

**A Future for the Upper Bosphorus:
A Historical Survey of the Upper Bosphorus, and a Proposal for a
Sustainable Heritage Management Plan**

by

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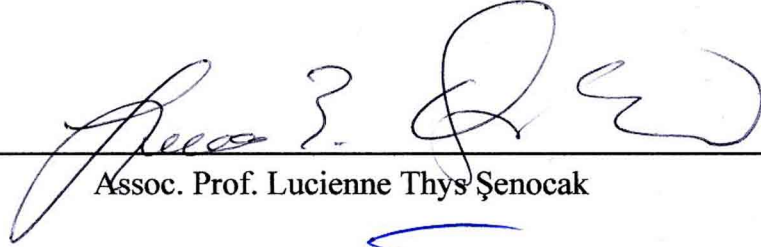
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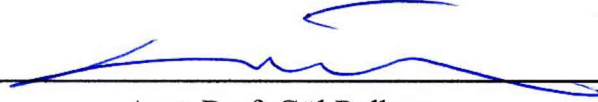
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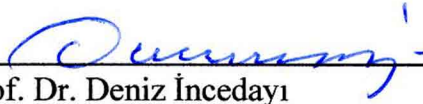
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*To My Parents,
For all their loving support
and confidence in my academic studies*

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a historical study and heritage resource analysis of the “Upper Bosphorus”, an area comprising the north section of the Bosphorus strait.

The first part of this thesis presents a history of the Upper Bosphorus region, from the ancient to contemporary era. Published and unpublished archival sources, travelers’ accounts and maps of the area are used to document the historical background of the area; interviews of contemporary residents of the region document the transformations in the last century. The second part of this thesis identifies heritage values, and the cultural significance of the Upper Bosphorus, analyzes the current conditions and problems of the region, and proposes suggestions for a sustainable management plan to protect the tangible and intangible heritage of the cultural landscape of the Upper Bosphorus.

A strategy for the protection and development of the region should be developed for the Upper Bosphorus and should include its villages, residents, historical structures and forests before they are consumed by the overcrowded and ever-expanding city of Istanbul. Any development plan for the area should be sustainable and take into account the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage resources and the needs of the current residents in the region. A comprehensive and integrated management plan that includes both shores of the Upper Bosphorus and brings together the two municipalities in charge of the area needs to be created; the landscapes and seascapes on both shores of the region should be considered as a single cultural project in any development plan.

A more detailed understanding of the long and diverse history of the Upper Bosphorus and a comprehensive sustainable cultural heritage management plan will help to preserve the historical structures and the cultural landscape of the region, and benefit both the local residents, and visitors to the Upper Bosphorus.

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, İstanbul Boğazı'nın kuzey kesiminde yer alan “Yukarı Boğaziçi” bölgesinin tarih araştırması ve kültürel miras kaynak analizidir.

Tezin birinci bölümünde Yukarı Boğaziçi bölgesinin antik kaynaklardan günümüze kadar uzanan tarihi sunulmaktadır. Yayınlanmış ve yayınlanmamış arşiv belgeleri, seyahatnameler ve tarihi haritalar, bölgenin tarihsel geçmişini belgelemek; günümüz bölge sakinleriyle yapılan röportajlar ise son yüzyıldaki değişimleri aktarmak için kullanılmıştır. Tezin ikinci bölümü, Yukarı Boğaziçi'nin kültürel miras değerlerini ve önemini tanımladıktan sonra Yukarı Boğaziçi bölgesinin somut ve somut olmayan tüm kültürel mirasını bir “kültürel peyzaj” alanı (cultural landscape) bütünlüğünde sürdürülebilir olarak korumayı bir kültürel miras yönetim planı çerçevesinde önermektedir.

Yukarı Boğaziçi'nin hızla yayılan ve nüfusu her geçen gün artan İstanbul kenti tarafından yok edilmemesi için bölge köylerini, köy sakinlerini, tarihi yapıları ve ormanları kapsayan bir “koruyarak geliştirme” stratejisine gereksinim vardır. Bölge için hazırlanacak olan her gelişme planı sürdürülebilir olmalı, somut ve somut olmayan kültürel miras kaynaklarını korumalı ve bölge sakinlerinin gereksinimlerini dikkate almalıdır. Bütünsel ve kapsamlı bir yönetim planı, Yukarı Boğaziçi'nin her iki yakasından sorumlu olan iki ayrı belediyeyi yönetim bakımından birleştirmeli ve her türlü kültür projesi kara ve deniz peyzajını bir bütün olarak düşünmelidir.

Yukarı Boğaziçi'nin uzun ve çeşitlilikler içeren tarihinin daha detaylı anlaşılması için araştırmalar yapılması, ayrıca kapsamlı ve sürdürülebilir bir kültürel miras yönetim planı hazırlanması, bölgenin tarihi yapıları ve kültürel peyzajını korumaya yardımcı olurken aynı zamanda bölge sakinleri ve ziyaretçilere de yararlar sağlayacaktır.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The term “Upper Bosphorus” refers to the area to the north of Bosphorus at the opening of the strait to the Black Sea. The region defined and studied in this thesis as the “Upper Bosphorus” includes the areas on two continents, Europe and Asia, across each other at the last 8 km stretch of the northern entrance of the Bosphorus.

This study initially started with an interest in saving the deteriorating historic fortresses on the European shore: Rumelifeneri and Garipçe. The history and functional use of the two fortresses connected them to the fortresses of Anadolufeneri and Poyrazköy on the opposite shore, which were built at the same time. For a comprehensive understanding of the history and problems of the region and in order to create a sustainable plan for the historic structures on the European and Asian shores, Anadolukavağı fortresses and Rumelikavağı fortresses were included in the research

There are two main parts to this thesis. The first part is a detailed historical survey of the Upper Bosphorus region and its fortresses from the ancient to contemporary era. The second part of the research is aimed at providing guidance on the protection, conservation, restoration and reuse of these historic fortresses and towers of the region and proposes a plan for the management and sustainability of the tangible and intangible heritage in this larger region.

Due to its strategic location at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, the Turkish military has been using and restricting access to various zones in the region for different purposes. As a result of the military presence in the area, the lands north of Sariyer and Beykoz remain among the few surviving green spaces along the Bosphorus strait. This same military presence, however, has also had implications for the fortifications which were built along the northern shores. Until recently, researchers as well as the general public have had limited access to these areas. While Rumelikavađı and Anadolufeneri Ottoman fortresses are still used by the Military, most of the fortresses and batteries have been neglected since 1980s and 1990s as they are no longer needed or used for military purposes. There are no records of any conservation work done on the fortresses in recent history other than additions in cement by the military to suit their needs. Therefore they have been left to decay and have been exposed to harsh outdoor conditions. No restoration plan had been proposed for them until the last decade.

With the gradual removal of military restrictions from the area in the past ten years, it is now possible to restore and reuse these structures and to provide support for the development of the area. However, the persisting threat of unplanned development projects for the region and the sites, create a great danger for the future of the Upper Bosphorus region. With the lifting of the restrictions to enter these sites previously designated as military grounds, there are increasing issues of security, vandalism and littering at the historic sites, which affects both residents and visitors.

A holistic strategic plan to protect, preserve and promote these sites should be designed for the Upper Bosphorus region, together with its villages, historical structures and local residents before they are consumed by the overcrowded and

ever-expanding city of Istanbul. Any development plan for the area should be sustainable and should take into account the preservation of intangible heritage and the needs of the current residents in the region.

In this research I would like to define the sites, the area and its history, analyze stakeholders, values and significance of the region, describe the current conditions of sites and proposed projects for the region and analyze the problems and opportunities for a sustainable plan for the future of the region.

The paucity of research that has been conducted on the history, archaeology, architecture and topography of the area has not allowed for detailed answers about the background of the historical structures. Existing research has focused mainly on the Ottoman heritage of the fortresses. The strategic location and continuous history of the area and of the fortresses however cannot be, and should not be, separated from their pre-Ottoman and post-Ottoman pasts.

As the famous myth of “Jason and the Argonauts” gives an account of the area through mythological stories, it is most probable that the remains of monumental structures that are still standing made use of spolia from earlier structures such as temples or churches that might have existed in the area. Thus an analysis of the historical accounts together with architectural evidence should be used to assess the significance of the sites. This analysis will be central to the arguments presented in the second part of the thesis, the heritage management plan.

A comprehensive and integrated management plan covering both sides of the upper Bosphorus in the two municipalities needs to be created. Furthermore this area, even though it occupies the shores of two continents should be considered in the

development plan as a single regional unit. The fortresses and towers, as they are built in opposing pairs, one facing each, should also be managed in an integrated manner. It will be destructive to their historical significance to consider these structures and sites separately and implement their restoration independently. The opportunities presented by a comprehensive study and plan of the protection, reusage and management of the structures will benefit the structures themselves as well as the local inhabitants and the visitors.

1.1 Methodology, Limitations and Availability of Resources

This study has made use of extensive archival documents and has explored for the multifaceted history of the area through interviews with local residents. This project has been the principle vehicle of communication with the residents of the villages.

The historical research in this thesis focuses on the primary sources of travelers and chroniclers accounts, military and travelers maps of Russian, French, Dutch and German origin from different periods. During this research the published sources and unpublished sources in the archives of different institutions were consulted after permissions were obtained. Despite budget and time limitations, research was conducted in the archives of the Naval Museum in Istanbul, French Military Archives at Chateau de Vincennes in Paris and in the archives and manuscript collections of Bibliotheque nationale de France. Further research, however, can be conducted on the maps, drawings, images or reports on the defense records of the Bosphorus in the Russian archives such as the Department of Cartography in the State Historical Museum in Moscow and the British Library archives for unpublished sources.

Availability of the resources depends on the archival material and the limited access to these materials at certain research institutions. There are still many restrictions limiting access at visiting or research in some areas of the Upper Bosphorus region. Research permits need to be provided from military and governmental offices, which limits the extent of field research in the region.

Oral history interviews with the current residents of the region were integrated into the chapters on Republican period history and current conditions and were also used as a guiding tool for the recommendations in order to identify the problems and needs of the local residents. On the other hand the proposed plan will also include information obtained from the representatives of the military, governmental, municipal and non-governmental organizations.

The final “Cultural Heritage Management Plan” for the area will need to use the information data from other studies conducted in the region, which concentrates on different issues such as the ecology, economy and climate.

Theories on cultural landscapes and case studies from around the world have helped to formulate the options for determining best practice in the region. The cultural heritage management plan model for the region was based on the principle of sustainability of the “cultural landscape”, and was designed to protect the integrity of the region with a values-based approach.

1.2 Literature Review

Literature Review for the History Chapters

One of the main sources of information for the history of the Bosphorus, also identified and used by Eyice, is the work of Petrus Gyllius (Pierre Gilles) and his

book *De Bosporo Thracio*, written when the author was residing in Constantinople between 1544 and 1547, published in 1561 post mortem.¹ Petrus Gyllius, commissioned by the French King to investigate, search and collect old Greek and Latin literary sources while in Constantinople (Musto xviii), had the chance to read *Anapulus Bospori* written by Dionysius of Byzantium in 2nd c. AD the oldest known literature regarding the Bosphorus and its environs. Some parts of the text, which do not survive in full to the present day, were discovered in the nineteenth century and were published in four separate editions.² Gyllius, after obtaining a copy of the *Anapulus Bospori*, constructed his account of the Bosphorus strait with the guidance from Dionysius on the ancient names of the topographical characteristics of the region, his own observations and his knowledge of the ancient history and the mythological stories that are thought to have taken place on the Bosphorus.

Most of the travel literature published after Gyllius refers to his work, and also his quotes from Dionysius Byzantius in identifying the topographical features of the Bosphorus.³ The problem, however, is that the majority of travelers have taken the information given by Gyllius as correct without investigating or questioning the primary source.

¹The Turkish edition of the book, *İstanbul Boğazı* published in 2000, is translated from Latin original of 1561, a second edition was published in Leiden 1632. For more information on Petrus Gyllius, his life and works see the introduction of *Antiquities of Constantinople* by R.G. Musto .

² *Dionysii Byzantii Anapulus Bospori = Dionysiou Byzantiou Anaplous Bosporou : una cum scholiis X saeculi*. Ed. by R. Güngerich (Berolini: Apud Weidmannos, 1958) is used in this thesis. Earlier editions are *Dionysii Byzantii Anaplum Bospori ex Gillio excerptum* Trans. by O. Frick (Wesel: A. Bagel, 1860); *Dionysiou Byzantiou Anaplous Bosporou: Dionysii Byzantii de Bospori navigatione quae supersunt : una cum supplementis in geographos graecos minores aliisque ejusdem argumenti fragmentis e codicibus mss.* Trans. by C. Wescher (Parisiis: E Typobrapheo publico, 1874) and *Anapulus Bospori : Διονυσίου Βυζαντιού αναπλουσ Βοσπορου / una com scholiis x saeculi* ed. by R. Güngerich (Berolini : Weidmann, 1927). All four editions are available at the Deutsche Archaeologische Institute in Istanbul.

³ Please see the history section in the bibliography for the books that specifically include and discuss the region and its historic structures. A detailed list of travel literature on Constantinople was compiled in 1918 by Jean Ebersolt.

Some of these examples of travel literature, such as the work of Heberer von Bretten are very significant because they illustrate in detail what can be seen through engravings or maps.⁴

The 19th century travel literature about the area which is much more plentiful than earlier examples of this genre, and mention in passing or explain in detail the villages and their inhabitants along the sea shore. They locate in the attached maps the ruins of various ancient structures existing on the northern Bosphorus at that time.⁵

The academic research on the history of the fortresses and the region of Upper Bosphorus is limited due to the limited physical and archival access to the sites. The earliest scholarly work on the fortifications, which included the fortresses of northern Bosphorus, is a 1930-dated article by Sidney Toy that is largely referenced by the later academic publications working on the same topic (Toy 215-228). Another book from early 1930's, "Türkenburgen an Bosporus und Hellespont" by Hans Högg, focuses on the fortresses of the Dardenelles, Rumeli and Anadolu Hisarı and Yedikule while analyzing the construction techniques of the structures in detail.⁶ "Chateaux Turcs du Bosphore" by A.Gabriel, one of the last books from the pre-1945 period on the fortifications in Turkey, was researched in the 1930s and published in 1943 and focuses on the fortresses of Istanbul.⁷ While Gabriel's work is a valuable guide for the fortifications of Rumeli Hisarı, Anadolu Hisarı and

⁴ M. Heberer Von Bretten. *Osmanlıda Bir Köle : Brettenli Michael Heberer'in Anıları 1585-1588*.

⁵ Some of these literature are: Hammer, *Constantinople und der Bosporos*; Lechevalier, *Voyage De La Propontide Et Du Pont-Euxin*; Andréossy, *Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace: pendant les années 1812, 1813 et 1814, et pendant l'année 1826*; Pardoe, *The Beauties of the Bosphorus; Views of Constantinople and its Environs*; Allom, *Constantinople and the Scenery of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor*.

⁶ Högg. *Türkenburgen an Bosporus und Hellespont : Ein Bild frühosmanischen Wehrbaus bis zum Ausgang des 15. Jahrhunderts*. (Dresden : Focke & Oltmanns Verlag, 1932)

⁷ Gabriel. *Istanbul Türk Kaleleri*. (Istanbul: Tercüman, 1970). Originally published as *Chateaux Turcs du Bosphore* in 1943 in Paris.

Yedikule, it does not provide enough information, nor does it clarify the historic background of the forts from the Upper Bosphorus region. The brief chapter defines “Yoros Castle” on the Anatolian side and the “Eski Hisar” on the European side as Genoese fortresses and classifies other fortresses further north as 17th century Turkish fortresses.⁸ Gabriel concludes the information he provides with a note that further studies must be conducted for defining the Byzantine heritage of these structures since the focus of his study is Turkish fortresses. It is important to note that he mentions that it was still possible to see the ruins of older castles belonging to the Genoese on both sides of the sea when he was conducting the research for his book from 1928 to 1929 (Gabriel 12, 113-14).

The 1976 work of Semavi Eyice on the Byzantine heritage of the Bosphorus is the next publication, in chronological order, that discusses the history and literature of structures while attempting a field survey of the areas.⁹ Although the extent of the book is limited to a field survey due to military zone restrictions of the time, Eyice provides a thorough literature review of the previous research and the travelers’ accounts that mention the fortresses on the north of Bosphorus. The so-called “Column of Pompeius” in Rumelifeneri is also included in his research. The book covers the geography from Pera to Rumelifeneri on the European side, and from Kadıköy to Riva on the Anatolian side. It follows the shores with suggestions for the Byzantine names of the villages, promontories and bays and the historic structures that ought to be in these locations. A major part of the book is devoted to the Yoros castle. While trying to determine the correct identities of the locations and ruins that

⁸ “Avrupa Hisarı” and “Anadolu Hisarı” are the names given to the Turkish fortresses by Gabriel (123).

⁹ Eyice. *Bizans devrinde Boğaziçi*. (Istanbul: Yeditepe, 2007) Originally published in 1976.

are still visible in these locations, the author uses his knowledge of history, etymology, epigraphy and archeology (Eyice “Bizans” 82-117).

Eyice supports his investigations of the Bosphorus with a photographic documentation of the sites and a study done on the collections of the Istanbul Archeological Museum (Eyice “Bizans”). The museum seems as the storage depot for most of the spolia found at the sites that are discussed in his book.

It is also possible to look at the Upper Bosphorus region from the perspective of research done on the history of the Black Sea. Charles King’s book on the history, people and politics of the region provides a short but solid background for the period from 700 B.C. until 1990 A.D.¹⁰ The list of detailed resources in the bibliography is helpful for further study on the subject. The other main source that has been helpful in the research on the ancient history of the area is *Antik Kaynaklarda Karadeniz Bölgesi* (Black Sea Region in the Ancient Sources), a detailed survey of the ancient historical sources on the Black Sea region of Anatolia, namely Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus and Colchis.¹¹ The book *Antik Kaynaklarda Karadeniz Bölgesi* lists all the ancient authors according to their period starting from 900 B.C. and then groups them according to period in time and according to the previously mentioned four regions. The writer has then within these four regional chapters, grouped the quoted passages from the ancient sources and listed them in chronological order according to their contents for historical geography, peoples, political events, socio-economical and cultural life, religions and beliefs, and characters.

¹⁰ King. *Karadeniz*. (Istanbul : Kitap, 2008); (The Black Sea, A History. Oxford UP, 2004)

¹¹ Işık. *Antik Kaynaklarda Karadeniz Bölgesi*. (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2001)

The medieval Genoese presence in the Black Sea is also to determine the building history of the region. Michel Balard's different studies on the Genoese trade and politics in Black Sea from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries are helpful in examining the Genoese and their relation to Bosphorus. From Balard's research on the subject, his article on the Battle of Bosphorus in the fourteenth century is particularly important in terms of defining the medieval history of the Kavak fortresses as after this battle they were occupied by the Genoese.¹² The Anadolukavağı fortress is still commonly referred to by the residents as the "Genoese castle".

Ronald Sorobey briefly discusses the 17th-century Cossack threat posed on the Ottoman capital in an article (Sorobey 26-32); Victor Ostapchuk¹³ examines both the Cossack and the Ottoman presence and activities in the Black Sea in the 17th-century (Ostapchuk 23-95).

Müller-Wiener, in his work on the harbours of Istanbul, discusses the Upper Bosphorus area in terms of the lighthouses in the north and the 19th c. quarantine stations of Anadolu Kavağı.¹⁴

There are also B.A. and M.A. theses¹⁵ and Ph.D. dissertations¹⁶ that focus on architecture, restoration, art history, ecology or urban planning aspects of the region

¹² For Balard's studies on the presence and trade relations of the Genoese in the Black Sea see *La mer Noire et la Romanie génoise : XIIIe-XVe siècles*. (London: Variorum Reprints, 1989). Republished in this book is also his article on the Genoese War of Bosphorus "À propos de la bataille du Bosphore : l'expédition génoise de Paganino Doria à Constantinople 1351-1352" which was originally published in *Travaux et Mémoires du Centre de Recherches d'Histoire et Civilisation byzantines*, t.4 (Paris, 1970) 431-469.

¹³ Sorobey. "Cossack Pirates of the Black Sea" *Military History* 20.1 (June 2003): 26-32, 77. Ostapchuk. "The Human Landscape of the Ottoman Black Sea in the Face of the Cossack Naval Raids" *Oriente moderno* XX (2001): 23-95.

¹⁴ Müller-Wiener. *Bizans'tan Osmanlı'ya İstanbul Limanı*. (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt, 1998)

¹⁵ Karadağ. *Rumelifeneri Kalesi Restorasyon Projesi = Restoration project of the Rumelifeneri fortress*. MA Thesis. İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, 2003.

or structures. These remain unpublished. While most student research focuses on the Bosphorus area,¹⁷ some theses have limited their research to single structures.¹⁸

An oral history project and the documentation of the intangible heritage of the area constitute an important part of the further historical research that should be conducted. The importance of oral history for documenting the history of the villages and fortresses in the last century became evident during this research. One of the periods with the least information about the area is from the last century, defined as the Republican period in this thesis. While the importance of the Bosphorus and the defense structures increased in relation to world politics of WWI, WWII and the Cold War, the number of studies and publications decreased, as the area was a military zone with limited access. The sample oral history interviews conducted for the research of this thesis with the residents of the villages, which were only accessible to permanent residents of the area, were useful in determining the general history of the villages and the uses of the fortresses during the Republican period.

The history of the district of Sarıyer has been researched and published by a local historian, İbrahim Balcı who has written several books especially on the history and legends of the town and its villages during the Independence War.¹⁹ Ali Soysal, a lawyer living in Anadolufereni, has also conducted research and published two books

¹⁶ Efes. *Özel Duyarlı Deniz Alanları ve Türk Boğazlar Bölgesi= Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas and Turkish Straits System*. Diss. İstanbul Üniversitesi Deniz Bilimleri ve İşletmeciliği Enstitüsü, 2006.

¹⁷ Ağat. *Boğaziçinin Turistik Etüdü*. Diss. İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi, 1963.

¹⁸ Bayoğlu. *Yoros Kalesi: Anadolu Kavağında Ceneviz Kalesi*. BA Thesis. İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1980.

¹⁹ The list of books by İbrahim Balcı can be found in the bibliography section.

about the area. Soysal's books on Anadolu Feneri and Rumeli Feneri focus on the history and life in these villages.²⁰

The most recent academic work on the Ottoman fortresses and batteries of the region is an article published in the *Fort* journal in 2007 by Eyüpgiller which discusses the eighteenth century Ottoman heritage of the fortresses.²¹

A helpful sourcebook, *Maps of Istanbul 1422-1922*, edited by Ayşe Y. Kubilay and published by Denizler Kitabevi in January 2010,²² is a detailed study of the maps of the city and has approximately 100 maps of Istanbul and the Bosphorus, all of which were reprinted in the book. Some of these maps provide information on the towns and monumental structures along the shores of the strait.

Literature Review for Heritage Management Chapter

The second focus of my thesis is about modelling a heritage management plan for the region including the historic fortresses and sites, the villages and residents.

The cultural heritage literature used as guidelines in this research focuses on different aspects of cultural heritage management and ranges from providing historical and theoretical backgrounds to practical information. There is a vast amount of literature available under the *Cultural Heritage Management* title in general. This is partly because most countries have different approaches to conservation and different experiences with heritage sites. This thesis focuses on the case studies and literature that use the values-based approach,²³ stakeholder

²⁰ Soysal. *Anadolu Feneri: Tarihten gelen Işık* (Istanbul: Denizler, 1997)
Soysal. *Kara Deniz, Beyaz Işık: Rumeli Feneri* (Istanbul: Denizler, 2004)

²¹ Eyüpgiller. "The 18th-Century Fortifications of the Bosphorus and Istanbul, Turkey." *Fort* 35 (Oct. 2007): 91-102.

²² Kubilay ed. *Maps of Istanbul 1422-1922*. (Istanbul: Denizler, 2010)

²³ *Heritage Values in Site Management: Four Case Studies*. Ed. Marta De la Torre. Los Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute, 2005.

involvement in heritage management²⁴, management of cultural landscapes²⁵ and sustainability²⁶ of heritage management plans and the information on the this literature and international guidelines from UNESCO on these subjects can be found in the bibliography on heritage management.

Information regarding the experiences of different sites on fortification and landscape conservation and management from North America,²⁷ South America²⁸ and Europe²⁹ are used as examples in the heritage management recommendations.

²⁴ *Views from the Road: A Community Guide for Assessing Rural Historic Landscapes*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1995.

²⁵ *Landscapes Under Pressure: Theory and Practice of Cultural Heritage Research and Preservation*. Ed. Ludomir R. Lozny. New York: Springer, 2006

²⁶ *Managing Historic Sites and Buildings: Reconciling Presentation and Preservation*. Eds. Gill Chitty and David Baker. Issues in Heritage Management. New York: Routledge, 1999.

²⁷ Joe C. Freeman, et al. *Seacoast Fortifications Preservation Manual: Golden Gate National Recreation Area*. San Francisco: National Park Service and KEA Environmental, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 1999. Web. 25 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.nps.gov/>>.

²⁸ Sanz, Nuria ed. *World Heritage Papers 19 - American Fortifications and the World Heritage Convention*. Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2006.

IcoFort. ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage. Web. 25 Oct. 2008 <<http://icofort.googlepages.com/>>.

²⁹ Suomenlinna from Finland Helsinki, sites from France and sites included in English Heritage are some of the other examples.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL SURVEY

There are benefits to researching the history of a geographic location as prominent as the Bosphorus. While months, years and centuries pass, and different peoples, monuments, states, empires and religions come and go, the promontories, coves, bays, hills and valleys of the Upper Bosphorus continue to exist with minimal changes over time. In the case of the Bosphorus, many historians, travelers, statesmen, authors and artists of the past noted these characteristics. A detailed historical research is an essential first step in determining the heritage values of a cultural heritage monument, site or landscape.

To understand the history of the area, an extensive range of sources from texts, maps, and engravings to oral testimony and interviews was consulted. The most challenging aspect of this research was to construct a cohesive historical narrative about the area, its monuments and people from such a diverse and rich collection of data. Another difficulty was to determine the reliability of these sources, particularly in the case of descriptions of historical structures that do not exist anymore and the accuracy of the pictorial representations. To assist the reader in following the historical narrative that I have constructed for the Upper Bosphorus out of the different primary sources and secondary sources, I have organized chronologically the written and the visual information from successive periods on the Upper

Bosphorus and have described what may have been the changing features of the landscape over the time from Antiquity to the present day. Tables, maps and images are provided to assist the reader in following the complicated story of the history of the Upper Bosphorus region (fig. 2.1).

2.1. The Ancient History of the Upper Bosphorus: Introduction

In the ancient period, the strategic geographical position of the Bosphorus as the only entrance to and exit from the Black Sea (i.e. *Pontus Euxinius*) and as one of the two points of convergence of the Asian and European continents made it a significant part of the social and political geography of the larger regions of Thrace and Bithynia.¹ Although historical and archeological accounts related to the first settlements in the area of the Bosphorus Strait are still scarce, it is believed that the city of Byzantium was established after Chalcedon, sometime around the 8th or 7th century BC, at the time when the Greek colonization of the Black Sea was under way.²

For the northern part of the Bosphorus, with which this study is concerned, two types of ancient sources, mythological and historical, can be analyzed for the Pre-Byzantine period. In both types of sources, some common locations are mentioned

¹ For more information on the importance of the location of the city and the Bosphorus see Kuban, *İstanbul: Bir Kent Tarihi: Bizantion, Konstantinopolis, İstanbul* (Tarih Vakfı Yurt, 2000); Müller-Wiener, *Bizans'tan Osmanlı'ya İstanbul Limanı* (Tarih Vakfı Yurt, 1998); Müller-Wiener, *İstanbul'un tarihsel topografyası: 17. yüzyıl başlarına kadar Byzantion-Konstantinopolis-İstanbul* (Yapı Kredi, 2001).

² For more information on the subject Elias K. Petropoulos, *Hellenic Colonization in Euxeinos Pontos* (Oxford: BAR International Series, 2005). Benjamin Isaac, *The Greek Settlements in Thrace Until the Macedonian Conquest* (Brill, 1986). For general information on the history of Black Sea: Charles King, *Karadeniz* (Kitap, 2008). The research and studies related to the first settlements in the area of Byzantium are continuing, also with the new finds from the Yenikapı excavation site dated to the Neolithic period. For more information on the excavations: See *Günüşiğinde: İstanbul'un 8000 yılı: Marmaray, Metro, Sultanahmet kazıları*. (Vehbi Koç Vakfı, 2007).

such as the Blue Rocks (i.e. Symplegades)³ off the coast of Rumelifeneri village, which are well known due to their important role in the mythological story of the Argonauts. Another landmark related to the Symplegades is a column on these rocks on the European side, referred to as “Pompey’s Pillar”⁴ in various Ottoman period accounts.



Fig. 2.1 Aerial satellite view of the Upper Bosphorus area showing names and locations of the six villages and their surrounding areas discussed in this research.

Besides the Symplegades, among the oldest distinctive features in the area that date to the pre-Byzantine period is a lighthouse or a fire tower located at the entrance to the Black Sea. Probably, as the 16th century author and manuscript-collector Petrus

³ The Symplegades have also been referred to in the past as “Kyenai “Cyanean Rocks”, “Clashing Rocks”, “Dark Rocks”, “Blue Rocks” and as “Wandering Rocks” by different chroniclers and historians; later they were named “Röke”, “Öreke” or “İreke”, “Kızılkayalar”, “Kanlıkaya” and as “Ağlayankayalar” in Turkish. For more information on the Turkish names of the rocks see Ali Soysal, *Rumelifeneri* (Denizler, 2004) and İbrahim Balcı, *Sarıyer: Aşiyân’dan Kısırkaya’ya* (İlkbiz, 2006).

⁴ Although an ancient monument, most of the accounts regarding this column are from the Ottoman period. These will be discussed extensively in Chapter 2.3.

Gyllius notes, in the ancient period⁵ this structure was not at the same location as the current lighthouse but stood at a different promontory nearby (Gyllius 148).

Several historical sources frequently mention temples and sanctuaries near the northern entrance of the Strait, but the accuracy of this information requires archeological investigation. Archeological research in the northern Bosphorus in the past century has been limited due to military restrictions and security concerns.⁶ Apart from brief excavations by Europeans in the 19th century and some surveys in the 1920s that were noted by Eyice, no further archeological research was conducted in the area.⁷ As several scholars have noted, the presence of spolia in the region indicates that there must have been ancient monuments in this area. Toy, who was working in the region in the early 20th century, noted in his 1929 survey of the Anadolukavağı (Yoros) fortress that there were marble fragments of a temple recycled and used in the entrance wall of the inner castle (227-8). Observations concerning the use of spolia in the Anadolukavağı (Yoros) fortress were also confirmed by subsequent research of Eyice in his surveys of 1947 and 1953. More recently the field surveys conducted of the Upper Bosphorus in 2000s by Asnu Bilban-Yalçın⁸ and Alfonso Moreno's largely text-oriented research on Hieron have contributed to our understanding of this area.

⁵ Gyllius does not specify a century, but from the quote he gives from Dionysius of Byzantium it is apparent that the old lighthouse was considered as "old" in 2nd c. AD when Dionysius was writing about the Bosphorus.

⁶ According to Mamboury foreigners were not allowed to land in Anadolukavağı after 1937. E. Mamboury, *The Tourists' Istanbul* (Çituri Biraderler Basımevi, 1953) 217. Until 1991 most of the area north of Anadolukavak and Rumelikavak were not accessible to foreigners or Turkish citizens (See Chapter 2.4)

⁷ Semavi Eyice notes the need for archeological investigation in the area in *Bizans Devrinde Boğaziçi* (Yeditepe, 2007) 9-12, 121-125.

⁸ Asnu Bilban-Yalçın of Istanbul University has conducted field surveys in the Beykoz area and around the Yoros Castle 2005 onwards. Asnu Bilban-Yalçın, "Boğaziçi Topografyası 2005 Yılı Araştırmaları", *24. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı*. Vol.2. (Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, 2007) 297-310. Excavations in the castle have started in summer 2010 and a 10 year excavation and restoration

2.1.1. Mythological Stories

The area at the northern entrance of the Bosphorus is well known thanks to the mythological story of the Argonauts and their encounter with the “Symplegades” which are located in this area. This peculiar formation of rocks jut out of the sea on both sides of the Black Sea entrance to the Strait where currently the villages of Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri are located. Striking for both their shape and mythological association, the Symplegades appear in many historical sources, chroniclers records and travelers’ accounts.

The oldest surviving written accounts of the mythological story of Jason and the Argonauts on the quest to find the Golden Fleece can be found in an epic poem by Apollonius Rhodius, “Argonautica” that dates from the 3rd century BC.⁹ Jason, the protagonist of the story and his compatriots, the Argonauts, save the king of Thracia, Phineus (also known as Phineas), son of Agenor, from the winged creatures named Harpies, the latter sent as a punishment by Zeus. In turn, Phineus gives to Jason the secret knowledge about how to pass the Symplegades so that he could get to the Sea of Pontus, a feat no one before him had accomplished. These “Clashing Rocks” of the myth are thought to be the rocks of Rumelifeneri (Rock of Röke/Ireke) and the rocks of Anadolufeneri (Dewing 469-483).

In Argonautica, the actual passage of the ship through Symplegades is described in Book II, lines 549-618, but before, in lines 316-340, King Phineus advises the Argonauts to not let Argo attempt the passage through the Clashing Rocks before sending out a dove and seeing it safely fly through. While mythological sources pose problems of accuracy, it is interesting to note that some later scholars have

period is planned for the monument (Yaman, “ Boğaz’ın gözcüsü Yoros Kalesi’nde kazı başladı.” *Sabah*, 2 Aug. 2010)

⁹ The story however has its origins even earlier as Apollonius Rhodius is believed to have been inspired to write the “Argonautica” by older poets such as Hesiod and Pindar (<http://www.theoi.com/>).

interpreted this ancient myth and the challenge of passing through the rocks as reflecting more contemporary practices of navigation. For example, J. von Hammer, in his book *Constantinopolis und der Bosporos*, written in 1822 and extensively yet anonymously quoted in “A Hand-book for Travellers” published in 1845 by John Murray of London, presents an interesting interpretation about the meaning of the *Dove* in the tale of the Argonaut story. Hammer identifies the *Dove* as a small boat, and believes it could be a reference to the Turkish *Kirlangidsch* (in Turkish *kırlangıç*) or the small “Swallow” boats used by the Turks in his time (fig.2.2 and fig.2.3), which were frequently sent out to examine dangerous waters and passages (Hammer 270-271; “A Hand-book” 218). He goes on to describe how the *Dove*, which loses its tail feather in the mythological story, could mean that the boat was damaged by a rock and lost its rudder. Hammer concludes his interpretation by remarking on the similarity of the names of both small vessels, each named after birds (dove and swallow), which are associated with good fortune and safety both in the East and the West (Hammer 271).



Fig. 2.2 A detail from an engraving of the *Clashing Rocks* with a boat passing on the foreground from 1698 (de Bruyn “Reizen” 56)



Fig. 2.3 a/b Modern *Kırlangiç* type boat with and without the sail and a detail of the rudder which Hammer claims resembles the tail of a sparrow.

Further resemblance between the geography of the Bosphorus and the story of Argonauts is analyzed by Dewing in his “Argonautic Associations of the Bosphorus”. Dewing identifies twelve locations on Bosphorus that might have been the setting of some of the incidents of the Argonautic tale (470-472). According to him six of these locations are on the Upper Bosphorus and these are: Rumelikavak with a hieron and a statue to Rhea, the mother of God; *Hieron* (Anadolukavak); *Gypopolis* (Garipçe); Symplegades (the Clashing Rocks); and *Pyrgos Medeae*, or the rocks close to the Asian shore at the north end of the coast. He cross examines and comparatively analyzes the tale and incidents with other ancient text and the geography of the area and concludes that since we do not know for certain the exact locations of these places we can not place them precisely on the Bosphorus.

2.1.2. Historical Accounts

The northern half of the Bosphorus is mentioned by various writers of the ancient period. As one can tell by the choice of words or descriptions reminiscent of the story of Jason, the myth of the Argonauts made an important and long-lasting impression on these authors.

Table 2.1, below, summarizes, in chronological order, from 5th c. BC to 4th c. AD, twelve ancient authors who mention the Upper Bosphorus areas and the places

in texts where these locations are mentioned. Further, the ancient map of Tabula Peutingeriana¹⁰, and the two inscriptions found in last quarter of the 19th century, one discovered in the foundations of a house in Anadolukavağı (Moreno 702) and the other one in “Hieron”, provide information about the history of the area and are included in table 2.1.

Author Name	Name of the Work and Reference Location	Date
Sophocles	Antigone 966	5th c. BC
Pindar	Pythian Odes IV.185-200	5th c. BC
Herodotus	Histories IV.81; IV.85; IV.87; IV.89	5th c. BC
Demosthenes	Against Lacritus 35.10	4th c. BC
Olbian Inscription	Published by J.H. Mordtmann in Hermes, Vol.13 Mo.3 1878	4th c. BC
Apollonius Rhodius	Argonautica II. 316-359 and II. 528-533	3rd c. BC
Mordtmann Collection Stele Inscription	Published by E. Curtius in 1877 and by Gaertringen in 1920	3rd c. BC
Polybius	Historiae IV.39; IV.43; IV.50; IV.52	2nd c. BC
Diodorus Siculus	Bibliotheka Historika XX. III. 3	1st c. BC
Apollodorus	Libraries II.531-2	1st c. BC
Strabo	Geographica 7.6; 12.3; 12.4	1st c. BC-1st c. AD
Pliny the Elder	Natural History IV.27; V.43; VI.13	1st c. AD
Arrian of Nicomedia	The Periplus of the Euxine Sea 12 and 25	2nd c. AD
Dionysius Byzantius	Anapulus Bosporu	2nd c. AD
Ammianus Marcellinus	Rerum Gestarum Libri	4th c. AD
Anonymous	Tabula Peutingeriana	4th c. AD

Table 2.1 Names of authors and their works related with Upper Bosphorus from Antiquity.

¹⁰ The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is named after its 15th-16th century owner Konrad Peutinger. It is a late antique map of the roads for the public transport system in use in the Roman Empire. From Europe to Asia and parts of North Africa, it covers the complete area of the provinces under Roman rule and the territories conquered by Alexander the Great in the East. The original map was probably last revised in 4th c AD and the *Tabula* can be seen as a mediaeval facsimile that is preserved in 11 segments and written on parchment at the end of the 12th century. It is preserved in Austrian National Library (Cod.324). The image detail used in Figure 2.6 is a facsimile edition by Conradi Millieri from 1887. For more information “Memory of the World Register : *Tabula Peutingeriana*” at <<http://portal.unesco.org/>>.

The information in table 2.1 is useful when referring to the original texts as it help to understand the descriptions in their original languages (ancient Greek or Latin). This is important since, “Hieron” means both a holy place and is also used as a place name indicating a location with a religious significance, a temple or a sanctuary, such as in Anadolukavağı. In table 2.2 it is possible to see the word choices and place references of these ancient authors. Moreno states that Hieron, or “the sanctuary” as the word was defined, was very well known so it did not need any further descriptions or names other than “The Sanctuary” (655).

Author Name	Date	The word choices as definitions used in the texts listed on Table 2.1					
		Cyanean Rocks	Story of Argonauts	Info on trade	Temple (location not indicated)	European Hieron	Asian Hieron
Sophocles	5 th c. BC	Dark Rocks	Phineus				
Pindar	5 th c. BC	Clashing Rocks	x		Temple of Poseidon		
Herodotus	5 th c. BC	Cyanean Rocks	Wandering rocks		ἱερον (Hieron)		
Demosthenes	4 th c. BC			Port/trade			Hieron
Olbian Inscription	4 th c. BC			x (maybe)	x (maybe)		Found in Anadolukavak
Apollonius Rhodius	3 rd c. BC	Cyanean Rocks	x		Twelve Gods	Phrygian goddess Rhea	
Mordtmann Collection Stele Inscription	3 rd c. BC				Priesthood of Twelve Gods		Found in Anadolukavak
Polybius	2 nd c. BC		x	x	Twelve Gods	Serapieion / Temple of Serapis	Fort called Hieron purchased by Byzantion
Diodorus Siculus	1 st c. BC				Temple		Temple of Chalcedon
Apollodorus	1 st c. BC	Clashing Rocks					
Strabo	1 st c. BC - AD	Cyanaeae				Temple of Byzantion	Temple of Chalcedon
Pliny the Elder	1 st c. AD	Cyanean islands					Temple of Neptune
Arrian of Nicomedia	2 nd c. AD	Cyanean islands					Temple of Jupiter Urius
Dionysius Byzantius	2 nd c. AD		Jason		Twelve Gods	Phrygian goddess	Asian Hieron
Ammianus Marcellinus	4 th c. AD	Symplegades	Phineus				
Tabula Peutingeriana	4 th c. AD						Jovisurium / Jupiter Ourios; Tower

Table 2.2 Names of authors from Antiquity and their choice of words to describe sites and monuments of the Upper Bosphorus.

When most of the sources listed on table 2.2 refer to the Cyanean rocks, they are also referring to an incident or making a general reference to the tale of the Argonauts. Some commonly mentioned incidents from that tale recount King Phineus and the Clashing rocks. These references point to a common and widespread knowledge of the tale.

Another important conclusion that can be derived from table 2.2 is that there was at least one temple in the area. This temple is sometimes referred to as the “Temple of Chalcedon” and was dedicated to Zeus or Jupiter Ourious or Artemis. This same temple or a different temple also existed in the area and was dedicated to the Twelve Gods. Yet according to some of these sources, such as Polybius and Dionysius Byzantius, another temple, but this time on the European shore, existed and was dedicated to Phrygian Goddess or Rhea or Serapis and was named Serapieion or the “Temple of Byzantion”. As mentioned before, the scarcity of archeological evidence about these temples limits our knowledge about the area mainly to textual sources, but repeated remarks and notes about the historical structures over many centuries either point to a knowledge of the earlier texts by the later authors or to the actual existence and to some extent the continuity of these historical structures in the region such as temples and lighthouses.

2.1.3. Summary: A Panorama of the Upper Bosphorus in Antiquity

What did the Upper Bosphorus look like in Antiquity? What would a sailor in the 3rd century BC or 2nd century AD have seen when he passed through the Strait to enter the Black Sea? The following summary is intended to give a panorama of the region as comprehensively as possible with the sources available.



Fig. 2.4 Satellite view of the area with possible locations of the monuments numbered.

The oldest history of the monumental building activity in the region of the Upper Bosphorus should be searched within the religious building activities of the period. The importance of trade with the Black Sea colonies and the ferocity of Pontus Euxinius¹¹ resulted in the founding of one or more temples in the area of the Upper Bosphorus dedicated to different deities. The sailors visited these temples to offer

¹¹ The Black Sea was named as Pontus Euxinius in the ancient period (meaning hospitable sea), but this name was derived from its earlier name Pontus Axenus (meaning hostile sea). The hostility came from the harsh weather conditions of the sea and from the barbarian tribes living on its shores before the Greek colonies were established (Strabo VII.3).

sacrifices on their way to the Black Sea or after they had completed a successful and safe marine voyage in the Pontus. Other important locations of the region in antiquity were the Cyanean Rocks (or the aforementioned Symplegades), and the lighthouses, which marked the entrance to the Straits, the knowledge of which was also essential to trading ships for safe sailing purposes.

Initially inhabited in the earlier centuries by the Thracian tribes, the gradual development of settlements in the area of the northern Bosphorus must have started after the extensive exploration of the Pontus¹². The availability of goods for trade around the Pontus resulted in the development of trading with the region in Antiquity, which in turn resulted in the founding of the Greek colonies around the Black Sea (Polybius IV.45; Isaac 216-237; King 21-83; Petropoulos). These trading colonies on the Black Sea provided goods such as cattle, slaves, honey, wax and fish, to the flourishing Greek cities of the Aegean and connected this region to the known world of the Mediterranean through new and vibrant trade routes (Isaac 215-237).

For a detailed summary of the panorama of the area in Antiquity, a list is provided to facilitate a comparison with the respective panoramas of later periods such as Byzantine (ch. 2.2) or Ottoman (ch. 2.3). The following list with topographical features and historical structures corresponds to the numbered areas from 1 to 3c indicated in figure 2.4.

2.1.3.1. Cyanean Rocks (No.1)

The famous “wandering or clashing rocks” from the mythological story of *Jason and the Argonauts* has been noted above and is referred to by various sources in Antiquity. Sources name them differently at different time periods, thus they are

¹² Strabo notes that Black Sea was simply named as the “Sea” or “Pontus” by the early storytellers as in that period it was thought to be a second ocean and the end of the world as they knew it (Strabo 1.2).

called “blue rocks”, “dark rocks”, “wandering rocks” or “Cyanean islands” (table 2.2).

The Cyanean Rocks and their proclivity to move, wander or clash was commented upon in the 1st c. AD by Pliny the Elder (Pliny Nat. IV.27) who stated that the distorted perception while approaching the Strait from the Black Sea and the perspective at which one views the rocks made them appear to be in motion. Indeed, today the rocks on the coast of both of the Fener villages seem to be in motion when the waves pound them relentlessly during a storm or in high seas (fig. 2.2 and 2.5) The rocks on the European side are currently connected by a breakwater making it more difficult to envision Pliny’s explanation. Fig. 2.5 shows the rocks off the shore of Rumelifeneri in 1950s before the breakwater was built.



Fig. 2.5 Photograph of the Cyanean Rocks from 1950s. The rocks were later connected to the shore with a breakwater. (Soysal “Kara Deniz” 12)

2.1.3.2. Fire tower (i.e. Lighthouse) (possible locations marked with no. 2)

Limited information is available for the lighthouses around the Bosphorus in Antiquity. Among the most extensive and important sources for lighthouses of

Bosphorus in Antiquity, is the *Anaplus Bosporu* of Dionysius of Byzantium.¹³ Dionysius names a location on the hills above the valley of the stream of *Chryssorhoas* (probably above today's Altinkum) as the place where the old Tower of Timaea (*Turris Timaea*), a tower where fire was burnt at night as a safety beacon for the sailors (i.e., an ancient lighthouse), used to exist (Dionysius 27; qtd. in Gyllius 147). In the 2nd c. AD when Dionysius was writing, this lighthouse was already in ruins. Gyllius, commenting on Dionysius, states that the location on the southern hills of the narrow valley is suitable for a lighthouse in terms of height and visibility; and if not here, then, he states, again quoting Dionysius, that it must have been standing on the northern hills of the valley (149). Hammer states that if the light of this tower was placed in a straight line with those at the mouth of the Bosphorus, then it probably would have worked to save ships from running ashore and crashing on the Cyanean rocks or from other disastrous navigation mistakes (267).

On the Asian coast of the Upper Bosphorus, a tower that may have functioned from 4th c. AD as a lighthouse is visible in the Tabula Peutingeriana¹⁴ (fig. 2.6). The detail of the late antique map (fig. 2.6) marks Constantinople with a major and stately figure. On the opposite shore the names of Chalcedon (Kadıköy) and Chrysopolis (Üsküdar) are visible followed by a three-tiered tower symbol with a red

¹³ Most of the text of *Anaplus Bospori* does not survive. Fragments were discovered in the nineteenth century and consecutively published four times. Different editors of Dionysius of Byzantium's *Anaplus Bospori* and their respective years of publication are Frick, 1860; Wescher, 1874; Güngerich 1927 and 1958. The 1958 edition of Güngerich is used. The main source for the original text of *Anaplus Bospori* comes from the quotations from and references to it by Petrus Gyllius, who was working in the sixteenth century in Constantinople. Gyllius was able to find a copy of the text and based his own work about the surroundings of the Bosphorus, *De Bosporo Thracio* on the study by Dionysius of Byzantium. Petrus Gyllius was appointed by the French King I. François to Constantinople in 16th century in order to collect ancient texts and antiques. Güngerich in the 1927 and 1958 critical editions of *Anaplus Bospori* argue for a 2nd century date for the text, as there are no references to the destruction of Byzantium in 195 AD by Septimus Severus. Review of Güngerich's work can be found in W.M. Calder. "Book Review of *Dionysii Byzantii Anaplus Bospori*." *The Classical Review*. Vol. 43 No.6 (Dec 1929) p.238.

¹⁴ See note # 12 for detailed information on Tabula Peutingeriana.

circular mark on top, which is an indication of a lighthouse. The map also depicts the lighthouse of Alexandria and marks the locations of some other major lighthouses around the Mediterranean in a similar style, which further suggests that the lighthouse and its location on the Bosphorus was important for the time.



Fig. 2.6 Detail from *Tabula Peutingeriana* showing Constantinople and Bosphorus. (Conradi Millieri facsimile edition from 1887).

2.1.3.3. Temples (No.3)

The earliest reference to a temple or a sanctuary in the Upper Bosphorus area is found in *The Histories* of Herodotus written in 5th c. BC. Herodotus uses the word “ἱερόν” in Greek in conjunction with the entrance of the Bosphorus Strait. The word “ἱερόν” is a form of the word *Ieron* (Hieron) meaning a “venerated holy” place.¹⁵ Although we understand that this place is on the Bosphorus, there is no other information about the “sanctuary at the mouth of the straits” and it is not possible to distinguish whether the sanctuary is on the European or the Asian side (Herodotus

¹⁵ For different forms of the Greek word see Liddell, H. G., R. Scott, and H. S. Jones. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996.

IV.87). Pindar, writing in the same century and using the older name of the Black Sea, mentions a temple of Poseidon at the mouth of the Inhospitable Sea (Pindar IV.203–210).

A century later, in a speech of Demosthenes delivered at the court of Athens in connection with a dispute over maritime affairs, we find a reference to a certain “*Hieron*” (Against Lacritus 35.10). Again there is no indication in the text whether this *Hieron* is on the European or the Asian side of the Bosphorus. However, the surviving text is important for understanding the busy maritime transactions of the period (Meijer and Van Nijf 48).

The most common reference to a holy place in the sources is that of a *Hieron* (temple) at the entrance of the Bosphorus or the entrance of the Black Sea; unfortunately there is no further detail concerning its location or the deity to which it was dedicated. According to the information available from the texts as listed in tables 2.1 and 2.2, there can be three possible locations in the area where sanctuaries could have or might have existed. The most widely known and frequently mentioned temple is that of *Asian Hieron*, which, according to most writers of antiquity, was located where the Yoros castle stands today, above the village of Anadolukavağı. The *European Hieron*, which most probably stood directly opposite the Asian Hieron and above the shore of the present location of the village of Rumelikavağı, is mentioned less frequently in ancient, Byzantine and Ottoman sources. The third location of a probable altar dedicated to a deity could have been on the top of the Cyanean Rocks.

2.1.3.3.1. Asian Hieron or the Temple of Chalcedonians (No.3a)

The most visible and commonly mentioned temple is *Hieron* of Asia (table 2.2), also known as the temple of the Chalcedonians (Strabo 7.6, 12.4). An additional widely used reference (see table 2.2) to this Hieron is the temple of *Jupiter Urios* or *Zeus Ourious*, which meant “*Zeus of the fair winds*” (Arrian 12.2, 25.4). This appellation was quite suitable considering that sailors probably frequented the temple before they went out to the Black Sea. Procopius mentions that the Emperor Justinian had built new harbors at this location during the 6th century (Procopius, “Buildings” I.xi.16-20); and well into the Ottoman period, the location of Anadolukavağı provided a safe haven for ships before their voyages to the Black Sea. Mordtmann has two theories about the Olbian inscription that was found in Anadolukavağı, and according to him, it dates back to the 3rd c. BC. The inscription describes the trading rules and regulations in Olbia, which was one of the trading emporia on the Black Sea, and was later named Ockzakow. Mordtmann suggests that the stone came to Anadolukavağı either as a ballast stone of a ship sailing from Olbia to Byzantium or as an informative panel for sailors who wished to go to Olbia for trade. He states that, according to the second theory, the best place to erect this inscription would have been where the temple of *Jupiter Urios* used to stand since most sailors stopped there for sacrifices and prayers (Mordtmann 376-377).

When Strabo mentions the temple of Chalcedonians in his *Geography* he describes it as one of the three establishments along the Asian shore together with Chalcedon and Chrysopolis (Strabo XXII.4.2). Fresne-Canaye, writing in 1573, claimed that he had seen during a boat trip on the Bosphorus, the ruins of a temple on the Asian side called Hieron by the Greeks, and he identified the temple as that of Diana (247). Hammer also mentions that ancient writers referred to a temple of Zeus

and Poseidon at the same place and concluded with the proposition that this temple was probably the temple of the twelve gods, i.e. the temple of the Twelve Gods of Olympia (272).¹⁶

“Hieron” as a location is also commonly used by different sources such as Strabo (XII.3.11), Demosthenes (Lacritus 35.10) and Arrian (Periplus 35) who all give distances with a reference to Hieron to establish distances from other towns. In Tabula Peutingeriana, on the right side of the lighthouse described in the previous section, is the inscription “jovisurius” or Jupiter Urius marked with a building symbol from which another Roman road starts (fig.2.6).

Toy, who was working in the region in the early 20th century, noted in his 1929 survey of the Anadolukavağı fortress, that there were marble fragments of a temple reused in the entrance wall of the inner castle. (Toy 227-8) Most recently, Moreno in “Hieron: A Sanctuary” gives a detailed list of all the ancient texts which refer to Hieron, together with their translations in English.

2.1.3.3.2. European Hieron or the Temple of Byzantion (No.3b)

In the sources listed in the table 2.2, the temple on the European side of the Bosphorus strait is mentioned less frequently than the Asian Hieron. Polybius identifies this temple as that of *Serapieium*, in other words, a temple dedicated to Serapis, an Egyptian god (Polybius IV.39).

According to Dionysius Byzantius, the major second century source¹⁷ on the Bosphorus, a “famous” temple of the Phrygian goddess with a cult open to all is also located on this shore (Gyllius 27, 143-146)¹⁸. This goddess might have been Cybele

¹⁶ Discussed below in the section under the heading “Temple of 12 Gods”.

¹⁷ See note #16 and ch. 1.2 for more information on Dionysius and his work.

¹⁸ See Moreno 694 for English translation the relevant paragraph from Dionysius Byzantius.

or Rhea. In the tale of the Argonauts, this temple is also dedicated to the Phrygian goddess (A.Rhodius I.1139-1151).

Strabo mentions a temple of Chalcedonians and a temple of Byzantines in his description of the Cyanean Rocks (VII.6.1). Some of the Ottoman period historians such as Hovannesyán and İnciciyan (both from the late 18th – early 19th century) also follow the ancient sources and mention in their descriptions of the area a temple to Rhea and Serapeion or the temple to Serapis.

2.1.3.3.3. Temple of 12 Gods

The mythological story of the Argonauts, as told by Apollonius Rhodius, mentions an altar raised for “the blessed twelve”, or the Twelve Gods of Olympia. Charlotte Long in *The Twelve Gods of Greece and Rome*, associated this reference with a temple or a sacred place that might have existed as early as the 3rd c B.C. and was dedicated to the cult of the Twelve Gods (186, 217). According to *Scholion on Apollonius Rhodius*, the twelve gods are Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hermes, Hephaistos, Apollo, Demeter, Hera, Hestia, Artemis, Aphrodite and Athena (Long 56). Gyllius names these twelve gods as Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Hermes, Ephaistos, Apollo, Artemis, Estia, Ares, Aphrodite and Athena (146). Hammer defines the twelve gods and goddesses as “Jupiter and Juno (the male and female symbols of air); Vulcan and Vesta (the male and female principle of fire); Neptune and Venus (the male and female divinity of water); Ceres and Mars (the male and female divinity of earth); Apollo and Diana (the great and little light of heaven); Minerva and Mercury (the gods of thought and persuasion, of art and commerce, of scientific and peaceful exchange)” (272).

The only direct archeological evidence about a temple dedicated to Twelve Gods is an inscription in the Chalcedonian dialect about the rights given to the purchaser of the priesthood position of Twelve Gods that was found in Anadolukavağı and that used to be in the Mordtmann Collection in the 19th century, but was later lost (Gaertringen *SIG* no.1010; Long 218; Moreno 703).

2.1.3.3.4. “Pompey’s Column” (No.3c)

The so-called Column of Pompey or the “Colonne de Pompee”¹⁹ was a column with an inscribed pedestal, a column and a column head in Corinthian order standing on top of the Cyanean Rocks opposite the Rumelifeneri lighthouse. It will be discussed briefly in this chapter on Antiquity under the section of temples, as it was probably part of a sanctuary when it was first erected (Gyllius 174). Unfortunately there are no available sources from Antiquity that describe this column. It is frequently described in the Ottoman period sources about the area, starting with Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq in 1555. One of the few pre-Ottoman sources that refers to a temple at this location is Dionysius; he states that the Romans had dedicated an altar to Apollo at Kyaneai (qtd. in Gyllius 165, 174). According to Gyllius, the column, a part of the base, which still exists on top of the Cyanean Rocks, used to be a part of this sanctuary of Apollo and dates to the 2nd century (qtd. in Gyllius 174). In the sixteenth century Gyllius observed a small dent or ditch on top of the second rock (174) together with the Column which was still standing at the time. Hammer mentions that a large sized goblet dedicated by Pausanias to the mouth of Bosphorus²⁰ might have stood at this point (Hammer 271).

¹⁹ Most sources that mention the Column also state that it is erroneously called Pompey’s Column.

²⁰ See Herodotus IV.81 for a description of the bronze goblet and dedication of Pausanias.

The Ottoman period sources describe and illustrate a column with its Latin inscription and give an architectural description or an image of it when possible (Freshfield Albums, Fresne-Canaye, Schweigger, Sandys, von Bretten are some of these sources). As most of the sources on this monument are from the Ottoman period, it will be discussed extensively in chapter 2.3, which deals with the history of this region in the Ottoman era.

2.1.3.4. Other identifiable locations

Some of the other promontories and bays in the Upper Bosphorus that were known by name in the ancient period through different sources and which are indicated in Map # 53 of *The Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman world* (ed. Talbert, 2000) (fig. 2.7)²¹ are:

- The anchorage of *Ephesiates* / *Ephesiorum Portus*, probably *Büyük Liman* on the European shore between Garipçe and Rumelikavağı (Gyllius 151)
- *Lykiou Limen*, located right after *Ephesiates*, believed to be the bay of Lycians (Gyllius 151-153); today its name is *Hamsi Limanı*.
- *Myrileion* : Settlement of Myrelians, according to Dionysius Byzantius (qtd. in Gyllius 151-153), at this place a statue of Aphrodite was standing (indicated as *Aphrodysium* on the map). The rocks where the statue is believed to be standing is named as “Gürleyen Kayalar” or “Ağlayan Kayalar”.

²¹ *The Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World* edited by R. Talbert (Princeton UP; 2000) is a large format atlas showing the physical and covered features of the ancient Europe, Asia and North Africa from Archaic period (pre- 550 BC) until Late Antiquity (640 AD). The maps included in the Atlas aim to show how the physical landscape was in Antiquity. All available literary, epigraphic and archeological data was used in the creation of the maps, which are mainly compilations of available information with the landscapes of the period.

- *Gypopolis* where the mythological King Phineus lived is identified as Garipçe by some sources (Gyllius 155-162). However, Barrington Atlas locates it further north across from *Symplegades* where today the Papazburnu promontory stands.
- *Panium* is the promontory in Rumelifeneri where the contemporary lighthouse stands.
- *Coracium* is the promontory today named as Fil Burnu (Gyllius 162).
- *Mochadion*
- *Panteichion Litus*
- *Chelae*

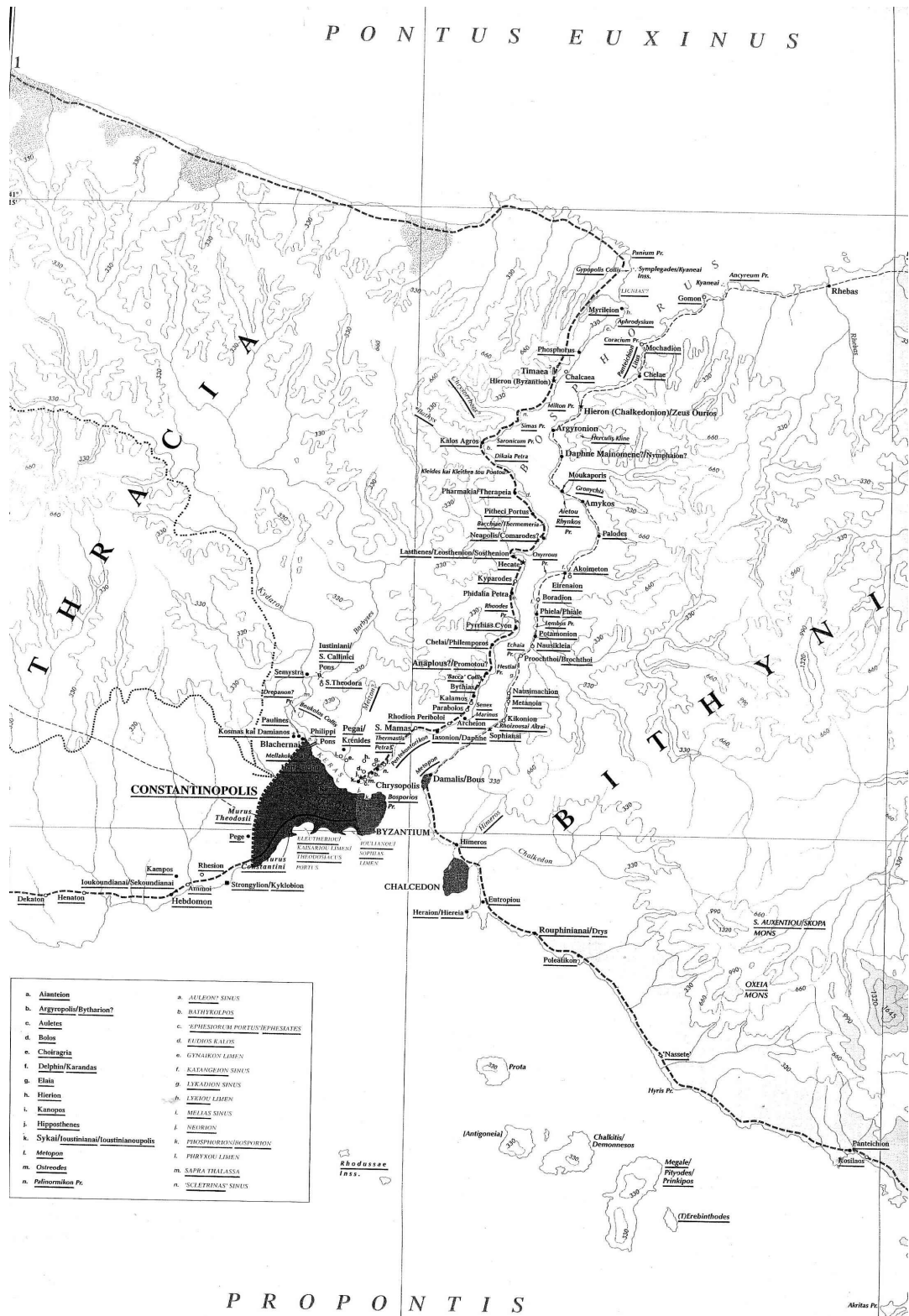


Fig 2.7 Map # 53 of *The Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman world* showing the Thracian Bosphorus in Antiquity.

2.2 The Byzantine History of the Upper Bosphorus : Introduction

Available primary sources on the history of the Upper Bosphorus from the Byzantine period (4th c. to 15th c.) are both limited in number and sporadic. Table 2.3 gives a list of the sources discussed in this chapter.

The economic wealth of the Black Sea region was still an important factor in the political and economic stability of the Byzantine Empire in medieval times as it was for the Macedonian and Roman Empires of Classical times (Kortepeter, 86). Thus the control of trade and taxation of ships sailing through Bosphorus must have been crucial for the Byzantine Empire.²²

Author Name	Name of the Work	Date
Zosimus	Historia Nova Book I.34; Book II	5 th c. AD
Procopius	Buildings I.iii.10; ix.13-14; xi.16,18;	6th c. AD
Procopius	History of the Wars III.i.8; VIII.vi.17, 28;	6th c. AD
Procopius	Anecdota xv.36; xxv.1-6	6th c. AD
Theophanes Continuatus	Lib.VI De Romano Lacapeno	11th c. AD
Pietro Vesconte of Genoa	Cod. Pal. Lat. 1362 A of Vatican Library	1321
Ignatius of Smolensk	Journey to Constantinople	1389
Ruy González De Clavijo	Embassy to Tamerlane	1403-1406
Anonymous Italian Map of Balkan Peninsula	Cod. Lat. 7239 of BnF	Early 15 th century

Table 2.3 Names of authors and their works related with the Upper Bosphorus from the Byzantine period

From the available historical sources and limited published archeological and survey information, most of which will be discussed in this chapter, it is possible to see, in comparison to the vibrant city center of Constantinople, a semi-vibrant Upper Bosphorus especially around Hieron (present day Anadolukavağı). Procopius states

²² Procopius states that Emperor Justinian has high expectations for tax returns from Hieron. (Anecdota, xxv.5).

that Hieron was “in no way inferior to the Palace-quarter within the city” (Buildings I.xi.21-22). Due to its location and function as a tax collection point, the area witnessed during the early and middle Byzantine periods busy trade activities with the north (Heyd 75ff, Shephard 243-260) and the Russian attacks on Constantinople (Theophanes 424; Hammer 284-285; Eyice 29). In later periods the region also experienced the Genoese, Venetian and Byzantine struggles for the control of the area, particularly for the tax collection points at both Hierons.

Religious life also flourished in this period with a number of churches and monasteries established and supported by the royal family members (Procopius, Buildings I) which fell into ruins in late Byzantine period (Eyice, Bizans 55-57).

In the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries the area of Upper Bosphorus is mentioned in relation to the Russian attacks on Constantinople from the north. Secondary sources which deal with the middle period of Byzantine history state that the necessity to build defense structures on the north of the Bosphorus became evident when the raids on the city and its suburbs by the people living around the Black Sea began in the 9th century. Nevertheless it is important to note, as also pointed out by S. Toy, that “the history of these castles (of Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı) is very obscure. Beyond bare references the Byzantine chroniclers make little mention of them until the Ottoman conquest.” (Toy 217).

In the 13th-15th centuries, the fortresses in Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı were, for the most part, the sites of a struggle for control by the Venetians, Genoese, Byzantines, and later the Ottomans. It is curious to note that in Turkey today, the fortress in Anadolukavağı is popularly referred to as the “Ceneviz Kalesi” or the Genoese Fortress. While Byzantine scholars such as Eyice state that this fortress is not of Genoese origin, it is possible to think that the brief time period in the 14th

century when the Genoese were in control of the fortress survived as a public memory through Ottoman period until now, particularly due to the now lost Latin inscription about its repair (Eyice “Yoros”, Bizans 83-84) and the coat of arms located on its walls (Hammer 286-287, Arseven 75).²³ Other primary sources regarding the Genoese presence in the fortress are not available. Some of the information published by M. Balard on the Genoese presence and trade in the Black Sea refer to the ships’ logbooks for information regarding Hieron (Balard “A propos” 442-448).

Clavijo’s account, from the early 15th century, of the fortresses and the Turkish presence in the area almost correspond to the *Map of the Balkans* (fig. 2.8) of the same period which is the first available visual representation of the area after *Tabula Peutingeriana* which was created approximately 1000 years earlier.

The *Map of the Balkans* contained in Cod. Lat. 7239 of BnF²⁴ (fig. 2.8) is one of the earliest visual sources of information reconnoitered and is discussed in the section 2.2.1. It depicts a pair of fortresses that were opposite each other on the northern shores of the Bosphorus in the first half of the 15th century (Cod. Lat. 7239).

Thus, although the primary sources are limited, it is possible to assume that there were some monumental and religious buildings in the region such as fortresses, monasteries, churches as well as lighthouses and public buildings, especially around Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı where the temples of pre-Christianity used to stand.

²³ Although false, the “Genoese Fortresses” reference is so much rooted at the site that even inhabitants at Rumelifeneri village believe that the 18th c. fortress in their village, which has nothing to do with the Genoese, is a “Genoese fortress”. (See Rumelifeneri local administrators letter of appeal to Ministry of Culture and Tourism on the reusage of the historic structure Appendix B14)

²⁴ The *Map of the Balkans* contained in Cod. Lat. 7239 of the Bibliotheque Nationale de France in Paris.

2.2.1 Travelers and Chroniclers Accounts for the Byzantine Era

Procopius was the most important historian in the 6th c. A.D. in Constantinople during the reign of Emperor Justinian I. He wrote the official history of the Empire in *History of the Wars and Buildings*. *Anecdota* or *Secret History*, also written by him, was published after his death. In all of his three works, he mentions Hieron by name and the northern shores of the Bosphorus several times on different occasions (table 2.3). Hieron is mentioned twice in the *Secret History*. First, it is described as the suburb on the seashore, which was exposed to bad weather and sea conditions (Procopius, *Anecdota*, xv.36) and then in relation to trade and taxation (*Anecdota* xxv.1-6).

Procopius describes the tax collection points in Hieron and Hellespont in detail. The administration of these control points before the era of Emperor Justinian I are compared with the administration after the Emperor had established a public customs house at both of these points (Procopius, *Anecdota* xxv.1-6). The salaried official at Hieron was, according to Procopius, responsible for controlling what was being shipped to and from the Black Sea and checking the travel documents, is noted as an *archon* and was replaced by Justinian I with a *comes Stenon Pontikes thalasses*²⁵ (Foss “Hieron”). This later official post was responsible for both the control and inspection of shipping and for levying the customs taxes at the *demosion teloneion*, or the local customs house (Ahrweiler 246ff). Procopius states that after the revisions in the system Emperor Justinian I had the expectation of receiving a large tax income from both control points on Hieron and Hellespont and this caused the assigned officials to collect excessive amounts of money (*Anecdota*, xxv.1-6). Foss states that

²⁵ Administrative official of the Straits assigned by the Byzantine Emperor who was responsible of surveillance of shipping and collection of customs taxes (Foss “Hieron”). .

by the 9th c. the earlier post of tax collectors was replaced by *parathalassites*²⁶ and from the 9th c. onwards, as interaction and naval traffic with the north increased, so did the customs revenues of Hieron (Foss “Hieron”).

In *Buildings*, Book I, Procopius describes the building activities of Emperor Justinian in the Upper Bosphorus area in detail. According to Procopius, the Emperor had built churches²⁷ in the area; in addition to the religious building activity, a new “harbor with a breakwater reaching out to the sea” and new palaces were built in Hieron (Buildings I.xi.16-20). The construction technique used for the breakwater of the harbor is described in detail, together with the palace the Emperor had built:

In that place [Hieron] also he erected holy shrines, as I have already recounted, and stoas and markets and public baths, and practically all the other types of buildings, so that this quarter is in no way inferior to the Palace-quarter within the city. And he also constructed another harbor on the opposite mainland, in the place, which bears the name of Eutropius, not far distant from this Heraeum²⁸, executed in the same manner as the harbor, which I have just mentioned. (Procopius. Buildings I.xi.21-22)

Maritime trade in the Byzantine period in the context of the Upper Bosphorus, as briefly mentioned by Procopius, was an important source of income for the area. Thus other sources which can be consulted for further research about the area are maps and nautical guides (portolans) and also notary books and accounting books, all of which might have further information about Hieron on the Bosphorus.

²⁶ *Parathalassites* is a judge in control of those sailing on the sea and is in charge of the seashore and the port of Constantinople, especially of the import of goods and the payment of tolls. From Alexander Kazhdan "Parathalassites" *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*. Ed. Alexander P. Kazhdan, The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium (2005) Oxford University Press. Web. 20 January 2010.

²⁷ Religious building activity will be discussed under “Religious Buildings” title of the next section “2.2.2 A Summary”.

²⁸ In *Buildings*, Book I, whenever Hieron is mentioned Procopius states that the older name of Hieron is Heraeum.

The Empire encouraged trade activities with the north and of the northern people (Rus) in Constantinople (Shephard 251f). Simultaneously there were also a number of attacks in the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries, by the Rus on Constantinople. The Russian campaigns of 860, 907, 941 and 1043 were directed against Constantinople and although they were not successful, fierce naval battles took place near Hieron and resulted in the burning and devastation of some of the villages by the Bosphorus such as Stenon²⁹ (Theophanes 423-425). It is possible that some of these Russian campaigns such as the one in 941 affected Hieron and the Upper Bosphorus. However the sources about these naval battles rarely document the details of these campaigns and there are no other references to the area.

Ignatius of Smolensk's 1389 account, is the first available source from a foreign traveler during this period, which, in passing, mentions a lighthouse at the entrance to the Bosphorus (Majeska, "Russian Travelers" 390). Ignatius was traveling from Russia to Constantinople with a group of high-level church officials for reasons of ecclesiastical politics (Majeska "Russian Pilgrims" and "Russian Travelers").

The account of Ruy González De Clavijo of his travels through the area in 1403, dates to a time when the Ottoman presence on the Bosphorus was visible. By his time, the Turks had advanced to the area and they were governing most fortresses and lands along the Asian shores of the Bosphorus while the European coast was still described as being under Greek authority.

Ruy González De Clavijo was the ambassador of Henry III of Castille to the court of Timur, the ruler of the Timurid Empire in the early 15th century. He traveled from Cadiz to Samarkand and back, via Constantinople between 1403 -1406. Shortly after his return he wrote *Embassy to Tamerlane* describing his journey. Clavijo and

²⁹ Hammer mentions that *stenon* might be present day Istinye (231).

his entourage sailed from Cadiz to Constantinople and, then once their travel arrangements were complete, they set to sail from Pera to Trabzon on 14 November 1403, passing through the Bosphorus that afternoon.

Clavijo describes the castles on the hilltops opposite each other that could be seen from the ship on either sides of the strait. His work is particularly important as it is one of the earliest known specific references to the fortresses of the northern part of the Bosphorus and their conditions. It also reconfirms the tax collection information and the towers that rise up from the sea that Procopius describes of in detail earlier.

The detail (fig. 2.8) from the *Map of the Balkans* contained in Cod. Lat. 7239 of BnF places the European continent on the upper half of the image and the Asian continent on the lower half. Constantinople is on the upper left side of the map with the Golden Horn shown as a vibrant wave and the Bosphorus, depicted much narrower than the Golden Horn, is shown on the right side. The full map is a double page (31cmx46cm) drawing without a scale, grid or compass and with captions in Venetian dialect written in black ink. The map has a skewed perspective and represents the areas on both sides of the Danube, the Balkan peninsula, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmara up to Bosphorus with the sea and rivers depicted in blue, mountains depicted as brown, rock masses and forests and plains represented with light green areas, and scattered figures depicting trees. The major cities and towns of the time are illustrated as fortresses in varying sizes and are depicted with pink, light brown and gray tints. Some of the cities have an uncolored flag over them which depending on the governing authority of the city, either has a cross (showing Christian cities) or a crescent showing the cities conquered by the Turks. According to the information in the BnF catalogue website the map shows the

progress of the Turkish conquests in Eastern Europe and the strength of Christian cities before 1453 (<http://archivesetmanuscripts.bnf.fr/>).

The cities of Constantinople (inscribed as *chostantinopoli* on the map) and Pera (*pra*), along with a few adjacent towns on the Thracian peninsula, are marked by flags with crosses; the dome of Hagia Sophia also has a cross depicted on it. As the Turks conquered most of the fortresses and towns in western Anatolia and Thrace, the flags of these fortresses have the crescent marked on them.

Along the Bosphorus, towards the Black Sea, it is possible to spot two fortresses opposite each other with the crescent flags. On the European side to the north of this fortress which does not have any titles is a rock mass indicating a mountain followed by a smaller fortress in a narrow bay with three towers and an inscription (*fanar*)³⁰ underneath. Because of the perspective and scale problems of the map it is not possible to confirm whether or not this fortress is by the Black Sea although Banfi states that it is located next to the Black Sea. However if we continue to the north we see the mouth of the Danube towards the upper corner of the page. Looking back at the Bosphorus, there are two more fortresses on the Asian side to the left, in addition to the pair of fortresses on the right side of the image (fig.2.8). All three of the fortresses on the Asian side have crescent flags and are labeled from right to left as follows *Argiro*, *larcharia* and *schotarj* (Banfi 19).³¹

The dating, patronage and origin of the map are problematic.³² As Constantinople had not yet been conquered, the *terminus ante quem* for the map is 1453. The Ottoman fortresses on the Bosphorus before 1453 were those of Rumelihisari, built

³⁰ According to Banfi's reading the inscription on this fortress is *fanar*. However the commentary in the BnF catalogue website (<http://archivesetmanuscripts.bnf.fr/>) cautions that Banfi's readings of the legends are sometimes faulty.

³¹ See note #9 above for Banfi's readings of the legends.

³² cf. Banfi and Babinger on the dating and patronage of the Cod. Lat. 7239.

in 1452 by Mehmet the Conqueror and Anadoluhisarı, built in 1390s by Beyazid I. This could suggest that if the pair of fortresses depicted on the map along the Bosphorus with the crescent flags are Rumelihisarı and Anadoluhisarı, then the map could have only been made between August 1452 and March 1453 (Babinger 12). The article on the dating of the map by Florio Banfi from 1954 argues that the date of the map is before 1452 and even gives a specific date of 1443 (Banfi 24). Babinger, as Banfi also points out in his article, unfortunately only assumes that the fortress to the east of Pera can be Rumelihisarı. However, as it has been discussed earlier there were other Byzantine fortresses on the Bosphorus which could have been depicted as being under Turkish rule. Clavijo described the fortress on the European side in Rumelikavağı, as still under Byzantine rule in 1403, which gives a *terminus post quem* for the dating of the map.

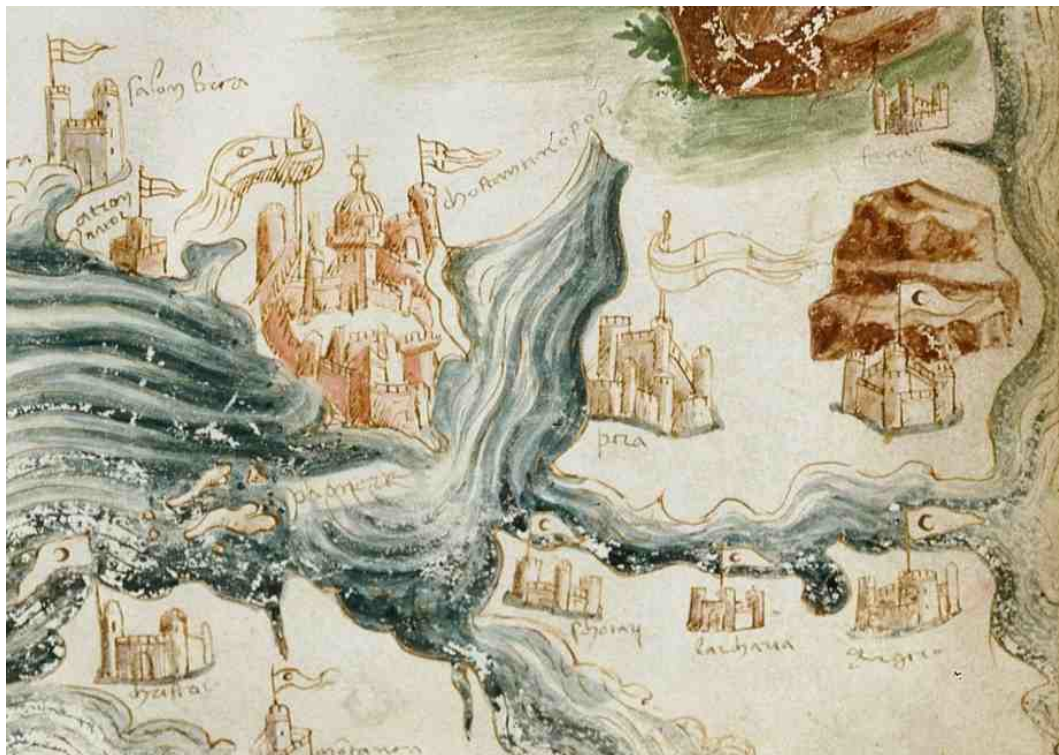


Fig. 2.8 Detail from the *Map of the Balkans* showing Constantinople and Bosphorus. (BnF Cod. Lat. 7239)

2.2.2 Summary : A Panorama of the Upper Bosphorus in Byzantine Period (4th c. AD-15th c. AD)

As mentioned above, the historical topography of the Upper Bosphorus is difficult to determine in the Byzantine period due to the scarcity of known sources, lack of archaeological investigations and the substantial transformations of the built and natural environment. This section provides a summary of the panorama of the Upper Bosphorus area and how it looked over the 11 centuries that it was under the control of the Byzantine Empire.

According to textual sources, Janin states that in the early and middle Byzantine periods on the European coast of the Bosphorus there were “three summer palaces, nineteen churches, sixteen monasteries and one almshouse”, while on the Asian coast there were “three palaces, fourteen monasteries, eleven churches, four almshouses and one orphanage” (as qtd. in Artan “ Tarihte Boğaziçi”). The exact location or dates of these structures or any information on the settlements along the coasts are little known.³³

The ancient knowledge about the tale of the Cyanean Rocks or the Dark Rocks continued to exist but had a less appeal for the Byzantine authors. Procopius for example, in *History of the Wars*, mentions Hieron and its location on the northern Bosphorus, first with a reference to its ancient name “Dark Blue Rocks” (*History of the Wars*, III.i.8), and then in relation to the currents of the Bosphorus (VIII.vi.17-19). Both *Anectoda* and *History of the Wars* refer to the people living around the Black Sea as barbarians or enemies, and in Book VIII of *History of the Wars*, the

³³ See Tülay Artan’s entry in DBIA on “Boğaziçi in History” for a brief discussion of problems in determining the Byzantine history of the Bosphorus and why suggestions of different hypothesis are not sufficient.

land on the right side of the Strait when one sails into the Black Sea, is described as inhabited by the Bithynians (History of the Wars, VIII.ii.2).

While writing about the Russian attack of 941, Teophanes Continuatus explains the name of Hieron in a brief note about the tale of the Argonauts (424). From the sources it is possible to understand that the tale of the Argonauts and the Cyanean Rocks, which persisted in the Ancient period (5th c. BC to 4th c. AD, see chapter 2.1) had lost relevance.

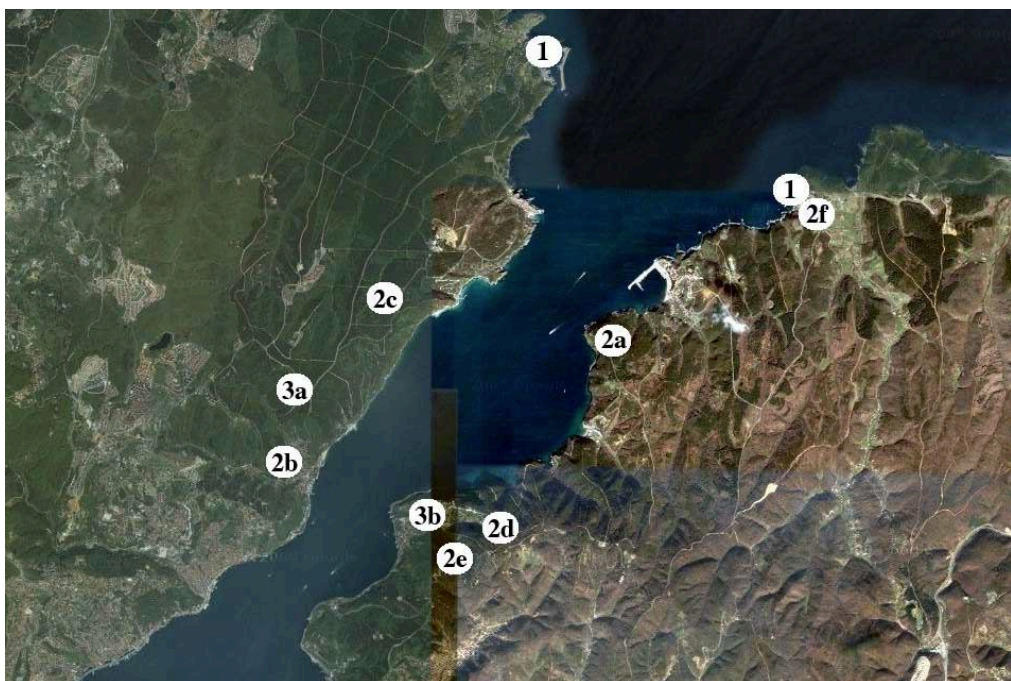


Fig. 2.9 Satellite view of the area with possible locations of the Byzantine monuments numbered.

Figure 2.9 gives an aerial view of the region with possible locations of the historical structures discussed below according to the historical sources. For most of the structures, the limitations of the available primary sources do not allow for a precise identification of their locations. The fortresses which are still standing, such as the Hieron or Yoros fortress on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, are also indicated on the satellite view.

2.2.2.1 Lighthouses (No.1)

Theophanes Continuatum provides the earliest reference in Byzantine sources to a lighthouse at the entrance to Bosphorus; in his 11th century description of the 941 encounter with the Russian campaigners, he describes the direction of where the naval forces of the Byzantine Empire were headed to fight as “Faros” (423). The word *Faros* is accompanied in the text with an explanation, which states that “Faros is a certain structure on which fire is placed on top to guide voyages in the night” (Teophanes 423).

Ignatius of Smolensk on his way to Constantinople in the year 1389 mentions passing a lighthouse at the mouth of the Bosphorus (Majeska 90). Although Ignatius, in his account of the travel, does not specify if this lighthouse is located on the European or the Asian shore, it is important to note that he arrives to the Bosphorus following the Anatolian coastline passing Chile (modern-day Şile) and then Rheba (modern-day Riva). Thus it is also possible that the lighthouse he mentions is located on the Anatolian side of the entrance of the Strait.

A facsimile³⁴ of Buondelmonte’s famous map of Constantinople (Ms.G 13) in Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Düsseldorf, shows the lighthouse on the northern European shore of the Strait where the modern-day lighthouse stands. A date of this facsimile map beyond the 19th century has not been possible by the researchers. According to the editors Plassmann and Rijkers, the Düsseldorf copy (Ms. G 13) proves and “is at the same time the oldest figurative *Zeugnis* (witness)” that the lighthouse existed already in the 15th century (Plassmann and Rijkers, note 972).

³⁴ Cristoforo Buondelmonti : Liber insularum archipelagi : Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Düsseldorf Ms. G 13 : Facsimile. Introduction by Max Plassmann and Fabian Rijkers. Wiesbaden : Reichert, 2005.

The tower is depicted as a very simplified circular structure, with a tin clad roof and lantern with pointed top.

2.2.2.2 Religious Buildings (No.2)

The religious significance of the area in the Ancient period with its numerous temples and sanctuaries was attested in Chapter 2.1. It is difficult to ascertain the continuity of the function of these temple structures as churches or convent buildings. However, it is possible to recognize continuity in the religious significance of the area.

This brief explanation on the religious panorama of the Upper Bosphorus begins with an introduction and discussion of the pre-Christianity temples of the area during the early Byzantine period and continues with descriptions from different sources, of the churches and monasteries located in this region.

The Byzantine attitude towards pagan statues and monuments is a still debated topic.³⁵ We do not know what exactly happened to the temples and sanctuaries in the Upper Bosphorus or what their condition was in the Late Antique period other than the fact that their building materials were recycled and used as spolia in the later centuries as visible in the Yoros fortress walls (Toy 215-228).

It is interesting to note that Zosimus, as cited by Mango, writes that in the 4th century AD Constantine restored a temple dedicated to Cybele (or Rhea), the Mother of the Gods, on the agora of ancient Byzantium. The temple had a statue of Cybele that was of “venerable antiquity” and that was supposedly made by Jason’s companions (Mango “Antique” 57). While this temple and statue described by

³⁵ For further discussions on the issue see articles by C. Mango, “Antique Statuary and the Byzantine Beholder” *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 17 (1963): 53-75; H. Saradi-Mendelovici, “Christian Attitudes towards Pagan Monuments in Late Antiquity and their Legacy in Later Byzantine Centuries” *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 44 (1990): 47-61; L. James, “ ‘Pray Not to Fall into Temptation and Be on Your Guard’: Pagan Statues in Christian Constantinople” *Gesta* 35.1 (1996): 12-20.

Zosimus were probably not related with the Upper Bosphorus temple to Cybele³⁶ described in chapter 2.1, the restoration of a temple dedicated to Cybele in the city center is important as it can help to determine the fate of the temple of Cybele in the Upper Bosphorus region.

On the other hand, on the European coast, in the environs of the possible locations of the temple of Cybele or the Mother of all Gods as she is commonly referred to, there are later references to a church and monastery buildings dedicated to Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

In *Buildings*, Book I, whenever Hieron is mentioned Procopius states that Hieron's older name is Heraeum and he describes in detail the building activities of Emperor Justinian I in this area. According to the accounts of Procopius, the Emperor had built a church dedicated to the Mother of God in Hieron, which was so magnificent that it was "not easy to describe" (Buildings I.iii.10). It is not clear from the account of Procopius whether this church was on the European or Asian shore.

Clavijo, a Spanish government official who passed through the Strait in 1403, when referring to the sites of Anadolukavađı and Rumelikavađı remarks "the sad condition of the ruins of churches and other buildings by the shores on both sides" (Clavijo 94-95).

2.2.2.2.1 Ἀρχαγγέλου (ναός τοῦ): Church of Archangel Michael (No.2a)

Emperor Justinian I built another church dedicated to the Archangel Michael on a promontory near Hieron named Mochadium. This was also according to Procopius well built and "of peculiar sanctity" (Buildings I.ix.14). Hammer mentions that this church was built from the ruins of the ancient temple and places it exactly opposite

³⁶ Zosimus explains that the statue was formerly fixed on Mount Dindymus near the city of Cyzicus (Zosimus II; Mango "Antique" 57)

the church at Kataskepe (286). Janin believes that Mochadion could be located somewhere between Macar Burnu and Anadolukavađı (“Eglises” 9) or around Fil Burnu (“Constantinople” carte XI).

2.2.2.2.2 Μιχαήλ (Μονή άγ.) τής Κατασκέπης: Michael tis Kataskepes, Archangel Michael of Kataskepe (No.2b)

The location of Kataskepe is much debated by historians. According to Janin, the monastery founded by Manuel I Comnenus (1143-1180) located on Kataskepe, near the Black Sea, was dedicated to Archangel Michael (“Géographie” 342). The Emperor had placed the most famous monks of his time in this monastery. He had chosen this remote place so that they could devote their prayers to the pious life without being disturbed by visitors. In order to ensure this, he also decided that all the expenses of the monastery would be supported and provided by the state so that there were no concerns regarding the finances (Hammer 264). It is not known how long this new model for the monastery continued. In any case, it probably disappeared during the Latin occupation since it had no resources other than those supplied to it by the imperial government prior to this time. Janin writes that Scarlatos Byzantios thought of placing this monastery in Garipçe on the European coast or at Macarburnu on the Asian coast, and Gédéon thought about a location to the south of Rumelikavađı or Yenimahalle where there were some ruins resembling cells of a church (“Géographie” 342). Janin however placed the name of Kataskepe together with Sariyer on his map of the Bosphorus. It is also possible that the stones of the monastery buildings were recycled as building stones (spolia) in the construction of the fortress of Rumelikavađı (Hammer 263; Janin “Géographie” 342).

2.2.2.2.3 Θεοτόκου (Μονή τῆς) τοῦ Μαύρου Μώλου (Theotokos of Mavro Molos, Monastery of Virgin Mary of Mavro Molo) (No.2c)

The church and monastery of the Virgin Mary of Mavromolos used to be on the European coast of the Bosphorus in the area called Karataş, between Rumelikavağı and Garipçe. According to Patriarch Constantios, who wrote in the 19th century, there were foundations of an older temple and the ruins of a monastery built by Evdokia Makrembolitissa the wife of Emperor Constantine Dukas X (1059-1067) at the location of the Mavromolos monastery (Eyice “Bizans” 56).

Janin states that this monastery, dedicated to the Assumption, is reported for the first time in a *chrysobull* of September 1356 as a property belonging to Vatopedi of Mount Athos (“Géographie” 196).

There are numerous accounts of the monastery from 16th and 17th century travellers to the area, so the church will be discussed in detail in the next chapter (2.3) on the Ottoman period history of the region.

2.2.2.2.4 Nostra Donna de Castanea (Convent of Virgin Mary at Castanea)

The convent of Virgin Mary at Castanea (Chestnut) will be discussed in the next chapter 2.3 under the Ottoman period as most of the sources available for this structure date to 16th century. However, as illustrated together with its name as “Nostra Donna de Castanea” (fig.2.10) by Von Bretten in late 16th century, the convent probably existed prior to the Ottoman rule of the region. The location of the convent in fig.2.10, between the lighthouse in Rumelifeneri and fortress ruins in Rumelikavağı suggests that it might have been located at the same place or close to the Mavromolos Monastery.

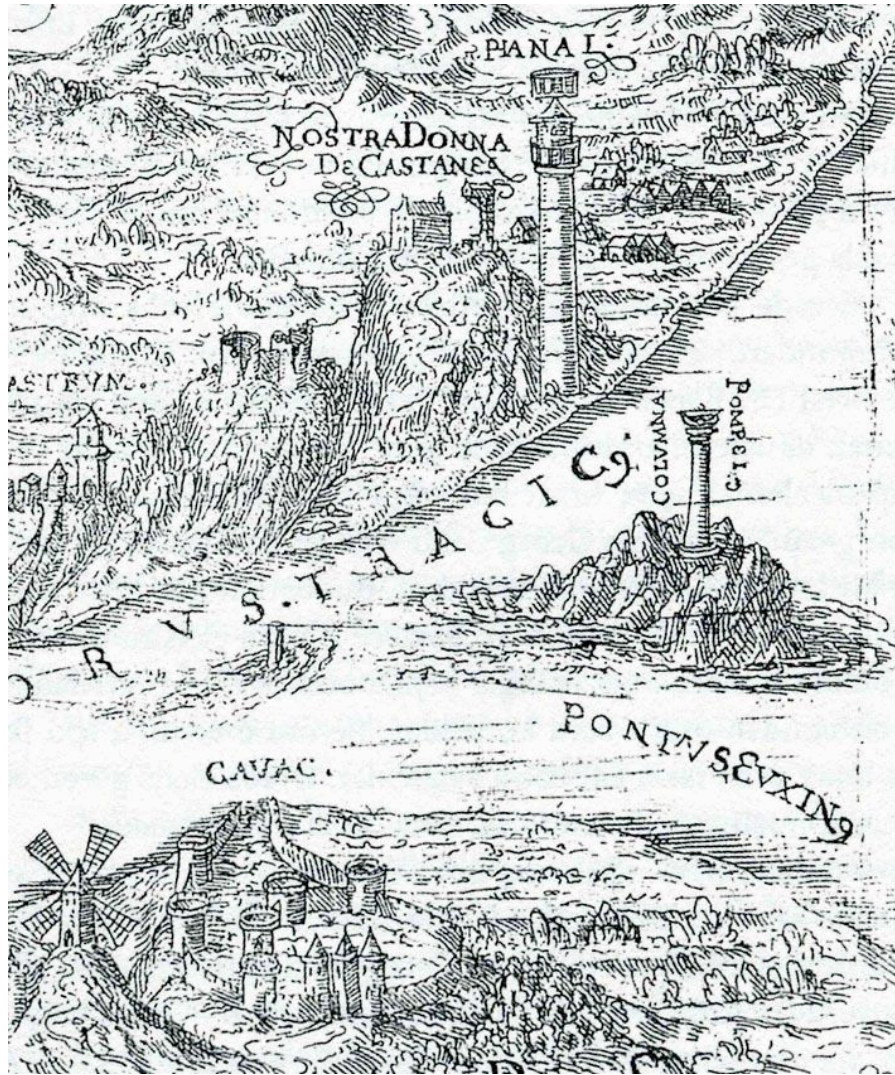


Fig 2.10 Detail of an engraving by Michael Heberer von Bretten from 1585-1588 showing the Upper Bosphorus. (*Osmanlıda Bir Köle = Aegyptiaca Servitus*)

2.2.2.2.5 Monastery of Saint George (No.2d)

According to Janin this monastery was probably located in the vicinity of Hieron or Anadolukavağı (“Constantinople” 485).

2.2.2.2.6 Monastery and Church of Saint Panteleimon (No.2e)

Janin indicates that there was a church of St. Panteleimon in Hieron (Anadolukavağı) and also a monastery of St. Panteleimon in *Ophrou Limen*, which he believes was the port at the foot of Hieron on the north (“Constantinople” 488). According to Janin it is possible that the monastery of St. Panteleimon is the same

church built at Hieron. The small port of Hieron is mentioned in the treaty between the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus III Paelologue and the Venetians signed in November 1332 (Janin “Constantinople” 488).

2.2.2.2.7 Monastery of Acemetes (No.2f)

The Monastery of Acemetes was located in *Gomon* according to the sources given by Janin, the actual site of this monastery is unknown. Janin writes that Gomon could be located around Anadolufeneri on the Bosphorus (“Constantinople” 485).

2.2.2.3 Fortresses (No.3)

The information on the building history of the defense structures on the Upper Bosphorus in the period of Byzantine Empire is limited. Because of the strategic locations on opposite sides of the entrance to the Bosphorus, the hills above Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı were likely sites for military and customs control of the seatraffic passing through the Strait. The hill top locations of both fortresses provide great vantage points and unobstructed views of both the entrance to the Bosphorus from the Black Sea and also the city in the distance. Both of the fortresses were connected to the Bosphorus water front by walls that ran to the sea, providing easy access to passing ships.

Sidney Toy, who surveyed the fortress in 1930s, provided a plan, elevation and section drawings and photographs of the Anadolukavağı fortress together with a detailed description of its architecture. He argues that both fortresses of Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı were built on or near the locations of the earlier temples of Serapion and Hieron respectively (Toy 216). Toy’s survey and analysis of Hieron fortress suggests that spolia from earlier buildings were used as building

materials for the newer fortifications.³⁷ In the early Byzantine period, after the temples and municipal buildings of the Late Antiquity were abandoned on account of Christianization, a favorable setting was created to use the remains from earlier buildings as ready building materials. Recycling the construction materials of former buildings was convenient as attested to in 397 when an imperial decree ordered that building materials from temples were to be used for the construction of bridges, aqueducts and walls (Saradi 397; Codex Theodosianus XV.1.36; XVI.10.16). It should be noted that as early as the 6th century there were already buildings of different characteristics in the Upper Bosphorus region that were described in detail by Procopius.

In order to understand the history of defense structures in the area, some brief information on the history of incursions and control points on the Strait is also essential. According to Moreno, the control of the ships and naval tax collection activities at Hieron predates the Byzantine period (679).

In his entry on Hieron in the Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium, Foss mentions that the area was attacked by Thomas the Slav in 822 and by the Rus in 940 (Foss "Hieron"). According to Toy, from the mid 9th century to the mid 11th century the Russians made four naval attempts to reach Constantinople through the Strait (Toy 216), and this necessitated the construction of these fortresses.

In 860, the Russians attacked the shores of the Bosphorus together with other city suburbs and the Prince's Islands, all of which were ravaged and destroyed (Tsangadas 162). It is not known if in this attack the Russians also raided Hieron. Information about the departure of the Russians is also not extensive but one of the

³⁷ For more information on the use of ancient spolia in Byzantine constructions see H. Saradi "The Use of Ancient Spolia in Byzantine Monuments: The Archeological and Literary Evidence" *Int. Journal of the Classical Tradition* 3.4 (Spring 1997): 395-423.

theories posit that the Russians were defeated during a battle fought on the Bosphorus (Tsangadas 163). There was another attack approximately 80 years later in 941.³⁸ Theophanes Continuatus's chronicle *De Romano Lacapeno*, covering the reign of Byzantine Emperor Romanos I Lekapenos, records the Russian attack in detail (Book VI). Theophanes wrote that the Byzantine fleet and the Russians fought each other at Hieron, which got its name in the past from the temple founded by the Argonauts (Theophanes Book VI).

Evliya Çelebi, an Ottoman traveler who wrote in the 1640s, mentions that the fortress was built during the time of "Yanko ibn Madyan" as the time when the fortress was built (I. 227). J. von Hammer, another early source who wrote his account of the region in the 1830s, states that the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Comnenus, who built the church dedicated to Archangel Michael in Kataskepe, also built the fortress of Rumelikavağı and thus the fortress was also called the "Asomaton fortress" which meant bodiless, a reference to the Archangel (263). Toy suggests that the construction style of the walls and towers of the Anadolukavağı fortress resembles the land walls of Constantinople built by Manuel I Comnenus around 1150 AD (Toy 227). Foss, on the other hand, in his brief descriptive entry about "Hieron" is cautious about this resemblance (Foss "Hieron"). Eyice, based on the monograms in the fortress walls, states that the fortress was built by Michael VIII Palaeologos (1259-1282) on the hills of Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı in the second half of the 13th century ("Boğaziçi" 92). As the Byzantine Emperor reclaimed Constantinople from the Latins in 1261, Eyice believes that the fortress must have been built after this date, i.e. some time between 1261 and 1282. To date, the brick

³⁸ According to Pseudo-Symeon there was also an attack on Constantinople in 907 (Jenkins 403-6).

inscriptions located high up on the bailey towers of the fortress have not been read, but once deciphered this inscription might provide important information regarding the history of the fortress (Eyice 93; Ousterhout³⁹).

The Anadolukavağı fortress was first seized by the Ottomans in 1305 for a brief period and then again in 1391 (Eyice “Yoros”; Soysal “Kara Deniz” 18). In between these years and for most of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, there were struggles between the Venetians, Byzantines and the Genoese (who were aided by the Ottomans), over the control of the Strait, and the Black Sea trade (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”; Hammer 264; Kortepeter 86-97; Heyd 499). While the Venetians were mainly in control of the trade in the region during the Latin period in Constantinople (1204-1261), after 1261 it was the Genoese who had a favorable position (Kortepeter 87).

The port of Hieron is mentioned in an agreement dating to November 1332 between Andronikos III Palaiologos and the Venetians (Janin “Constantinople” 485). The Genoese were in control of the Black Sea trade and used the fortresses for tax collection in 1348 (Hammer 264). The 1350 *Battaglia di Bosphore* (or the Bosphorus War) between the Venetians and the Genoese resulted with the victory of the Genoese over the Venetians (Balard). The Genoese were given control of the fortresses by John VI Cantacuzenos in 1352 (Crane); after this date they undertook extensive repairs and renovations such as adding some new walls and towers. During the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans the fortresses in Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı were called the Genoese fortresses (Sakaoğlu).

³⁹ Robert Ousterhout showed an image of this brick inscription in his talk entitled “Emblems of Power in Palaiologan Constantinople” in the Second Sevgi Gönül Byzantine Conference on 21-23 June 2010 in Istanbul.

A Latin inscription that was located above the gate of the Anadolukavağı fortress and published in 1831, in L. Sauli's book about the Genoese administration in Pera is one of the few available primary sources about the Genoese presence at these fortresses. The inscription reads, "The Genoese Vincezo Lercari has restored the fortress standing on the holy promontory" (Eyice "Yoros"). Eyice believes that since no other visitor after 1831 wrote about this inscription it must have been removed and transferred elsewhere as an antiquity (Eyice "Yoros").

The engraving by Jules Laurens (fig. 2.11), published in Hommaire de Hell's book gives a detailed image of the old fortress entrance around 1856. It is not possible to see an inscription on the walls depicted in this image.

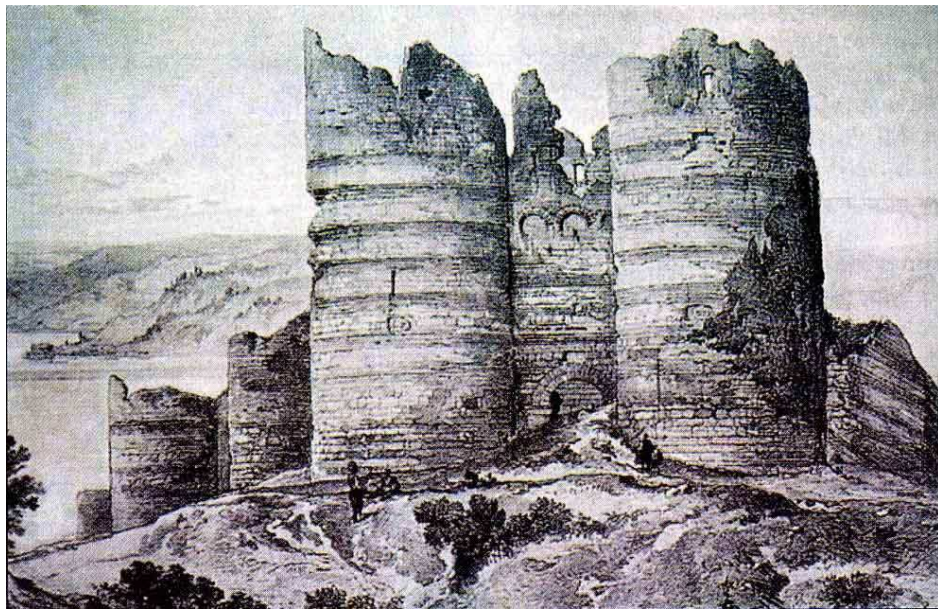


Fig 2.11 Entrance to the old Anadolukavak (Yoros) fortress, by Jules Laurens, published in Xavier Hommaire de Hell's book in 1856.

According to Clavijo, the fortress on the European side was the "El Guirol" of the Greeks and it was at that time 'dismantled and abandoned' while the one on the Asian side was the "El Guirol" of the Turks and was 'fully garrisoned' (Clavijo 94-

95)⁴⁰. Clavijo goes on to describe other towers by the sea nearby these castles and the history of tax collection executed with the help of a “chain across the castles”.⁴¹

Here out in the sea between the opposite castles another tower has been constructed rising sheer out of the water, while at the foot of the Castle of Turkey there is a rock on which yet another tower was built, and a wall encircles the two towers. It is said that in past times a chain was stretched from the Castle of Greece to that of Turkey, since all of these castles and towers were built in the old days, when the Greeks were masters of the lands on both sides of the Bosphorus, and these fortifications were made to guard the mouth of the straits. Thus when any ship entered the Bosphorus to reach Pera or Constantinople, or any ship from those cities was about to sail out into the Black Sea, the wardens, having laid out the chain from one Castle to the other, could prevent the passage of the ship until the dues were paid. (Clavijo 94-95)

The “Anadolukavağı” entry in *Dünden Bugüne İstanbul Ansiklopedisi* (DBİA) indicates that the system of controlling the Bosphorus with a chain is a commonly told but never proved legend. The chain system, which was described by Clavijo, and later by Von Bretten and Evliya Celebi, allegedly operated through the seaside towers of the fortresses on the hilltops of both Kavaks. The chain was secured across these towers with the help of trunks of trees at certain intervals and the marble column located 300 meters from Rumelikavağı, thus providing control over the passing ships for customs tax collection and regular inspections (Sakaoğlu).

One of the most important structural elements in order for both of the old Kavak fortresses to function properly, was the column standing in the middle of the sea between these two fortresses.

⁴⁰ Markham in his 1859 translation leaves “El Guirol” in the text while LeStrange uses the word “Qaraol” meaning a watchtower is most probably a corruption of the Turkish word ‘karakol’

⁴¹ It is not apparent if it is technically possible for this system to work and there is no evidence of such a chain.

A detail from H. von Bretten's engraving of 1585-1588 (fig.2.10) shows the opening of the Strait to the Black Sea as seen from the east looking west i.e. standing high above the Asian side looking towards the European coast. The Anadolukavağı fortress at the lower left corner of the image is named *Cavac*; on the opposite European shore the Rumelikavağı fortress is depicted with its two circular towers in ruins. Bretten mentions that in between these two fortresses a marble column was standing in the middle of the sea and that the chains from both of the fortresses were connected to this column in order to shut down the entrance of the Strait (301).

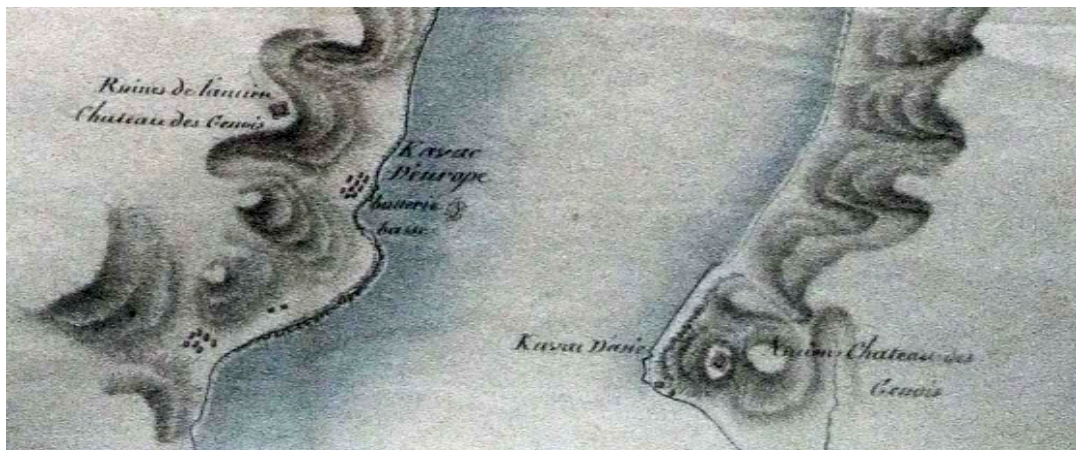


Fig. 2.12 Detail from a 1784 dated French reconnaissance map titled “Bosphore ou Canal de la Mer Noire” (SHAT GR1M.1616)

The detail of a map from the French Military Archives (fig. 2.12) dated 1784, marks the locations of the old fortresses as “the ruins of the old Genoese castles” and indicates the location of the column.

This column, described by Clavijo and von Bretten and depicted in the engraving of von Bretten (fig.2.10) still exists today and it is popularly called “Dikilikaya feneri” meaning the *steele lantern*. The aerial image of the Rumelikavağı village and the “Dikilikaya feneri” in fig. 2.13, shows that there are other traces of this ruin at this location under the water.



Fig. 2.13 Aerial photograph of Rumelikavağı neighborhood and Dikilikaya on the right. (IBB)

A nautical map of the area (fig. 2.14) shows that around the “Dikilikaya feneri” the depth of the sea decreases very rapidly from -32 m to 0 m just at the point where the column is standing. There is another area marked with blue between the “Dikilikaya feneri” and the shore which has a depth of 2.10 m.

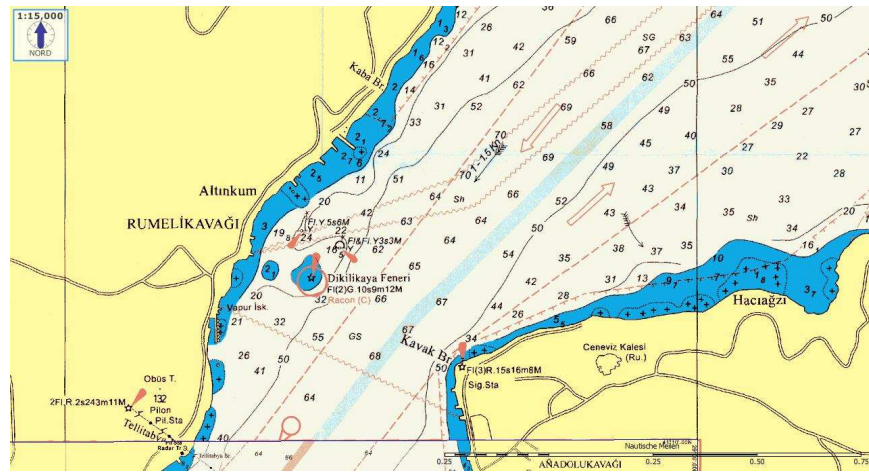


Fig 2.14 Nautical map of the section of Bosphorus in between AnadoluKavağı and Rumelikavağı (Office of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography, Istanbul).

While the old Byzantine fortress of AnadoluKavağı has been more visible than the Rumelikavağı fortress, there are still some documents available about this old Byzantine fortress on the European side. Bartlett’s engraving depicting the Rumelikavağı hilltop ruins with AnadoluKavağı in the background, published in Miss Pardoe’s book *The Beauties of the Bosphorus* is one of the most informative sources.

Considering that this image was created in the 1838, the arched walls seen in ruins on the hill may belong to the old Rumelikavağı fortress or one of the monasteries in the area mentioned in this chapter and the next chapter (2.3).



Fig 2.15 Detail from an engraving by Bartlett made for Miss Pardoe's *The Beauties of the Bosphorus*, published in 1838.

Albert Gabriel provides a description of the visible remains of this structure together with a simple sketch (fig.2.16) of the remaining walls of Rumelikavağı fortress, which he claims are definitely Byzantine.

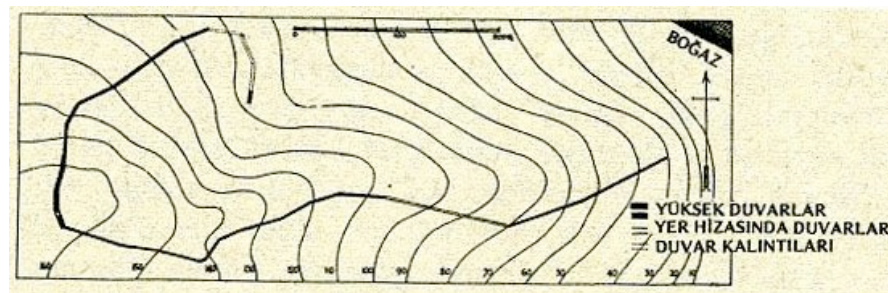


Fig 2.16 Plan of the old Rumelikavak fortress by A. Gabriel. Bold lines indicate high walls, medium lines indicate the walls at ground level, thin lines indicate above ground wall ruins.

In our visit⁴² of 30 July 2009 to this location it was possible to see some of the remaining walls, arches and entrances to some cisterns (fig. 2.17 and appendix E1 for further photographs). The location of the ruins is directly opposite the Anadolukavağı fortress and approximately at a similar elevation. These wall remains were also mentioned by Hammer (263) in his publication from the early 18th century.

In 1452, Mehmed the Conqueror provided material for the construction of Rumelihisari, which is indeed made of blue limestone and quarried the from the Kavak area (Toy 218, 227).



Fig. 2.17 Photo taken of the possible remains of the Rumelikavağı fortress on 30 July 2009⁴³ (photograph by author).

⁴² We visited the area with Prof. Paul Magdalino and Ivana Jevtic on 30 July 2009. I would like to thank them for their time and observations.

⁴³ Other photographs of Rumelikavağı fortress can be seen in App. E.

2.3 Ottoman Period History : Introduction

It is difficult to determine when the Ottoman period starts for the area on the north of the Bosphorus. The Ottoman presence around the strait became more apparent in the early 15th century, before the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. Although there is some information indicating the Yoros fortress was seized by the Ottomans in 1305 together with the fortress of Şile, it is unclear if they were in control of these fortifications at this early period (Eyice “Bizans” 98). As discussed in the previous chapter the fortress at Hieron was controlled for some time in the mid-14th century by the Genoese and before that by the Byzantines.

It is therefore possible, to date the Ottoman presence in the Upper Bosphorus more securely to 1391 when Yıldırım Beyazıd seized the Yoros fortress⁴⁴ in Anadolukavağı and used it as a base while building Anadoluhisar fortress which was constructed between 1393-94 (Eyice “Yoros”).

Between this date and 1452, when Sultan Mehmed II (the Conqueror) built his legendary Rumelihisar across from Anadoluhisar, the Ottoman presence was evident first on the Asian coast, and after 1403 on the European coast.⁴⁵

The Ottoman history of the Upper Bosphorus after the conquest of Constantinople is closely linked with the political climate and military history of the Empire. The Black Sea policy of the Ottoman Empire which had been initiated by Sultan Mehmed II, and his acquisition and control of the land around the Black Sea

⁴⁴ The name of Yoros Castle is thought to be a corruption of the older names of “Hieron”, “Ieros”, “Ourios” or “Oros” (Eyice “Yoros”). “Yoros Kalesi” meaning Yoros Castle is the public name given in the Ottoman period to the fortress on the hill above Anadolukavağı, and continue to be the popular name.

⁴⁵ According to Clavijo’s account which was discussed in chapter 2.2 and later in this chapter, the European fortifications above Rumelikavağı were still ruled by the Greek (Byzantine Empire) in 1403 but were in ruins while the fortifications on the opposite shore were in a better condition and controlled by the Ottomans.

region, had created an “Ottoman lake” in the Black Sea by the beginning of the 16th century (Kortepeter 88, 93, 97).⁴⁶

Thus, due to the interest in the transformation of the Black Sea into an “Ottoman lake”, it is likely that while this region was under the control of the Ottomans, none of the fortifications along the Bosphorus were essential until the early-17th century when the Cossack incursions from the north disturbed the daily life along the coastal villages. These invasions necessitated the initial fortification building on the Upper Bosphorus by the Ottomans.

The appearance of the Russian Empire in the early-18th century in the north and the Russian – Ottoman wars of 18th and 19th centuries caused an increase in the number of fortifications needed on the Upper Bosphorus. The annexation of Crimea in 1783 by the Russians brought immediacy to the strengthening and restoration of the defense systems on the Strait; these were undertaken by the French military engineers working with the Ottoman army to modernize.

In 19th century, the Upper Bosphorus witnessed the modernization attempts of the fortifications and the lighthouses, an increase in international sea traffic, the establishment of the *Şirket-i Hayriye* (ferry transport company) which carried its passengers as north as Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı, and the foundation of quarantine stations and hospitals along its shores. The population of the Upper Bosphorus on the other hand both increased and changed as a result of the aforementioned building activities, and also due to immigrations from the eastern Black Sea provinces due to the Russian-Ottoman wars of the period.

⁴⁶ For more information and discussion of the “Ottoman lake” concept see Victor Ostapcuk, “The Human Landscape of the Ottoman Black Sea”, 42; and Kortepeter “The Black Sea Region in the Sixteenth Century”, 93.

In the early-20th century, after WWI, the Bosphorus strait together with the Dardanelles were in control of the Allied forces during the occupation of Constantinople.

In the first part of this chapter I have compiled selected available information from the Ottoman period sources and presented these in chronological order under three sections (15th, 16th and 17th centuries; 18th and 19th centuries; early-20th century) The second section of this chapter, titled “Summary: A Panorama” presents a view of the cultural landscape of this area during the time of the Ottoman Empire and discusses the available information according to the individual monuments and sites of the region. The presentation of the research results are structured in this matter due to the large number of sources about the history of the area and the fortresses that are available starting from the last decades of the 18th century until WWI.

At approximately the same time as the founding of the fortresses of Garipce, Poyraz, Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri, the number of travel accounts and images about the region increased along with the number of visitors to these fortresses who came either for work or leisure to record the monuments. There are also many late Ottoman monuments and historic structures in the area that have survived from this period in comparison to early Ottoman or Byzantine periods.

2.3.1 Travelers and Chroniclers Accounts and Maps

Many writers, geographers, engineers and statesmen have traveled to or through the region of the Upper Bosphorus. Travelers passing through the Upper Bosphorus for an excursion or in order to see a specific monument (such as the “Column of Pompey”) used a boat route which typically went up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea

following the European shoreline first; on their return journey to the city they traveled along the Asian shoreline.

Artan notes that in all periods, and especially in the 18th and 19th centuries, travelers who visited the Upper Bosphorus area combined mythological stories, legends, historic facts and their own observations in a fictional but attractive narrative for their readers. Nevertheless, there are interesting details in these narratives that are useful to understand the developments in this region at that time (Artan “Tarihte Boğaziçi”).

This section about the Ottoman period “Travellers and Chroniclers Accounts and Maps” is organized according to the centuries. The reason to separate the 18th and 19th centuries from earlier centuries is the increased amount of building activity in the area at the end of 18th century and the abundance of documentation from different Ottoman and foreign sources from the 19th century. The early 20th century is dealt with in a separate section as it witnessed a period of transition in WWI and during the occupation of Constantinople by the Allied forces in the years immediately before the Turkish Republic was established.

2.3.1.1. Mid-15th -16th and 17th centuries

The earliest information available for the Upper Bosphorus in the Ottoman period is from the 16th century travelers to the area. Table 2.4 gives a list of the travelers who came to the Upper Bosphorus area in the 16th and 17th centuries, the names of their works including any relevant information and the dates when they were present in the area. For some of these accounts there is information available on the specific dates of travel in the region and then a later initial publication date. This is indicated in parenthesis. If not specified all other dates are from the period of the visit.

Author Name	Name of the Work	Date of Travels
Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq	Turkish Letters	1555
Pierre Gilles	De Bosporo Thracio	1544-47 (first pub. in 1561)
Philippe du Fresne-Canaye	Le Voyage du Levant	1573
Anonymus German Artist⁴⁷	Freshfield Albums	1574
Salomon Schweigger	Ein Neue Reyssbeschreibung	1578-81 (first pub. in 1608)
Michael Heberer von Bretten	Aegyptiaca Servitus	1585-1588
George Sandys	A relation of a journey	1610 (first pub. 1615)
Evliya Çelebi	Seyahatname	1640
Jean Thévenot	Voyages au Levant Thévenot Seyahatnamesi	1655-56 (first pub. 1665)
Cornelius de Bruyn	Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn	1679-80 (first pub. 1698)
Thomas Smith	Historical Observations Relating to Constantinople	1683
Eremya Çelebi Kömürcüyan	İstanbul Tarihi: 17. Asırda İstanbul	1684

Table 2.4 List of travelers and chroniclers from 16th and 17th centuries.

Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq arrived in Constantinople as an ambassador in 1555 and wrote the *Turkish Letters* on his return to Vienna from the notes taken at the time of his stay. As Philip Mansel states in his introduction to *Turkish Letters*, de Busbecq's work was taken as an early example of travel literature and cited as a model for other diplomats to follow. Mansel defines de Busbecq as a European humanist, which becomes more apparent when the ambassador mentions in his accounts the reference to Polybius's study of geology and the story of Darius and his bridge across Bosphorus.

⁴⁷ For further details see Cyril Mango. "Constantinopolitana." *Studies on Constantinople*. Aldershot: Variorum, 1993. p. 305-315 and Müller-Wiener p. 200 note # 105 for dating.

Among these travelers, Pierre Gilles is important to note as stated in the previous chapters.⁴⁸ Not only his acquisition, while in Istanbul, of a copy of *Anaplus Bosporo* by the 2nd c. A.D. writer Dionysius of Byzantium, but also his own works “De Bosporo Thracio” which he had based on *Anaplus Bosporo* and “De Constantinopoleos Tophographia”⁴⁹ were important contributions to literature which the later European and Ottoman travelers and writers of 18th and 19th centuries such as J. von Hammer and P.Ğ. İnciciyan used as sources.

Contemporary with Gilles are some early visual representations of the area in the Freshfield Albums⁵⁰ and in the work of Von Bretten that are significant due to their details which will be discussed in the later sections of this chapter.

The account written by Michael Heberer von Bretten is an interesting example as it wasn't conceptualized as a travel account. Von Bretten was captured and enslaved in Alexandria in 1585 and was freed in Constantinople in 1588.⁵¹ His account of the Ottoman Empire and Constantinople was first published in 1610 in Heidelberg.⁵² From the description of his visit⁵³, we understand that he and a group of friends from the French Embassy, went up the Bosphorus in order to specifically see the “Columna Pompeii” (i.e. the Column of Pompey) with the suggestion of a musician friend who was staying at the embassy at that time (Von Bretten 300).

⁴⁸ See chapter 1.2, 2.1 and note 15.

⁴⁹ Latin name of the “De Bosporo Thracio” meaning “About Thracian Bosphorus” and the latter title translates as “Antiquities of Constantinople”.

⁵⁰ The Freshfield Albums were named after their late owner and are currently in the Trinity College Cambridge Library (MS 0.17.2). See Mango “Constantinopolitana” for further information on the Freshfield Albums history and content; See note 48 in the previous page for the dating of the Albums.

⁵¹ For further information on the life of Von Bretten and his time, see Suraiya Faruqi's “Introduction” (7-22) in *Osmanlıda Bir Köle: Brettenli Michael Heberer'in Anıları*.

⁵² Some of the later publications are 1706, 1747, 1748, 1751, 1906 and 1967.

⁵³ Von Bretten's visit described here took place after he was freed from slavery. He mentions that he had passed through the Upper Bosphorus area previously as a galley slave (Von Bretten 300).

The early 17th century was also the period of the Cossack raids from the north, which prompted Sultan Murat IV to build the fortresses at Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı in 1624. The piracy activities of the Cossacks in the Black Sea together with their unexpected raids on the coastal Ottoman cities and towns caused a great fear among the subjects of the Ottoman Sultans starting with the 1614 destruction of Sinop (Ostapchuck 37ff.).

Among the writers from this period, two Ottoman travelers-- Evliya Çelebi and K m rc yan-- also prove to be useful resources for specific information regarding the villages and fortresses of the Upper Bosphorus.

Table 2.5 provides information about the subjects frequently mentioned in the sources listed in table 2.4. An analysis of these tables reveal that the ‘‘Column of Pompey’’, the European lighthouse and the Mavromolos Monastery were common attraction points for several of the visitors. It can be noted that sources start mentioning both Kavak fortresses only after their construction in 1624 and there is no reference to any earlier sites, a point, which will be discussed later in this chapter.

		References in the texts and the words used in the reference							
Author Name	Date	Cyanean Rocks Story of Argonauts	Lighthouse	‘‘Column of Pompey’’	Mavromolos monastery / Church of Virgin Mary	Asian Hieron	European Hieron	Yoros Castle	Rumeli and Asian Kavak Fortress
Pierre Gilles	1544-47		x		x				
Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq	1555	x	x	x					
Jacob von Betzek*	1564-5, 1572-3			x					
Marcantonio Pigafetta*	1567-68		x		x				
Maximus Stadler*	1567-68		x		x				
Jacques de Bracle*	1570		x		x				
Lambert Wyts*	1572		x	x	x	x	x		

(Table continued)									
Author Name	Date	Cyanean Rocks Story of Argonauts	Lighthouse	“Column of Pompey”	Mavromolos monastery / Church of Virgin Mary	Asian Hieron	Euro-pean Hieron	Yoros Castle	Rumeli and Asian Ka-vak Fortress
Philippe du Fresne-Canaye	1573	x	x	x		x			
Anonymus German Artist	1574		x	x					
Salomon Schweigger	1578-81		x	x					
Hans Jacob Breuning*	1579			x					
Jean Palerne*	1581-82					x			
Franco Sivori*	1581-82			x					
Triphon Korobenikov*	1582-3, 1593-4								
Wolf Andreas von Steinach*	1583		x	x					
Levyn Rym*	1583-85			x					
Henry Austell*	1585			x					
Michael Heberer von Bretten	1585-88		x	x	x	x	x	x	
John Sanderson*	1585-8, 1592-1602			x					
Hans L. von Lichtenstein*	1587-88		x	x					
Reinhold Lubenau*	1587-88		x	x	x	x			
Jan Sommer*	1592			x					
William Biddulph**	1600-1611?			x					
George Sandys	1610	x	x	x					
Evliya Çelebi	1640	x	x					x	x
Jean Thévenot	1655-56	x	x	x					x
Cornelius de Bruyn	1679-80	x	x	x	x	x			x
Thomas Smith	1683		x	x					
Eremya Çelebi Kömürçüyan	1684	x	x		x			x	x

Table 2.5 16th and 17th c. sources from table 2.4 and the referenced subjects from the Upper Bosphorus (x-indicates the location in Upper Bosphorus mentioned in the source)

* Information on the itineraries of these travelers marked with (*) on table 4 are from “Les Voyageurs dans L’Empire Ottoman: XIV-XVI siecles” by Stefanos Yerasimos.

2.3.1.2. 18th – 19th centuries

The second half of the 18th century is significant as this is the time when the remaining 4 of the 6 above-mentioned Ottoman period fortresses were built. The numerous French military engineers who came to Constantinople as a part of the entourages of French Ambassadors to the Sublime Porte, were employed to build, restore or rebuild the forts of Rumelifeneri, Anadolufeneri, Garipçe and Poyraz. In addition to these forts, numerous batteries were built along both shores of the Bosphorus, and often in opposing pairs. The main reason for the active building activity in this period is the presence of a greater threat of an attack to Istanbul from the Russian Empire. The reconnaissance reports, plans, maps and drawings of the French military engineers surviving from this period, available in the Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT) or the French Military Archives located in Chateau Vincennes in Paris, provide valuable information and are useful in determining the architecture of the fortresses and batteries prior to their restorations or as in the case of the Rumelikavağı fortress, prior to their total alterations.

Table 2.6 shows a list of 18th and 19th century sources which have visual depictions or textual descriptions of the Upper Bosphorus area, the corresponding names of their work containing relevant information and the dates when they were created. The building and restoration works of the late 18th and 19th centuries that were commissioned by the sultanate were documented with very different sources than the travel literature about the area. These archival documents, such as those by La Fitte Clave, also shed light on the international politics of the time and the Franco – Ottoman alliance against the Russians.

Author Name	Name of the Work	Date
Pitton de Tournefort	Relation d'un Voyage du Levant	1717
Baron de Tott	Memoirs of Baron de Tott	1769-74 (first pub. 1785)
Russian Admiralty Board Drawing Office	Chart of the Straits	1778
Memoire de LaFitte-Clave⁵⁴	Visite de s Chateaux et batteries D'Europe et D'Asie	1783
LaFitte-Clave	Constantinople	1784
LaFitte-Clave	"No.1 Plan; No. 2 Plan."	22 Apr. 1784
Bonneval, LaFitte-Clave, Dumon	Archipel du Levant	9 Sept. 1784
LaFitte-Clave	Mer Noire	30 Nov.1784
Joseph Moreno	Viage á Constantinopla en el ano de 1784	1784 (first pub. 1790)
LaFitte-Clave	Memoire sur la defense du Bosphore	20 May 1785
LaFitte-Clave	Notes Relatives ou Memoire	29 June 1785
Choiseul-Gouffier	Voyage Pittoresque dans l'Empire Ottoman	1785-92 (first pub. 1822)
Jean Baptiste Lechevalier	Voyage De La Propontide Et Du Pont-Euxin	1784-86 (first pub. 1800)
Antoine Olivier	18.Yüzyılda Türkiye ve İstanbul	1793 (first pub. in 1801)
Sarkis Sarraf Hovhannesyan	Payitaht Istanbul'un Tarihçesi	1800
P. Ğ Inciciyan	Boğaziçi Sayfıyeleri	1794
Bostancıbaşı	Bostancıbaşı Defterleri	1802
P. Ğ Inciciyan	XVIII. Asırda İstanbul	1804
C. Pertusier (text) - M. F. Préault (engravings)	Promenades Pittoresques dans Constantinople et sur les Rives du Bosphore	1812-14 (first pub. 1815)
A. F. Andreossy (text) – M. F. Préault (engravings)	Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace depuis 1812 ou Essai sur le Bosphore	1812-14, 1826 (first pub. in 1828)
M. F. Préault	Vue de Fanaraki d'Asie du côté d'Youm-Bournou	1814
Edward Raczynski	1814'de İstanbul ve Çanakkale'ye Seyahat	1814
P. Minas Bijiskyan	Karadeniz Kıyıları Tarih ve Coğrafyası	1817-19
Le Ferté-Meun	Lettres sur le Bosphore	1816-19 (first pub. 1822)

⁵⁴ The Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT), Military Archives, Chateau Vincennes has catalogues on this report

Author Name	Name of the Work	Date
M. Melling (engravings)	Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des Rives du Bosphore	1819
Barbié du Bocage	Plan Topographique du Bosphore de Thrace ⁵⁵	1819
Jos. Von Hammer	Constantinopolis und der Bosporos	1822
Rottiers	Itinéraire de Tiflis a Constantinople	1829
Thomas Allom (illstr)– R. Walsh (text)	Constantinople and the Scenery of Seven Churches	1838
Miss Pardoe (text) - Bartlett (engravings)	The Beauties of Bosphorus	1838
Eugenie Flandin	Voyage en Perse: 1840-1841	1840-41 (first pub. 1851)
Anonymous ⁵⁶	A Handbook for Travellers	1845
Le Colonel d'Etat Major de Margadel	Description des Forts et Batteries du Bosphore	1850
Pierre de Tchihatchef	Le Bosphore et Constantinople	1845-48 (first pub. 1864)
Jean-Baptiste Henri Durand-Brager	A Voyage in the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles.	1855
J.Méry	Constantinople et la Mer Noire	1839-55 (first pub. 1855)
W.A. Duckett	La Turquie Pittoresque	1855
Theophile Lavallee	Historie de L'Empire Ottoman	1855
Henry Tyrell	The History of the War with Russia	1855
Alicia Blackwood	Scutari, The Bosphorus and the Crimea	1854-56 (first pub. in 1857)
X. Hommaire de Hell - Jules Laurens (engr.)	Voyage en Turquie et en Perse	1859
H. H. Al-Ayvansarayi	Hadikat al-Cevami	1864-65
Sigismund Wallace	Sur le Danube	1869
H.Woods and Ahmed Bey	Guide pour trouver L'entrée du Bosphore en venant de la Mer Noire	1869
P. A. Dethier	Der Bospor und Constantinople	1873
Edmondo de Amicis	Constantinople	1874 (first pub. in 1878)
Moüy	Letters du Bosphore	1879
Anonymous photo	Hospital at Kavak	1870s
Susan Wallace	The Repose in Egypt	1891
E. Grosvenor	Constantinople	1896

Table 2.6 Selected list of sources and their authors or artists from the 18th and 19th centuries.

⁵⁵ The essay by Barbié du Bocage is published in 1819 together with the engravings of Melling in "Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des Rives du Bosphore".

⁵⁶ The English text of the guidebook is probably based on a translation of the German text about Constantinople by J. Von Hammer with some additions and some omissions.

Due to the importance of the Straits during the Crimean War, when the Allies used Constantinople as a service area command to provide supplies and support for their armies at war and care for the sick and the wounded (see fig. 2.34 and section on hospitals in this chapter), there are many sources from this period of the 19th century. These published and unpublished sources document the Upper Bosphorus either visually or through words in the form of memoirs and historical reports (table 2.6). The increase in sea traffic was another factor that helped the Upper Bosphorus region to be more visible. The political events of the second half of the 19th century also resulted in the appearance of the Bosphorus fortresses in the foreign press.

The BOA (Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives) documents on the fortresses and the Upper Bosphorus, which are not listed on this table, also provide valuable information about the history of the fortresses: their repairs, reconstruction, the villages, residents and politic events of the period. The majority of the BOA documents used in this research are from the 18th and 19th centuries.

2.3.1.3. Early-20th century

The years covered in this section spans from 1900 to 1923, and represent an era of great change which witnessed the pre and post WWI past of Istanbul and the Ottoman Empire.

In the documents available from the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives a growing sensitivity can be detected in the government's decisions regarding the Upper Bosphorus region. The military sensitivity of the area is addressed even before 1900, in an early document from 1889 when it is stated that a plot in Beykoz cannot be sold to a foreigner since it was in an important location (BOA Y.PRK.HH. 21/45).

Another document from 1900 mentions that there should be discussions about buying farms on Bosphorus due to their strategic locations for the military (BOA MV. 98/2/98); while another document from 1907 states that a war plan should be prepared (BOA Y.MTV. 294/126).

For other pre- and post- WWI information about the area international newspapers are useful sources, such as the short correspondence from London which appeared in the New York Times in 1914 (fig. 2.18).

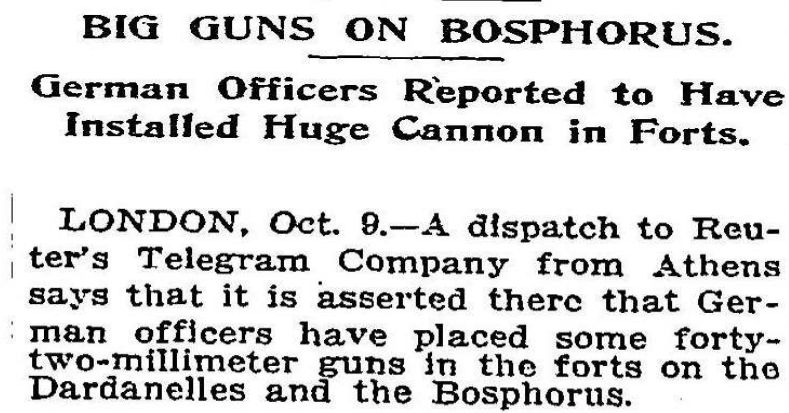


Fig. 2.18 Newspaper clipping from New York Times, October 10, 1914.

It is also possible to state that beginning around 1914 the area was a militarily sensitive zone that was carefully watched by the government of the time and also by the international media and their governments as the war started and progressed (BOA DH.EUM.EMN 88/18; fig. 2.18). There is a significant amount of news correspondence about the area, appearing in international newspapers of the time from countries such as the USA, UK and New Zealand.

The Ottoman army had trenches and troops stationed around the entrance of the Bosphorus (fig. 2.19) and there are records of military training drills in the area (fig. 2.20 and appendix A1) The image on the postcard in fig. 2.20 shows the artillery of the Kavak battery and possibly a military drill as described in the Ottoman period magazine *Sehbal* (App. A1) The publicly circulating postcard with an image showing

the military accomplishments of the Empire at the time can be construed as propaganda material. The military drills in the region, such as the drill reported in *Sehbal*, were directed by German officers.



Fig. 2.19 Photo from the early-20th century showing a soldier on the left and catalogued as taken from “Yom promontory” close to Anadolufeneri (Atatürk Library, MTF 1385)

There are various maps and plans of the fortresses and the Upper Bosphorus region in the French and British archives as both countries were involved in the military occupation of this region in the final years of the Ottoman Empire.

Also at this period in history there is also information about the disasters suffered by some of the villages on the Upper Bosphorus such as fires or floods and information about a steep increase in population due to immigration from different parts of the Empire. One of the main reasons for immigration to the area was the Ottoman –Russian “War of 93” which happened in 1877 and caused many people from the Black Sea cities of Rize and Trabzon to immigrate to villages in the Upper Bosphorus region (Balcı “Takalar” 14). Garipçe village was one of the locations that

had a population increase due to immigrants (BOA DH.MKT. 1168/14). The period of late 19th century-early 20th century with wars around the country witnessed many population shifts as mentioned in archival documents from the period.

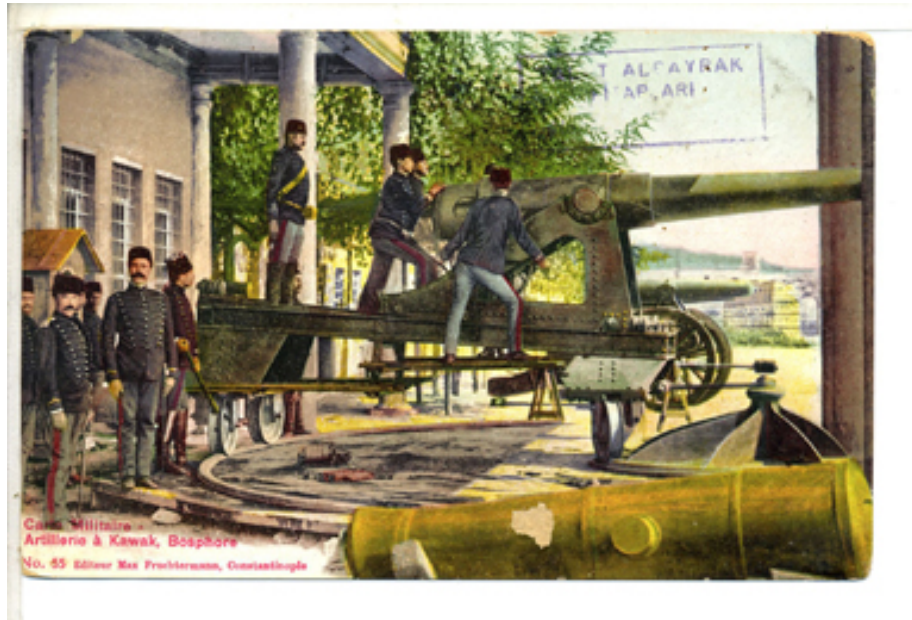


Fig. 2.20 Postcard titled “Carte Militaire. Artillerie á Kawak, Bosphore” in French (in English “Military card. Artillery of Kavak, Bosphorus”)

2.3.2. Summary: A Panorama of the Upper Bosphorus in the Ottoman Empire

A useful collection of images of the Upper Bosphorus area is available through the different sources mentioned and discussed above. The details of these visual records, when incorporated with an analysis of the textual information help to determine the architectural history of the monuments, villages and built environment (e.g. fishing weirs, infrastructure, roads, etc.) of their time. I have used in this section details of these images. The complete source information for the images is available in the bibliography.

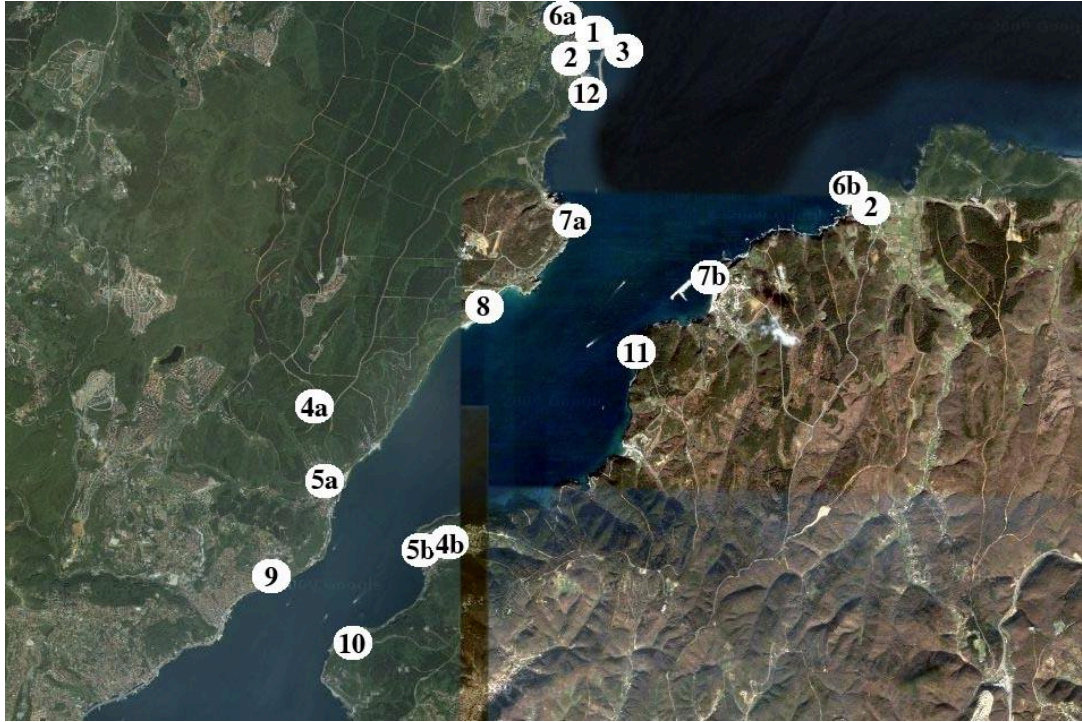


Fig. 2.21 Satellite image of the Upper Bosphorus region and approximate locations of the fortresses, lighthouses, religious buildings, and other historic structures explained in this chapter.

2.3.2.1 Cyanean Rocks (No.1)

The rocks off the coast of Rumelifeneri were a site known to most of the European travelers. The Ottoman literary sources mention their names in Turkish as *Karataşlar* meaning black stones (Evliya Çelebi Book II, 75; Kömürcüyan 49). Fresne-Canaye, Von Bretten and others visited the area just to see this site and to climb the famous rocks which were thought to be the remains of the “Column of Pompey”. Evliya Çelebi reports that in the “old times” these *Karataşlar* were turned into stones by the distaff of a woman (Bk. II.75) This explanation was probably derived from one of the Turkish names for these rocks: “Öreke”, or distaff. Further evidence for the late Ottoman appellation comes from a document in the BOA dated March 15, 1897, which states that a “zabtiye” (i.e. police force, constable) will be assigned for the safeguarding of the area called Öreketaşı [distaff-stone] in Rumelifeneri” (BOA A.MKT.MHM 632/13).

2.3.2.2. Lighthouses (No.2)

The available sources for the lighthouses of the Upper Bosphorus region in the Ottoman period usually mention the lighthouse on the European side in Rumelifeneri. The lighthouse on the Asian side in Anadolufeneri, prior to 1856 when both of the lighthouses were rebuilt and modernized, is much less represented and mentioned in the available historical sources. This could have been due to the ease of accessibility to the villages. While Rumelifeneri was easier to access by land (as seen in fig.2.23 where two riders are watching the entrance of the Strait with the Rumelifeneri lighthouse nearby) Anadolufeneri was far more distant and difficult to access. This may be why there are more surviving sources on the Rumelifeneri lighthouse.

The earliest available visual representation of the lighthouse at Rumelifeneri is from the Ottoman period. The image of the lighthouse in folio 16 of the Freshfield Albums from 1574 (fig. 2.22) corresponds to the description of the structure given by Petrus Gyllius in mid-16th century. Gyllius describes the *phanarion* as

Pharos... is an octagonal tower emitting light at nights for the sailors; [this tower] is surrounded on all sides with glass windows and these are connected to each other not with gypsum but with lead; and this shows that it is not a work of Turks but rather the work of Christians. (Gyllius 165; Müller-Wiener 53)



Fig. 2.22 Anonymous depiction of the *Pharos* or Rumelifeneri Lighthouse contained in the Freshfield Albums, Folio 16, from 1574. (from Mango “Constantinopolitana”).

Fresne-Canaye writing in 1573 also describes the octagonal tower named *Farion* by the Greeks, as “a construction not by the Turks but from the looks of it by the Christians” with a glass lantern on the top (62).

Mango states that the details in the anonymous drawing in the Freshfield Albums folio 16 (fig. 2.22) suggests that the lighthouse was a Genoese construction and is the only accurate representation of the old lighthouse (Mango, “Constantinopolitana” 313). The folio is labeled in Latin as “*Pharus, seu (ut vulgo vocant) Phanaro in littore Europeo Ostii Ponti Euxini, qua in Bosphorum Thracium influit, continens Lucernam noctu navigantibus lucentem.*” (Mango, Constantinopolitana, 313) or in translation “*Pharos or Phanaro in the vulgar tongue, on the European shore of the mouth of the Euxine Sea, where it flows into the Thracian Bosphorus. It contains a*

*lantern that shines on those who sail at night.*⁵⁷ His suggestion is plausible also when it is considered that prior to the Ottoman advancement in the Black Sea, trade was predominantly under the governance of the Genoese in the late Byzantine period, as discussed in the previous chapter (2.2). The lighthouses were vital for this maritime trade.

It should be noted that there is a dilapidated brick wall on one side of the lighthouse, which may have been a part of a larger structure (fig. 2.22) such as a “fort or a walled precinct” (Mango “Constantinopolitana” 313). On the opposite side the tower is connected to a lower brick building with a wooden door. The lighthouse tower itself can be described as having four distinct sections. The lowest section is a rounded base with a curved profile; on this the angular tower is placed. The lower main body of the tower is comprised of small cut stones (fig.2.22) followed by more uniform slender bricks. The rectangular embrasures are placed in the middle of this section and continue in both of the side walls that are visible in the image. The upper part of this main tower building has machicolations (Mango “Constantinopolitana” 313) and a lead roof connecting this second section to the third section above it. The upper storey has two smaller, arched embrasures vertically placed and above these are two arched windows with glass and grillwork on the exterior. The windows continue on the sidewalls and are visible in the image while the arched embrasures are only visible on the front facing wall. Above this third section is a lantern comprised of lead and glass, as described by Gyllius (165).

From an early reference in a *mühimme defteri*⁵⁸ we understand that a major restoration of the lighthouse was ordered by Sultan Murad III to be completed

⁵⁷ I would like to thank Adrian Saunders for his translation of the text from Latin to English.

⁵⁸ Records of the Ottoman Imperial Council.

urgently in 1583 (Soysal 37; Müller-Wiener 53). At this time the lighthouse tower had 120 steps and a room surrounded by 12 glass windowpanes with a pan of oil in the middle and a wick encircling it (Müller-Wiener 53). Another source, a 16th century map produced by Ali Macar Reis, an Ottoman navigator and military captain, notes a lighthouse (Balci “Sariyer” 202; Soysal “Rumeli” 37) at the entrance of the Bosphorus where today’s Rumelifeneri village is located.



Fig. 2.23 Image entitled “The Black Sea entering in to the Thracian Bosphorus” from George Sandys. Key to the image on the same page states “A. Part of Thrace B. Lanthorn C. Part of Bythinia D. Euxine Sea E. Bosphorus”.

Von Bretten’s engraving of 1585-88 depicts the lighthouse as a high tower with a room and a rounded structure on top and names the village as *Phanal* (fig. 2.10). Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq writing in 1555, about 30 years before Von Bretten, has a similar definition and refers to the high tower as *Pharos* on the European shore (27).

Although the dating and authenticity of Von Bretten's image is open to discussion⁵⁹, nevertheless it could be ascertained that either during Heberer's time or prior to 1585 the area and the lighthouse had a similar appearance.

George Sandys, an English traveler who was in Constantinople in 1610-1611, in his account of the area points out that the *Lanthorn* (i.e.lighthouse) is high (fig. 2.23) and large enough on the upper level for three people. (Sandys 31)

According to Wenner, who described the lighthouse in 1616-18 it was "...a tall tower...on and all around the windows are secured with large glasses / a large iron plate stands in the middle / about 4 fingers thick / it is angular / wicks are placed inside / and oil is placed in the plate /when night comes it is set on fire /and sailors can see it from faraway" (as qtd. in Müller-Wiener 53).⁶⁰

Kömürcüyan, writing around 1684, describes the lighthouse as a beautiful tower-like structure with seven or eight guards inside. According to him the "old light house" was a mile from the European coast. The lighthouse had two floors and 110 steps to the top floor. On the second floor there were two wide and long copper pans each able to hold 4 *okka* oils and each with 8 wicks that were lighted from sunset until sunrise. On the top floor there was again a similar pan which was also lighted. The top floor of the lighthouse had transparent glass all around that was secure against the winds like a *fanus feneri* (i.e. glass lantern). It did not give as much light as the moon but it was visible from 100 miles away. (Kömürcüyan 49)

⁵⁹ Although he claims that he had drawn this image while he was residing in Istanbul, Heberer's image could be the copy of an earlier image he might have found on his return to Germany. See the article of Stichel on the Vavassore-type city images. Rudolf Stichel. "Das Coliseo de Spiriti in Konstantinopel: ein Phantom Ein Beitrag zur Erklarung der Stadtansicht vom Vavassore-Typus." *Istanbul Mitteilungen* 51, 2001. (445-459)

⁶⁰ For more information on lighthouses and how they functioned from the 7th through the 19th centuries, see Nikos Belavilas, *Lighthouses and Light Signals for Navigation at the Aegean and Ionian Sea 7th –19th centuries*.

Other travelers of the period such as Jean Thevenot, who visited the area in 1655-1656 and Cornelius de Bruyn in 1679-1680 also mention the lighthouse and the village next to it (Thevenot 62; de Bruyn 39). Cornelius de Bruyn's engraving of the lighthouse together with the Cyanean rocks and the "Column of Pompey" (fig. 2.24), depicts the lighthouse as an angular, three-tiered tower, rising above the village houses below. The image shows that there are two poles hanging out from the second storey of the lighthouse tower (fig.2.24 detail).

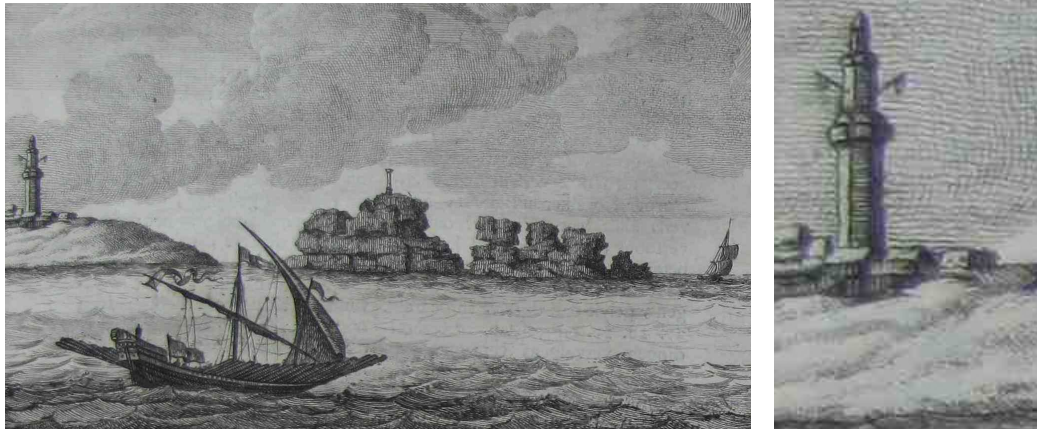


Fig. 2.24 Engraving by Cornelius de Bruyn from *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn*, 1698; to the right is a detail from the same engraving showing the lighthouse.

One of the earliest documents available in the BOA regarding the lighthouse is dated May 1737 and notes that the lighthouse keeper's wages and needs of the lighthouse were provided at that time by the Süleymaniye Mosque Foundation (*vakf*) (BOA C.BH. 83/3950). Another document dated 1793 refers to an "old lighthouse" in the area (BOA C.AS. 676/28402).

During the events of 1807-1808, when the Kabakçı Mustafa uprising started from this area, the lighthouse was destroyed and had to be restored once more (Müller-Wiener 55). It is difficult to determine whether the image of the Rumelifeneri lighthouse, (fig.2.25) as drawn by Préault, a French architect who arrived in

Constantinople in 1796, engraved by Piringer and published in Pertusier's 1815 dated book, shows the lighthouse prior to or after the restoration following the destructive uprising. When compared to the 1574 image of the lighthouse from the Freshfield Albums (fig. 2.22) and a later image of the lighthouse described below (fig.2.26), it is possible to see that Préault's image (2.25) is similar to what the lighthouse was like prior to the 19th century.

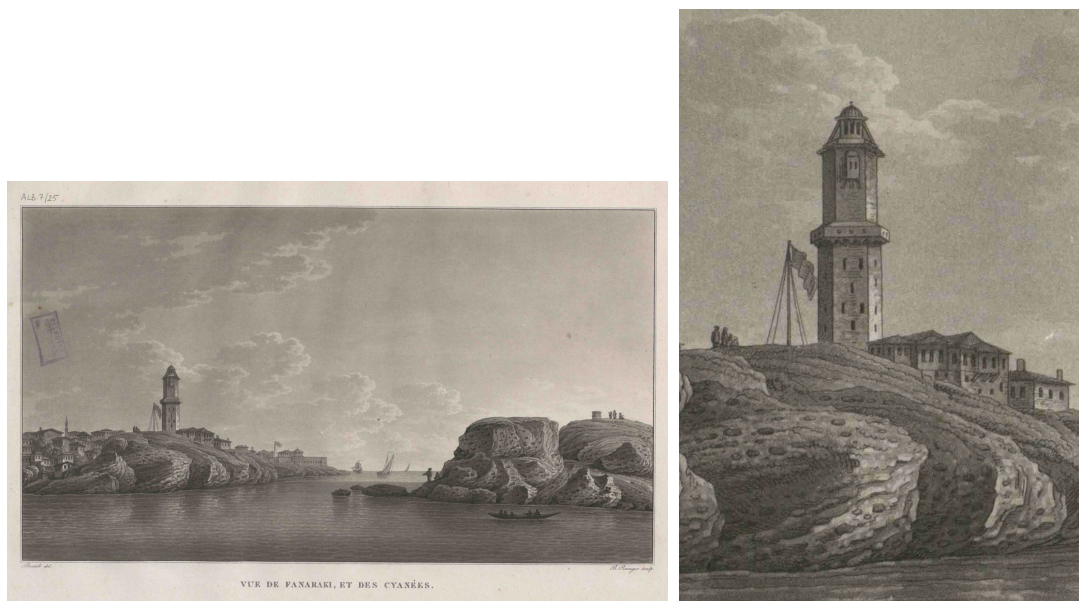


Fig. 2.25 Detail of engraving by Préault published by Pertusier showing the Rumelifeneri lighthouse in 1812-14.

According to Müller-Wiener, who uses the image of the lighthouse as depicted by Jules Laurens in 1846-48 (fig.2.26) to prove his point, after the restoration following the 1807-1808 events, the lighthouse was elevated one more storey (55).



Fig. 2.26 Image of Rumelifeneri village, lighthouse and the Cyanean Rocks by Jules Laurens from 1846-48.

A close inspection of the Préault's drawing (fig. 2.25) reveals a cluster of buildings with alcoves (*cumba*) by the lighthouse tower. A similar wooden mansion (*konak*) with oriel windows is also visible in the images of Laurens (2.26) and Durand-Brager (2.27). Two documents from BOA that date to 1821 state that the mansion of the responsible officer for the Bosphorus fortresses (Boğaz Kaleleri Nazırı)⁶¹ was in Rumelifeneri (BOA C.AS. 393/16213; BOA C.AS. 816/34701) and that a bastion and sentry station were built at this location. The mansion visible in the images of 2.25, 2.26 and 2.27 could be the residence of the "Boğaz Kaleleri Nazırı" as described in the BOA documents.

⁶¹ The names of the officials "Karadeniz Boğazı Nazırı" or "Boğaziçi Kaleleri Nazırı" are first mentioned in a document dated 1789 (BOA HAT. 192/9385). This officer was responsible for the administration of the Bosphorus fortresses.



Fig. 2.27 Rumelifeneri village and lighthouse by Durand-Brager in 1855.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, there is relatively less information about the Asian lighthouse in Anadolufeneri. The first available document that mentions the lighthouse on the Asian coast, dates to 1814 and states that the great *fener* was reconstructed by Köprülü Mehmed Paşa and the associated costs (such as the wages of the lighthouse keeper) are still provided by his *vakf*. (BOA C.BH. 174/8181) Köprülü Mehmed Paşa was the Grand Vizier in the 17th century, but we do not know if the “reconstruction” of the lighthouse was done in his time period or later. The Anadolufeneri lighthouse from 1814 can be seen together with the fortress beneath it, in a drawing by Préault (fig. 2.62).⁶²

With the increase in sea traffic in 1856 the French government appealed to the Sublime Porte to improve the condition of the lighthouses and to increase their numbers along the major sea routes. Thus, the *Memalik-i Mahrusa Fenerler Idaresi* (Metropolitan Lighthouses Administration) was set up by the Ottoman government in 1855 to build modern lighthouses (Müller-Wiener 122). In 1856 Rumelifeneri and

⁶² Discussed later in this chapter in the section on Ottoman Defense Structures.

Anadolufeneri lighthouses were built but according to Müller-Wiener this was probably just a restoration and improvement of the lighthouses that had been in the area since the 16th century (123).

On 15 May 1856, the Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri lighthouses started operating. Both lighthouses were constructed by the French. According to a legend, the shrine of Saltuk Dede (1788) that used to stand in the place of the Rumelifeneri lighthouse caused the construction of the tower to be demolished a couple of times, and thus the French, in order to please the villagers, restored the shrine (which still exists) and then continued to build the lighthouse tower. (Balci “Sariyer” 202; Tutel “Rumeli Feneri”) In 1860 the *Société des Phares de l’Empire Ottoman*, the organization in charge of the operation and maintenance of the lighthouses, was founded (Müller-Wiener 123).

In times of extreme situations such as the 1877 Russian-Ottoman war, there were limitations on the lighthouses; only the ones at the entrances of both the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits were lit in the evenings although it was prohibited to travel at night (Müller-Wiener 123).

A document from the BOA dated to 1854 mentions the decision to buy a “movable lantern” from London (BOA A. AMD. 59/12). Another document from early 1856 states that the lanterns were constructed in Paris, although it does not mention whether or not they were “movable” (BOA HR. MKT. 133/39). In 1870 a floating lantern (*phare flottant*) was placed at the north entrance of the Bosphorus and probably stayed there until the Russian-Ottoman war of 1877. An international sea rescue company established in 1883 was keeping a floating lighthouse in the area in 1893 (Müller-Wiener 124).

2.3.2.3. “Column of Pompey” (No.3)

The “Column of Pompey” was mentioned in chapter 2.1 as part of the Ancient period panorama. While the monument has ancient origins, the available textual and visual information for the column all date from the Ottoman period when it was a popular spot for foreign delegations and travelers to visit. The popular name of the column which attributes it to Pompey is contested by almost all the visitors. To date there is no secure information on when, by whom or why it was erected.

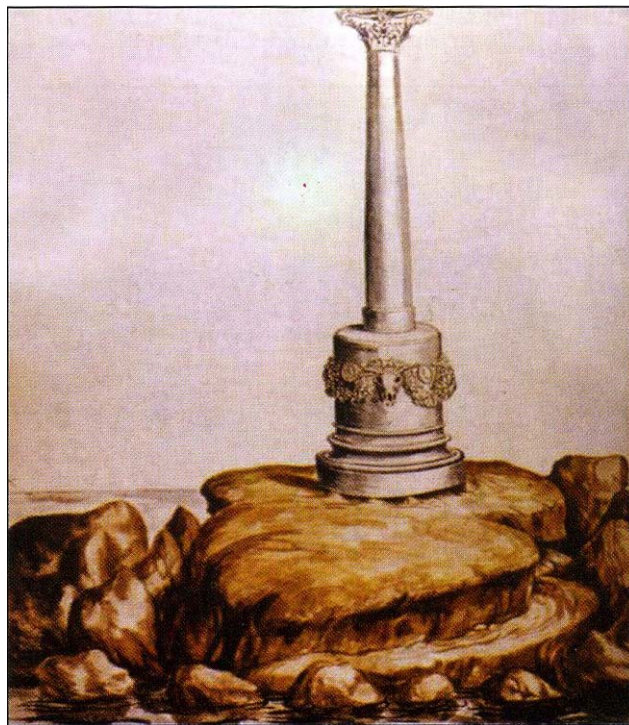


Fig. 2.28 “Column of Pompey” folio 16 of Freshfield Albums (from Mango, “Constantinopolitana”).

The earliest and also the most detailed representation of the column dates back to 1574 (fig.2.28) and it is from the Freshfield Albums. Here a white marble base adorned with a garland of vegetation (maybe ivy), a ram’s heads, and a slender column of white marble is set on top of it with an ornamental column head on top. The disjunction between of the column and its base suggests that the two pieces were originally parts of different structures and were not made to accommodate each

other. Both Fresne-Canaye and Von Bretten observed that the white marble column was not too high and the garland decoration at the base, in comparison to the column, was slightly oversized (Fresne-Canaye 62; Von Bretten 302). Von Bretten especially notes that in their visit to the area they climbed up on the rocks to see and inspect the column and that the bottom and top parts of it were somewhat wider (302).

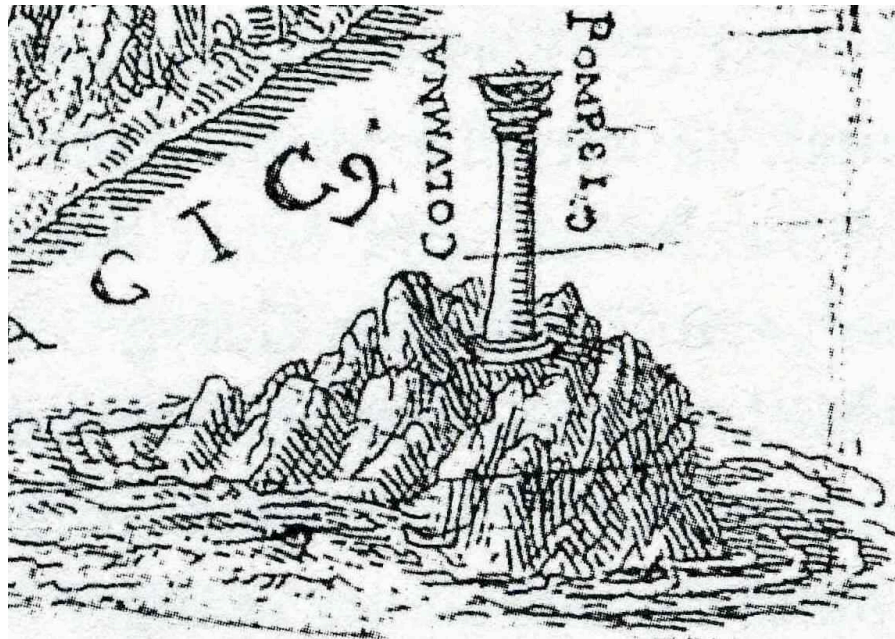


Fig. 2.29 Detail of the engraving by Michael Heberer von Bretten from 1585-1588 showing *Columna Pompeio*.

The folio from 1574 in the Freshfield Albums has the following Latin inscription “*Columna marmorea in rupe Insulari prope littus Europaeum in quo Pharus sita: Ea rupes una est Cyanearum petrarum secundum Gyllium. In Columnae Basi nomen Caesaris Augusti tantum apparet. Reliqua verba vetustate et aspergine maris deleta sunt.*” (Mango, Constantinapolitana, 315) in translation “Marble Column on a rock, like an island, on the European shore on which the lighthouse is situated. According to Gyllius, the cliff is one of the Cyanean Rocks. On the base of the column there

appears only the name of Caesar Augustus. The remaining words have been destroyed by time and the abrasive action of the sea.”⁶³

In an article published in 1683, the column capital (fig. 2.28) seen in the drawing from 1574 is described as having a Corinthian order and the column itself is described as 18-feet high and 3-feet in diameter (Smith 345). The author of the article, Thomas Smith, must have visited the column prior to 1680 when it was overturned during a storm.

Other early representations (fig. 2.30 and fig. 2.31) give a more stereotyped image of the rocks and the column.

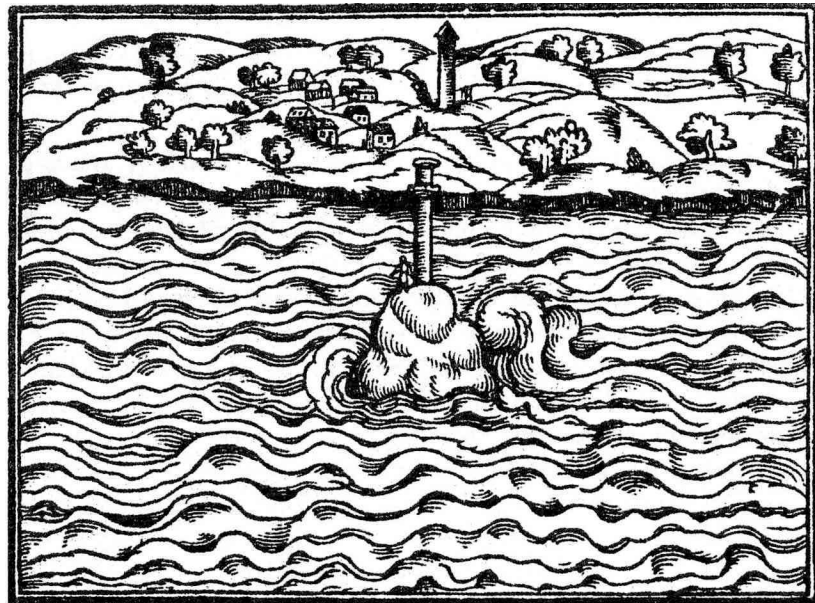


Fig. 2.30 Schweigger engraving from 1578-1581 showing Cyanean rocks and Column in the foreground and the lighthouse tower and village in the background.

⁶³ I thank Adrian Saunders for providing a translation of this inscription.

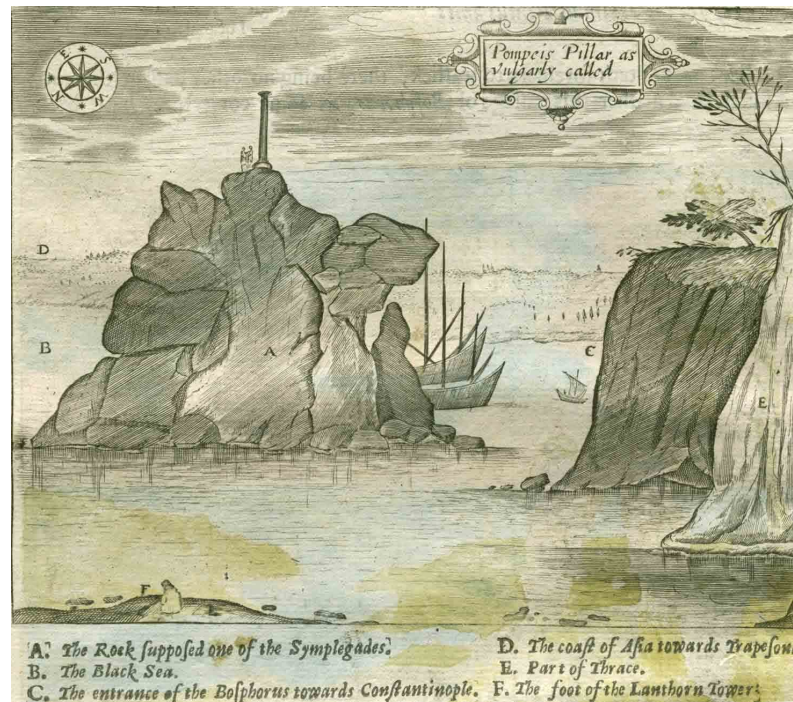


Fig. 2.31 Image titled “Pompeis Pillar as vulgarly called” from George Sandys (circa 1610-1611). The notes below the image mark significant areas

Most of the theories about the history of the column actually rely on the inscription at the base of the column which has been recorded and interpreted in different ways by many visitors. De Busbecq in 1555 read the inscription as “some Roman (Octavian, if I remember right)” (de Busbecq 27). Fresne-Canaye in 1573, writing almost contemporaneous with the folio from Freshfield Albums, writes that the weathered Roman inscription gives the name of “Caius Caesar” which according to him disproves the popular sayings that it was erected by “Pompeius” after his victory over the “King of Pontos or the King of the Great Sea Mithridates” (Fresne-Canaye 62) He also records that although the column looked as though it could be knocked over easily it has been standing there for centuries (Fresne-Canaye 62). Von Bretten notes that many people suggest that the column was erected in honor of Pompeius but that he does not know if it was Octavian or Pompeius who put it there

(Von Bretten 302). Other sources state that it was erected in the name of Tiberius, Emperor Augustus or Emperor Hadrian (Balci “Sariyer” 202).

Cornelius le Bruyn’s depiction of the column and the rocks together with the lighthouse at the far left of the image (fig. 2.24) is published in his book of 1698. In the book he states that he drew the column based on what it was supposed to look like since as he also notes it was overturned by the time he traveled in the area in 1690s.

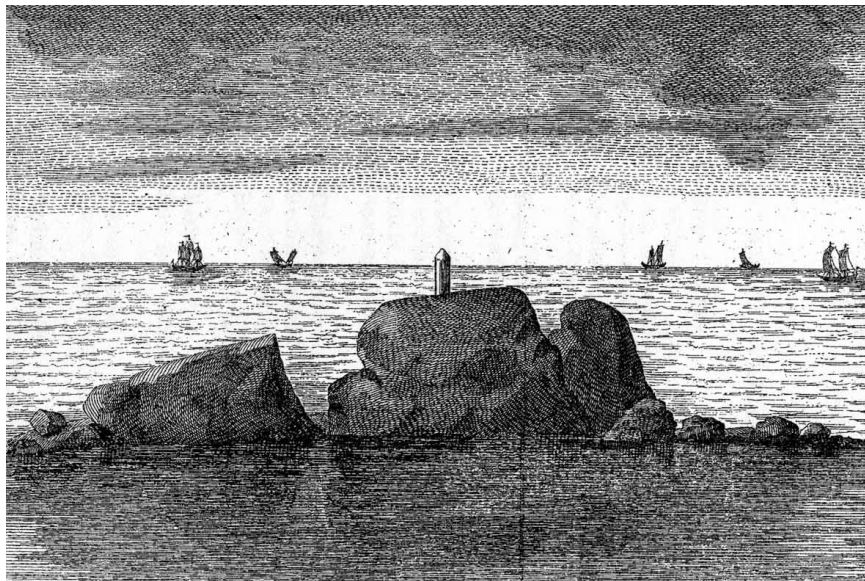


Fig. 2.32 Inciciyan’s depiction of the Cyanean Rocks and the Column of Pompey in 1794.

Numerous early travelers such as George Sandys and Cornelius de Bruyn have recorded the inscription on the base of the column. Sandys records the inscription in 1610 as follows:

DIVO. C [AE] SARI. AVGVSTO.
L. CL. [ANNIDIVS]
L. F. CLA. [PONTO]⁶⁴

⁶⁴ There are a number of different transcriptions of this inscription. See Andreossy, Tournefort, Le Bruyn and Sandys; also see Eyice “Bizans” 60-1 for further notes on this inscription and its different transcriptions.

2.3.2.4. Religious Buildings

The ancient temples of the earlier periods are rarely mentioned by the travelers from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries (table 2.5). Fresne-Canaye during his visit to the area in 1573 writes that they saw, while passing on a boat, the ruins of the Diana temple in Anadolukavağı, which was called Hieron by the Greeks (62).

The later European travelers and writers from the late 18th and 19th centuries who visited the Upper Bosphorus were more enthusiastic about the ancient remains of the temples in the area. They commonly referred to the extant temple in Anadolukavağı as the temple of Jupiter Urius or the temple of Dios. Lechevalier, Pertusier, Melling, Bijişkyan and P.A. Dethier are among the 19th century writers who refer to the ancient temple at Hieron in their accounts. The ancient temples of Rea and Serapion are rarely mentioned in descriptions of Rumelikavağı. Ottoman authors of Armenian origin, İnciciyan and Hovhannesyan, in the early 19th century, and the later Austrian historian Hammer, writing in the 1830s are some of the travelers/writers who mention the history of ancient temples in the area in their accounts.

As the ancient temples of the region ceased to exist probably before the Ottoman period, usually the references to them was often based on the mythological stories and the ancient sources, discussed in chapter 2.1. Religious buildings in the Upper Bosphorus from the Ottoman period consisted of old Greek Orthodox monasteries, churches for the Christian population of the villages and mosques of differing sizes for the Muslim communities of the Upper Bosphorus villages. Some of these monasteries, churches and mosques that are documented by different sources are discussed in the following sections.

2.3.2.4.1. Our Lady of Castania Monastery

In 1585-88 Von Bretten attested to seeing the ruins of a Greek monastery on the hills of the Upper Bosphorus on the European side, by the forest with a cabin nearby housing two monks which he calls *Nostra Donna de Castanea* or Our Lady of Castania (Von Bretten 301 and fig. 2.10). Hammer writes that in the period of Petrus Gyllius, i.e. the second half of the 16th century and around the same time that Von Bretten was writing, the chapel of Our Lady of Castania was located “after the dam at Mavromolos monastery” (267). Hammer reminds the reader not to confuse this chapel with the Castania spring and the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Castania located on the hills of Sariyer. The one depicted by Von Bretten (2.10) and mentioned by Hammer was located above the Chrysorhoas (Altinkum) stream, the approximate location of which can be seen in fig.2.33. This stream had a little water and would dry up in the summer (Hammer 267).⁶⁵

2.3.2.4.2. Mavromolos Monastery (in the Rumelikavağı environs)

One of the best-recorded religious buildings in the area was the Mavromolos monastery located probably between Rumelikavağı and Garipçe. This monastery is also mentioned in chapter 2.2 as part of the Byzantine period monuments of the Upper Bosphorus panorama. However, since the majority of the available sources on the monastery are from the Ottoman period, and since it was still operating until the early 18th century, it will be discussed in detail in this section dealing with the Ottoman past. Hammer provides a detailed history of the Mavromolos monastery as told in the *History of Raşid* written in the 18th century (263-66).

⁶⁵ The Castania spring on the hills of Sariyer still exists with drinkable water which is branded and sold under the name “Kestane Suyu” meaning Castania or Chestnut water.

The Greek Orthodox Mavromolos monastery, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, and aforementioned in chapter 2.2, is first reported in September 1356. (Janin “Géographie” 196). The holy day of this church was the 15th of August, the feast day for the Assumption of Virgin Mary (Kömürcüyan 48 -49; İnciciyan “Boğaziçi” 141). The Austrian cleric Stephane Gerlach, who visited the monastery in 1570s witnessed the feast day of the Virgin and noted that the patriarch himself went there once a year to celebrate (Janin “Géographie” 196). In 1617, there were only two cells and a small patch of forest remaining of the old Mavromolos monastery (Hammer 265). According to the *History of Raşit* as told by Hammer

In 1616 during the reign of Sultan Beyazid II, a monk named Isias rented a field and a patch of forest, at the location where there was a monastery behind the fortress of Rumelikavak⁶⁶. After his death a monk named Dijanus and then successively a monk named Kyriakos were left in charge of the rented property. The monk Kyriakos left one of the cloisters empty while he renewed, extended and added a tower for storage to the other one. With the permission of an administrator he added an upper and a lower floor, cells for monks, a mill, a fishing weir, a *magasin* (store), fruit orchard, decorative garden and vineyard. The annual rent was increased at this time and he planted gardens in other fields as well. Around this time, in 1675 there were 10 monks at the monastery and when Kyriakos died he left everything to the vakf (foundation) and these monks (History of Raşid as qtd. in Hammer 263-266; Hovhannesyan 61).

Patriarch Macarius of Antioch, who visited the monastery in 1652, writes that there were forty monks, and the church was old and vast with an icon of “Panagia Pantanassa” on the exterior, and two water springs on the premises. (Janin “Géographie” 196).

⁶⁶ Considering that the Ottoman period Rumelikavak fortress was built in 1624 this must be the old Byzantine fortress up on the hill.

According to this history at the time when K m rc yan was writing in the 1680s, the monastery and church were still functioning and indeed were having their busiest period. From K m rc yan’s lively account of his visit we understand that the Mavromolos monastery had a landing pier on the shore and the church of *Agia Panagia* was located on the hill. The church had a room upstairs for prayer and on both sides of this room were visitor rooms (K m rc yan 48-49; Inciciyan “Boğaziçi” 141). K m rc yan describes that it was built on an elevated slope. From Easter until the feast day of the Assumption of Virgin Mary the church got many visitors. In the upper storey of the church⁶⁷ there were beautiful views of the sea and the landscape. The lunch served to K m rc yan here included pickles, dried bread, yogurt and cheese with *ayran*⁶⁸ to drink. For visitors meze and wine was also available. . (K m rc yan 48-49). Andreasyan in his notes accompanying his translation of the 17th century writer K m rc yan, points out that the K m rc yan praises the Mavromolos monastery in an enthusiastic manner (K m rc yan 282).

The detail of the map in fig. 2.33 shows the approximate location of the Mavromolos monastery in 1730 and to the right of the monastery the Chrysoorhoas stream can be seen.

In 1690, the monks in order to construction of a new and large monastery building and a new church took down the old monastery buildings, and with the money raised from different countries they built a new church and a large monastery. After these monks died, the new construction was used by the successive monks without permission of the *vakf*. When the Grand Vezir of the time Damat Şehid Ali Paşa heard about this he ordered the inspection of the monastery by the *m ft * (who is in charge of all religious *vakfs*) who then ordered *Saahip Efendi* the deputy of the *vakf*

⁶⁷ It is not clear if K m rc yan mean upstairs of the church building or the upper levels of the hill where the church used to be located.

⁶⁸ A yogurt drink.

of Mosque of Beyazid II to inspect it. When the report on the incident indicated that the monastery did not have permission to rebuild, the Grand Vezir gave the order (*ferman*) to demolish the monastery and the church in 1716. This way the land was retrieved by the *vakf* of Mosque of Beyazid II. (History of Raşid II B 140 as qtd. in Hammer and as qtd. by Andreasyan in his notes to K m rc yan 282).

Janin gives the different date, 1713, for the demolition of the monastery. The icon bearing the image of *Theotokos Mavromolitissa* (Virgin of Mavromolitissa) was saved from this destruction and transferred to a church in Arnavutk y (Janin “G ographie” 196).

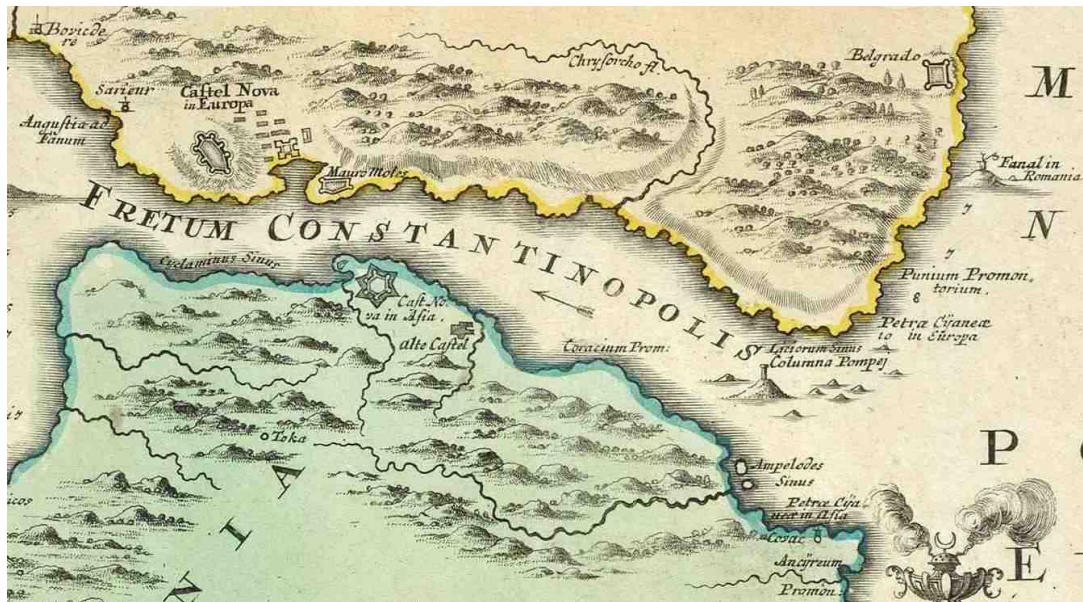


Fig. 2.33 Detail of map showing the European coast in the upper section and the Asian coast in the lower section. (*Accurate Vorstellung der Orientalisch Kayserlichen Haupt-und-Residenz-Stadt Constantinople*, J. B. Homann N rnberg, 1730)

2.3.2.4.3. Church of Ayageorgi

The name of the church of Ayageorgi (Hagia Georgi) located in the Rumelifeneri village is first reported in a BOA document dated to 1887. According to this document the postal ship named Saturno, coming from Varna, fired a canon while passing Rumelifeneri in order to greet the church of Ayageorgi and thus the captain was ordered to be punished (BOA Y.A. HUS. 198/22).

There are other archival documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that mention the Christian Orthodox community and the priest living in Rumelifeneri. According to a document from 1921, the priest's house was still being used in Rumelifeneri at that time (BOA DH.EUM.AYŞ. 54/104).

2.3.2.4.4. Historic Mosques of the Upper Bosphorus Region

Besides the existing old mosques in the area such as the Anadolufeneri mosque which cannot be dated due to the absence of an epitaph, Ayvansarayi's Hadikat-al-Cevami and archival documents from BOA provide information regarding the mosques of the region during the Ottoman period. According to BOA documents there were numerous mosques in the fortresses and the batteries constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Hadikat-al-Cevami (Garden of Mosques), written in the second half of the 19th century by Ayvansarayi, gives a detailed list of the major mosques in the Rumelikavak and Anadolukavak neighborhoods. Unfortunately most of the extant Ottoman mosques and fountains in the region have been very poorly restored in the last century and have lost their historical authenticity.

2.3.2.4.4.1. Mosques in Rumelikavağı

The old congregational mosque of the Kavak Fortress built by Sultan Murat IV, which was probably built in 1624, around the same time as the fortress, was no longer standing at the time when Ayvansarayi was writing. Instead the Karakaş Mosque of Kale-i Kavak, which was built at a later date by Karakaş Mustafa Çelebi Ibn Hacı Abdullah Ağa, was recorded by Ayvansarayi (Ayvansarayi 455, note 3234). According to Ayvansarayi, the small mosque or *mescid* inside the "Kala-i Kavak" (Rumelikavak fortress), is the Karakaş Mescid. In the place of the old mescid a

“Great Mosque” was built in 1979-1985 (Aysu) although we do not know if this was on the site of the old Karakas mescid mentioned by Ayvansarayi.

Another mosque in the Rumelikavak village was built by Turhan Hatice Valide Sultan in the name of her brother Yusuf Ağa. The Yusuf Ağa Mosque, also known as the Valide Congregational Mosque as written by Ayvansarayi was built between 1682-1688 by Turhan Hatice Sultan in order to honor her brother Yusuf Ağa and the needs of this mosque were supplied by the vakf (foundation) of Yeni Congregational Mosque in Eminönü (Ayvansarayi 455). The hamam in the suburbs of the fortress was the work of the steward of the market (*bezzazistan kethüdası*) Hacı Mehmed Ağa. (Ayvansarayi 455) The mosque, which has been repaired several times, still stands in Rumelikavak village.

2.3.2.4.4.2. Mosques in Anadolukavağı

Ayvansarayi lists three mosques in Anadolukavağı village and one mosque near the village inside the old Yoros fortress up on the hill above Anadolukavağı.

The Anadolukavağı Mosque, built by Mahpeyker Sultan (known as Kösem Valide) mother of Sultan Murat IV, was built at the same time as the new fortress of Anadolukavağı (Ayvansarayi 456), which was built together with the Rumelikavağı fortress in 1624, during the reign of Sultan Murat IV.

The Congregational Mosque of Ali Reis, outside the above-mentioned fortress, was built by Midillili Hacı Ali Rıza in 1592-93 (Ayvansarayi 456), approximately thirty-two years before the construction of the fortress pointing to a settlement and need for a mosque at this location prior to the initial construction of the fortress.

The third mosque, according to Ayvansarayi, is the Yeni Congregational Mosque outside the Anadolukavağı fortress, built in 1694-95 by Hacı Mehmed Ağa, who was a Janissary officer assigned to Kavak (457).

Sultan Beyazid II (1481-1512) had a mosque built inside the old Yoros fortress and Ayvansarayi calls it the “*Yoros Kal’asi Mescidi der kurb-i Kavak*” or the Yoros Fortress Mosque near Kavak (Sakaoglu). Evliya Çelebi describes this mosque as having been built by Yıldırım Beyazid (Beyazid I) who seized the fortress first in 1391 (Çelebi I.227). Hovhannesyan writes that the mosque inside the fortress was built by a “Yahya Efendi” who was buried between Beşiktaş and Ortaköy (62). The mosque had an upper story and a quarter. The salaries of the preacher and the muezzin were provided from the fief fees of the Yoros fortress and the cemetery nearby had the graves of martyrs and tombs of Muslims (Ayvansarayi 458).

2.3.2.4.4.3. The Mosques of the Fortress and Batteries

The earliest archival document available about these monuments from BOA is dated to 1789 and is about the appointment of the *imams* to the mosques of the batteries constructed on the Bosphorus (BOA HAT 16/688/A). The later documents from the BOA archives, about the wages and appointments of the imams to the fortress and battery mosques of the Upper Bosphorus are usually mentioned in general terms and not specifically by the name of the fortress. Some documents list and refer to the specific mosques by name such as (BOA HAT 206/10846) document from 1791, which lists the Tellitabya and Yuşa Point batteries and the Büyükliman fortress mosque or another document from 1871 which designates by name the Macar, Poyraz, Kılburun⁶⁹ fortress mosques and the Telli Tabya battery mosque (BOA İ.DH. 628/43663). Another document from 1819 states that the Garipçe fortress mosque was repaired by the vakf of Sultan Abdülmecid I (BOA C.EV.

⁶⁹ The “Kılburun fortress” was probably at the present site of Fil Burnu. In the BOA documents the name *Kılburun* is used and this was probably corrupted over time and became *Fil Burnu*.

386/19412) while yet another one from 1874 states that the same mosque needs more repairs (BOA İ.DH. 686/47857).

It is important to research the archival documents in detail since sometimes it is possible to find information about some of the batteries that ceased to exist over time. One of these documents, for example, mentions the “Papas Tabya” battery, which probably was between Garipçe and Rumelifeneri and will be discussed in detail later in this chapter. The document from the archives is about the preacher imam’s post at the mosque that is located at the Papas Tabya battery and provided by the vakf of Abdülhamid I (BOA C.EV. 141/7012).

2.3.2.5. Quarantine Stations and Hospitals

The earliest reference to a hospital is from 1830 where a kitchen and a laundry area were ordered to be built as additions to an existing hospital building in Rumelikavağı (BOA C.AS. 974/42441).

In 1831 a quarantine station in Rumelifeneri (*Liman-ı Kebir*⁷⁰) was established for boats and passengers of Ottoman origin arriving from the Black Sea (Müller-Wiener 89; Yıldırım 459). In the 1840s a quarantine station was established in Anadolukavak; however, after complaints from foreign delegations about the vulnerability of the location due to the north winds and also because the secure anchorage places were very few to hold the increasing number of ships, this station was relocated to Beykoz in 1866.⁷¹ On the other hand, a document from 1892 states that the “ships under quarantine cannot dock in Büyükliman and the harbor needs to be changed” (BOA Y.PRK.ASK 87/22), which might indicate that even if the

⁷⁰ *Liman-ı Kebir* means Büyükliman or the Large Harbour. In military hospitals (“Askeri Hastaneler”) entry Yıldırım states that the *Liman-ı Kebir* was in Anadolukavağı while in the entry of quarantine (“Karantina”) it is described as being located next to the Rumelifeneri lighthouse)

⁷¹ cf. Müller-Wiener (89, 125) and DBİA Nuran Yıldırım “Karantina” and “Askeri Hastaneler” on the founding dates and locations of quarantine stations and military hospitals.

quarantine station for ships of foreign origin was switched to Beykoz circa 1860, the quarantine station for ships of Ottoman origin remained in Büyükliman until 1890.

The Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives has numerous documents on the Kavak quarantine stations starting from 1853. Some of these documents list the quarantine stations as located in Anadolukavak (BOA DH.MKT 1971/126; BOA Y.PRK.ASK 86/109) and some locate it in Rumelikavak area (BOA A.MKT.NZD 255/21). This may explain why the BOA documents refer generally to the “Kavak quarantine stations” and do not specify one or the other.

These archival documents on quarantine stations point to a high volume of international sea traffic. They also reveal that not only people but also goods such as livestock were transported on the ships often to be sold in Istanbul by the butchers. Thus the officers of some of the quarantine stations had the responsibility of checking livestock as well as people.

One of the archival documents is particularly interesting and illustrates the importance of the quarantine stations and its effect on the local people. A document dating to 1892 states that the coffins for the Anadolukavağı quarantine station must be transported carefully at specific times of the day when it won't be possible for the public to see them (BOA DH.MKT 1971/126). According to the archives, the Kavak quarantine station was repaired and additional areas were constructed in 1890 (BOA İ.DH. 1295/-6/102431) and there was another renovation undertaken in 1901 (BOA A.MKT.MHM. 553/41).



Fig. 2.34 Photograph titled *Hospitals of Kavak (On Bosphorus)* in French, from the mid-19th century. (Located in the Atatürk Library, Album 58).

The above photograph (fig.2.34) is entitled *Hospitals of Kavak (On Bosphorus)* from Album 58 of the Atatürk Library, Istanbul.⁷² The site consisted of a military hospital and barracks and it was used also in WWI for soldiers who had contagious diseases or epidemics. It was closed down after the armistice. (Yıldırım “Askeri Hastane”).

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, in 1850, the Allied forces used Istanbul as a rear base station, to send supplies to the armies at war in Crimea and to treat the sick and wounded soldiers brought back from the war zones. A document from 1853 indicates that a hospital in Büyükliman was given to the British soldiers and the supplies of this hospital were to be provided by the government (BOA A.MKT.NZD 115/70).

⁷² This photograph without a caption at the bottom was also published by Nuran Yıldırım for her DBIA encyclopedia entry on military hospitals (“Askeri Hastaneler”). The published photo however is labeled as the Military Hospital of Serviburun (closed down after the 1877-78 war) and is from Istanbul University Yıldız Albums no.90667/5.



Fig. 2.35 Photograph probably from 1916 showing the military hospital in Anadolu Kavak on the left. (Atatürk Library, MTF 1368)

The hospital of Kavak was operating in a manor house (fig.2.35) with four great wings and an annex. One of its main functions was to attend to the wounded and sick soldiers sent from the front lines. The devastating Russian – Ottoman war of 1877-1878 (also known as the “War of 93” because of the Islamic calendar date of 1293) was a period when all the hospitals in the capital were operating at full capacity. The Kavak Hospital had the supplies and equipment (beds) to accept 260 patients in 1877. In August 1877, the hospital had 210 patients; in total it received from August 1877 to June 1878, 430 wounded and 60 sick for a total of 490 cases (Ülman and Yıldırım 62).

With a decision in 1909, additional areas were to be added to the old building. These new areas were in use before WWI. As a consequence of the occupation of Constantinople and the Bosphorus by the Allied Forces the hospital ceased to operate until 1933. In WWII, it functioned as a public hospital and later it was restored and an operating room was added. It was still operating as a hospital under the Naval Force Command until 1960. (Yıldırım “Askeri Hastane”) According to photographs

in fig. 2.34 and fig. 2.35, together with the documents from the Prime Ministry Archives there was more than one military hospital in the Upper Bosphorus area in the 19th century and the location of the quarantine stations changed over time.

2.3.2.6. Villages and Communities

The villages of the Upper Bosphorus have changed over time. Wars, mass migrations, disasters, work opportunities, or the lack of them and various other reasons brought about these changes.

The Russian-Ottoman war of 1877-1878 can be defined as the single most important incident that changed the community fabric of the Upper Bosphorus villages. The war caused a great population shift and many families immigrated to the area during this period from the eastern Black Sea region cities of Rize and Trabzon. Most of the older citizens in the area, interviewed were second or third generation residents who were born in the Bosphorus villages; migration to these villages happened during their grandparents' generation, at the time of the Russian-Ottoman war. Many of the contemporary residents retain the accent similar to that spoken by the people of their ancestral land.

2.3.2.6.1 Rumelikavak village

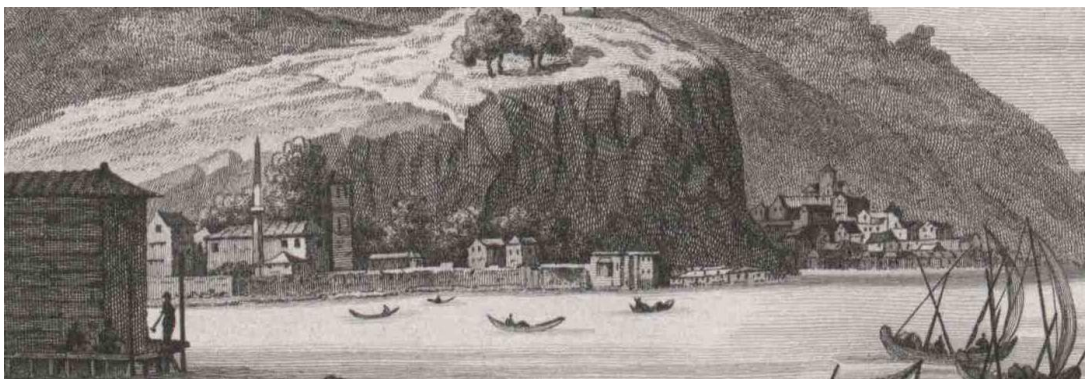


Fig. 2.36 Detail of an engraving by Choiseul-Gouffier from 1785.

The local population of the Rumelikavak village in Ottoman period was Orthodox Christian, but this group decreased over time. In 1802 there were numerous coffee shops, a cellar, many boathouses and docks, and houses of Muslim residents in the village (Bostancıbaşı 18). After the immigration from the Eastern Black Sea region following the 1877 war with Russia, the village of Rumelikavağı became populated again (Balcı “Takalar” 14). Evliya Çelebi calls the Rumelikavak village the town of Kavak and gives the number of bachelor rooms available as accommodation for sailors and travelers (Sakaoglu).

The detail of an image by Choiseul-Gouffier from 1785 (fig. 2.36), shows the Rumelikavak village on the far right starting from the seaside and continuing towards the gently sloping hills.

The village was included within the borders of the Istanbul municipality under the law of 1877 (Dersaadet Belediye Yasası) but continued to maintain its administrative status as a village until 1930. After 1930 when Sarıyer became a municipality, the Rumelikavak village became one of its neighborhoods (DBIA). In 1914 a destructive flood changed the topography of the Rumelikavağı village (Aysu “Rumelikavağı”).

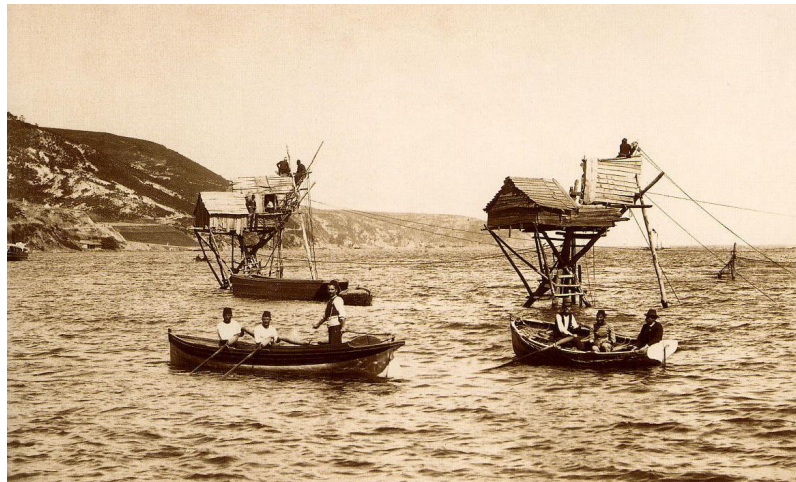


Fig. 2.37 Photo showing Rumelikavağı Otuzbir Suyu fishing weir 1890 (Tarkulyan no.120).

A photograph from 1890's shows the typical fishing weirs used in the Upper Bosphorus region in the past. Fishing was a common source of income for the villages on the Upper Bosphorus and thus it was possible to see these wooden structures along the shores in the region. This kind of fishing in the Upper Bosphorus region has ceased to exist.

2.3.2.6.2 Anadolukavak village

By the end of the 17th century this village was known for its gardens and greenery. According to K m rc yan, the port sometimes had two to three hundred ships waiting, sometimes for up to four months for south winds to facilitate travel, while north winds often hindered voyages to the Black Sea (45). When the winds were advantageous the ships would travel together and enter the Black Sea almost like a naval fleet. Among the goods that these ships brought to the city were woods, fruits, millet, straw, barley and wheat. (K m rc yan 46)

The village had a fruit garden that grew the famous delicious cherries associated with the town. The palace mill, which contained three water-mills and produced white flour for the bread of the palace was also located here (K m rc yan 46).

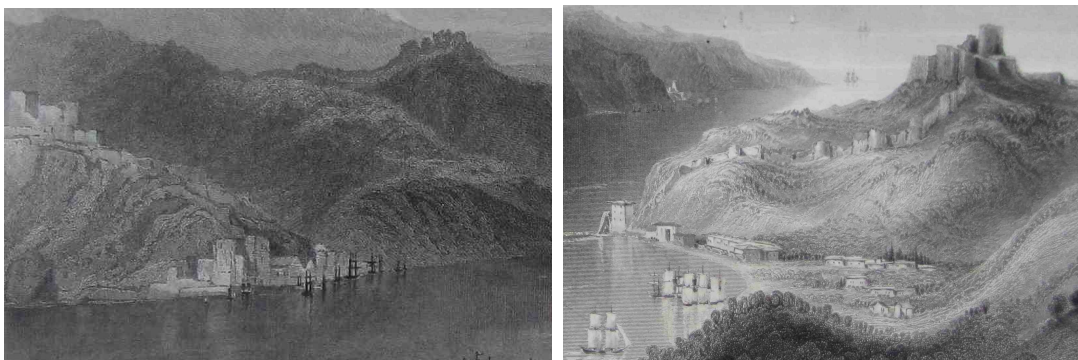


Fig. 2.38 On the left a detail from the engraving showing Anadolukavak village across from the European side. On the right a detail from an engraving of Anadolukavak Yoros castle and village. Both are by Bartlett and executed for Miss Pardoe's book published in 1838 .

According to Evliya Çelebi, in Anadolukavağı there were 800 Muslim houses, one congregational mosque, seven mosques, 200 shops, bachelor rooms and school for boys; all residents were from Anatolia (Çelebi I.227 ; “Anadolukavağı”). In 1802 besides the mosque, school and *imaret*⁷³ there were 13 coffee shops, a bakery, a *simit* shop, several grocery shops, a cellar and the Bostancı police station in the village of Anadolukavak (Bostancıbaşı 18). Inciciyan mentions that 1000 Turks were living in the village and that the shops of the village were open even at nights to accommodate the sailors (“Boğaziçi” 179).

Near the Yeni Congregational Mosque, a school was built by Hacı Mehmed Ağa, which was burnt down in 1944 (Ayvansarayı 457 note 3243 by Crane). Ayvansarayı documents a chronogram inscribed on an epitaph over the gateway of a nearby khan for travelers, which was repaired by Hacı Mehmed Ağa (457). The chronogram tells the story of why and how it was built and is dated to 1720-21. In 1749-50, soup and bread were provided to the guests staying in the khan on the orders of Matul Beşir Ağa (*darüssaade ağası*) (Ayvansarayı 457).

Anadolukavağı fishing weirs used to be famous as they were able to catch large amounts of fish, however they were removed at the end of the 19th century (“Anadolukavağı”). At the beginning of the century the town had a large market place and five different neighborhoods. According to the Şirket-i Hayriye brochure, in 1914 the village had 180 houses and 1000 residents.

⁷³ *Bostancıbaşı Notebooks* from 1802 mention an imaret (Bostancıbaşı 18) which is probably the same establishment as the khan described by Ayvansarayı (457).

2.3.2.6.3 Rumelifeneri village

Von Bretten visited the area in 1585 and reported that the village was located at the bottom of the high tower and also got its name from this tower, which is called “Phanal” (301).

Two fountains in the village were both built by Gazi Ekrem Hasan Pasa in 1775 and another fountain was built by Hacı Ahmet Ağa in 1771 which was quite poorly restored in 2002 and lost its historical significance. There is also a “Kabakçı” fountain from 1815 named after the famous “Kabakçı” uprising. The authenticity of this fountain has also suffered due to poor restoration work.

Rumelifeneri village was assigned as the central administrative office and grouped together with Kısırkaya, Garipçe and Kilyos villages; its administration was then connected to the Küçükçekmece prefecture in 1884 (BOA İ.DH. 1295/-4/102220).



Fig. 2.39 Photograph probably showing the Rumelifeneri village taken from the upper floor of the lighthouse.⁷⁴ (Atatürk Library, MTF 1370)

⁷⁴ This photograph is titled as “Anadolufeneri village” in the catalogue of Atatürk Library however the visible topography in the image suggests that it is more likely an image of the Rumelifeneri village.

In 1899 a great fire demolished 70 buildings in Rumelifeneri (Aysu “Rumelifeneri”). A document dated September 6, 1900 from the BOA archives orders forty-eight cabins to be built for the people who were left homeless after the fire (BOA İ.ŞE. 13/1318/Ca-1). The photograph of the Rumelifeneri village (fig. 2.39) shows some houses that are standing but the majority of the houses are in ruins.

The former population of the village was Christian Orthodox. Muslims started moving to the village in the Ottoman period and especially in 1877-1878 after the Russian – Ottoman war caused great waves of immigration. This was the time when people from the eastern Black Sea town of Rize began to settle in the area.

The Ottoman period bath in Rumelifeneri village was used by military personnel until the end of WWII but then left to its own fate (Balci “Sariyer” 202).

2.3.2.6.4. Anadolufeneri village

Anadolufeneri village, together with Poyraz village were connected to the city municipality office no.8, but they were transferred to the Beykoz district municipality in 1888. The villagers appealed against this change since they had to pay extra taxes and asked the decision to be reversed (BOA DH.MKT. 1490/23).



Fig. 2.40 Photo showing Anadoluferi village fountain around 1916. (Atatürk Library, MTF 1407)

The photograph shows the village fountain built by Sultan Mahmud II in 1823 (Soysal “Anadolufeneri” 71), which still exists in the village despite a bad restoration. In the photograph, in addition to women and children, a soldier in his war attire is filling a jug at the fountain. The shadow of the person taking the photo is also visible at the bottom left corner; the shadow of his hat form suggests that he is also a soldier. The façade of this fountain was covered with white marble except for the inscription during a recent restoration effort. The circular relief with the Sultan’s *tuğra* (signature), that can be seen on the upper border of the photograph in fig. 2.40, has fallen and broken.

2.3.2.6.5. Büyükliman

Administratively connected to Garipce village, Büyükliman, according to Balcı, housed a bath, a church, many ruins of houses and half-destroyed battery walls (“Sarıyer” 210). In the Ottoman period there used to be a ship building dock but no

trace remains of it today. The inscription on the seaside fountain stated that it was built by Admiral Cezayirli Hasan Paşa in 1785 (Balci “Sarıyer” 210). The fishing weir of Büyükliman used to be located at the Garipçe border of the Büyükliman.

2.3.2.6.6 Garipçe

The population of Garipçe comprised the military personnel serving in the fortress. It is not known if there was a village located here prior to the 1770s construction of the fortress. Similar to Rumelifeneri after the “War of 93” in other words the war of 1877-78 with Russia, mainly people from the Trabzon region settled in the Garipçe village. A document dated 1907 from the BOA archives states the need for an official seal at the village due to the increase in the number of households after the immigrants were settled (BOA DH.MKT. 1168/14).

2.3.2.7 Defense Structures (No. 4-12)

The Byzantine fortifications at the entrance of the Strait that were supposed to provide security to the city and facilitate the collection of taxes, lost their importance after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and began to deteriorate (Müller-Wiener 55; Kortepeter 93). As mentioned earlier in this chapter it was the sudden Cossack attack in 1624 that prompted the construction of new fortifications at the seaside villages of Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı. The fortresses in both of the Kavak villages that were built in 1624 were repaired, restored and altered several times and further fortifications were added to the Strait at the end of 18th century when the Russian Empire started to pose a greater threat to the Ottoman capital.

In this section I begin with an overview of the state of the Byzantine fortifications on the hilltops of Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı and how they were

perceived by the sources during the Ottoman Empire. I will then continue with the first Ottoman fortifications built in the Upper Bosphorus region in 1624 in the same villages, but this time by the shore, and proceed in chronological order with a discussion of the Rumelifeneri and Anadoluferi fortresses and finally the Garipçe and Poyrazköy fortresses. After discussing these major fortress structures, a section presenting the available information about other batteries in the region concludes the chapter on the Ottoman history of the Upper Bosphorus. In this last section the defense structures that were built or were planned to be built in the 18th and 19th centuries such as the batteries of Büyükliman, Fil Burnu, Yuşa/Macar Tabya, Telli Tabya, Papasburnu Tabya are discussed briefly.

The detail of a Bosphorus plan (fig.2.41) included in a 1850 dated report on the defense systems of the Bosphorus Strait, lists the fortifications that are discussed in this chapter and shows their approximate locations.

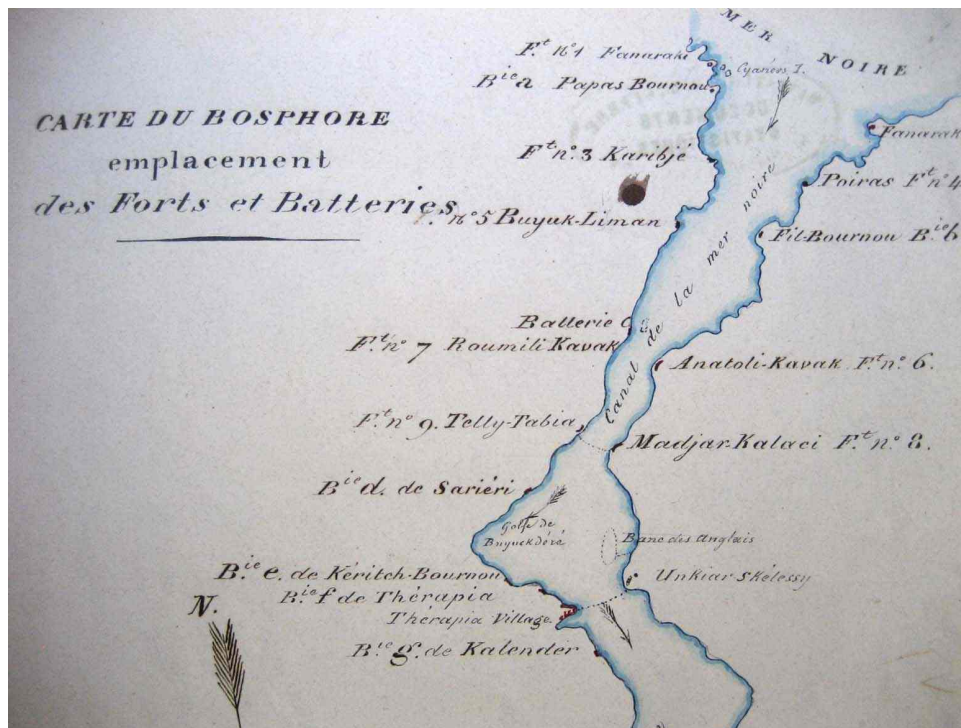


Fig. 2.41 Detail from Plan of Bosphorus showing fortifications from 1850. (SHAT GR1M.1620)

2.3.2.7.1 Anadolukavak (Yoros) (No.4b) and Rumelikavak fortresses (No.4a)

Positioned above the seaside villages of Anadolukavak and Rumelikavak, these are the oldest known fortifications on the Upper Bosphorus. As mentioned in the previous chapter on the Byzantine history of the area, information about the construction of these structures is not known and field surveys and archeological investigations are needed in order to determine their pre-Ottoman history. The Rumeli fortress, which was in ruins in 1403 when Clavijo passed through the strait barely exists now. The Ottoman period sources usually depict the more visible fortress on the hill above Anadolukavađı village.

The old fortress above Anadolukavađı was and still is called Yoros or Yoruz castle. The name Yoros is probably a corruption of “İeros” from the ancient times although Ayvansarayi writes that it might be the name of its builder (458). The encyclopedia entry on “Anadolukavađı” from DBIA recognizes the different arguments about the fortresses of Anadolukavađı. There were, in fact, two different fortifications connected to the village of Anadolukavađı. The older structure as discussed in the previous chapter (2.2) and in this section (2.3.2.6.1), and the Ottoman defense structures, which were first built in 1624 but did not survive; these are discussed in the section below (2.3.2.6.2). In order to avoid confusion with the later fortresses of Anadolukavađı I refer here to the contemporary and still popular appellation for the ancient fortress: the “Yoros fortress”.



Fig. 2.42 The Yoros fortress by Cornelius le Bruyn, first published in 1698.

The ancient Yoros fortress was probably repaired and maintained well until the Anadoluhisari fortress was built, or until the conquest of Constantinople, as it was seen by Clavijo in 1403. About 180 years after Clavijo's visit, Von Bretten's testimony gives a different image and notes that the walls of the old fortresses on both coasts that continue until the seashore were in a ruinous condition (Von Bretten 301). However, while his depiction of the old fortress on the European side shows cracks on the two visible towers, the Yoros fortress on the Asian coast is depicted in a better condition with its six towers, entrance, two terraces and surrounding walls extending to the sea (fig. 2.10). Von Bretten shows his surprise that the "Turks left these structures to decay instead of using this perfect system⁷⁵ to block the entrance of the Bosphorus and that they haven't stationed anyone in these areas" (301).

⁷⁵ The system mentioned here is the marble column in the sea and the chains on both sides of it connecting the two fortresses mentioned in the Byzantine chapter (2.2)

As depicted by Von Bretten (fig.2.10) and the later visitors to the area (fig. 2.42 to fig. 2.47) the Yoros fortress had an outer wall that extended to the Bosphorus and was connected to seaside towers at the lower level. These towers, visible in a half ruined state in le Bruyn's image from 1698 (fig. 2.42), probably belonged to the later structure since, according to Evliya Çelebi, they were demolished while the new seaside fortresses were built in 1624 (Sakaoğlu "Kavaklar"). Evliya Çelebi, writing in the first half of the 17th century describes the fortress as an old and *şeddadi* (meaning vast and sturdy) black structure with four corners and a perimeter that measures about 2000 steps (Book I, 228).

Hovhannesyan at the beginning of the 19th century describes the Yoros fortress as having three sections, namely the inner-fortress, the fortress and the town, all separated from each other by ramparts and gates (62). The ramparts surrounding the town, he explains, reached to the sea while the inner-fortress and the fortress sections were located on the hill. Evliya Çelebi writes that the fortress on the hill and the Anadolukavak village by the seashore were 5000 steps apart (Book I, 228).

In the Ottoman period new walls and towers were added to the Yoros fortress (Sakaoğlu "Kavaklar") and the fortress was restored in 1576 ("Anadolukavağı"; Eyice "Yoros"). Choiseul-Gouffier's drawing of the fortress (fig.2.43), from relatively the same time as Hovhannesyan's account, shows a cluster of buildings at the hill top with surrounding ramparts that are marked with smaller drum towers and a roofed tower and lower buildings by the shore, which were probably newly built at the time.

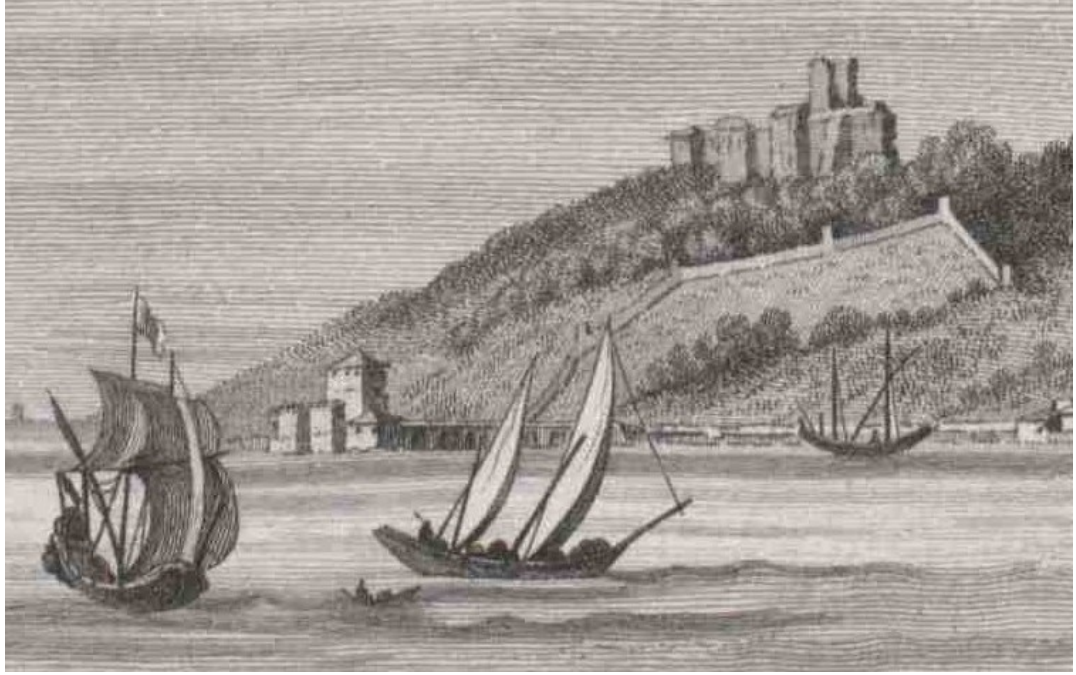


Fig. 2.43 Detail of the Anadolu Kavak Castle depicted in 1785-1792 by Choiseul-Gouffier, published in 1822.

İnciciyan, during his visit to Anadolu Kavak, saw cross figures on the walls of the old fortress and a column with a cross relief, which was found underground at the old fortress and placed on the shore (“Boğaziçi” 180). His account of this visit, which he gives as a note in his long poem on Boğaziçi (Bosphorus), mentions seeing arched stone buildings inside the old fortress and dried up waterways inside the ramparts (İnciciyan “Boğaziçi” 180).

Although there are no buildings or residents inside Yoros fortress walls in the present day⁷⁶, various sources such as Evliya Çelebi, İnciciyan and Hovhannesyan mention a resident community and different buildings such as bathhouses and mosques inside the fortress. According to a document in the BOA archives, during the restoration of the fortress in 1576, the mosque, fountain and bathhouse were also repaired (“Anadolu Kavak”; Eyice “Yoros”).

⁷⁶ Except for the Republican period military lodgings which will be discussed in the later chapters (2.4 and 4).

At the time of Evliya Çelebi in the first half of 17th century, there were 200 Muslim households and a mosque that had been built by Yıldırım Beyazid, located inside the fortress (Book I, 228). Inciciyan states that in his time (the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century), an Ottoman neighborhood of 25 households and 20 soldiers lived inside the Yoros fortress (“Boğaziçi” 179). Ayvansarayi, writing in 1860s states that 30 Muslim houses, a fresh water fountain and a bathhouse with a single dome, built by Hacı Mehmed Ağa one of the wardens of the fortress, were located inside the Yoros fortress (458). Hammer defines the inhabitants of the castle as “a colony of quiet people who live on agriculture and intermarry amongst themselves, but of whose religious opinions nothing certain is known” (221).

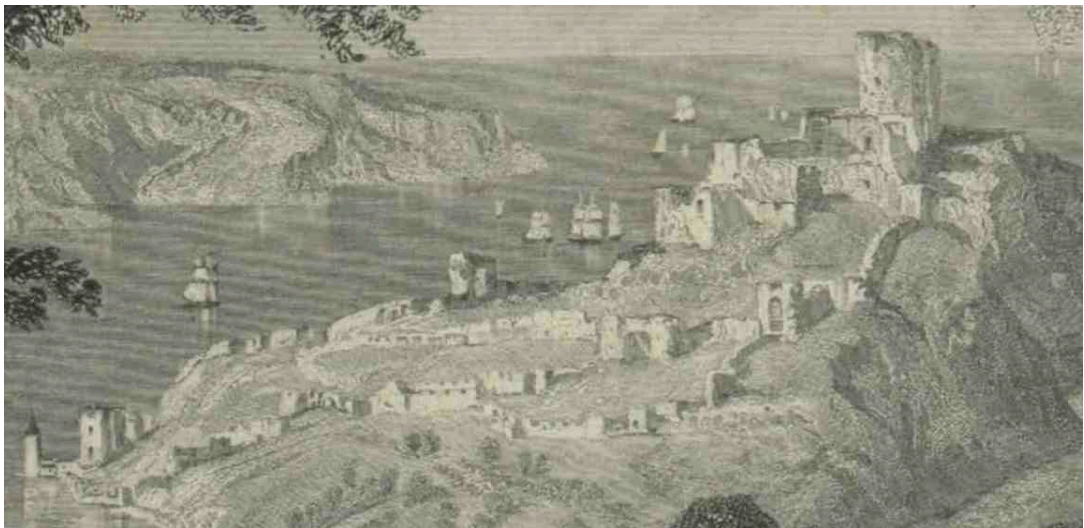


Fig. 2.44 Detail of Thomas Allom’s view of Anadolukavak castle first published in 1838.

Figures 2.44, 2.45, 2.46 and 2.47 portray the Yoros fortress from the same vantage point. The first two images date from the 1830s (fig. 2.44 and 2.45) and the next two are from the 1850s (fig. 2.46 and 2.47). In Allom’s engraving (fig. 2.44), published in 1838 and drawn prior to this date while he was visiting Istanbul, the towers and walls are finely detailed. It is possible to distinguish some battlements on the ramparts, bastions, the drum towers and arched gateways. According to this

image there are more than two terraces separated by bailey walls. One of the narrow high arches that is visible, is located in the outer wall to the middle right of the image and still stands in the present day. Allom's drawing depicts two towers by the sea connected to the outer wall; and the right tower has three windows indicating three stories and no roof.



Fig. 2.45 Detail of Yoros fortress by Bartlett, published in Miss Pardoe's 1838 dated book *The Beauties of Bosphorus*.

Bartlett's drawing (2.45) of the fortress as published in Miss Pardoe's book, depicts the ramparts in a ruinous condition; and the tower by the shore which is depicted is very similar to Allom's as both have similar roofs. In three of these images (fig. 2.44, 2.45 and 2.46) the main cluster of fortress buildings seems to be located at the hill top, lending weight to the observations by Hovhannesyan (62).



Fig. 2.46 Detail of Anadolukavak from Méry's engraving published in 1855.

Besides the cluster of buildings mentioned above, a detail of the Yoros fortress from Mery's engraving, published in 1855, shows the rampart wall with bastions reaching down to the sea.



Fig. 2.47 Drawing titled “ The Entrance to the Black Sea” by Alicia Blackwood, published in 1857.

Alicia Blackwood, who was a volunteering nurse residing in Istanbul (1854-1856) during the Crimean War, published in 1857 a visual memoir of Istanbul. One of the images from her album (fig. 2.47), drawn and painted with aquarelle by her, shows the Yoros fortress at a distance. The cluster of fortress buildings visible in figures 2.43, 2.44 and 2.45 seem to have been destroyed and there are only some walls remaining: the interior of the fortress is depicted as green grass and is devoid of buildings.

In comparison to the Yoros fortress, there are very few images and accounts of the old Rumelikavak fortress as discussed in the previous chapter (2.2). The large scaled massive stones from this Byzantine fortress opposite the Yoros fortress, were probably reused in the construction of Rumelihisarı (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”). However there were still some remains of the old fortress visible during the Ottoman period. Besides Bartlett’s image (fig. 2.15) published in Miss Pardoe’s book and explained in the previous chapter, it is interesting to note that in fig. 2.45, again an engraving by Barlett and published in the same book, it is possible to distinguish a plume of smoke rising from the middle of the forest on the hill of the European side across from the Yoros fortress where the old Rumelikavağı fortress once stood.

A photograph of the area from the late 19th century (fig. 2.48) now in the Abdülhamid II Albums, shows the Yoros fortress in the distance and the entrance of the Black Sea (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs, LOT 9518, no. 5). A group of photographs purchased from a private collection for the archives of the Atatürk Library, are valuable as they are the only available photographs from early-20th century.⁷⁷ The owner of the photographs is not known, but considering the

⁷⁷ There is no indication of a date visible on the photographs. The library staff have catalogued them as photographs from 1916. The attire of the soldiers visible in some of the images points to a date before or during WWI.

subject matters and the soldiers visible in most of the images, the collection was probably created by someone related to the Ottoman army. The photos in figures 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, and 2.52 also feature the Yoros fortress from various distances and perspectives.



Fig. 2.48 Photograph titled “Vue de Bosphore” by Abdullah Freres, from the Abdülhamid Albums. (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs, LOT 9518 no. 5)



Fig. 2.49 Photograph of Yoros fortress (Atatürk Library, MTF 1371).

The photograph in fig.2.48 taken from the inner bailey of the Yoros fortress shows the towers at the entrance gate. It is possible to distinguish some of the blind arches on the walls.



Fig. 2.50 Photograph of Yoros fortress with outer walls visible in the foreground (Atatürk Library, MTF 1391).

The photograph in fig.2.51 shows a house in the foreground and the Kavak hospital buildings are located on the right side of the photo. According to the perspective of this photograph, it must have been taken from a point inside the fortress, therefore the house in the foreground was probably located within the fortress walls in the lower terrace. Looking closely at the photograph it is possible to distinguish that the house is connected to a round stone wall which is probably a part of the fortress walls.



Fig. 2.51 Photograph of Yoros fortress entrance and bailey walls at a distance as seen from inside the fortress walls (Atatürk Library, MTF 1372).

2.3.2.7.2 Ottoman fortresses of Anadolukavak – Rumelikavak

The initial need to building new fortifications at the entrance of the Bosphorus in the Ottoman period rose from a necessity to protect the villages along the northern shores against the Cossack raids. The Cossack raids of the early 17th century interrupted the relatively safe “Ottoman lake”⁷⁸ (Kortepeter 96; Ostapchuk 37). The Cossacks sacked and burned the suburbs of Istanbul on the Bosphorus namely Yeniköy, Sarıyer, Tarabya, İstinye and Büyükdere (Çelebi I.227; Kömürcüyan 43).

A report to France, dated 24 July 1624, from Gédoyne le Turc, the ambassador of France in Aleppo gives the following information: “On 19 July 1624 Friday, 70 *chaikas*⁷⁹ each holding 50 people, Cossack and Russian arrived in Yeniköy and sacked, pillaged and burned the town. Before the guards arrived they left with more than a million gold pieces. The soldiers and officers followed them but could not catch them (as qtd in *XVII.Asırda İstanbul* 265 note 92; Ostapchuk 71). The near-contemporary of these events, Kömürcüyan, writing in 1694, notes that the Cossacks came on a feast day “In the time of Sultan Osman” with boats down as far as Yeniköy, and before the guards arrived they had raided the houses of the Rum and Turks burning and pillaging the houses and stealing from the rich Rum residents of Yeniköy (43). While the two accounts are 70 years apart they are similar except for the information about who was the reigning sultan at the time. The reason for this confusion is because there were numerous raids by the Cossacks on the Bosphorus and Constantinople as well as other Ottoman cities bordering the Black Sea (Ostapchuk

⁷⁸ Ostapchuk states that the concept of the “Ottoman lake” defining the control over Black Sea is a general characterization (35). Cf. Ostapchuk and Kortepeter (93).

⁷⁹ *Chaika* or *şayka* (in Turkish) are shallow lightweight draft galleys that move rapidly making it easy to manoeuvre quickly (Ostapchuk 39 note 44; Sorobey 28).

44). The raids of 1615, 1617 and 1621 on the Bosphorus were precursors to the well-documented Cossack incursion⁸⁰ of 1624 (Ostapchuk 64).

The panic among the inhabitants of the Bosphorus, as reported by foreign diplomats, points to the scale of unrest among the Ottoman public due to the Cossack raids. De Césy reports in June 1621 that,

The freight is so great that it is not possible to express it. Sixteen boats of the Cosacks have these last days passed up to the column of Pompey near the entrance of the canal of the Black Sea taken some kara mürsel (cargo ships), burned and sacked some villages from which the sudden panic was such that many people from Pera and Kasım Pasha as far as the arsenal have begun to move their possessions to Constantinople. (dispatch of 17 June 1621 as qtd. in Ostapchuk 77)

The Ottoman Sultan mentioned by Kömürcüyan is Osman II, born in 1604, enthroned in February 1618 when he was 14 and then assassinated in May 1622. Ostapchuk suggests that the stalemate at Khotyn after the War of Khotyn, which was provoked by the naval expeditions of the Ukrainian Cossacks, and which took place between the Ottomans and the Cossack-aided Polish army, contributed to the demise of Sultan Osman II (Ostapchuk 35).

It was in this time period when Sultan Murat IV, aged 11, was enthroned in September 1623 following the 14-month reign of his uncle Sultan Mustafa I. Until he was 21, his mother, the Valide Kösem Sultan, and his relatives effectively ran the government.

The sudden attack of the Cossacks on several Bosphorus villages, prompted the new sultan in 1624 or more probably the mother of the sultan and the grand viziers, to decide on building the Rumelikavak and Anadolukavak fortresses. Evliya Çelebi's

⁸⁰ There were three raids in 1624 (Ostapchuk 64).

account states that after the incident Sultan Murat IV, called for an imperial council meeting at which, based upon the advice of the Grand Vizier Kapudan Receb Pasha and Kuzu Ali Ağa about the need for precautionary measures at the two fortress, both sides of the Bosphorus were reinforced, and in one year the fortresses there were completed (Çelebi I.227).

While some of the chroniclers such as Kömürcüyan have indicated that the large *kavak* (poplar) trees, each wide enough for three men to hold around, by the seashore in the Kavak villages (Kömürcüyan 50), as possible origins of the town names, there is also a different hypothesis for the origin on the name Kavak. According to Sakaoglu's reference to the Ottoman dictionary *İbn Mühenna Lügati ve Divanü Lügati't-Türk*, "*kavak*" or "*kav*" means "to be sewn or to contract" and the meaning of *kavak* in the names of Anadolukavak and Rumelikavak villages was meant to indicate that "which surrounds and closes down, prevents and holds" as in poplar trees which are used to demarcate borders and to hold the soil in place so that it is not eroded by water in rural areas (Sakaoglu "Kavaklar"). This hypothesis can explain why both of the villages were given the name "kavak" when the fortifications of 1624 were built. However more than 40 years prior to these fortifications the name *Cavac* appears on the Asian side town in the engraving of Heberer von Bretten (fig. 2.10) which suggests that maybe due to the older (Byzantine) fortifications in this area these locations were named as Kavak.

Evliya Çelebi states the fortresses were built at a narrow part of the Strait and were half a mile apart. Moreover it was possible for the people on each side to hear each others' voices when they were speaking with a loud voice: but he adds that the distance between the fortresses was not insignificant as he states that arrows could not

stop the ships sailing down on Bosphorus like a thunderbolt (I.227). These two fortresses were among those in Istanbul, which had a *mehter takımı* (janissary band) that played “*nöbet*” twice a day: after *yatsı* prayer (the last prayer of the day) and before the morning prayer (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”). In his almost contemporary account of the fortresses, Evliya Çelebi describes the fortification of “Rumeli Yenihisari” or “Avrupa Hisari” on the European coast as a strong rectangular building measuring 1000 steps in perimeter and an iron gate facing *qibla* (direction of Mecca on the south east) with 60 rooms for soldiers, one mosque dedicated to Sultan Murat, two storage depots for wheat, an ammunition depot (*magazin*), 100 cannons, one fortress commander and 300 soldiers who were on duty at this spot (I.228). There were also houses of soldiers outside the fortress, but no other khans, hamams (bathhouses), markets or mosques were in the environs; and there were plenty of vineyards on the mountains (Çelebi I.228).

Evliya Çelebi mentions that there was a tower outside of the fortress, which was lit up at night (I.228). Evliya Çelebi does not state the exact location of the tower other than the fact that it is outside the fortress. Therefore this could be a description of the lighthouse in Rumelifeneri or as Sakaoğlu suggests it may be a tower located near the Rumelikavağı fortress or it can be the towers of the fortress, which were visible in Melling’s 1819 engraving (fig.2.74) (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”).

According to Evliya Çelebi “Kavak Yenihisari” or Anadolu Kavak fortress was a strong rectangular structure built by the sea in a large flat leveled area, with a door facing *qibla* on the southeast, a perimeter of 800 steps and wall height of 22 *arşın* (Turkish unit of measurement which was approximately 0.68 to 0.75 meters), 80 rooms to house, one fortress commander and 300 soldiers, one mosque, two wheat storage depots and 100 long-range cannons, that can fire up to 10 miles facing the

Rumeli fortress across the Strait and the entrance of the Bosphorus on the Black Sea (Çelebi 1.228). According to Ayvansarayi the mosque was built by Kösem Valide Maypeyker Sultan the mother of Sultan Murat IV (456).

The French traveler Thévenot, visiting Constantinople in 1655, wrote that the two fortresses on Bosphorus that were built to stop the Cossack raids are also both used as prisons for high-level people, but that if these fortresses were not present the Cossacks would have been able to penetrate down to Istanbul, and that despite the fortresses sometimes there is a signal for danger (61).

The “Rumelikavağı Hisarı” or the fortress of Rumelikavak is mentioned first in a document from 1744 which states that the cannons should be fired when the Sultan passes through the area (BOA C.AS. 377/15598); a later document from 1769 at the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives states that the cannons of the fortress need repairs (BOA C.AS. 613/25852).

Both of the fortresses probably underwent repairs and restoration prior to mid-18th century, but the large number of available sources on the repairs, restorations and rebuilding of the Kavak fortresses after this date, together with the new fortifications built in the area, also point to the increased importance of the defense systems in the region at the time when the Russian Empire was viewed as a threat from Black Sea. In the period of Sultan Osman III (1754-57) the Kavak fortresses were repaired and restored (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”). The repair needs of Rumelikavağı fortress and other fortresses are stated in a document dated 1779 (BOA C.AS. 716/30021). Inciciyan, writing in 1817, mentions that in 1783 with the orders of Sultan Abdülhamid I, new towers were added to both fortresses and their fortifications were further developed (“XVIII. Asırda” 120-121).

An archival document dated July 1783, about the payments of the workers and materials, specifically states that this repair was for the batteries in front of the Kavak fortresses that were rebuilt (BOA C.AS. 85/3942). In the 18th and 19th centuries, during the construction of new batteries at the Kavaks the old Kavak castles and the fortifications built by Sultan Murad IV were probably largely demolished. Sakaoğlu points out that these new fortifications were most probably built on the ruins of what remained from the fortresses built in 1623.

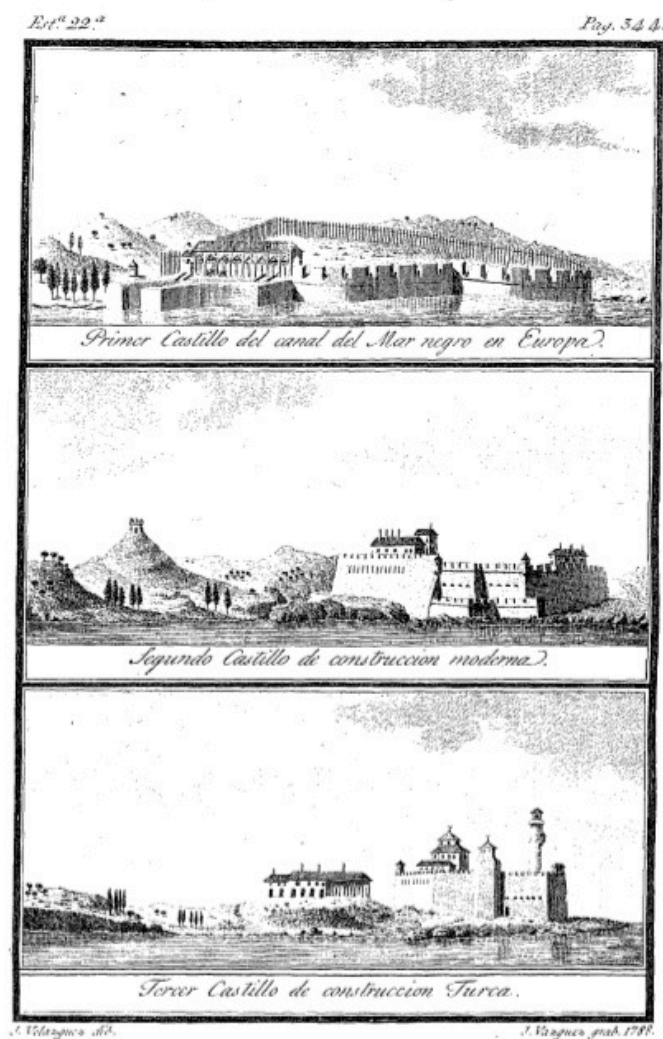


Fig. 2.52 Engravings by Joseph Moreno dated 1784 showing the fortresses of the European coast from *Viage a Constantinopla, En El Año De 1784*.

The Spanish traveler Joseph Moreno’s engravings of 1784 are among the earliest available representations of the Ottoman fortresses in the region. Depicted and

named as the three fortress of Europe (fig. 2.52) and three fortresses of Asia (fig. 2.53), they are drawn from the sea level perspective of a boat passing through. Due to the perspective of the images, the seaside walls and structures of the fortresses are visible together with the silhouettes of fortress buildings in the background. In fig. 2.52, from top to bottom, Rumelikavağı fortress is labeled as “Primer Castillo del canal del Mar negro on Europe” (the first castle on the Black Sea Canal on Europe), Garipçe fortress is titled as “Segundo Castillo de construccion moderna” (second castle with modern construction) and Rumelifeneri fortresses is labeled as “Tercer Castillo de construccion Turca” (third castle Turkish construction). In fig. 2.53 showing the Asian side fortresses, from top to bottom, Anadolukavağı fortress is labeled as “Primer Castillo del canal del Mar negro on Asia” (the first castle on the Black Sea Canal on Asia), Poyraz fortress is labeled as “Segundo Castillo al uso moderno” (second castle with a modern use) and Anadolufeneri fortresses is titled as “Tercer Castillo al uso de los Turcos” (third castle used by the Turks).

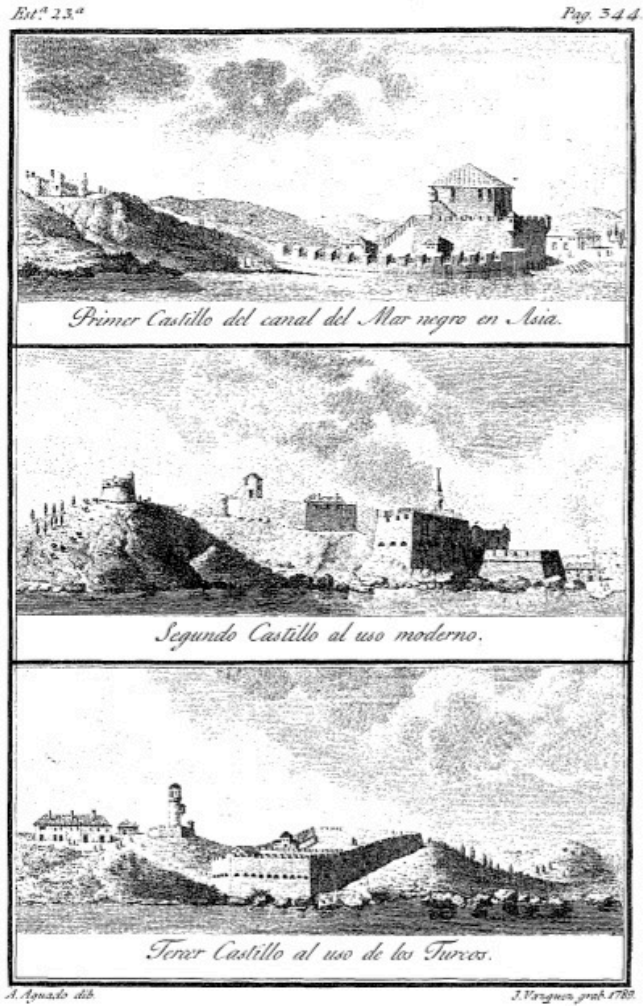


Fig. 2.53 Engravings by Joseph Moreno dated 1784 showing the fortresses of the Asian coast from *Viage a Constantinopla, En El Año De 1784*.

The Rumelikavak fortress, in comparison to the other European fortresses in the same image (fig. 2.52), is depicted as a low rise walled area with crenellations. Inside the enceinte, a building is visible to the left of the image while the rest of the space seems empty. Anadolukavak fortress, on the other hand is depicted with a higher roofed structure inside the crenellated sea walls (fig. 2.53). A staircase is seen as leading to the central structure, which is illustrated as having two levels. The first level has a crenellated wall around it with turrets at the corners and the second level, which is a rectangular building, has a pointed roof. To the far left of the image are some other structures on the hill, which probably correspond to the Yoros fortress walls or the

buildings inside the old fortress. Hovhannesyan, writing in 1800 points out that the new Anadolukavak fortress was built on the lower part of the seawalls of the old fortress (62). To the right of the image behind the fortress are additional buildings that are barely visible and are probably those buildings in the Anadolukavağı village at the time.

According to the orders dated 1783 of, *Kaptan-ı Derya* (commander of the Ottoman naval forces) Hasan Pasha,⁸¹ Toussaint, a French *constructeur* working for the sultanate as a military attaché, renovated or rebuilt⁸² the fortress of Anadolu Kavağı and placed 25 cannons and 8 mortars (howitzers) at the site. Monnier, a French engineer, strengthened this fortification in 1794 and added 12 more cannons and 6 mortars (Bocage; Lechevalier 72). The fortress of Rumelikavak was also rebuilt by Toussaint in 1783 and renovated by Monnier in 1794 (Bocage; Lechevalier 66). Choiseul–Gouffier, the French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire assigned in 1784, an educated man who had brought with him most of the French military advisors (Mansel 205), gives a different date of 1780 for the work of Toussaint in Rumelikavak and Anadolukavak fortresses (Choiseul-Gouffier 192). These dates by Choiseul-Gouffier, Bocage and Lechevalier suggest that Toussaint was at work in Istanbul in early 1780s which also correspond to the dates of building activities in Upper Bosphorus as noted in some BOA documents (BOA C.AS. 915/39550 and C.AS. 85/3942). The drawings of Moreno (fig. 2.52 and 2.53), who started his travels in

⁸¹ Hasan Paşa became a commander of the naval forces or *Kaptan-ı Derya* in April 1770 (BOA C.BH. 8/353). He was assigned as Black Sea Commander of War or *Karadeniz Seraskerliği* in June 1788 (BOA C.AS. 1130/50183).

⁸² Bocage uses the term “élevé” while Lechevalier uses “construite” to define the work of Toussaint, but the fortresses already present at these locations were not built from scratch. Both writers define the work of Monnier as “augmente” meaning improvement.

August 1783 from Spain and returned in June 1785, probably show the fortresses right after the renovations of Toussaint.

In September 1796, an order was given together with the necessary funds to the commissary of the fortresses for the repairs of the fountains and construction of the waterway, port, fortress commanders' and soldiers' quarters in Rumelikavađı and Anadolukavađı (BOA C.BLD. 14/688). Records indicate that these repairs were inspected in July 1796 by the same fortress construction commissary and the master architect (BOA HAT 197/9936).

In 1802, the Anadolukavak fortress and battery had 25 cannon embrasures while the barracks of the Bostancıs⁸³ and the house of the fortress commander were located next to the fortress. (Bostancıbaşı 18) Among the defense structures listed in Rumelikavađı in 1802 there were again the barracks for Bostancıs, the Rumelikavak fortress with 24 embrasures and a battery outside of the fortress, and a bastion of Humbaracılar, which was newly built at the time. (Bostancıbaşı 18). The garrison of the Bostancıs located in Rumelikavađı and Anadolukavađı were responsible for the security of the villages along the strait, controlling the entrance to the Bosphorus and its ports (Sakaođlu "Bostancı Ocađı").

In 1814 Raczynski, a Polish diplomat, in his visit to the area observed that the location of the fortresses was good in terms of defense and the ability to fire at the enemy, but that the walls of the Anadolukavađı fortress which he had a chance to see were too thin and could not withstand enemy fire (64).

⁸³ The Bostancı's were responsible for the maintenance and protection of the gardens, orchards and forests belonging to the palace. The Bostancıbaşı Defterleri (Bostancıbaşı Notebooks) gives information on the fabric of the city along the Bosphorus. However the Bostancı Ocađı with its barracks in the Kavak villages was part of a new infantry force called Nizam-ı Cedid or New Order, trained with European military drills and tactics. The new troops, which numbered 27,000 in 1807, were disguised by Sultan Selim III, through their names, which were the same as imperial gardeners, in order to prevent unwanted reaction against his "new order" (Mansel 228).

The engraving by Bartlett published in 1838 (fig. 2.54) for Miss Pardoe's book is titled "Fort Beil-Gorod; with Anadolu Kavak fortress on the opposite shore" and it is probably one of the more descriptive images available of the old Rumelikavağı fortress, most of which is not standing anymore. The image represents a perspective higher than the fortress itself and depicts the area as seen from the hills behind it looking southeast. A tower with a flag flying above it is visible on the seaside of the fortress. Crenellated seawalls surround the east of the fortress and are joined with the land walls by a corner building higher than the walls (fig. 2.54). At the west there is an entrance gate flanked by two high rectangular towers. The top of a minaret is visible behind the trees and additional smaller buildings are depicted on the outside of the fortress building. Pardoe has a short chapter describing the fortress titled "Fort Beil-Gorod on the Bosphorus" which helps the reader to understand the location of the fortress. Pardoe defines the fortress as directly opposite Yuşa Mountain, commanding the entrance of the Bosphorus and a spot frequently visited by Sultan Mahmoud who she writes spends in the summer entire days at this location (142-3).



Fig. 2.54 Detail of engraving titled "Fort Beil-Gorod: with Anadolu Kavak fortress on the opposite shore" by Bartlett for Miss Pardoe's book *The Beauties of Bosphorus*.

The tower depicted in fig. 2.54 might correspond to the tower in Flandin's 1840-41 representation of the area (fig. 2.55). Although Flandin's depiction of the Bosphorus is highly imaginative in terms of its style of buildings-- which look more East Asian than Turkish--, it is possible to see a tower by the Rumelikavağı fortress sea walls on the right side of the image which is very similar to the tower in fig. 2.54. Another three-tiered tower is depicted on the left side of the image; in the background there are surrounding walls and other ruins near the mountain.



Fig. 2.55 Detail of engraving showing the European shoreline and Rumelikavak in 1840-41 approaching the Bosphorus from north, by Flandin, published in 1851.

Drawings and reports from the French Military Archives (Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre - SHAT) at Château de Vincennes were very useful in determining what some of the fortifications on Upper Bosphorus looked like or what the unrealized plans for them were. Among these documents⁸⁴ there are also detailed plans of the Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı fortresses from 1850. The plan of Rumelikavağı indicates that there was a *magasin* (depot) and a *pavilion* inside the enceinte of the fortress. The pavilion was probably built for the Sultan to use in his visits, which were described by Miss Pardoe. A *caserne* (barrack) by the small port, a mosque, a number

⁸⁴ The French reconnaissance reports will be discussed in the next section.

of undefined buildings and a depot for ammunition were all located on the outside of the enceinte according to this plan. Similarly the Anadolukavak fortress (fig. 2.56) plan shows a *magasin* behind a seawall and a *caserne* (barrack) on the outside of the walls; an ammunition depot and a building named *corps de guard* are located in between them

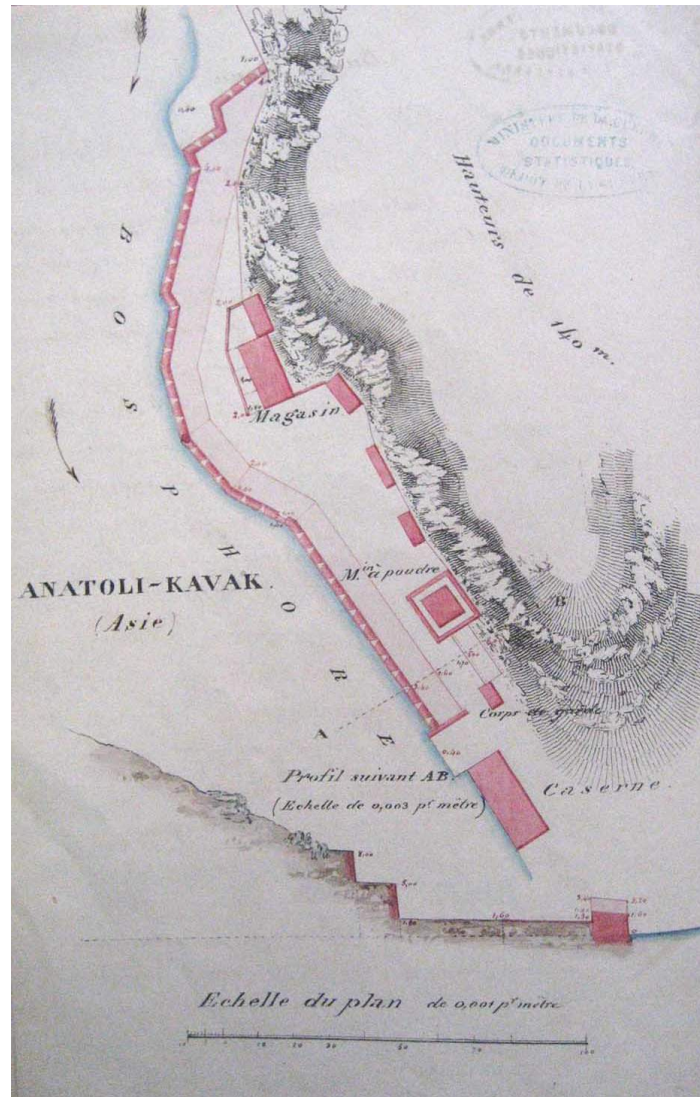


Fig. 2.56 Plan and section of Anadolu Kavak fortress from 1850 (SHAT GR1M.1620)

An illustration published in *L'illustration* in Paris in 1877 (fig. 2.57) gives an image of the Rumelikavağı fortress as depicted by earlier sources, with a mosque to its left, seawalls with fewer embrasures, a high tower building at the back and other crenellated structures. The features of the illustrations and drawings were also visible

in an early photograph of Rumelikavağı from 1880 (fig. 2.58). In this image the small port is located immediately in front of the two-story *caserne* building, with the top of a minaret visible to its left and the low sea walls of the fortress with a few embrasures visible to its right. By the early 20th century the *caserne* building visible in the foreground, which was later demolished and does not exist anymore, was used as a hospital according to Necip Bey's maps of Istanbul dated 1918. The same map also lists a customs (*douane*) building next to the hospital, and a landing stage in front of the fortress. The location of the fortress is marked as “*fortifikation Arag Tchi*”. Another battery marked as “Sous Tasch Tabia” to the north of the village is also visible on the map. This area currently a military location.



Fig. 2.57 Engraving of Rumelikavak fortress from 1877. (From Balcı “Sarıyer”, originally published in *L'illustration* newspaper, Paris)



Fig. 2.58 Photograph of Rumelikavağı by Guillaume Berggren dated 1880 from IAE (Istanbul Research Institute) archives.

The last renovations at the Kavak castles were completed in 1894 (Sakaoğlu “Kavaklar”). An undated postcard from the Atatürk Library archives (fig. 2.59) shows that the Rumelikavağı fortress was substantially altered at the time the image was made and published. The modern cannons by the walls that are posed, are ready to fire and the soldiers and officers are busy in the open middle space which suggests a pre-1914 image of the battery.



Fig. 2.59 Postcard of Rumelikavak battery with Anadolukavak fortresses (old and new) at the back. (Atatürk Library, KRT 4179)

2.3.2.7.3 Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri Fortresses

The appearance of the Russian Empire in the Black Sea in the 18th century prompted the Ottoman Empire to start considering further fortifications on the Bosphorus Strait. The expansion of Russia under the successors of Peter the Great was changing the balance of power in Europe and was a troublesome problem for the Ottoman Empire and its allies. Although the modernization attempts of the army had started under the guidance of Humbaracı Ahmed Pasha (born as Comte de Bonneval) in the first half of the 18th century, the Empire was falling behind European states in military technology and economic power (Mansel 201-2).

On the other hand the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles were of crucial strategic importance to Russia as can also be understood from the high number of surviving naval charts of the Bosphorus from the 18th century (mainly compiled between 1774 and 1780) that are in the State Historical Museum of Moscow (fig. 2.60, Bulatov 96). Thus, the Russian threat from the north was among the primary reasons for the numerous repairs and rebuilding of fortifications on the Upper Bosphorus, from the mid-18th century until WWI.

The first account of the fortresses built in Rumelifener and Anadolufener villages is dated to August 1769 (BOA C.AS. 976/42534). The foundation inscription on the Anadolufeneri fortress reads as translated by Soysal to Turkish from Ottoman script: “This new fortress for the defense of the Black Sea Strait, is built by Sultan Mustafa the Great Sultan of the sea and the land, and the Great Sultan of all the other sultans, son of Ahmet III, resembling Alexander the Great. 1768” (Soysal, “Anadolu” 58).

A humorous story of their construction is found in the memoirs of Baron de Tott, a French military officer of Hungarian origin, who was appointed by the Sultan Mustafa III as the consultant in charge of the modernization effort of the Ottoman army and

whose opinion the Sultan valued and trusted (Mansel 203; de Tott 143-4). Baron de Tott was one of the earlier Frenchman in a series of numerous engineers and technicians working on the defense systems of Upper Bosphorus in the last quarter of the 18th century (Bocage; Greenhalgh 359f; Mansel 201-7).

In his memoirs dated 1785, de Tott provides the reader with anecdotal information regarding the two new fortresses at the entrance to the Bosphorus near the lighthouses of Europe and Asia. According to de Tott without his knowledge, his advice to the Sultan to build two fortresses near the entrance of the Strait for defense, was carried out by the Viziers. When the fortresses were completed, the Sultan, upset that the French engineer was not directly involved with the project, ordered the completed fortresses to be inspected by de Tott (143-148). At this inspection, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the High Treasurer accompanied de Tott, and the latter was supposed to decide if the fortresses should be preserved or demolished. In his *Memoir* the French engineer writes that the fortresses were entrusted “to the Abilities of two Architects, as little acquainted with the nature of Lines of Defence, as the Rules of Vitruvius”; he also mentions that - these architects were Greek (de Tott 144-7). Without inspecting the fortress building, to the relief of the frightened architects, de Tott stated that the location was important and in order to confirm if it was the right place he ordered canons to be fired from both fortresses to see if they were able to enfilade cover the distance in between (de Tott 145-148). The result was negative and the need for new fortifications at different locations was then discussed by de Tott and the Viziers.

Although there was no need to inspect the fortress buildings, Baron de Tott’s harsh account of the incident and his description: “out of the reach of six and thirty pounders they erected some wretched towers and uncemented walls which were to contain the

Artillery...the whole thing was whitewashed” (144). De Tott continued to criticize the “bad condition of the lodgments erected within the walls” (146), “battlements of a wretched tower intended to serve as a powder magazine” (145) which help us to imagine what the condition of the fortress was when it was first built through the eyes of a European officer.

With the test of De Tott it became apparent that the fortresses of the Fener villages were not useful in defending the Bosphorus against more sophisticated military attacks from the north. Nevertheless, from the relevant Ottoman and French archival documents in the BOA and SHAT that detail the constructions and repairs of the fortresses, and from the earlier accounts of the fortresses by Barbie du Bocage and Lechevalier, it is clear that the Ottoman army found the fortresses to be of some strategic value until WWI. In any event they were probably useful as lookout stations to monitor the Black Sea and to provide early warning to the fortresses located further along the interior shores of the Straits.

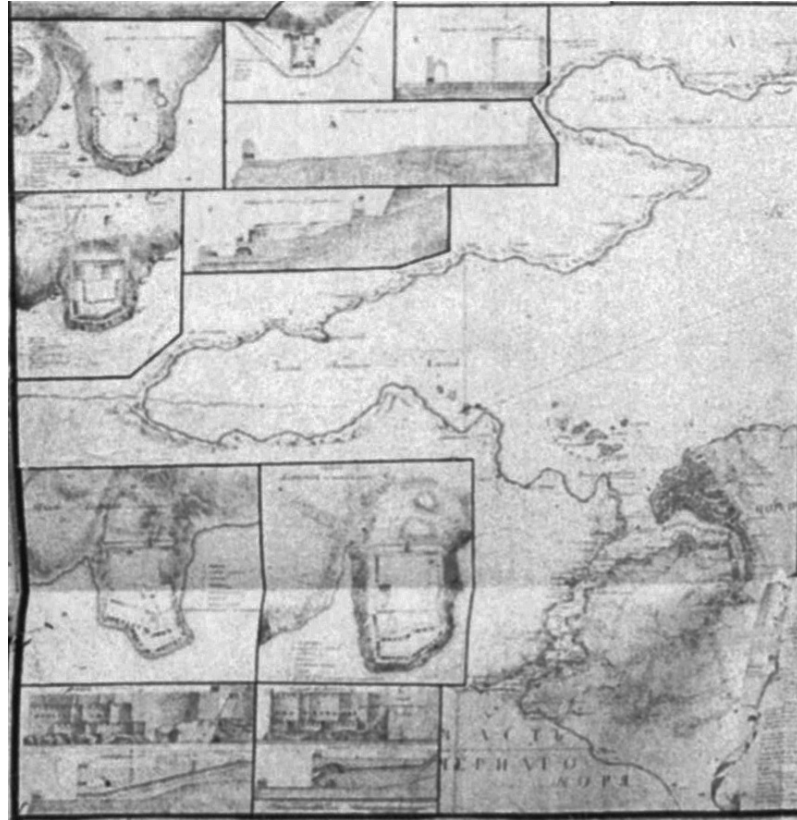


Fig. 2.60 Detail of *Chart of the Straits* dated 1778, GO 5114 (from Bulatov, original in State Historical Museum, Moscow, Department of Cartography)

The map detail in fig. 2.60 shows the Bosphorus Strait and the upper third section of the Marmara Sea together with a plan of the Bosphorus fortresses. The copy made by the Russian Admiralty Board's Drawing Office in 1778 is one of fourteen manuscript charts depicting the Straits currently in the collection of the State Historical Museum in Moscow. The upper left corner of the image in fig. 2.60 shows the plan of Rumelifeneri fortress with a section drawing to its lower right followed by the plan of Anadolufereni below and its section drawing to the lower right. On the lower left section of the image it is possible to see the plans of the Poyraz and Garipçe fortresses with their elevation and section drawings (fig. 2.60).⁸⁵

A document dated to July 1773 mentions that a stone bastion will be built in Anadolufereni (BOA C.AS. 913/39440). The date roughly corresponds to the time

⁸⁵ For more information on the Russian maps of the period see Vladimir E. Bulatov's "Eighteenth-Century Russian Charts of the Straits (Bosporus and Dardanelles)" *Imago Mundi* 52 (2000) 96-111.

when Baron de Tott was working on the new fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz on the Bosphorus, and it is therefore possible that the addition to the Anadoluferi fortress was de Tott's idea. Baron de Tott was later recalled by France as per the request of Russia who was an ally with France at that time.

Military barracks or *caserne* were ordered to be built in 1782 in both of the Fener fortresses (BOA C.BH. 59/2786; C.AS. 915/39550). According to Bocage, writing in the early 19th century the *Fanaraki* fortresses or the fortresses of Anadoluferi and Rumelifeneri were improved in 1783 by Toussaint, in 1785 by Lafitte-Clavé and in 1794 by Monnier. Lechevalier writes that the Rumelifeneri fortress has 15 cannons (67).

In the 1784 engraving by Moreno (fig. 2.52) the Rumelifeneri fortress is depicted with high walls as seen from the east looking towards west. There are two separate buildings: the fortress on the right and a wide, two-story building on the left, which was the *caserne*. The fortress walls with a drum tower in the middle are crenellated and have embrasures below. The upper section a narrow tower rising up from the inner court of the fortress is visible above the sea walls to the right of the drum tower, although this could be a minaret misplaced by the artist, the upper sections of three more buildings are visible to the left of the drum tower. The Anadoluferi fortress as seen in fig. 2.53, is located on a slope with the lighthouse to its left on the higher flat ground surrounded by a low wall. There are additional buildings to the right of the lighthouse, which could be the village houses or barracks for the military. The fortress itself is shown with high walls surrounding it, and within the enceinte there are two terraces on different levels separated by a wall. A small building is located on the upper terrace.

The international political scene with the emergence and ambitions of Russia over the Straits and the French Black Sea policy were the reasons for the French assistance in modernising of the Ottoman army (Mansel 204; Greenhalgh 360-1). The tense situation is apparent from a secret letter dated 20 May 1787 by the King of France Louis XVI to Selim Efendi the future heir to the Ottoman throne: “We have sent at our cost to Constantinople artisans and officers to give the Muslims demonstrations and examples of all aspects of the art of war...War has become a very difficult science. To undertake it without being put on the level of one’s adversaries is to expose oneself to certain losses.” (qtd. in Mansel 206). Louis XVI had sent a French Military Mission to Constantinople in 1783, around the time when Russia had annexed Crimea. Strengthening the forts defending the Black Sea entrance to Bosphorus had therefore become important. Engineers such as Toussaint, Lafitte-Clavé, Bonneval and Dumont whose lengthy reconnaissance reports and drawings have survived in the *Archives de la Guerre* at Vincennes (*Service Historique de l’Armée de Terre* or SHAT) appeared at this time of political realignment.

The ambassador Choiseul-Gouffier writes that at the arrival of the French engineers in 1783-1784 the six castles commanding the Bosphorus had neither casemates nor high walls and the cannons were not mounted and rested on beds of bricks (Finkel notes on Upper Bosphorus). The reports preserved at EMAT were more of a commentary on the existing conditions of the fortresses while drawings preserved together with them were supposed to provide information mainly on how the improvements on strengthening the fortresses were to be achieved (fig. 2.61; 2.56).

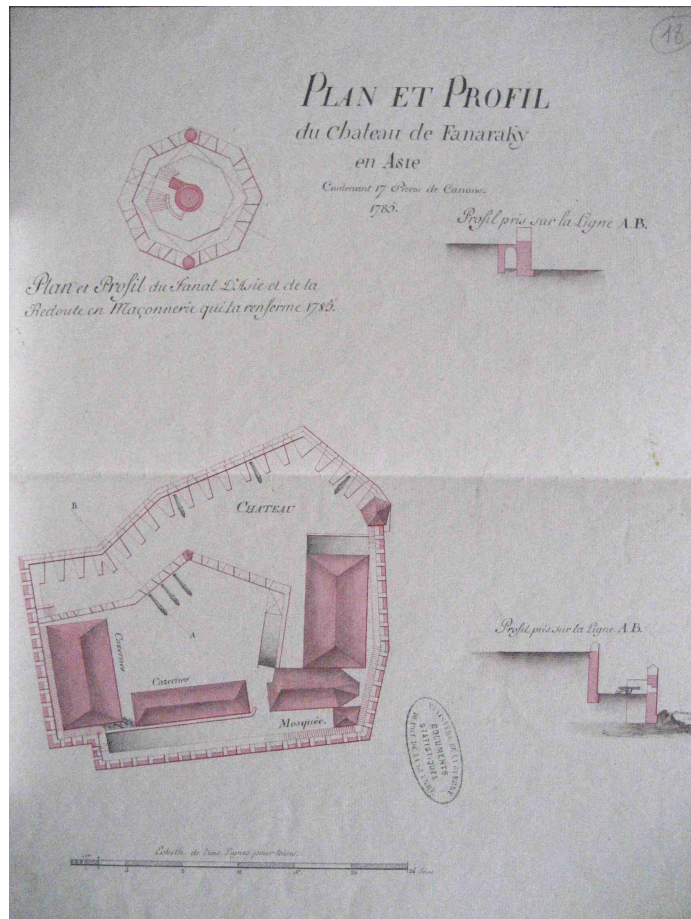


Fig. 2.61 Plan and section of Anadolufeneri fortress from 1785 (SHAT, GR1M.1617)

The report (GR 1M.1616) titled “Visite des chateaux et batteries d’Europe et d’Asie sur le canal de Constantinople” which might have been written by Lafitte-Clavé in 1783 or by a different officer sometime between 1773-1783, gives a detailed description of the fortresses and batteries on the Upper Bosphorus in the following order:

- Chateau du Phare en Europe (Rumelifeneri fortress)
- Chateau interieur, du dessein de M. de Tot (Garipçe fortress)
- Chateau du Phare en Asie (Anadolufeneri fortress)
- Batteries immediatement au-dessus du Donjon (Batteries immediately above the *Donjon*)
- Batterie inferieure (Lower battery)

- Chateau interieur de M. de Tot en Asie (Poyraz fortress)
- Batterie Superieure immediatement au-dessus de la Phare forme (Upper battery immediately above the lighthouse)
- Batterie inferieure (Lower battery)
- Batterie de Kavac d'Europe et de Kavac d'Asie (Rumeli and Anadolukavak batteries)
- Ancien Chateau des Genoise sur le Canal de Constantinople en Asie (The old Genoese chateau of Asia on the Bosphorus or the Yoros fortress)
- Batteries de Carip bournou ou Cap paurre en Europe et de Poiras limanı ou Port du Nord en Asie (Batteries of Garip promontory in Europe and Poyrazliman on the north in Asia)

Some of the other reports on the defense systems of the Upper Bosphorus are signed by Bonneval, Dumont or Lafitte-Clavé date from 1784 and 1785 (GR 1M.1616-1M.1617). These reports were generally accompanied by maps or nautical maps of the region (App. A2 and A3).

A 1785 drawing of the Anadolufeneri fortress (fig. 2.61) shows a plan and section of the fortress together with the plan and section of the lighthouse and its redoute. Enclosed with crenellated walls that have cannon embrasures, the fortress is situated on two elevations and houses four large rectangular buildings, two of them marked as caserne, one marked as a mosque, and two small round roofed spaces (fig. 2.61). The plan of Rumelifeneri fortress from the same date shows two octagonal-roofed towers, both connected to the fortress walls, one on each side. The tower on the right is marked as an ammunition magazine and the tower on the left is connected to other smaller rectangular buildings. There is a fountain between the two towers and the large rectangular building indicated as caserne on the plan, is located in the middle of the

fortress on a north-south axis. Although there are accounts of an order (BOA C.BH. 59/2786) given in 1782 for the construction of barracks in Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri fortresses it is not clear if they were built at that time or if they were built inside or on the outside of the fortresses. When compared to the later plans of the fortresses from 1814 or 1850 (fig. 2.62, 2.63, 2.64) and other representations and descriptions of these fortresses from the 1780s it is possible to presume that these drawings of 1785 did not in fact represent the fortresses as they were, but were suggestions for strengthening them.



Fig. 2.62 Postcard entitled “Vuë de Fanaraki d’Asie du coté d’Youm-Bournou sur la Mer-Noire”⁸⁶

Postcard entitled “Vuë de Fanaraki d’Asie du coté d’Youm-Bournou sur la Mer-Noire” (fig. 2.62) shows Anadolufeneri lighthouse, battery and mosque as seen from northeast looking toward southwest with Rumelifeneri lighthouse in the distance on the left of the 1814 dated aquatint image. “Batterie Superieure immediatement au-

⁸⁶ In the BnF archives where this postcard is located the catalog describes it as an anonymous work from an unknown date in 1800s. However, by a stylistic comparison of the rocks (compare fig. 2.62 from the BnF archives with fig. 4.3 an engraving for the book of Andreossy and figures 2.25 and 2.63 details of an engraving for the book of Pertusier) and by a close inspection of the signature it is possible to determine that this image was drawn by Preault. The dates when it is known he worked in Istanbul make a stronger case for a date of the drawing in fig. 2.62 close to 1814.

dessus de la Phare forme” or “Upper battery immediately above the lighthouse form” described in the report titled “Visite”, probably meant the battery walls around the lighthouse that are visible on the upper left section of the image (fig. 2.62). The mosque visible in the image above the lower battery walls is still standing and the lower battery is still used by the Turkish Military.⁸⁷

Another image by Préault (fig.2.63) published in 1815 depicts the Rumelifeneri fortress with several buildings to its left, possibly the buildings whose locations are given in fig. 2.64 dated 1850. While these buildings no longer exist apart from some sections of the wall of the building marked *caserne* (in fig.2.64), the octagonal towers of the fortress visible in fig. 2.63, 2.64 and the 1785 image of the fortress correspond to what is still standing at the site of the fortress, with the exception of the roofs.

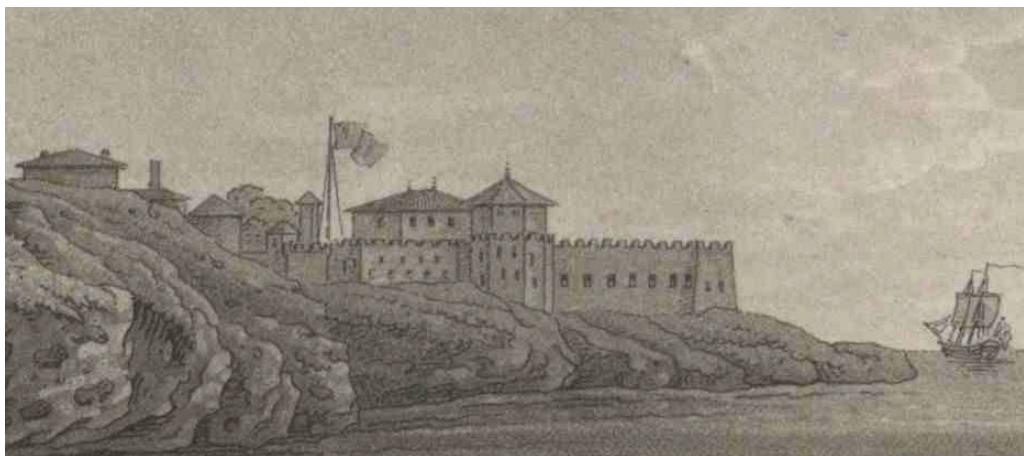


Fig. 2.63 Detail of an engraving by Préault showing Rumelifeneri fortress from early 19th century (published by Pertusier in the *Atlas*).

The improvements to the fortresses by the French officers came to a halt when France withdrew them from Constantinople six months after Austria declared war on the Ottoman Empire in 1788 in the war against Russia from 1787 to 1792 (Mansel 207). In the interim, the French revolution in 1789 had had an impact on government-led projects; in 1792 Choiseul-Gouffier resigned after Louis XVI was overthrown. It is

⁸⁷ The current usage and legal designation of the sites is discussed in detail in chapter 4.

apparent from the documents in BOA that even during the time when the French military advisors were not present at the sites the repairs and maintenance of the fortresses continued.⁸⁸

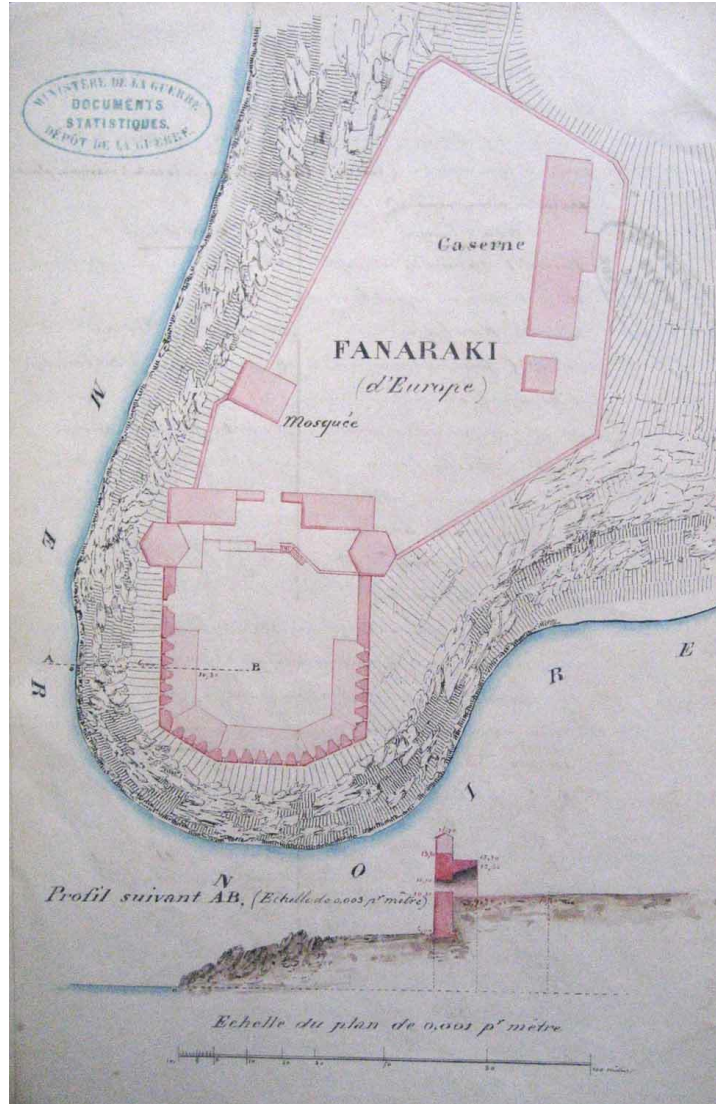


Fig. 2.64 Plan and section of Rumelifeneri fortress from 1850. (SHAT GR1M.1620)

The French military engineers reappear in the building history of the Upper Bosphorus fortresses in 1790s. Both Bocage and Lechevalier mention that the

⁸⁸ BOA C.AS. 111/5017 from 1789 regarding repairs of the fortress commanders' room in Anadolufeneri; C.AS. 661/27774 from 1789 regarding the repairs of the batteries in Anadolufeneri and Büyükliman; C.AS. 592/24924 from 1790 regarding the repairs of the Anadolu and Rumeli Fener fortresses as per the reports of the Ottoman architect, the fortress commander and other military officers.

fortresses of Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı and Anadolufeneri and Rumelifeneri were renovated by Monnier in 1794 (Bocage; Lechevalier 66,72). According to Cevdet Pasha's report in 1795-96 the Bosphorus fortresses needed repair for some time (Finkel, notes on Upper Bosphorus). A document dated July 1796 is a report by a Mustafa Reşid Efendi, who had shown to the engineer Kauffer the drawings of fortresses and batteries sent by the French engineer Monnier, who responsible for the fortresses on the Black Sea Strait. The same document reports Kauffer's criticism of the drawings and the disagreement and friction between the two engineers (BOA HAT 202/10374).

Finkel mentions that the French intervention brought animosity from the locals and in a few years the French were expelled. (Finkel, notes on Upper Bosphorus) This must have been around the time of Napoleon's 1798 expedition to Egypt that severed the friendly relations between the two countries (Mansel 191).

The renovations of the fortresses paralleled the new order brought to the Ottoman Army (*Nizam-I Cedid*) by Sultan Selim III. The Kabakçı Mustafa uprising against the *Nizam-I Cedid*, which brought about the Sultan's assassination had started at the European fortresses of the Upper Bosphorus (Bocage; BOA HAT 123/5064).

The Crimean war (1853-5), fought against the Russian Empire by the allied forces of the French, British and Ottoman Empires, was the last time when the French were involved in the strengthening of the Upper Bosphorus fortresses. A report by Colonel d'Etat Major de Margadel, dated 1850, a couple of years before the war and titled "Description of forts and batteries of Bosphorus; Memoires on the defense of this Strait" ("Description des Forts et Batteries du Bosphore; Mémoire sur la défense de ce détroit") was the last available reconnaissance report in the French military archives

on the defense systems of the Bosphorus (GR 1M.1620). Drawings in fig.2.56 and 2.64 are from this report.



Fig. 2.65 Detail of photography from 1910-1915 showing Rumelifeneri fortress (Anonymous from IAE collection).

According to the undated image in fig. 2.65 the caserne building to the left of the fortress which was probably used as barracks for the soldiers was still standing in 1910-1915. The building was probably demolished at a later time and the demolished building pieces were then used for the constructions of the houses near the fortress promontory of the Rumelifeneri village.

2.3.2.7.4 Garipçe and Poyraz Fortresses

The fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz were built in 1773 according to the plans and under the direction of Baron de Tott after the Fener fortresses proved to be useless. The earliest available document in the archives is from June 1772, and identifies the batteries as those rebuilt in the area between the Kavak and Fener villages (BOA C.AS 382/15772). Documents referring to the construction of these fortifications describe their location as being between the Kavak and Fener villages on both sides of the

Strait. In March 1773, a report on the planned fortress buildings (BOA C.AS 1006/44044) mentions that the fortifications will be located on the Garipçe promontory and on the Pilav promontory.

In his memoirs, Baron de Tott writes that he first leveled the ground where the fortress⁸⁹ was to be constructed and procured the building materials for the construction of the new fortress from the rocks of the promontory (154). The exact moment when the construction work should begin was signaled by the High Treasurer, who was holding an astrological chart and a watch in his hands to determine the most “proper hour for laying the first stone” (de Tott 151-4).

Baron de Tott states that the promontory was of a rock of excessive hardness, which required them to use gunpowder (de Tott 154) an action confirmed by the August 1773 archival documents which list gunpowder among other materials to be allocated for the construction of the fortresses on the left and right side of the strait (BOA C.AS. 50/2347). Baron de Tott explains that the construction of the fortresses were expedited because of the Sultan’s (Sultan Mustafa III) impatience; although the stone used as building material was obtained from the rock on which the fortress stood, it was still difficult to work on it with the best available tools of the time (156). The impatience of the Sultan, that de Tott mentions, was probably due to the war with Catherine the Great’s Russia, which had started in 1768 and lasted until 1774, ending with the defeat of the Ottomans. Thus the lower batteries of the Garipçe and Poyraz fortresses, visible in figs. 2.66 and 2.67 in the upper and lower section of the images respectively, were completed and supplied with artillery (de Tott 156).

⁸⁹ Although de Tott does not mention that this fortress is the Garipçe fortress on the European shore, later in the text he mentions that the Rumelifeneri village near the fortress construction as the setting of another incident involving the construction workers.

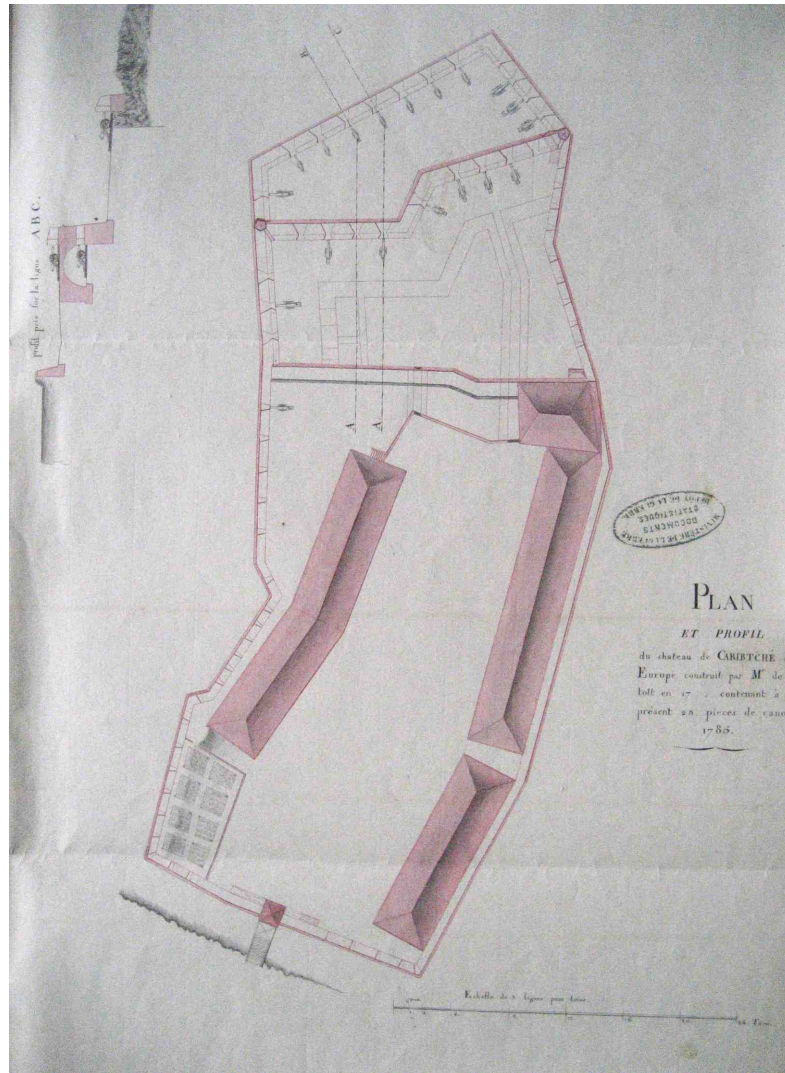


Fig. 2.66 Plan and section drawings of Garipçe fortress from 1785 (SHAT GR1M.1616)

By 1779, some of sections of the Garipçe fortress had collapsed and required repairs (BOA C.AS. 913/39425). Numerous documents in the Ottoman archives point to the large number of renovations, repairs and rebuilding undertaken at the two fortresses since their construction in 1773.

Choiseul-Gouffier at the end of the 18th century mentions that batteries were added to the fortresses constructed earlier by de Tott (Finkel, notes on Upper Bosphorus). Bocage writes that in 1778 by Toussaint, in 1785 by Lafitte-Clavé and in 1807 on the advice of a General Sebastiani, the French ambassador to Constantinople at the time, these fortresses were renovated and strengthened. Twenty-three cannons

were placed at the fortress of Garipçe and another 23 were positioned across the strait at the Poyraz fortress (Lechevalier 67, 70).

A document from 1796, the time of Sultan Selim III gives the orders for the immediate construction and repairs of the Bosphorus fortresses and batteries, i.e. Garipçe, Poyraz Liman, Anadolufeneri, Büyükliman, Rumelifeneri, Anadolukavağı, and Yuşa (BOA HAT 143/5977).

The plan of the Garipçe fortress (fig. 2.66) is probably by Lafitte-Clavé, and was drawn in 1785 together with the other plans of Rumelifeneri, Anadolufeneri (fig. 2.61), Poyraz fortresses and the redoutes that date to 1785 (fig. 2.70). In the plan (fig. 2.66), the fortress has three levels and four separate rectangular buildings on the upper level. The unmarked buildings are parallel to the layout of the fortress and situated along the east-west direction, with three of them located on the right side (south) of the terrace and one elongated building to the left (north) of the terrace next to what seems like a garden. The 1850 dated plan of the fortress is similar in the way that the buildings on the south of the fortress are visible as one large block marked *caserne* which faced a smaller building to the north marked *pavilion*. In the 1850 plan, an unmarked building stands at the same location between the *pavilion* and the fortress; this was the site, which the local residents who were interviewed in 2009, indicated as the previous location of a mosque.⁹⁰ A dotted line in the 1850 plan which is marked *ammunition magazine* probably indicates that the ammunition was stored in the underground level of the first terrace. Additional dotted lines outline the lower levels of the second terrace, which were marked with faintly colored lines in fig. 2.66. The

⁹⁰ None of the interviewees had seen the mosque but heard from older relatives about the existence of this building.

surviving fortress building in Garipçe lacks the upper ground buildings visible in these plans but the large underground spaces still remain.

Later images of the Garipçe fortress (figs. 2.68 and 2.69) from 1877 and the early 20th century, confirm the existence of the building, which was marked as *caserne* in the 1850 drawing, and its location on the south side of the fortress adjacent to the fortress wall. In the 1877 illustration a minaret or flag pole and a higher roof of another building are also visible inside the fortress behind this building. In the photograph (fig. 2.69) the caserne building is seen with its many windows facing south and part of the roof of the smaller building in the rear is visible above the caserne.

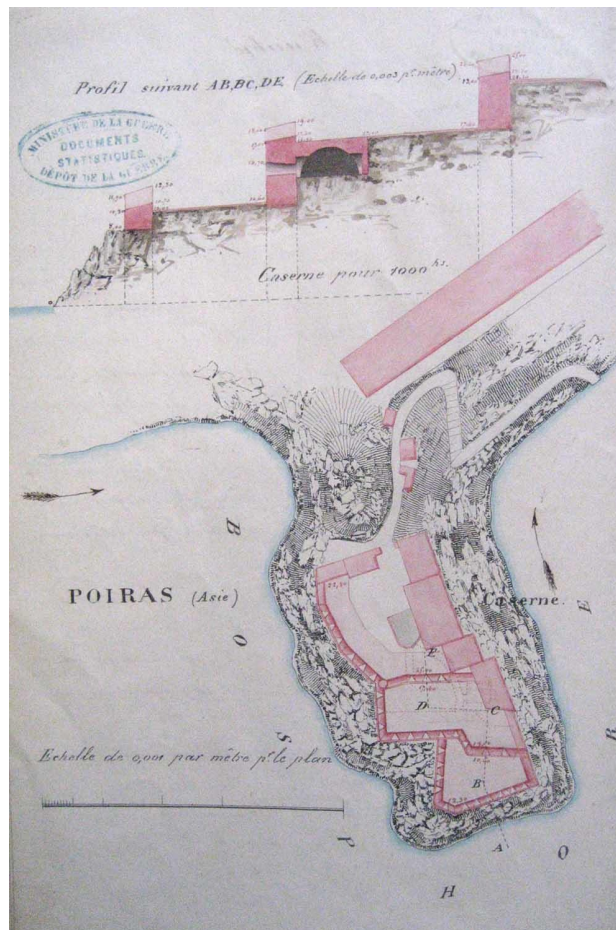


Fig. 2.67 Plan and section of the Poyraz fortress from 1850. (SHAT GR1M.1620)

In the 1785 plan (SHAT GR1M.1616) from the French Military Archives the Poyraz fortress is depicted as having three levels and underground spaces. On the first

terrace there are two elongated buildings, one by the south wall and one by the northern wall, parallel to the plan of the fortress in an east-west axis. Another smaller building stands next to the fortress entrance. The 1850 plan of the Poyraz fortress (fig. 2.67) shows six smaller buildings, three of them lined up next to the south wall of the fortress on the first terrace, one at the corner of the second terrace and two small buildings on the north side of the entrance. On the path leading to the fortress a large sized rectangular building marked *caserne for 1000* people is visible.



Fig. 2.68 An illustration of Garipçe fortress from 1877. (From Balcı “Sarıyer”, originally published in *L’illustration* newspaper, Paris)

A final document regarding the Garipçe fortress is from 1896 and gives the order for reconstruction of four *beylikhane* (houses) that are in a ruined condition and were near the fortress. By this time the Garipçe fortress was under the administration of the Bosphorus Artillery Brigade (BOA İ.TPH. 5/1314/R-03). These four *beylikhanes* could be the buildings to the left of the fortress that are visible when the photograph from 1910-1915 is closely inspected (fig. 2.69).



Fig. 2.69 Photograph showing Garipçe fortress from 1910-1915 (Anonymous, from IAE collection)

After their construction in 1773, the fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz are usually marked on later maps as the forts constructed by Baron de Tott (App. 2 and 3). The available published literature from the 19th century shows the contradictory opinions of the authors who visited these sites in their travels. Following the Crimean war, there was a rise in number of published books about the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. A brief example from two of these authors, both of whose works were published in 1855, shows that opinions and observations about the fortresses were often contradictory. Théophile Lavallée, the author of “Histoire de l’Empire Ottoman”, briefly mentions that the fortresses of the Phares or Feners are 4400 meters away from each other and can not be of any use and the Kavak fortresses with their batteries on the shore are poorly constructed. He points out that the new fortresses built by Baron de Tott serve as the real defenses of the northern Bosphorus (Lavallée 40). Another French author, Méry, in his work titled “Constantinople et La Mer Noir”, remarks that the defense of the Bosphorus was not strong and that the fortifications by Baron de Tott could have been of some use in the past but at present could stop only a small fleet that has only a few troops (Méry 311).

A new and unpublished drawing from the French Military Archives shows the section and plan of the two circular structures located near the fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz. The ruins of these structures both of which are popularly referred to as “the towers of Hasan Pasha” still stand on a higher ground behind fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz (fig. 2.70).

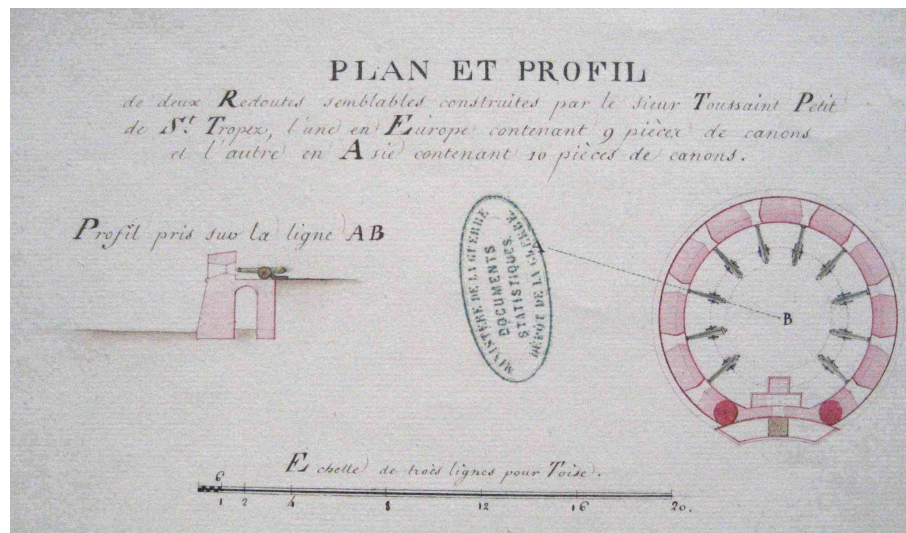


Fig. 2.70 Plan and section of redoutes of Asia and Europe from 1785. (SHAT GR1M.1616)

Although there is no information on the dates of their initial construction some of the archival documents in BOA which mention the constructions of batteries in general without indicating their names as the “batteries on the left and right of Bosphorus” could be referring to these towers. They are also visible in Joseph Moreno’s drawings from the 1780s (figs. 2.52 and 2.53). In figure 2.52, in the center image depicting Garipçe fortress, there is a mound with a small structure above it at the location where today the circular ruins of the tower are located. Similarly in fig. 2.53, in the image of the Poyraz fortress, to the left of the fortress there is a structure which is visible at the actual location of the ruins of the tower. A plan and section drawing of these structures was found at the SHAT dating from 1785 (fig. 2.70). According to the title of the drawing, the “Redoutes” in Europe (with 9 canons) and in

Asia (with 10 canons) were built by Toussaint Petit de St.Tropez. This information suggests that the batteries İnciciyan mentioned as located two miles to the Kavak fortresses and built by a French named Toussaint by the orders of Abdülhamid are the redoutes near Garipçe and Poyraz fortresses (“XVIII. Asırda” 120-121).

2.3.2.7.5 Other Batteries of the Upper Bosphorus: Tellitabya, Macar/Yuşa, Fil Burun, Büyükliman and Papazburnu batteries

Dethier, while writing about the European coast of the Upper Bosphorus mentions three batteries on three promontories overlooking the Black Sea that control the entrance of the Strait (86). Most of the other smaller scale batteries built in the region were for coastal defense and were situated in front of the hills. The topography of the region did impact the decisions regarding the location of the batteries in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The Ottoman sources of the early 1800s, state that during the war i.e. the Russian-Ottoman wars of the period, new fortresses and batteries on both sides of the Strait were built mainly during the reign of Sultan Mustafa III, and in 1788, during the era of Sultan Abdülhamid I; Others were built in the reign of the Sultan Selim III (Hovhannesyan 64; İnciciyan “XVIII. Asırda” 120-121).

Only a few walls of some of these batteries still exist. Most have been either demolished or other structures were rebuilt at their locations such as in Büyükliman. Alternatively their remains have been completely forgotten, as they are located in the military areas. This section briefly discusses the major batteries: Papazburnu, Büyükliman and Filburun, Macar or Yuşa and the Tellitabya Batteries.



Fig. 2.71 An illustration of the Papazburnu battery from 1877. (From Balcı “Sarıyer”, originally published in *L’illustration* newspaper, Paris)

The Papazburnu promontory in the late Ottoman period (late 18th and 19th centuries) had a military settlement consisting of a battery, a mosque and barracks for the soldiers (Balcı “Sarıyer” 203; Eyüpgiller “18th” 94). The location of the battery is unclear as the names of the promontories have changed over time. A current official nautical map from the Office of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography (App. C1) gives the names of the two promontories between Garipçe and Rumelifeneri lighthouse as the Paşa promontory and the Lüfervolisi promontory. Another name for the Paşa promontory is Bağlaraltı which is still used by the villagers of Rumelifeneri. Eyüpgiller, in his map of locations of the fortifications, based on an 1838 map from the Topkapı Archives shows the location of the Papazburnu Battery as being located at the Paşa promontory (“18th” 91).

The information regarding the construction history of the Papazburnu battery is limited. The earliest direct reference to this battery in an archival document from May 1822 where the mosque inside the “Papas battery” is mentioned as being supported by the *vakf* of Abdülhamid (BOA C.EV. 141/7012). This might suggest that the battery was built during the reign of Abdülhamid (1774-1789) probably by Toussaint. Another undated document from the archives (BOA MAD 9183) states that the Anadolufener and Rumelifener fortresses and Papazburnu battery need repairs. An image of the

battery as seen from Rumelifeneri looking south was published as an illustration in 1877 (fig. 2.71).

The battery of Büyükliman and the battery of Filburnu (also referred to as Kilburnu in archival documents) were constructed by the French engineers Lafitte-Clavé and Monnier in 1785 (Lechevalier 67; Bocage). Bijişkyan, writing in 1817, gives a different date and mentions that the Filburnu battery was constructed by the orders of Sultan Mustafa III which would therefore point to a construction date for the battery that is earlier than 1774 (18). The earliest reference to the Büyükliman battery is in an archival document from December 1789, and discusses the repairs needed at the time, which suggests that it had been built prior to the date of the document (BOA C.AS. 661/27774).

Bocage mentions that the fortification was located on the point of *Karataşaltı* area near the small port called Büyükliman; the other battery was at the Filburnu point. The drawing from the archives dated 1785 (fig. 2.72) is titled “plan of Büyükliman with projects”, but it is not clear whether these structures existed at this time or if they were proposed projects.

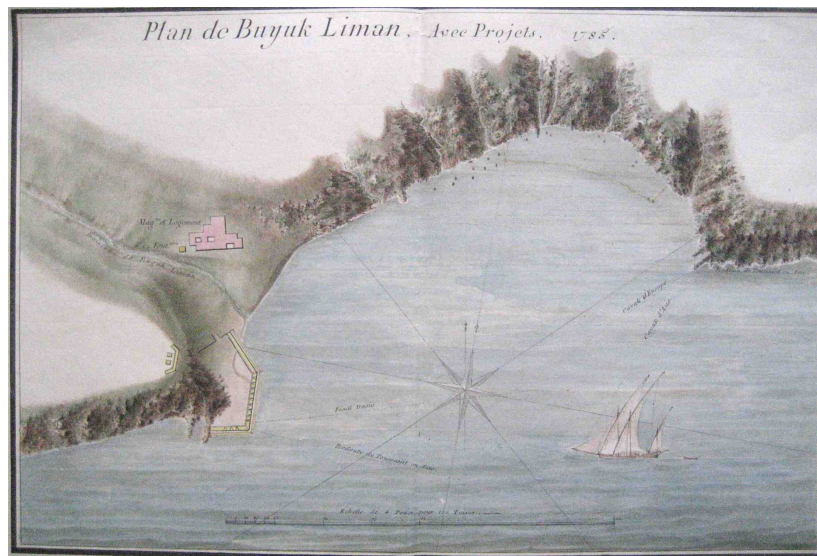


Fig. 2.72 Colored drawing from the French Military Archives showing the “Plan of Büyük Liman bay with projects” in 1785. (SHAT GR1M.1616)

Both batteries of Büyükliman and Filburnu were replaced by forts built in 1806 upon the advice of Jousserant, a French military engineer and by the orders of Mahmud Raif Efendi (Bocage). Mahmud Raif Efendi, according to Bocage, was one of the authors of Nizam-ı Cedid and was appointed by Sultan Selim III as the inspector of the batteries on the Bosphorus. He was killed on May 25, 1807 during the uprising of the Janissaries in the Kabakçı Mustafa incident. De Amicis passing through the Strait on a ship in 1874 writes that it was possible to see the lights of the village in Büyükliman and the lantern of the fort in Filburnu (503).



Fig. 2.73 Early-20th century photograph of Büyükliman battery (from Eyice “Bizans”)

An archival drawing dated to 1850 of the Büyükliman battery shows the single battery wall by the seaside parallel to the shore with additional buildings in the rear marked as magazine, caserne, mosque and *corps de guard*. An early but undated photograph of the Büyükliman battery (fig. 2.73) shows the buildings and battery walls on the seaside, with a building on the left side of the structure which must have been built after the 1850 drawing.

The battery of Tellitabya built in 1795 by Monnier and its corresponding battery on the opposite side of the strait, at the foot of the Giant’s (Yuşa) mountain were both

located to the south of the Kavak fortresses (fig. 2.41; Bocage). Tellitabya battery was located in between the villages of Yenimahalle and Rumeli Kavak. The 1802 Bostancıbaşı notebooks list 23 embrasures at the battery; the houses of the *Kale Ağası* (fortress commander), *imam*, *Topçubaşı Ağa* (commander of cannons) were also located nearby (Bostancıbaşı 18). A detail from Melling's engraving shows the buildings around Tellitabya in early 1800s (fig. 2.74).

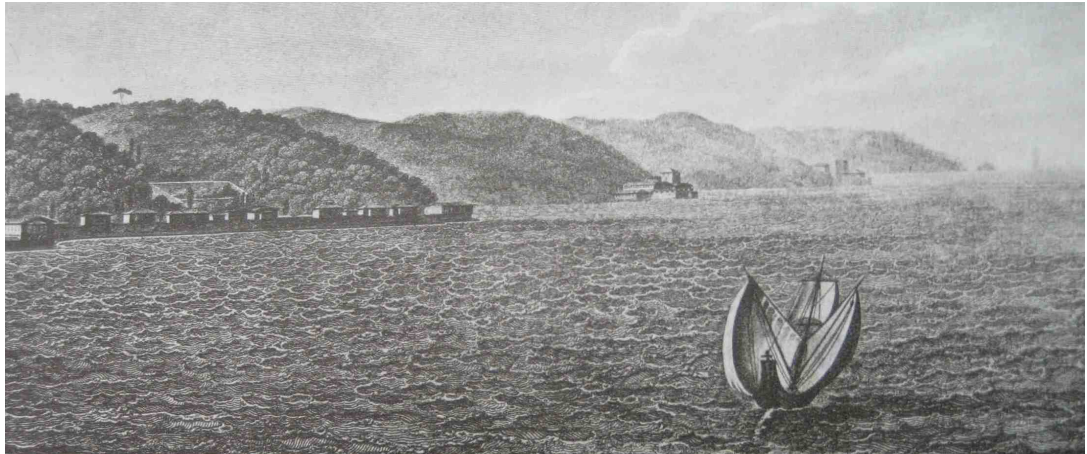


Fig. 2.74 Detail of an engraving by Melling published in 1819 showing Sariyer and the battery of Tellitabya on the left and the Rumeli Kavak fortress in the middle of the image.

Across from the Tellitabya battery on the Asian side was the Yuşa Battery, located at the foot of the Yuşa mountain (i.e. Giant's Mountain) on the seashore and next to the Macar Gardens (fig. 2.75). The battery was also referred to as the Macar Battery. It was built after the orders of the admiral or Kaptan-ı Derya Hasan Paşa in 1794 or 1795 by the French engineer Monnier (Hammer 262; Bocage) had 31 embrasures. The houses belonging to the fortress commander, the commander of cannons and the fortress steward together with the barracks of Bostancılar were located next to the battery (Bostancıbaşı 19).

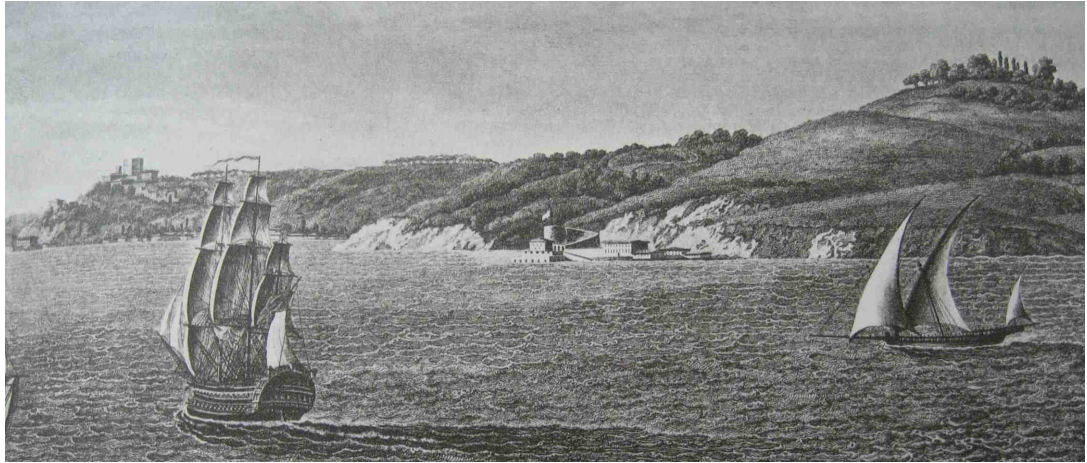


Fig. 2.75 Detail of an engraving by Melling published in 1819 showing the battery of Yuşa in the middle and Yoros castle at the upper left of the image.

Plans for both batteries from 1850 were found in the French Military Archives. According to these plans both batteries were parallel to the shore and were similar to the Büyükliman battery. The Tellitabya battery was on the lower side of the road leading to Rumelikavak at the location of the present day shrine of Telli Baba. The history of the shrine is not known except for some popular stories, but it is still revered and visited by many people. In the 1850 drawing a mosque, a caserne and an ammunition *magazin* are visible behind the seawalls of the battery. The 1877 dated illustration of the Tellitabya battery shows the crenellated seawalls as seen from the front. Some houses on the hill in the background are also visible in the image.



Fig. 2.76 Illustration of Tellitabya battery from 1877. (From Balcı “Sarıyer”, originally published in *L'illustration* newspaper, Paris)

According to Sakaoğlu, the Macar Battery had lost its importance by the 19th century and thus an imperial garden called the Macar Garden was founded there with garden wards assigned from the “Bostancı ocağı” (imperial garden keepers) (Sakaoğlu “Bostancı Ocağı”). The drawing of the battery from 1850 suggests that it was still an important location for the defense of the Bosphorus at that time (fig. 2.77). The seawalls, caserne, mosque and ammunition depot are visible in the plan. The ammunition depot is a rounded structure and is visible in the engraving of Melling (fig. 2.75) as well.

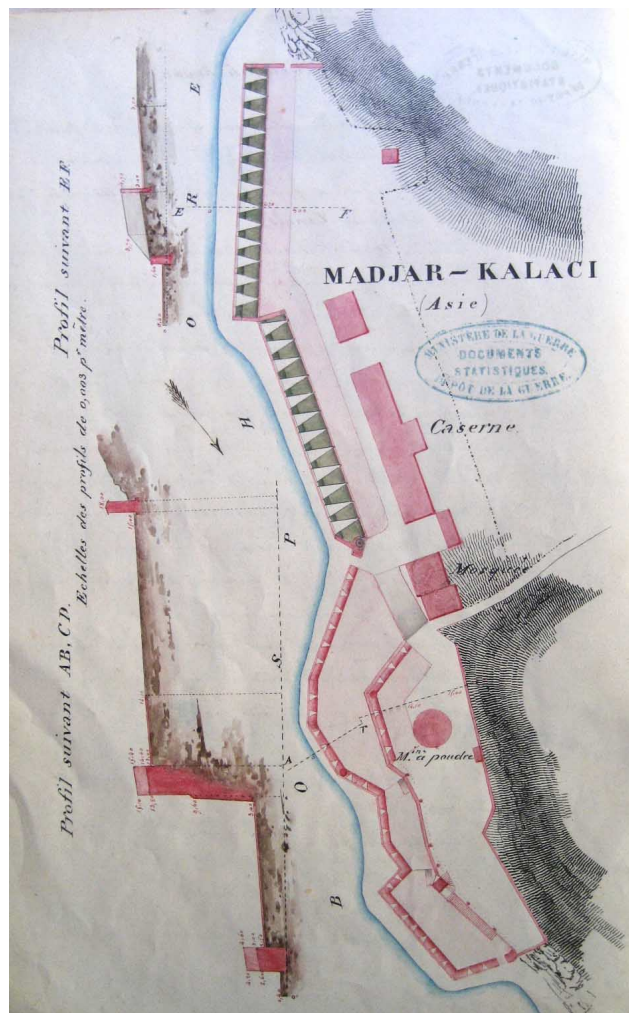


Fig. 2.77 Plan and section of Macar Battery from 1850. (SHAT GR1M.1620)

A postcard from 1910 (fig. 2.78) with Tellitabya on the left of the image and Yoros fortress in a distance on the right side shows that the battery was in a ruinous condition in the early 20th century.



Fig. 2.78 Postcard showing Tellitabya battery on the left and Anadolu Kavak fortress at the right background dated 1910.

2.3.2.7.6 Plans of Fort and Redoute Projects for European and Asian Fener villages

Documents from the French Military Archives indicate that there were several fortification projects for the Upper Bosphorus that were never realized. Some maps such as the one published by Lechevalier in 1800, show the location of a fort proposed by Lafitte-Clavé. The maps found in the archives (SHAT GR1M.1617) pointed to the same location for a fort project. A drawing of this fortress project dated 1785 was found together with a drawing of a redoute plan for the Bosphorus (fig. 2.79). The star-shaped plans for both the fortress and the redoute resemble the projects proposed in the early 18th century by the French military architect Vauban. These projects are also explained in detail in the reports of Lafitte-Clavé from 1785 titled “Memoire sur la defense du Bosphore ou Canal de la Mer Noire” (SHAT GR1M.1617). According to the maps of Lechevalier and Lafitte-Clavé, the fortress was supposed to be built near the Papazburnu promontory, while the redoute was thought as a supportive structure that could defend all the existing fortresses in case there was an attack from the land.

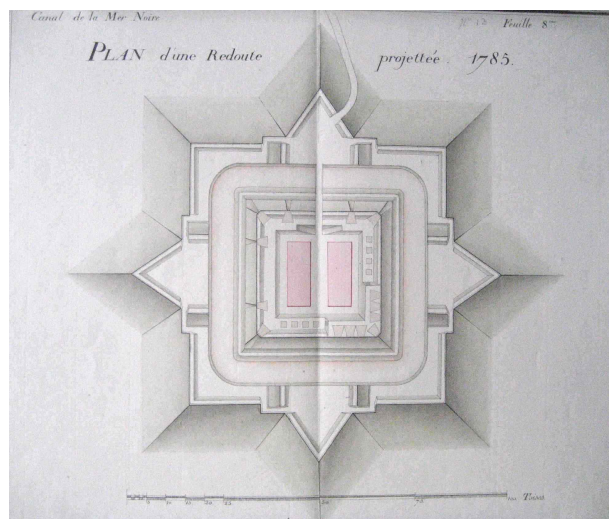


Fig. 2.79 Plan of the proposed redoutes for the *Canal de la Mer Noire* from 1785. (SHAT GR1M.1617).

2.4 Republican Period History from early-20th century to 1991

The region has an interesting recent history tied to the history of modern Turkey, the World Wars and also to the history of the Cold War. A brief summary of the major relevant historical events of the 20th century will facilitate the understanding of and contextualize the recent history of the Upper Bosphorus region and the significance of its fortresses. I will begin with an overview of the state of affairs in the last thirty years of the Ottoman Empire before continuing with the history of the region in the period of the Turkish Republic after 1923.

Although the historical era of the Turkish Republic period continues to the present, there have been great transformations in the Upper Bosphorus region since 1923. Thus I have separated the Republican Period into two chapters; the first is the “Republican Period History” until 1991, and the second is “Contemporary History” from 1991-2010 which will be discussed in relation to current conditions of the region (chapter 4.2). The reason for separating these two sections from 1991 is because that year marked the end of an era with cessation of the Cold War and the collapse of Soviet Union. These events prompted the lifting of the military restrictions on the Upper Bosphorus region causing a major change in the area. I have used mainly archival documents, newspaper reports and information from oral history interviews with the residents of the villages in order to construct the panorama of the Upper Bosphorus during the first 90 years of the 20th century.

Increasing tensions with Russia and other European states over the Straits became more apparent in the late 19th century with the decline of the military power of the Ottoman Empire. A document dated to 1886 in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives (BOA) announces that Russia is preparing an invasion plan of the Bosphorus and that the Russian Czar in his speech to the Black Sea Fleet mentioned

the replacement of the Christian cross on the Hagia Sophia (BOA İ.HR. 338/21839). A decade later another document states, “The autonomy of the Straits must be guaranteed by the other European States against Russia and Britain.” (BOA Y.PRK.EŞA. 34/22). On the other hand Germany had rapidly developed good political, trade and military relations with the Ottoman Empire in the last decades of the 19th century. German military missions, similar to the French military missions of the late 18th –early 19th century, arrived in Constantinople to reform and reorganize the Ottoman army (Greenhalgh 363-4; fig.2.80). The fortresses of the Bosphorus as attested to by the attention of the international media were of great importance⁹¹ and were watched especially by foreign governments. The strengthening of the fortresses and batteries after the recommendations of the officers arriving with these German missions were observed with displeasure by other countries (fig. 2.18).⁹²

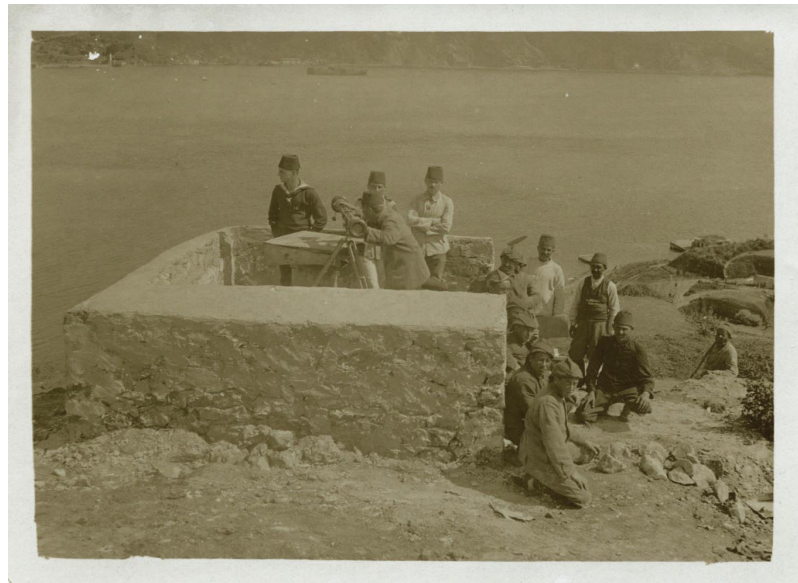


Fig. 2.80 Photograph of military drills and testing on the Bosphorus circa 1910-1916 (Atatürk Library, MTF 1393)

⁹¹ Information on the articles of the period can be found in the appendix D on newspapers.

⁹² In 8.12.1893 *Evening Post* reports that “Admiral Commerell and Mr.Maxim, the military inventor, inspected the Bosphorus forts. Upon receiving their report the Sultan ordered the forts to be immediately strengthened” (“Strengthening the Bosphorus Forts”). In 20.9.1905 the “Russian Government’s strong displeasure on account of Turkey’s continuing to strengthen her forts on the Bosphorus after the advice of Count Lamsdorff” is reported by the *Bay of Plenty Times* (“Turkey’s forts on the Bosphorus”).

The emergence of the nation-states in the European territories of the Ottoman Empire during the late 19th century incited the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) in the early 20th century. Bulgaria invaded the Thracian city of Edirne. The villages of the Upper Bosphorus were then populated with Greek Orthodox Christian communities as well as a large migrant population of Muslims from the Eastern Black Sea region of Anatolia who had arrived after the 1877 Russo-Ottoman wars. The new residents were mainly seafarers, boat owners and fishermen. The military was having problems with land logistics, which took a long time and were not safe, and needed to provide supplies to the forces in Thrace. The boat owners of Rumelifeneri and other villages in the area, commanded by Ketencioğlu Hacı Yakup Ağa, aided the Ottoman government by carrying with their small sailing boats (*taka*) provisions and ammunition from larger ships arriving out of Istanbul through the coastal Thracian town of Midye, now Kızılköy (Balcı “Takalar” 21-77). İbrahim Balcı in his book *Takalar Kumandanı* tells the story of the commander of the boats, Ketencioğlu Hacı Yakup Ağa, using the archival documents such as governmental telegrams, notes and secret military orders that his family has kept over the years. Edirne was reclaimed by the Ottoman army in July 1913.

World War I began in the summer of 1914 and the Ottoman Empire’s decision to ally with Germany, and the Central Powers, which also included the Austria-Hungarian Empire and Bulgaria, was the commencement of fights in many territories around the Empire. The German military officers were fortifying the fortresses on the Straits with heavy guns (fig. 2.18) and commanders such as Baron von der Goltz and General Liman von Sanders were fighting on the frontlines.

The Gallipoli Campaign (April 1915 – January 1916) during WWI was a joint operation of the British and French forces aimed at Constantinople. The attempt

failed with heavy casualties on both sides. Around this time, despite his old age, as he was a respected and trusted member of the community, Ketencioğlu Hacı Yakup Ağa was given the important task of organizing a fleet of small boats whose main duty was to follow the enemy submarines that had passed through the Dardanelles and entered the Marmara Sea. Although it is humorous to envision the small fishermen's boats waging battles against the submarines, a report from the archives of the Ketencioğlu family dated 20 August 1915 and signed by the four captains involved with the incident states that a submarine was located near Mudanya and attacked with guns while it was trying to surface (Balçı "Takalar" 111-113).

The Black Sea Fleet of Russia attacked the fortresses of the Bosphorus Strait from the north in 1915 with the aid of reconnaissance information from the aviators flying over the region. Fort Elmas on the Asian side⁹³, Kilia or Kilyos fort on the European side and Anadolufeneri village were reported to have been damaged by Russian fire in the last days of March 1915 (fig 2.81; Soysal "Anadolu" 132). "The forts contain mostly 6 inch guns which are too near the water to be effective and the Germans are constructing new batteries on higher ground" ("The Attack in the Bosphorus"). Heavy artillery fire came without success from the fortresses ("The Black Sea is now absolutely clear of evening ships"; "Russian Fleet at Work"). Another newspaper clipping dated 13 May 1915 claims that Russians destroyed an "exceptionally strong modern fort" on the Bosphorus ("Bosphorus Fort destroyed").



Fig. 2.81 Front page of The Montreal Daily Mail dated 31 March 1915.

⁹³ Between Yumburnu and Riva according to the map of Eyüpgiller "18th century" p. XX. After Riva according to Soysal "Anadolu" 11.

WWI ended in 1918 with the defeat of the Central Powers (German Empire, Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungarian Empire). The Ottoman government of the time was forced to sign the Armistice of Moudros (in Turkish *Mondros*) on 30 October 1918. The agreement specifically granted the Allies the right to occupy the forts controlling the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. (Moudros Treaty Article 1).

The first allied fleets arrived in Constantinople in December 1918 and the period described as the “Occupation of Constantinople” by the United Kingdom, France and Italy began and lasted until September 1923. It is interesting to note that a document in the archives mentions that the Bosphorus stronghold and communication network had been given to the British and thus the phone lines would not be installed to Rumelikavağı and the police stations (BOA DH.EUM.6.Şb 26/13). The fortresses, batteries and lighthouses were passed on to British and French forces. Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri as they are the northern most points were occupied by Allied soldiers (Soysal “Anadolu” 133; Soysal “Rumeli” 125).

On 19 May 1919, the Turkish War of Independence started in Anatolia. Many militia groups fought against the occupational forces of Istanbul were fighting the enemy by supporting the war in Anatolia (Balçı “Takalar” 115ff). The location of the Upper Bosphorus is still an area where there is trafficking of various illicit goods, and in the past (19th century) there were also reports of smuggling (BOA DH.MKT. 1021/6). The villagers of the Upper Bosphorus region, to help the War of Independence efforts smuggled by sea stolen arms from the ammunition and artillery depots of Istanbul (Soysal “Anadolu” 125ff; Balçı “Milli” 84). Reports of later incidents in newspapers and information from interviews with villagers indicate that

the smuggling activities have continued through post the War of Independence years of the Republican era. In 1979 for example, 142,000 bullets were confiscated in Sarıyer (“Sarıyer’de 142 bin Kaçak Mermi ele geçirildi”).

After the Treaty of Lausanne, signed on 24 July 1923, the control of the Straits were given to Turkey with the condition that all foreign naval forces and commercial ships would be allowed to use the Straits freely. Opposition to this treaty by the Turkish Republic and the remilitarization of the area were formalized in 1936 by the Montreux Agreement which is still in effect, and which stated that the Straits are an international lane for shipping (commercial or war related) but that Turkey has the right to restrict the naval traffic of non-Black Sea nations. Mamboury mentions that after 1937 foreigners were not allowed to land in Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı and had to be “satisfied with the distant view of the silhouette from the deck of a Bosphorus steamer” (Mamboury 215-18).

During World War II (1939-1945), in which Turkey remained neutral and did not associate with the combatant forces, the Straits were still one of the most important issues between Russia and the Turkish Republic. In 1939, in order to control the sea traffic, barrier nets of steel, visible in fig. 2.82, were pulled from Tellitabya across to Anadolukavağı as a part of the anti-submarine defense. The first half of this underwater barrier net was from Tellitabya towards Anadolukavağı while the second half stretched from Anadolukavağı towards Tellitabya. A gap of 50 meters was left open to allow for the passage of civilian boats. After the underwater and port control mechanisms were further developed these nets were removed in 1965⁹⁴ (Balci “Sarıyer”). Although Turkey was not involved in WWII, both Rumelifeneri and

⁹⁴ Balci in his caption for the photo in fig.2.80 states that the nets were removed at the end of 1950s. An article from 10 February 1960, reports that a Norwegian vessel had crashed into the nets causing a damage of 200,000 Lira of the time (“Bir Norveç Şilebi Ağlara Bindirdi”).

Anadolufeneri villages were under strict blackout orders during the war (Soysal “Anadolu” 128). Further, during the war, due to the currents in the Black Sea corpses of many German soldiers washed ashore in Anadolufeneri (Soysal “Anadolu” 138-44), as had happened almost 100 years earlier during the Crimean War. According to a document from 1854, although it was not specifically indicated that they were the corpses of soldiers, there were nevertheless corpses washing ashore on the Bosphorus (BOA A.MKT. NZD.118/22).

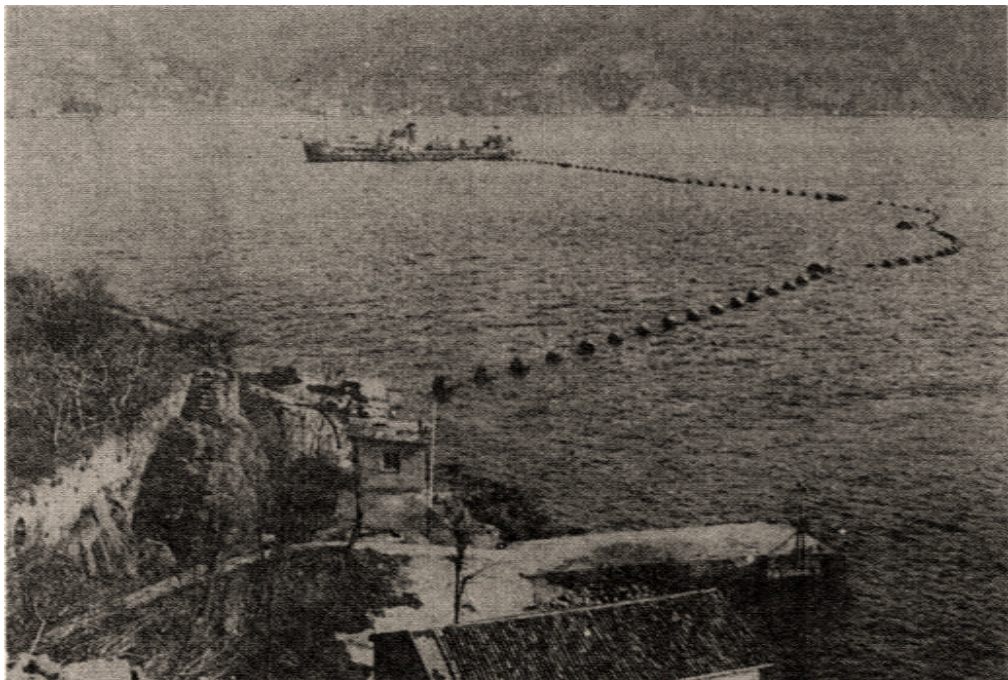


Fig. 2.82 An old photograph of the antisubmarine nets, taken from Tellitabya looking towards Anadolukavağı. (from Balcı “Sarıyer”)

According to the local historian Ibrahim Balcı, the Yusuf Ağa Mosque in the Rumelikavak village was closed down during World War II for two years and was used as a military headquarter (Balcı, Sarıyer, 52).

There is limited information in terms of written sources on the history of the Upper Bosphorus and the fortresses after the signing of the Montreux Agreement. The military importance of the Straits and the Black Sea for the Turkish Republic together with the strategic importance of the area in terms of world politics and

commerce, have had an important role in the scarcity of published and available information regarding the region.

According to my interviews⁹⁵; the access to the area was limited only to the residents of the villages who could show a permission paper issued by MIT (Turkey's National Intelligence Agency). These residents' had to get checked at the gated control points on the road connecting Rumelifeneri and Garipçe to Sarıyer (fig. 2.83 and 2.84). It is possible to observe that for a period of time (1940-1990) the area was restricted not only to foreigners but also to Turkish citizens. The checkpoint on the European side for resident permits was located on the road connecting Sarıyer to Rumelifeneri village. The section of this road as seen in an aerial photograph from 1946 (fig. 2.83) lacks a proper road infrastructure and consists of many subsidiary roads.



Fig. 2.83 1/5000 air photo from 1946 of the road between Sarıyer and Rumelifeneri. Source: IBB

In a photograph from 1982 (fig. 2.84) it is possible to see the same area with the check points on the right side of the road leading to Rumelifeneri. These buildings

⁹⁵ Interviews with B.Öztürk and H.Hendem on 30 March 2009.

were probably abandoned after the restrictions were lifted. There are few visible traces of the checkpoints remaining on the road level.



Fig. 2.84 1/1000 aerial photo of the check point between Sarıyer and Rumelifeneri in 1982 (IBB).

The fortresses of Garipçe and Poyraz were occupied by the military as watch posts for a period of time but were abandoned about 20 years ago. In Garipçe the military personnel arranged for the delivery of provisions for the base there from an upper road by the cemetery and as a result had limited interaction with the village and its residents. The number of soldiers placed at the fortresses decreased over time (Hendem, Öztürk, Yalçın interviews). Documents concerning the renovations in the fortresses by the military from this recent period are not available to researchers. In the physical survey of the fortresses of Garipçe, Poyraz and Rumelifeneri concrete additions to the structures made during the period when they were used by the Turkish military, were visible (fig. 2.85). These additions and the renovations inside the closed spaces of the fortresses which are still visible, were implemented to accommodate the military personnel and the contemporary ordnance of the time (fig.

2.86). During the site survey of the Garipçe fortress the date of “1952” written while the cement was wet was observed (fig. 2.87).⁹⁶ A sign at the entrance of the Anadolufereri fortress indicates that the building was opened to use in 1955.



Fig. 2.85 Photograph of the Garipçe fortress, 30 March 2009 (photograph by author).



Fig. 2.86 Photograph from Garipçe fortress, third terrace embrasures from the outside, 30 March 2009 (photograph by author).

Despite the fact that after WWII most of the Upper Bosphorus region was not accessible to people other than its permanent residents, there were instances when

⁹⁶ Garipçe fortress visit with Hafize and Gülşah Hendem on 30 March 2009.

alleged spies were caught in the military areas such as Rumelikavağı (“Rumelikavağındaki yasak bölgede iki ecnebi yakalandı”).



Fig. 2.87 Photograph from the Garipçe fortress, 30 March 2009 (photograph by author).

Other military defense structures were built in the region at this time (fig. 2.88 and 2.89). Most them are circular outworks in the vicinity of the fortresses, batteries and villages, or by the seacoast, built to provide defense from outside of the structures and to prevent enemy landing attempts. In some areas they are found in clusters, such as in the photographs showing the empty area near Poyraz village (fig. 2.89).



Fig. 2.88 Circular outworks near the Rumelifeneri fortress, 19 May 2010 (photograph by author).



Fig. 2.89 Satellite photograph of a cluster of outworks near Poyraz village (IBB).

The transformation of Anadolukavağı began in the 1980s after the village was announced as a non-military, unrestricted zone. There are still some areas and buildings in and around Anadolukavağı that are in use by the military, specifically the Northern Sea Area Command. Only after the ban and “restricted zone” status of Anadolukavağı were lifted was it possible for the public to have road access to the village via the connecting roads from the nearby towns of Beykoz, Riva and Sile. (“Anadolukavağı”) For the northern villages of the Upper Bosphorus region the restrictions were lifted in 1991 (Appendix D).

CHAPTER 3

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Definition and justification of significance and heritage values for a monument, cultural heritage site or cultural landscape is an important and necessary component of a cultural heritage management. The planning phase depends on the statement of significance that can be used as a reference for decision-making processes during the planning phase and during the implementation and revision phases of the plan.

The Upper Bosphorus fortresses and other historical structures, their immediate surroundings and the region defined as the “Upper Bosphorus cultural landscape” area have archaeological, historical, cultural, economic, social, identity, research and understanding values.

3.1. Heritage Values¹

- Archaeological and Historical Value: The extensive history of the region, spanning from Paleolithic to ancient millennia to today attests to its archeological and historical values.
- Cultural Value: The remote location and 20th century history of the region have helped to preserve the cultural values associated with the region.

¹ Heritage values define “the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present and future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.” (“Standards and Guidelines” 2)

- Economic Value: The region both as recreational area with benefits to the local villages and Bosphorus as passageway for international trade, point to an economic value both on the regional and international levels.
- Social and Identity Value: The region of the Upper Bosphorus and fortresses as part of the local, national and international identity.
- Research and Understanding Value: The region has a great potential for providing the public with the understanding and appreciation of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea in a local, regional, national and international context. The geology and history of the region, on the other hand, suggest a landscape that should be further researched archeologically, historically and environmentally.

3.2. Character Defining Elements²

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Upper Bosphorus region and the fortresses in relation to their historical distinction and structure include:

- The strategic location of the region and the proximity of the fortresses to the sea, which can be defined by the geographic position of the Bosphorus and its frontier as a connection of North, South, East and West;
- The multilayered and continuous history of the region starting the Paleolithic era and continuous since the mythological story of Jason and the Argonauts³;
- The continuity of military building activities in the region starting as early as the ancient period, continuing in Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman, Republican periods and contemporary military structures;

² The character defining elements are “the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value or a historic place, which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.” Standards and Guidelines –Intro 2

³ The Paleolithic history of the region should also be considered and further researched. See article by Runnels and Özdoğan, “The Palaeolithic of the Bosphorus Region, NW Turkey” *Journal of Field Archaeology* 28.1/2 (Spring - Summer, 2001): 69-92.

- The fortresses as important examples of Ottoman military architecture, history and international relations, designed in the 18th century by French engineers under the patronage of the Ottoman Sultan;
- The region and the fortresses as an important area for national and international security in 20th century during WWI, WWII and the Cold War.

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Upper Bosphorus region in relation to its social and identity distinction and structure include:

- The Bosphorus, as an important element of the identity of the city of Istanbul and Turkey where the two continents meet.
- The fortresses and towers, as they are built in pairs on both sides of the Strait, as a part of the Bosphorus identity.

CHAPTER 4

A HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

The “heritage management plan” chapter of my research aims at establishing guidelines to be followed for preliminary work on site management plan for the region. It should be noted that it does not claim to be a heritage management plan but rather a guideline for the Upper Bosphorus region cultural heritage site management planning process.

4.1. Description of the Cultural Heritage Site

This chapter gives a brief description of the cultural heritage sites to be included in the heritage management plan, geographical information, the geological and topographical aspects of the region and climate and demographical information.

4.1.1. Areas to be Included in the Plan

Although the focus of this research is the fortresses located on the shores of both Europe and Asia, in two different municipalities and six different villages, the history of the transformation of monumental architecture, the continuity of building military structures to the present day, and the topography and history of the area determine that the area studied should be defined as the “Upper Bosphorus”. It includes the landscape and the historical structures on both continents of Europe and Asia and the sea in between them in the northern region of Istanbul, from Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı on the south to Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri on the north. The

word “region”, as used in this paper, together with the “Upper Bosphorus”, defines the cultural landscape that encompasses the land on both continents and the sea between these opposing shores.

The land on the European coast, included in the plan and under the governance of Sarıyer Municipality, includes the Rumelikavağı village and fortress, Garipçe village, fortress and tower and Rumelifeneri village and fortress. On the Asian side, under the governance of Beykoz Municipality, Anadolukavağı village and fortress, Poyrazköy village, fortress and tower and Anadolufeneri village and fortress are included in the plan. Besides the historic structures and their immediate surroundings, other historic bastions, bunkers and blockhouses (ie. *korugan*) on both sides of the Bosphorus from late Ottoman and Cold War periods are a part of the cultural landscape.

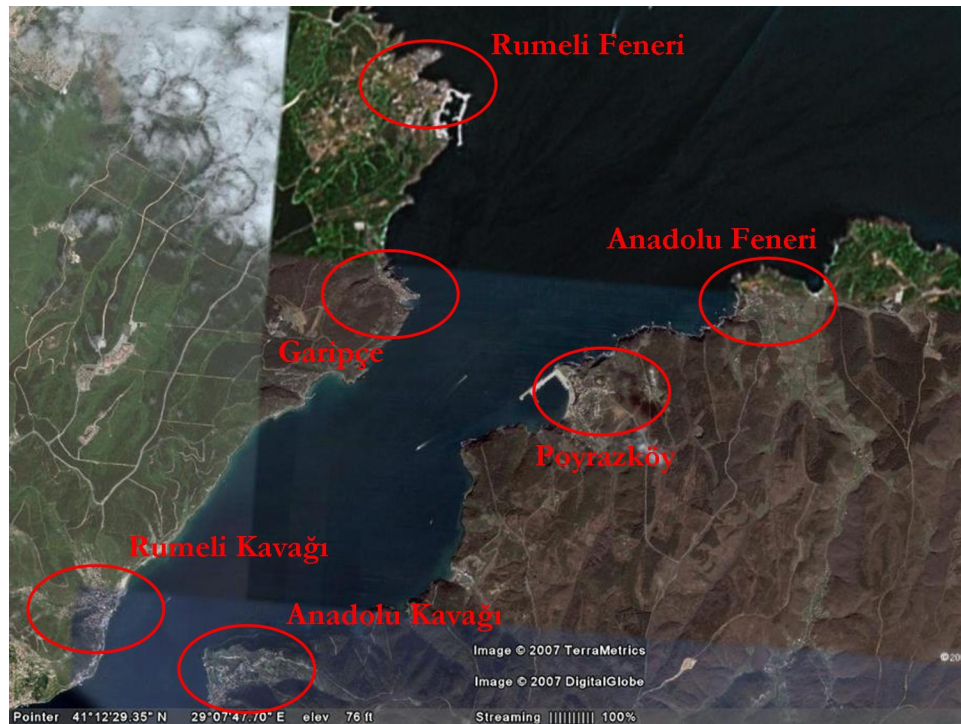


Fig. 4.1 Satellite image of the Upper Bosphorus region.

In fig. 4.1 the approximate areas of the villages are marked with red circles with their respective names. The image gives comparative locations of the six villages and their relations to each other on the shores of the Bosphorus strait.

Table 4.1 gives the names of the villages and major monuments and the municipalities they reside under. Besides the fortresses and towers, which can be defined as major monuments due to their visibility and significance, the last item on the table 4.1 lists other secondary defense structures. These other bastions, bunkers and blockhouses located in the area (usually in between the villages on the hill tops and seashores) are mainly from the Cold War era and should be inventoried and included in the site management plan for the region.

Sarıyer Municipality /European Side	Beykoz Municipality / Asian Side
- Rumelikavağı village and fortress	- Anadolukavağı village and fortress
- Garipçe village, fortress and tower	- Poyrazköy village fortress and tower
- Rumelifeneri and fortress	- Anadolufeneri village
Bastions, bunkers and blockhouses on both Asian and European sides along Bosphorus, on the north of Sarıyer and Beykoz central towns.	

Table 4.1 List of areas included and their governing municipality.

4.1.2. Geographic Location

The Bosphorus strait is located in the city of Istanbul separating the Asian and European continents. North of the Bosphorus, where the Black Sea meets the waters of the Marmara Sea is referred to as the Upper Bosphorus in this thesis.¹ The fortresses are mainly located around the seaside villages of the Upper Bosphorus.

¹ As previously explained in the introduction chapter 1.1.

On the north, the sites of Rumelifeneri on the European side and Anadolufeneri on the Asian side are included in the plan, while on the south the plan covers the area along the Bosphorus until the central towns of Sarıyer and Beykoz Municipalities.

	Latitude	Longitude
Rumelikavağı	41.183334	29.066668
Rumelifeneri	41.233334	29.100000
Anadolukavağı	41.16667	29.08333
Anadolufeneri	41.216667	29.200001

Table 4.2 Four villages that form the boundaries of the cultural heritage site.

The width of the strait on the north between Rumelifeneri and Anadolufeneri villages is 3700 meters or approximately 2 sea miles. The line that connects the two lighthouses establishes the northern boundary of Istanbul Harbor (Tutel 355). On the south the distance between the Rumelikavak and Anadolukavak villages at its narrowest point for the Upper Bosphorus region is 1050 meters or approximately 0.57 sea miles.

The four villages with their latitude and longitude information as seen in table 4.2 form approximately the four corners (southeast and southwest, northeast and northwest) of the cultural heritage site. Rumelifeneri included in the plan is the northernmost point on the European coast of the Strait and is approximately 12 km from Sarıyer, 32 km from Taksim and 35 km from Eminönü. Anadolufeneri is the northernmost point on the Asian side and it is approximately 14 km from Beykoz and 35 km from Kadıköy.

4.1.3. Geology and Topography

The region has a rugged terrain with steep elevations following the narrow coastline. On the elevated parts there are leveled areas allowing for road access between the valleys. Rumelikavağı village is situated in a narrow valley, surrounded by high hills. Garipçe is also located in a narrow valley but the elevations of the surroundings are not as high (fig.4.2). There are sandy beaches on the European side between Rumelikavağı and Garipçe at the beginning, followed by forests and military zone. From Garipçe to Rumelifeneri village the shore is rocky and does not allow for direct road access. On the Asian side the coastline is again rocky and heavily forested with the steep elevations in the south around Anadolukavağı area (fig.4.2).

Anadolufeneri Lighthouse is 75m high from sea level (Hür 250) and Rumelifeneri lighthouse is 58 m high from sea level (Tutel 354).

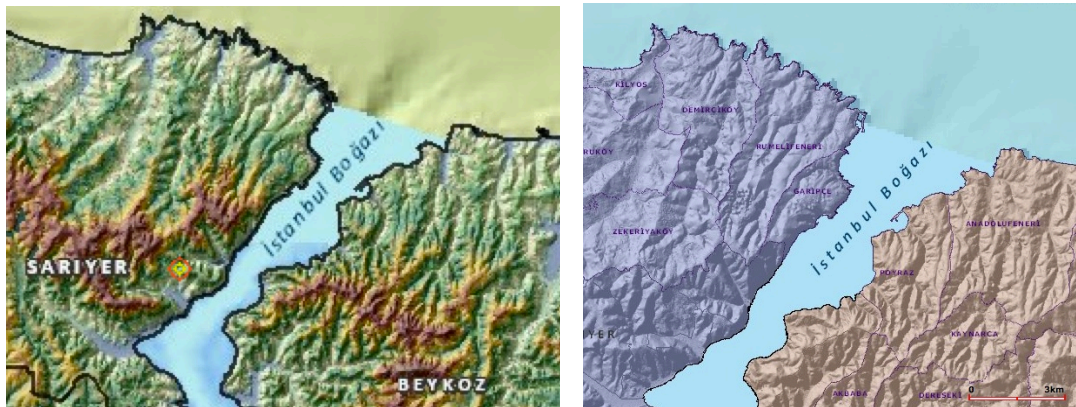


Fig.4.2 a/b Topographical maps of the area from Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

Fig. 4.2 a shows the general topography and elevations in the area. The light green/light yellow color indicates sea level and as the elevation increases the green get darker and becomes brown which also get darker with the increased elevation. The highest points in the area are marked with dark brown and continue in an east – west axis. Fig.4.2 b shows a more detailed topography of the area (with the European

side in light purple and the Asian side in light pink) where it is possible to see the valleys and elevations in differing shades, and their relations to each other and the coastline.

Altitudes in the region vary considerably. For example, Anadolukavağı village, located at sea level, has areas that go up to an altitude of 85 m at the main entrance of the Yoros castle (fallingrain.com).

The typical rock of the area has a greenish-bluish color, which is the reason why the rocks were called “Cyanean Rocks” in ancient history meaning, “rocks with an azure color” (“Cyanean”). The rocks on European coast and Asian coast of Upper Bosphorus are defined as “andesitic lava and agglomerate upper cretaceous” by Baykal and Kaya (5), while Ündün and Tuğrul define the rock types of the area in their study as “sandstone, shale and limestone interbedded with lavas and pyroclastic rocks” (3-4). A detailed study of the rock types of the area is needed in order to define the geological characteristics of the bluish rocks and their conservation strategies. Stabilization and conservation strategy of the stones are important since the local bluish rock was one of the main building materials for the Ottoman period fortresses of the area, probably quarried locally.

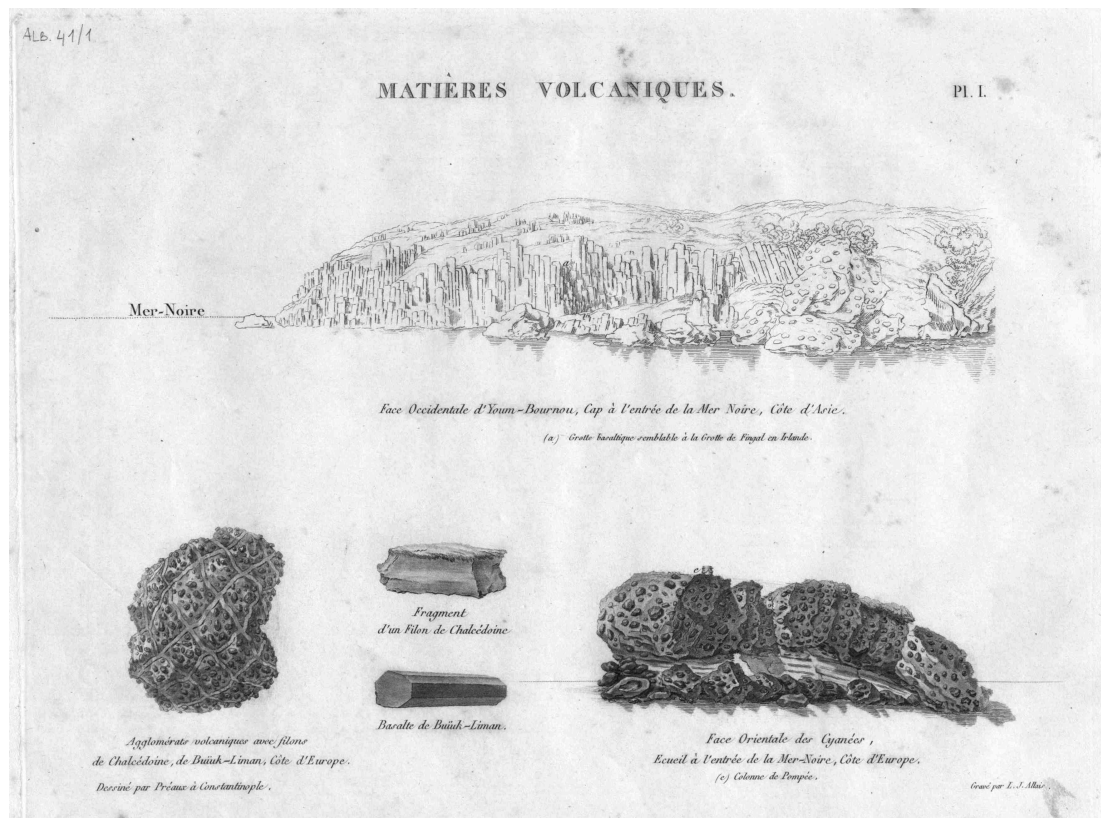


Fig. 4.3 Engraving titled “Matières Volcaniques” (Volcanic materials) from 1828 by Préault for the study of Comte Andreossy.

An early study of the rock formations by Andreossy (fig. 4.3) in the early 1800s titled “Volcanic Materials”, shows the rock formations of Yum Burnu promontory, Büyükliman and Cyanean Rocks as drawn by Préault and engraved by Langlume, which defines the rocky types as volcanic agglomerates and basalt.

4.1.4. Climate

The climate of Istanbul could be defined as hot and humid in the summers with wet and cold weather during the winter. On average the months from October to March are rainy (table 4.3). Depending on the season mornings can be foggy affecting the daily sea and land traffic for a couple of days every year. The city in general can be windy with strong winds especially coming from the south *lodos* or

from the north *poyraz*.² *Lodos* winds sometimes develop into strong “*lodos* storms” which also disrupt the sea traffic in Bosphorus. In average July and August are the warmest months while January and February are the coolest months with December being the month with the most number of rainy days.

Month	Avg. Sunlight (hours)	Temperature (°C)				Discomfort from heat and humidity	Relative humidity		Avg. Precipitation (mm)	Wet Days (+0.25 mm)
		Average		Record			am	pm		
		Min	Max	Min	Max					
Jan	3	3	8	-8	19	-	82	75	109	18
Feb	4	2	9	-8	22	-	82	72	92	14
March	4	3	11	-6	28	-	81	67	72	14
April	6	7	16	-1	30	-	81	62	46	9
May	9	12	21	3	35	-	82	61	38	8
June	11	16	25	8	37	Moderate	79	58	34	6
July	12	18	28	9	38	Medium	79	56	34	4
Aug	11	19	28	11	41	Medium	79	55	30	4
Sept	8	16	24	6	38	Moderate	81	59	58	7
Oct	6	13	20	1	33	-	83	64	81	11
Nov	4	9	15	-4	27	-	82	71	103	14
Dec	3	5	11	-9	23	-	82	74	119	18

Table 4.3 Monthly weather information statistics for Istanbul, Turkey. (Source: bbc.co.uk)

The region of Upper Bosphorus has a similar climate to Istanbul at large, however there are slight differences in the temperature, winds and rainfall since the area is open to the effects of the climate of the northern Black Sea (table 4.4 and 4.5). The areas included in the plan tend to be very windy and cold in the winter if there is the *poyraz* wind and milder in temperatures if the *lodos* wind is in effect. In the summer the region is cooler than the inner city areas with high temperatures due to location, scarce urban development and large areas of forests.

² *Lodos* is the Turkish name for southwest winds and *poyraz* is the name for the northeast winds typical to the region.

Month	Average High	Average Low	Mean	Average Precipitation
Jan	8°C	3°C	6°C	99.1 mm
Feb	9°C	3°C	6°C	66.0 mm
March	11°C	4°C	8°C	61.0 mm
April	17°C	8°C	12°C	48.3 mm
May	21°C	12°C	17°C	30.5 mm
June	26°C	16°C	21°C	20.3 mm
July	28°C	18°C	23°C	20.3 mm
Aug	28°C	18°C	23°C	25.4 mm
Sept	25°C	15°C	20°C	40.6 mm
Oct	19°C	12°C	16°C	71.1 mm
Nov	15°C	8°C	12°C	88.9 mm
Dec	11°C	5°C	8°C	121.9 mm

Table 4.4 Monthly average weather information for Sarıyer, Istanbul (over a min. period of 30 years) (Source: weather.com).

Month	Average High	Average Low	Average Temp.	Average Precipitation
Jan	8°C	2°C	5°C	118 mm
Feb	8°C	3°C	5°C	70 mm
March	10°C	4°C	7°C	69 mm
April	15°C	7°C	11°C	44 mm
May	19°C	11°C	15°C	35 mm
June	24°C	16°C	20°C	32 mm
July	25°C	18°C	22°C	28 mm
Aug	25°C	19°C	22°C	42 mm
Sept	23°C	16°C	19°C	50 mm
Oct	18°C	12°C	15°C	86 mm
Nov	14°C	8°C	11°C	99 mm
Dec	10°C	5°C	8°C	131 mm
Yearly	16°C	10°C	13°C	67 mm

Table 4.5 Monthly average weather information for Rumelifeneri, Istanbul (Source: weatherbase.com).

Average weather information for the region is one of the most important factors to consider while conservation strategy and reusage options for the fortresses and work schedules are being developed. However it should be noted that the region is also prone to unpredictable weather. For example: Kilyos (Kumköy) located by the Black Sea to the northwest of the Upper Bosphorus region has had a rainfall of 179.4

kg/sqm on 13.09.2009 which was a record high rainfall and caused floods in the region. Floods from heavy rainfall especially affect villages such as Garipçe and Rumelikavağı which are located at the ends of the valleys that open up to the sea, both locations where falling rainwater from the hills around, on its normal course, discharges to the sea.

4.1.5 Demographic Information

The census records database available from the Turkish Statistical Institute (ie. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu) provides demographical information starting with the year 1965 (fig. 4.4). The data available from 1965 - 2000 is based on general population census while for the years of 2007 and 2008 the information is available from address-based census records system. The general population census used to be carried out in 5-year periods until 1990. After 1990 the next record available is the census records of year 2000.

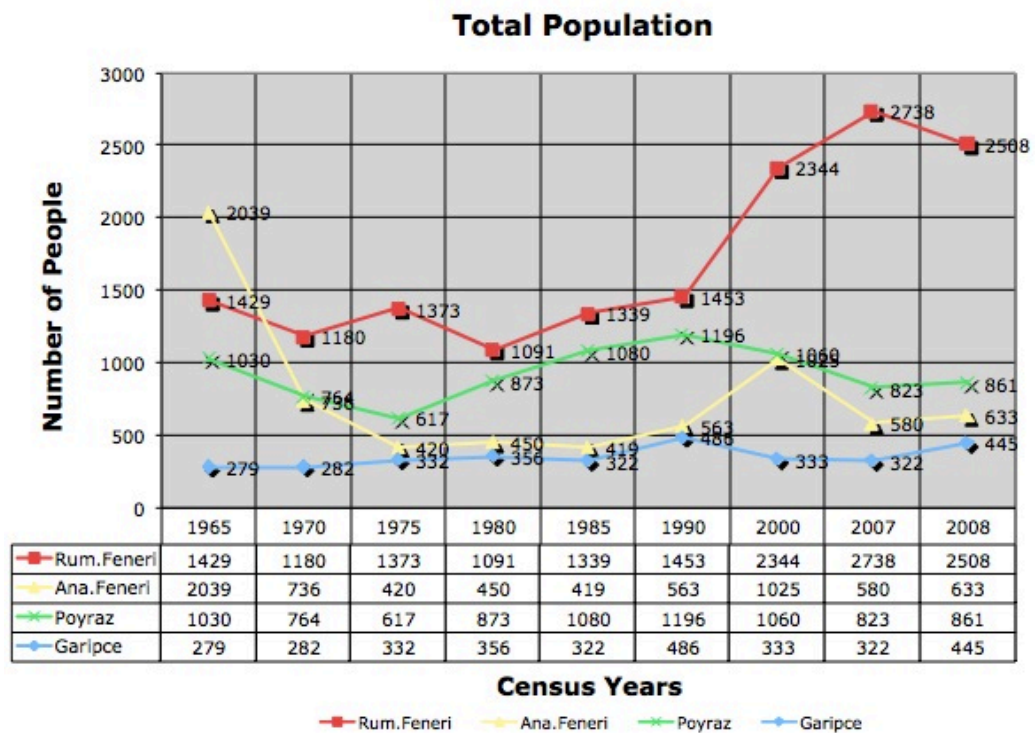


Fig. 4.4 Line graph showing the total population for the four villages for the years 1965-2008 (Source: Turkish Statistical Institute).

Only four of the six villages can be seen on the graphs (fig. 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6). These are Rumelifeneri, Anadolufeneri, Garipçe and Poyraz villages. Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı are recorded as a part of the Beykoz and Sarıyer municipality centers, and thus their population information is not available from the database as separate administrative units. Balcı notes that in 1997 Rumelikavağı according to the records had a population of 3340 and in 2004 a population of 4827 (“Sarıyer” 54).

According to the census records there have been some fluctuations in the population numbers over the years. For example the first steep change is in the male population of Anadolufeneri. It is recorded that in 1965 there were 1745 males living in the village while in 1970 this number declined to 521. If the percentage of change is calculated Anadolufeneri village saw a 70% decrease in its male population from 1965 to 1970 and then a 60% decrease from 1970 to 1975 (fig.4.5). As this steep change is only in the male population numbers it might be because of a relocation of troops that were stationed in the area or it might be that in 1970 the troops located in the area were not recorded in the population census. Starting with 1975 there is a correlation between the numbers of male and females in the village. However from 1990 to 2000 the male population again has an increase of 130% followed by a decrease of 57% in 2007, while the female population has an increase of 28% followed by a decrease of 16 % for the same years (fig.4.5 and fig.4.6).

Rumelifeneri, in the years 1990 to 2000 witnessed a male population increase of 92% and then 2000 to 2007 0.7 % increase, while the female population of the village increased 32% followed by another 39% increase from 2000 to 2007. It can be said that there is a correlation in male to female ratio in after 2007. The steep

increase in the population of Rumelifeneri can also be linked to the establishment of Koç University in the area in early 2000.

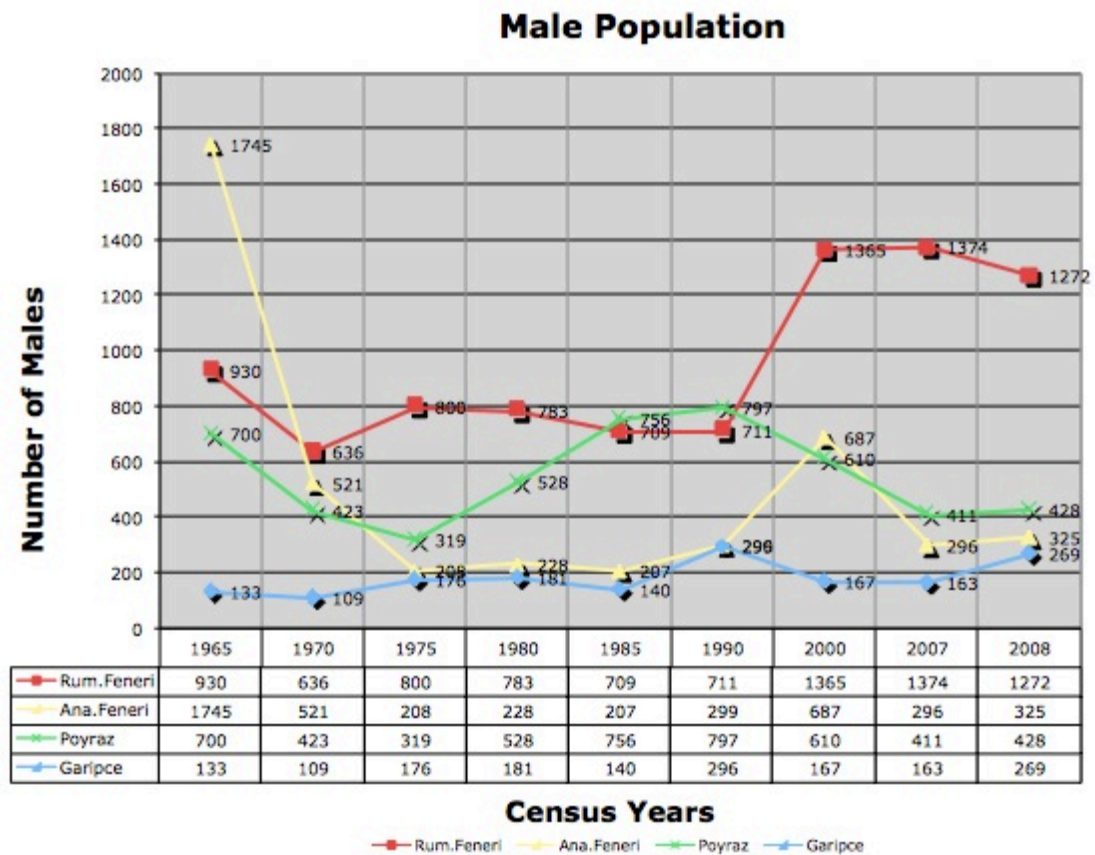


Fig. 4.5 Line graph showing the male population for the four villages for the years 1965-2008 (Source: Turkish Statistical Institute).

As Balcı also states, in the late Ottoman period the population of Garipçe was mainly composed of people who were assigned to posts at the fortress (“Sarıyer” 210). In 1877, the Ottoman -Russian War created a massive immigration. Both Garipçe and other villages of the region such as Rumelifeneri were populated by immigrants from Trabzon and Rize. Garipçe is the least populated among the four villages (fig. 4.4). There has been a constant decrease in the village population (Balcı, “Sarıyer” 211). The local elementary school of Garipçe was closed due to the decreased number of students; since 2001 students are transported to the elementary school in the nearby Rumelifeneri village. Some of the reasons for immigration from

the village are tight regulations on constructions of new buildings (Hendem interview; Balcı, “Sarıyer” 211) and unemployment or scarcity of employment options.

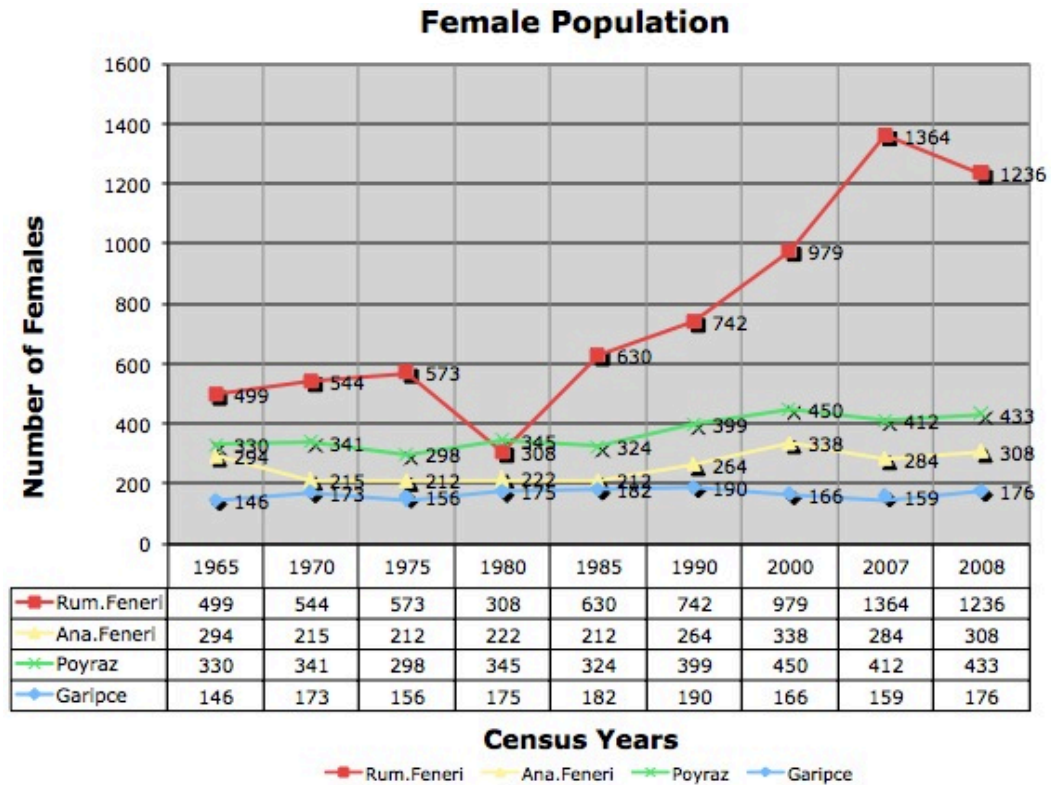


Fig. 4.6 Line graph showing the female population for the four villages for the years 1965-2008 (Source: Turkish Statistical Institute).

Poyraz village’s total population numbers have also shown fluctuations over the years. However it is important to note that the female population of the village has been changing with rates of 3.3% to 23% (fig.4.6) while the male population has seen changes of 4.1% to 65.5% (fig.4.5). It is possible to define the changes in the number of females as being steadier. As with Anadolufeneri village this may be caused by troops and military posts located in the vicinity of the village.

A more comprehensive study of the demographic information related to the region should be conducted to envision the future population changes in the area and their possible effects in any kind of future cultural heritage management plans for the region.

4.2. Current Conditions Assessment

This chapter focuses on the current conditions at the historic structures and their surrounding villages. Brief analyses of access to the sites, ownership and legal designations, physical conditions of the historic structures, building and visitor facilities are discussed in this chapter.

4.2.1. Access to the Sites

Currently there are three ways to access all of the villages in the region, by bus, by car or by boat. In terms of public transportation, the only option is public bus service, which operates to all six villages. Ferry service is limited to AnadoluKavağı and Rumelikavağı, but a private boat can dock at different locations along the coast. Some of the sites, such as the ruins of the historic tower, located above the Garipçe village, on the upper grounds of the south hill of the valley, can be accessed only by foot through the forest.



Fig. 4.7 Satellite view of the Upper Bosphorus region with village access roads marked in white along the valleys (Source: Google Earth)

Visitors choosing to arrive by road can use privately owned cars or public buses. The topography of the region does not allow for access to the sites by a continuous and direct road along the Bosphorus strait (fig. 4.7). Visitors have to go up the

valleys to the main access roads on the higher grounds after visiting the coastal sites in order to continue to the next village or to go back to the city.

The frequencies of public buses vary depending on the season. They are more frequent in the summer season, but there are fewer buses operating at the weekends. Table 4.6 and table 4.7 give relevant information regarding available public bus services on European and Asian routes leading to Upper Bosphorus villages.

Bus Number	# 150	# 25A
Bus Line	Rumelifeneri -Sarıyer	Rumelikavağı - 4.Levent
Round Trip Time	RT 90 mins	RT 120 mins
Frequency	Every 20-55 mins	Every 20-50 mins
Operator	Run by IETT	Run by IETT + ÖHO
Bus Route	<p>The map for bus route #150 shows a path starting at Rumeli Feneri, passing through M. Dandarma, Kale, M. Kavantepe Yolu, M. Ağlar Yolu, M. Deniz Er Eğt. Taburu, M. Poğazlıçı Sitesi, M. Çiğir Sitesi (150), M. Kulej (150), M. Fener Yolu, M. Madenüstü, M. Çiğir Mah., and ending at Çiğir Camii.</p>	<p>The map for bus route #25A shows a path starting at Rumelikavağı, passing through M. Kavak Yolu, M. Balıyan, M. Sarıyer, M. Kocataş, M. Belediye Ayırbaşı, M. Kılıçburnu, M. Naçiosman, M. Marmara Üniv., M. Karabya, M. Fatih Ormanı, M. Derbent, M. İskele, M. Paştubay Ordu Evi, M. Fakulte, M. Maslak, M. Kolordu, M. Seyrantepe Yolu, M. Sanayi Mahallesi, and ending at Levent.</p>

Table 4.6 European side public bus service information (Source: iett.gov.tr).

While the public bus service can be satisfactory (in terms of hours, frequencies, or trip lengths) to the village residents, there are three main problems for visitors to the area that can be identified regarding public bus access options: Trip time is usually long as the buses have frequent stops and long routes; the departure stations such as Kavacık, on the Asian side, are obscure locations for an outsider from a different district, city or country to figure out; bus hours and frequencies are limited

(table 4.6 and 4.7). These factors can be compelling for the visitor to choose private car to access the villages. However as the villages are not planned to receive high numbers of visitors, as they were mainly established as small fisherman's villages, they do not have the capacity to manage the traffic. The increase in visitor numbers due to increasing popularity of the area creates a traffic and parking problem in villages such as Garipçe, Rumelifeneri and Anadolukavağı.

Bus Number	# 15A	# 15D	# 135
Bus Line	Anadolukavağı - Kavacık	Anadolufeneri - Kavacık	Poyrazköy - Kavacık
Round Trip	RT 85 mins	RT 90 mins	RT 110 mins
Frequenc	Every 20 mins	Every 40 mins	Every 20 mins
Operator	Run by ÖHO	Run by ÖHO	Run by ÖHO
Bus Route			

Table 4.7 Asian coast public bus service information (Source: iett.gov.tr).

The conventional ferries are operated by IDO³ (Istanbul Deniz Otobüsleri A.Ş.). They have regularly operating piers at only two of the villages, Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı. Poyraz village also has a pier and limited ferry access.⁴ Ferry services, which can be grouped into two as standard lines and special tours, are not as

³ IDO is the acronym for Istanbul Deniz Otobüsleri A.Ş. or Istanbul Seabuses and Fast Ferries Inc.

⁴ For summer 2010 the ferry operates every day between 21 June to 11 August. It stops at Poyraz village twice a day at 11:05 and 19:15. Ferry service to Poyrazköy is newly established in 2010.

frequent as the bus service and it has differing summer and winter schedules. The main conventional *Bosphorus Line* is a weekdays-only ferry service.⁵ The *Bosphorus Long Tour* is a special daily tour designed for touristic visits to the area (fig.4.8). It has three departures from Eminönü every day⁶ and has a special price of 25TL, higher than the normal ferry service. The last stop of the *Long Tour*, which lasts 90 mins., is AnadoluKavağı where the visitors can spend their day until the departures of the ferry in the afternoon. IDO has started operating another special line under the name *Sunset Cruise*, which is available only on Saturday evenings from 15 May to 9 August (fig.4.8).

UZUN BOĞAZ TURU

"1841 yılından bu yana"

Boğaziçi'nin büyüleyici atmosferinde dinlenmek ve Boğaziçi'ni yeniden keşfetmek isteyenlere...

Duraklar
Eminönü
Beşiktaş
Kanlıca
Yeniköy
Sarıyer
Rumelikavağı
Anadolukavağı

25TL

MEHTAP GEZİSİ

"1930 yılından bu yana"

Günbatımında Boğaziçi'ni yaşamak isteyenlere...

Kalkış		Dönüş	
BOSTANCI	18.10	A.KAVAĞI	22.00
MODA	18.40	R.KAVAĞI	22.10
E.KADIKÖY	18.50	CENGELKÖY	22.45
EMİNÖNÜ	19.15	ORTAKÖY	22.55
ÜSKÜDAR 1	19.30	BESİKTAS	23.05
BESİKTAS	19.40	ÜSKÜDAR	23.15
ORTAKÖY	19.50	EMİNÖNÜ	23.30
CENGELKÖY	20.05	E.KADIKÖY	23.55
R.KAVAĞI	20.40	MODA	00.05
A.KAVAĞI	20.50	BOSTANCI V.	00.35

Sadece Cumartesi Günleri yapılır.

20TL

"15 Mayıs'dan itibaren yapılır."

Fig. 4.8 Advertisements for IDO Bosphorus Long Tour (left) and Sunset Cruise (right)⁷ (Source: ido.com.tr)

⁵ Departure from AnadoluKavağı at 6:40 on weekday mornings and arrives in Eminönü at 8:20. In the evening it departs from Eminönü at 18:10 and arrives in AnadoluKavağı as the last stop at 19:50. This ferry line is predominantly used by people who work in the city center and live on Bosphorus.

⁶ Departures from Eminönü at 10:35; 12:00 and 13:35; departures from AnadoluKavağı at 15:05, 16:15 and at 17:00 (on weekdays) or at 18:00 (on Saturday and Sunday). In winter this line operates once a day.

⁷ The advertisements note that the *Bosphorus Long Tour* has been in service since 1841 and the *Sunset Cruise* has been operating since 1930. These years probably refer to Şirket-i Hayriye ferrylines that was established in Ottoman period (see chapter 2.3)

Another standard ferry line by IDO, besides the main *Bosphorus Line*, operates between Sarıyer, Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı every day. Between the dates 21 June to 11 August the same ferry also stops at Poyraz village pier two times a day. Sometimes in the summer there are also privately operated boats mainly between Anadolukavağı and Rumelikavağı.

Besides public sea access options, it is important to note for future planning that there are other piers in various locations such as in Büyükliman (under military use) and Altinkum and wharves for fishing boats in Rumelikavağı, Rumelifeneri and Poyrazköy. Among all the locations discussed probably Garipçe and Anadolufeneri are the most difficult to access by sea due to rocky coastal topography in these villages.

4.2.2. Legal Designations and Current Ownerships

The Upper Bosphorus region and historical structures are subject to different laws, acts and regulations that were sanctioned at different times since 1970s. Two of the central laws that are of concern for the region are: Bosphorus Law # 2960 and law regarding protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage # 2863. Besides these laws, Conservation Board decisions regarding the region and the historical structures should be reviewed to understand the legal designation of the sites and what principles they are subject to.

“Bosphorus Shoreline Preservation Plan” drafted and accepted in 1971 was the first step for preservation of the Bosphorus from extensive development (Baytin et al. 3). On 14/12/1974 Bosphorus was declared as a natural protected area (i.e. doğal

sit alanı) by decision # 8172 of Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments.⁸ Ministry of Culture⁹ declared the Bosphorus as a natural and cultural heritage site in 1977 and the “Arrangement Plan” prepared for preservation of the existing fabric and prevention of unplanned constructions came into effect (Baytin et al. 4). According to the plan, the Bosphorus was designated as a residential, recreational, and touristic zone. Baytin et. al comments that the amendments to the plan in 1978 and 1979, deprived it of the initial merits (4).

Due to rapid construction activities on the Bosphorus strait after 1980, an exclusive law was prepared and passed in 18/11/1983. The Bosphorus Law (law number 2960) also known as “ Bosphorus Building Act” is the governing law regarding zoning statuses and restrictions of development and constructions along the Bosphorus. The full text of the law in Turkish is available in appendix B2. The law’s essential principle is to protect the cultural and historical integrity of the Bosphorus for the public benefit through limitations on the construction activities and setting out the zoning legislations in order to limit the increase of population density in the region. It is very strict and straightforward with its definitions, rules and regulations. New constructions are not allowed in the Bosphorus foreground zone.¹⁰

The Directorate of Zoning for the Bosphorus Strait (i.e. Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü), established in 11/01/1984, is the law enforcement body responsible for

⁸ High Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments (T.C. Başbakanlık, Kültür Müsteşarlığı, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu) was an office under Prime Ministry Culture Undersecretariat.

⁹ Ministry of Culture in 2003 became Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

¹⁰ Foreground zone (i.e. öngörünüm bölgesi) encompasses primarily visible areas when viewed from the sea. Only if there is historic evidence on the prior existence of the building that was demolished sometime in history, does the Directorate allow for new construction within its boundaries with the conditions that it will have the same architectural characteristics as the older building.

controlling the building activities along the Strait. The Construction Law (law number 3194) passed in 09/5/1985 connected the Directorate of Zoning for the Bosphorus to the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (ibb.gov.tr).

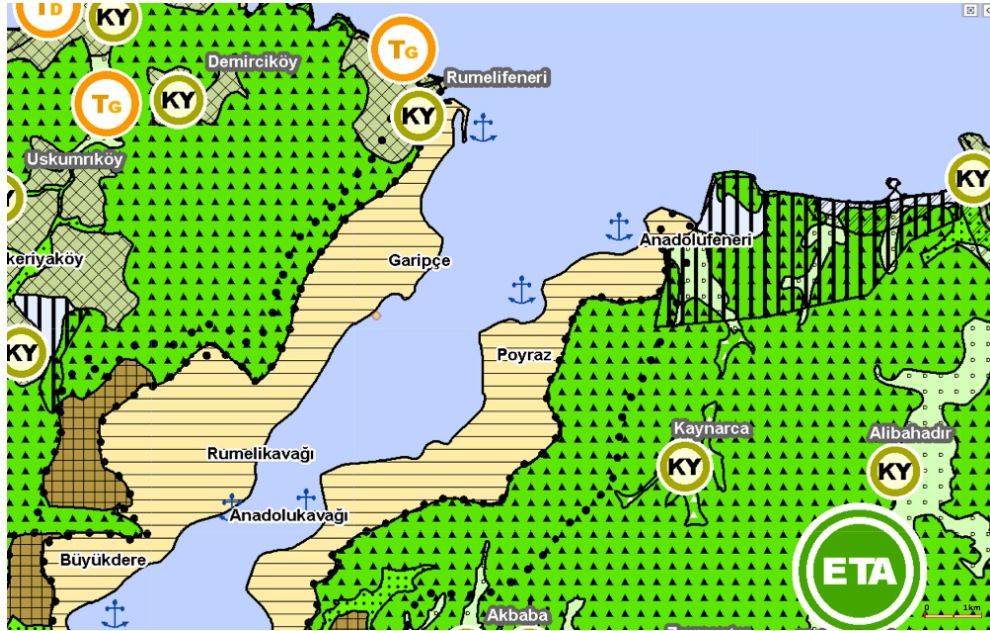


Fig. 4.9 Detail from 1/100000 Plan of Istanbul showing the Upper Bosphorus and periphery (see Appendix B1 for the larger plan and plan legend) (Source: Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, 2010).

The latest 1/100000 plan available from Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality website (fig.4.9 and appendix B1) indicates in pale yellow with horizontal lines that most of the Upper Bosphorus region subject to this research is in the foreground zone otherwise named in the plan as “Bosphorus area” and within “SIT and conservation area” boundaries (indicated in black dots and a line connecting them). On both European and Asian side the “Bosphorus area” is surrounded by forests (indicated green with triangular patterns), which also includes most of the “Bosphorus rear landscape and exposure zone” (the boundaries of which are indicated with unconnected black dots). To the east of Anadolufereni the area is marked as military security region by thick black vertical lines. To the west of Rumelifeneri, including the peninsula where the Ottoman fortress is still standing, a mark of “TG” indicates

that the area is designated as “daily recreation area”. In the same area, the pale gray/green with crisscross pattern indicates “development and density controlled areas”. “KY” means rural settlement. Except for Garipçe, five of the six villages have landing piers as indicated with an anchor sign.

The 2007 plan of the region (fig. 4.10) from Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality website indicates most of the green areas as protected forestland. “TD” marked areas are protected under “Historical-Natural” designation and gray indicates areas under military responsibility. Notice the extensive military areas on the Asian side. A comparison of the 2007 and 2010 plans shows either that the military zones in the region area decreasing in number or it might be that the 2010 plan did not go into detail in marking the military zones.



Fig. 4.10 Detail from 1/100000 Plan of Istanbul showing Upper Bosphorus and periphery (Source: Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, 2007).

“Natural and Historical Protection Zone” designation for the Bosphorus was declared in 14/12/1974 by decision # 8172 of Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments. The ruling regarding “SIT” protection zone for the northern areas of Istanbul (decision # 7755; see appendix B3) was signed on 15/11/1995 by the

Istanbul III Conservation Board for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage.¹¹

This decision was approved in order to further protect and preserve the cultural and natural heritage in the region north of Istanbul, in municipalities of Sarıyer and Beykoz.

4.2.2.1 AnadoluKavađı

Yoros fortress is under the ownership of the Treasury. The land, however, is assigned to the Ministry of Defense and the lower part of the fortress is partially used as lodgings for Naval Forces Command (see app. B5). The upper part of the fortress, from the north of the bailey wall to the main entrance (the enclosed space on the upper right of fig. 4.11), is open to public and there is no management or control of visitors at this area.¹² From the south of the bailey wall until the sea, the lower part of the fortress is closed to public and this part is mainly assigned to the military with lodgings as seen on the middle left of fig. 4.11. The photograph in fig.4.12 taken from the sea looking up at the fortress shows the military areas on the foreground, the Navy Commands residential units on the left and the fortress walls on the upper right side.



Fig. 4.11 Satellite image of Yoros Fortress in AnadoluKavađı (Source: IBB).

¹¹ Ministry of Culture's Conservation Board for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (i.e. Kltr Bakanlıđı Kltr ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu) will be referred to in this thesis as Conservation Board in brief.

¹² Yoros fortress was closed to public access in summer 2010 due to excavations at the site.

The Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments decision number 7905 (see appendix B4) dated 12/7/1974 declares Anadolukavađı as “SIT” protection site in its entirety. The decision mentions that although Anadolukavađı at the time was a district surrounded by military zones and thus protected from illegal constructions, it was still under the pressure of expanding city limits. By this decision the historic structures that are used for public, religious and military purposes, monumental trees, forests, open leisure areas and civil architecture examples are registered and declared to be under preservation (app. B4, article 1). The document is very comprehensive and lists in detail all the historical structures to be protected starting with the “Yoros Fortress”.



Fig. 4.12 Photograph of Yoros Fortress on the right and Navy Command residential units on the left in Anadolukavađı (photograph by author).

The last decision in the archives of Istanbul VI Conservation Board regarding “Yoros fortress” is dated 10/7/2007 (decision # 502, see appendix B5). The decision

was drafted by the Conservation Board after an appeal by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Beykoz Municipality for a tourism based recreational area and landscaping project inside the fortress. For this project the municipality hired an architectural company. The company has completed existing measurements and condition survey, restitution and restoration plans, however the Conservation Board only approved existing measurement plans.

4.2.2.2 Rumelikavađı

The Ottoman period Rumelikavađı fortress is used by the military and a guesthouse is built between the historical structures and the sea. Rumelikavađı was included inside the municipal borders of the city in 1877 by “Dersaadet Municipality Law” and it remained as a village until 1930. In 15/5/1930 when Sarıyer became a municipality, Rumelikavađı became one of the neighborhoods of Sarıyer (Balcı “Sarıyer” 50).

4.2.2.3 Poyrazköy

Poyrazköy tower is owned by the Treasury. The fortress was also assigned to the Ministry of Defense and used by the military, similar to other fortresses such as Garipçe, but it is now vacated.

4.2.2.4 Garipçe

The Istanbul III Conservation Board decision (# 6886) on the conservation of Garipçe village was signed in 7/7/1994. The registration of historical and natural heritage of the village is dated 12/5/1999 (decision #10935, appendix B6). The decision document lists nine examples of civil architecture as conservation designation group 2, two civil architecture buildings, the fortress and tower under

conservation designation group 1, two fountains, historic cemetery and two monumental trees for registration.

In December 2007, Sarıyer Municipality was waiting for formal procedures to be completed to take over the usage rights of the Garipçe fortress from the Treasury. Prior to this the Municipality had commissioned a restoration project from Prof. Kutgün Eyüpgiller from Istanbul Technical University for the fortress (the tower was not included) together with a project for Rumelifeneri fortress. However neither projects were realized.

The fortress and tower have been the subjects of an open public tender most recently in June 2010. Ministry of Culture and Tourism has under the Law# 5225 opened a tender for reusage project for both historical structures. The contractor can lease the fortress and tower for a period of 49 years with the conditions that they will be restored and used according to the specifications and by a yearly payment of minimal rent. The tender announcement and full tender documents can be found in appendix B7.

4.2.2.5 Anadolufeneri

The remaining structures of the Anadolufeneri fortress are still used as a military base. The lighthouse built in 1850 is located right above the fortress and is registered in the cadastral records under the Turkish Maritime General Directorate (i.e. Türkiye Denizcilik İşletmeleri Gen. Müd.). After an appeal by the General Directorate of Coastal Safety for permission to repair the lighthouse and the lodging for the keeper of the lighthouse, Istanbul III Conservation Board (decision # 14742, app. B8) on 6/7/2004 added the lighthouse and the historic fortress forming the platform underneath the lighthouse to the registry as a whole. Classified in the registry as

conservation group 1, the document dated 1/12/2004 (decision # 224, app. B9) asks the existing condition, restitution and restoration projects of the battery beneath the lighthouse as well in order for permissions to be granted. The last document in the file is dated 5/5/2009 (decision # 1742, app. B10) signed after the review of a request by the Coastal Safety Directorate for renting out the lighthouse and the keeper's lodge. The decision states that the Naval Forces Istanbul Bosphorus Command has appealed to the Conservation Board with justifications for halting the restoration plan projects of the battery on 3/5/2006 and that in case of a rental possibility approval of the related military offices need to be obtained.

4.2.2.6 Rumelifeneri

Rumelifeneri fortress was registered as a cultural heritage site together with the rocks around its seaside (as seen in fig.4.14), in 25/8/1993 by decision # 6075 of Istanbul III Conservation Board (app. B11). It is assigned to Ministry of Defense and it is under the responsibility of Istanbul Bosphorus Command. The Conservation Board on 9/12/1993 had decided that the fortress, if the project was approved, could be used as a recreation area (decision #6284, app. B12). However this project was never realized and later in 1998 Istanbul Bosphorus Command appealed to the Conservation Board for the inspection and emergency interventions to the Rumelifeneri fortress, which appeared to be ready to collapse at some points. After this appeal the Conservation Board decided that the registered fortress should be classified as conservation group 1 and that until the existing measurement plans were completed, emergency temporary safety measures should be implemented by the relevant authorities (decision #10285, app. B13).

Name	Location	Construction Period	Registration date	Ownership	Current State / Use
Anadolu kavağı Byzantine Fortress	Anadolu kavağı village, on the hill	Byzantine period (12 th century)	1974	Treasury	Lower areas are in military use, upper fortress area is open/no controls
Anadolu kavağı Ottoman Structures	In the village by the seaside	Ottoman period—with restorations (1624-1850)	-----	-----	Original structure is not standing –the area is in military use
Rumeli kavağı Byzantine Ruins	Inside the forest	Byzantine period (12 th century)	-----	-----	Forest location
Rumeli-kavağı Ottoman Structures	In the village by the seaside	Ottoman period—with restorations (1624-1850)	-----	-----	Original structure is not standing –the area is in military use
Poyraz Fortress and Tower	Poyraz village, by the seaside	1770s -1790s	-----	Treasury	Vacated
Garipçe fortress and tower	Garipçe village	1770s -1790s	1999	Treasury	Vacated (open public tender in June 2010)
Anadolu-feneri Fortress	Anadolu feneri village	1769 – Ottoman Period	2004	Treasury	Not much of the original structure left – Military use
Anadolu-feneri Lighthouse	Anadolu Feneri village	1850	2004	Turkish Maritime Gen. Dir.	Coastal Safety Directorate
Rumeli-feneri Fortress	Rumeli - feneri village	1769 – Ottoman Period	1993	Treasury	Vacant but assigned legally to Ministry o Defense
Rumeli-feneri Lighthouse	Rumeli - feneri village	1850	-----	Turkish Maritime Gen. Dir.	Coastal Safety Directorate
Other Batteries and Defense structures	On both coasts of Upper Bosphorus	Late Ottoman and Republican (Cold War)	-----	-----	Most of the cold war period remains are vacant structures

Table 4.8 Summary of ownership and registration information for the historical fortresses (“-----“ indicates information that was “not available”).

4.2.3. Current and Future Development Plans

The most important development for the region is the announcement of the Third Bosphorus Bridge planned to pass over Garipçe and Poyrazköy, connecting Kınalı to Akyazı through Northern Marmara Highway project (fig. 4.13). The long-time speculated bridge route was announced in 29 April 2010. There have been many arguments in the past related to the Third Bridge (e.g. “Boğaziçi’93”) and its probable impacts on the Bosphorus. The announced project is planned to cost about 6 billion USD. The majority of the academic reviewers of the project from relevant subject areas are against a Third Bridge (Tezcan 192-196). There are different arguments against the project some of which state that it won’t solve the traffic problem in the city, that the investment is not financially viable, that the negative environmental impact will exceed the benefits or that the population of Istanbul will increase up to 25 million people once the project is completed (see appendix D for the different arguments in newspaper and magazine articles and available published interviews on the subject).

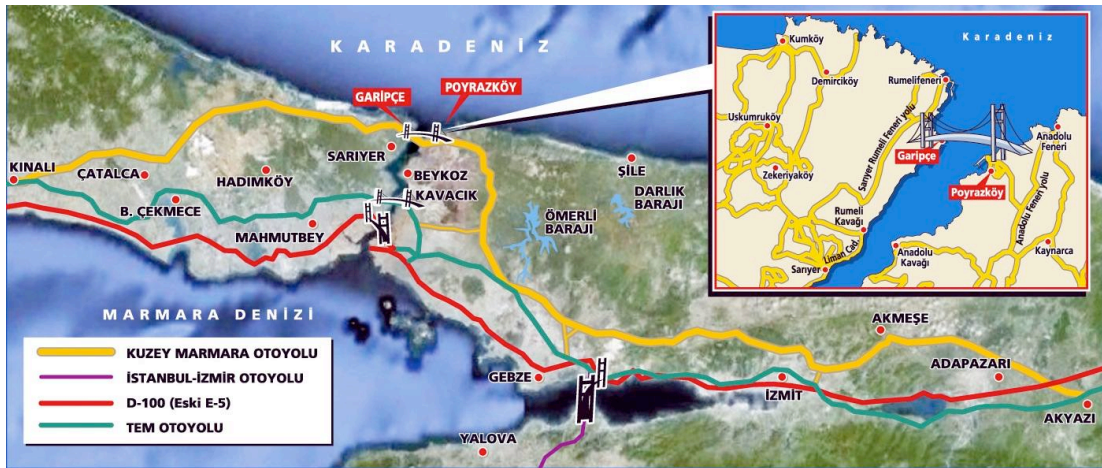


Fig. 4.13 The announced route of the Third Bosphorus Bridge. (Source: Radikal Newspaper, 30 Apr. 2010).

One other aspect of the Third Bridge is the considerably increased land prices on the planned route of the project. The people of Garipçe and Poyrazköy have been happy with the announcement as they see it as a solution to the strict construction laws (such as the “Bosphorus Law” # 2960) they have been facing. On the other hand the problem of available and affordable space close to the city for new mass housing constructions is causing a rising demand for real estate and land in the northern areas of Istanbul. With the planned bridge passing from the northern part of the city the land and housing rent and sales prices will increase creating a demand to build further along the Northern Marmara Highway (“Üçüncü köprü piyango”). In a way the highway project can make it easier for the constructions on otherwise protected forest lands to start.

Sarıyer Municipality completed the restoration project plans for Rumelifeneri and Garipçe fortresses, under the guidance of Prof. Kemal Kutgün Eyüpgiller from Istanbul Technical University in early 2000s, with funding from the “İl Özel İdare” budget.¹³ The tenders for the planning and implementation of the restoration projects of both fortresses were finalized; however these projects were never realized due to authorization problems.

In 2010 the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museum, opened a public tender for Turkish entrepreneurs, for usage of

¹³ The initial plan of the municipality was to restore only Rumelifeneri Fortress to house an amphora collection owned by a private person who wanted a space to exhibit the +700 items he had in storage as a permanent exhibition. However after a survey of the fortress and its surroundings, the owner of the collection decided against it because of the limited closed space and problems regarding climatic conditions and security issues. The restoration project of Garipçe fortress was later added to the plan with the possibility of transforming the closed vaulted space it has to a new spot for a “daily tourism establishment” with a museum inside. According to Prof. Eyüpgiller (interview December 2007) and the responsible bodies from the Sarıyer Municipality there were no final decisions on the reuse of the fortresses and the primary issue, before a reuse alternative was decided upon, was to restore the historical structures.

Garipçe fortress and tower as a “special facility for cultural purposes” under Law 5225 on Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises (see app. B7 for the tender documents). Under the “special facility for cultural purposes” designation the investor can use the spaces for “cultural units such as for museums, multi-purpose spaces, art studios, art galleries, library, archive or documentation center or folk culture research, education and application center” and for “business and social purposes such as museum shops, cafeteria sized food facilities, open or closed car parking spaces etc.” (app. B7) The tender documents speculate an investment of about 10 million TL for the project, with usage rights of 49 years and the starting yearly rent for the tower and fortress is 14.563 TL with a standard yearly increase depending on the official average inflation rate. The deadline for submission of the tender documents was 30 June 2010.

4.2.4. Current Condition of the Fortresses and Towers

The historical structures are in a state of constant decay due to outdoor weather conditions, neglect and uncontrolled access. Urgent intervention is needed to delay the natural and intentional decay of the structures. (See photos in app. E1, E2). There have been efforts in the past for obtaining restoration projects and implementing emergency temporary safety measures for some of the fortresses (see app. B13). A detailed condition survey for the historical structures (fortresses, towers, other defense structures, houses and others) will need to be conducted.



Fig.4.14 Rumelifeneri fortress and its surrounding rocks (photograph by author).

4.2.5. Buildings and Visitor Facilities at the Historic Sites and Villages

None of the sites are designated as visiting spots and there are no visitor facilities at any of them. The sites that are not under military control lack a proper entrance and there is also no signage in most cases.

4.2.5.1 Anadolukavağı

There are many fish restaurants in the village by the sea and most visitors go there specifically for this reason. The historic Byzantine fortress is on the elevated grounds above the village and it can be accessed by car or on foot. The visitors arriving by boat have to go up the steep hill in order to access the fortress. There are military areas on the way to the fortress. Figure 4.15 shows the sign of an illegal café adjacent to the fortress wall, which advertises itself as on the short route to the fortress.



Fig. 4.15 Signage photo next to the Yoros fortress wall directing people through the café (photograph by author).

4.2.5.2 Rumelikavağı

The coastal route from Sarıyer to Rumelikavağı village hosts the shrine of “Telli Baba” with many visitors. Many believers go there to make wishes and in cases when their wish is granted they visit the shrine to offer their thanks. The shrine is located close to Telli Tabya Battery and managed and maintained by Rumelikavak Güzelleştirme Derneği¹⁴. The income collected from the gifts to the shrine is used for the maintenance and the needs of the shrine and the village of Rumelikavağı (Balıcı “Sarıyer” 53).

In Rumelikavağı, the central area, with underground shelters where the Ottoman fortress used to stand, is fenced off by the military. The main entrance door with the Ottoman inscriptions has a panel translating the inscription but there is no other signage. The remaining walls of the fortress are next to the landing pier for the ferryboats and the town center. There are many seafood restaurants in the town center. There were makeshift fish restaurants and taverns adjacent to the southeast

¹⁴ Rumelikavağı Güzelleştirme Derneği is a neighborhood foundation established to beautify the Rumelivakak village and offer financial help to the needs of the village such as maintenance or minor repairs.

wall of the fortress on the side of the pier, which were taken down by the municipality in the last 15 years, but it is possible to see the remnants of their tiles and painting on the historic walls. The local people complain about the access problem to the area and the restrictions placed by the municipality on the restaurants, as they are one of the main sources of income for the town.

4.2.5.3 Poyrazköy

Poyrazköy is popular also with its fish restaurants and there is also a beach in the summer for visitors. The fortress and tower are on higher grounds but in close proximity to the village. In front of the tower are some picnicking tables and benches overlooking the sea as can be seen in fig. 4.16 left bottom corner. There is also a wharf for fishermen's boats. There are other more recent military structures in vicinity, which are visible from the satellite images. Around the village there are a number of circular 20th century coastal artillery sites (gun posts) made of cement (see fig. 2.89 and upper right side of fig. 4.16). The circular sites are not in use anymore but there a quite a number of them on both coasts, usually on higher grounds.



Fig. 4.16 Poyrazköy village satellite photo 1/2000 (Source: IBB).

4.2.5.4. Garipçe

Garipçe is mainly a fishermen's village. The main source of income is fishing although some of the traditional fish traps (ie. *dalyan*) such as the one in Büyükliman are not set up anymore (Balcı "Sarıyer" 210).

There is no entrance door to the fortress and fishermen use the upper area of the fortress as an open-air storage depot for fishing nets and equipment. The road to the fortress for vehicles from the village center is steep, narrow and curvy. There are steps leading to the fortress that were repaired by the municipality in 2008. While some people enter the site with their cars, many leave them in the small village center, which is used as a car park for the cars of customers coming to the two seaside fish restaurants. There are three restaurants in the village in total and the third one is located in the inner part of the town on the main road under an old house that appears to be ready to collapse.



Fig.4.17 A banner of one of the fish restaurants in Garipçe (photograph by author).

The village center has decayed stone and wooden houses that are abandoned but owned by the families from the village. Some are still used for storage or for living.

Most of them have partly collapsed or appear to be ready to collapse. The residents complain about the tight construction laws, which they say is the reason for the current condition of the old houses.



Fig.4.18 An old brick house in Garipçe village center with residents living in the building (photograph by author).

4.2.5.5. Anadolufeneri

The historical fortress is on restricted military grounds. The constant erosion of the land due to heavy rains causes a threat to the walls of the fortress and the lighthouse, which is located right above the fortress (fig.4.19). The lighthouse was restored in recent years and is open to the public. The historic mosque is also right next to the entrance to the lighthouse and military area. The battery walls that support the lighthouse foundations have vaulted spaces accessible from the military area.

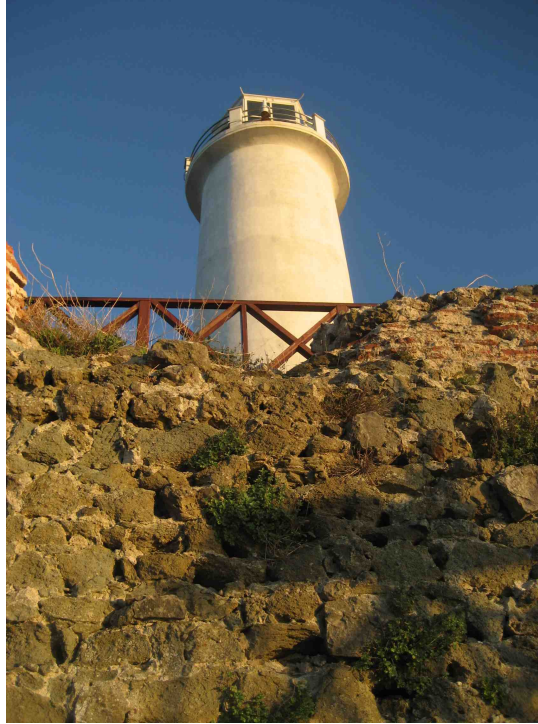


Fig. 4.19 Anadoluferi lighthouse with battery walls underneath as seen from the fortress level (photograph by author).

4.2.5.6 Rumelifeneri

Rumelifeneri village is also a fishermen's village. The wharf is considerable with a high capacity and mainly used only by fishing boats of varying sizes. The village is open to tourism but the facilities and infrastructure were not planned for heavy numbers of visitors. The Golden Beach Club in Marmaracık bay close to the village is popular in summer time. There are three fish restaurants and a tea garden in the village.

In Rumelifeneri, the town has narrow streets thus parking and traffic can be a problem at weekends depending on the number of visitors in the area. Both Garipçe and Rumelifeneri became more popular in recent years. The Rumelifeneri fortress is located slightly out of the town center and thus is easier to access by car. However the road is narrow and there are no parking possibilities in the immediate area. The entrance of the fortress was open to people, cars and animals until 2009. People

entered the larger area of the promontory where the fortress is located usually with their cars and since there are no roads leading from the main road to the fortress they drove their cars as close as possible to the fortress. In 2010 the military put up a gate in order to prevent access to the promontory with cars. The pedestrian gate to the area however is open providing free access. There are the remains of some later structures visible outside of the fortress.

Many appeal letters to the Ministry of Culture by the local administrator (ie. *muhtar*) of the Rumelifeneri village were sent over the years asking for the fortress to be assigned to the village to be used for various purposes¹⁵. In these letters they specify that the military had vacated the fortress at the end of 1970s and that as it is vacant now it will be to the benefit of the village to put it into use.

¹⁵ In some of the letters the village asks for a daily recreation area such as a teagarden and in one specific request there is a proposal about a youth center.

4.3. Stakeholders

A detailed and comprehensive analysis of the stakeholders for the area is of utmost importance. It is not possible to separate the public from the cultural heritage preservation policies (Lozny, 2006) nor is it possible to leave the decision making to a select few for a sustainable long-term plan. The high number of stakeholders involved in the plan for the region can present a challenge to communication and involvement of different groups. However, as Torre notes, “the broad involvement of public groups provides legitimacy to the results of the planning process and can assist authorities in the implementation plans.” (2005: 220)

An open means of communication will need to be established. The section on the process of communication and involvement in this chapter gives examples from similar sites in terms of stakeholder involvement.

Besides the local communities, the complex relationship of ownerships, jurisdictions, interests, rights and responsibilities issues especially among the governmental agencies and the military departments need to be clarified for a correct analysis of the region and the stakeholders and also in order to design, develop and proceed with any plans.

During the research it became evident that one of the central problems that the historic structures face, is the problem of ownerships and usage rights.¹⁵ There have been many attempts in the past by local residents of the villages (through the local administrative officers) and other institutions (such as NGOs, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality) asking for authorization to use the vacant fortresses. However in each case, and most of the time because of the issue of authority, these appeals have been

¹⁵ See chapter 4.2.2 on “Legal designations and current ownerships”.

rejected. According to the research in Conservation Board archives, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums is the top responsible office (as indicated by the recent tender for Garipçe fortress and tower) on the one side and on the side of the military, Istanbul Bosphorus Command is the responsible office for the fortresses. The overlapping areas of authority need to be carefully assessed. Ideally meetings with representatives from governmental agencies and military departments should be held in conjunction with the proposed plan to clear any problems regarding permissions, authority and project implementations.

4.3.1. List of Stakeholders and other involved organizations

Some of the identified stakeholders with varying degrees of involvement are as follows: Local communities of the villages of Rumelifeneri, Garipçe, Rumelikavağı, Anadolufeneri, Anadolukavağı and Poyraz; inhabitants of the municipal districts of Sarıyer and Beykoz; national and international visitors to the area; local community organizations; Sarıyer and Beykoz Municipalities; Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality; Governorship of Istanbul; Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, General Directorate of Coastal Safety and Salvage, Turkish Military including Turkish Land Forces, General Command of Gendarmerie, Turkish Coast Guard Command and in specific Coast Guard of Marmara and Straits Region Command, Turkish Naval Forces and in particular Northern Sea Area Command, Istanbul Bosphorus Command and Naval Museum Command; academic institutions based in the region; private foundations and companies providing assistance in funding and sponsorships; and other non-governmental organizations.

Among the local community organizations the following have been identified Garipçe Limited Liability Fisheries Association , Rumelifeneri Limited Liability Fisheries Association, Rumelifeneri Development of Social Solidarity and Cultural Environment Protection Association, Rumelifeneri Village Primary School Preservation Society, Rumelikavak Neighbourhood Beautification and Repair Society, Rumelikavak R.Güney Kıldırın Primary School Preservation Society, Rumelikavak Sports Club, Rumelikavak Limited Liability Fishermen and Fisheries Association.¹⁶

At the professional level an independent organization either in the form of a project team or a cultural resource management office will need to be established for the implementation, management and monitoring of the project. An independent organization might be needed for the project implementation and monitoring.¹⁷

4.3.2. Process of Communication and Involvement

An open means of communication should be established. Local inhabitants of the villages must be involved at a certain degree in the decision making processes for the reusage alternatives of the fortresses and for the restoration and rehabilitation parallel projects of the other historical structures and houses in their villages. The dissemination of information and news regarding the project can be accomplished

¹⁶ The names of the community organizations in Turkish are Garipçe Sınırlı Sorumlu Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi, Rumelifeneri Sınırlı Sorumlu Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi, Rumelifeneri Sosyal Yardımlaşmayı Geliştirme ve Kültürel Çevre Koruma Derneği, Rumelifeneri Köyü İlköğretim Okulu Koruma Derneği, Rumelikavak Çevre Güzelleştirme ve Onarma Derneği, Rumelikavak R. Güney Kıldırın İlköğretim Okulu Koruma Derneği, Rumelikavak Spor Klubü, Sınırlı Sorumlu Rumelikavak Balıkçılar ve Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi respectively.

¹⁷ Different non-profit private organizations can be considered or a new organization can be formed that will be only responsible for this project.

through local administrative offices (ie. *muhtarlıklar*) and local schools, as it is important to get their support in the project.

The involvement of local communities in the decision-making processes for the reuse alternatives of the fortresses and for the parallel restoration projects of the other historical buildings in the region should be directly proportional to the impact the plans will have on communities.

In the recently completed Alanya Fortress site management plan, which is in its application phase to the UNESCO World Heritage Site listing, the planning team had weekly meetings with the local residents living inside the fortress walls. For a better communication with the residents the planning team established an office inside the fortress where the residents can come and openly discuss the project or other issues related to their neighbourhood.

In Suomenlinna Sea Fortress, Helsinki, the management office is also located within the fortress island and within easy reach to the local residents of the island (suomenlinna.fi).

The foremost important issue for communication and involvement of the stakeholders is the accessibility of the authorities involved in the planning phase to the local communities. As the villages on the Upper Bosphorus are rather removed from the city center of Istanbul it is important that an office responsible for the project should be established in the area. Besides the public consultation process during the planning phase of the management plan, it is important that this office continues to function within the area rather than a central management from Istanbul or Ankara.

4.4. Management Assessment

The management assessment of a planning process is a stage of gathering and analyzing the evidence and information about a site that will be crucial in the decision-making steps of the cultural heritage preservation efforts. This chapter on management assessment briefly analyzes the Upper Bosphorus region and the historical structures in terms of the present problems and threats, the risks, the market expectations and other identifiable opportunities. In the cultural heritage management plan for the area, different assessment reports by specialists should be utilized. These reports should be considered together with public stakeholder consultations in order to correctly identify and define the problems, needs and necessary action plans to be implemented.

4.4.1. Problems of the Historical Structures and their Surroundings

The problems of the historical structures and their immediate surroundings are the “existing threats” that if not identified and addressed in the plan will continue to have a negative impact. These problems can have daily impacts such as weathering, or one-time effects such as the planned changes for the region or incidents of vandalism.

4.4.1.1. Deterioration

The physical decay of the monuments is the result of many elements. The existing physical conditions of the fortresses and other significant historical structures in the region should be documented by a team of experts who should identify appropriate measures against these elements of deterioration. The conservation and maintenance plans of the historical structures that will be included in the CHMP should be based on these assessments. As the fortresses and batteries

have gone through a number of different building stages over the centuries, which are still visible (fig. 4.20a), the existing condition reports, and later the conservation and regular maintenance plans should take into account these different construction periods, materials and techniques.

Regardless of the reusage or restoration decisions for the fortresses, a conservation plan should be developed for the fortifications in the Upper Bosphorus region. The conservation plan should also include a manual for the maintenance of the fortifications similar in concept to the manual written for the fortifications in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area¹⁸, San Francisco in 1999 commissioned by the National Park Service and KEA Environmental (Freeman et al.). The *Seacoast Fortifications Preservation Manual*, after giving a detailed background on the history and preservation for coast defenses in the first section, addresses the issues of construction, engineering, design and maintenance in the second section, and then provides a detailed treatments section in the third part (Freeman et al.). The manual lists all the causes of deterioration together with a general conditions assessment which is followed by recommended treatments for different materials and their possible problems such as “cracks in concrete” (Freeman et al. 147), “mortar and repointing in brick construction” (Freeman et al. 154) or “moisture protection treatments” (Freeman et al. 166) for the fortifications in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. An important aspect of the manual is that it also differentiates between the three levels of treatment; “stabilization, preservation and repair and

¹⁸ Golden Gate National Recreation Area administers over 730 historic structures, including over 35 historic batteries. These historic buildings date from pre-Civil War era to the Cold War era. (www.nps.gov)

restoration” (Freeman 118-132), the choice of which are related with the conservation and reuse decisions for the historic structures.

In the Upper Bosphorus region the elements of deterioration that directly have an impact on the historical monuments can be grouped under two separate fields: impacts of nature and impacts of humans.

Under the first field, impacts of nature as a cause for deterioration of historical structures, the foremost reason is the continuous exposure of the historical structures to harsh environmental conditions (figs. 4.20 to 4.23). The effects of weathering experienced by seacoast fortifications in the Upper Bosphorus region are substantial due to the heavy wind loads, high moisture and salt content of the air and the freeze-thaw cycles of the winter seasons. Effects of ground water (fig. 4.23b), seawater and vegetation are some of the other elements of nature that cause deterioration.

An important factor that contributed to the decay of the historic structures is the general neglect due to the past military restrictions on entrance and use of the areas. The lack of any treatments (repair, restoration or stabilization) and the lack of regular maintenance since the military has ceased to occupy the Garipçe, Poyraz, Rumelifeneri and Yoros fortresses, have increased the adverse effects of weathering and other environmental factors. On the other hand these restrictions were useful in protecting the historical structures from the negative impact of humans.

The human impact, on the four fortresses named above, since the military has vacated them, have not been favorable and have mainly contributed to the rapid deterioration of the monuments. The lack of any kind of control of the access to the historic structures have resulted in vandalism and littering of the sites (figs. 4.24 a/b). Besides the high number of graffiti on the walls of the fortresses, it is also possible to

see numerous old fire smudges (fig. 4.25a). As many people choose these sites as picnicking venues they also bring their grills to barbeque among the historic walls (fig. 4.25b).



Fig. 4.20 a/b Garipçe fortress seawall crenellations on the left and Rumelifeneri fortress entrance gate on the right (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.21 a/b Garipçe fortress underground interior spaces. A view from the exposed ceiling reinforcements on the left and a vaulted chamber on the right with white deposits (probably salt or mold) visible on the bricks (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.22 a/b Poyrazköy “Hasan Pasha” tower ruins on the left and Garipçe fortress underground interior with a puddle of seawater that entered through the embrasure in a recent storm (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.23a/b Rumelifeneri fortress, interior of north tower on the left with Republican period cement additions and effects of ground water penetration on the right (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.24 a/b Garipçe fortress underground interior spaces. Walls with graffiti on the left and garbage along the stairs leading to a basement room on the right (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.25 a/b On the left Garipçe fortress exterior fire smudge on the bricks. On the right a family picnicking in the Rumelifeneri fortress trying to light up a grill by the walls (photographs by author).

On public holidays (such as May 19th when the photographs in fig. 4.25b and 4.28 were taken) or on Sundays, if the weather is pleasant, the number of people who choose to use the site of Rumelifeneri fortress as picnicking or visiting grounds increases. The crowded family trying to light up their grill in fig.4.25b or the couple in fig. 4.28 who decided to eat their lunch on the roof of one of the Rumelifeneri fortress towers probably will also leave their garbage behind. As the sites are on open grounds there aren't any controls restricting the visitors. However as the littering and safety problems have increased (fig. 4.26 a/b) at the Rumelifeneri fortress, the military has recently installed a gate to prohibit car access to the site in an attempt to decrease the number of visitors and their adverse effects. A pedestrian access gate is still open and used by both pedestrians and motorbikes.



Fig. 4.26 a/b The site of Rumelifeneri fortress in December 2007. Not only cars and people but also animals entered the site freely (photographs by author).

Another human induced problem that results in the decay of historic fortresses is the illegal constructions in close proximity to the boundaries of the structures (fig. 4.27). Due to the Bosphorus Law (App. B2) construction permissions on the Upper Bosphorus region are very strict. However illegal constructions, some that are inhabited and some half demolished still stand near the historic structures and sometimes adjacent to the fortress walls as can be seen in Garipçe (fig.4.27).



Fig. 4.27 a/b Garipçe fortress and illegal constructions adjacent to its seawalls on the south (photographs by author).

4.4.1.2. Security and Safety

Security and safety issues at the sites are a major problem that should be addressed as a priority. If no precautions are taken physical security of the visitors and in the future the staff (such as guards and maintenance personnel) will be at risk due to the poor conditions of the structures (figs. 4.28a and 4.29 a/b). For example, the historic walls of the Rumelifeneri fortress are not stable,¹⁹ however there are no signs indicating the condition of the walls and visitors climb up without realizing the

¹⁹ An official appeal letter to the Conservation Board from late 1990s asks for stabilization / restoration of the fortress walls that are in poor condition.

dangers involved (figs. 4.28 and 4.29 a/b). The uncontrolled and uninformed access to and around the sites results in fatal accidents and injuries from waves, winds and rocky surroundings. Fig. 4.30a shows a visitor posing at the rocks, which surround the Rumelifeneri fortress and was the location of a fatal family disaster in November 2007 when a small child and her father were drowned after a wave snatched the child from the rocks.

The uncontrolled access to the historic structures in the region also results in the illicit usages of the structures for different purposes such as drinking, drugs or meetings that seem shady as these locations provide privacy together with free access but are public spaces (fig.4.30).²⁰



Fig. 4.28 Rumelifeneri fortress 19 May 2010. A couple climbing on the north tower for picnicking (photograph by author).

²⁰ In a number of visits to Garipçe, Rumelifeneri and Poyrazköy fortresses at different days and different times of the day I came across many groups that had chosen these sites for these reasons. They were usually disturbed by my presence with a camera.



Fig. 4.29 a) A visitor family of four looking out on the sea from the top of the wall-walk at Rumelifeneri fortress (photograph by author).



Fig. 4.29 b) Rumelifeneri fortress entrance gate; a visitor family exploring the fortress during their visit (photograph by author).



Fig. 4.30 a/b Visitors around the Rumelifeneri fortress (photographs by author).

4.4.1.3. New developments and projects

New developments and projects can pose a great threat to the cultural heritage sites if they are not planned carefully or if planning authorities do not respect the integrity and authenticity of the cultural heritage site, monument or landscape.

On the monument scale, construction, rehabilitation or restoration projects near the fortresses can deduct from the integrity of the historical structures such as the bright red colored steps leading to the Garipçe fortress entrance that were redone by the Sarıyer municipality before the 2009 elections in an effort to repair the old trail leading up (fig. 4.31a).

Another threat to the Garipçe fortress is the new tender for the reusage rights of the historical structure which gives the rights to rent and use the fortress and the tower for 49 years for a minimal rent in return for a restoration investment (App. B7). As indicated in the previous chapters on history, the Garipçe fortress has a pair, the Poyrazköy fortress, across the strait both of which were built and later restored and rebuilt at the same times and by the same engineers. The architectural history of the Garipçe fortress thus cannot be separated from the architectural history of the Poyrazköy fortress. The fortification system of Upper Bosphorus should be thought of as a single cultural heritage site, a significant cultural landscape where the fortresses and batteries were designed and built in pairs along the strait in order to defend the Bosphorus. This inherent quality should be taken into account in any kind of new projects involving these fortresses.

If all the vacant and available fortresses are tendered out with the same conditions, it is possible that they will be contracted by different entities that will restore the monuments with different approaches. The single-monument oriented

projects on Upper Bosphorus would be limited in scope if they remain as single-monument projects and do not consider the fortifications a part of the defense network of the region. Incoherent and limited-scale planning threatens to deduct from the significance of the cultural landscape and can damage the integrity of the region's fortification system.

The restoration projects of the fortresses and batteries of Upper Bosphorus region should be designed according to a master plan with a long-term sustainability vision and coherent restoration approaches.

On a larger scale, the proposed third bridge project for the Bosphorus causes a great threat to the visual integrity and authenticity of the historical structures and the cultural landscape of Upper Bosphorus. Change is inherent to cultural landscapes; the right approach should secure and emphasize continuity while accepting change (Birnbaum 220). Cultural landscapes cover extensive areas and can be affected by numerous different factors such as infrastructure construction in the case of the third bridge. A good communication should be established with the planning authorities as well as other major stakeholders such as the metropolitan municipality, the military, or other offices that might have new projects or development plans for the region. The impact assessment of the third bridge and its leading roads, on the cultural landscape and the environment, should be prepared by the office responsible of the management of the cultural heritage on Upper Bosphorus.²¹

Fig. 4.32a from a 2009 newspaper report shows the construction site for the supposed roads that will lead to the third bridge, which will pass from the south of

²¹ See chapter 5, conclusion, for the proposal on creating a cultural heritage management office specifically for the of Upper Bosphorus region.

Garipçe to the south of Poyrazköy. Fig. 4.32b shows a protest against the proposed third bridge.

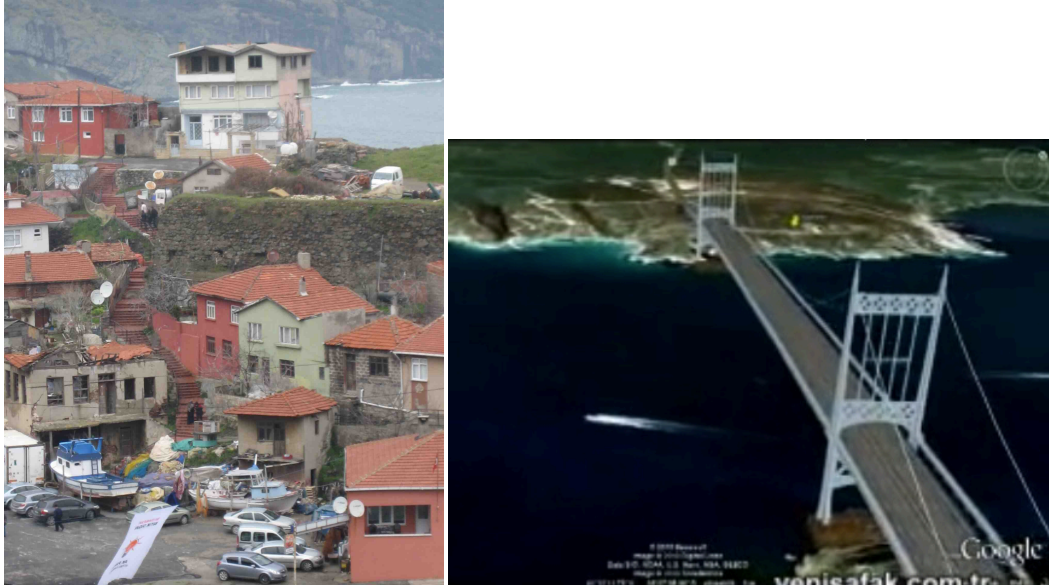


Fig. 4.31 a/b On the left Garipçe village center with steps leading up and illegal constructions (photograph by author). On the right an illustration of the Third Bridge from the website of *Yenişafak* newspaper.



Fig. 4.32 a/b On the left the road constructions (*Radikal* 6 July 2009). On the right, protests against the 3rd bridge (Mimdap.org)

4.4.2. Problems of the Villages and Region

The problems of the villages and the region should also be identified and assessed.

4.4.2.1. Illegal Constructions

The “SIT” designation for the protection of cultural and natural heritage (App. B1) and the Bosphorus Law 2960 (App. B2) strictly restrict legal building practices

in the region and especially on the foreground zone visible from the Bosphorus. However the local village residents' "need to build" new houses for their extending families or for other reasons still persist (Hendem). Instead of going through the difficult task of obtaining a permit for a legally approved construction, restoration or repair, the residents construct new buildings without permissions (illegal constructions visible in figs. 4.26b, 4.27a/b and 4.31a), which are depending on the political climate either pardoned before the elections or demolished. The resulting view of these illegal constructions near the fortresses affects the panorama of the historical sites and the cultural landscape of the region.

The military restricted access to the Upper Bosphorus until recently has led to a relatively slow development of the region which can be considered as a positive factor for protection. However with the lifting of the restrictions, the failure to plan in advance for the development of the sites, and the new plans for the third bridge, a serious risk of uncontrolled development in the region poses a substantial threat that should be immediately addressed.

4.4.2.2. Security

The history of smuggling in the area was discussed in the previous chapters. The remoteness of the region from the busy city center and its proximity to international waters have resulted in the illegal usage of the areas for smuggling especially in the 20th century. Although the military was restricting access to the region for the most part of the Republican period, these restrictions might have helped the smugglers at that time. The smuggled goods in the past have varied from tobacco to weapons and bullets to alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and drugs ("Sarıyer'de 142 bin Kaçak Mermi ele geçirildi"). While a resident interviewed remembered seeing cases of guns

by the roadside as a child (Öztürk) and the residents are relatively comfortable discussing incidents they witnessed from the first half of 20th century, it is not known if these illegal activities ceased to exist or continue.

4.4.2.3. Financial problems

The lack of employment opportunities for the local population is a problem of some of the villages such as Garipçe and Anadoluferi. Fishing is the greatest source of income for the owners of boats in Upper Bosphorus villages. Most of the family members are still involved in the family business of fishing, even though they have moved from their villages on the Upper Bosphorus to reside in the district centers of Sarıyer and Beykoz. The younger generations of families not involved in fishing choose to go to technical schools or universities or they are looking for jobs elsewhere. Alternative employment opportunities are missing resulting in immigration to the other neighborhoods of Istanbul (Hendem and Öztürk interviews).

The Garipçe village primary school was closed down in 2000s because of the decreased student attendance. The students are transported via bus to the primary school in Rumelifeneri village. The village faces the serious problem of depopulation. A study on Garipçe states that men are out at sea for fishing and other trades and they do come back to the village when the season is over, which was also pointed out in the interviews with village residents (Hendem and Öztürk). However according to the study the women of the village are “trapped in the localism of Garipçe with increasing religious radicalism” (Erginsoy 1998).

4.4.3. Risk Assessment and Constraints

The risk assessment section of a cultural heritage management plan identifies and outlines both the potential threats for a site and the potential problems that might

endanger the implementation of the management plan. Based on the risk assessment, planning for warding of the threats should be developed and corrective measures should be defined (Ringbeck 36). Some of the risks that should be addressed and evaluated in detail are; organizational and technical risks, development pressure, pressure of overpopulation and tourism, natural disasters and environmental influences (Ringbeck 35). While the assessment should include all the possible risks, it should also identify the contingencies of these risks, in other words the probability and impact of these risks should be evaluated. Risk mitigation measures should be defined accordingly and should be consulted when needed.

For the Upper Bosphorus region the higher risk factors are development and tourism pressures and overpopulation. The construction activities, investment pressure and changes in traffic and use are development factors that can affect the sites including view perspectives and silhouettes (Ringbeck 36). The plans of the third bridge and the increasing number of residential gated communities near the Upper Bosphorus region can be listed among the development pressures.

While tourism presents an opportunity to the extent that it contributes to the public awareness of the significance of the sites and to the commercial income beneficial for the protection and preservation of the sites, it may also cause damage if defined capacities are exceeded or if resulting facilities and traffic threaten the authenticity and integrity of the region (figs. 4.33a/b and 4.35) (Kercher and Du Cross 60-3; Ringbeck 37). There is an extent of tourism related use a site or a region can tolerate with its existing infrastructure. For the Upper Bosphorus region this infrastructure is currently failing with increasing number of visitors that arrive in their cars to village centers whose narrow roads cannot tolerate the busy traffic.

The conservation and development of sites are also influenced by demographic changes. A case of significant population growth will have an excessive demand on housing which might result in illegal constructions that will endanger the protected cultural landscape of the Upper Bosphorus. A falling population on the otherhand, such as in Garipçe, can also represent a threat if it results in inadequate conservation and maintenance of the cultural property (Ringbeck 37).

The issue of tourism pressure and overpopulation should be carefully addressed and a balance should be maintained since many similar sites (such as Polonezköy or Şile) have become degenerated, lost their qualities and authenticity after publicity increased and consequently after they received large number of visitors and immigration. The Upper Bosphorus region, with its villages, can also face the same problems.



Fig. 4.33 a/b On the left, visitors on Rumelikavağı hills. On the right Garipçe village center (photographs by author).

Seasonality due to the climate of the region is another risk, which should be addressed in the management plan if the proposed projects for the historic sites or other plans such as accessibility projects depend on the weather conditions.

Security and safety risks of the historic structures and other facilities are one of the most important issues. As a priority, the high physical safety risks of the staff and visitors, will need to be eliminated. This can be achieved first by identifying and applying security measures such as limiting access to the areas that can be dangerous prior to restoration. Signage about the dangers and risks involved can also be effective and should be placed in and around the fortresses and other sites in the region that will be open to the public.

The smaller villages are more resistant to accepting change. The local population of Garipçe is from Trabzon and Rize and it is known that they don't like and accept outsiders in their village as residents. If there is resistance among local people on the idea of developing a visitor point to promote tourism, it will pose an important social risk which should be assessed prior to the beginning of the project during the planning stage. For this reason educational programs for the local inhabitants are essential in order to get their support during the implementation of the project.

Natural disasters are actual risks that should be addressed with both preventive and reactive countermeasures. As the city of Istanbul is prone to floods and earthquakes, impact assessment of these potential disasters on the Upper Bosphorus region should be assessed in the cultural heritage management plan. For example, after the Marmara earthquake of 1999, the number of residential developments near the Upper Bosphorus region has increased since the location of the region is far from the active faults under the Marmara sea and since the bedrock in the area is believed to be more stable. Although the Upper Bosphorus is not on the direct earthquake region and thus has relatively lower direct risks in comparison with the other areas of Istanbul, a through survey of earthquake stability and

emergency action should be conducted at the fortresses and batteries and preventive measures such as repairs and structural reinforcements should be applied. Floods are another common risk factor for the region. In September 2009 over a hundred houses and other buildings in Garipçe village and around the Sarıyer and Beykoz municipalities were severely flooded. Preventive measures for flood protection should be implemented especially on the seashore locations where the heavy rain waters from the hills tend to collect and flow to the sea.

Another important potential risk that should be address is the sea traffic accidents on the Bosphorus and along the entrance to the Strait from the Black Sea due to the busy international sea traffic and weather conditions (Berlinski). Stricter sea traffic regulations should be considered for the safety of cultural and natural heritage and for the security of contemporary quality of life on Bosphorus.

4.4.4. Market Assessment

A detailed market assessment of the Upper Bosphorus region should be performed in order to correctly design and implement the different projects proposed in the cultural heritage management plan such as guided tours, visitors centers or museums in the region.

Currently the highest numbers of visitors to the sites come during the spring and summer season since the area is both a daily excursion point and also a recreational vacation spot close to the city. There are also increasing numbers of visitors on autumn and winter weekends.

The season of the region could be expanded to include at least 7 months from spring to autumn if there are incentives created for people living in Istanbul to visit the sites. On the other hand most of the villages included in the plan are fishermen's

villages. Thus the restaurants in the region are preferred especially during the autumn-winter-spring seasons after the fishing ban is lifted in September. This means that there is a visitor population in the area (in the off-season) that especially comes to the area to eat fresh fish (App. D). The targeted market includes families, local, national and international visitors of different age groups. The seasonality of the project should be assessed carefully for positive and negative implications.



Fig. 4.34 a/b On the left visitors in Rumelifeneri fortress on a December Sunday. On the right visitors in Yoros fortress on an October Saturday (photographs by author).



Fig. 4.35 Cars parked along the Rumelifeneri –Sarıyer road to view the panorama (photographs by author).

4.4.5. Projection of Growth

Istanbul is a city with already a larger number of national and international visitors. However the common tourist routes usually omit the Upper Bosphorus Fortresses and even if they are included, in most cases it is only a sighting of the Rumelihisari from a boat tour and a superficial luncheon visit to AnadoluKavađı. The number of foreign visitors to Istanbul as tourists or business travelers is gradually increasing and is expected to increase in the future. There are also many international conferences and meetings organized in the city which draw people from all over the world who come for business with the expectation to also visit and see the city. Most of the second and third time international visitors to Istanbul look for alternative routes and places to visit instead of the classic tour of the Sultanahmet area and the historic city. In recent years alternative activities such as exhibitions, art biennials, concerts and festivals have been attracting international visitors to the city as well.

At the national level the mobility of people has increased in the past 10 years with the introduction of private airline companies making it easier and cheaper to travel to most of the cities. The increasing number of editorials published in the newspapers and magazines about different villages, towns, cities and remote parts of the country also show that there is a demand and interest among Turks to see and visit new places (App. D).

For the Istanbulites, the Bosphorus has always provided a close-by escape from the stress of the city life especially on the weekends. Many people prefer the quieter and less crowded northern part of Bosphorus and the Black Sea coast of Istanbul for daily or weekend getaways. The increasing summertime day and night traffic on

certain areas along the Bosphorus also shows the increasing popularity of seaside venues.

Also with the plans of the new bridge to pass from the middle of the Upper Bosphorus region, the possibility of market growth as well as population increase in these areas could be expected in the future.

4.4.6. Other Identifiable Opportunities

Some of the other identifiable opportunities for the Upper Bosphorus region are; the increased interest and consciousness about cultural heritage sites in the community; national and international visitors interest in off-the-beaten-track routes and areas that are close to the city and easy to access; increased interest and need in the Istanbulites for healthy living and natural environment (figs. 4.34 to 4.37).

The natural heritage characteristics of the region should also be identified and included in the “Upper Bosphorus heritage management plan”. These characteristics would present other different opportunities for the region and for the management plan. Among these natural characteristics the preeminent location of the region on the bird migration routes presents an important opportunity for a successful heritage management plan as the region has a great potential to attract bird-watcher interest groups from Turkey and other countries.²²

The existing popularity of the region as a spot to visit in the summer or if the weather is mild in the winter, for a holiday or for a “weekend get-away” is another

²² Upper Bosphorus forests are an important area that various birds migrating to and from north of Black Sea rest at during migration times. The forests on the European coast are higher and more accessible locations for bird-watchers. For example during my research I met a British couple on Rumelifeneri - Sariyer roadside who were in Istanbul for a different event but decided to add one more day to their trip to visit the area for bird-watching. Some of the main issues for bird-watchers are; there is no guidance or signage about the region and its specific sites; access to the area is difficult; there are no bird-watching spots on elevated grounds.

opportunity that can be utilized for the cultural heritage management plan for the region.



Fig. 4.36 View of the Istanbul skyline as seen from the hills of Rumelikavağı (photograph by author).



Fig. 4.37 View of the entrance to the Black Sea as seen from the Yoros fortress (photograph by author).

4.5. Management Objectives

4.5.1. Aim

The aim of the cultural heritage management plan is to provide a sustainable management project for the protection and conservation of the identified historic structures and the cultural landscape while designing a sustainable development alternative for the region and its local population.

4.5.2. Management Objectives –Vision for the Future

The main objective of the project is to design a sustainable plan for the restoration and conservation of the fortresses through which the communities living around the fortresses can have long-term economic and social benefits. The recent plans to develop a third bridge over these areas will increase their visibility and importance also creating an urgent need for an action in the area. Thus a cultural heritage management plan with a vision should be prepared, taking into account the significances and character defining elements of the region as a cultural landscape and the extent of transformations the region faces (Lozny, 2006) in order to provide solid foundations and a reliable policy framework for the protection and management of cultural heritage in Upper Bosphorus.

The cultural heritage management plan for the area has to:

- Ensure that the sites on both sides of the Bosphorus are integrated into a single development and management plan.
- Preserve the visual integrity (view perspectives and panorama views) of the region as a whole while conserving the historical fortresses and sites.

- Design a sustainable and coherent plan for the restoration and conservation works of the fortresses in order to delay the continuing decay of the structures due to long term neglect.
- Provide the communities living around the fortresses with economic and social benefits by integrating the communities into the projects through various means of education and employment.
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of the sites and the management plan with revisions as needed.

The cultural heritage management plan for the area also has to:

- Set an example for future projects in different regions, both as a collaborative work and as an integrated sustainable management project with the variety of stakeholders involved.
- Create an alternative leisure time destination area in Istanbul and ease the pressure that the high numbers of visitors have on the historical peninsula.

To be specific, the management plan for the Upper Bosphorus should define a vision for the future, overall long-term objectives, statutory and policy objectives, sustainable landscape, nature and heritage conservation objectives, sustainable tourism and visitor management objectives, sustainable traffic and transportation objectives and research objectives.

4.6. Cultural Heritage Management and Cultural Landscapes

A “cultural heritage management plan” (CHMP), also commonly referred to in Turkish as a “site management plan”²², is a prerequisite for the preservation and continuity of a cultural heritage property for the present and future generations (*Operational Guidelines* par.109)²³. Effective management plans and in a wider definition management systems are varied depending on the context, type, characteristics and needs of the cultural heritage sites. The “World Heritage” designation by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), requires that the nominated cultural and natural heritage properties to the World Heritage List have “an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which should specify how the outstanding universal value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means” (*Operational Guidelines* par.108).

A CHMP is not a single document prepared by a single group of people or an authority. An effective and sustainable CHMP involves and associates all the stakeholders to the planning process and is made up of different components (i.e. the statement of significance and values, analysis and assessment reports of current conditions, conservation plans, maintenance plans, archeological or historical

²² Depending on the regions and/or periods, a “Management Plan” for a cultural heritage site can also be called a “Master Plan”, a “Protection Plan”, a “Cultural Resource Management” plan or an “Archaeological Heritage Management” plan (“Report on the Protection” par.14). In Turkey, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Cultural Heritage and Museums Directorate has a department under the title “World Heritage Sites and Site Management” that is responsible for preparation of CHMP of World Heritage designated sites and the sites in the tentative lists.

²³ There is an extensive literature on cultural heritage management since the inception of the concept in the second half of 20th century. The vision for cultural heritage keeps evolving while new approaches to cultural heritage management continue to develop and broaden the field. Periodic publications of UNESCO and the Getty Institute are valuable sources for keeping up to date with the recent decisions, technical advancements and internationally discussed issues related to cultural heritage. Many UNESCO generated reports, documents and guidelines on the subject, case studies of different heritage sites and theoretical publications are available both in print and downloadable online. See bibliography on heritage management at the end of this research for a selected list of literature consulted.

research plans, architectural restoration projects, visitor management plans, a tourism strategy and a business plan) prepared by different experts and teams working in collaboration and under the coordination of a management system.

Management Systems as Management Tools

Heritage management plans are management tools with the main purpose of ensuring the physical survival, integrity²⁴ and authenticity of the heritage property together with its significant values. They also aim to facilitate the understanding of the cultural heritage site by inhabitants and the public in general and to raise awareness on the need for protection by promoting the educational value of the property and its potential for social and economic development. (“Report on the Protection” 2). Management plans define and establish a framework for the management systems of cultural heritage properties, which are in turn needed to prepare, coordinate and implement the action plans defined in the management plan.

UNESCO states that “an appropriate management system establishes an effective mechanism, or process, at the cultural heritage site for maintaining its heritage values with some common elements that include: a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders; a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback; the involvement of partners and stakeholders; the allocation of necessary resources; capacity-building; and an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.” (*Operational Guidelines* par.111).

²⁴ The meaning of the word integrity is wholeness, completeness, unimpaired or uncorrupted condition, continuation of traditional uses and social fabric (Mitchell et al. 26).

Cultural heritage management planning is not a static event nor the plan is an “end product”. It is a continuous process, a cycle that continues with the implementation of the defined courses of action, periodic evaluation of the implemented action plans and of the cultural heritage site conditions, and revisions depending on the these evaluation reports. Cultural Heritage Management Plans are concerned with the future, they identify concerns and future alternative courses of action, and examine the evolving chains of causes and effects likely to result from current decisions; provide a mechanism for thinking about threats and opportunities and other difficult issues, solving problems and promoting discussion between involved parties; systematic: most planning exercises work through a pre-determined sequence of steps that give structure to the process. A systematic approach helps to ensure that decisions are based on knowledge and analysis of the subject and its context, and helps others to understand the rationale for proposed actions and have a “holistic” view (Mitchell et al. 38).

Cultural Landscapes and Heritage Management

Cultural landscapes are “illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic, and cultural forces, both external and internal.” (*Operational Guidelines* par.47).

The Upper Bosphorus region as stated in the statement of significance (ch.3) should be considered as a “cultural landscape” that represents the “combined works of nature and man” with the network of fortresses and batteries and the other historical structures, the landscape on the two continents and the associate seascape. Although the region of Upper Bosphorus as stated in chapters 4.1 and 4.2 spans over

two municipalities, the landscape and the seascape must be considered as a whole and the region should be designated as single entity with an administrative unit responsible of the cultural landscape.

The villages, and current residents of the Upper Bosphorus region should be considered together with the landscape as a whole. One of the significant intrinsic values of cultural landscapes is the “interaction between people and their environment”. Thus the management process for cultural landscapes perhaps more than any other cultural heritage property places the stakeholders in the center of the planning process. On the other hand, the number of stakeholders for cultural landscapes is often high and varies from governmental agencies and ministries to local residents and property owners as stated in chapter 4.3.

The management framework for cultural landscapes, as an approach to management, should focus on communication and building agreement among the majority of the stakeholders and should use a set of guiding principles directly related to the value and characteristics of the cultural landscape. These principles are defined as:

1. People associated with the cultural landscape are the primary stakeholders for stewardship.
2. Successful management is inclusive and transparent, and governance is shaped through dialogue and agreement among key stakeholders.
3. The value of the cultural landscape is based on the interaction between people and their environment; and the focus of management is on this relationship.
4. The focus of management is on guiding change to retain the values of the cultural landscape.
5. Management of cultural landscapes is integrated into a larger landscape context.
6. Successful management contributes to a sustainable society.

(Mitchell et al. 35-7)

These principles also form the basis of a vision for the heritage management plans of cultural landscapes. Bonnette states that a vision for cultural heritage should entail both vertical and horizontal integration; “vertical by integrating the concept of and concern for heritage conservation at all levels of planning and decision-making from policymaking and strategic planning to neighborhood and site planning to legislations, programs and projects; horizontal by infiltrating all sectors of urban activity from politics to social, cultural and economic development with a concern for heritage” (134).

The management process cycle --of assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management-- based on the above-defined guiding principles and seen in fig. 4.38 should aim at addressing the problems, challenges and the evolving characteristic of the cultural landscape.

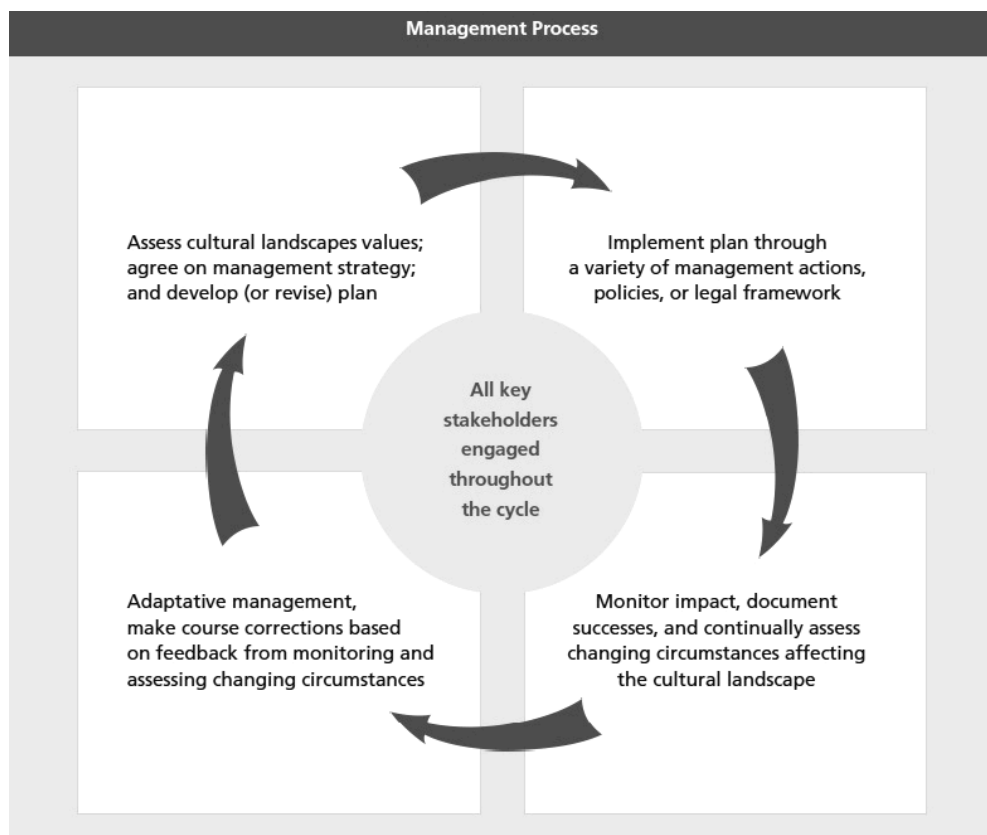


Fig. 4.38 Management process cycle from *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes* (Mitchell et al. 37).

The potential for successful cultural landscape management to play a role in strengthening the civil society is substantial (Mitchell et al. 35) and depends in part to the multidisciplinary management planning team inclusive of the community. Management coordination, governance, and authorities for management as well as the roles and responsibilities for developing and implementing the plan must be clarified in the process and a communication strategy to involve the stakeholders and the broader public must be set from the start (Mitchell et al. 38). For the region of Upper Bosphorus it is essential that the management planning and coordination team has an office in the region that is easily accessible and open to all stakeholders and especially the current residents of the villages.

4.6.1. Sustainability in Heritage Site Management

The principles of sustainability in international decisions and actions have been important since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. Although the concept of “sustainability” initially originated from environmental conservation issues, today it is the central political concept for the 21st century (Ringbeck 52). Sustainability is about using natural and cultural resources so that their capacity for the future is not diminished. Sustainable development combines economic progress with social justice and protection of the environment, while attempting to fairly distribute opportunities among the present generation. Protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage constitutes important contributions to sustainable development (Ringbeck 53).

Sustainability of the cultural landscape of the Upper Bosphorus region should be addressed on three overlapping levels; economic, social and environmental. Sustaining the management is another important issue; the management and

governance capacity, the funding strategies and capacity building should be addressed in a sustainable management. The sustainability vision should also take into account the challenging characteristics inherent to cultural landscapes. Preservation, sustainability and change should co-exist and must be balanced. As noted by the former director of the World Heritage Center :

Preserving a continually evolving cultural landscape is a real challenge. What we aren't trying to do is freeze a landscape. We are completely aware that although our task is linked to conservation, the world evolves and the vision of heritage changes. It's very important that we include in our vision, practice, and statutory work, a concept that allows for the interpretation of modern needs, and the values that are involved in cultural landscapes. These values are something that can be preserved, but within an evolving society. (Bandarin)

UNESCO states that the cultural and natural heritage properties may have a variety of ongoing or proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable (*Operational Guidelines* par. 119). Sustainable use strategies are open to innovation however they should be examined carefully whether or not if the proposed sustainable use of a site has an adverse impact on the significance, value, integrity and authenticity of the property (*Operational Guidelines* 59; Ringbeck 53).

Some specific objectives that should be set for Upper Bosphorus region are “sustainable heritage conservation objectives”, “sustainable tourism and visitor management objectives” and “sustainable traffic and transportation objectives”. Decisions should be made about which elements of the Upper Bosphorus cultural landscape can tolerate change for sustainability and which elements must be conserved. Some of these elements can be “suitable for exchange in return for other benefits” (Mitchell et al. 28) such as sustainability of the region.

Sustainability of the Upper Bosphorus fortresses and the larger region of Upper Bosphorus in general can be achieved through an emphasis on innovative thinking in sustainable uses of the fortresses and their environs, in programs and activities for the visitors and residents, and through innovative management vision.

In specific, the social sustainability can be achieved through the successful management of the Upper Bosphorus region with the resident participation in planning and decision-making. The management plan should be fully understood and collectively endorsed by the stakeholders (Bonnette 131-137). Successful cultural landscape management can “illustrate sustainable local and regional development” and this was it has a meaning in people’s lives, becomes more “relevant to a larger constituency and contributes to a sustainable future” (Mitchell et al. 36).

The environmental sustainability can be achieved by space-saving, energy-saving, and traffic-saving projects that contribute to the quality of community surroundings (Ringbeck 52). In the Upper Bosphorus region environmental sustainability by creating access alternatives planning aimed among others at reducing motorized individual traffic which is among the problems of the region and by considering using renewable energies to operate infrastructure and buildings.

The economic sustainability can be achieved through sustainable tourism and sustainable use of the sites in the region. Sustainable tourism is also needed for environmental sustainability in the region. Some UNESCO recommendations are “building the capacity of the management in dealing with tourism; training the local populations in tourism-related activities so that they can participate and receive benefits from tourism; helping to promote relevant local products at the local, national and international levels; raising public awareness and building public pride in the local communities through conservation outreach campaigns; attempting to use

tourism-generated funds to supplement conservation and protection costs at the sites (*World Heritage Info-kit 21*). A sustainable management system for the cultural landscape of Upper Bosphorus can also serve as a model for other heritage sites of comparable extent.

4.6.2. Recommended Actions

This chapter summarizes some recommended actions and proposals for a CHMP for the Upper Bosphorus region. Recommendations are grouped under different captions depending on the existing available information and assessments given in the previous chapters.

Priorities: There are some priorities that should be addressed while a management plan for the Upper Bosphorus region is being prepared. Since the initial preparation of an effective cultural heritage management plan requires a considerable time, in the interim some immediate actions should be defined and implemented. Some of these priorities are immediate implementation of emergency temporary interventions such as security precautions in and around the sites, including restricting access to some areas, and temporary emergency stabilization and conservation of the monuments to prevent further deterioration.

Specialist Surveys: A number of surveys and assessment reports are needed prior to the beginning of the planning process such as the preliminary condition surveys of the fortresses and the landscape, nautical surveys for transportation, inventory and documentation of the historical structures and environmental assessments. Developing a Geographical Information System (GIS) by mapping the landscape features and historical structures will be essential as management tool and also for management decisions and monitoring of the sites. It is possible to work

with the related departments of the different universities within the municipal boundaries of Sarıyer and Beykoz for these surveys. Further surveys on different subjects would be needed throughout the planning process.

Built Heritage: Decisions on conservation should be made depending on the survey, inventory and condition assessments of the six fortresses and other historic structures in the region. Jokilehto states that the former priority in restoration has been replaced with maintenance and preventive care, which requires systematic surveys of the historical structures (318). Conservation needs of the cultural heritage properties in the region should be outlined clearly and distinguished in three levels of immediacy; immediate actions, short-term conservation needs (3-5 years) and the long-term vision for conservation (5+ years). Availability of financial resources and the immediacy of the conservation needs will effect the decisions of implementation. Adaptive reuse strategies and opportunities should be assessed and designed together with conservation needs and decisions.

Restoration of other historical structures in the villages and the immediate vicinity should be considered in line with the integrity and authenticity of the Upper Bosphorus region. Periodic monitoring of the monuments and the sites and day-to-day maintenance guidelines should be established.²⁵

²⁵ An example was given in chapter 4.2, the *Seacoast Fortifications Preservation Manual*. Another example is the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* by Parks Canada published in 2003. The guidelines are provided for different cultural heritage sites such as archeological areas, landscapes, buildings and engineering works. The “recommended” and “not recommended” actions are given in three levels of treatment similar to the *Seacoast Fortifications Preservation Manual*. These three levels are preservation, rehabilitation and restoration (*Standards* ch.2). The guidelines for landscapes section evaluates land patterns, landforms, spatial organizations, vegetation, viewsapes, circulation, water features and built features (*Standards* ch.3).

Villages and the Upper Bosphorus Region: Depending on the management decisions of preserving the view perspectives and panoramas which are an important element of the cultural landscapes, stricter legislations should be considered for keeping certain areas free of development (Ringbeck 21). The proposal for a development as considerable as the third bridge should be discussed at length and revisions should be considered at the planning stages, after an impact study of the proposed project on the cultural heritage, environment and social values of the region.

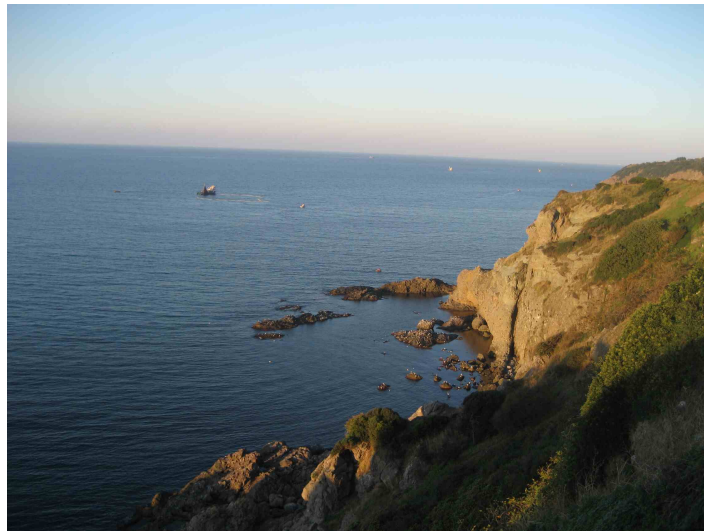


Fig. 4.39 View of the Black Sea from Anadolufeneri (photograph by author).



Fig. 4.40 View of Yoros fortress and the Dikilikaya Feneri from Rumelikavak shores (photograph by author).

Landscape and town planning for the six villages of Upper Bosphorus region should be prepared. Trails and recreational areas should be established for visitors and residents.

Rehabilitation for the completed illegal constructions in the villages and the greater region of Upper Bosphorus can be considered. Informative and educational guidance for the residents of the villages on their future building practices through seminars, workshops and a design manual with guidelines for making changes in their property while keeping within the guidelines of the recommended visual character of the region are some activities that can prevent illegal constructions and ensure that any new constructions will be compatible with the historic and scenic character of the region. A “property owners manual” can describe the goals to preserve the fortresses, the landscape and the region by providing information and guidelines on historic resources and on “appropriate changes to historic or not properties” to individuals (Copps 119-20).

Public access: The accessibility solution proposed for the region aims at creating easy access to the sites by boat. Ring tours with a “hop-on-hop-off” concept together with a shuttle option for the sites on higher grounds should be considered. Transportation studies and nautical surveys for other alternative accessibility plans should be conducted. Parking areas must be designed for visitors arriving by car.

Research: Further archeological survey and excavations of the Upper Bosphorus region should be supported in a planned framework. An oral history project should be conducted. The outcomes of the project can be incorporated later to the reusage alternatives of the fortresses and site interpretation options. Help from military

architecture historians is needed to individually analyze the parts and features of each fortification and establish significance on a more detailed level. This would significantly help in managing preservation, deciding on interventions and maintenance.

Reusage Alternatives for the Fortresses: Giving a compatible use to the fortifications will help their maintenance. The reusage alternatives depend on the internal designs and conditions of the historic structures. Jokilehto notes that “modern conservation does not mean a return to the past rather it demands courage to undertake sustainable human development within the reality and the potential of existing cultural, physical and environmental resources” (318).



Fig. 4.41 Battery Chamberlin at GGNRA, San Francisco. (nps.gov)

Reusage alternatives are varied and the pros and cons of all the alternatives for the monuments, for the villages, for the region in terms of financial viability and sustainability should be assessed. Implementation of different reusage alternatives in the fortresses and towers in order to draw people to all of the six sites during their visit should be considered. Fig. 4.41 shows one of the batteries open for public visit at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Some examples of these alternatives could be archives, military architecture museum, museum for history of the area,

outdoor concert/ theater areas, visitor's center for orientation. In specific, military history museum or museum for nautical technology, in partnership with the Navy or the Military, Bosphorus museum about the social history, geology and marine biology, educational and research venues such as a Black Sea Research Center, archives and exhibit for the history of the region and other venues with different features for various events.

As seasonality is an issue and in order to address the needs of the different stakeholders, uses of some of the fortresses and other areas for different purposes related with the community needs in the off-season months should be considered. In line with site interpretation policies different workshop and live demonstration areas for glassblowers, blacksmiths and boat repair can be some alternative activities that visitors can enjoy during their visit. Fishing, a traditional income activity for the region can also be a year-round visitor attraction.

Walking and hiking are major activities that should be planned in the Upper Bosphorus region which will make use of the proposed trails and different historical structures. Different sports gear companies can sponsor a "healthy-living" route passing by the barracks and bastions around the region. A partnership with the local gendarmerie for the patrolling and safety of this trail can be established. Wildlife and plants as well as history of the region can be explored on these trails. Fig. 4.42 shows in detail the Marin Headlands region of the GGNRA with available trails and visitor services.

Site Interpretation: Public interpretation at the Upper Bosphorus region cultural landscape is crucial as it will increase the public awareness and emphasize the values of the region. Landscape interpretation is essential in understanding the characteristics and values related to the identity, history and context of the cultural

landscape. So an important element of site interpretation will require view terraces and roadside areas with interpretive signage. The roadside areas will allow the visitor to stop and safely view the significant landscape features while the interpretive signage can provide history and contemporary information. Different view perspectives and the panoramas of the cultural landscape will illustrate the concepts, dynamics and relationships of sites among the Strait (Copp's 118).

Other public interpretation alternatives include guided tours led by trained guides who are residents of the region, cell phone tours with lectures covering a predetermined route (e.g. GGNRA), documentary films on the monuments and the region, and live demonstrations of relevant activities such fishing and military guidebooks are another alternative which visitors can consult as they tour around the site. Guide systems are effective for the interpretation of the site if the guides are well trained about the historical and cultural background of the region, and if they are conscientious speakers (Howard 255; Fitch 343).



Fig. 4.42 Golden Gate National Recreation Area interactive map detail from its website. (nps.gov)

Media, branding and public awareness: Designation of identity and coherent branding for the region is important as it emphasizes the added value to the site. Branding will eventually help to create an alternative destination in Istanbul. A good example of coherent branding can be found in Suomenlinna World Heritage site in Helsinki (fig. 4.43).

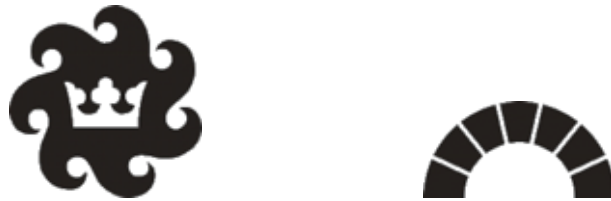


Fig. 4.43 On the left the Suomenlinna Sveaborg Logo and on the right is the logo of the Governing Body Suomenlinna

The Suomenlinna logo is “a crown surrounded by a wavy fess, a traditional symbol of power”. It is used on signposts, brochures and the materials of the cultural programs. The logo of the Governing Body of Suomenlinna is an arch “depicting the basic mission of the Governing Body to restore and maintain the monument.” (www.suomenlinna.fi). Coherent branding will facilitate sustaining an overall quality, identity and authenticity in the Upper Bosphorus region.

Printed material should have the essential information regarding the operating dates and hours, a simple map, what to see and to do, a short history, as well as security warnings for the visitors. Establishing a website in Turkish and English regarding the region and the activities available (an example seen in fig. 4.42) and including it in the search engines such as google.com will make it easier for people to get information about the region and plan their visit accordingly. Making use of the free press releases and having editorials written about the fortresses of Istanbul in city oriented magazines such as Istanbul Time Out, and the weekend newspapers will

increase the publicity but should be carefully planned as increased publicity can in turn increase the tourism pressure.

4.6.3. Financial Overview and Resources

Financial and human resources are essential for the protection and conservation of a cultural heritage site (Ringbeck 53). Thus in order to create a feasible heritage management plan of a cultural or natural heritage site, the finances must be clearly outlined and shall reflect realistic estimations. Different economic factors directly or indirectly related to a cultural heritage site will shape the possibilities of heritage conservation and the options of site management “by influencing decisions, shaping policy, encouraging or discouraging the use of heritage, enabling conservation work through financing, giving incentives to stewardship, and so on” (Mason 4).

Information on the required funding and the available finances should be included in the management plan within an itemized annual budget (under at least three separate fields); the capital costs such as the structural maintenance or the equipment costs, the operational costs such as the staff, publicity or project costs, and the unforeseen costs (or the costs of special measures). For the existing heritage sites, the estimated budgets are based on the data available from the past years. For a newly designated cultural heritage site with a new management system, besides the estimated costs and funding for the first year, the budget should also include the preliminary costs such as specialist surveys, documentation or assessment reports.

Depending on the legal designations of the heritage sites or the regulations of the responsible management organizations, sometimes the financial information of a cultural heritage site are publicly available such as the *2008 Golden Gate Annual*

Report of GGNRA- NPS, downloadable from its website and the budget reports of Suomenlinna Sea Fortress²⁶.

4.6.3.1. Total Budget Estimated

The total estimated budget outline of the cultural heritage site management plan for the Upper Bosphorus is separated in to three sections: preliminary costs, capital costs and operational costs. An example of a basic budget from the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in fig. 4.44, available on its website, informs the public about the amount and which functional areas and programs the funds were allocated.

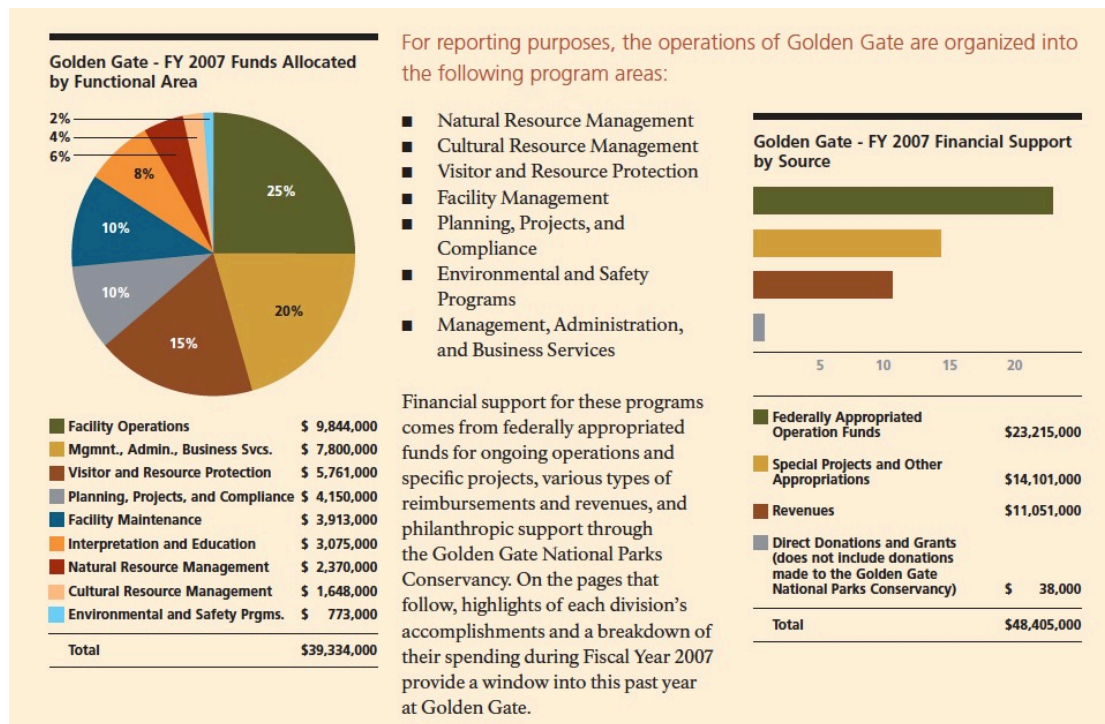


Fig. 4.44 Program overview showing allocated funds and financials support from 2008 (2008 Golden Gate Annual Report 11).

Fig. 4.44 shows a page with information on the 2007 fiscal year from the 2008 Golden Gate Annual Report. On the left, in a pie-chart, the funds allocated to

²⁶ Documents on the planning and monitoring of the Governing Body of Suomenlinna are available to the public via the Finnish State Internet Reporting service Netra provided by the State Treasury. (www.suomenlinna.fi)

different functional activities such as the facility operations, the natural and cultural resource managements, visitor and resource protection, facility maintenance, environmental and safety programs, facility operations, management, administration and business services and interpretation and education are given. On the right, in a bar graph, information on the financial support received is given according to the source of the supports. Table 4.9 gives the annual budgets, number of visitors and the gross area of the managed acres for GGNRA in years 2003, 2004 and 2008.

Fiscal Year	Annual Budget	Total Recreation Visits	Gross Area Acres
2003	\$13,882,000	14,035,540	74,816
2004	\$13,762,000	13,154,102	74,820
2008	\$23,394,000	Approximately 17-million	75,500

Table 4.9 2003, 2004, 2008 annual budgets of Golden Gate National Recreational Area (nps.gov)

In the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), 80% of recreation fees are used to improve the parks in which they are collected and the remaining 20% is distributed throughout in the system in regional assessments. The regional assessments are the funds collected in a regional pool with which centralized purchases, such as uniforms and software licenses, as well as other regional and national needs, such as emergency funding and employee move benefits are funded (2008 *Golden Gate* 30).

Golden Gate National Recreation Area provides the public with simple and understandable information on the spending of the budget by saying that “Your dollars will rehabilitate trails, stabilize historic buildings on Alcatraz Island, construct new restrooms, restore native plants, replace dilapidated information kiosks, improve accessibility, provide park brochures, upgrade park roads, and the list continues to grow” (GGNRA-NPS website).

4.6.3.1.1. Preliminary Costs

Preliminary costs are associated with the work that needs to be done before the planning process starts. Some of the preliminary costs identified for the Upper Bosphorus region are; survey of the current conditions of the sites and the restoration works to be applied; existing measurements and conditions plans for the fortresses; oral history research project for the neighborhoods around the fortresses; costs for establishing an historical archive of the region; assessment of the needs of the local populations in order to devise an alternative, off-season use for the fortresses and their associated structures.

4.6.3.1.2. Capital Costs

Some of the capital costs identified for the Upper Bosphorus region are; the documentation and inventorying of the historical structures in the region; a thorough cleaning of the sites from weeds and garbage; restoration and conservation treatments; building work and site preparation including signage, routes, trails and other structures; purchase of equipment, materials and software; cost of security precautions and other security related building work and equipment; creation and design of a website for the region.

4.6.3.1.3. Operational Costs

Operational costs are reoccurring costs such as staff salaries, maintenance and program costs. Some of the operational costs identified for the Upper Bosphorus region are; regular conservation treatments needed by the structures; maintenance of the sites; utilities; publicity & marketing materials and expenditure.

Staff salaries with insurances and overheads can constitute the largest operational cost. The permanent positions on the sites will be employed by local residents. Training for the positions will be needed.

Monitoring of the sites and the program; Regular monitoring of the fortresses (as advised by the conservation team) to determine the effects of the weather and outdoor conditions over the restoration work applied; Monitoring for the management of the program; Assessment of necessary revisions of the program, its efficiency and problems related to the visitors, staff and other mechanisms involved.

Unforeseen costs, VAT, other tax and financial costs should also be included in the estimated budget.

4.6.3.2. Funding

Funding should also be detailed as in the costs described above. The capital funding and operational funding should be separated and the sources of funding should be explained.

Innovative and sustainable ways of funding will benefit the site. For example, the restoration, management and administration of Suomenlinna are funded with profits from the operations of the Governing Body of Suomenlinna, and with funds from the State budget. The operational profits are comprised of the rents of residences and facilities, income from the sale of landscape preservation services, and profits from conference and banqueting facilities which in total cover approximately 60 per cent of operating costs. Sources of non-monetary sponsorships and partnerships, such as the partnership with Ministry of Justice which finances the continuous Suomenlinna Sea Fortress renovation project carried out by inmates of the Suomenlinna Prison, are another significant source of funding (Suomenlinna.fi).

4.6.3.2.1. Capital Funding

The sources for capital funding can come through as monetary sponsorships as well as by providing equipment, vehicles, professionals (such as engineers or

accountants) or know-how in areas needed during the conservation and restoration plans and implementation of the whole project.

Some of the sources that can be consulted for capital funding in the Upper Bosphorus Cultural Heritage management projects are: Turkish Military & Navy; Sarıyer and Beykoz Municipalities; Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality; community organizations²⁷; relevant private foundations and donors (i.e. Koç Foundation); international and national sea transport companies and associations; IMKB and other organizations located in the Sarıyer and Beykoz districts that might be interested in supporting a social responsibility project; universities within the boundaries of the municipalities of Sarıyer and Beykoz such as the Koç University, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul Technical University, Işık University and Istanbul University Forestry and Landscape Architecture Department; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

4.6.3.2.2. Operational Funding

Ideally the cultural heritage site will be self-supporting the operational costs through the revenues and grants. The revenues can be generated from the visitor's fees, fees from guided tours, parking and rental income of the catering and retail areas.

Another source of operational funding can come from partnerships in the form of funds or services. For the Upper Bosphorus region, operational support for transportation can be provided by IDO and IETT to provide easy access to the sites during the season. Municipalities are also a source of operational funding. In

²⁷ Some of the local community organizations are Sarıyer Halk Eğitimi Merkezi Yapıtırma, Yaşatma ve Geliştirme Derneği (1990), Sarıyer Sosyal Geliştirme ve Halk Kültürünü Yaşatma Derneği (1993), Sarıyer Rotary Kulübü Derneği (1993), Sarıyerliler Derneği (SA-DER, 1992), Boğaziçi Kültür Derneği, Rumelifeneri Sosyal Yardımlaşmayı Geliştirme ve Kültürel Çevre Koruma Derneği

Suomenlinna as the heritage site is within the City of Helsinki and since about 800 residents live on the islands, the municipality is responsible for services such as public transport, public utility services, bridges, cleaning and snow clearance of access ways and routes, maintenance of the bathing beach and playing field, and some of the costs of maintaining the piers and the shoreline and park areas. The city purchases some of the services required on the islands from the Property unit of the Governing Body of Suomenlinna by outsourcing contracts. This way the Governing Body of Suomenlinna manages official City functions on the islands and the City Planning Department and Public Works Department are represented on the Board of the Governing Body (Suomenlinna.fi).



Fig. 4.45 Photograph from Suomenlinna Conference and Banqueting Facilities, Helsinki. (suomenlinna.fi)

Another example of funding to consider is renting different indoor and outdoor areas depending on the conditions and availability to different events, banquets, and weddings. In GGNRA, permits for using a location for commercial or large-scale purposes make up a substantial income that is recycled to support the site.

Suomenlinna also rents nine venues of different types and sizes for conferences and other events (fig. 4.51). April to October is the peak season for hiring rooms while winter usage is becoming popular. 650 events were organized in 2009 and a third of them were weddings. The conference and banqueting facilities sales service

of the GBS collects feedback from customers to improve the activities and facilities of Suomenlinna, and to enable monitoring of the quality of the fortress as an attraction (suomenlinna.fi).

For the Upper Bosphorus region, creating venues that can be used for weddings is recommended. Venues along the Bosphorus strait such as hotels, gardens or restaurants are popular for weddings of couples from Istanbul, from neighboring cities and other countries. Areas that are unused during the off-season could be used for educational purposes of the local populations, in collaboration with volunteer organizations that provide English, literacy, computer education and other skills. Winter use of the facilities can also be promoted.

Providing the fortresses and villages for professional photo, TV-series and film shootings through a permit and fee will also generate income for the operational funding and management of the site.

4.6.3.3. Staffing Implications

The cultural heritage management plan should explain whether or not and how many staff members are available for conservation, research, administration, visitor services and education. The academic, technical or special training qualifications of the staff should be given and the plan should also indicate if access to specialist knowledge from competent authorities and institutes is available and which training offers are provided. (Ringbeck 53).

Volunteers are an important part of the work force in the Golden Gate Area (GGNRA). According to the 2008 Annual Report the estimated value of volunteer support is \$ 6,537,000, when calculated according to National Park Service standards, based on 377,532 hours at a rate comparable to temporary employee

salary and benefits (*2008 Golden Gate* 32). The management plan should assess the possibility of working in long-term with volunteers in some programs and projects.

For the staffing of the positions that do not need a professional background other than basic training, local residents of the Upper Bosphorus villages can be employed. The local staff will be selected and trained in capacity building workshops organized by the management project team.

Depending on the off-season use of the areas the staff will be permanent all-year around. Professional guidance and consultancy is especially needed during the preliminary stages and during the implementation of the projects.

A group of professionals should be hired as the core management team which will oversee the regular flow of the project once the initial phase of project implementation process is over. The staff can include a PR specialist working on the marketing as well as media and public relations, a buyer with organization abilities.

4.6.4. International Cooperation

There are two important specific international scientific committees in which the management project office of the Upper Bosphorus region should participate in for guidance, advice, training, research, education and knowledge sharing. These Committees focus on building institutional links and attracting members in order to encourage collaborative research on military heritage and cultural landscapes, in particular in view of their preservation and restoration.

IcoFort, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage established in Paris, in February 2005, is concerned not only with the structures built for military purposes (such as fortifications, fortified towns, works of military engineering, arsenals, harbours, barracks, military and naval bases,

testing fields, and other enclaves and constructions built and /or used for military and defensive purposes), but also with the landscapes of military and naval actions (including ancient or recent battlefields, territorial, sub-aquatic or coastal defence installations and earth works) as well as commemorative monuments both of defense and conflicts (including war memorials, trophies, cemeteries, cenotaphs, and others plaques or marks). In addition, the heritage associated with such sites and monuments is of interest to IcoFort given the significance of conflict in shaping human societies and their technologies (Icofort).

The ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee on Cultural Landscapes is a joint committee between ICOMOS and IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects) with the aim of promoting understanding, conservation and wise use of landscape heritage for the public and private benefit, and with the general purpose of sustaining and improving the quality of life. It is particularly interested in promoting an integrated and holistic approach for thinking and making decisions about different landscapes together with their physical (tangible) and mental (intangible) (Icomos website).

The above described and other international cooperation alternatives can be developed together with Koç University, which is located on the Upper Bosphorus region and thus is also one of the stakeholders. The academic departments and programs available at Koç University not only because of their location in close proximity to the area but also due to their diverse subject fields such as the “Anatolian Civilizations and Cultural Heritage Management” program or the archeology and sociology departments can benefit from the research opportunities in the Upper Bosphorus region.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

“Cultural landscapes are testimonies of history” (Bandarin)

The Upper Bosphorus region is the only part of Bosphorus that is still free of excessive or major development. It is still possible, to some extent, for the viewer to understand what the Strait looked like in the past centuries. The region in its entirety is a landscape of historical importance.

The historical research of the Upper Bosphorus fortresses and the region (chapter 2) aimed at identifying and understanding the different features and characteristics of the landscape and the historical structures, how they relate to each other and to the other components of the landscape in the contexts of time, space and functional use.

The geographical location and the topographical features of the Upper Bosphorus region have been the primary distinguishing characteristics of the area since Antiquity.¹ The role of the region in the mythological tale of Jason and the Argonauts as a topographical threshold of the then known world, and the significance of the region in the Black Sea trade as an anchorage point at the entrance of the Black Sea promoted the founding of a number of temples and sanctuaries in the area. According to the historical sources there were several temples on both the European and Asian sides of the Strait, but the most famous one was the Asian Hieron on the hills above Anadolukavağı (ch. 2.1). The popularity of the Hieron, attracting visitors and worshippers as an eminent temple of Zeus or Jupiter Ourious (meaning “of the fair winds”) was in close relation to the commercial value of its

¹ For Hieron, Alfonso Moreno gives a terminus ante quem of 600 B.C. to 550 B.C. (Moreno 679).

trade route location. The financial advantages of being on a trade route at this strategic location, where it was possible to control the access to the Bosphorus and to collect customs, also meant struggles for the military and political control of the area. Although the available archeological evidence is rare from this early period, according to the historical sources, Hieron became a fortified customs house in Antiquity (Moreno 679).

In the Byzantine period the number of available primary sources about the area noticeably diminish. The commercial uses of the region probably continued and paralleled the developments in Black Sea trade. However after the 6th c A.D. account of Procopius regarding the structures built in the region by Emperor Justinian I, it is only in the 14th century that the region is mentioned in a commercial context in relation to a struggle between the Venetians and the Genoese over the control of the trade and the customs collection activities in the area.

The early 15th century visual (*Map of the Balkans*, fig. 2.8) and textual references (Clavijo 94-95) to the area provide evidence for the Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı Byzantine fortresses prior to the conquest of Istanbul which are opposite each other on the Bosphorus and facilitate the understanding of the spatial organization and relationship of these fortifications to the landscape. Accordingly the control of the Strait was maintained by a chain stretched over the Strait probably through the “Dikilikaya feneri” located in the middle of the sea, between Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı (figs. 2.8, 2.10-II, 2.13, 2.14 and 5.1 a/b). Fig. 5.1b shows the possible line of control between the two fortresses as a schematic outline. The Byzantine fortresses were on the elevated grounds above Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı and had walls extending to the shoreline structures which were connected by chains through the “Dikilikaya feneri”.



Fig. 5.1 a/b On the left, view of the Dikilikaya feneri and the Yoros fortress in the background from the shore of the Rumelikavağı village (photograph by author). On the right the schematic representation of the defense line between the two Byzantine fortresses.

Further archeological and historical research is needed on both European and Asian shores as well as an underwater archeological survey in order to understand the region and its built heritage in the Antiquity and the Byzantine periods. The ruins of the Rumelikavağı Byzantine fortress (App. E) must be documented and researched.

Beginning with the 17th century Rumelikavağı and Anadolukavağı Ottoman fortresses, the fortifications on the Upper Bosphorus region show an evolution of design, construction methods and materials that parallel technological innovations and military advancements. The fortification system and structures of the area were assessed and revised as needed on a number of occasions in the 18th and 19th centuries, as documented by the sources in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives.

The defense structures and the additional built heritage of the region from the Ottoman period such as lighthouses, quarantine stations and hospitals, each with its own story, relate and contribute to the larger history of the landscape. In addition to contributing to the history of the cultural landscape, the historical fortifications of the Ottoman period are testimonies of Ottoman foreign relations, specifically the Franco–Ottoman alliance during the 18th and 19th centuries, and the emergence of the

Russian Empire. The archival documents and plans contained in the French Military archives are significant sources in that aspect. These sources point to a new fortress proposed to be built between Garipçe and Rumelifeneri, but never realized.

Marked with the passage through the Cyanean Rocks, the Argonautic tale is embedded in the minds and memories of later generations of European writers and travelers. The extensive European travel literature that mentions the area from the 16th to the early 20th century serve as examples of how the region was perceived with its tangible and intangible components as an important landscape of the past and also of the present at the time. Mitchell et al. define the cultural landscapes as repositories of collective memory (22).

The political and military importance of the Straits and their fortifications became an international subject in the first decades of the 20th century. The WWII followed by the Cold War is a period when the region was detached from the rest of the city due to restrictions of military access. Further research is needed such as a detailed oral history project and the documentation of the intangible heritage in order to understand and document the social history of the region in the 20th century.

The 20th century military heritage, especially from the Cold War period needs documentation preferably through a collaborative project with the historical services and archives office of the Military. The identification and documentation of the recent military built heritage will aid in any future cultural heritage management plans for the region. Different examples of Cold War heritage preservation programs have been in effect in different countries since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The *Legacy Cold War Project* under the Legacy Resource Management Program² of

² The program objectives are the conservation of irreplaceable biological, cultural, archaeological, archival, historical, and geophysical resources and stewardship over specified physical and paper historic records and about twenty-five million acres of land under Department of Defense jurisdiction,

the United States Department of Defense is one of the examples where the reminders of the Cold War (artifacts, documents, properties and sites) are preserved in order to “help future generations understand the Cold War, its origins, and its repercussions” (*Coming in from the Cold*).

The history research (chapter 2) of the Upper Bosphorus fortresses and their larger context has revealed different features and characteristics of the region. The fortresses, towers and batteries, for example, as they are built in pairs, one on each side of the Bosphorus opposite each other, should also be managed in an integrated manner. It will be destructive to their historical significance to consider these structures and sites separately and implement their restoration independently.

The values and the characteristics of the landscape should be identified through historical research, current conditions analysis and stakeholder involvement. A sustainable heritage management plan can be achieved through community development and effective management. The problems of the region should be assessed also in the larger context of the landscape and with the objectives. For example the issue of traffic, parking and access to the sites can be alleviated through a sea transport ring system (fig. 5.2) which can be locally operated by the residents and managed by the management office of the upper Bosphorus region. This service can benefit the landscape and the stakeholders by reducing the traffic and providing easy access to the sites on the opposite shores. On the other hand the revenues and employment opportunities, an aspect of financial sustainability, will benefit the historical sites, the region and the local community and will provide support for the projects.

by enumeration, protection, and restoration of these resources in cost-effective partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies and private groups. (usmlm.org)



Fig. 5.2 Sea access route alternative.

This research can be used as a starting point and a roadmap for the work to be done and issues to be addressed in a future cultural heritage management plan of the Upper Bosphorus region cultural landscape. The concept of “cultural landscape” should be defined and included in the relevant legislations on cultural heritage.

In conclusion, it is important to reiterate that the pairs of fortresses in the Upper Bosphorus region along with other historical structures, the land and seascapes, the political and social histories and its natural resources should be considered as a single entity, as a significant region of cultural landscape. To understand the cultural landscape of the region, in order to provide a sustainable future for it, it is essential to do interdisciplinary research, the results of which should be employed in the cultural heritage management plan. At the professional level an independent non-profit organization either in the form of a project team or a cultural resource management office will need to be established for the implementation, management and monitoring of the project plans. For the sustainability of the CHMP a careful analysis of the stakeholders, values and the problems of the structures, villages, communities and region should be addressed.

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Appendix A1

“Bahr-i Siyah boğazı istihkamâtında top talimleri: Kavak iskelesinde.”

(Military Drills on the Bosphorus: At the Kavak piers)

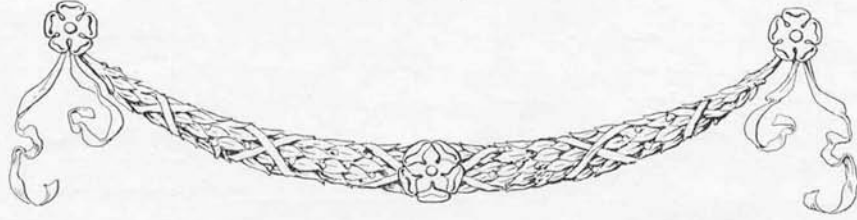
Şehbal 29 (1Teşrin-i Sani 1326= November 1908): 86

Atatürk Library SHB 2584

عدد — ۲۹

شبهال

صفحه — ۸۶



دوشونه نرك ، صاووشمش كيتمش... بزده
جسوانى اورايه برافارق يولنزه دوام
ايتدك .

بو وقه نين بر كون سوكر صوبلير
يزم مانوره به سراجعت ايتيه چكزه بوس
بوتون قاعت كتيره نرك عودت تعرضيه
اجراسته قيام ايتدبلر و بزي بر كون قدر
بر قنج كوچوك كيلومترو كريله مكنه مجبور
ايتدبلردى . فقط يكرى دوت ساعت
سوكراسكى مواضعه عودت ايتدك . او
سيرانه ايدى كه بر اورمانه كيرديكمزده
اوزانندن كوزلر بوزه غريب بر منظره
چاريدى : آتاجلوك ، جيفرملوك اورناسنده
بر طاق صابرقلى آدملر او طورده مشل
چويوق ايتيورلر . . . فقط چويوقلر
دومانى چيتمايور . . . بو نه حالدر ؟ برده
ياقلاسالم كه . . . او صابرقلى چويوق ايتبلر . . .
هپ عتائلى عسكرى . . . هپ قازقلاشم . . . !
باشى بو زوق شهاسنك اوزون قوشاقلرندن
باشلر بيه صابرقل ياييلىش و بيه اولنرلر قيصا
چويوقلرندن آتازلر بيه بر چويوق تريب
اولومش . نه تابلو . . . !
سوكراسى اوروييا غزله نرنده هپ بزم
داراقلر بيزدن بخت اولونور . . .



Les canons à l'ouvro

طوبلر آتازلر .



Vers les forteresses

استيكلاره بوغور .



A Kavak

قاراق استيكلاره .



شاهاپان اداشته ايتيورلر سدايه مشغول . Les officiers observant les effets du tir

بجر سياه بوغازى استيكلارنده طوبلر تعليملىرى
EXERCICE DE TIR EXECUTE PAR LES FORTIFICATIONS DU
HAUT-BOSPHORE.

بنيغ عترن مخارطراتى

— مابعد —

— نه وار . . . نه ايتيه بوسنك . . . ؟
— افنديم ، حيوانى آلدبلر . . .
— كيم آلدى . . . ؟
— (بر چيت آرقاسنده غايت بهادرانه
و ضعيف آلتى و استراحت ايتكده اولان
آرناوود عسكرلرني كوسته روك) : ايتيه
. . . بولر .
بو بايقاراني قوباران بر چكانه ايدى .
بولردن اوزدو داخلده ايجه واردى :
حيوان و آراباريله ارزاق ، يارهلى و معروف
ضابطاندىن شهيد اولانلرلر جنازه سنى طاشير
لردى .

احمد چاوشه ديدم كه :

— هايدى شو چكانه نك حيوانى آلدده
حرية تسليم ايت .

احمد چاوش چيندن ايجرى كوردى .
حالبو كه آرقامدن بر طاق سسلر ، كوروتولر
منازعه لى سوزلر قولاقلر بيه كايور . مراق
ايتدم : اورايه دوندم . نه كورهم ؟ احمد
چاوشك اطرافنى آمشلر . چاوش ، صاغ
آلنده قيليچ ، سول آلنده رده و لورنى
طوتيور . آرقالدى كه بر عريده آوباچقدى
و بالطلع احمد چاوش تلف ايديه چكى .
هان چيندن ايجرى حيوانى سوره نك هم
فصاحت همده بر آت تهديد ايله ايشك
اوكنى آلد . چكانه نك حيوانى ده كتيروب
تسليم ايتدبلر . احمد چاوش بو قدر
كوروتولر ، بايلردى به باعث اولان اولاغر
بار كيرلر بولاردن چكدرلر جاده بيه كتيردى :
چكانه بيه تسليم ايدم چك . هانيا چكانه . . . ؟
چكانه بويوق ! هانيا . . . چكانه ، او
بار كيرلر صاحبي ؟ بولاييلر سلك ، بول . . .
سبب اولدبني بايلرديدن باشنه كله چكىنى

هوار غايت صباق كيديبوردى ؛ سو
سزلقندن ينى قوبو صوف ايتكندن غايت
زحت چكيبوردى . هله يكسزك : بالكر جوزيه
فينديق ، بكسيما يه مهن بيقدر و جريان
ايدن بعض سوزلره تابع اولارق صرب
كوبلرنده بولديبمز بال ، ياغ و پيتيرلر
يتمكدن تورديوردق !

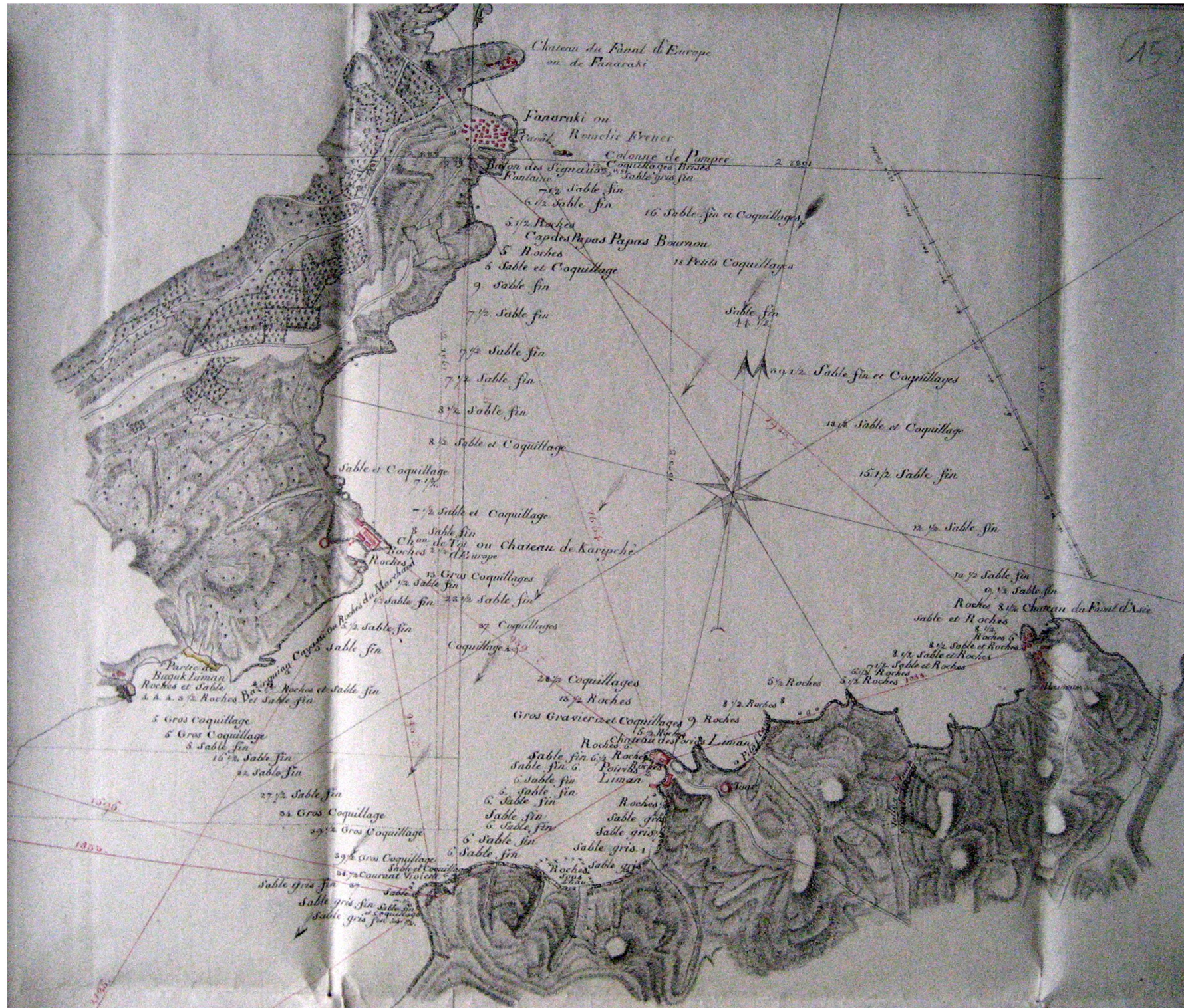
بركون بيه غايت مستعجل بر امراله
قراكلهدن حافظ باشا لوانه (برنجي خطله
ايدى) كيتكده ايكن بويوك جاده به عمودر
طار و كنارلر بويوك سوسز كوچوك
دره ايتيدن برينك نبي چاغرماسى اوزرديه
دوندم ، كوردم كه مراد بك استنده لهستانى
مهندى اولوب بزم اورودده بيكبايى رتبه

Appendix A2

“Carte d’une partie du Canal de la Mer Noire avec Projets” 1785

(Map of the part of the Bosphorus with Projects)

SHAT GR1M.1617



The 1785 dated map lists the following fortifications and information on its legend:

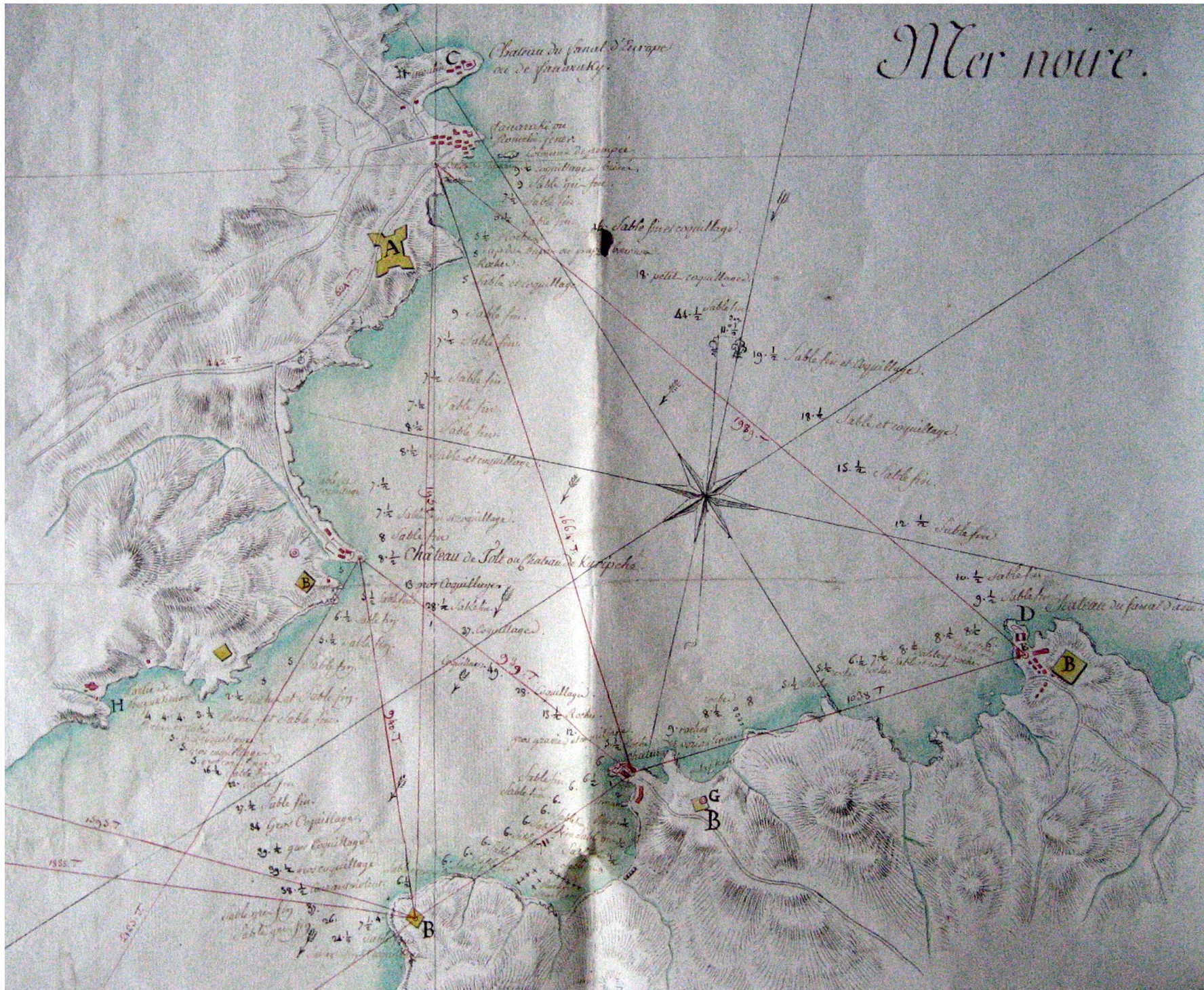
- A. Chateau de Fanaraky ou du Fanal d'Europe construit in èn 1769 par un Architecte Grec. Voyez le Plan Feuille 22.
- B. Casernes des Janissaires
- C. Fanal d'Europe bati par un Sultan et entretenu sur les Revenus des Mosquées
- D. Baton des Signaux que le Capitan Pacha a fait élever cet Hiver
- E. Chateau du Fanal d'Asie construit aussi en 1769 Feuille 3
- F. Redoute d'Asie et que le Capitan Pacha á fait construire vers l'Année 1778 par le Sr. Toussaint le Grand Visir Kiuperly a fait bati le Fanal entretenu sur le Revenu d'un Kan fondé par ce Visir á Constantinople. Feuille 3
- G. Casernes des Janissaires
- H. Fort de Karipché construit en 1773 par Mr. le Baron de Tott.
- I. Casernes des Janissaires
- K. Fort de Poiras Liman construit aussi en 1773 par Mr. le Baron de Tott. Feuille 5.
- L. Casernes des Janissaires
- M. Redoute circulaire én Maçonnerie près du Fort de Poiras Liman construite par ordre du Capitan Pacha en 1778 par le Sr. Toussaint
- N. Redoute semblable à la précédente près du Fort Karipché construite aussi par le Sr. Toussaint dans le même Tems.

Ouvrages Projettés en 1785:

- O. Fort Projetté et Tracé á Franaraki le 12 April 1785
- P. Redoute Projetté près du Fanal d'Asie
- Q. Redoute Projetté près du Fort de Karipche
- R. Redoute Projetté près du Fort de Poiras Liman
- S. Redoute Projetté près de Buyuk Liman
- T. Redoute Projetté a Fil Burnu
- V. Buyuc Liman avec Magasin le Marine de bati quai et Fontaine q' uon y construit actuellement par ordre du Capitan Pacha
- X. Batteries des deux Cavas d'Europe et d'Asie construites par ordre du Capitan Pacha en 1783 par le Sr. Toussaint

Appendix A3

Map of the Upper Bosphorus with projects
SHAT GR1M.1617



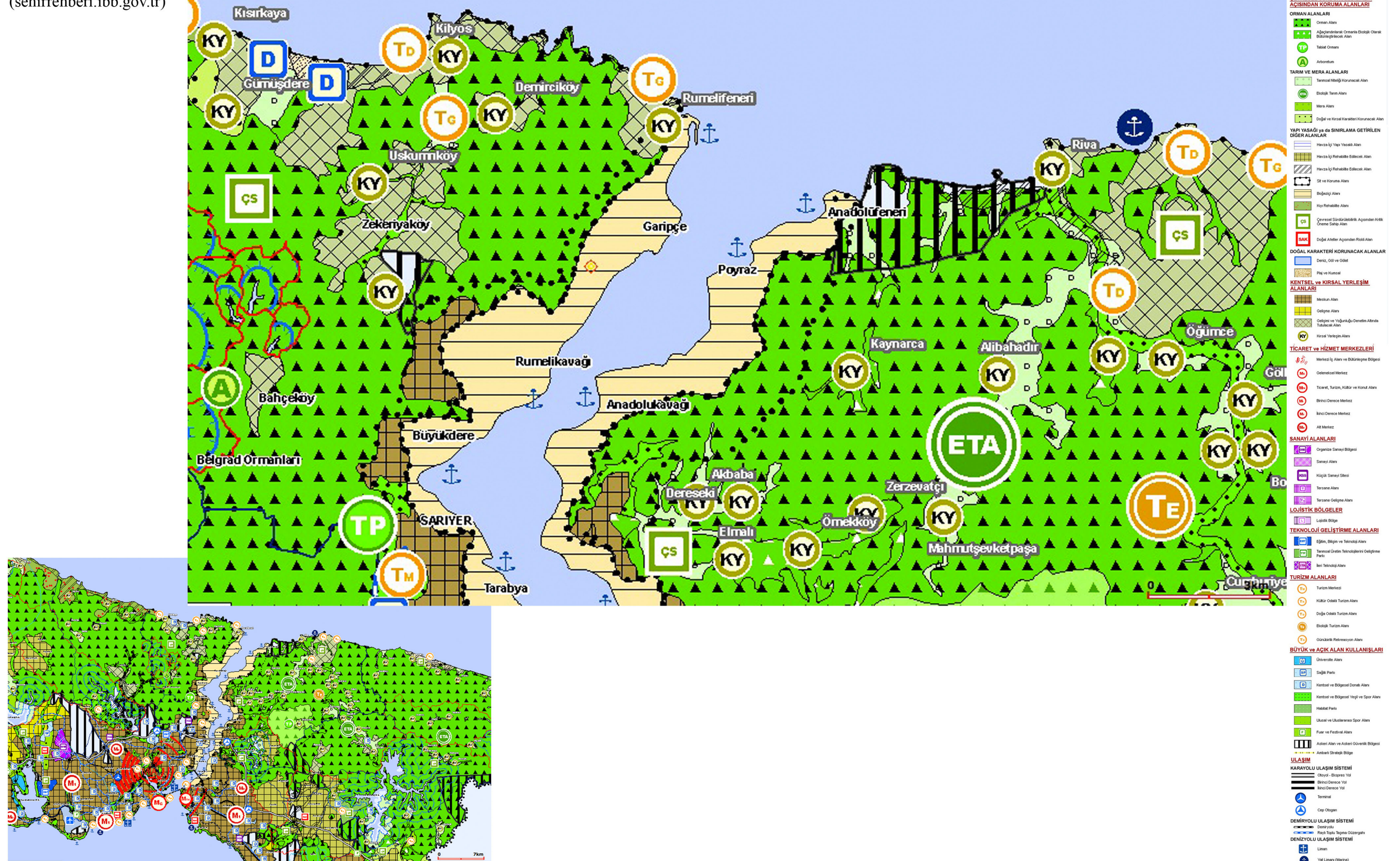
The map lists the following fortifications and information on its legend:

- A. Fort projette en 1785 pave M. de la Fitte, Major au Corps Royal du Genie.
- B. Redoutes projettes en 1785. dont Deux en Europe et trois en Asie.
- C. Fort de Fanaraky d'Europe, elevé des à 10 pieds au des sur de la Mer, contenant vingt-six embrasures construit par le Turcs.
- D. Fort de Fanaraky d'Asie, elevé de 12 à 15 pieds au dessin de la Mer, construite par le Turcs, contenant 28 embrasures.
- E. Tours des Fanaux, l'une en europe, l'autre en Asie, contenant 14 embrasures construite par le Turcs.
- F. Forts construit en 17.. par M. Tot, elevé de 20 à 24 pieds au dessin de la Mer et contenant, celui d'europe 30 embrasures et celui d'asie 29 embrasures.
- G. Tours construites par le St. Toussaint petit de St. Tropez contenants chacune 9 embrasures.
- H. Batterie de Buyukliman construite par M. de la Fitte, contenant 11 embrasures.
- K. Batteries du Vezir Josouph, construite en 1787, l'une en europe, l'autre en asie, de 17 embrasures chacune.
- L. Batteries construites par Toussaint Petit, l'une en Europe et l'autre en Asie de 19 embrasures chacune.

Appendix B1

1 / 100000 Plan of Istanbul and Upper Bosphorus in detail (2010)

Istanbul Metropolitan
Municipality
(sehirrehberi.ibb.gov.tr)



Appendix B2-1

Law Number 2690.

18/11/1983 dated Boğaziçi Kanunu (Bosphorus Law or Bosphorus Building Act)

BOĞAZIÇI KANUNU

Kanun Numarası: 2960

Kabul Tarihi: 18/11/1983

Yayımlandığı Resmi Gazete Tarihi: 22/11/1983

Yayımlandığı Resmi Gazete Sayısı: 18229

BİRİNCİ KISIM: GENEL HÜKÜMLER

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM: AMAÇ, TANIMLAR

AMAÇ:

Madde 1 - Bu Kanunun amacı; İstanbul Boğaziçi Alanının kültürel ve tarihi değerlerini ve doğal güzelliklerini kamu yararı gözetilerek korumak ve geliştirmek ve bu alandaki nüfus yoğunluğunu artıracak yapılanmayı sınırlamak için uygulanacak imar mevzuatını belirlemek ve düzenlemektir.

TANIMLAR :

Madde 2 - Bu Kanunda kullanılan bazı terimlerin tanımları aşağıda gösterilmiştir.

- a) Boğaziçi Alanı; Boğaziçi kıyı ve sahil şeridinden, öngörünüm bölgesinden, geri görünüm bölgesinden ve etkilenme bölgelerinden oluşan ve sınırları ve koordinatları bu Kanuna ekli krokide işaretli ve 22/07/1983 onay tarihli nazım planında gösterilen alandır.
- b) Boğaziçi sahil şeridi; Boğaziçi kıyı kenar çizgisi ile 22/07/1983 tarihli 1/5000 ölçekli nazım planında gösterilen hat arasında kalan bölgedir.
- c) Öngörünüm bölgesi; Boğaziçi sahil şeridine bitişik olan ve 22/07/1983 tarihli 1/1000 ölçekli imar uygulama planında gösterilen bölgedir.
- d) Geri görünüm bölgesi; öngörünüm bölgesine bitişik olan ve 22/07/1983 tarihli 1/5000 ölçekli nazım planında gösterilen coğrafi bölgedir.
- e) Etkilenme bölgesi; öngörünüm ve geri görünüm bölgeleri dışında 22/07/1983 tarihli ve 1/5000 ölçekli nazım planında gösterilen ve Boğaziçi sahil şeridi, öngörünüm ve geri görünüm bölgelerinden etkilenen bölgedir.

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM: GENEL ESASLAR, ORMAN ALANLARI, YEŞİL SAHALAR

GENEL ESASLAR:

Madde 3 - Boğaziçi Alanının korunması ve geliştirilmesinde ve imar mevzuatının uygulanmasında aşağıdaki hususlar esas alınır.

- a) Boğaziçi Alanında yer alan kültürel ve tarihi değerler ve doğal güzellikler muhafaza edilir ve doğal yapı korunur.
- b) Boğaziçi Alanı bu Kanunun amaçlarına uygun olarak ve doğal ve tarihi çevreye uyumu gözetilerek güzelleştirilir ve geliştirilir.
- c) Boğaziçi Alanında tarihi ve milli kültürümüze dayanan yaşamın yeniden canlandırılması, mesire yerlerinin geliştirilmesi ve gezinti alışkanlıklarının sürdürülmesi teşvik edilir.
- d) Boğaziçi Alanındaki kültür ve tabiat varlıklarının onarımına öncelik verilir.

Appendix B2-2

e) Boğaziçi Alanındaki yapılar bu Kanun hükümlerine ve imar planları esaslarına göre yapılır, yıkırı olanlar derhal yıkılır veya yıktırılır.

f) (Değişik bent: 03/05/1985 - 3194/47 md.) Boğaziçi alanında mevcut planda nüfus ve yapı yoğunluğu gözönüne alınmak kaydı ile plan değişikliği yapılabilir.

g) (İptal: Anayasa Mahkemesi'nin; 11/12/1986 tarih ve E. 1985/11, K. 1986/29 sayılı Kararı ile.)

h) Boğaziçi sahil şeridi ve öngörünüm bölgesinde turizm ve rekreasyon amacı ile ayrılan alanlara toplumun yararlanmasına ayrılan yapı yapılır ve bu husus tapu sicillerine işlenir. Toplumun yararlanmasına ayrılan bu yapılar amaç dışı kullanılamaz.

i) Boğaziçi Alanında kıyılar ancak kamu yararına kullanılır.

j) Boğaziçi sahil şeridinde ancak toplumun yararlanacağı dinlenme, gezinti ve turizm tesisleri imar planlarına uygun olmak şartı ile yapılabilir.

k) Boğaziçi Alanında kıyıda ve sahil şeridinde boş alanlar veya boşaltılacak sahalar "j" fıkrasındaki esaslara göre değerlendirilir.

l) Boğaziçi Alanında kömür ve akaryakıt depoları, tersaneler ve sanayi tesisleri kurulamaz.

m) Boğaziçi su yolunda hurda gemi ve benzeri araçlar bırakılamaz.

n) Boğaziçi Alanında imar planlarında parseller için belirlenen kullanım kararları tapu sicillerine işlenir.

o) Boğaziçi Alanında kamu hizmet ve tesislerine ayrılan alanlarda geçici inşaat müsaadesi verilmez. Ancak; Boğaziçi öngörünüm, geri görünüm ve etkilenme bölgelerinde kamu hizmet ve tesislerine ayrılan alanlarda 40 m'yi geçemeyen beki kulübesi, büfe, çay ocağı gibi yapılara imar uygulama programı uygulanana kadar Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetince müsaade edilir.

ORMAN ALANLARI:

Madde 4 - Boğaziçi Alanı sınırları içinde Devlet ormanı statüsüne alınacak yerler, Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulunca kararlaştırılır ve kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarına ait olanlar bedelsiz olarak Hazineye devredilir. Özel mülkiyete ait olanlar ise Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığınca kamulaştırılır.

Devlet ormanı statüsüne alınan bu yerler, Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığınca hazırlanacak proje ve programa göre Boğaziçi Alanının doğal yapısına uygun olarak düzenlenir, ağaçlandırılır parklar ve mesire yerleri yapılır ve bunların bakımı, işletilmesi ve muhafazası sağlanır.

Devlet ormanı statüsüne alınan bu yerlerde 6831 sayılı Orman Kanununun 2 nci maddesi uygulaması yapılamaz.

Boğaziçi Alanı içindeki ormanlarda intifa ve irtifak hakkı tesis edilemez. Ancak bu Kanunun amacına uygun intifa ve irtifak hakkı, Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetinin teklifi üzerine ilgili bakanlıklarca tesis edilebilir.

YEŞİL ALANLAR:

Madde 5 - Boğaziçi Alanında orman sayılmayan kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarına veya özel mülkiyete ait koru, koruya katılacak alan, çayır, mesire yeri, bostan ve benzeri alanlar yeşil alan sayılır ve bitki varlıkları geliştirilerek muhafaza edilir.

Appendix B2-3

Bu alanlardaki ağaç varlıklarının yok edilmesi veya tahrip edilmesi yasaktır. Yeşil alan sayılan yerlerde mahalli mahsullerin yetiştirilmesine devam edilir. İmar planında yeşil alan olarak belirlenen arsaların ağaçlandırılması için gerekli tedbirler Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne alınır.

Boğaziçi Alanındaki yabancı ülke temsilciliklerine ait koruların bu nitelikleri korunur.

İKİNCİ KISIM: ORGANLAR VE UYGULAMA HÜKÜMLERİ

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM: ORGANLAR

KURULUŞ:

Madde 6 - Bu Kanun amaçları doğrultusunda Boğaziçi Alanında yerleşme ve yapılaşmanın planlanması, koordinasyonu, imar uygulamalarının yapılması ve denetlenmesi için Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulu, Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyeti ve Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü kurulmuştur.

BOĞAZIÇI İMAR YÜKSEK KOORDİNASYON KURULU:

Madde 7 - Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulu; Başbakan veya görevlendireceği Devlet Bakanı ve Başbakan Yardımcısının başkanlığında, İmar ve İskan Milli Savunma, Maliye, İçişleri, Bayındırlık, Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım, Ulaştırma, Tarım ve Orman, Kültür ve Turizm, Sanayi ve Teknoloji, Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar bakanlarından oluşur. Gerektiğinde ilgili kurum ve kuruluşların temsilcileri kurul toplantılarına çağrılabilir. Kurulun sekreteryaya hizmeti İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca yürütülür. Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulu yılda en az iki defa toplanır ve çalışma esasları Başbakanlıkça belirlenir.

Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulunun görevleri şunlardır:

- a) Boğaziçi imar planlarının yapılmasını kararlaştırmak, imar planlarını ve diğer ilgili planları görüşmek ve kabul etmek,
- b) Boğaziçi imar uygulama programlarını onaylamak,
- c) Boğaziçi imar uygulama programları gereği kamu yatırımlarını planlamak ve Bakanlar Kurulunun onayına sunmak,
- d) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü'nün mali yardım isteklerini incelemek ve karara bağlamak,
- e) İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca getirilen Boğaziçi Alanı ile ilgili konuları görüşmek ve kararlaştırmak.

BOĞAZIÇI İMAR İDARE HEYETİ:

Madde 8 - Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyeti, İstanbul Valisinin başkanlığında İstanbul Belediye Başkanı, İstanbul İl Hukuk İşleri Müdürü, İl İmar Müdürü, İl Sağlık Müdürü, Defterdar, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürü, İstanbul Belediyesi İmar Müdürü Vali ve Belediye Başkanının tayin edecekleri birer uzman, Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Bölge Kurulu Başkanı, Yükseköğretim Kurulunca belirlenecek ilgili bilim dalı öğretim üyesi olmak üzere oniki üyeden oluşur. Gerektiğinde ilgili kurum ve kuruluşların temsilcileri toplantılara çağrılabilir. Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetinin sekreteryaya hizmeti Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne yapılır. Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyeti ayda en az iki defa, ayrıca valinin çağrısı üzerine toplanır çalışma ve karar alma esasları Valilikçe belirlenir.

Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetinin görevleri şunlardır,

- a) Boğaziçi İmar planını ve diğer ilgili planların görüşmek ve mütalaası ile birlikte İmar ve İskan Bakanlığına sunmak,

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- b) Boğaziçi imar uygulama programlarını görüşmek ve İmar ve İskan Bakanlığına sunmak.
- c) Boğaziçi imar uygulama programları gereği kamu yatırımlarını planlamak ve İmar ve İskan Bakanlığına sunmak,
- d) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün mali yardım isteğini görüşmek ve talepleri İmar ve İskan Bakanlığına sunmak.
- e) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün bütçesini görüşmek ve karara bağlamak.
- f) Bu Kanun hükümlerine göre tespit ve teklif edilen yıkım işlerini görüşmek ve karara bağlamak.
- g) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünce gündeme getirilen konuları görüşmek ve karara bağlamak.
- h) Bu Kanunla verilen diğer görevleri yapmak.

BOĞAZIÇI İMAR MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ:

Madde 9 - İstanbul Belediyesine bağlı kamu tüzelkişiliğine sahip Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü; Boğaziçi İmar Müdürü, en çok üç müdür yardımcısı ile gerekli planlama, plan uygulama, yapı kontrol, idare ve destek birimlerinden oluşur. Boğaziçi Alanında bu Kanunun amacına uygun olarak faaliyetlerin planlanmasından, koordinesinden ve uygulanmasından, Boğaziçi Alanının genel görünüm ve estetiğinin ve tarihi ve doğal mimari özelliklerinin korunmasından birinci derecede sorumlu olan Boğaziçi İmar Müdürü, en az lisans düzeyinde yükseköğrenim görmüş kişiler arasından, İstanbul Belediye Başkanının inhası, İstanbul Valisinin teklifi üzerine İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca atanır. Müdür yardımcıları, Müdüre aranan şartları taşıyan kişiler arasından aynı usulle atanır. Diğer görevlilerin atanması genel hükümlere göre yapılır. Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünde görevli müdür ve yardımcıları ile diğer görevliler 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu hükümlerine tabidir.

Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün görevleri şunlardır;

- a) Boğaziçi imar planlarını ve Boğaziçi Alanında bu Kanunun amacına uygun yatırımları ve ilgili diğer faaliyetleri düzenleyen imar uygulama programlarını ve ilgili diğer planları hazırlamak ve Belediye Başkanlığına sunmak.
- b) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün bütçesini hazırlamak. Belediye Başkanının muvafakatı ile İmar İdare Heyetine sunmak.
- c) Boğaziçi Alanında imar uygulamalarını, ruhsat ve izin işlemlerini yürütmek.
- d) Boğaziçi Alanında yapıları ve inşaatları kontrol etmek.
- e) İmar mevzuatına aykırı yapılar hakkında alınan yıkım kararlarını uygulamak.
- f) Bu Kanunla verilen diğer görevleri yapmak.

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM: PLANLAR VE İMAR UYGULAMALARI

İMAR PLANLARININ YAPILMASI, ONAYI VE TADİLİ:

Madde 10 - (Değişik madde: 03/05/1985 - 3194/48 md.)

"Gerigörünüm" bölgesinde Taban Alan Kat Sayısı (T.A.K.S.) azami %15 ve 4 katı (H = 12.50 m. irtifai), "Etkilenme" bölgesinde ise gene Taban Alanı Kat Sayısı (T.A.K.S.) %15 ve 5 katı (H = 15.50 m. irtifai) geçmemek şartı ile konut yapılabilir. Daha önce belediyeye bilabedel terk edilmiş veya edilecek olan alanlar bu hesaba dahil edilir. Hesabat brüt alan üzerinden yapılır. 01/01/1982 den sonra

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alınmış "Yüksek Anıtlar Kurulunun" kararları ile 22/07/1983 onay tarihli planda kazanılmış haklar saklıdır.

Ancak, kat alanı ve irtifa ne olursa olsun İmar Kanununun ilgili maddelerine göre yapı sahipleri ruhsat ve iskan alma mecburiyetinde olup, bu işlemler yalnızca ilgili İlçe Belediye Başkanlıklarınca avan ve tatbikat projelerine göre verilir. Gerekli görüldüğü takdirde "Boğaziçi Alanı" için yapılan planların revize edilmesi "gerigörünüm" ve "etkilenme" bölgelerinde 3030 sayılı Kanuna göre, "sahil şeridi" ve "öngörünüm" bölgelerinde İstanbul Büyük Şehir Belediyesince hazırlanarak Belediye Meclisinin kararı ve Belediye Başkanının onayından sonra "Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulu" onayı ile yürürlüğe girer. İlgili kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile meslek kuruluşları, Büyük Şehir Belediye Başkanlığında bir ay süre ile ilan edilen "Sahil Şeridi" ve "Öngörünüm" bölgeleri ile ilgili planlara itiraz edebilir. Ancak, itirazlar yürürlüğü durdurmaz. Belediye Başkanlığı planı itirazları ile inceler ve görüşünü de ekleyerek Belediye Meclisine sunar. Belediye Meclisi durumu bir ay içinde inceleyerek karara varır. Netice, Büyük Şehir Belediye Başkanının ve Boğaziçi İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulunun onayı ile kesinleşir. Plan değişiklikleri de aynı usule göre yapılır.

İmar Yüksek Koordinasyon Kurulu: Başbakan veya görevlendireceği Başbakan Yardımcısı veya bir devlet bakanı başkanlığında Milli Savunma, Bayındırlık ve İskan, Kültür ve Turizm, Ulaştırma, Tarım Orman ve Köyişleri, Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlarından oluşur. Kurulun sekreteryası görevini Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı yürütür. Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün bütçesi, personeli ve gelirleri de İstanbul Büyük Şehir Belediye Başkanlığına aktarılır.

YAPININ DENETİMİ:

Madde 11 - Boğaziçi Alanındaki yapılar, kazı izni verildiği günden itibaren Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne inşaat ruhsatına ve eklerine ve bu Kanunla belirlenen esaslara göre denetlenir. Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü, denetleme sırasında inşaat ruhsatı ve eklerine ve bu Kanunla belirlenen imar mevzuatına aykırılıkları bir tutanakla tespit eder. Tutanak tanziminde mal sahibi veya müteahhit veya fenni mesulün bulunması esastır. Bunların bulunmaması halinde inşaatta çalışan herhangi bir kişinin bulunması da yeterlidir. Terkedilmiş bir inşaatta tutanak, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne görevlendirilecek asgari üç görevli tarafından tanzim edilir.

İnşaat ruhsatı ve eklerine ve imar mevzuatına aykırılığı tespit edilen yapılar için, tutanak tanzimi ile birlikte inşaat mühürlenir. Yapının mühürlendiğini belirten belge ve levhalar yapının muhtelif cephelerine asılır. Bu suretle durum mal sahibine veya müteahhide veya fenni mesule tebliğ edilmiş sayılır. Tanzim edilen tutanak ve yapının mühürlendiğini belirten belge, bir kroki ile birlikte derhal Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne gönderilir.

Mal sahibi veya müteahhit inşaat ruhsatı ve eklerini denetlemeye hazır bir şekilde inşaat mahallinde bulundurmakla yükümlüdürler.

Denetleme usulleri, yapıların denetiminde kabul edilebilir hata payları ve ölçüleri, tarafların yükümlülükleri ve inşaat mahallinde bulundurulması gereken belge ve levhalar ve denetime ilişkin diğer hususlar İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca hazırlanacak yönetmelikte belirtilir.

KULLANILAN YAPININ DENETİMİ:

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Madde 12 - Kullanma izni verilen yapıların, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne tespit edilecek önceliklere göre ve bir program dahilinde, projelerine ve imar mevzuatına uygunluğu denetlenir.

Denetleme sırasında tespit edilen aykırılıklar bu Kanunun 11 inci maddesinde belirtilen esaslara göre tespit edilir ve derhal Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne bildirilir.

Tutanak tanziminde mal sahibi veya yönetici veya kiracının bulunması esastır. Terkedilmiş yapılarda tutanak Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne görevlendirilecek asgari üç görevli tarafından tanzim edilir.

Yapıda imar mevzuatına aykırı olarak yapılan değişiklikler ve eklentiler, bu Kanunun 13 üncü maddesinde belirtilen esaslara göre Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne yıkılır veya yıktırılır.

Kullanılan yapıların denetim esasları ve denetim elemanlarının görev ve yetkileri ve ilgili diğer hususlar İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca hazırlanacak yönetmelikte belirtilir.

YIKIM İŞLERİ:

Madde 13 - Aşağıda belirtilen yapılar Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetinin kararı ve Boğaziçi İmar Müdürünün yazılı emri ile yıkılır veya yıktırılır.

- a) İnşaat ruhsatı olmayan yapılar,
- b) Yapının, inşaat ruhsatı ve eklerine ve imar mevzuatına aykırı yapılmış bölümleri,
- c) Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne mühürlenerek yapımı durdurulmuş yapıların mühürendikten sonra yapılan ilaveleri,
- d) Yapılarda kullanma izni verildikten sonra imar mevzuatına aykırı olarak yapılan değişiklikler ve eklentileri.

Bu Kanun hükümlerine göre yıkılması gereken yapılar tespit edildiğinde Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne derhal valiliğe bildirilir. Vali, Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetini en geç yedi gün içinde toplayarak konunun karara bağlanmasını sağlar ve kararı Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne gönderir.

Yıkım emri 7201 sayılı Tebligat Kanunu hükümlerine bağlı kalınmaksızın güvenlik kuvvetleri veya belediye zabıta kuvvetleri tarafından mal sahibine veya müteahhide tebliğ edilir. Bu tebligat onbeş gün içinde tamamlanır. Tebligatın bu şekilde yapılması mümkün olmadığı takdirde, yıkım emri yapı mahallinde görülebilecek bir yere onbeş gün müddetle asılır ve bu işlem bir tutanakla belirlenir. Bu suretle durum mal sahibi veya müteahhide tebliğ edilmiş sayılır.

Tebliğatın tamamlanmasından itibaren onbeş gün içinde yapı, mal sahibi veya müteahhit tarafından yıkılmadığında, yıkım işlemi Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne yerine getirilir ve yıkım masrafları %20 fazlası ile mal sahibi veya müteahhitten tahsil edilir.

ÜÇÜNCÜ KISIM: ÇEŞİTLİ HÜKÜMLER

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM: MALİ HÜKÜMLER

BÜTÇE :

Madde 14 - Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü bütçesi; Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyetinin kararını müteakip, İstanbul Belediyesi bütçesi içinde ayrı bir program olarak yer alır. İta amiri Boğaziçi İmar Müdürüdür.

GELİRLER:

Madde 15 - Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne gelirleri şunlardır.

- a) Genel bütçeden yapılacak yardımlar,

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Genel bütçeden, İstanbul Belediyesi bütçesi kanalıyla yapılacak yardımlardan Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne ayrılacak miktar, bütçe kanunlarında tasrih edilir.

b) (Mülga bent: 09/05/1984 - 3004/2 md.)

c) Boğaz köprülerinden geçiş ücretlerinin yüzde 10'u,

d)Boğaziçi Alanında plan ilkelerine uygun olarak yapılacak inşaat veya tadilat projelerinin uygulanmasında 2464 sayılı Belediye Gelirleri Kanununda yer alan imar ile ilgili harçlar ve harcamalara katılma paylarının bir misli oranında alınacak harç ve harcamalara katılma payları,

e) Boğaziçi Alanında kullanılmak üzere, yurt içi ve yurt dışından yapılacak her türlü mal, para ve benzeri bağışlar ve yardımlar ve bu Kanuna göre tahsil edilecek diğer gelirler.

GELİRLERİN TAHSİLİ:

Madde 16 - Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü gelirlerinden;

a) 15 inci madde (d) bendinde belirtilen gelirler İstanbul Belediyesince, (c) bendinde belirtilen gelirler ilgili işletmelerce tahsil edilir ve Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü harcamalarına karşılık olmak üzere tahsil edildikleri ayı takip eden ay sonuna kadar açılan özel hesaba yatırılır. Tahsil edilen bu gelirleri zamanında yatırmayanlar hakkında kanuni işlem yapılır, ayrıca tutarları yüzde 10 fazlasıyla tahsil edilir.

Bu Kanunda aksine hüküm bulunmayan hallerde 213 sayılı Vergi Usul Kanunu ve 6183 sayılı Amme Alacaklarının Tahsil Usulü Hakkında Kanun hükümleri uygulanır.

b) Belediyeler ve il özel idareleri ortak fonlarından her yıl Boğaziçi Alanı için ayrılan pay, İller Bankası Genel Müdürlüğüne Boğaziçi Alanında yapılacak kamulaştırma işlemlerine ve alt yapı yatırımlarına tahsis edilir. Bu payın kullanılmasına ilişkin esas ve usuller İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca hazırlanacak yönetmelikte belirtilir.

MUAFİYET:

Madde 17 - Bu Kanun hükümlerine göre yapı hakkı verilmeyip ticari geliri de olmayan arsalar ile üzerinde kültür ve tabiat varlığı bulunan arsalar emlak vergisinden muafıdır.

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM: CEZALAR

CEZA HÜKÜMLERİ:

Madde 18 - Boğaziçi Alanında inşaat ruhsatı alınmadan yapılan yapıların tamamı, inşaat ruhsatı ve eklerine ve imar mevzuatına aykırı yapılan yapıların aykırı kısım ve bölümleri, bu Kanunun 13 üncü maddesine göre yıktırılmakla beraber, yapı sahipleri, fenni mesulleri ve müteahhitleri bir aydan altı aya kadar hapis ve 200.000 liradan 500.000 liraya kadar adli para cezası ile cezalandırılır. Bu fiillerin tekrar edilmesi halinde söz konusu kimselere verilecek cezalar 1/3'ünden az olmamak üzere üç katına kadar artırılır. Fenni mesullere ayrıca bir yıla kadar meslekten men cezası verilir.

İmar mevzuatına ve bu Kanuna aykırı ruhsat verenler, verilmesine müsaade edenler, bu Kanunla verilen görevleri ve bu görevleri belirtilen süre içinde yapmayanlar veya görevini kötüye kullananlar fiilleri daha ağır bir cezayı gerektirmediği takdirde bir yıldan üç yıla kadar hapis cezası ile cezalandırılır.

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Boğaziçi Alanında tarihi ve doğal güzelliklerin yoğunlaştığı kıyı, sahil şeridi ve öngörünüm bölgesinde doğal yapıyı tahrip eden veya niteliğini bozanların filleri daha ağır bir cezayı gerektirmediği takdirde iki aydan bir yıla kadar hapis ve 200.000 liradan 500.000 liraya kadar adli para cezası ile cezalandırılır. Ayrıca, bu filleri işleyenler, doğal yapıyı en geç bir yıl içinde aslına uygun hale getirmekten sorumludurlar. Aksi halde doğal yapı Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünce, masrafları iki katı ile failden ve mal sahibinden müteselsilen tahsil edilerek aslına uygun hale getirilir.

ÜÇÜNCÜ BÖLÜM: DİĞER HÜKÜMLER

ASKERİ İHTİYAÇLAR:

Madde 19 - Boğaziçi Alanında Milli Savunma Bakanlığına tahsisli veya savunma amacıyla kullanılması Genelkurmay Başkanlığınca öngörülen alanlarda bu Kanun hükümleri uygulanmaz.

UYGULANMAYACAK HÜKÜMLER:

Madde 20 - 6785 sayılı İmar Kanununun ve 16/03/1983 tarih ve 2805 sayılı Kanunun ve diğer kanunların bu Kanuna aykırı hükümleri uygulanmaz.

TÜZÜK VE YÖNETMELİK:

Madde 21 - Boğaziçi Alanında bu Kanunla belirlenen İmar uygulamalarını düzenleyen Boğaziçi İmar Tüzüğü ve Boğaziçi İmar Yönetmeliği bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren bir yıl içinde İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca hazırlanarak yürürlüğe konulur ve Resmi Gazetede yayımlanır.

İstanbul Belediyesinin ve Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün Boğaziçi Alanı ile ilgili yönetmelikleri, İmar ve İskan Bakanlığının onayından sonra yürürlüğe girer.

GEÇİCİ MADDELER:

Geçici Madde 1 - Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren bir ay içinde Boğaziçi İmar Müdürü atanır ve Boğaziçi İmar İdare Heyeti kurulur.

Geçici Madde 2 - Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün kadroları ihdas edilip, bu kadrolara personel atamaları yapıncaya kadar ihtiyaç olan personel İstanbul Belediye Başkanlığınca Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü emrinde geçici olarak görevlendirilir.

Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün bina, araç, gereç ve benzeri ihtiyaçları da İstanbul Belediye Başkanlığınca sağlanır.

Geçici Madde 3 - Bu Kanuna göre düzenlenecek tüzük ve yönetmelikler yürürlüğe konuluncaya kadar, mevcut tüzük ve yönetmeliklerin bu Kanuna aykırı olmayan hükümlerinin uygulanmasına devam olunur.

Geçici Madde 4 - Boğaziçi kıyı, sahil şeridi ve öngörünüm bölgelerinde 22/07/1983 tasdik tarihli 1/5000 ölçekli nazım ve 1/1000 ölçekli imar uygulama planları ile konut kullanımına ayrılmış, ancak yapı yapılmamış olan yerlerde yeşil alan statüsü uygulanır.

Geçici Madde 5 - 22/07/1983 tarihinde onaylanan Boğaziçi Alanı 1/5000 ölçekli nazım plan ile öngörünüm bölgesi ve sahil şeridine ait 1/1000 ölçekli imar uygulama planlarının bu Kanuna aykırı olmayan hükümlerinin uygulanmasına devam olunur.

Geri görünüm ve etkilenme bölgelerinin 1/1000 ölçekli imar uygulama planları bu Kanunun yürürlüğe giriş tarihinden önceki mevzuata göre 01/03/1984 tarihine kadar onaylanır.

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Boğaziçi Alanında 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre ıslah imar planlarının yapılması ve onayı bu Kanunun 10 uncu maddesine göre yürütülür.

Geçici Madde 6 - Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten önce, Boğaziçi Alanında imar mevzuatına aykırı olarak yapılan yapılar hakkında aşağıdaki işlemler uygulanır.

a) Bu madde kapsamına giren yapılar için bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren en geç kırkbeş gün içinde İstanbul Belediye Başkanlığına başvurulur. Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten önce 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre yapılmış başvurular ve yatırılan başvuru masrafı geçerli sayılır. Başvurular ve başvuru masrafları Belediyece Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne aktarılır.

b) Boğaziçi Alanında tespit işlemleri Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren onsekiz ay; değerlendirme işlemleri ise beş yıl içinde tamamlanır. Tespit ve değerlendirme işlemi yapılan yapılar için uygulamaya, bu sürelerin tamamlanması beklenmeksizin derhal başlanır.

c) 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre ıslah imar planı yapılacak bölgelerin bölge ölçeğinde sınır tespiti, bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren altı ay içinde yapılır.

d) Boğaziçi Alanında yapılacak başvuru, tespit ve değerlendirme işlemleri için bu Kanunda hüküm bulunmayan hallerde; 2805 sayılı İmar ve Gecekondu Mevzuatına Aykırı Yapılara Uygulanacak İşlemler ve 6785 sayılı İmar Kanununun bir Maddesinin Değiştirilmesi Hakkında Kanunla belirlenen esaslar Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne uygulanır.

Geçici Madde 7 - Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihte, Boğaziçi Alanında mevcut olan imar mevzuatına aykırı yapıların geçici madde 6'ya göre yapılacak değerlendirmeleri sonunda aşağıdaki yapılar için yıkım kararı verilir.

a) Boğaziçi Alanında 16/03/1983 tarih ve 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre muhafazası veya ıslah edilerek muhafazası mümkün olmayan yapılar.

b) Kıyıda kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarına ait olan yapılardan Bakanlar Kurulunca geçici olarak muhafazasına karar verilmeyen yapılar.

Geçici Madde 8 - Bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihte Boğaziçi Alanında mevcut olan ve geçici madde 6'ya göre değerlendirilmeleri sonunda 16/03/1983 tarih ve 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre muhafazası veya ıslah edilerek muhafazası mümkün olan imar mevzuatına aykırı yapıların, gecekonduların ve hisseli arsa ve araziler üzerindeki imar mevzuatına aykırı yapıların muhafazalarına veya ıslah edilerek muhafazalarına karar verilir.

Yukarıdaki fıkraya göre ruhsat ve yapı kullanma izni verilen yapılardan harçlar ve para cezaları aşağıdaki şekilde tahsil olunur;

a) (Değişik bent: 22/05/1986 - 3290/17 md.) Boğaziçi sahil şeridi, öngörünüm, etkilenme ve geri görünüm bölgelerindeki yapılardan (5) misli bina inşaat harcı ve ekli cetvele göre tahakkuk ettirilen ilave harç bir defaya mahsus olmak üzere tahsil olunur.

b) (Mülga bent: 22/05/1986 - 3290/17 md.)

Geçici Madde 9 - Boğaziçi Alanında bulunan ve 02/06/1981 tarihinden önce yapılan gecekonduların sahiplerinden hak sahipliği belirlenenlere, sahil şeridi ve öngörünüm bölgesinden başlamak üzere Boğaziçi Alanı dışındaki 16/03/1983 tarih ve 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre ıslah imar planı yapılan

Appendix B2-10

alanlarda veya gecekonduların önleme ve ıslah bölgelerinde İstanbul Belediye Başkanlığınca beş yıl içinde arsa veya konut tahsisinde öncelik verilir.

Geçici Madde 10 - Boğaziçi sahil şeridinde kıyı kenar çizgisine bitişik parsellerin kıyı tarafında, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünce lüzum görülen hallerde, bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren beş yıl içinde gezinti mahalli yapılmak üzere yeteri kadar arazi kamulaştırılabilir. Bu kamulaştırma kararı, kamu yararı kararı sayılır.

Geçici Madde 11 - Boğaziçi Alanında mevcut bulunan taş, kum, kireç, tuğla ocağı gibi doğal güzellikleri bozan veya tahrip eden tesisler 1984 yılı sonuna kadar kapatılır. Bozulan ve tahrip edilen doğal güzellikler Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünce doğal yapıya uygun hale getirilir ve ruhsatsız olan veya ruhsata aykırı olanlara ait masraflar kişi ve kuruluşlardan tahsil edilir.

Geçici Madde 12 - Boğaziçi Alanında kömür ve akaryakıt depoları ve tersaneler ve sanayi gibi kullanımlar 1985 yılı sonuna kadar Bakanlar Kurulunca alınacak kararda öngörülen süre içinde başka bölgelere nakledilirler.

Geçici Madde 13 - 16/03/1983 tarih ve 2805 sayılı Kanuna göre tespit edilecek Boğaziçi Alanındaki gecekonduların arsa kullanım bedelleri 01/04/1983 tarihinden itibaren bir misli fazla alınır ve Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğüne aktarılır.

YÜRÜRLÜK:

Madde 22 - Bu Kanunun 15 ve 16 ncı maddelerinde belirlenen gelirlere ilişkin hükümleri 01/01/1984 tarihinde, diğer hükümleri ise yayımı tarihinde yürürlüğe girer.

YÜRÜTME:

Madde 23 - Bu Kanunu Bakanlar Kurulu yürütür.

Appendix B3 - 1

Decision Number 7755.

15/11/1995 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on Istanbul's Northern Areas.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

İSTANBUL

Sayı: B.16.KTV.4.34.00.00.720/
Konu: İstanbul'un kuzey bölgeleri hk.

1574

20 Kasım 1995

Yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında Kurulumuzca alınan 15.11.1995 gün ve 7755 sayılı karar ilişikte sunulmaktadır.
Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ve rica ederim.

Yıldız TOKER
MÜDÜR

EKİ : 3

DAĞITIM :

- BAYINDIRLIK VE İSKAN BAKANLIĞI
(Teknik Araştırma ve Uyg.Gen.Md.ne)
- KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARI KORUMA GEN.MÜD.
(Kurullar Dairesi Başkanlığına)
- (Tespit ve Arşiv Dairesi Başkanlığına)
- (Araştırma ve Koruma Planlaması Daire Bşk.na)
- ANITLAR VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜD.NE
- İLLER BANKASI GENEL MÜD.NE
- TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
(Turizm Genel Müdürlüğüne)
- TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
(Turizm Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Bşk.na)
- ÇEVRE BAKANLIĞINA
- İSTANBUL VALİLİĞİNE
- İSTANBUL BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞK.NA
- İSTANBUL SARIYER İLÇESİ BELEDİYE BAŞK.NA
- İSTANBUL BEYKOZ İLÇESİ BELEDİYE BŞK.NA
- İSTANBUL BAĞÇEKÖY BELDE BELEDİYESİNE
- İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜNE
- İSTANBUL YILDIZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜNE
- İSTANBUL MİMAR SINAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜNE
- İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜNE
- MİMARLAR ODASI İSTANBUL ŞUBESİNE
- ŞEHİR PLANCILARI ODASI İSTANBUL ŞUBESİNE
- ORMAN MÜHENDİSLERİ ODASI İSTANBUL ŞUBESİNE
- ZİRAAT MÜHENDİSLERİ İSTANBUL ŞUBESİNE
- İSTANBUL ORMAN BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

2011.1995 ŞB.LD.

Adres : Kayserili Ahmet paşa sok. No: 16 Süleymaniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (0212) 512 09 19 / 20

Appendix B3 -2

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755

Kurulumuzun 9.11.1995 gün ve 7753 sayılı kararı çerçevesinde, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde yapılan ve İstanbul'un özellikle kuzey bölgelerindeki doğal ve kültürel değerlerinin de SİT statüsü içerisinde korunmasına yönelik çalışmalar hakkında yapılan görüşmeler ve buna bağlı olarak Kurul üyemizce yapılan 13 Kasım 1995 tarihli başvuru ve yine Kurul üyelerince yapılan hazırlıklar, harita, fotoğraf ve Kurul üyelerinin gözlem ve bilgilerinin müştereken ele alınarak, Kurulumuz yetki alanı içersin- deki Beykoz ve Sarıyer İlçe hudutları içersindeki, ancak Boğaziçi SİT sınırı dışında kalan alanların taşıdıkları doğal ve kültürel zenginliklerin ve İstanbul açısından taşıdığı önemin değerlendirilmesi sonucunda;

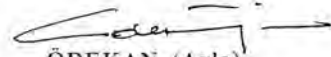
1- İstanbul için 1960'lı yıllarda başlanan ve 10 yılı aşkın bir süre geniş bir araştırma ve incelemeyle sürdürülen Nazım plan çalışmaları sonucunda, Bayındırlık Bakanlığı'na bağlı İstanbul Nazım Plan Bürosunca üretilerek yine Bayındırlık Bakanlığınca 29.07:1980 tarihinde onaylanarak yürürlüğe giren 1/50000 ölçekli İstanbul Metropolitan Alan Nazım Planında;

a) Kentin ana gelişme aksı Marmara Denizine paralel olarak ve doğu-batı yönünde lineer bir yerleşme düzeni içerisinde belirlenmiş;

b) Buna bağlı olarak da yine kentin kuzey kesimlerinde bulunan ve her iki yakada Karadeniz kıyılarına dek dayanan ormanlık alanlar, su havzaları ve tarım alanlarının ise korunması gerekli yeşil kuşak olarak rekreasyon ağırlıklı işlevlerle kullanılması öngörülmüştür.



BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN



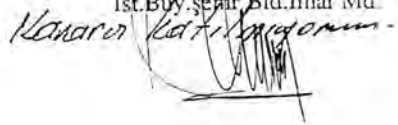
ÖDEKAN (Ayla)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI


EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE


ONEL (Hakkı)
ÜYE


ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE

GÖKIRMAK (Nihat)
İst. B.Ş.Ş. Bld. İmar Md.



16.11.1995 ŞB.LD.

Appendix B3 -3

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 2 -

Böylece yine İstanbul'un kuzeye doğru büyümemesi ve bu bölgelerdeki doğal varlıkların ve ekolojinin korunabilmesi için söz konusu alanlarda yerleşimi özendirerek yol, köprü (3.Bağcazici Köprüsü) Terim tesisleri gibi kararlara da yer verilmemesi yönündeki temel Nazım Plan ilkesi, 1992-1994 ve 1994-1995 dönemlerinde İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesinde sürdürülen revizyon nazım plan çalışmalarını ile aynı dönemlerde Valilik tarafından hazırlanan (Başmüdürlük ve İlkararlı Müdürlüğü) Belediye hududları dışına yönelik Nazım Plan yenileme çalışmalarında da yine temel ilke olarak benimsenmiştir.

Bu nedenle son olarak 10 Ekim 1995 günü İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Meclisinde kabul edilen "1 Şubat 1995 örnekte İstanbul Metropoliten Alan Altı Bölge Nazım Planında " yaklaşıp olarak TEM mevzuatı ile Karadeniz kıyıları arasında kalan İstanbul'un kuzey bölgeleri bu kesimlerde yer alan ormanlık alanlar, tarım alanları, kıyı kuşağı ve su havzalarının koruma alanları gibi doğal değerlerin korunabilmesi açısından genel yerleşme bölgesi olarak değil, yine doğal karakter korunması alanları olarak kabul edilmiş ve plana böyle yansıtılmıştır.

İstanbul'un kuzeyindeki söz konusu doğal zenginliklerin bulunduğu alanlar Karadeniz kıyı kuşağıyla birlikte nazım planlarında sürekli olarak korunmuş ise de özellikle 1980 li yıllardan sonra yine bu bölgelerde nazım plan ilkelere aykırı olarak mevzii planların üretilip onaylanması, beşer şekilde İmar Afli Yasası'na bağlanan İstah İmar Planlarının devreye sokulması, buna karşın Orman Yasasında yapılan değişikliklerle özel orman alanlarında imar olanaklarının sağlanması, ve tüm bunların yanısıra kaçak yapılaşmada gözlenen yoğun artışlar sonucunda bu bölgelere yonunması, bu alanlardaki koruma kararları yaşama geçememiş ve yöredeki doğal değerler korunmamıştır.

BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN
İmza



ÖDEKAN (Ayta)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İmza

EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE
İmza

ÖNEL (Hakkı)
ÜYE
İmza

ZEREN, GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE
İmza

GÖKIRMAK (Nihat)
İst.Büyük.Şeh.Bid.İmar Md.
Katılmıyor

AĞLI G.E.DİR

16.11.1995 ŞB.L.D.

Appendix B3 -4

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 3 -

zedeleleyen bir imar süreci giderek etkin ve sürekli olmaya başlamıştır.

3- Kurulumuzun yetki alanı içerisindeki Beykoz ve Sarıyer İlçe ve Mücavir Alanlarını oluşturan bölgelerde de aynı olumsuz gelişmelerin yoğunlaşarak sürdüğü; ve yine genel nazım plan ilkelere aykırı olarak, mevzii planlar, alt nazım planlar, ıslah imar planları ya da Orman Yasası'ndaki imar olanaklarıyla, bu bölgelerdeki korunması gerekli doğal değerler bütünüdür. koruma kaygısı taşımayan yapılaşma izinleri ve kaçak yapılaşmayla sürekli tahrip edildiği, böylece İstanbul kentinin bir bütün olarak yaşam kaynaklarını oluşturan bu bölgelerdeki tahribatın aslında sadece yöresel ölçekte değil, metropoliten yerleşme ölçeğinde olumsuz sonuçlara yol açtığı, buna karşın yine sözkonusu alanların SIT statüsü içerisinde olmamasından ötürü de bütün bu gelişmelerin 2863 sayılı Koruma Yasası kapsamı dışında ve Koruma Kurulu kararları ve denetimi olmadan devam ettiği, son aylarda hem Kurul üyelerimize gelen şikayetlerde sıkça vurgulanmakta, hem de yine Kurul üyelerimizce de yakından gözlenerek, kaygıyla izlenmektedir.

4- Öte yandan, bahse konu korunması gerekli özellikler taşıyan Beykoz ve Sarıyer İlçe ve mücavir alanlarında bu olumsuz gelişmelere karşı SIT statüsü içerisinde korunabilen alanlar ise sadece Boğaziçi Geri Görünüm ve Ekilenme Bölgeleri'ni içeren Boğaziçi SIT alanı ile sınırlıdır. Ayrıca, Beykoz mücavir alan kapsamındaki Polonezköy ve yakın çevresi ise 15.07.1994 tarihinde Orman Bakanlığı'nca "Tabiat Parkı" olarak ilan edilmiş, dolayısıyla imar açısından belli bir yasal koruma disiplinine kavuşabilmiştir. Bunun dışında, yani Boğaziçi SIT alanı ile Polonezköy Tabiat Parkı dışında kalan ve Beykoz-Sarıyer mücavir alanı sınırlarının tamamını kapsayan doğal koruma alanlarında ise, bölgenin taşıdığı doğal değerler bütünselliğini Koruma Yasası, Koruma Mevzuatı ve Ko-


BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN


ÖDEKAN (Ayta)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI


EKİNÇİ (Oktay)
ÇYE


ÖNEL (Hakkı)
ÇYE


ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÇYE

GOKIRMAK (Nihat)

İst. B. İ. Ö. Ş. B. D. İmar Md.

16.11.1995 LD.ŞB.

Appendix B3 -5

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 4 -

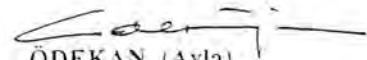
ruma Kurulu kararları disiplini içerisinde gözetip, tahribini önleyebilecek, imar ve orman mevzuatı dışında, etkin bir yasal olanak bulunmamaktadır.

5- Konuyu bütün bu planlama ilkeleri ve yasal boyutlarıyla değerlendiren Kurulumuz, yetki bölgesi içerisinde bulunan Beykoz ve Sarıyer İlçe ve mücavir alan sınırlarında, Boğaziçi SİT alanı sınırları dışında kalan ve esasen Boğaziçi SİT alanındaki gerigörünüm bölgelerinin de doğal değerler bütünselliği açısından devamı konumunda bulunan ve bu bölgeleri doğrudan etkilemekte olan, gerek ormanlık ve diğer yeşil doku içeren korunması gerekli doğal varlıklarla kaplı, gerekse Karadeniz kıyı kuşağı ve buna bağlı değerlerle yine korunması gerekli doğal zenginlikleri içeren ve ekli haritada sınırları belirtilen bölgeleri, yukarıda özetlenen tahribatın daha fazla sürmemesi ve bölgenin doğal ve kültürel değerlerinin korunarak gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması için, 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Yasası'nın kapsamı içerisinde ve bu yasanın 8. ve 17. maddelerindeki yetkilerine dayanarak, "Doğal SİT" olarak tesbit, tescil ve ilan etmektedir.

Bu çerçevede:

a) Beykoz İlçe Belediyesi mücavir alanı ve ilçe sınırlarında kalan, 29.07.1980 tasdik tarihli 1/50000 ölçekli İstanbul Metropolitan Alan Nazım Planında korunması gerekli doğal bölgeler olarak belirlenen, doğusu Beykoz İlçesi (Şile ve Ümraniye) sınırı, kuzeyi Karadeniz, kuzeyi ve batısı Boğaziçi SİT sınırı ve güneyi ise yine Beykoz İlçesi (Üsküdar ve Ümraniye) sınırı ile çevrili bölgenin, "İstanbul Kuzey Kesimi-Karadeniz Kuşağı-I.No'lu Doğal SİT Alanı" olarak tesbit, tescil ve ilanına.


BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN

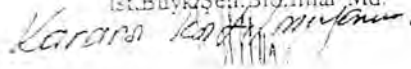

ÖDEKAN (Ayta)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI


EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE


ÖNEL (Hakki)
ÜYE


ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE

GÖKİRMAK (Nihat)
İst. Büyükşehir. Blo. İmar Md.


Karara Konularından

16.11.1995 SB.LD.

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T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 5 -

b) Sarıyer İlçe Belediyesi ve mücavir alanı ve ilçe sınırlarında kalan, 29.07.1980 tasdik tarihli 1/50000 ölçekli İstanbul Metropolitan Alan Nazım Planında korunması gerekli doğal bölgeler olarak belirlenen, doğusu Boğaziçi SİT sınırı, kuzeyi Karadeniz, batısı ve güneyi ise Sarıyer İlçesi sınırı ile (Eyüp ve Kağıthane) çevrili bölgenin, "İstanbul Kuzey Kesimi-Karadeniz Kuşağı-II.No'lu Doğal SİT Alanı" olarak tesbit, tescil ve ilanına,

c) Beykoz İlçesindeki I.No'lu Doğal SİT alanı sınırları içerisinde kalan ve daha önce imar planları bulunan ya da bulunmayan tüm alanlarla birlikte, Boğaziçi SİT sınırları dışındaki Kavacık, Baklacı, Karanlıkdere, Çavuşbaşı, Çengelidere, Soğuksu, Eimalı, Zervevatçı, Akbaba, Dereşeki, Tokat, Kaynarca, Alibahadır, Halayıkdere, Çayağzı, Değirmendere, Ayvalidere, M.Şevketpaşa, Paşamandıra, Öğümce, Cumhuriyet, Bozhane, Güllü, Kılıçlı, İsaklı ve polonez köyleri ve yerleşmelerindeki her türlü imar uygulamalarının ilgili kurumlarca durdurulmasına ve bu SİT kararıyla ilgili geçiş dönemi yapılaşma koşullarının belirlenmesi ve koruma amaçlı planlamaların yapılmasıyla ilgili yasal süreçlerin başlatılmasına,

d) Yine Beykoz İlçe sınırlarını kapsayan I.No'lu Doğal SİT içerisinde kalan Eimalı Barajı ve çevresindeki içmesuyu havzaları mevzuatıyla belirlenen koruma kuşaklarında da ilgili yasa ve yönetmeliklere bağlı imar uygulamalarının durdurulmasına ve SİT Alanlarıyla ilgili geçiş dönemi yapılaşma koşulları ile buna dayalı planlama süreçlerine bağlı kalınmasına,

e) Sarıyer İlçesindeki II.No.lu Doğal SİT alanı içerisinde kalan ve daha önce imar planları bulunan

BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN

ÖDEKAN (Ayta)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI

EKİNÇİ (Oktay)
ÜYE

ÖNEL (Hakki)
ÜYE

ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE

GÖKİRMAK (Nihat)

İst. Büyükşehir Etd. İm. Md.

16.11.1995 ŞB LD

Appendix B3 -7

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 6 -

ya da bulunmayan tüm alanlarla birlikte, Boğaziçi SİT sınırları dışındaki Zekeriyaköy, Demirciköy, Bahçeköy (Belde), Uskumruköy, Bender, Kumköy, Kilyos, Gümüşdere ve Kısırkaya köyleri ve yerleşmelerindeki her türlü imar uygulamalarının ilgili kurumlarca durdurulmasına ve bu SİT kararıyla ilgili geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesi ve koruma amaçlı planlamaların yapılmasıyla ilgili yasal süreçlerin başlatılmasına.

f) Kurulumuzca, 2863 sayılı yasanın 17.md.gereğince I.ve II.No'lu Doğal SİT alanlarındaki geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesine ışık tutmak üzere;

- İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı'ndan.
- Beykoz, Sanyer İlçe Belediyeleri ile Bahçeköy Belde Belediyesi Başkanlıklarından.
- İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimar Sinan Üniversitesi ve İstanbul Üniversitesinin ilgili fakülte ve birimlerinden (Mimarlık, Şehir Plancılığı, Orman, Ziraat, Arkeoloji, Sanat Tarihi Fakülte ve Bölümler)
- Çevre Bakanlığından.
- Mimariar Odası, Şehir Plancıları Odası, Orman Mühendisleri Odası ve Ziraat Mühendisleri Odası İstanbul Şubelerinden.
- İstanbul Orman Bölge Müdürlüğünden.
- SİT alanı içerisindeki köy muhtarlıklarından.
- Bayındırlık ve İskan İl Müdürlüğünden.
- İller Bankası İstanbul (I.No'lu) Bölge Müdürlüğünden.
- Kültür Bakanlığı, Arkeoloji Müzesi Müdürlüğünden.

Bu kararımızın tebliğinden itibaren 21 gün içerisinde yanıtlanmak üzere öneri ve görüşlerin istenmesine.

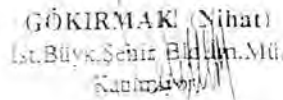

BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN


ÖDEKAN (Ayla)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI


EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE


ÖNEL (Hakkı)
ÜYE


ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE


GÖKİRMAK (Nihat)
İst.Büyük Şehir Be. İlm. Mü.
Kültür Varlıkları

16.11.1995 ŞB.LD.

Appendix B3 -8

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

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g) Ayrıca, I. ve II.No.lu Doğal SİT alanları içerisindeki, bugüne dek onaylanan mevzii imar planları ile İslah İmar Planlarının listelerinin, plan kopyaları ve raporlarıyla birlikte ilgili belediyelerden istenmesine ve Kurulumuzca geçiş dönemi kararları belirleninceye kadar, bu planlara göre proje onayı, ruhsat, tevhid, ifraz ve hertürlü imar uygulamasının yapılmaması gerektiğinin bildirilmesine,

h) Bölgedeki muhtarlıkların da imar yasasından gelen yetkilerini kullanamayacakları ve yerleşik alanlar içerisinde ve dışında yeni yapılaşmaya izin veremeyeceklerinin bildirilmesine,

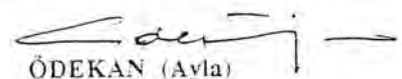
ı) Orman Bölge Müdürlüğüne de Orman Yasası ve mevzuatına bağlı olarak verilen ya da verime hazırlığı içerisinde ön izin süreci yaşanan imar hakları ve yapılaşma izinlerinin SİT kararıyla birlikte durdurulmuş olduğunun anımsatılmasına, I. ve II. No'lu Doğal SİT alanlarında bugüne dek orman Bakanlığı ya da Bölge Müdürlüğü onayı ve izni ile başlayan yapılaşma alanlarının listesinin, ilgili izin belgeleri plan ve krokileriyle birlikte Kurulumuza iletilmesinin istenmesine,

j) Bu kararla birlikte bölgede bundan böyle hiç bir ağacın kesilemeyeceği, kıyı dolgusu, hafriyat, düzenleme vb. uygulamaların yapılamayacağı ve bölgenin doğal dokusu ile tescilli ya da henüz tescilli yapılmamış kültür varlığı niteliğindeki yapı ve tesislerin (köyüçlerindeki ahşap evler, eski bağ evleri, çitler, su kemerleri, çeşmeler, eski mezarlıklar, camiler, dini yapı kalıntıları ve her türlü taşınmaz değerler) Kurulumuz izni olmadan yıkılamayacağı ve onarılamayacağı koşulunun da ilgili kurumlara bildirilmesine,

k) Bu kararla tesbit, tescil ve ilanı yapılan ve yukarıda sınırları belirtilen I. ve II.No.lu Doğal SİT



BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN



ÖDEKAN (Ayta)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI



EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE



ÖNEL (Hakkı)
ÜYE



ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE

GÖKİRMAN (Nihat)
İst. Büy. Şeh. Blg. İm. Md.



16.11.1995 LD.ŞB.

Appendix B3 -9

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 15.11.1995 - 381

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 15.11.1995 - 7755 - 8 -

alanları içerisinde, Doğal SİT kapsamındaki koruma bölgesi derecelerinin ise geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşulları ile birlikte belirlenmesi için, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesinden bölgenin güncel hava fotoğraflarının istenmesine ve ayrıca Kurul üyelerince de yerinde incelemeler yapılmasının sürdürülmesine,

l) İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Meclisinin 20 Ekim 1995 günü toplantısında kabul edilen 1/50000 ölçekli Nazım Plana da bu kararla ilan edilen doğal SİT sınırlarının işlenmesine ve plan notlarına gerekli hükümlerin konmasının istenmesine,

m) Kurulumuzun bu kararının kamuoyunda yanlış yorumlara yol açmaması, koruma amacından sapılmaması ve Koruma Kurulu ile Kültür Bakanlığı'nı yıpratıcı değerlendirmelere meydan verilmemesi için, gerekçe ve kapsamının Kurul Başkanlığınca daha sonra bir basın açıklamasıyla duyurulmasına ve kararın tüm ilgili kurumlarla birlikte, söz konusu basın açıklaması ekinde dağıtılmasına karar verildi.

BATUR (Afife)
BAŞKAN

ÖDEKAN (Ayla)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI

EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE

ÖNEL (Hakkı)
ÜYE

ZEREN GÜLERSOY (Nuran)
ÜYE

GÖKİRMAK (Nihat)
İst. Büy. Şeh. Bta. İmar Md.

Alınan karar: 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Kanunu ve bu kanunun bazı maddelerini değişiklikle 3286 Sayılı Kanuna ve ilgili yönetmenliklerine açılan aykırı oklu fonda ve ilgili ilçe belediyeleri temsilcilerinin toplantıda dağıtılması. Olunması nedeniyle kararın istisna etmiyor. Gerekçeli rapor ayrıyeten verilecektir.

Appendix B4 -1

Decision # 7905.

12/7/1974 dated Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments decision on registration of historical structures in Anadolukavađı.

T. C.
BAŞBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTESARLIđI
GAYRİMENKUL ESKİ ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIđI

**ANADOLU
KAVAZI**

K A R A R

An-

8

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 746 - 12.7.1974

Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7905 - 12.7.1974

Özelliklerinde İstanbul Boğaziçinde hızlanan yeni inşaat faaliyeti dolayısı ile Kurulumuzun 10.8.1970 tarih ve 5595 sayılı kararında belirtilen SİT karakterinin yok olmaya başlaması sonucu, Boğaziçinde bulunan korunması gerekli resmi, dini, askeri ve sivil mimarlık örneklerinin taşıdığı önemle 5895 sayılı Kanunun 1. maddesi mucibince İstanbul Belediyesi ilâhîleri ve Kurulumuz mimarı Besim Beğener ile Kurulumuz San'at tarihçisi Yıldız Toker'in Anadolu Kavazında yapmış oldukları tespitler incelendi, yapılan müzakeresi sonunda:

Özellikler, gerek doğal, gerek yapı özellikleri ile dünyaca ünlü Boğaziçinin korunması gerekliliğinin Kurulumuzca yıllardan beri ortaya konduğuna, bu çabalar sonunda oluşturulan Boğaziçi Sahil Eridi İmar Planı ile küçümsenmeyecek olumlu notiselerin alınmaya başlandığına, ancak Boğaziçi bütünlüğünün sadece bir kısmı olan sahil peridinin korunmasının yeterli olmadığına, bu bütünlüğün diğer unsurları olan koruların, surların ve köylerinde aynı anlam içinde korunmasının gerekli olduğu, bu nedenle; ayrıca Beylerbeyi hakkında alınan 12.4.1974 tarih ve 7759 sayılı Kurulumuz kararında geniş bir şekilde belirtilen sahaslar muvacehesinde, Anadolu Kavazi'nde bütünü ile korunması gerekli bir SİT sahası olduğuna, askeri bölge ortasında bulunması nedeni ile, henüz hızlı bir inşaat faaliyetine sahne olmayan Anadolukavazi'nin pek yakında, şehirleşme hadisesinin yarattığı spekülâtif baskı altında kalabileceğine, Kurulumuza intikâl eden bazı münferit kovalardan Anadolukavazi'nin bit mer'i imar planının herhangi bir koruma endişesi taşımadığının anlaşıldığına, 6 nedenle; 1710 sayılı kanunun 13.maddesi mucibince bu sahadaki mer'i imar planı ve yönetmeliği uygulamalarının durdurularak aşağıda belirtilen prensipler muvacehesinde bölgenin SİT anlayışlı koruma planının yapılmasına,

Appendix B4 -2

BASBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTESARLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 246 - 12.7.1974

Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7905 - 12.7.1974

- 2 -

- 1-) Resmî, dinî ve askeri eski eser yapılar ile gerek bu kararımızda belirtilen müferit sığınakların, gerek kuru, mesire yerî gibi tabii sığınaklarının aynen korunma imkânlarının getirilmesine,
- 2-) Çok zorunlu hallerin dışında yollarda kesinti yapılmamasına,
- 3-) Zorunlu hallerin dışında sahil çizgisinin değiştirilmemesine,
- 4-) Korunması gerekli sivil mimarlık örneklerinin, aynen korunması gerekli nitelikte olanları hariç, bilhassa dış cephe mimari ve malzemelerini korumak şartı ile iç kısımlarında, sosyal yapıımızdaki değişikliklerin ve sivilleştirilmenin gereği olan imkânların getirilmesine, (5505 sayılı kararımızda II. gurup olarak nitelendirilen binalar muvacehesinde)
- 5-) Orijinal kaplamasını muhafaza eden yollarda, sadece bu kaplamanın onarım imkânlarının sağlanmasına,
- 6-) Korunması gerekli sivil mimarlık örnekleri ile bütünlük teşkil eden yüksek bahçe duvarlarının planda işaret edilerek aynen korunmasının ve aynı teknikle onarılması imkânının getirilmesine,
- 7-) Sahile cephesi olan veya denizle arasında sadece yol bulunan parsellerde, evvelce 10.8.1970 tarih ve 5595 sayılı kararımız muvacehesinde oluşturulan doğaziçi sahil geridi İmar Plânına getirilen binaların üzerine çıkılmamasına,
- 8-) Evvelce 14.12.1973 tarih ve 7518 sayılı kararımızla sınırları belirtilen kuru ve mesire sahalarının, aynen geçen

Appendix B4 -3

BASBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜHÜRÜ
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÖKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 7916 - 12.7.1974

- 3 -

Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7905 - 12.7.1974

Kararımız hükümlerine tabi olduğunun, yeni planda geçerli kılınmasına,

- 9-) Korunması gerekli sivil mimarlık örneklerinin bina sahası ve inşaat sahası ortalamalarının araştırılmasına ve bu ölçülerin meydana getirdiği kesafetin hesaplanmasına (kişi başına 20 veya 25 m² döşeme payı ölçüsüne göre) koruma sahası içinde yapılacak, karakteri yaratan yapı düzenini tamamlayan, yeni inşaatların bina sahaları ve inşaat sahalarının, bu kesafeti sağlayacak ölçüler içinde tutulmasına,
- 10-) Yeni yapılacak binaların hiç bir nedenle 3 katı aşamayacağına (bodrum katın zemin kotunun hiç bir yerde 1.00 metreyi aşamayacağına.)
- 11-) Çatma kat yapılamayacağına,
- 12-) Hiç bir nedenle binden fazla bodrum yapılamayacağına, bu bodrumların iskâna tahsis edilmemesi için gerekli bütün plan tedbirlerinin alınmasına,
- 13-) Çıkma ve saçak balkonlarının getirilebileceğine, ancak yapılacak çıkmalarda 0.70 metreyi aşamayacağına,
- 14-) Yeni yapılacak inşaatların cephe elemanlarının, korunması gerekli yapı cephe karakterleri ile uyum teşkil edecek ve onları tamamlayan, karakterini bozucu nitelikte olmayan, bir şekilde disipline bağlanmasına, ancak, bu konuda taklide gidilmemesine ayrıca dikkat edilmesine,
- 15-) Koruma planının, mümkünse 1/500 veya 1/200 ölçekli haritalar üzerine yapılmasına,

KÜLTÜR MÜHÜRÜ
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÖKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI
K

12.7.1974

Appendix B4 -4

BASBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTESARLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÖKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R
Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 746 - 12.7.1974
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7905 - 12.7.1974 - 4 - Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

16-) Koruma planı çalışmalarında, özellikle, korunacak yapıların sıra teşkil ettiği sokakların, sokak cephe resimlerinin yapılarak, yanlarına getirilecek yeni yapı cephe-lerinin esüd edilmesine, elde edilecek verilere göre cephe ölçü ve malzemelerinin tayin edilmesine,

17-) Yeni yapılacak binaların renklerinin tayini hususunda, uygulamanı kontrol edecek kuruluşlara yetki tanınabileceğine,

Aşağıda belirtilen resmi, dini ve askeri binaların güven korunması gerekli eski eser olduğuna, bu binalara yapılacak her nev'i inşai müdahale hususunda, tekniğine uygun 1/50 ölçekli rölevesi ve fotoğrafları ile, Kuruluzdan münferit karar alınmasının gerekli olduğuna,

- 1 - Karos Kalesi
- 2 - Midillili Ali Reis Camii ve Haziresi (375 ada- 2 parsel)
- 3 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (393 ada - 1 parsel)
- 4 - Nihrişah Çeşmesi (388 ada- 4 parsel) → Düzeltme 12 Kararı var 14.09.1974 GSFNK 8099 sayılı karar 4 parsel değil 12 olacak
- 5 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (390 ada- 20 parsel)
- 6 - Kuyu (414 ada - 28 parsel önünde yolda)
- 7 - Su tabutu (411 ada - 1 parsel)
- 8 - Midillili Ali Reis Çeşmesi (412 ada - 1 parsel)
- 9 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (417 ada - 1 parsel)
- 10 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (415 ada - 1 parsel)
- 11 - Ayazma Çeşmesi (415 ada- 3 parsel)
- 12 - Su Hazinesi (Çeşme?) (427 ada - 2 parsel) 21.11.1974
- 13 - Çeşme (417 ada- 27 parsel)
- 14 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (397 ada- 24 parsel) KURULU VE İNŞAAT BAKANLIĞI

BASBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTESARLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 246 - 12.7.1974
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7005 - 12.7.1974 - 5 - Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

15 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (392 ada - 1 parsel)

16 - Müslüman Mezarlığı (391 ada -10 parsel)

ve AnadoluKöyü sınırlarındaki diğer mezarlıklar

Yukarıda ada ve parsel numaraları belirtilen sivil mimarlık örneklerine, tekniğine uygun 1/50 ölçekli tam növelesi ile yeterince iç ve dış fotoğrafları gönderilip Kurulumuzdan özel karar alınmadığı sürece, inşaat yönünden her hangi bir müdahalede bulunulmayacağına,

(406 ada- skih İsağ Kışla / Üs Komutanlık binası)

(394 ada- 8 parsel);(394 ada- 9 parsel);(394 ada- 10 parsel)

(383 ada-11 parsel);(389 ada-10 parsel);(389 ada- 9 parsel)

(389 ada- 8 parsel);(389 ada- 7 parsel);(383 ada- 10 parsel)

(393 ada- 9 parsel);(393 ada- 8 parsel);(393 ada- 16 parsel)

(393 ada- 3 parsel);(393 ada- 5 parsel);(393 ada- 2 parsel)

(404 ada- 1 parsel);(410 ada- 4 parsel);(414 ada- 27 parsel)

(415 ada-10 parsel);(414 ada- 3 parsel);(414 ada- 5 parsel)

(414 ada- 6 parsel);(414 ada-13 parsel);(414 ada- 7 parsel)

(414 ada-12 parsel);(414 ada- 8 parsel);(415 ada- 15 parsel)

(415 ada- 8 parsel);(415 ada- 7 parsel);(415 ada- 6 parsel)

(427 ada- 1 parsel);(427 ada-10 parsel);(427 ada- 9 parsel)

(427 ada- 8 parsel);(427 ada- 7 parsel);(417 ada- 11 parsel)

(416 ada- 6 parsel);(416 ada- 7 parsel);(416 ada- 12 parsel)

(416 ada-13 parsel);(416 ada-14 parsel);(419 ada- 6 parsel)

(417 ada-26 parsel);(417 ada-25 parsel);(417 ada- 22 parsel)

(417 ada-20 parsel);(417 ada-19 parsel);(417 ada- 18 parsel)

(392 ada-22 parsel);(392 ada-21 parsel);(392 ada- 17 parsel)

Appendix B4 -6

BASBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTESARLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 46 - 12.7.1974

Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7995 - 12.7.1974 - 6 -

(392 ada-10.parsel);(392 ada- 9 parsel);(392 ada- 7 parsel)
(392 ada- 6 parsel);(392 ada-36 parsel);(392 ada-32 parsel)
(392 ada-31 parsel);(392 ada-37 parsel);(392 ada-37 parsel)
(392 ada-27 parsel);(392 ada-43 parsel)

Aşağıda mevkileri belirtilen münferit ağaçların,1710 sayılı Kanunun 1. maddesi mucibince sığın korunması gerekli Tabii Sınıt olduklarına, koru ve mesire yerlerinin ise, Kurulumuzun 19.12.1973 tarih ve 7518 sayılı kararına tabi olarak korunmasına,

- 1 - Tek Ağaç (389 ada- 26 parsel)
- 2 - Tek Ağaç (389 ada- 26 parsel önünde yolda)
- 3 - Tek Ağaç (389 ada- 25 parsel)
- 4 - Tek Ağaç (389 ada- 24 parsel)
- 5 - Tek Ağaç (401 ada- 6 parsel önünde yolda)
- 6 - İki Ağaç (401 ada- 6 parsel önünde yolda)
- 7 - Tek Ağaç (396 ada- 9-10 parseller önünde yolda)
- 8 - Üç Ağaç (409 ada- 1/3 parseller önünde yolda)
- 9 - Tek Ağaç (395 ada- 1 parseldeki mezarlık sınırında)
- 10 - Tek Ağaç (395 ada- 2 parseldeki İdillili Ali Reis Camii önünde yolda)
- 11 - İki Melvi Ağacı (390 ada- 20 parseldeki mezarlık önünde yolda)
- 12 - Tek Ağaç (409 ada- 4 parsel önünde yolda)
- 13 - Üç Ağaç (408 ada- 1 parsel)
- 14 - Tek Ağaç(408 ada- 1 parsel önünde iskele meydanında)
- 15 - İki Ağaç(408/409/412/413 adalar ortasında meydana)
- 16 - Tek Ağaç(415 ada- 1 parseldeki mezarlık içinde)

Appendix B4 -7

T. C.
BAŞBAKANLIK
KÜLTÜR MÜSTEŞARLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESİKİ ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 246 - 12.7.1974

Toplantı yeri : İstanbul

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 7905 - 12.7.1974

- 7 -

Kurulumuz karara gereğince hazırlanacak koruma planının 5905 ve 1741 sayılı kanunlar, 1605 sayılı kanunun Ek 6. maddesi, 1710 sayılı Eski Eserler Kanunu muvacehesinde tetkik ve onaylanmak üzere Kurulumuza gönderilmesine,

Karar verildi.


FERİDUN AKOZAN
BAŞKAN

FERİDUN AKOZAN
BAŞKANVEKİLİ

Üye Akozan (Feridun)	Üye Aktepe (Münir)	Üye Akurgal (Ekrem)	Üye Alkım (Bahadır)	Üye Alsas (Orhan)
	Eulunmadı		Eulunmadı	
Üye Eldem (Sedad H.)	Üye Eylce (Semavi)	Üye Kızıoğlu (Fahrettin)	Üye Kuban (Doğan)	Üye Kuran (Aptullah)
Üye Orhonlu (Cengiz)	Üye Ögel (Semra)	Üye Söylemezoğlu (H. Kemali)	Üye Tayla (Hüsrev)	Üye Yenen (Mithat)
Üye Yüngül (Nacl)	Üye Kültür Müsteşarı Güvenç (Bozkurt)	Üye Vakıflar Genel Müdürü Çataklı (Osman)	Üye Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürü Gürçay (Hikmet)	Üye Turizm Genel Müdürü Bolu (Turgut)
Eulunmadı	Eulunmadı			
Üye Planlama ve İmar Genel Müdürü Emirhasanoğlu (Halim)				
Eulunmadı				

EC/MP

Appendix B5 -1

Decision # 502.

10/7/2007 dated Istanbul VI Conservation Board decision on Yoros Fortress in Anadolukavađı.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIđI
İstanbul VI Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 10.07.2007-79
Karar Tarih ve No : 10.07.2007-502

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

KARAR

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, Anadolu Kavađı Mahallesi, GEEAYK'nun 14.12.1974 tarih 8172 sayılı kararı ile tespit ve ilan edilen Boğaziçi Doğal ve Tarihi Sit Alanında bulunan, 24.06.1983 tarih 15175 sayılı kararı ile sınırları belirlenen Öngörünüm Bölgesinde yer alan, 12.07.1974 tarih 7905 sayılı kararı ile korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tescilli, Maliye Hazinesi mülkiyetinde, Milli Savunma Bakanlığına tahsisli, 60 pafta, 406 ada, 34 parselin tamamı ile 36 parselin yaklaşık 9.260 m2lik kısmının "Ceneviz (Yoros) Kalesi Rölöve, Restitüsyon, Restorasyon ve Çevre Düzenleme Projesi"nin uygulanabilmesi amacıyla düzenlenecek bir protokol kapsamında İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığına devredilmesi talebinin Kurulumuzda değerlendirilmesi talebi Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 15.06.2006 tarih 96043 sayılı yazısı ile Müdürlüğümüze iletilen, 51.762 m2 yüzölçümlü 406 ada, 36 parselin fiilen 20.300 m2lik kısmının Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığı Lojmanları olarak kullanılması nedeniyle söz konusu 36 parselin fiilen Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığınca kullanılan kısmının Milli Savunma Bakanlığına, geri kalan kısmının ise proje tabanlı rekreasyon ve çevre düzenlemesi yapılarak turizm amaçlı kullanılmak üzere İstanbul Büyükşehir/Beykoz Belediyesine tahsisi talebi Maliye Bakanlığı Milli Emlak Genel Müdürlüğünün 22.01.2007 tarih 2805 sayılı yazısı ile Müdürlüğümüze iletilen, Kurulumuzun 12.06.2007 tarih 465 sayılı kararı ile parsellerin tahsisi konusuna ilişkin müzakerelerin devamına karar verilen, 60 pafta, 406 ada, 34-36 parsellere ilişkin, Milli Savunma Bakanlığının 30.05.2006 tarih 2596-8191 sayılı yazısı, Beykoz Kaymakamlığı İlçe Kadastro Müdürlüğünün 22.08.2006 tarih 905 sayılı yazısı ve eki, Beykoz Tapu Sicil Müdürlüğünün 23.08.2006 tarih 2028 sayılı yazısı, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün 04.09.2006 tarih 6647 sayılı yazısı ve ekleri, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğünün 05.09.2006 tarih 6646 sayılı yazısı ve ekleri, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 18.12.2006 tarih 203315 sayılı yazısı, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı Etüd ve Projeler Daire Başkanlığı Projeler Müdürlüğünün 24.01.2007 tarih GD=11447 sayılı yazısı ve ekleri, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 26.02.2007 gün 31801 sayılı yazısı ve eki ile GEEAYK'nun 17.01.1965 gün 2679 sayılı, İstanbul II Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 15.05.1989 gün 1314 sayılı, İstanbul III Numaralı Kültür ve

ASLI GİBİDİR

Sedat TUĞRUL
Müdür

/...

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İstanbul VI Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 10.07.2007-79
Karar Tarih ve No : 10.07.2007-502-2

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 14.10.1998 gün 10467 sayılı, 27.09.2000 gün 11843 sayılı, 11.09.2001 gün 12486 sayılı, 18.06.2002 gün 12998 sayılı, 28.01.2003 gün 13449 sayılı kararları okundu, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, Anadolu Kavağı Mahallesi, Maliye Hazinesi mülkiyetinde, Milli Savunma Bakanlığına tahsisli, 60 pafta, 406 ada, 34 parselin tamamı ve 36 parselin 9260 m²'lik kısmında yapılması hedeflenen rekreatif düzenlemenin, 34 parseldeki 3 m.'lik yolun, Milli Savunma Bakanlığının 30.05.2006 tarih 2596-8191 sayılı yazısında istendiği üzere, irtifak hakkının Milli Savunma Bakanlığına verilmesi ve gerekli izinlerin alınması kaydıyla, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığına devrinin, 02.01.1961 tarih 10696 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanan, 189 sayılı "Milli Savunma Bakanlığı İskan İhtiyaçları İçin Sarfiyat İcrası Ve Bu Bakanlıkça Kullanılan Gayrimenkullerin Lüzumu Kalmayanların Satılmasına Selahiyet Verilmesi Hakkında Kanun" çerçevesinde uygun olduğuna, uygulamaya esas olacak restitüsyon-restorasyon ve çevre düzenleme projelerinin Kurulumuza iletilmesine, 2863 sayılı Yasanın 13 ve 14. Maddeleri gereği, söz konusu parsellerde yapılacak olan her türlü inşai ve fiziki müdahale ile 2863 sayılı Kanunun diğer maddeleri uyarınca gerçekleştirilecek uygulamalar için Kurulumuzdan izin alınması gerektiğinin, yapılacak olan protokol üzerinde belirtilmesine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR
Serdar TUĞRUL
MÜDÜR

BAŞKAN
İsmet AĞARYILMAZ
(BULUNMADI)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Ahmet ERKURTOĞLU
İMZA

ÜYE
Mehmet Ali YÜZER
İMZA

ÜYE
Murat YILDIZ
İMZA

ÜYE
Cengiz SİRKECİ
İMZA

ÜYE
İsa DÖNER
İMZA

ÜYE
Ahmet Hamdi GÜNER
İstanbul Büyükşehir Bld. Tems.
İMZA

ÜYE
Murat BARUT
Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü Tems.
İMZA

Appendix B6 -1

Decision #10935. 12/5/1999 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on registration of historical structures in Garipçe village.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 12.5.1999 - 546

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 12.5.1999 - 10935

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyü'nün korunmasına yönelik alınan 7.7.1994 gün 6886 sayılı kararımız, Boğaziçi İmar Müdürlüğü'nün, 3.6.1996 gün 1282, 3.12.1997 gün 5526, 20.4.1998 gün ve 38, 14.8.1998 gün ve 5532 sayılı yazıları okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

A) İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyünde kültür ve doğa değerlerinin tespitine yönelik yapılan çalışmanın değerlendirilmesi sonunda aşağıda pafta ve parsel numaraları belirtilen kültür ve doğa varlıklarının tesciline, aşağıda listede yer alan 6 pafta, 115 parseldeki 2 adet sivil mimarlık örneği dışındaki, sivil mimarlık örneklerinin koruma gruplarının II.grup, 6 pafta, 115 parseldeki 2 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinin koruma grubunun I.grup, resmi yapılardan 2F2 pafta, 43 parseldeki ve 4 pafta, 138 parseldeki kale yapılarının ise, koruma grubunun I.grup olarak belirlenmesine,

SİVİL MİMARLIK ÖRNEKLERİ

- 1- 5 pafta, 76 parsel 2.grup
- 2- 6 pafta, 85 parsel 2.grup
- 3- 6 pafta, 91 parsel 2.grup
- 4- 6 pafta, 92 parsel 2 grup
- 5- 6 pafta, 104 parsel 2 grup
- 6- 6 pafta, 105 parsel 2 grup
- 7- 6 pafta, 107 parsel 2.grup (2 adet yapı)
- 8- 6 pafta, 108 parsel 2.grup
- 9- 6 pafta, 109 parsel 2.grup


SEZGİN (Haluk)
BAŞKAN


OKYAY (İsmet)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI



BATUR (Afife)
ÜYE


HOTİN (Teoman)
ÜYE


EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE

KÖVÜLMÜZ (Raife)
Boğaziçi İmar Müd.Tems.



14.5.1999 ŞB.HÖ.


Appendix B6 - 2

Decision #10935. 12/5/1999 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on registration of historical structures in Garipçe village.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 12.5.1999 - 546

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 12.5.1999 - 10935

10- 6 pafta, 115 parsel I.grup (2 adet yapı)

RESMİ DİNİ YAPILAR

1- 2F2 pafta,	43 parsel	I.grup	Kale yapısı
2- 5 pafta,	69 parsel	-	Çeşme
3- 6 pafta,	114 parsel	-	Tarihi mezarlık
4- 7 pafta,	123 parsel	-	Çeşme
5- 4 pafta,	138 parsel	I.grup	Kale yapısı

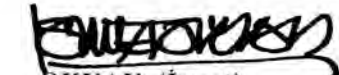
ANIT AĞAÇLAR

1- 6 pafta,	111 parsel önünde	-	Çınar
2- 6 pafta,	113 parsel önünde	-	Çınar

B- Yerleşmenin kıyı kuşağı ve çevre dokusunda doğal topoğrafyayı, mevcut bitki örtüsünü ve peyzaj değerlerini de koruyacak şekilde ve Kurulumuzun 7.7.1994 gün ve 6886 sayılı kararındaki koruma ve kullanma hedeflerini de gözetecek şekilde 2960 sayılı yasa hükümlerine (Boğaziçi Öngörünüm Bölgesi) uygun koruma amaçlı imar planının yasal süresi içinde Kurulumuza getirilmesine.

C- Kurulumuzun izni olmadan da bölgede herhangi bir uygulama yapılamayacağına, aksi takdirde 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanununa göre işlem yapılacağına karar verildi.


SEZGIN (Haluk)
BAŞKAN

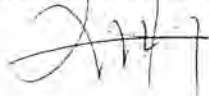

OKYAY (İsmet)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI


BATUR (Afife)
ÜYE


HOTİN (Teoman)
ÜYE

EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE

KOVULMAZ (Raife)
Boğaziçi İmar Müd.Tems.



13.5.1999 ŞB.HÖ

Appendix B7-1

Public tender announcement and tender documents for Garipçe fortress and tower.

İstanbul Sarıyer Garipçe Kalesi ve Kulesi'nin 5225 Sayılı Kanun Kapsamında Kullandırılması Duyurusu

KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI'NDAN TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI DUYURUSU TK-009

- 1- İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyü, 4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan Kale vasıflı taşınmaz ile 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan Kule vasıflı taşınmaz; 5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu kapsamında“Kültürel Amaçlı Özel Tesis” (müze, çok amaçlı salon, sergi salonları, sanat atölyeleri, sanat galerileri, kütüphane, arşiv ve dökümantasyon merkezi veya halk kültürü araştırma, eğitim ve uygulama merkezi veya kültür ve sanat araştırma ve uygulama merkezi gibi kültürel üniteler ile müze mağazacılığı, kafeterya ölçeğindeki yeme içme üniteleri, gibi ticari ve sosyal işlevli mekanlar) olarak yerli girişimcilere kullanılacaktır.
- 2- Girişimciler **10/11/2010** günü saat 16.30 'a kadar Şartnamede belirtilen bilgi ve belgeleri imzalı bir dizi pusulası ekinde **kapalı zarf içinde Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Genel Evrakına (Eski Sayıştay Binası, Ulus) verecektir**. Dizi pusulasında **ekler ayrıntılı bir şekilde** belirtilir.
- 3- Kültür yatırım ve girişimlerine taşınmaz kullandırılması için tüzel kişi olarak başvurulabilir.
- 4- Bakanlığa yapılan başvurular, *Yönetmeliğin 10.uncu* maddesinde ve *Kullandırma Şartnamesinde* belirlenecek hususlar kapsamında İnceleme Komisyonu tarafından değerlendirilir.
- 5- Başvuruya esas ayrıntılı bilgi **Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Teşvik ve Tescilli Yapılara Yardım Dairesi Başkanlığı, II. Meclis Binası 06100 Ulus/Ankara** adresinden alınabilecektir.
- 6- Şartnamede ve bilgi föyünde istenen bilgi ve **belgelerin eksik veya yetersiz olması** durumunda, başvuru geçersiz sayılacaktır
- 7- Bu duyuru kapsamında yapılacak kullandırmalarda 5225 Sayılı Kanun ve ilgili Mevzuat Hükümleri ile Şartname hükümleri ve ilanda belirtilen hususlar uygulanır.
- 8- İnceleme Komisyonu; yapılan başvuruların değerlendirilmesi sonucunda Şartnamede yer alan taşınmazların başvuru sahiplerine tahsis edilip edilmeyeceği hususunda serbesttir.

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI ŞARTNAMESİ
(TK-009)

**İSTANBUL İLİ, SARIYER İLÇESİ, GARİPÇE KÖYÜ, 4 PAFTA 138 PARSEL İLE 2 PAFTA 43
PARSELDE YER ALAN TAŞINMAZLAR**

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyü, 4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan Kale vasıflı taşınmaz ile 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan Kule vasıflı taşınmazın; 5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu kapsamında "Kültürel Amaçlı Özel Tesis" (müze, çok amaçlı salon, sergi salonları, sanat atölyeleri, sanat galerileri, kütüphane, arşiv ve dökümantasyon merkezi veya halk kültürü araştırma, eğitim ve uygulama merkezi veya kültür ve sanat araştırma ve uygulama merkezi gibi kültürel üniteler ile müze mağazacılığı, kafeterya ölçeğindeki yeme içme üniteleri, gibi ticari ve sosyal işlevli mekanlar) olarak kullandırılması için **yerli tüzel kişiler** başvurabilir.

UYARILAR

- 1- Başvuru Teminat Mektubunun "Geçici Teminat Mektubu" ibaresi taşıması ve geçici teminat mektubunun **1 (bir) yıllık** olması gerektiği unutulmamalıdır.
- 2- 5225 Sayılı Kanun gereğince, başvurularda Kesin ve Süresiz Teminat Mektupları ile 6183 Sayılı Amme Alacaklarının Tahsiline İlişkin Kanunda belirtilen değerli evrak ve nakit para kabul edilememektedir.

BAŞVURU SÜRECİ

Yatırımcılar aşağıda belirtilen bilgi ve belgeleri başvuru dilekçeleri ekinde **imzalı bir dizi pusulası ile kapalı bir zarf içerisinde** Bakanlık Genel Evrakı'na (**Eski Sayıştay Binası, Ulus**) verecektir. **Dizi pusulasında ekler ayrıntılı bir şekilde belirtilecek ve dizi pusulası zarfa konmayarak dilekçeye eklenecektir.**

A) YATIRIMCILARIN BAKANLIĞA VERECEĞİ BİLGİ VE BELGELER:

1) Dilekçe (EK-1)

2) Ön Proje (Fikir Projesi)

5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanununa uygun olarak taşınmazlarda gerçekleştirilmesi düşünülen kullanımlara ilişkin, fonksiyonel kullanım önerilerinin belirtildiği ön proje (1/100) ya da (1/50) ölçeğinde, taşınmazların çevre ve birbiri ile ilişkilerini ifade etmek üzere vaziyet planı, (1/200) ve (1/500) ölçeğinde hazırlanarak, proje raporu ile birlikte sunulacak; ayrıca taşınmazların kullanımlarını üç boyutlu olarak ifade edecek gösterim tekniklerinden (3D) yararlanılacaktır.

4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan Kale vasıflı taşınmaz ile 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan Kule vasıflı taşınmaz için öngörülen projeler, birbirleriyle bir bütünlük oluşturmalıdır.

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(TK-009)

Taşınmazlar üzerinde müze, çok amaçlı salon, sergi salonları, sanat atölyeleri, sanat galerileri, kütüphane, arşiv ve dökümantasyon merkezi veya halk kültürü araştırma, eğitim ve uygulama merkezi veya kültür ve sanat araştırma ve uygulama merkezi gibi kültürel üniteler ile müze mağazacılığı, kafeterya ölçeğindeki yeme içme üniteleri, gibi ticari ve sosyal işlevli mekanların tesis edilmesi ve işletilmesi ideal kullanım biçimi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bakanlıkça belirlenen ideal fonksiyonların yanı sıra, yatırımcı/girişimciler 5225 sayılı Kanun ve ilgili mevzuat hükümlerine uygun olarak alternatif kullanım önerileri getirebilir. Alternatif önerilerin dikkate alınıp alınmaması hususunda Bakanlık tek yetkili olup, bu konularda Bakanlık başvuru sahipleri ile müzakere yapma/yapmama haklarını, saklı tutar.

3)Toplam Yatırım Maliyetini Gösterir Belge (EK-2)

Yatırımcı tarafından talep edilen taşınmazlara ilişkin yapılacak toplam yatırım maliyetini gösterir şirket yönetim kurulu kararı onaylı belge tam ve eksiksiz olarak doldurularak teslim edilecektir.

4) Tanıtım Dosyası

Başvuru sahibinin, bu projenin hayata geçirilmesinde hangi yöntemleri kullanacağı, personel yapısı; varsa kültür yatırımı alanında daha önceki tecrübeleri ve yapmış olduğu çalışmaları içerecektir. 5225 sayılı Kanununun temel prensiplerine uygun olması nedeniyle kültür alanındaki faaliyetler ve yatırımlar başvurular arasında tercih edilme potansiyelini artıran bir unsur olarak görülmektedir. Bu nedenle başvuru sahiplerinin kültürel alandaki faaliyet ve yatırımlarını ayrıntılı olarak ele almaları önerilmektedir.

5) Proje Zamanlama Tablosu (EK-3)

Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullanılması Hakkında Yönetmelik hükümleri çerçevesinde Ön izin dönemine ve kullandırma dönemine ilişkin yatırımın başlama ve bitiş süreleri **EK-2’de yer alan** “Proje Zamanlama” tablosunda, **belirtilen formatta**, gösterilecektir

6) Tüzel kişiliklerin son ortaklık yapısını gösterir Ticaret Sicili Gazetesi veya noter onaylı Hazırlanmış Cetveli,

7) Yatırımlarda Yeminli Mali Müşavirce veya bağımsız denetim yetkisine sahip kurumlarca hazırlanacak Mali Değerlendirme Raporu

Mali Değerlendirme Raporu; tüzel kişilik olarak başvuruda bulunan yatırımcılar, başvuruda buldukları yatırımı gerçekleştirebilecekleri konusundaki yeterliliklerini ifade etmek üzere; sını ve ticari ilişkileri, varsa kültürel faaliyetleri, mal varlığı, nakit durumu (finansal imkanları), vergi ödemeleri ve iştirakleriyle ilgili yatırımı gerçekleştirebilecek mali durumunu gösteren Yeminli Mali Müşavir veya bağımsız denetim yetkisine sahip kurumlarca *hazırlanacak*:

“.....’ nin başvuruda bulunduğu ili, ilçesi, Köyü/Mah.

.....Mevkii’ndekiAda, Parselde bulunan taşınmazların toplam Yatırımın Maliyetinin üzerinden belirlenen değer en az % 25’ine denk gelen mali yeterliliğe sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir.”

Şeklinde onaylanacaktır.

Özkaynak oranının %25’in altında olması halinde talepler değerlendirilmeye alınmayacaktır.

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8) Başvuru (Geçici) Teminat Mektubu (EK-4)

Başvuru (Geçici) Teminat Mektubu; kullandırmaya konu taşınmazların değerinin %1'i oranında hesaplanacak değere **28.320 TL** karşılık gelen teminat tutarıdır. **Geçici Teminat Mektubu 1 (bir) yıllık olmalıdır.** (Adına ön izin kararı verilen yatırımcının başvuru (geçici) teminat mektubu kullandırma dönemine kadar iade edilmez.)

9) Başvuru Taahhütnamesi (EK-5)

Noter ve şirket/vakıf vb. yönetim kurulu kararı onaylı olacaktır.

10) İletişim Bilgileri

Bakanlıkça yatırımcıya tebligat yapılabilecek ve iletişim kurulabilecek biçimde, yatırımcının adres, telefon, cep telefonu, e-posta ve faks diğer iletişim bilgileri başvuru dosyasında bulunacaktır.

B) TEKLİFLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE ÖN İZİN VERİLMESİ

Kullandırmaya konu taşınmazlar için yapılan başvurular İnceleme Komisyonunca değerlendirilerek sonuçlandırılır. İnceleme Komisyonu, başvuruların değerlendirilmesi sonucunda Şartnamede adı geçen taşınmazları tahsis edip etmeme hususunda serbesttir.

Değerlendirme sonucu uygun bulunan yatırımcı adına İnceleme Komisyonu kararı ile ön izin verilir. Ön izin verilmeyen yatırımcıların geçici teminat mektupları istemeleri halinde tahsis değerlendirilmesinin sonuçlanmasını takiben 15 (onbeş) gün içerisinde yetki ve vergi borcu olmadığına dair belgeler ibraz edilerek başvuru sahibi tarafından elden teslim alınabilir.

Lehine karar verilen yatırımcı *Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullanılması Hakkında Yönetmelik*' in 11. maddesinde belirtildiği gibi zorunlu (mücbir) veya kamudan kaynaklanan sebepler dışında, taahhüdünden vazgeçmesi veya süresi içerisinde istenilen belgeleri getirmemesi halinde, başvuru sırasında alınan teminat mektubu nakde çevrilerek hazineye irat kaydedilir.

Bu durumda, İnceleme Komisyonu diğer başvuru sahipleri arasında değerlendirme yaparak bunlardan biri adına ön izin verebilir veya yeniden bir şartname hazırlayarak talepleri değerlendirebilir.

Bu şartname için başvuran diğer yatırımcılardan biri lehine ön izin verilmesi halinde ilgili yönetmeliğin 11. maddesinde belirtilen koşullar **30 (otuz) gün içerisinde** yerine getirilir.

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ÖN İZİN DÖNEMİ

Yatırımcıya, tescil, plan yapımı, plan tadilatı ile parselasyon uygulamaları, kültür yatırımı veya girişimi için proje hazırlanması ve bunların tasdik işlemleri, yatırım veya girişimin Bakanlıkça belgelendirilmesi, 5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu'nun amacına uygun tüzel kişilik kurulması v.b gibi işlemlerin yapılması amacıyla **1416 TL** ön izin bedeli alınarak, **6 ay** ön izin verilir.

Ön iznin yürürlüğe girebilmesi için, yatırımcı tarafından ön izin kararının yatırımcıya tebliğ tarihini takiben **bir ay içerisinde** yatırımcı tarafından;

a) Kullandırmaya konu taşınmazların değerinin %1 (yüzde bir) 'i oranında (**28.320 TL**) *Kesin ve Süresiz Teminat Mektubunun (EK-6)* Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Merkez Saymanlığına teslim edildiğine ilişkin **alındı belgesinin**,

b) Noterce tasdik edilmiş **ön izin taahhünamesinin (EK-7)**,

c) Ön izin bedelinin ödendiğine dair **banka dekontunun** ya da **saymanlık alındı belgesinin aslının Bakanlığa teslim edilmesi şarttır.**

Altı aylık ön izin süresi; kesin ve süresiz teminat mektubu, taahhüname ve ön izin bedelinin Bakanlığa teslimi tarihinde başlar. Sürenin başlamasıyla tüm belgelerin teslim edilmesi esas olup, belgelerin farklı tarihlerde teslim edilmesi halinde son belge teslim tarihi esas alınır. Ön izin süresi gerekli görülen hallerde bedeli karşılığında İnceleme Komisyonunca uzatılabilir.

Ön izin süresi içerisinde;

1. Yatırımcı tarafından, münhasıran 5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu'nun amacına yönelik faaliyetlerde bulunmak üzere **Türk Ticaret Kanunu hükümlerine göre bir şirket** kurulur.
2. Yatırımcı *Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullanılması Hakkında Yönetmeliğe göre Kültür Yatırımı Belgesini* alır.
3. Yapıların projelendirme aşamasına başlamadan önce, ön izin alan yatırımcı tarafından ön iznin verilmiş tarihinden itibaren bir ay içerisinde yapıların hali hazır durumu, dış cepheler ve iç mekanlarla bu mekanlara ilişkin ayrıntıların krokiler ile tanımlandığı yeterli sayıda dijital fotoğrafları çekilecek, tripod kullanılarak mekanların rahatlıkla algılanabildiği video kayıtları yapılacak ve İstanbul İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü yetkilileri ile birlikte tutulacak bir tutanak ekinde üçer kopya olacak şekilde fotoğraflar albüm ve CD ortamına kaydedilerek Bakanlığımız Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'ne, İstanbul İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü ile İstanbul III Numaralı Koruma Bölge Kuruluna teslim edilecek, ayrıca Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'ne de söz konusu belgelerin ilgili yerlere teslim edildiğine ilişkin bilgi verilecektir. Bu işlem kullandırma döneminde inşaat ve çevre düzenleme uygulamaları bitirdikten sonra da tekrarlanacaktır.
4. Yatırımcı taşınmazlar ile ilgili başvuru aşamasında teslim ettiği fikir projesini ilgili Koruma Bölge Kuruluna sunarak onaylatır.

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5. Yatırımcı tarafından Rölöve, Restitüsyon, Restorasyon Projeleri ve *Mimari Kullanım Raporları*, ilgili Koruma Bölge Kurulunun onayına sunulur. Koruma Bölge Kurulunun uygun görmesini takiben Bakanlığa teslim edilir. Kullandırmaya konu, tescilli alan üzerinde yer alan yapı ve alanlara yeni fonksiyonlar yüklenmesi ilgili Koruma Bölge Kurulu Kararına bağlıdır.
6. Yatırımcı tarafından *Çevre Düzenlemesine İlişkin Avan ve Uygulama Projeleri, Çevre Düzenlemesi Kesin Programı* hazırlanacaktır. Hazırlanan proje ve raporlar, ilgili Koruma Bölge Kuruluna sunulacak, projeler gerekiyorsa Kurulun isteyeceği ek bilgi, belge ve düzeltmelerle birlikte Kurul tarafından onaylandıktan sonra kullandırma döneminde uygulamaya geçilecektir.
7. Taşınmazların analitik rölövesinin yapılabilmesi için sondaj kazısı faaliyetleri, finansmanı yatırımcı tarafından karşılanmak suretiyle ilgili Müze denetiminde gerçekleştirilecektir.
8. Mücbir veya kamudan kaynaklanan sebepler dışında yatırımcı veya girişimcinin ön izin süresi içerisinde yükümlülükleri yerine getirememesi halinde, girişimcinin ön izni geçersiz sayılır ve ön izin başlangıcında alınan kesin ve süresiz teminat mektubu nakde çevrilerek hazineye irat kaydedilir.
9. Mücbir veya kamudan kaynaklanan sebeplerle yatırımcı veya girişimcinin ön izin süresi içerisinde yükümlülükleri yerine getirememesi nedeni ile Bakanlıkça ön iznin iptali halinde, yatırımcı veya girişimciden ön izin sırasında alınan teminatlar Komisyonca iade edilir.

KULLANDIRMA DÖNEMİ

Ön İzin yükümlülüklerini yerine getiren yatırımcı adına İnceleme Komisyonu'nca **49 yıllığına kullandırma kararı** verilir. Bu durumda ön izin sırasında alınan *Kesin ve Süresiz Teminat*, Kesin Teminat olarak kabul edilir ve iade edilmez.

Başvuru aşamasında alınan geçici teminat mektubu, ön izin döneminin son bularak kullanım süresinin başlamasını takiben yatırımcıya iade edilir.

Kullanım süresi, kullandırma kararının yatırımcıya tebliğ edilmesini takiben başlayacak olup, kullandırma kararının tebliğinden itibaren bir ay içinde noter ve şirket/vakıf vb. yönetim kurulu kararı onaylı "**kullandırma dönemi taahhütnamesi**" (EK-8) ile **noter tasdikli kiralama sözleşmesinin** bir örneğinin Bakanlığa teslim edilmesi şarttır. Aksi takdirde kullandırma kararı iptal edilir ve teminat hazineye irat kaydedilir.

Kullandırma bedeli; ilk yıl için **14.160 TL**'dir. Kullandırma bedeli yıllık ve peşin olarak Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Merkez Saymanlığına ödenir ve ödemeye ilişkin makbuzun bir örneği Bakanlığa teslim edilir. Tespit edilen yıllık kira bedeli daha sonraki yıllar için her yıl Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) tarafından ilan edilen Üretici Fiyatları Endeksinde meydana gelen artış oranının bir yıl önceki kullanım bedeli ile çarpımı suretiyle bulunacak miktarın, önceki yıl kullanım bedellerine ilavesi suretiyle arttırılarak tahsil edilecektir.

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Kullandırma dönemi içerisinde;

a) İlgili Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından onaylanan projeleri doğrultusunda restorasyon çalışmalarına başlanılacaktır. Çevre düzenleme ve restorasyon uygulamaları Bakanlık Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğüne bağlı İstanbul Rölöve ve Anıtlar Müdürlüğüne denetlenecektir.

b) Çevre düzenleme projesinin uygulanması aşamasında güvenlik ve yangınla ilgili her türlü önlem yatırımcı tarafından alınacaktır.

c) Kullandırma ve tescil işlemlerine ait giderler yatırımcı tarafından ödenecektir.

d) Bakanlığın; sözleşmenin bitiminde; teşvik unsuru yatırım faaliyetleri gereği yapılan restorasyon uygulamaları ile elde edilen ve anıt eserin özgün mimari fonksiyonları dışında kalan müdahalelerden kültür varlığının arındırılması ve kullandırma öncesi dönemdeki özgün mimari fonksiyonlara dönüştürmesini talep hakkı saklı kalacaktır.

DİĞER HÜKÜMLER

1. *Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerinin Nitelikleri ve Nicelikleri Yönetmeliği* uyarınca, gerçekleştirilecek Kültür Kompleksinde, kültürel mekanların yanı sıra, sosyal alanlar da yer alabilecektir. Bu mekanların büyüklüğü *kapalı kullanım alanının %30'unu geçemez*. Bu konuda Bakanlık ilave %20 esneklik sağlama hakkını saklı tutar.

2. Kullanım tarihi üç ay öncesinden yatırımcıya/işletmeciye bildirilmesi şartıyla, Bakanlığın yapacağı ya da yaptıracığı etkinlikler için tesisin sergi, konser ve çok amaçlı salonları ile benzeri yerlerinin yılda toplam 52 gün süreyle (ayda 5 günü geçmemek kaydıyla) ücretsiz olarak Bakanlığa tahsisi sağlanacaktır. Bu süreler içinde yapının Bakanlık tarafından kullanılması halinde elektrik, su vb. giderler yatırımcıya; mekanların Bakanlıkça kullandırılması halinde ise her türdeki masraflar kullanıcıya aittir.

3. Kullandırmaya konu taşınmazlarla ilgili harita, plan, tescil, ifraz, tevhid, terkin, kullandırma ve benzeri işlemlerin yapılması veya yaptırılması ile ilgili iş ve işlemler yatırımcı tarafından yapılır ve bu işlere ait giderler yatırımcı tarafından ödenir.

4. Kullandırmaya konu taşınmazlar üzerinde gerçekleştirilen tesisin işletmeye geçmesinden itibaren işletilmesinden elde edilecek toplam yıllık işletme hasılatı üzerinden her yıl alınacak paylarla ilgili işlemler "Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullandırılması Hakkında Yönetmelik" in "Taşınmaz Kullandırma Bedeli"ne ilişkin 14. madde hükümlerine göre gerçekleştirilir.

5. Yatırımcı, kullandırma döneminde yapı ve çevresinde şartnameye bağlı olarak gerçekleştireceği inşai ve fiziki faaliyetleri sırasında gerekli tedbirleri alarak komşu parsellerdeki yapıların inşai ve fiziki müdahalelerinden olumsuz yönde etkilenmemesi için (çevre, görüntü, ışık ve ses kirliliği vb.) gerekli bütün tedbirleri alacak; bariyer, uyarıcı levha vb. insan ve çevre sağlığına yönelik gerekli düzenlemeleri yapacaktır. Tüm bu düzenlemelerin giderleri yatırımcıya aittir. Aksi davranışlardan yatırımcı hukuki olarak sorumlu olacaktır.

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6. Kullandırma hakkı verilecek tescilli taşınmazların, yangın, hırsızlık, sabotaj, terör ve doğal afetlere vb.lerine karşı yatırımcı tarafından sigortalanması zorunludur. Sigorta belgesinin bir örneği Bakanlığa teslim edilecektir.

7. Kullandırma taleplerinin değerlendirilmesi aşamasında, ön izin ve kullandırma dönemlerinde, ilgili yerel idareler ve kamu kuruluşlarından doğan anlaşmazlıklar nedeniyle (plan/proje onayı, arazi mülkiyetinde uyuşmazlık, inşaat ve iskân ruhsatı alınamaması, sondaj kazısının sonuçlandırılmaması vb. durumlarda) tesisin gerçekleşmesinin imkânsız hale gelmesi durumunda, girişimci herhangi bir tazminat talebinde bulunamaz. Böyle bir durumun ortaya çıkması halinde Bakanlığın alınan teminatın girişimcilere iadesi dışında başka bir yükümlülüğü yoktur.

8. Bakanlıkça belirlenen şartlara (ön izin, kullandırma ve sözleşme hükümlerine) uyulmaması halinde ön izin veya kullandırma kararı iptal edildiği takdirde, kullandırmaya konu taşınmazlar (eğer varsa üzerindeki hangi aşamada olursa olsun inşa edilen binalarla birlikte) herhangi bir fesih veya bildirim gerek olmadan veya mahkemeden karar almadan hazineye intikal eder. İnşaatın seviyesi mahkeme kanalıyla Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı veya Maliye Bakanlığınca tespit ettirilir. Taşınmazlar üzerinde bulunan ve bina inşaatında kullanılmamış olan malzemeleri varsa masrafı yatırımcı tarafından karşılanmak kaydıyla yatırımcıya iade edilir. Bu durumda, yatırımcı herhangi bir tazminat talebinde bulunamayacağı gibi teminatı nakde çevrilerek hazineye gelir (irat) kaydedilir.

9. Ön izin döneminden sonra kullandırmaya hak kazanan şirketler ile *Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullandırılması Hakkında Yönetmelik* hükümleri gereğince yeni kurulacak tüzel kişiliğin ortakları, şirketin sermayesini oluşturan hisselerini veya kullandırmayı Bakanlığın izni olmadan üçüncü kişilere devredemez. Devirlerin Bakanlığın izni olmadan yapıldığının tespit edilmesi halinde, Bakanlıkça verilen ön izin/kullandırma kararı iptal edilir. Bu durumda şartnamenin “Diğer Hükümler” bölümünün 8.maddesi uygulanır.

10. Bu şartnamede belirtilmeyen hususlarda, Bakanlıkça yayımlanan “5225 Sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu”, “*Kültür Yatırım ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullandırılması Hakkında Yönetmelik*” hükümleri geçerlidir. Anılan yönetmelikte de belirtilmeyen hususların çıkması durumunda İnceleme Komisyonu kararları uygulanacaktır. Ayrıca 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ve ilgili mevzuat hükümleri geçerlidir.

11. 4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan taşınmaz üzerinde yatırımcı tarafından Boğaziçi Gerigörünüm Bölgesi Uygulama İmar Planına göre hiçbir inşaat yapılmayacaktır. Her türlü inşai ve fiziki müdahalede 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ve ilgili mevzuat hükümlerine göre işlem yapılacaktır.

12. Bu şartname ile 5225 sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu ve ilgili mevzuat hükümlerinin kendi içinde uyarlılık göstermesi esastır. Şartnamenin ilgili mevzuat hükümleri ile çeliştiği değerlendirilen hususlarda 5225 sayılı Kanun ve ilgili mevzuat hükümleri uygulanır.

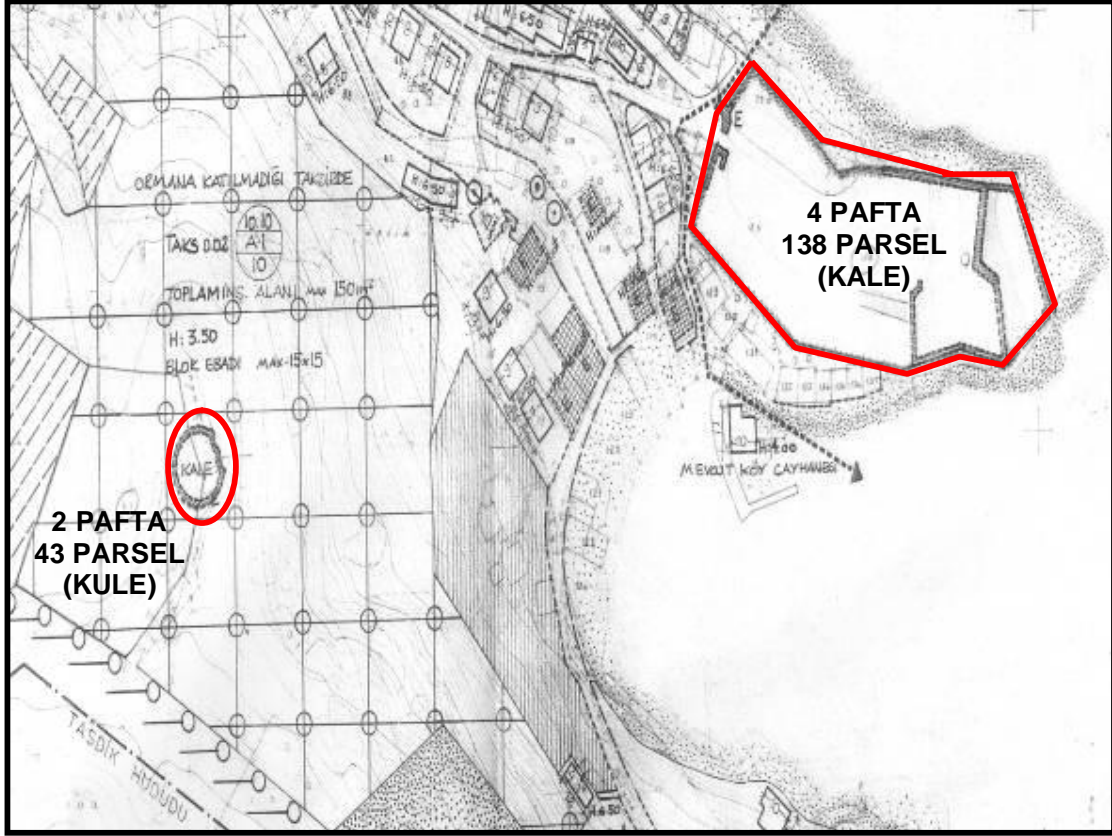
13. Taşınmazlar için yapılacak rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinde 01.08.2006 tarih ve 27.02.2004 onanlı Boğaziçi Gerigörünüm Bölgesi Uygulama İmar Planı hükümlerine uyulacaktır.

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI ŞARTNAMESİ
(TK-009)

14. Taşınmazlar içerisinde havalandırma tesisatına ihtiyaç duyulması halinde; Bakanlık; ilgili birimince ve/veya Kontrolörler Kurulu Başkanlığınca gerekli teknik inceleme yapabilir ve bu ihtiyacın gerçekleştirilmesini yatırımcıdan isteyebilir.

15. "Tescilli Kültür Varlıklarının Kullanılması Bilgi Föyü TK-009" bu şartnamenin ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır.

**TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)**



İL: İstanbul

İLÇE: Sarıyer

YERİ ve ADI: Garipçe Köyü

MÜLKİYET: Hazine

TASARRUF YETKİSİ VEREN KURUM / SAYI-TARİH

- Maliye Bakanlığı, Milli Emlak Genel Müdürlüğünün İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyü, 4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan Kale vasıflı taşınmaz ile 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan Kule vasıflı taşınmaz ile ilgili Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı'na tahsisi hakkındaki 14.08.2008 tarih ve 44118 sayılı yazısı.

TAŞINMAZIN 5225 SAYILI KANUN KAPSAMINDA KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI TARAFINDAN KÜLTÜR YATIRIMCISI VE GİRİŞİMCİLERİNE TAHSİS EDİLME SÜRESİ: 49 Yıl

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)

KULLANDIRMA TÜRÜ: “Kültürel Amaçlı Özel Tesis” (müze, çok amaçlı salon, sergi salonları, sanat atölyeleri, sanat galerileri, kütüphane, arşiv ve dökümantasyon merkezi veya halk kültürü araştırma, eğitim ve uygulama merkez veya kültür ve sanat araştırma ve uygulama merkezi gibi kültürel üniteler ile müze mağazacılığı, kafeterya ölçeğindeki yeme içme üniteleri, gibi ticari ve sosyal işlevli mekanlar) olarak irtifak hakkı tesisi

PARSEL BİLGİLERİ:

PAFTA	PARSEL	KULLANDIRILACAK ARAZİ YÜZÖLÇÜMÜ (m ²)
4	138	5790
2	43	3220
TOPLAM		9010

ALTYAPI DURUMU

Taşınmazlarda gerçekleştirilecek yatırım/girişim için mevcut bulunan içme-kullanma suyu, kanalizasyon, elektrik, telekomünikasyon, doğalgaz vb. kentsel altyapı hizmetlerinden yararlanılacaktır. Ancak kentsel altyapısı bulunmayan, ihtiyaca cevap vermeyen veya yenilenmesi gereken altyapı hizmetlerinin söz konusu olması durumunda bunlara yönelik iş ve işlemlerin kamu kurum ve kuruluşları nezdinde takip edilmesi ve sonuçlandırılması ile bu işlemler dolayısıyla ortaya çıkan masraflar yatırımcı sorumluluğunda olacaktır.

TAŞINMAZA İLİŞKİN GENEL DURUM

1) İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Garipçe Köyü, 4 pafta, 138 parselde yer alan Kale vasıflı taşınmaz ile 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan Kule vasıflı taşınmaz; Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 14.12.1974 gün ve 8172 sayılı kararıyla korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilerek kullandırmaya konudurlar.

2) İstanbul III Nu maralı Kültür ve Tarih Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 20.01.2009 tarih ve 3468 sayılı kararı ile taşınmazların, kültürel amaçlı fonksiyonlar ile kullanabileceğine, ancak analitik röle ve restitüsyon projelerinin değerlendirilmeden kültürel amaçlı işlevin alt başlıklarını ve mimari restorasyon programını belirlemenin mümkün olmayacağından röle, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin birlikte değerlendirilmesi ile ortaya çıkabileceğine karar verilmiştir.

3) Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı'nın 10.09.2009 tarih ve 2781 sayılı yazısı ile 2 pafta, 43 parselde yer alan taşınmazın 3116, 1744 ve 3302 sayılı yasa uygulamalarına göre kesinleşmiş orman tahdit dışında kaldığı, 5225 Sayılı Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerini Teşvik Kanunu kapsamında kullanılmasında ormancılık çalışmaları bakımından kültürel faaliyet çalışmalarını açısından herhangi bir sakınca bulunmadığı hususu Bakanlığımıza bildirilmiştir.

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)

4) Kullandırmaya konu taşınmazın değeri, 2010 yılı itibariyle aşağıda verilmiş olup, ön izin döneminde verilecek taşınmazın değerinin %1'i oranındaki kesin ve süresiz teminat mektubu bedeli, taşınmazın değerinin % 0,1'i oranındaki ön izin bedeli ve %0,5'i oranındaki kullandırma bedeli aşağıdaki tabloda verilmektedir:

TAŞINMAZIN 2010 YILI DEĞERİ (TL)	GEÇİCİ TEMİNAT MEKTUBU (TL)	KESİN VE SÜRESİZ TEMİNAT MEKTUBU (TL)	ÖN İZİN BEDELİ* (TL)	YILLIK KULLANDIRMA BEDELİ** (TL)	YAKLAŞIK TOPLAM YATIRIM MALİYETİ*** (TL)
2.832.000	28.320	28.320	1416	14.160	10.000.000

* Tabloda yer alan Ön İzin Bedeli İnceleme Komisyonu tarafından belirlenmiş olup, 2010 yılı için geçerlidir ve Kültür Yatırımları ve Girişimlerine Taşınmaz Kullanılması Hakkında Yönetmeliğin 11 'inci maddesi gereğince tescilli taşınmazların kültür varlığı olması nedeniyle %50 indirim uygulanarak hesaplanmıştır.

** Tabloda yer alan Kullandırma Bedeli İnceleme Komisyonu tarafından belirlenmiş olup, 2010 yılı için geçerlidir.

*** 4 pafta 138 parselde yer alan taşınmaz için yaklaşık 9.000.000 TL, 2 pafta 43 parselde yer alan taşınmaz için yaklaşık 1.000.000 TL olarak hesaplanmış olup, sondaj kazısı masrafları yaklaşık toplam yatırım maliyetine dahil edilmemiştir.

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kalesi Genel Görünüm



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kalesine Giriş Yolu



Garipçe Kalesinden Boğaz Görünümü

TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kalesi Girişi



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kalesi İç Mekanlar



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kalesi İç Mekan



Garipçe Kalesi Arka Cephe

**TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)**



Garipçe Kalesi Burçları



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kulesi



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kulesi İçi



TESCİLLİ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KULLANDIRILMASI
BİLGİ FÖYÜ
(TK-009)



Garipçe Kulesi Girişi



Appendix B8

Decision # 14742.

06/7/2004 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on registration of the Anadolu Feneri lighthouse and fortress.

**T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU**

KARAR

**Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL**

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 6.7.2004 – 973

Karar Tarihi ve No : 6.7.2004 – 14742

Istanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, 6 pafta, 356 parselde bulunan Anadolu Feneri ve lojmanı GEEAYK'nun 14.12.1974 gün 8172 sayılı kararı ile sit alanı olarak tespit ve ilan edilen, 24.6.1983 gün 15175 sayılı kararla sınırları belirlenen Boğaziçi Sit Alanı Öngörünüm Bölgesinde kalan kamu mülkiyetindeki yerle ilgili Kıyı Emniyeti ve Gemi Kurtarma İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü İnşaat Emlak Daire Başkanlığının 7.6.2004 gün 884 sayılı bilgi ve belgelerin sunulduğu belirtilerek onarım iznin istendiği yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Istanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, 6 pafta, 356 parselde bulunan Anadolu Fenerine ait rölövenin uygun olduğuna, Fener ve altındaki platformu oluşturan tarihi batarya alanının anıtsal yönden korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak I.grup olarak tesciline ve söz konusu fenerde yapılmak istenen Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 5.11.1999 gün 880 sayılı ilke kararında belirtilen basit onarım kapsamındaki işlerin yapılabileceğine, fener çevresinde ve müştemilatlarda ise kentsel tasarım vaziyet planı ile yapılmak istenen restorasyonların projelerinin hazırlanarak Kurulumuza getirilmesine karar verildi.



BİNAN Can
BAŞKAN
İmza

TURGUT Ahmet
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İmza

YAZICIOĞLU Lütfi
ÜYE
İmza

TÜRK Mehmet Cevahir
ÜYE
İmza

ÖZAYDIN Gülşen
ÜYE
İmza

GÜVEN Nerin
Boğaziçi İmar Müd.Tems.
İmza

14.7.2004 SB.EG.

Appendix B9

Decision # 224.

01/12/2004 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on restoration projects of Anadolu Feneri lighthouse and surroundings.

**T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU**

KARAR

**Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL**

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 1.12.2004 – 25

Karar Tarihi ve No : 1.12.2004 - 224

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, 6 pafta, 356 parselde bulunan Anadolu Feneri ve lojmanı GEEAYK'nun 14.12.1974 gün 8172 sayılı kararı ile sit alanı olarak tespit ve ilan edilen, 24.6.1983 gün 15175 sayılı kararla sınırları belirlenen Boğaziçi Sit Alanı Öngörünüm Bölgesinde kalan kamu mülkiyetindeki yerle ilgili Kıyı Emniyeti ve Gemi Kurtarma İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü İnşaat Emlak Daire Başkanlığının 17.9.2004 gün 1780 sayılı Kurul kararı doğrultusunda hazırlanan tatbikat projelerinin sunulduğu belirtilerek onay isteyen yazıları, İstanbul III Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 6.7.2004 gün 14742 sayılı kararı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, 6 pafta, 356 parselde bulunan İstanbul III Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 6.7.2004 gün 14742 sayılı kararı ile Anadolu Feneri ve altındaki platformu oluşturan tarihi batarya alanı anıtsal yönden I.grup korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilen ve rölevesi uygun bulunan yerle ilgili bu defa sunulan vaziyet planı ve lojman binasına ait restorasyon projesinin incelenmesi sonucunda; lojmana ait restorasyon projesinin uygun olduğuna, sunulan vaziyet planı ve yapılan düzenlemenin geçici nitelikte kabul edilerek düzeltilerek uygun olduğuna ancak Anadolu Feneri'nin altında bulunan tarihi batarya yapısı ile birlikte bir bütün oluşturması nedeni ile batarya bölümüne ait röleve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin Koruma Kurulumuza getirilmesine, fenerin beyaz olarak boyanmasına karar verildi.

BİNAN Can
BAŞKAN
İmza


Zerrin TAYKIN
MÜDÜR

TURGUT Ahmet
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İmza

TÜRK Mehmet Cevahir
ÜYE
İmza

ÖZAYDIN Gülşen
ÜYE
İmza

PUSATLI ERTOK Oya
Boğaziçi İmar Müd.Tems.
İmza

8.12.2004 ŞB.EG.

Appendix B10

Decision # 1742.

05/5/2009 dated Istanbul VI Conservation Board decision on rental proposal of Anadolu Feneri lighthouse.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Istanbul VI Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Bölge Kurulu

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 05.05.2009 / 204
Karar Tarih ve No : 05.05.2009 / 1742

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

KARAR

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, Anadolu Feneri Köyü, Köyiçi Sokak, tapuda "Türkiye Denizcilik İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü" adına kayıtlı, "Kargir Fener Kulesi ve Gardiyan Binası ve Meydanı" vasıflı, 6 pafta, 356 parselde, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 14.12.1974 tarihli ve 8172 sayılı kararı ile tespit ve ilan edilen Boğaziçi Doğal ve Tarihi Sit alanında, 24.06.1983 tarihli ve 15175 sayılı kararı ile sınırları belirlenen Öngörünüm Bölgesinde kalan, İstanbul III Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 06.07.2004 tarihli ve 14742 sayılı kararı ile fener ve altındaki platformu oluşturan tarihi batarya alanının anıtsal yönden korunması gerekli I. grup kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilen, rölövesi onaylanan, basit onarımına izin verilen, aynı kurulun 01.12.2004 tarihli ve 224 sayılı kararı ile, vaziyet planı ve lojman binasına ait restorasyon projesinin uygun olduğuna ve fenerin beyaza boyanmasına karar verilen, yine aynı kurulun 08.06.2005 tarihli ve 622 sayılı kararı ile Anadolu Fenerine ait lojman binasının (fenerci evi) II. grup korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesine karar verilen, aynı kurulun 03.05.2006 tarihli ve 1608 sayılı kararıyla fenerin batarya bölümüne ait rölöve, restitüsyon ve restorasyon projelerinin Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığı İstanbul Boğaziçi Komutanlığının yazısında belirtilen gerekçeler doğrultusunda şimdilik istenmesine gerek olmadığına karar verilen, Kurulumuzun 08.10.2008 tarihli ve 1145 sayılı kararı ile 356 parselde boğaz geçişlerinde güvenliği sağlayan deniz feneri bulunduğundan, kiralamanın ne amaçla ve hangi alanda yapılacağına (güvenlik açısından da değerlendirilerek) vaziyet planı ile birlikte kurulumuza iletilmesi halinde değerlendirilebileceğine karar verilen yerin kiralanmasına ilişkin Kıyı Emniyeti Genel Müdürlüğü Teknik Hizmetler ve Emlak Dairesi Başkanlığının 07.04.2009 tarihli ve B.11.02.2.KEG.0.21.03.00-684-1902 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

İstanbul İli, Beykoz İlçesi, Anadolu Feneri Köyü, Köyiçi Sokak, 6 pafta, 356 parselde Kıyı Emniyeti Genel Müdürlüğü mülkiyetinde bulunan taşınmazın kiralanması hususunun; dosyasında bulunan 15.03.2005 tarihli ve 6101-399-05-İS. sayılı Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığı İstanbul Boğaziçi Komutanlığının yazısında ifade edilen "...amacı aşmamak ve ek bir genişleme yapılmaması koşuluyla..." ibaresi doğrultusunda ilgili Komutanlığın kiralama konusu ile ilgili görüşlerinin alınmasından sonra değerlendirilebileceğine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR
Serdar TUĞRUL

MÜDÜR


BAŞKAN

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İsmail BÜYÜKSEÇGİN
İMZA

ÜYE
Erdal UZUNER
İMZA

ÜYE
Ahmet CAN
(BULUNMADI)

ÜYE
Turan EFE
İMZA

ÜYE
Hayri Fehmi YILMAZ
İMZA

ÜYE
Mehmet Zümrüt NİŞLİ
İMZA

ÜYE
Bayram TAŞKIN
İst. B.Şehir Bld. Tems.
İMZA

ÜYE
Murat BARUT
Boğaziçi İmar Md. Tems.
İMZA

Appendix B11

Decision # 6075.

25/8/1993 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on registration of Rumelifeneri fortress.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 25.8.1993 - 271

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 25.8.1993 - 6075

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan kaleye ilişkin Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 11.8.1993 gün ve 3303 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan kalenin korunması gerekli kültür varlığı olarak tesciline, mevcut durumun bozulmadan, aynen korunmasının sağlanması açısından, kalenin özellikle deniz kenarındaki kayalarla bütünlük oluşumunu nedeniyle öncelikle gerek kalenin rölevesinin gerekse kayaların fotoğraflarının hazırlanmasına, böylece mevcut topoğrafik ve görsel verilerin getirilmesinden sonra kullanım konusunun incelenebileceğine karar verildi.

KUBAN (Doğan)
BAŞKAN
İmza


AYSU (Emre)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Bulunmadı

TÜRKGENÇ (Erol)
ÜYE
İmza

Ayla ÖDEKAN
ÜYE
İmza

EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE
İmza

YILMAZ (Murat)
Sarıyer Belediye Tems.
Bulunmadı

7.10.1993  ES.ŞB.

Appendix B12

Decision # 6284.

9/12/1993 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on the usage of the Rumelifeneri fortress as a recreation area..

**T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU**

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 9.12.1993 - 286

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

karar Tarihi ve No. : 9.12.1993 - 6284

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan kaleye ilişkin Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 23.11.1993 gün ve 5015 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan; tescilli kaleye ait; Kurulumuzun 25.8.1993 gün ve 6075 sayılı kararı ile istenen rölöve ve diğer belgeler ile kullanıma ait projenin Kurulumuza getirilip onaylanması şartı ile, rekreasyon alanı olarak kullanılabilmesine karar verildi.

KUBAN (Doğan)
BAŞKAN
İmza

AYSU (Emre)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İmza

TÜRKGENÇ (Erol)
ÜYE
İmza

Ayla ÖDEKAN
ÜYE
İmza

EKİNCİ (Oktay)
ÜYE
İmza

YILMAZ (Murat)
Sarıyer Belediye Tems.
İmza

13.12.1993 ES.ŞB.

Appendix B13

Decision # 10285.

13/8/1998 dated Istanbul III Conservation Board decision on temporary safety measures for Rumelifeneri fortress. ...

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İSTANBUL III NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 13.8.1998 - 509

Toplantı Yeri
İSTANBUL

Karar Tarihi ve No. : 13.8.1998 - 10285

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan tarihi kale hakkında İstanbul Boğaz Komutanlığının 18.2.1998 gün ve 6101-229-98/İLAOO sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İstanbul İli, Sarıyer İlçesi, Rumelifeneri Köyü, 6 pafta, 147 parselde bulunan Kurulumuzun 25.8.1993 gün 6075 sayılı kararıyla tescilli olan kalenin koruma grubunun I.grup olarak belirlenmesine, onarımının yapılabilmesi için rölövesinin hazırlanması gerektiğine, rölövesi hazırlanıp onarımı yapılıncaya kadar kale ile ilgili gerekli emniyet tedbirlerinin ilgililerce alınmasına karar verildi.

EYİCE (Semavi)
BAŞKAN
İmza

SEZGİN (Haluk)
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İmza

OKYAY (İsmet)
ÜYE
Bulunmadı

KURT (Bülent)
ÜYE
İmza

HOTİN (Teoman)
ÜYE
İmza

KOVULMAZ (Raife)
Boğaziçi İmar Müd.Tems.
İmza

17.8.1998 ŞB.ES.

Appendix B14

Letter of appeal to Ministry of Culture for using Rumelifeneri fortress by local administrator of the Rumelifeneri village

RUMELIFENERİ KÖYÜ MUHTARLIĞI

Sarıyer

14/12/1995

157.

125
M. K. K. K. K. K.

KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANKARA

Köyümüz İstanbul İli Sarıyer ilçesine 13. kilometre uzakta
İstanbul boğazının son noktasındadır.
M. Nufusa yaklaşan Köyümüz Halkının hemen hemen hepsi geçimini
çocuklukla sağlamaktadır.
Yörel Köyümüz yaz aylarında yerli ve yabancı turistlerin burasını
ziyaret eder.

Denizden denize hakim 6. Pafta 147. Parsel. de Cenevizlerden kalma
Tarihi bir kale bulunmaktadır.
Bu tarihi kaleye bknk yapılmaya gelen Halkımız tarafından
tahrip edilmektedir.

Buranın korunması için İstanbul Milli Emlak Müdürlüğüne
yazımızca varmış olduğumuz yazımıza gelen yazıda
Bakanlık çok eskiden Millisavunma Bakanlığına tahsis edildiği
bilinmektedir.

Bu adı geçen yer bundan onbeş sene evvel askerlerimiz tarafından
yıkılmış olup ormandan beri de tarihi kaleimiz terk edilmiş olup
yıkılmış kalmıştır.

Eyânl Bakanımız Siz den istediğimiz bu kaleimizi koruması
için burada köy tüzel kişiliği adına bir Aile day bahçesi adı
ile kaleimizin korunmasını beede arca olsa trizim ve köyümüzün
geleceği için bulunmak istiyoruz.

Gereği Bilgilerinize arz olunur.

A. Nevzat AYLAŞ
Rumelifeneri Köyü Muhtarı

Appendix C1
Satellite image of Yoros Fortress in Anadolukavağı
1 / 2000



Appendix C2
Satellite image of Anadolukavağı
1 / 5000



Appendix C3
Satellite image of Rumelikavağı
1 / 1000



Appendix C4
Satellite image of Anadolufeneri
1 / 2000



Appendix C5
Satellite image of Rumelifeneri
1 / 1000



Appendix C6
Satellite image of Garipçe
1 / 2000



Appendix C7
Satellite image of Poyrazköy
1 / 5000



Appendix C8
Satellite image of Papazburnu promontory
1 / 1000





Appendix D

“Boğaz’da Askeri Yasaklar Kalktı.” *Milliyet*, 8 Sept.1991: 6

Boğaz’da askeri yasaklar kalktı

● İstanbul Boğazı’nın Karadeniz’e açılan Kavaklar ve Fenerler mevkiilerinde askeri yasaklar kalktı. Yapılaşmaya izin çıktı

● Kavaklar ve Fenerler’deki şahıs ormanlarına da yüzde 6 oranında yapılaşma izni verildi. Arsaların metrekaresi 1 milyon liraya kadar artış gösterdi

İSTANBUL Boğazı’nın Karadeniz’e açılan iki yakasında, askeri yasaklar kalktı. Yapılaşmaya izin verilen Kavaklar ve Fenerler’de arsaların metrekaresi 1 milyon liraya kadar fırladı. Buralardaki şahıs ormanlarına da yüzde 6 yapılaşma hakkı tanındı. Hattalık Ekonomist dergisinin verdiği habere göre, Milli Emlak’a devredilecek Hazine arazileri, açık artırma yoluyla satılacak.

Rumeli ve Anadolu kavağı’nda artık askeri yasaklar yok. İstanbul’un yerlisi olanlar daha iyi bilir. Birkaç yıl öncesine kadar Rumelikavağı ve Anadolu kavağı ile buralara bağlı köylere gitmek isteyenler, bölgenin girişinde sıkı bir kimlik kontrolünden geçiyorlardı. Hatta Poyrazköyü, Rumelifeneri, Anadolu kavağı gibi Boğaz’ın Karadeniz kıyısındaki doğa cennetlerine ulaşmak isteyenlerin, bu köylerde mutlaka bir yakını bulunması gerekirdi. Eğer köy halkından yakınınız yoksa, Poyrazköyü’nde piknik yapabilemeniz için buraya sadece deniz yolu ile gidebiliyordunuz. Çünkü bu bölgeler tamamen askeri kısıtlılık alanı içindeydi.

Bölgenin askeri kısıtlılık alanı olması nedeniyle, Kavaklar ve bağlı köylerde yapılaşma yasakları vardı. Bu yüzden yıllar önce özellikle Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi’nden göçüp buralara yerleşen köylülerin evleri dışında, bölgede yeni bir inşaat yapılmadı.

Gerek Anadolu kavağı ve köylerinde, gerekse Rumelikavağı ve köylerinde



Boğaz’ın Karadeniz’e açılan iki yakasında yapılaşmaya izin çıkması buradaki yeşil alanları konut yapım şirketlerinin ilgi alanına soktu.

askeri kısıtlılık dışında orman arazisi olmayanın da etkisi ile de yıllardır givi çakılmadı, Boğaz’ın tepelerinde yaşanan betonlaşma, Kavaklar bölgesinde kendini gösteremedi. Bölge yeşilliğini ve doğal güzelliğini korudu.

Ancak bundan kısa bir süre önce Anadolu kavağı ve Rumelikavağı’ndaki askeri kısıtlılık büyük ölçüde ve biraz da sessizce kaldırıldı. Artık Kavaklar bölgesine gidenler, adım başı askeri kontrolden geçmiyor.

Yine aynı günlerde bölgedeki şahıs ormanlarında da isteyenler için arazinin yüzde 6’lık bölümüne yapım izni verildi. Daha açık bir ifadeyle, peçmiste Sarıyer bölgesindeki Zekeriyaköy ve Demirciköy gibi yerleşim bölgelerinde yaşadığı gibi, Boğaz’ın kıyılarında yeşilini koruyan

tek bölge olan Kavaklar da betonlaşmaya açıldı.

Şu günlerde Rumelikavağı, Rumelifeneri köyü, Garipçe köyü, Anadolu kavağı, Poyrazköyü, Anadolu kavağı köyü gibi İstanbul’a bağlı olmasına rağmen bakir kalabilen nadir yerleşim alanları, arsa spekülasyonlarının iştahını kabartıyor.

Buralarda daha önce talep olmadığı için metrekaresi 50-100 bin liraya alıcı bulamayan arazilerin şu günlerdeki fiyatı, yine metrekaresi milyon sınırından başlıyor. Ekonomist’in yaptığı araştırmaya göre, Anadolu kavağı ve Rumelikavağı’nın kıyı şeridinde bu rakam metrekaresi olarak 5-10 milyonu buluyor. Ancak yaptığımız araştırma sonucunda arazi sahiplerinin bu fiyatlara bile arsa larını satmadıklarını gözlemledik.

Kavaklar’ın deniz gören tepe bölgelerinde askeriyenin terk ettiği şahıs arazilerinde ise fiyatlar metrekaresi olarak 800 bin lira civarında değişiyor. Yine aynı bölgelerde şahıs tapulu orman arazilerinin fiyatları da metrekaresi 500-750 bin lira civarında bulunuyor. Ancak bu rakamlar genelde konuşulan fiyatlar. Çünkü arazi sahipleri bu fiyatlara bile pek yanaşmıyorlar.

Şu anda Kavaklar bölgesinde askeriyenin terk ettiği arazilerden, daha önce şahıs mülkiyetinde olanlar eski sahiplerine veriliyor. Hazine mali olanlar Milli Emlak’a devrediliyor. Milli Emlak yetkilileri, bu tür arazilerin belli dönemlerde ihale ile satışa çıkarıldığını, Kavaklar’da da aynı yöntemin uygulanacağını söylüyorlar.

Appendix D

“Ömrünüzü Uzatacak Köy Garipçe” *Milliyet İstanbul Gazetesi*, 18 April 2010.



Sarıyer'in dokuz köyünden biri Garipçe. Tertemiz havası, Boğaz'ın Karadeniz girişine hakim manzarası, masmavi denizi, antik kalesi, gözetleme kulesi ve ormanıyla burası, İstanbul'un yanı başında huzur ve sakinlik vaat ediyor



Garipçe'de erkekler Eylül ayında balık avlama yarışının kalkmasıyla beraber denize açılıyor.

Haber: **Sinem Gürleyük**

Güneşin şehre göz karpımaya başladığı, bahar mevsimi için artık geri saydığımız bir günde Garipçe'yi ziyaret ettik. Köyü gezmeye başladığımızda, karşılaştığımız yaşlılar bir zamanlar bu köye 'Garipler Köyü' dendiğini anlatıyor ve ekliyor: "Hep garipler gelirdi buraya. Gurbetten gelen garip insanlar yani. Sonradan adı Garipçe oldu. Buradaki tüm köylüler Karadenizli. Balıkçılık. Suyu temiz, sakin yer. Ömrümüz uzuyor burada."

Garipçe Köyü'nün yapılaşmasının

da bir garip olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Deniz kenarındaki kalenin dibinde, uçurum kenarında bile evler var. Rönesans döneminde yaşayan Fransız bilgini Petrus Gyllius, buranın Argonotların Boğaziçi üzerindeki yolculuklarına son verdikleri Gyropolis (Akhabalar Köyü) olduğunu belirtiyor. Ona göre Karadeniz'den kopup gelen fırtına, Boğaz'ın hiçbir yerinde buradaki kadar hızlı esmiyor. Küçük bir koyun yamacına kurulu köyün nüfusu 450. Balıkçı köyü olması nedeniyle, köyün erkekleri Eylül ayı başı balık avlama yarışının kalkmasıyla beraber denize açılıyor, haziran ayında yasak başlarken geri dönüyorlar. Köyde bir gözetleme kulesi ve Cenevizlilerden kaldığı söylenen bir kale bulunuyor. 550 yıllık kalenin büyük kısmı zarar görüp çökmüş. İçeri girmekse biraz zor. Çünkü zifiri karanlık ve çok ağır bir kokusu var. Yaz aylarında piknikçilerin bıraktığı tüm çöpler kalenin içinde birikmiş. Kalenin ikinci katına kadar araçla gelme imkanı bulunuyor. Kale tavanlarında yer yer çökmelerle oluşmuş deliklere de burada rastlanıyor. Bu deliklerden kalenin

içini kasıtlı bir şekilde görmemiz mümkün. Kale, Kültür Bakanlığı tarafından bu sene restore edilmeye bekliyor.

Zeki Müren denize girerdi

Köyün diğer burunda denize girilebiliyor. Sarıyer ve Garipçe'den tekneyle gelenler Büyük Lıman Halk Plajı'nı kullanıyorlar. Ancak burada duş, kabin, tuvalet veya büfe gibi imkânlar bulunmuyor. Bir zamanlar Zeki Müren'in kotra ile gelip, burada açıkta denize girdiği anlatılıyor. Köyün en önemli özelliklerinden biri de sürekli içildiğinde böbrek taşı ve kumu düşürdüğü iddia edilen, içimi hoş, yumuşak su kaynağı, Hacı Suyu ya da Hacı Süleyman Suyu olarak da biliniyor. Bu suyu içmek için Çanakkale'den, Bursa'dan gelenler bile varmış. Ancak şu günlerde çeşme biraz arızalı. Su oldukça az geliyor. Köyün girişinde yer alan tepelerden birine çıkarak tüm koyu ve köyü kuş bakışı görmek mümkün. Tam karşınızdaki manzara ise Poyrazköy'e ait. Bir gün rotanızı mutlaka Garipçe'ye çevirin. Nefis balıklarını afiyetle tadın, manzarayla da doğanın keyfine varın!



Nüfusu 450 olan Garipçe'deki tüm köylüler Karadenizli.

Appendix D

“Poyrazın Dokunamadığı Köy” *Milliyet İstanbul Gazetesi*. 15 May 2010.

POYRAZIN DOKUNAMADIĞI KÖY

Beykoz'un en meşhur köylerinden biri olan Poyrazköy, tipik bir balıkçı köyü. Sahilde sürekli ağlarını toplayan balıkçılar, birbirinden şirin restoranlar ve her türlü havada denize giren çocuklar, Poyrazköy'ün vazgeçilmez karesi

Yazı: **Sinem Gürleyük**
Fotoğraflar: **Ufuk Sarışen**

Sehirden biraz uzaklaşmak ve kafa dinlemek istiyorsanız, Kavacık'a 23 kilometre uzaklıkta bulunan Poyrazköy'e gitmeye ne dersiniz? Yemyeşil görüntüsü, denizi, halkı, balıkçıları, çocukları, köpekleri, havası ve tarihiyle burası İstanbul'da hâlâ böyle yerler var mı? diyenleri bekliyor. Burası Boğaz'ın Karadeniz'e en yakın yerleşim yeri. Köyün ismi samlanın tam aksine poyraz rüzgarı

almamasından dolayı Poyrazköy. Çünkü köyün yüksek tepeleri poyraz alımını engelliyor. Köyün büyük çoğunluğu geçimini balıkçılıkla sağlıyor. 317 haneli bu köyde 700 kişi yaşıyor. Fazla kalabalık olmayan köy, tepeye kurulmuş. Köy halkı balıkçılık yaparak geçiniyor. Aynı zamanda tekne imalatı da yapıyor. Köyün girişinde ve koyun arka kısımlarında piknik yapılabilecek alanlar var. 'Kendin pişir kendin ye' usulüyle çalışan piknik alanları çok ilgi görüyor. Köyün iki plajı bulunuyor. Biri sadece kadınlar için, diğeriye herkesi alıyor. Köyde aynı zamanda tekne imalatı da yapılıyor.



Kurtuluş Savaşı'nın ardından Mustafa Kemal Atatürk de bu plajda denize girdi. Köyün müdavimleri arasında Barış Manço ve Turgut Özal da vardı.



Baharatlarla lezzetlendirilmiş hamsi, en lezzetli haliyle Poyrazköy'de sizi bekliyor.

NASIL GİDİLİR?

Poyrazköy'e ulaşmak için Beykoz'u geçtikten yaklaşık 4 kilometre sonra solda Poyrazköy-Anadolu Feneri tabelasını izlemeniz gerekiyor. Asfalt dar yol, orman içinden keskin olmayan virajlarla yükseliyor. Karadeniz'e, Anadolu Feneri'ne doğru giderken solda Poyrazköy'ün yön levhasını izleyerek Poyrazköy'e ulaşabilirsiniz. Köye 20 dakikada bir Kavacık'tan da otobüs kalkıyor.

Appendix D

SEMTLERİN HİKAYESİ

NOSTALJİK BİR BALIKÇI KÖYÜ

Anadolu Kavağı muhteşem doğası, bozulmamış tarihiyle kendine hayran bırakıyor

Istanbul Boğazı'nın Karadeniz çıkışında yer alan Anadolu Kavağı, tarihi ve doğal dokusuyla bir tablo gibi. Semt yıllardır değişmeyen görüntüsü ile nostaljik balıkçı köyü özelliğini koruyor. Hem kara hem de deniz yoluyla ulaşımın sağlandığı semt, özellikle yaz aylarında yerli ve yabancı turistlerin ilgi odağı.

Anadolu Kavağı'na ziyarette gelenlerin birçok geçeri nedeni var. Bunlardan ilki boğaza nazır lokantalarda, birbirinden lezzetli balık çeşitlerinden, oldukça makul fiyatlar ödeyerek yiyebilmek. Bir diğer nedeni ise şehrin güllü ve karmaşasından sığınanlar için burası bulunmaz bir nimet. Muhteşem doğası, bozulmamış tarihi yapısı ve insanı kendine hayran bırakan manzarasıyla Anadolu Kavağı yerli yabancı herkesi mknatsız gibi kendine çekiyor.

Yoros Kalesi

Sahilden çevreye hakim bir tepede bulunan Yoros Kalesi, Karadeniz

500 metre
Yoros Kalesi'nin uzunluğu.



niz'den İstanbul'a giriş yapan gemileri ve boğazın muhteşem manzarasını seyrebileceğiniz bir nokta. Tepenin uç kısmında bulunan Yoros Kalesi mimarisi ve duvarlarında bulunan armalarıyla dikkat çekiyor. Bitinialılar, Gothlar ve Ruslar'ın saldırılarına uğrayan Anadolu Kavağı bir dönem Cenevizlilerin de eline geçmişti. Cenevizliler tarafından yapılan Yoros Kalesi 1190 yılına tarihleniyor. Bizanslıların ve 14.yy.da Osmanlıların eline geçen Yoros Kalesi içinde 25 evlik bir Türk mahallesinin bulunduğundan da söz ediliyor.



İskeleyle yaşanan vapur yolcuları ile hareketlenen Anadolu Kavağı'nın sakin atmosferi içinde kıyıya bağlı tekneler balıkçı köyünün manzarasını tamamlıyor.

Yuşa Tepesi ve Türbesi

Boğaziçi'nin sahile en yakın ve en yüksek tepesi olma özelliğini taşıyan Yuşa Tepesi, adını içindeki Hz.Yuşa Türbesi'nden alır. Anadolu Kavağı yakınında bulunan ve oldukça popüler ziyaret yerlerinden biri olan Yuşa Tepesi, Boğaza ve Karadeniz'e

hakim konumuyla harika bir manzaraya sahip.

Chalkedonlular'ın Daphne adına yaptıkları sadak yeri tarihin ilk dönemlerinden beri kutusal bir yer olarak kabul edilmiş çeşitli uygulamalar burada kendi dinlerine göre mabet ve tapınaklar yapmışlar. Bunlardan birisi de ilk çağlarda ki Zeus sunağı olarak biliniyor. Bizans Döneminde 6'nci yüzyılda İmparator I'nci Justinianos zamanında ise bu sunak kiliseye çevrilmiş. Osmanlı döneminde ise buraya bir mescit yaptırılmış.

SEMTLERİN HİKAYESİ

BİR GARİP KÖY GARİPÇE



İstanbul'un Sarıyer İlçesi'nin dokuz köyünden biri olan Garipçe, Boğazın Karadeniz girişine hakim manzarası, temiz havası, taze balıkları ve kaleleriyle huzur arayanları kucaklıyor

Garipçe, Boğaz sahil şeridinde ve Rumelikaşağı ile Rumelifeneri köyü arasında kalan bir balıkçı köyü. Mitolojide lanetlenmiş Kral Phineas'ın yaşadığı bu köye antik çağda sahilinin taşlık ve kayalık olması, yüksek ve sarp kayalıklarında kartal ve akbaların yuva yapmaları nedeniyle Gyropolis yani 'Akbalıklar Şehri' denilirdi. Garipçe Köyünün bir diğer adı tarihçi Homeros'a göre Kharybdis'dir. Bir başka söylem ise köyün adının Karibce'den gelmesidir. 'Karib' kelimesi Osmanlıca da 'yakın, yakında olan, yer ve zamana yakın, soyca yakın' anlamına geliyor.

Köye, kayalıklar arasındaki küçük bir koyda olması, yerleşim alanının yetersiz bulunması, balıkçılık dışında başka bir

meslek dalının gelişme göstermemesi nedeniyle de 'gariban'dan estlenerek 'Garipçe' denilmiş olabilir. Köyün büyüme ve gelişme göstermemesi, balıkçılık dışında herhangi bir sanatın olmaması garipliği bu tezi doğrular nitelikte.

Osmanlı döneminden beri bu isim kullanılmaktadır. Garipçe'de Bizans ve Osmanlı dönemine ait tarihi eserlere de rastlanıyor. Garipçe Burnu'nda bulunan kale hala kullanılabilir durumda. Garipçe Kalesi, Padişah III. Mustafa (1557-1574) tarafından Macar asıllı Fransız mimar Baron François de Tott'a yaptırılmıştır. Köyün en yüksek tepesinde bir gözleme kulesi var. Ancak hangi tarihte ve kim tarafından yapıldığı bilinmiyor. Ayrıca Büyük

Liman'daki hamam, kilise ve yarı sağlam kale duvarı ve pek çok evin yıkıntısı bulunuyor. Büyük Liman'da Osmanlı döneminde tersane vardı. Tersane ile ilgili herhangi bir kalıntı yok. Ancak, deniz kenarındaki çeşmenin kitabesinden anlaşılıyor ki, bu çeşme tersane için Hasan Paşa tarafından 1199'da yaptırılmış. Soğuksu Çeşmesi ve Hacımın Suyu Çeşmesi de tarihi eserler arasında. Yazın bazı köy evleri mevsimlik kiralanabiliyor. İstanbul'a yakınlığı nedeniyle köy, günü birlik kaçışlar için ideal. Yaz-kış taze balık yemek mümkün. Izgara-tava balık çeşitlerini, mezeleri, bahçeden yeni toplanmış malzemelerle yapılan salataları ve ev baklavasını tadın, pişman olmayacaksınız.

400
100 haneli köyün nüfusu.

CADDE'NİN SEÇTİKLERİ

MUTLAKA TADIN

ROKE

Eğer kalitesi ve taze balıkları makul fiyatlara, iddiasız ve doğal bir ortamda yemek istiyorsanız size bir önerim var: Şöyle Boğaz'ın bir ucuna, Rumeli Feneri'ne uzanverin. Orada, sahilde, tam mendireğin bulunduğu yerde sevimli bir balık lokantası var: Roke. Kış günlerinde içi sobayla ısıtılan, salaşlı huzur verici, servisi içten ve iyi niyetli, balıkçı teknelerini seyrede seyrede rakınızı yudumlayacağınız bir mekan burası. İki ay içinde üç kere ziyaret ettim Roke'yi ve her defasında balık çok iyiydi. Bir seferinde Karadeniz'de yakalanmış bir lüferi, diğer seferde dört kişiyken 2,5 kiloluk bir kaya levreğini bütün olarak ızgara yedik. Müthişti.

**Adres: Rumeli Feneri Limanı içi
No: 1 Rumeli Feneri
Tel: 0212 228 15 79**

**Milliyet gazetesi gurmesi
Vedat Milor seçti.**

Appendix D.

Garipçe'de köprü öncesi sessizlik

KENTİMİZE yapılacak üçüncü Boğaz Köprüsü, Sarıyer Garipçe Köyü ile Beykoz Poyraz Köyü arasında inşa edilecek. Daha önce adı pek bilinmeyen Garipçe Köyü, köprünün güzergahının belli olmasıyla bugünlük tüm dikkatleri üzerine çekiyor. Sarıyer'in 9 köyünden biri olan Garipçe, İstanbul'un saklı bir cenneti konumunda.

HUZURUN ADRESİ

Garipçe Köyü, Boğaz'ın Karadeniz girişine hakim manzarası, temiz havası, antik kaleleri, taze balıkları ile doğa harikası bir bölge. Huzur aramak isteyenlerin uğrak mekanlarından biri olan Garipçe, göze

sığmayan panoramik bakiye açısıyla, muhteşem manzarası ve bitki örtüsüyle gözleri büyütüyor. Cenevizliler'den kalma 550 yıllık kalesi bulunan Garipçe, köprü çalışmaları öncesi olanca sessizliğini ve dinginliğini yaşıyor.

NÜFUSU SABİT

Küçük bir koyun yamacına ayrı ayrı kurulan 60-70 haneli bir yerleşim yeri olan köy, gözlerin uzanabildiği yamaçları, çam kokulu rüzgarı ile burayı ziyaret edenlerin 'cennet gibi' tabir ettikleri bir yer. Nüfusu 50 yıldır sabit duran Garipçe, son günlerdeki hali fırtına öncesi sessizliği çağırıyor.



“Garipçe’de Köprü Öncesi Sessizlik” *Habertürk*. 17 May 2010

KAMYONA GÜLE GÜLE

İŞTE 3. KÖPRÜ

Garipçe Burnu **Poyraz Köyü**

6 MİLYAR DOLAR **RAYLI GEÇİŞ YOK**

Ulaştırma Bakanı Binali Yıldırım 3. Boğaz Köprüsü'nün Garipçe ile Poyraz Köyü birbirine bağlayacağını açıkladı. Kamyon ve TIR trafiği yeni köprüye taşınacak.

Üçüncü köprüyü içine alan Kuzey Marmara otoyolu projesi, yap-ilet-devret modeliyle yapılacak. Kamulaştırma bedelleri dahil 6 milyar dolara mal olacak ve 4-5 yılda bitirilecek.

Yeni köprüden raylı geçiş olmayacak. Gidiş-geliş 4 şeritten oluşacak köprü ile İstanbul'dan transit geçen kamyonlar şehir trafiğine girmeyecek. »»»da

Garipçe-Poyraz'dan geçecek, 6 milyar dolara bitecek

KARADENİZ **MARMARA DENİZİ**

Boyalık, Çatalca, Kınalı, Garipçe, Odayeri, Poyraz Köyü, Beykoz, Paşaköy, Gebze, Sapanca, Adapazarı, İzmit, Devlet ve İl yolları

Sadece 222 bina kamulaştırılacak, orman alanı az

ppc-
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izey
rar
- -1.

■ GÜZERGAHTAKI orman alanlarıyla ilgili soruya da Binali Yıldırım, "260 kilometrelik güzergahı dikkate aldığımızda; Sarıyer-Garipçe-Poyrazköy hattında özel arazi yüzde 16, orman arazisi yüzde 48, 2B arazisi yüzde 11, hazine arazisi yüzde 16, askeri bölge yüzde

11. Kamulaştırılacak bina adedi 222. Orman arazilerinin bir kısmı bu vasfını yitirmiş, Belgrad, Fatih, Polonezköy ve milli parkların orman alanlarından uzak yerler, maklik, bataklık, boğ kömür ocakları güzergahı tercih edildi" karşılığını verdi.

“Kamyona Güle Güle: 3'üncü köprü Garipçe-Poyraz'dan geçecek, 6 milyar dolara bitecek”

Hürriyet 30 Apr. 2010: 9



GARIPÇE

Dünyanın en uzun asma köprüleri...

1	Akashi-Kaikyo Köprüsü (Japonya)	1.991 m.
2	İnanç Belç Köprüsü (Kanada)	1.824 m.
3	Banyang Köprüsü (Çin)	1.760 m.
4	Humber Köprüsü (İngiltere)	1.510 m.
5	Aljanyin Suspension Köprüsü (Çin)	1.385 m.
6	Tsing Ma Köprüsü (Hong Kong)	1.377 m.
7	Variscana Hararwa Köprüsü (ABD)	1.258 m.
8	Çarşamba Köprüsü (Türkiye)	1.221 m.
9	3'üncü Boğaz Köprüsü (Türkiye)	1.275 m.
10	Haga Heistun Köprüsü (İsvet)	1.210 m.

POYRAZKÖY



Istanbul Boğazı'ndaki iki köprü ile aynı zamanda inşa edilecek olan 3'üncü köprü diğerlerine göre daha uzun olacak. 1275 metrelik yeni köprüde raylı sistem düşünülmüyor.

SAYILARLA PROJE

1275
metre

3'üncü köprü'nün uzunluğu.

6 milyar \$

1.5 milyar kamulaştırma ile birlikte toplam maliyet.

4-5 yıl

Köprü ve bağlantı yollarının yapımı için öngörülen süre.

DÜNYANIN EN UZUN 9'UNCU KÖPRÜSÜ

260 km

Alevazı-Kınalı arasında köprüyü de kapsayan güzergahın uzunluğu.

222 istimlak

Kamulaştırılacak bina sayısı

Ulaştırma Bakanı Binali Yıldırım uzun süredir saklanan sırrı açıkladı. 3'üncü Boğaz Köprüsü Garipçe ve Poyrazköy arasında yapılacak. Köprü'nün de dahil olduğu 260 kilometrelik Kuzey Marmara Otoyolu için 6 milyar dolar harcanarak 5 yılda tamamlanacak. Proje, "İstanbul'un son ormanları da elden gidecek" endişesine neden oldu

Burak Bilge

İstanbul trafiğine çözüm olarak düşünülen ve gündeme geldiği andan itibaren tartışılan da benzerinde gelinen 3'üncü Boğaz Köprüsü'nün güzergahı belli oldu. 2005'ten beri gündemde olan köprü'nün konumu ile ilgili 6 alternatiften en kuzeydeki seçildi. İstanbul Boğazı üzerindeki 3'üncü köprü Sarıyer Garipçe ile Beykoz Poyrazköy arasında yapılacak.



Ulaştırma Bakanı Binali Yıldırım, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı'na da katıldığı basın toplantısında proje detaylarını açıkladı. 3'üncü Boğaz Köprüsü'nü de içeren Kuzey Marmara Otoyolu projesinin İstanbul'un batısında Kınalı'dan başlayıp, Adapazarı Akyazı'ya kadar uzanacak. Toplam 260 kilometrelik projenin kamu-özel ortaklığıyla gerçekleştirileceğini belirten Yıldırım, köprü'nün öncelikle aksine doğrudan kamu kaynakları ile gerçekleştirilecek ilk proje olduğunu vurguladı. Yıldırım özellikle şunları söyledi:

Raylı sistem yok

Projenin maliyeti 6 milyar dolar. Hesap edilen kamulaştırma bedeli 1 ila 1.5 milyar dolar arasında bulunacak. Kamu arazilerinin toplam koridorun yüzde 75'ini oluşturması nedeniyle önemli ölçüde tasarruf sağlandı. Projede raylı sistem öngörülüyor. Sadece araç geçişi öngörülüyor. Köprü ve ona bağlı çevre yolunda yaklaşık 90 kilometrelik kesimde 2x4 olacak. Ondan sonraki kesimlerde 2x3 olacak.

Boğaz'ın en uzununu

Yeni Boğaz köprüsü iddia edildiği gibi yatık kablolu değil asma köprü olarak inşa edilecek. 1275 metre açıklığı boğaz içerisindeki en uzun köprü olacak. Trafik garantisi vereceğiz. İlk yıldan, bilemediniz ikinci yıldan itibaren garantiyi karşılayacak, gerçek trafife ulaşacağımıza inanıyoruz.

Orman arazisi

Güzergahtaki arazinin yüzde 48'i orman arazisi. Bu orman arazisini tahkim ediyor. Orman arazi arazi ama bütün bu arazinin birçok kısmı artık orman vasfını yitirmiş arazilerdir. Belgrad, Fatih Polonezköy ve milli parklardan özellikle orman alanlarından mümkün mertebe uzak bir güzergah tercih edilmiştir.



Ulaştırma Bakanı Binali Yıldırım

Bundan sonra ne olacak?

BAKAN Yıldırım resmi sürecin dün resmen başladığını açıkladı. Pekii bundan sonra ne olacak? Güzergah üzerinde yer alan belediyeler, Kocaeli, Sakarya ve İstanbul Büyükşehir belediyeleri meclislerinde bu güzergahı görüşecekler ve meclis onayını alacaklar. Aynı zamanda da bunlar 1/25'lik, 1/5000'lik 1/1000'lik planlara işlenecek. Buna paralel olarak Ulaştırma Bakanlığı Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü ihale ile ilgili çalışmalar yürütecek. Proje kamu-özel sektör ortaklığıyla, diğer iki köprü'nün aksine doğrudan kamu kaynağı kullanılmadan gerçekleştirilecek. Bakan Yıldırım, yerli ve yabancı birçok şirketin projeye ilgilendiğini açıkladı. Yapı İletişim Devlet Modeliyle gerçekleştirilecek projenin 2010 yılı içinde ihale edilmesi öngörülüyor. 3 yıl içerisinde birim bölümlerin, tamamının ise 4-5 yıl içinde bitirilmesi hedefleniyor.

İşmaları yürütecek. Proje kamu-özel sektör ortaklığıyla, diğer iki köprü'nün aksine doğrudan kamu kaynağı kullanılmadan gerçekleştirilecek. Bakan Yıldırım, yerli ve yabancı birçok şirketin projeye ilgilendiğini açıkladı. Yapı İletişim Devlet Modeliyle gerçekleştirilecek projenin 2010 yılı içinde ihale edilmesi öngörülüyor. 3 yıl içerisinde birim bölümlerin, tamamının ise 4-5 yıl içinde bitirilmesi hedefleniyor.

Kınalı'dan Akyazı'ya

"KUZUY Marmara Otoyolu İstanbul'un batı sınırındaki Kınalı'dan TEM otoyolu kavşağına başlayacak. Köprü'nün ocağını mevkiisini kat edip, İstanbul Boğazı'nı 1275 metrelik bir asma köprüyle geçecek. Daha sonra Paşaköy ve Gebze ve İzmit'in kuzeyini geçecek eski Adapazarı'nın yeni Adapazarı arasında geçecek. Akyazı ile Hendek ilçeleri arasında TEM otoyolu ile buluşacak. Otoyoldan çıkıp ise şehrin dışına, Avrupa yakasında havaalanından Oda-yer'i'ne, güneyden kuzeye bir çıkış olacak. Anadolu yakasında da Paşaköy'den Ümraniye'ye bağlantı olacak. Yani şehrin dışı ve batı kısmın üç noktadan şehir bağlantı yapılacak.

3 kent

Köprü ve bağlantı yolları İstanbul, İzmit ve Sakarya illerinden geçiyor.

%48 orman

Güzergahta özel arazi yüzde 16, orman arazisi yüzde 48, 2b arazisi yüzde 11, hazine arazisi yüzde 16 ve askeri bölge yüzde 11.

'Bu köprüyü yapamazlar'

CHP İstanbul İl Başkanı Gürsel Tekin, Bakan Yıldırım'ın açıkladığı 3. Boğaz Geçişi Projesi'ni "Korsan Köprü" olarak değerlendirdi. Hukuki yolla direneceklerini açıklayan Tekin şunları söyledi:

ÇEVRE BAKANI NEDEN YOK: Tam bir çevre faciasına yol açacak projenin açıkladığı topraklarda Çevre Bakanı neden yok? Projeye karşı olduğu için mi?

TEK ÇİVİ BİLE YASADIŞI: DİR Açıklanan köprü çalışması tamamen korsandır. Bu köprü ne bir tek ne de yüz binlik planlarda vardır. Kentte yapılacak en küçük bir değişiklik bile önce planlara işlenir. Ardından uygulamaya geçilir. Daha bir yıl önce 470 bin adam kenin yüz binlik planlarını hazırladı ve kabul edildi. O planlarda yok. Bu yüzden, yapılacak tek bir çivi bile yasadışıdır. Bu köprü korsandır. Bu köprüyü yapamazlar.

TOPBAŞ KÖPRÜYE KARŞI: Sayın Kadir Topbaş'ın 3. Köprü'ye karşı olduğunu biliyoruz. Köprüye karşı olduğu halde senini çıkarmıyor. Sorumluluktan kurtulmak için de açıklamayı Bakan yapıyor.

İşmaları yürütecek. Proje kamu-özel sektör ortaklığıyla, diğer iki köprü'nün aksine doğrudan kamu kaynağı kullanılmadan gerçekleştirilecek. Bakan Yıldırım, yerli ve yabancı birçok şirketin projeye ilgilendiğini açıkladı. Yapı İletişim Devlet Modeliyle gerçekleştirilecek projenin 2010 yılı içinde ihale edilmesi öngörülüyor. 3 yıl içerisinde birim bölümlerin, tamamının ise 4-5 yıl içinde bitirilmesi hedefleniyor.

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Gürsel Tekin

Garipçe ve Poyrazköylüler 'imar izni çıkar' diye seviniyor

Üçüncü köprü projesi Garipçe ve Poyrazköy'de hayranca karşılandı. Köylüler imar yasağı kalkar diye umutlandı

100 HANELİ ŞİRİN BİR KÖY

GARİPÇE Köyü, 450 nüfuslu ve 100 haneli şirin bir köy. Köylüler geçimlerini balıkçılıktan sağlıyor. Muhtar Feriçan Meşmer, köprü'nün özellikle 30 yıldır imar izni verilmiyen köyleri için umut olduğunu söyledi. Özellikle geçim için imar yasağı nedeniyle evlenenmediğini belirten Meşmer, köprü'nün evlilik hayatı karan geçiren için umut sağladığını söyledi.

200 YILLIK KÖY

RİZEDEN 200 yıl önce geldiği öğrenilen bir ailenin kuzudağı Poyrazköy'de yaklaşık 2 bin kişi yaşıyor. Köy halkı, köprü'nün yapılmasıyla sonlarının azalacağını ve idarecilerin kendileri ile ilgilenmeye başlayacaklarına inanıyor. SİT alan olduğu için hiçbir inşaat için verilmeyen köylüler, Poyrazköylülerin bir kısmının Beykoz'a taşındığını anlatıyor. 3. köprü ile köyleri için de imar izni çıkarılacağına inandıklarını belirten köylüler yeni projeden umutlu. Poyrazköy kuzulduğundan beri ailesinin burada yaşadığını söyleyen Şaban Balıncı, "Köprü'nün yapılacağı Fil İmarı'nda büyük dedemden kalma 3 dönüm arazim var ama eskil tapu olduğu için kayıtlı çıkmadı. Köprü ile buralar çok değerlenecek. İnşallah bizler için çok güzel şeyler olacak" dedi.

İşmaları yürütecek. Proje kamu-özel sektör ortaklığıyla, diğer iki köprü'nün aksine doğrudan kamu kaynağı kullanılmadan gerçekleştirilecek. Bakan Yıldırım, yerli ve yabancı birçok şirketin projeye ilgilendiğini açıkladı. Yapı İletişim Devlet Modeliyle gerçekleştirilecek projenin 2010 yılı içinde ihale edilmesi öngörülüyor. 3 yıl içerisinde birim bölümlerin, tamamının ise 4-5 yıl içinde bitirilmesi hedefleniyor.

■ BÜLENT AYDOĞDU - ANF TAŞKIN

Appendix E

Rumelikavağı Byzantine ruin photographs from 30 July 2009 (all photos by the author, Gizem Dörter)



Photo 1 View of the Black Sea direction (northeast)



Photo 2 Wall ruins



Photo 3 Wall ruins



Photo 4 Wall ruins



Photo 5 Looking towards east, the view across the Bosphorus with Yoros fortress in the middle of the photo.



Photo 6 Wall ruins



Photo 7 View on the direction of the northeast from the top of the ruins.



Photo 8 Walls leading to underground spaces.



Photo 9 Looking towards the Marmara Sea (southeast direction)



Photo 10 Wall ruins

Appendix F

Examples of details from the Suomenlinna website

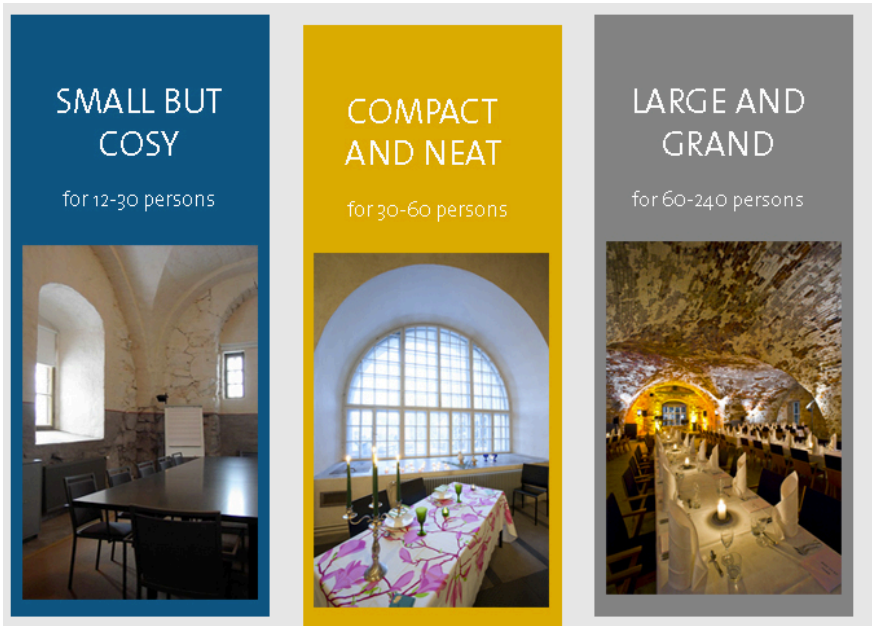


Fig. 1 Screenshot image showing the options of rentable venues at Suomenlinna.



Fig. 2



Fig.3



Fig. 2 Screenshot website image of reservation status of one of the venues for May 2010.

Fig. 3 Screenshot website image of one of the venues before an event

Fig. 4 One of the activities offered to renters of the venues and other private visitor groups is to arrange for "The King's visit". A short humorous play showing the court etiquette in 18th century.

Fig. 4

VITA

After completing The Koç School in 1999 with IB Diploma, Gizem Dörter continued her studies at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island USA. She finished with B.A. in Visual Arts and B.A. in Architectural Studies in May 2003. Currently she is working towards an MA degree in Anatolian Civilizations and Cultural Heritage Management at Koç University.

Gizem's research interests include sustainability of cultural heritage and sustainable development, reuse alternatives for architectural heritage, architectural theory and history, art history, museum and exhibition planning and design, semiotics, contemporary art and design, modern culture and media, visual arts.