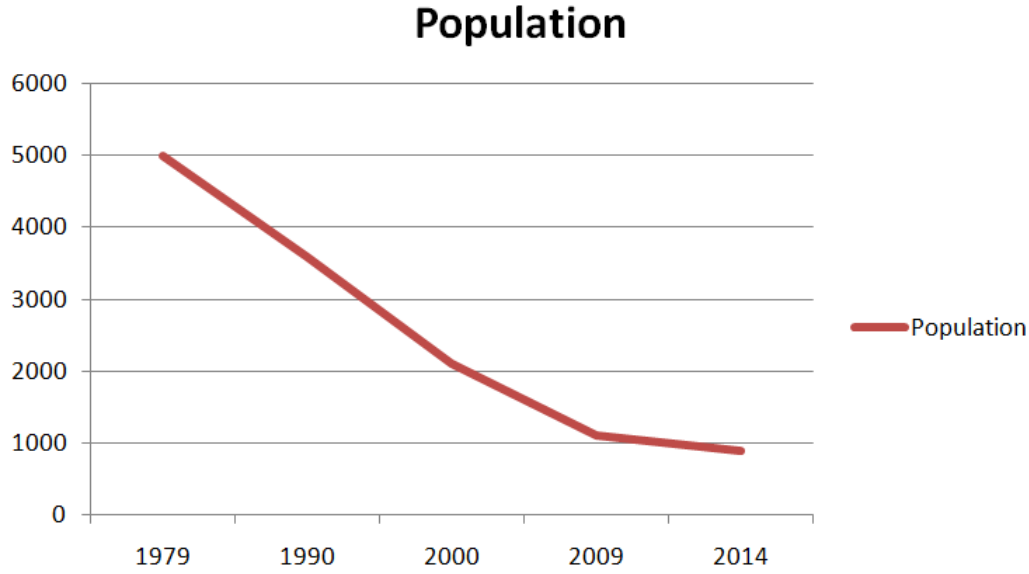


Figure 58 Population Diagram of Kaleiçi

When the data, for the 13 years between 1979 and 1992 are examined it is seen that population loss has increased from 29% in the 1992 dated plan to today %82.

Besides, evacuation of the buildings by their estate owners and principal utilisers, and the settlement of the new utilisers with migration to the unoccupied building stock have caused abandoning, dilapidation and demoishment of most of the buildings. Consequently, the historical building stock in the area has decreased by %20.

Present situation is an evidence to the fact that, objectives like conservation of Kaleiçi Urban Site Area and sustainability of the social structure, of both plans haven't been realized

According to the research by Öztekin in 2009, when handover rates of the estates in Kaleiçi were observed, it was determined that, %30 of the estates never handed over while %27 handed over between 1945 – 1979, %21 handed over between 1979-1992 and %22 handed over between 1992-2009. Estates which handed over in the rate of

%27 during 34 years of period have handovered in the rate of %21 during 13 years of period between preparation of two plans and handovered in the rate of %22 during the 17 years of period between 1992 when the second plan was prepared and 2009.(Figure 59)

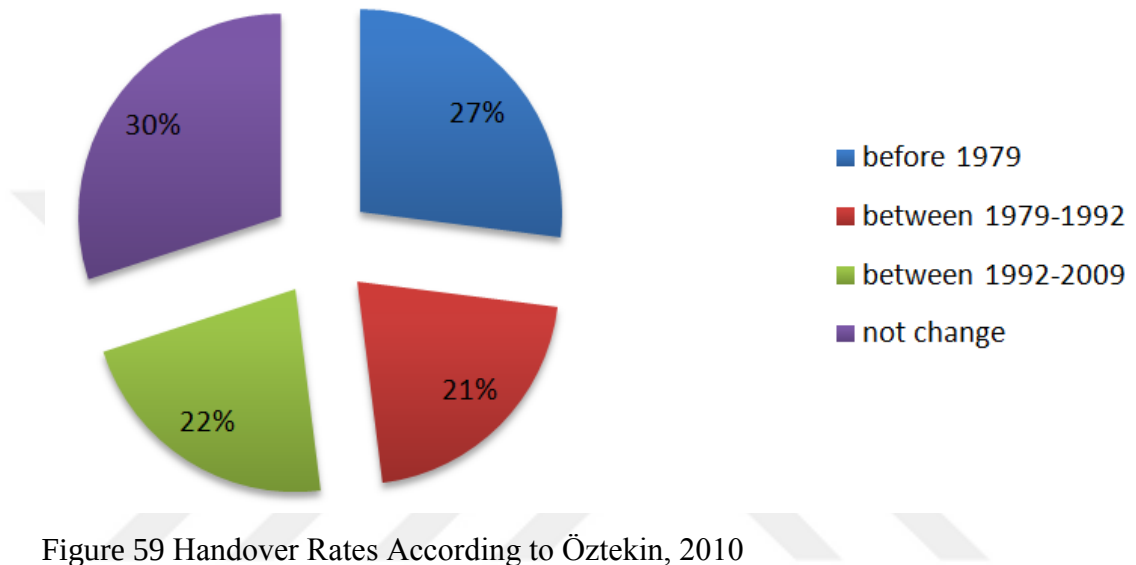


Figure 59 Handover Rates According to Öztekin, 2010

When it is examined on period basis, it can be said that, handovers which occurred before 1979 have been oriented by the fact that, local residents of Kaleiçi have started to prefer selling their estates and move to the apartment blocks as residing in apartment blocks started to be seen as a status indicator and source of prestige after the increase of apartment blocks followed by the property ownership law.

Nevertheless, it is seen that, preparation of the estates effect handovers, increase of value of the parcels with the new identity and functions imposed to the area and handover rates are higher when compared with the period before the plan preparation.

When the handovers which are realized for the second time are examined, effects of planning studies to handover rates present the situation in a very clear way. If the dates when the estates are handed over for the second time are examined (Figure 68), it is seen that, approximately %60 of them are handed over for the second time after 1992. (Öztekin, 2009)(Figure 60)

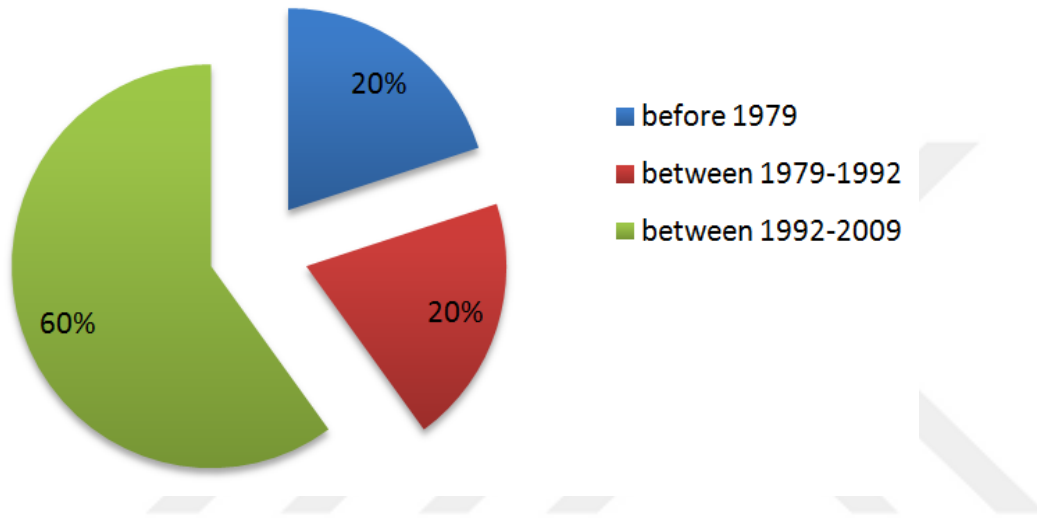


Figure 60 Second Handover Rates According to Öztekin, 2010

According to the study conducted by Öztekin; when the ownership structure of Kaleiçi in 1945 is examined, it is seen that, %4 of total 1214 parcels belong to foundations, %5 belong to municipality, %5 belong to treasury, %1 belong to the province, %85 belong to private individuals and less than %1 belong to General Directorate of Foundations and Ottoman Bank.

A decrease in private individual ownership rates has happened in consequence of the studies related with the nationalization which take place in 1979 and 1992 dated plan decisions and based on the fact that, ownership of the tourism facility areas which started to be selected belonged to companies.

Hereunder, when the ownership structure in 2009 is examined, it is seen that, %3 of total 1252 parcels belong to foundations, %6 belong to Municipality of Muratpaşa, %7 belong to treasury, %1 belong to General Directorate of Foundations, %7 belong to companies, %1 belong to Metropolitan Municipality of Antalya, %75 belong to private individuals and less than %1 belong to the province.(Figure 61)

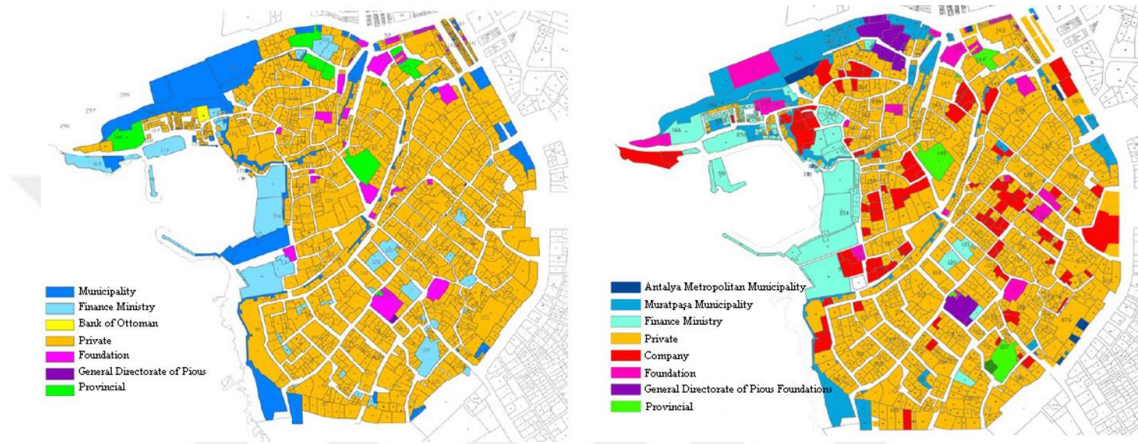


Figure 61 Ownership Analysis Of Kaleiçi Before (on the left) and After (2009) (on the right) Planning Activities (Öztekin 2010)

In this period, another important change in the built form of Kaleiçi was the alteration of building heights. 1979 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan decisions, which impressed the clearance heights, was related to the three-storey building permission, which was given to encourage tourism development in site. As a result some three-storey buildings were constructed in the site. However, this three-storey building permission was cancelled in the 1992 dated Revision Plan (Figure 63) due to the increasing number of new multi-storey buildings in the area and beginning of the distortion of the authenticity of the whole historical area. When 1979 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan Researches are analysed regarding number of building storey (Figure 62),

it can be seen that one- and two-storey buildings were generally dominant in the studied area. When this analysis is compared to the number of the building storeys in 2012, it is possible to see that there are no major differences between the numbers of storeys. However, it is remarkable that mostly two-storey new buildings have been constructed in the south part of Kaleiçi, while mostly one-storey new buildings have been constructed in the north part of the area.



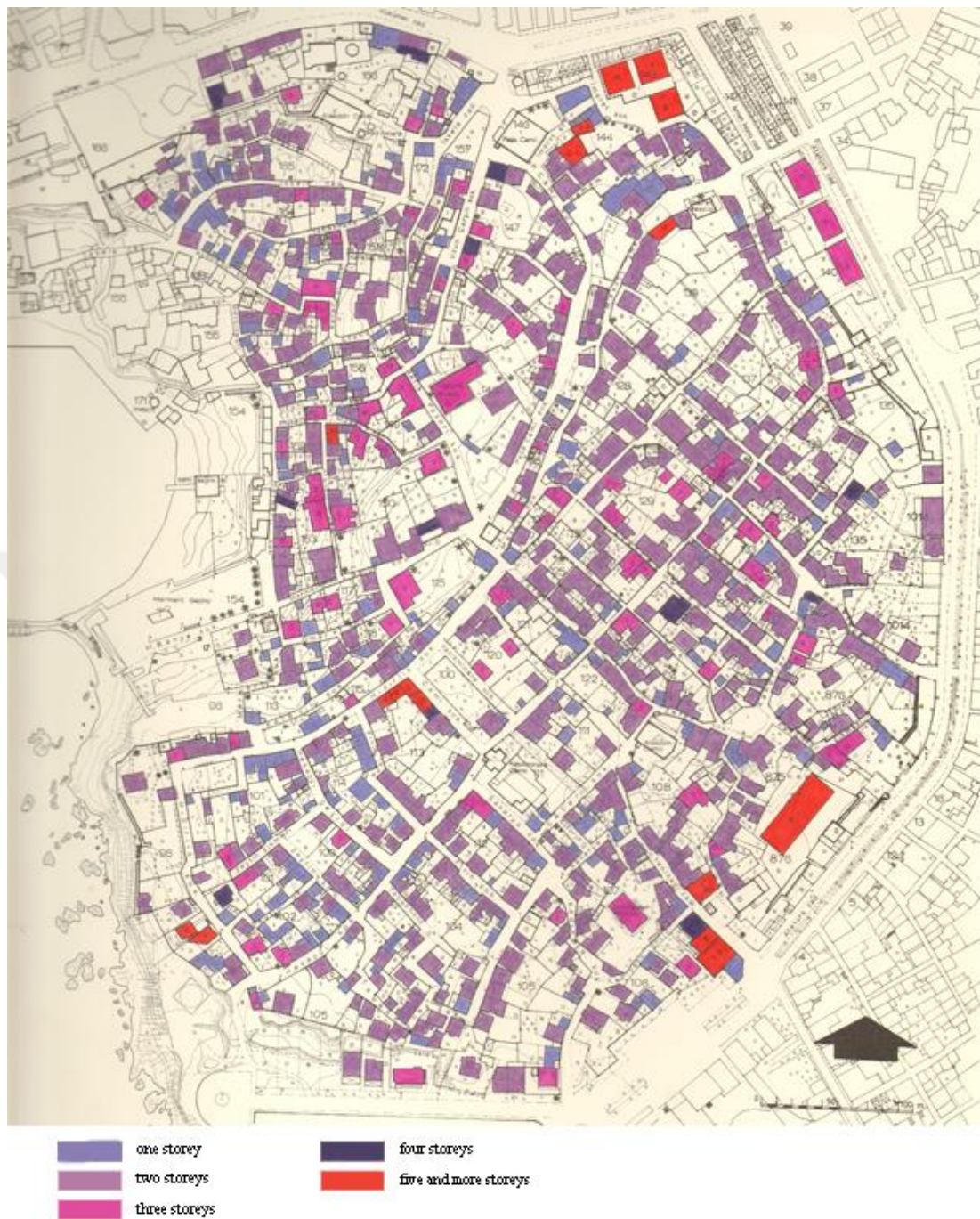


Figure 62 Number of Storeys in 1979 (According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan Analysis)



Figure 63 Number of Storeys in 1992 (According to 1992 - Dated Conservation Revision Plan Analysis)

Although the number of building storeys did not differ greatly due time, the building density has considerably increased from 1979 to present time.

Based on the solid-void analysis of the studied area, it can be assumed that, the density of the buildings has increased in time especially after the 1979 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan has entered in force. Increase in structuring in the area was also observed in the analysis of 1992 Revision Plan. In 1992 dated Revision Plan, in order to get this increase under control, some decisions were taken like preserving green areas and historic gardens.

In 1979-dated plan, light green areas have been determined as “Areas on which, structuring is generally not allowed and present trees are preserved”. (Figure 64)



Figure 64 Green Areas According to 1979 - Dated Conservation Development Plan

As for the 1992 dated plan, green areas have been sperated in to 6 categories such as; “First Degree Natural Conservation Site (DS)”, “Open Commercial Area (ATA)”, “Park”, “Tea Garden”, “Children’s Playground”, Passive Green Space”.(Figure 65)

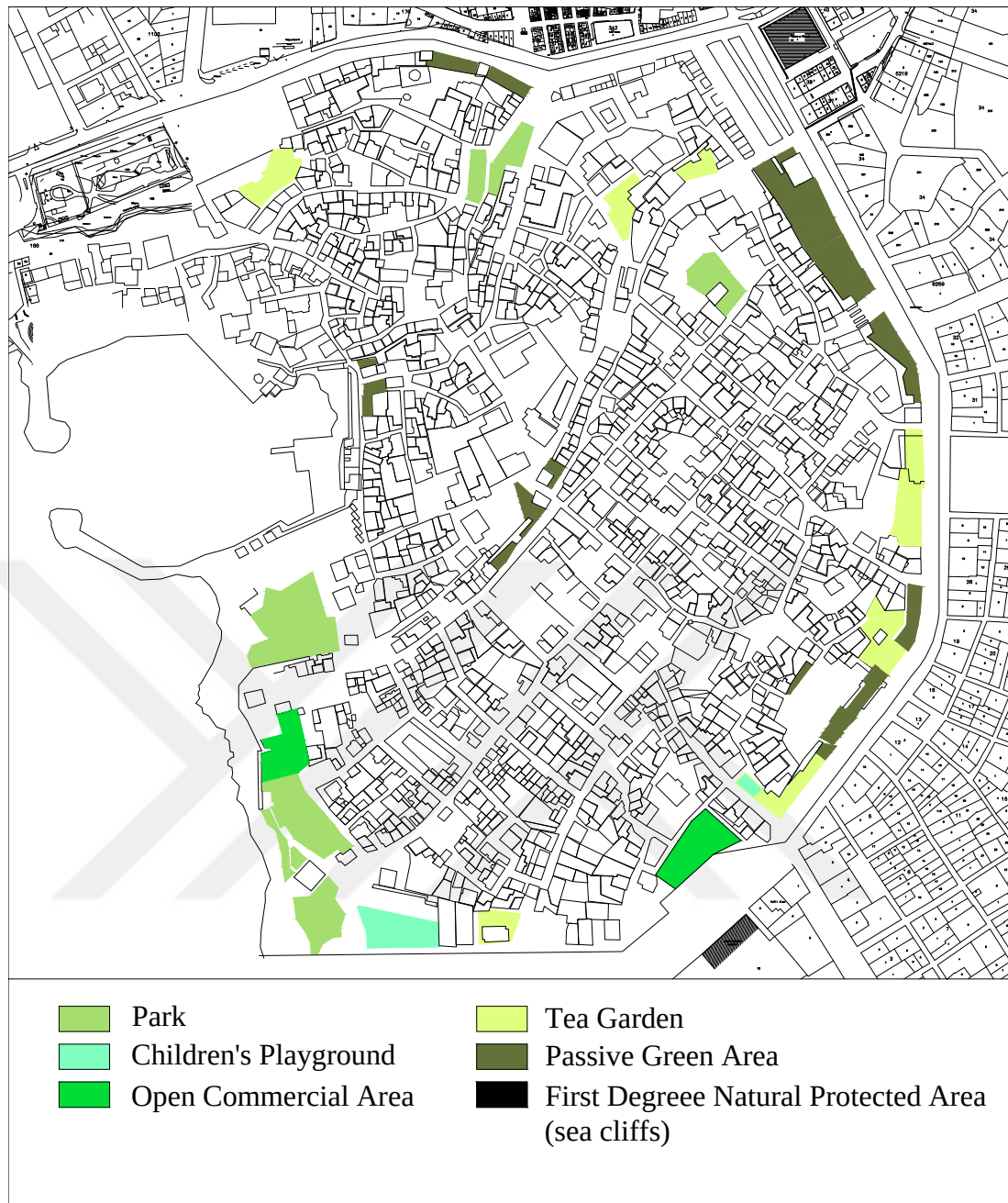


Figure 65 Green Areas According to 1992- Dated Conservation Revision Plan

In 1992 dated plan, high-rise apartment blocks, cafes and restaurants take place in the “Open Commercial Area” which was planned to take place in the entrance of Karaalioğlu Park”. With the plan, 7 “Park Area” were determined. (Figure 73) But when present area utilization is observed, it is clearly seen that, these plan decisions

haven't been realized either. Currently tourism facility areas, commercial areas and residential areas take place in the areas, which were determined as park. In the plan, 6 "Tea Gardens" were predicted. But in general, currently car parks and commercial areas are situated in the areas, which were determined as "tea garden". Apart from these, with the plan, areas where exterior city walls are located and structuring is prohibited were determined as "Passive Green Spaces". However, when the plan decisions and current situation is compared, it is seen that, public buildings and commercial buildings are located in these areas. (Figure 66)



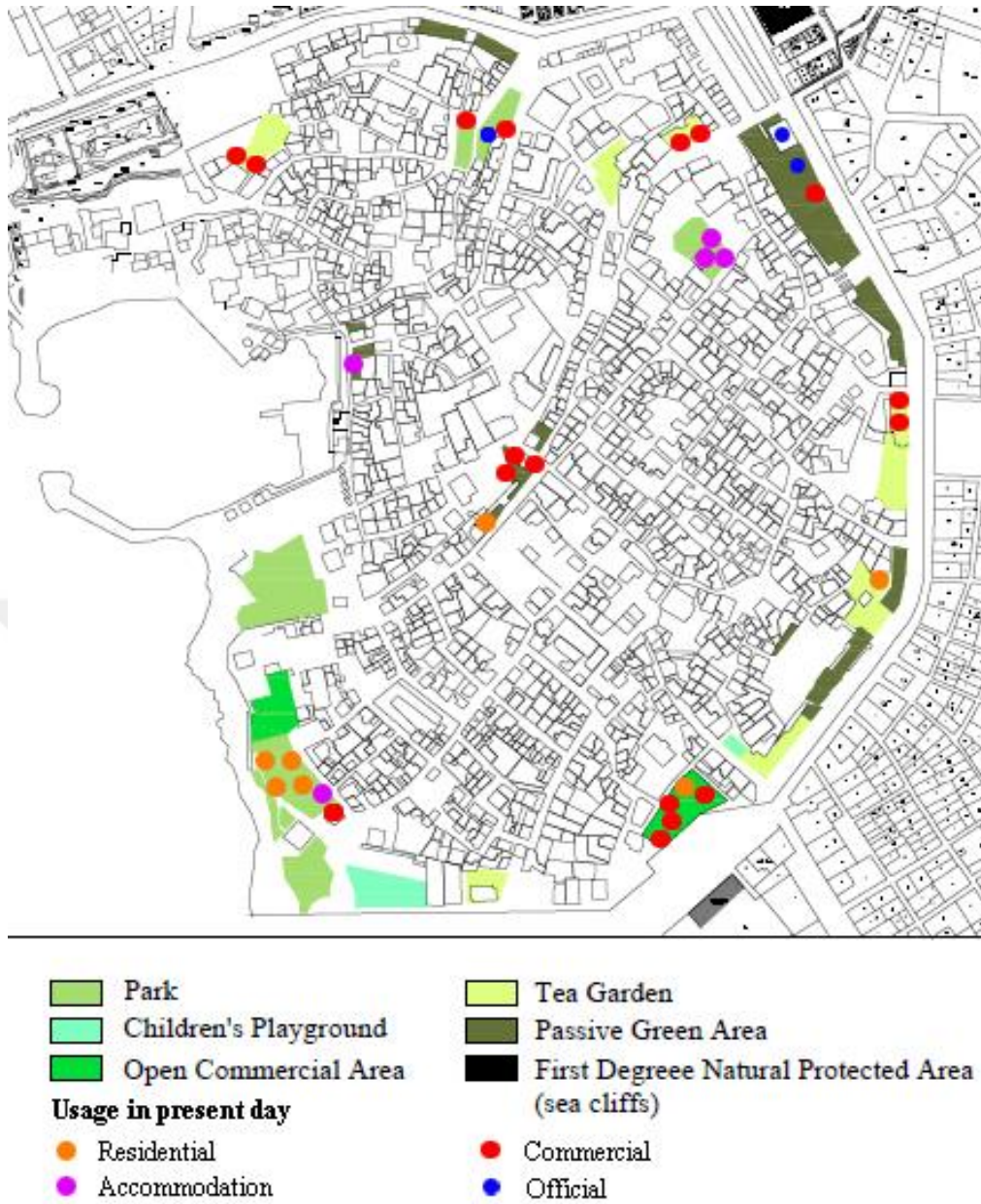


Figure 66 Comparision of parcels designated as green space in 1992 dated plan's plan decisions and their present utilization.

With the 'green zone' decisions, 1992 Plan was determined as 87 parcels 'Recently registered gardens which are required to be conservated', 8 parcels 'Gardens which

are required to be conserved and which their registration record will continue'.
(Figure 67)

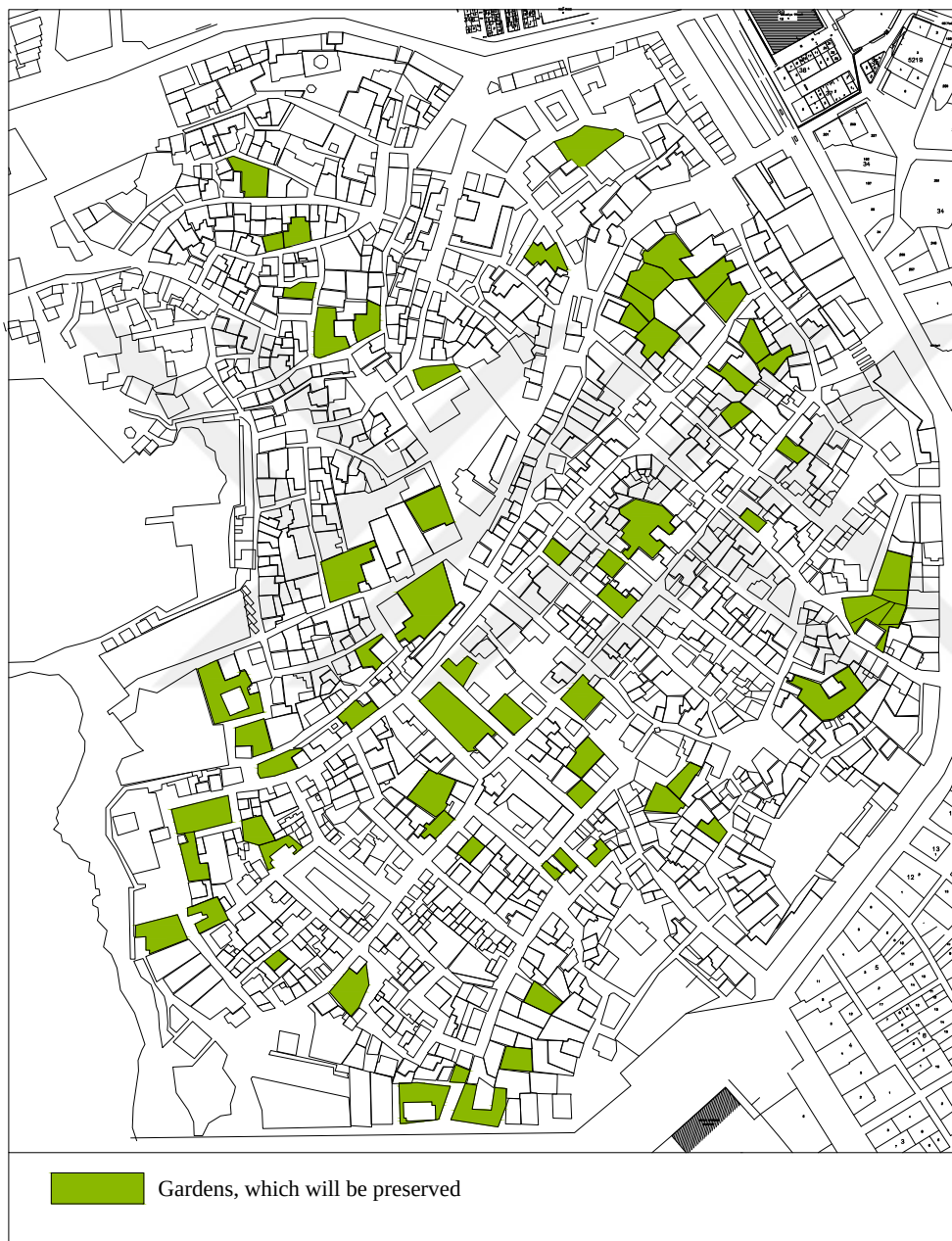


Figure 67 Parcels, which are designated as gardens subject to conservation in 1992 dated plan. (generated by utilizing plan regulations)

Below map shows the parcels which are determined as gardens to be protected with the 1992 plan and buildings which were constructed on these parcels after the 1992 plan and their functions. (Figure 68)

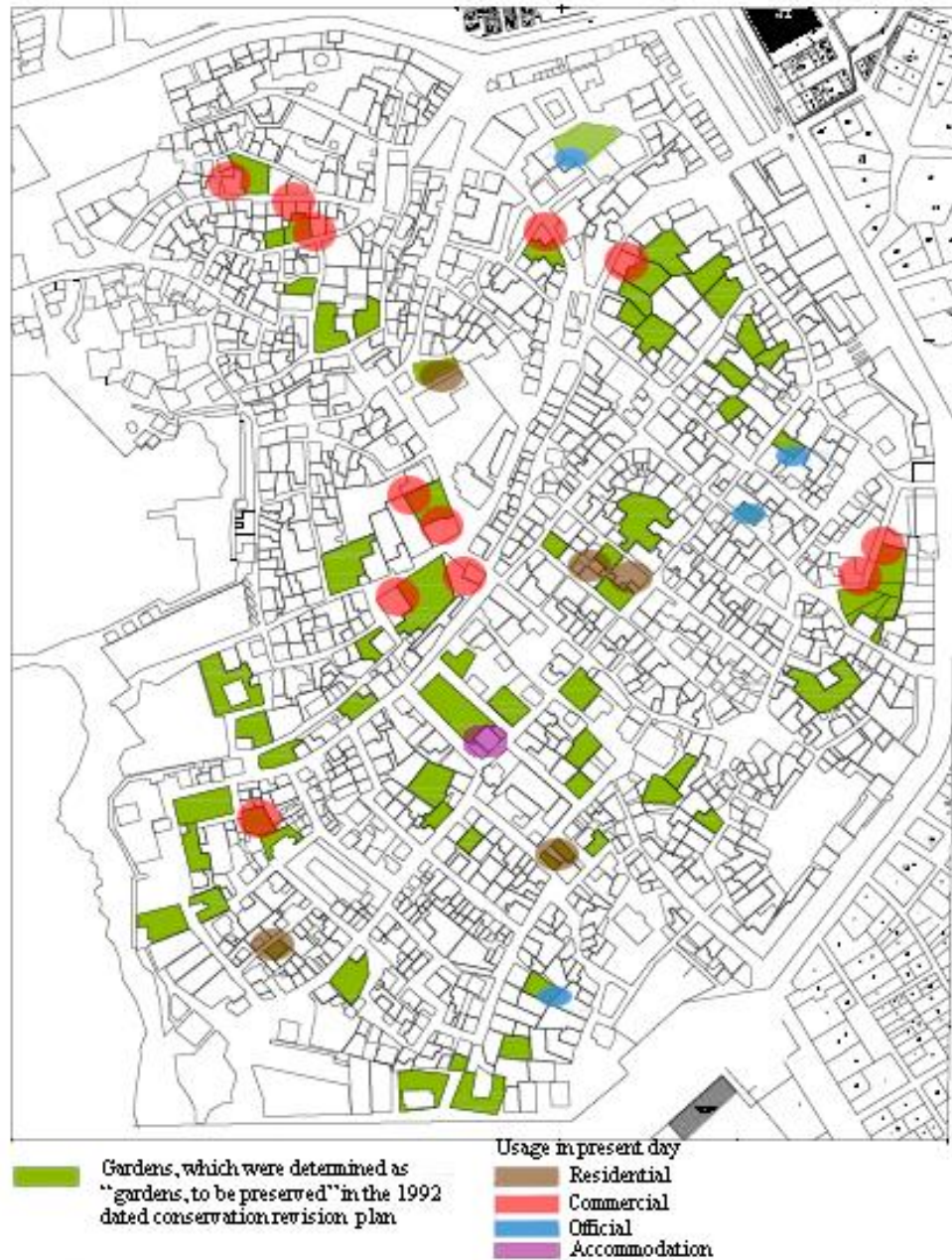


Figure 68 Comparison of parcels designated as gardens subject to conservation in 1992 dated plan's plan decisions and their present utilization.

However, despite these precautions, the solid-void analysis of the studied area conducted for different years show that, the density of the built-up area has continued to increase. When these analyses are compared to each other, it can be clearly seen that, the whole area has become more and more built-up.

However, only the area between “Dönerciler Çarşısı” (Bazaar) and “Hadrianus Gate” shows a decrease in built up area density in the present situation map. The main reason behind this decrease is the fire in 2004.

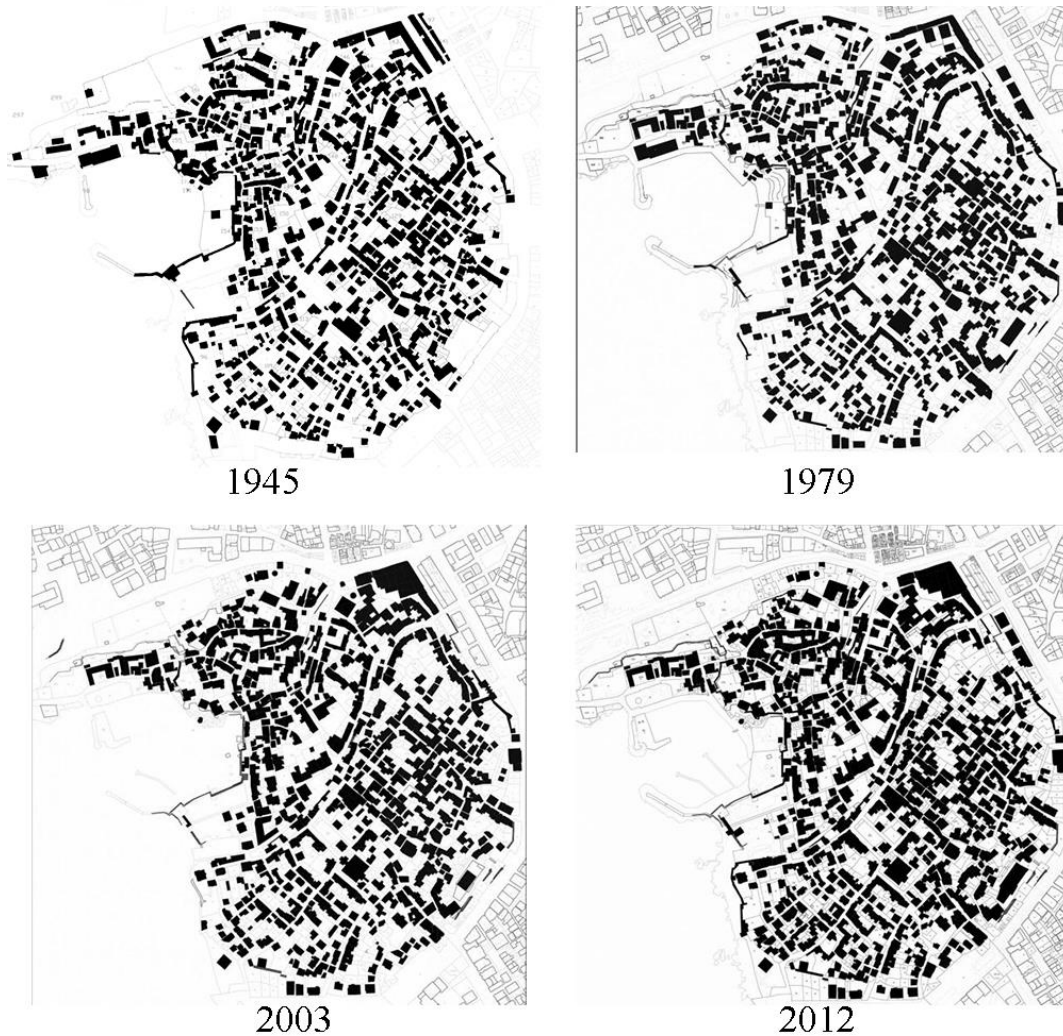


Figure 69 Solid – Void Analysis of Kaleiçi for Different Periods

As it is shown in the above-mentioned different periods solid-void maps, as a result of the 1979 dated Conservation Plan and the tourism, which was introduced to the area, the number of the buildings increased after the 1980.(Figure 69)

After the introduction of the area with tourism and with the increase in building stock, existing residential buildings have changed their function and started to be used for touristical purposes.

In both plans, when definitions given under the tourism provision are examined, it is seen that, tourism facilities suggested in Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site are predicted to be small scaled facilities, and within this context main target is sustaining residences and social life and at the same time, encouraging home based lodging-houses which will maintain the economic welfare for the residents of Kaleiçi.

However, when the current situation is observed, it is seen that, a substantial ‘tourism’ function is charged to the area and residences have started to be used as hotels and restaurants. When years during which, residential buildings were used with tourism purposes are examined, it is seen that, %36 were opened between 1983-89, %43 were opened between 1990-2004, %19 were opened between 2004-2104.(Figure 70,Figure 71) Problem which arose in relation with prediction of home based lodging-houses with the 1979 dated plan which is also one of the reasons for getting the 1992 dated revision plan but reviving larger scale lodging-house and hotels couldn’t been solved after the 1992 dated revision plan came into force and in fact, this problem has grown further. Today it is clearly seen that, in the area, home based lodging-houses are completely out of use and hotels and large scaled facilities are spread to the area.(Figure 72, Figure 73) In accordance with, the author’s field work, archive studies and the datas taken from the municipality, between 2012-2014 it was seen that, the area has lost its’ earlier urban structure which existed before the planning studies and in utilization, the tourism areas have spread to the whole area without any regional concentration.(Figure 75)

Apart from this, when the registered buildings which are used for touristical purposes are examined, it is seen that, a substantial amount which reaches to %60 are registered buildings.(Figure 74) Most of the civil architecture buildings in the area have lost their authentic functions and faced irrevocable changes in order to maintain touristic accomodation and comfort of today's human being. Besides, these facilities are not run by the local people and immigrants from other regions are employed as well. In other words, usage of the area by the utilizers who don't have any emotional and historical bonds with the area is one of the reasons of the change in social life and physical fabric.



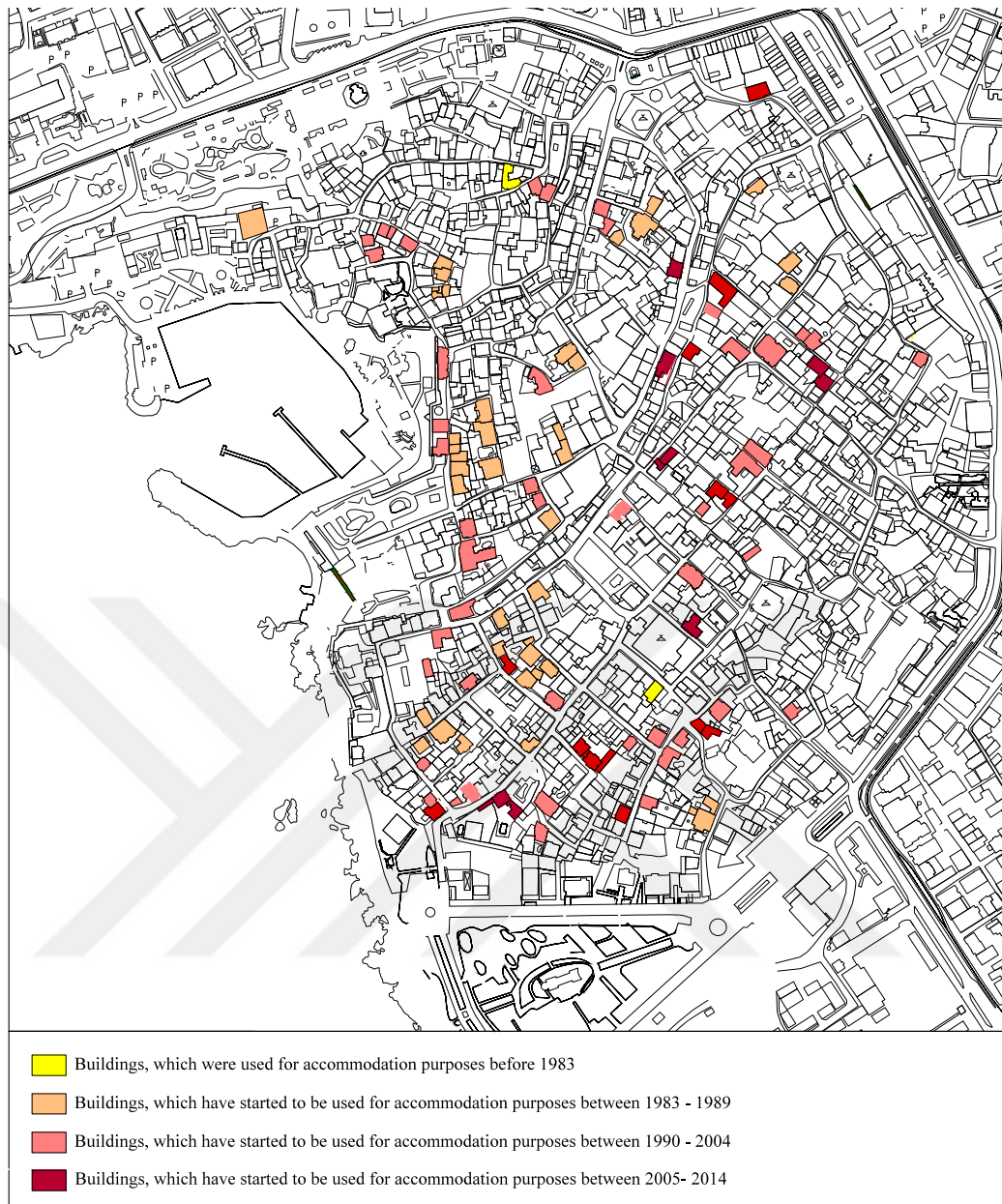


Figure 70 Distribution of Transformation Dates of the Buildings into Tourism – Based Accommodation Function (redrawn after Alpan 2013)



Figure 71 Ratio Analyses of Transformation Dates of the Buildings into Tourism-Based Accommodation Function (reanalyzed after Alpan, 2013)

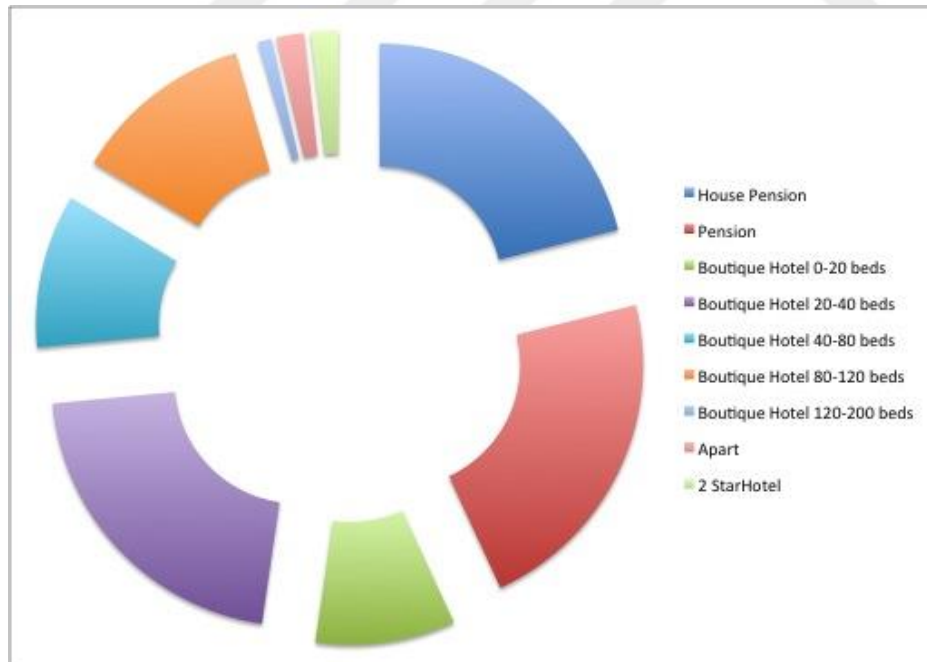


Figure 72 Ratio of tourism-based accommodation units in Kaleiçi in 2013 (reanalyzed after Alpan, 2013)

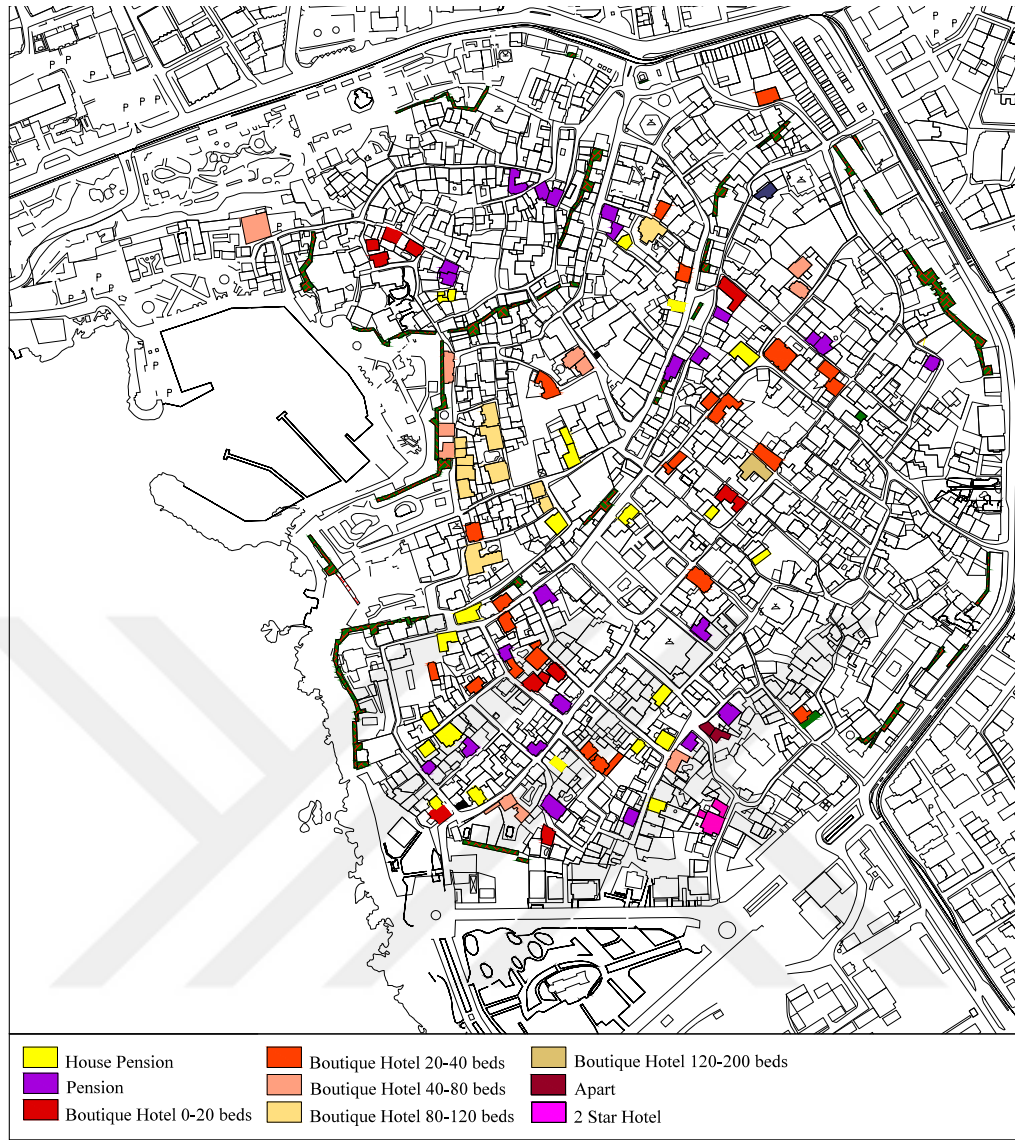


Figure 73 Distribution of tourism-based accommodation units according to their types in Kaleiçi in 2013 (reanalyzed and redrawn after Alpan 2013)

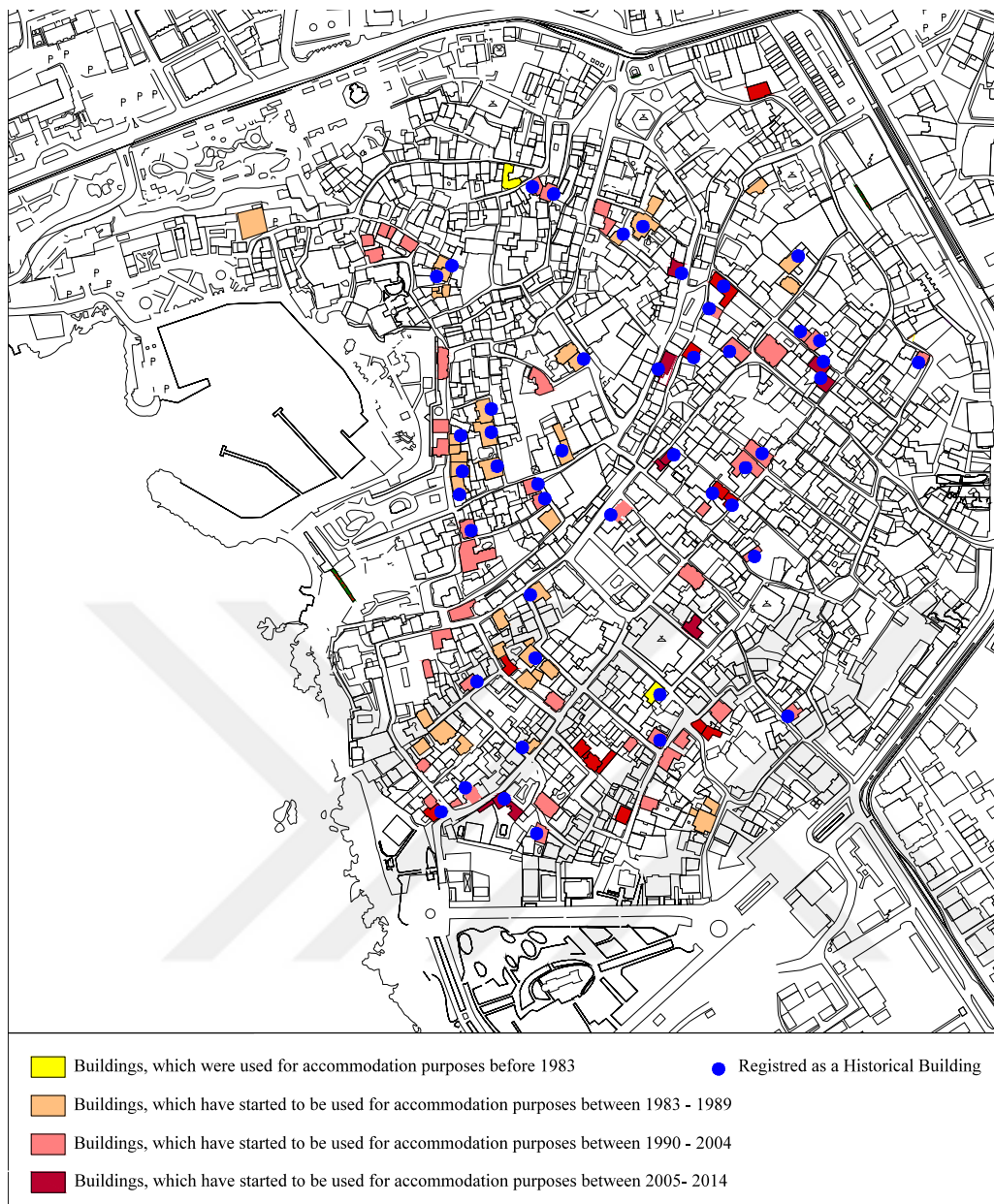


Figure 74 Function transformation dates of the registered historical buildings

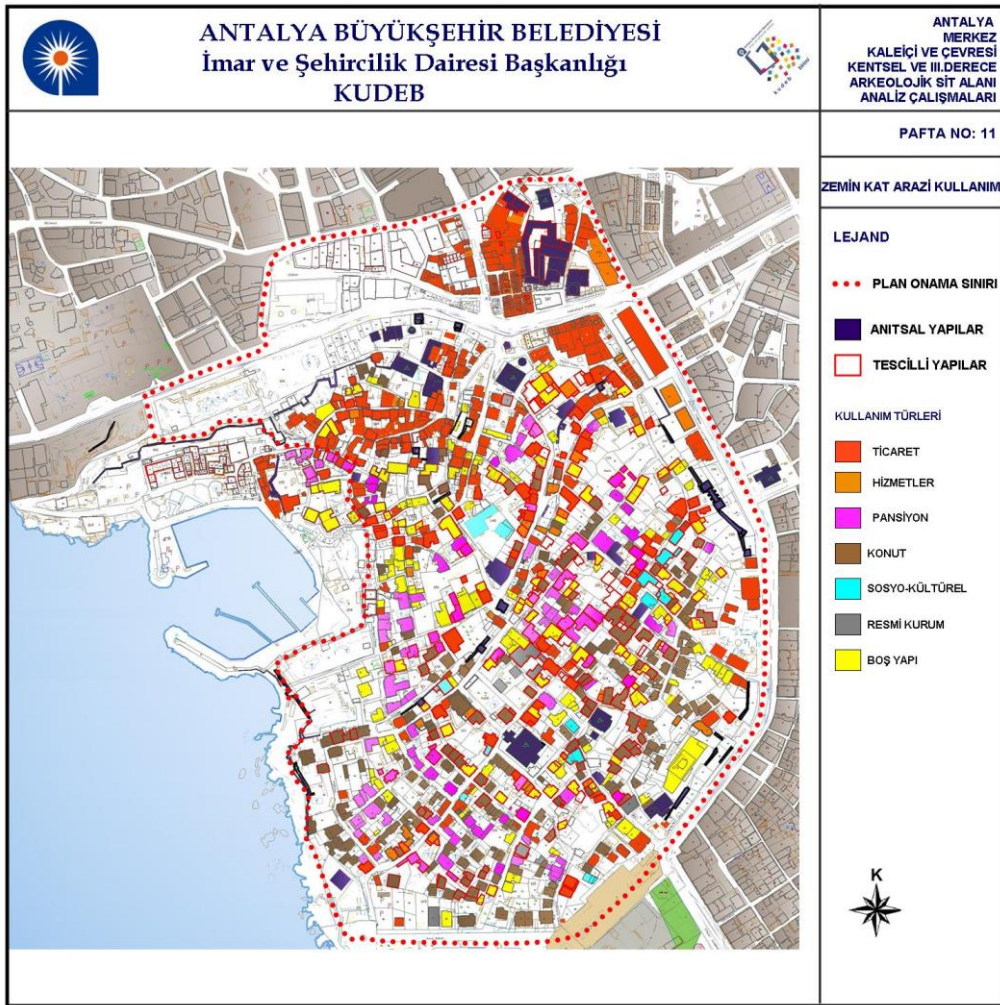


Figure 75 Building Categories and Current Functions

3.2.3.4 Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage

Borders of Municipality of Antalya changed in 1980. In accordance with these borders, studies regarding **1/25000 Environmental Arrangement Master Plan** (*1/25.000 Çevre Düzeni Nazım İmar Planı*) started in 1981 and the Ministry approved the plan in 1981. Within course of this period, studies regarding 1/1.000 scaled application plan also continued. (Anonymous, 1996)

In 1985, growth of the city overreached the estimated volume. Necessity for revision of 1/25000 Antalya Environmental Arrangement Master Plan arose in consequence of rapid population increase, determination of city's place in domestic and European tourism, popularization of the idea which maintains that, Antalya is one of the most convenient cities for settlement and other important inputs which effect the development of Antalya. (Anonymous, 1996)

Above-mentioned important inputs can be listed as follows;

- Increase in population growth speed and estimates about the 2000 population as 650.000 and 2005 population as 1.000.000 according to the 1985 data.
- Widening the Industrial Zone located in Ankara way, which was previously reduced in order to avoid dispersed and unregulated growth of the industrial zone in the agricultural areas and main transportation axis and necessity for construction of a residential area in the west of the industrial zone in order to avoid squatting,
- Proclaiming of the Antalya Port and some area surrounding it as 'Free Zone' and due to the new economic activities, change of the plan decisions in the areas which are located in the north of the port, integration of new storage and residential areas to the plan,
- Processing Altınova and Çakırlar Zoning Plans which were approved in 1983 and the areas which were zoned for housing with the local zoning plans to the 1/25.000 scaled plans,
- In order to avoid parceling started in the south of Varsak Road, in the North of Lara Falez Band, in Yamansız district and nonuniform and wrong urbanization which started with the construction of shanty houses, including these areas to the content of the plan and determination of "Squatting Avoiding Areas" in various places.
- Including "Lara Tourism Center" to the plan, which its' planning studies were conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Agriculture and which would provide a bedding capacity of 65.000 (Öztekin, 51).

In consequence of these inputs, 1/25000 Antalya Environmental Arrangement Master Plan (*1/25.000 Çevre Düzeni Nazım İmar Planı*) was revised as containing residential areas in which 1.000.000 people can be settled and the Ministry approved the plan in 1986. Based on these revision plan decisions, 1/5.000 and 1/1.000 scaled supplemental zoning plans were prepared in various dates. (Anonymous, 1996)

Urban and archeological conservation sites in Kaleiçi were redetermined with the 26th December 1989 dated and 2929 numbered decision of the Higher Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets (*Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu*).

It is required to examine the interventions conducted to the urban conservation sites which are closed to Kaleiçi in order to see that, historical fabric of the city was addressed in a non holistic, segmental manner in the period during which planning studies were conducted.

Hanlar District (*Hanlar Bölgesi*), which is the northern neighbor of Kaleiçi, is the district where the development started and where was used as a commercial center from the 16th Century.

Hanlar District (*Hanlar Bölgesi*) comprises monumental buildings such as; Balbey Mosque, Pazar Hammam, Ayanoğlu Mesjit, Cumhuriyet Hammam, Tek Kapılı Khan, İki Kapılı Khan, Zincirli Khan. Borders of the Conservation Site in the district was determined by AKTVKBKK in 1989. (Figure 76)



Figure 76 Boundaries of Hanlar District Conservsation Site

Source: Antalya KUDEB

In this period “Urban Identity” theme was revived by the Municipality of Antalya and based upon this issue, a competition named “**Kalekapısı and Its’ Surrounding Urban Design Competition**” was organized by Antalya Chamber Of Architecture and Municipality of Antalya jointly, aiming to achieve design of a center which will enable citizens to live in the city center, bring identity to the city and at the same time will serve a big tourism city. The competition was won by the project which was prepared by İdil, Hasan Özbay ve Tamer BaşBuğ and which emphasized that, tourism is one of the main inputs determining the social identity of Antalya. (Kalekapısı and Its’ Surrounding Urban Design Competition Jury Report, 1990) (Figure 77)

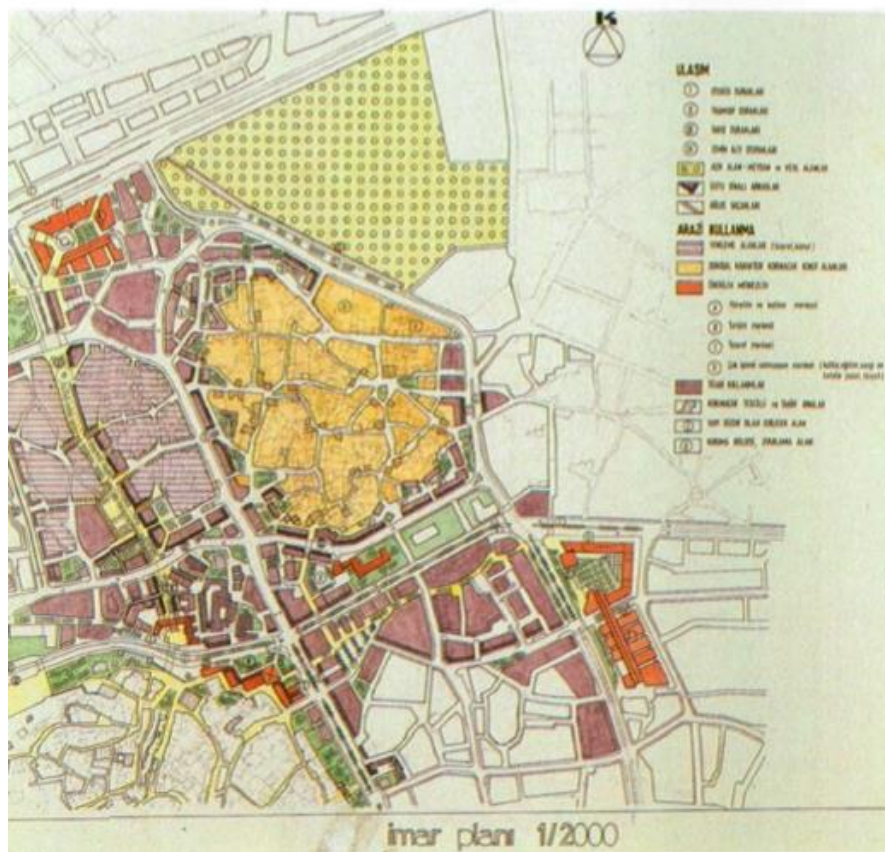
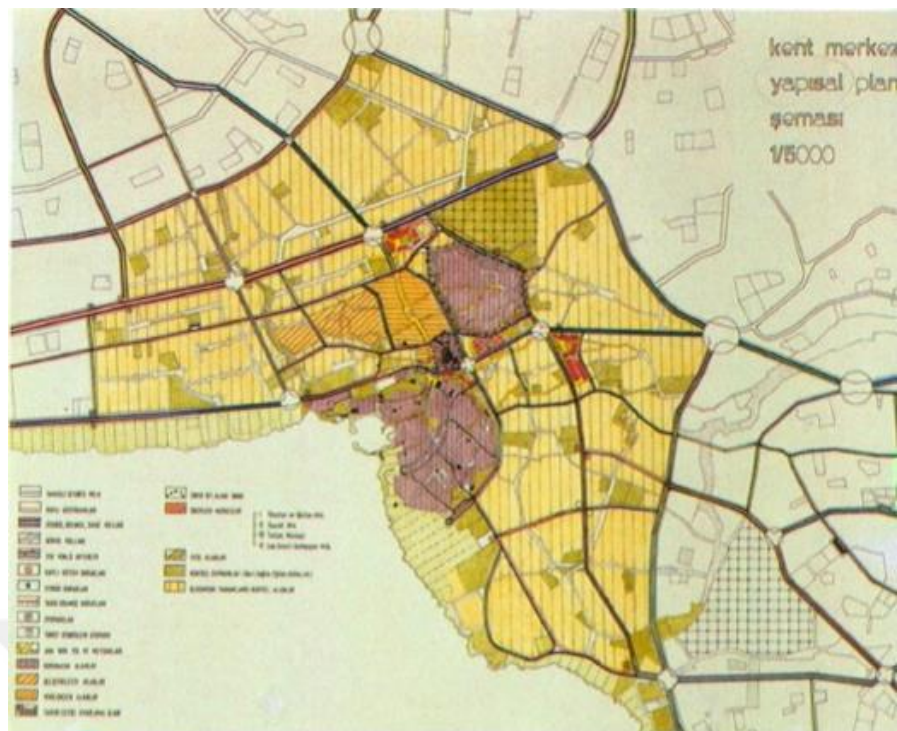


Figure 77 Kalekapısı and Its' Surrounding Urban Design Project

Within the context of this project, Municipality of Antalya conducted implementations in Dönerciler Çarşısı and Pazar Hamamı districts, a part of Şarampol Street was closed to the vehicular traffic and opened to pedestrian utilization.

Again within the context of this project, Balbey Urban Conservation Site which is one of the Urban Conservation Sites in Antalya city center and the examples of civil architecture structures in the site were registered, Conservation Oriented Zoning Plan which was prepared with reference to Urban Conservation Site was found appropriate and confirmed.

Implementations which were conducted after “Kalekapısı and Its’ Surrounding Urban Design Competition” remained limited with these and contrary to expectations, Dönerciler Çarşısı implementation made the district unusable, Balbey Conservation Oriented Zoning Plan wasn’t applied, suggestion which was brought by the project to Sobacılar Çarşısı and School District (*Okullar Bölgesi*) weren’t realized and the problems which were targeted to be solved in the city center have crecscively reached to the present day.

Gül states that, apart from these, one of the most important implementations, which can cause transformation in the city center, is utilization of the Special Provincial Administration building (*İl Özel İdare Binası*). Vatan Coffehouse (*Vatan Kahvesi*) and Cinema Elhamra (Figure 78), which contributed in transformation of Yenikapı to a social-cultural center, were demolished in this period. Besides, touristic and commercial buildings that were rehabilitated as a result of the implementations, which started in the previous period, were put into service (Gül, 2008, p. 146).



Figure 78 Cinema Elhamra at the left, Halkevi at the right

3.2.4 Conservation Decisions & Contentions of Conservation Institutions (1992 – 2016)

3.2.4.1 Planners Attitudes towards Existing Cultural Heritage

It was decided to get a new master development plan prepared as soon as the city became a Metropolitan Municipality. In 1993, 1/25.000 scaled master development plan / structural plan was approved by UTТА planning group. 1/5.000 scaled master development plan which was prepared by UTТА planning group containing the borders of Municipality of Antalya in 1995 was approved with the Council Decision of Metropolitan Municipality in 1996 (Anonymous, 1996). With the 1996 dated plans, it was targetted to reduce the pressure of multi storey renovations which were contrary to the conservation notion and which were formed in the historical central zones such as; Kaleiçi, Balbey, Haşimişcan districts and accordingly conservation of the urban and cultural assets in the district and assesment of an important source for the city which was tending towards tourism. In this direction, it was decided to move the center to the north and maintain development correlavately with the residential and working axis (Yağcı, 2009) .

Based on the necessity for requirement of subscale solutions in some points of Kaleiçi, Metropolitan Municipality seen necessary the handling of the area which starts from ‘Dönerciler Bazaar’ (*Dönerciler Arastası*) and ends with Hıdırlık Tower which lies throughout Atatürk Street and the area which is called as Sur Önü. For this reason, some parts of the Kaleiçi Conservation Oriented Zoning Plan was revised in order to conserve and exposite the city walls and reorganising the surrounding with more detailed plans. (Figure 79) However, this plan revision which aimed to exposite the city walls couldn’t attain its purpose as nationalization intended plan decisions weren’t implemented. Although the area of ‘Sur Önü Rehabilitation Plan’ is a whole with Kaleiçi, preparation of the plan revision with the same scaled (1/1000) plan decisions but in another plan has caused confusions in plan applications. (Gül, 2006)

Afterwards, plan revision of the Municipality intended to enhance the present fabric and transform the area to a commercial area was prepared based on the fact that, decisions about the area which lies until Dönerciler Bazaar (*Dönerciler Çarşısı*) and Clock Tower which were brought with the Urban Design Plan were inapplicable.

In this direction, 1/1000 scaled plan revision which contains the area between ‘Dönerciler Bazaar - Hıdırlık Tower’ (*Dönerciler Çarşısı – Hıdırlık Kulesi*) which was prepared with urban design approach was approved with 19.09.1997 dated and 3481 numbered decision and the list of parcel decisions which was prepared according to this revision was approved with the 10.12.1997 dated and 3610 numbered decision of Antalya Conservation Council. But after this plan revision, rehabilitation was conducted only in the part of Dönerciler Bazaar which faces Atatürk Street.

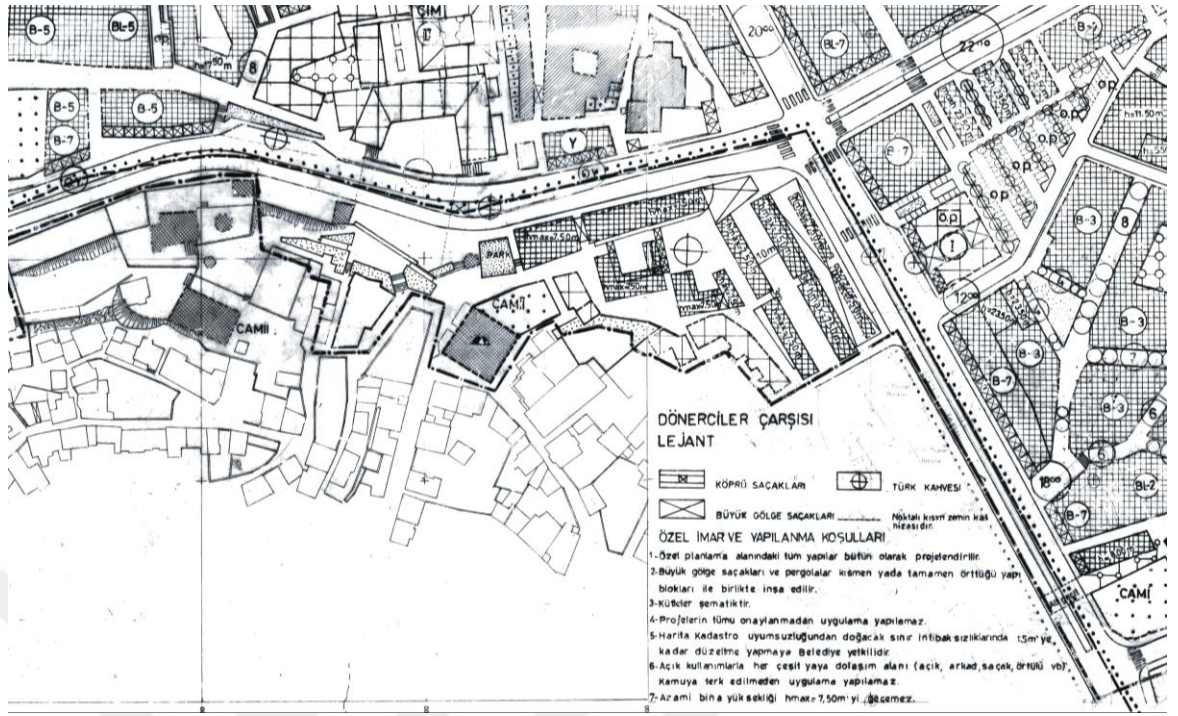


Figure 79 ‘Dönerciler Bazaar – Hıdırlık Tower’ Plan revision-1997. approved by A.K.T.V.K.B.K

City center has attracted attention of political bodies and considered separately during local election campaigns in 2004. In the booklet which was prepared for the 2004 election campaign of Major Menderes Türel, Kaleiçi, Kalekapısı and Doğu Garajı triangle was promised to be replanned and reconstructed as shopping and entertainment center while Kaleiçi, Balbey and Haşimişcan Towns were replanned with support of international projects. (Gül, 2006)

Menderes Türel who was elected as the major after the elections didn't be able to fulfill his elections planks as a result of the existing regulations. Because, city center was a territory under the responsibility of Municipality of Muratpaşa, which was a lower echelon municipality and all authority regarding plan preparation, approval, and application belonged to Municipality of Muratpaşa. (Gül, 2006)

In order to come over this authority issue, provisions of 4957 reference numbered law which conducts revisions in 4848 reference numbered law regarding the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism which gives authority to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to conduct and approve all kinds of plans in Tourism Preservation and Development Areas were considered as an opportunity. Under these circumstances, areas, which were suggested, to be announced as *Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area* have been determined and forwarded to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. (Gül, 2006)

In 2004, the city center of Antalya was defined as “Antalya City Center Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area”(Antalya Kent Merkezi Kültür ve Turizm Koruma ve Gelişim Bölgesi).

The purpose of this project was to deal with the area as a whole, instead of partial planning activities. In addition to these, the aim was to prepare some conservation plans to preserve other parts of the city center. In this context, the boundary of the area was defined as Vakıflar İşhanı, Cumhuriyet Square, Sobacılar Arcade, Hanlar Region, and Schools Region. Haşım Işcan Quarters and Balbey were also involved in as an important place in this project. With in this content, Conservation and Development Plans were prepared for Balbey and Haşimişcan Quarters, in 2003 and 2004, respectively. **(Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.)**

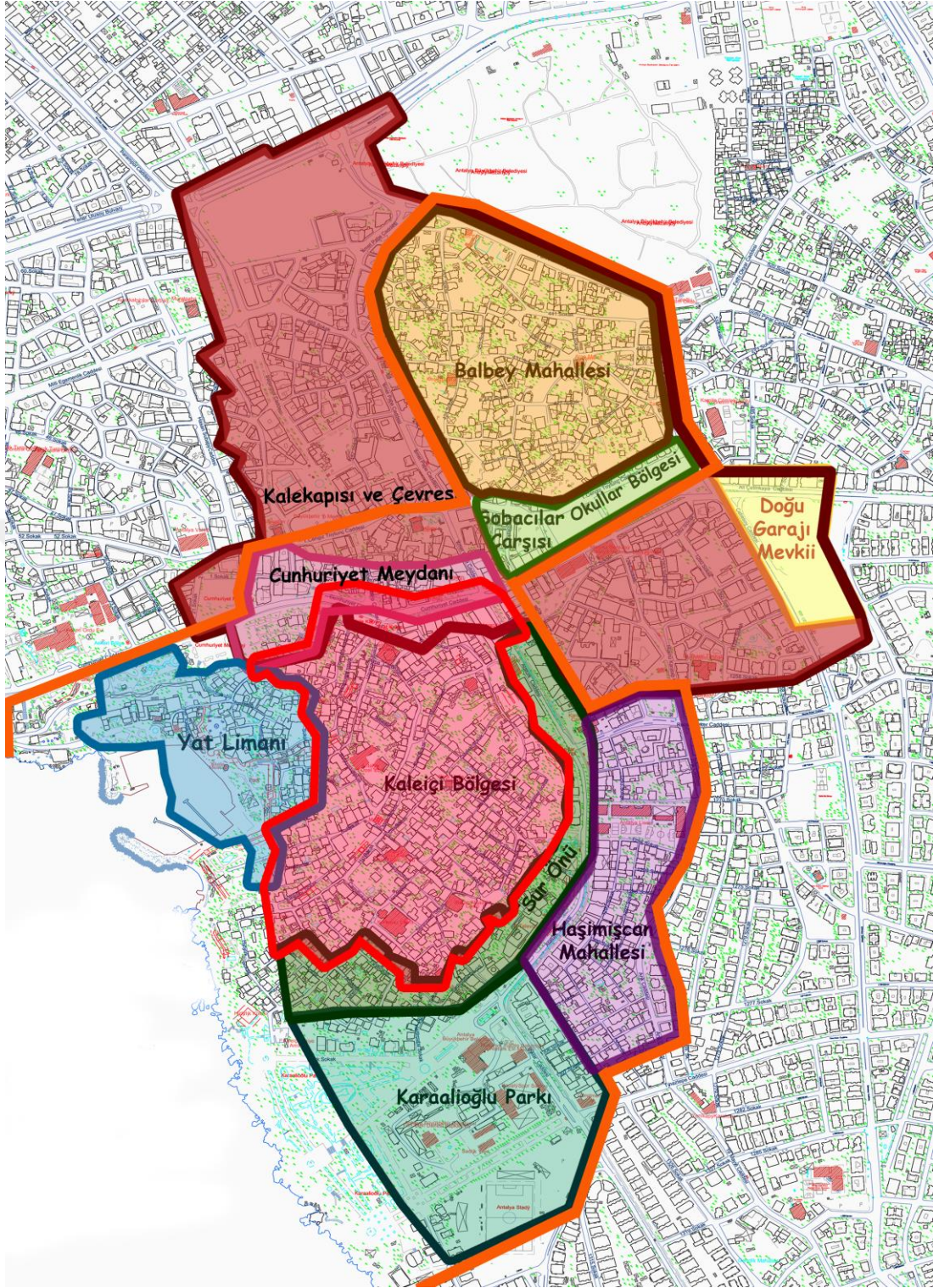


Figure 80 Boundary of Antalya City Center Culture, Tourism Conservation & Development Area (2004), (Antalya KUDEB Archive)

In addition, 1/50.000 plan prepared by Development Plan Department of Antalya Municipality and approved in 2006 which is called 1/ 50000 2nd Stage Strategic and Physical Planning of Antalya Municipality. In the scope of this plan, “*Kaleiçi and its surrounding Central Area (M1) City Center Transformation Project Area and the region in Culture, Tourism Conservation, and Development Area were starting to be depressed area. Therefore, Kaleiçi, Balbey Quarter identified as Culture and Art Quarters.*” (Uluç, 2014)



Figure 81 Central Conservation and Transformation Area in Development Plan, (Antalya KUDEB Archive)

Another important project is Hesapçı Street Organization and Renewal Project about Kaleiçi was prepared by Tabak Construction Office in 2006 and approved in 2007. The project area included Hesapçı Street and its surrounding which is the area located between Hadrianus Gate and Hıdırlık Tower.

Within the scope of the project, Hesapçı Street was pedestrianized as the main pedestrian road and closed to vehicular traffic. In this context, the pavements of Hesapçı Street and the others lateral roads were reconstructed.

Synchronously with this project, Hadrianus Gate, which is located at the beginning of the Hesapçı Street, was reorganized. The pavement of the surrounding of the Gate was changed with respect to Hesapçı Street pavement, and environmental reorganization was implemented, also a glass bridge was constructed to show the original floor pavement, which have the wheel traces on the stones of the ancient road. Furthermore, at the same time, with this project Kaleiçi Organizing Renewal Traffic Circulation Implementation Project (*Kaleiçi Düzenleme–Yenileme–Sirkülasyon Mimari Uygulama Projesi*) was held in the Kaleiçi as well.

In 2007, with regarding the scope of the Kaleiçi Organizing Renewal Traffic Circulation Implementation Project, the whole transportation scheme of Kaleiçi was redesigned. In this context, the main transportation decisions of the 1992 dated Revision of Conservation Development Plan of Kaleiçi were implemented in the area with some revisions. To reduce vehicular traffic of the area paid entrance points were established at the entrances of Kaleiçi and some parts of the area were arranged for car parking. Three differentiations were implemented in the pavements; pedestrian road pavement, vehicle road pavement, and pedestrian-vehicle forening pavement. In addition to pavements, lightning units, the street furnitures, and green areas were also designed in the project.

In 2007, Antalya Municipality also decided to prepare a Revision Plan for the Yacht Harbor. In this respect, KUDEB started to prepare the project in 2007 and, the plan was approved in 2008. According to Madran (2008), The aim of the plan was to *“increase its attractiveness of the area by achieving a balance between conservation and utilization.”* (Argin, 2012)

In 2010, Antalya Metropolitan Municipality prepared Kaleiçi Utilization Instructions. Kaleiçi Utilization Instructions were introduced in order to improve the physical and social conditions of the inhabitants and visitors, to provide secured environment for the inhabitants and visitors, to provide the balance between conservation and utilization.

In 2011, the need of a “New Revision of Conservation Development Plan of Kaleiçi” was accepted and the study was started by KUDEB under the leadership of Emre Madran. The reasons for the revision stated as follows:

- *“The last plan for Kaleiçi was prepared in 1992, and in these 21 years, Kaleiçi and the conservation concept has transformed in many changes. This brings the need for the revision of the last plan.*
- *The activities have been changed in this process. While the tourism based commercial activities were increasing day by day, the residential usages were showed a dramatic decrease.”* (Argin, 2012)

CHAPTER 4

4 CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis was to investigate the methodologies and approaches related with the progress, evolvement and conservation of the cultural heritage of Antalya/Kaleiçi region, from the beginning of the 20th century to the present time. This approach will be associated with the world and country history and on which communities with different cultural and social backgrounds have settled throughout the centuries and concomitantly generated an intense cultural heritage. The study also aims to determine the information necessary for enhancing new approaches, methodologies and implementations of conservation measures in the future.

Within history, social and cultural transformation concomitantly change the space and as Lefebvre mentions, history makes out the transformation in the space in the context of continuity as an element related with the space generating process (Aazam, 2006)

As Levis Mumford mentions; if we aim to lay a new foundation for urban life, we need to understand the historical nature of the city, examine the long historical phases which the city has gone through and we have to track the historical spaces and traces of their functions.

In this vision, relation of every city established with its past can be evaluated as an historical accumulation which reached to the present time in layers. These cultural layers are transferred to the future as traces of the history which came out or remained secreted under or above the ground in the space. In order to reveal and evaluate the relation between “past life experience” and “present life reality”, spaces of every period should be handled together and associatively. This can be realised by studying and documenting the past geographically, socially, physically and with studying and documenting the stages which reveals today's pattern.

In order to determine these urban layers which enlighten the future, every kind of correct, reliable written, visual and oral informations should be brought together and this can be expressed as urban documentation.

After the two World Wars, legal and administrative regulations were started to be realised which were based on the idea supporting conservation of integrity of the cultural heritage in sustainability. Especially, after 1960's, documentation and documentation techniques have started to take place among the frequently discussed subjects. For this purpose, necessity for a correct and reliable documentation, prior to every kind of intervention, related with conservation of cultural heritage was accepted.

In the most general sense, development trend of the cities can be evaluated in a manner which foresees formation of layers in vertical and horizontal context and whether destroying the subsistence or transforming the subsistence with the residuals or utilization with the current state and dispersion with new utilizations. Such a historical and cultural sustainability, based on the idea of differentiation of the cities depending on the location, it can be thought that, documentation should be an evaluation which explains these. Therefore, documentation and evaluation criterias specific to the place should be enhanced for determination and evaluation of the local assets.

In documentation of the city in urban context, as well as the current historical structuring in the area, all kinds of traces related with past should also be examined. For this purpose, along with the written periodic datas, visual articulations should also be performed and combined with the previous informations. In this context, all kinds of obtained maps can be gathered and accoringly enriched with visual informations and urban transformation can be revealed with new mappings. This study is valuable from the point of, giving information about present and annihilated assets, development, directions of the city and functional changes.

In Turkey and in the World, especially in the scientific studies, an approach aspiring the documentation of the historical environment in sustainability context is present. However, in our country, this process is realized in the form of, documentation of the noticed in the area. For this reason, usually written and visual sources cannot be evaluated in the manner which directs architectural development.

Though, organization of the future in the subjects related with conservation and development in the desired manner is dependant to understand today and understand today is dependant to analyze the past. In other words, there is a causality between present and future social events. Therefore, importance of historical method is great for studies in conservation and development field.

Social culture and the physical surrounding which belongs to this culture ingenerates generates gradually within course of the historical process. At present, physical formation of the cities are effected from the previous periods and they are now effecting the future periods. For this reason, it is insufficient to examine a section of urban space within time period and it is contrary to the scientific norms. In order to maintain the historical sustainability in the multi layered cities, firstly, it is necessary to determine the physical structure and the social, political, economical etc factors which cause this and secondly it is required to analyze the transformation of the urban space to the present day and utilize the obtained datas for designing the future. (Karabağ, 2008)

There are plenty of sources which enlighten the history of Antalya. In this study, relevant sources are utilised in accordance with the subject of the study and informations related with the determination of the physical structure of the city during various periods are researched. In other words, within the general informations narrated by the researchers as a result of the related literature retrieval, informations were searched which were related with determination of the physical structure of the city during the previous periods and clarification the tranformations between them.

In addition to this, with the spatial studies conducted over the clues acquired from the structures, datas are provided related with the determination of the physical structure of the city and the urban life in previous periods. In addition to this, with examination of the relations between structures and residuals of various periods, integrated development of the city and its transformation to today are analyzed.

Cities which are inhabited, are structured by various communities. Every community has taken the urban space from the previous one and injected its own culture and form of life. Sometimes, leap points emerging in the same period as a result of social dynamics have caused spatial transformations in short span of time. For this reason, in order to understand the development of the city which is a complicated social fact, it is necessary to pursue the development of the whole communities which structure it.

In this study, urban activities of different communities which lived in different periods are evaluated with one another and activities in the same time period are evaluated in itself comparatively. Consequently, principles and strategies related with conservation of integrated development of the city are determined.

This study conducted specific to Antalya Kaleiçi has enabled evaluation of the obtained datas comparatively and generation of new informations which lead the study to the conclusion. Comparison of plans and visual documents which belong to various periods, including the present state, have been effective in determination of changes and transformations in urban structure. In this context, widening and reductions in the city border occurred during the sovereignty of various civilizations were determined and volumetric plan of the city was obtained by comparison of these changes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the study, an analytical survey of the site, followed by a search of written and visual sources was carried between 2012 and 2015.

Within the scope of the dissertation study entitled as; “Cultural Heritage Conservation In Kaleiçi District In Antalya (From The 20th Century To Present Day)”, Antalya Kaleiçi is chosen as an area suitable for tracking the premise developments and conservation notion in Turkey. Specific to Kaleiçi, two planning studies were conducted which are; 1979 dated conservation development plan and 1992 dated revision of 1979 conservation development plan. Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan was assigned to the METU team (specialized in architecture, town planning and political science), an Applied Research Unit under the leadership of Gönül Tankut, incorporating four members of the Faculty of Architecture: Gönül Tankut, Murat Balamir, Özcan Esmer and Ülker Çapur. Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan was prepared between 1977 -1979 and it was approved in 1979 by The High Council for the Historic Real Estates, Artifacts and Monuments. It was put into action in 1983.

In 1989, with decree no. 224, the Antalya Conservation Council declared that, the 1979 Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan should be revised. After being selected as the new mayor, Hasan Subaşı contacted Emre Madran from METU, Faculty of Architecture, Restoration Program, who had previously worked in the 1979 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan as assistant to the project group. 1979 dated Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan revised by architects Nimet Özgönül and Emre Madran under the METU Parlar Foundation. The revised plan was approved in 1992 by the decision (no. 1442) of the Conservation Council.

These conservation development plans prepared for Antalya Kaleiçi are seen among the first and successful conservation planning examples in Turkey.

In the plans conducted for Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site, project teams have tried to reflect the current and valid conservation approaches of the period to the plan decisions.

In the study; planning studies practiced during various periods by various project owners are also analyzed and evaluated.

In the area study; large scaled conservation studies in historical city center of Antalya conducted from the proclamation of the republic to today be examined. Especially, 1979 dated and 1992 dated conservation development plans, which were prepared specific to Antalya Kaleiçi, are examined in detail.

Effects of plan decisions to the social and physical environment of Kaleiçi are discussed comparatively, considering other plan decisions prepared for Antalya and application results were tried to be revealed through datas such as; present appearance of the area, ownership status, land and building utilization and information gathered from institutions, official records, archive documents, on-site observations, determinations and interviews.

With these studies, it is observed that, the site has developed diversely from the plan decisions, in spite of being a conservation site, physical, social and economic structures have degenerated prior to the planning studies, this degeneration continued and original identity and the character of the site have tend to disappear.

From its foundation to today, Antalya Kaleiçi, which has the characteristic of being center of Antalya has continuously attracted settlement and this feature has persisted. Therefore, Kaleiçi settlement has subsisted its existence as an area subject to combined functions such as; residential areas, social facilities, religious facilities, cultural facility areas, commercial areas, storage-industrial areas.

Kaleiçi, which had a cosmopolite structure with its feature to be the city center lost its cosmopolite structure after the announcement of the republic, but feature to be the city center subsisted. When 1945 dated land utilization is observed, it is seen that, social and physical structure, which appeared with the reconstruction period after the announcement of the republic, haven't changed yet.

It is seen that, between 1945-1979, physical and social structure of Kaleiçi started to change parallel to the social and physical transformations appeared throughout the city. Changes aren't observed in commercial and residential areas during this period. However, social structure started to change with transformation of the old houses to building blocks. Besides, an increase in building stock in Kaleiçi area is observed in 1979. In 1979, number of residences has increased to 781 while it was 758 in 1945. This can be accepted as an indication of structuring on empty parcels.

In the area which comprises of 4 districts; residential areas, social facilities, religious facilities, cultural facility areas, commercial areas, storage-industrial areas were located. In other words, Kaleiçi has become an area in which, residential areas have engaged with production and commercial areas. Social and economical structures in the area have changed accordingly and both structures were affected with the changes in the city.

Kaleiçi had a cosmopolite structure until the announcement of the republic. In the area, Greeks, Jewish, Armenians and Turks have resided and traces of all communities are seen in monumental and civil architectural structures.

After the announcement of the republic, Greeks left the city as a result of the war and the population exchange, Kaleiçi lost its cosmopolite structure but continued to have its feature to be a center.

Before and after the planning studies, changes in the economical structure and the urban dynamics in the area and the city have parallels with changes in physical and social structures in the area.

It is seen that, population in Kaleiçi decreases to 3588 in 1990 while it was 5000 in the period during which the 1979 dated plan was prepared. According to 2000 dated TÜİK datas, population of the area has decreased to 2096. At the present time 898 people reside in the area. .

In consequence of the studies conducted within the scope of this dissertation, it is seen that, conservation planning couldn't avoid the degeneration in the social and physical structure of the area. In other words, problems between the conservation planning approach and application aspect were tried to be materialized specific to Antalya Kaleiçi with comparison of plan decisions and the present situation.

When the conservation development plans, which were prepared for Antalya Kaleiçi and the present structure of the area, are examined, a failure is seen in the conservation of the social structure and improvement and conservation of the physical environment, which were the primary targets of the both plans. A substantial decrease in population is observed in the area, during the period between the preparation of the first plan and the present time.

Physical and social environment in the area was damaged as a result of the “tourism” identity given with the 1979-dated plan. In consequence of tourism, changes arose in the functions generating the constructed surrounding and tourism caused the functions to perish, which constituted specialty and character of the settlement and resulted in development of the economy depending only on tourism and the commerce adherent to this sector.

With the increasing demand related with tourism, as the area utilization required by the accommodation, commerce and entertainment spaces differed from the scale and proportion of the existing fabric, differentiation ingenerated in land-parcel-building sizes which constituted the built environment. Accordingly, scale and proportion of the historical fabric started to disappear.

Duration of conservation development planning process of Antalya Kaleiçi has started in 1979 and continued with 1992 dated plan. Today, studies for a new revision conservation plan are being conducted which comprises this area as well.

In other words, during 40 years time period, the area was planned once and there will be two plan revisions (with the new revision plan which is not finalized yet).

New decisions brought with each new plan cause problems in terms of application. Decisions of 1979-dated plan weren't realized until 1992 and in addition to this, decisions of 1979-dated plan were changed or new decisions were included with the 1992-dated plan. However, when the current situation is observed, it is seen that, social and physical structure in the area continues to change and transform.

When plans are examined with in the their historical context Conservation Plans of Kaleiçi can be evaluated as activities which presented a premiss and contemporary approach and which tried to use the new technologies of their period during the analysis and evaluation processes.

Besides, plan limits of the plans prepared for Kaleiçi weren't sufficient for Antalya. Leaving the other conservation sites such as Balbey and Haşim İşcan out of the conservation plans have caused historical fabric to split from each other.

After all, if kaleiçi conservation plans were never prepared, probably, cultural assets which exist today wouldn't have reached to the present day.

In this direction, as plans conducted for Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Conservation Site are revealed as important and successful examples of conservation planning, problems determined specific to this area can be regarded as common problems of the conservation development plans applied in our country. These problems which are related with the study area can be mentioned as follows; disregarding the social and economic space, due to the physical space concentrated content of planning, lack of prediction of social and physical deteriorations, lack of foresight about physical deterioration emerging as a result of authority confusion, which is borne by the multi-headed legal and institutive structures, negative effect of the plan revision decisions of the development commissions (imar komisyonları), which existed in the Municipal Councils, absence of culture policies, as well as the issues about urban conservation, the citizens of Antalya Kaleiçi do not have a consciousness for their historical environment, failure to conserve the urban identity, failure to establish

relation between cultural heritage and contemporary urban life and also failure to integrate the elements of cultural heritage with today's urban life.

Management of cultural heritage is a field, which intertwines, in national and international scales. Absence of an integrated and distinctive program in urban conservation field in Turkey is a remarkable determination. Nevertheless, numerous problems are also present in this subject. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to propose solutions for social sustainability in urban conservation, related problems within the context of local requirements and cultural codes.

Today, the only means for conservation of the cultural and natural environment is, "conservation development plans". "Conservation development plans" are outputs of efforts for placing the environmental protection fact, which recently emerged in 1970's. In due course, conservation development plans, which revived as means of environmental conservation have transformed to a status, which determines the content of conservation approach. With this approach, development plans, which were prepared for the cities with historical urban areas, remained within the limits determined with legislations. As for the development plans, they remained limited with the conservation sites and developed in the manner, which plans the urban conservation site alone, apart from the situation of the site in the whole city, its transportation, economy and social relations.

In fact, theoretic approach in conservation targets to ensure development of historical fabric towards the urban life with a balanced involvement, an integrated conservation approach. However, conservation development plans and their consequences don't meet this approach entirely. Plan decisions related with the whole of the city should be integrated with the conservation sites in all scales such as; region, district, city etc.

REFERENCES

- Gül, M., Bayram, A., Hakkoymaz, O. (2003). *Selçuklu'dan Günümüze Konya'nın Sosyo-Politik Yapısı*. Konya: Konya İl Emniyet Müdürlüğü Arge Yayınları.
- Çeçener, B., & Danışman, G. (1973). Kültür Değeri Olan Yapı Korunması ve İngiltere Mevzuatı. *Mimarlık* , 8, 18.
- A. Sevim, Y. Yücel. (1990). Türkiye Tarihi I. II.
- Adıyeke, A. N. (2000). *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu ve Girit Bunalımı (1896-1908)*. Ankara.
- Ahmed Vefik Paşa. (1306). *Lehçe-i Osmani*. İstanbul.
- Ahunbay, Z. (1996). *Tarihi Çevre Koruma ve Restorasyon*. İstanbul: YEM.
- Akçura, N. (1973). Yabancı Ülkelerde Eski Eserlerin Korunması. *Mimarlık* , 8, 13-17.
- Akgündüz, A. (2005). *Osmanlı Devletinde Belediye Teşkilatı Ve Belediye Kanunları*. İstanbul: OSAV.
- Akok, M. (1970). Antalya Şehri içindeki Hadriyan Kapısının Kuruluşu ve Restorasyonu.
- Akok, M. (1970). Antalya Şehri içindeki Hadriyan Kapısının Kuruluşu ve Restorasyonu. *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* , XIX-I, 37-54.
- Akozan, F. (1977). *Türkiye'de Tarihi Anıtları Koruma Teşkilatı ve Kanunlar*. İstanbul: DGSA Publication.
- Alp, Ş. (2005). *Hidirlik Kulesi Antalya'da Bir Anıt Mezar Arkeolojisi, Rölöve-Restitüsyon Restorasyon Projeleri*. Antalya: Akdeniz Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Unpublished Master Thesis, .
- Alpan, A. (2013). *Urban Restructuring Process Of Antalya Walled-Town And The Roles Of Stakeholders*. Ankara, Turkey: METU.
- Altınyıldız, N. (1997). *Tarihsel Çevreyi Korumanın Türkiye'ye Özgü Koşulları (İstanbul 1923-1973)*. İstanbul: İTÜ Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Unpublished Master Thesis.
- Anonymous. (2006). *Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi 2007–2011 Stratejik Planı*.
- Anonymous. (1996). *Antalya Kıyı Yerleşimleri: Planlama, Yapılanma, Kullanma ve Sorunları*. Antalya: TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi Yayınları.

- Anonymous. (1984). Tek Yapıdan Çevre Korumaya. *Mimarlık Dergisi* , 201.
- Antalya. In *Yurt Asiklopedisi*. II.
- Antalya Kıyı Yerleşmeleri*. (1996). Antalya: TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi Yayınları.
- Arı, K. (2012). *Büyük Mübadele / Türkiye'de Zorunlu Göç 1923- 1925*. Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları,.
- Arıkan, Z. (1988). *XV-XVI. Yüzyıllarda Hamit Sancağı*. İzmir: Ege Üniv. Edebiyat Fakültesi Yay.
- Armağan, L. *Tarihsel Süreç İçinde Teke Yöresi*.
- Aygen, Z. (1999). Kentlerin Tarihi Dokusu Korunmalı mıdır? *Cogito* , 43-62.
- Barkan, Ö. L. (1953). Tarihi Demografi Araştırmaları ve Osmanlı tarihi. *Türkiyat Mecmuası* , X, 14-24.
- Bayur, Y. H. (1991). *Türk İnkılâbı Tarihi*, (Vol. II part III). Ankara.: TTK. Yay.
- Bean, G. (1999). *Eski Çağda Güney Kıyıları*. İstanbul: Arion Yayınevi.
- Bean, G. (1979). *Turkey's Southern Shore*. London.
- Beaufort, F. (2014). *Karamania, Or, A Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia-Minor and of the Remains of Antiquity(1811-1812)*. Cambridge University Press.
- Beyoğlu, S. (2000). Girit Göçmenleri (1821-1924). *Türk Kültürü İncelemeleri Dergisi* , 2, 123-138.
- Bosch, E. (1947). Antalya Kitabeleri . *Belleten* , 41.
- Bosh, C. (1957). *Pamphilya'mn Tarihine Dair Tetkikler*. Ankara: Turk Tarih Kurumu Baslmevi.
- Bulduk, Ü. *Hamitoğulları, Ortacağ ve Yenicağ Türk Devletleri Tarihi*. Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayını No: 2732.
- Burhan, V. (2008). Antalya Surlarının Oluşum Süreci Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler / Some Thoughts on the Development of the Walls of Antalya. In G. L. S. Redford, *Taşa Yazılan Zafer: Antalya İçkale Surlarındaki Selçuklu Fetihnâmesi / Victory Inscribed. The Seljuk Fetihname on the Citadel Walls of Antalya* (pp. 55-62). ADALYA Ekyayın Dizisi 7 / Supplementary Series 7.
- Cahen C. (1994). *Osmanlılardan Önce Anadolu'da Türkler*. (Y. Moran, Trans.) İstanbul.

- Cal, H. (1997). Osmanlı Devletinde Asar_ı Atika Nizamnameleri. *Vakıflar Dergisi* , 26, 387-396.
- Capa, M. (1990). Yunanistan'dan Gelen Göçmenlerin İskanı, Atatürk Yolu. *A.Ü. Türk İnkılap Tarihi Enstitüsü Dergisi* , 5, 49-69.
- Celebi, M. (2006). İtalyan Sömürgeciliğinin Hedef Kenti Antalya. *Son Bin Yılda Antalya Sempozyumu, 18-19 Aralık 2003*. Antalya: Akdeniz Üniversitesi Basımevi.
- Celebi, M. (1999). *Milli Mücadele Dönemi Türk-İtalyan İlişkileri*. Ankara: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi Yayınları.
- Celik G., Bakırer Ö. (2013). Conservation History of Hadrianus Gate. Ankara.
- Cimrin, H. (2002). *Antalya: Tarihi ve Turistik Rehberi*. Antalya: Simge Yayınevi.
- Cimrin, H. (2007). *Bir Zamanlar Antalya Tarih, Gözlem ve Anılar* (Vol. 2). Antalya: Antalya Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Kültür Yayını.
- Cimrin, H. (2007). *Bir Zamanlar Antalya, Tarih, Gözlem ve Anılar* (Cilt 1). Antalya: Antalya Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Kültür Yayınları.
- Cimrin, H. (2005). *Kuruluşundan Günümüze Antalya Kent Kronolojisi (İÖ 198-2005)*. Antalya: Antalya Sanayi ve Ticaret Odası Kültür Yayınları.
- Coşkun, B. S. (2012). *İstanbul'daki Anıtsal Yapıların Cumhuriyet Dönemindeki Koruma ve Onarım Süreçleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma*. İstanbul: Unpublished PhD Thesis, Mimar Sinan University.
- CUINET, V. (1891-1894). *La Turquie D'Asie Geographie Administrative Statistique Descriptive et Raisonnee de Chaque Province De L'Asie Mineure, Tome II*,. Paris.
- Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi Anadolu, Suriye Hicaz (1671-1672) (Cilt Nine). (1935). (Z. Danışman, Çev.) İstanbul.
- Dağıstan Özdemir, M. (2005). *Türkiye'de Kültürel Mirasın Korunmasına Kısa Bir Bakış*. TMMOB Şehir Plancıları Odası .
- Dinç, G. (2007). Cumhuriyetin İlk Sayımına Göre Antalya'nın Demografik Yapısı. *İstanbul Üniversitesi, Yakın Dönem Türkiye Araştırmaları Dergisi* , 64-87.
- Dostoğlu, N. Oral, E.Ö. (2000). Bir Osmanlı başkenti Bursa'nın Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e fiziksel değişim süreci. *Osmanlı Mimarlığının 7 Yüzyılı "Uluslararası Bir Miras"*, 26-28 Kasım 1999 (pp. 221-229). İstanbul: İTÜ.
- Doğan, N. Ş. (2010). Selçuklu Döneminde Siyasi ve Bani Kimliği ile Mübarizeddin Ertokuş. *Journal of Faculty of Letters* , Volume 27.
- Durukan, A. (1988). Alâeddin Keykubad Dönemi ve Antalya Eserleri Semineri. *Antalya 2. Selçuklu*.

- Emecan, F. (1991). Antalya. In *İslam Ansiklopedisi* (Vol. III). TFV.
- Emgili, F. (2006). Giritten Antalya'ya Yönelik Göçler. *Son Bin Yılda Antalya Sempozyumu, 18-19 Aralık 2003*. Antalya: Akdeniz Üniversitesi Basımevi.
- Erdem, İ. (2001-2002). Bir Ortaçağ Kenti Antalya: Geç Antik Dönemden Selçukluların Sonuna Genel Bir Yaklaşım I. *Adalya*, V.
- Eroğlu, H. (2003). Şehzade Sancağı Antalya. *Antalya'nın Son Bin Yılı Sempozyumu (18-19 Aralık 2003)*.
- Erten, S. (1997). Antalya Livası Tarihi. Altın Portakal Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı Yayınları.
- Esengil, E. (2002). 20 Yılda Antalya Neden Bu Kadar Bozuldu? *Mimarlık Dergisi*, 305.
- Eskici Özten, A. (2012). *Tarihi Konut Yapılarını ve Alanlarını Korumanın Ekonomik Etkilerinin Değerlendirilmesi- Galata Örneği*. (A. P. Gülersoy, Dü.) İstanbul: İTÜ, unpublished PhD Thesis.
- Eyüboğlu, A. (2009). *Tarihi Kentlerin Korunmasında Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu Kararlarının Edirne Kenti Örneğinde Değerlendirilmesi*. Edirne: Unpublished PhD Thesis, Trakya Üniversitesi.
- F. Büyükyörük, C. Tibet. (1999-2000). 1997-1998 Yılı Antalya Doğu Nekropolü KurtarmaKazıları. *Adalya*, IV, 115-172.
- Faroqhi, S. (1994). *Osmanlı'da Kentler ve Kentliler*. İstanbul.
- Foss, C. (1996). *Cities, Fortresses and Villages of Byzantine Asia Minor* (Vol. chapter IV). Aldershot: Brookfield: Variorum.
- Gökalp, N. (2008). *Attaleia Kent Tarihi Ve Yazıt Korpusu*. Antalya: Basılmamış Doktora tezi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.
- Gökbilgin, M. T. (1959). *Milli Mücadele Başlarken I (Mondros Mütarekesinden Sivas Kongresine)*. Ankara: İşbankası Yayınları.
- Gönüllü, A. R. (2009). Antalya'da İskan Edilen Muhacirler (1878-1923). *Türkiyat Araştırmalar Dergisi*, 26.
- Güçhan, N. Ş., & Kurul, E. (2009). A History of the Development of Conservation Measures in Turkey: From the Mid 19th Century Until 2004. *METU Journal of Faculty of Architecture*, 2.2, 19-44.
- Güçlü, M. (1997). XX. Yüzyılın İlk Yarısında Antalya.

Gül, M. (2006). Antalya Kent Merkezi Kültür ve turizm Gelişim Bölgesinde Yer Alan Sit Alanları ve Bu Alanlarda Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesince Başlatılan Çalışmalara İlişkin Genel Bir Değerlendirme. *Planlama* , 4, 121-145.

Gül, M. (2008). *Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamaları: "Antalya Örneği"*. Antalya: Akdeniz Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.

Günlüğü, Mahmut Şevket Paşa'nın. (1988). İstanbul: Arba Yayıncılık.

Gode, K. (1996). . Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti'nin kuruluşu ve yükseliş dönemlerine genel bir bakış. *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi* , 2, 99- 117.

Guide, C. (1989-1990). *Life-Style in Antalya*.

Hasan Yüksel. (2006-07). Osmanlı'da Modern Anlamda Yapılan İlk Nüfus Sayımına Göre Divriği'nin Demografik Yapısı. *Nüfusbilim Dergisi\Turkish Journal of Population Studie* .

Havkal, I. (1939). *Kitabu Suretü-l arz*.

Hild – Hellenkemper. (1990). *Kilikien und Isaurien*. TIB 5.

<http://www.antalyamuzesi.gov.tr>. (n.d.).

Ipek, N. (1999,). *Rumeli'den Anadolu'ya Türk Göçleri (1877-1890)*. Ankara,.

Jokilehto, J. (2007). *Conservation Concepts, Conservation Ruins*. (J. Ashurst, Dü.) Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Jorga, N. (2005). *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Tarihi* (Vols. I-II). (Ç. K. Nilüfer Epçeli, Trans.) İstanbul: Yeditepe Yay.

Kıvrın, F. and Uysal, M. (1992). *Antalya: Bir Kentin Portresi, A Portrait of a Province, Bilder einer Stadt und ihrer*. Fırat Yayıncılık.

Kanadoğlu, S. (1998). *Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Hukuku*. Ankara: Turhan Kitabevi.

Karaca, B. (1997). XV ve XVI. Yüzyıllarda Teke Sancağı. 82. Samsun: Unpublished Phd Thesis, Ondokuz Mayıs University.

Karaca, B. (1997). *XV ve XVI. Yüzyıllarda Teke Sancağı*. Samsun: Unpublished Phd Thesis, Ondokuz Mayıs University,.

Karaca, B. (2002). *XV. ve XVI. Yüzyıllarda Teke Sancağı*. Isparta: Fakülte Kitabevi.

Karaduman, H. (2004). Belgelerle İlk Türk Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi,. *Türk Tarih Belgeleri Dergisi* , XXV (29), 73-92.

Karpat, K. H. (1978). Ottoman Population Records and the Census of 1881/82-1893. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* , 9.

Kayın, E. (2008). Türkiye'de Koruma Tarihindeki Kırılmalar. *Mimarlık Dergisi* , 343.

Kemal, I. (1997). *Tevarih-i Al-i Osman*. (A. Uğur, Trans.) Ankara: TTK, Book no:VIII,.

Kenanoğlu, M. M. (2006). *1858 Arazi Kanunnâmesi ve Uygulanması*. Türk Hukuk Tarihi Araştırmaları.

Korkut, T. (2006). *Antalya Alp Paşa Hotel ve Arkeolojik Buluntuları / Antalya Alp Paşa Hotel and Archaeological Finds* . ISBN 9444-5242-0-4.

L.Yılmaz, K. Tuzcu. (2010). *Antalya'da Türk dönemi kitabeleri* (Vol. CORPUS OF TURKISH ISLAMIC INSCRIPTIONS nr. 3). Haarlem, , Hollanda.: SOTA Yayınları.

Lanckoronski, K. (2005). *Pamphylia ve Pisidia Kentleri*. Antalya: Suna İnan Kıraç, Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü Çeviri Dizisi 21.

Lemaire, R. (1995). Venedik Tüzüğü Yeniden Gözden Geçirilmeli mi? *Restauro* .

Life-Style in Antalya, Complete Guide. (1990).

Madran, E. (1988). 16. Yüzyılda Osmanlı Devletinde Restorasyon Etkinlikleri. *Uluslararası Mimar Sinan Sempozyumu*, (s. 24-27). Ankara.

Madran, E. (1996). Cumhuriyetin İlk Otuz Yılında (1920-1950) Koruma Alanının Örgütlenmesi-1. *METU Journal of Faculty of Architecture* , 16, 56-97.

Mahmud, A. K. (1944). *Selçuki Devletleri Tarihi*. (M. N.-F. Uzluk, Trans.) Ankara: Recep Ulusoglu Basimev.

Mansel, A. M. (1956). *İlk Çağda Antalya Bölgesi*. İstanbul.

Memiş, E. (1995). *Eski Çağ Türkiye Tarihi*. Konya: Selçuk Üniversitesi.

Moğol, H. (1996). *Antalya Tarihi*. Ankara.

Moğol, H. (1991). *XIX. Yüzyıl Başlarında Teke Yöresi*.

Mumcu, A. (1969). *Eski Eserler Hukuku*.

Musa Çadırcı. (1991). *Tanzimat Döneminde Anadolu Kentlerinin Sosyal ve Ekonomik Yapısı*. Ankara: TTK.

- Oksüz, H. (2000). İkili İlişkiler Çerçevesinde Balkan Ülkelerinden Türkiye'ye Göçler ve Göç Sonrası İskân Meselesi (1923 – 1938). *Atatürk Dergisi*, , 3/ I,, 169-188.
- Onat, B. (2000). *Bir Zamanlar Antalya: Bir Antalya Sevdalısının Kaleminden*. İstanbul: ME-Pa A.Ş.
- Onge, M. (2011). *History of Cultural Heritage Conservation on the Alaaddin Hilland ItsSurroundings in Konya*. (C.-s. G. Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer, Dü.) Ankara: METU, unpublished PhD Thesis.
- Onge, M. (2004). *Restoration Of Zazadin Han A 13th Century Seljukid Caravanserai Near Konya*. Ankara: unpublished Master Thesis, METU.
- Oral, M. (2011). Duvarlar Arasında Yahudi Cemaati. *Tarihin Peşinde* , 6.
- Ortak, Ş. (2008). Büyük Savaşın (I. Dünya Savaşı) Eşiğinde Antalya. *20. Yüzyılda Antalya Sempozyumu (22-25 Kasım 2007)*, I, pp. 90-117. Antalya.
- Ortak, Ş. (2008). Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinin Tamamlanması Gereken Bir Projesi: Afyon-Antalya Demiryolu Hattı İnşaatı. *Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi* , X-3.
- Ortaylı, İ. (2006). *Türkiye Teşkilatı ve İdare Tarihi*. Ankara: Cedit Yayın.
- Ortaylı, İ. (2007). *Batılılaşma Yolunda*. İstanbul: Merkez Kitapçılık Publications.
- Ortaylı, İ. (1974). *Türkiye: Teşkilat ve İdare Tarihi*. Ankara: Cedit Publication.
- Ortaylı, İ. (2007). *Tanzimattan Sonra Milli İdareler(1840-1878)*. Ankara: TODAİE Publications.
- Ozdemir, R. (1992). Osmanlı Döneminde Antalya'nın Fiziki ve Demografik Yapısı(1800-1867). *Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi*, , VII, 149-166.
- Pace, B. (1917). *L'Italia e l'Asia Minore*.
- Paribeni, R. (1916). *L'Italia e il Mediterraneo Orientale*.
- Petricioli, M. (1986). La resa dei conti: diplomazia e finanza di fronte alle aspirazioni in Anatolia 1919-1923. *Stroia delle Relazioni Internazionali* (Cilt 2, s. 63-93). içinde
- Petricioli, M. (1983). *L'Italia in Asia Minore*. Firenze, Sansoni.
- Refik, A. (1979). Fatih Zamanında Teke-ili. *Türk Tarih Encümeni Mecmuası* .
- Richmond, A., & Bracker, A. (2011). *Conservation Principles, Dilemmas and Uncomfortable Truths*. New York, USA: Routledge.

Sönmez, C. C. (2009). *Antalya Kenti Kalesi'nin Tarihi Burçlar Kapılar ve Sur Duvarları*. Antalya: Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi Yayınları.

Sür, A. (2006). *The Analysis Of Historical / Cultural Pattern Development And Conservation Plans Of Antalya Kaleiçi*. İzmir: İYTE, unpublished master thesi.

Sümer, F. (1985). *Yabanlu Pazarı*. İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı Yayınları:14, Afşin Matbaası.

Süreyya., M. (1996). *Sicil-i Osmani* (Vol. V). İstanbul: Haz. Nuri Akbayar ve Seyit Ali Kahraman,.

Sahin Güçhan, N., & Kurul, E. (2009). A History of the Development of Conservation Measures in Turkey: From the Mid 19th Century Until 2004. *METU Journal of the Faculty of Architecture* , 26 (2), 19-44.

Sakaoğlu, N. (1996). *Osmanlı kentleri ve yabancı gezginler*. İstanbul: Ray Sigorta Şişhane.

Saydam, A. (1997). *(Kırım ve Kafkas Göçleri (1856-1876)*. Ankara.

Scott, R. (2008). *Some Thoughts on the Development of the Walls of Antalya Victory Inscribed*. Antalya: AKMED.

Sey, Y. Cumhuriyet Döneminde Türkiye'de Mimarlık ve Yapı Üretimi. *75 Yılda Değişen Kent ve Mimarlık* (s. 25-38). içinde İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yayınları.

Sezgin, S. (1994). *Dünya'da Korumanın Tarihi*. İstanbul: TAÇ Vakfı Yıllığı.

Simşek, F., & Güven, D. (2009). XIX: Yüzyılda Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Eski Eser Anlayışının Doğuşu ve Bu Alanda Uygulanan Politikalar. *Uludağ Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi* , 16, 101-127.

Strange, L. (1905). *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Tankut, G. (2007). *The Seljuk City/Selçuklu Kenti*. Ankara: METU/ODTÜ.

Tekindağ, Ş. (1997). "Teke-eli ve Teke-Oğulları. VII-VIII.

Texier, C. (1862). *Asie Mineure Description Geographique, Historique et Archeologique, Des Provinces et des Villes de la Chersonnese D'Asie*. Firmon Didot.

Texier, C. (2002). *Küçük Asya Coğrafyası Tarihi ve Arkeolojisi, Vol. 3*. Ankara: Enformasyon ve Dokümantasyon Hizmetleri Vakfı.

Tosun, A. (2010-8). Salvage Excavations at the Necropolis of Attaleia at Doğu Garajı – Halk Pazarı Mevkii in 2009. *News Of Archaeology From Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas*, .

- Turan, O. (1993). *Selçuklular zamanında Türkiye, İstanbul, 1993*, . İstanbul.
- Turfan, K. (1955). *Eski Eser Tescil Fişleri*. Antalya.
- Ucuzsatar, N. U. (2002). The dissolution of the ottoman empire and the foundation of Modern Turkey Under the Leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. *Journal of İstanbul Kültür University* , 2, 55-68.
- Uzunçarşılı. *Anadolu Beylikleri ve Akkoyunlu, Karakoyunlu Devletleri*.
- Uzunçarşılı, İ. H. (1983). *Osmanlı Tarihi* (Vol. II).
- Uzunçarşılı, İ. (1984). *Osmanlı Devleti Saray Teşkilatı*. Ankara.
- website of National Archives of Australia. (tarih yok).
<http://naa12.naa.gov.au/scripts/Imagine.asp>. adresinden alınmıştır
- William H. Bartlett, T. A. (1845). *Voyage en Syrie et dans l'Asie mineure*. Paris.
- Yılmaz, L. Antalya. In *Anadolu Selçukluları ve Beylikler Dönemi Uygarlığı 2*.
- Yılmaz, L. (2002). *Antalya (16. Yüzyılın Sonuna Kadar)*. Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları.
- Yavuz, A. T. Alara Han'ın Tanıtılması ve Değerlendirilmesi , Cilt: , Sayı:132, TTK, Ankara. *Belleten* , XXXIII (132).
- Yağcı, Ö. (2009-2). Tarihi Kent Merkezi Geşilim Süreci. *Planlama Dergisi* , 31-49.
- Yerasimos, S. (2005). *Tanzimat'tan Günümüze Türkiye'de Kültürel Mirası Koruma Söylemi*. İstanbul: Türk Tarih Vakfı Yayınları.
- Zeren, N. (1981). *Kentsel Alanlarda Alınan Koruma Kararlarının Uygulanabilirliği*. İstanbul: Unpublished PhD Thesis, İTÜ.

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Surname, Name: Çelik Başok, Gülşah

Nationality: Turkish (TC)

Date and Place of Birth: 1980, Ankara

Marital Status: Married

e-mail: gulcelik@gmail.com

EDUCATION

Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
MS	METU Restoration in Architecture	2009
BArch	Süleyman Demirel University, Architecture	2004
High School	Kılıçoğlu Anadolu High School, Eskişehir	1999

WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
2014 – Present	Atılım Uni. Department of Interior Arch.e and Env. Design	Instructor
2004-2014	METU, Dep. of Architecture	Research Assistant

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Advanced English

PUBLICATIONS (International)

- **Chapter in Book:**

Çelik, G., Kavas, K.R. (2012) “A Case Study of the Local Builder’s Carpentry Tools,” Nuts & Bolts of Construction History: Culture, Technology and Society, Vol.2, (editörler: R. Carvais, A. Guillerme, V. Nègre, J. Sakarovitch) Paris: Éditions A. Et J. Picard, s. 11-16.

- **Conference Papers**

Çelik, G., Bakırer, Ö. (2014) “Conservation History of Hadrianus Gate,” 9th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin: Improvements in Conservation and Rehabilitation – Integrated Methodologies, June 2014, Ankara, ODTÜ

Çelik, G., (2012) “Architectural Characteristics Of Traditional Ormana Houses” ISVS-6, 6th International Seminar on Vernacular Settlements, Contemporary Vernaculars: Places, Processes and Manifestations, April 2012, Famagusta, Turkish Republic of North Cyprus: Eastern Mediterranean University

Çelik, G., Kavas, K.R. (2012) “A Case Study of the Local Builder’s Carpentry Tools,” 4th International Congress on Construction History, July 2012, Paris: École National Supérieure d’Architecture Paris- Malaquise, s. 11-16.

Kavas, K.R., Çelik, G. (2012) “Historical Continuity from Bronze Age to the Present: Local Architecture of the Akseki-İbradı Basin (Turkey),” 1-ICAUD - 1st International Conference on Architecture and Urban Design, April 2012, Tirana, Albania: EPOKA University, s.425-434.

Çelik, G., (2011) “Construction Techniques of Traditional Ormana Houses” WCCE-ECCE-TCCE Second Joint Conference Seismic Protection Of Cultural Heritage, Turkey, Antalya