



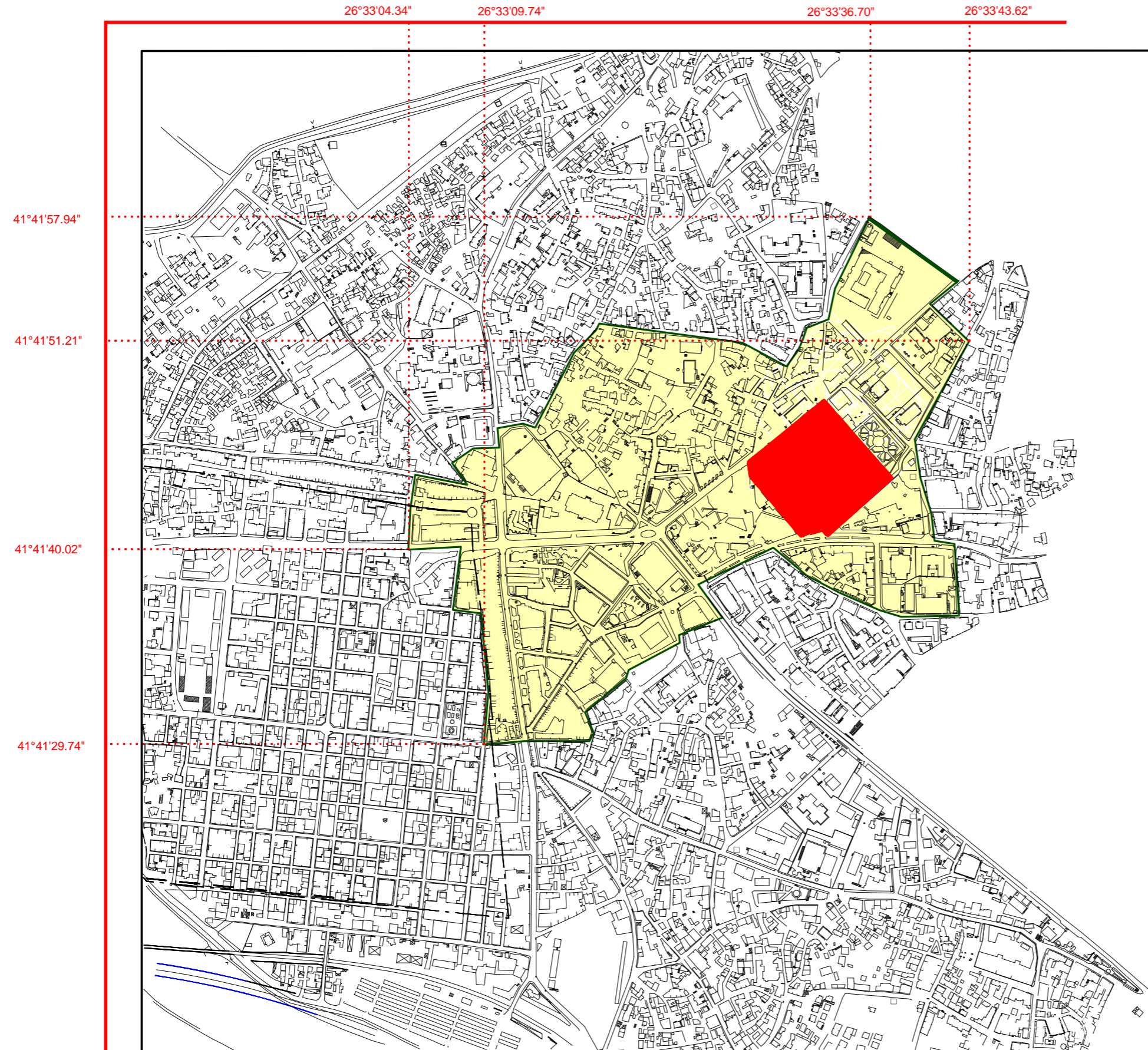
EDİRNE, SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX NOMINATION DOSSIER



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party	Republic of Turkey
State, Province or Region	Marmara Region, Province of Edirne
Name of Property	Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<i>N 41° 41' 44" E 26° 33' 44"</i> Located on the northeastern of Turkey
Textual Description of the boundary(ies) of the Nominated property	<p>The nominated property: Boundaries of the property are determined based on the parcel boundaries composed of the Mosque, inner court, complex, outer court and Ottoman bazaar which all make the physical and functional integrity of the complex.</p> <p>The complex is framed by the outer court walls of the complex on the West-North, North-East, East-South lines and by the Ottoman Bazaar on the West-South line.</p> <p>Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are located in the center of historic city, on the area between the streets of Mimar Sinan and Kiyik. Mimar Sinan Street goes by the northwest of the property while Kiyik Street passes by the southeast of the complex (See Photo 2). On Kiyik Street, there are also certain important monuments neighboring the complex, such as Havlucular Inn, Hıdırga Mosque, Trade High School and the Public Education Center. Saray Bath Tashan Premises and the exhibition site displaying Ottoman tombstones are other significant monuments on Mimar Sinan Street. Another monument in the neighborhood of the Complex is Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha Fountain located at the southwestern corner of the proposed World Heritage Site. By the side of the Ottoman Bazaar on the West-south line of the Complex, Mimar Sinan Park (City Park) neighbors the Mosque Complex.</p>

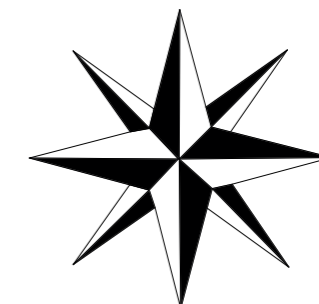




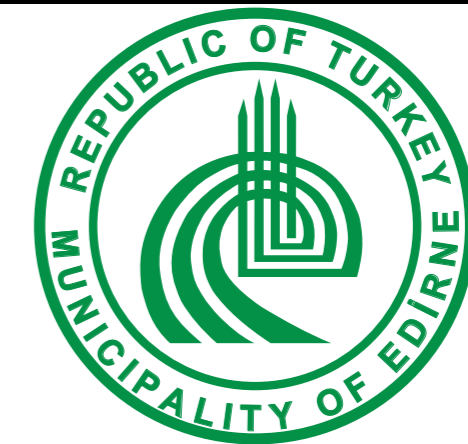
ANNEX 1.e-(i) LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
- BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY



1/11000



<p>Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value</p>	<p>Edirne Selimiye Mosque is a fantastic work of masterpiece with its single dome. The fantastic cupola built by the great architect Sinan represents a masterpiece of human creative genius on Renaissance period.</p> <p>Sinan is the most important architecture of the 16th century when Ottoman architecture reached its peak and impressed the period. He performed the dome application without overwhelming the main environment within the whole environment concept and central environment which was one of the biggest problems in both Turkish – Islam architecture and Western architecture.</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>i, ii, iii, iv</p>
<p>Name and contact information of official local Institution/agency</p>	<p>Okkas DAGLIOGLU Ministry of Culture and Tourism Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums Address: Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel Mudurlugu II. Meclis Binasi Ulus/ANKARA/ TURKEY Tel: 00.90.312. 310 43 80 Fax: 00.90.312.311 14 17 E-Mail: okkasdaglioglu@kultur.gov.tr Web Address: www.kultur.gov.tr www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr</p>



PHOTOGRAPHICAL DOCUMENTATION



The Mosque Selimiye (Sultan Selim II)



Photo 1- General View of the Complex and Open





Photo 2- Exterior View from the Mihrap Direction Park Area on the foreground

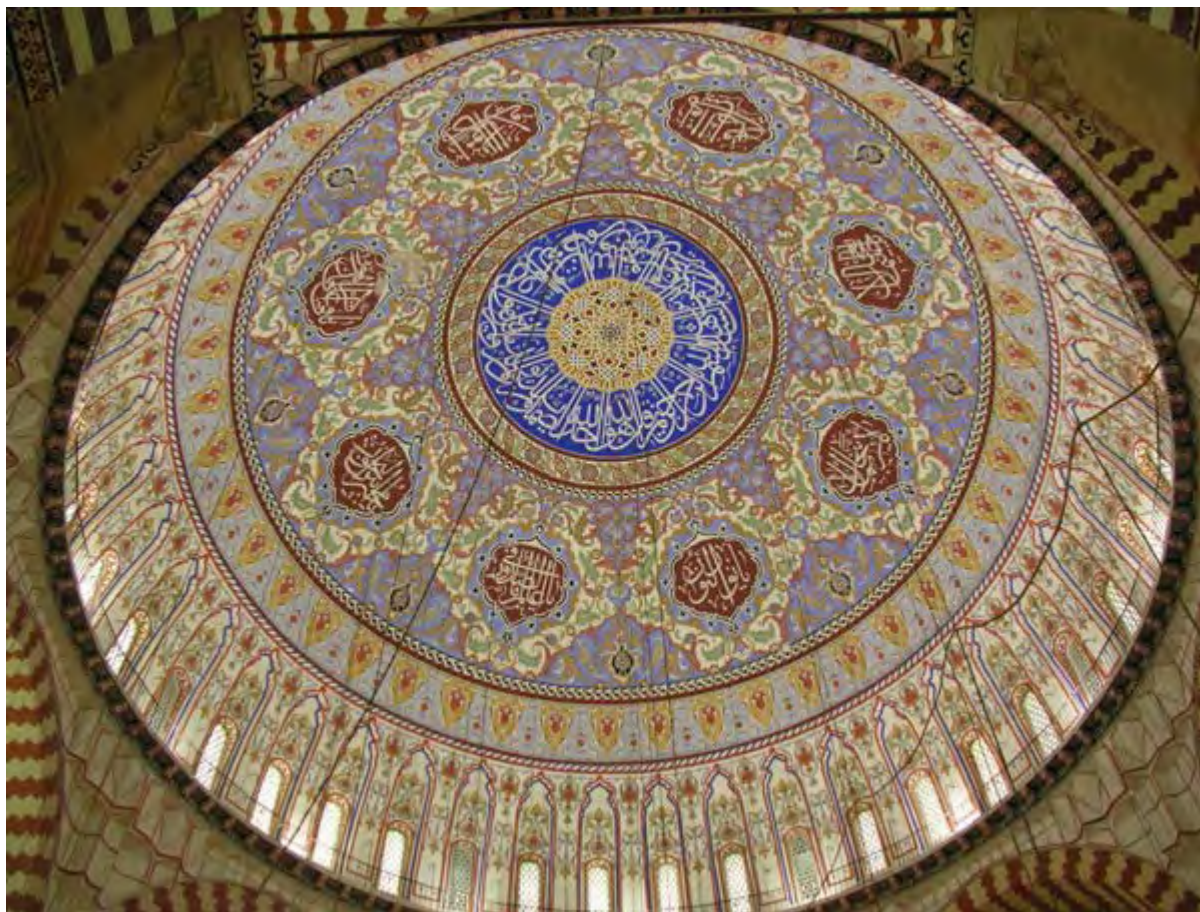


Photo 3- The Dome by the Chief Architect Sinan



Photo 4- Interior Space Concept

1. Courtyard and Fountain



Photo 5- The Porticoed Courtyard and the Ablution Fountain Seen From Main Outer Entrance



Photo 6- Aerial View of the porticoed Courtyard and Ablution fountain

2. Madrasa Dar'ül Kurra

Managed by Directorate of Charity Foundations



Photo 7- Aerial View of with the Inner Garden



Photo 8- The Exhibition Gallery of the Site Museum

3. Madrasa Dar'ül Hadis

Turkish – Islamic Art Museum Managed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism



Photo 9- General View of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa from the Minaret



Photo 10- The Entrance Portico of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa (Turkish Islamic Artifacts Museum)

4. Arasta (Covered Bazaar)



Photo 11- Prayer Dome of Arasta



Photo 12- Interior of Arasta Bazaar

5. Primary School



Photo 13- Entrance Door of Primary School



Photo 14- Side Facade of Primary School

6. Muvakkithane:

Photo 15- Facade of Muvakkithane

7. The Mosque Outer Courtyard



Photo 16- The Outer Wall of the Courtyard and the Corner Column with Eagle Capital: Seal of Architect Sinan



Photo 17- Outer Courtyard Green Area

8. Library



Photo 18- Entrance of Library



Photo 19- Library in Selimiye Mosque



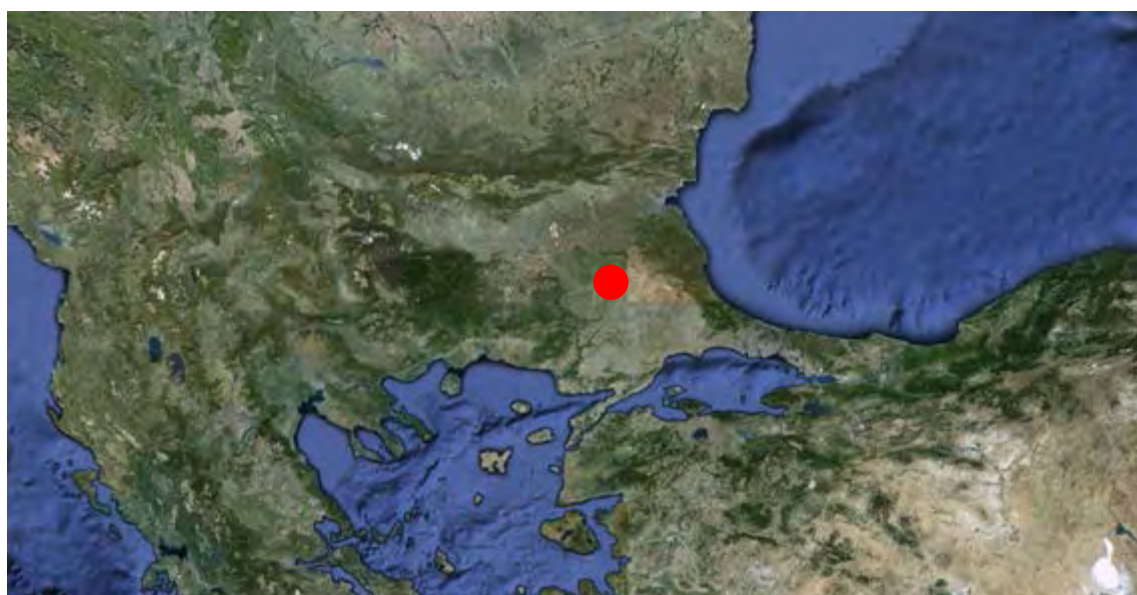
Photo 20- Library of Selimiye Mosque

1. Identification of the Property

1.a Country	Turkey
1.b State, Province or Region	Marmara Region, Province of Edirne
1.c Name of Property	Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<i>N 41,6957162 E 26,5587352</i> <i>N 41,6946321 E 26,5600109</i> <i>N 41,6938903 E 26,5586197</i> <i>N 41,6948440 E 26,5573713</i> UTM/WGS: Zone 35 NORTH East: 463032,57 North: 4616058,36









1.e Maps and Plans

- Annex 1.e-(i) Location map
- Annex 1.e-(ii) Topographic map
- Annex 1.e-(iii) Boundaries of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone
- Annex 1.e-(iv) Land use map
- Annex 1.e-(v) Ownership map
- Annex 1.e-(vi) Layout Plan of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
- Annex 1.e-(vii) Surrounding Area Map of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
- Annex 1.e-(viii) Individual Historic Buildings within the buffer zone
- Annex 1.e-(ix) Urban Conservation Plan 1/30000, 1/5000, 1/1000

Please note that beside the annexed scaled maps, A3 sized maps without scale is also provided for easy follow of the reading.

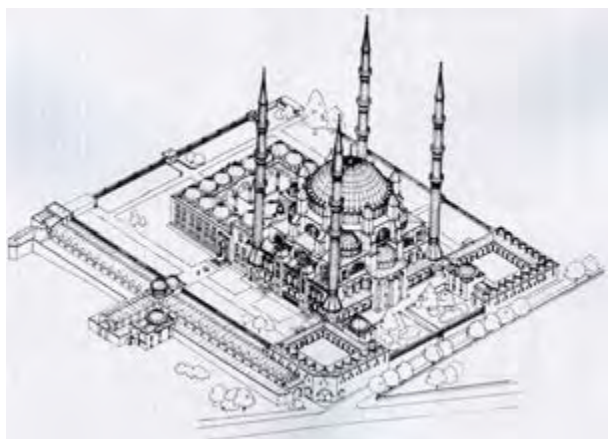
1.f Area of nominated property and Proposed buffer zone

Nominated Area	2,50 ha
Buffer Zone	37,50 ha
Total	40 ha



2. Description

2.a Description of Property



The city was on the passages of European-Anatolian highways and railways. The 5th busiest Highway of Europe and the railways of Salonika to Istanbul and Sophia-Istanbul cross Edirne. Edirne is at a point where not just the roads but the cultures meet. There are two active Bulgarian Orthodox churches in the city. The biggest synagogue of the Balkans is located in Edirne, although it is now in a devastated state.

Although the highest place in Edirne is Bucuk Tepe with 104 meters height and the second highest place is Kiyik District with the 95 meters height, the property is located in an area which is topographically the third highest place in the city with an altitude of 77.30 meters, but the it is the most dominant place in the city silhouette.

Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex located at the centre of the buffer zone is today the focus of attraction in the city as in the past.

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are formed of groups of buildings. The property is composed of nine different architectural structures: Annex 1.e-(viii), Annex 2.a, 1 A. Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex:

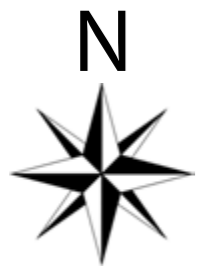
- A1. Mosque
- A2. Court with a Fountain
- A3. Dar'ül-Kurra Madrasa (Foundation Museum)
- A4. Dar'ül-Hadis Madrasa (Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum)
- A5. Ottoman Bazaar
- A6. Primary School
- A7. Clock House (Muvakkithane)
- A8. Mosque Outer Court
- A9. Library

The Mosque, Dar'ül-Kurra and Dar'ül-Hadis are placed in a big rectangular court of 190 x 130 meters surrounded by walls by four sides, in a symmetrical layout putting the mosque in the middle, between the twin madrasa buildings.

The Mosque is situated at the heart of the complex. Dar'ül-Hadis is located in the

southeast of the mosque, Dar'ül-Kurra Madrasa is in the southwest (*Annex 7C-1/ 2*). The clock house is in the northwest of the complex, the Ottoman bazaar in the west, and the Elementary School next to the Ottoman bazaar. The property covers an area of 22.202 m².

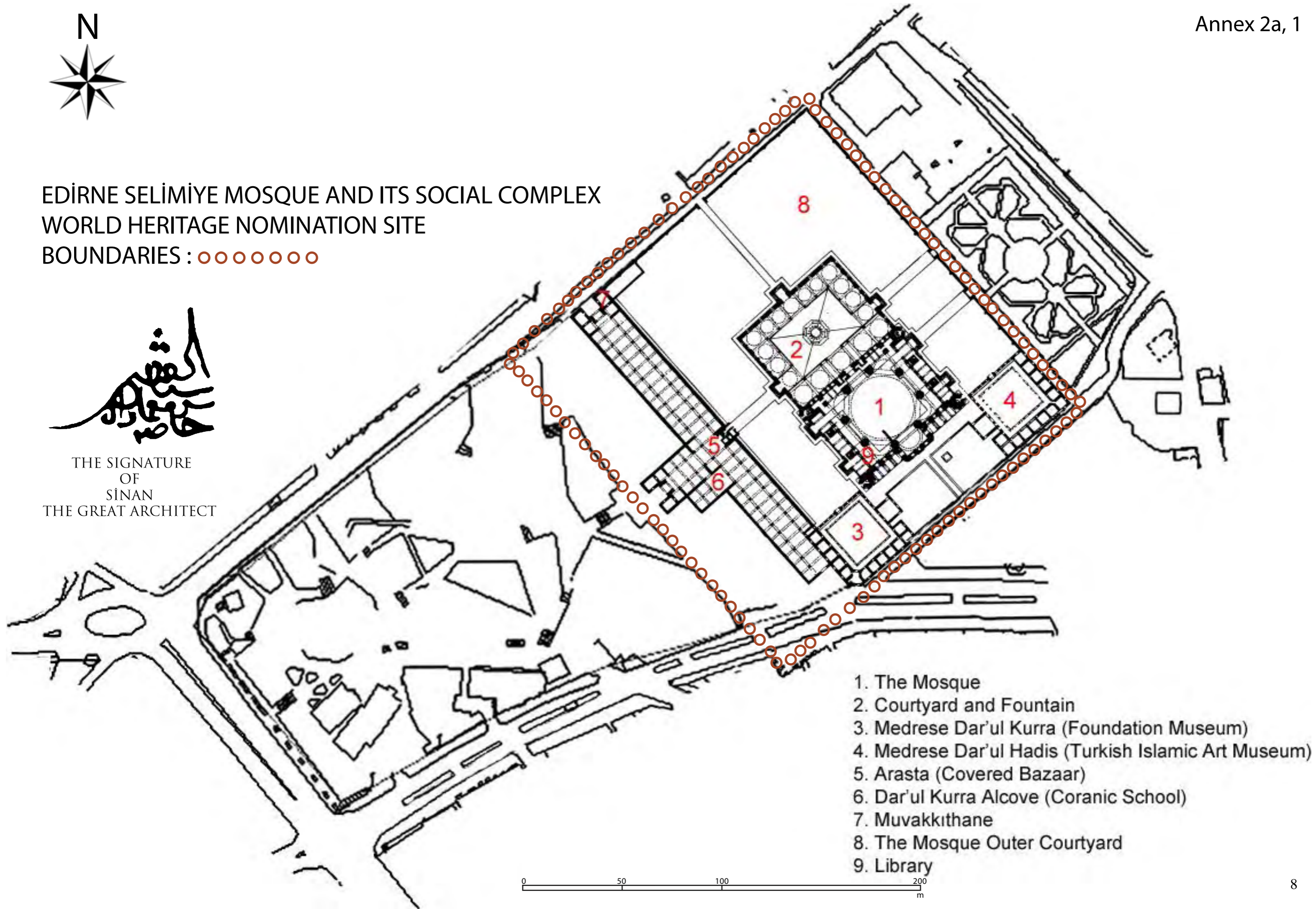




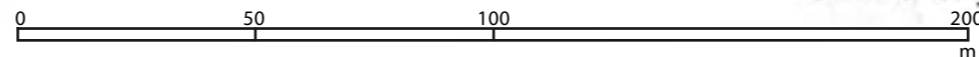
EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION SITE
BOUNDARIES : ○○○○○○○○



THE SIGNATURE
OF
SINAN
THE GREAT ARCHITECT



- 1. The Mosque
- 2. Courtyard and Fountain
- 3. Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum)
- 4. Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum)
- 5. Arasta (Covered Bazaar)
- 6. Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (Coranic School)
- 7. Muvakkithane
- 8. The Mosque Outer Courtyard
- 9. Library



A1. Mosque

A1.1 Architectural Space Concept

Considered to be the structure constructed on the largest space in the history of architecture, Selimiye Mosque has an interior area of 1.620 m², and covers an area of 2.475 m² in total. It is composed of two parts - one outer and the other inner court of 60 meters in width and 44 meters in length. The inner part is the court with a fountain that has eighteen domes, and the outer part is the closed *harim* (sanctum sanctorum) for praying.

The middle section of the inner part is covered by a dome of 31.30 meters in diameter. The height from the ground up to the keystone of the dome is 42.30 meters, the height of the dome frame is 14.91 meters, and the height of the minarets is 70.89 meters. The approximate weight of the dome is 20 tonnes, while the weight of the key stone is 5 tonnes. (*Annex 7C-1/1*).

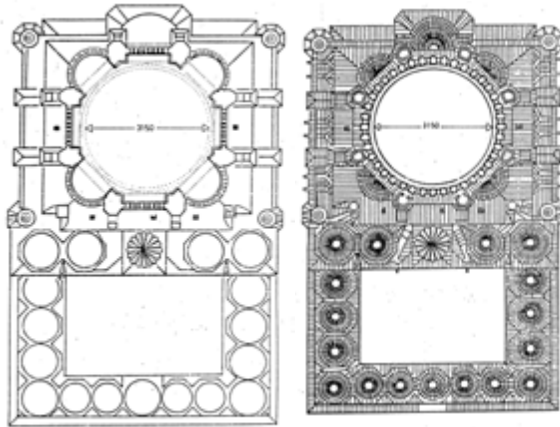
The arrangement of the supporting walls on the lateral fronts of the mosque with porches and making this arrangement match human sizes both create a vivid front as to bulk plastics and set an important example of the bulk plastics technology (*Annex 7C-1/1*).

A1.2. Structure

The mosque is composed of the integrity of structures-constructions with its main body located in five levels, and supporting systems. These are the dome level, squinches or eight-corner base level, mihrab semidome and mosque square plan level, mosque rectangular plan, women's gathering place and sultan's place, cross-wise extended rectangular plan level and the ground floor rectangular plan level, respectively.

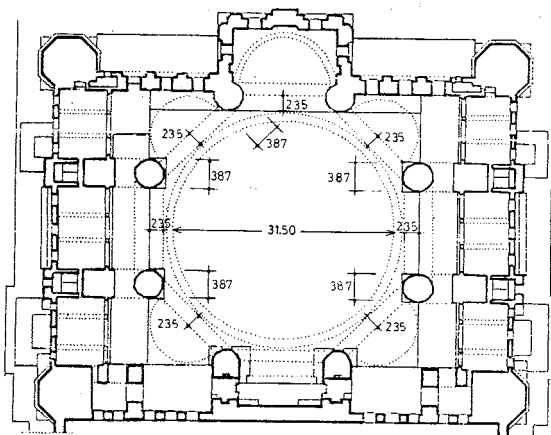
All the structural elements (feet, wall, counterfort, -post, support-, dome, semidome), spatial units (spaces limited with the structural elements), and illumination structure-decoration are shaped in line with the middle body within an organic system of relations. The dome covering the middle body is the only element defining the structure internally and externally. Minarets placed on four corners function to





Şekil 4.142 : Selimiye Camisi - Edirne
Taruş Kubbe Tabanı Planı.

Şekil 4.143 : Selimiye Camisi - Edirne
Kubbe Altı Planı.



Şekil 4.141 : Selimiye Camisi - Edirne
Galeri Holü Planı.



enhance the static and aesthetic balance.

The dome is located on eight feet with a frame and eight suspension arches. The lateral masses transforming the octagonal plan of the central mass into a square are arranged in a way not to ruin the geometry of the central space.

Sinan brought together a praying space of 45.00 x 36.00 m. as a whole under a dome of 31.50 m. in diameter in Selimiye Mosque. The dome is transferred successfully on eight elephant feet with eight arches; with the multitude of the number of feet the smallest arch opening is provided and an evident static superiority is obtained. The load of the dome is transmitted to the ground with the arch and the bearing system. Even if all the walls of the mosque are broken down, since the dome carries the load by eight self-supporting elephant feet, the dome is not to be ruined, but to stand as a baldachin.

The two of the eight elephant feet carrying the dome in the south are fastened to the qibla wall where the mihrab is located. The other six feet are located independently in front of the gallery surrounding the middle section in the east, west, and north, its bodies are bound to the main walls of the mosque with arches. The four squinches at the four corners of the eight-corner drum formed by the supporting systems carried and integrated by eight feet form both the eight-corner dome base carrying the dome and enable the square plan bearing the eight-corner dome frame to come out. From this square plan to the rectangular plan, one can pass through the women's gathering place situated on the right and left of the mosque (*Annex 7C-1/54*).

Since the bearing feet wears thin and the elements transmitting the loads get smaller, the dome becomes the most important element determining the space in the building. Sinan made his largest dome with a diameter of exceeding 31 meters in Selimiye Mosque. Thus, he turned the mosque setting from a fragmented place parted with feet to an unhindered and free place without any feet. To this end, the dome is located on a circular frame and eight feet present at the corners of the octagon with the eight suspension arches and defines the center of the mass where it is located in a strong expression. As the distributing of the dome loads were collected on eight points, the

transition elements nodular pendentives got smaller, however these areas were not left plain, but adorned with muqarnas elements (*Annex 7C-1/ 52*). The lateral masses transforming the octagonal plan of the central mass into a square are arranged in a way not to ruin the geometry of the central space.

The infrastructure of the outer mass is joined with counterforts and arches in line with the covering system, as it is internally. The eight weight towers and four minarets placed on the dome frame and the four corners of the mosque area enhance the static and aesthetic balance of the outer mass and complete the design of the central space externally in an architectonic outer appearance (*Annex 7C-1/ 61*).

Since the load distribution is provided with individual bearers in the building, the carrying task of the wall is decreased and thus enables more openings on the wall surface. With a great number of windows in different sizes and shapes arranged in a specific order in relation to the other structural elements, the interior space is illuminated through the walls, as well. The window sequences going down to the ground establish a natural relation between the interior space and the exterior space and the natural views framed in windows bring depth to the interior space.

The plan formed by praying people in lines on the rectangular ground extending horizontally in the mosque is covered by the big and the only dome space of the mosque (*Annex 7C-1/ 55*).

Another aspect which determines the architecture of the mosque is the support system which carries the central dome by joining the piers. In addition to eight support systems placed on each of the eight piers located on the eight corners of dome frame, the pushing power from corner squinches are met with the support provided by the four minarets placed the four corners of the building. The structure carrier system is extended outward on the level of altar semidome in entrance and two side faces of Selimiye. An important result of this extension is the architectural perspective enabling the expansion of plan on altitude. However, more importantly, the eight large arches, four on each of two sides extend from inner volume of the



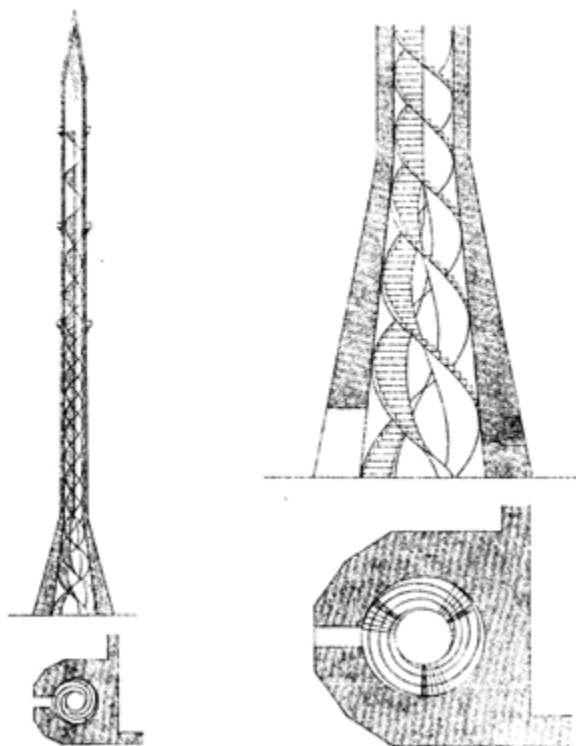


Fig. 10. Edirne, Mosque of Selim II (982/1574-5). Sections of minaret, showing triple staircase. After E von Hochstetter, 'Die Moschee Sultan Selim's II. in Adrianopel', *Allgemeine Bauzeitung* 35 (1870), fig. 194.

structure by pushing the wall on the one lower level according to perpendicular plane of four big arches on the level of dome frame with eight corners or squinches outward and forming eight pendentives which expands this volume outward. This solution which expands the place to the sides by pendentives and enriching the expression of the expansion of the architecture by the orientation brought by the shape of the pendentive provides that the system supporting the mosque with four piers on the left and right is reinforced. In addition to reinforcing the outer shell of the structure around altar face by expanding, the altar niche formed by a semidome supporting the piers on the two sides of altar, enclosed by a strong wall also supports this face.

While the mosque is similar to a square and has a rectangular plan in horizontal, the minarets on its four corners provide a perspective surrounding the structure and embracing the colossal dome.

The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. Here narrow and high structure of the frame windows and the sharp pointed domes covering weight towers also play a significant role in the architecture. Nevertheless, the main factor is the minarets seeming taller than they actually are with the bar bodies peculiar to Sinan.

All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, 85 meters including cone and banner and have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the balconies on the corner of the narthex. By the first stair, one can climb to the first and third balconies, by second stair to the second and third balconies and by the third stair to the third balcony and climbers don't see each other. The doors of the stairs open to the outer court to the northeast and southwest. Although Sinan opened two windows on northwest, northeast and southwest on the walls of the court with a fountain, we see a system of three units each on at least three fronts on the main walls of the main structure. On the middle axis of the northwestern wall overlooking the narthex porch of the mosque stands the qibla door and there is a window top filled with stalactite each



by the two sides of the door, two axes with three windows on each on the right and left of it, and outer axes with three windows, two open and one false. The arrangement on the east and west fronts is based on either three-window or one-door-and-two-window principle and the galleries open on these fronts also have three arches.

On the southern front, there is a different system. Two windows are opened on the right and left of the mihrab only on the ridge in the middle and the central is left with a false structure; although we see three windows each on the side axes in respect for the outer front order, two windows each are placed in the arches, and the third window is left out of the borders of the square defining the big dome. The galleries in the south are made differently from the others; six are built with arches - four being wide and two being narrow - and the triple system continues here, as well.

The building was built in masonry construction. The walls are made of ashlar stone, while the arches and the dome are made of brick.

A1.3. Decoration/Ornamentation:

According to the general principle of the Ottoman architecture, the interior space is not drowned in decoration. Decoration in interior space is dependent on the architecture.

In Selimiye, inner surfaces of arches and ceilings are hand-carved, window pediments and generally the mihrab region are adorned with tile, and the ceilings are decorated with plaster.

Sinan's basic principle is freeing the building from adornment and enabling the actual architecture and construction to be understood better. As for the innovations he brought to the 16th century Turkish architecture and building technology and sense of material, although he knew the decorative stonework of the buildings of the Seljuk period very well, he brought valuing his own syntheses, rather than adapting and imitating old forms blindly. Therefore, he focused only on muqarnas and door edge motifs on his buildings. The buildings look plain outside as to the decoration. He did not prefer using decorative ceramic used frequently again in Seljuk and Iranian and Arabic architectures



affected by Islam, especially on the exterior surfaces.

Another principle Sinan applied often in his understanding of using the material was instead of using various materials in different colors and textures, bringing richness with light and shade plays on the same material. Therefore, he used muqarnas on passage from a flat surface to an inclined surface and plain stone curbs by the doors often. He preferred using a material determining the structural elements oriented especially towards the construction in the space in Selimiye, as well, and he did not need material applications oriented towards obtaining a merely decorative appearance

The external façade decoration design of Selimiye Mosque has a simple arrangement as a property of the general Ottoman classical architecture. Façades are never drown in ornaments, but the arrangements springing from the very own structure of the architectural elements make up the decoration design. Since the buildings are not excessively adorned, the structure is perceived better from the outside and the structure itself determines the façade decorations(*Annex 7C-1/ 42*).

Stone and Marble Decorations:

There is a horizontal, rectangular marble inscription side by side above on the surface that the arches carry in the narthex towards the pediment. On this board, there is a calligraphy indicating Kelime-i Tevhid (Word of Oneness) “*La ilahe illallah Muhammeden Resulallah*”; on the surface below, on two marble medallions on the right and left “*ya hannan ya Mennan ya cami ya mani*” is inscribed (*Annex 7C-1/ 43*).

The mihrab of white marble and the mimbar embroidered like a lace of the mosque are among the most spectacular works of the time. The mimbar of Selimiye Mosque is one of the most important mimbars among all classical Ottoman artworks. Made by engraving a monoblock white marble, the mimbar has 25 stairs. Considered to be the most graceful example of the classical period art, Selimiye Mosque’s mimbar crown gate is carried on two elegant wreathed pilasters and crowned with a muqarnas frieze (*Annex 7C-1/ 63,64*).

The columns carrying the muezzin’s place are



also made of marble (*Annex 7C-1/ 71*). The thick column at the southwestern corner is divided into vertical, long thin rectangular boards with moldings. The top of the boards are arranged with muqarnas, and there are stairs that go up the top floor of the muezzin's place in the column. The slotted fountain in the said place is located in the octagonal pool in the square and the square pool outside. On the foot at the northern corner of the place, there is an upside down tulip motif, being the subject of various legends, carved of marble in low relief.

Tile Decoration:

The most eye-catching decoration material of the Ottoman architecture is wall tiles. Besides being an architect, Sinan was also an artist designing the decoration of his buildings and having them applied. In the interior space decoration of this period, moderateness is dominant, extremism was avoided and the buildings were not drowned in adornment. A sense of decoration handling the building as a whole and suitable for the interior architecture was dominant. For Selimiye Mosque, too, tile decorations were not exaggerated, and only the best examples of the period were used.

In the narthex of Selimiye Mosque, all the window pediment mirrors were made of tile. On the navy blue ground, white *calligraphy* was made. Navy and white tiles are among the most important characteristics of the 16th century. On the turquoise curbs framing the pediment, there are coral red - the characteristic color of tile-making of the second half of the 16th century - filled lines of white palmate.

The writings on the pediment mirrors of the windows on the right of the main door include Besmele-i Şerif and Ayet-el Kürsi; while on the pediment mirrors of the windows on the left of the main door, the last verse of *Fetih* (Conquest) section is written (*Annex 7C-1/ 49,51*).

The tiles in the interior space of Selimiye Mosque are among the most important examples of the second half of the 16th century both technically and compositionwise (*Annex 7C-1/ 65*). As well as stylized motifs, there are also naturalist flowers from the second half of the 16th century (*Annex 7C-1/ 84*). All the



patterns in the whole composition in the interior space of the mosque are applied with the transparent under-glaze painting technique.

In Selimiye Mosque there are 101 different types only in the tulip motif; the compositions have rich contents and different patterns. The color, paste, and glaze quality of the tiles are the best examples of the 16th century.

The tulip motif has a very significant meaning in the Turkish and Islamic arts and Islamic faith. Since the numeric value of the words tulip and Allah in the abjad calculation is 66, Tulip symbolizes Allah and his uniqueness and beauty. Sometimes the word Allah is written like a Tulip.

On the arch surfaces of the columns carrying the women's gathering place and the corners, there are tile boards (*Annex 7C-1/ 78*). The corner beads of the gathering place arches are tile coated only in Rustem Pasha Mosque and Selimiye Mosque.

Tiles are used at the corners of the arches on the columns carrying the sultan's place in Selimiye Mosque (*Annex 7C-1/77*). Stylized flowers, naturalist flowers, and dagger-shaped leaves in the *saz* style, one of the typical styles of the 16th century, were used as motifs on tiles.

Pilasters placed on the sides of the entrance door to the Sultan's Place are made of dotted tiles imitating colorful porphyries (*Annex 7C-1/ 80*). On the wall near the door, there is a board with an apple tree - the only example of this period in the Turkish tile-making. The tiles on the Sultan's Place are the most adorable tiles in the whole Ottoman Classical art in all composition, decoration and technique.

There are also verses from Koran in white calligraphy on navy ground on the windows. Mihrab coated with tiles also displays a delicate art (*Annex 7C-1/ 82*).

The tiles on the Sultan's Place were taken out by Russian soldiers during the 1877-78 Ottoman-Russia War and taken to Russia.

In the mihrab region, the whole area excluding the mihrab is tiled up to the windows above. On the white calligraphy band on the navy ground above, Ameneresülü is written, and on the white calligraphy bands on the navy ground above the windows at the bottom, Besmele-i Şerif and Fatiha section are written. A "vav"



(و) letter of Hasan Çelebi in Fatiha on these windows has been considered by calligraphers for centuries as an excellent example of calligraphy letter in Şeyh Hamdullah's style, although he was the apprentice of Karahisari, the famous muralist of the time. Of the tile window pediments on the right and left of the mihrab ridge on the southeastern wall, the one on the right of the mimbar Rabbena Atena is written, and on the one at the side of the Sultan's Place Rabbena İnneke is written (*Annex 7C-1/ 66*).

On the mimbar of Selimiye Mosque, a tile board of sprigged composition is used on the mirror below the cone of the mimbar. Here we see a fruit tree motif in blossom that belongs to the second half of the 16th century and started by Kara Memi. The fruit tree in blossom drawn by Kara Memi, the most famous muralist of the time in Süleymanname dated 1558, became a very popular motif and applied on the corner bead tiles of Hurrem Sultan Tomb built by Architect Sinan - the first use of the motif on tiles-, this motif was used commonly on the tiles of the second half of the 16th century.

Hand Carving:

The hand-carved calligraphy on all the tiles in Selimiye Mosque and of the time was made by Molla Hasan Celebi, the student and foster child of Ahmed Karahisari, one of the important artists of the 16th century.

Since no original 16th century hand-carved calligraphy was seen on the semidome covering the mihrab, the decorations were renewed in baroque style during the restoration of 1985 (*Annex 7C-1/ 57*).

The muezzin's place where twelve marble columns are placed on broad sliced, low eyebrow-shaped arches is highly important in terms of hand-carved decorations on wood. The Chinese cloud knots worked on midnight teal colored ground curbs just below the walnut railing at the top with gold foils are among significant examples of the classical period. The midnight teal colored ground is filled with dagger-shaped leaves and chrysanthemums in a more naturalist style as well as Chinese clouds. Inner parts of the coral red ground divided with fillets at the center of the place's ceiling are



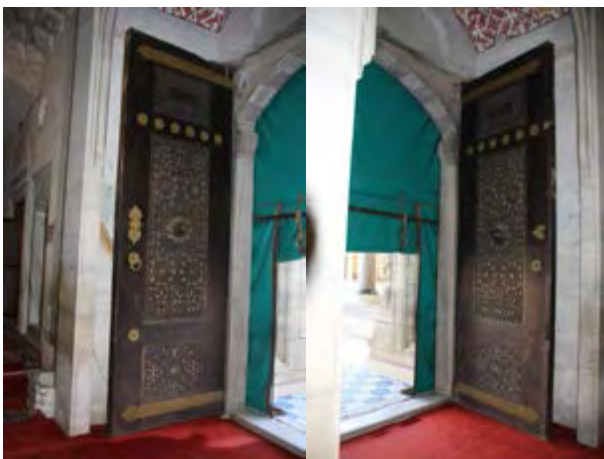
decorated with small flowers in radial order. The passionflower motif at the center of the midnight teal ground with square curbs in the middle of the place's ceiling divided with wooden fillets reflects a tradition that goes back to the faiths of the Central Asian Turks. The passionflower encountered a lot in Buddhist art is a pattern that the Central Asian Turks brought to Anatolia from the period of 8th and 9th century. The motif also has a symbolic meaning which indicates eternity and constant cycle(Annex 7C-1/ 72).

Decoration Wood:

Considering the door leaves and window sashes of Sinan's time, we see that all of them have two leaves/sashes with three symmetrical boards on each. The bigger board in the middle is a vertical rectangle and the smaller boards below and above it are square-like rectangles. The boards are decorated and formed with the true *kundekari* technique. There are inscriptions on the square-like rectangular boards at the top. The records are handled wide and have metal medallions and horizontal plates. Although there is no significant difference in window sashes and door leaves in terms of arrangement, we can see that window leaves are valued more in Sinan's works and are more elaborate in terms of decoration and technique.

Considering the decorations other than those on wood, plant decorations seem to be more common. On wood, on the other hand, geometric decorations are used more depending on the technical difficulty. Plant motifs are less preferred on wood compared to geometric decorations, and for those plant motifs used, rumi and palmate patterns of traditional motifs are preferred, and naturalist flowers are also used, even a little. Motifs got finer and simpler. The plant motifs on the wooden door leaves and the inscriptions on the horizontal rectangular board on the door leaves are carved.

The main door is the most flamboyant door of the sanctum sanctorum. The geometric composition on the middle boards of the door with two leaves is created in *kundekari* technique. On the small geometric surfaces, ivory and mother-of-pearl are embossed. On the fine curbs framing the door, *tarsi* technique is



used. The inscription plate on the board at the top of the wooden door leaves is made with carving. On the vertical boards in the middle of the leaves, there is ivory and mother-of-pearl wooden embossing. The mother-of-pearl and ivory embossing here has now fallen off.

Wooden window sashes and door leaves in the interior space have the same arrangement as those in the outdoor space. The wooden window sashes and door leaves on which radial compositions born out of polygonal geometric stars are dominant is made with real *kundekari* technique (*Annex 7C-1/ 88*).

The most important window sash in Selimiye Mosque is the one in the mihrap in the Sultan's place (*Annex 7C-1/ 86*). A window is opened to the mihrab, thus bringing an innovation here. This window sash displays a difference in Sinan's buildings in terms of technique and decoration composition. The window sashes are made of ebony tree and have ivory embossing in plant and geometric patterns (*Annex 7C-1/ 88*). On the window sash, *kundekari* technique is not used. The window sashes decorated with arrangements of palmate and rumi motifs and in sun figures- angle style are framed in geometric patterned fine curbs. Also on the window records, naturalist ivory embossed wild flowers are used.

A2. Court with a Fountain

A2.1. Court and Narthex

The court of Selimiye Mosque is 2475 m² and the inner court is marbled, surrounded by six big columns on four directions, and the porches being covered by 18 domes above. These columns were brought from Cyprus and Aydinçik in the vicinity of Kapidagi peninsula and Syria ruins. Of the eighteen domes in total, the smallest four are located on the right and left of the main door; one of the nine medium sized domes is behind the main door, and the others by the sides of the door. All of the five big domes are lined in front of the narthex wall. The court of Selimiye Mosque has its own characteristics in terms of design. The fundamental problem was building the link between the narthex and the court that should be proportional with the big sizes of the



mosque. Sinan emphasized the narthex porches with narrow spaces and low arches on both sides of the entrance opening in a way to complete the structural scheme of the octagonal gazebo. Thus, a different porch rhythm is obtained that is not seen in other mosques.

That the narthex is designed as a low part in a way not to hide the mosque behind it beginning from the ceremony entrance as a *sui generis* design in Selimiye is a right decision that enables the mosque to be seen in an impressive architecture from here. Sinan repeating the dynamic and rich discourse of architecture in Selimiye in a manner to strengthen it, showed that he could arrange size proportion and relations indication shape skillfully to the principal end in architecture with this preference of his (*Annex 7C-1/ 38,39*).

The narthex in Selimiye, being the indispensable part of the mosque as in the other Ottoman mosques, is designed in a special manner. The two elephant feet supporting system near the narthex court of the mosque carrying the central dome defines the design of the porches by this front. On this front of the mosque as in the other two lateral fronts, two small niches covered by muqarnas on the ground level are placed in the elephant feet and the support feet of the supporting system. On this front, Sinan placed two close columns opposite the supporting feet and covered the small opening between the two symmetric pairs of columns with different, ogee arches pointing upwards and the three openings between side porches and ogee arches with delicate, bulky, pointed arches. On the high, pointed arches in the middle of the two pairs of columns, a sturdy, bulky, slotted, pointed dome covers the entrance axis revealed by the surface obtained by raising the molding and bearing the two epigraphs (*Annex 7C-1/ 41*). Since this dome is placed with cantilevers with stalactite, it is different than other domes all with pendentives in terms of interior appearance.

As opposed to the base elevated with the pointed dome of the middle axis defining the entrance, the openings by the both sides of the façade and between the double columns and the side porches are revealed by the big size of the



lower spaces of the two lateral arches which are wider than the middle arch; these openings are covered by two large, broad domes placed on vague and low bases.

The spaces, arches created with this arrangement on the entrance to the mosque in the narthex, the hidden movement generated by size and shape differences between the porch domes supported by octagonal frames on the court eave are the products of a highly advanced sensitivity about shapes.

The height of the slotted pointed dome on the mosque entrance of the narthex court is one time the height of the eave of the narthex court. Besides, the narthex covered by large domes on the porches composed of broad, pointed arches carried by wide spread, low columns glorifies the rich texture of shapes of Selimiye both in and out of the court.

The lead coating of the large domes in the narthex court reflects an order to define the active place of lead coating in architecture as the continuity of the attitude of the mosque architecture dominant in the metal-stone relation.

The porches of the court with fountain are located on large granite and shorter white marble columns (*Annex 7C-1/ 44*). Only the bearers in the northern ends are made as square feet with embedded pilasters on the four corners. All the caps have stalactites (*Annex 7C-1/ 45*) -excluding the eyebrow-shaped (pointed ogee) arches passing the narrow cells of the narthex porch- all the pointed arches have two-colored stone work.

Porch floorings are coated with ashlar stone and the middle section is marbled. The sixteen-faced fountain at the center of the court is made of white marble.

A2.2. Fountain

In the Classical Ottoman period, many innovations emerged in the fountain architecture according to its functions, different shapes in attractive details. Despite the traditional fountain types that are still built in different parts of Asia Minor, the examples we see especially in the works of Architect Sinan are very important in that they embody compositions and interesting details which had



not been seen up to that time and innovations in the Ottoman Turkish fountain architecture.

The sixteengonal fountain of Edirne Selimiye Mosque is among crowned fountains with chamber edges in marble cage (*Annex 7C-1/ 46*). The fountain is decorated in a different manner than traditional ablution fountains. In Selimiye Mosque fountain which is the biggest ablution fountain Architect Sinan ever built, each edge of the chamber is made in a way to form a corner pilaster when they are juxtaposed and in two boards one above the other between them. The lower board is framed with a wide and deep profile band and contains a pointed arched mirror stones in the middle. The upper board is a cage having geometric motifs. Above this, there is a crown curb with rumi motifs along the chamber edges. In this work of him, Sinan worked the base edges where the chamber is located in a support of special shape to be based on the line of each faucet (*Annex 7C-1/ 47*).

There is an assembly called waterer to enable the thirsty to drink the water of the fountain from a bowl attached to the chamber or a tiny faucet. In some ablution fountains with the upper edges of the chambers are surrounded in cages, that the fronts of the mosque seeing the main door or the main court gate are equipped with waterers comprised of a mirror with faucet containing a bowl carved of marble in a cantilever is another originality of Architect Sinan (*Annex 7C-1/ 48*). The fountain of Edirne Selimiye Mosque is an example of such fountains. The composition of ablution fountain with waterer by Architect Sinan was repeated in the works of some of his students later.





A3. Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa (Annex 7C-1/2,13,15,19,21)

Architect Sinan designed and applied madrasas on flat and very sloped fields. On his applications on sloped fields, Sinan also developed a classroom type with a vaulted passage underneath as a special detail. The challenges of the topography gave Architect Sinan an opportunity to create enthusiastic compositions.

Being the only Dar'ul-Kurra building with the cellular plan that has survived until today among all the Dar'ul-Kurras built by Sinan, Selimiye Dar'ul-Kurra displays a different application with the double madrasa arrangement with Dar'ul-Hadis and the special corner turn plan.



The big dome lines of the rooms forming the square planned Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra buildings are connected to porch molding with the mildly inclined roof without leaving the roof cover in any way and cover the rooms behind the porches formed by ogee arches based on checkered column caps on thick, low stone feet surrounding the court. As opposed to the line of rooms making the front built by brick wall technique framing the two outer front of both buildings, on the other two fronts towards the mosque, there are framed windows, while the courts are formed by pointed ogee arched porches. Since both courts would be used by priests to be educated in Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra Madrasas where they would be maintaining the spiritual and philosophical life of the mosque, it is natural to pay special attention to the appearance of the mosque seen from both courts. On the mihrab front of the porches framing these two courts by the lateral fronts of the mosque on the ground level, the pointed ogee arched niches rising up to the upper level of the Turkish triangle shaped bases of the minarets are the effective result of the conscious determination to evaluate and use opposing expressions in shape, despite the protective expressions of the arches and domes making the upper structure of the architecture from top to bottom.



The big classroom domes placed on court axes of Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra buildings are

embodied as two determining factors by the two sides of the cemetery (*Annex 7C-1/ 12*).

Sinan placed the madrasas in the court of the complex on the qibla front not to shadow the mosque.

To the madrasa in the outer court of the mosque, one can reach through a monumental entrance with muqarnas. The madrasa components include porches surrounding a square-like rectangular court, eighteen cells aligned by three sides and the classroom on the southwestern side. Low columns are used as the bearers in the porches. The porch cover is lower than the cells and gable vaulted. It has a roof inclined from the out toward the court. For the cells and classroom cover, generally pendantive pass domes are used. Only the cell between the classroom and the restrooms is mirrored vault covered (*Annex 7C-1/14*). On the porch front of the court, there is ashlar stonework. Out, there is a line of stone and 2 lines of brick alternating bond. On the classroom body, body-frame continuity is applied.

In Dar`ul-Hadis and Dar`ulKurra Madrasas, Architect Sinan displays his superior talent of architectural creations observing human size and visual effect rules once more with the selection of court sizes and sizing and working the masses surrounding the court (*Annex 7C-1/ 14*).

Dar`ul-Hadis Madrasa`s classroom unit is in the cell arrangement forming an L, on the opposite axis of L. In this arrangement, the classroom unit is located laterally to the entrance; the classroom unit is by the side, both at the entrance axis.

The window plan of Dar`ul-Hadis Madrasa opening to cell fronts is composed of two lower and one upper window, the upper ones having pointed arches. That the size of the classroom is bigger than those of the cells enabled opening more windows.

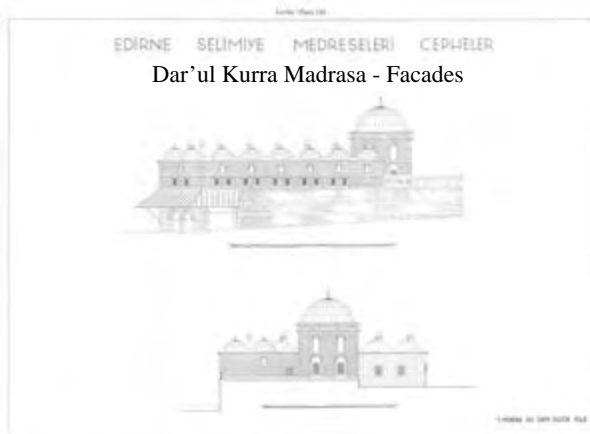
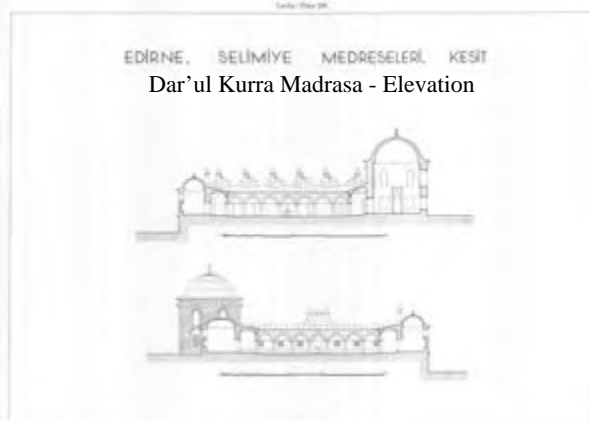
The decoration of Dar`ul-Hadis Madrasa is plain as in all the other madrasa buildings. Madrasas are usually plain structures. The shapes of structural and functional elements, their arrangements side by side, the way they are handled in the third dimension contribute in the building in terms of aesthetics with color, rhythm, and light and shade plays. The



alternating bond of the main walls, arches in rich shapes, window plans, fountains, chimneys etc. are the elements reinforcing this aesthetic effect.

The decoration with muqarnas seen on the portal of Dar'ul-Hadis madrasa is one of the features that Sinan used on very few examples. Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa is now used as the Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum.

A4 Dar'ul-Kurra (Annex 7C-1/ 2,17)



The madrasa in the west, at the south corner of Selimiye Mosque in the direction of qibla is known as Dar'ul Kurra.

As in other madrasas, the architectural components in the building are the classrooms and cells.

Selimiye Dar'ul-Kurra is composed of a classroom, eleven cells and a restroom. The number of cells matches with the number of hafizs staying in Dar'ul-Kurra. Although the building is quite similar to Dar'ul-Hadis, here the cells are lined to form an L around the court; the classroom is located on the northern side of the court separately from the cells.

The arm rising above a high retaining wall in the southwest and the part in the direction of qibla are connected to each other with a chamfered turn. Facilitating the corner solution on the store façades on the road level below, this detail narrowed thus made the passage between the porch and the corner cell in the madrasa plan difficult (Annex 7C-1/ 16).

Bearers in the porches are square columns. The classroom and cells are covered by dome and the porches by cradle vault. On the entrance front seeing the outer court of the mosque, there is ashlar Stone, and on the other fronts a line of stone and 2 lines of brick alternating bond. The classroom has two lower and two upper windows, while the cells have two lower and one upper window plan.

Dar'ul-Kurra Madrasa, the only Dar'ul-Kurra with a cellular plan surviving until today among those built by Architect Sinan, is now used as a Foundation Museum, for educational purposes as with Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa.





Foundation Prayer



Foundation Curse



A5. Arasta Bazaar (Annex 7C-1/2,25)

The Covered Arasta Bazaar built in order to provide earning to Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is composed of a main arm approximately 225 meter in length extending from one end to the other in front of the southwestern wall of the mosque court and a short arm perpendicular to this one.

The bazaar of 124 stores starts from the opposite of Kara Mustafa Pasha Fountain, continues as a long vault to the Elementary School and to the southwestern wall of Dar'ul-Kurra Madrasa.

The short arm is worked on the axis of side doors of the court with fountain of the mosque, the spot where the arms are connected is indicated with an adorned prayer dome, and the mosque court is connected to the Arasta Bazaar through the four-turn stairs in the east of the high framed prayer dome (Annex 7C-1/1). Under this Prayer Dome, as in the Prayer Square of the Istanbul Covered Bazaar, every morning the store owners would swear that they would do fair dealings and would not cheat anyone (Annex 7C-1/ 26. The tradition of shopkeepers' praying under the prayer dome is a tradition that has been practiced by Turks for ages and that forms the trade ethics.

Selimiye Arasta Bazaar has three gates, other than the small gate to the mosque court (Annex 7C-1/ 27, 28, 29). These are located at the ends of long and short arms and open to ways covered by cradle vaults fastened on the prayer dome on three sides in the north, south and west directions. The ways are illuminated through the high windows placed near the cradle vaults. However, there have no windows on the outer fronts of the stores aligned by the two sides of the ways.

Today since these false walls look naked, that there have no windows in the stores is found strange. Nevertheless, it is known that the western front of the complex was not open then, as it is today. The old photographs indicate there were previously low hovels and a two-storey inn with a large court called Yemiskapani in the area in front of the Arasta Bazaar, now used as a park (Annex 7C-1/104).

The entrance doors of the Arasta Bazaar in all

directions are of stone, other parts of stone and brick in alternating bond, and the vault and arches of brick. The entrance of the building in the west is of mirrored vault, and all the covers of the entrance dome and the Ottoman bazaar enabling the entrance to the inner court in the southwestern axis are of cradle vault (*Annex 7C-1/1*).

Some think that the Arasta Bazaar was built by Architect Davud Aga by the order of Sultan Murat III in order to provide earning for Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. However, in order to close the false appearance on the western front where a high retaining wall was required due to the slope, the Arasta Bazaar body is stated to be also designed by Architect Sinan. Because Sinan would solve this slope problem with his genius in building on sloppy fields, it is a common thought that the Arasta Bazaar was designed and built by Architect Sinan, and completed by Davud Aga. The reason is that they had to support the mosque platform with retaining walls in the southwest. The Arasta Bazaar serves this purpose in Selimiye Mosque.

Under the outer court of the mosque, an infrastructure covered by vaults must have been established and Architect Sinan must have turned this into lines of stores, as in Edirnekapi Mihrimah Sultan Mosque. Both the statics of Selimiye's terrace and Sinan's design of complexes indicate this. The prayer dome over the Arasta Bazaar and the Elementary School are mature designs that could be the work of Sinan. However, how this was turned into the Arasta Bazaar is still being discussed. This building may have been completed by Davud Aga, since the construction was left incomplete, after the death of Selim II who ordered building Selimiye Mosque Complex.



A6. Primary School (*Annex 7C-1/ 31*)

In Ottoman architecture, the schools are developed mainly on two types: The first type is the simplest functional type composed of a covered classroom in tetragonal plan and an entrance part, while in the other, the entrance was widened and turned into a summer place with open sides and covered in wide eaves. Sinan gave examples in both types.

The classroom in Selimiye Complex Primary School is a square building covered by a single dome. The body is heated by a furnace; there are closets and windows on the walls.

Schools in all complexes are independent buildings with separate entrances. Their relations to the ground change. The classroom plane of the Primary School in Selimiye Complex is raised above the ground level.

The most remarkable property of the building is that it is built on a raised platform and the dome is elevated to the same level with the domes of Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra classrooms in order to prevent it to be lost in front of the mosque and in the bazaar (*Annex 7C-1/32*). Therefore, one can climb up the porch of the school through winding stairs. The double arches of the mirror vaulted porch with two sides closed are placed on a single marble column inside and on the walls outside. The stone walls with hacking extend also on the main walls of the classroom and are finished with profiled eaves in both parts. The lead coated dome supported by a sixteengonal low and false frame is placed on squinches inside. The dome of the Primary School was built as a semidome, as distinct from the slightly pointed classroom domes of Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra madrasas (*Annex 7C-1/ 35*).

The entrance from the outside is in the southeast. The classroom was built in a square plan of 7.85 x 8.21. There are not any windows on the northwest and northeast walls next to the Ottoman bazaar. There is a mihrab on the middle of the southeast wall. We see an elaborate work in the interior space. The classroom is covered by a dome with a vault scone transition element. Vaults are used on the entrance porch (*Annex 7C-1/ 34*).

Outside, there is a line of stones and 2 lines of



brick alternating wall bond. The way the lateral front is handled indicates a special design. The eave cornice of the entrance porch kept high is connected to the classroom body in a vertical turn. The porch plan is applied with two clearances. After the infrastructure of the classroom is finished with a cornice, the main wall rises again, the middle section is connected to the frame, and halls are formed by the sides. The two lower and one upper window plan is presented in a different solution here (*Annex 7C-1/ 33*).

A7. Clock House (Muvakkithane) (*Annex 2a 1*)

Clock houses, which are one of the public buildings, were located as one or two rooms in the gardens of small mosques in almost all cities and towns. They were the astronomy education places and the basic observatories.

There are 80 sun watches belonging to Ottoman period in the whole country, while 53 of them are in Istanbul, Edirne is the second city with the maximum number of watches with 6 watches.

Clock House of Selimiye Mosque is located on Arasta Bazaar at north-east façade which do not exist in most complexes and mosques today.

There are sun watches in the southeast of outer face of the mosque, which can be seen from the direction faces Arasta. Although one of these three watches does not have a pin, it has the “winter and summer solstice curves” which are hard to be determined by eyes. The second sun watch was placed on the wall after engraved on a plate with good quality. This watch which has an epigraph dated 1774 has time lines as well as lines showing winter, summer, spring, and autumn solstices. At the bottom, there is a third sun watch with a working pin. Main function of this watch is not to show the hours of the day, it points how much time is left for mid afternoon.

It was managed by the vaqf of the Complex. The people working in the house were called “Muvakkıt”, who used to gave basic astronomy lessons to requesting people. Some of them prepared the annual calendar and the Ramadan time table. Almost all muvakkıts would knew to use basic astronomy equipment and some of





them had knowledge as much as they could make creations in this field.

Clock House's wall is made of stone and brick.

A8. Mosque Outer Court (*Annex 2a 2*)

The mosque outer court was established by linking with coping stones on stone feet placed in small spaces perpendicularly, which was used rarely in the past. This wall enables one to see the prevailing horizon and the minaret and domes of Old Mosque and Uc Serefeli Mosque over the urban texture on the skyline of Edirne's landscape; the stone lines extending in spaces collaterally, each having a distinct personality, which cannot be realized in any other type of wall.

The ceremony gate is in the northwest of this wall framing a different corner of Edirne between the two feet. In the northeast front, there is a street on which there are houses contributing the greatness of Selimiye with their small sizes and delicateness only the ruins of which survive now; the sanctum sanctorum garden gate opens to this street. In the southwest front, there is another door connecting the mosque to the Ottoman bazaar (*Annex 7C-1/ 27*).

Sanctum sanctorum wall and Ottoman bazaar, Madrasa, Dar'ul-Kurra bodies extending in parallel to the mosque, mihrab axis along this wall and located on an about 5 meters lower level due to this difference in slope, and the sanctum sanctorum court's enclosure wall prevent those approaching the mosque from the outside from seeing the relation of it to the ground, draw their attention to the transcendental plane developing from the top downwards, and attract them to the unique beauty of the attached cumulative decoration of the architectural elements in this arrangement.

The outer court surrounding the mosque from three sides is bordered with two madrasas in the side of qibla; the classrooms of these madrasas planned asymmetrically according to their entrances overlook the small court behind the mosque (*Annex 7C-1/ 10*).

The Turkish bath in the northern end of the street in the northeast is one of the important facilities completing the complex functionally,



although it is not located in the integrity of the complex. The Madrasa, Dar‘ul-Kurra and Ottoman Bazaar are buildings of special interest in terms of framing Selimiye, thus completing its architecture. The Madrasa and Dar‘ul-Kurra enhance the horizontal expression of the outer court wall with its low wall with windows overlooking the Mosque’s sanctum sanctorum court as well as with the graceful, tall doors in the middle of the wall (*Annex 7C-1/ 20, 23*). Of the eight doors in Selimiye Mosque’s outer court, the one opening to the Street of the Municipality (Mimar Sinan Street) was previously called *Alay Kapisi* (Regimental Door), the small one on the side of qibla *Dilenciler Kapisi* (Beggars’ Door), and the northeastward one in the middle *Darphane Kapisi* (Mint Door).

A9. Library (*Annex 2a 1*)

Edirne Selimiye Manuscript Library is situated at the gathering place which is in the opposite side of Sultan’s Gathering Place located within the Selimiye Mosque (*Annex 7C-1/ 75, 76*).

The library consists of a small room of 1,75 x 4,20 meters and a large room of 9,00 x 6,65 meters. There are two hadiths on the inner walls of the library and the meanings of these hadiths are as follows:

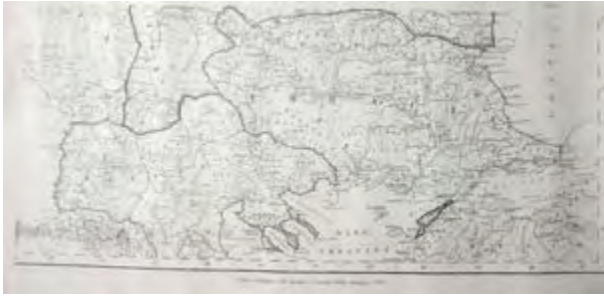
*“The highest grade is the grade of wisdom”,
“Learn wisdom from the cradle to the grave.”*

Today, there are in total 8117 books, 3384 of which are manuscripts and 5118 of which are printed works of art in the library.

A part of the manuscript works of art is bound by collecting five volumes together and another part is bound by collecting ten, fifteen volumes together. For example; five or six tracts are collected together and bound in a volume. Others, for example the Koran Interpretation is bound in seven separate volumes. The number of works of art which are bound in this way is 2600.

In the library, the manuscripts works of art are preserved in glass showcases and the printed works of art are preserved in shelves.





THRACIA MAP

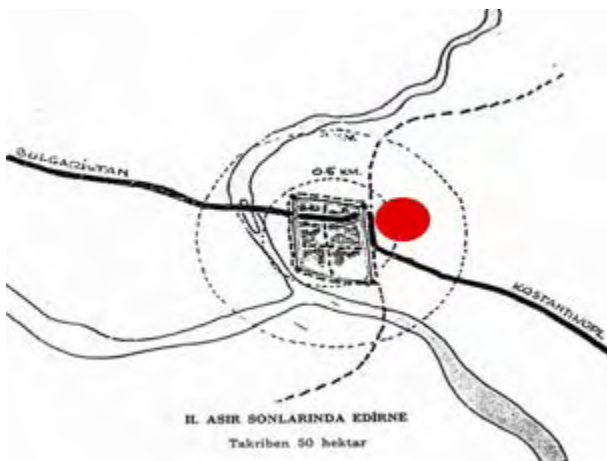


SKETCH OF OLD ROADS OF THRACIA (ROMAN ROADS)



Edirne kalesinin takribî şeması

APPROXIMATELY PLAN OF HADRIANOPOLIS WALLED CITY

II. ASIR SONLARINDA EDİRNE
Takriben 50 hektar

EDİRNE FROM 2TH CENTURY TO 17TH

B. Buffer Zone: (See Annex2a, 2)

The buffer zone boundary around Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex is determined to be the region forming the historical core of Edirne and today having extensive cultural, religious and commercial activities. The buffer zone composed of the province of Edirne and the city center was on the most important road axes between Europe-Balkans and Asia-Anatolia due to its geographic location during ancient times and Ottoman period. The commercial and religious activities of Edirne especially during the Ottoman period were fulfilled in this zone. For this reason, in order to comprehend the buffer zone better, we find it necessary to mention about the historical and cultural development of the zone.

The historical center of the province of Edirne developed in two arms as the Inner Part and the Outer Part of the Fortress. The history of the settlement of the inner part goes back to the Roman era, while the outer fortress settlement begins with the Ottoman conquest of Hadrianopolis.

Kaleiçi (The inner fortress settlement) developed on the North-South axis, this road going from Bulgaria to Constantinopolis intercepts the city on horizontal axis.

Macedonia Tower forming the western border of the buffer zone of Selimiye Mosque and Complex remains from the inner fortress settlement making the oldest core of the city of Edirne. In the district today named Kaleiçi (inner part of the fortress), there was Hadrianopolis (Hadrian City) which was a city with a fortress in ancient times.

Hadrianopolis Castle: (See Annex 7c-1/ 110)

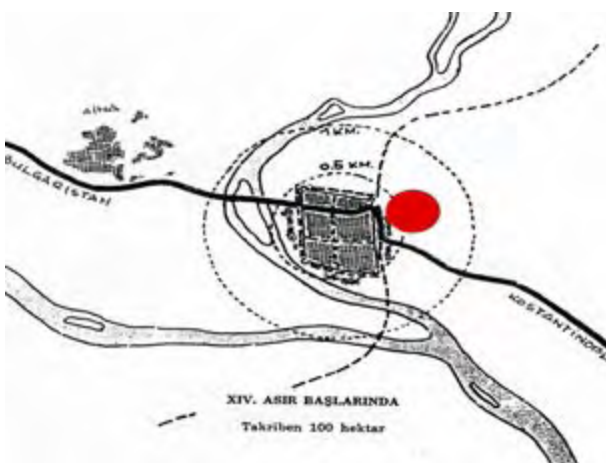
Hadrian Castle being on an important road axis was built by the Roman Emperor Hadrianus as a Roman castrum in 123-138 A.D. Of the 5 important Roman roads going from Istanbul to Rome, the two passed through Edirne. The first of these roads was *Via Serdica* that began in Istanbul and passed through Edirne and over the Balkans, and also the most famous Roman Road that passed from the south and was called *Via Egnatia* went through Edirne to Thessalonica, and from there to Rome by the Adriatic coast.

When the Emperor Hadrianus arrived in





KALEİÇİ MAP (MAP OF EDİRNE WALLED CITY)



EDİRNE AT THE BEGINNING OF 14. CENTURY

Edirne, he realized the strategic importance of it and established the city of Hadrianopolis here. Emperor Hadrianus visited Edirne for the second time in 138 A.D. There were twelve bastions each and 9 wall gates in tetragonal plan between the tall towers on the four corners of the castle in square-like plan covering an area of approximately 360000 m². On Macedonia Tower, the only tower remaining from the whole castle, a wooden clock tower was built in 1884–85, demolished in 1894 and a new clock tower was built in masonry.

Macedonia Tower is today located on Mumcular Caddesi, while the eastern castle walls remaining from Hadrianopolis is on Hükümet Caddesi. These streets constitute the west of the buffer zone boundaries.

City Development Out of the Fortress and main buildings in the buffer zone

After Hadrianopolis was conquered by the Ottomans in 1361, the city began developing outward of the fortress, toward the historical city center to the east and north.

During the development process of the outer part of the fortress, there are several distinct periods that are important in terms of architecture.

First period The sultanhip of Celebi Mehmet (1413–1421); the most significant building of this time is Old Mosque, the first monumental structure built after the Ottoman Empire conquered Edirne in 1361. As a structure built outside the castle of Edirne that was constructed during the Roman era, Old Mosque enabled the city to expand eastwardly.

The city goes beyond the Castle of Edirne built by Hadrianus, being the core of city and expands around Old Mosque in the 15th century. The Covered Bazaar built in 1418 as a foundation in order to bring earning to Old Mosque became the pioneer in creating a commercial texture in the region.

Second and most important period is the reign of Sultan Murat II (1421–1451) when the city became prosperous. The era of Murat II marks an important period in terms of the city history of Edirne. During this period, the city developed with a number of architectural works; many mosques, prayer rooms and madrasas were built in the city.



Üç Şerefeli Mosque built by Architect Müslühiddin Aga by the order of Murad II in 1438–1147 became the landmark enabling the city to develop northward. Üç Şerefeli Mosque drawing the North-northeastern line of the fortress city of the time of Hadrianus became a region where the Muslim section of the city lived with the neighborhood texture it created behind.

Third period is the time after 1453, in connection with the historical peninsula of the new capital Istanbul.

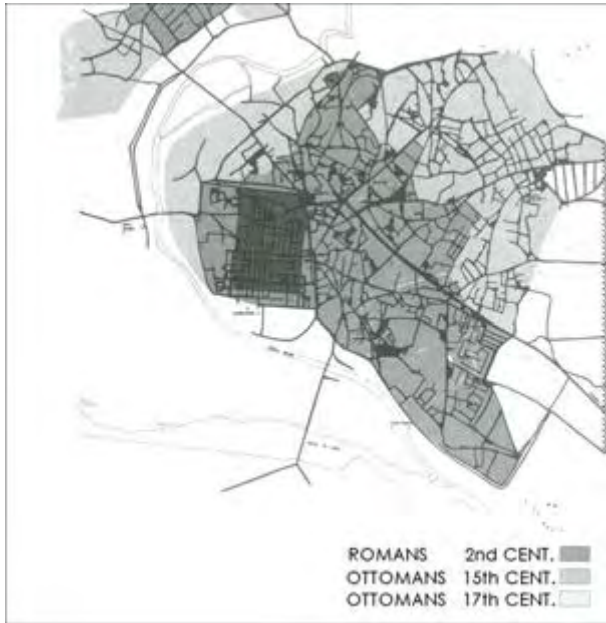
After Istanbul was conquered and made the capital city, important architectural monuments and construction works shifted here. These activities begin with Fatih Sultan Mehmet's Fatih Complex, and go on with Sultan Bayezid II's Bayezid Complex, Sultan Selim I Complex, Şehzade Mehmet Complex, Mihrimah Sultan Complex, Süleymaniye Complex, New Mosque and Complex seeing their golden times. Almost all buildings of the last half of the XVIth century in the historical peninsula of Istanbul are designed by the Master Builder of the Empire, Architect Sinan. During this time, the main spot where architectural and decorative styles were created and spread is the capital Istanbul. The province of Edirne continued its architectural and urban development in parallel to Istanbul. Selimiye Mosque is among the works of this time.

The works that stand out in the development of city outside the castle are also the main works of the buffer zone of Selimiye Mosque and Complex. These main works are listed below.

Old Mosque: (*Annex 7c-1/ 113, 114, 115, 116*)

Old Mosque is the oldest monumental building in Edirne, surviving from the Ottomans until today. It is the most important of the monumental mosques built in the 15th century. This also symbolizes the growth of the State. It was begun to be built in 1403 by Sultan Süleyman I and finished during the reign of Celebi Sultan Mehmet in 1414. Its architect is Konyalı Hacı Alaaddin and his foreman is Ömer İbn İbrahim.

It is in the group of multi-unit or multi-dome mosques under the title of Early Period



Mosques. With the four levels carrying the central dome, it has nine domes on four walls. The exterior size of one side is 13 m. and it has a square plan. The domes of 13 m in diameter and completely shaped as semidomes are located on pendentives through lateral naves and on various transition elements in the middle.

Edirne Old Mosque is evaluated in multi-foot and multi-support great mosque plan. However, as the dome diameters used in the building increase, it indicates that the Ottoman architecture wants to get out of the early period gradually and how successful the practices for transition to classicism are. Before the classic period, the Ottoman architecture experienced many trials and looked for the ideal structure shape and ideal sizes in XIVth and XVth centuries, the time when trials forming the classical period were done. In great mosque plan types of Anatolian Turkish architecture where the problem was tried to be solved through multi-foot applications, for Edirne Old Mosque in the great mosque tradition, only four square, heavy levels and the connected levels on the main walls are used in an attempt to solve the problem, therefore the mosque was freed from the multi-foot used to bear the top cover of the interior space of the mosque. Through structural analysis constructed in a sturdy manner, the nine domes covering the main space are supported by four square levels and wall levels connected to the walls in balance without any need for multi-foot.

Üç Şerefeli Mosque: (Annex 7c-1/ 120, 121, 122, 123)

Üç Şerefeli Mosque is between the Early Period and the Classical Period in the Ottoman Art. The mosque built by Sultan Murat II in 1438 was finished in 1447.

Opening a new era in the Ottoman architecture, this mosque also breaks new grounds in the world architecture with some of its properties. For instance; Üç Şerefeli (three balconies) is one of the first trials of the transition from the multi-dome period to the single-dome period in Seljuk Architecture. The big central dome of 24.10 meters in diameter is located on 6 supports, two of them being levels and the four being wall levels. Near them, there



are square sections covered by two small domes on each. The building is in the horizontally rectangular plan with the domes by these sides, which is an innovation again. In addition, Old Mosque has the first big court of porch in the history of Ottoman Architecture. This court is the first trial of the Ottoman Architecture in this. There are minarets on the four corners of the court. Üç Şerefeli Mosque is a monumental structure as the pioneer for mosques in the next Classical period style with these properties.

The main dome of Üç Şerefeli, which is bigger than the domes of many famous mosques in Istanbul (24.10 meters), covers a rectangular area that is bigger than its diameter. This geometric design of the mosque became a prototype for several hexagonal gazebo structure of Architect Sinan. This plan was applied in a more advanced way in Architect Sinan's Istanbul mosques. Mosques built on hexagonal gazebos inspired by Üç Şerefeli Mosque have their own specific place in the world architecture.

By the two sides of the mihrab, two cylinders are placed to control the balance of the mosque. These are assay balances and if they are turning, it means the mosque is in balance.

The columns of the court entered from three stepped doors are made of coil breccia, granite and marble. The pediments of the two of the court windows are tiled. Navy and white colored tiles are framed by a plant, twisted branch curb. Here Sultan Murat II is written. The original hand-carvings on the porch domes are the oldest examples on the Ottoman Mosques.

The three-balcony minaret the mosque is named after was considered the biggest minaret until Selimiye was built. The monumental minaret is 67.62 meters (76 meters with the cone) and has a total of 203 stairs. You can climb to the balconies on three separate ways. It is also a first with this style and the first stairs go to the first and the third balconies, the second stairs go to the second and third balconies, and the third stairs go directly to the third balcony. This stairs design inspired Architect Sinan and applied this design in the minarets rising from the corners of the narthex



SELIMIYE MOSQUE COMPLEX - 1574



in Selimiye Mosque.

Golden Triangle:

The Historic Central district (Buffer zone), reflects the three significant monumental evolution of Islamic Ottoman Architecture in one area: Eski Camii (1414-1421) is the latest example of the multicoupla mosques type.

Üç Şerefeli Mosque (1438-1447) is the first example of Central domed mosques. This mosque reflects also the concept of porticoed courtyard which şadırvan (ablution Fountain) for the first time in the development of Architectural typology of Ottoman Islamic Religious Architecture.

The Selimiye Mosque is the final step in the evolution of mosque typology of Ottoman Islamic Religious Architecture with its Central dome of 31.30 m diameter standing on eight pillars as a baldaken coupola.

These three mosques in the same area are called and named as "Golden Triangle" in Turkish-Islamic Architectural history.

The Golden Triangle is highly important in the architectural history as well as the center of commercial and social activities. The mosques located on the three corners of the Golden Triangle have units to host commercial and social activities. These units at the center of the social and commercial life from the Ottoman times to today are among the main works of the buffer zone and are still used today.

Covered Bazaar (Bedesten): (*Annex 7c-1/ 117, 118*)

It was built to bring income to the Old Mosque during the reign of Celebi Sultan Mehmet, in 1417-1418. It is one of the most interesting examples of the Early Ottoman Period bazaar that is still standing and in use. Its architect is Hacı Alâeddin. It is rectangular and the dimensions are 41 to 78 meters. It is a structure with 14 domes and has 54 stores on its four fronts. There are four doors in the middle of each front. There are 36 cells distributed on four fronts in the interior space. The dimensions of the interior space are 20 x 56 meters.

Rüstem Pasha Caravanserai: (*Annex 7c-1/ 130, 131, 132*)

It was built in 1561 by Architect Sinan on the order of Rüstem Pasha, Grand Vizier of



the Magnificent Süleyman. It is an inn with a court. There are 102 rooms around the rectangular court in two floors. The fronts of the floors overlooking the court have a porch. There are stairs climbing up opposite each other on the long side. The brick and decoration on the top floor window and door arches are interesting. That the pointed arched windows made four cornered, filled or new windows were opened later ruined the appearance of the building. There are 21 stores on the façades. These stores were built to bring income to the Caravanserai.

The Caravanserai is today used as a hotel.

Peykler Madrasa and Clock Madrasa:

(Annex 7c-1/ 124, 125)

There are two famous historical madrasas in the north of and next to Üçşerefeli. Of them, Peykler Madrasa was built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet. Peyk means “satellite”. İbni Kemal who has an important and well-respected place in the Turkish history was educated here. The old madrasa building was repaired and is now used in other services. There are sources which record Fatih was educated in the Clock Madrasa built by Murat II.

Peykler Medresseh, is used as Excavation House of Trakya University, belonging to Edirne Cultural Directorate.

Saatli Medresseh’s restoration is still run, by Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs.

Ali Pasha Bazaar and Saraçlar Caddesi:
(Annex 7c-1/ 134, 135)

Ali Pasha Bazaar was built in 1569 by Architect Sinan on the order of Hersekli Semiz Ali Pasha who was the Grand Vizier of the Magnificent Süleyman for four years in his final years. Alipaşa Bazaar includes 130 stores and 6 doors. The first two of the six doors are on the two ends of it and the one in the middle open to two directions and known as the mid door. The other two are eastward. The door in the south (İğneciler and Balıkazarı Door) opens to Direkler Bazaar. The exterior walls are bonded with ashlar stone and the top is made of brick. It is 300 m in length.

Saraçlar Caddesi is the section of the commercial line that extends in parallel to Alipaşa Bazaar and follows the line where the



castle walls (Hadrain Walls) were standing in the past toward the River Tunca.) The street is a very rich site in terms of civil architecture examples. According to the conservation plan developed for Selimiye Mosque and Complex, the street was pedestrianized in 2009. The street was started to be formed in the second half of the 14th century when the Ottomans captured Edirne and completed its actual development in the 15th century.

Municipal Building: (Annex 7c-1/ 142)

The Ottoman State management of the court was facing major hardships in solving local problems. Strengthening its relationships with the European states in the beginning of 1800s, the Ottoman State met municipal organization here which was a new model in city administration for it. In 1854, in the Istanbul Beyoğlu office no. 6, the first municipal organization was formed including foreign nationals among councilor members and it was tried if municipality services could be given or not.

Edirne Mayoralty was established as per the law about the organization of City Council Office to be established in cities and towns within the province and the duties of the officials at the time of Governor Hurşit Pasha in 1867. It is not exactly known who the first mayor of Edirne was. However, records indicate Hayri Efendi as the first mayor who hold office from 1867 to 1871. According to the records, the municipality did not have a building to give service at the time it was founded.

The first attempt to construct the Edirne Municipal Building was made by Cezzar Dilaver Bey who was elected as the mayor in 1898, 31 years after the municipality organization was formed. Edirne Municipal Building of today the foundation of which was laid in 1898 was completed two years later, in 1900. The project of the municipal building was drawn by Nazif Akanlar who was a teacher in Edirne Military School as well as the engineer of the municipality costed 5000 liras as far as is known and almost the whole charge was met by the contributions of the rich inhabitants of Edirne. During the same years, Nazif Akanlar who prepared the construction plan of Kaleiçi



district also worked to improve the present water ways and to establish a new installation.

The municipal building is situated in the north of Talatpaşa asphalt in the triangle of Old Mosque, Üç Şerefeli Mosque and Selimiye Mosque which can be called the historical core. With its architecture that respects the buildings before it, can respond to the needs of the time, as well as makes its presence as an administration building, the Edirne Municipal Building took its place among the monumental buildings in the city. The square plan effect planned symmetrically in the East - West axis was spoilt by the expressive consoles of the middle sections. It was built in three floors - basement, ground floor and first floor - using the masonry construction technique.

Public Education Center (İttihat ve Terakki Community Building:

(Annex 7c-1/ 145)

Considering that the most interesting leader of İttihat ve Terakki community Talat Pasha was from Edirne and Edirne has an important place in the organization process, the building will be a different focus of interest.

Constructed with the help of the inhabitants of Edirne in 1916 as İttihat ve Terakki Community, this building has the Ottoman architecture style; and Dr. Rıfat Osman who is known to be “a lover of Edirne” has important contributions in the architectural drawings and arrangements of it.

Used as a community center for a while, the building has been recently serving for non-formal education and cultural activities.

The İttihat ve Terakki building stayed out of the social richness of minorities in the district of Kaleiçi who live in Edirne, and was born out of the need and idea of bringing films, conferences and shows to the Turks ve Muslims.

Those who came out with and developed the idea was the followers of İttihat ve Terakki of the time.

Although the project of decorating with Turkish motifs on the outer and interior spaces belonged to Rıfat Osman, Architect Alaaddin Bey was also consulted for his idea (Neriman Köylüoğlu). The building is composed of 7 rooms, a big hall and a stage.



There are two big tile boards beside the two sides of the stage. (signed by Dr. Rifat Osman) The hall ceiling is decorated with colored hand-carvings on wood. The motif design belongs to Rifat Osman, but the master is unknown. The oil portraits of 100 Great Turks in the hall were made by painter and teacher Emin Çizgen.

2.b History and Development

Brief information on some resources about Sinan and Selimiye:

Objectively, there are significant numbers of information sources for Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and these are of a differing nature (inscription, documents, pictorial sources, autobiography, and foundation document). Between these documents are Tezkiret'ul-Bünyan written by his friend Sai Mustafa Celebi in Murat III period. There are six different manuscripts of the book giving information about the life and six important works of Sinan as dictated by him. Tezkiret'ul-Ebniye was also written by Sai Mustafa Celebi as dictated by Sinan; works by Sinan classified depending on types and list of 13 chapters were given in the book. But, there are differences between the six separate manuscripts. Tuhfet'ul-Mimarin is a booklet draft. Within this manuscript, the life and some rules of architecture of Sinan were written, and a work list of 12 chapters was given. In Risalet'ul-Mimariye, which possibly was written by Sinan, gives small information about the life of him. Works were separated to 11 chapters but the listing places were kept empty, only the headings were written. Another source, whose writer is unknown but thought that Sinan was the writer, is a booklet draft. This booklet includes a short life story of Sinan, the list of

History of Mosque:

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex were built in the 16th century by Sultan Selim II. That's why; the mosque was also called as Sultan Selim Han Mosque for many years in the time and today many old local people still use this former name of the mosque.

Selim II, the son of Magnificent, ordering the mosque to be built came from Istanbul to Edirne on June 22, 1567 and stayed there until the peace agreement signed with Austrians. Some say the decision to build the mosque was made during these days.

On the northwestward ceremony door of the outer court of Selimiye Mosque, there is an epigraph in calligraphy of eight lines indicating the construction year as 1569 and the finishing year as 1575 written by Sofizade Dai, a poet from Edirne. The epigraph goes (*Annex 7C-1/40*):

„*Kad bana hazel-makam el mücteba/ El-emirü'l-cud sultanü'l-enam/ A'ni sultanu's-selâtin Şeh Selim/ misluhu yubna lehu darü's-Selam/ Berek-Allahu te'ala hayrihi/ Defa'allahu ecr-i yevm'il kıyam/ Sare fadlu'llahi tarihü'l-esas (Hicri 974 / Miladi 1569)/ Fadlu Yezdan kane tarihi't tamam (Hicri 982 / Miladi 1575)*”

In the epigraph, the date was determined in abjad style.

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex were built on the site named Sarıbayır or Kavak Square where Yıldırım Beyazid built his palace and used as the first palace site of the Ottoman Empire in Edirne (*Annex 7C-1/1*). During the years the construction of Selimiye Mosque began, Edirne was not the Ottoman capital any



Turkish baths and list heading related with 11 buildings group, and it is called as Nameless Booklet. Risale-I Selimiye which was written by Dayezade Mustafa Efendi, about Selimiye mosque is another source given information about Sinan and it is the first monograph on a building in the Ottoman history.

There are eight copies of Tezkiret'ul-Bunyan which were distributed between various libraries, like Suleymaniye Libray, Topkapi Palace Library, Ankara Cebeci Provincial Public Library and the libraries in Cairo.

The text of Tezkiret'ul-Ebniye ten copies of which were distributed in various libraries like Süleymaniye Library, Topkapi Palace Trust Treasure Istanbul University Central Library and also libraries in Cairo.

Tuhfet'ul-Mimarin, Risalet'ul-Mi'mariye and Noname Booklet (Adsız Risale) are the other manuscripts about the life and works of Sinan.

Selimiye booklet (Selimiye Risalesi) written by Dayezade Mustafa Efendi in 1741 can be found in Suleymaniye Library Esad Efendi Bookstore.

In these booklets, written by his friend Sai Celebi, Sinan interpreted Selimiye Mosque as his "masterpiece work".

The act of foundation of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex, written in Arabic, is in the General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

more. Therefore, this square where the old palace stood was being used as a military headquarters, since the administration and court were moved to Istanbul.

As it is stated by many writers, Sinan made significant amount of preparations to determine the location and the architectural design systematics of Selimiye from 1566 to 1568.

The documents say about the construction stages of Selimiye Mosque that there are 37 orders written in the Ottoman Divan-ı Humayun; 11 of these orders were written directly to Sinan, the architect of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The orders bring the construction organization and operation of the time to light.

In the one dated 1567 among these orders, it is ordered that 100 soldiers be sent to the mosque for building the mosque which was then still under construction from the Acemioglanlar Ocagi (the boys' organization for janissaries). It can be understood from here that the construction of the mosque began in 1567.

- In the order in 1568, it was ordered that the kadi of Edirne controls the prices raised by the timber tradesmen for the building of the mosque. The construction materials needed for building the mosque were supplied by Edirne and the peripheral market. From the Divan to the respective kadi's districts, it was ordered to supply stones from the colored stone quarry in Fere, of some pillars in Inez. From different parts of the Ottoman State, from the Marmara Island, Kavala marble quarries, marble was brought and the correspondence about it went on until 1572. For carrying marble from Marmara, navy slaves were used. The materials of the mosque the most of which are Marmara marble were used on flooring, columns and caps, door frames, mihrab and mimbar, grids, banisters and gargoyles; the construction rose to the dome frame in 1572. By this year, the building of the arches linking the eight bearing feet of the mosque had been finished.
- Architect Sinan demanded Karahisari



Molla Hasan to make the calligraphies of the mosque and for the tiles. Also, it was demanded that water to be brought to the mosque for the fountain of Selimiye Mosque and the fountain under the muezzin's place inside in 1572 from the Kayalar village.

- That the tiles of the building were ordered from Iznik in 1572 is understood by the sultan's orders. Iznik was an important center where the most significant and highest quality tiles of the time were manufactured. The tile arrangement of the Sultan's place was left to Sinan, the tile coating of mihrab walls to the windows, Fatiha was written over the windows and the arrangement was as Sinan deemed suitable were demanded by Sultan Selim II. In this letter sent to Sinan, it is understood that Sinan in his previous letter to the sultan reported four of the main arches were locked and the other four were about to be locked.
- During the spring of 1573, the mosque rose to the dome and Sinan in his letter to the sultan in Istanbul told that he thought about the court that the fountain and its periphery, doorsills would be of marble and the halls under the porches would be of sandstone. Moreover, Sinan offered his opinion that it would be suitable that a brand-new fruit trap be built on the field nearby that was unoccupied to furnish the periphery of the mosque - those considered suitable by the individuals who are knowledgeable about it and ten houses be built on the unoccupied field of one hundred and sixty yards in length and thirty yards in width near the Old Palace. The sultan ordered all these were suitable, the job be finished, the houses necessary for the fruit trap be bought from the lord by paying their charges and the houses be built appropriately.
- On August 25, 1573 the lead and tile coatings of the mosque were being done.
- In his order dated 1574, Sultan Selim II ordered the kadi of Edirne that prayer to



on the left and right of the harem door in front of the main door and balconies in the ridge minaret on the right were destroyed and the glasses of the big windows on altar side were broken and the dome of muvakkithane close to bazaar were cracked. Other than 1752 big earthquake, there were light earthquakes in 1890 and 1894, moderate earthquakes in 1899, 1932, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1962, and 1977 the building didn't damaged because of superior structure and its robust foundation. The damage made by the lightning strike to minaret was repaired by Sinan himself. There were other lightning strikes in the next years and the cones of the minaret were fallen due to a violent storm in 1930, but since there is no static and structure problems and damages caused by the lightnings, no restorations were needed.

History of Restorations in the period of 1978-1983 and 1983-1985

The restoration which was initiated by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations in 1978 for the internal decoration of the Selimiye mosque was carried until 1983 with the help of small amounts of appropriations. Within this period of time, apart from the arch in the main entrance of the mosque and the semi dome located on the right of this arch, the ornamental decoration of the other dome connecting to the elephant leg shaped column and of the other arches were completed up to the promenade level of the main dome. The porphyry imitations, interiors of arches and hand-carvings in the vaults, stone imitation in the roller arches, window borders, hand-carvings in the semi dome, calligraphy panels surrounding all around the main space of the mosque and other supplementary manufacture were handled within this restoration. Two of the missing writing panels on the wall in the direction of harem within the mosque were rewritten by the calligrapher Mahmut Oncu by referring to the small photos in the archive of the foundations. Since the application made between 1978 and 1983 was only for the purpose of ornamental restoration, an architectural building survey work was not conducted. However, the ornamental surveys in the entire inner and outdoor spaces were taken out and revised by



be made in the mosque and that the mosque employees should be paid their salaries. Praying in Selimiye Mosque was not in the destiny of Sultan Selim II, he died on his way from Istanbul to Edirne to see the mosque.

- According to the epigraph on the harem door of the mosque, the mosque was finished at the end of 1574 and at the beginning of 1575.
- In the order given by Sultan Murat III who came to the throne upon the death of Sultan Selim II to Architect Sinan in 1584, he wrote that Sinan see the mosque immediately which was hit by a lightening and some parts of which were ruined and report how much would be needed.
- Another order given by the sultan in 1584 states for repairing the mosque some parts of which were ruined because of the lightening, in the order given to Visa Yuruks and Canbazs security officer and Gypsy and Visa musellim soldiers officer Hüseyin, that Yuruks, canbazs and musellim soldiers under the security officer's region with their gypsy chiefs and food and drinks enough for six months would be duly gathered as per the act and tradition to be sent for repairing the mosque without losing a moment or waiting.

History of Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa:

The structures built by the Architect Sinan were listed in Tezkiret'ul Bunyan, Tezkiret'ul Ebniye and Tuhfet'ul Mimarın which are the historical manuscripts about the life and works of the Architect Sinan and Selimiye Mosque, Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa and Dar'ul-Kurra Madrasa. Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa was stated in all these three manuscripts.

Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa which is located in the southeast-east axis in front of the qibla wall of the mosque was built between 1567 and 1574. According to the construction certificate of the structure and the historical references, the first lecturer was appointed in 1570-71. The foundation certificate present in the General Directorate of Pious Foundations of Selim II



includes information about Dar‘ul-Hadis Madrasa.

It is understood from the certificate that there shall be a muderris (lecturer) who shall work in the madrasa with a daily wage of 60 drachmas, a muid (assistant lecturer) who shall work with a daily wage of 9 drachmas and fifteen students who shall be paid 4 drachmas per day. Furthermore, there shall be a bevvab (janitor) who shall be paid three drachmas per day, a ferraş (caretaker) who shall be paid three drachmas per day and a broomer who shall be paid three drachmas in a day as the building servants.

The use of Dar‘ul-Hadis was changes to museum for Turkish-Islamic Arts in 1925 by command of Ataturk, and today it is stil used for this purpose.

History of Dar‘ul-Kurra:

The name of Dar‘ul-Kurra of Selimiye is stated only in Tuhfet‘ul Mimarın among all these manuscripts.

The foundation certificate sets forth that there shall be 1 sheikh who shall be paid 40 drachmas per day and 10 hafizes who shall be paid two drachmas per day and there shall also be a janitor who closes the door after the night prayer and opens it in the morning and who is paid three drachmas per day together with a caretaker who is responsible for cleaning and who is paid two drachmas per day.

Dar‘ul-Kurra was used for few functions in the course of time, such as dormitory, museum etc. And it is also used as muesum now.

History of Primary School:

The school which was built by the Architect Sinan was stated in Tuhfet‘ul Mimarın.

The Primary School is stated in the foundation certificate as “there is a pleasant school bordered by roads on its four sides”, and it is set forth that there shall be a well-behaved lecturer who gives lectures by complying to the educational procedures and methods of discipline and who is paid 10 drachmas per day together with two senior apprentices who have the children review their courses and is paid 2 drachmas per day.



History of Arasta:

This two-storey structure is employed by Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations by being let on hire. The ground floor of the structure started to provide service as a cafeteria following the completion of necessary simple changes. The upper floor is used as Edirne Cultural, Social Assistance and Solidarity Association.

History of Library

Selimiye Manuscript Library which was located in the closed gathering place opposite the Sultan's Gathering Place in Selimiye Mosque was established after Selim II donated his 277 books. As it is understood from the introduction of the catalogue prepared as an annex to the foundation certificate no. 1579 of Selimiye Complex, the library was formed a few years before the completion of the complex. The document in annex shows that books were supplied from the treasury for the library that would be established.

In the Foundation Certificate of the Complex, the conditions that were stipulated for the personnel were different from the other libraries. The foundation certificate no. 1579 of Selimiye Complex requires that the librarians appointed to the library would have such qualifications as calligrapher and muralist and they would complete the missing pages of the Korans and the books.

One of the officers shall assume the duty of filling the parts of the Korans which become indistinct in time and the other shall assume the duty of renewing the discolored embroideries of the walls of the mosque and these two officers should be chosen from among the people who have earned reputation for honesty in profession, mastery in the art of ornamentation and their culture and knowledge of manuscript. The Clerk shall get 4 drachmas and the muralist shall get five drachmas per day. There shall be a virtuous and well-disposed person who is skilled in their work for the binding of the Korans and the other books, and this person shall make the required binding works and rough repair and shall be paid three drachmas in a day.



The Period after Sinan:

As it is understood from the decree sent to the Architect Sinan by Sultan Murat III in 1584, 1614 and 1616 minarets of the mosque were exposed to the strike of lightning. The mosque was restored by the Architect Sinan himself and the damage caused by the strike of lightning was repaired.

Although all wooden and masonry buildings in Edirne were damaged in the severe earthquake in 1752, only the domes on the right and left of the Harem's gate right opposite the main door of Selimiye Mosque, the balconies of the ridge minaret on the right, the guards of the lattice were demolished; the glasses of the big windows near the altar were broken and the dome of the time keeping room near the Ottoman bazaar was cracked.

As the writings in the dome of the mosque were required to be renewed in 1808, Naksi Molla Mustafa who is a calligrapher from Edirne wrote hand-carved Jeli Thuluth verses of Koran with a blue background on the dome, altar front dome, quarter and on some parts of the wall writings. In the repair work in 1883, Mehmed Hayri, also a calligrapher from Edirne, made hand-carved ornaments of Jeli Thuluth with black color on a white background and white color on a brown background. In the ornaments restorations completed in 1983, the writings of Naksi Molla Mustafa and Mehmed Hayri were restored indeed, not the hand-curving of Molla Hasan Çelebi.

Dagdevirenzade Mehmed Aga who was one of the notable persons of Edirne had the lead coated eaves built on the ablution taps located on the northeastern and southwestern sides in the repair works conducted in 1808. The main walls were carved in order to make them fixed and bulky iron piles were nailed down. These additions which were built afterwards in 1808 were demolished in 1910 and they were all abolished. The top of the pleasant fountain in the courtyard were covered with a roof with eight wooden columns by Dagdevirenzade Mehmed Aga in the repair works of 1808. Later on, this roof which was not original was removed.

After Edirne was conquered in 1361, it was first occupied between 1828 and 1829 during the





period of Ottomans – Russians War. The city of Edirne and Selimiye Mosque which were occupied by the Russians for the second time and also by the Bulgarians and Greeks got over this first occupation without any damages.

The window of the small room (with a palmate pediment) opened with a door on the side of qibla in the Sultan's Gathering Place and the window was turned into a door, and a wooden lavatory was built outside the base of the minaret which was located on the left of the altar. In the period of Sultan Abdulmecit (1839-1861) following this small intervention, the Mosque was entirely revised. Since there was not any wearing in the main structure, there was not any need for a repair either; so the interventions were limited to the surfaces and ornaments. In this period, the preservation of the original ornaments of the mosque was not cared for and the present ornaments were generally coated with plaster and carved with stylish baroque motifs; and the old and original motifs were imitated in some parts. In addition to the changes made in the present ornaments, all naked stone surfaces in the inner spaces including the elephant leg shaped columns were coated with plaster and embroidered with baroque imitation patterns.

The first restoration conducted in the inner space of Selimiye Mosque was probably the work implemented under the supervision of the Italian architect Fossati in the second half of the 19th century. The steps of the minaret stairs on the west side of the altar were repaired in 1862. The lead plates of the entrance dome enabling the connection between the courtyard and the Ottoman bazaar located behind the prayer dome and the courtyard, the lead plates of the domes in the main domes and of the cover of fountain were removed in the event 1874 and these lead plates were used in making bullets. A tile roof was paved in place of the destroyed dome. In the repair works conducted in 1883 under the authority of the Governor Kadri Pasha, the ornaments of the inner space were renewed with blue, orange and black colors.



Period of Occupation

Edirne was subjected to several occupations in the last periods of 19th century and in the first periods of 20th century. Within the stated period of time, the Balkans went under various destructions which were the harbinger of the First World War. It was of course impossible for Edirne to abstain from all these destructions. Edirne was occupied during the Ottoman Russian War of 1877-78 which was also known as 93 War by the people. As the city was under occupation between January and March, 1878, both Edirne and Selimiye Mosque were damaged during this period of occupation. As Yenisaray which was situated in the city was completely destroyed, some of the historical artifacts in the city were severely damaged. During this occupation, some of the tiles in the Sultan's Gathering Place of Selimiye Mosque and the gilded ornaments carved in metal with the *kundekari* technique on the valves of the main door were removed by Skoblef-Pederi who was one of the Russian military officers and generals (*Annex 7C-1/ 83,85*).

Edirne was occupied in 1913 for the third time. The representatives of Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece convened on 22 September 1912 in Sophia and signed an alliance agreement which initiated the 1st Balkans War. The allied parties assaulted the Ottoman Territory in the middle of October. On 9 October 1912, the Bulgarians started to assault Edirne. The defense of Edirne continued for nearly six months. During the assaults of the Bulgarians, the northeastern side of Selimiye Mosque became a target for many Bulgarian bullets and these bullets hit the corner of one of the abutments and caused damage. In this period, Dar'ul-Hadis and Dar'ul-Kurra madrasas were used as prisons by the Ottoman. During the course of these assaults, Dr. Bogdan Filov who was a Bulgarian himself and who was the Head of Kırklareli Public Museum applied to the Bulgarian Presidency of General Staff with a petition and requested that Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex which were among the significant monuments of Islamic architecture should be meticulously protected as of the conquer of the city. In his petition, Filov requested that in order to prevent especially the



mosque from being damaged, the mosque should be closed once it was captured and that the soldiers should be denied access to the mosque and the artifacts in the library. However, during the Bulgarian occupation of Edirne, thirty five manuscripts including a highly adorned Koran with the writing of Yakut and Kâmûs-ı Kansogravi were stolen from the library (*Annex 2b-1/1,2*).

The city of Edirne which was surrendered to the Bulgarians on 26 March 1913 was saved from the occupation during the 2nd Balkans War on 21 July 1913. Pursuant to the Istanbul Agreement signed on 29 September 1913, the actual state become official and peace was established. Some of the first carpets in the mosque were grabbed by one of the assistants of the Bulgarian King Ferdinand during the evacuation of Edirne. Some of the first carpets of Selimiye Mosque, some other part of which was transferred to Istanbul are today preserved in Edirne Museum of Turkish-Islamic Manuscripts (Dar'ül-Hadis Madrasa).

Edirne witnessed another significant development following the end of the 1st World War. The occupations made by the Greeks to the Anatolia and Thrace resulted in the invasion of Edirne and the entire Eastern Thrace on 25 July 1920. Edirne was under the Greek occupation for more than two years for the last time. During the period beginning with Mudanya Armistice which became effective as of 14 October 1922, Edirne was rescued from the occupation on 25 November 1922. On 29 October 1923, the Republic of Turkey was founded with the declaration of the Republic.

Period of Republic of Turkey

After the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, there were some changes of the Foundations system by which Selimiye Mosque was also affiliated. The religious duties of the foundation institute which provided many benefits to the public within every field in the Seljuk and Ottoman State and which had a history of over a thousand years in the Anatolian lands were transferred to the Presidency of Religious Affairs following the removal of the Ministry of Religion and Foundations in 1924 (Act no. 424) and the other duties were transferred to the

General Directorate of Pious Foundations. Sultan Selim Foundation which was a property of Selimiye Mosque was affiliated to the General Directorate of Pious Foundations under the Prime Ministry together with many other foundations. This amendment did not cause any change in the cultural and functional values of the complex and it ensured that the complex be administered and preserved with scientific methods.

Following the legal amendments in the first years of the republic and especially in the 1930s, the importance given to the historical artifacts and properties increased. Especially in the period after Ataturk gave directions for the preservation and restoration of the historical artifacts that he saw in a visit to Konya on the 19th of February in 1931, the operations for the preservation of the cultural and historical properties became one of the main goals of the Republic.

Selimiye Mosque and Sinan were the historical entities which Ataturk paid special interest. During his national visit which began in November 1930, Ataturk stayed in Edirne between 21st -25th of December (*Annex 7C-1/107,108*). In this year on 26th of July, Selimiye Mosque and many other mosques were damaged and several minarets were demolished in the great storm which disrupted Edirne. During his visit to Selimiye Mosque, Ataturk requested from the managers of the Public Works and Foundations that the net statement of the cost estimate for the repair and restoration of all mosques in Edirne, notably Selimiye mosque, should be submitted to himself within three days. Ataturk left Edirne on 25 December 1930. Within a short period of time, the appropriations were given to Edirne and all of the damaged mosques were repaired with these appropriations.

Ataturk made a proposal for conducting a comprehensive research about the Architect Sinan in a meeting with the officials of the Turkish Institute of History in Dolmabahce Palace in 1935. As he was following the discussions during the meeting, Ataturk wrote a note stating "*Turkish Institute of History; make a sculpture of Sinan*". With this will of Ataturk, the sculpture of the Architect Sinan was put in

T.T.A.K
Sinan'ın Haykeli
ni yapilmasi
K. Ataturk
21/11/1935
Sayi 22/50





the yard of the building of the Faculty of Language, History and Geography, Ankara University. This sculpture which is the first monument of the Architect Sinan was made by the Sculptor Huseyin Anka Ozkan charged by Turkish Land and Credit Bank in 1956. The weight of the sculpture is 7 tons and its height is 4,99 meters.

As a result of a storm which broke in 1932, after only two years following the visit of Ataturk, the cones of all four minarets of Selimiye Mosque were removed. Afterwards, between 1950 and 1955, a restoration work was initiated under the supervision of the Professional Architect Ali Saim Ulgen. However, as the scaffold built in the dome was collapsed, the two workmen died and the restoration works were paused. In this restoration, a steel scaffold was built in the main dome and the plasters which were peeled off were renewed. Furthermore, the gypsum plasters in the entire naked stone surfaces including the elephant leg shaped columns built in the period of Abdulmecit were completely scraped off.

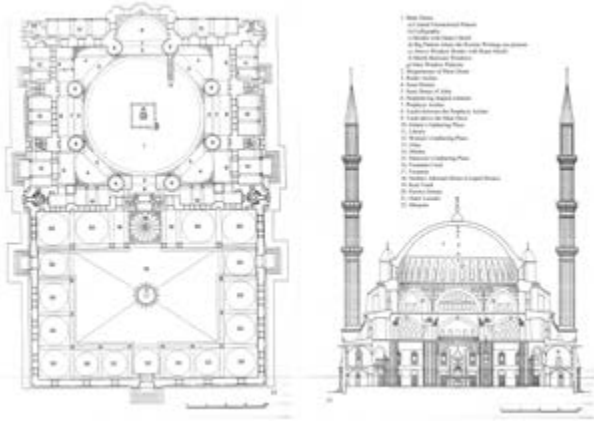
In 1960s, some manufactures of stone works were conducted and the right minaret near the altar was removed up to the second balcony and rebuilt. The marbles of the fountain court were completely renewed and the stone works of the main arterials of entrance into the mosque's yard from outside were rebuilt and the entrance stairs facing the south were reconstructed. Limestone pavement of the promenade adjacent to the Ottoman bazaar and the court wall were taken out and put up again. One of the columns of the fountain court was replaced. In the following years, the restoration works were maintained by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations between 1978 and 1983.

On the other hand, the name Sinan who was the architect of Selimiye was given to a university in 1982 which was to become Istanbul State Academy of Fine Arts later on.

Because the structural system of the mosque is superior, there is no structural harm due to earthquakes etc, only in the fierce earthquake of 1752, although there were no wooden and masonry building not damaged, only the domes

the experts.

In the beginning of the year 1983, a decision was made to accelerate the restoration continuing since 1978 and to go out to a new tender for this purpose. Following the tender, a new stage of the restoration process began on the 15th of April, 1983.



Structural and constructive intervention:

The cracks observed in the main dome and in several domes of the fountain court were restored with brick stitches and the bricks which dropped from the pendentives in the court were put into their places. Some parts of the deformations observed in the yard pillars of the minarets were restored in the previous restoration. Therefore in this case, the left minaret in the direction of the harem located in the main entrance was taken out up to the highest minaret balcony and the pillar was renewed. The cisterns located under the main body of the mosque were considerably filled with mud and the side walls started to allow water leaks. In order to prevent the possible harms of these leaks, the cisterns were emptied, the mud was cleaned and the walls were coated with sika plaster so that they became water tight.

Stone surfaces and other stone works:

The stone works in the structure was analyzed in three groups,

- 1.Improvement of six entrance doors of garden
- 2.Improvement of fountain court and entrance stairs of the mosque
- 3.Improvement of the marbles in the fountain court

The stone used in the structure is regarded to be obtained in the mines near Kavakli. The stones necessary for the restoration were supplied from the stocks of the constructions using the stones of the same mine. The right and left borders of the outer court were improved. The stairs of the mosque and of the fountain court which were broken, worn away and partially collapsed were taken out and renewed after their foundation was improved. The drainage channels in the fountain court were restored and the marble pavement of these channels was improved.

Moreover, some arch stones in the fountain court which were broken were restored as well. The broken marble stairs in the inner space were restored, and the oil paints in the marbles of the altar and minbar were cleaned off.

On the outer side of the mosque, the stone surfaces were not in need of restoration. Yet, only several coats of whitewash calcimined in the later periods on the stones of the main walls of the fountain court were wire brushed and cleaned.

Plaster, Gypsum Repairs:

After the survey scrapes were completed and the necessary approval was obtained, the plaster works were started. The plaster coating was first applied on the altar front dome and then successively continued with the women's gathering place, sultan's gathering place, main dome, fountain court and side locales.

The gypsum works were handled in these groups:

1. Gypsum plasters
2. Gypsum cornices
3. Gypsum trowel
4. Gypsum Muqarnasses
5. Gypsum relief works
6. Gypsum interior windows

Gypsum works were programmed in a way not to interfere with the work flow and various groups of manufactures were maintained with intervals during the period of restoration. The gypsum relief works in the ground floor were the last manufacture of gypsum restoration that was conducted.

Ornaments (hand curving):

The hand curving was renewed in various units constituting the inner and outer spaces of the mosque. In the inner spaces, the following process was applied.

1. On the main dome
2. On the fourth side dome, main door, vaults and arches
3. On the ground and top floor ceilings of the women's gathering place
4. In the sultan's gathering place
5. In the library

Whereas in the outer spaces, the following



process was applied

1. On the domes and pendants of the fountain court
2. In the northeast and southeast galleries and the galleries next to the altar

The hand curving process was started from the altar front dome which was not completed by the previous restoration team. After the restitution project which was prepared for the plinth part of the main dome and the window spaces was approved by the board of Great Monuments, the process continued with the main dome. Then, the process was carried successively in lower and upper parts of the women's gathering place, sultan's gathering place, domes and pendants of the fountain courts, other outer locales and library. The entire hand curving process was completed in two years. A few samples taken from the floral pattern hand curved works were cast in plaster mould and located in the Museum of Edirne.

Muezzin's Gathering Place:

The survey scrape conducted during the previous restorations in a small part of the muezzin's wooden gathering place located in exactly the middle of the space under the main dome gave some preliminary clues about a rich ornament. Therefore, in the muezzin's gathering place, a very delicate scrape process was conducted. For this purpose, at first a team of 5 people completed the rough cleaning in 3 months. Another team conducted the fine cleaning by using special solvents and masks in three months. The outcome was well worth the effort and time. The pattern removed under two coats of grey oil painting and one coat of baroque pattern, gold leafed hand curving of Edirnekari could be regarded as the most beautiful examples of the classical period.

Another team of 5 people intermittently completed the writing and filets, gold leaf and strips and the shellac varnish of the hand curved works in 7 months. In order to document just how the patterns and paints covering this unique ornament were gracelessly made contrary to its nature, some old samples were kept from place to place.



Mother of Pearl and Relief Work Doors and Shutters:

The relief work doors and shutters in the Selimiye mosque were handled in 5 groups,

1. Main Doors
 - 1.a. Inner-mosque relief work doors
 - 1.b. Fountain court doors
 - 1.c. Court entrance doors
2. Inner-mosque ground floor window shutters
3. Upper gallery window shutters of inner-mosque women's gathering place
4. Sultan's gathering place, ivory-ebony embossed shutters
5. Panelled window shutters of fountain court

The oil paints on the entire wooden doors, shutters and woodworks were cleaned first with solvent and then the dirt on the surface was cleaned with a very thin scraper and rubbed. The repair process of the big main doors was conducted in situ due to the difficulty of removing from its place.

After the muezzin's wooden gathering place was cleaned, it was disinfected against worms by being taken in a nylon vacuum together with all other wooden materials. After disinfection, all doors and shutters were polished. The deficiencies of wooden overlapped parts of all kinds of doors and shutters were remedied and those lacking were remanufactured according to the original samples. The restoration of the wooden parts was continuously carried for one and a half year.

Tiles:

The deformed parts of the tile pediments above the window located in the narthex within the fountain court were repaired as well.

Installations:

a) Lighting,

The original lighting of the mosque was realized with the oil lamps within the lanterns hung to the chains suspended from the main dome, side domes, arches in the entrances and the lower and upper stretch ceilings of the women's gathering place in the sides and in the back points. Following the transition to the electrical lighting that the cables were collected



in a transformer and were distributed to the related parts from here created some disadvantages in terms of details and visuality. In the restoration, these disadvantages were intended to be eliminated by complying with accessories suitable for the original forms.

In the main dome, lanterns were suspended from 6 nested circles with intervals of 40 cm. and lamps of 25 wt. were put in each of these lanterns. For the purpose of decorative lighting, triple lanterns were used in the circle above the muezzin's gathering place. Altar side dome and main dome were surrounded by the lamps of 25 wt. The fountain court was lighted with the lanterns hung to the hexagonal stars suspended from each dome.

The electric poles with overhead line which corrupts the appearance of the mosque and the projectors connected to these poles were removed and the installation cables were mounted to underground. The installation cables were also tried to be concealed in the internal spaces. The electrical installation was completed in seven months.

b) Water Installation:

All installation was renewed. A new storage was built in order to allow for the continuous flow of water from the fountains and water jets.

Landscaping:

The pedestrian paths in the outer court of the mosque were rebuilt according to the restitution project. The paths parallel to the axles were transformed into diagonal and shortest passages. The main arterial roads were paved with the face stones according to their originals and the other roads were paved with limestone in terrazzo type.

The excessive soil in the court was excavated and the court was covered with grass by being enriched with alluvial soil taken from the river and fertilizers. Landscaping was completed in three months.

The balcony railings of the minarets of Selimiye Mosque which were worn away were renewed in 1988. In the year 2008, the crescents and the stars on the tops of the minarets were brought down by being disjointed in parts. After the crescents and the stars on the tops of the



minarets with a height of approximately 4 meters and a weight of 100 kilograms were cleaned, they were coated with gold leaf and mounted to their places. As a result of the repair works, the crescent and the star on the dome of the mosque was also renewed. The wooden parts of the minarets were renewed and the cone leads were replaced.

Resent Conservation Works (2004-2009)

Library:

Following the preliminary operations in 2003, operations to compose a digital archive was started in Selimiye Library of Manuscripts of Art in May, 2004. Within the scope of operations completed in March, 2006, the entire manuscripts of art were transferred to the digital medium. The digital archive operations of 2000 pieces of books consisting of Ottoman Turkish printed works with Arabian letters were completed and the operations concerning the other works of art were carried on. Now the library is open to use and the entire works of art in the library are at the disposal of the researchers.

Dar'ul-Hadis: (Annex 2b-2,3)

Since there was a need for a restoration in Dar'ul-Hadis Madrasa, the restoration projects were prepared and submitted to Edirne Regional Conservation Council Cultural and Natural Heritage. Restoration, restitution, measured drawings and museum exhibition and arrangement projects approved by the decision dated 15.08.2007 and numbered 1529 and furnishing sheets were approved by the decision dated 28.05.2009 and numbered 2530, so the repair of the structure was started. Within the scope of the restoration, the domes of the Madrasa are restored and the lead parts are renewed. The ground is turned into its original status and the porticos are covered with glass. A number of cabinets with glass covers are mounted in order to facilitate the display of the works of art in the museum.



Dar'ul-Kurra: (*Annex 2b-4*)

The restoration works of the madrasa building initiated in 2006 by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations were completed and the structure now functions as a Foundation Museum. The samples of the donations which have become historical artifacts and which was obtained from the mosques and prayer rooms affiliated to the General Directorate of Pious Foundations. Parts of tiles obtained during the repair processes of the structures of the Ottoman period, pipes, calligraphy plates obtained from the mosques and prayer rooms of the foundation, Korans, candle holders, hilyes, astrolabes, reading desks, parts of tiles and various objects are displayed in this museum. Measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects were approved by Edirne Regional Conservation Copuncil for Cultural and Natural Heritage by the decision dated 15/12/2005 and numbered 665. Museum exhibition and arrangement sheets were also approved by the same council with the decision dated 12/05/2006 and numbered 878.

Arasta:

Ottoman bazaar started to be let on hire to the craftsmen following the restoration of 1965–1966. The structure was actively open to use today. 124 stores let on hire to the persons by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations conduct tourism-oriented sales.

Primary School:

Primary School has not undergone a major restoration as the main complex of the Mosque.



3. Justification for Inscription

3.a Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and Justification for inscription under these criteria)

(i) To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Edirne Selimiye Mosque is a fantastic work of masterpiece with its single dome. The fantastic cupola built by the great architect Sinan represents a masterpiece of human creative genius on Renaissance period.

Sinan is the most important architecture of the 16th century when Ottoman architecture reached its peak and impressed the period. He performed the dome application without overwhelming the main environment within the whole environment concept and central environment which was one of the biggest problems in both Turkish – Islam architecture and Western architecture. He built his largest dome with a diameter of exceeding 31 meters in Selimiye Mosque, bringing together a praying space of 45.00 x 36.00 m. as a whole under a dome of 31.50 m. in diameter. To prove more clearly that the mosque which Sinan completed when he is 85 years old is a masterpiece which should be looked at how the architectural genius of Sinan was developed.

Sinan himself says in the Tezkiret“ul-Bunyan that “I was the foreman in the Sehzade Mosque in Istanbul; I was the master in Suleymaniye Mosque. However I used all my power in this Sultan Selim Han Mosque, showing and telling my expertise. I built such a mosque that it deserves admiration of all people in Edirne.”

The concepts of the inner place, architectonic and structural expression are united in Edirne Selimiye Mosque by Mimar Sinan.

Loads transmitted to the floor were lightened by the outstanding intelligence of Sinan. The weight of the central dome is carried by eight supports located superiorly in the structure and small arch openings and exedras staying on the eight supports.

Sinan also thinned the wall thickness, almost turned them into tulle by the structure system he found. Even if the walls fall down, the dome has the ability to stand due to structure and carrier system. By this way, an illuminated interior place effect is created by providing the



possibility to open more windows on the wall, as well. No Islamic structure and examples of basilicas with domes are as bright as Selimiye in any hours of the day.

The dome seats on a circular frame and eight feet located on the corners of the octagon with eight suspension arches and defines the center of the volume, it seats with a strong expression. Side volumes turning the orthogonal plan of the central volume into a square were solved in a way not ruining the geometry of the central place. All of the structure elements (foot, wall, kontrofor, buttress, support, dome, semi dome), spatial units (volumes limited by the structural elements), structure decoration were shaped according to middle volume in an organic relationship system.

The spaces, arches created with this arrangement on the entrance to the mosque in the narthex, the hidden movement generated by size and shape differences between the porch domes supported by octagonal frames on the court eave are the products of a highly advanced sensitivity about shapes.

(ii) To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Besides the experience guiding the formation of Selimiye, associating the properties of the place with the spirit of the architecture was a determining factor in Sinan's design.

Selimiye Mosque placed on the center of the social complex is the structure which collects all of the innovations, generally exhibited by Ottoman Architecture, by Sinan who is accepted as the greatest master of the world building art.

Sinan who was trained in a superior organizational structure became the person who signed the highest point of the Ottoman architecture combining the Byzantium architecture created on the Anatolia with those created before him and having roots before Islam.

Sinan made experiments to find the most



efficient form, the most efficient load bearing system for the structure and cover coat, moreover from time to time by repeating the methods which were used in the past and quitted, studied how to make them better. In this period which architecture reached classism, Sinan made a syntesis by evaluating the past architectural styles and experiences as a whole. He utilized the plan constructions came from the architectures of Seljuk and Anatolian Turkish Beyliks. He added his own place constructions which don't repeat themselves and never looked like the others to these plan constructions and created more superior place concepts.

Experimental consciousness was provided by him through the systems he developed and benefiting from the rich tradition of Anatolian – Turkish architecture and he reached a synthesis superior to all of the examples before him. Also, combining the Roman baldachin unit with surrounding corridor with dome and dome solution with squinch very common in Ottoman architecture is very unique in Selimiye Mosque. Although it was constructed in its period, it has a characteristic that it is a product that has no ending.

Arranging the pedestal walls on the side fronts with riwaqs, making an arrangement complying with the human dimensions of this arrangement creates both making of active front in mass plastics and developing an important example of mass plastics technology.

The main dome of Selimiye Mosque emphasizes the horizontality of the mosque extending to sides by taking the attraction to vertical dimensions and intensifying the central plan perception. This perception was created by the massive dome and tapering domes of eight weight towers on which twin squinches supporting dome hoop and four minarets were located on the four corners of the main block.

Selimiye Complex with its Clock House (Muvakkithane) and sun watches also witnesses the history of astronomy and chronology.



(iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a Cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Selimiye Mosque is an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition of the architectural evolution of the mosques throughout the Ottoman Empire starting with multi cupola types passing through single domed and semi-domed types and reaching the unity of space with Selimiye example.

The problem of reaching monumental dimension in mosques with one dome after making monumental mosques with multiple domes continued about two hundred years, one dome started to be the dominant element on the colossal sized mosques in 15th century. Quitting the tradition of colossal mosques with multiple domes with multiple supports was realized in Edirne Old Mosque. The beginning of the dominance of one central domes started again by Edirne Uc Serefeli Mosque, by starting to be experienced with various structural methods by Ottoman architectures. Sinan who is the source of pride of 16th century and Ottoman architecture became the person who reached the last point in this stage. Sinan who never used the same plan construction in the buildings he constructed created samples in structures with four, six, and eight supports which are the main support systems, made his cover coat designs according to these support systems and the condition constrained by the topography.

Edirne Selimiye Mosque became a product, a sum of all these constructs. Place was combined under a one dome, the place was expanded by the help of the archs placed on the eighth support systems. Structure with dome system which was historically brought from Middle Asia had its final expression in Edirne Selimiye Mosque and so, it is described as the top point of the Ottoman architecture.

Another cultural tradition which is still used related with the mosque and not seen in any other place is the “reverse tulip” motif, which is a symbol used broadly in the books and documents written about Sinan, Edirne and Ottoman art. After 1934’s, not just in Edirne, in all Ottoman area, Selimiye Mosque is



represented with a reverse tulip motif.

(iv) To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Selimiye Mosque with its cupola, its concept of space, volumetry, architectural and technological ensemble and its place on urban landscape as a city crown illustrates significant stage in human history. The dome of Selimiye Mosque is transmitted very successfully to eight piers by eight arches; a distinctive static mastery is provided by achieving the smallest arch opening by the high number of piers.

Even if all of the walls of the mosque fall down, the dome is constructed in a way that it can stand in baldachin without falling because of its eight piers. Due to this characteristic, the structure has a unique property; the load of such a wide dome is transmitted to the floor with a superior arch and carrier system. For these aspects, the monument is a kind of evidence of the most superior architectural properties of pre-industrial period, the time which brick and stone were the main materials in the construction.

The minarets of Selimiye have a special and superior place in the history of architecture. Sinan created an illusion in the architecture by making the minarets to be seen from many points in Edirne as there are two of them although there are four, by placing minarets to the four corners of the center and through the symmetric façade arrangements.

The tiles placed in the inner place in Selimiye Mosque are the most important examples related with the second part of 16th century in both technically and in composition (*Annex 7C-1/ 67, 68, 69, 79*). Although there is a conservative usage seen on this application in the best years of Turkish tile art; the quality of the tile panels and the ornamentation program applied by the motif are the only samples of today. It represents the final point of the classicism of Ottoman period architecture, as an insuperable example with the Iznik potteries used in the structure, not seen in other structures. The best examples of 16th century,



with “tile panel with apple tree” were used on the Sultan’s gathering place and never repeated, an authentic example and with the high quality tiles used in Sultan’s gathering place (*Annex 7C-1/ 82,86*).

Although the chosen place is the third highest place, it is the most dominant place of the city, and that’s why; Selimiye Mosque could be seen everywhere in the city and this increases its power on city silhouette.

The texture which is created by Edirne Selimiye Mosque also comes from its structure built as a complex and the power of its symbolic meaning. Selimiye Mosque and its complex is formed from construction, logic and architectural thought together with its pure praying function, it was in dialogue with history, future and existing texture.

Because of its all properties, it is a monumental structure in city scale which also contains a practical function in its fabric. Because the structure does not isolate itself from the other structures; also both the structure created itself a social texture when it was built, and it was built in harmony with the texture before it. Therefore the structure has social meanings beyond its architectural meanings.

Moreover, it has masterpiece characteristics on housing environment and core, because the complex was constructed as a main element determining the city silhouette and city character because of skillfully chosen topography.

3.b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Selimiye Mosque is one of the most important buildings of Ottoman architecture and without doubt, it is Sinan’s most famous and majestic work of architecture. The unparalleled Selimiye Mosque is also Sinan’s interpretation for the loyalty of Sultan Selim II to Edirne, who spent the years of his regency and the first year of his sultanate there; it is a fitting tribute to the city that gave him the support he needed towards his sovereignty.

Selimiye Mosque is also the most successful and exemplary realization in the evolution of Ottoman architecture. It is the apogee of the concept of „Mosque architecture“ and the concept of „unity of space“ in Islamic countries.



Experiencing the Selimiye, from its place in the silhouette of the city from afar to all its minute architectural details, meticulously planned and executed, is truly an architectural feast. Sinan, by daring a more complex arrangement and forming a structure adding important aesthetic values to place and mass, managed to show a superior professional level and technology in Selimiye.

The large dome with four identical minarets at the corners of the square plan seems even more imposing as one approaches the Selimiye.

In spite of the great size of the interior space, a feeling of serenity introduced by the well-balanced proportions of the architectural elements dominates; in fact, each architectural or decorative element inside is an art or architecture masterpiece in its own right. The load of the dome with such a diameter is transmitted to the ground by the superior arches and load bearing system. The octagonal pillars based on a square plan help to realize this baldaquin type space which is unique in Islamic architecture at Edirne, the second capital of Ottoman Empire during 15th and 16th centuries. It is also the only and unique example that altar region is used with riwaqs in Turkish – Islamic architecture. This is an only and unique example not seen in any other Ottoman mosque. With this application, Sinan adds movement to altar face and it has a function to meet the lateral forces of the load distribution from the top structure of the mosque, transmitted to the ground.

Although the dome, minarets and the fountain are the most spectacular features of the mosque, the mihrab, mimbar, decorations and tiles are also the best examples of the time. The calligraphy that adorns the interior is by the famous calligrapher Karahisari. The marble minbar is the most majestic, perhaps the most beautiful one of its kind representing Ottoman architecture. Sinan has placed an elevated Muezzins' Tribute at the center, right below the crown of the main dome, in an unprecedented way never seen before or after him. Its symbolic placement at the axis of the dome, the fountain underneath this elevated gallery, and the decorations that were re-exposed following the recent restoration, all make it unparalleled to

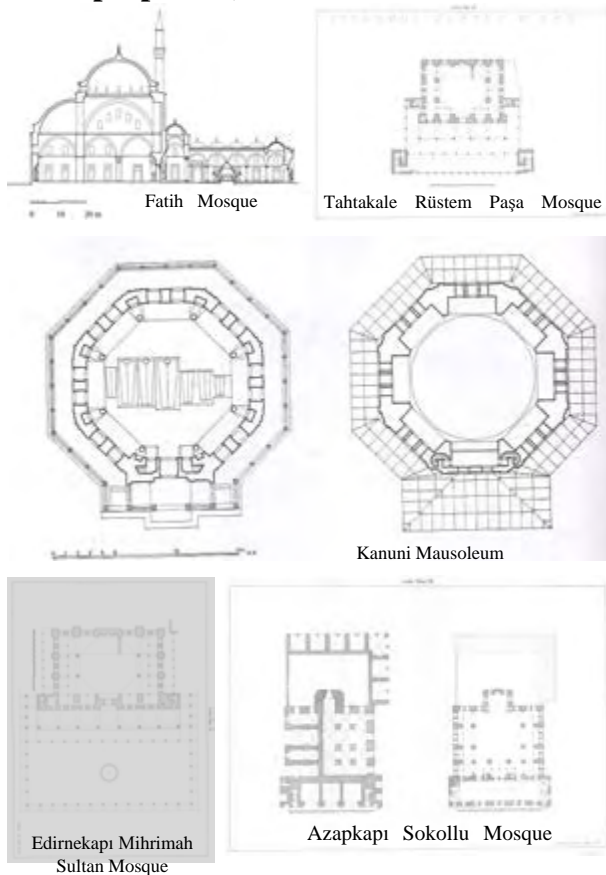


any other in their beauty. In addition to this Tribute, there is also a Sultan's Prayer Gallery inside, near the eastern wall, towards end of the upper gallery level.

Sinan's own words reveal magnum opus of Selimiye Mosque through a comparison with other master works of him, and this could be regarded as a confession and an acknowledgement of his mastery.

The symbolic meaning of Selimiye Mosque and its Complex for Muslim world is also very important. Selimiye Mosque has become a legendary mosque to be seen in Ramadan. It is a very common thought that if six important mosques together with Selimiye Mosque are visited by a muslim, he becomes a "hadji". It is considered as holy as Kaaba and it is also visited for this purpose only by the people coming from Balkans and Anatolia in Ramadan.

3.c Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)



1. Comparison with the mosques of Ottoman time

Dome tradition has been dominant and seen a problem to be solved in almost none of the Islamic architecture other than Anatolia, but tradition of architecture with domes was one of the problems which Turks tried to solve. Ottoman architects tried to create a block place by creating greater domes and by trying to expand the place with suitable support systems which are applicable to greater dome and smaller half dome and exedras domes. In the first construction of Fatih Mosque (1470), which was built by Atik Sinan, to expand the mosque area, a dome was located on the two supports in the walls and two piers and a semidome was added in front of this. In this manner, the dome with 26 diameters became the the biggest dome for a century.

Neither in other mosques with eight supports (Tahtakale Rüstem Paşa Mosque, Kanuni Mausoleum, Edirnekapi Mihrimah Sultan Mosque, Azapkapı Sokollu Mosque) nor in monumental works by Sinan, place could be compacted below just one dome. In Rustem Pasha and Azapkapı Sokollu mosques with eight supports, there are apparent adjacent galleries near the eight supports. But, in Selimiye Mosque adjacent galleries are



completely eliminated and combined with main place by bringing the eight supports directly to back.

Sinan emphasized the narthex porches with narrow spaces and low arches on both sides of the entrance opening in a way to complete the structural scheme of the octagonal gazebo. Thus, a different porch rhythm is obtained that is not seen in other mosques.

The only minaret longer than Selimiye is Kutb-Minar in Delphi, India. However this minaret is too thick compared to the minarets of Selimiye and has almost tower characteristics.

Selimiye Mosque is placed on a point such that it can be seen from the both sides of the historical Via Egnatia road coming from Bulgaria from the west to Istanbul from the east, until going Orestiada from Kastanias after passing the Pazarkule Greece border gate, Bayezid II Complex located on the north of Edirne, gate of the Ottoman army to west and Yildirim district. No mosque in Edirne, no mosque in Ottoman architecture and even no structure in the world can not be seen and noticed that much in almost all points of a city.

In the nomination of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

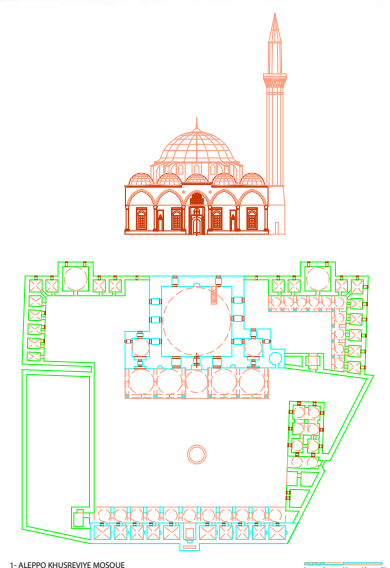
The reason of not to apply as a serial nomination: our aim is to apply with Selimiye Mosque and Its Complex of Sinan as a unique monumental building and the Master Piece of him. In dossier, it is stucked to the best monument of Sinan. Besides, according to the sources; there was no any topographic area in Istanbul to build such this big complex and Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex was built in Edirne which was the favorite city of Selim II and his period.

It is kept Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Complex in perspective and Selimiye Mosque is taken place in the dossier as a climax monument.

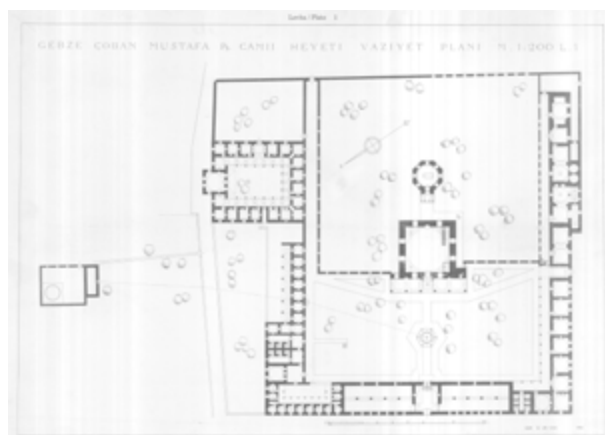




Haseki Complex



1- ALEPPO KHUSREVIYE MOSQUE



Coban Mustafa Pasha Mosque

2. Comparison with other mosques of Sinan

Sinan had the opportunity to make a lot of construction works because he was the Chief Architecture in Imperial Body of Architects and he lived in the reign of four padishahs having the chance to live in economically and politically the most powerful period of Ottoman Empire.

In the mosques build by Sinan in 16th century, domes, the most important elements of Ottoman religious architecture, exhibits new trials and progresses. Places with domes became dominant in small structures as well as sultan mosques. In this century, the mosques most of which were built by Sinan were classified depending on number of columns carrying the dome, such as four feet, six feet or eight feet.

In the dome arrangements which Sinan tried before building Selimiye, central single dome applications on four, six, and eight supports are seen. Sinan, before making his the most perfect structure, tried dome systems developed depending on these support systems.

The single dome arose as unique in Selimiye Mosque with its monumental and plain characteristics and carrying system by eight supports on which quarter domes are placed.

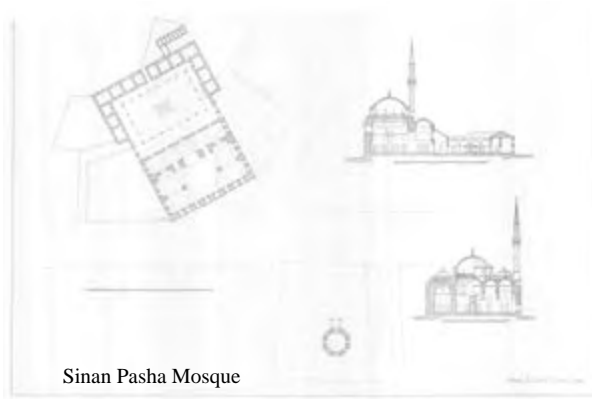
The three structures Sinan built before he was promoted to the chief of architects are remarkable. These are Husreviye Complex in Aleppo, Coban Mustafa Complex in Gebze and Haseki Complex built in Istanbul in the name of Roxelanne (Hurrem).

Haseki Complex, the first work of Sinan in Istanbul has all architectural components of its period. Mosque is completely separated from other elements in the complex like mosque, madrasah, children school, imaret, hospital and fountain.

In **Husreviye Complex** in Aleppo, mosque styles of one dome and adjacent galleries are combined by adding a dome in each corner of one dome following the works of Ottoman architects in Iznik and Bursa. There are also parts such as courtyard, madrasah, Turkish bath, imaret and guest house in the Complex.

Colored stone nailing and ornaments can be seen in the **Coban Mustafa Pasha Mosque** in Gebze. Mosques and other elements were





Sinan Pasha Mosque

placed in harmony in the complex.

The trial of Sinan to sit the dome on a hexagonal plane in certain structures such as **Sinan Pasha Mosque** in Istanbul made a reference to the **Uc Serefeli Mosque** in Edirne. This structure is the first of the six important mosques Sinan built depending on the hexagonal pergola scheme. Like **Mihrimah Sultan Mosque** in Edirnekapi (Istanbul) mosques which the main place is covered by a single dome, are a superior and closer to Baroque architecture expression of mosques with single dome of early Ottoman period. One of his most interesting trials is **Piyale Pasha Mosque** in Istanbul. He considered the mosque multiple foots scheme covering the structure with a lot of domes, and sources even before Ottoman period. He tried structure designs with eight supports with the variances of **Kanuni Mausoleum**, Edirnekapi **Mihrimah Sultan Mosque**, Azapkapi **Sokollu Complex**, Tahtakale Rüstem Paşa Mosque , to reach ideal eight support construct before Selimiye. These buildings are the trials which load distribution is transmitted to ground without killing the central place with support system numbers and the arches used between them. All of these experiments are important because they let him to a masterpiece, Edirne Selimiye Mosque.

The three monumental works Sinan The Architect made after being the chief architect are the steps showing the progress of his art.

The first of all is **Sehzade Mosque** and its complex in Istanbul. Sehzade Mosque built with the style of one central dome between four semi-domes became a reference for all of the mosques built later.

Suleymaniye Mosque is the most magnificent work of Sinan in Istanbul. It was built between 1550 and 1557 in his foreman period, with his own words. The main plan arrangement is to add two semi-domes to main dome placed on the center like Hagia Sofia. Making the structure with four main support systems allows the places to expand to the sides. Like Hagia Sofia, there are no side naves on the place.

However, the greatest work of Sinan is **Selimiye Mosque** in Edirne, which he made when he was eighty years old and called as “my master work” in 1575. Selimiye Mosque outer



shell made in human scales and with elegance feeling is divided by the eight support systems over the women loge level. This loading and supporting system which is not seen on Sehzade and Suleymaniye Mosques brings a different characteristics to architecture of Selimiye.

Because Sinan compared himself over three works of his master period, a detailed analysis is made among other two works of him; Sehzade and Suleymaniye Mosques.

In the works by Sinan the surfaces surrounding the place are parts or portions of a system clenched together. This integration reflects from positive place to negative place, i.e. from inner place to mass.

In three big mosques of Sinan, where praying volumes are one big place, the situation in Sehzade, Suleymaniye and Selimiye Mosques are the same. However, these three buildings, because they are products of different periods of art life of Sinan, have some differences in place effects and structure.

Sehzade Mosque, Istanbul

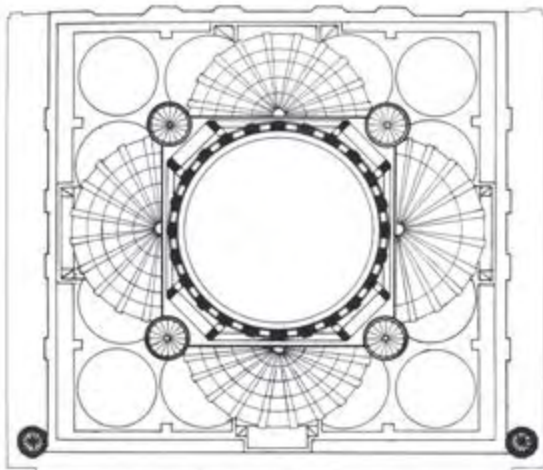
When Sinan started to build Sehzade Mosque, his first great monument, on a 150 m² interior area, he preferred to place main dome to arches and four semi domes and to use large columns (elephant feet-pier) to carry these domes. Similarly; Sinan, who used piers also in Suleymaniye and Selimiye, placed central dome to arches and semi domes matured depending on different arrangements, created coverings having different cross sections in different levels from ground to dome.

In Sehzade Mosque, one of the most important monumental structure for him too, central dome was supported by four semi domes on four sides and adjacent galleries were shaped under the four semi domes. Levels reach the dome symmetrically from four sides with circular contour lines and harmonic transitions.

Sehzade Mosque is a building with square plan and with this structure it is different from mosque schemes tried before. It has a modest interior place with neutral appearance. Formation of riwaqs on the side faces is seen in this building for the first time. Women's place is not considered much. Piers are thin and not covering much. The place transitions between



SEHZADE CAMII Ö.1/200
SEHZADE MOSQUE SCALE 1/200



7- Şehzade Camii 5. tabaka planı
SEHZADE MOSQUE PLAN OF 5. LAYER

5. TABAKA PLANI
PLAN OF 5. LAYER

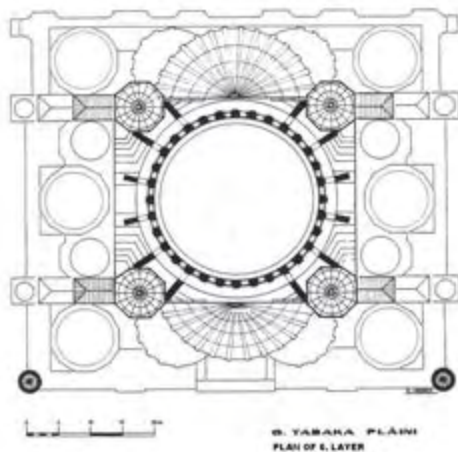


levels are very soft and harmonic. In the top cover, there are four small domes which are alone in the four corners.

This building became a big challenge for Sinan that he hadn't built such a building with these dimensions. On one hand learning the technology required for such a building, on the other hand creating an architectural design in larger scale, realizing the application is very hard for an architect making a building with this scale for the first time. That's why; Sinan was very careful and cautious, built a plain building with a determined system, and created a modest work performing its function, not a structure given a message although he made some authentic contributions.



SÜLEYMANIYE CAMII Ü.1/200
SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE SCALE 1/200



15- Suleymaniye Camii 4. tabaka plani
SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE, PLAN OF 4. LAYER



Suleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul:

Sinan called Suleymaniye Mosque and its Social Complex as his qualification stage work, although the method of the architectures of Hagia Sofia was applied.

Main dome on the four support systems in Suleymaniye Mosque is supported by the two semidomes. With the contribution of the genius of Sinan, the dome tradition was solved in Edirne Selimiye Mosque with the highest standards of structure system.

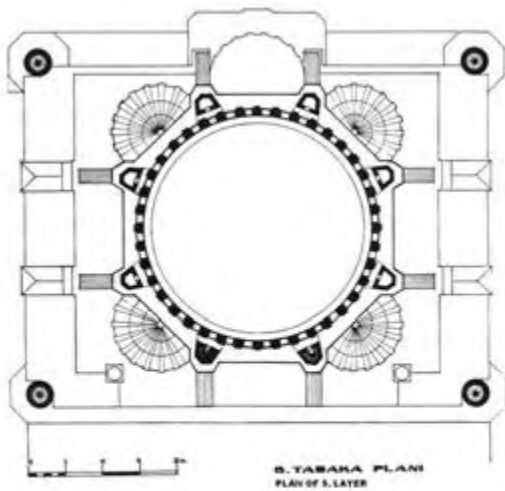
In Suleymaniye Mosque, two semi domes in front of and behind the central dome were used. Semi domes were supported by quarter domes. Adjacent galleries were expanded with traverses and small domes covering traverses.

In Suleymaniye Mosque, the desire to form an artsy place by freeing the neutral effect is apparent. It is a monument which brought important innovations because side riwaqs were arranged more colorfully and elegant than Sehzade Mosque. However the negative effect caused by very big piers closing the view and partial isolation of the parts on the sides of these piers shades the integration of the place. In this case, the middle region which has a strong effect makes side parts be obscured.

In Suleymaniye, the connection of adjacent galleries to interior place is provided but with a harmonic view between these galleries with the shape of two floored balconies with wide top fringes and main structure of the mosque couldn't be achieved. However these are the



SELİMİYE CAMII Ö. 1/200
SELIMIYE MOSQUE SCALE 1:200



22- Selimiye Camii 5. tabaka planı
SELIMIYE MOSQUE, PLAN OF 5. LAYER



elements not aliened to the main structure by planning side galleries with two floors as riwaqs opening the outside, top of the gathering places looking inside and providing the faces of the support towers, with stairs inside, between three parts ornamented with mihrab parts in the bottom, windows at the top in Selimiye.

Selimiye Mosque has a rectangular plan in the first level and there is a big altar niche which there is not in Sehzade and Suleymaniye mosques.

A characteristic first seen in Selimiye is the riwaq formed in kiblah face. There is no daily usage of the riwaq on the kiblah face. This part was constructed to provide support the ground floor walls behind it and to control the brilliant light coming from this face. Altar niche makes a very important support function for kiblah face with its on edge walls.

In the second level of the Selimiye Mosque Sultan's place is located on the frontleft corner like Sehzade and Suleymaniye mosques.

The adjacent galleries of Selimiye Mosque which divides three parts with the two support towers in between are handled with a manner different than the adjacent galleries of Sehzade and Suleymaniye mosques. Adjacent galleries with single floors of Sehzade are elements related with outer structure, have no connection with the interior place, and are considered just for lighting the weight of the mosque mass.

The side riwaqs of Selimiye placed completely inside the place in this level and a wide usage area is provided. In this way, the width of the main place, shaped as a rectangular is increased. This gallery gives the opportunity to watch mosque place without interruption from a different level and in different angles, too.

The difference of side riwaqs between three mosques is that the place is not killed and made functional as much as possible, almost all structural elements have a functional property in Selimiye Mosque, and there are no dead places.

Although the characteristics of kiblah wall and back wall are the same in Selimiye Mosque, side walls have the partitioning wall appearance between strong feet. When looking this level plan, it is possible to understand that Sinan discovered the masonry carcass system and



applied there.

The area of Selimiye Mosque is about 2000 m², with the dome diameter of 31,30 m. That's why; it is the mosque with a biggest dome compared to other two.

The cornered transitions on the below levels in Selimiye Mosque turns into arched transition on the fourth level and reaches to the dome. Although the place levels are narrowing to the middle continuously, the place first expands to the sides, then starts to narrow to the dome in Selimiye. This is another important difference among three mosques.

Sinan took muezzin gathering place to the middle to make this characteristics more efficient and embodied the vertical axis of central plan.

The masses of Sehzade, Suleymaniye and Selimiye mosques are not different from the shape obtained by adding coverings to their places. That is, without needing artificial measures to achieve beautiful façades, the structures of all three buildings form places which the masses of own structures surrounded by the inner surfaces of themselves. In other words, interiors, structure and mass trio are in a masterly integration in these three buildings.

Main mass of Selimiye Mosque consists of two parts with equal dimensions, one is open, and the other is closed, like Sehzade Mosque. However the parts are not square but rectangles of 60 m in width, 44 m in length, unlike Sehzade.

The surface of the courtyard wall, unlike Sehzade Mosque, opens outside two bottoms and top window sets on each axis. The outer face of the last community place is divided into pieces which can not compete with the other elements of the mosque.

The dome load bearing system of Selimiye Mosque was designed to directly contribute to Sinan's challenge to develop mosque type with central plan and to achieve the spatial integrity, is a baldachin with eight foots. This system, instead of transmitting the dome loads to walls, has an apparent static superiority because it provides the smallest arch openings depending on the number of feet in the solution similar to carcass where the load transmitted to the ground with certain supports. Surfaces and foot



cross sections of transmission elements decreases and the location of feet don't intervene with the progress directions in the place. Besides it creates a vertical axis passing through the exact center by the help of perceiving it higher than the systems with four or six foots and absolute symmetry.

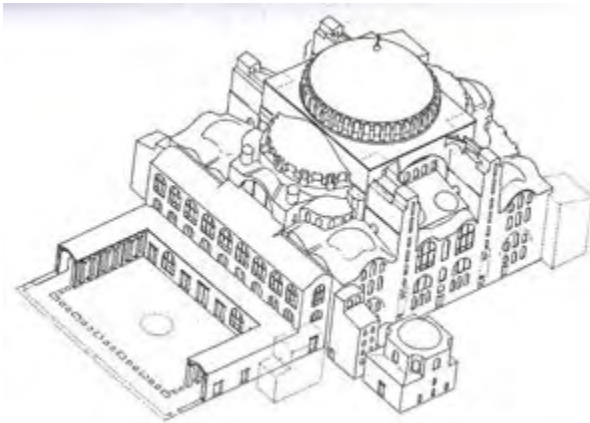
3. Comparison with major structures with big domes

Hagia Sofia, Istanbul:

Hagia Sofia is one of the monuments which architectural world celebrates for its brave cover design giving a unique effect to its inner place. The construction of Hagia Sofia was probably started by Constantine I (324-327) and completed by Constantine II in the first half of 4th century. In the church with three or five naves in its Hellenistic Basilica plan with wood cover there is a gallery floor on the naves. The church was repaired after the fire in 404, and opened to worship in 415. After demolishing and making its dome several times, the design of Antemios of Tralles and Isidoros of Miletus can survive until today. It can be understood that Hagia Sofia is the last that no other building which can fill the place between its two feet were never built in Byzantium city.

Although such a huge dome was made in Hagia Sofia, Byzantium architecture was not dome architecture. This spherical element didn't create a problem as a cover which should be made big and effective. Except Hagia Sofia, dome diameters are consistently small. The problem is not only a diameter or size problem. The frame of the dome usually can be higher than the dome. Especially in Byzantium period, this height increased much, view turned into a tower from dome.

The mathematical relationships between dome loads and load bearing system, even empirically, were of course learnt very well after one thousand years. According to Mainstone, Ottoman mosques are structural critics of Hagia Sofia; it seems that everything in Hagia Sofia was just made to hide the structure by combining the elements to each other and this resulted in almost merging of them. In mosques, however, structure is



expressed freely, there is clearness.

It is known that Hagia Sofia is an experimental structure not confirming the known plan schemes, therefore it can stand only with the help of repairs, reinforcements and supports since it was built. The reason is that this church, atypical for Byzantium still stands after 1500 years is not the robustness of its structure, but the care supporting it. However, Selimiye witnessed only few restorations for ornaments and minarets and it has such a strength structure that the dome and the structure cannot take a major blow even the walls would collapse.

The main difference between Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Hagia Sofia which usually compared by their dome diameters arises from statics and structure.

Selimiye Mosque, as is the top of Sinan's tries to reach spatial integrity; it is also the monument which he claimed that Ottoman Sultans Mosques reached the same level with Hagia Sofia – even went beyond it.

Sinan says about Selimiye Mosque in the book *Tezküret'ül Bünyan* that "... Its four minarets are in the four sides of the dome. The minarets of Uc Serefeli are thick as a tower. It is clear that it is hard to make these minarets both thin and with three ways. The dome like Hagia Sofia dome, hadn't built in Islamic State. Architects in Nazarene group (Christians) said that we have a victory to Muslims. Claims that making such a dome is very hard causing a great frustration on the heart of this worthless. I worked in the said mosque building, thanks to Sultan Selim Han showed ability, made this dome exceeding Hagia Sofia dome six zira high and four zira deep."

The dome of Selimiye Mosque is not six zira height, (around 4,50 m) and four zira (around 3,00 m) depth from the dome of Hagia Sofia. The dome of Selimiye with 31,30 m diameter is almost the same size with the slightly oval dome of Hagia Sofia changing between 30,90 m and 31,80 m. On the other hand, the dome of the Selimiye is 42,30 m in height, while Hagia Sofia has a 55,60-meter-hegiht-dome. What matters is not making a bigger and higher dome than the dome of Hagia Sofia by Sinan, but by inspiring from Hagia Sofia, but not copying, bringing the Ottoman Mosque to its logical



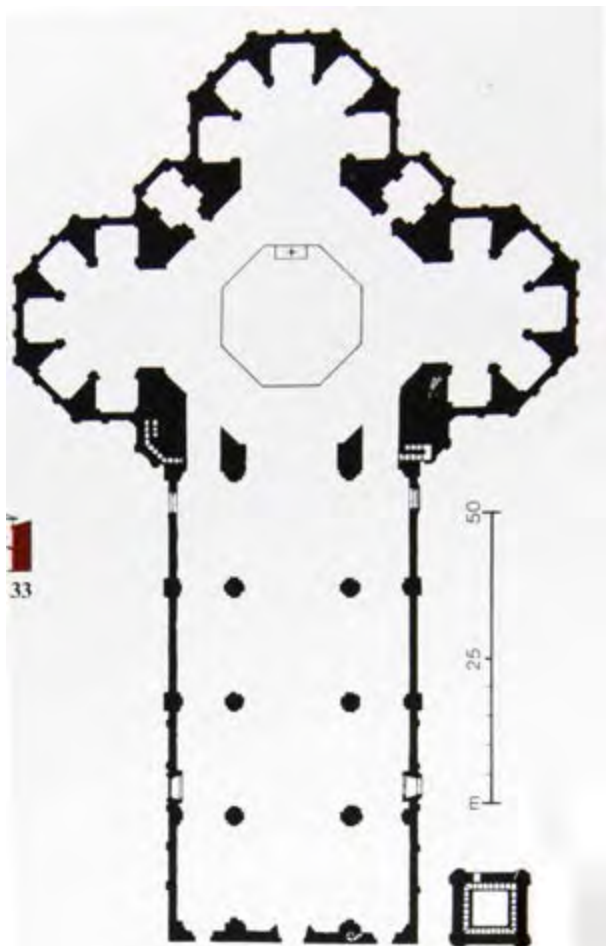
results. The dome of Selimiye is a source for pride for Sinan not because it reaches the dimensions of Hagia Sofia, but it became a means to most elegant and meaningful expression of spatial integrity which Ottoman architecture dreamed from the beginning.

Besides Selimiye Mosque was designed by abiding the domination of large, single dome both in inner places and outer perspective and it achieved the final point of dome architecture. In Hagia Sofia, which is a symbol that Ottoman architecture tried to reach – especially to its dimensions – there are big problems in selection and application of cover system. Also, shape and load bearing system relation could not be solved. That's why when achieving the desire of Ottoman society for a mosque superior than Hagia Sofia, Sinan didn't think that reaching it only in dimensions is enough, he made a design which its outer and inner architecture is completely different from Hagia Sofia.

Also, central place design solved very differently from Hagia Sofia in Selimiye Mosque. In Hagia Sofia, the circular frame of the dome sits on the four columns by its suspension arches and a volume covered with square planned dome in the center is created. Transition elements standing between suspension arches are flat, curvilinear surfaced, spherical scone. Central volume opens to the covered volumes with the semi domes with rectangular plan on arched recess axis, but on the two other directions, column – arch series are arranged to create side nave and middle nave and separate the middle volume to side volumes. Definition of middle and side naves are made by structure elements, also this definition is intensified consciously by illumination method. The windows opened to the frames of dome and semi domes and to the wall of suspension arch, illuminate the middle volume from top, like holy light, dimly, interior place plunged into darkness in the sides. The hierarchical order of Christian religion divided the interior place of Hagia Sofia Church into pieces and central place foundation was demanded only through the middle nave direction to the arched recess. But Sinan managed to collect the prayer area of 35 x 36 m



under a single dome with 31,30 m in Selimiye. The struggle of Sinan was to create the praying form of Islam religion in the best ideal dimensions according to technological level of the period instead of competing with Hagia Sofia in a dimensional race.



Santa Maria del Fiore (Florence Cathedral)

Religious architecture was also dominant during renaissance in Italy as much as Ottoman Empire. Dome plays an important role in both architectures. The Ottoman building tradition represented by Sinan and Renaissance architecture, especially churches with central plan have similar design problems.

In the Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral with a plan in the shape of Latin cross, there is a dome on the intersection point of the arms of the cross.

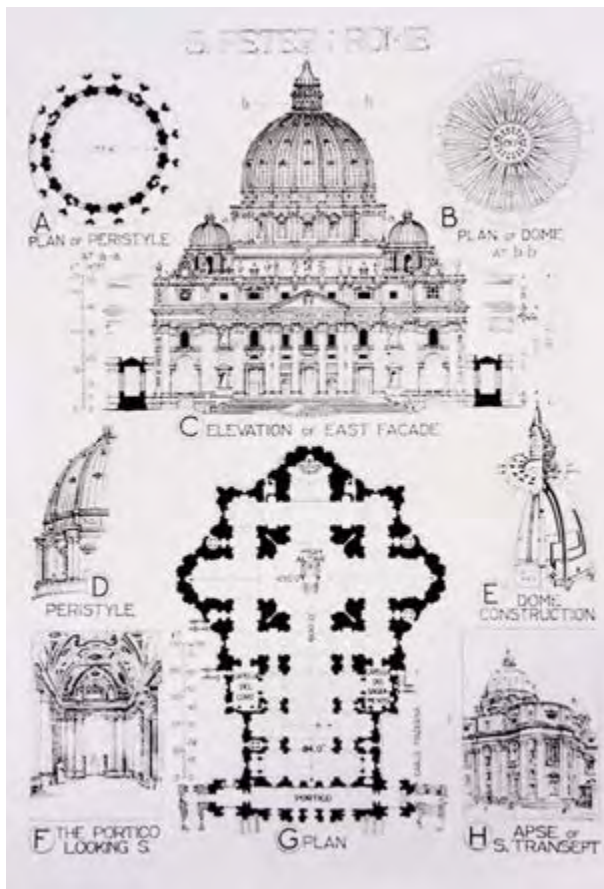
The dome is considered as one of the first important architecture examples of renaissance. This dome is not just one of the elements determining the silhouette of Florence with its shiny beacon in its top, is also the first example of similar domes, inseparable part of all renaissance cities.

This dome with the inner opening in the diagonal direction of 49,2 m and height of 32,65, has a close size with rectangle shaped interior place of the Hagia Sofia. Brunelleschi constructed this very perpendicular dome without scaffolding because construction such a big and high dome by scaffolding, as normal in those days, requires too many woods and becomes too expensive. The dome consists of two domes laid with bricks, one within another. The dome of Selimiye, although it does not cover such a wide opening, is not sliced and has an exact half sphere. Lightning beacon application is also a tradition which can be seen in early period Ottoman mosques. In the classic period, lightning beacons were quitted because an illuminated effect was created in the interior place due to structural solutions.

The dome of Selimiye is not two walled as the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral, there are two domes one on another in the cathedral, inner dome can't be seen from outside, it is hidden. The dome of Selimiye Mosque arises on the eight feet with one wall. There is no need

for an inner dome to support the dome from the inside, uncovered dome is dominant on the environment and the dome can't be seen both from inside and outside easily as it is.

15th century was the period a new place concept arose both in Italy and Anatolia. When Ottoman architecture designed more complex shapes, renaissance artists reached a symbolic plainness, dominated by simple geometric shapes. The artists, who are aware of the newly discovered perspective, entered an abstract planning period emphasizing geometric and numeric properties of architecture. But, it can be seen that both Ottoman architecture and Italian architects searched for ideal place and structure. Sinan didn't have the Roman model passion of renaissance artists but he interpreted the old schemes again with a historical behavior. There is no dome passion we see in Ottoman architecture as a structural covering system in renaissance architecture. Together with the dome, barrel vault, cross vault, flat ceiling with waffles were used too.



San Pietro Cathedral, Vatican:

Bramante was assigned to design and construction of San Pietro church in 1514 by Papa Julius II. Bramante designed a wide martyrium which giant dome is placed on the arched recess of the basilica of Constanine and crypt of San Pietro. The dome would have 136 feet with a diameter of 41,5 m. but higher than that, so it would be almost equal to the dome of Pantheon, but it would be higher. .

Imperial Body of Architects, in which Sinan was the chief architect, had all kinds of help from the state and a very comfortable working environment providing that monumental works could be built in a very short time. In that period considering that San Pietro Cathedral took around 160 years from Bramante to Bernini, St. Paul's Cathedral in London was completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 40 years, Sinan's making of Istanbul Suleymaniye Complex in 7, Edirne Selimiye Mosque in 6 years are signs proving 16th century Ottoman architecture and building organizations works very fast and efficiently.

Masonry stone wall, brick arch and dome in terms of building construction are constants of

Ottoman architecture.

Sinan worked in an existing building construction tradition. In term of static bravery, according to the techniques of their times, Pantheon with 40 meter diameter, Hagia Sofia with large dome applied on a basilica plan by Antemios, Santa Maria del Fiore which its plans were prepared by Brunelleschi with great care are very brave structural experiments.

However the elegance of structures of Sinan can't be seen on them. Load is met with mass, as in old Romans, engineering of Sinan shows masterships solving the mass in the place with a much more logical construction and combining the limits of structural modulations. In his works, tectonic design of early Ottoman buildings was eliminated.

Sinan, by protecting the structural shape of dome inside and outside, made all of the variations provided by domed structure in one life. His style is defined in the universal shaping of domed structure, not in a search made for dome shape. The prototype of the San Pietro dome by Michelangelo shows that dome is designed as a single structure. But the domes of Sinan don't have a personality free from the building.

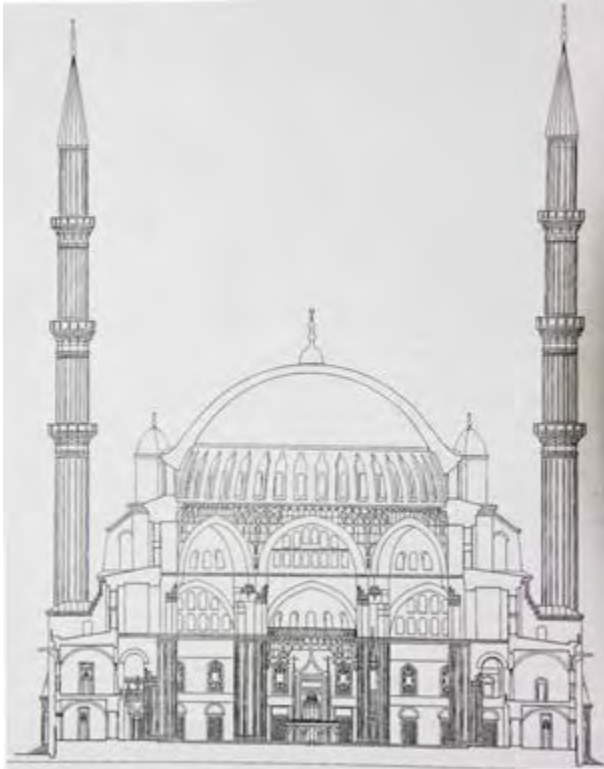
Sinan, raised the potentials of "domed pergola" (that is the structural unit) to its limits by conscious experiments. The design of Selimiye Mosque is the last development stage of primitive passage with squinch between square load bearing ground and bottom of circular dome, area geometry.

When one enters, the pure domed place perceived with all of its glory, has the serenity of Pantheon other than the wonderful bright cage created by the perimeters. Neither the buildings with central plans nor Hagia Sofia Naos were the solutions Sinan looked for is proved here.

It becomes clear here that the artist's studies took ten years on the theme with hexagonal and orthogonal pergola. In this structure, it is read clearly that the main element of Sinan is not the dome, it is pergola.

The buildings of Sinan are the synthesizes combining three traditional structure arrangements and symbols: Sasani with squinch or Islamic dome, domed place with surrounding





corridor seen in the late Roman architecture and the mosque planned as a rectangular area without changing in all Islamic history. The rectangular plan the unchanging parameter of mosque area gave the opportunity to continue to Sinan because it is possible that all kinds of cover schemes can be placed on a rectangular or square environment.

Sinan shows the new Mediterranean rationalism came from nomads and Islam, met with Roman and Byzantium. He made all the place studies of renaissance in his life. He is the representative and symbol of the architectural changes.

In a mass composition which dome or domes are dominant, unlike Middle Asia, Seljuk period and early Ottoman period, the architects of classical period preferred a minaret type away from tower structure. Sinan's preference is known here. When the building desing with one dome and four towers, prepared by Filarete for Sforzinda and dome in between four minarets design of Selimiye bring together, the difference between a building which the renaissance central theory conducts and the design of Sinan can be understood. Sinan tried to integrate the minaret to mosque planning since Sehzade. Minaret design, besides a structural solution, is completely a proportionality problem. Minarets were made in all of Sinan's works between tower and column. In Ottoman classical building, there are no various classical and mixed columns of renaissance architecture. The tops with stalactite and diamond shape don't tell the properties of two different styles. The one with stalactite, both tops can be used together in more important buildings and places. For example, in a monumental mosque, generally the load bearing inner columns are made with stalactite, gathering places with diamond shape, the columns of inner riwaq with stalactite, the columns of outer riwaq with diamond shape. Main door, altar and the niches of altar place are usually with stalactite.

Like all styles of similar times, Selimiye Mosque is a masonry wall, a mass architecture, but in the wall mass of Sinan, there are no wall weights of San Pietro. Here Sinan bravely applied the biggest domes which can be made

by forcing the technology of his age.

By the way, Selimiye in Edirne which we think that superior to St. Pietro church damaged by the baroque character is classified as the top point structure of world architecture. Above all, it deserves admiration that the constructive skeleton formed by the kontfors is added to the whole in a way to increase the general effect.

The difference of Selimiye from the renaissance period buildings is that all elements are connected to each other and the structure up to the little details. In the buildings of renaissance and Europe after renaissance, most of the elements, including the structural ones, are usually independent of the building structure, according to an aesthetics thought from antiquity developed theoretically. Such a style dogma and discussion did not develop in Ottoman architecture. But, the role of the architecture in the social life, symbolism related with religion and unity and the sovereignty of state created concerns more beyond the function and structure solutions in mosque architecture.

3.d Integrity and Authenticity

The property with its all components is located on just one lot which provides its physical and functional integrity. This determination embraces the “monumental” characteristic of the property.

The foundation buildings which are constructed around a mosque in a certain area and each giving a different public service are called “Kulliye” - Islamic Social Complex. This adds a social and economical integrity to the property which guarantees the sustainable development and use of it for years.

Because all the buildings were constructed according to foundation system, everything which creates revenues, such as land, mill, khan, bazaar, commercial buildings were given to the foundations to meet all the costs and to manage all the revenues. That’s why; once the buildings were constructed, they had also the foundations of them.

The foundation system still works today and provides revenues for the General Directorate of Pious Foundation for the restoration and maintenance of the mosque.

“Each part” in the works of Sinan reaches the



“whole” in general by combining the continuity of the outside. The single big dome in Selimiye Mosque also fulfills the unity-integration functions, required by the Islam religion.

The mosque has not been damaged for 434 years since it was built and although the city was occupied twice by the Russians, once by the Bulgarians and once by the Greeks, non significant damages are to be seen on the monument. Some tile panels are stolen from the Imperial Lodge and from the time panels of the grand floor windows.

Because the ownership of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex belongs to General Directorate for Pious Foundations, it is protected by the delegated legislation about Organisation and Responsibilities of General Directorate for Foundations dated 18/04/1984, no. 227 and Regulation of Maintenance, Repair, Cleaning and Environmental Arrangement dated 24/05/1985.

There were no major restorations regarding its structural statics characteristic and components. In the restoration under the Sultan Abdulmecid reign and restoration made between 1983 and 1985 were for ornaments and others for repairing the effects of one fierce earthquake and the lightning. That’s why; one can say that the mosque stands today at it was first built. Besides, the acts of foundations are the most important and the most authentic documents about the buildings in Turkish Islam architecture. Apart from the foundation acts, other information sources alluding or referring to the mosque and its social complex has a high level of credibility and the veracity. This strengthens the authenticity of both the property itself and its information sources.

Today, the Mosque is still used for worship and saves its religious values for muslim population for many years. Dar’ul-Hadis and Dar’ul-Kurra are functioned as museum today; clock house is not used any more, while the other components of the complex are still used for their original uses.



4. State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property

4.a Present state of conservation

Today, the mosque and other component so f the compleks is in a good condition regarding the tiles, ornaments, wooden and marble works together with its structure. It also preserves its structural and decorational characteristic at the time it was built. It is open to visits for both religious, touristic and trading activities.

4.b Factors affecting the property

(i) Development Pressures (e.g., Encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining

Because the place of the monumental works is located at the city center of Edirne, new constructions and traffic have an adverse effect on the works of art. This place is declared as an Urban Conservation Site with the decision of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage. On 05.10.2007, pursuant to the board's decision no. 1632, the Reconstruction Plan for Protection was approved. With this plan, the pressures of urban development on the Complex are tried to be taken under control. According to the plan, the property ownership in the vicinity of Selimiye which was previously 3 was also limited to 2. Furthermore, with the reconstruction plan for protection, Tahmis Square, Cilingirler Street, Saraclar Street, and also the small square near the entrance of the Old Mosque which are within the buffer zone of the property organized as a pedestrian area respectively between 2007 and 2009. (*Annex 4b (i), 1, 2*)

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, Climate change, desertification)

Edirne has a rather cold climate in winter and solid fuels are used for heating purposes in houses considerably. This situation leads to intensive air pollution. The outer fronts of the monumental works of art become tarnished as a result of this pollution. Although these fronts are cleaned with the most appropriate methods during restoration, these methods still cause damages for the stone. Besides, the more this process is conducted, the more damage occurs. The installation of natural gas infrastructure which is significant for both the facilitation of the protection of the entire cultural works of art and the protection of the



health of citizens was completed at the beginning of 2009 (*Annex 4B (ii)*). Transitions to the use of natural gas have started and it is planned that the use of natural gas shall become available throughout the city at the end of 2011. The rate of air pollution values of the last two years in Edirne are as follows:

SO2 Microgram m ³	PM 10 Microgram m ³
15.05.2007	4
15.01.2008	43
15.05.2008	5
15.01.2009	82
15.05.2009	10

The relative humidity rates of the city for the last 79 years are specified herein below. Although the humidity rate in the city is not at a level to affect the stiffness of the stones which are the main structural material of the Complex, it causes mossiness in the stones. The humidity rate does not reach at a rate to adversely affect the wooden structure or the ornaments within the unit of mosque. There are a temperature and a humidity control mechanism in order to protect the works of arts in the library o of the mosque.

Relative humidity rates
for 79 years (1926-2005)

Months	(%)
1	80
2	76
3	72
4	67
5	66
6	61
7	56
8	56
9	62
10	72
11	79
12	82
Anually	69

The preservation of the library within the mosque complex poses a distinction due to its characteristic features. Since the ambient temperature of the part of library where the manuscripts of art are located should be 15-20 degree and its moisture rate should be %45-



%65 RH, the library was equipped with temperature and moisture measurement devices and also with a dehumidifier and a humidifier so that the works of art could be preserved in a more suitable environment. Moreover, an early warning system and an electronic alarm system were installed against the fire and safety, respectively.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Since Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex were topographically built on one of the highest places of Edirne, it does not have any risk of flood. Nevertheless, an emergency action plan including the flood as well was regulated by Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlements. This plan is mainly the part which concerns the city center explaining how to take action in case of a fire and an earthquake throughout Edirne.

The location of Selimiye Mosque is in a second-degree seismic zone. The city center of Edirne where has been almost totally destroyed two times. The city finally quaked in the Iznik Earthquake of 1999; but there were not any damages. Selimiye Mosque has not been affected by the earthquakes until now. Nevertheless, since it does not have a land survey, there is not any certain information about the indestructibility of its land. However, Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations anticipates making a land survey for the period after 2010.

The most possible natural risks which threaten Selimiye Mosque are stroke of lightning and storms as could be understood from the section of History and Development. The minarets of Selimiye Mosque with a height of 70, 89 m have been exposed to the strokes of lightning many times. The minarets are protected against the stroke of lightning with the help of lightning conductor. The yard pillars and the cones of the minarets are fortified against the storms which especially occur in the spring months.

Certain precautions against the flood and fire are regulated for each unit of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex pursuant to the decision of Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 1990 and numbered 688. According to this decision, in



order to protect the Ottoman Bazaar from the flood, two eaves in front of entrance and the wall surface near the mosque were opened and a gallery was built.

In 1996, the projects of renewing the electrical installations of Selimiye, installing a new transformer building and building fire extinguishing channels of 2x2 m in the ground of Ottoman bazaar were conducted in accordance with the conservation council decisions. The electrical and ground projects of Dar'ul-Kurra were renewed in 2006 within the scope of the project conducted in order to establish the madrasa as a Foundation Museum. In this way, the electricity-induced fires were tried to be prevented.

Such projects as those concerning the protection, electrical and heating installations were also contained in the merchandising project prepared in 2004 in order to reorganize Dar'ul-Hadis presently used as the Turkish-Islamist Arts of Work and turn it into a more modern museum.

In every unit of the Complex, there is an emergency action plan against the fires. Moreover, there are water tanks near the complex in order to facilitate the response in case of a fire. Also, there is an early warning system inside the library section of the mosque.

(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures

Thanks to its proximity to Istanbul and the 3 border gates in its city center one of which opens to Greece and the others to Bulgaria, Edirne is a lively city in terms of culture and commerce.

Trakya University which is located in the city conducts projects in cooperation with various education institutes in the Balkans and Europe. In the Balkan campus of the university, there is the Balkan Congress Center. As a result of all these reasons, commercial and touristic transactions are intense in the city.

Moreover, thanks to the Historical Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling having been organized for 648 years, Edirne welcomes many visitors in June and July in each year. It is expected that more foreign visitors shall participate the Oil Wrestling activities in the next years because, the nomination dossier of the activities submitted to the WHC for the List of Intangible



Heritage within the year of 2009.

Beside these, the city experiences a touristic density in the weekend due to the visitors coming to see Selimiye Mosque for one day, and visitors coming from Western Thrace in the month of Ramadan. In the week of the Historical Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling, the hotels in Edirne are 100 % full and the hotels cannot meet the accommodation capacity in this week. However, all these occupancies are observed in the months of spring and summer and the number of visitors considerably fall in the months of winter due to the cold weather conditions. There are still a few visitors in the city due to the activities of Trakya University and Balkan Congress Center in the winter.

Even when the number of visitors reaches the maximum, Selimiye Mosque has the capacity to accommodate all visitors.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the Property and the buffer zone

Because the nominated property is a monument, the population number of 6629, according to 2007 datum, shows the settled population within the buffer zone.

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a. Ownership

The ownership of the mosque and the masradas belongs to the Sultan Selim Foundation, which is a part of the General Directorate for Pious Foundations.

The Mosque is used by the Edirne Provincial Office of Mufti, the Dar'ul-Hadis by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and the Dar'ul-Kurra by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

The ownership of the Primary School and the Arasta belongs directly to General Directorate of Pious Foundations, and all the shops inside the market and the Primary School has been rented to private people.

The Mosque, madrasahs, library, and clock house inside the Selimiye Complex are "charity immovable" which are directly provided by the foundations to the public use free of charge. The Ottoman Bazaar, however, is a "flowing immovable" which are required to be evaluated as an income for the realization of the objectives and activities of the foundation



5.b Protective designation (See Annex 5b)

Mosque and madrasas were first registered as monuments on the national inventory with the decision of The Superior Council for Real Estates, Antiquities and Monuments, dated 14.05.1978 and numbered 10370 (See Annex 7B-2). With the decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 04.10.1985 and numbered 1147 the registration of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Madrasas were renewed (See Annex 7B-3).

Arasta was first registered with the decision of Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments, and was included to the complex with the decision of dated 04.07.2003 and numbered 7697.

With this decision, the complex area is also registered as conservation site which overlaps the world heritage nomination area.

The historical city center, where the mosque and its complex with other significant monumental buildings are located, are also registered on the inventory as conservation site. The first registration goes back to 27.05.1988 date numbered 37 (See Annex 7B-4).

Continuation of its register with the decision dated 04.07.2003 and numbered 7697, and this decision also enlarged the conservation site to a wider area. (See Annex 7B-5)

The buffer zone of the nominated property was determined with the huge participation of all stakeholders within the site in accordance with the Operational Guidelines and national site management legislation. After the approval by the decision of Regional Conservation Council dated 13.12.2007 and numbered 1715 (See Annex 7B-6), it was authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on the 31st of December, 2007 (See Annex 7B-7). Management plan studies are being carried within these boundaries.

Buffer zone of the property:

Buffer Zone and Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex takes place in the Urban Site Boundary which is widen with the decision of 04.07.22003 dated and 7697 numbered and accepted by Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage with the decision of dated 27.05.1988, no 37. Being in the Urban



Site Boundary of The Buffer Zone and Selimiye Complex is one of the most important commitments.

Buffer Zone has been the trade center of Edirne Historical City Center for centuries. And at present, it is still keeping this characteristic as a most important trade and tourism center. Because of these characteristics, some negative effects could arise. Buffer Zone Boundaries is identified in this way, with the aim to keep under the control these pressures and to maximize the damage of them. In this way, the boundaries could keep under the control easily for now and future.

The “buffer zone” of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex was determined in a way to include the surrounding area essential in protecting, displaying and healthy functioning of Selimiye Mosque and to exclude any unnecessary areas. The zone basically includes the historical city center where the cultural and commercial texture of Edirne intensely located but does not overlap the conservation site boundaries.

The buffer zone has three different attraction spots. Saraclar Street is the first attraction center with its commercial potential. The second center is the front of the Old Mosque and from this centre radial roads go to every direction. The third centre is composed of the Tashan - Uc Serefeli Mosque square. The first of these centers is the one with busy trading activities. The second centre is Sahristan, the social and cultural site in Turkish and Islamic cities. The second centre meets the third centre by the Londra Asfalti.

Considering the cultural assets in the buffer zone, an example of the late Ottoman Barracks architecture Harbiye Barracks, a structure dating back to the 1870 built by Governor Huşit Pasha in a rectangular plan with an atrium stand by the north end of the boundary.

On the northeastern side of the boundary, there is Atik Ali Pasa Mosque among the mosques of Edirne and the early Ottoman architecture, dating back to the first quarter of the 15th century; Edirne Archeology and Ethnography Museum where archeological and ethnographical materials of Edirne are exhibited; the Stone Chambers from the 15th



century; and Saray Bath again dating back to the 15th century.

The northwestern side of the boundary is highly intense texturewise. This side extending to Uc Serefeli Mosque is the part of the boundary where Edirne's first Muslim neighborhoods are established and which has houses that are 200 years old today. In this zone, there is White House of Bahauallah Effendi who created the faith of Bahaism in Edirne. The historical house called Hafiz Aga Mansion that hosted clandestine gatherings of Ittihat ve Terakki Partisi (Union and Progress Party) at the time of its establishment as a community which has an important place in the Turkish history is also located in this zone. Another cultural asset located by the northwestern end of the buffer zone is Kirazlı Mosque with a single dome and single minaret built in 1436-37 by Hadım Şahabettin Pasha a governor of Rumelia of Sultan Murat II.

The east of the boundary is formed by Zehr-i İmar Mosque remains and Cemetery dating back to the 15th century.

On the southeastern side of the boundary, there is Hıdır Aga Mosque with a single dome built in second half of 16th century; Ittihat ve Terakki Community Building built in 1916 and interior and outer decoration program of which belongs to Dr. Rıfat Osman, today used as the Public Education Center; and next to it a building constructed at the beginning of the 20th century (1909) and now used as the Trade School.

The southwest and west parts of the zone are the busiest zone of Edirne in religious and commercial aspects. Here, right by the southwest of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex there is vault covered Havlucular Inn built at the beginning of the 17th century by the Head of the Provincial Treasury of the period Ekmekcizade Ahmet Pasha, and by the south corner of the Inn a Public Fountain dated 1601 again built by Ekmekcizade Ahmet Pasha. Opposite Havlucular Inn, the remains of Yemis Kapanı built in the 16th century and destroyed later are located. In the south of the Inn, there is Mezit Bey Bath built in 1422 by Mezit Bey, a raider of Sultan Murat II. Being a property of the foundation previously, the Bath is now privately owned.



In the southwest of the buffer zone, right opposite Selimiye Complex, Old Mosque, the first monumental structure built in 1403–1414 after Edirne was conquered by Turks and the last example of the great mosques plan type applied in the early Ottoman Architecture is situated. Old Mosque, composed of 9 equal domes and built in the great mosque plan type, has a remarkable history, since it was constructed in the Ottoman Interregnum, called „*fetret dönemi*” in Turkish.

The Covered Bazaar located in the southwest of Old Mosque is an interesting example still standing and usable among the Early Ottoman bazaars established between 1417 and 1418, built as a foundation to bring income to Old Mosque. In the southeast of Old Mosque, a building from the beginning of the 20th century which is among the Neo-Classical Ottoman architecture examples and today used as the Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations is located. In the south of the mosque there is Rüstem Pasha Caravanserai built by Sinan, the architect of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex. The texture extending downward from the Caravanserai is the commercial texture including a group of buildings of the 20th century architecture.

In the southwestern end of the buffer zone boundary, Ali Pasha Bazaar built in 1569 again by Architect Sinan and comprised of 130 stores - 300 m in length is located. Saraçlar Caddesi in front of Ali Pasha Bazaar is a commercial activity zone and the buildings in this zone date back to the beginning of the 20th century. In the west of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex in the buffer zone, there is Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha Fountain and on the way of Mimar Sinan Caddesi passing by the northwest of the complex Edirne Municipal Building constructed in 1901.

The west end of the buffer zone boundary is formed by the remains of the walls of the Hadrianus Castle built from 123 to 138 A.D. by the Roman Emperor Hadrianus and the Macedonia Tower reaching today with the additions made in the Byzantine era. In the north of the Macedonia Tower, the Stone Inn built in the second half of the 16th century by Architect Sinan by the order of Sokullu Mehmet Pasha is



located. Next to the Stone Inn, there is Sokullu Bath in double bath plan - both for women and men - built in the second half of the 16th century again by Architect Sinan by the order of Sokullu Mehmet Pasha.

Opposite Sokullu Bath, there is Uc Serefeli Mosque which has a very important place in the Ottoman architecture. Uc Serefeli Mosque setting a significant phase in transition from the early Ottoman architecture to the Classical architecture was built from 1438 to 1447. With a dome of 24.10 m in diameter, Uc Serefeli Mosque is the one with the biggest dome of its period. The structure is an important pioneer with its properties like its pyramidal silhouette, its court of porch, the three minaret balconies and the passage to the central big dome as the basic phase.

Right behind Uc Serefeli Mosque, there is Clock Madrasa of Uc Serefeli Mosque and Peykler Madrasa built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet near Clock Madrasa.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

According to the national legislation, Edirne Municipality is the responsible institution to prepare urban conservation plan.

All restoration and conservation activities for the mosque, madrasas and the arasta are carried out according to the national Act on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage numbered 2863 and Act on Pious Foundations numbered 5737 and with the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. Supervision of the projects are the duty of the Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation.

While fulfilling the entire operations, a cooperation and coordination have been established among the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General and Regional Directorates of Pious Foundations, Edirne Municipality and Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage. The task sharing among these institutions has been ensured by the acts.



5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)
(See Annex 5D)

Thrace and Ergene Basin Sub-Region Plan
(See Annex 5D-1)

There is the Sub-Region Plan for Thrace and Ergene Basin with a scale of 1/100.000 which was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as an upper scale plan to which the property is also subject. In this plan, the region lies in Edirne-Pazarkule-Kapikule planning sub-region.

The operations of Plan with a scale of 1/25000 are maintained by Edirne Municipality for Edirne-Pazarkule-Kapikule planning sub-region in accordance with the plan.

Conservation Plan (See Annex 5D-2)

Selimiye Mosque and its vicinity lie within Edirne Urban Conservation Site. Conservation Plan prepared with regard to the urban conservation site area was approved by Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Properties on 05.10.2007 numbered 1632 and the plan was brought into action on 07.11.2007. In this plan, the property is designed as Religious and Cultural Facility.

Management Plan (See Annex 5D-3)

It is a special plan composed for the preservation of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex and being prepared by Edirne Municipality in conformity with the supplement-2 of Act Numbered 2863. The plan sets forth that the Complex be the center and the planning be made in a way to include the border of the Buffer Zone formed around the complex. This planning assigns duties of related institutions and concerns the interventions for the physical preservation of the Complex. Implementation of the planning will start once the Coordinaton and Supervision Council, established by the Municipality in accordance with to legislation, approves the plan.

The present plain is of a quality which organizes the informative, educational and promotional activities for the transfer of the cultural significance of the complex to the future generations, for the understanding of the importance of the cultural preservation by the local people and for the adoption of the cultural values by the entire layers of the people and which also regulates the visitor flow, rather than



5.e. Property management plan or other management system

being a planning of restoration.

The current conservation of the mosque, masrastas and arasta is under the responsibility of the General and Regional Directorates of Pious Foundations. However, daily tasks of cleaning, security, etc for Dar‘ul-Hadis are held by the Edirne Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Dar‘ul-Kurra; inner and outer courtyards are held by Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation; the mosque is held by Edirne Provincial Directorate of Religious Affairs; the library and the possession of the manuscripts are in the responsibility of the Edirne Provincial Public Library.

Following supplement 2, entitled “Site Management, Museum Management and Monuments Commission” of Act Numbered 2863 promulgated on 14.07.2004, the boundaries of the site management area have been approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex site buffer zone (management area) considered within the scope of the management plan.

In accordance with the related regulation Mr. Namık Kemal Döleneken (The Deputy Mayor of Edirne) has been appointed by Edirne Municipality as the site coordinator to provide coordination among the responsible institutions in planning and implementation process of management plan. Meanwhile, “Advisory Body”, which is responsible to evaluate draft management plan and to give suggestion for implementation, was constituted by academicians, representatives of NGOs, chamber of architects, local and central government and local citizens. Additionally, the “Coordination and Supervision Council”, which is mainly responsible for approving the management plan and steering the implementation of it, was constituted by the representatives of related local and central institutions are established in accordance with the regulation, as well.

Management plan being prepared by the Municipality aims to maintain all these management responsibilities interrelate and to propose a well-structured management mechanism for the property (for detailed



5.f. Sources and levels of finance

information see attached draft management plan).

The rentals and operating incomes obtained from the Arasta are transferred to General Directorate of Pious Foundations in order to be expended for the repair of the entire units of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex. This resource forms the necessary financial means for the preservation of Selimiye Complex. Furthermore, General Directorate of Pious Foundations may transfer the excess of its other earning flows to restoration works of Selimiye Complex. As it is set forth in the act, sufficient amount of budgets that shall meet the investments concerning the preservation are granted to the budget of Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations.

In order to fulfill the services of preservation and maintenance stated in the act no. 2863, a sufficient amount of subsidy is granted to the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism every year.

Financial sources are generally created with the help of the contributions provided by the central institutions and certain donations granted to the owners of the mentioned cultural properties for the purpose of the preservation of the properties held by the natural and legal entities inside the Buffer Zone.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

On necessary occasions, the officials of the Ministry of Culture organize informative meetings with both Edirne Municipality and the officials of the Governorship. Also Edirne Municipality receives professional and counseling support from ICOMOS Turkey and Union of Historical Cities.

There is the Department of Preservation-Restoration within the body of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering in Trakya University in Edirne and the required support is received from the lectures of this department. Moreover, the International Symposium of the Architect Sinan is organized by the Faculty of Architecture every year; this symposium enables that the experts participating in the symposium contact with the municipality.

Five lecturers of the university, two of which are the lecturers of the faculty of architecture, one of which is the lecturer of the department of



the art history and the other one of which is the lecturer of the department of archaeology, one of which is the lecturer of the department of public administration, are the members of the Administrative Boards of the Preservation of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

TMMOB, Edirne Branch of the Chamber of Architects are also among the corporate stakeholders in the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Complex. Furthermore, a representative of Edirne Branch is also present in the Advisory Board of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The other representatives of the above-mentioned chamber offer their experiences in the seminars, workshops and exhibitions.

The Mediterranean Bureau Meeting of UNESCO, ICOMOS and CIVVIH was organized between 15th and 18th of November 2009 thanks to the activities of Edirne Municipality and the Turkish Office of ICOMOS in order to benefit from the experiences of the international experts and trainers within the scope of the preparatory operations of the Administrative Plan of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

Within the scope of the educational activities of the next year, there exist educational programs prepared for the students to enable them become a voluntary guide in Selimiye Mosque or the historical city center of Edirne in cooperation with CEKUL Foundation (Foundation for the Promotion and the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) and Provincial Directorate of National Education (more information could be found in annexed draft management plan).

5.h. Visitors facilities and statistics

According to the official statistics, in 2004-2009, the total number of domestic tourists which received oral and/or written information from Edirne Tourism Information Desk is 19867 and the total number of foreign visitors is 21228.

Apart from this official statistics, the exact number of the visitors who visit the historical buildings in the month of Ramadan and in the week of Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling is not known. Since the 7 mosques in Edirne are regarded as sacred by the people, the number of visitors



who visit the mosques in the month of Ramadan is far more than the ordinary times. The people who visit these mosques during the month of Ramadan are considered pilgrims by the people. The number of these visitors shows variations daily, in the weekends and in the holy months according to the data obtained from Edirne Provincial Mufti's Office.

The imams and muezzins of the mosque are responsible for guiding the visitors about the entrances and exits of the mosque and informing them about the history, characteristics, use of the Selimiye Complex. Although this application increases the responsibilities of the religious officers working in the mosque, it is still considered the most appropriate system for the daily administration of the mosque. Because also the group visits with a guide according to the Holy Days, Prayer times, opening and closing times of the mosque are controlled by religious officers. Groups with a Guide generally applied for the daily tours coming from Istanbul or the tours coming abroad. The majority who does not come with a group and visit by their own vehicles could visit the mosque unit of the complex with the guidance of the religious officers working in the mosque.

Regarding the mosque and the arasta, because the former is a religious building and is open to visit for no charge and no ticket, and the latter is a trading component of the complex which is also subject to daily flows of locals and tourists as well, the exact number of the visitors cannot be obtained from any sources. Below are the statistics about the visitors of Selimiye Mosque which are obtained from Provincial Mufti's Office (All figures are approximate).

According to the reports of Edirne Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Directorate of Museum and GDPF number of Edirne City Museum and Edirne Vakf Museum visitor is 124.000 per year.



5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the Property

Various activities are organized publicly for creating an awareness concerning promotion and cultural preservation. The activities are concentrated in certain days and weeks celebrated nationwide.

Museums Week

The day of 18th of May declared by UNESCO for the promotion of museum studies is celebrated worldwide and this day is organized between 18th and 24th of May as “Museums Week” in Turkey since 1982. During this week, it is ensured that all elementary students visit the two museums in Selimiye mosque and complex in a planned way.

Throughout the week, painting, poem and writing competitions are organized for various age groups. The competitions and the promotional activities are organized jointly by the Provincial Directorate of National Education, the municipality and the City Museum.

Foundations Week

The second week of the month of May is celebrated as “Foundations Week” since 1985 in order to improve the feeling of help among people, to explicate the importance of the solidarity and to help people reach the richness of mind.

There is a different concept each year determined by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations. In 2008, the week is celebrated as Foundation Civilization Year of Water and in 2000 as Foundation Civilization Year of Health. Throughout the week, remarkable banners and posters of big sizes and in various compositions are put up in the city squares and the chief artifacts of the foundation. Competitions and activities of exhibitions are organized in order to bring together the foundation’s artifacts and the people. Selimiye Mosque which is also an artifact of the foundation lies in the center of all these activities.

Furthermore, the informative speeches and sermons made publicly in the mosques after the noon prayer on Friday which is considered sacred in Islam. These sermons are on social and cultural subjects. For example, family, child rearing, honesty, neighborhood, solidarity



etc. Friday sermon about the issues of the foundation's artifacts, foundation culture and solidarity, maintenance and preservation of the foundation's artifacts is delivered in all mosques during this week.

18th of April World Day of Monuments and Sites

This day is celebrated under the supervision of the presidency of ICOMOS Turkey office. Every year, informative meetings, competitions and exhibitions are organized about a specific subject. For example in 2006, the concept of 18th of April was composed on the Industrial Heritage. In 2007, various activities were held under the title of the Preservation of the Cultural Landscapes and in 2008, activities were held under the title of Heritage and Hold Places. In 2009, this day was celebrated within the framework of the concept of Heritage and Science.

Within the scope of the celebrations of 18th of April, various activities are held in order to explain the monumental value of the entire monumental artifacts in Edirne and Selimiye Mosque to the public. In these educational and informative activities, the office of ICOMOS Turkey and the supports of especially the local artists, the union of historical cities, ÇEKÜL and Project of Respect to Sinan are received in the exhibitions opened in Selimiye Mosque and other certain monumental artifact.

CEKUL Foundation and Voluntary Cultural Trainers

The Cultural Ambassadors who increase their knowledge and experiences with the trainings organized in various cities under the supervision of CEKUL (Foundation for the Promotion and the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) within the scope of the Project of Cultural Ambassadors use their knowledge and experiences in order to illuminate the elementary school teachers and students in that city. The ambassadors share their experiences with the students and teachers in various cities within the scope of educational activities.

There is a cooperation protocol of CEKUL Foundation with the Ministry of National



Education within the scope of this project. Edirne is also present among the cities within the scope of this protocol. The activities of the Ambassadors have started for the first time in the educational year of 2009–2010 in the schools of Edirne.

CEKUL Foundation and Project of “Respect to Sinan”

In 1990, CEKUL Foundation initiated a long-termed project in the light of its great accumulation which started in Agirnas, the city Sinan was born, and which bring together the traces of its life with those it had produced until then in order to overcome the problems surrounding the name of Sinan and his works and to render sovereign the respect for the heritage of Sinan. In all steps, it is aimed to increase the sensitivity towards the entire cultural values, especially the architectural heritage by considering the symbolic value of Sinan. Within the scope of this project, online information started to be given in 2006 from the website <http://www.sinanasaygi.org> by means of the Life of Sinan, his works, promotional brochures, road maps and photo galleries. Furthermore, a library was formed in İstanbul within the scope of this project.

In this project, various activities such as competitions, meetings, interviews, trips etc. are organized densely.

The status of Edirne and Selimiye Mosque is special within the scope of these activities. The Project of Respect to Sinan which organizes outdoor exhibitions and walks according to the weather conditions in different seasons has informative maps for the walking tracks. The exhibitions, theatres and film displays are organized as indoor activities.



5.j Staffing levels (Professional, technical, maintenance)

A Edirne Municipality Preparation and Implementation Office of World Heritage:
Technical and Scientific Consultant: Prof Dr. Architect Nevzat ILHAN.

The Site Coordinator of Property: Namık Kemal DOLENEKEN, Urban Planner, Deputy Mayor

Office Staff:

-Chief Executive Officer: Mesude SENOL

-M.A. Art Historian: Isilay YILDIRIM

-M.A. Public Manager: Yasagul EKINCI

-Historian: Ozlem UCAR

-Translators: Nihan KENDIR, Demet DURAN

-Mapping Technician: Berk ÇAKIR

-Graphic Designer: Altay MOCAN

B Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations:

Regional Manager Huseyin OZER

Technical Staff:

-Restoration Architect: Ahmet SARAC

-Restoration Architect: Fuat SİSMAN

-Art Historian, Museum Officer: Utku SUNA



6. Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation has an architect who assigned to carry out monitoring duties. The architect is regularly visiting the Complex and photographing the any environmental effects. The key indicators for measuring the state of conservation are as follows:

1. Humidity levels: The monitoring reports which is prepared by responsible architect Onur Öner from Art Works and Architecture Works at Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation and Art Historian, Museum Officer Utku Suna from Foundation Museum are being proposed to General Directorate of Pious Foundation, Ankara, every three months. In the vegetation, the Relative humidity is used %45 as base. On the monuments, the mossiness starts when the Relative Humidity is over %45; and this is identified with photographs by the in charged architect and art historian of General Directorate of Pious. These Algeas and smuts are cleaned by water.
2. Growth of vegetation within the courtyards: The monitoring reports which is prepared by responsible architect are being proposed to General Directorate of Pious Foundation, Ankara, every three months.
3. Conditions of the ornaments and decorations: The monitoring reports which is prepared by responsible architect are being proposed to General Directorate of Pious Foundation, Ankara, every three months.
4. Periodic photographic documentation: The monitoring reports which is prepared by responsible architect are being proposed to General Directorate of Pious Foundation, Ankara, every three months. *(See Annex 6A-1)*



5. Effects of global warming: The monitoring reports which is prepared by responsible architect are being proposed to General Directorate of Pious Foundation, Ankara, every three months.
6. Numbers of visitors: imam and mufti regularly take notes for visitors. There should not be any limiting policies for visitors of the mosque, that's why; that's why; the number of visitors change seasonal as seen below:
 - a. Week days: 4000–6000 per day
 - b. Friday Prayings: 8000–10000 per day
 - c. Weekends: 6000–1000 per day
 - d. Special Seasons (Ramadan, Historical Kırkpınar Oily Wrestling Duration): +15000 per day.

It can't be put a limit for visitors coming to the mosque and there is no adverse affect. Because bearing capacity of mosque is approximately 30000-40000. For that reasons there is no threat for mosque.

The restoration plans and programmes Related to Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are being composed by the “ Plan and Programme Branch Office” affiliated to Directorate of Monument and Construction Office of General Directorate of Pious Foundation.

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

The monitoring of the property is mainly conducted by the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations by means of photography in indefinite intervals. The corrossions in the structure are determined with the help of the photographs. KUDEB (Conservation, Implementation and Control Bureau) which will be established within the body of Edirne Municipality in the near future shall initiate a systematic operation for the monitoring of property and its buffer zone, as well.



6.c Results of previous reporting Exercises

Reports and documentations on the preservation status of the site are kept in the archives of the Directorate General of the Cultural Heritage and Museums, Edirne Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, General and Regional Directorates of Pious Foundations, Edirne Regional Conservation Council, Edirne Municipality and other Administrative Offices in the site.

Previous monitoring and reporting resulted in the strengthening of inspection and in hiring additional staff.

7.Documentation

7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials

See the Image Inventory and Photograph and Audiovisual Authorization Form. (*Annex 7A*)

* Related to Section 7.b

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

Annex 7.b-1. Law for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage No: 2863 of 1983, amended by Legislation No: 3386 in 1987, amended by Legislation No: 5226 in 2004.

Annex 7.b-2. The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 14.05.1978 and numbered 10370..

Annex 7.b-3. The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 04.10.1985 and numbered 1447.

Annex 7.b-4. The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 27.05.1988 numbered 37

Annex 7.b-5. The decision of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 04.07.2003 numbered 7697.

Annex 7.b-6. The decision of Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 13.12.2007 numbered 1715.

Annex 7.b-7. The Minister's Approval decision dated 31.12.2007 concerning buffer zone (site management boundary).



- 7.c Form and date of most recent records or Inventory of property** Photographs and registration voucher of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are enclosed (*See Annex 7.c-1, 7.c- 2*)
- 7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held**
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 - Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums – Ankara
 - Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage
 - General Directorate of Pious Foundations – Ankara
 - Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations
 - Edirne Municipality
- The photographs of the Property are kept by individual collectors. Among these collectors are Mehmet Edip Agaogullari, Tayip Yilmaz, Faruk Etker, and Bulent Bankaci.
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8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and
 Museums
 Address: Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
 Mudurlugu
 II. Meclis Binası Ulus /ANKARA
 E-mail: okkasdaglioglu@kultur.gov.tr
 Telephone: 00.90.312. 310 53 63 – 310 43 80
 Fax: 00.90.312.311 14 17

8.c Other Local Institutions

General Directorate for Pious Foundations
 ANKARA-TURKEY
 Telephone: +90 312 415 50 00 – 10, +90 312
 509 60 01
 Fax : +90 312 509 60 00
 e-mail: gen.ozkalem@vgm.gov.tr,
 kultur@vgm.gov.tr

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 EDIRNE-TURKEY
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 e-mail: baskannk@edirne.bel.tr,
 nkdbig@yahoo.com

Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious
 Foundations
 EDIRNE-TURKEY
 Telephone: +90 284 212 13 71, +90 284 212 13
 24, +90 284 225 32 06
 Fax : +90 284 225 10 99
 e-mail: edirne@vgm.gov.tr

8.d Official Web address

Contact name: Namık Kemal
 DÖLENEKEN
Telephone: +90 533 552 63 35
E-mail: nkdken@hotmail.com,
knamik@bnet.net.tr,
baskannk@edirne.bel.tr

Municipality of Edirne: www.edirne.bel.tr,
www.edirneint.bel.tr



**9. Signature on behalf of the State
Party**

Okkas DAGLIOGLU
General Director of Cultural Heritage and
Museums





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

Ankara, 13.01.2010

OKKAS DAGLIOGLU
Director





REBUPLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

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Okkas DAGLIOGLU
Director General for Cultural Heritage and Museums



ANNEX

1.e MAPS of NOMINATED AREA

- Annex 1.e-(i) Location map
- Annex 1.e-(ii) Topographic map
- Annex 1.e-(iii) Boundaries of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone
- Annex 1.e-(iv) Land use map
- Annex 1.e-(v) Ownership map
- Annex 1.e-(vi) Layout Plan of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
- Annex 1.e-(vii) Surrounding Area Map of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
- Annex 1.e-(viii) Individual Historic Buildings within the buffer zone
- Annex 1.e-(ix) Urban Conservation Plan 1/30000, 1/5000, 1/1000

2.a DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY

- 2.a- 1 Edirne Selimiye Mosque And Its Social Complex Plan
- 2.a- 2 Registration Forms of Monuments and Public Buildings in Buffer Zone

2.b HISTORY and DEVELOPMENT

- 2.b-1 (1) State Policy On The Cultural Historical Heritage Of Bulgaria 1878–2005, Stoyan Denchev-Sofia Vasileva
- 2. b-1 (2) Letter of Bogdan Filov-Translation
- 2. b-2 (1) Restitution of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. b-2 (2) Restitution of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2. b-2 (3) Restoration of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. b-2 (4) Restoration of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2. b-2 (5) Restoration of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 3
- 2. b-2 (6) Survey of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. b-2 (7) Survey of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2. b-3 (1) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration
- 2. b-3 (2) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 1
- 2. b-3 (3) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 2
- 2. b-3 (4) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 3
- 2. b-3 (5) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 4
- 2. b-3 (6) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 5
- 2. b-3 (7) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 6
- 2. b-3 (8) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 7
- 2. b-3 (9) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 8
- 2. b-3 (10) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration, 9
- 2. b-3 (1) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey
- 2. b-3 (2) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 1
- 2. b-3 (3) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 2
- 2. b-3 (4) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 3
- 2. b-3 (5) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 4
- 2. b-3 (6) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 5
- 2. b-3 (7) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 6
- 2. b-3 (8) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 7



- 2. b-3 (9) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 8
- 2. b-3 (10) Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey, 9
- 2. b-4 (1) Exhibition of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa
- 2. b-4 (2) Restoration of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa
- 2. b-4 (3) Survey of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. b-4 (4) Survey of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, Sheet 2

4.b (i) DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES (e.g., Enroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

- 4.b (i)-1 Arrangement Project of the Tahmis Square of Municipality Edirne
- 4.b (i)-2 Saraclar Street Pedestrian Arrangement Project

4.b (ii) ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES (e.g., Pollution, Climate change, desertification)

- 4.b (ii)- 1 Thracia Region Natural Gas Distributing Pipe Lines Distribution Project 1/1000 of Inner City

5.d EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

- 5. d-1 Environment Plan of Sub-Region Of Thrace And of Ergene Basin, 1/100000-Sheets
- 5. d-2 Urban Conservation Plan 1/1000, 1/5000, 1/30000
- 5. d-3 Management Plan

6.a KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING STATE OF CONSERVATION

- 6.a-1 Photographic Monitoring Of Regional Directorate Pious Foundation

7.a PHOTOGRAPHS, SLIDES, IMAGE INVENTORY AND AUTHORIZATION TABLE AND OTHER AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

- 7. a Image Inventory and Photograph and Audiovisual Authorization Form



7.b DECISIONS

7.b-1 Law For The Protection of Cultural And Natural Haritage No2863

7.b-2 The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 14.05.1978 and numbered 10370.

7.b-3 The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 04.10.1985 and numbered 1447.

7.b-4 The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 27.05.1988 numbered 37

7.b-5 The decision of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 04.07.2003 numbered 7697.

7.b-6 The decision of Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 13.12.2007 numbered 1715.

7.b-7 The Minister's Approval decision dated 31.12.2007 concerning buffer zone (site management boundary).

7.c FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

7. c-1 Photo Albüm

7. c-2 Selimiye Mosque And Its Social Complex Registration Voucher At 2003



ANNEX 1.e

MAPS of NOMINATED AREA



26°33'04.34"

26°33'09.74"

26°33'36.70"

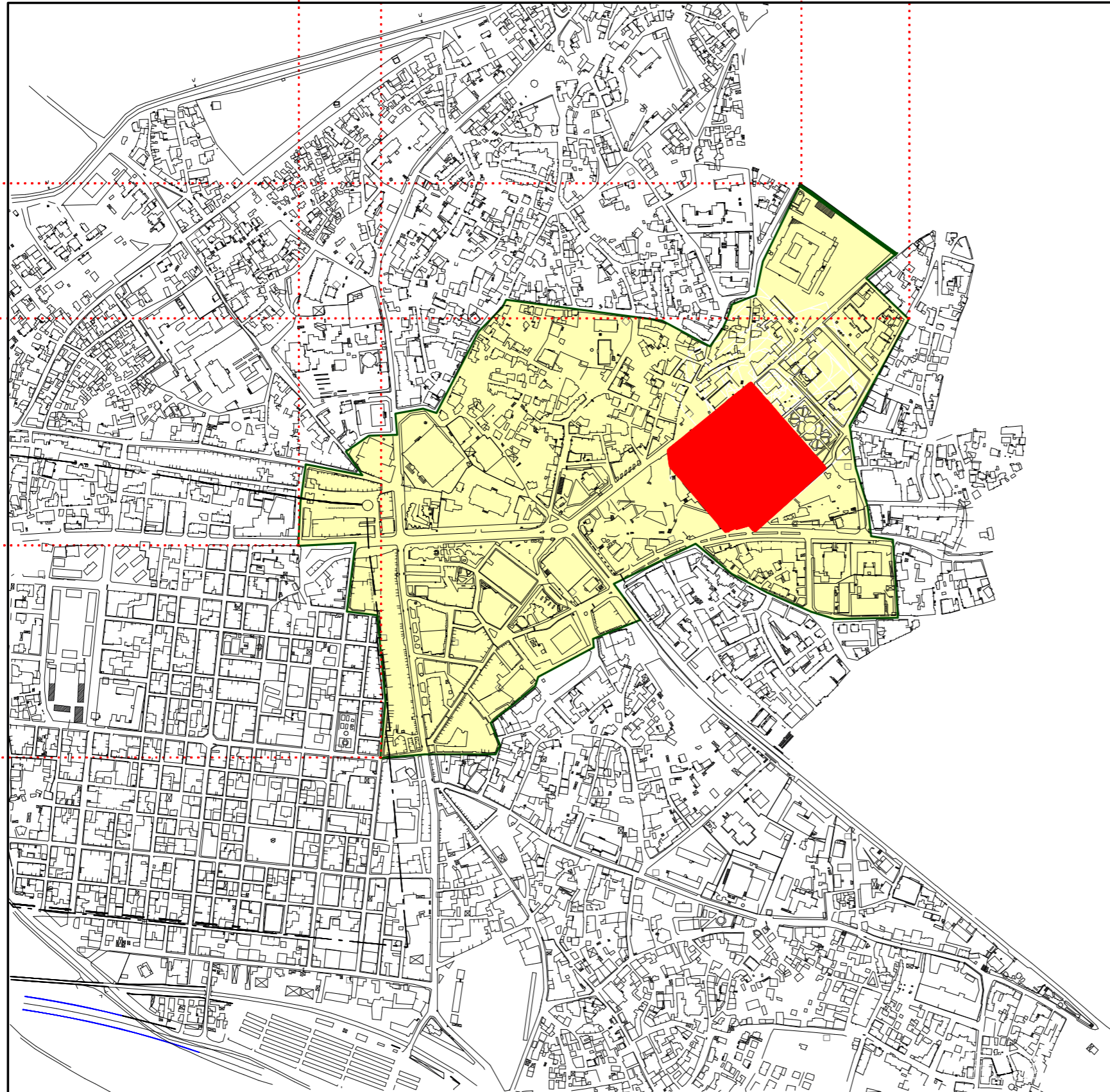
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41°41'57.94"

41°41'51.21"



41°41'40.02"

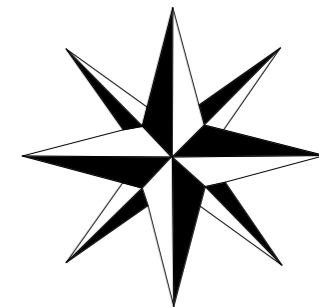
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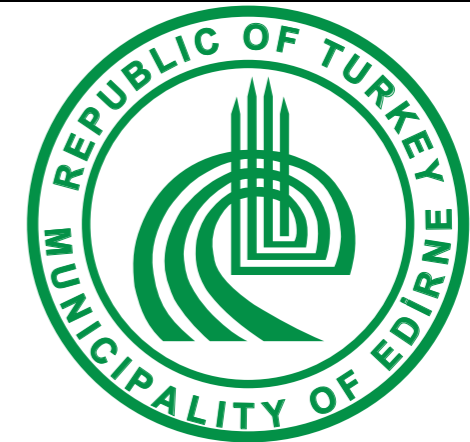
ANNEX 1.e-(i) LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY











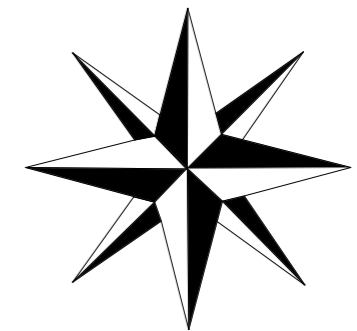
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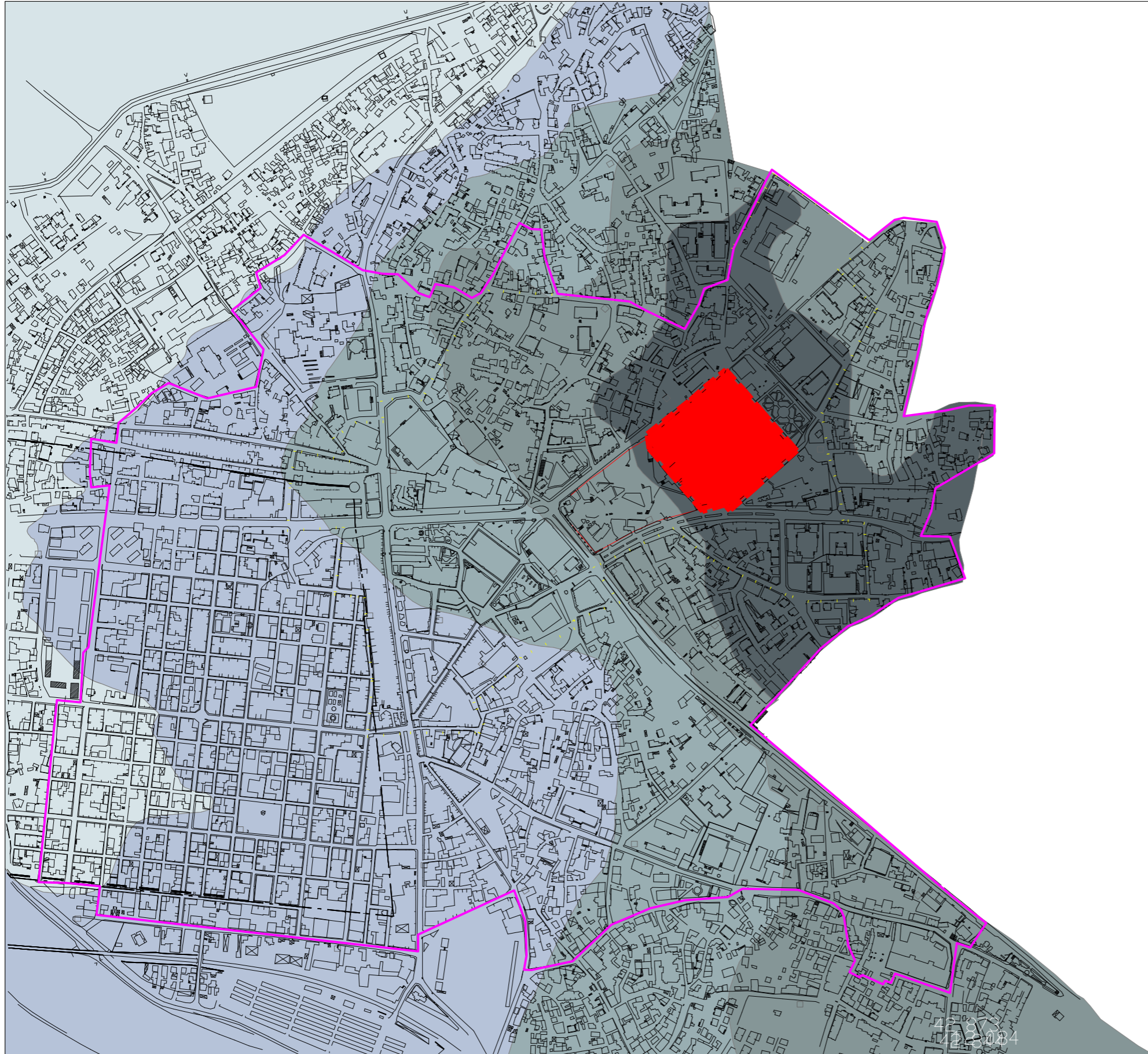
ANNEX 1.e-(ii) TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

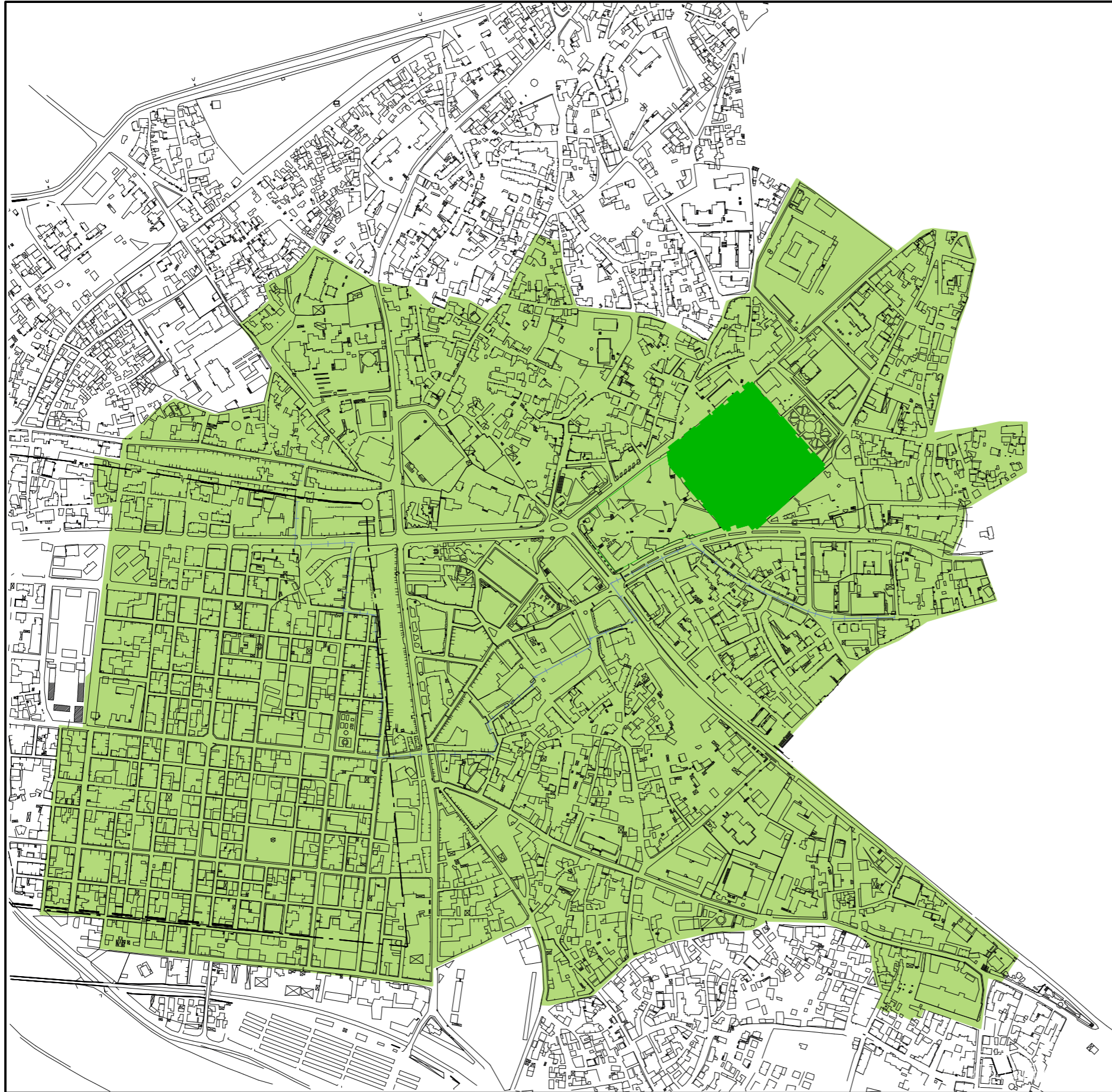
LEGEND

-  AREA OF WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  AREA OF URBAN CONSERVATION SITE
-  50 m and Lower
-  50 m - 60 m
-  60 m - 70 m
-  70 m - 80 m
-  80 m and Higher






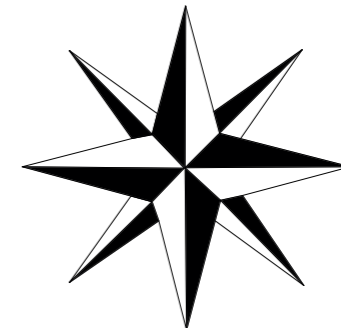
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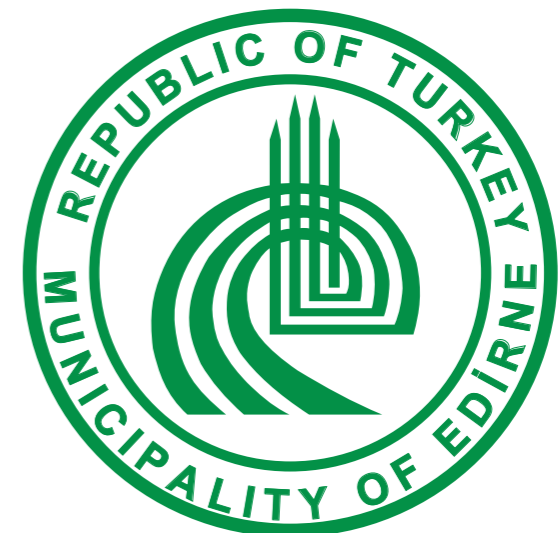


ANNEX 1.e-(iii) BOUNDARIES of
NOMINATED PROPERTY and BUFFER ZONE

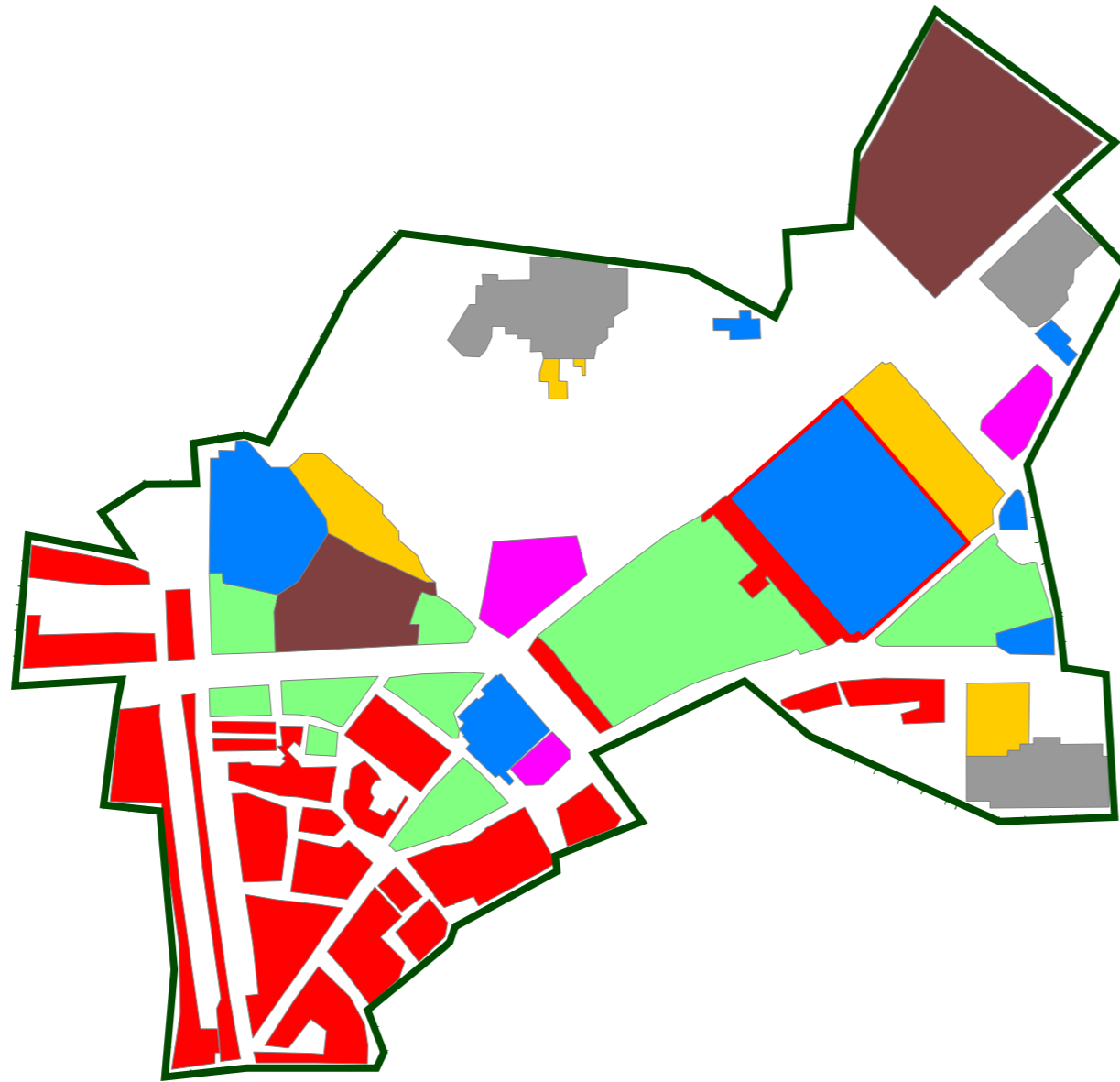
-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  AREA OF URBAN CONSERVATION SITE












1/1100

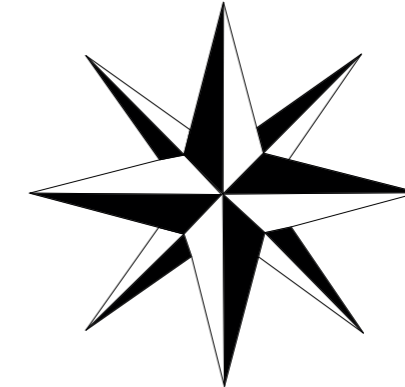


ANNEX 1.e-(iv) LAND USE MAP

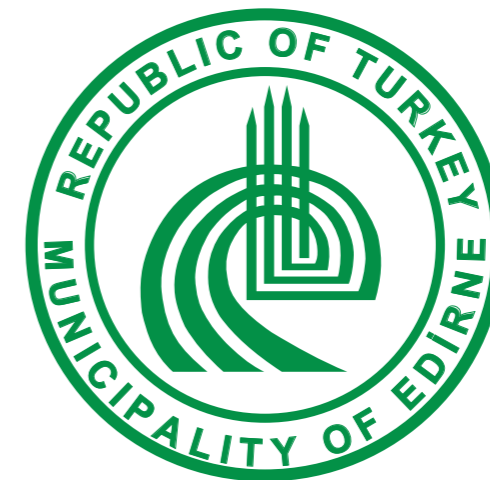


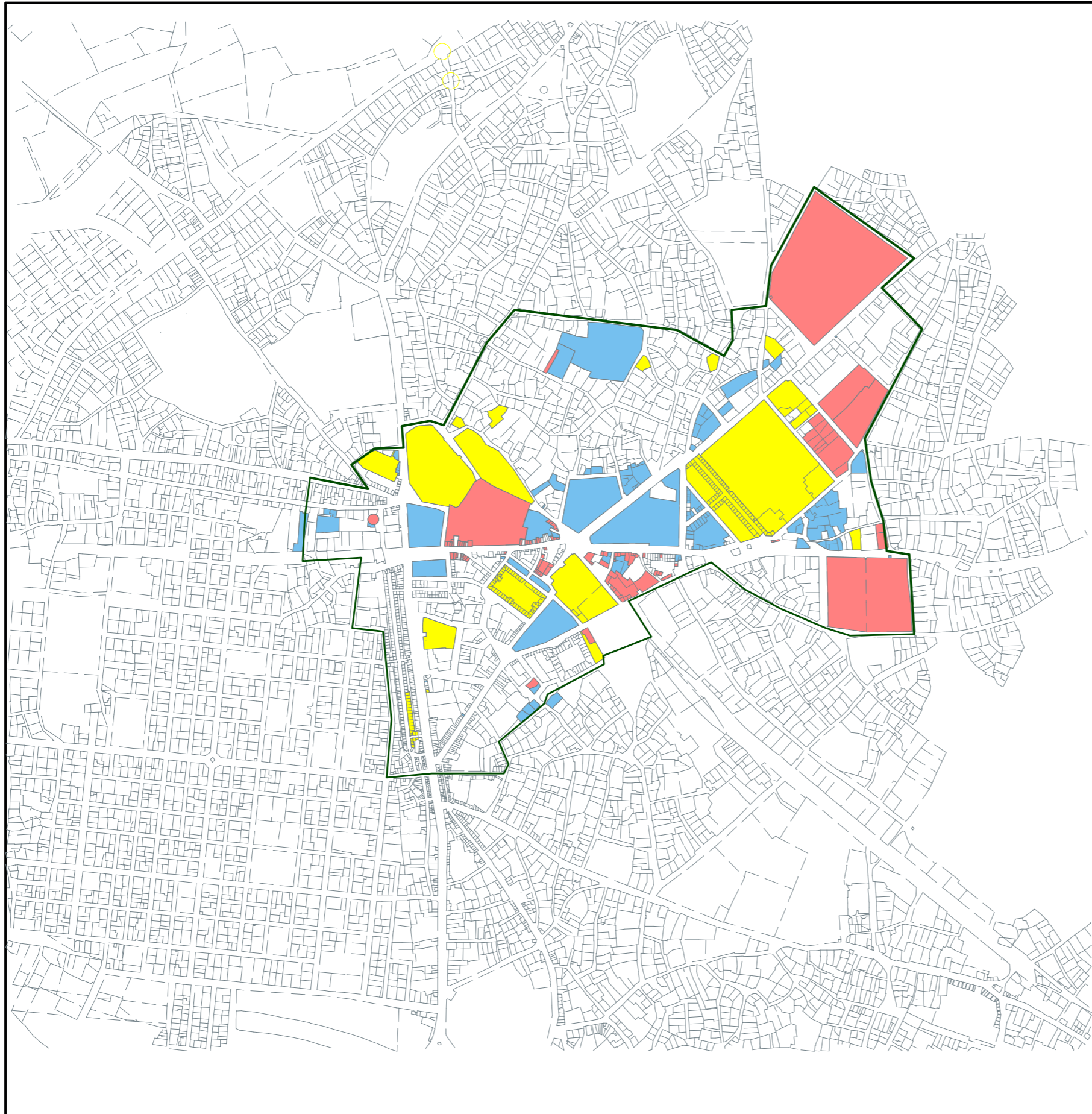
LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  AREAS OWNED BY TURKISH ARMED FORCES
-  RELIGIOUSLY USED AREAS
-  AREAS OWNED BY NATIONAL EDUCATION EDIRNE DIRECTORATE
-  CULTURAL AREAS
-  GREEN AREAS
-  COMMERCIAL AREAS
-  ADMINISTRATION AREAS OF EDIRNE MUNICIPALITY









1/10000

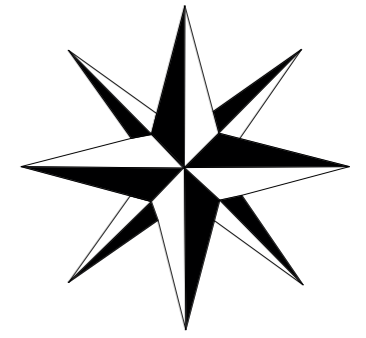




ANNEX 1.e-(v) OWNERSHIP MAP

LEGEND

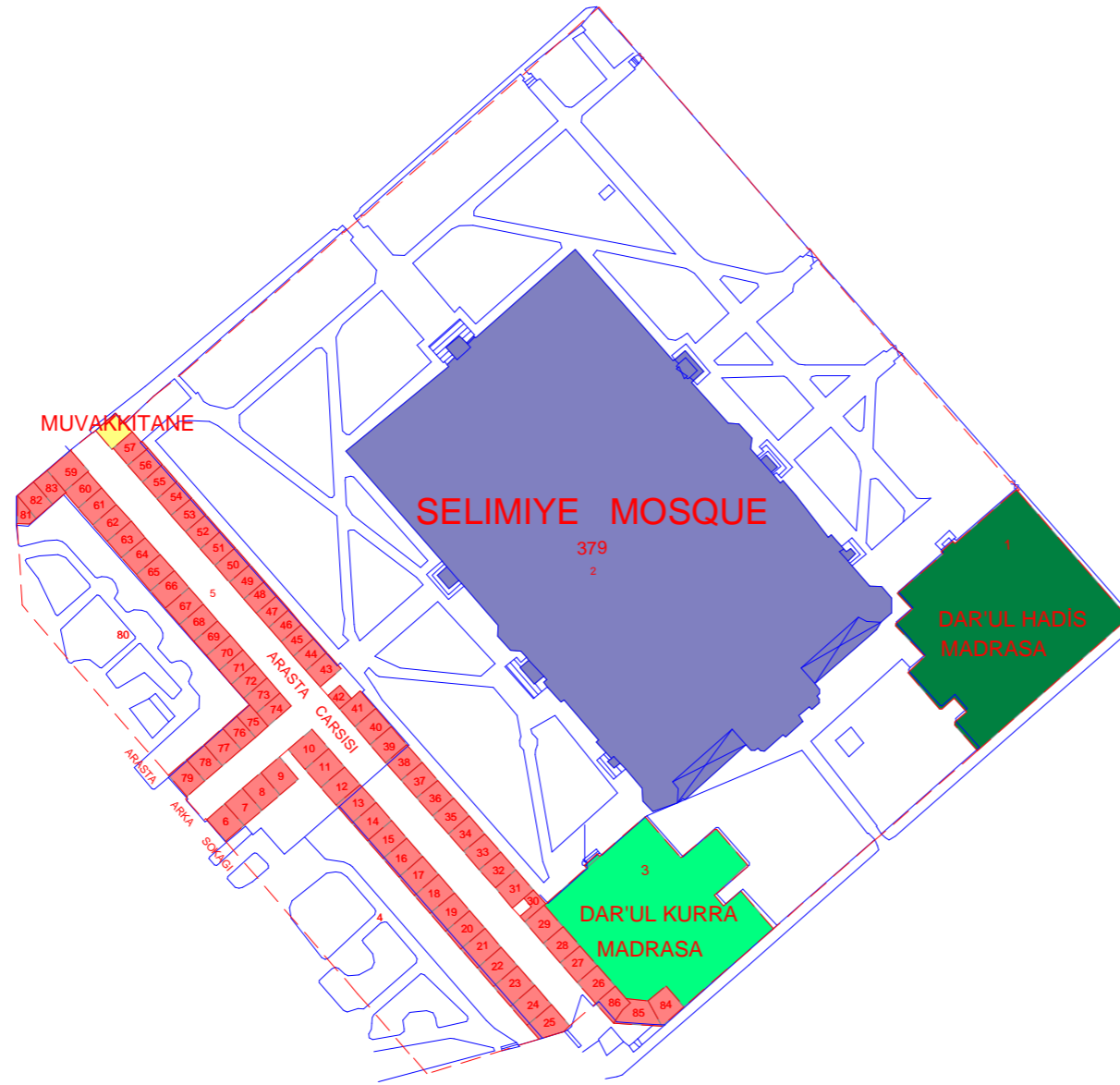
-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  CADASTRAL BOUNDARIES
-  MUNICIPALITY OWNED
-  PUBLIC DOMAIN
-  GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PIOUS FOUNDATION











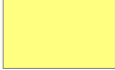
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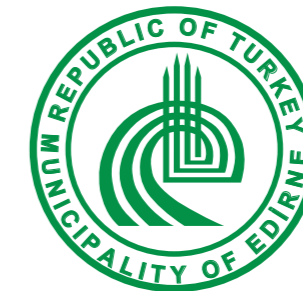
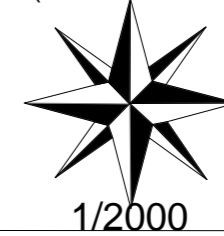


ANNEX 1.e-(vi) LAYOUT PLAN OF
SELİMİYE MOSQUE and ITS
SOCIAL COMPLEX









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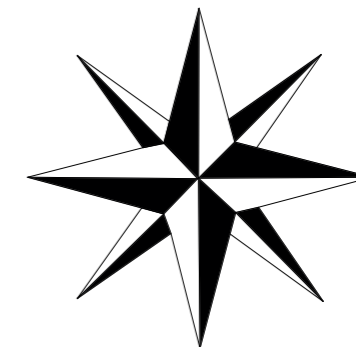
-  CADASTRAL BOUNDARY
-  SHEET NUMBER
-  PARCEL NUMBER
-  ZONING BOUNDARY
-  STORES OF ARASTA
-  AREA OF THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE
-  MADRASA OF DAR'UL HADIS
-  MADRASA OF DAR'UL KURRA
-  MUVAKKITANE (CLOCK HOUSE)



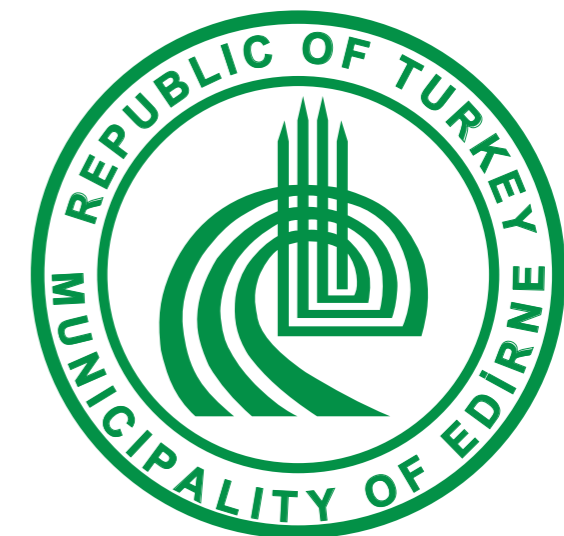
ANNEX 1.e-(vii) SURROUNDING AREA MAP
OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE and ITS
SOCIAL COMPLEX

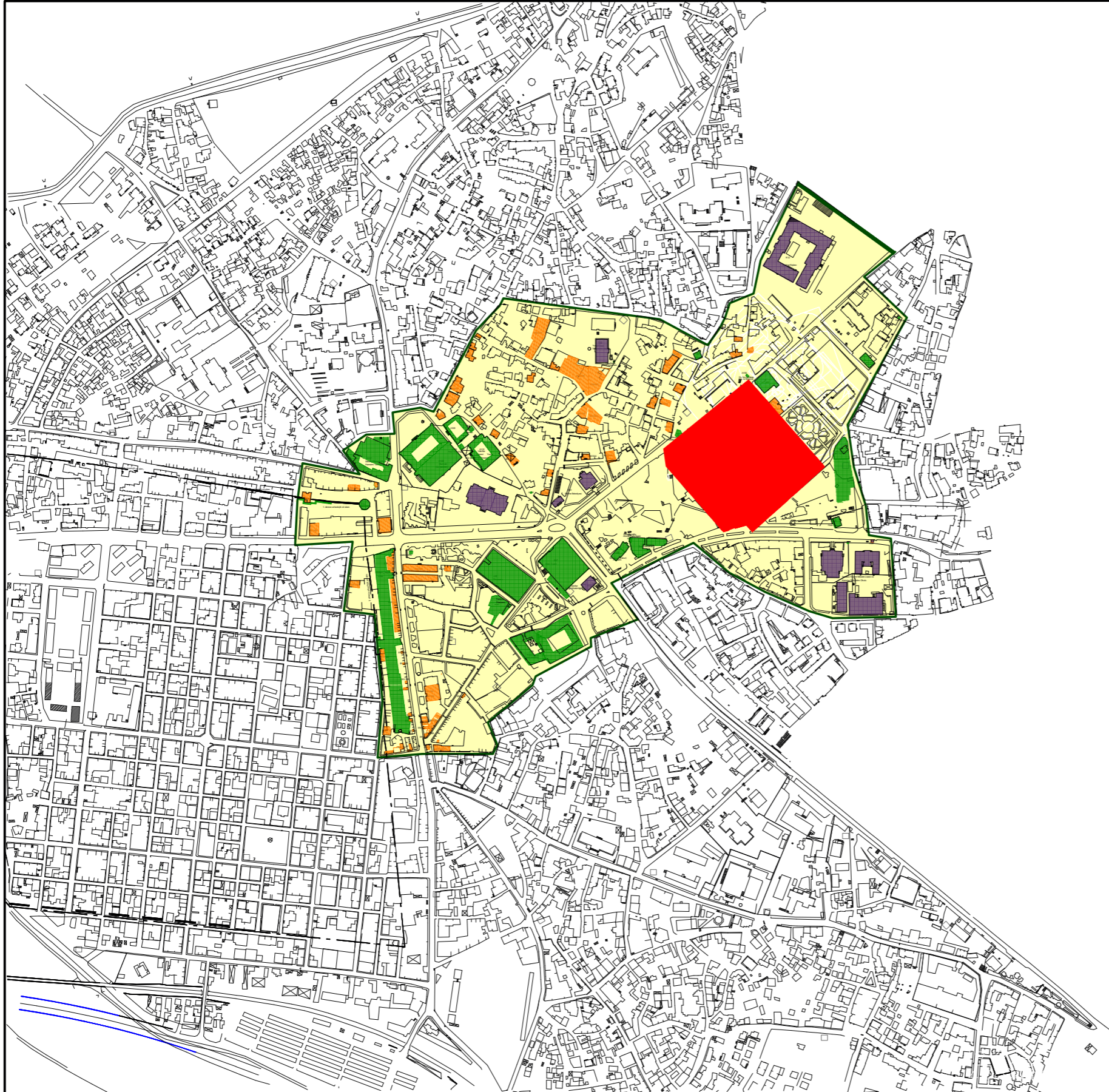


-  BOUNDARY OF WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  PARKING AREAS
-  0-30CM
-  31-50CM
-  51-100CM
-  THE TREES STEM DIAMETERS OF WHICH ARE AMONG 100CM








1/3000

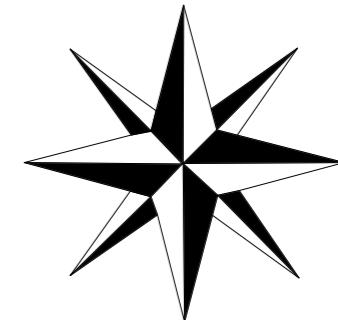




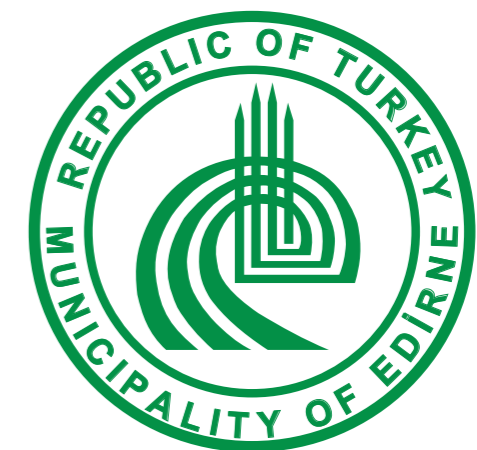
ANNEX 1.e-(viii) INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  PUBLIC BUILDINGS
-  MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS
-  TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS



1/10000



Annex 1.e-(ix)

Urban Conservation Plan 1/1000



EDİRNE URBAN PROTECTION AREA AND EXPOSURE CROSSING AREA
1/1000 SCALED REVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR ADDITIVE PROTECTION

A-BORDERS A-1 PLAN BORDER A-2 PROTECTION BORDER A-3 URBAN SITE AREA BORDER A-4 URBAN DESIGN AREA BORDER A-5 PALACE PROTECTION BORDER The Borders of Accepted Changes after the Objections		G-PROHIBITION OF BUILDING G-1 MILITARY STRATEGICAL AREAS AND PROTECTION ZONE			
B-FRONT LINES B-1 PROTECTED FRONT LINE B-2 CORRECTED FRONT LINE B-3 RECOMMENDED FRONT LINE		H-OPEN AND GREEN AREA H-1 PARK H-2 CHILDREN GARDENS I-OTHER GREEN AREAS I-1 FOREST LANDS I-2 FORRESTATION AREAS I-3 URBAN DESIGN AREA I-4 KIRKPINAR AREA		K-URBAN TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE K-1 1st DEGREE ROADS K-2 2nd DEGREE ROADS K-3 3rd DEGREE ROADS K-4 SERVICE ROADS K-5 PEDESTRIAN ROADS K-6 HIGH-SPEED RAIL LINE K-7 RAILWAY K-8 FLOOR PARKINGS K-9 SERVICE AND GAS STATIONS K-10 UNDERGROUND BAZAAR	
C-PROTECTION REGIONS C-1 AV. P. C-2 REMARKS : ... C-3 A-n C-4 B-n THE AREAS WILL BE ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO AVAN PROJECT THE MAXIMUM FLOOR NUMBER WILL BE IMPLEMENTING ATTACHED FLOORS NUMBER		J- URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AREA J-1 PRIMARY SCHOOL FACILITY AREAS J-2 HIGH SCHOOL FACILITY AREAS J-3 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES J-4 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AREAS J-5 HEALTH FACILITIES AREA J-6 CULTURAL FACILITIES AREA J-7 RELIGIOUS FACILITIES AREA J-8 SPORT FACILITIES AREA			
D-URBAN WORKING AREA D-1 ADMINISTRATION CENTERS D-2 THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AREAS NEED WIDE AREA D-3 URBAN AND REGIONAL BUSSINESS CENTERS		E-TOURISM ACCOMODATION AREAS E-1 ACCOMODATION FACILITY AREAS E-2 EXCURSION FACILITY AREAS		F-PROTECTION AREAS F-1 THE REGISTERED CIVIL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-2 THE REGISTERED CIVIL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-3 THE REGISTERED MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-4 1st Degree ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BORDER F-5 3rd Degree ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BORDER	

EDİRNE

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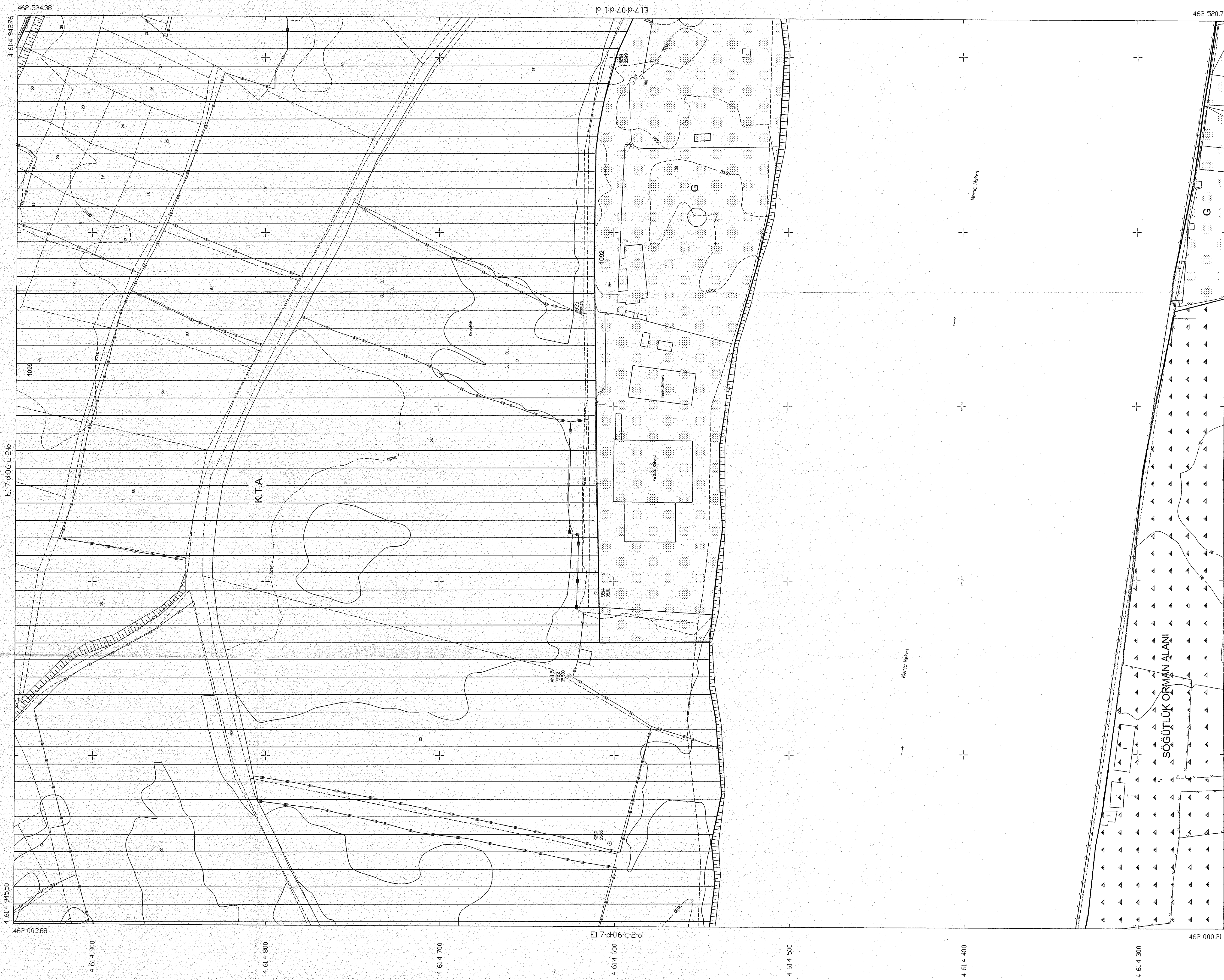
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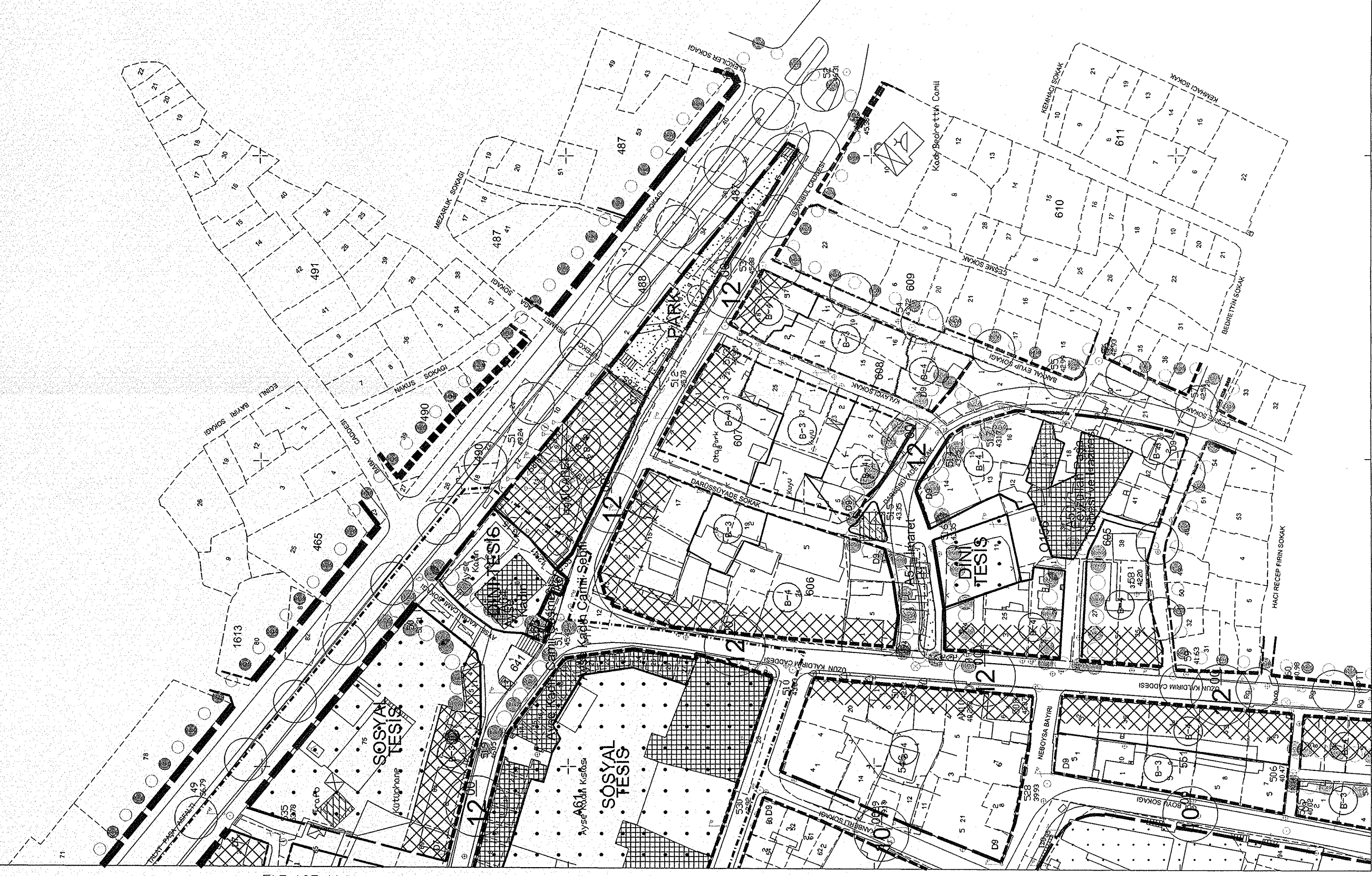
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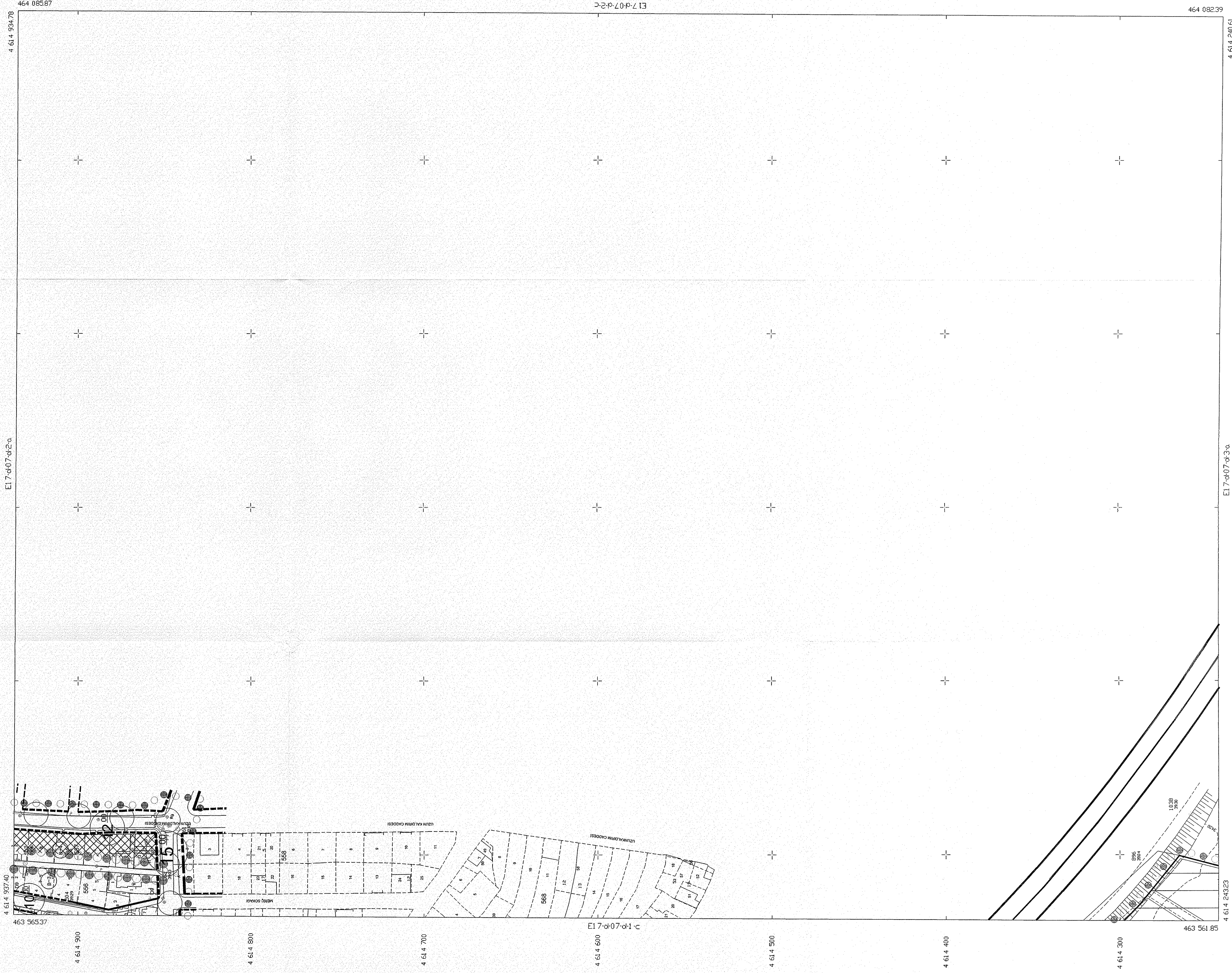
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463 565.37

4 614 900

4 614 800

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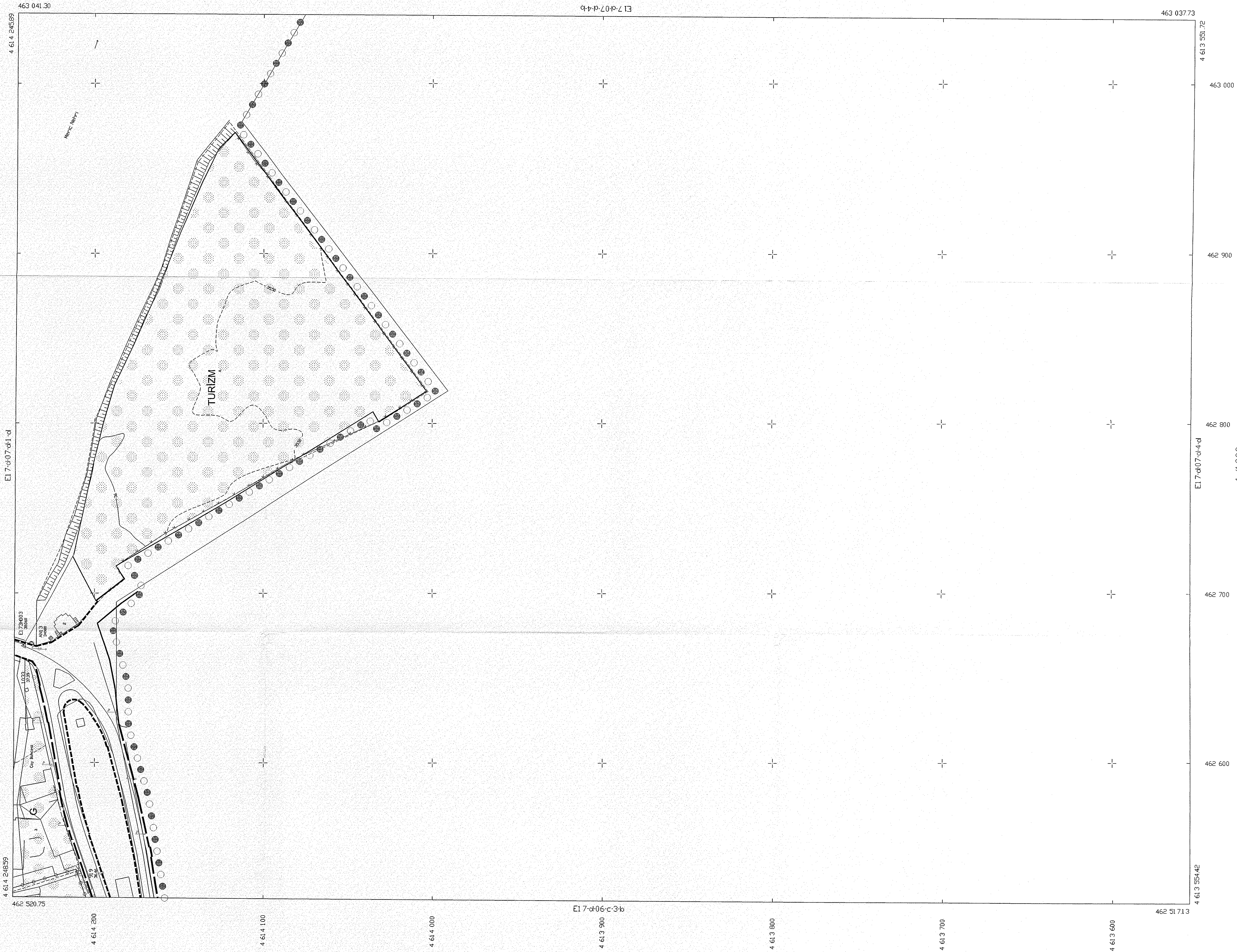
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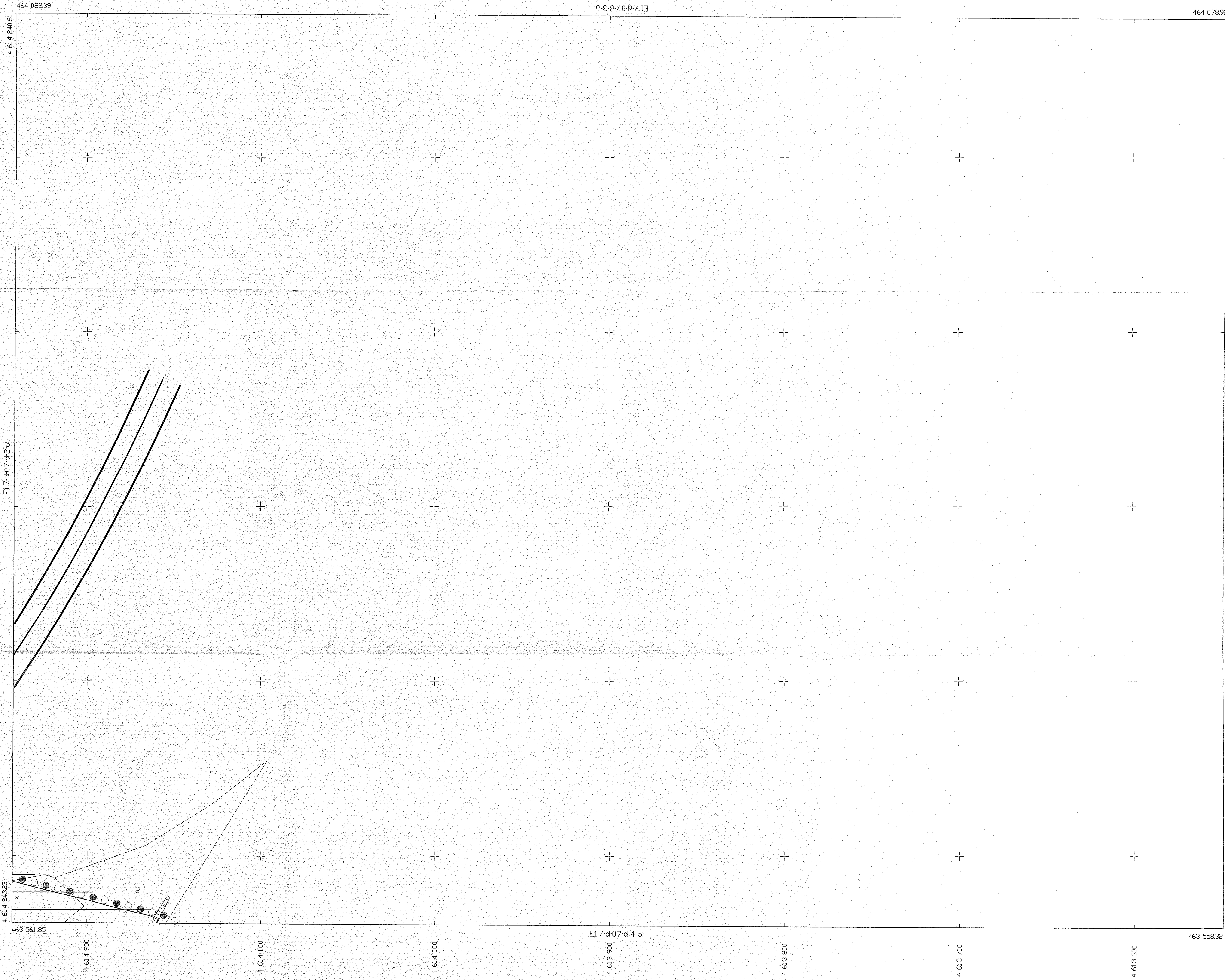
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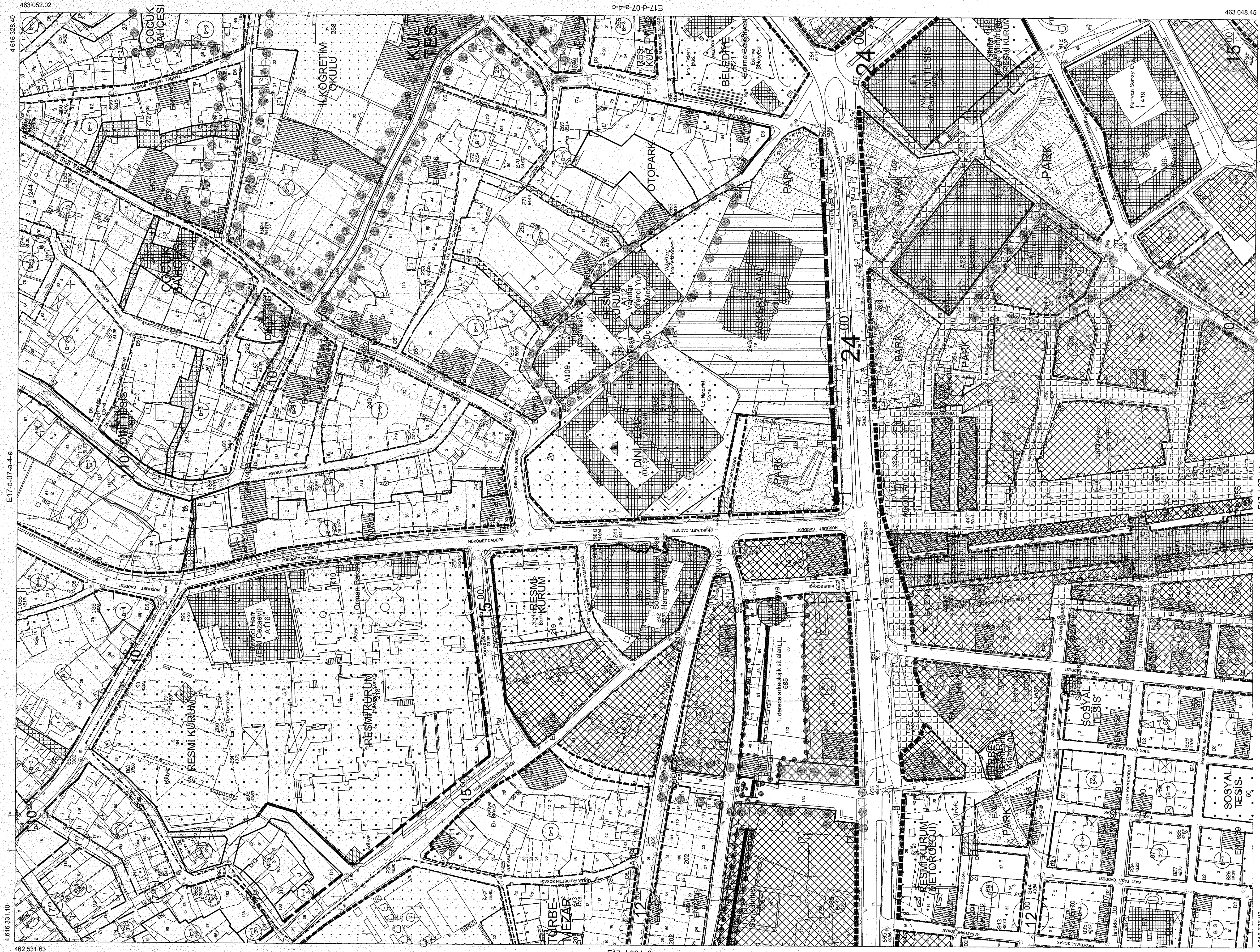
EDİRNE



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E17-d-07-d-4-b



EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d-1-c

4 614 94006
E17-d-07-d-1-b
4 614 93740
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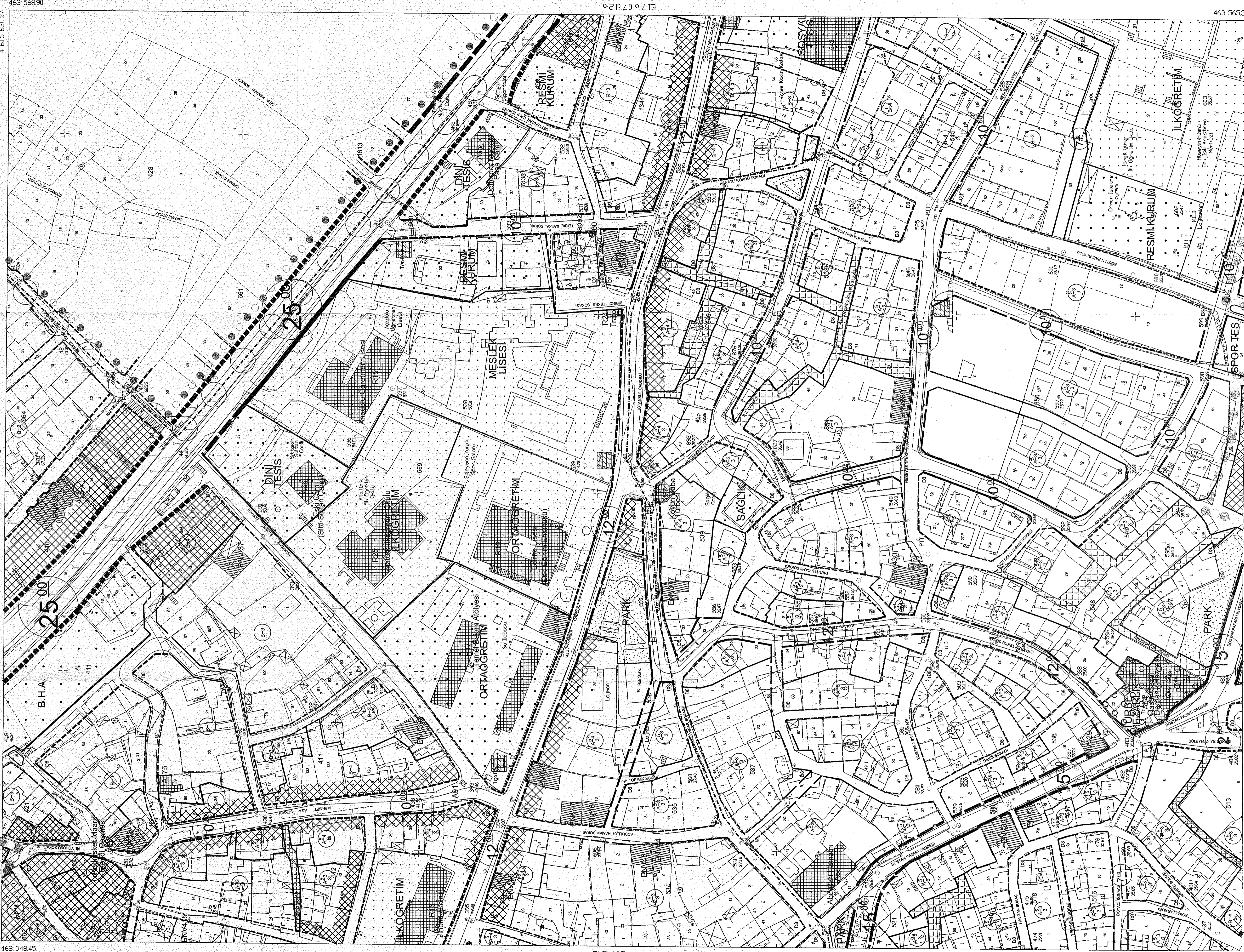


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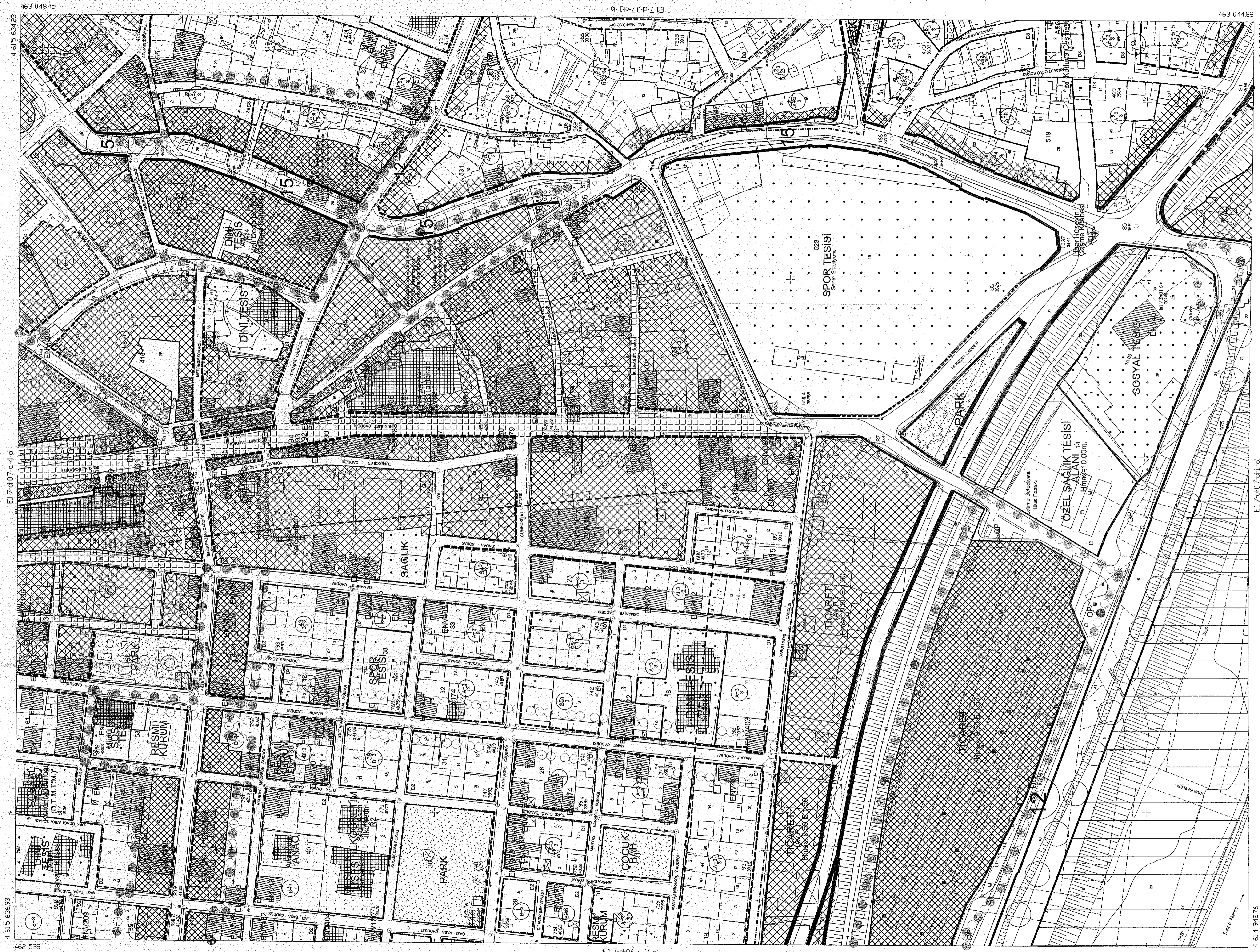
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E17-d-07-d-1-b

E17-d-06-c-2-b

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EDİRNE

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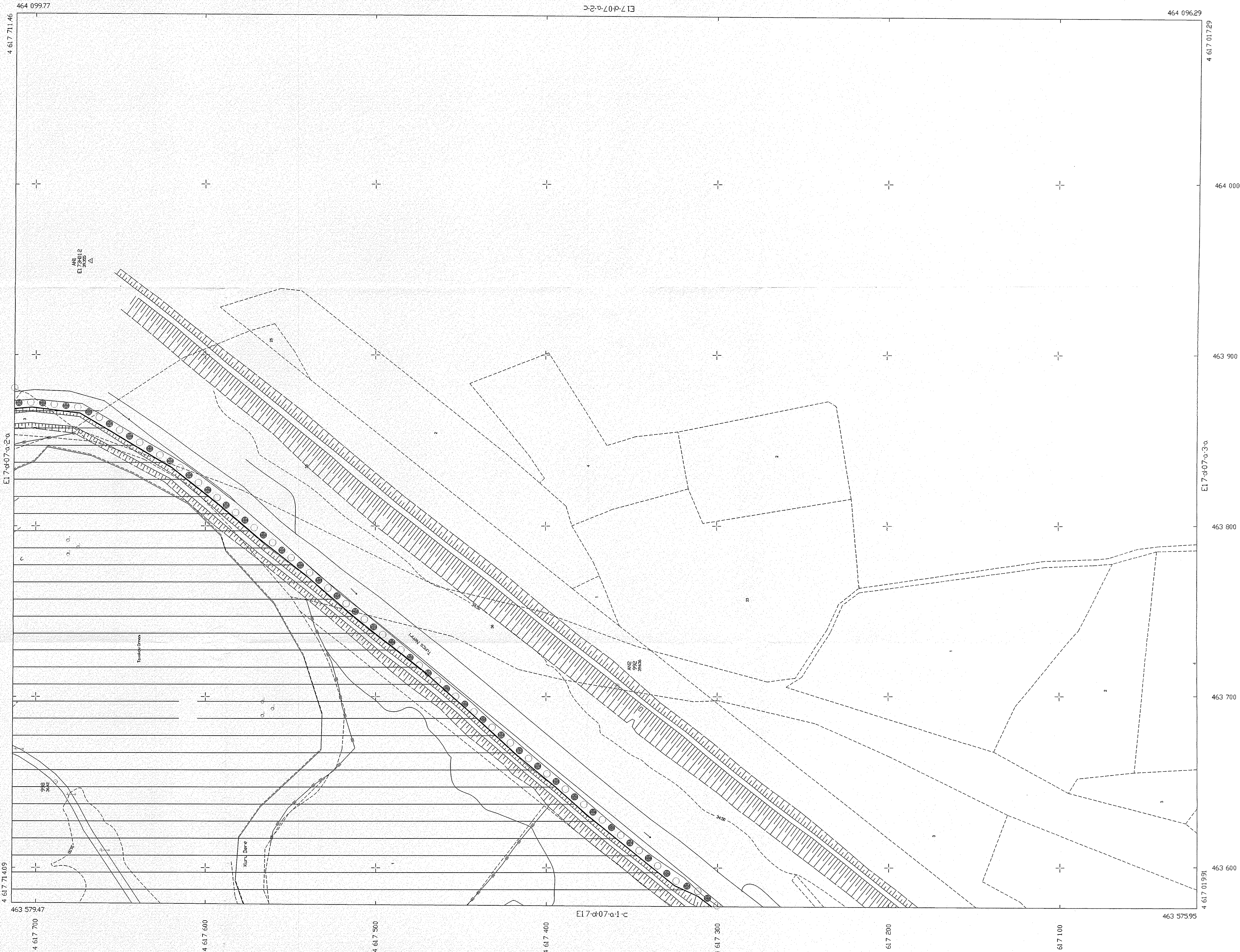
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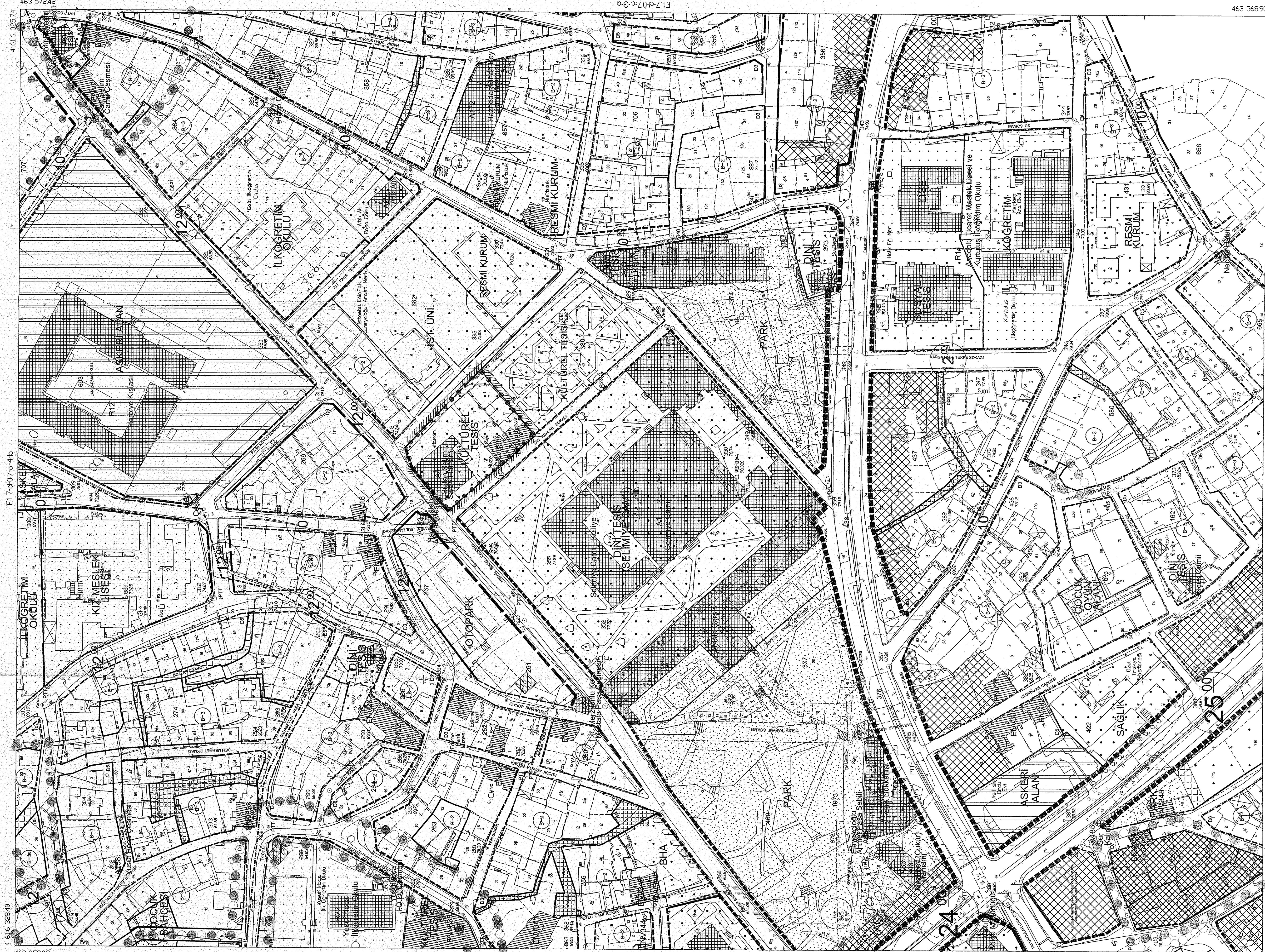
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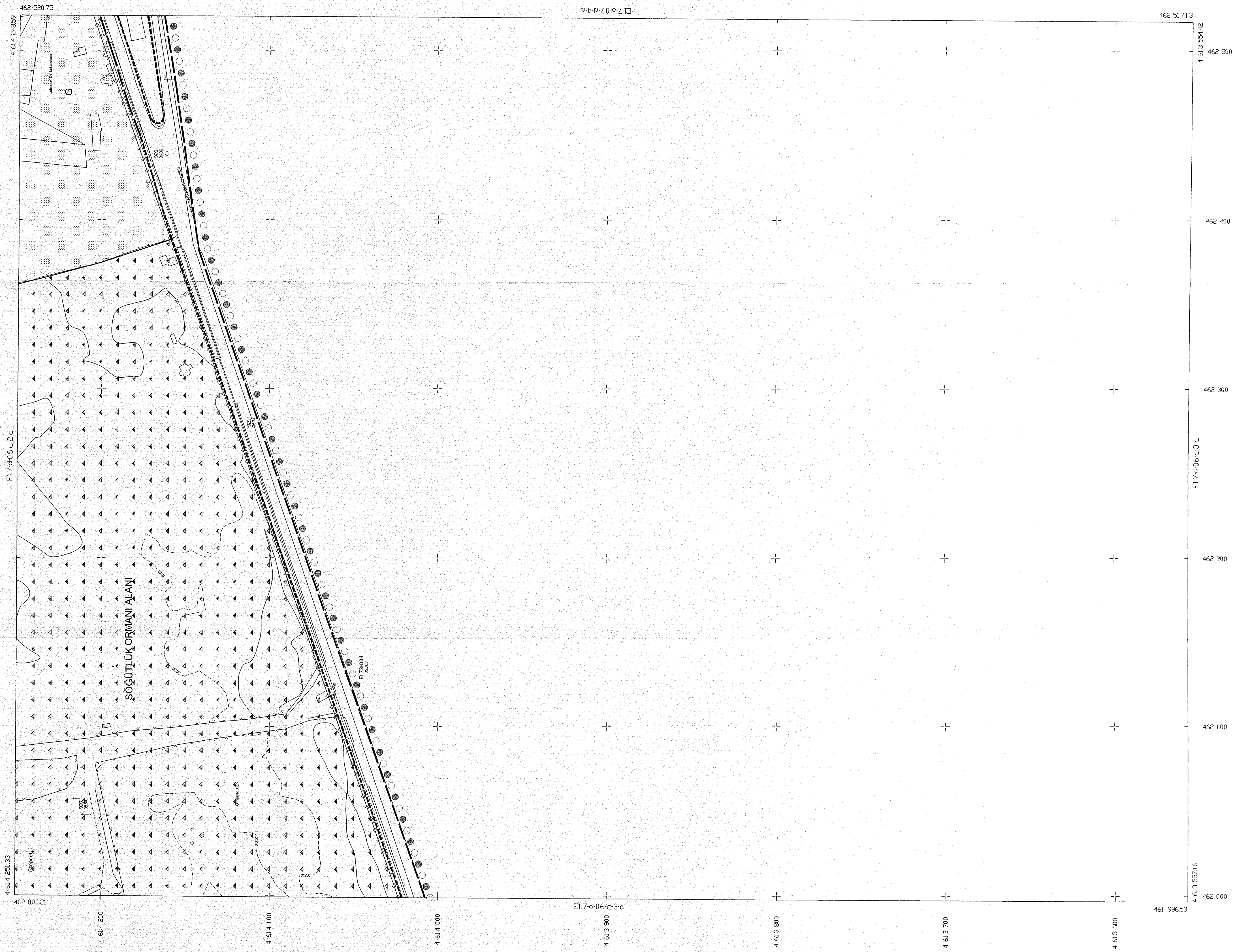
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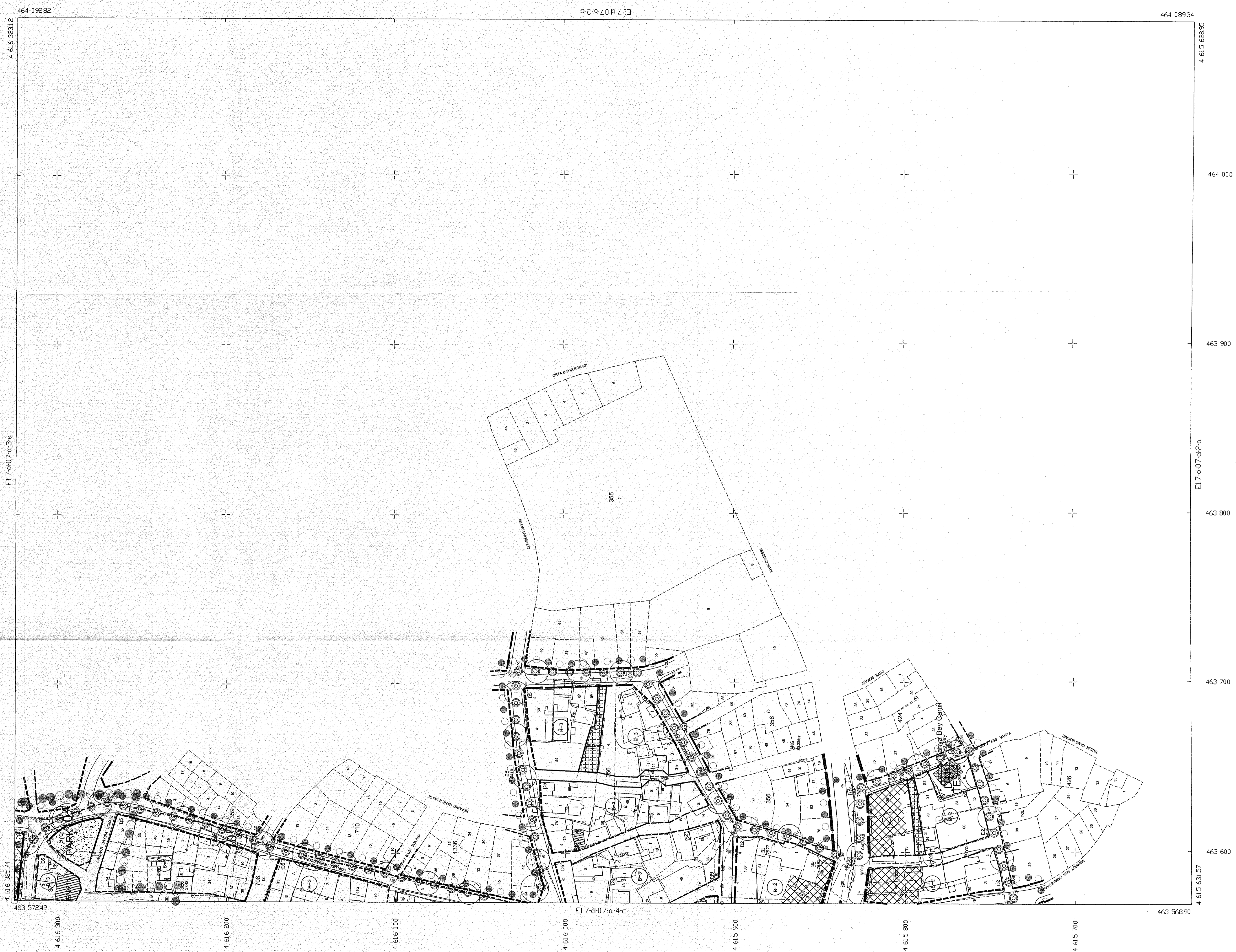
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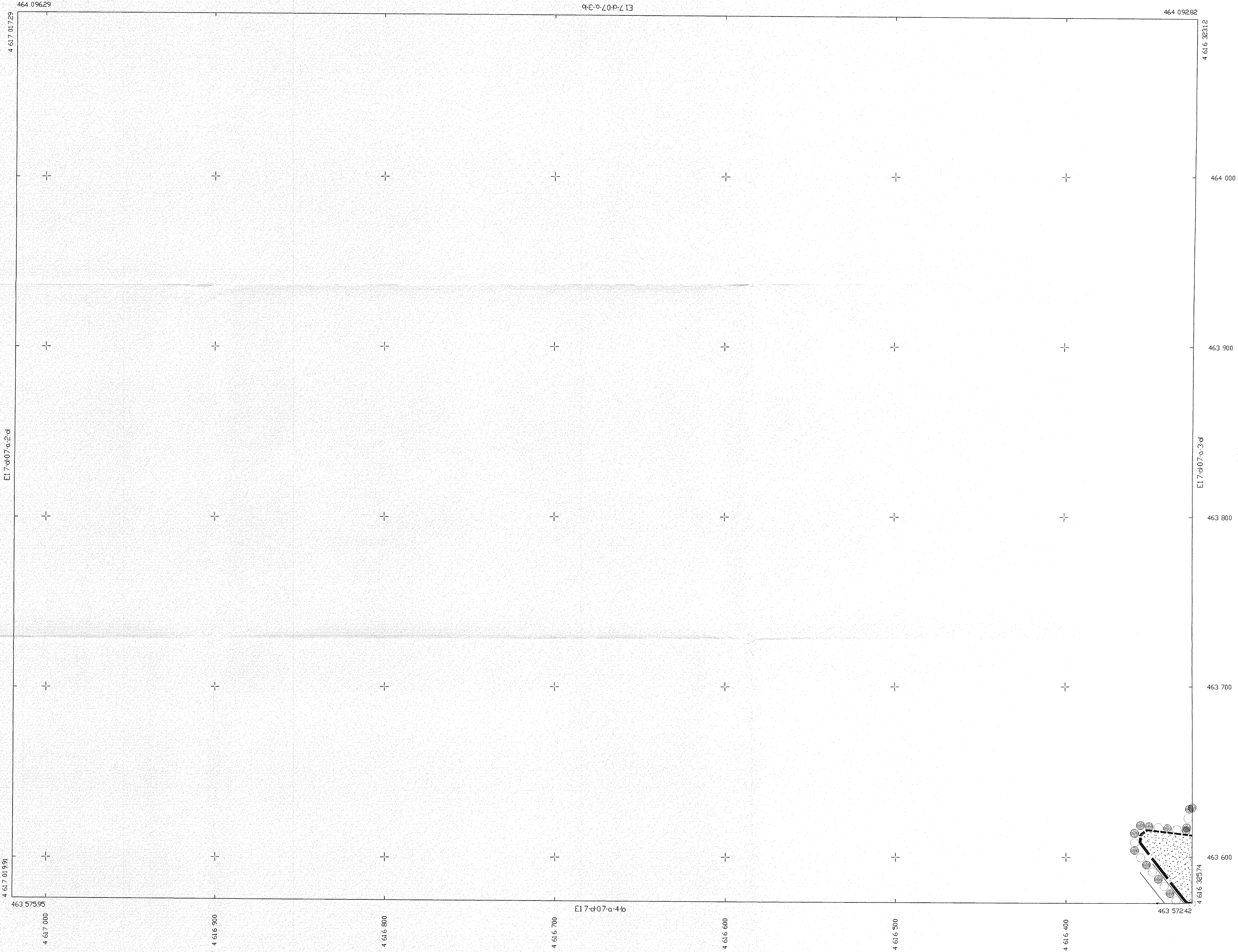
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TOKYANALTIYAMA BIRIRI

TOKYANALTIYAMA BIRIRI

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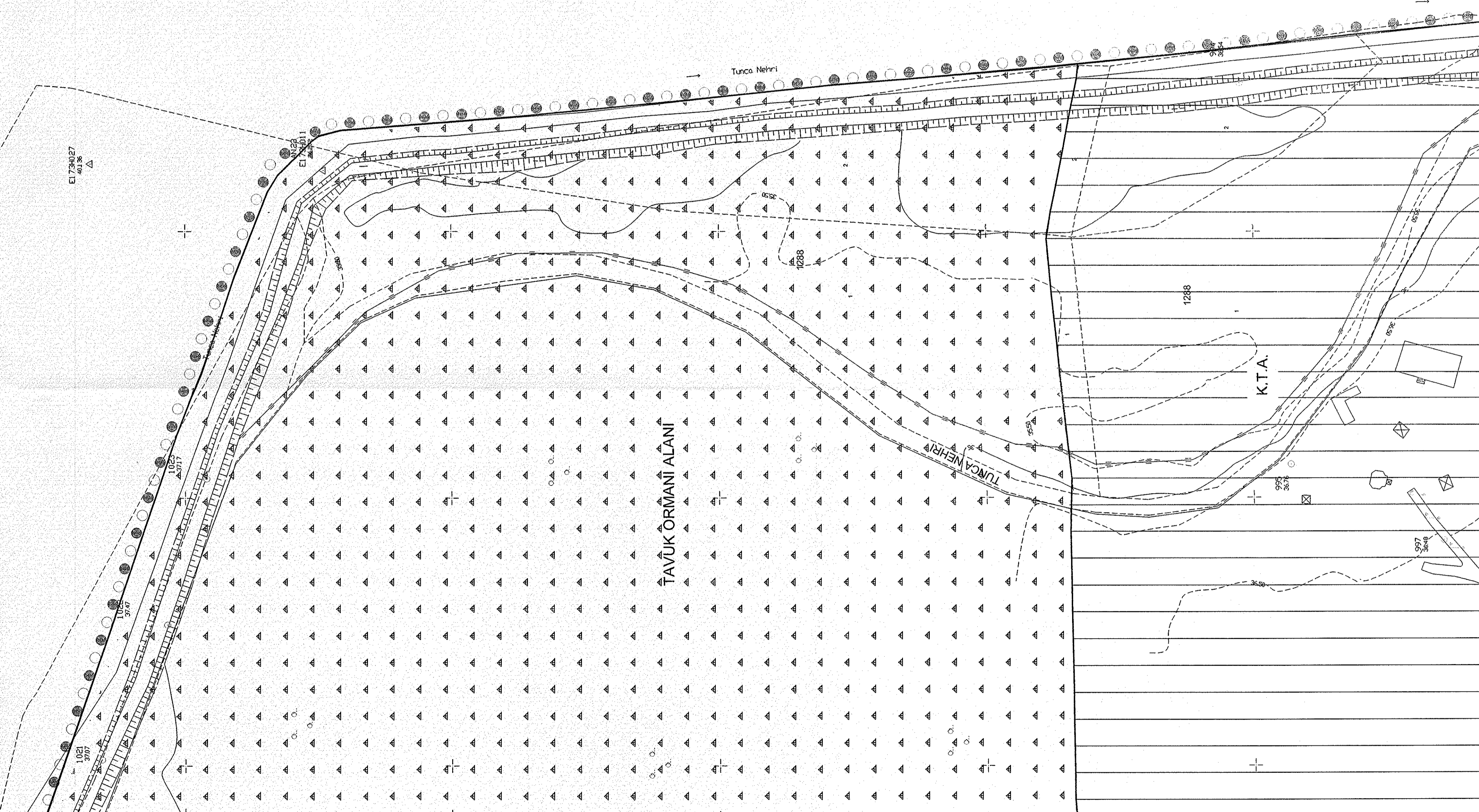
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Tunca Nehri

TUNCA NEHRİ

K.T.A.

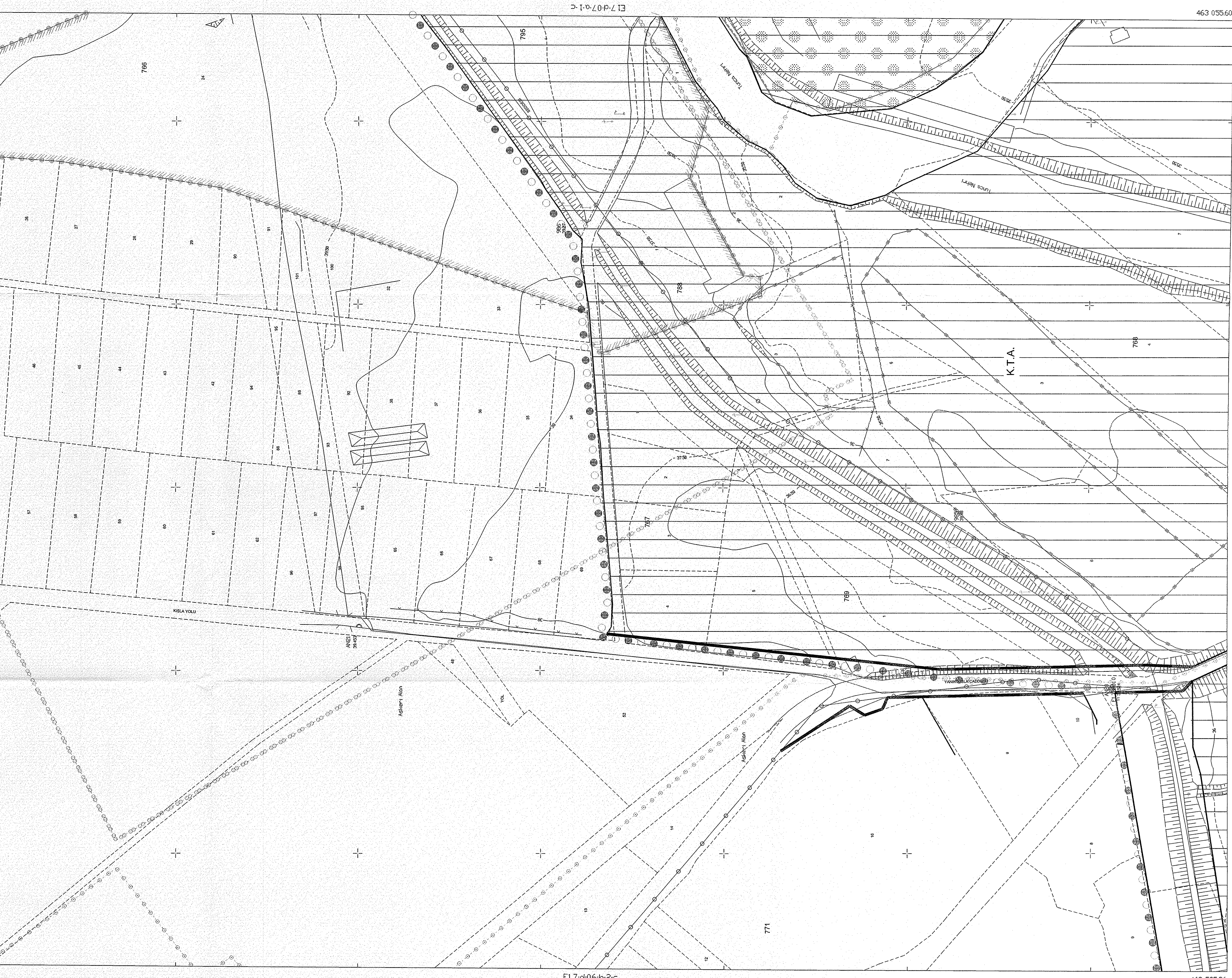
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EDİRNE

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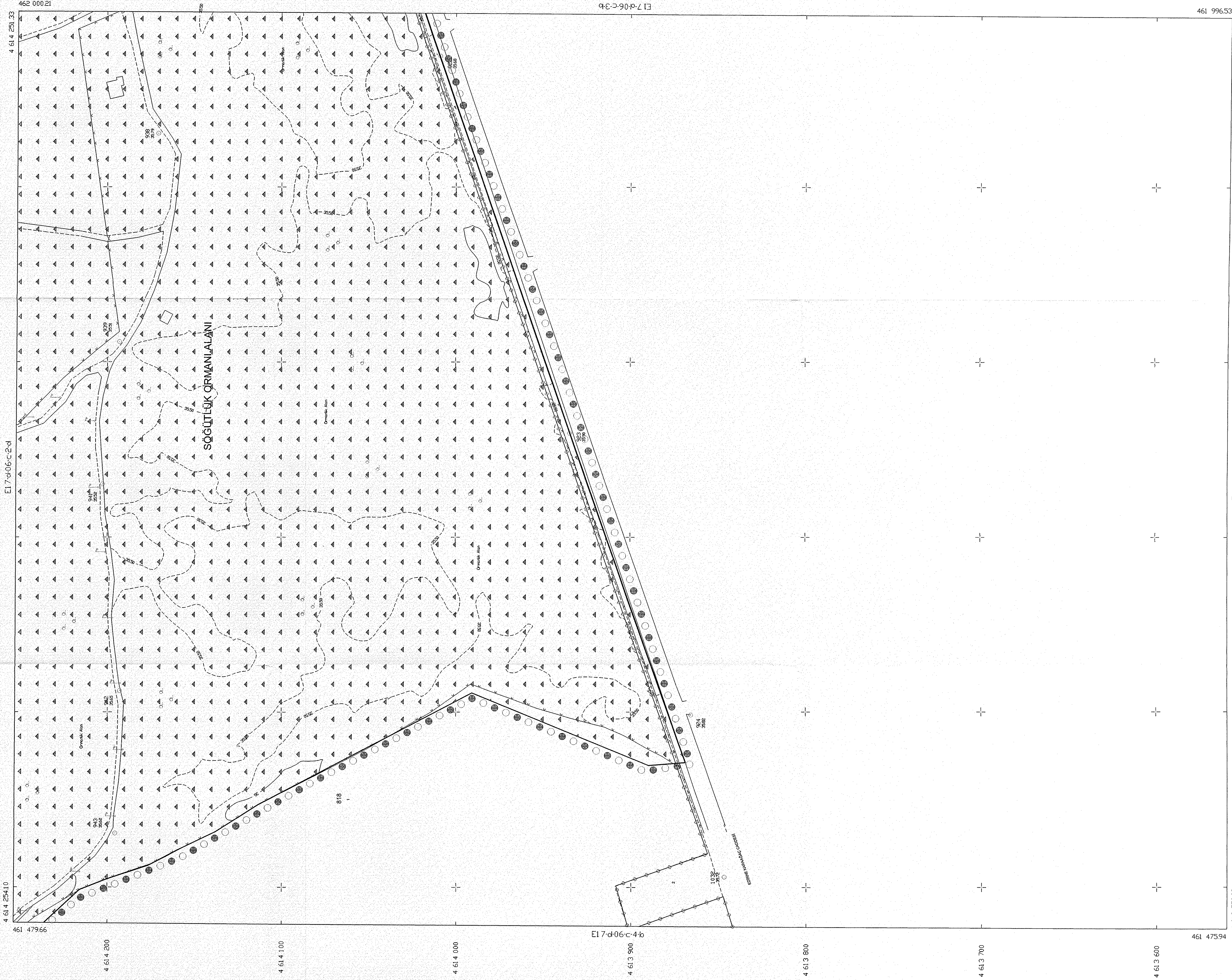
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98-C-90-P-L 13



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 461 996 53
 462 000 21

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E17-d06-c-3-d

E17-d06-c-4-b

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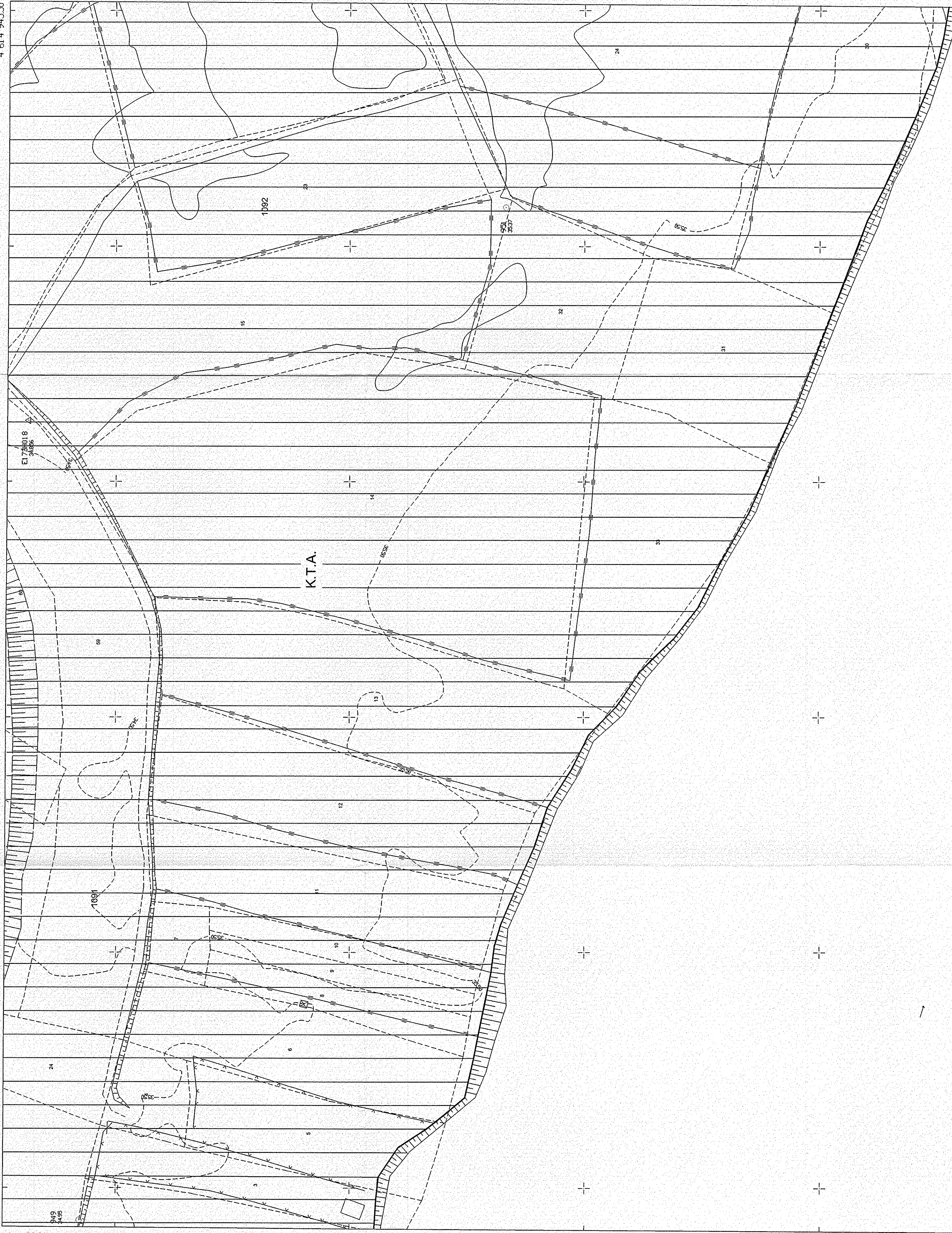
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MERIC NEHRI

MERIC NEHRI

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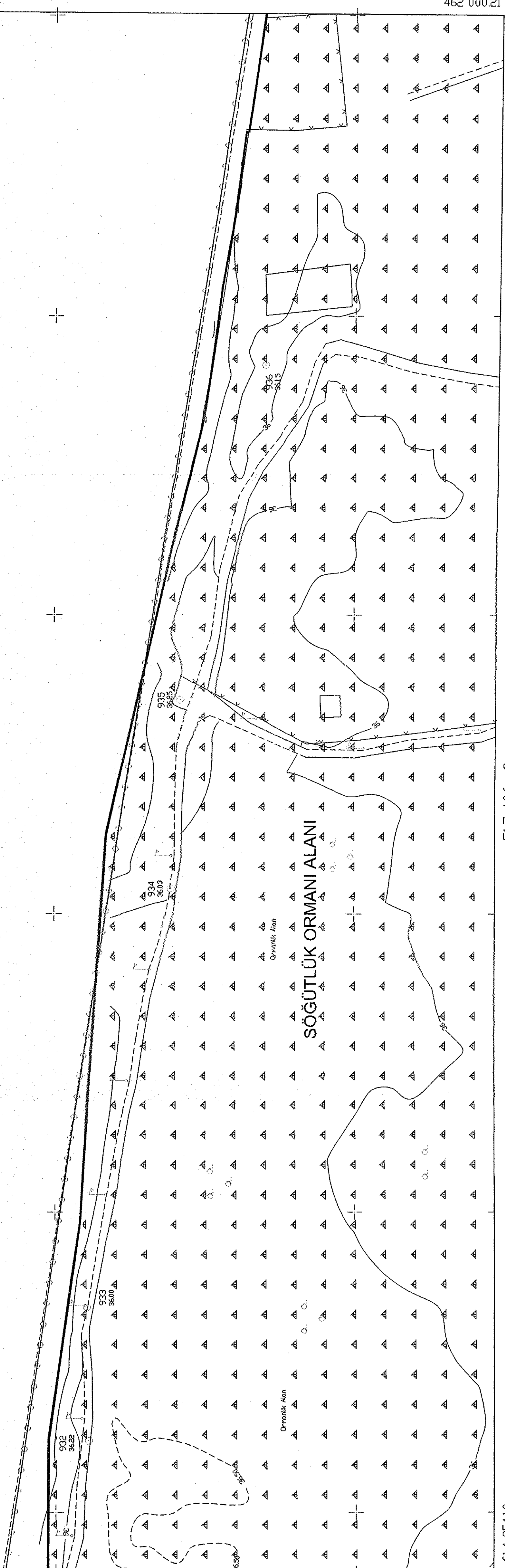
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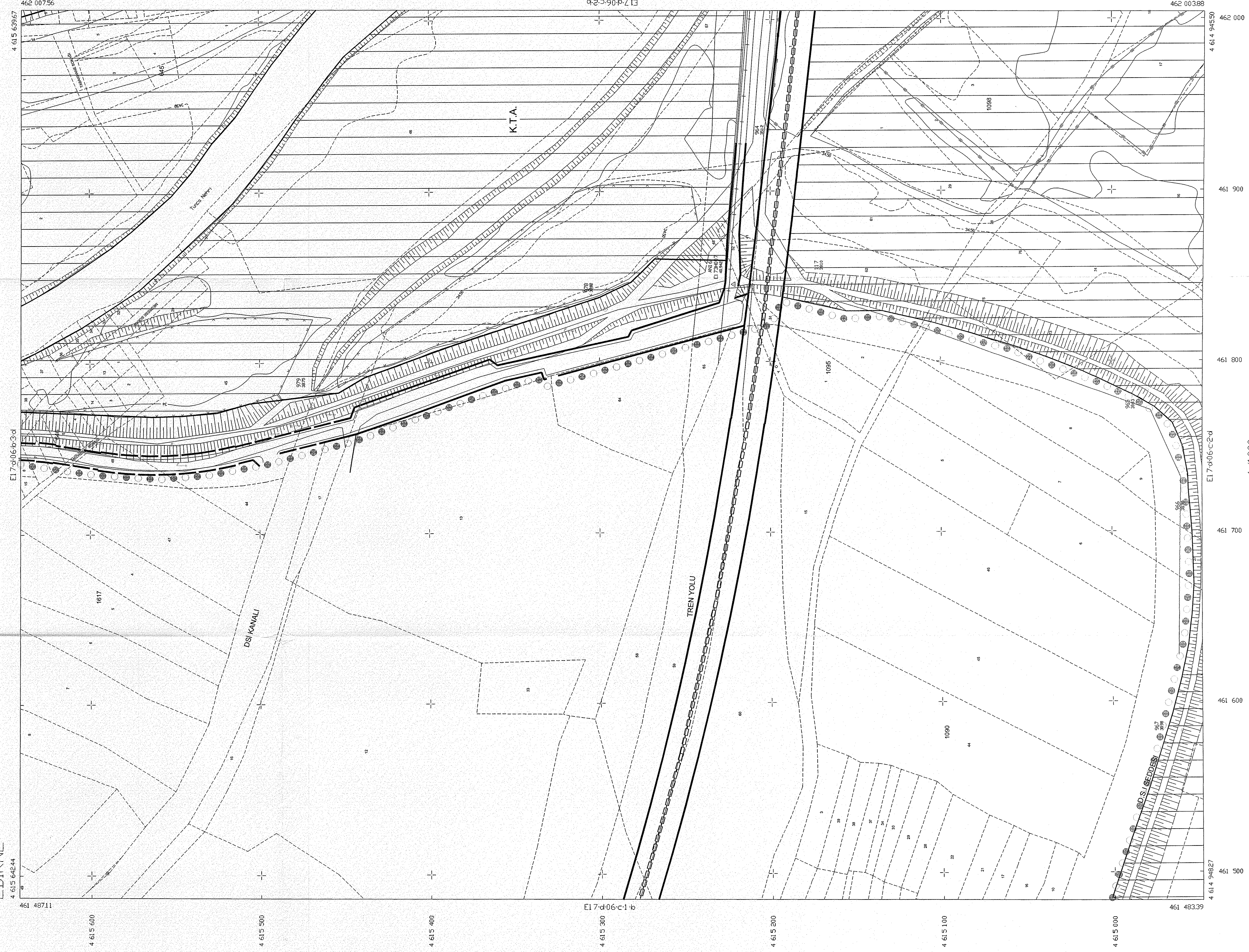
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EDİRNE

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1/1000

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E17-d-06-c-2-d

K.T.A.

DSI KANALI

TREN YOLU

Tuzcu Herri

DSI SEDDESİ

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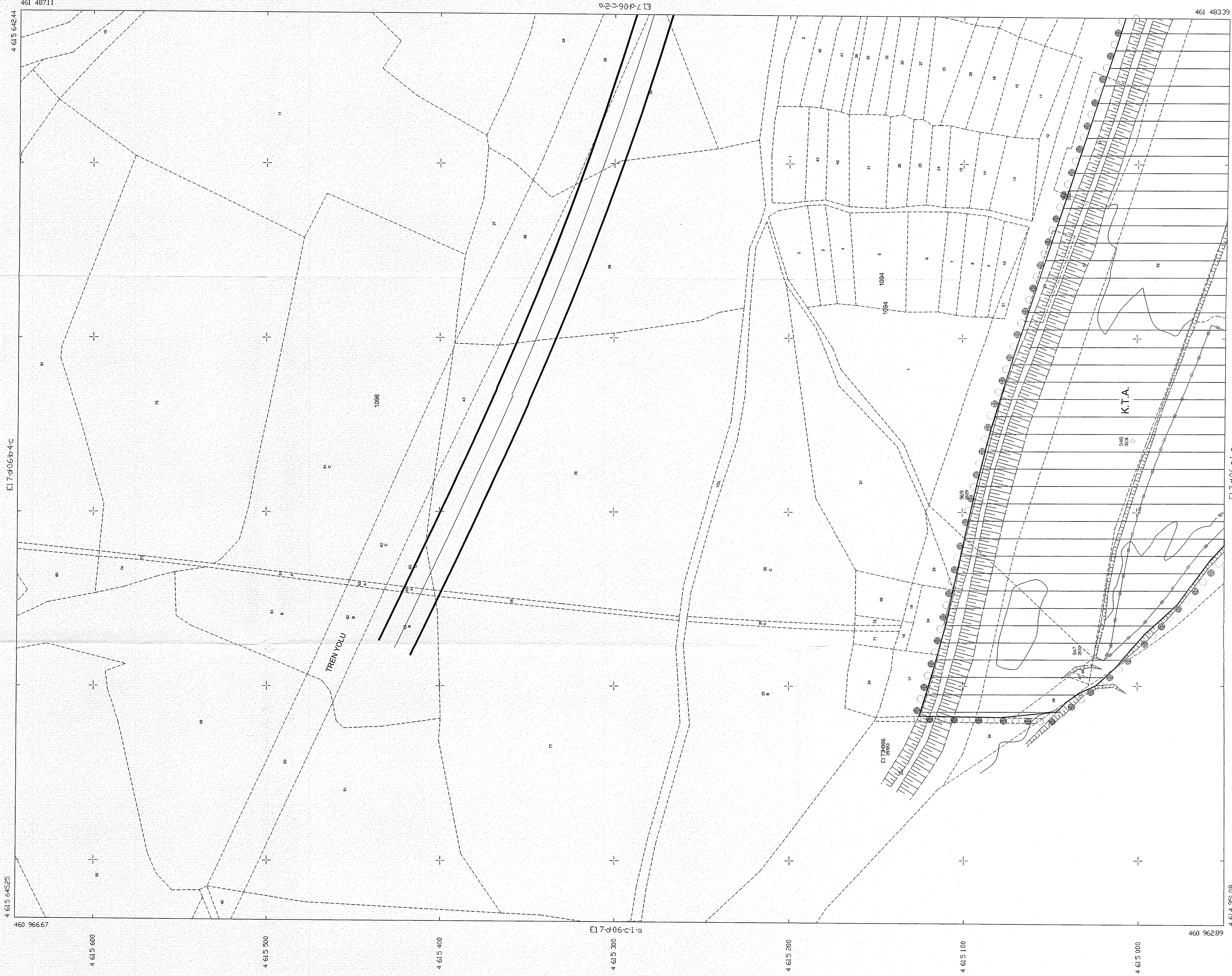
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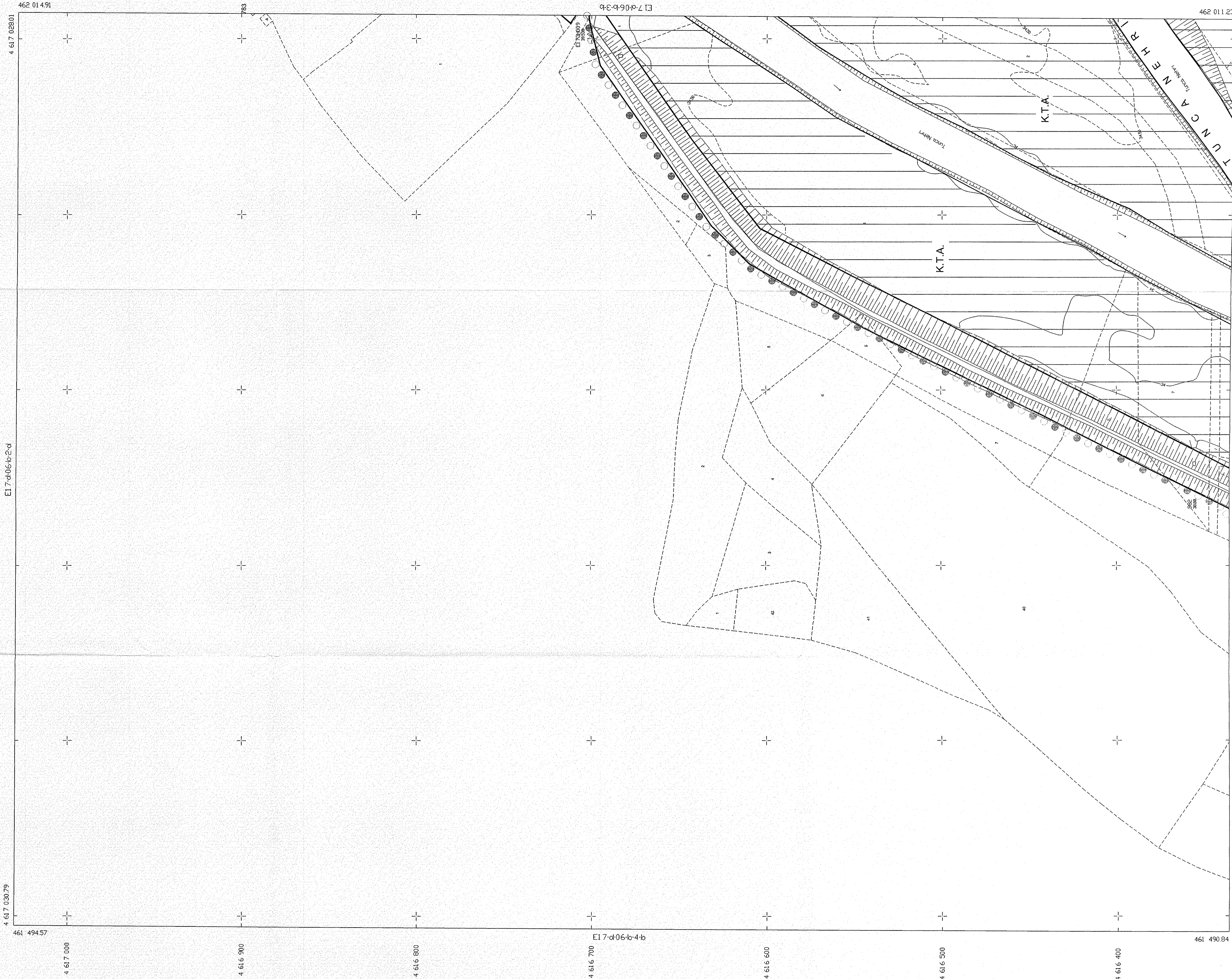
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462 200
462 100
462 014.91

Annex 1.e-(ix)

Urban Conservation Plan 1/5000



EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d



1/5000

EDİRNE

E17-d-07-a

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E17-d-02-d

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E17-d-07-b

EDİRNE

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4 615 000

4 614 500

E17-d-06-d

P-07-d-13

4 614 000

SOĞUTLUK ORMANI ALANI

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


Annex 1.e-(ix)

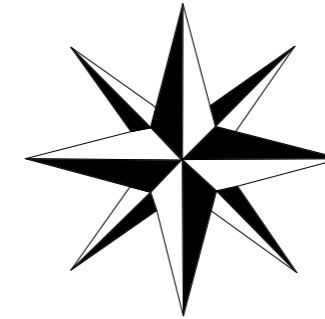
Urban Conservation Plan 1/30000



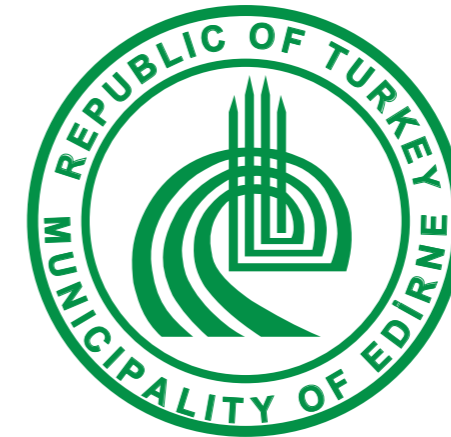
ANNEX 1.e-(ix) URBAN CONSERVATION
PLAN

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  REGISTERED HISTORICAL SITE
-  REGISTERED NATURAL SITE



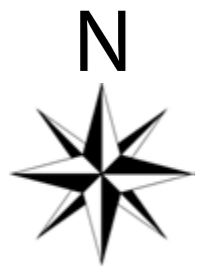
1/30000



ANNEX 2.a

DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY

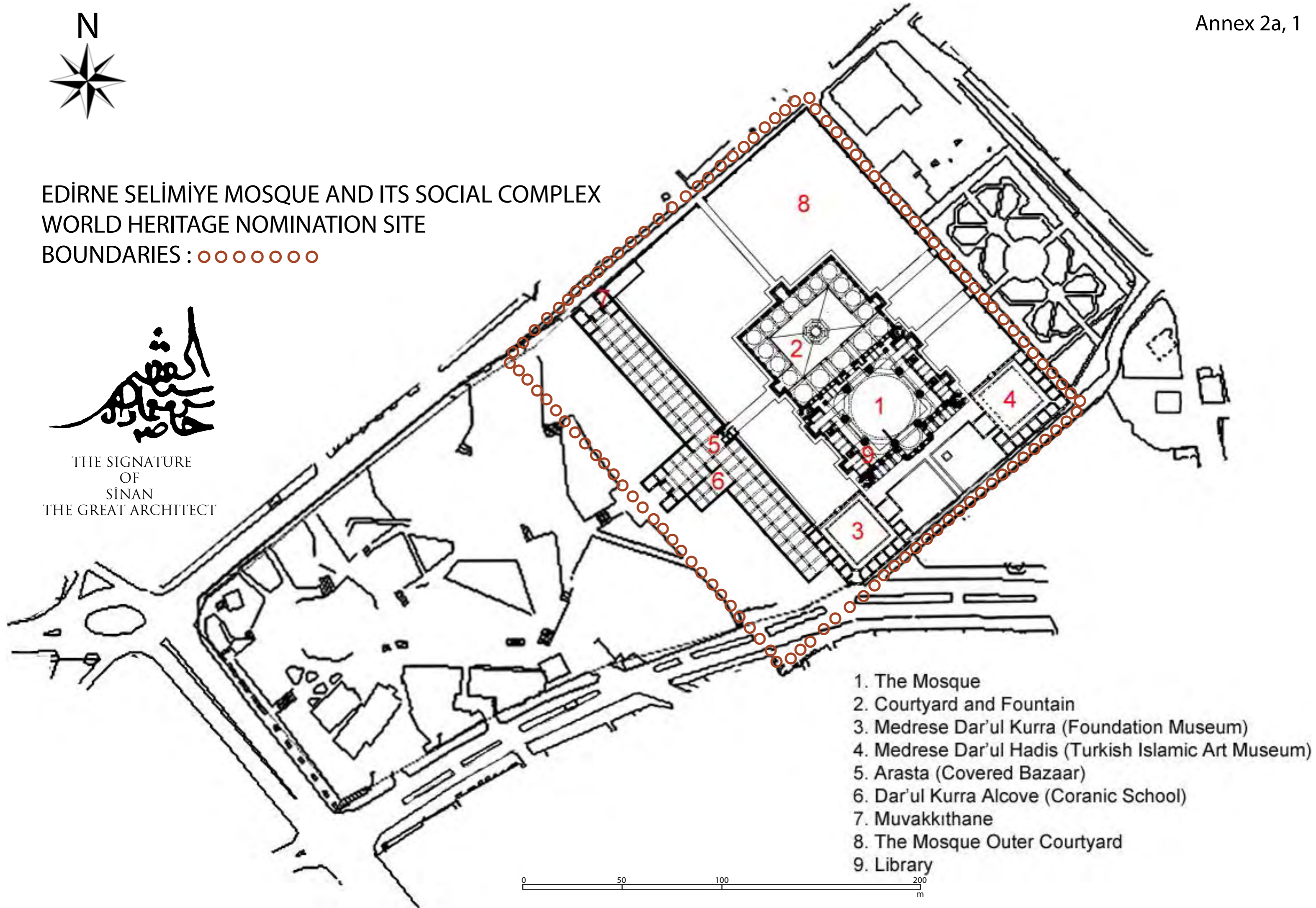




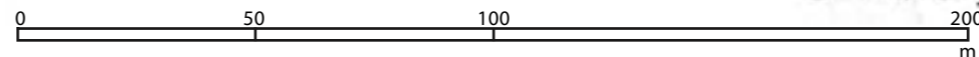
EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION SITE
BOUNDARIES : ○○○○○○



THE SIGNATURE
OF
SINAN
THE GREAT ARCHITECT



- 1. The Mosque
- 2. Courtyard and Fountain
- 3. Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum)
- 4. Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum)
- 5. Arasta (Covered Bazaar)
- 6. Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (Coranic School)
- 7. Muvakkithane
- 8. The Mosque Outer Courtyard
- 9. Library



ANNEX 2.a - 2

**REGISTRATION FORMS OF MONUMENTS
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BUFFER ZONE**



INVENTAR: A-150**NAME: ALİ PAŞA ÇARŞISI (BAZAAR)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BAZAAR		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-Ib, 50L-I c		
DATE OF BUILT	1569	BLOCK NO.	76	PARCEL	ENTIRE
ORIGINAL USE	BAZAAR	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: SARAÇLAR STREET

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: It was completely renewed after the fire in 1991.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Ali Paşa Çarşısı is bazaar vaulted with a rectangular plan, four entrances.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: R

NAME: ANADOLU TRADE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL AND KURTULUŞ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	SCHOOL		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L II a		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	433	PARCEL	1-2
ORIGINAL USE		CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: KIIYIK STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: a building group in the courtyard. Each building has different features as facade arrange, flor number, etc.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-149

NAME: ATATÜRK ANITI (MONUMENT)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MONUMENT		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-1b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	392	PARCEL	2
ORIGINAL USE	MONUMENT	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: LONDRA ASFALTI STREET

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Atatürk Monument is consist of standing Atatürk Statue on a marble base.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-6

NAME: ATİK ALİ PAŞA CAMİİ (MOSQUE)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	Tekkey-i Ali Paşa Foundation / REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MOSQUE		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L II a		
DATE OF BUILT	1506	BLOCK NO.	383	PARCEL	1
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: ATİK ALİ STREET AND CORNER OF THE HATİP STREET

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: relief, restitution, restoration Project was prepared and it is expected for the thendering.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: : Deeply rectangular planned building. By brick and stome material, made as masonry.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-88

NAME: BEDESTEN (BAZAAR)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	ÇELEBİ SULTAN MEHMET FOUNDATION / REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BAZAAR		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1b		
DATE OF BUILT	1414-1422	BLOCK NO.	397	PARCEL	ENTIRE
ORIGINAL USE	BAZAAR	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: HALLAÇLAR STREET LÜLECİLER STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: in 2007, the restoration was completed. The lead cover was changed. The domes were repaired. In all facades, the Stone claining was made. The electricity wiring was renewed. Ground texture was changed completely. Photocell doors were put.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Covered bedesten(bazaar) made by stone and brick.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-87

NAME: ESKİ CAMİ (OLD MOSQUE)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MOSQUE		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT	1403-1414	BLOCK NO.	409	PARCEL	3-4
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Talat Paşa caddesi(street) EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: in 2009, all restoration was completed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: a Mosque with double minarets, nartex and covered with domes and vault.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-153**NAME: HADIM BALABAN MEZARI(GRAVEYARD) VE MESCİDİ(SMALL MOSQUE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	Small mosque and graveyard		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-IIa		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	269	PARCEL	1
ORIGINAL USE	Small mosque and graveyard	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS:

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: single-storey small mosque and graveyard.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: R-12**NAME: HARBİYE KIŞLASI (BARRACKS)**

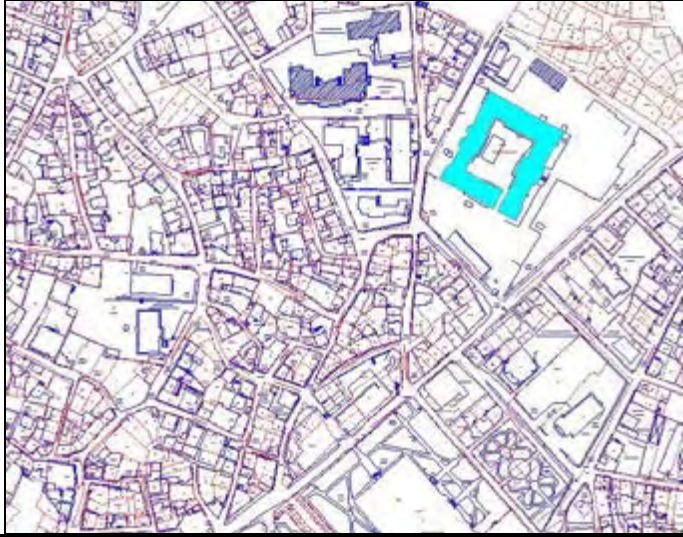
FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	HARBİYE BARRACKS		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L II a		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	693	PARCEL	1
ORIGINAL USE		CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: MİMAR SINAN STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: takes place in the courtyard. Jerkin head. has an inner court.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-84

NAME: HAVLUCULAR HANI (INN)

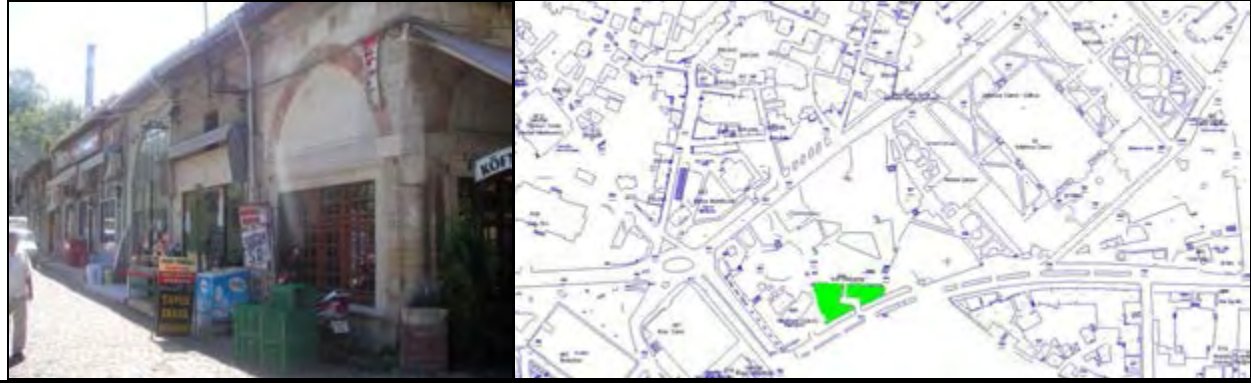
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REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BAZAAR		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L II b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	625	PARCEL	ENTIRE
ORIGINAL USE	BAZAAR	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: KIYIK STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: this is a single-storey and hipped roof building.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-82**NAME: HIDIR AĞA CAMİİ (MOSQUE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	FOUNDATION OF HIDIR AĞA / REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MOSQUE		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-II a		
DATE OF BUILT	Middle of 16th century	BLOCK NO.	373	PARCEL	3
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Kıyık Street

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: in 2009 restored. The leads of minaret and dome was changed. Minaret was repaired. Windows were changed. The Stone cleanings was made. Environmental planning was made. And the electricity wiring was establish.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: the mosque made by ashlar Stone with a dome and a single minaret.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-3**NAME: KIRAZLI CAMII (MOSQUE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	ŞEHABETTİN PAŞA FOUNDATION / REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MOSQUE		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-II a		
DATE OF BUILT	1437	BLOCK NO.	265	PARCEL	1
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Hastane sok. Şahabettin Paşa Street

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: nartex and leads were changed. environmental planning was made. In 2006 restoration was done.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: square, single space mosque. On the Ruble Stone filling, covered ashlar Stone.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-104**NAME: MACEDONIA TOWER AND THE ICE HOUSES**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE			
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-Ib		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	685	PARCEL	56
ORIGINAL USE		CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS:

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Building wich was made from Stone and brick. from Roman-Byzanthium period.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-86

NAME: MEZİTBAY HAMAMI-ÇUKUR HAMAM (BATH)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BATH		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT	15th century	BLOCK NO.	408	PARCEL	20
ORIGINAL USE	BATH	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: MİMAR SİNAN AND KIYIK STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: materials are moulding Stone and brick. This building is a bath with dome and vault

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-1**NAME: ORDUEVÍ (MILITARY HOUSE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MILITARY BUILDING		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	249	PARCEL	18
ORIGINAL USE	MILITARY BUILDING	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: LONDRA ASFALTI STREET EDIRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** basement+ground floor+single-storey. Roof is jerkin head. Coating material is marseille tile. It takes place in the courtyard. And it has outhouses (after inset)**PUBLICATION INDEX:**

INVENTAR NO: R-2**NAME: BELEDİYE BİNASI (MUNICIPALITY BUILDING)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BAZAAR		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L II A		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	254	PARCEL	1
ORIGINAL USE	MUNICIPALITY BUILDING	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: MİMAR SİNAN STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: It is formed two building in the courtyard.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-112

NAME: PEYKLER MEDRESESİ (MADRASSAH)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	DORMITORY		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	249	PARCEL	31
ORIGINAL USE		CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Çamaşırcılar street EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Ashlar, revetment System is Square or polygon with dome

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: R-19**NAME: BUILDING OF REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PIOUS**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of PIOUS		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	BUILDING OF REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PIOUS		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-1b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	405	PARCEL	4
ORIGINAL USE	MILITARY BUILDING	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: TALATPAŞA BULVARI

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: It is seen that the maintenance of the building is made periodically.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: the building is in a courtyard with the basement + ground floor + first floor and hipped roof.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-89

NAME: RÜSTEM PAŞA KERVANSARAYI (CARAVANSARAI)

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE / REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	HOTEL		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 c		
DATE OF BUILT	1561	BLOCK NO.	419	PARCEL	ALL except the 1-56
ORIGINAL USE	CARAVANSARAI	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: İKİ KAPILI HAN STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: Completely restored.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Caravansarai with open and close courtyards.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-109

NAME: SAATLİ MEDRESE-İMARET (MADRASSAH)

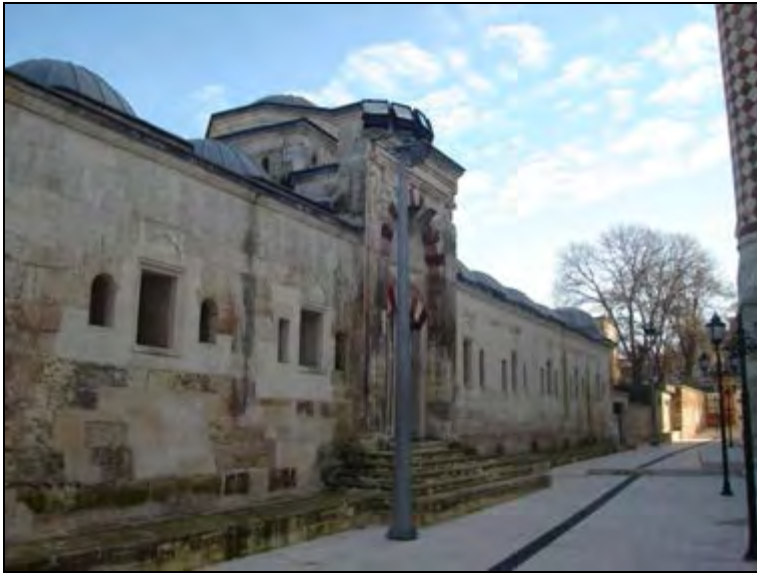
FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE			
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT	1437-1447	BLOCK NO.	249	PARCEL	31
ORIGINAL USE	madrasah	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: HÜKÜMET STREET BABADEMİRTAŞ STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: the rooms were made in accordance with the original between the 1998-2005. the lead covered was made.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: an Imaret which is next to the mosque. Collapsed nowadays.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-4**NAME: SULTAN SELİM SARAY HAMAMI (PALACE BATH)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	in the process of restoration		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-II a		
DATE OF BUILT	First part of 15th century	BLOCK NO.	381	PARCEL	6
ORIGINAL USE	BATH	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Taş Odalar sok. Mimar Sinan cad. (street)

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: in 2009, restoratiin was done. Dome and the leads were built. Stone covered was made. Marble bath basin, privacy rooms, heating systems, electricity wiring were made.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Building is in the process of restoration.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR NO: A-107**NAME: SOKULLU MEHMET PAŞA BATH AND STORES and TAS KHAN INN**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	INN AND BATH		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L 1 b		
DATE OF BUILT	16th century	BLOCK NO.	206	PARCEL	1...23 ALL
ORIGINAL USE	INN AND BATH	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: HÜKÜMET STREET, CORNER OF AĞAÇPAZARI STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: Project is done and the tendering is expecting.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: (TAŞHAN-STONE INN) two floors and vault covered an inn and bath with domes.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-83**NAME: ZEHR-İ İMAR CAMİİ KALINTISI (THE RUIN OF ZEHR-İ İMAR MOSQUE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	ZEHR-İ İMAR FOUNDATION 7 REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	RUIN		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-II a		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	374	PARCEL	17
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: Su Terazisi Street

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: mosque ruin made by ashlar Stone.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR A-108**NAME: ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ CAMİİ (MOSQUE)**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	MOSQUE		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-1b		
DATE OF BUILT	1437-1447	BLOCK NO.	249	PARCEL	30
ORIGINAL USE	MOSQUE	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: HÜKÜMET STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE: in 2009, all restoration was completed. Hand-carved and porticos were renewed. Minaret was rebuilt. Drainage system was established. And the cleaning was made.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: 15th century early Otoman. This is a porched mosque with courtyard and four minarets.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR: A-118**NAME: YUSUF HOCA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOUNTAIN**

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FOUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	FOUNTAIN		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-1b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	702	PARCEL	6
ORIGINAL USE	FOUNTAIN	CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: YUSUF HOCA STREET

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: a rectangular fountain made by ashlar stone.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



INVENTAR R-22

NAME: YUSUF HOCA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FEATURE		OWNERSHIP	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE of FUNDATION		
REGISTRY DATE	04.07.2003	CURRENT USAGE	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		
REGISTRY DECISION	7697	SECTION NO.	50L-1b		
DATE OF BUILT		BLOCK NO.	702	PARCEL	6
ORIGINAL USE		CATEGORY	MONUMENT	DEGREE	

ADDRESS: YUSUF HOCA MEKTEP STREET EDİRNE

RESTORATIONS TO BE DONE:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Elementary school building with a scheme of rectangular plan.

PUBLICATION INDEX:



ANNEX 2.b

HISTORY and DEVELOPMENT



ANNEX 2.b-1

- (1) State Policy On The Cultural Historical Heritage
Of Bulgaria 1878–2005, Stoyan Denchev-Sofia Vasileva**
(2) Letter of Bogdan Filov-Translation





Из: Филов. Б. *Пътувания из Тракия, Родопите и Македония 1912-1916.*
С. 1993

До господина
Началника на Генералния щаб
на действащата армия

Заявление

от директора на Народния музей

Предвид на предстоящото падане на Одрин чест имам да Ви моля, господине генерале, да разпоредите да се направи всичко възможно за запазването на джамията на султан Селима, която принадлежи към най-важните паметници на мохамеданската архитектура. Особено внимание трябва да се обърне на опазването на библиотеката в джамията, която съдържа много важни документи. За да не бъдат те изгорени или разкъсани от когото и да било при влизането на нашите войски в Одрин, най-добре би било джамията с прилежащите ѝ постройки веднага да се затвори и охранява, адето събраните в тях вещи бъдат прегледани от компетентни лица.

Лозенград, 1.XI.1912 г.

С почитание: д-р Б. Филов

To: General Staff of Hareket Ordusu (Army of Act)

Petition:

From: The Manager of Public Library

Considering that you'll conquer Edirne in a short time, I ask your command to do everything possible to protect Sultan Selim Mosque which is one of the most important monuments of Islamic architecture.

It is very important to protect especially the library of the mosque, which has very important documents. It will be the best to close the mosque and the buildings belong to it immediately, and to inspect the properties collected here by authorized persons for them not to be burned or ripped by nobody, when our soldiers enter Edirne.

1.XI.1912 Lozengrad (Kirklareli)

With all of my regards : Dr. Bogdan FILOV

Note: State Policy on culture – history legacy of Bulgaria between 1878 – 2005, Prof. Stoyan Dencev, Prof. Sofia Vasileva.

Turkish translation: Hikmet ÇAVUŞOĞLU – Edirne Municipality EU & International Relations Offices

LETTER OF BOGDAN FILOV-TRANSLATION

ANNEX 2.b-2





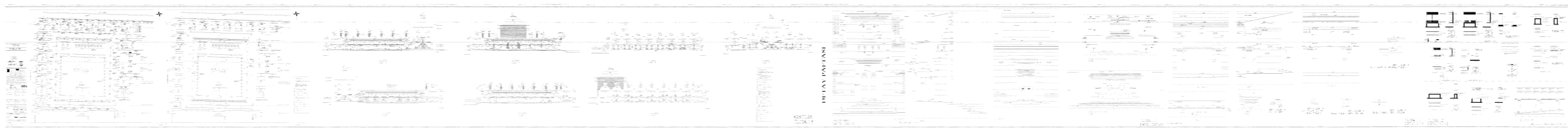
2. b-2 (1) Restitution of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1



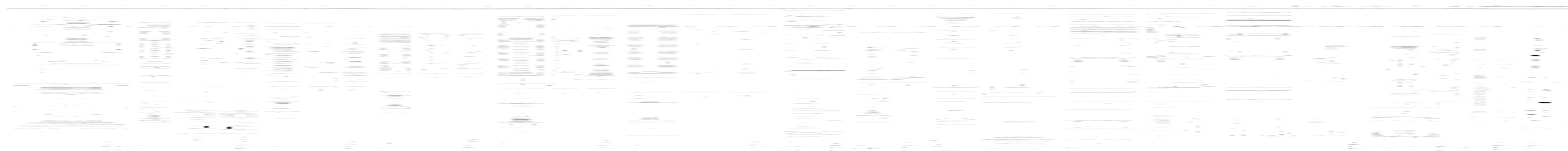
2. b-2 (2) Restitution of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2



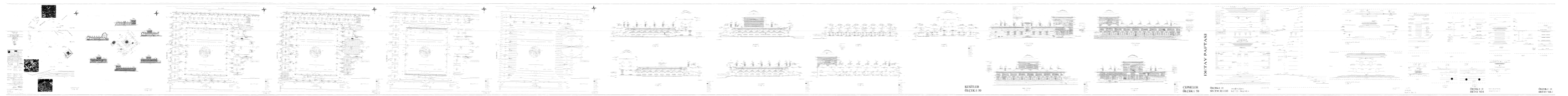
2. b-2 (3) Restoration of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1



2. b-2 (4) Restoration of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2



2. b-2 (5) Restoration of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 3



2. b-2 (6) Survey of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1



2. b-2 (7) Survey of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2

ANNEX 2.b-3



**Edirne Selimiye
Islam Eserleri Müzesi**

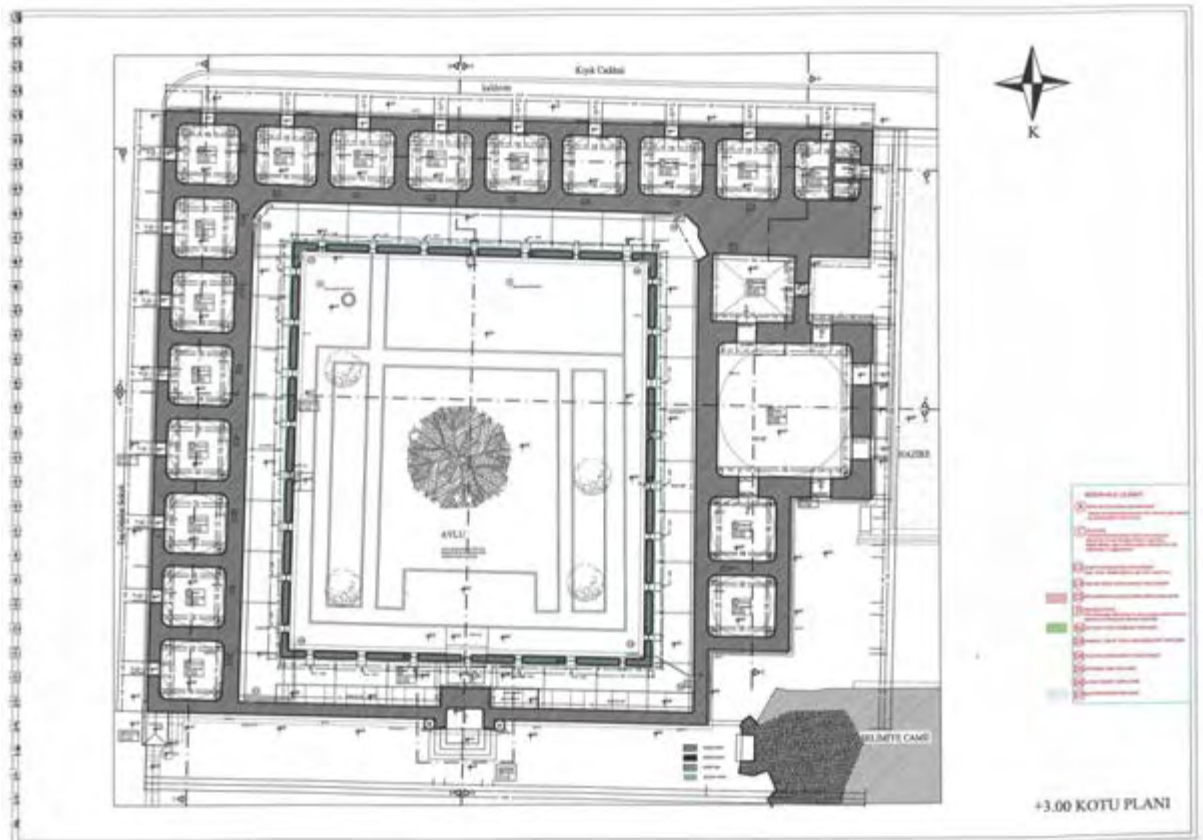
RESTORASYON



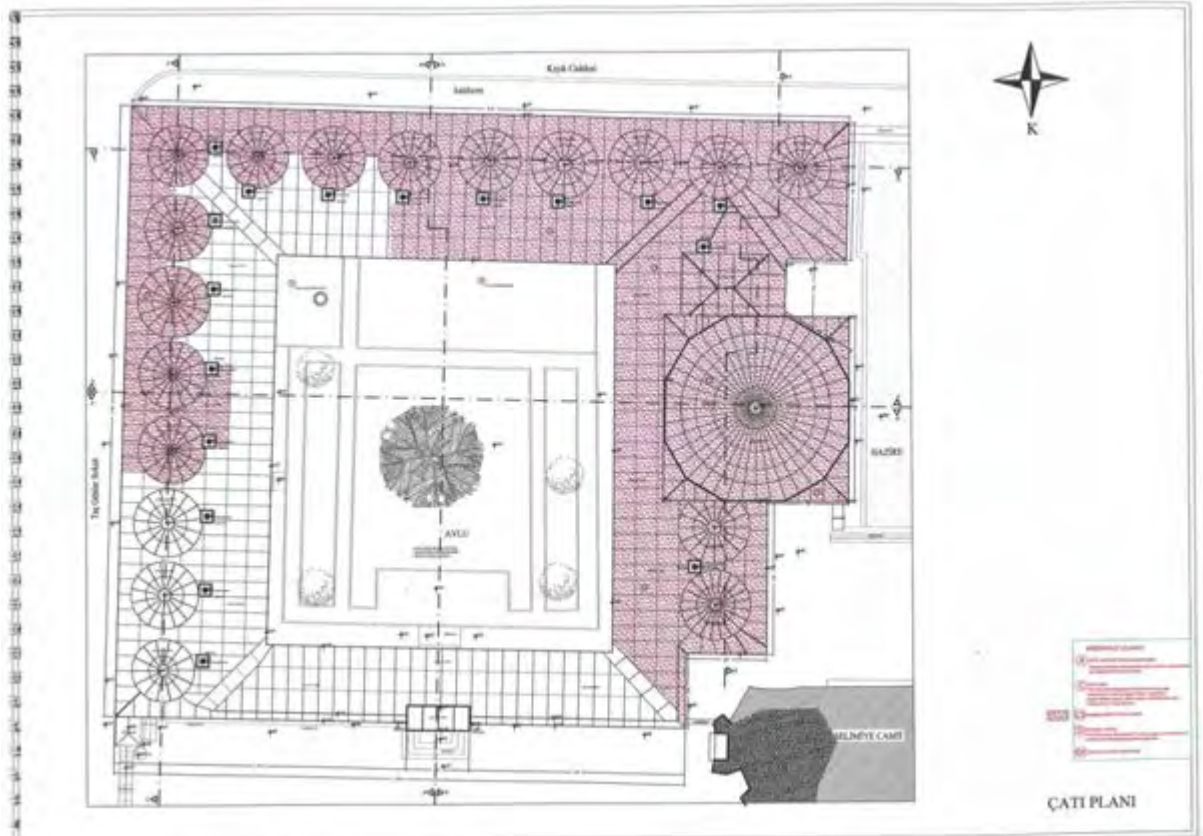
MART 2007



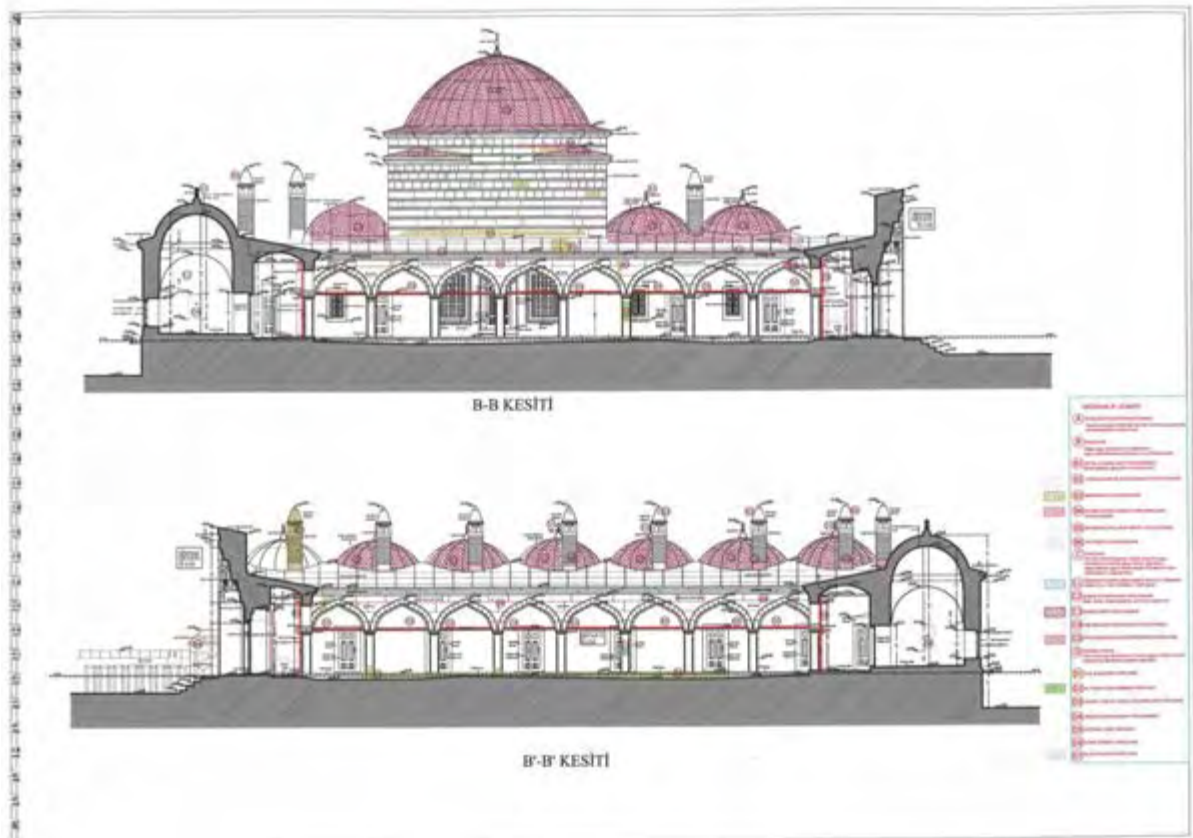
**DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION (TURKISH ISLAMIC ART MUSEUM)
MARCH 2007**



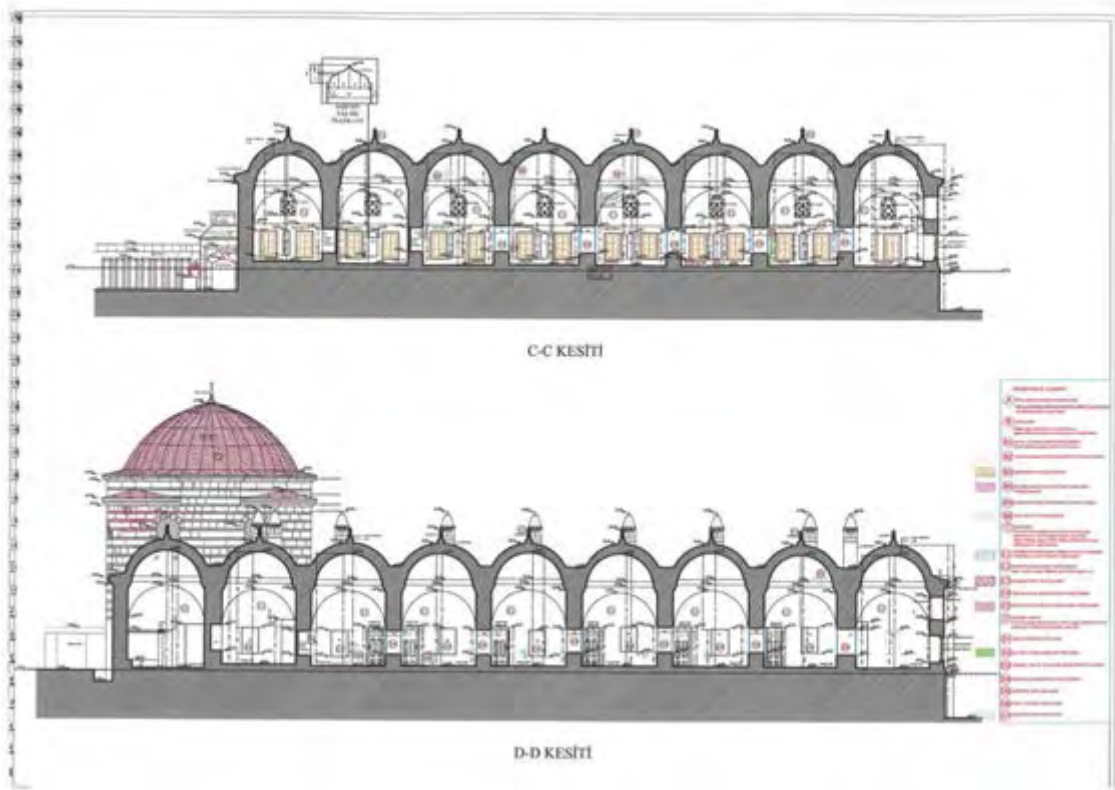
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION +3.00 GRADE



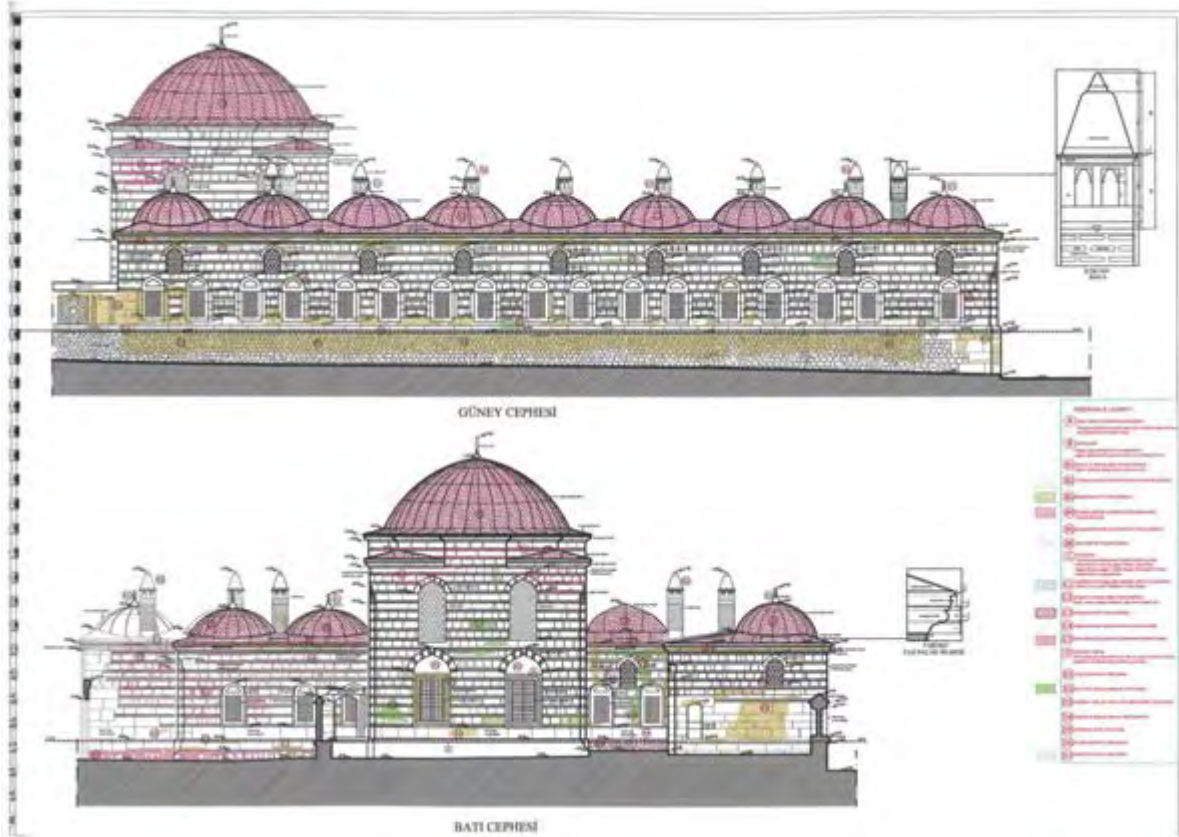
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION ROOF PLAN



DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION B-B ELEVATION



DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION D-D ELEVATION



DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA RESTORATION SOUTH FACADE AND WEST FACADE



EDİRNE SELİMİYE İSLAM ESERLERİ MÜZESİ



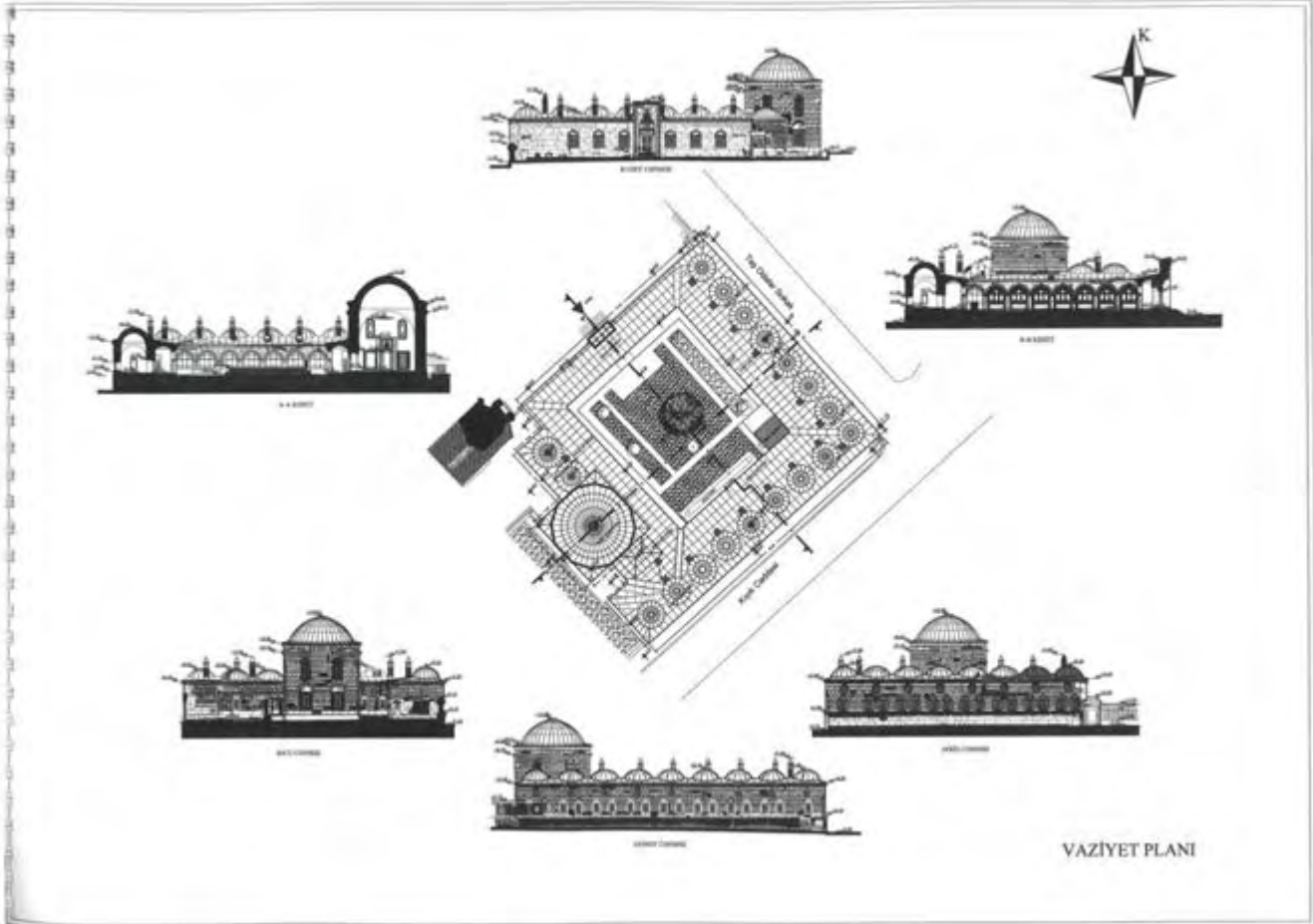
MART 2007

RÖLÖVE

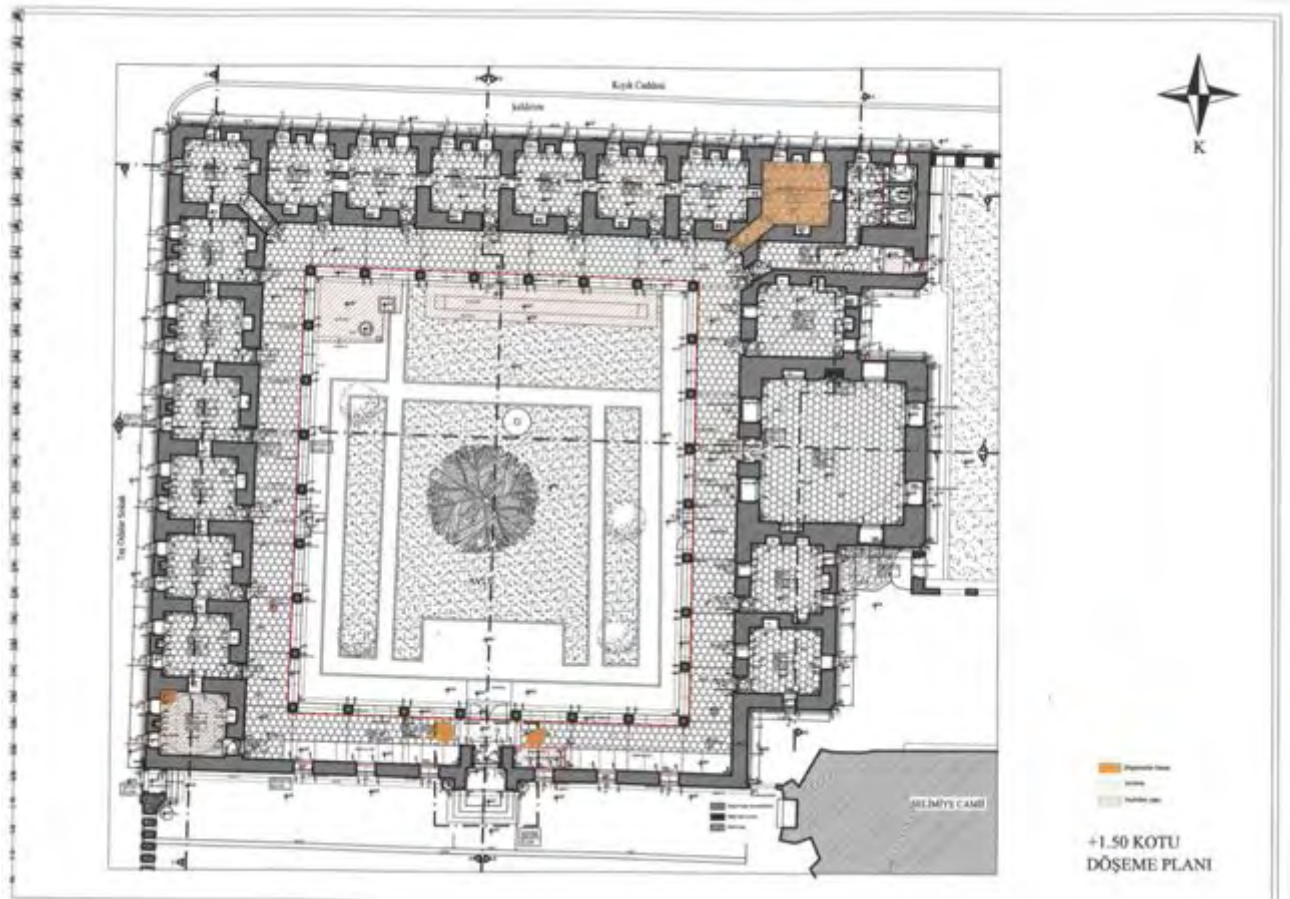
ANİ

ANİ

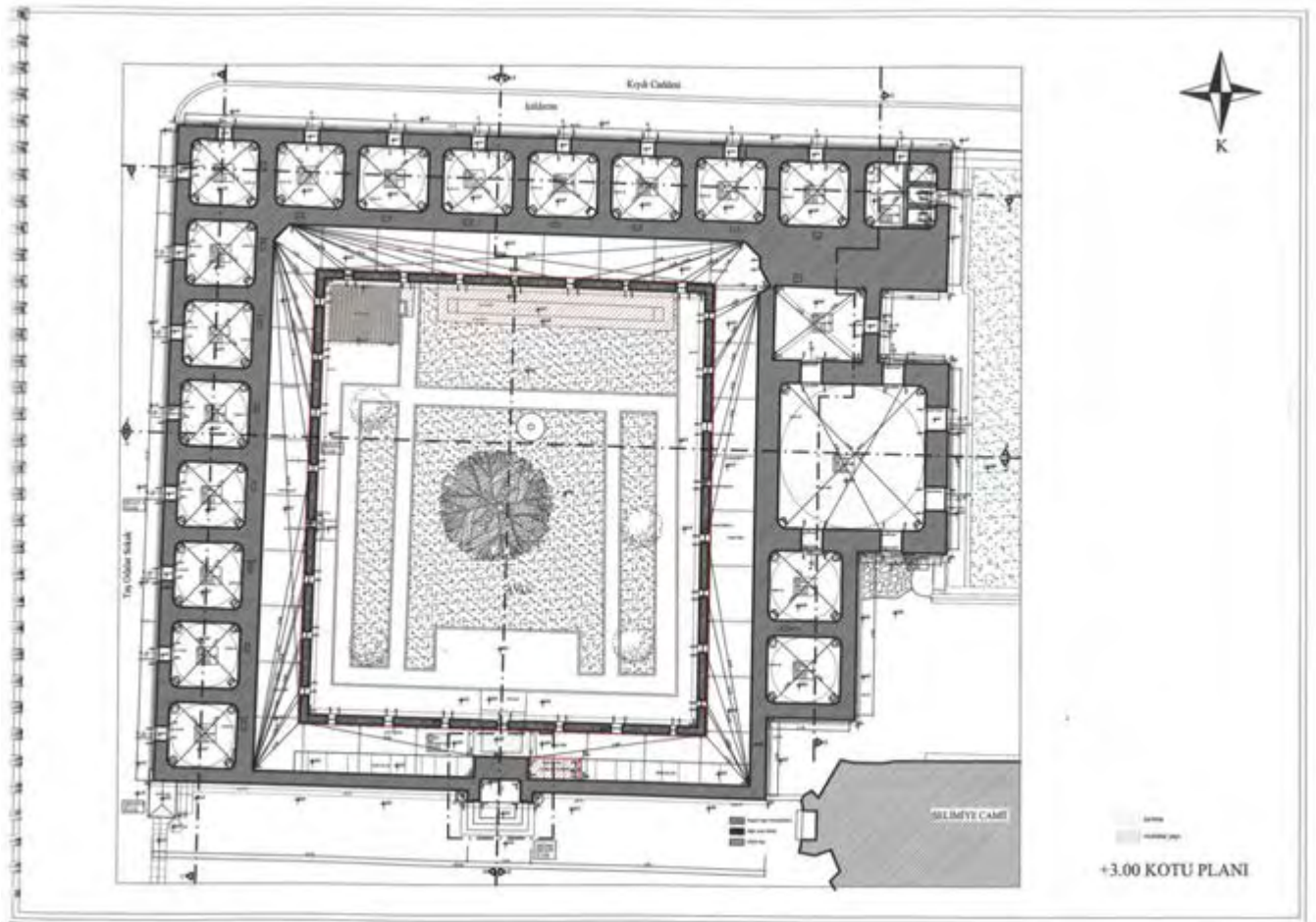
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY (TURKISH ISLAMIC ART MUSEUM)
MARCH 2007



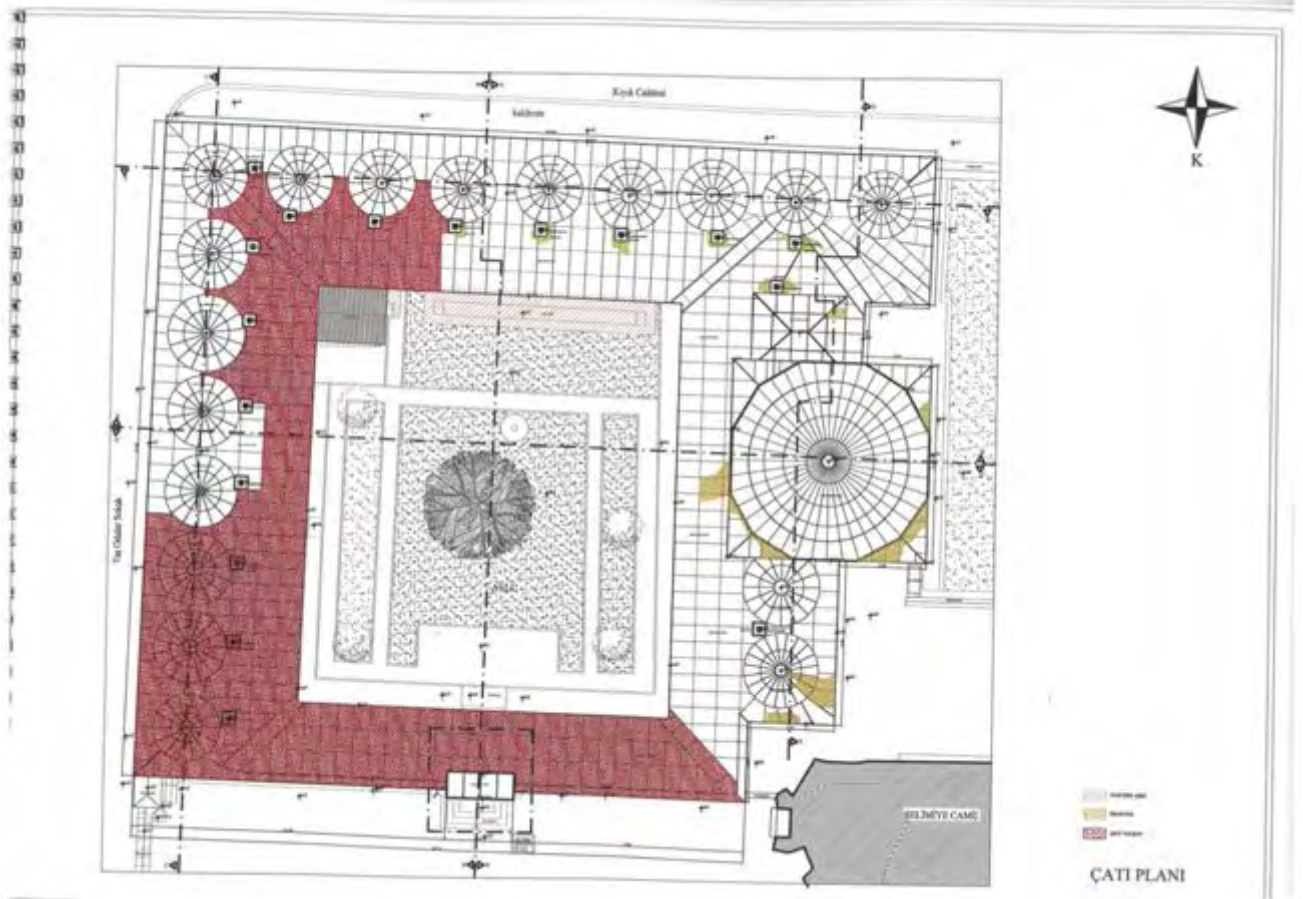
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY LAYOUT PLAN



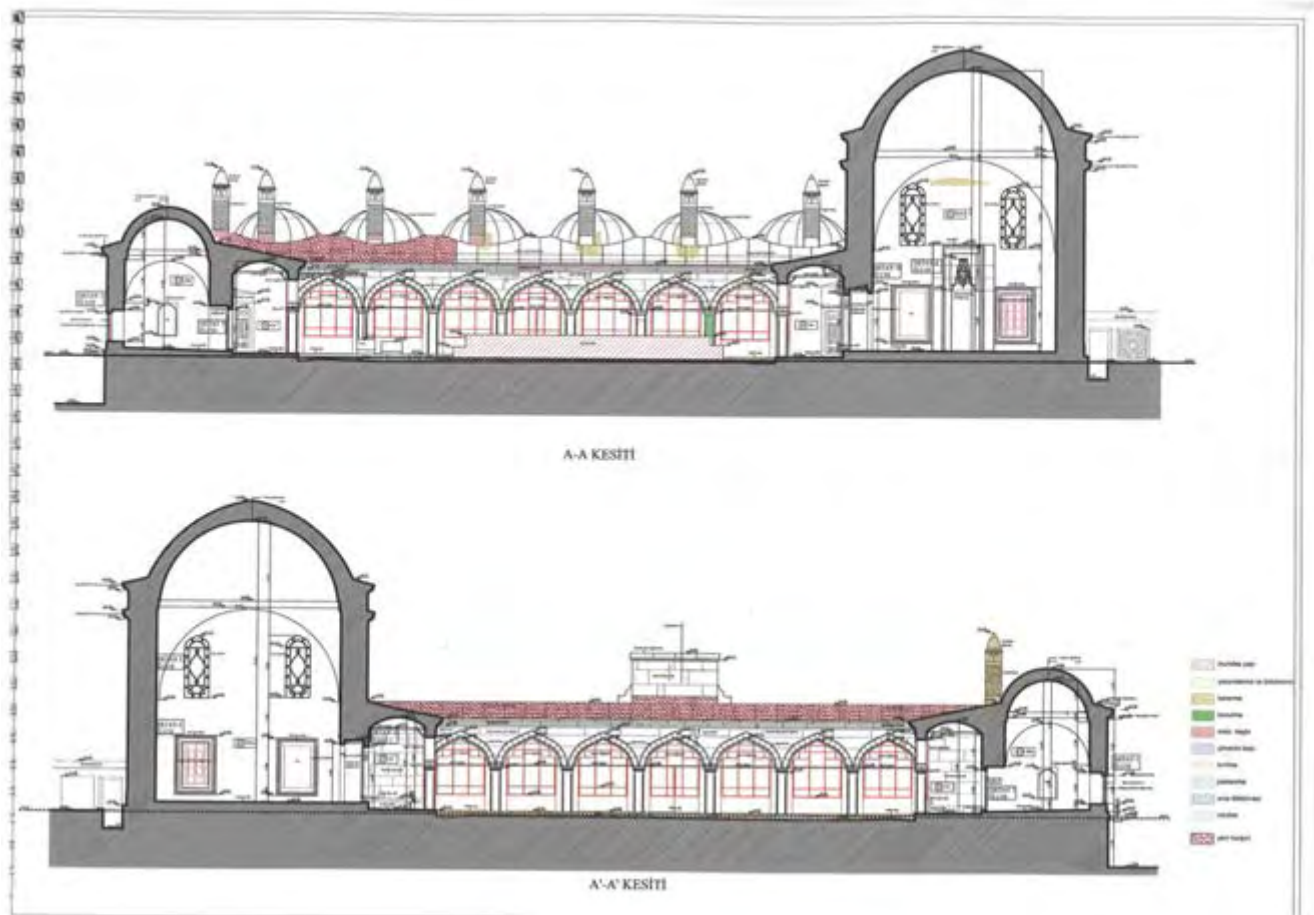
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY +1.50 GRADE FLOOR PLAN



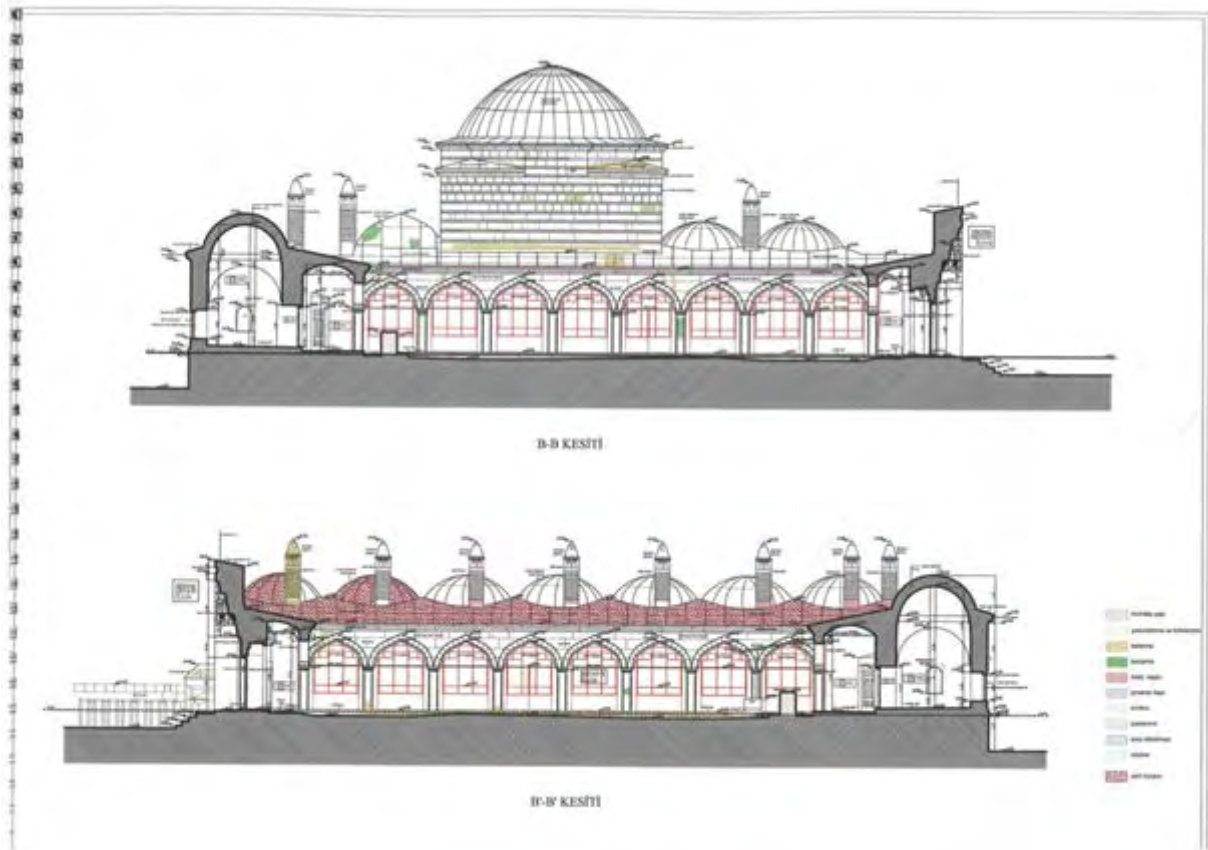
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY +.300 GRADE PLAN



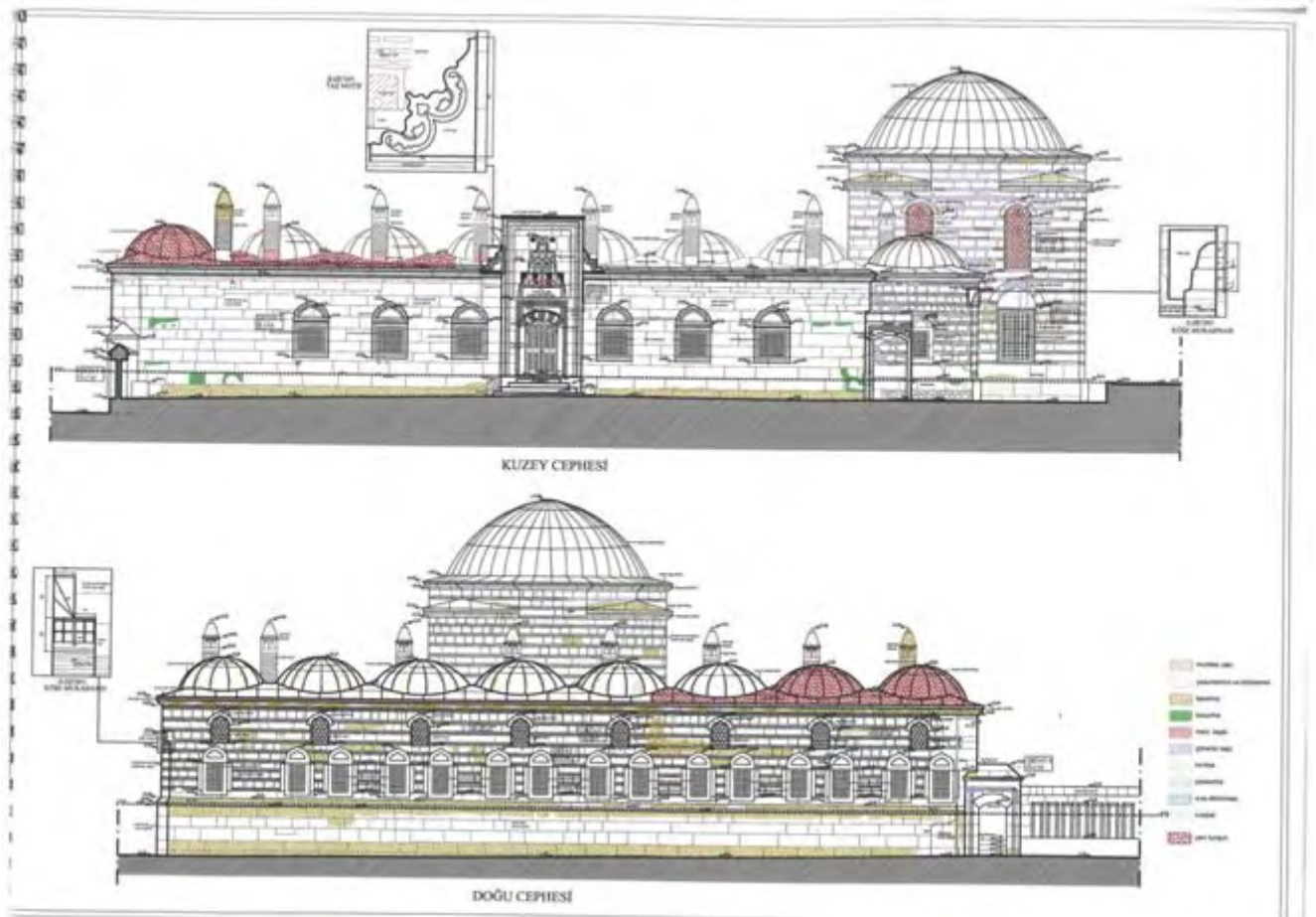
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY ROOF PLAN



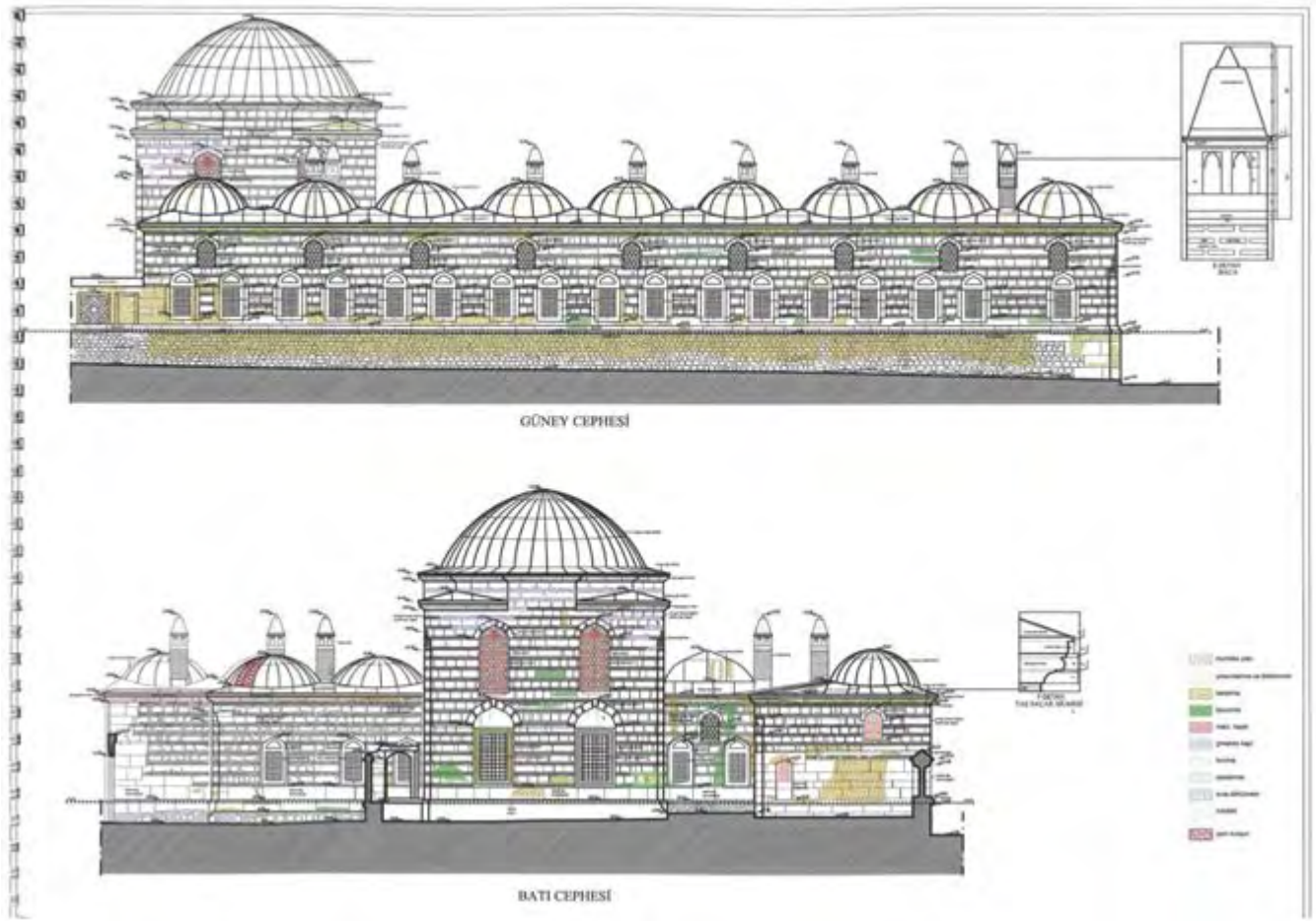
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY A-A ELEVATION



DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY B-B ELEVATION



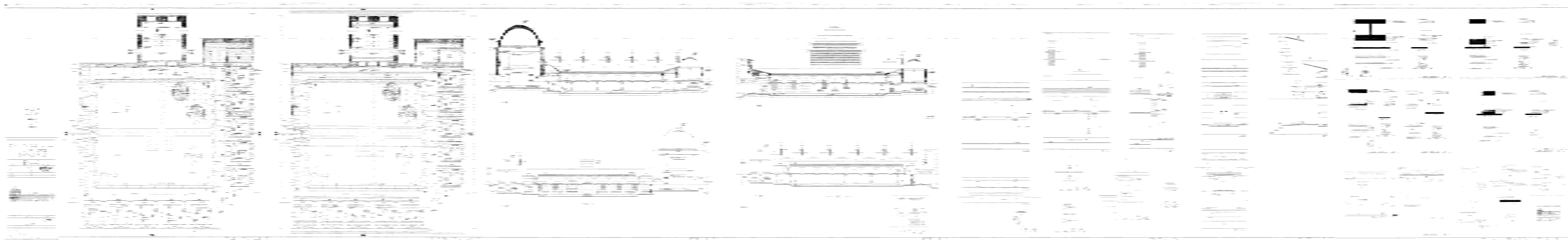
DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY NORTH FACADE AND EAST FACADE



DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA SURVEY SOUTH FACADE AND WEST FACADE

ANNEX 2.b-4

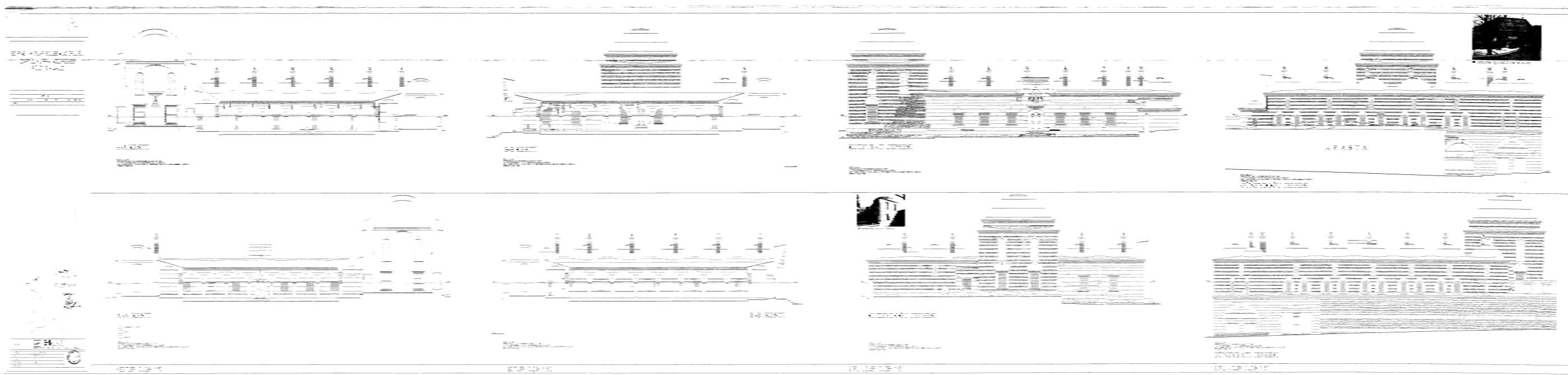




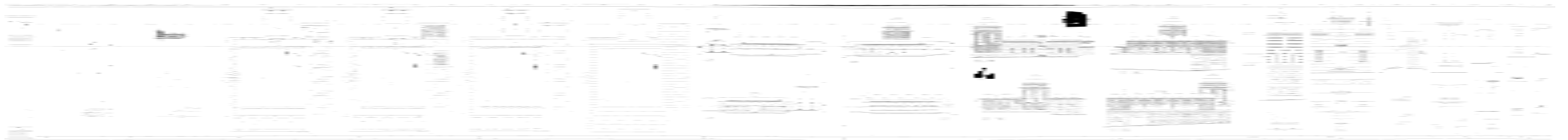
2. b-4 (1) Exhibition of Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa



2. b-4 (2) Restoration of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa



2. b-4 (3) Survey of Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa, Sheet 1



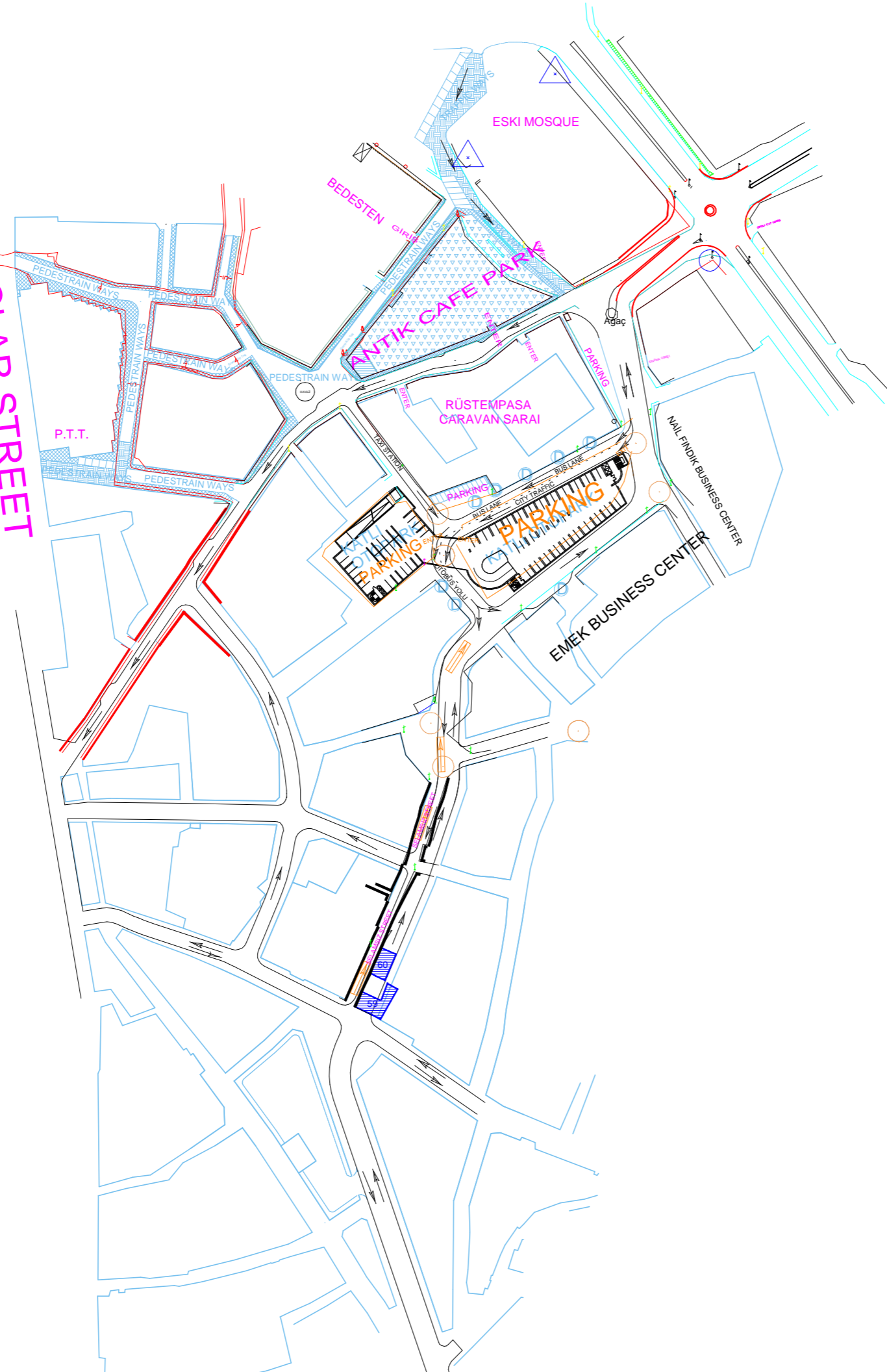
2. b-4 (4) Survey of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, Sheet 2

ANNEX 4.b (i)








DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES **(e.g., Enroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)**

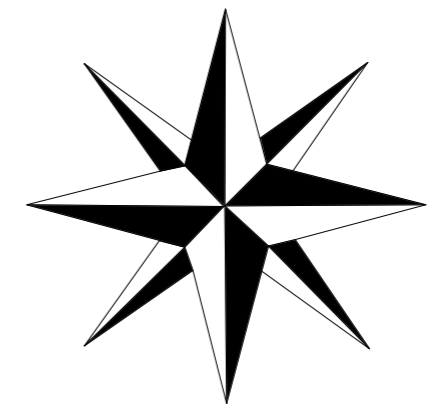


SARACLAR STREET

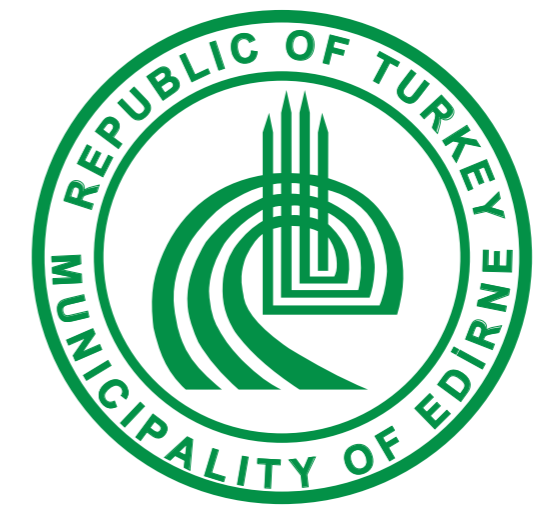


LEGEND

-  TRAFFIC WAYS
-  PEDESTRIAN WAYS
-  THE WALKWAYS MADE BY THE SPECIFIC MATERIALS
-  THE CURRENT LINES WILL BE USED UNTIL THE CONFISCATION WILL BE FULFILLED
-  TRAFFIC DIRECTIONS WILL BE USED UNTIL THE CONFISCATION WILL BE FULFILLED
-  TRAFFIC DIRECTION
-  BUS STOPS OF THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT LINE



1/1000



ANNEX 4.b (i)-2

Saraclar Street Pedestrian Arrangement Project



ALİ PAŞA ÇARŞISI

SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ

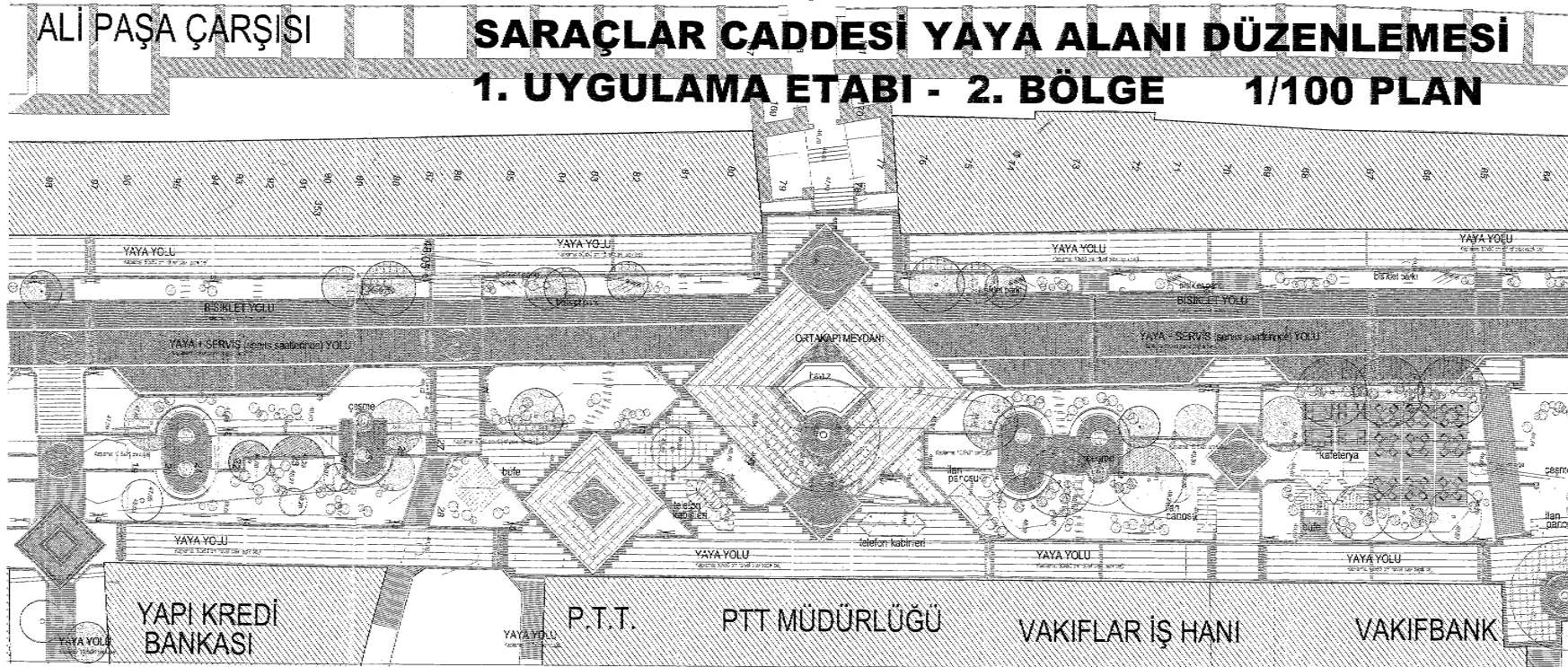
1. UYGULAMA ETABI - 1. BÖLGE 1/100 PLAN



T.C.
MÜHÜR
EDİRNE İLİ BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
KENT VE ÇEVRE BAKANLIĞI
MÜHÜR
M. ALİ ÖZGÜR
M. ALİ ÖZGÜR

EDİRNE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
EDİRNE SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ
UYGULAMA
PROJESİ
YAZAN: DEKA PROJE LTD. Şİ. SHEET NO: U-01
DANISMANLIK HİZMETLERİ
TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ DÖNER SERMAYE İŞLETİMİ
PROJE YÜRÜTÜCÜSÜ: Çay. Öğr. Üyesi SİBEL Y. İNANCI
DANISMAN: YILDIZLAR AĞAÇ SİBİL Y. İNANCI
YAPIMCI MÜHÜR: Çiğdem AKIN
MİMAR: YILDIZLAR AĞAÇ SİBİL Y. İNANCI
ELEKTRİK MÜHÜRÜ: ERDOĞAN HANCI
MÜHÜR: ERDOĞAN HANCI

SARAÇLAR STREET- SHEET U-01
SARAÇLAR STREET PEDESTRIAN ARRANGEMENT
1st IMPLEMENTATION STAGE 1st ZONE 1/100 PLAN



Y. S.
10217 10410
Mimarlık ve İnşaat
Genel Ofis

Edirne Belediye Başkanlığı
Mimarlık ve İnşaat
Genel Ofis

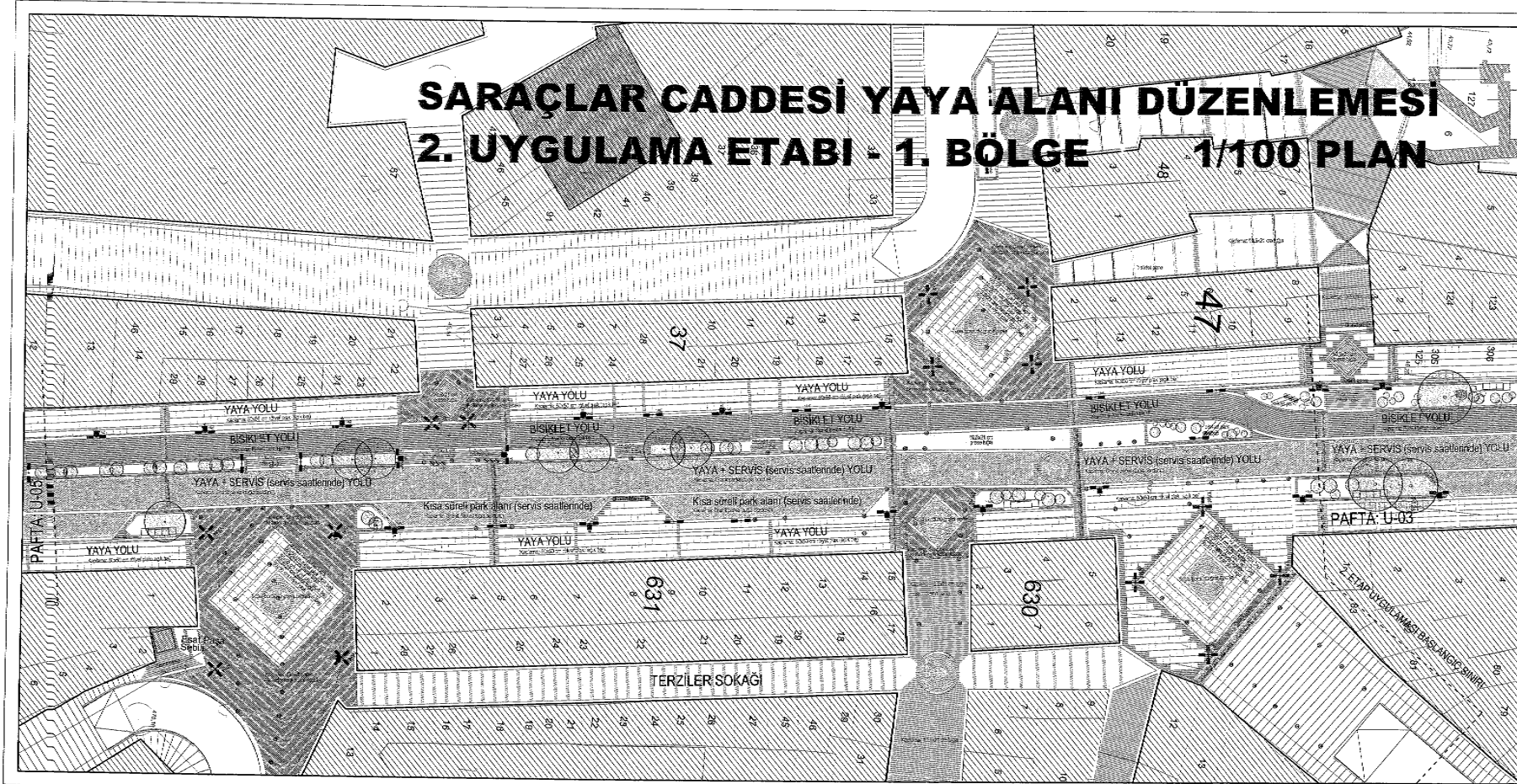
10/10/2018

EDİRNE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI	
EDİRNE SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ	PROJE NO
YOLUNCI DEKAPİLE LTD. ŞTİ.	U-02
DANISMANLIK HİZMETİ TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ İÇİŞLERİ VE İKTİSADİ İLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ	
PROJE YÜRÜTÜCÜSÜ: Öğr. Gör. Zeynep ÇELİK	Yardımcı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ayşe ÖZEL
İNŞAATÇI: Y. S.	Yardımcı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ayşe ÖZEL
YAPILAN İŞLER: Çizim, Ölçme, Detay Çizim	Yardımcı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ayşe ÖZEL
İLETİŞİM: 0272 222 22 22	Yardımcı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ayşe ÖZEL

SARAÇLAR STREET- SHEET U-02

SARAÇLAR STREET PEDESTRIAN ARRANGEMENT

1st IMPLEMENTATION STAGE 2nd ZONE 1/100 PLAN



T.C.
 ÇALIŞKANLIK
 BAKANLIĞI
 İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
 ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

EDİRNE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI

EDİRNE SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ

YÖKLENCİ: DEKA PROJE LTD. ŞTİ.
 DAKİŞANLIK HİZMETLERİ
 TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ DÖNER SERMAYE İŞLETMESİ

PROJE YERİNDEN: Öğ. Gör. İsmail SİRİL, Y. Mimar
 DANIŞMAN: Y. Doç. Dr. Ayşe SİRİL, Y. Mimar Şeh. Pl.
 YARATICI MÜHÜR: DANIŞMAN: DANIŞMAN
 HARİTA MÜHÜR: Y. Doç. Dr. İsmail SİRİL

UYGULAMA
 PROJESİ
 PAFTA NO:
 U-04

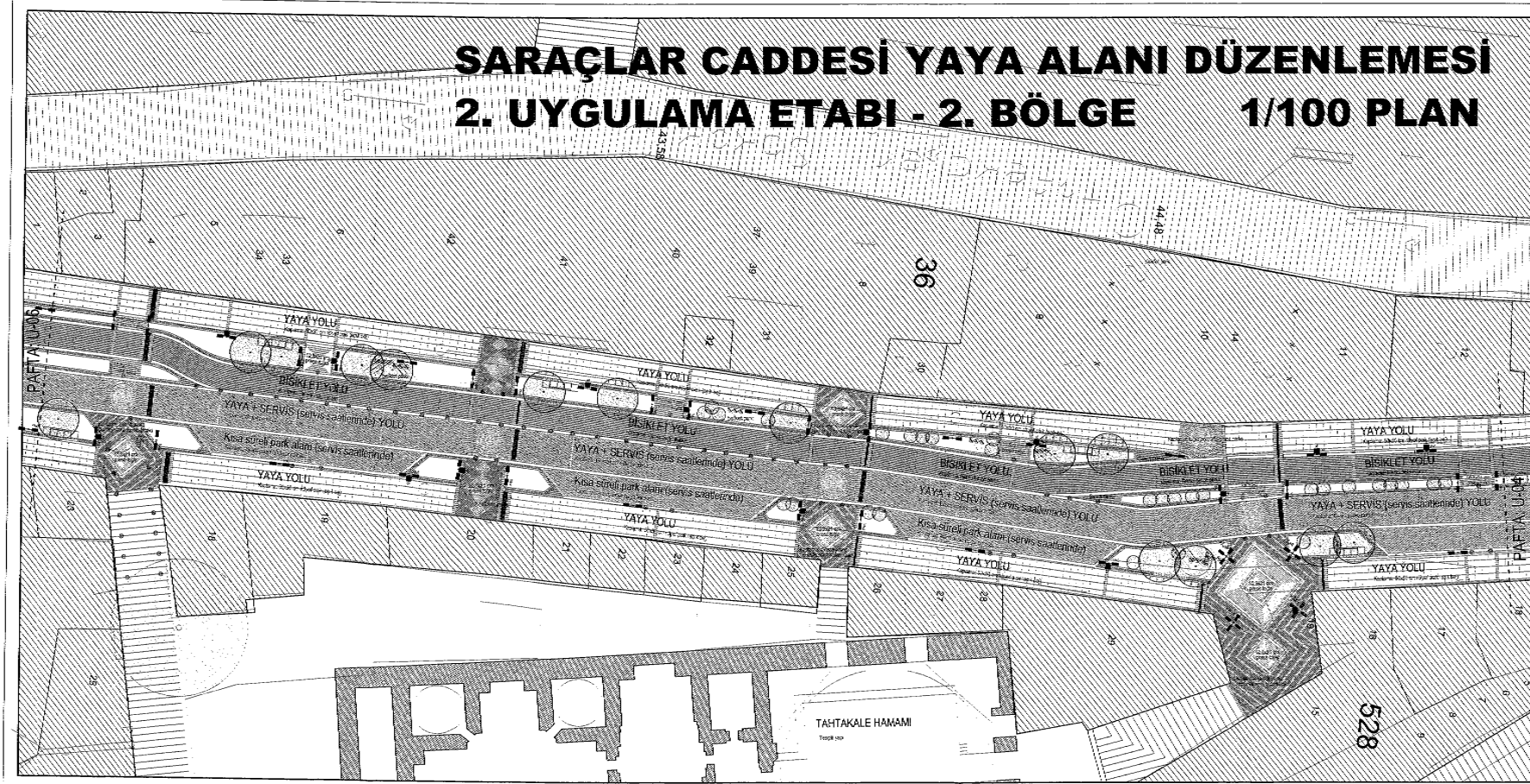
SARAÇLAR STREET- SHEET U-04

SARAÇLAR STREET PEDESTRIAN ARRANGEMENT

2nd IMPLEMENTATION STAGE 1st ZONE 1/100 PLAN

SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ

2. UYGULAMA ETABI - 2. BÖLGE 1/100 PLAN



EDİRNE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI

EDİRNE SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ

YÜKLENCİ: DEKA PROJE LTD. ŞTİ.

TAHMİNİ MİMARLIK İNŞAAT VE MÜHÜR

TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ DÖNER SERMAYE İŞLETMESİ

PROJE YÜRÜTÜCÜSÜ: Öğ. Gör. Ömer ERGİL Y. Mimar

DANIŞMAN: Y. Doç. Dr. Ayşe SİRİL Y. Mimar Şah. Zİ

YAPIMCI MÜHÜR: Ömer AKYOL Mimar

MARŞAL M. H. H. Y. Doç. Dr. Aliye NİCE

UYGULAMA

PROJESİ

PAPYA NO:

U-05

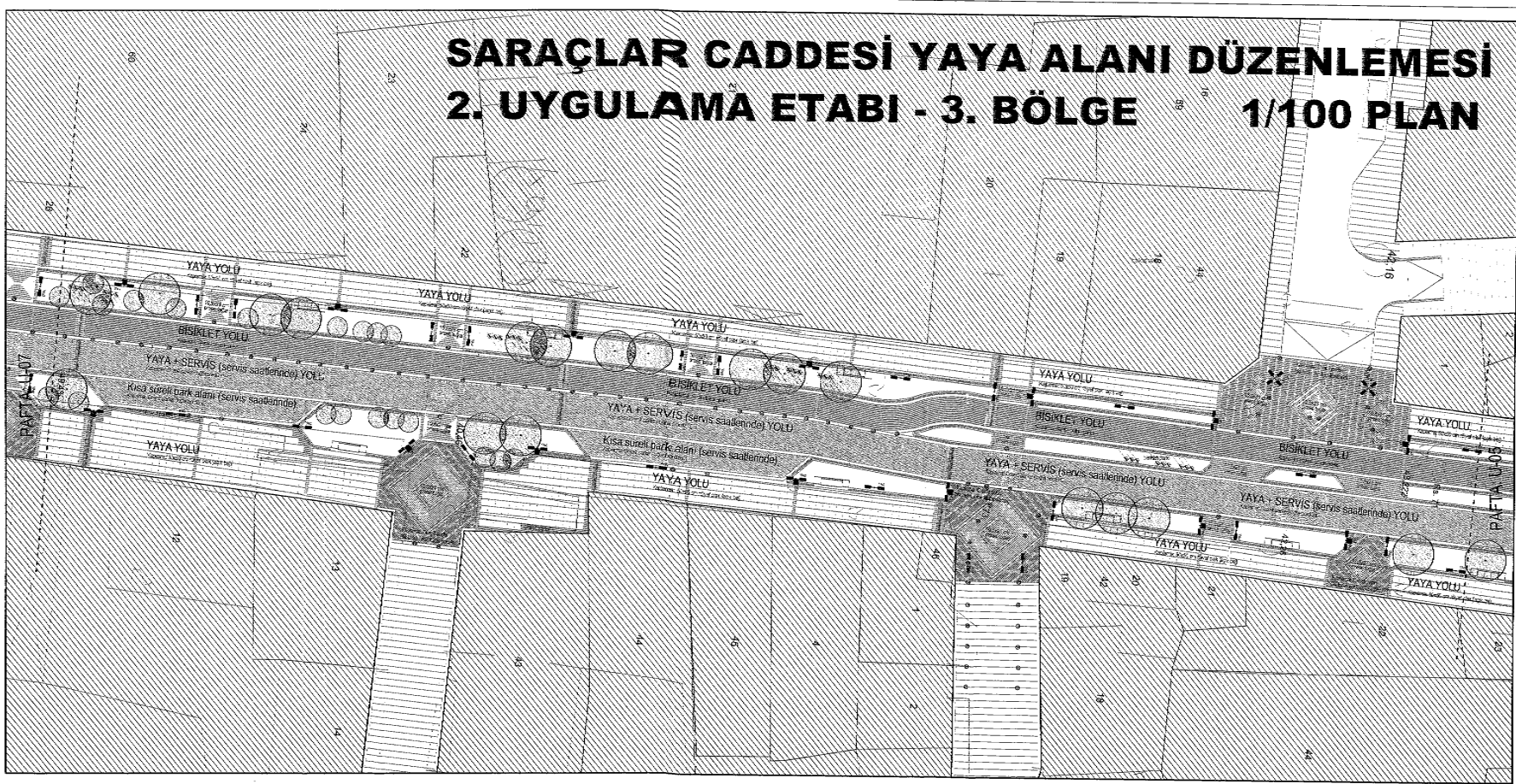
SARAÇLAR STREET- SHEET U-05

SARAÇLAR STREET PEDESTRIAN ARRANGEMENT

2nd IMPLEMENTATION STAGE 2nd ZONE 1/100 PLAN

SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ

2. UYGULAMA ETABI - 3. BÖLGE 1/100 PLAN



EDİRNE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI	
EDİRNE SARAÇLAR CADDESİ YAYA ALANI DÜZENLEMESİ	UYGULAMA PROJESİ RİZAYIHI
YÖKLENCİ: DEKA PROJE LTD. ŞTİ. DANIŞMANLIK HİZMETLERİ TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ DÖNER SERMEYE İŞLETMESİ	U-06
PROJE YÜRÜTÜCÜSÜ: Öğr. Gör. Dr. İBRAHİM Y. MİRNE DANIŞMAN: Y. Doç. Dr. Ayşe İBRAHİM Y. MİRNE - Şeh. Pl. YARDIMCI İŞBİRLER: Şeh. İNCEBAĞCI MİRNE RAPORTA MOH. İZL.: Y. Doç. Dr. Hakan İNCE	

SARAÇLAR STREET- SHEET U-06

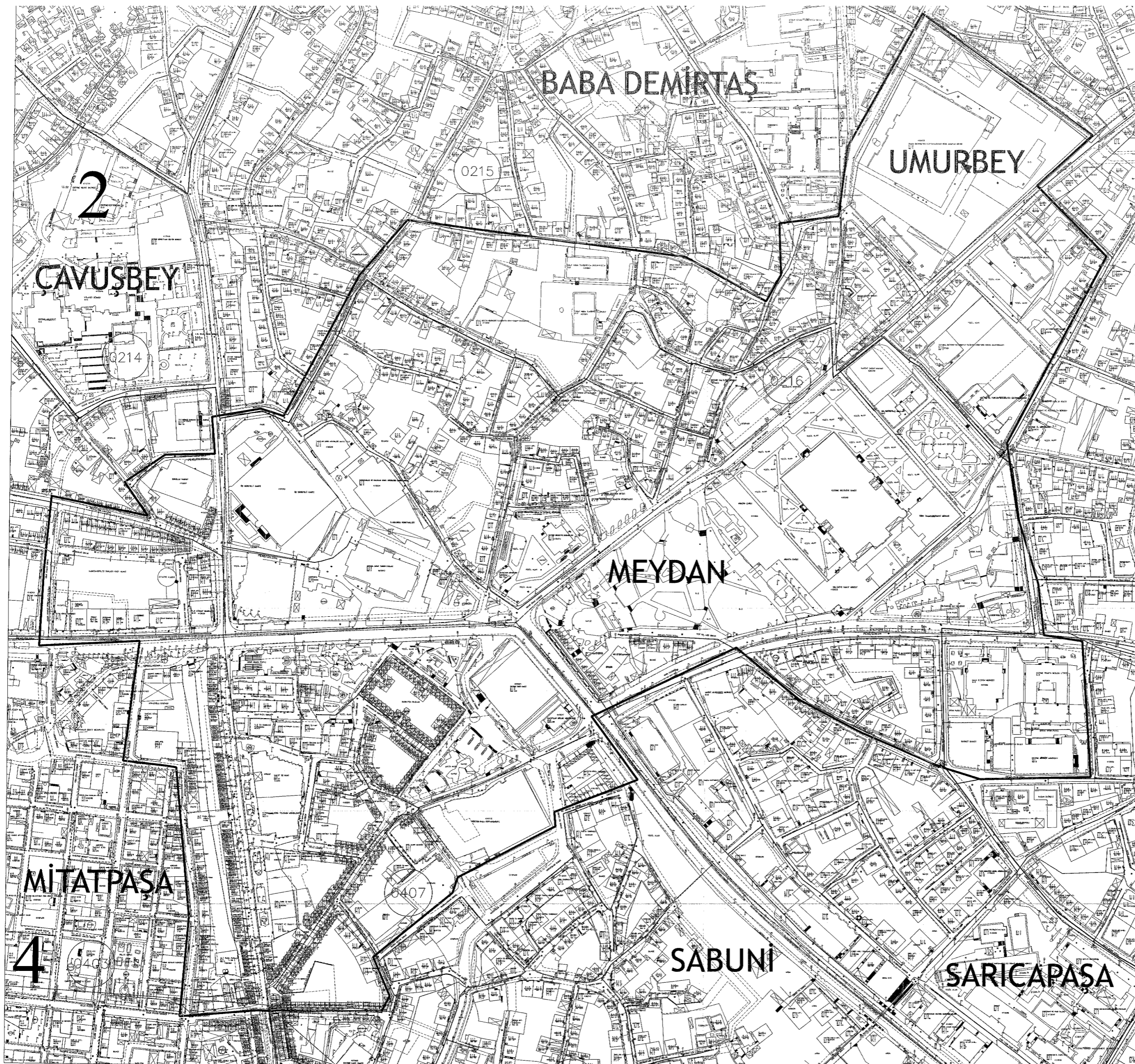
SARAÇLAR STREET PEDESTRIAN ARRANGEMENT

2nd IMPLEMENTATION STAGE 3rd ZONE 1/100 PLAN

ANNEX 4.b (ii)

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES (e.g., Pollution, Climate change, desertification)





KISALTIMA VE GÖSTERİMLER	
AKAÇ	İÇME SUYU HATTI
ARINILMAMA DUVARI	ELKTRİK HATTI
BEKLENTİLİ DUVAR	KANALİZASYON
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	P.T.T.
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	TEL ÇIŞI
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	DUVAR
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	DİĞER PİDAL
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	HİBRİT - POLİETİLEN
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	YÜZELER SUYU BEKLENTİLİ
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	KATODİK TEST NOKTASI
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	RED. TEST
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	TE BİBAKLANTI ELEMANI
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	DİĞER
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	KÖR TAPA
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	METAL FİASTİK
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	BİNAKİ SİNİR
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	SİNİRİN SİNİRİ
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	MANAJE SİNİRİ
BEKLENMİYEN DUVAR	MANAJE SİNİRİ



NO	TARİHİ	İSİM	İMZA	İMZA	İMZA
1	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
2	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
3	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
4	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
5	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
6	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
7	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
8	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
9	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	
10	12.12.2011	A. AYDIN		İMZA	

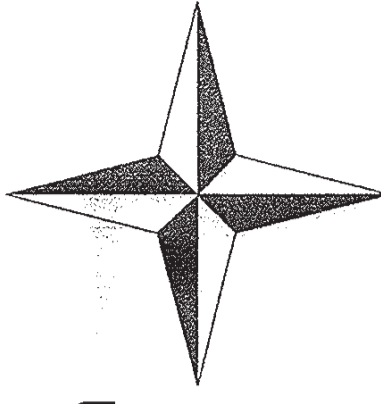
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İDARE:	GAZDAŞ				
	TRAKYA BÖLGESİ DOĞAL GAZ DAĞITIM				
MÜŞAVİR:	PROMET				
	PROMET İNŞAAT PROJE KONTROL VE ENFORMASYON TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.				
PROJE FİRMASI:	PROMET				
KONU:	EDİRNE SELİMİYE CAMİ VE ETRAFI DOĞALGAZ DAĞITIM PROJESİ 4 BAR POLİETİLEN HAT TATBİKAT PLANI				
ADI SOYADI	İMZA	TARİHİ	İMZA	İMZA	İMZA
YAPAN	M. GÖRER	21.08.2009			
ÇİZEN	S. ALAYLI	21.08.2009			
KONTROL	L. DAYMAZ	21.08.2009			
			PROJE NO	1/1.000	

ANNEX 5.d-1

Environment Plan of Sub-Region Of Thrace And of Ergene Basin, 1/100000-Sheets



Thrace Sub-Region Revision Environment Plan of Threec Sub- Region Ergene Basin



Ö: 1/100.000

DEMONSTRATION

BOUNDARIES

- ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES**
- PROVINCIAL BORDER (1/25.000 PLAN BORDER)
 - PROVINCE BORDER

PLANNING BORDERS

- PLAN ACCEPTANCE BOUNDARY

THE AREAS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL LAW

- CULTURE AND TOURISM PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ZONE TOURISM CENTER
- NATIONAL PARKS
- NATURE RESERVE AREAS

LAND USE

- SETTLEMENT**
- URBAN BUILDING AREA (URBAN BUILT IN + DEVELOPMENT AREA)
 - RURAL SETTLEMENT AREA

WORKING AREA

- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- FREE ZONE
- FREE TRADE ZONE
- LOGISTICS AREA
- FUEL PRODUCT STORAGE AREA

TOURISM AREAS

- ARCHEOLOGICAL TOURISM
- ECO TOURISM

USING OF EXTENSIVE AND OPEN AREA

- UNIVERSITY

USING OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

- AGRICULTURAL LAND

USING OF OTHER LANDS

- FOREST LAND

CONSERVATION AREAS

WATER SOURCE CONSERVATION AREAS

- ERGENE BASIN BORDERS
- DRINKING AND UTILITY WATER SANCTUARY PRESERVATION AREA
- DRINKING AND UTILITY WATER SHORT-RANGE PRESERVATION AREA
- DRINKING AND UTILITY WATER MID-RANGE PRESERVATION AREA
- DRINKING AND UTILITY WATER DISTANT PRESERVATION AREA
- WETLAND AREA BUFFER ZONE BORDER

LIMITED USING AREAS

- JEOLOGICAL RESERVED AREA
- FLOOD PLAIN
- EXTREME GREUNDWATER GRAVITATIONAL FIELD
- GREUNDWATER NOURISHMENT AREA

NATURAL CHARACTER PRESERVATION AREA

- MARSH-REED AREA

PROTECTED AREAS

- PROTECTED AREA

SETTLEMENT IDENTIFICATION

- SERVICE CENTER
- LOGISTICS CENTER
- INDUSTRIAL CENTER
- RURAL CENTER
- TOURISM CENTER
- BRAND CITY
- ECO TOURISM CITY

SETTLEMENT NAME	POPULATION NUMBER	2022 ACTIVITY RATE	INDUSTRY	MANUFACTURE
A	100000+	100%	100%	100%
B	50000-100000	100%	100%	100%
C	10000-50000	100%	100%	100%
D	5000-10000	100%	100%	100%
E	1000-5000	100%	100%	100%
F	500-1000	100%	100%	100%
G	100-500	100%	100%	100%

THE BASIC FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DATA WILL BE TAKE PLACE ON A COUNTY BASIS

FUNCTIONS

- AGRICULTURAL SUB-REGION
- AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZED ZONES
- FAIRGROUND
- TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AREAS
- ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONE
- CUSTOMS AREA

TRANSPORTATION

- ROADS**
- HIGHWAY AND EXPRESSWAY
 - 1st DEGREE ROAD
 - 2nd DEGREE ROAD
 - BORDER GATE

RAILWAYS

- RAULWAY
- HIGH-SPEED RAUL LINE
- HIGH-SPEED RAIL STATION

SEEWAYS AND COASTAL STRUCTURES

- PORT/BACKPORT AREA
- HOUREBEUR
- ENERGY PORT
- MARINA PORT AND BERTH

AIR WAYS

- AIRPORT

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- POWER LINE
- OIL AND NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
- TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS

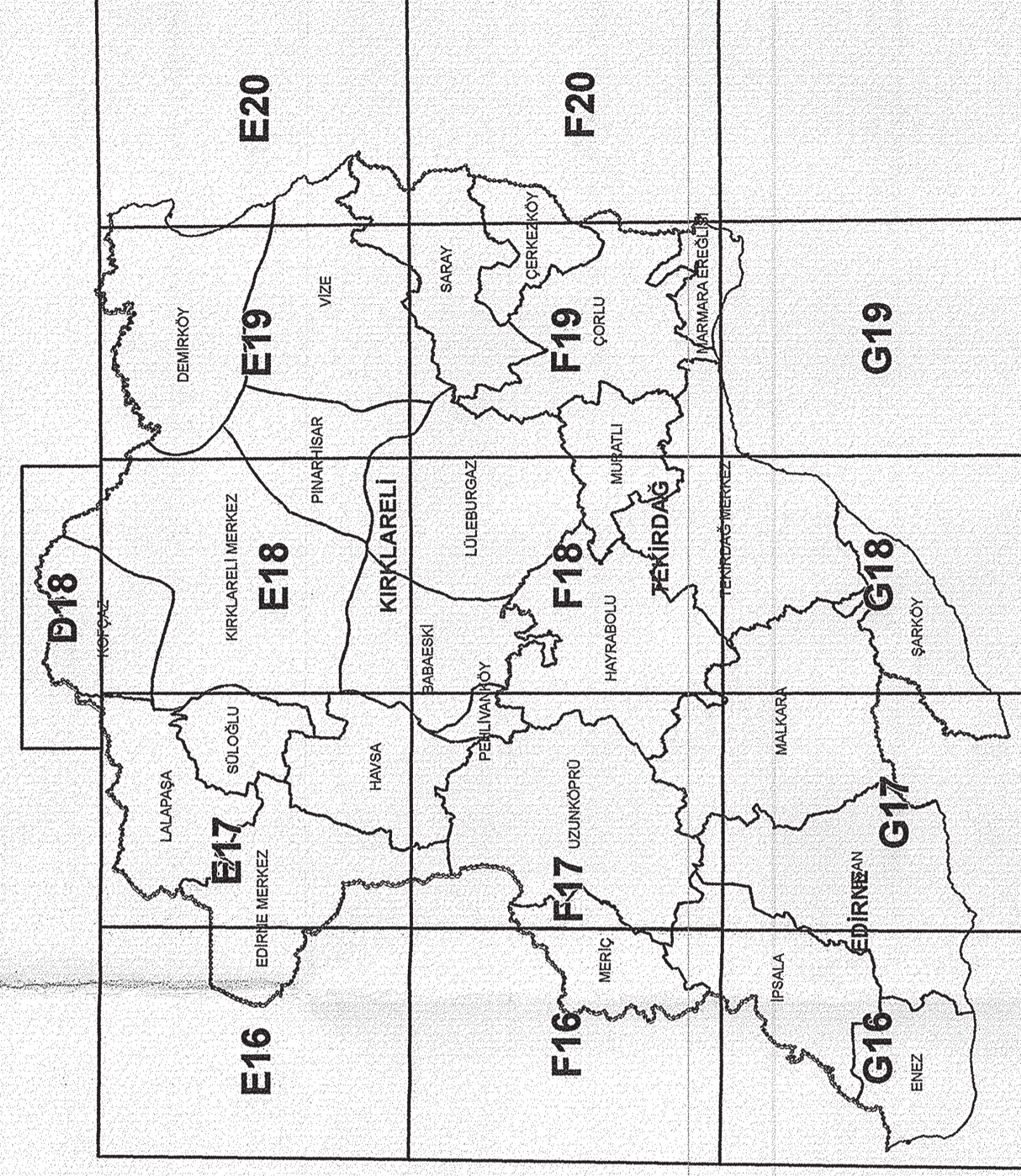
ENERGY-WATERING

- DAM
- NATURAL GAS THERMAL REACTOR

WATER SURFACES

- SEA
- LAKE-POND
- RIVER

TOP-WRENCH



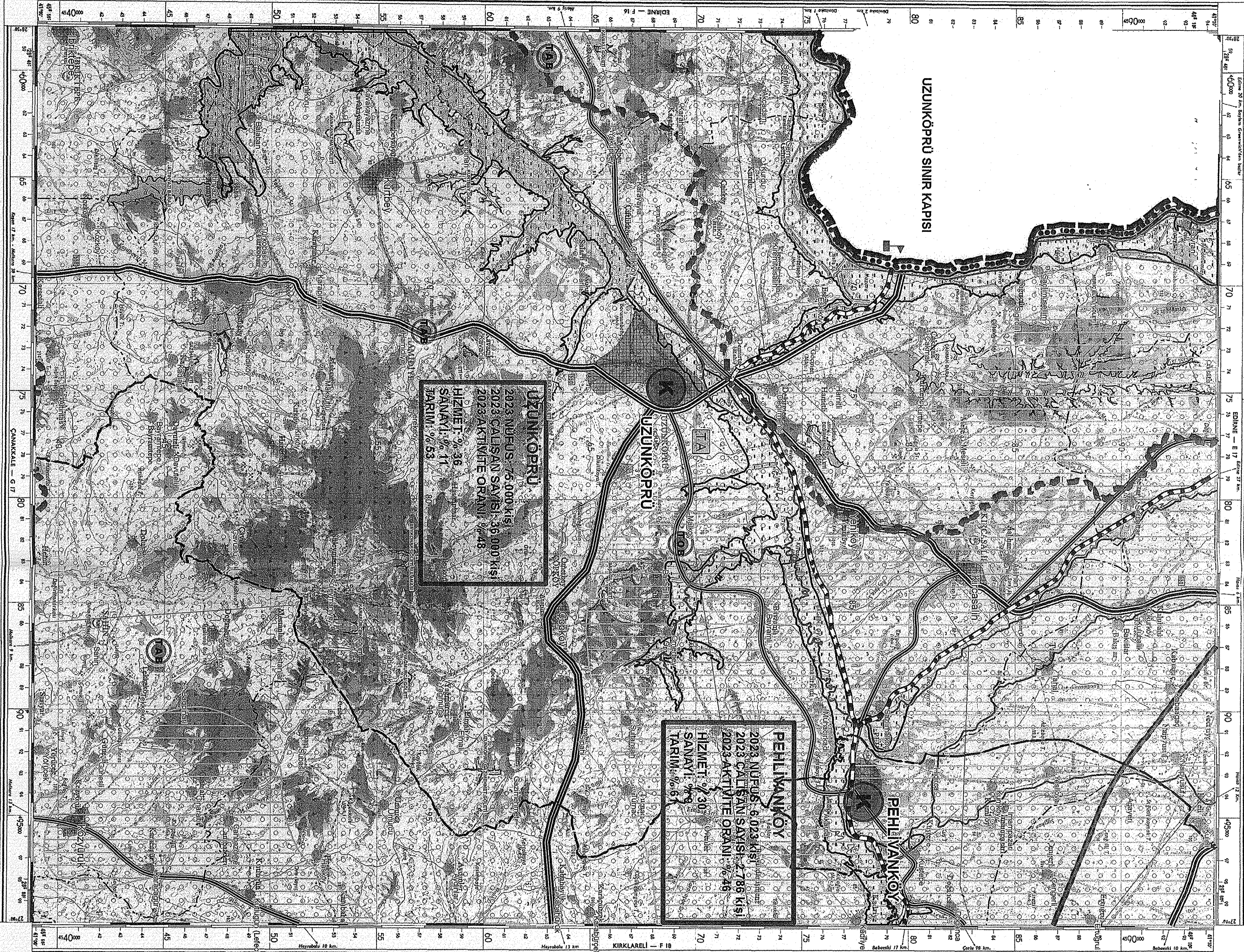
TÜRKİYE 1:100 000

GİZLİ
SECRET

EDİRNE - F17

BASKI 2 - TİCİM - 1981

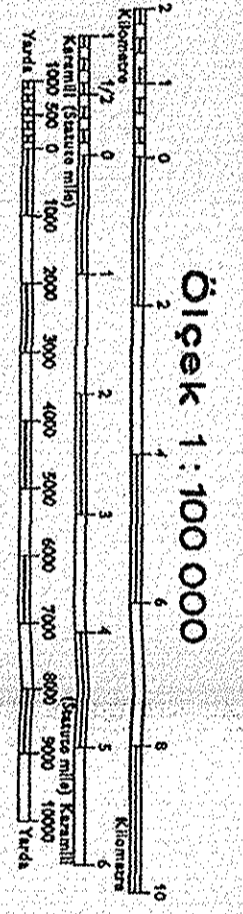
F 17
SERİ K 613



UZUNKÖPRÜ
2023 NÜFUS: 75.000 KİŞİ
2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 36.000 KİŞİ
2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: %48
HİZMET: %36
SANAYİ: %11
TARIM: %53

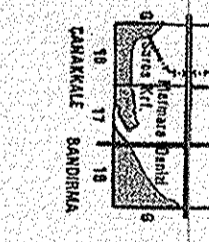
PEHLIVANKÖY
2023 NÜFUS: 6.023 KİŞİ
2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 2.788 KİŞİ
2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: %46
HİZMET: %30
SANAYİ: %9
TARIM: %61

ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613	ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613	ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613
ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613	ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613	ÖLÇEK K 613 ÖLÇEK K 613



Ölçek 1:100 000
Ölçek 1:100 000

EDİRNE - F 17	EDİRNE - F 17
EDİRNE - F 17	EDİRNE - F 17



BASKI 2 - TİCİM - 1981
BASKI 2 - TİCİM - 1981

**GİZLİ
SECRET**

**EDİRNE - F17
TÜRKİYE**

GİZLİ İZLEMLER
GİZLİ İZLEMLER

ÖZEL İZLEMLER

Özel izlemler, belirli bir bölgeyi kapsayan ve belirli bir amaçla gerçekleştirilen izlem türüdür. Bu izlemler, genellikle stratejik, ekonomik veya sosyal amaçlarla yapılır. Özel izlemler, genellikle belirli bir alanı kapsayan ve belirli bir amaçla gerçekleştirilen izlem türüdür. Bu izlemler, genellikle stratejik, ekonomik veya sosyal amaçlarla yapılır.

ÖZEL İZLEMLERİN AMACI

- 1. Bilgi edinme
- 2. Güven sağlama
- 3. Soruşturma
- 4. Kontrol
- 5. İzleme
- 6. İzleme
- 7. İzleme
- 8. İzleme
- 9. İzleme
- 10. İzleme

ÖZEL İZLEMLERİN YERİ

- 1. Bilgi edinme
- 2. Güven sağlama
- 3. Soruşturma
- 4. Kontrol
- 5. İzleme
- 6. İzleme
- 7. İzleme
- 8. İzleme
- 9. İzleme
- 10. İzleme

ÖZEL İZLEMLERİN SÜRESİ

- 1. Bilgi edinme
- 2. Güven sağlama
- 3. Soruşturma
- 4. Kontrol
- 5. İzleme
- 6. İzleme
- 7. İzleme
- 8. İzleme
- 9. İzleme
- 10. İzleme

ÖZEL İZLEMLERİN YÖNÜ

- 1. Bilgi edinme
- 2. Güven sağlama
- 3. Soruşturma
- 4. Kontrol
- 5. İzleme
- 6. İzleme
- 7. İzleme
- 8. İzleme
- 9. İzleme
- 10. İzleme

ÖZEL İZLEMLERİN SONUÇLARI

- 1. Bilgi edinme
- 2. Güven sağlama
- 3. Soruşturma
- 4. Kontrol
- 5. İzleme
- 6. İzleme
- 7. İzleme
- 8. İzleme
- 9. İzleme
- 10. İzleme

Harita Genel

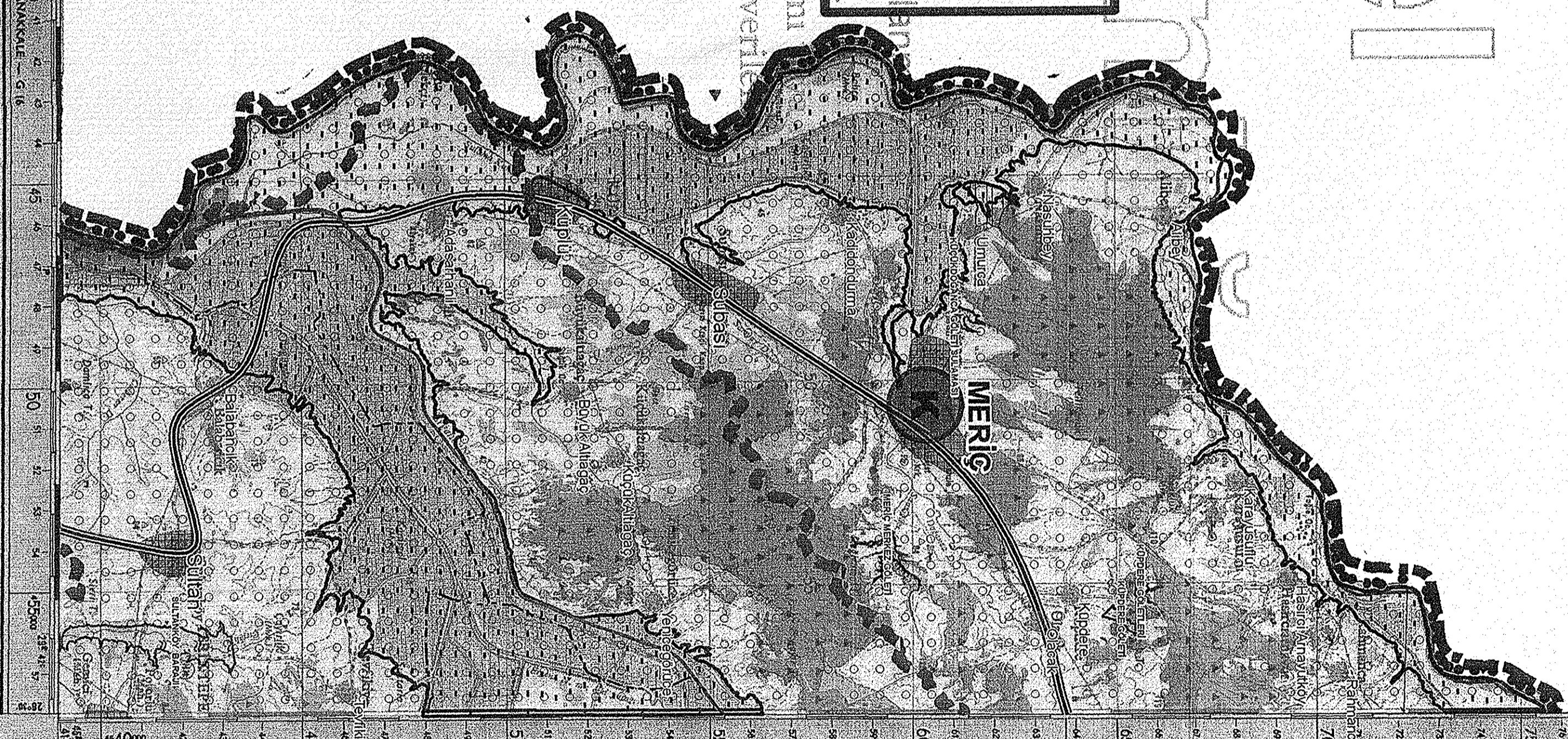
Komutanlık

MERİÇ

2023 NÜFUS: 18.000 kişi
2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 10.000 kişi
2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: % 56

Bu Harita Genel Komutanlığının izni olmadan tamamı
kopyalanamaz, yayımlanamaz ve üçüncü kişilere verilemez.
Bunu yapanlar hakkında yasal işlemler uygulanır.

HİZMET: % 25 DAŞ için hazırlanmıştır.
SANAYİ: % 3
TARIM: % 72. Hakkı Saklıdır.





TÜRKİYE 1 : 100 000

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

KIRKLARELİ — F 18

SERİ SERİS K-413
PAFTA SHEET F-18
BAŞKI EDITION 3 - THICK

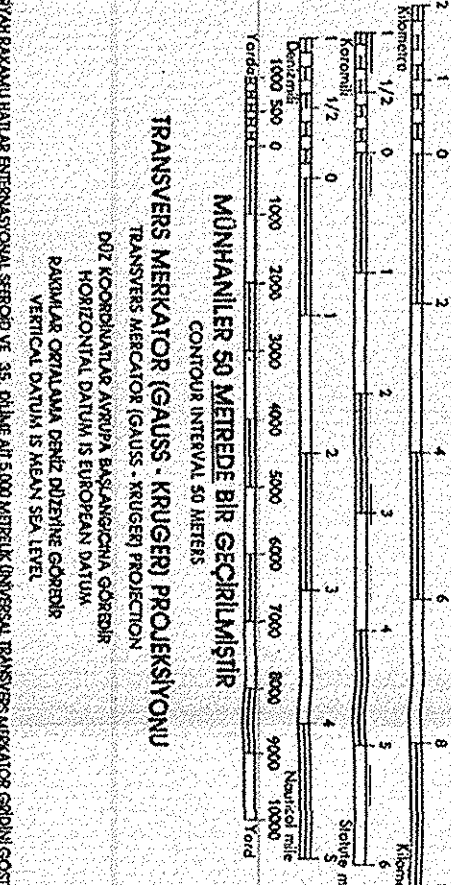
ÖZEL İBARELER
Legend



Çizim - Scale 1:100 000

ÖZEL İBARELER

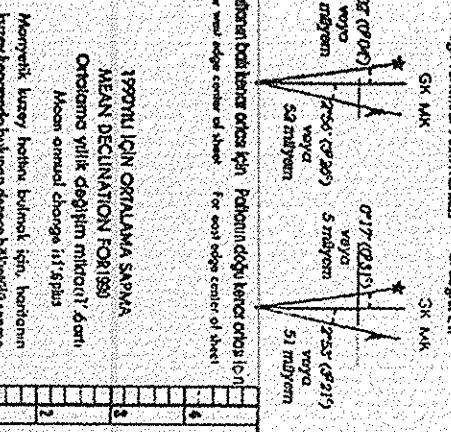
ÖZEL İBARELER	BAŞKI İBARELER
1. 1:100 000 ölçekli haritalarda gösterilen yerleşim yerleri, sınırları ve yapıları.	1. 1:100 000 ölçekli haritalarda gösterilen yerleşim yerleri, sınırları ve yapıları.
2. 1:100 000 ölçekli haritalarda gösterilen yerleşim yerleri, sınırları ve yapıları.	2. 1:100 000 ölçekli haritalarda gösterilen yerleşim yerleri, sınırları ve yapıları.



PAFTA SERİSİ K-413

SERİ SERİSİ	PAFTA SHEET
K-413	F-18

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED



Yapılan çalışmaları ve diğer bilgileri içeren ayrıntılı raporlar, ilgili kurumların internet sitelerinde ve diğer resmi kaynaklarda mevcuttur.

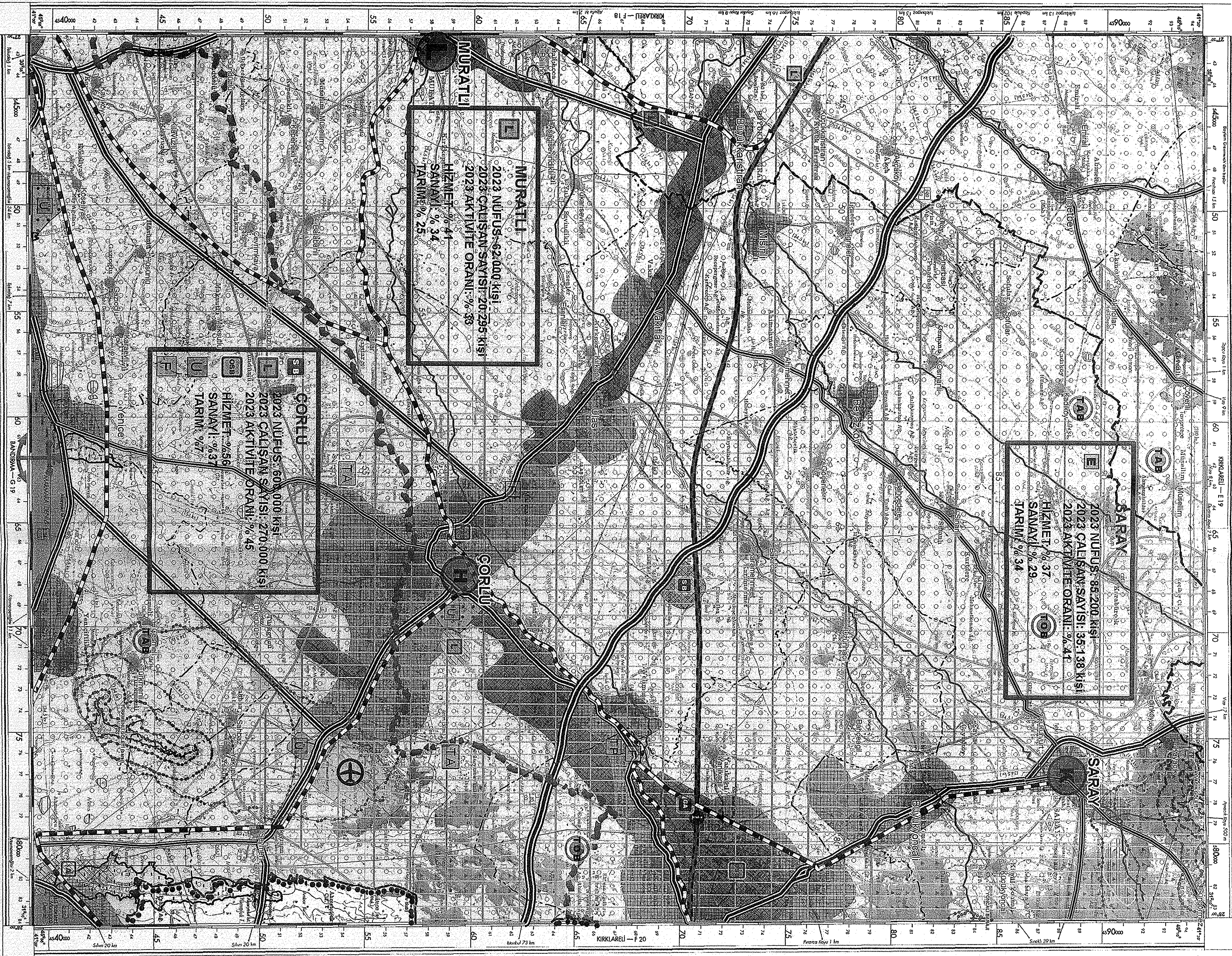


TÜRKİYE 1 : 100 000
HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

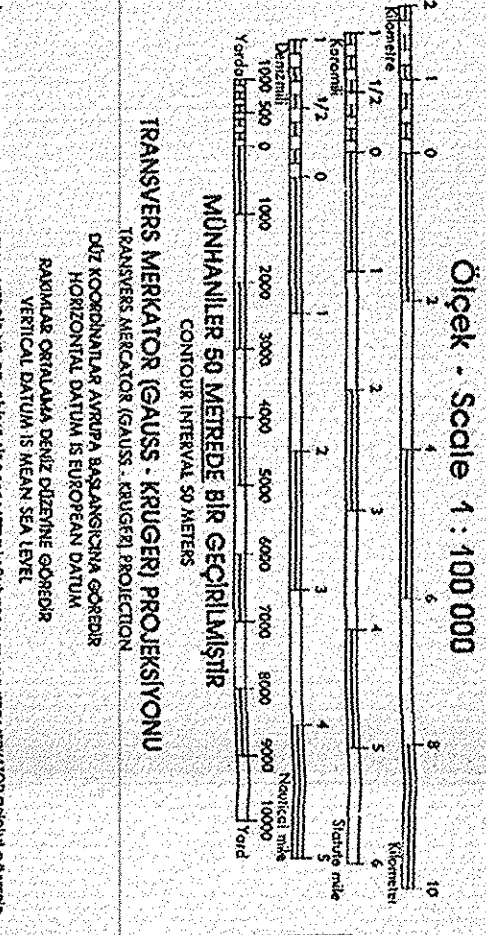
KIRKLARELİ — F 19

SERİ SERİSİ K - 613
PAKKA BÖLÜMÜ 3 TIKK

ÖZEL HARİTER
Legend
İzlenim haritası
1:50.000 ölçekli
24 bölme bölümlerinden oluşmaktadır. Harita üzerindeki bilgiler güncel olarak toplanmış ve kontrol edilmiştir.
Haritanın kullanımı için harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır. Haritanın kullanılması için gerekli olan bilgileri harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır.



GENEL UYARILAR
1. Haritanın amacı, kullanıcıların haritadan yararlanabilmesi için harita üzerindeki bilgileri doğru şekilde yorumlamalarıdır.
2. Haritanın kullanılması için harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır.
3. Haritanın kullanılması için harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır.



SERİ SERİSİ K - 613
PAKKA BÖLÜMÜ 3 TIKK

Harita Genel Kontenliği:
Haritanın genel kontenliği 2000 yılında yapılmıştır.

Harita Serisi	K - 613
Paçkapa Bölümü	3 TIKK
Harita Ölçeği	1 : 100 000

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

Harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır. Haritanın kullanılması için harita üzerindeki bilgileri dikkatlice okunmalıdır.



TÜRKİYE 1 : 100 000

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

KIRKLARELİ — F 20

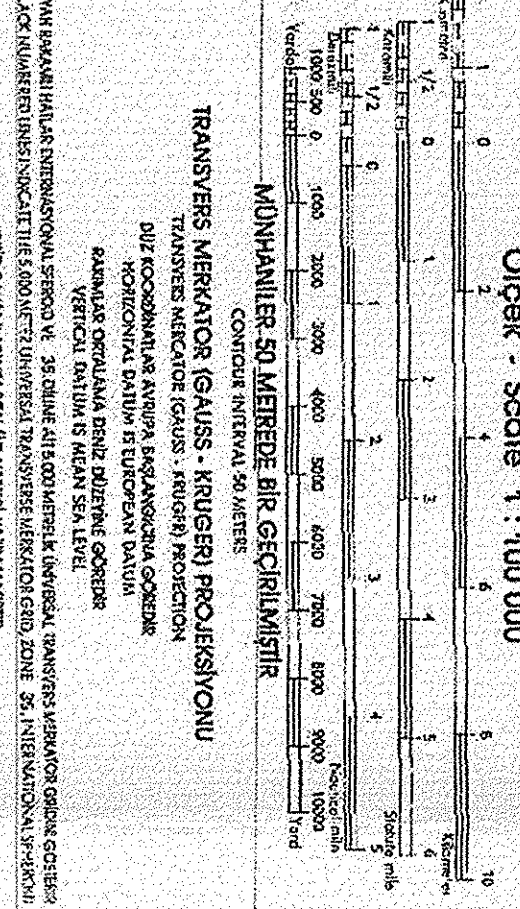
SERİ SERİSİ K - 613
PARÇA SHEET F 20
BAŞKI EDITION 3 THICK

ÖZEL İZAHÇI
LEGEND



ÇİZİM YERİNE BAĞLI

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1:3125	1:3125	1:3125
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1:390	1:390	1:390
1:195	1:195	1:195
1:97	1:97	1:97
1:48	1:48	1:48
1:24	1:24	1:24
1:12	1:12	1:12
1:6	1:6	1:6
1:3	1:3	1:3
1:1,5	1:1,5	1:1,5
1:0,75	1:0,75	1:0,75
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1:0,187	1:0,187	1:0,187
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1:0,023	1:0,023	1:0,023
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1:0,005	1:0,005	1:0,005
1:0,002	1:0,002	1:0,002
1:0,001	1:0,001	1:0,001



ÖZEL İZAHÇI

ÖZEL İZAHÇI	ÖZEL İZAHÇI
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1:25000	1:25000
1:12500	1:12500
1:6250	1:6250
1:3125	1:3125
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1:781	1:781
1:390	1:390
1:195	1:195
1:97	1:97
1:48	1:48
1:24	1:24
1:12	1:12
1:6	1:6
1:3	1:3
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1:0,093	1:0,093
1:0,047	1:0,047
1:0,023	1:0,023
1:0,011	1:0,011
1:0,005	1:0,005
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1:0,001	1:0,001

SERİ SERİSİ K - 613

PARÇA SHEET F 20

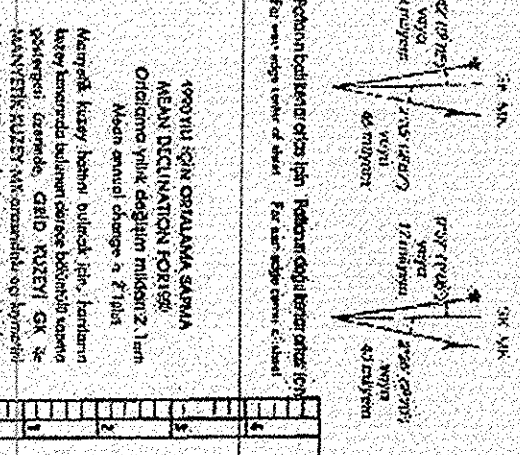
BAŞKI EDITION 3 THICK

Hizmete Özel Formülasyonu

Printed by GCM in 2000

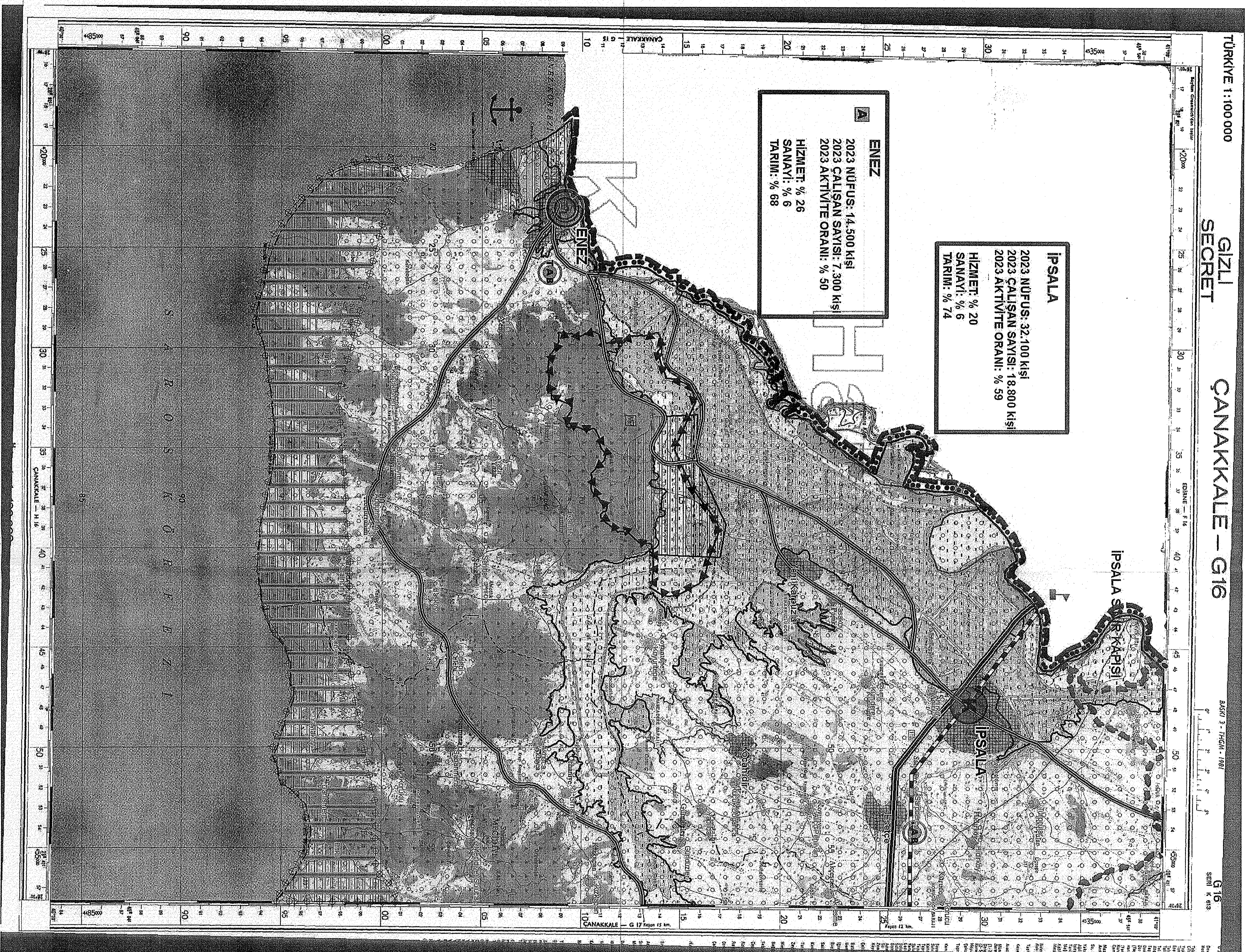
HİZMETE ÖZEL

RESTRICTED



ÖZEL İZAHÇI

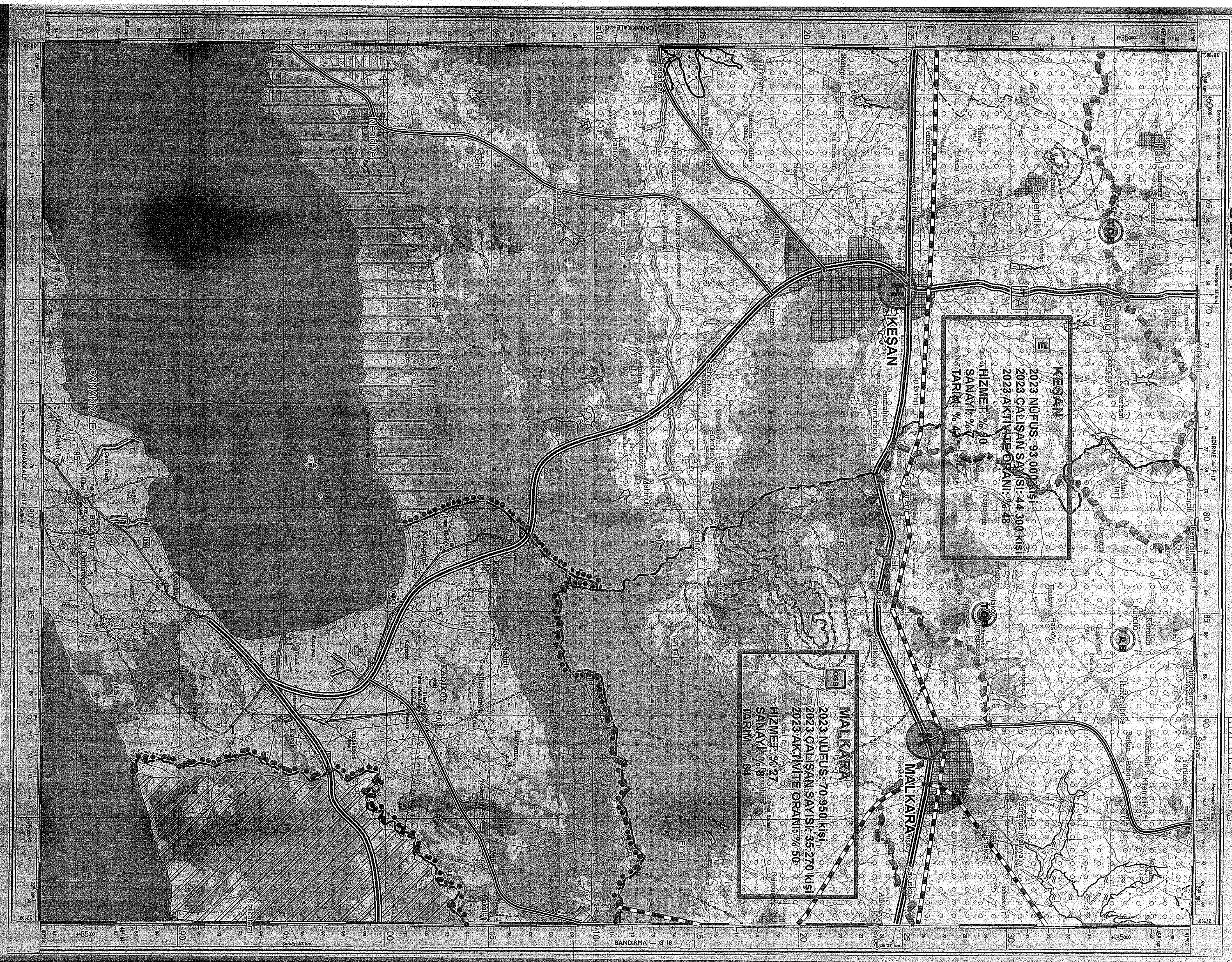
1. Çizim Yeri	2. Çizim Yeri
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13. Çizim Yeri	14. Çizim Yeri
15. Çizim Yeri	16. Çizim Yeri
17. Çizim Yeri	18. Çizim Yeri
19. Çizim Yeri	20. Çizim Yeri
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23. Çizim Yeri	24. Çizim Yeri
25. Çizim Yeri	26. Çizim Yeri
27. Çizim Yeri	28. Çizim Yeri
29. Çizim Yeri	30. Çizim Yeri
31. Çizim Yeri	32. Çizim Yeri
33. Çizim Yeri	34. Çizim Yeri
35. Çizim Yeri	36. Çizim Yeri
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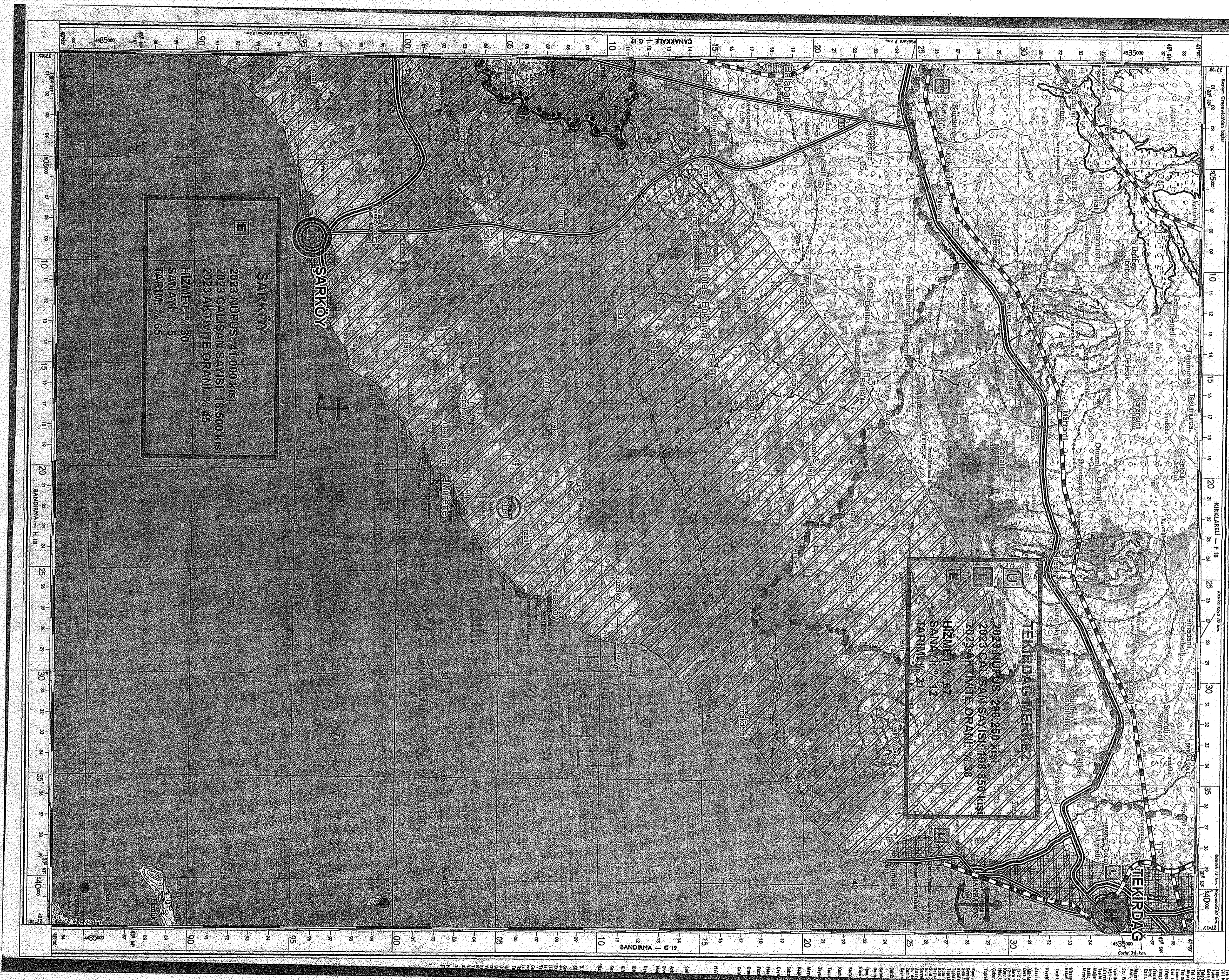


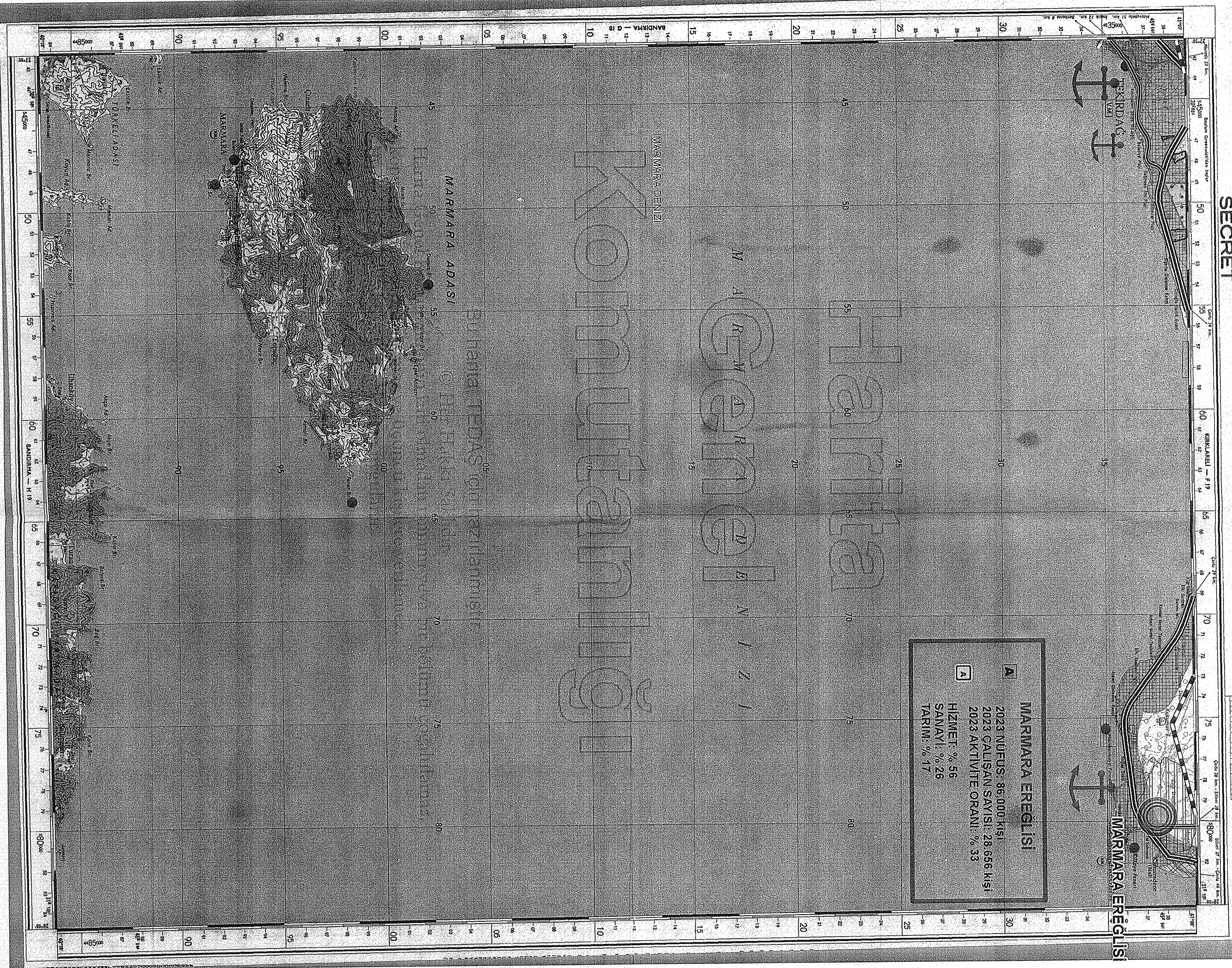
İPSALA
2023 NÜFUS: 32.100 KİŞİ
2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 18.800 KİŞİ
2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: % 59
HİZMET: % 20
SANAYİ: % 6
TARIM: % 74

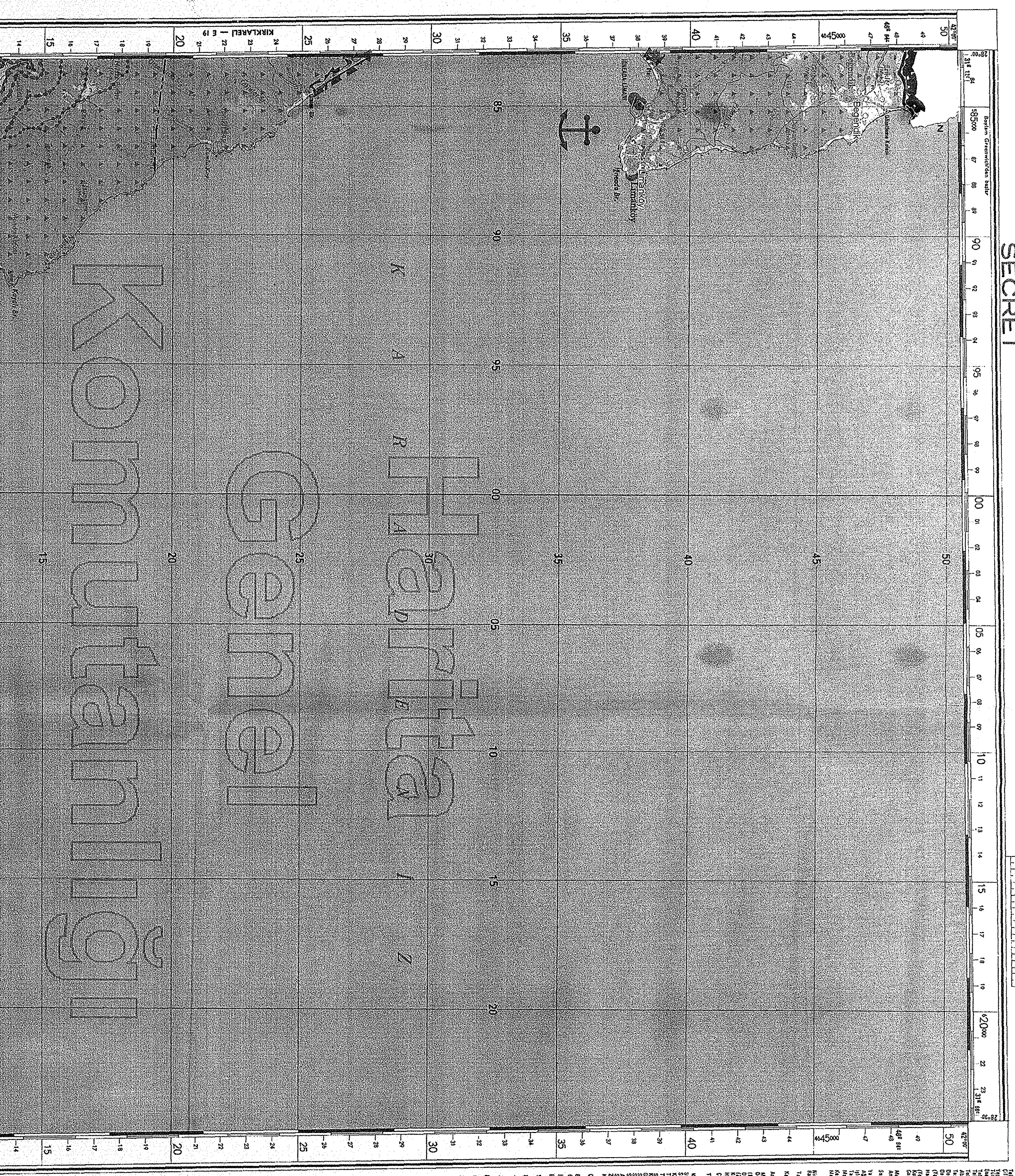
ENEZ
2023 NÜFUS: 14.500 KİŞİ
2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 7.300 KİŞİ
2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: % 50
HİZMET: % 26
SANAYİ: % 6
TARIM: % 68

S A N A K K A L E - H I 16

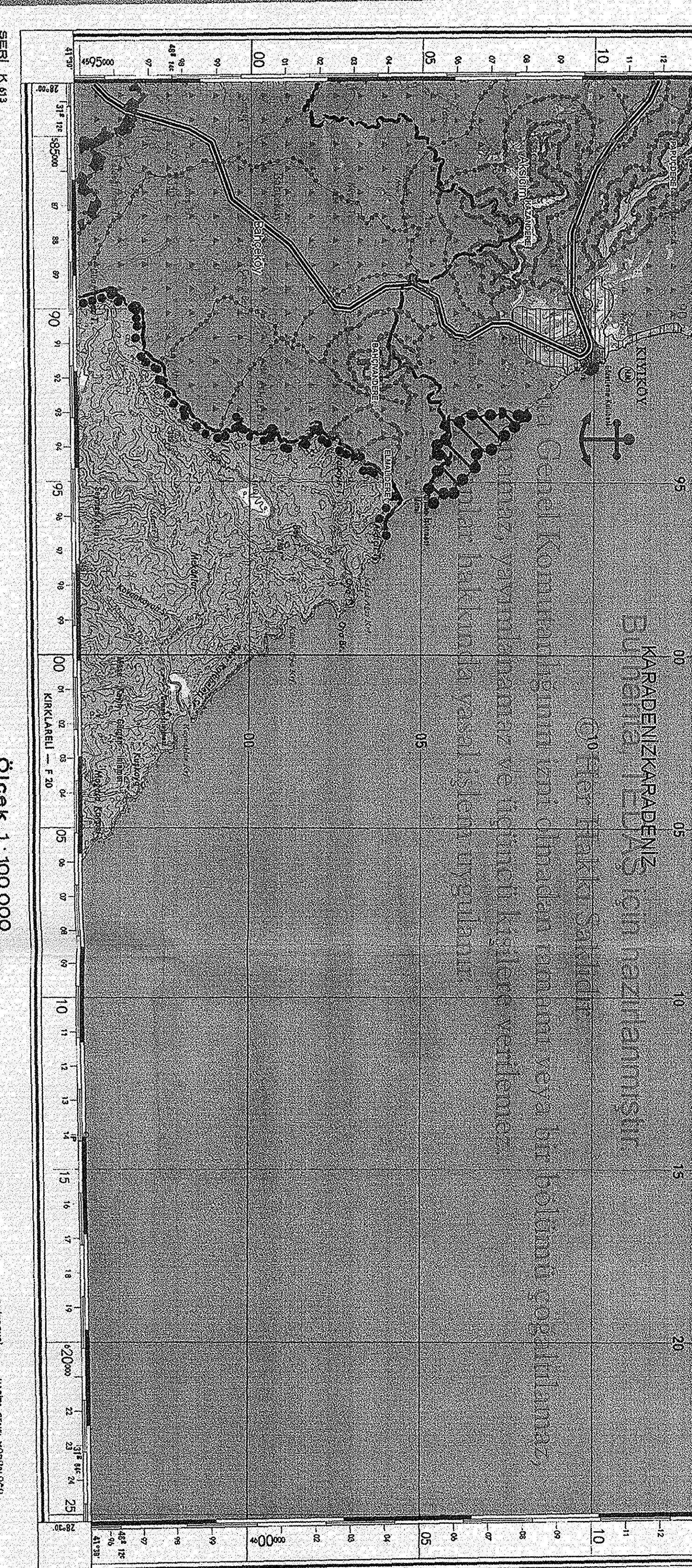






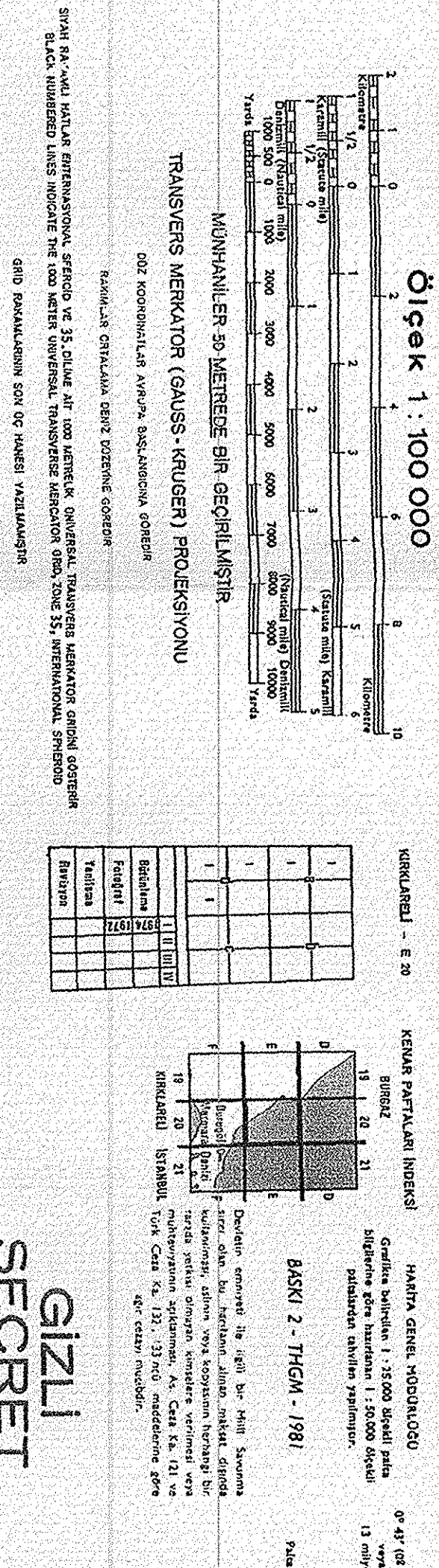


<p>RAHATLANILAN</p> <p>1. Yatma yeri</p> <p>2. Yatma yeri</p> <p>3. Yatma yeri</p> <p>4. Yatma yeri</p> <p>5. Yatma yeri</p> <p>6. Yatma yeri</p> <p>7. Yatma yeri</p> <p>8. Yatma yeri</p> <p>9. Yatma yeri</p> <p>10. Yatma yeri</p>	<p>YOLLAR</p> <p>1. Asfalt yolu</p> <p>2. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>3. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>4. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>5. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>6. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>7. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>8. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>9. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p> <p>10. Asfaltolu toprak yol</p>	<p>YAZI KIRALIMAKLARI</p> <p>1. Yazı</p> <p>2. Yazı</p> <p>3. Yazı</p> <p>4. Yazı</p> <p>5. Yazı</p> <p>6. Yazı</p> <p>7. Yazı</p> <p>8. Yazı</p> <p>9. Yazı</p> <p>10. Yazı</p>
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SERİ K 013

<p>1. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>2. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>3. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>4. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p>	<p>1. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>2. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>3. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>4. Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p>
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**GİZLİ
SECRET**

**KIRKLARELİ - E 20
TÜRKİYE**

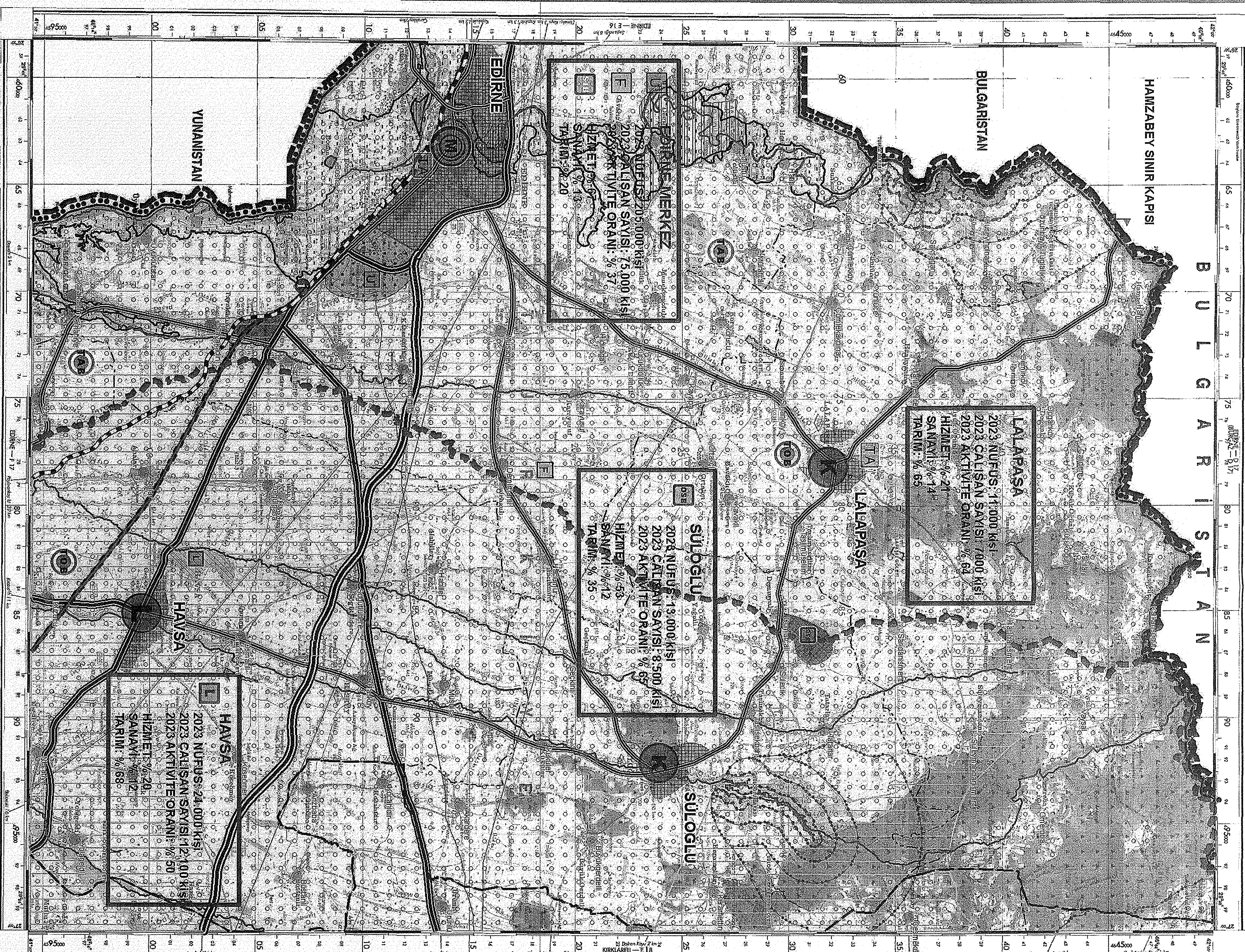
TÜRKİYE 1 : 100 000

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

EDİRNE — E17

SERİ SERİSİ K83
PAFTA SHEET E17
BAŞKI EDITION 4. THICK

ÖZEL İBARETİ
LEGEND

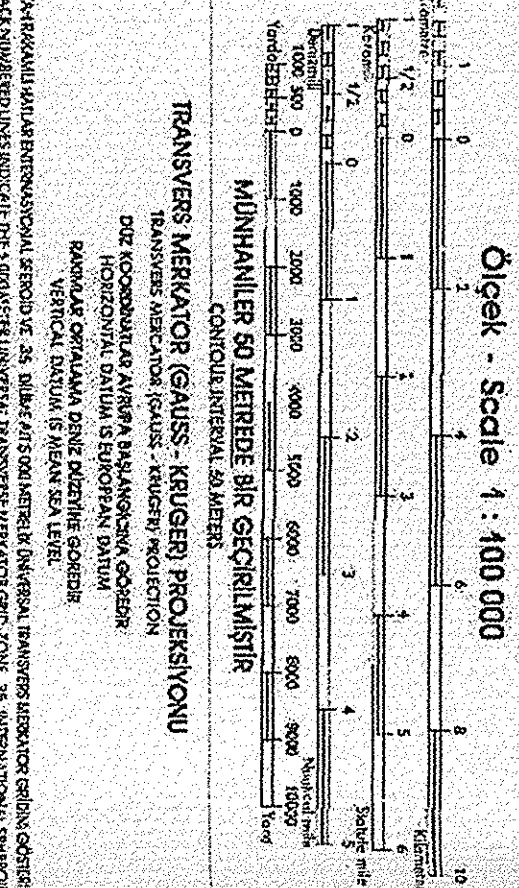


GENEL NOTLAR

1. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir.

2. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir.

3. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir. Harita, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırları içindeki alanları göstermektedir.



**SEKİ SERİSİ K83
PAFTA SHEET E17
BAŞKI EDITION 4. THICK**

Harita Genel Komutanlığı
Yayınlanmıştır
Yayımlandığı Yıl: 2020

**HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED**

Harita Genel Komutanlığı
Yayınlanmıştır
Yayımlandığı Yıl: 2020

LEGEND

ÖZEL İBARETİ

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97. Sınır	98. Sınır	99. Sınır	100. Sınır

TÜRKİYE 1:100.000

GİZLİ
SECRET

EDİRNE — E16

BULGARISTAN

Harita Genel

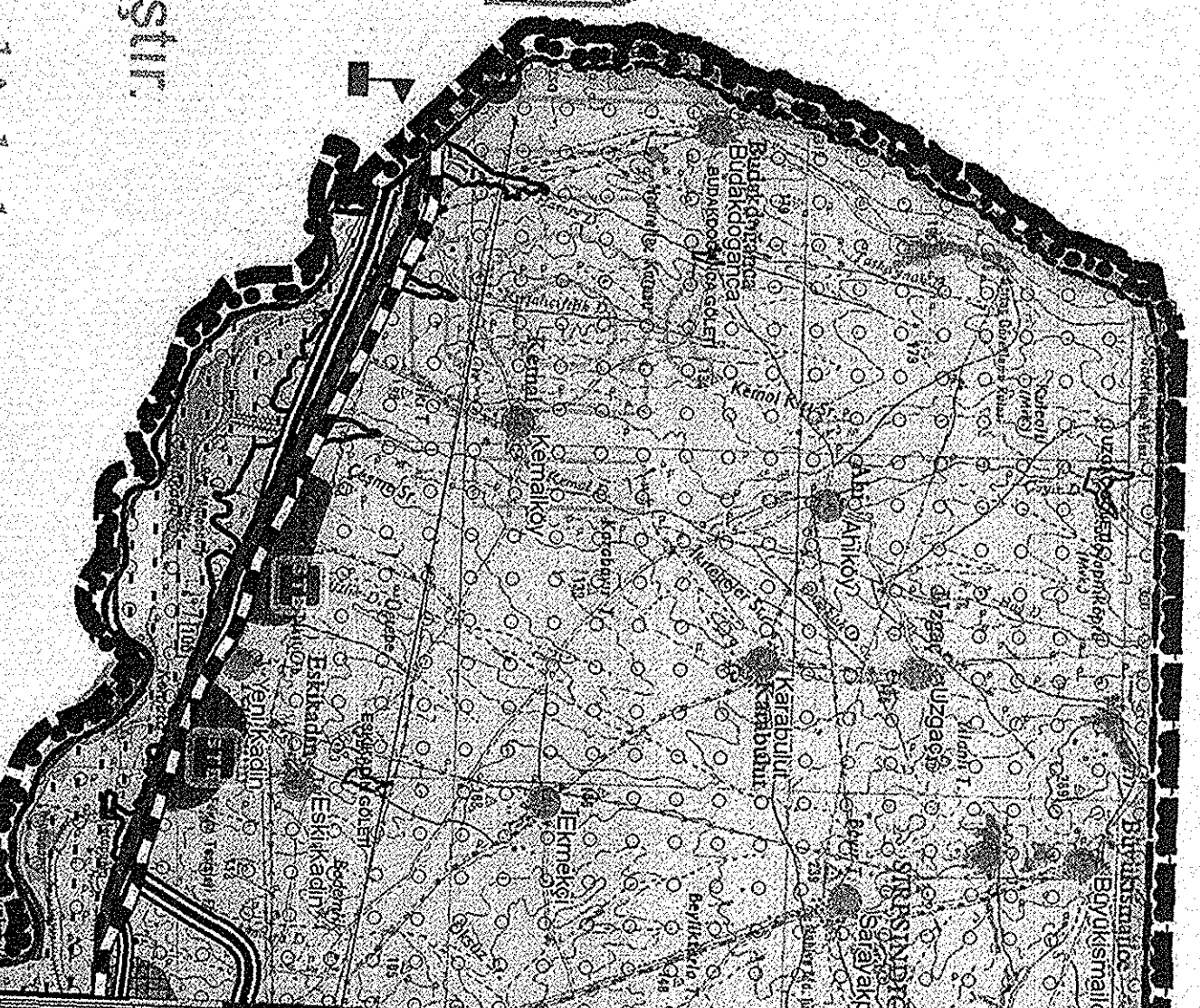
Komutan KAPIKULE SINIR KAPISI

Bu harita, TEDAŞ için hazırlanmıştır.

© Her Hakkı Saklıdır.

Harita Genel Komutanlığının izni olmadan tamamı veya bir bölümü çoğaltılamaz,
kopyalanamaz, yayımlanamaz ve üçüncü kişilere verilemez,
Bunu yapanlar hakkında yasal işlem uygulanır.

PAZARKULE SINIR KAPISI





TÜRKİYE 1 : 100 000

HİZMETE ÖZEL
RESTRICTED

KIRKLARELİ — E 18

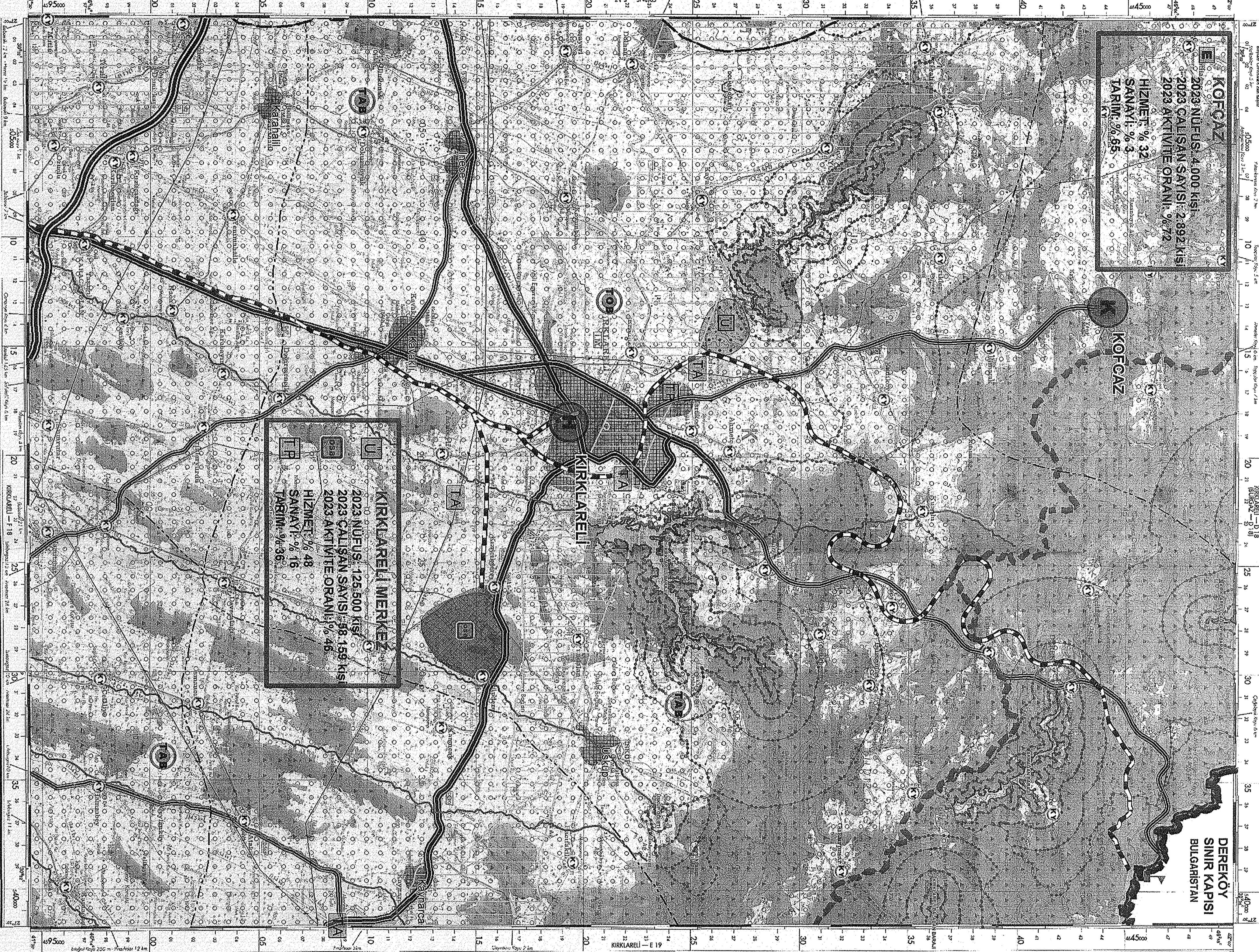
SERİ SERİSİ K 618
PAFİTA SHEET E 18
BAŞMI EDITION 3 - THICK

ÖZEL İSARETLER
LEGEND

Other symbols and legends for the map, including terrain features, roads, and administrative boundaries.

KOĞCAZ
 2023 NÜFUS: 4.000 KİŞİ
 2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 2.892 KİŞİ
 2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: %72
 HİZMET: %32
 SANAYİ: %3
 TARIM: %65

KIRKLARELİ MERKEZ
 2023 NÜFUS: 125.800 KİŞİ /
 2023 ÇALIŞAN SAYISI: 38.159 KİŞİ
 2023 AKTİVİTE ORANI: %46
 HİZMET: %48
 SANAYİ: %16
 TARIM: %36



ÖLÇEK VE ÖLÇÜ BİRİMLERİ

1. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

2. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

ÖLÇEK VE ÖLÇÜ BİRİMLERİ

1. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

2. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

ÖLÇEK VE ÖLÇÜ BİRİMLERİ

1. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

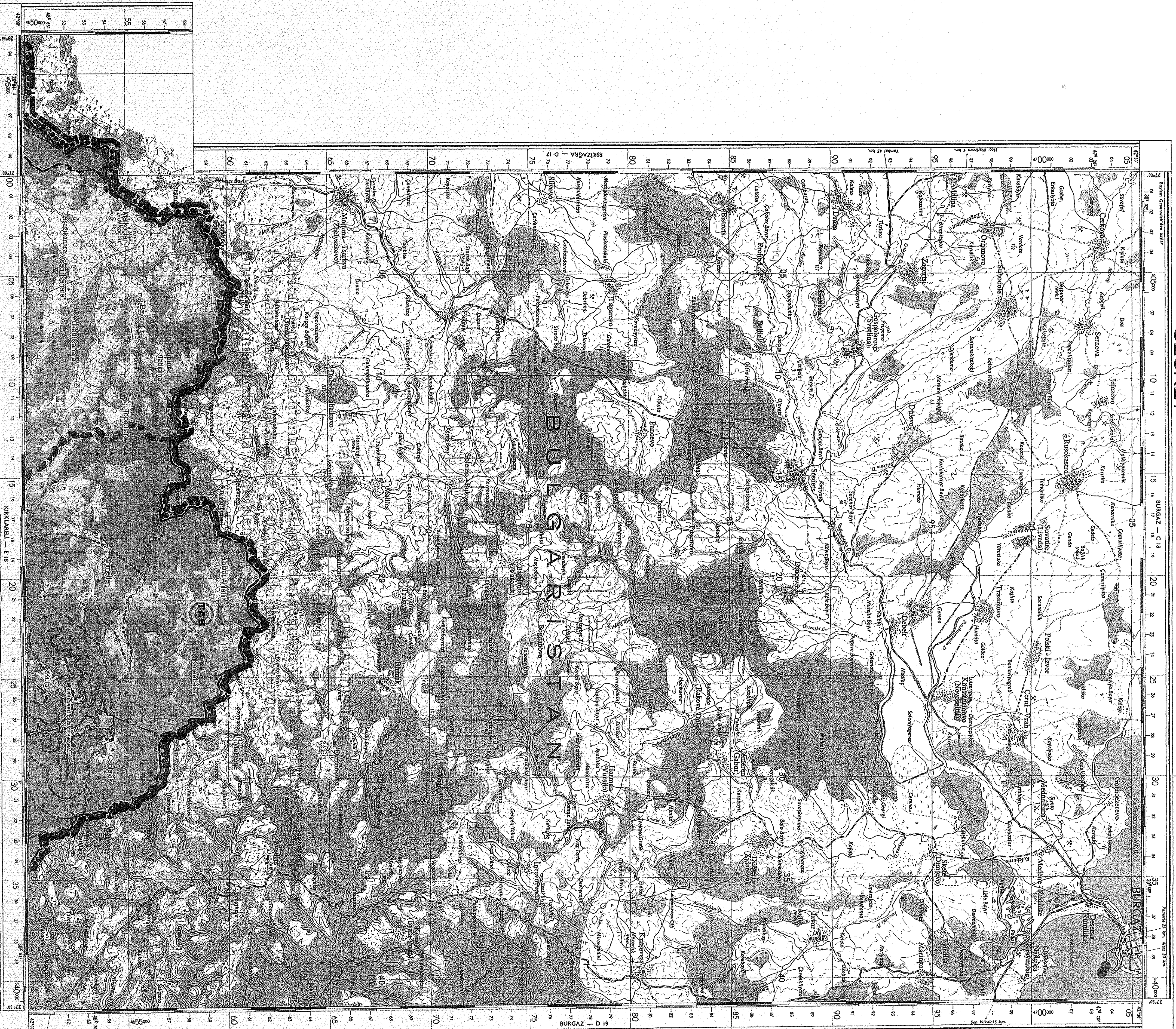
2. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

Hizmete Özel
 Restriktif

ÖZEL İSARETLER

1. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

2. Ölçme Birimleri: Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir. Ölçme birimleri, ölçülen büyüklüğün birimlerle ifade edilmesidir.

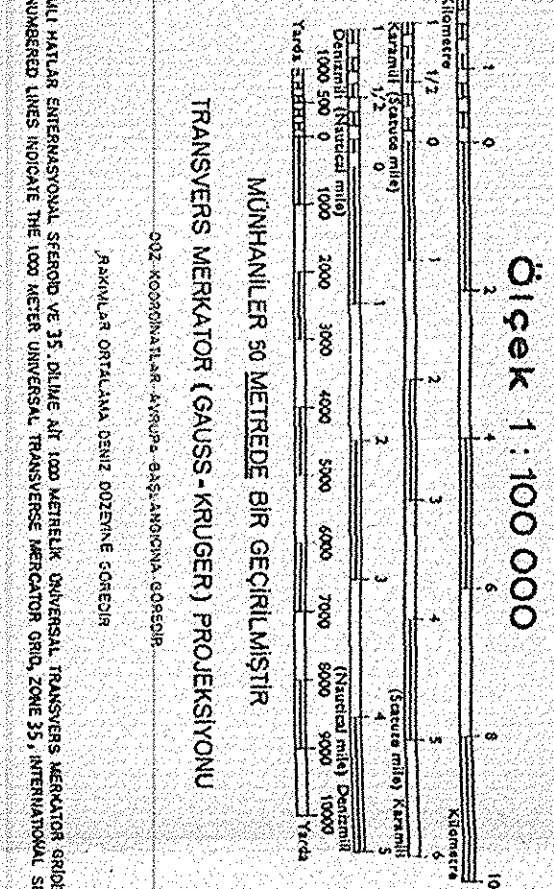


Özellikler: D18
1:100 000 ölçeğinde
Burgaz adası ve çevresini göstermektedir.
Açıklama:
1. Bu harita, 1:50 000 ölçeğindeki haritalardan oluşturulmuştur.
2. Haritanın yatay ölçeği 1:100 000'dür.
3. Haritanın dikey ölçeği 1:100 000'dür.
4. Haritanın projeksiyonu Gauss-Krüger'dir.
5. Haritanın meridyeni 29° 10' 30" doğudur.
6. Haritanın kutup meridyeni 39° 30' doğudur.
7. Haritanın kullandığı ölçü birimi metredir.
8. Haritanın çizim yöntemi çizimdir.
9. Haritanın basım yöntemi çizimdir.
10. Haritanın dağıtım yöntemi çizimdir.
11. Haritanın koruma yöntemi çizimdir.
12. Haritanın diğer özellikleri çizimdir.

SERİ K 613

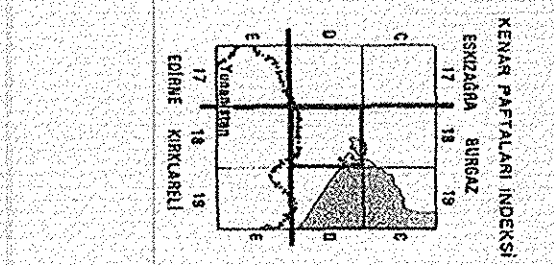
ÖLÇEK ÖZELLİKLERİ	ETİKYATIDA GİRİŞ İLE İLİŞKİLİ	TOĞRAZ VE İZLENİMİN GÖRÜNTÜSÜ
ÖLÇEK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÖLÇEK: 1:100 000 YATAY ÖLÇEK: 1:100 000 DİKEY ÖLÇEK: 1:100 000	1. Harita ölçeği: 1:100 000	1. Haritanın görünümünü oluşturan unsurların ölçeği: 1:100 000
	2. Harita ölçeği: 1:100 000	2. Haritanın görünümünü oluşturan unsurların ölçeği: 1:100 000
	3. Harita ölçeği: 1:100 000	3. Haritanın görünümünü oluşturan unsurların ölçeği: 1:100 000

Ölçek 1:100 000



ÖLÇEK - 0 1

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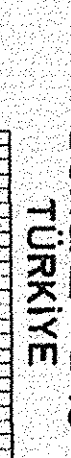


BASFI 3 - THGM - 1981

Harita ölçeği: 1:100 000
Yatay ölçek: 1:100 000
Dikey ölçek: 1:100 000

**GİZLİ
SECRET**

BURGAZ - D18
TÜRKİYE



0211 İSARETLER

Simgeler	Açıklamalar
(Simgeler)	(Açıklamalar)

YAZI KISALTMALARI

Harita Sembolleri	Açıklamaları
(Simgeler)	(Açıklamalar)

ANNEX 5.d-2

Conservation Plan 1/1000, 1/5000, 1/30000



ANNEX 5.d-2

Urban Conservation Plan 1/1000



EDİRNE URBAN PROTECTION AREA AND EXPOSURE CROSSING AREA
1/1000 SCALED REVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR ADDITIVE PROTECTION

A-BORDERS A-1 PLAN BORDER A-2 PROTECTION BORDER A-3 URBAN SITE AREA BORDER A-4 URBAN DESIGN AREA BORDER A-5 PALACE PROTECTION BORDER The Borders of Accepted Changes after the Objections B-FRONT LINES B-1 PROTECTED FRONT LINE B-2 CORRECTED FRONT LINE B-3 RECOMMENDED FRONT LINE C-PROTECTION REGIONS C-1 THE AREAS WILL BE ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO AVAN PROJECT C-2 THE MAXIMUM FLOOR NUMBER WILL BE IMPLEMENTING C-3 ATTACHED FLOORS NUMBER C-4 D-URBAN WORKING AREA D-1 ADMINISTRATION CENTERS D-2 THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AREAS NEED WIDE AREA D-3 URBAN AND REGIONAL BUSSINESS CENTERS E-TOURISM ACCOMODATION AREAS E-1 ACCOMODATION FACILITY AREAS E-2 EXCURSION FACILITY AREAS F-PROTECTION AREAS F-1 THE REGISTERED CIVIL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-2 THE REGISTERED CIVIL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-3 THE REGISTERED MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE PROTECTED F-4 1st Degree ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BORDER F-5 3rd Degree ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BORDER		G-PROHIBITION OF BUILDING G-1 MILITARY STRATEGICAL AREAS AND PROTECTION ZONE H-OPEN AND GREEN AREA URBAN ACTIVE GREEN AREA H-1 PARK H-2 CHILDREN GARDENS I-OTHER GREEN AREAS I-1 FOREST LANDS I-2 FORRESTATION AREAS I-3 URBAN DESIGN AREA I-4 KIRKPINAR AREA J- URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AREA J-1 PRIMARY SCHOOL FACILITY AREAS J-2 HIGH SCHOOL FACILITY AREAS J-3 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES J-4 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AREAS J-5 HEALTH FACILITIES AREA J-6 CULTURAL FACILITIES AREA J-7 RELIGIOUS FACILITIES AREA J-8 SPORT FACILITIES AREA		K-URBAN TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE K-1 1st DEGREE ROADS K-2 2nd DEGREE ROADS K-3 3 rd DEGREE ROADS K-4 SERVICE ROADS K-5 PEDESTRIAN ROADS K-6 HIGH-SPEED RAIL LINE K-7 RAILWAY K-8 FLOOR PARKINGS K-9 SERVICE AND GAS STATIONS K-10 UNDERGROUND BAZAAR	
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EDİRNE

E17-d07-a-1-c

E17-d07-a-1-d

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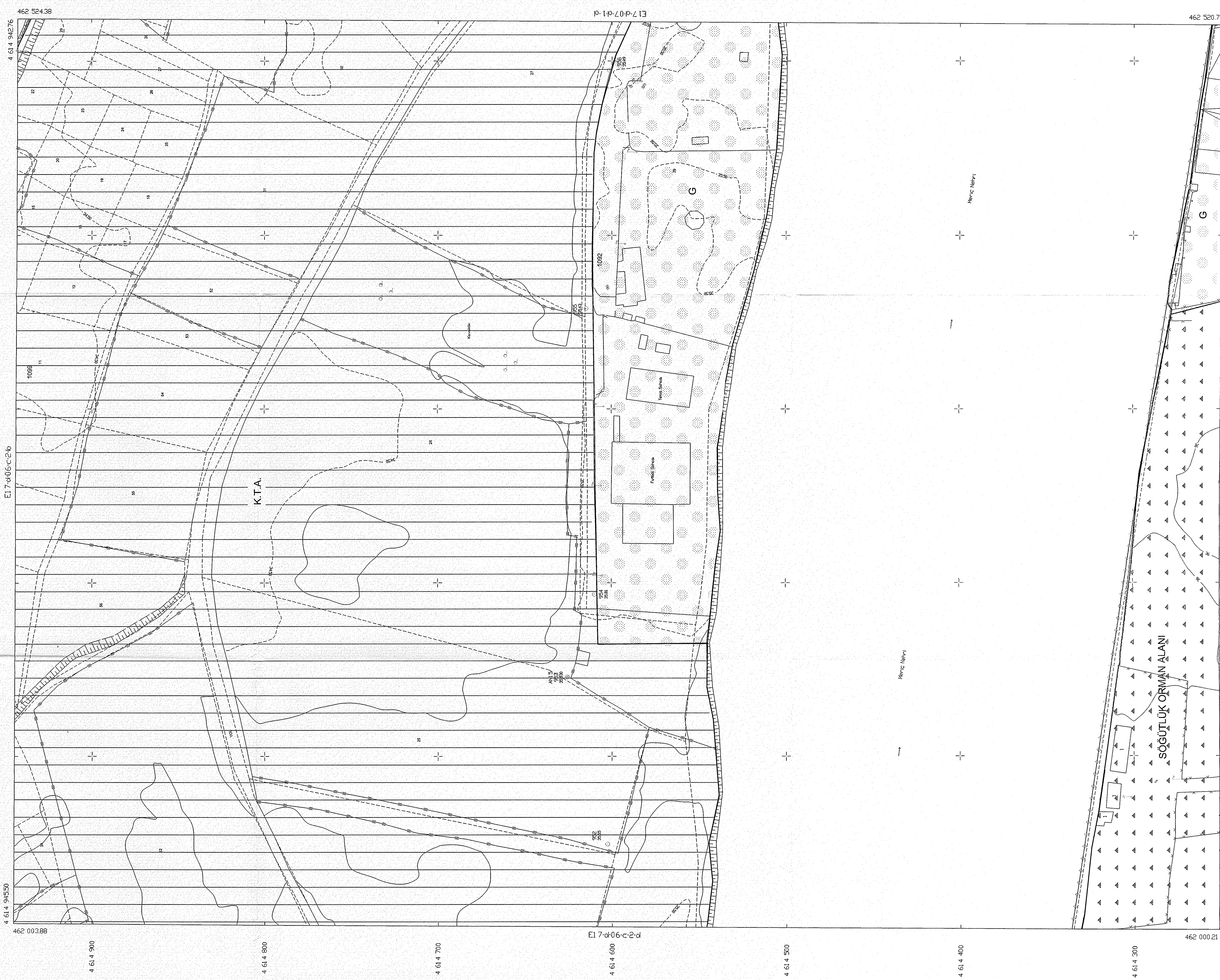


1/1000

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EDİRNE

E17-d-06-c-2-c



1/1000

EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d-2-a

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E17-d-07-a-3-d

E17-d-07-d-1-b

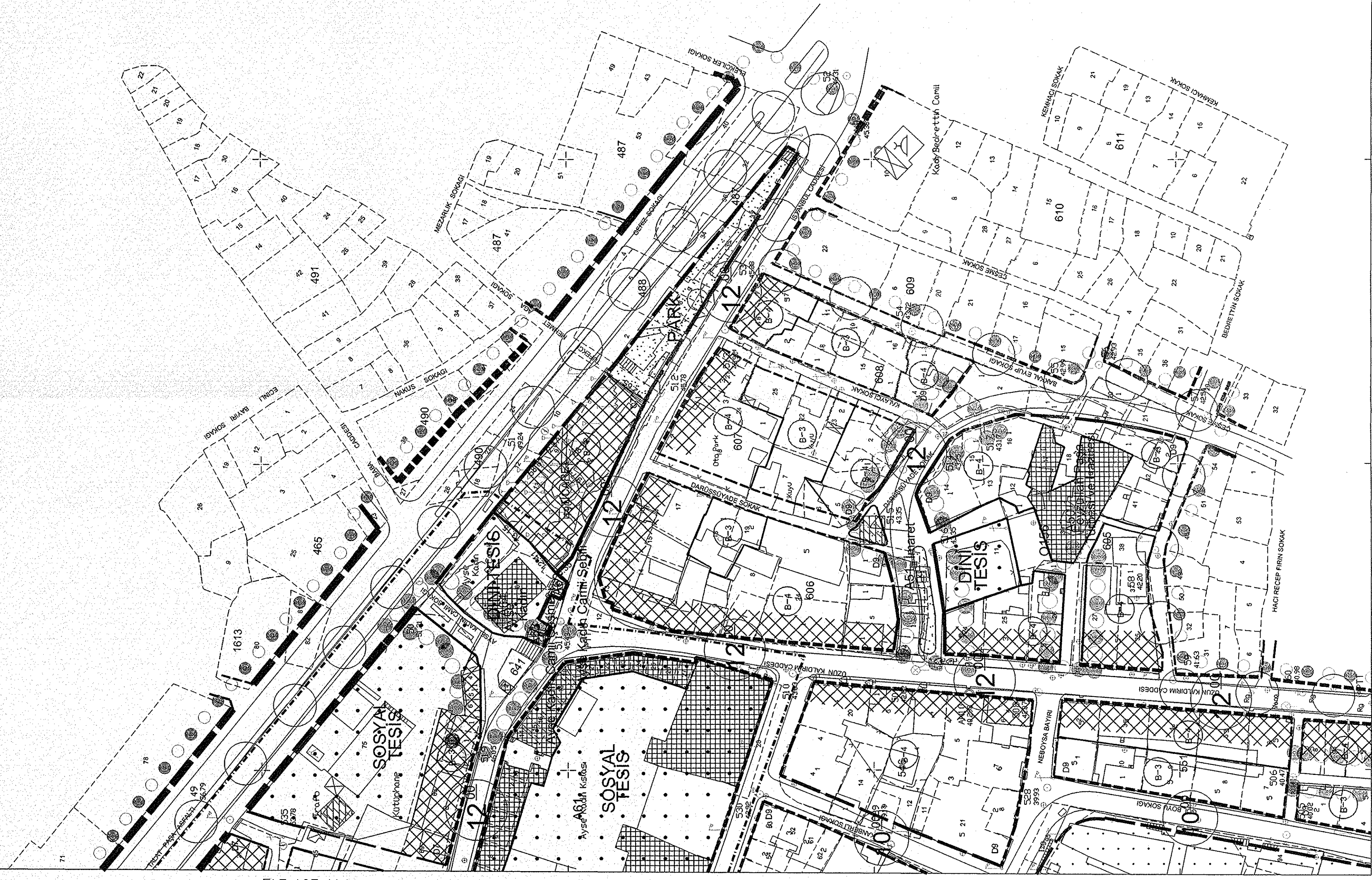
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E17-d-07-d-2-d

1/1000



EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d-2-d

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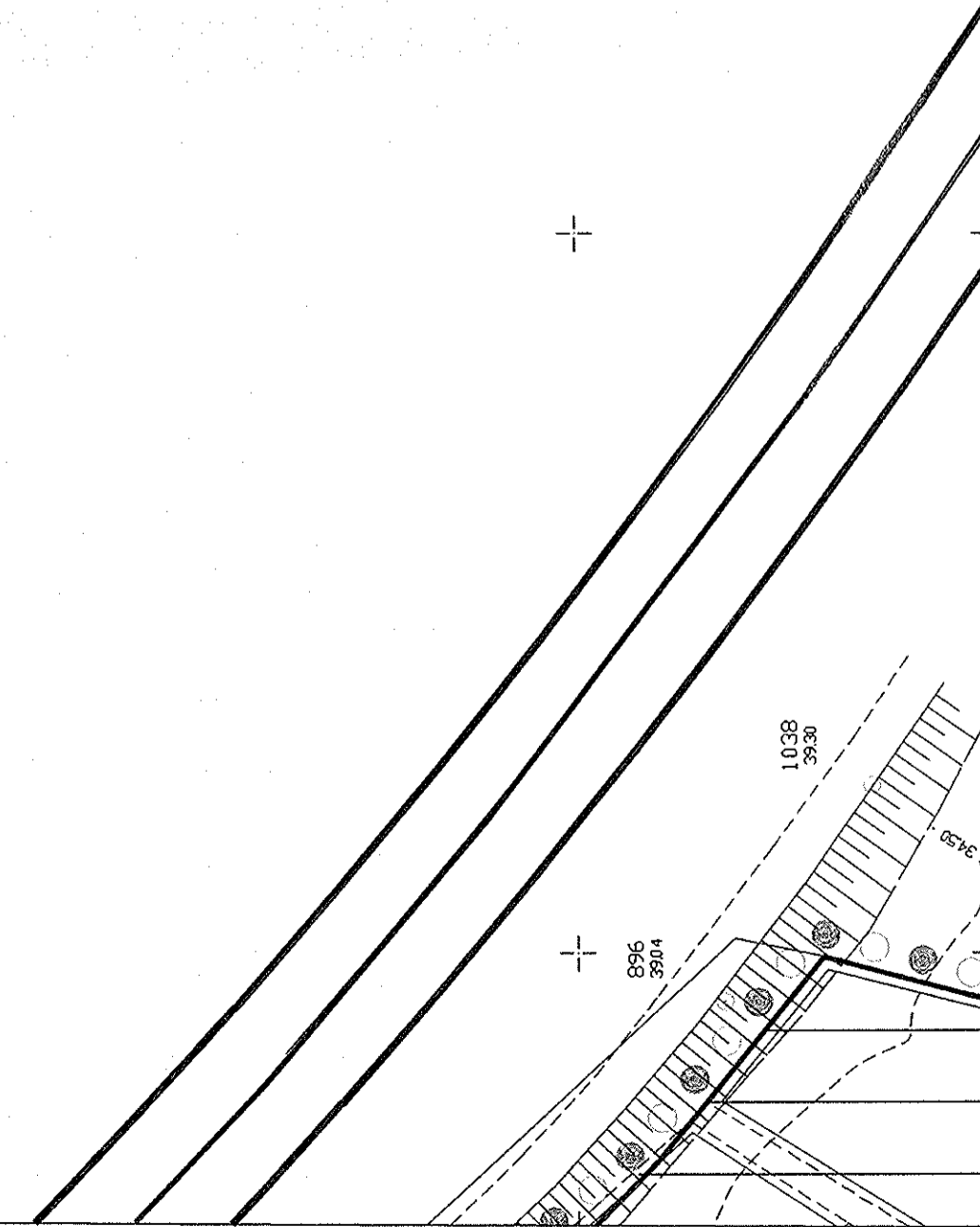
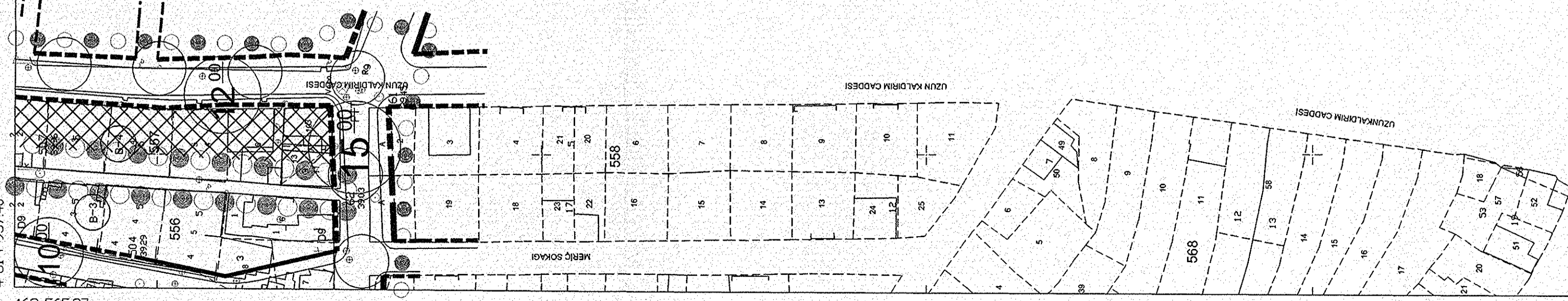
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1/1000

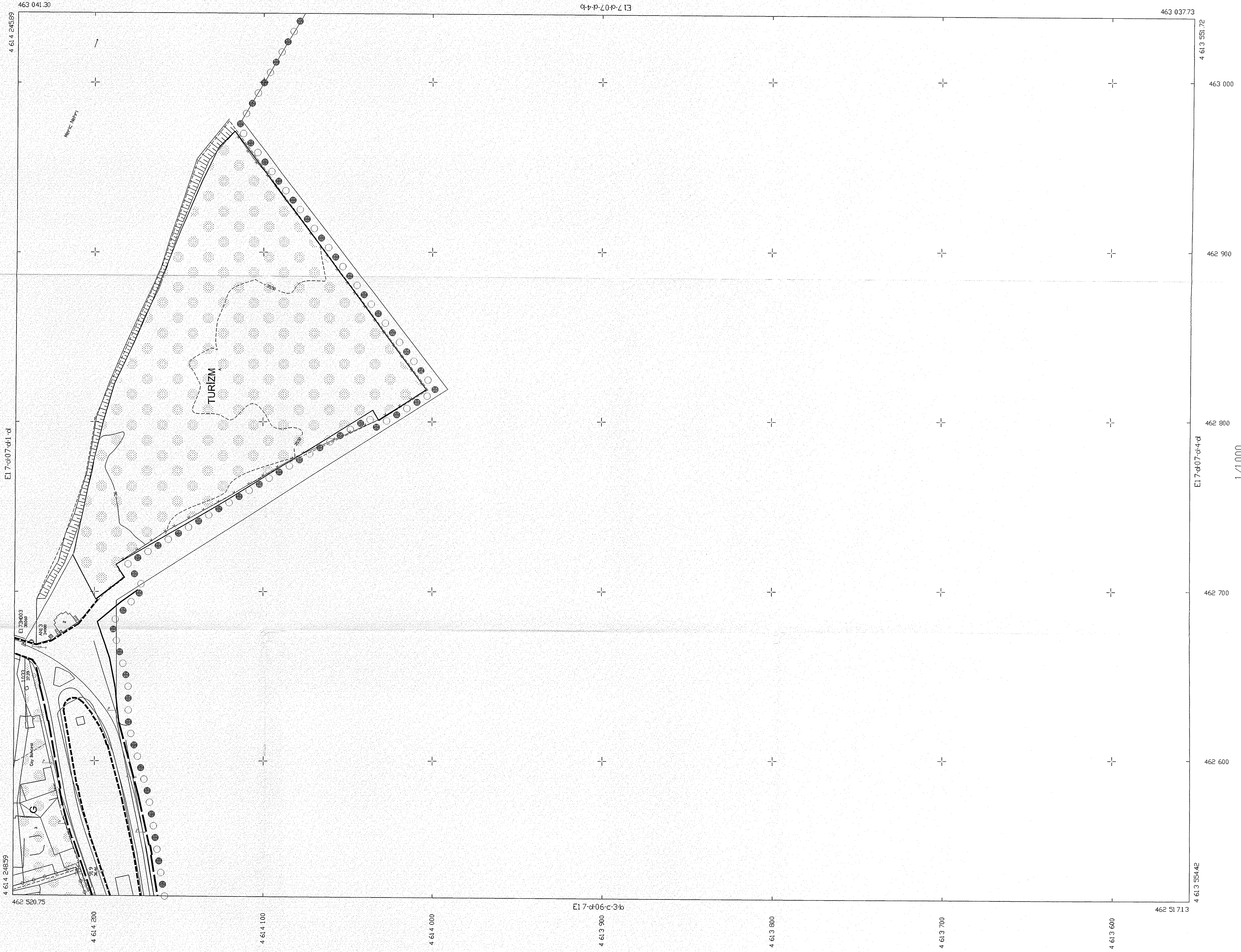
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E17-d-07-d-2-c



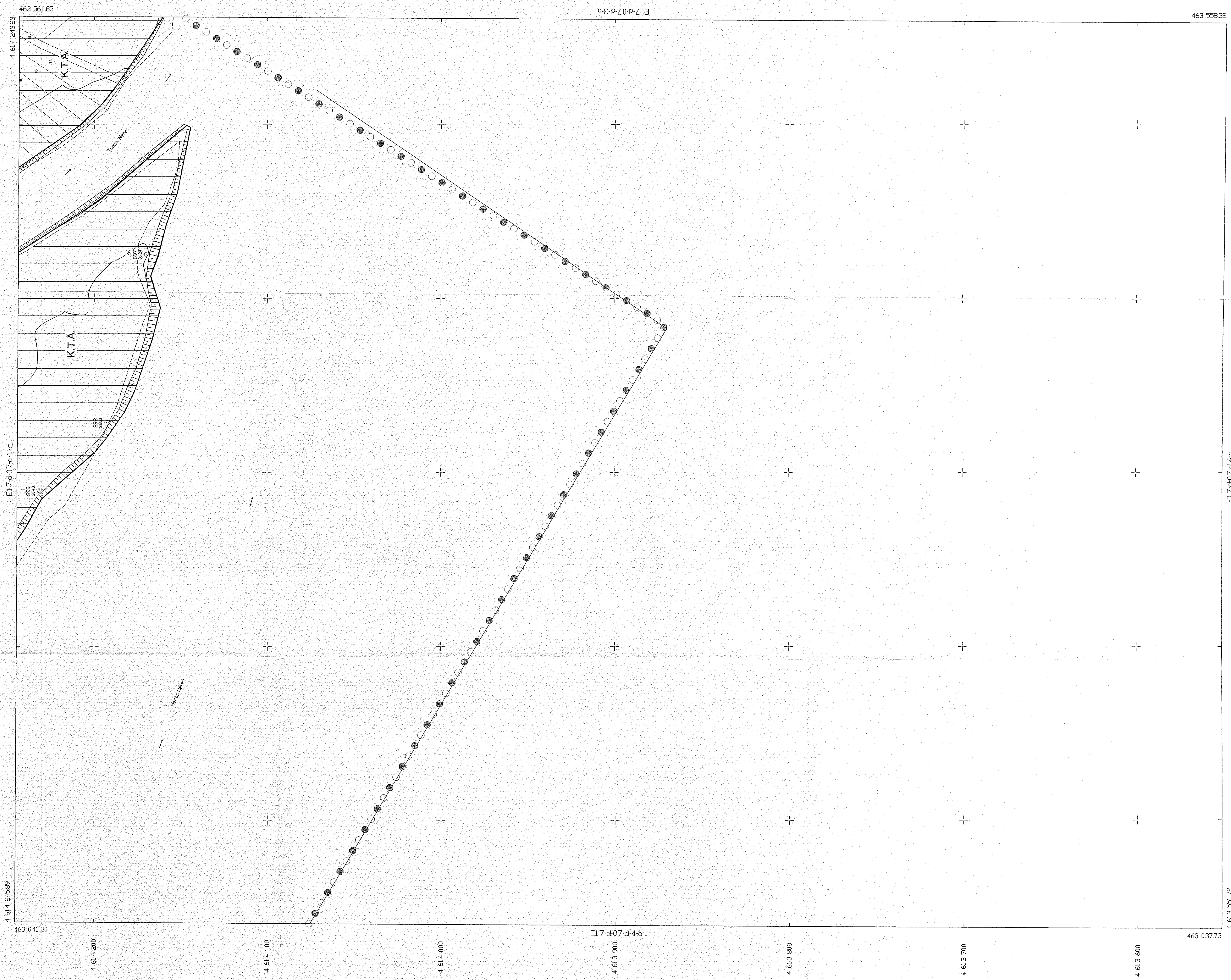
EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d-4-a



EDİRNE

E17-d-07-d-4-b



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E17-d-07-d-4-c

EDİRNE

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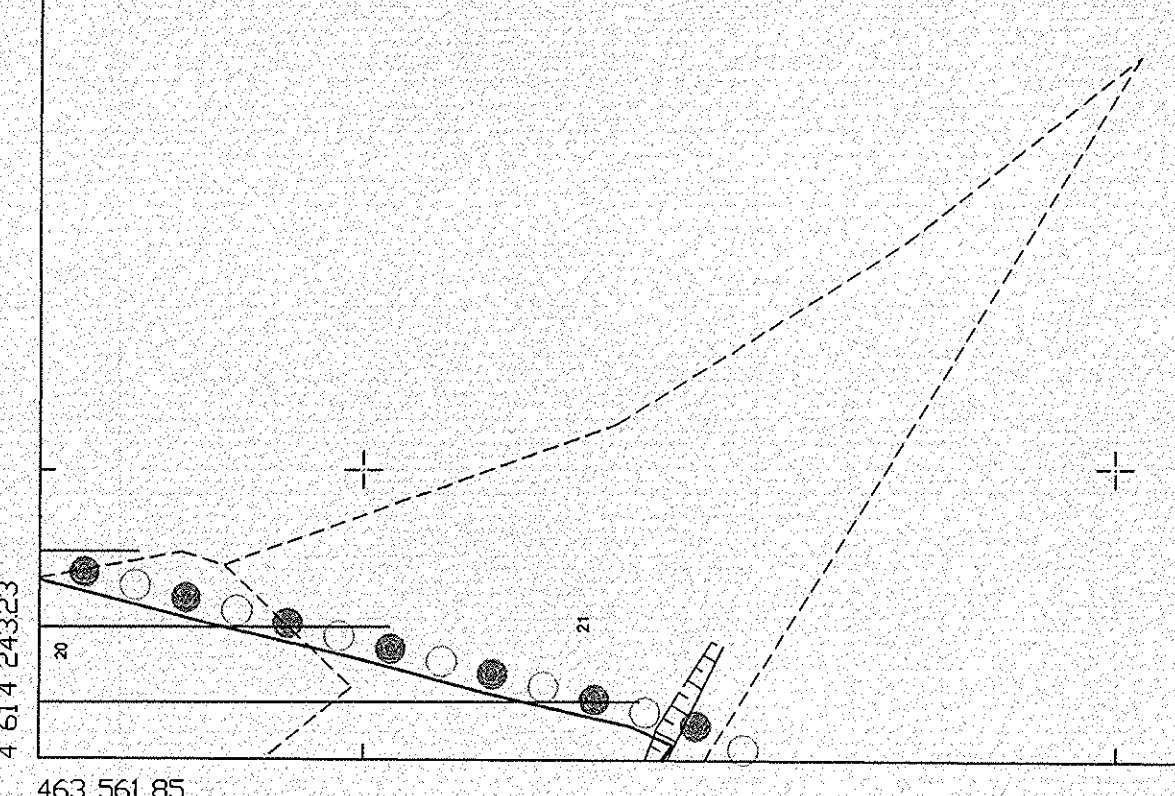
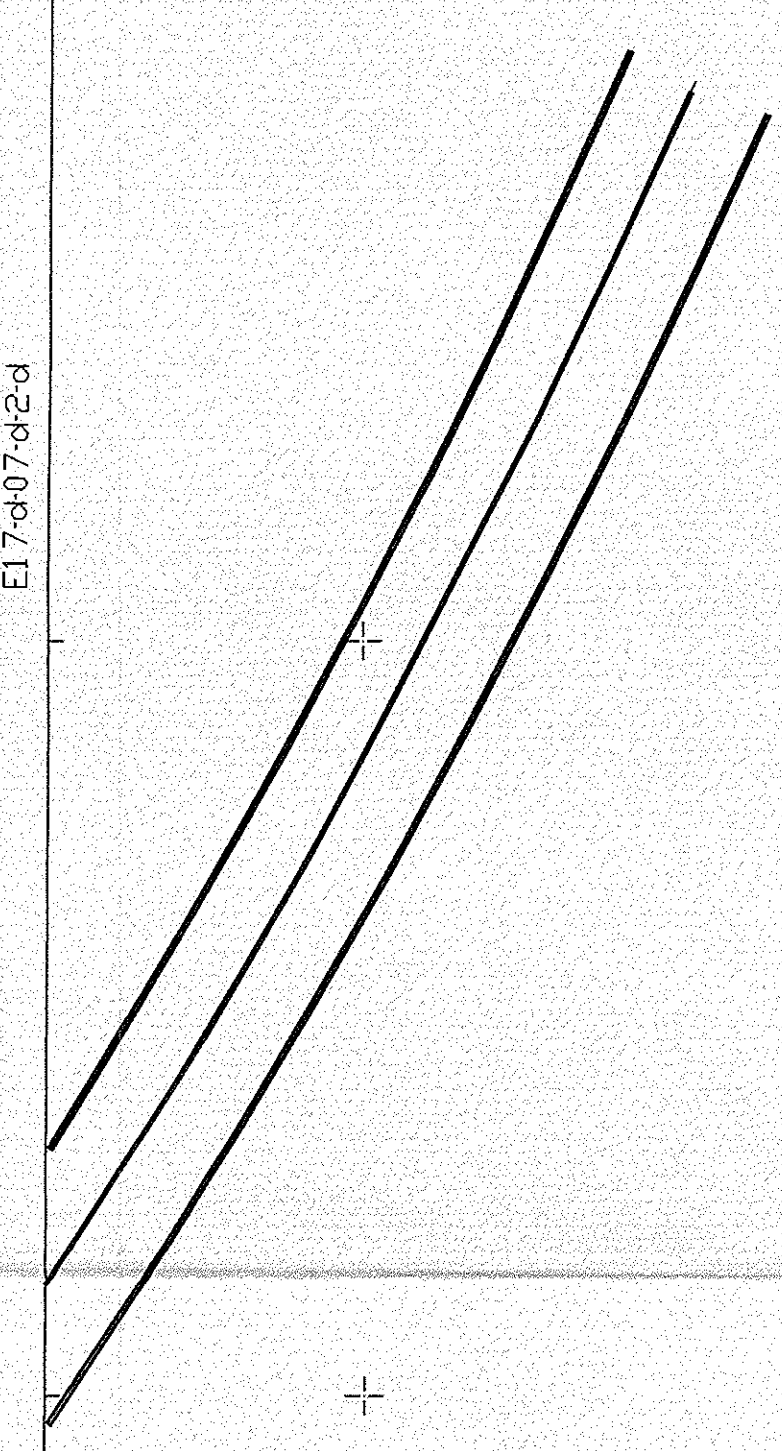
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4 64 000

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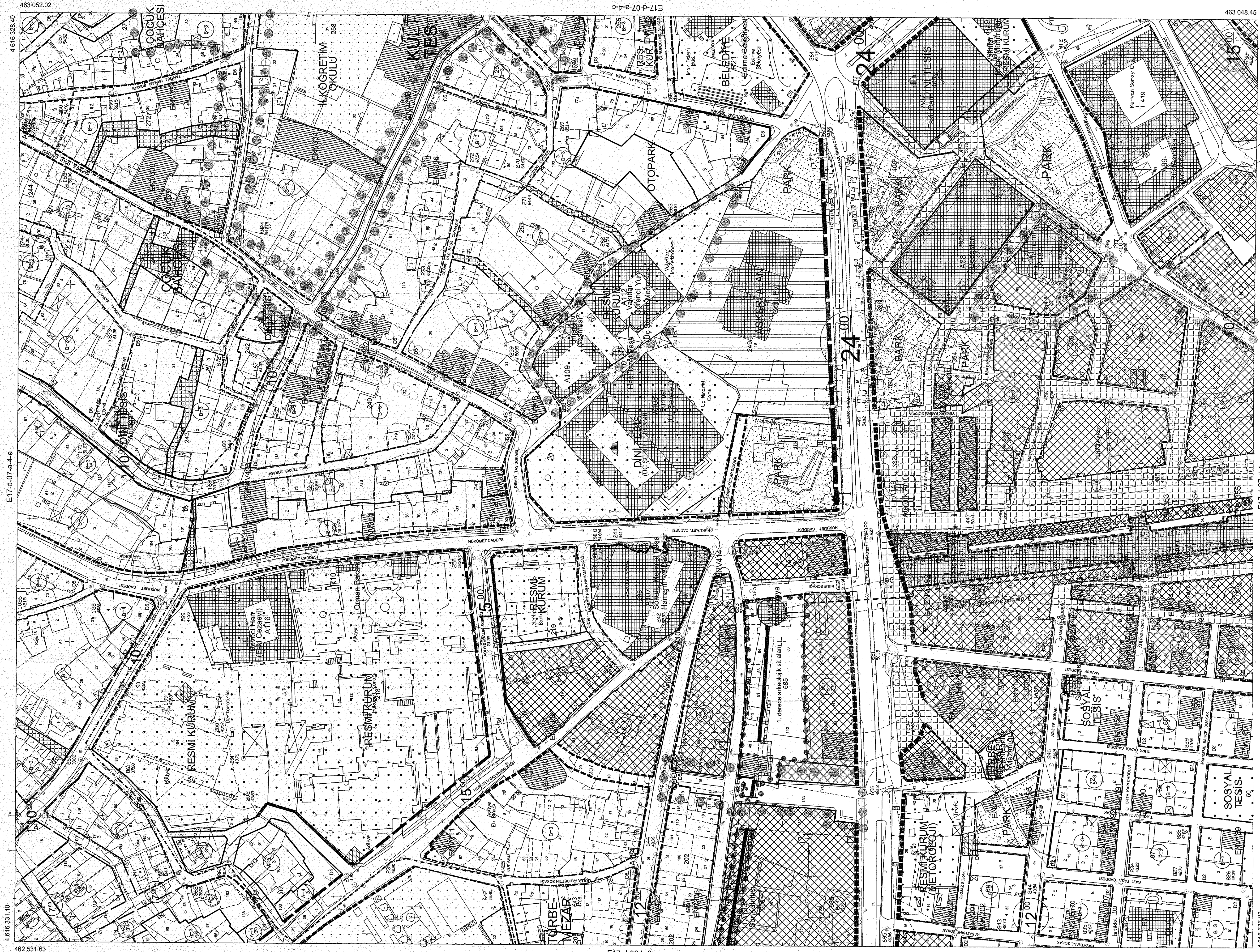
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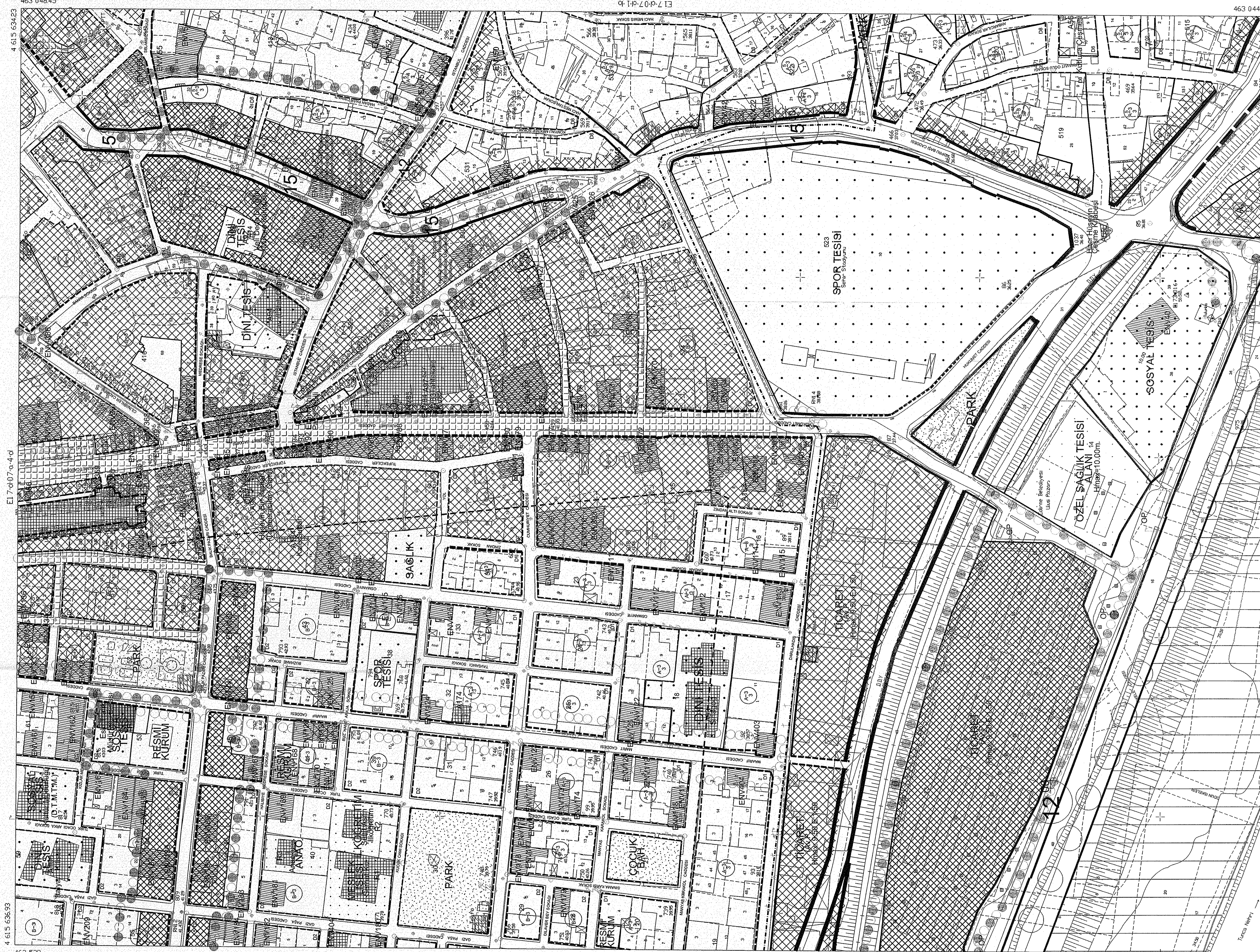
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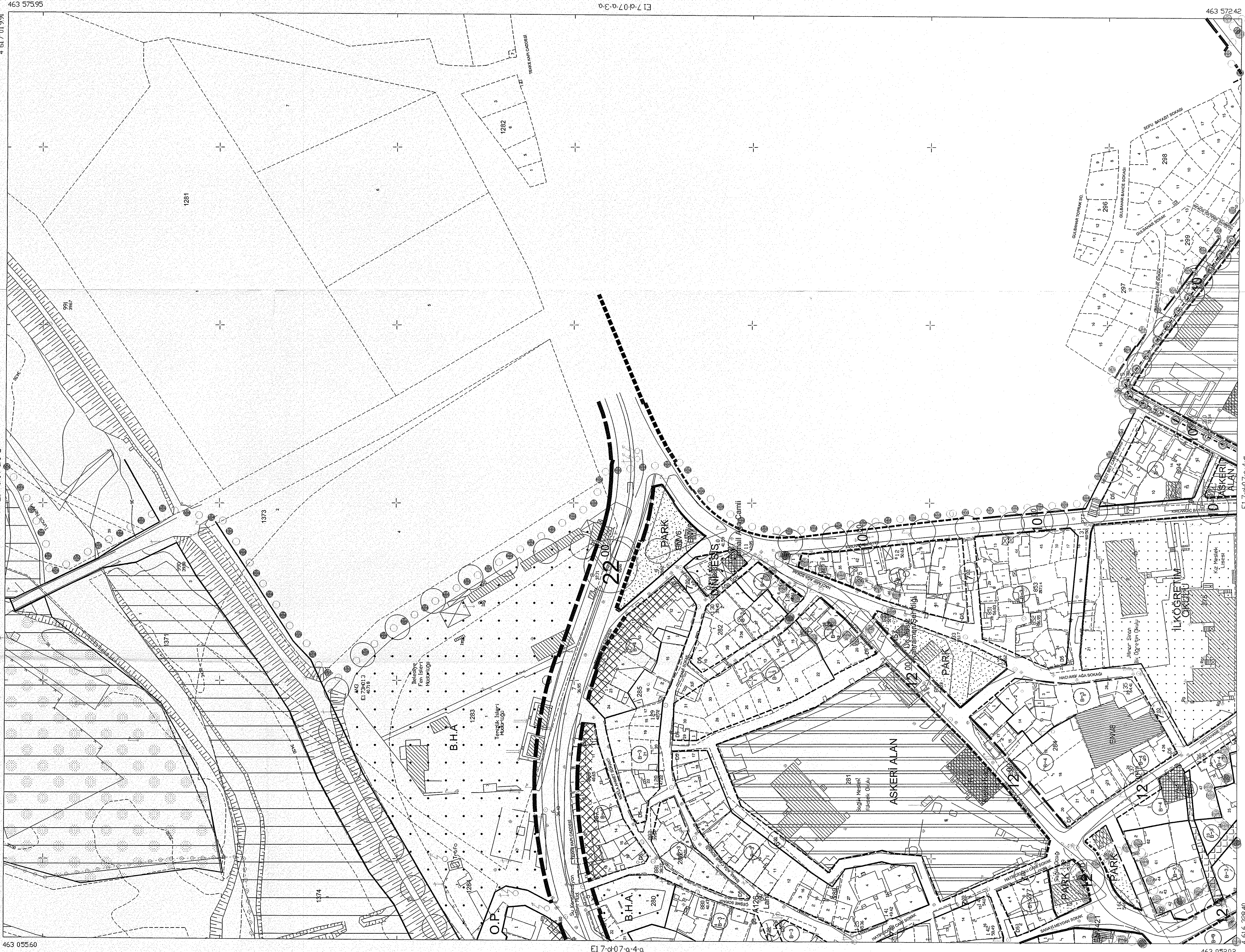
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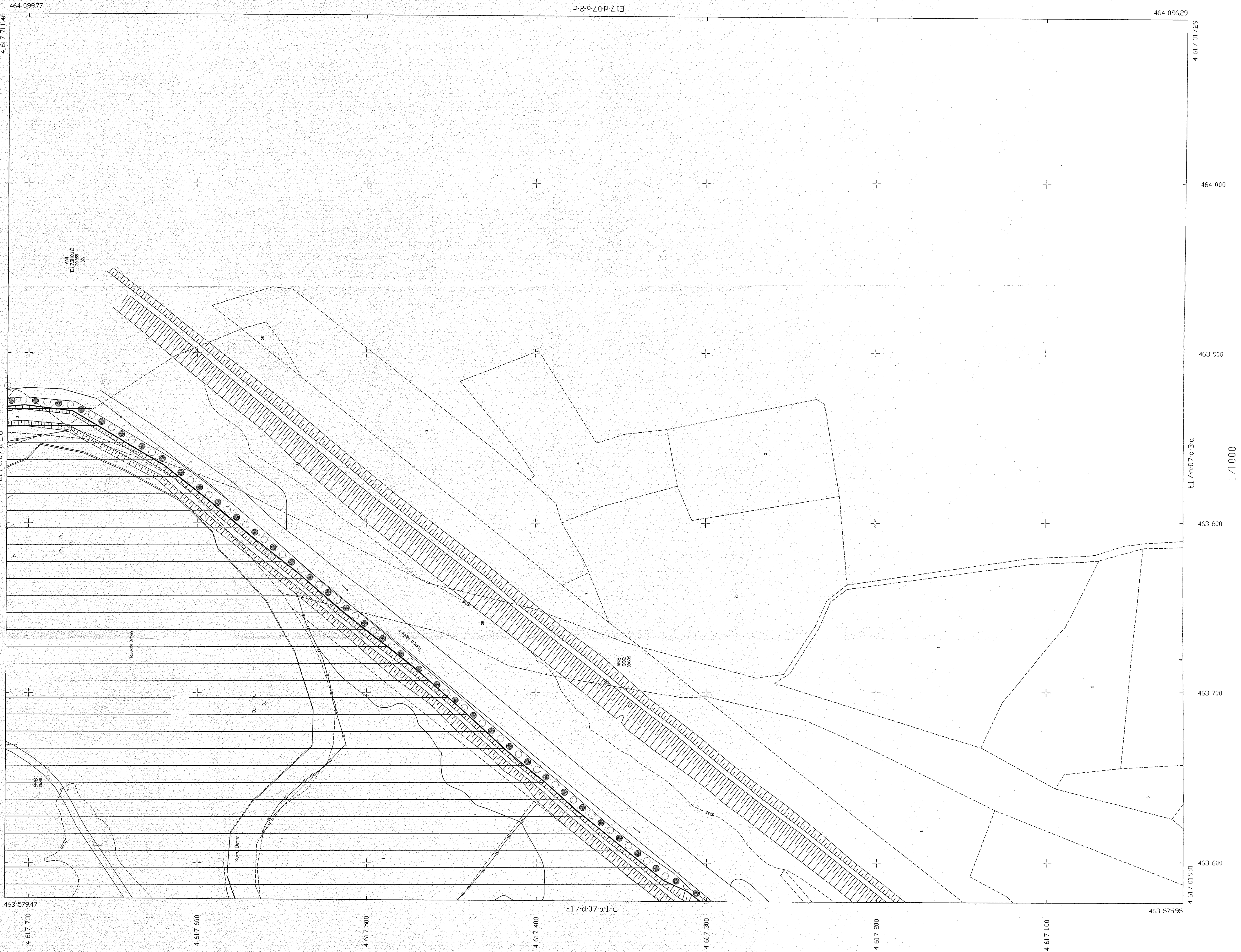
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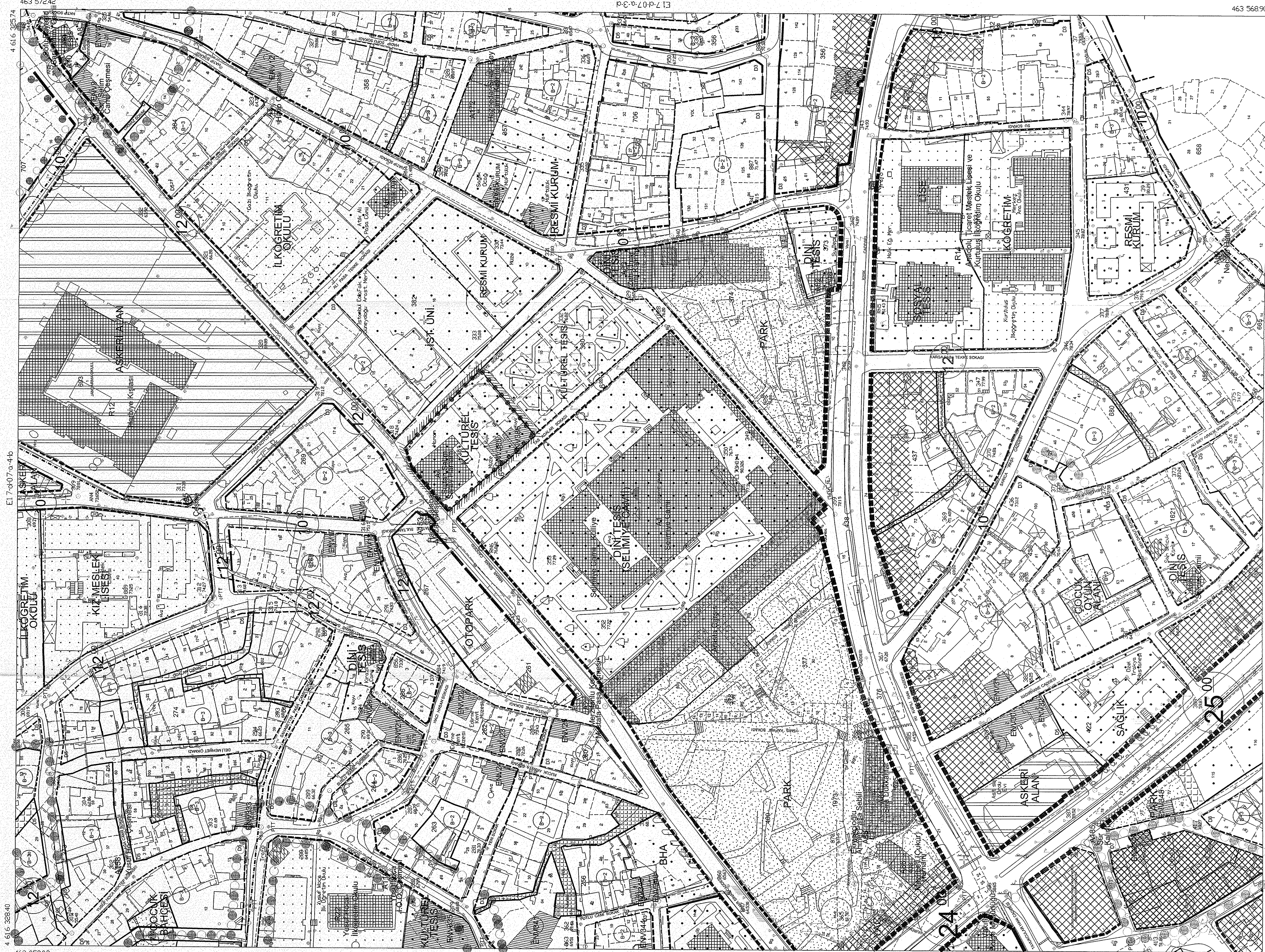
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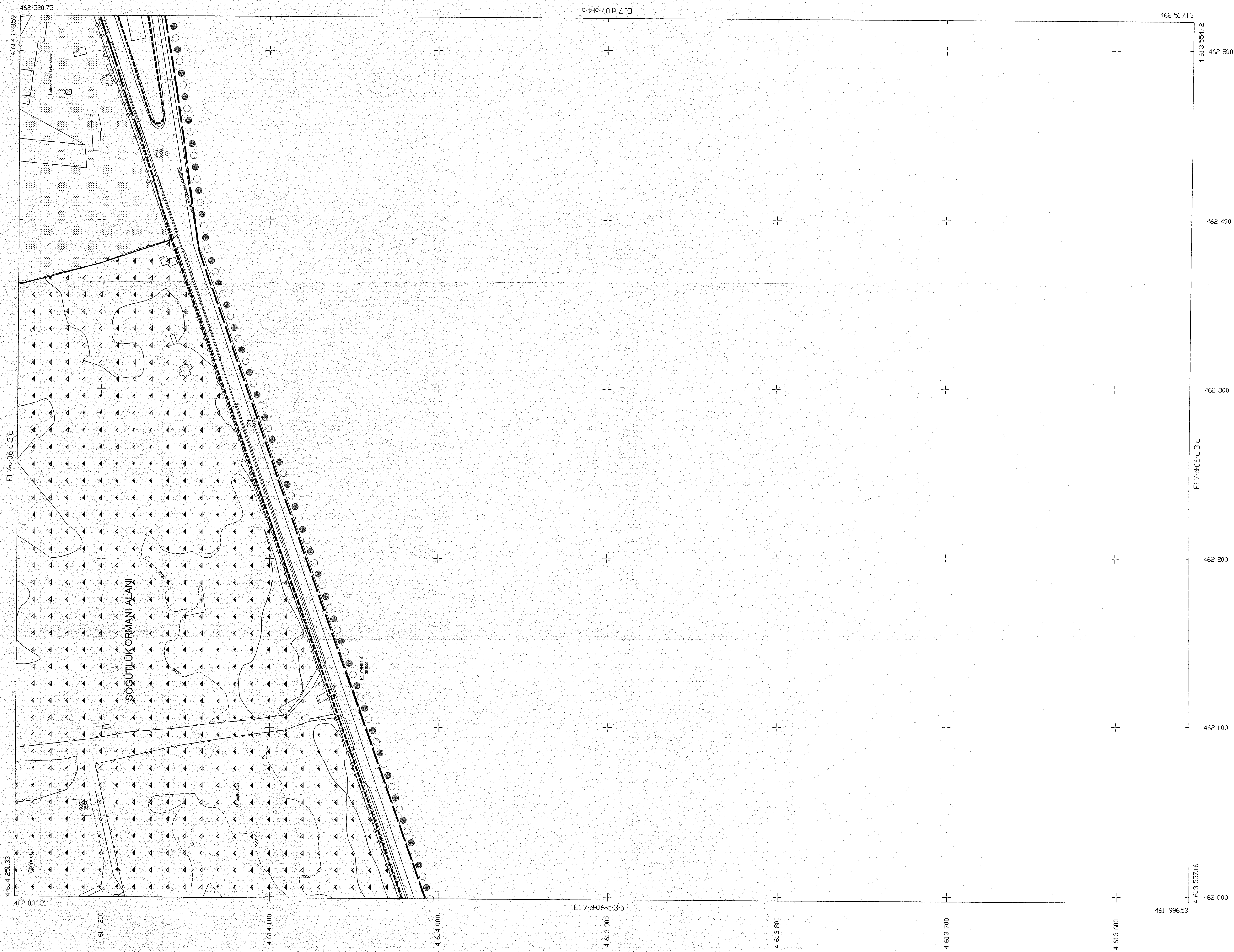
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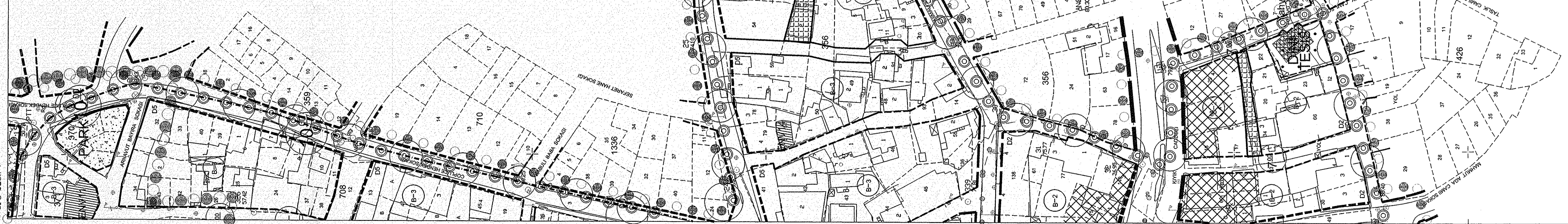
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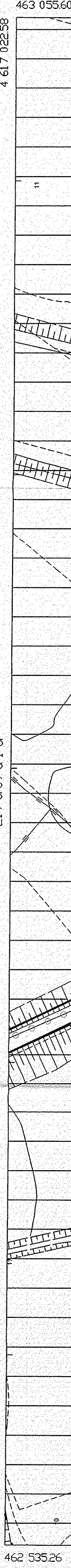
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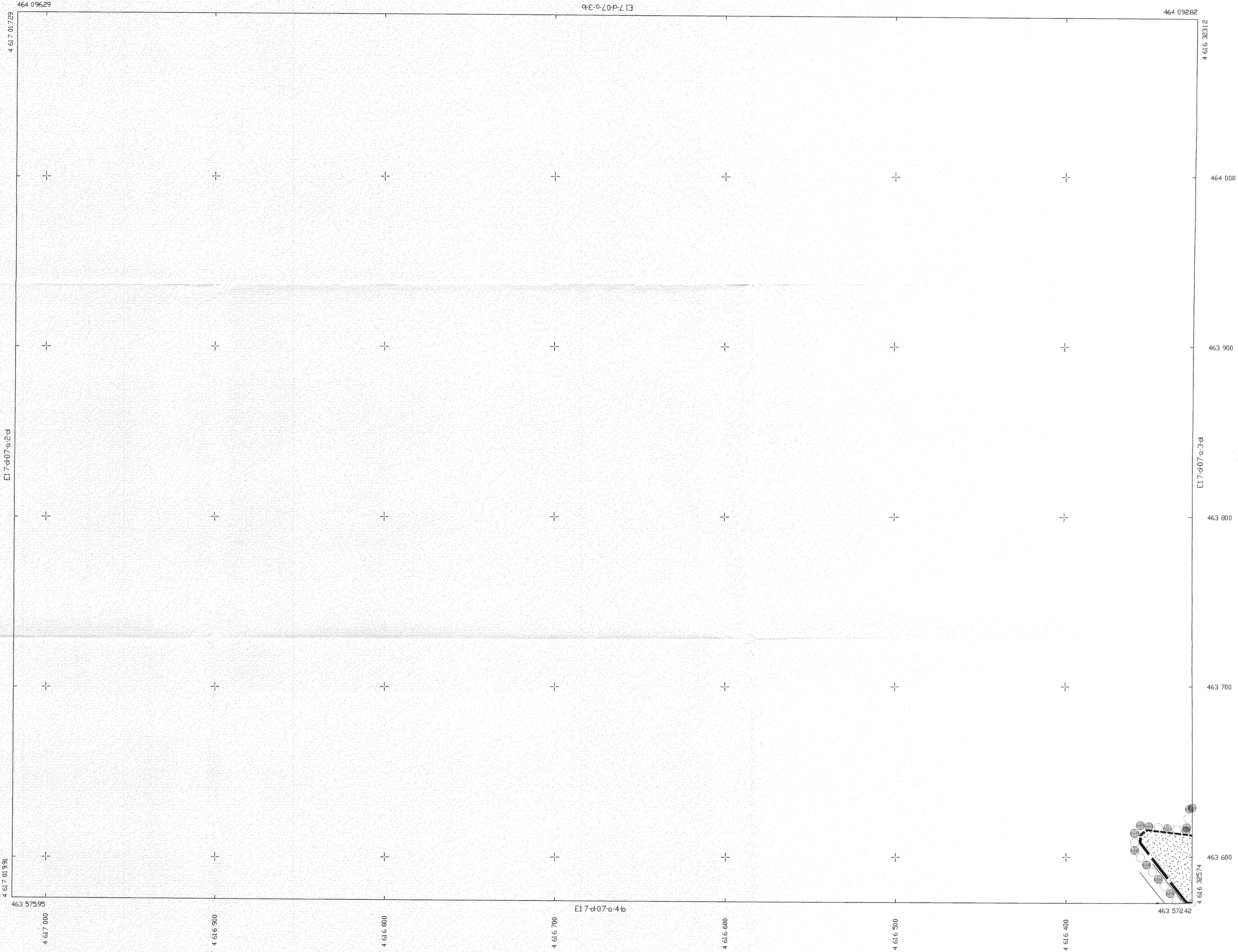
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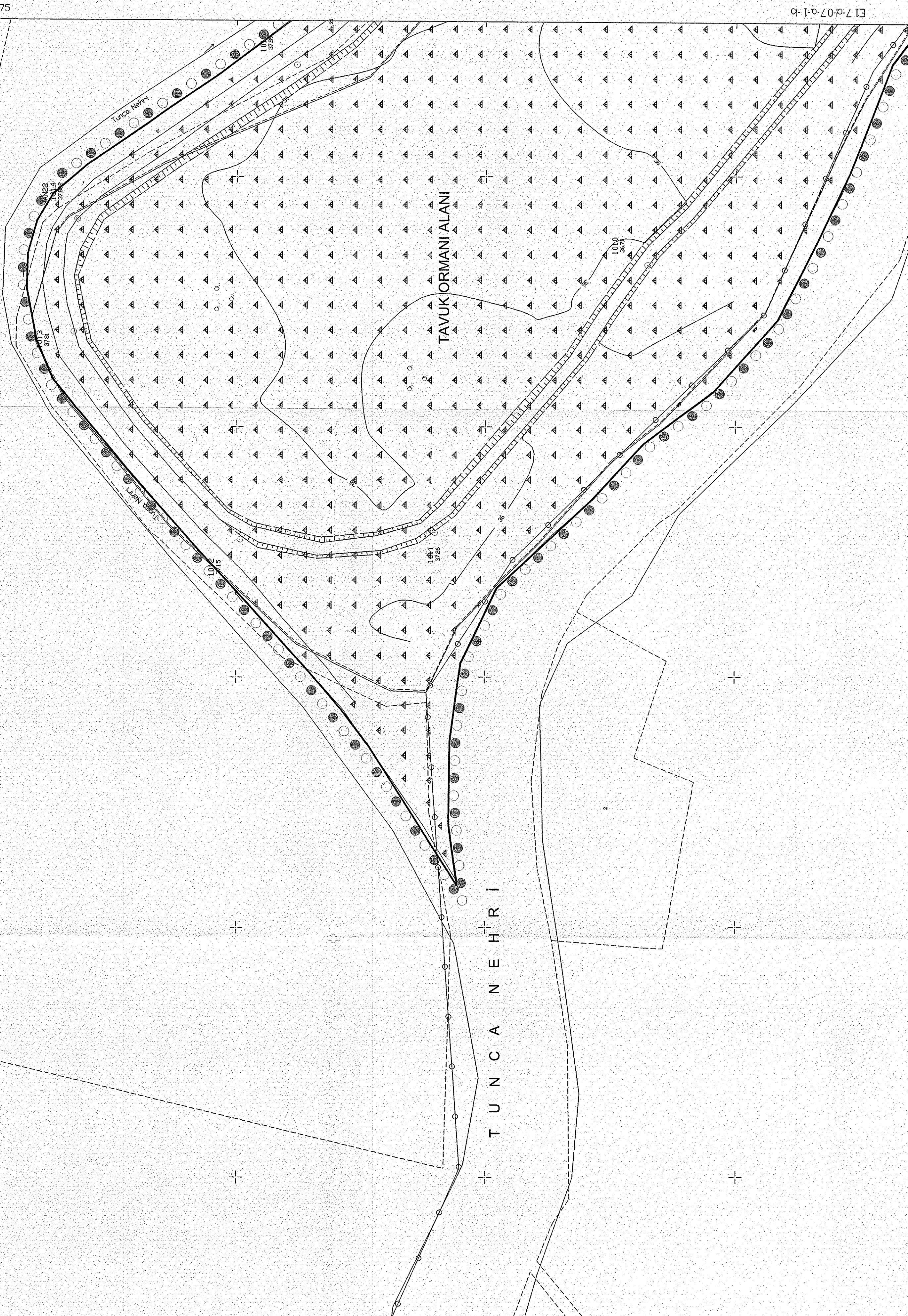
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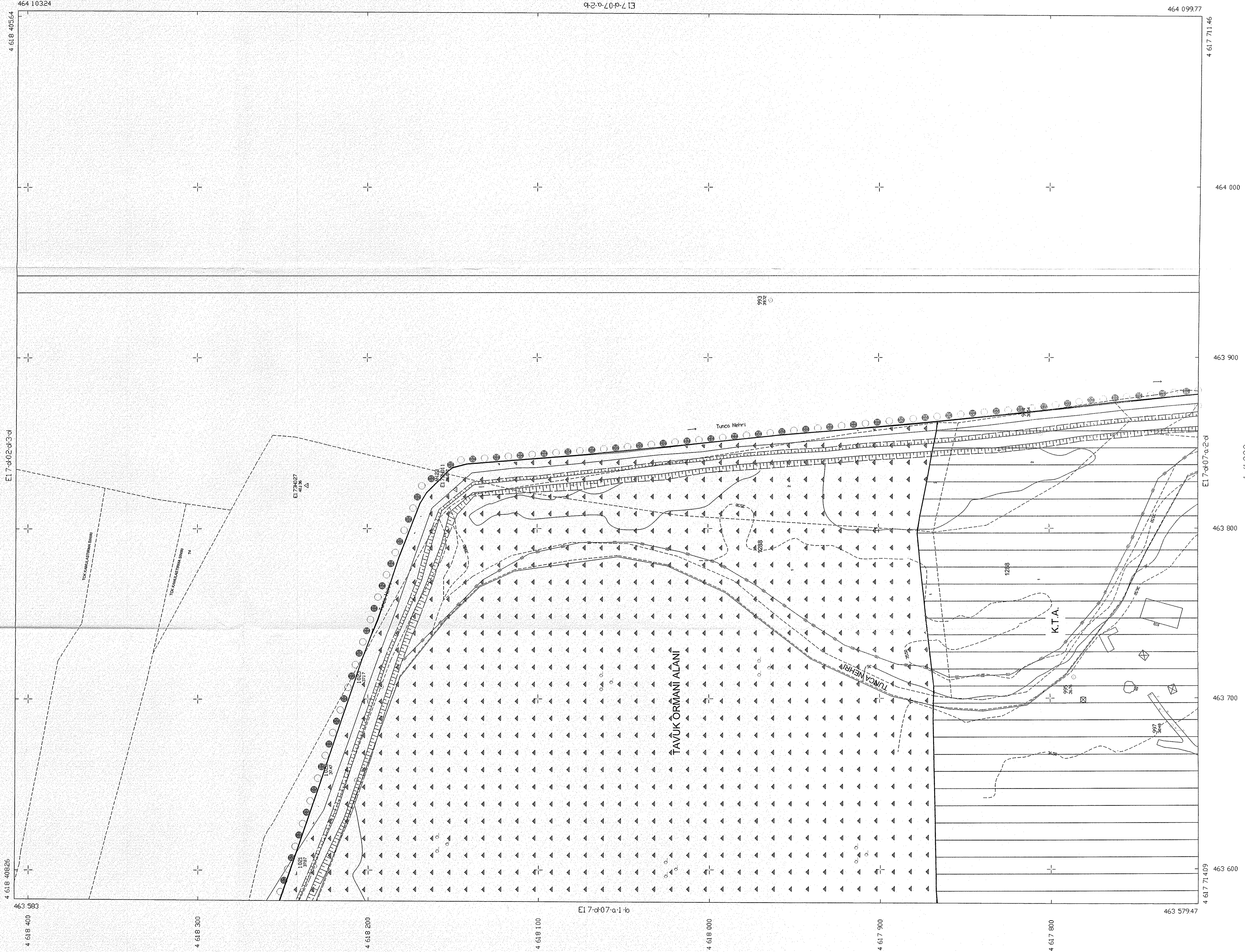
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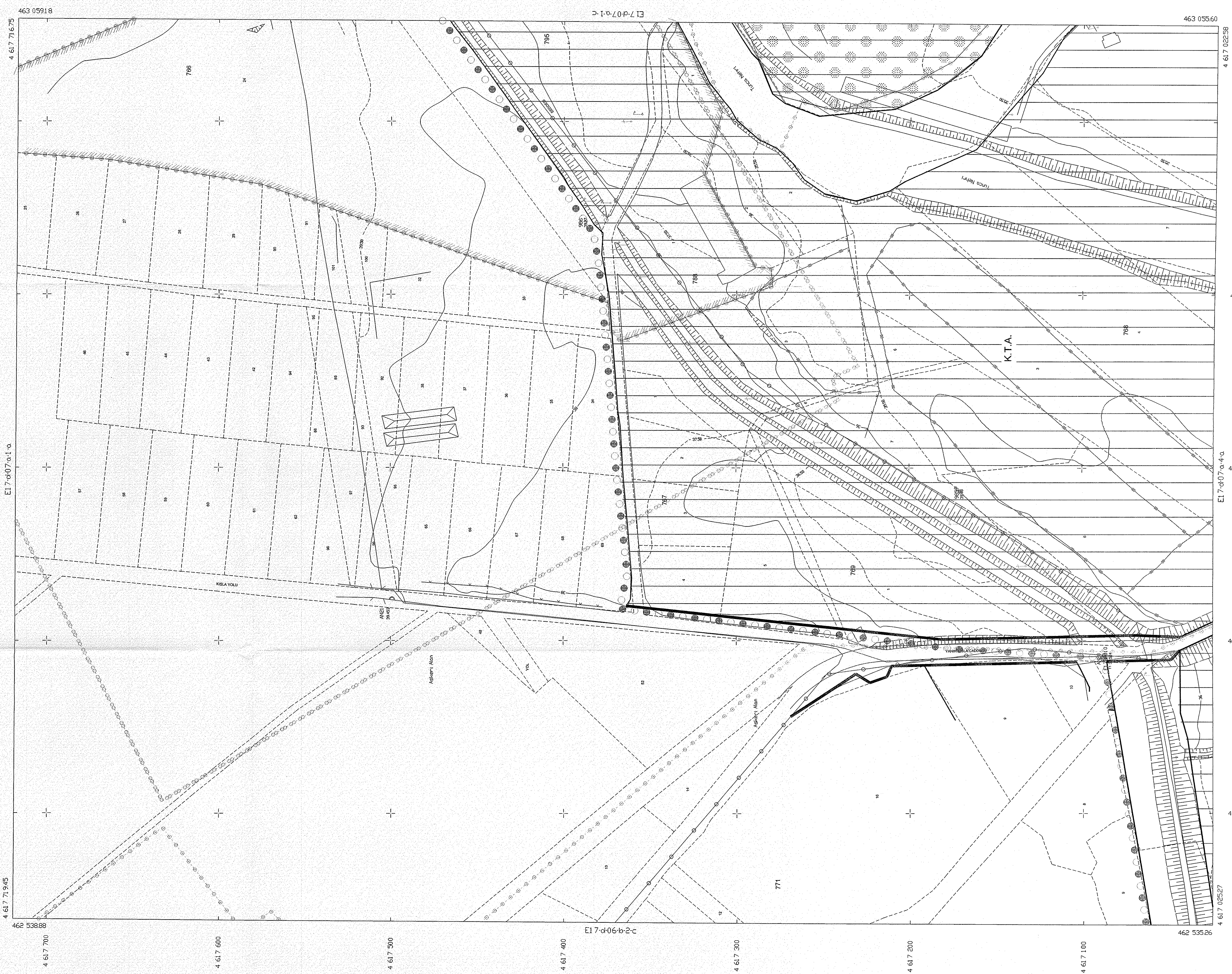


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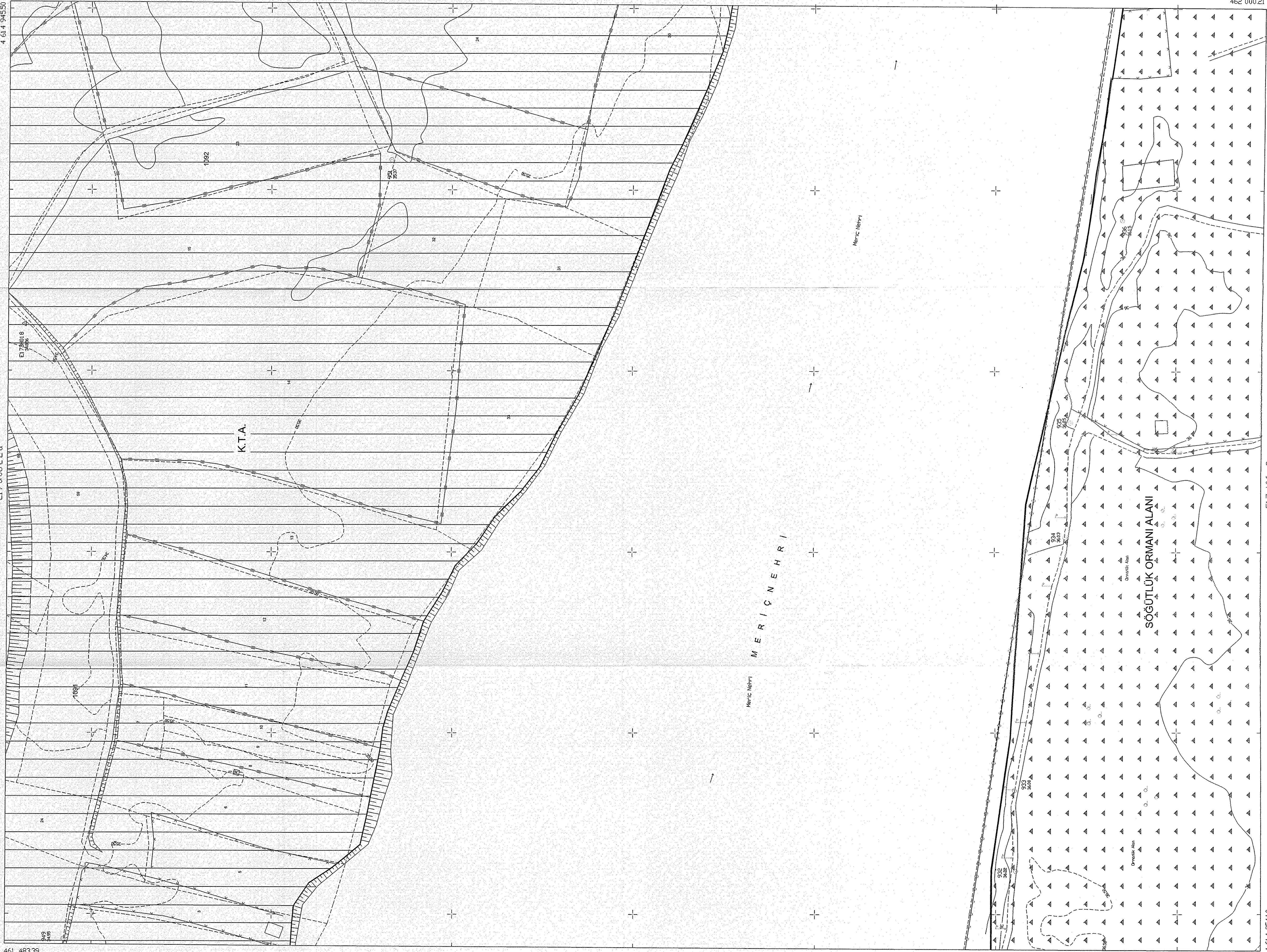
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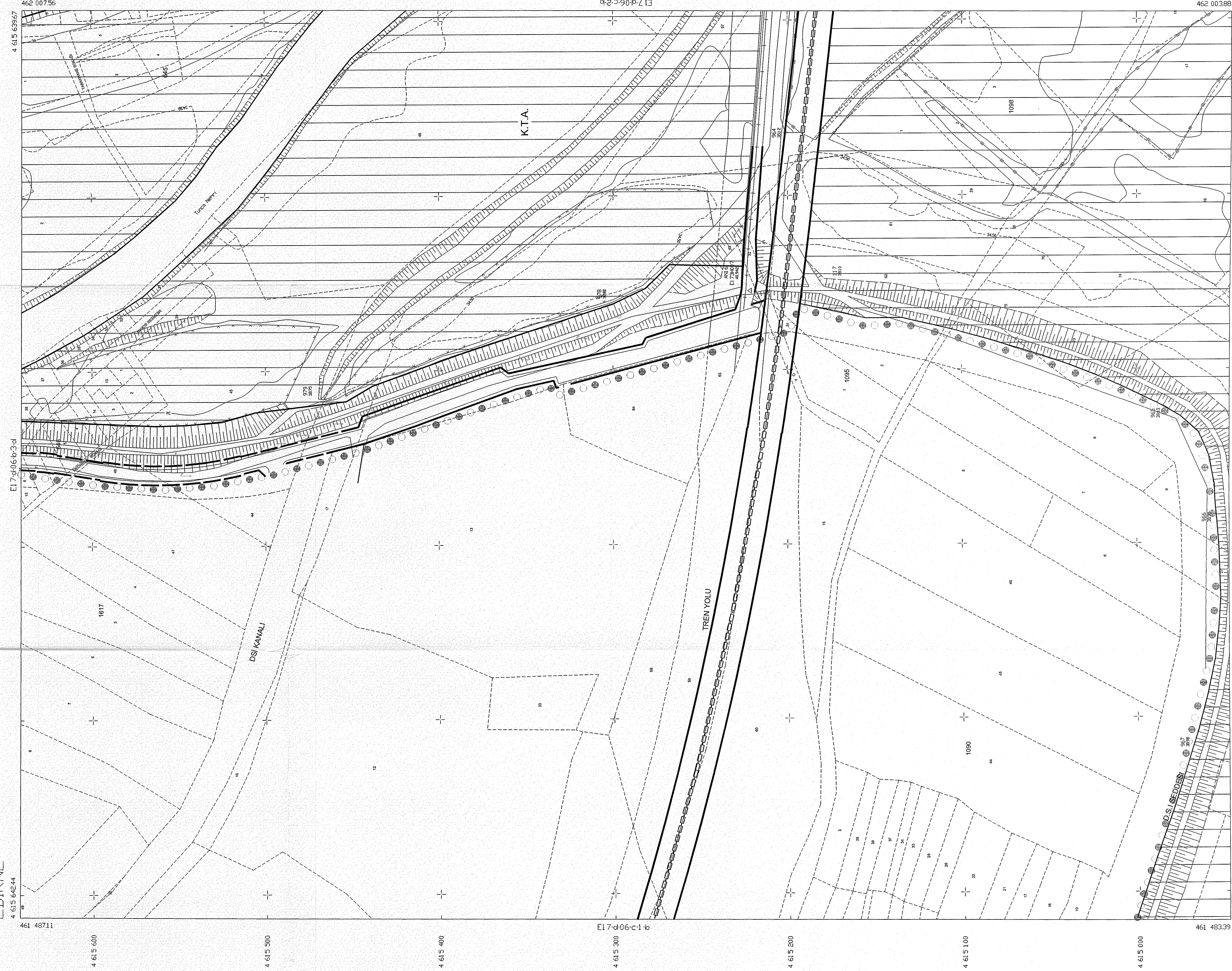
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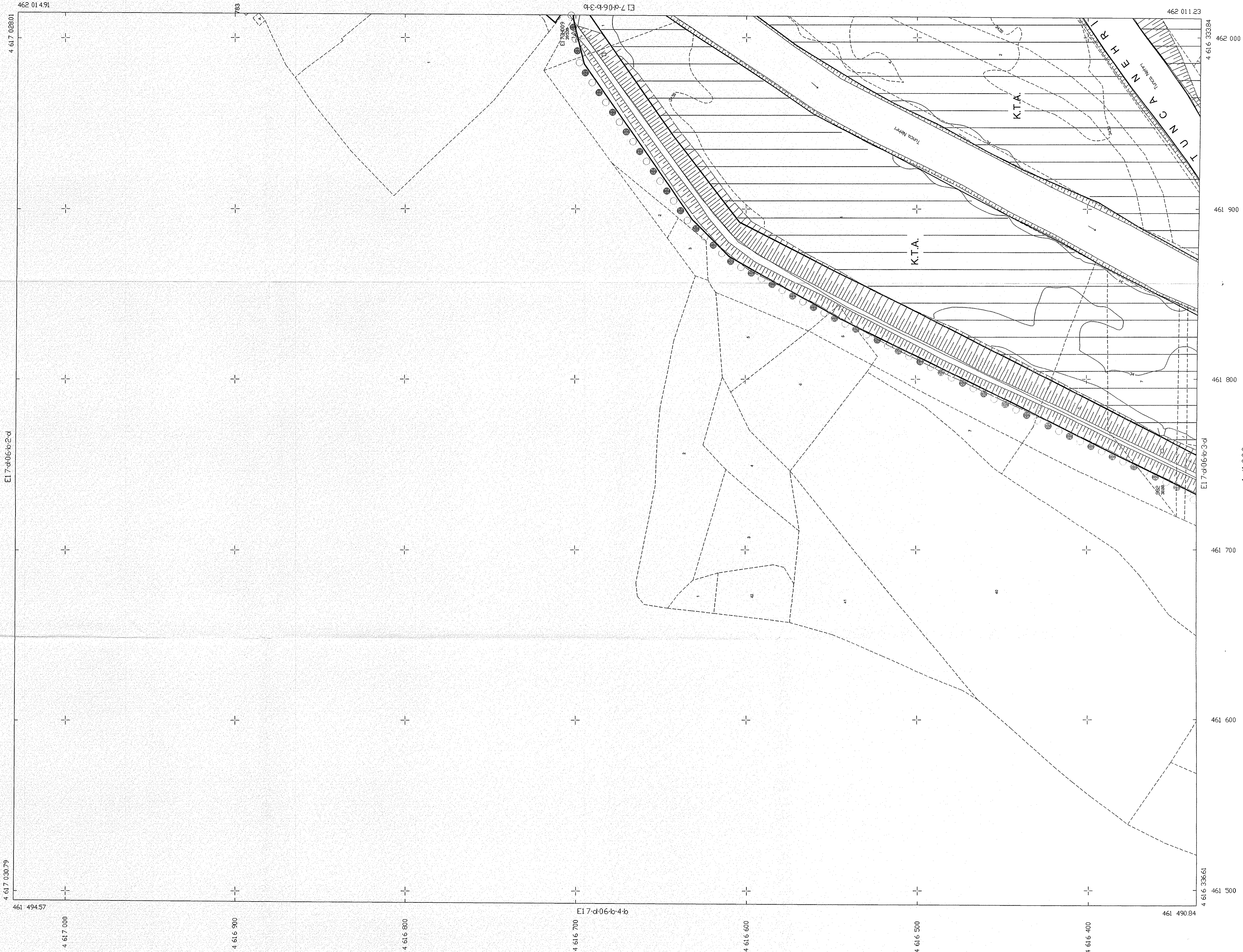
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ANNEX 5.d-2

Urban Conservation Plan 1/5000



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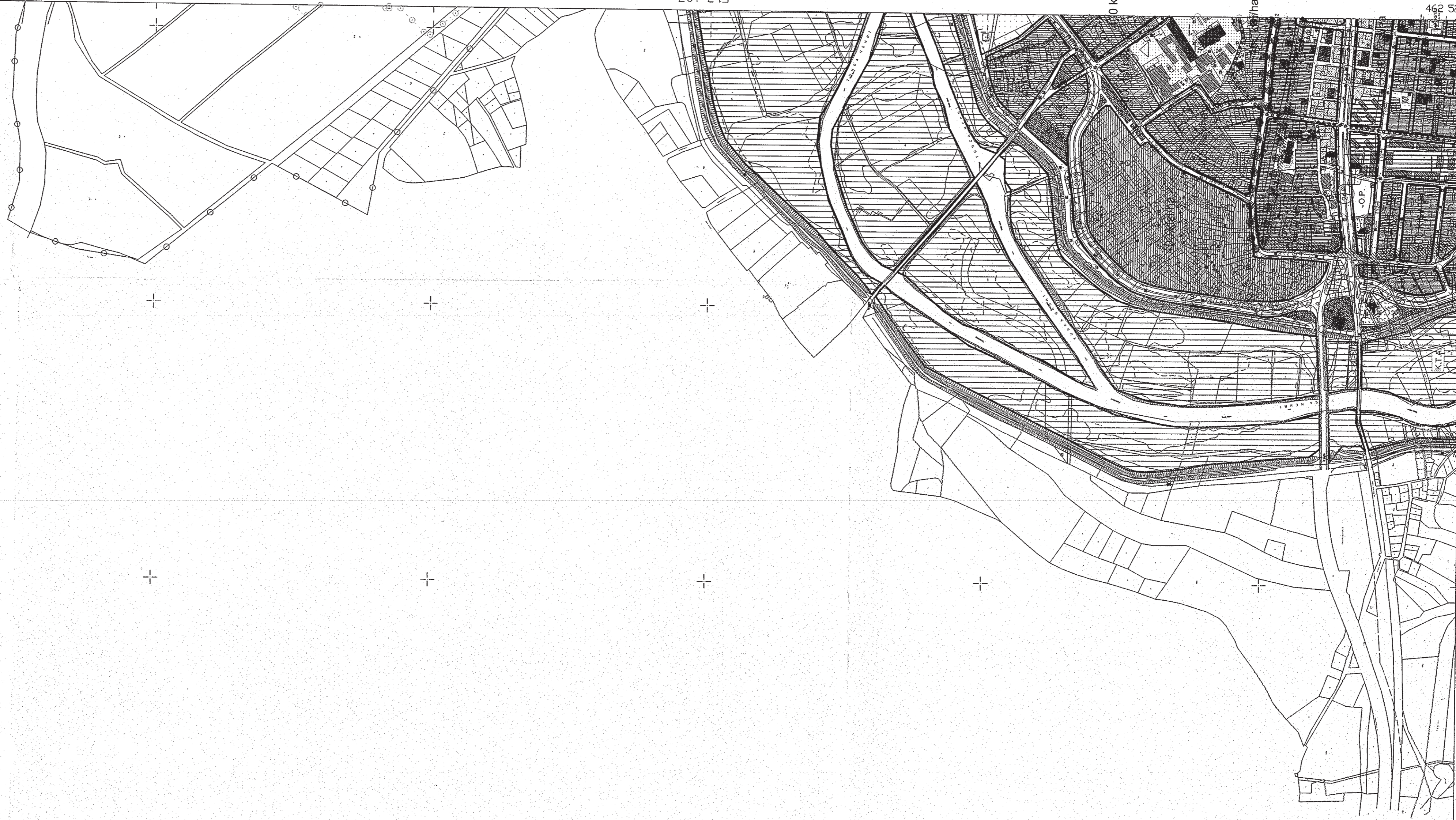
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


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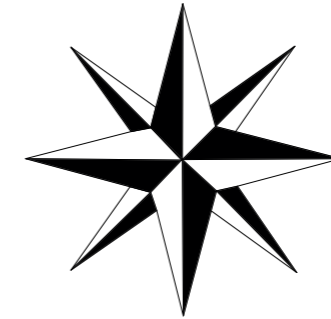
Urban Conservation Plan 1/30000



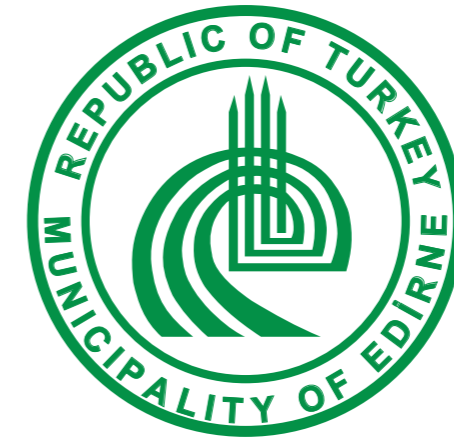
ANNEX 1.e-(ix) URBAN CONSERVATION
PLAN

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  REGISTERED HISTORICAL SITE
-  REGISTERED NATURAL SITE



1/30000



EDIRNE URBAN PROTECTED AREA

and

ACTION TRANSITION AREA

1/5000 SCALED REGULATORY

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

and

**1/1000 SCALED CONSTRUCTION PLAN for
REVISION and ADDITIONAL PROTECTION**

PLAN NOTES



CONTENTS:

A- DEFINITIONS

B- GENERAL TERMS

C- CONSTRUCTION TERMS

- C-1.** Residential Areas
- C-2.** Central Business Areas (MIA)
 - Traditional Commercial Areas
 - 2nd Degree Commercial Areas
 - 3rd Degree Commercial Areas
 - Commercial areas located on the skirts of the city
- C-3** Residential and Commercial Areas
- C-4** Urban Work Areas Other Than Residential
 - Municipality Utility Areas
 - Military Areas
 - Management Centers
- C-5** Open and Green Areas
 - Parks and Resting Areas
 - Children's Parks and Play Grounds
 - Sports Areas
 - Graveyards and Forbidden Areas
 - Main Pedestrian Axis
 - Squares
- C-6** Urban Social Infrastructure Areas
 - Cultural Facility Areas
 - Religious Facility Areas
 - Health Care Facility Areas
 - Preschool Education Areas
 - First School Facility Areas
 - Middle School Facility Areas
 - Vocational Education Facility Areas
 - Tourism Areas
- C-7** Urban Technical Infrastructure Areas
 - Open Car Park Areas
 - Transformer Centers
 - Roads
 - Cross Road Areas
- C-8** Special Project Areas: Urban Design Projects
- C-9** Protection Regions
 - 1st Phase Protection Regions
 - 2nd Phase Protection Regions
- C-10** Structures Needed to be Protected
- C-11** Urban Elements Needed to be Protected
 - Natural Elements
 - Infrastructure Elements
 - Other Elements

D- THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS INSIDE THE PROTECTION ZONING PLAN

- D-1 General Conditions
- D-2 Conditions for Areas and Structures
- D-3 Conditions related with Buildings
- D-4 Conditions related with Building elements

A- DEFINITIONS

1. **1ST STAGE PROTECTION AREAS:** The first priority protection area included in the planning scope consists of the **city blocks where monumental works are.** *(Figure-1)*



(Figure-1)

2.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION AREAS:

These are the areas where the works of ancient cultures which comes today since the existence of human beings, are under the ground, on the ground and under the water and any cultural entity which reflects the social, economical and cultural characteristics of the times they lived are. *(Figure-2)*



ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA

(Figure-2)

- **1st Degree Archeological Area:** These are the protection areas which are protected as they are, except the scientific researches. The existing city walls inside the Kaleiçi region and their environment are first degree archeological protection areas. (Figure-3)

Structuring will be allowed in these areas under no circumstances.

- For the infrastructure applications which will be construct by the official and private organization for necessary situations, this situation shall be evaluated by the KVTVK Edirne Region Council with the administration of museum and, if exists, president of excavation.
- Stones, dirt, sand etc shall not be taken, mining for limestone, brick, marble, sand, etc shall not be opened, materials like dirt, cinder, garbage, industrial disposals etc shall not be dumped.
- Inside these areas, the units such as square, open car parking, WC, ticket places, watch box shall be constructed with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.
- Unifications and parceling which has no affects on the essence of the intangible cultural properties shall be done with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.



ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA BORDER

(Figure-3)

- **3rd Degree Archeological Protection Area:** These are the archeological areas where new arrangements maybe approved according to protection-usage decisions. (Figure-4)
- The harmony of the functions created in the area, necessary infrastructure application, proposed infrastructure heights, structure technique and materials provides the protection and usage of existing and possible archeological properties.
- Before getting the construction approval from its municipality or governorship in these areas, the application shall be started after a council decision is taken by KVTVK Edirne Region Council, after a drilling excavation shall be conducted by the experts of the related museum management, the results of the drilling and, if exists, the opinion of the manager of the excavation about these areas shall be sent to the KVTVK Edirne Region Council by the management of the museum and a decision of council is taken.



ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION AREA BORDER
(Figure-4)

3rd DEGREE

4. HISTORICAL PROTECTION AREAS

These are the areas that important events for our national history and for history of military wars happened and that shall be protected with their natural structure. (Figure-5)

Protection and Usage Requirements:

- No actions which may harm the flora, topographical texture and aims destruction shall be performed.
- A approval decision of the protection councils shall be taken for the environmental arrangement plans which set a plan of environmental arrangement of these areas and prepared by making necessary studies.
- Necessary studies for improving the applications built before the registry date which damage the natural balance in the area in time shall be made by the related public organization.
- An approval shall be taken for the rearrangements and necessary repairs for monuments and martyrdoms inside these areas from KVTVK Edirne Region Council with the projects.
- The agricultural activities and orchard works may continue, but these areas shall not be used any other reasons.



AREA BORDER
(Figure-5)

HISTORICAL PROTECTION

5. NATURAL PROTECTION AREAS:

These are the areas belong to the geological periods, prehistoric and historical periods on the ground, under the ground or under the water where shall be protected because of their rarities or characteristics and properties. (Figure-6)



(Figure-6)

NATURAL PROTECTION AREA BORDER

- **2nd Degree Natural Protection Area:** These are the areas which can be put into service depending on the public benefit besides protection and improvement of natural texture.

- There shall not be any structures other than tourism investments and touristic facilities with tourism operation license.
- In the areas which will put into service, the structuring requirements for temporary period shall be determined by the KVTVK Edirne Region Council by taking the opinions of related organizations, the properties of the area such as topography, landscape, silhouette etc. shall be considered.
- Stone, dirt, sand etc. shall not be taken, limestone, brick, marble, sand, metal etc mining shall not be done, materials such as dirt, cinder, industrial waste shall not be disposed.
- To provide the durability of the natural balance, the activities related with the properties of the area shall be conducted according to the opinions of the related public organizations and the permissions of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

6. URBAN DESIGN PROJECTS

These are the projects which contain the provisions and solutions which lead the application. In urban design projects, the systematic classification, stated below, shall be performed and the protection decisions in structural scale shall be determined separately. (*Figure-7*)

a) MAINTENANCE:

These are the applications which only aim to prolong the life of the building, don't requires any changes in design, materials, structure, and architectural elements. (roof repairs, drainpipe repairs, painting – distemper etc.)

b) REPAIR:

These are the applications which aim to prolong the life of the building, require changes in design, materials, structure, and architectural elements.

b.1) Simple Repair:

Changing the decayed or damaged architectural elements of the building, such as wood, metal, ceramics with the same materials according to original shapes, restoring the damaged interior and exterior coatings according to original shapes by enabling color and material harmonies are defined in this scope.

b.2) Basic Repair:

These are the applications which the restitution and / or restoration projects of the buildings depending on the reliefs and the contents and scopes of the other related documents are determined by the protection council. Consolidation, liberation, reintegration, renewal, reconstruction, moving.

c) Reconstruction:

It is the protection activities of the buildings which are registered as an intangible cultural property which should be protected and which are not registered for inadvertent reason although have the required properties or damaged for any reason, in their parcels, in the same building placement, with the original façade properties, same mass and height, by using original plan scheme, materials and construction technique, according to both the characteristics of cultural existence and the historical contributions to cultural environment by using the existing documents about building.



PROJECT AREAS
(Figure-7)

URBAN DESIGN

B- GENERAL TERMS:

1. Plan is an inseparable unit with Plan Explanation Report, Plan Terms and stock plates and registry list which are approved with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.
2. City walls and their environment are 1st and 3rd degree archeological protection areas.
3. Urban design guide and projects shall be approved by Edirne Municipality with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.
4. Urban design guide shall contain directive information for projects and applications to be made.
5. Applications may be conducted with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council incase that they are on the contrary to the terms of the plan until urban design projects are prepared and approved in 1st stage protection regions.
6. In the parcels where there are a work or works, existing or ruined, belong to the upper culture which lives on it for protecting with the underground or surface historical and cultural values, to protect this work, no excavations shall be approved except for restitution and restoration. For scientific information, only scientific technological methods shall be used.
7. When historical works with historical and cultural values (monumental work, example of civil architecture and similar) are found, required documentation shall be made and added to the KVTV list.
8. In the parcels inside the city wall protection borders around Selimiye, in Saraçlar and Kaleiçi, an application shall be conducted according to KVTVK Edirne Region Council.
9. In the urban social infrastructure areas and urban work areas, such as management centers, municipality utility areas, military areas, Telecom station areas and closed and open air district sports areas, utility areas where there are transformer and other public structures, no application with type project shall be done.

The monumental works and civil architecture samples shall be restored by removing the extensions which are not worth to be protected after owned by the public. Destroyed registered structures shall be used after revivification, in the parcels which does not have inventory record, the settlement values stated in the environment and plans shall not be exceeded. In the buildings to be made and existing buildings, characteristics of façade shall be rehabilitated by changing, urban design guides which reflects the façade characteristics and / or synthesis of the region shall be used and concept projects shall be performed with the condition that they are approved by Edirne Mayoralty.

10. According to 11th clause of Zoning Law, except the real estates which are inside the places where allocated for public services, such as the squares, roads, green fields, car parks, mass transit stops and stations and military forbidden areas, security regions and the places for maneuver and defense, directly related with national security where belongs to the Turkish Armed Forces, the regions and areas which belongs to treasury and local government shall be given to the municipality inside the borders of municipal and adjacent areas and to the local government outside the borders of municipal and adjacent areas and registry records in land titles shall be canceled with the proposal of municipality or governorship, and the approval of Ministry of Finance and Customs.

11. Incase that existing monumental work structures (madrassa, caravanserai, Turkish bath, children school, dervish lounge, etc.) can not be used for the function stated in the plan, with the condition that the opinions of related organizations and KVTVK Edirne Region Council, new functions, open to the public, which is close to the original functions, such as education, health care, culture, official facility, touristic facility, shall be assigned.

12. The usages of existing monumental works shall continue as they are.

13. Old buildings which are examples of civil architecture, placed outside the 1st stage protection regions and building parcels and roads which constitute a texture shall be improved by making restitution / restoration projects. The buildings which are examples of civil architecture, which are to be reconstructed because they are ruined or demolished, shall be placed backward for the purpose of providing the road width stated in the plan with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

14. Cultural properties which are in the Edirne KVTV Inventory shall be protected with their original silhouette and height.

15. Empty, unregistered parcels which are owned by the public may be rearranged as a park or green area by the related organization or municipality until the application according to plan terms is conducted. In utility areas, applications can not be made until deletion is performed.

16. No application shall be done in the utility areas until they are owned by the public.

17. More than one basements can not be settled inside the urban protection areas. Incase that there are more than one basements because of education in 1st phase protection areas, application shall be done according to the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council. The second basement floors existed because of education in 2nd phase protection areas may be used as common areas (such as car park + shelter), incase that there are more than two basements, application shall be done according to the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council. Also, in commercial and residential areas, housing can not be made in the basements.

18. Foundation charities of monumental works and old work buildings and areas which are owned by General Directorate of Foundations, has the property of minority charity foundation, are owned by public – privately (madrassa, children school, departments for teaching Koran, departments of medicine, quest house, school, fountain kiosk, fountain etc) shall be restored to original usage known by the records in the foundation records and land registry background records and scientific literature. The ancient buildings which lost its actuality, belong to the died usages, shall be used according to functions stated in the plan or as education, health care, social and cultural facilities with the opinion of the KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

19. In the subjects which are not stated in the plan or plan notes, Zoning regulations, car par regulation and other related regulations shall be valid provided that it is not against protection.

20. 1st Degree Archeological Protection Area: They are the protection areas which shall be protected as they are except the scientific studies for protection. The city walls exist in the Kaleiçi region and their environments are 1st degree archeological protection areas.

Buildings shall never be allowed in these areas. For the infrastructure applications which are built for necessary situations by official or private organizations, this subject shall be evaluated by KVTVK Edirne Region Council with the opinions of museum manager and if exists excavation manager.

Stone, dirt, sand etc shall not be taken, limestone, brick, marble, sand, metal etc mills shall not be opened, materials such as dirt, cinder, garbage, industrial waste etc shall not be disposed. The units such as square, open car park, WC, ticket box, guard watch inside these areas shall be built with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council. Unifications and parceling which has no affects on the essence of the intangible cultural properties shall be done with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

21. 3rd Degree Archeological Protection Area: These are the archeological areas which new rearrangements may be approved depending on protection – usage decisions.

The harmony of the functions created in the area, necessary infrastructure application, proposed infrastructure heights, structure technique and materials provides the protection and usage of existing and possible archeological properties.

Before getting the construction approval from its municipality or governorship in these areas, the application shall be started after a council decision is taken by KVTVK Edirne Region Council, after a drilling excavation shall be conducted by the experts of the related museum management, the results of the drilling and, if exists, the opinion of the manager of the excavation about these areas shall be sent to the KVTVK Edirne Region Council by the management of the museum and a decision of council is taken.

22. Inside the registered parcels and protection areas, no application shall be made without the approval of Edirne KVTVK. Edirne Municipality is responsible for the application in the other parcels.

C- CONSTRUCTION TERMS

C-1. RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Residential areas where care activities are performed

Rehabilitation works such as repairs of historical buildings, houses which are in a bad situation, rearrangement of infrastructure, car and walk ways etc shall be made. In traditional texture, the façade and interior arrangements which will made in other buildings shall be made with a harmony with the characteristics of historical housings.

Residential areas where renewals are performed

The area where covers some parts of the Çavuşbey and Babademirtaş districts are determined as renewal area and the application in these areas shall be performed according to “New Construction Terms” of plan notes. The utilities and green areas inside these areas shall be solved in the urban design projects.

C-2. MIA (CENTRAL BUSINESS AREAS)

➤ Traditional Commercial Areas

* In the city centers which have a effecting area to planning area according to its size (middle sized city center: 25 minutes walking time and the diameter of effecting area is 1500 m) there shall be generally central management organs (such as post office, police, fire station), entertainment and cultural areas, utilities providing daily and weekly shopping needs, utilities in which contains governmental and public activities, offices – bureaus, retail sales units, shops along the streets, arcades, open – covered squares, religious facilities.

*_Saraçlar Street shall be closed to car traffic, opened for walkers.

* Around Saraçlar Caddesi and Tahmis Square, there shall be commercial and utilities functions.

* With the condition that original silhouettes and heights of the cultural properties listed in the Edirne KVTV inventory are protected, extensions which are not worth to be protected are cleaned; there shall be production, wholesale and retail sale, repair, exhibition and teaching of non-pollutant traditional crafts such as glass painting, porcelain and ceramics arts, hand made toys, embroidery, fabric dying, traditional musical instruments, golden and silver jewelry – filigree and furniture, all kinds of natural stone processing, calligraphy, marbling, gilding, miniature, book covering and repair, frame, painting, sculpture, wooden crafts, souvenirs, carpet, rug, hand made knitting, cane basket and box, copper working, small sized press and press works, retail commercial units, fabric – textile and garment products – garment models, technical improvement education units – wholesale and retail sale commercial units of textiles and garment side products which does not requires stocking except production machines and spare parts, office buildings, for food and beverages, tea houses, restaurants, cafeterias, water pipe saloons, having traditional and regional cuisine culture, service units for traditional resting, official buildings, banks and financial institutions, traditional cultural facilities, cultural units for education and listening for traditional music, society, foundation, nongovernmental organizations which make protection, cherishing, teaching, researching of traditional cultural elements, consistent with the characteristics of the region.

* In the traditional commercial areas and grand bazaars, specialization regions and streets – caravanserais which contain sub functions stated above are determined in the studies made in the urban design projects. Measures for limiting and promoting the decentralization of functions belongs to different subsectors inside the caravanserais according to specialization, location selection for suitable functions.

* Original street texture and cover shall be protected; different floor covering shall not be made.

* Sun shades, panels, advertisements which cover the façades in the streets shall be removed, the standards in the urban design guide which are suitable for the visual harmony for the historical-cultural texture of the region are achieved.

* The floor heights in the tourism buildings in the commercial areas shall be stated as 12.50 provided that there are not any adjacent buildings registered.

➤ **2nd Degree Commercial Areas – Main Street Commercial Axis
(Commercial axis on the Londra Asfaltı Street)**

There may be utility units, official organizations, banking and financing organizations, automobile showrooms, furniture sites, transportation companies etc.

* The floor heights in the tourism buildings in the commercial areas shall be stated as 12.50 provided that there are not any adjacent buildings registered.

➤ **3rd Degree Commercial Areas (Kaleiçi Commercial Axis)**

* There shall not be pollutant facilities, such as fuel oil and gas stations, animal sale areas, hardware and household utensils, construction materials, paper and paper products, production sites, solid fuel areas, chemical material sale areas, machine hardware areas, metal commodities sale and production places, furniture and service areas, liquid-gas fuel areas, transportation vehicles and spare part production places, agricultural chemical material production places.

➤ **Commercial Areas Located on the Skirts of City:**

In this commercial area which is around city center or within the walking distance, multi purposed commercial functions with car parks (social-cultural purpose facility, shopping center, gathering-congress center, art galleries etc) are placed with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

C-3. RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREAS

* There shall be daily retail sale commerce, bureau – service units on the ground floor.

* There shall not be commercial bureau – service units except stated in the plan according to regulation terms.

* If commercial applications, the commercial function of the original works of the buildings listed in KVTV inventory, it shall be conducted with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

C-4. URBAN WORK AREAS OTHER THAN RESIDENTIAL:

➤ **MUNICIPAL UTILITY AREAS**

* There shall be municipal technical infrastructure with management, tourism, commerce and service units.

* Applications shall be made according to concept design which is approved by Edirne Municipality and KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

➤ **MILITARY AREAS**

* The terms of Military Forbidden and Security Regions Law, no: 2562 shall be applied in military areas.

➤ MANAGEMENT CENTERS

* Inside the management centers area stated in the plan, there shall be management offices of the public organizations such as governorship and related units, district governership, ministry city managements, court house, tax offices, metropolis and tax offices, district municipalities and related management offices, police headquarters.

C-5. OPEN AND GREEN AREAS

- * It is the collection of play ground, child ground, resting, walking, picnic, entertainment and shore areas separated for the usage of public.
- * They can not be utilized as directly and completely commercial. According to the functions of open and green area, the open and covered area arrangements needed in the service area for the functions which has service purposes and public good, buildings with a maximum height of 4,50 m can be built provided that they do not cover more than 5% of the open area.
- * If needed, basement floor application can be made.
- * For the arrangements to be made, the application shall be conducted with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council together with the urban design and environment arrangement project and urban design elements project.
- * In the open and green areas, firstly historical knowledge, document and archive studies shall be made.
- * For the arrangement to be made and application phase, inside the areas which are required for surface studies by Edirne Museum Management, excavations shall be made according to the studies of history, knowledge, document, and archive.
- * In the open area arrangements, the required arrangements in the arrangements made by the KVTVK Edirne Region Council according to history, document, knowledge studies and surface researches may be asked during application, in the application, protection of cultural and natural properties has the priority in every cases.
- * Inside the open and green areas; there shall be park and resting areas, sports areas, children grounds, children play grounds recreation areas, picnic areas, promenade areas, green areas around traffic island and roads, squares, car parks and pedestrian roads.

C-5-1. PARKS AND RESTING AREAS

- * These are the areas that serve the green plant flora and resting needs of the inhabitants of the city. If no parking area is stated in the zoning plan, there shall be no structures other than kiosks, pools, pergolas, open tea houses, cafeterias, facilities for daily visit, toilet, guard box provided that temporary, no foundation, removable materials are used.
- * The Maritza and Tunca river shores shall be used as open air museum, parks, sightseeing and resting areas, panoramic parks, sightseeing terraces etc. The landscape quality of these areas shall be improved.
- * Environment of Maritza and Tunca rivers shall be solved with urban design projects.

Buildings may be constructed in the shores of Maritza and Tunca rivers provided that opinion of the related organization is received in the DSI flooding area. The existing construction condition of the structures inside these areas are the zoning conditions.

* For the arrangements to be made; landscape arrangements and plant, tree species and city furniture identified with Edirne, according to the subjects stated in urban design guides shall be used.

* In the parking areas, units for daily visit such as kiosks, cafeterias, tea houses, can be made only with the urban design projects approved by KVTVK Edirne Region Council. It is required that these buildings are without basements and made with the light, removable materials.

One floor buildings with $E=0.05$ and $H=4.50\text{m}$ and don't exceeds 40m^2 ground can be approved for construction.

* In the parking areas, recreation areas, sport areas, buildings with natural appearance and buildings for improving landscape quality which to be built according to project, for recreational purposes can be made.

* For the parking areas which have existing facilities, the projects and licenses given by the protection region council before are valid.

* The commercial functions existing in the parking areas shall go on to be used.

* If required, open sports facilities can be built with the authorized project, if it is approved by the municipality by evaluating the needs of the environment.

C-5-2. CHILDREN'S PARKS AND PLAY GROUNDS

* These are the play grounds which are the children's parks and children play grounds, which meet the needs of children inside the green areas shown in the plan.

* The structures other than means and equipments needed for the play and maintenance, pool, pergola and toilets shall not be built.

* In the arrangements, landscape arrangements and plant, tree classes, city furniture identified by Edirne shall be used.

* Green area system was planned to support the transportation system created in the planning and to serve the neighboring units (residential units) at the same time.

* In the 1/1000 scaled planning, for especially residential building parcels, detailed ownership and structuring analysis was made, and park and open areas were tried to be created as maximum as possible in the inhabited structuring parcels according to this.

C-6-8. SPORTS AREAS

These are the areas which meets the sports and playing needs. In these areas, there shall be sports areas required by the hierarchy of city scales and baths, toilets, dressing rooms, cafeteria structures to meet the needs of the users. The buildings shall have $E)0,05$, $H=4,50\text{ m}$.

C-5-3. GRAVEYARDS AND FORBIDDEN AREAS

* The existing green texture shall be protected, if needed, the green quality shall be improved, trees shall be planted in the graveyards without green textures. Tombs, forbidden areas and graveyards shall be protected with their original walls, the wall which are partly damaged, or not exist, shall be completed with original materials and shapes, shall be surrounded by walls. In the old graveyards and forbidden areas in these areas, the old tombstones – tables shall be restored, had maintenance and repairs, missing tombstones and tablets shall be completed and identification panels completing these kinds of poetic works shall be made with the sizes, materials and shapes defined in urban design guides.

C-5-4. MAIN PEDESTRIAN AXIS

* Pedestrian axis shall be arranged as local car service roads.

* In the pedestrians which showed as walking legends on the plan, the one covered with asphalt shall be replaced with traditional stone coverings. Existing traditional road covers shall be protected by repairing.

C-5-5. SQUARES

* They shall be solved in urban design project scales which contain the streets open to the square areas showed in the plan. By using the urban design guides, their projects shall be made by enriching them with the urban furniture suitable for the historical, cultural, physical and natural identity of Edirne, according to the traditional identity. The projects shall be suitable for the exhibitions, ceremonies, parades, theme park usages which complete the historical identity of the close neighboring and the region. Pedestrian squares other than the ones showed in urban design projects may be created separately.

C-6. URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS

C-6-1. CULTURAL FACILITY AREAS

* Cultural structures, such as cultural centers, public education centers, centers for professional, social, and cultural education, museum, cinema, theatre, exhibition, concert, conference saloons, may be built with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council, if they contain registered structures in the urban protection area or are close to these structures.

C-6-2. RELIGIOUS FACILITY AREAS

* In the religious facility areas, there are mosques, small mosques, churches and synagogues. In these areas, all of the structures other than the monumental works, civil architecture examples listed in KVTV inventory, which are not suitable for the traditional identity and not in harmony with traditional architectural style and compete with the monumental works with their sizes, shall be removed or rehabilitated. For the graves, forbidden areas, tombs, graveyards outside the graveyards and forbidden places which are defined in the plan notes and inside these areas, the related plan notes are valid.

* Religious facility areas shall be arranged with the urban design project scale which also contains the squares, streets which they face and the parcels which are neighbor and face the structure.

C-6-3. HEALTH CARE FACILITY AREAS

C-6-3-2. PUBLIC HEALTH CARE FACILITY AREAS

* Without exceeding the structuring values given in the plan, public health care facilities such as research, government, SSK, special hospitals, physical treatment and rehabilitation hospitals, dispensary, maternal hospital, centers for mother-child and public health, family planning units, nursing homes etc can be inside the urban protection area with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

C-6-3-2. PRIVATE HEALTH CARE FACILITY AREAS

* Without exceeding the structuring values given in the plan, in an area where solved with a concept project, $H_{max} = 10,00$ m and building shall be made inside the structuring borders created with the decreasing distances stated in the plan.

C-6-4. PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (KINDERGARTENS) AREAS

* The preschool education units may be inside the residential areas and education facilities provided that the requirements of the related regulations are met.

C-6-5. FIRST SCHOOL FACILITY AREAS

* The functions of the first school facility areas which are existed can not be changed, they shall be kept as they are. In the function changes in the existing middle school facility areas, the condition that making new middle school facility areas with the same standards in the planning area shall be asked.

C-6-6. MIDDLE SCHOOL FACILITY (LYCEUM) AREAS

* The functions of the middle school facility areas which are existed can not be changed, they shall be kept as they are. In the function changes in the existing middle school facility areas, the condition that making new middle school facility areas with the same standards in the planning area shall be asked.

C-6-7. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION FACILITY AREAS

* The vocational education areas in the planning areas can be used as vocational and technical education facilities such as business high schools, girls' vocational school, practical art school, science high school, hotel management vocational school, Anatolian teacher high school, fine arts lyceums, imam hatip high school, police collage. The functions of the vocational and technical education facility areas which are existed can not be changed, they shall be kept as they are. In the function changes in the existing middle school facility areas, the condition that making new middle school facility areas with the same standards in the planning area shall be asked.

C-7. TOURISM AREAS

TOURISM APPLICATIONS:

The applications which will be made for this purpose consist firstly hotels, motels, pensions and food and beverage and entertainment centers for tourism. These facilities and the facilities which give services to these facilities shall be subjected to plan note of the zoning plan for promoting tourism and structuring notes, given below.

The requirements which will be asked for the touristic facilities to apply the zoning plan note for promotion and structuring conditions are stated below. Zoning promotion application can be made for the structures which have or have the conditions of tourism investment and promotion certificate given by Ministry of Tourism and investment operation certificate again given by the Ministry of Tourism. Structures and facilities which are house pensions and for shopping for local traditional tourism may benefit the zoning promotion application with the tourism investment and tourism promotion certificate which is prepared by municipality.

TOURISM ACCOMMODATION AREAS:

* In the touristic application which is located on one or more parcels on where no registered buildings, project proposals for block base, for more than one parcel base or street base can be made by preparing a concept plan. In this case, common places such as breakfast saloon, lobby etc. can be arranged on the ground floor with a light and transparent structure provided that they are outside the building area and the decrease distances of the region is met. If there are architectural concept projects which are related with more than one architectural structures, an application can be made according to architectural concept plan, depending on its relation with the registered building provided that the total construction area inside the parcel of the architectural concept plan is not exceeded and provided that structure height is not larger than 9,50 m.

For the parcels which have Ministry of Tourism investment certificate and promotion certificate, 10% shall be added to the total construction area calculated, for promoting the tourism investments. For the buildings which will be built in this area, maximum building face and stair place, lifting hole and corridor between two buildings shall be arranged as open and transparent structure. Open, transparent structure which will be arranged shall be arranged that it is the connection of two buildings.

TOURISM SHOPPING AREAS:

* In the applications which are located on one or more parcels on where no registered buildings, project proposals for block base, for more than one parcel base or street base can be made by preparing a concept plan. In this case, these are the areas which layout required by the specialization on the commerce, provided that the building is outside the area and the decrease distances of the region is met (distance to road shall not be applied). According to this, architectural concept plan may be prepared by determining the floor height on the ground floor required by the specialization. However, in this case the floor height stated on the zoning plan shall be determined according to the floor height on the architectural concept plan. In the ground floor, drawback distance shall not be applied. If needed, passage arrangement for the function may be done provided that it is studied on block base. The floor on the ground floor which is created by the drawback (terrace) can be used commercially by arranging in the architectural concept design. For the touristic usages, basement floor can be used completely, if nothing is found in the excavation.

TOURISTIC ENTERTAINMENT AREAS:

* In the applications which are located on one or more parcels on where no registered buildings, project proposals for block base, for more than one parcel base or street base can be made by preparing a concept plan. In case that more than one parcel is united and arranged as entertainment areas, for example it will be possible that back gardens located in the middle of the structuring block can be used for this purpose by using them as a whole. Required arrangement can be considered as a complete project without making any parceling or unification, provided that it is an open and transparent structure and with the permissions and approval of all of the owners. Formed structure shall be licensed as a structure which is registered to the all of the real estates, by using condominium as a base. The possession and operation of the structure shall be made with the management plan depending on the property ownership law base. The municipality of the building has the authority to approve the management plans of the buildings with the license and put an annotation on title deed.

HOUSEHOLD PENSIONING:

* For the parcel or parcels which have Ministry of Tourism investment certificate and promotion certificate, 10% shall be added to the total construction area calculated, for promoting the tourism investments, provided that it is studied with an architectural concept plan. Common places such as breakfast saloon, lobby etc. can be made with a light and transparent structure. Household pensioning and structures and facilities for shopping for local traditional tourism can benefit from zoning promotion application with the tourism investment and tourism promotion certificate which is prepared by the municipality. In the architectural concept plans which shall be prepared by considering more than one structures without making parceling or unification, by using common places in the middle of the block together, structures and facilities can establish a common place provided that the structure which will be built on this area will be used for tourism and arrange them for using activities for tourism such as breakfast saloon, lobby, exhibition and selling kiosks etc. In case that more than one parcel is united and arranged as entertainment areas, for example it will be possible that back gardens located in the middle of the structuring block can be used for this purpose by using them as a whole. Required arrangement can be considered as a complete project without making any parceling or unification, provided that it is an open and transparent structure and with the permissions and approval of all of the owners. Formed structure shall be licensed as a structure which is registered to the all of the real estates, by using condominium as a base. The possession and operation of the structure shall be made with the management plan depending on the property ownership law base. The municipality of the building has the authority to approve the management plans of the buildings with the license and put an annotation on title deed.

C-8. URBAN TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS

C-8-1. OPEN CAR PARK AREAS

* Open car park areas; structures which does not exceeds 6 m² size and 3,50 m height can be built to be used as toilet, guard box, provided that the surrounding is planted with trees, planting for isolation, decreasing the noises, between it and residential areas, provided that there are no washing and greasing functions.

C-8-2. TRANSFORMER CENTERS

* Instead of big, massive structures, arranging stepped buildings, arrangements according to technical requirements shall be made.

C-8-3- ROADS

After the approval of the zoning plan, an application plan for all of the main arterial roads and car roads which have plan proposal shall be prepared. In the plan, provided that the measures for pedestrian and car usages according to zoning plan are used a base, the arrangements stated below shall be determined in the application plan with details.

THE RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE ROAD APPLICATION PROJECT

- Cadastral situation: the map which shows the last situation of property ownerships, which is drawn on the updated present time which the required expropriations and disuses made for road are shown.
- Present situation: The map which is prepared by updating the present map, which shows the relation between zoning rights and disuses made and zoning lines of structuring (direction).
- Operation studies: The studies which the application of application tools such as required disuses, expropriations, arrangement partnership share application etc are shown on the plan for applying the proposed roads as they are shown on the zoning plan.
- Road arrangement study: The study which a project is made for the width cross section and length cross sections of the road to be constructed and every infrastructure and superstructure buildings on the road and other details which shall be applied in the arrangement, provided that zoning direction and zoning lines are the base which is proposed in the zoning plan's scope with this study.
- In case that there is a incompatibility between existing buildings and zoning lines, the correction of the cadastral present situation coincident up to 1 meter shall be done with the approval of the municipality commission according to the study prepared by utilities and construction department provided that the studies above are done.
- In case that there is a incompatibility between registered buildings and zoning lines, the correction of the cadastral present situation coincident up to 1 meter shall be done with the approval of the municipality commission and Edirne KVTVK according to the study prepared by utilities and construction department provided that the studies above are done.
- In the entire protection area, direction, zoning line arrangement in road arrangement studies can be done only once for each parcel.

- In the arrangements, road width cross sections can not be less than the dimensions stated in the plan however in case that there is a incompatibility between zoning line and zoning direction arrangement stated in the zoning plan and the size written on the plan, an application for increasing the width cross section can be made according to the line on the zoning plan. However, in case that existing structuring and zoning line become narrower than the sizes given on the zoning line because of this reason, except that the structure is registered, firstly the possibility whether road is applied according to the sizes given on the plan is considered. If there is no possibility that road is applied with the size given on the plan, the line determined on the zoning plan can only be shortened 1 meter.
- The sizes of the roads stated on the zoning plan are net sizes.
- The car trace standard on the road width cross section determined according to the road sizes given on the zoning plan can not be changed in no condition. Narrowing and expanding can be done on the direction of pedestrian and pavement. In this case, when the road width cross section is narrowed, pavement application may not be done in necessary situations, provided that this is not on main arteries.
- In service road, pavement application shall be distinguished with the pavement covering, but there shall be a rain water channel and/or draining line between car way trace and pedestrian, pavement.

C-8-3-1.1st DEGREE ROADS

* 1st degree roads are arranged with the urban design project by considering them together with the streets opening to road direction, squares, urban-social and urban-technical infrastructure areas. In refuges and passive green areas which belong to the 1st degree roads, lost monumental works entered into Edirne KVTV inventory shall be revived, their projects shall be suitable for the traditional architectural identity of Edirne, by enriching with the city furniture compatible with the historical-cultural-physical and natural identity of the city by using the urban design guides. In the existing roads which are wider than the road width stated on the plan, pedestrian arteries, car parks, taxi stations, emergency (fire, ambulance etc) car pockets shall be made.

C-8-3-2. 2nd DEGREE ROADS

* 2nd degree roads shall be arranged with one way traffic applications by considering them together with the streets opening to road direction, squares, urban-social and urban-technical infrastructure areas. In the areas which the structures entered into Edirne KVTV inventory are intense, original street texture shall be protected, the traditional covering of the street texture maintained with original materials. In the existing roads which are wider than the road width stated on the plan, pedestrian arteries, car parks, taxi stations, emergency (fire, ambulance etc) car pockets shall be made.

C-8-3-3. 3rd DEGREE ROADS

* 3rd degree roads shall be arranged with one way traffic applications if necessary. In the areas which the structures entered into Edirne KVTV inventory are intense, the traditional covering of the street texture maintained with original materials by building streets without pavements according to the original street texture. In the existing roads which are wider than the road width stated on the plan, pedestrian arteries, car parks, taxi stations, emergency (fire, ambulance etc) car pockets shall be made.

C-8-3-4. CROSS ROAD AREAS

* The absolute borders and arrangement types of cross roads shall be arranged with the urban design project, provided that the works entered in to Edirne KVTV inventory are protected, they are combined with squares and pedestrians, they are designed mainly for walking, instead of car traffic, pedestrian ways are on the same level, and all kinds of measurements are taken for maintaining walking circulation on the lateral plane.

THE RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE CROSS ROAD CONSTRUCTION

- Cadastral situation: The map which shows the last situation of property ownerships, which is drawn on the updated present time which the required expropriations and disuses made for road are shown.
- Present situation: The map which is prepared by updating the present map, which shows the relation between zoning rights and disuses made and zoning lines of structuring (direction).
- Operation studies: The studies which the application of application tools such as required disuses, expropriations, arrangement partnership share application etc are shown on the plan for applying the proposed roads as they are shown on the zoning plan.
- Cross road arrangement study: The study which a project is made for the width cross section and length cross sections of the cross road to be constructed and every infrastructure and superstructure buildings on the cross road and other details which shall be applied in the arrangement, provided that zoning direction and zoning lines are the base which is proposed in the zoning plan's scope with this study.
- In case that there is a incompatibility between existing buildings and zoning lines, the correction of the cadastral present situation coincident up to 1 meter shall be done with the approval of the municipality commission according to the study prepared by utilities and construction department provided that the studies above are done.
- In case that there is a incompatibility between registered buildings and zoning lines, the correction of the cadastral present situation coincident up to 1 meter shall be done with the approval of the municipality commission and Edirne KVTVK according to the study prepared by utilities and construction department provided that the studies above are done.
- In the entire protection area, direction, zoning line arrangement in cross road arrangement studies can be done only once for each parcel.
- In the arrangements, cross road width cross sections can not be less than the dimensions stated in the plan however in case that there is a incompatibility between zoning line and zoning direction arrangement stated in the zoning plan and the size written on the plan, an application for increasing the width cross section can be made according to the line on the zoning plan. However, in case that existing structuring and zoning line become narrower than the sizes given on the zoning line because of this reason, except that the structure is registered, firstly the possibility whether cross road is applied according to the sizes given on the plan is considered. If there is no possibility that cross road is applied with the size given on the plan, the line determined on the zoning plan can only be shortened 1 meter.
- The sizes of the cross roads stated on the zoning plan are net sizes.
- The car trace standard on the road width cross section determined according to the cross road sizes given on the zoning plan can not be changed in no condition. Narrowing and expanding can be done on the direction of pedestrian and pavement. In this case, when the cross road width cross section is narrowed, pavement application may not be done in necessary situations, provided that this is not on main arteries.
- In service roads, pavement application shall be distinguished with the pavement covering, but there shall be a rain water channel and/or draining line between car way trace and pedestrian, pavement.

C-9. SPECIAL PROJECT AREAS: *URBAN DESIGN PROJECT AREAS*

- 1.** In the traditional commercial areas, touristic facility areas, renewal areas, residential+accommodation areas, Kaleiçi protection area, main pedestrian routes and squares, main avenues and roads, park areas and other stated areas, applications according to urban design projects shall be made.
- 2.** For the urban design areas defined in the plan general terms, after urban design guides are prepared, without changing the function stated in the plan, without increasing the structure intensity and total construction area, applications with 1/500, 1/200, 1/100 and if required smaller scaled urban design projects shall be made.
- 3.** Original heights of the cultural properties on the KVTV inventory shall be maintained, plan height shall not be exceeded on the parcels which are neighbor to the monumental works and parcels within the visual and topographic sphere of influence, provided that the original canopy level is not exceed.
- 4.** In the 1st phase protection areas, in the blocks which registered civil architecture examples are dense and/or create a texture, original floor number of the ancient work can not be increased. In the 1st phase protection areas, the civil architecture examples which are registered on the KVTV inventory and registered damaged work shall be protected by making restitution and restorations and revived.
- 5.** In the urban design projects, the heights stated in the plan shall be decreased by considering KVTV inventory, neighbors of the 1st protection areas and monumental work, neighboring of ancient works and the properties such as natural environment, visual sphere of influence, canopy level etc.
- 6.** In the urban design projects made for 1st phase protection areas, area shall include the 3rd dimension fully and street silhouettes with scales on which measurements can be done shall be prepared. urban design projects shall include the details on region, street, block, parcel and structure according to the terms stated on the urban design guides.
- 7.** In the urban design projects, city furniture stated in the urban design guides shall be used, the landscape quality shall be enriched with the tree species identified with Edirne by protecting the existing green texture. Urban design projects shall include detailed projects such as parcel interior garden usage, street-structure relationship, façade and silhouette properties, architectural element and city furniture elements etc.
- 8.** Urban design areas can be increased or expanded by adding the visual sphere of influence of the parcels which demolished registered structure revivifications made according to KVTV inventory and their close environment, of areas such as protected block, street, face etc. and of regions which monumental works and ancient works are dense but it can not be narrowed. The urban design project areas which should be approved by Edirne Municipality and Edirne KVTVKK shall be prepared in a way that its dimensions can cover minimum street scales and all parcels facing the street.
- 9.** In the streets in the areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road levels shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.
- 10.** There shall not be any changes in the functions of the existing structures inside the urban design areas and blocks, but in new structuring (new structures made after demolishing), urban design decisions shall be followed.

11. 76, 332, 393, 398, 399, 400, 401, 406, 624, 405, 401, 404, 661, 397, 394, 331, 389, 390, 661, 1072, 209, 689, 690, 1072 blocks and, Mumcular, Tahtakale, Saraçlar, Çilingirler Roads and Tahmis Street are urban design project areas.

C-9. PROTECTION REGIONS

C-9-1. 1ST PHASE PROTECTION REGIONS (MONUMENTAL WORKS AND ENVIRONMENTS)

1. In the 1st phase protection regions in the monumental work scale, urban design projects shall be made at least with the scale of streets which faces the monumental work with all directions.

* Monumental works shall be cleared of the extensions which are not worth to be protected, traditional road texture shall be kept and no new streets except the ones which are pedestrians shall be opened, pedestrians connect the protection regions together. In the streets in the areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road levels shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.

2. The application on the parcels which are empty or have no ancient works shall be done according to the typological properties in the protection region, provided that the heights determined for the parcels in the visual and topographic influence sphere of monumental works are not bigger than the original canopy height of the monumental work and they don't damage the view of the work. In the urban design projects with at least street scale, the protection of civil architecture examples surround the monumental works of the region, places identified with the historical events and persons shall be observed.

3. Original, private, registered buildings which are civil architecture examples shall be kept with their original shapes. In the restitution and restoration stages, location originality can not be changed with the arrangements according to condominium.

4. For new structures, the heights can not be given other than the original height values of the monumental properties listed on the KVTV inventory which it is in the parcel, block, and visual sphere of influence.

C-10. STRUCTURES NEEDED TO BE PROTECTED

1. In archeological protection areas and urban protection areas, after any registered work is demolished, the ruins such as pieces, walls, ground coverings, stairs etc. left behind shall be protected.

2. In the protection areas, in the parcels which are adjacent to the registered, intangible cultural and natural properties, for unregistered and illegal buildings which don't have usage permission certificate according to the existing legal regulations, maintenance and simple repair permissions shall not be given.

3. The maintenance and basic repairs of the unregistered buildings in the parcels adjacent to the registered, intangible, cultural and natural properties and in protection areas shall be made with the control and responsibility of the related municipality according to existing resolution, considering the terms of the zoning plan for protection. The maintenance and basic repairs of the registered buildings shall be made with the approval of Edirne KVTVKK.

4. For the repairs and restorations of the registered ancient buildings, an application permission shall be taken with the 1/50 scaled building survey compatible to existing resolutions, restitution project, restoration projects prepared with the interior and exterior photos, from the KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

Provided that they are original structure elements, the same conditions are valid for annexes such as, extensions, garden, garden wall, set, well, tree etc.

5. For the fire danger in the wooden buildings, it is required to have devices and system determined according to Fire Regulation terms. If it is a registered work, the regulation terms shall be determined with the Edirne KVTVKK decision.

C-11. URBAN ELEMENTS NEEDED TO BE PROTECTED.

B-11-1. NATURAL ELEMENTS

Coasts: The coasts of Maritza and Tunca rivers are maintained as they are and their functions kept. Changes in the coast forms shall be made with the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council for Protection Intended Urban Design and Landscape Arrangement Projects.

Green Areas and Trees: The green areas shown on the plan and trees with monumental properties determined as monumental trees shall be protected. The arrangement of these areas for giving a meaning for city life shall be made after the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council for Protection Intended Urban Design and Landscape Arrangement Projects.

The gardens of the structures which are registered as cultural property in 1st degree protection regions can be rearranged by maintaining old characteristics. For arrangement projects, approval of the related Edirne KVTVK Region Council is required.

C-11-2. INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS

1. Infrastructure elements such as electricity transmission towers, phone cables, waste collection units which affect the urban texture, streets and silhouette in urban protection area shall be designed according to protection zoning plan decisions with detail and applied after approval of Edirne KVTVK Region Council.

2. Except the lampposts for illumination, iron, concrete electricity and telephone pillars shall be removed and installment shall be made underground. If this can't be done, they shall be changed with the elements made with materials and dimensions compatible for the identity of the region. In necessary situations, for the pillars made with related official or private organizations, channels, pipelines etc. an approval from the KVTVK Edirne Region Council shall be taken.

C-11-3. OTHER ELEMENTS

1. In commercial and residential areas, it shall be provided that shops are compatible with the house faces in materials and colors. For this subject, a permission shall be taken from the municipality for new buildings.

2. In all of the 1st phase protection regions on the outer façades and roofs of the monumental works and civil architecture examples which are in the KVTV inventory, existing or to be revived, extensions such as antennas other than the common antenna, gsm base stations, water depots, signboards, advertisement panels illuminated or not, air conditioners etc. can not be placed. In the exterior illumination of these kinds of buildings, illumination types and colors which can harm face materials and work physically and visually can not be used. But, air conditioners, panels identifying the region or monumental- civil architecture example buildings, direction panels, panels showing the shops made with the materials and dimensions stated in the urban design guide, can be placed on the street level or

on the street as it is stated in the urban design guide without causing visual pollution.

3. Suitable standards for identifying signboards and panels according to the street identity and existing resolutions. The boards shall be placed only in their operation regions and in the ground floor level. For the application and controls of the said boards and panels, municipality is authorized.

4. For all kinds of boards, illuminated or not, and hardware made around them which will be placed on the cultural and natural properties needed to be protected and protection areas, application shall be made according to resolution dated 12.3.1999 and numbered 638 and considering the problems seen in the application and situations contrasting to the regulations.

D- THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS INSIDE THE PROTECTION ZONING PLAN

D-1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. When it is wanted to have solutions with special characteristics, different from the structure arrangement stated in the plan, for the new designs which don't increase the plan density and height, don't damage the silhouette, it is required to have a decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

2. In the areas which an arrangement will be done according to concept design of the plan, places given a Hmax; application shall be made according to concept design. Concept projects which shall be prepared with the face proposals compatible for Edirne housing typology, shall be arranged firstly as detached order. For the parcels which doesn't provide the individual structure conditions for the conditions stated in this plan notes or can not be united with the neighbors, by using adjacent, twin, block order or combinations of these structuring forms; without exceeding the density, height and environment structure terms given in the plan; for the block studies to be prepared, given solely, the approval of the Edirne Mayoralty shall be taken, for making application according the making application for related parcel or parcels requests, again Mayoralty is authorized.

3. The applications in the areas which the floor heights are decreased with the plan decision according to existing situation in the plan, shall be applied when new structures are planned. The structures which are against the stated zoning conditions can be used until their economical life is over. No permissions for restorations such as modification face restoration for changing the original shape of the building shall be given. The application which will made as a basic repairs for using the building until its economical life is over can be made with permission.

D-2. CONDITIONS FOR AREAS AND STRUCTURES

D-2-1. PARCEL DIMENSIONS

For the parcels which are not compatible with the conditions given below, no structuring permission is given unless it is combined with at least one of the neighboring parcels.

If there are no other different conditions given in the zoning plan, for the parceling to be made, the minimum dimensions of the parcels shall be determined by considering location properties such as area decline, road conditions, existing structures, etc. and the dimensions and requirements of the buildings which are possible to construct in these areas. In these determinations, the conditions for parcel widths can not be violated.

* In the adjacent order structuring, in the parcels which have a face from the front and behind, it shall be compatible for the front width measurements on both faces.

* In the corner parcels, from the lengths facing the two roads, the parcel width facing the wider road shall be assumed as the parcel depth.

* In the parcels heading the blocks (ones having faces from three roads), the middle part which doesn't adjacent to neighbor shall be assumed as parcel width, the side parts adjacent to neighbors as parcel depth.

D-2-2. PARCEL WIDTHS

In residential and commercial areas

For the parcels open to adjacent order structuring min: 6,00 m,

For the corner parcels width, at least: 6,00 m,

For separate order, the total of the side garden distances can not be less than +6 m.

For the parcels heading the blocks width is at least 6 m.

For the separate order parcels in the areas which will be arranged according to concept design width is at least 14,00 m.

D-2-3. PARCEL DEPTHS

- **In residential and commercial areas, it can not be less than**
 - a) **(12,00) meters for the order without front garden**
 - b) **Front garden distance + (13,00) meters for the order without front garden.**
- **It can not be less than 40 meters for the urban working areas other than residential.**

ACCORDING TO TEXTURE TYPOLOGIES;

➤ AREAS SHOWN WITH D-1 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *KALEİÇİ REGION*

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Side garden distance is minimum min 3m.
- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.

➤ AREAS SHOWN WITH D-2 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *KALEİÇİ REGION*

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Side garden distances are required in the situations below:
 - If there is a registered structure which is separate order or with a side garden on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.
 - If there is a registered structure which does not have a side garden and of which the side front facing the neighbor has windows on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.

➤ AREAS SHOWN WITH D-3 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *SELIMIYE REGION*

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Side garden distances are required in the situations below;
 - If there is a registered structure which is separate order or with a side garden on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.
 - If there is a registered structure which does not have a side garden and of which the side front facing

the neighbor has windows on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-4 SIGN ON THE PLAN:**

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Side garden distance is minimum min 3m.
- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-5 SIGN ON THE PLAN:**

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas (the blocks coded with D5 in the plan);

- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Side garden distances are required in the situations below;
- If there is a registered structure which is separate order or with a side garden on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.
- If there is a registered structure which does not have a side garden and of which the side front facing the neighbor has windows on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-6 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *BABADEMİRTAŞ AND ENVIRONMENT RENEWAL AREA:***

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas (the blocks coded with D6 in the plan);

- Side garden distance is minimum min 3m.
- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Front garden distance, minimum 3 m for structures with 3 floors and minimum 5 m. for structures with 4 floors.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-7 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *CENTER REGION (SARAÇLAR ROAD AND ENVIRONMENT)***

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas (the blocks coded with D7 in the plan);

- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Side garden distances are required in the situations below;
- If there is a registered structure which is separate order or with a side garden on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.
- If there is a registered structure which does not have a side garden and of which the side front facing the neighbor has windows on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.

* The structures which does not comply with the minimum structuring terms according to the conditions above, can be protected as they are without leaving a back garden distance.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-8 SIGN ON THE PLAN: *2nd CONVERSION REGION***

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Side garden distance is minimum min 3m.
- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.

➤ **AREAS SHOWN WITH D-9 SIGN ON THE PLAN; *SURROUNDING OF CONVERSION REGION:***

It shall be opened for separate order structuring. In these areas;

- Back garden distance is minimum min 5m.
- Side garden distances are required in the situations below;
- If there is a registered structure which is separate order or with a side garden on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden.
- If there is a registered structure which does not have a side garden and of which the side front facing the neighbor has windows on a neighboring parcel to the parcel, there shall be 3,00 m. side garden

STRUCTURE MATERIALS USED IN THE STRUCTURES CONTAINED IN THE PROTECTION ZONING PLAN:

- The buildings which will be built according to protection zoning plan:
 - > For registered structures, in the restoration projects, it is required that the materials suitable for the original, the structuring materials stated in the relief of the building. In all of the restoration projects, materials and material details shall be given in full detail.
 - > If the building is not registered, it is required to use the materials which are compatible with the structuring materials for the buildings of the texture but it should be noticed that it is a new structure in the texture.

ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES AND BUILDING ELEMENTS OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN THE EDIRNE PROVINCIAL CENTER

The cultural and natural properties to be protected in Edirne Province can be classified as below in single structure scope:

Monumental Structures;

- a) Mosques,
- b) Fountains,
- c) Open air praying places,
- d) Bridges,
- e) Martyrdom and graveyards,
- f) Complexes,
- g) Natural monuments,
- h) Monuments,
- i) Public fountains,
- j) Caravanserais,
- k) Tombs,

Civil Buildings;

- a) Residential,
- b) Buildings used for commercial purposes,
(single shops and lined shops)
- c) Buildings used for residential + commercial purposes,

Official Buildings;

- a) Schools,
- b) Municipality and buildings used for other public purposes,
- c) Military buildings.

HOUSING TYPOLOGY AROUND SELİMİYE

In Selimiye and the parts around it, there is a traditional, organic texture, different from Kaleiçi. The buildings in this vicinity are usually masonry, but also wooden carcass buildings can be seen too.

Housings have again adjacent order. Separate order buildings can be seen, although they are rare. There are structures with gardens. Usually structures have extensions. Extensions are supported with wooden supports. Entrance usually is usually made in the middle part of the front. Structures usually have (ground + 1) floors, but (basement+ ground + 1) and (basement+ ground + 2) are also seen.

They usually have hipped roofs, covered with Turkish style roof tiles. Organic roof cover can be seen too. Roofs in this region have canopies like Kaleiçi.

HOUSING TYPOLOGY IN KALEİÇİ RESIDENTIAL

Kaleiçi Region has a urban development plan which has a grid form. The housings in the area are usually masonry, usually more artsy and ornamented compared with the other part of the city. The ground is flat in this area. Housings opens directly to streets in this area. In small numbered ones with gardens, gardens are protected with low iron fences, and in a shape which can be seen from the street. It is also possible to see the example on the parts on the sides in this drawn area.

In the other part of the city, there is a traditional, organic urban texture. The buildings in this area are more self enclosed, and more modest and simple in size.

Housings are usually adjacent ordered because they are without yards. But, examples of separate order are there, although it is rare. In the front faces, symmetry (except corner buildings) is seen often.

It is seen that the entrance is placed in the middle of the plan scheme to create the symmetry, when raised from the street by steps, mostly placed inside the building, its top and two sides are arranged with extensions. Although there are single sided stairs on the fronts, it is seen that symmetry is considered.

Extensions are supported by pillars in the buildings. In the corner buildings, saw extension examples can be seen, although it is rare.

Buildings are usually with basement floors (basement + ground), (basement + 1) or (basement + 2). Windows having rectangular shapes, with low arches opens to the street, by increasing the top ceiling levels of basement floors around 80 cm from street levels.

1 GROUP



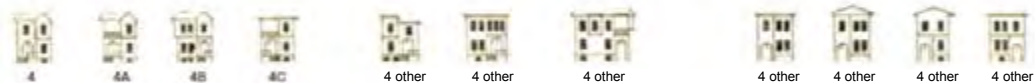
TWIN BUILDINGS



3 GROUP



4 GROUP



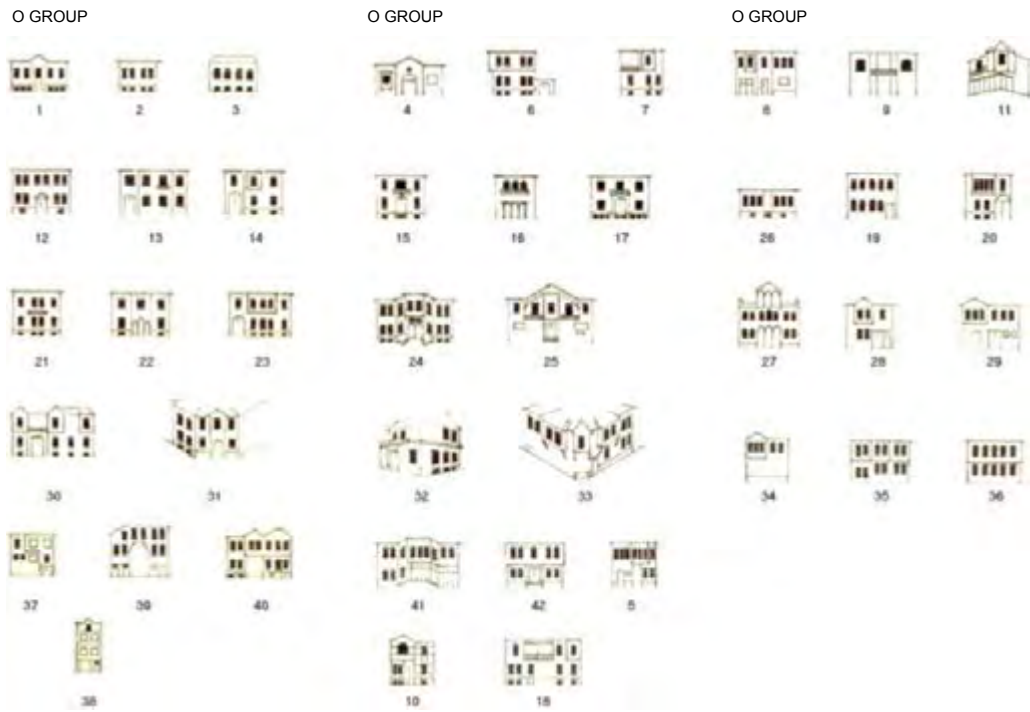
5 GROUP



Windows have wooden, double wings, with 1/2 ratio. There are windows with blinds, although it is rare.

Doors are also wooden and with double wings. The variety seen in the windows can be considered as the architectural riches in the region.

Usually, housings have hipped roofs and covered with Turkish style tiles. But, more organic roof covers can be seen too.



Roofs are usually have outward canopies, in more artsy and ornamented buildings, bottoms of the canopies are covered with wood.

It is seen that buildings are with ornamentation, floor gaps with beams, windows with thick frames, plasters, fake columns, arches or similar elements with ornamentation. Decorations below canopies, roof frontals with geometrical or plant figures (in triangular or circular shapes), profiles below the balconies are the elements which give movements to faces.

Saraçlar and Fish Bazaar Roads are the areas where there are commercial buildings densely in the city. These buildings usually have ground or ground + 1 floors.

Plan Schemes

The housings in the Edirne Kaleiçi have similarities with traditional plan type with inner halls. However, some variations from plan with inner halls can be seen according to place distribution.

The anteroom, an element determines the plan, is located on the sides or middle of the room series. This plan options change with the sizes of the parcels where the structure is built.

73 housings are found that anteroom is on the sides in the plan scheme. These housings have at most 3 rooms. It is seen that this plan type is applied generally with two floors and two rooms. Housing with single room is found.

LAYOUT							
A) ACCORDING TO STAIR PLACE				B) ACCORDING TO RELATION BETWEEN ROOMS			
ROOM NUMBER	MIDDLE ANTEROOM		SIDE ANTEROOM		ROOM NUMBER	MIDDLE ANTEROOM	SIDE ANTEROOM
	IN ROOM SERIES	IN ANTEROOM	IN ROOM SERIES	IN ANTEROOM			
2					1		
					2		
3					3		
					4		
4					5		
<p>TYPOLOGY STUDY RELATED WITH EDİRNE HOUSINGS WAS PREPARED WITH META PEYZAJ AŞ. REFERENCING TO THE STUDY WHICH P. ARCHITECT HÜSREV TAYLA, IN 1964 WHEN HE WAS THE RELIEF MONUMENTS MANAGER AND 'PLAN AND FRONT ANALYSIS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSINGS IN EDİRNE KALEİÇİ' THESIS BY S. AKANSEL.</p>							

141 housings are found to have anterooms in the middle of room series in plan schemes. These housings can be with 2, 3, 4, or 5 rooms. It is seen that this plan scheme is generally applied with four rooms.

In the original design of Kaleiçi historical housings, service places such as kitchen, toilet are placed outside, but, today, they are placed inside the housing by making some changes in the interior place.

Stair Locations

Stairs are usually placed on the anteroom, inside room series or at the end of room series. Out of 102 housings with 2 floors, stairs are placed in the anteroom in 56 housings, in the two room series in 22 housings, at the end of the room series in 24 housings.

For both plan types which anteroom is placed in the middle or on the sides, stairs too can be in the anteroom or room series.

Entrance Doors






In the housings in Kaleiçi, entrances are arranged to open to the street or the garden. By the windows opening to the side or the top of the main entrance door which is pulled inside by entrance recess, both the entrance is controlled and natural ventilation and illumination are provided.

The distribution of entrance doors are given below;

- Without windows 23,
- Window on single side 3,
- Windows on two sides 8,
- Just top window 96,
- Top window and a window on one side 5,
- Top window and a window on both sides 56

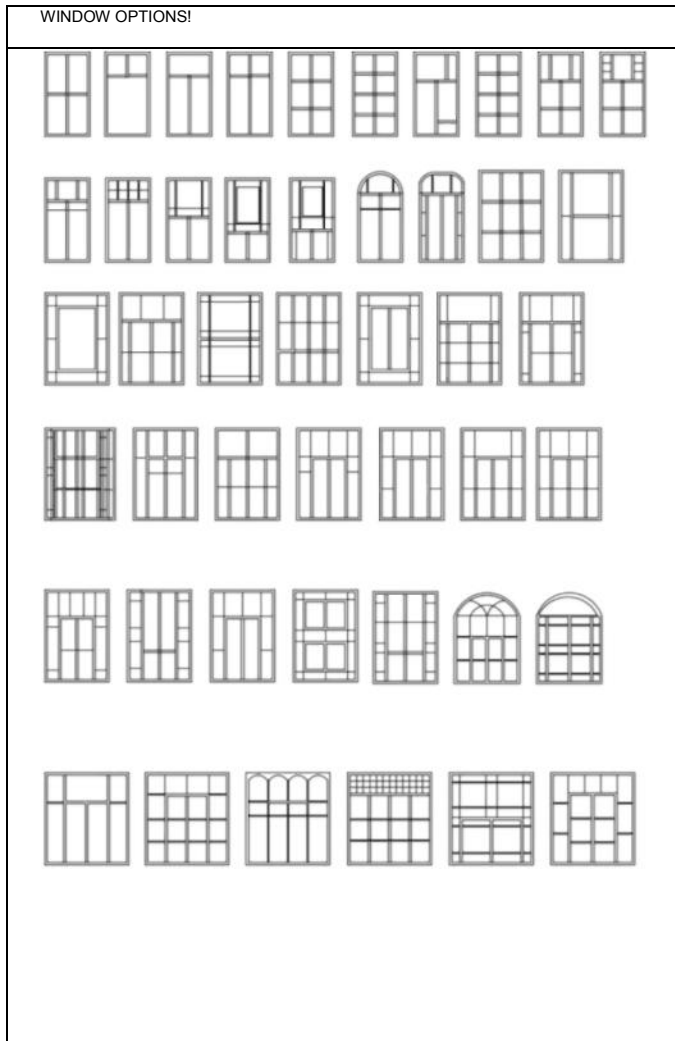
Entrances are pulled back between 1,20 m and 1,50 m in the plan. They are arranged with level differences between 1,20 m and 1,75 m. to the street. Some housings are arranged without stairs.

- Entrance door is without stairs 40 ,
- Stairs covers all anteroom 45 ,
- Stairs are in the middle of anteroom 21 ,
- Stairs are placed on one side of the anteroom 81 ,
- Stairs are placed on both sides of the anteroom 10 ,

STAIR LOCATIONS IN ENTRANCE DOORS				
Without stairs	whole	In the middle	On one side	In both sides
				
<small>TYPOLOGY STUDY RELATED WITH EDIRNE HOUSINGS WAS PREPARED WITH META PEYZAJ AŞ. REFERENCING TO THE STUDY WHICH P. ARCHITECT HUSREV TAYLA, IN 1984 WHEN HE WAS THE RELIEF MONUMENTS MANAGER AND "PLAN AND FRONT ANALYSIS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSINGS IN EDİRNE KALEİÇİ" THESIS BY S. AKANSEL.</small>				

Windows In Kaleiçi housings, windows are arranged in multiple numbers and with different sizes. Depending on the location of plan scheme, there are two windows in the rooms placed one or two sides of the entrance. As the room sizes decrease, number of windows becomes one. Because there are balconies and extensions on the top floors, window arrangement changes.

The widths of the windows of Kaleiçi housings changes between 0,80 m and 2,30 m. the sizes of the windows placed on sides of the main entrance door are between 0,60 m and 1,00 m. The heights of the windows are between 1,80 and 2,90 m.









Extensions

They can be classified depending on their locations which determine the front arrangements of extensions and balconies. The options arranged depending on whether there is a balcony or extension on the entrance in the face are given below:

Balcony on and side of the entrance






- Balcony on the top of the entrance,
- Balcony on the top of the entrance and on one side
- Balcony on the top of the entrance and on both sides
- Balcony on the top of the entrance and extension on one side
- Balcony on the top of the entrance and extension on both sides
- Balcony on the top of the entrance and balcony on one side and extension on the other side

FRONT TYPOLOGIES OF THE HOUSINGS IN THE EDIRNE KALEİÇİ DISTRICT	
BALCONY ON THE ENTRANCE AND ON ONE SIDE	
Balcony on the entrance	
Balcony on the entrance and on both sides	
Balcony on the entrance and on one side	
Balcony on the entrance and extension on one side	
Balcony on the entrance and extension on both sides	
Balcony on the entrance and balcony on one side and extension on the other side	
<small>TPOLOGY STUDY RELATED WITH EDIRNE HOUSINGS WAS PREPARED WITH META PEYZAJ AŞ. REFERENCING TO THE STUDY WHICH P. ARCHITECT HÜSREV TAYLA, IN 1964 WHEN HE WAS THE RELIEF MONUMENTS MANAGER AND "PLAN AND FRONT ANALYSIS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSINGS IN EDIRNE KALEİÇİ" THESIS BY S. AKANSEL.</small>	

Extension on the entrance and on the sides

- Extension on one side of the entrance
- Extension on both sides of the entrance
- Extension on the entrance
- Extension on the entrance, balconies on both sides
- Extension on the entrance, balconies on one side

The extension are arranged on all faces of the housing, in the middle, in one edge, in two edges, on the corner, on one side or on two sides in Kaleiçi historical housings.




FRONT TYPOLOGIES OF THE HOUSINGS IN THE EDİRNE KALEİÇİ DISTRICT	
EXTENSION ON THE ENTRANCE AND ON ONE SIDE	
Extension on one side of the entrance	
Extension on both sides of the entrance	
Extension on the entrance	
Extension on the entrance, balcony on both sides	
Extension on the entrance, balcony on one side	
<small>TPOLOGY STUDY RELATED WITH EDİRNE HOUSINGS WAS PREPARED WITH META PEYZAJ AS, REFERENCING TO THE STUDY WHICH P. ARCHITECT HÜSREV TAYLA, IN 1984 WHEN HE WAS THE RELIEF MONUMENTS MANAGER AND PLAN AND FRONT ANALYSIS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSINGS IN EDİRNE KALEİÇİ' THESIS BY S. AKANSEL.</small>	

Roof and Canopy Forms

In the historical housings of Kaleiçi, for the ones arranged with adjacent order, roofs are inclined on both sides – have saddle roof form. In the street faces with extension or balcony, the incline directions on the roof are combined and surfaces inclined to the street converted to hipped roof or saddle roof.

In the housings on the corner parcels or with gardens, hipped roofs inclined to for directions are used.

In the single floor housings, canopy formation on the entrance and the entrance recess are emphasized.

CHAMFERED FORMS OF ROOM DOORS		
2 ROOMS	3 ROOMS	4 ROOMS
		
<small>TPOLOGY STUDY RELATED WITH EDIRNE HOUSINGS WAS PREPARED WITH META PEYZAJ AŞ. REFERENCING TO THE STUDY WHICH P. ARCHITECT HÜSREV TAYLA, IN 1964 WHEN HE WAS THE RELIEF MONUMENTS MANAGER AND "PLAN AND FRONT ANALYSIS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSINGS IN EDIRNE KALEİÇİ" THESIS BY S. AKANSEL.</small>		

Floor Numbers

The distribution of 214 housings are given below

- Basement + 1 floor
- Basement + 1 floor + attic
- Basement + 1 floor + pinnacle
- Basement + 2 floors 102,
- Basement + 2 floors + attic 1,
- Basement + 2 floor + pinnacle 4,
- 2 floors 7,
- 2 floors + pinnacle 1

EVALUATION OF ALL EDIRNE HOUSINGS ACCORDING TO CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS

- 1) Wooden completely, adobe filling between carcasses, surface coated, Ground floor is masonry, top floor is wooden, wooden filling between wooden carcasses
- 2) Ground floor is with surface coating, top floor is wooden, wooden on wooden carcasses
- 3) Brick masonry
- 4) Wooden covering on brick masonry
- 5) Basement floor is masonry, brick masonry over it
- 6) Wooden covering on masonry
- 7) Ground floor is masonry, surface coatings on adobe between wooden carcasses
- 8) Ground is masonry, brick between wooden carcasses over it
- 9) Ground is masonry, rubble stone between wooden carcasses over it
- 10) Ones built with masonry construction technique with face stones etc.

SHOP TYPOLOGIES

1) Serial Shops:

- Serial shops integrated below a single roof covering.
- The examples which each unit has its own saddle roof and integrated with same parapet and canopy.
- Examples which each roof covering which located on an inclined area, unit covers several shops, creates a street silhouette.

It is seen that these serial shops which are the houses of the governmental officials, which one of the most beautiful urban architectures, maintain their original architectural characteristics on the top floor, but lost their architectural integrity with their faces arranged in a non-original and various shapes and with both top floors and side units on the ground floors.

2) Single Unit Shops:

- The ones which were constructed with the brick masonry construction technique and have stones for ornamentation elements on front faces.

- It is seen the usually ground floors lost their originality but front arrangements of top floors are maintained.

- It is seen that the shops with frontals and wide parapets lost their originality except their roof parapets. It is seen that there are movements to the out or inside in the parapets and ornamentations with plant designs on the frontals.




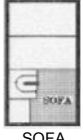
The buildings which are used both for residential and commercially are usually with narrow fronts and rectangular plans. “Changing” in the ground floors are much. Top floors are comparatively more original and usually with balconies in the middle or thoroughly. In the examples with balconies in the middle in the top floor, there are windows on both sides and usually windows are with thick frames. Fronts are enriched with arched windows with stone dressings, plasters, arch stones etc. Also, it is seen that they are separated with the concrete fire parapets on the floors (for example E 80). As a result of the studies made considering the ANTEROOMS which are the most dominant element effecting the plan typology in the studies which cover 255 housings in the Süleymaniye region, with the purpose of determination of plan characteristics of dominant housing type in the region in the scope of the urban design project for protection in the Süleymaniye protection area, it is seen that dominant anteroom type in the region is INTERIOR ANTEROOMS.

It is determined that region characteristics have the types, given below in the main title of INTERIOR ANTEROOMS as a result of area studies and existing reliefs.

1. The type which there is a room on the one face of interior anteroom
2. The type which there is a room on both faces of the interior anteroom
3. Inner corner is with anteroom
4. The middle is with anteroom.

It is stated that in the 255 housings in the region studies

- 46% is with middle anterooms
- 34% is with rooms on both faces of the interior anterooms
- 15% is with corner anterooms
- 5% is the type with room on one face of the interior anteroom and the dominant plan type in the region is with INTERIOR MIDDLE ANTEROOMS.

	1	2	3	4
NAME	THE TYPE WITH ROOM ON ONE FACE OF THE INTERIOR ANTEROOM	THE TYPE WITH ROOM ON ONE FACE OF THE INTERIOR ANTEROOM	WITH MIDDLE ANTEROOM	WITH CORNER ANTEROOM
PLAN				
RATIO	34%	4.8%	46%	15.2%

It is found in the studies made for the dominant housing type in the region according to structural materials that, of the 255 housing studied:

- 44% is wooden
- 30.6% is masonry
- 18.6% is masonry in the bottom floors and wooden in the top floors
- 6.6% are wooden covering on the concrete structure after renewals made.

In the studies made by considering the structure and material properties, it is found that the wall thickness of the masonry houses are usually 40 cm, the wall thickness of the houses with other structure characteristics are usually 20 cm. It is determined that dominant housing type is the one with wooden structure and with wooden materials .

Of the 255 houses studied

- 47.3% is with 3 floors
- 45.3% with 2 floors
- 2.6% with 4 floors
- 1.3% with 1 floor
- 1.3% with 4.5 floors
- 4% with 3.5 floors. According to floor analysis, it can be said that HOUSING TYPE WITH 3 FLOORS is dominant in the region.

In the housing parcel analysis for region housing made for determination of housing type identifies region characteristics, it is found that

- 52.6% are in adjacent order
 - 22.2 are mentions and located on parcel with a garden of it,
 - 3% are twin housings.
 - 22% are located on the corner parcels
- According to the frontal analysis and typologies, it is found that
- 77.7% of the housings in the region are with windows without frameworks
 - 22.3% have frameworks.
- (66% of the windows with frameworks, have frameworks on the top of the windows.)

It is found that of the ones which have EXTENSIONS which is a characteristic property of the fronts

- 58.4% are with middle extensions
 - 20.5% with side extensions
 - 4.5% with corner extensions
 - 16.6% are without extensions.
- Parcel areas can not be less than 2000m² in the urban working areas other than residential.

D-2-3. CONDITION FOR SPECIAL CASES

* For the parcels which the widths are between 3,00 m and 4,00 m, with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council, applications with Max h= 9,50 shall be done, provided that representation sizes are provided and plan heights are not exceeded.

* After 5,00 m, plan terms are valid.

* Except the special cases stated above, small parcels can not be opened for structures, without integration.

For the structures which will be built with the maximum building closeness limit;

* Incase that closed extension is build, an extension of max: 1,5 can be made and it shall be pulled out min. 3 m from the back parcel. Incase that an extension is built, it is possible to close to the back parcel at least 4,5 m after maximum building closeness limit.

* Incase that, an open extension is built, an extension of max: 1,5 can be made and it shall be pulled out min. 2 m from the back parcel. In this case it is possible to close to the back parcel at least 3,5 m after maximum building closeness limit.

* If other than its parcel, the maximum building closeness limit is exceeded in the neighbor parcel or the minimum conditions given above can not be met, it is required to pull out from its parcel 2 m, with the condition that being inside the maximum building closeness limit.

For the separate order areas which shall not open to the structuring with adjacent order; the parcels greater than 400 m² shall be solved with concept plans, and Max TAKS = 0,50 and Max KASK = 1,50.

- In the concept project areas;
- If separate order shall be followed, front garden can not be smaller than 5,00 m, and side garden than 3,00 m.

* For the parcels which can not provide required front garden distance solely or by agreeing with the neighboring parcels and which the conditions of plan notes can not be met, Mayoralty is authorized to determine the front garden distance.

D-2-4. PARCELING PLAN, SUBDIVISIONS, UNIFICATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

- For all of the zoning blocks, without making parceling plan, subdividing and unifying of parcels can not be done in these blocks.

- Except the places determined for the realization of various public and service facilities and the places determined by the building order construction base area and the places with adjacent order, which their sized were determined in the plan, if there is a zoning parceling plan subject to separate and adjacent order, the new construction base area obtained after unification of zoning parcels can not exceeds the total of the construction base areas which they have before unification of the parcels.
- As a result of parceling plans, temporary construction permission shall not be given for the residual and cadastral parcels created as a part of zoning plan.

D-2-4-1. CONDITIONS FOR UNIFICATION

- * Small parcels which does not meet the zoning conditions can be unified by combining.
- * Inside the protection areas, unification can be made with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.
- * In the social utility areas, for the parcels cancelled for public, in the cancellation stage, unification and parceling can be made with the decision of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

D-2-4-2. CONDITIONS FOR SUBDIVIDING

For the parcels greater than 400 m; the conditions below are valid for subdividing.

- * **In adjacent order** each new parcel created with the subdividing can not be less than 200 m², provided that front width condition is met.
- * **In separate order** it can not be less than 400 m², provided that front width facing the street is at least 14,00 m.

D-2-4-3. SUBDIVIDING AFTER UNIFICATION AND UNIFICATION AFTER SUBDIVIDING

- * Areas which their parcel fronts or depths are not enough in a manner that they can't get zoning permission, can be opened to construction by uniting with at least one of the neighboring parcels and divided again. The parcels created after dividing can not be smaller than the minimum parcel sizes.
- * For the parcels which are arranged as any social-technical infrastructure or has green areas inside the blocks in the plan, incase that agreements for unification, dividing, subdividing after unification, or unification after subdividing to reach the maximum building closeness limit can not be made, residual parcels which belongs to the parcels in the service area inside maximum building closeness limit can not be formed, this kinds of parcels are added to the utility areas.

D-2-4-4. AUTHORIZATION FOR UNIFICATION AND SUBDIVIDING

- * Edirne Mayoralty is authorized for making subdivisions, unifications and cancelations.

D-3. CONDITIONS RELATED WITH BUILDINGS

BUILDING FACES

D-3-1. BUILDINGS WITH ADJACENT ORDER

- * **Between blocks;**
 - Front length is at least 6,00 m.
- * **For corner buildings;** wide street face is length and narrow street face is depth:
 - Front length is at least 6,00 m.
- * **In the block heads;** wide street face is length and faces for secondary streets are depth:
 - Front length is at least 6,00 m.

* For the buildings which are smaller than minimum front length and minimum building depth because it is between registered buildings, buildings can be made provided that the height is maximum 3 floors and representation sizes are met. But, it is required that its project shall be approved by KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

D-3-2. BUILDINGS WITH SEPARATE ORDER

For the buildings to be built in the places subject to separate building order, maximum building front is 30,00 meters. If the parcel width is less than 14 m. side garden distance can be decreased up to 2 meters. Incase that minimum building front can not be met, twin order can be applied.

* The construction base of each buildings can not exceeds 300 m2, provided that construction and height values given in the plan is not exceeded.

BUILDING DEPTHS

- Buildings shall be constructed provided that building depths don't exceed maximum 40,00 meters and in no case, it does not close to the back garden limit more than 3 meters.
- In adjacent order, buildings shall be constructed provided that it is minimum 7,00 meters and back garden distance is not exceed.
- In separate order, buildings shall be constructed provided that TAKS 40% is not exceeded in the areas which parcel area is greater than 400 m2.

D-3-3. CONDITION FOR SPECIAL CASES

* Maximum building closeness limit determines the maximum building depth. For the parcels, where maximum building closeness limit can not be met, plan notes are valid.

* In the back front, even if it is inside the maximum building closeness limit, extensions exceeding the front face width and located at the back of the neighboring parcel can not be made.

* Except corner parcels, for the parcels located inside the different building closeness limit, zoning permission shall not be given that building exceeds the maximum building closeness limit which is parallel to the street which the parcel faces.

CLOSED ROADS

The roads closed according to zoning plan or parcels which are in the middle of a structure block although it has a channel, can not be divided. Incase that the related terms of the zoning law can not be applied and a situation suitable for building construction can not be obtained, these buildings shall be used until these terms are applied or condemnation for the parcel is made.

- For the buildings which are suitable for building construction, construction permission can be given provided that their heights do not exceed 6,50 meters from the natural ground and their gross construction area does not exceed 250 m2.

STRUCTURING CONDITIONS IN PARCELS

- A construction permission is not given in a block before a parceling plan which belongs to the zoning block on where the parcel is, is made and approved by the municipality council and registered in the title deed.
- Incase that there is a zoning parcel registered in the title deed, which is suitable for a separate building construction according to parceling plan, registration to title deed condition is not required for all of the parceling plan.
- For the areas which generally don't meet the conditions about parcel sizes, building new structures or extensions or basic repairs of existing buildings are not permitted. Such areas, until they are made suitable for building construction according to zoning

law or if this is not possible, condemnation is made, these buildings used as they are by their owners.

- However, for the areas which there is a building constructed according to zoning plan and regulations on two sides or a such building in one side and a road determined according to the plan on the other side, building construction is permitted without following the conditions related with parcel sizes in these regulations.

CONSTRUCTING MORE THAN ONE BUILDING IN A PARCEL

* More than one building can be constructed within maximum building closeness limits, provided that there are at least 6,00 m between side garden and back garden distances, building contours, at least 4,00 m between bay windows.

CONSTRUCTION AREA FLOOR NUMBER

For the places where subjected to adjacent and separate order and sizes and examples are not given in the zoning plan, construction area can not exceed 40% of floor number in no case.

D-3-4. GROUND ELEVATIONS OF BUILDINGS

D-3-4-1. Adjacent order buildings

For adjacent order buildings, high level shall be taken as +0,00.

* For the places where building order is adjacent, elevation is given from the highest road pavement on the building face.

* For the parcels where natural ground is below the road level, the maximum elevation given to the buildings is the highest pavement level of the road which the parcel faces.

* For the parcels where natural ground is above the road level, the maximum elevation given to the buildings is the mean of the corner elevations of the parcel.

* Elevation is given for the parcels on the corners as defined below:

- Incase that roads have different widths, from the wider road,
- Incase that roads have the same widths, from the highest level of the pavement where the roads meets.

D-3-4-2. Separate Order Buildings

In separate order buildings, incase that pull out distances from the street is 5,00 m. or less, +0,00 elevation is taken according to road, if higher than 5,00 m. according to the average of elevations on the natural ground of the building corners.

* For the buildings to be constructed by taking height from the highest elevation, if 3,00 m comes out, a step is made for each 3,00 m. If the point where 3,00 m comes out is longer than 1,00 m from the neighboring parcel or street, it shall be pull out 3,00 m.

* In the adjacent order buildings, if an excess more than 1,5 m comes out between first and last elevations because of the inclination, sub-basements shall not be used.

* If desired, sub-basement can be taken as 1,00 m, in every cases.

* Except the parcels on the corners, for the parcels facing more than one street, elevation is stated for each street it faces.

* In the parcels with one face and on the corners, for the basement floors come out because of inclination (with or without sub-basement), separate part or parts used from the outside can be constructed, provided that door entrance heights of the zoning regulation is met.

* For the 410 block construction conditions, ± 0.00 elevation is taken as Kadirhane Street.

D-4. CONDITIONS FOR STRUCTURE ELEMENTS

D-4-1. EXTENSIONS

* Open and closed extension outside the construction area of the buildings can be made in all faces of the building provided that they don't extend outside its garden borders.

* Extensions shall be made according to the conditions given below provided that they are started from the 1st normal floor, for the buildings which heights are up to 9,50 m. up to bottom of the 2nd floor canopy, for buildings higher than 3 floors up to ground elevation of last floor of the plan height.

* No extensions other than the forms and sizes stated below shall be made.

D-4-1-1. Definitions of Extension Sizes

* **Extension Depth:** The part of the extension where extends laterally from outer face of the building to the space.

* **Extension length:** The part of the extension which unites the edge points of the sides extend to the space. Usually, they are parallel to the building faces but there are angled lengths which break the parallelism.

* **Extension height:** The part without extension from ground elevation to bottom surface of the extension floor which is the bottom of the roof of the ground floor (bottom border of extension beginning) is the beginning height of the extension.

The height from the extension beginning to extension roof or canopy is the extension height.

D-4-1-2. Extension Shapes

A- Vertical Extension: There are three kinds of vertical extensions.

1-) The case which the side edges which represent the extension height is perpendicular (90°) to building surface.



2-) Although the side edges which represent the extension height is not perpendicular to building surface, the angles between the extension corners are perpendicular.



3-) The case which both extension side edges are perpendicular to building surface and extension corners are perpendicular to each other.



B- Oblique Extension: Even if the extension side edges and extension lengths have perpendicular angles (90°) between themselves, it is the case which the parallelism between the outer surface represents the extension length and building surface of the outer surface is lost.

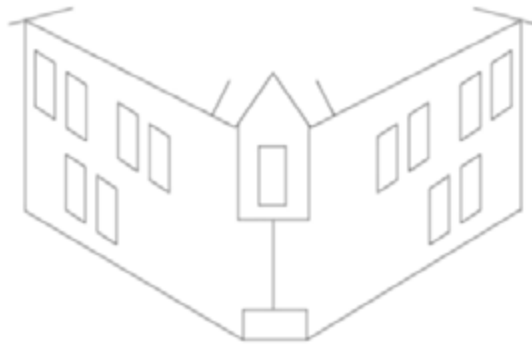
* Vertical oblique extensions: these are the oblique extensions which corner angles are perpendicular (90°).



* Trapezoid oblique extensions: these are the oblique extensions which corner angles are not perpendicular.



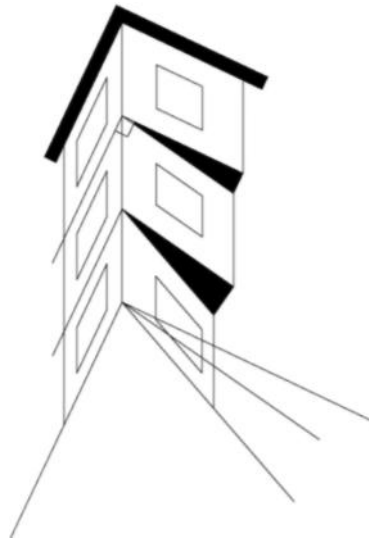
C- Corner extension: These are the extension which extends by turning the corner from two surfaces of the building which intersect with each other, can be vertical or oblique.



D- Extension with horizontal steps: It is the case which it extends more than extensions in some amounts to be able to see more view from the upper floors of the building.



E- Extension with vertical steps: In case that the area of the building is trapezoid, the case which more than one extension is made in steps to make the corners of the places on the top floor 90°.



D-4-1-3. Limitations according to street widths

- * Extensions can not be made in the fronts facing the roads which the width is less than 7,00 m.
- * In the roads which the width is between 6,00 m and 7,00 m, if 50% of the existing texture is with bay windows, extensions can be made. Extension depth is at most 0,90 m.
- * In the roads which the width is between 7,00 m and 9,00 m, extension depth is at most 1,00 m.
- * For the fronts facing the roads wider than 9,00 m, extension depth is at most 1,20 m.
- * For the open and closed extensions placed in the back fronts, extension depth is at most 1,50 m.

D-4-1-4. Making more than one extension in the same face

- * The distance between adjacent vertical extension can not be less than 1,50 m.
- * For adjacent oblique extensions, the extension may extend from in a way that where the long edge of the extension ends in the building surface, to the edge side of the other extension starts. For these kinds of extensions, the place where long edge is stuck and the neighboring border can be the same. However the point where extension stuck to the building surface perpendicularly, can not be made closer to the neighboring border more than 1,50 m.
- * The ornamentation extension less than 0,20 m, can be made continuous, provided that floor molding is made.

D-4-1-5. Special conditions related with extensions

In the road and street faces, when making open or closed extension for only closed back faces, the conditions below are applied.

a) Extensions in adjacent order buildings

- * Provided that the height of its closest point to grounds of 1st floors is not less than 2,60 m, the lengths of the vertical extensions can not exceeds 1/2 of the floor face. Even though there

are no limitation because of street width, extension depth can not exceed 1,20 m, 1,00 (cancelled). For oblique extensions, the total of two side edges of extension depth can not exceeds 2,00 m. Extension length is at most 3,50 m.

* For vertical extensions after 2nd floor, one or more vertical or oblique extensions can be made provided that it is not longer than the 2/3 of the face length, the deepest side edge is less than 1,20 m, the total of extension side edges than 2,40 m and extension length than 4,00.

* In the back faces, extensions can be made, the same sizes and conditions are valid. Closed and open extensions can not be more closer than 3,00 m to back neighbor border.

b) Extensions on corners and block heads

* Adjacent buildings with side gardens shall be assumed as on the corner.

* More than one extensions, vertical or oblique can be done, provided that the height of its point closest to the ground of the 1st floor is not less than 2,60 m, does not exceed 1/2 of the front length, the deepest edge is not larger than 1,00 m in vertical extensions, 1,20 m in oblique extensions and the total of side edges of extension is not greater than 2,00, the extension length is not greater than 4,00 m for each face separately.

* After 2nd floors, extensions, vertical or oblique can be done, provided that vertical extensions are not greater than 2/3 of the face length and oblique extensions are not greater than 3/4 and the total of the side edges are not greater than 2,40 m, the edge of deepest side is not greater than 1,20 m and the extension length is not greater than 4,50 m for each face separately.

* If there is a back garden, open or closed extensions can be made provided that the same conditions are valid for back face. However if there is no back garden in the corner and block head buildings, no extensions shall be made in the air shaft of 9 m which is required to be made.

c) Extensions in the separate order buildings

* Extensions, vertical or oblique can be done, provided that the height of its point closest to the ground of the 1st floor is not less than 2,60 m, it does not exceed 1/2 of the front lengths, the deepest edge is not larger than 1,00 m, 1,20 m in oblique extensions and its width is at most 4,00 m.

* After 2nd floors, one or more extensions, vertical or oblique can be done, provided that extensions are not greater than 2/3 of the face lengths and the total of the side edges are not greater than 2,40 m, and the extension length is not greater than 5,00 m for each face.

* Open and closed extensions in the back and side faces can not be closer than 3,00 m. to the border of neighboring parcel.

D-4-2. WINDOW SIZES

D-4-2-1. For residential and commercial areas

* Residential should be in harmony with its windows.

* For 1st floor and rest, application shall be made like residential areas.

D-4-2-2. Residential areas

Sizes are as shown in the below, A: width and B: height

* In normal windows;

A: at least 0.60 m, at most : 0.90 m.

B: at least 1.20 m, at most 1.80 m.

- * The filling width between two windows shall be at least 0,25 m. In case that windows are divided by precast elements, the filling width between two windows can be decreased up to 0,10 m.
- * When the windows in kitchen, bath and basement places are wanted to be decreased, window heights shall be as the widths.
- * The heights of the balcony doors shall be the top level of window openings.

A can not be less than 0.75 m and higher than 0.90 m.
B can not be less than 2.00 m and higher than 2.50 m.

D-4-2-3. Other areas

- * The solutions for the window sizes for buildings such as touristic buildings, service buildings and museum, art gallery, cultural center etc. which are stated in the concept plans can be made after the approval of KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

D-4-3. CANOPIES

Whether canopies are made or not and the widths of the canopies shall be stated by the Municipality and KVTVK Edirne Region Council.

D-4-3-1. Buildings without canopies

- * In the residential areas other than Kaleiçi region, buildings without canopies, compatible with the local structural characteristics can be built.

D-4-3-1. Buildings with canopies

- * In the buildings which will be built with canopies, canopy widths are at least 0,60 m, at most 1,00 m.

D-4-4. ROOFS and FAÇADE

- * Roofs shall be suitable for the conditions and needs of the buildings which shall be built according to characteristics of the roads and streets around it. Roof inclinations shall be determined by the approval of municipality by considering roof materials to be used and the characteristics of the region and climate conditions.

- * Separate parts inside roof space can not be built. In these parts, only water depot, elevator tower and pieces connected with the separate parts on the last floor can be built. However, the volumes between top floor ground and floor cover can not be divided by building additional floor grounds.

- * For residential and other buildings, roof inclinations are “hipped roofs” with four inclinations provided that roof inclinations are not greater than 33%.

- * If required, it can be three, two and one inclination. The carrier system which shall be built with light but robust materials shall be integrated with the carrier system of the building. Turkish tiles, tiles or new materials which are the products of new technology, which have similar colors with tiles can be used in roof coverings.

- * Windows can be made for general illumination and ventilation purposes.

- * New technology materials can be used in the building façade coverings provided that they are compatible with the building characteristics.

* Decorative balconies can be made. Maximum depth is 0,20 m. Parapet walls can not be made in these kinds of balconies, it is required to make banisters.

D-4-5. FREE SIDE WALLS WITH ADJACENT ORDER CHARACTERISTICS

* In case that a block head, corner or separate order (free order) building is built in the neighboring parcels, the walls of the adjacent order buildings which are open are called as “free side wall with adjacent order characteristics”. When zoning situation is asked, “free side wall with adjacent order characteristics” shall be determined in the study made on the cadastre plates by municipality zoning management and they are stated in the zoning situation document.

D-4-5-1. Conditions for opening windows and making extensions

* In the buildings the total window openings can not be more than 15% of the net covering area stated in the application project.

* If there is a green area in adjacent parcel, windows and extensions can be made by making required pull outs in its parcel according to the sizes stated in the plan notes.

* If there is a garden in adjacent parcel, windows can be opened by making illumination but extensions can not be made.

D-4-5-2. Wall characteristics and coverings

* Their façades can be covered with plaster, laying plaster, wooden covering or new materials which are produced by new technology, which are compatible with the façade characteristics of the buildings. In case that bricks or natural stones, robust for external factors, covering is not required.

* Heat isolation in exterior walls is required.

Areas identified as tourism and entertainment areas and buildings in which there are places which may cause noises (music halls, bar, café, disco etc) noise isolation is required. Noise isolation required by the regulations shall be made.

D-4-6. FRONT GARDEN AND SIDE GARDEN WALLS

D-4-6-1. Wall Heights

* The heights of the walls of the gardens facing the streets, capstones included, shall be compatible with the wall heights of the streets where the walls are. Wall characteristics shall not contradict with the traditional solutions, they shall be leveled if needed. The wall heights are at most 2,00 m. Also, structures less than 1,00 meters can be built on them.

D-4-6-2. Wall forms and materials

* In garden walls, natural stones shall be preferred. If they can be used without making contrast with the environment, ceramics building materials such as bricks can be used without covering.

D-4-6-3. It is required that tops of the walls shall be finished with suitable forms and capstones. Capstones may be tile, wood and brick.

ANNEX 5.d-2

DECISION OF EDIRNE CONSERVATION COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE AND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL OF EDIRNE URBAN CONSERVATION SITE



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
DIRECTORATE OF REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE CONSERVATION OF EDİRNE
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

EDİRNE
04.06.2008

Issue: B.16.0.KVM.4.22.00.02 – 22.00.01/744
Subject: Edirne, Merkez, Reconstruction Plan with the Purpose of Conservation

TO THE OFFICE OF MAYOR, EDİRNE,

EDİRNE

CONCERN: 20.03.2008 dated notification by the Office of Mayor in Edirne, with the number of 46.22.0.EDİ.0.13.310.05.01/211-656.

As associated with the urban protection site and the urban protection transition site in the Edirne city, Merkez province, redefined by our Committee with a resolution dated 04.07.2003 and numbered 7697, along with the 1st and 3rd degree archeological protection site areas within that region, which is determined by the resolution of our Regional Committee dated 31.05.2007 and numbered 1469, the Supplementary Construction Plan and Plan Notes, and Conservation Aimed Revision scaled 1/1000, along with the Conservation Aimed Main Construction Plan scaled 1/5000 that have been deemed by our Committee with a resolution dated 05.10.2007 and numbered 1632, has been approved by the Edirne Municipality Council's resolution dated 07.11.2007 and numbered 2007/206-778.

As aforementioned above in essence, the board resolution dated **05.10.2007** and numbered **1632**, which is issued by the Regional Board for the Conservation of Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage, is attached below.

Hereby submitted for your information.

Ömer EREN
[signature]
Deputy Director

Enclosure:

- 1- Sample of the resolution (1 page)
- 2- Conservation Aimed Construction Plan Sheets (39 sheets)
- 3- Plan Notes Booklet (1 booklet)

DISTRIBUTION:

Sent to:

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums (Conservation Planning, Cultural Investment and Incentive Chamber Directorate)
(Enclosure: 1-2)
(Excavation and Survey Chamber Ministry)
ANKARA
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
(General Directorate of Investment and Enterprises)
ANKARA
- Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
(General Directorate of Technical Investigation and Implementation) **ANKARA**
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
(General Directorate of Environment Conservation)
ANKARA

Information:

- General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums (Enclosure 1-2)
(Directorate of Boards Chamber) **ANKARA**
- General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums
(Directorate of Establishment and Estate Chamber) **ANKARA**

- General Directorate of Provincial Bank
ANKARA
- Edirne Governorate
(Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate)
(Enclosure: 1-2)
(Title Deeds Registration Office)
(Directorate of Cadastre) **EDİRNE**
- General Directorate Foundations **ANKARA**
- Edirne General Directorate Foundations
EDİRNE
- Edirne Mayoralty **EDİRNE** (Enclosure: 1-2)

EDİRNE MUNICIPALITY DIRECTORATE
OF CONSTRUCTION AND CITY
PLANNING
Registration Date: 25.06.2008
Registration Order: 3061

Construction Affairs Directorate
25.06.2008
Mayor
[Signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE CONSERVATION OF EDİRNE CULTURAL AND
NATURAL HERITAGE
RESOLUTION

Meeting Date-No.: 05.10.2007 – 93
Resolution Date and No.: 05.10.2007 – 1632

Meeting Place
EDİRNE

Edirne Mayoralty notification with the date of 26.09.2007 and number of 46.22.0.EDİ.0.13.310.05/211-2079 which consists of a request regarding the review of the Supplementary Construction Plan and Plan Notes, and Conservation Aimed Revision scaled 1/1000, along with the Conservation Aimed Main Construction Plan scaled 1/5000 which have been prepared in accordance with the decisions issued by our Board with the date of 19.09.2003 and number of 7755; with the date of 25.11.2005 and number of 655; with the date of 12.05.2006 and number of 866; with the date of 05.10.2006 and number of 1077; with the date of 15.03.2007 and number of 1325; with the date of 29.03.2007 and number of 1354; with the date of 26.04.2007 and number of 1403; with the date of 31.05.2007 and number of 1467; with the date of 22.06.2007 and number of 1499; with the date of 21.09.2007 and number of 1628; as associated with the urban protection site and the urban protection transition site in the Edirne city, Merkez province, redefined by our Committee with a resolution dated 04.07.2003 and numbered 7697, along with the 1st and 3rd degree archeological protection site areas within that region, which is determined by the resolution of our Regional Committee dated 31.05.2007 and numbered 1469; has been read, reviewed. Upon the negotiations conducted, following decisions have been taken:

As associated with the urban protection site and the urban protection transition site in the Edirne city, Merkez province, redefined by our Committee with a resolution dated 04.07.2003 and numbered 7697, along with the 1st and 3rd degree archeological protection site areas within that region, which is determined by the resolution of our Regional Committee dated 31.05.2007 and numbered 1469; Conservation Aimed Revision scaled 1/1000 which is prepared for the said archeological protection sites, and the Conservation Aimed Main Construction Plan scaled 1/5000 which is prepared for the whole area of natural, archeological, historical and urban protection sites, have been duly approved.

TRUE COPY OF ORIGINAL

[signature and seal]

Ömer EREN
Deputy Director

PRESIDENT
 Fatih Bülent YAREN
 (Deputy City Planner)
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Prof. Dr. A. Gülçin
 KÜÇÜKKAYA
 (opposite vote)
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Serap KURU
 Edirne Mun. Rep.
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Prof. Dr. Engin
 BEKSAÇ
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Ahmet SARAÇ
 Edirne Foundations
 Regional Directorate
 Rep.
 (opposite vote)
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Associate Prof. Dr.
 İbrahim BAKIR
 (not present)
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Hasan KARAKAYA
 Edirne Museums
 Directorate
 [signature]

MEMBER
 Att. Muhittin
 YILMAZ
 [signature]

MEMBER

VICE PRESIDENT
 Dr. Hasan
 KURUYAZICI
 [signature]

MEMBER

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ISSUED BY MUNICIPALITY OF EDIRNE

Date of Resolution

07/11/2007

Resolution Number

2007/206-778

Upon the negotiations conducted on the basis of Reconstruction Commission resolution with the date of 24.10.2007 and number of 2007/70, and the Construction and City Planning Directorate notification with the date of 24.10.2007 and number of 2295 within the scope of municipality council agenda, following resolution have been concurred by unanimity of votes:

Being approved with the Municipality Council Resolution with the date of 07.02.2007 and number of 2007/31, *Edirne City Reconstruction Plan with the Purpose of Revision and Additional Conservation*, and Influence Transition Zone has been evaluated and received positive opinion at the outcome of Conservation Regional Board meeting with the date of 05.10.2007; and it has been decided that *Edirne City Reconstruction Plan with the Purpose of Revision and Additional Conservation* is applicable, upon the investigations conducted on the plan that has been evaluated since the date of 07.02.2007 by the Conservation Regional Board, and sent to us.

Hamdi SEDEFÇİ
Mayor
[seal and signature]

Nursel ARSEVEN
Secretary of the Council
[signature]

Fethi TAHAN
Secretary of the Council
[signature]

Hilmi TAKINDI
Secretary of the Council
[signature]
[TRUE COPY OF THE
ORIGINAL]
[seal and signature]

ANNEX 5.d-3

Management Plan





EDIRNE SELÇUKİYE MOSQUE
AND
SOCIAL COMPLEX
MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
i	The Content of the Plan	3
ii	Basic Concepts related to Management Plan	4
iii	Legal Infrastructure	6
iv	The Objective and Goals of the Plan	7
v	Principles of the Management Plan	7
vi	General Information on Management Area	8
	<i>The Monument: Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Management Area of the Selimiye Complex</i>	<i>14</i>
vii	Preparation of the Plan	15
2	CULTURAL COMPONENTS	17
i	Cultural Values of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	18
	<i>Outstanding Universal Value of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex</i>	<i>21</i>
	<i>Justification for Inscription to World Heritage List</i>	<i>26</i>
ii	Historical City Center of Edirne: Management Area	36
3	PRESERVATION AND ADMINISTRATION	45
i	Selimiye Mosque	46
	<i>Ownership of the Monument – Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex</i>	<i>46</i>
	<i>Daily Management of the Monument</i>	<i>47</i>
ii	Management Area : Buffer Zone	55
	<i>Stakeholders in the Management Area</i>	<i>58</i>
	<i>Current Plans Related to Management Area</i>	<i>66</i>
iii	Coordination	67
iv	Financial Sources for Preservation	69
	<i>Contributions Made for the Preservation of the Cultural Properties</i>	<i>70</i>
	<i>The Exemptions Given to the Owners of the Cultural Properties</i>	<i>72</i>
	<i>Promotional Fund of the Prime Ministry</i>	<i>73</i>
	<i>Other Sources</i>	<i>74</i>
v	Institutions for Preservation Education	75
vi	Promotion	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT PLAN	80
i	The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance of the Structural Preservation	82
ii	The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures	84
iii	Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors	86
iv	Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities	88
v	Objectives Concerning the Functionalization of Information Management	90
vi	Objectives for Ensuring the Administration	92
vii	Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources	94
5	ACTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION	93
i	The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance of the Structural Preservation	98
	<i>Target 1.1: Administration of the Structural Resources</i>	
	<i>Target 1.2: Human Resources Management</i>	
	<i>Target 2.1: Monitoring the structural status of the Complex</i>	
	<i>Target 2.2: Preparing the surveying of the Complex</i>	
ii	The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures	102
	<i>Target 3.1: Management of the restoration projects</i>	
	<i>Target 3.2: Preparing the urban design projects</i>	
	<i>Target 3.3: Preparing the urban design guide</i>	
	<i>Target 3.4: Preparing the street arrangement projects</i>	
	<i>Target 3.5: Preparing the facade arrangement projects</i>	
	<i>Target 4.1: Inspecting the heights of the new structures in the Management Area</i>	
	<i>Target 5.1: Minimizing the number of the vehicles entering the historical city center where Selimiye Mosque is located.</i>	
	<i>Target 5.2: Pedestrianization of the transportation within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex</i>	
	<i>Target 6.1: Increasing the use of natural gas</i>	
iii	Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors	106
	<i>Target 7.1: Establishment of UNESCO World Heritage Information Bureau</i>	
	<i>Target 7.2: Issuing informative publications for the visitors</i>	

- iv Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities 108**
- Target 8.1: Scientific meetings, trainings and seminars should be regularly organized in the subjects of Selimiye Mosque, the Architect Sinan and the city of Edirne.*
- Target 9.1: Training the officers of the municipality, tourism sector workers, teachers etc.*
- Target 9.2: Training the local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.*
- Target 9.3: Training the students of elementary and secondary schools*
- Target 9.4: Training the visitors and tourists*
- Target 9.5: Training the representatives of the tourism agencies*
- Target 9.6: Training the representatives of other local bodies (Which are not present in the stakeholders of the Management Area)*
- v Objectives Concerning the Functionalization of Information Management 113**
- Target 10.1: Establishing a center where the compiled information shall be archived*
- Target 10.2: Processing the compiled data in the center that shall be established and transforming this data into functional information*
- Target 11.1: Ensuring the access to the archive that shall be formed in the center which is to be established*
- Target 11.2: Setting up the website which shall provide access to the data via internet*
- vi Objectives for Ensuring the Administration 114**
- Target 12.1: A center which shall ensure continuous communication among the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation shall be established.*
- Target 13.1: Compiling and copying the data and submitting this data for the information of all stakeholders*
- vii Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources 115**
- Target 14.1: Ensuring the flow of the available financial resources.*
- Target 15.1: Participating in the national and international projects of sponsorship, grant and cooperation*



CONTENTS

- i The Content of the Plan**
- ii Basic Concepts related to Management Plan**
- iii Legal Infrastructure**
- iv The Objective and Goals of the Plan**
- v Principles of the Management Plan**
- vi General Information on Management Area**
The Monument: Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
Management Area of the Selimiye Complex
- vii Preparation of the Plan**

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Site Management Plan has been prepared by Edirne Municipality. After the opinions of **Advisory Board** formed for the Management Area of the Complex are received, this plan shall become effective following its approval by the **Coordination and Supervision Council** which was also formed for the management of the Complex.¹

Preparation works of the Management Plan has been carried out at the same time with the “UNESCO World Heritage Candidacy Dossier of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex” prepared by Edirne Municipality



¹ Regulations Concerning the Procedures and Principles of the Establishment and Duties of the Board of Monument and the Site Management and Determination of the Management Area with no. 26006 dated 27.11.2005

i. The Content of the Plan

This Management Plan prepared for the Management Area including the Historical City Center of Edirne which has Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in its center consists of five sections including the Introduction.

The Introduction gives essential information about the Site Management Plan and Selimiye Complex, the monument which is subject to the management plan.

The Second Section contains essential information related to cultural values of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and also Management Area (Buffer Zone)

The third section outlines the current management of preservation. This section covers;

- The ownership information of the monument and other cultural property present in Buffer Zone,
- The institutions responsible for the management of preservation,
- Available plans which affect the management area,
- Financial resources,
- The institutions for the training of preservation
- Promotion of the monument

The titles included in this section are important because they elucidate the goals of the management plan and the foundations of the action plan.

The *objectives* of the plan shall be specified in detail in the fourth Section following the third section. And in the fifth section composed under the title of “Action Plan and Implementation”, a mechanism which shall ensure the monitoring of the preservation process shall be composed. The Management Plan integrated with this mechanism is aimed to be set up on the system of “monitoring-renewal” which shall allow the management of the changes.

ii Basic Concepts related to Management Plan

The concepts referred to in the scope of the Management Plan are used as they are in the National Regulations of Preservation. Below are the fundamental concepts which also mostly overlap with the internationally accepted terms of preservation.

Monument: Immovable cultural properties determined by the Ministry with regard to their status of use, location, function, visitor density, historical and artistic features.²

In the UN Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, dated 1972, monuments are defined as the architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

Buffer Zone: The areas which enable transition between a site area and the reconstruction plan for urban preservation and also which form integrity with the site areas and their surroundings.³

Management Area: The area which is composed to ensure coordination among the central and local authorities entitled for planning and preservation and the nongovernmental organizations and also the borders of which are determined by the Culture and Tourism Ministry after receiving the opinions of the relevant bodies so that the site areas and interaction areas (Buffer Zone) should be efficiently preserved, maintained and evaluated in their natural integrity and that these areas should be improved within the frame of a certain vision and theme and also that they should be brought together with the cultural and educational needs of the society.⁴

² Regulations Concerning the Procedures and Principles of the Establishment and Duties of the Board of Monument and the Site Management and Determination of the Management Area no. 26006, dated 27.11.2005, Article:4/7

³ *Regulations Concerning the Procedures and Principles of the Establishment and Duties of the Board of Monument and the Site Management and Determination of the Management Fields with no. 26006 dated 27.11.2005, Article:4/6*

⁴ Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties with no. 2863 dated 21.07.1983. [amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226,,Article:3/a-10

The management areas are formed with the combination of the cultural properties subject to the preservation and their Buffer Zone.

Management Plan: The plans which are composed by considering the operation project, excavation plan and environmental planning project or the reconstruction plan for protection in order to preserve, maintain and evaluate the management areas, which show the annual and five-year implementation stages of the preservation and development project and which are revised every five years.⁵



⁵ Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritages with no. 2863 dated 21.07.1983. [amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226, Article:3/a-11]

The general list of the acts and regulations which concern the planning and administration of the preservation area are given below:

- *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritages” no. 2863; Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983*
- *“Act on Preservation, Renewal, Maintenance and Use of the Dated Historical and Cultural Immovable Properties” no. 5366; Date of Acceptance: 16.06.2005*
- *„Municipality Act” no. 5393; Date of Acceptance: 03.07.2005*
- *„Foundations Act” no. 5737; Date of Acceptance: 20.02.2008*
- *“Regulations Concerning the Determination and Registration of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties Required to be Preserved” no. 19660; Published in the Official Gazette: 10.12.1987.*
- *“Regulations of Competitions on Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design Project, City and Region Planning and Works of Fine Arts” no. 24793; Published in the Official Gazette: 24.12.2002*
- *“Regulations on the Procedures and Principles of Establishment, Permission and Operation of the Preservation, Implementation and Inspection Offices, Project Offices and Educational Department” no. 25842; Published in the Official Gazette: 11.06.2005*
- *“Regulations on Providing Assistance for the Repair of the Immovable Cultural Properties” no. 25876; Published in the Official Gazette: 15.07.2005.*
- *“Regulations on the Procedures and Principles Concerning the Preparation, Display, Implementation, Inspection and Owners of the Reconstruction Plans for Protection and Land Use Plans” no. 25887; Published in the Official Gazette: 26.07.2005*
- *“Regulations on the Procedures and Principles Concerning the Determination of Management Area and the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Board of Monumental Artifacts” no. 26006; Published in the Official Gazette: 27.11.2005*

There have not been any further decisions made by the Municipal Council of Edirne apart from these legislations concerning the formation of Site Management.

The objective of the management plan is to preserve and maintain Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and to transfer their cultural values to the next generations. The fundamental principles required to be considered for achieving this objective are as follows:

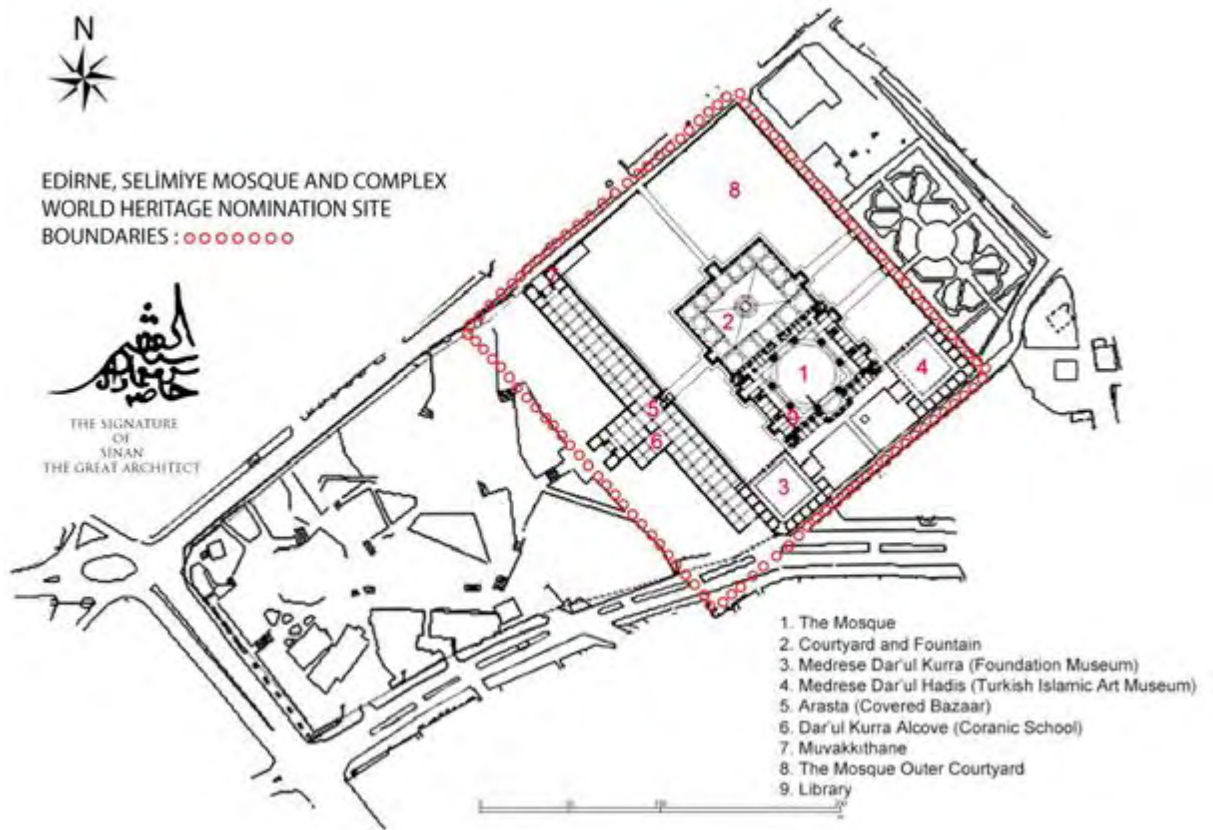
- To create means to ensure a balance between the requirements of preservation and access to the Social Complex, sustainable economic development and the interest of the local people,
- To ensure cooperation among public authorities, nongovernmental organizations, holders of the Social Complex property rights and the locals.
- To ensure maintenance, repair, restoration, restitution, exhibition and environmental planning by considering international principles and agreements related to preservation,
- To create international networks of cooperation and sharing in order to improve cultural tourism,
- To develop value-oriented strategies, methods and tools in order to reach international contemporary level of preservation and to create financial resources,
- To produce interdisciplinary information about the management area and to submit this information to the public opinion and in this way, to ensure the planned management of the changes in the factors affecting preservation,
- To use top level standards in management, preservation and implementation.

These are to ensure **Participation**, **Effectiveness** and **Transparency** at every stage of the preservation action in order to achieve the abovementioned objectives.

vi **General Information on Management Area****vi-a The Monument: Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex**

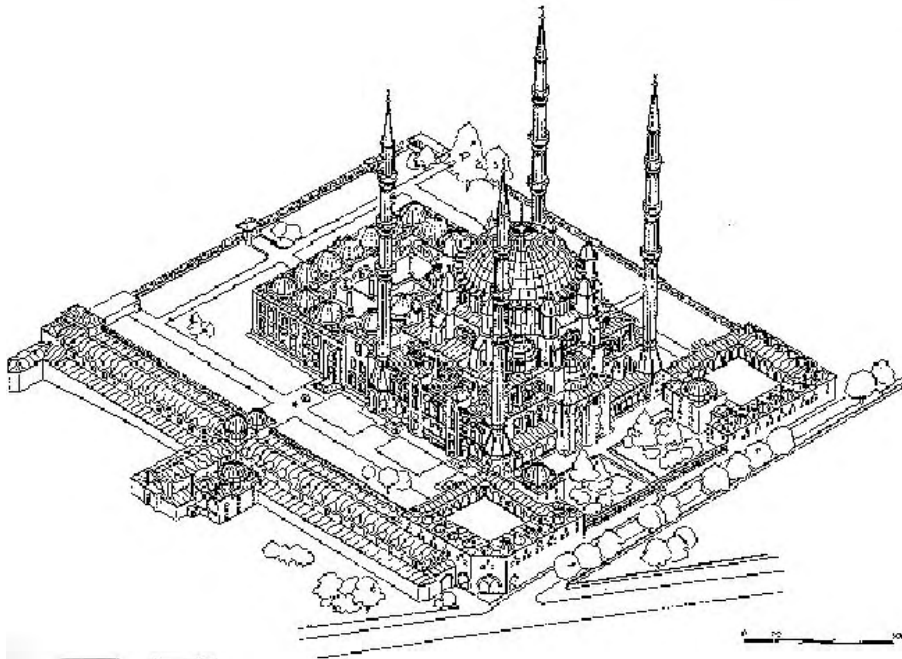
The Site Area of Selimiye Mosque Social Complex was determined with the Decision of Edirne Preservation Board of Cultural and Natural Properties dated 04-07-2003 and no. 7697. Boundaries of the mentioned site area were determined based on the parcel boundaries composed of the Complex; Mosque, madrasas, inner court, outer court, elementary school, clock house and Ottoman bazaar which all make the physical and functional integrity of the complex. This determination embraces the monumental characteristic of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

The Site of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex as a Monument covers an area of 2.5 hectares. The border of the area is set by the walls constituting the outer court of Selimiye Mosque. The walls create a square-shaped image oppositely around the Mosque facing the “qiblah” in the direction of northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast.



Technical Information

- **Covering Area:** Together with the Complex 22.202 m²
- **Inside the Mosque :** 1620/m²
- **The Harem of the Mosque :** 2475 2
- **Diameter of the Dome :** 31.30 M
- **The Height of the Dome from the Ground to the Keystone :** 43.28 M
- **The Heights of the Minarets :** 70.89 (or 72.50)



Location

Name: Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

Country: Turkey

Region: Marmara Region, Thrace

Province: Edirne

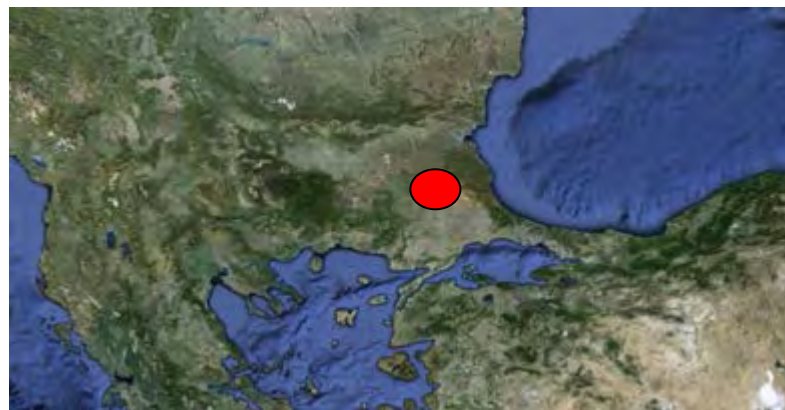
Physical Location (Coordinates):

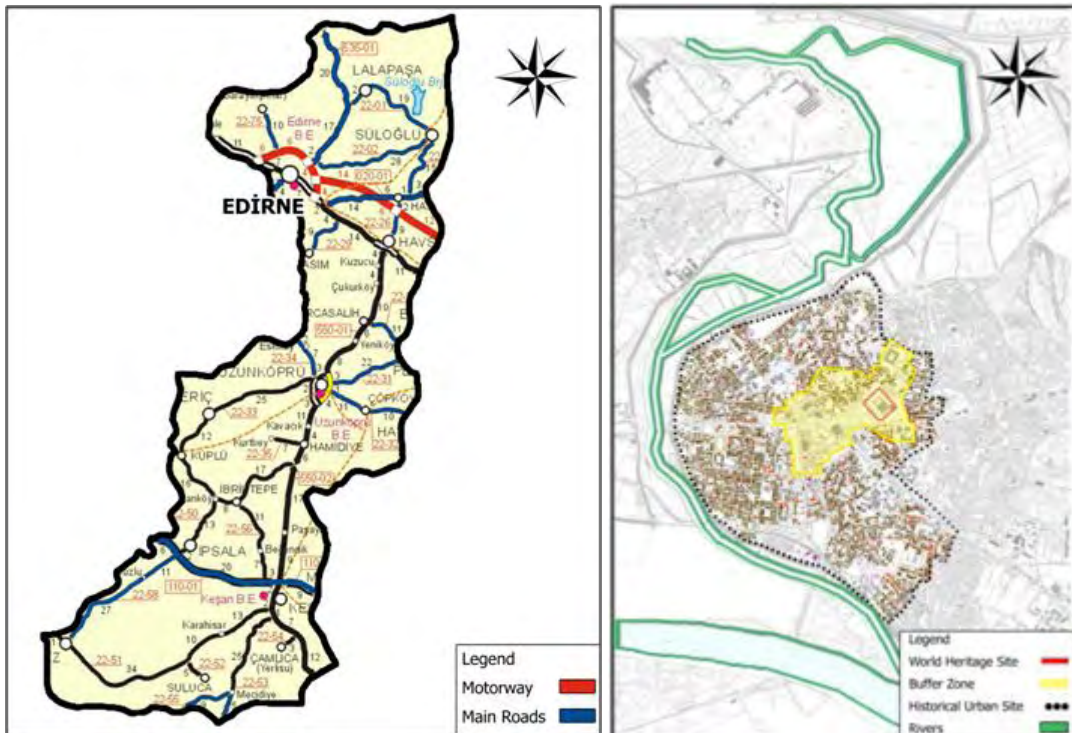
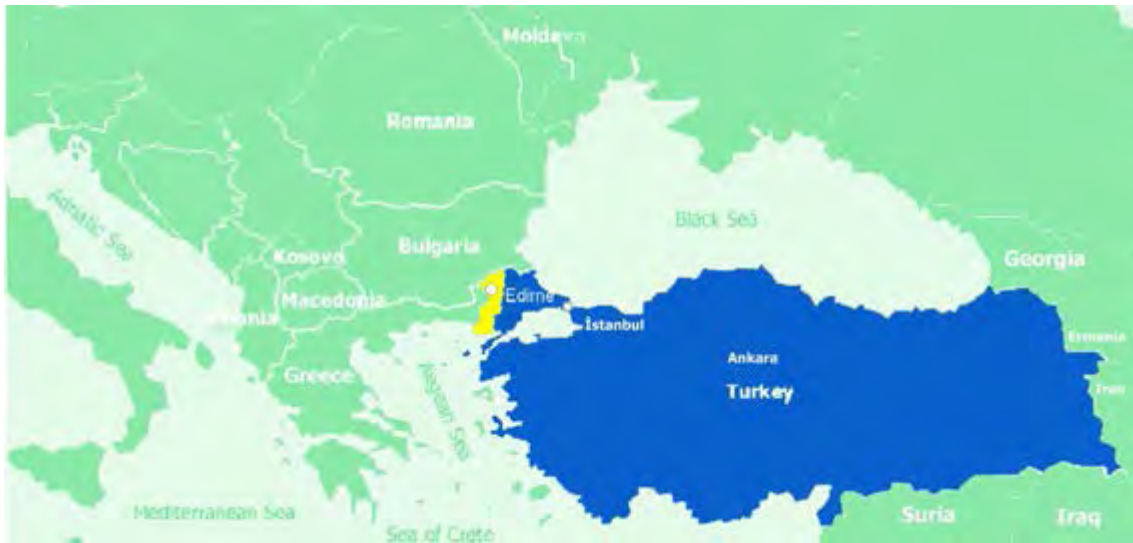
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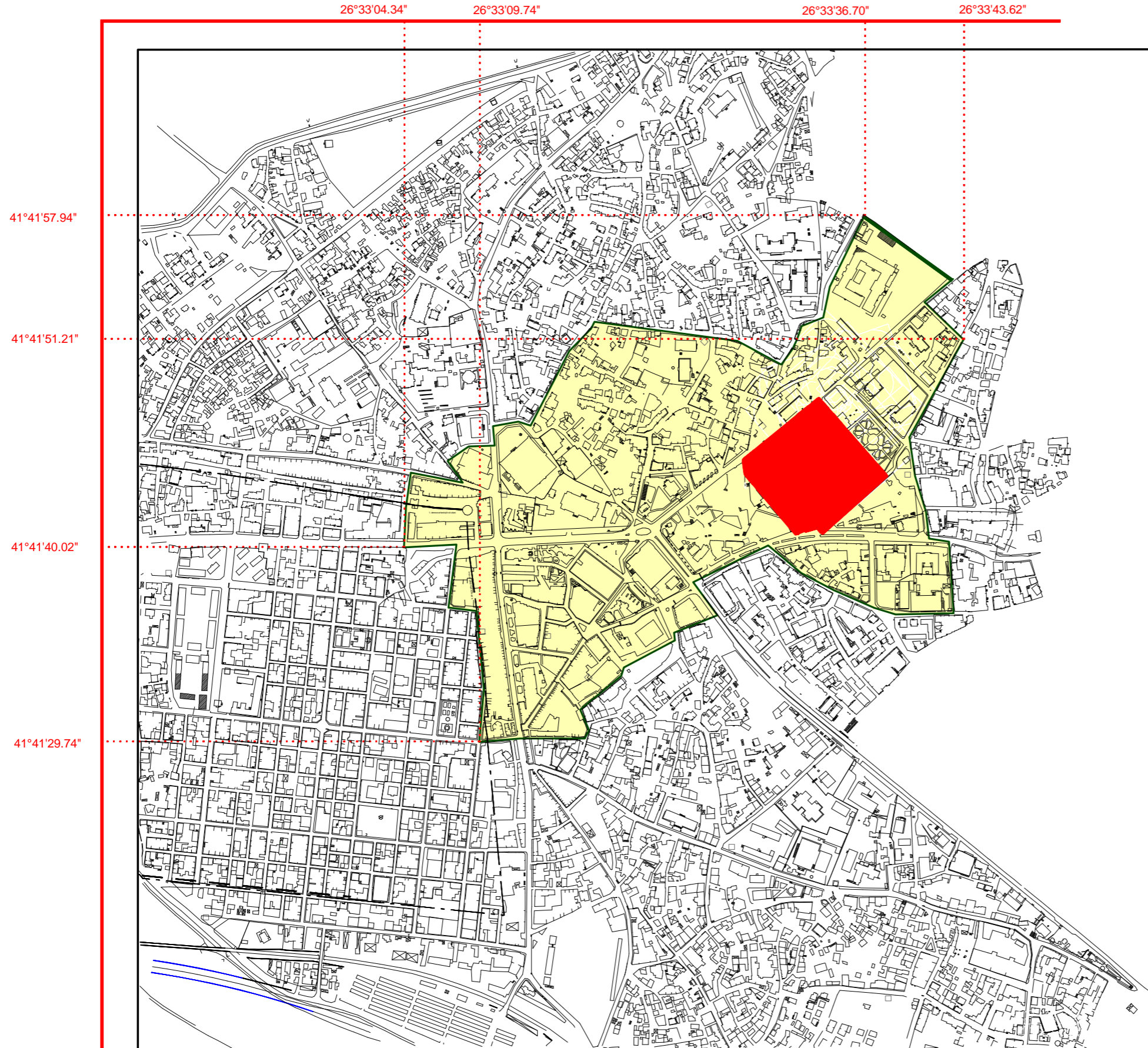
Latitude: E 34° 33' 25"

UTM/WGS 84: Zone 35 KUZHEY Easting: 463032,57

Northing: 4616058,36





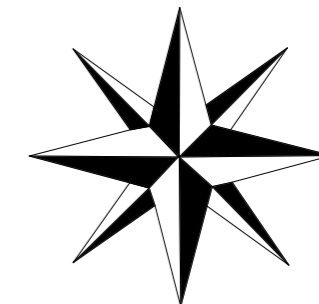




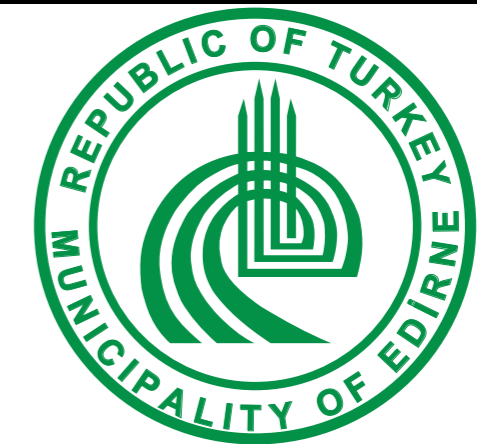
LOCATION MAP

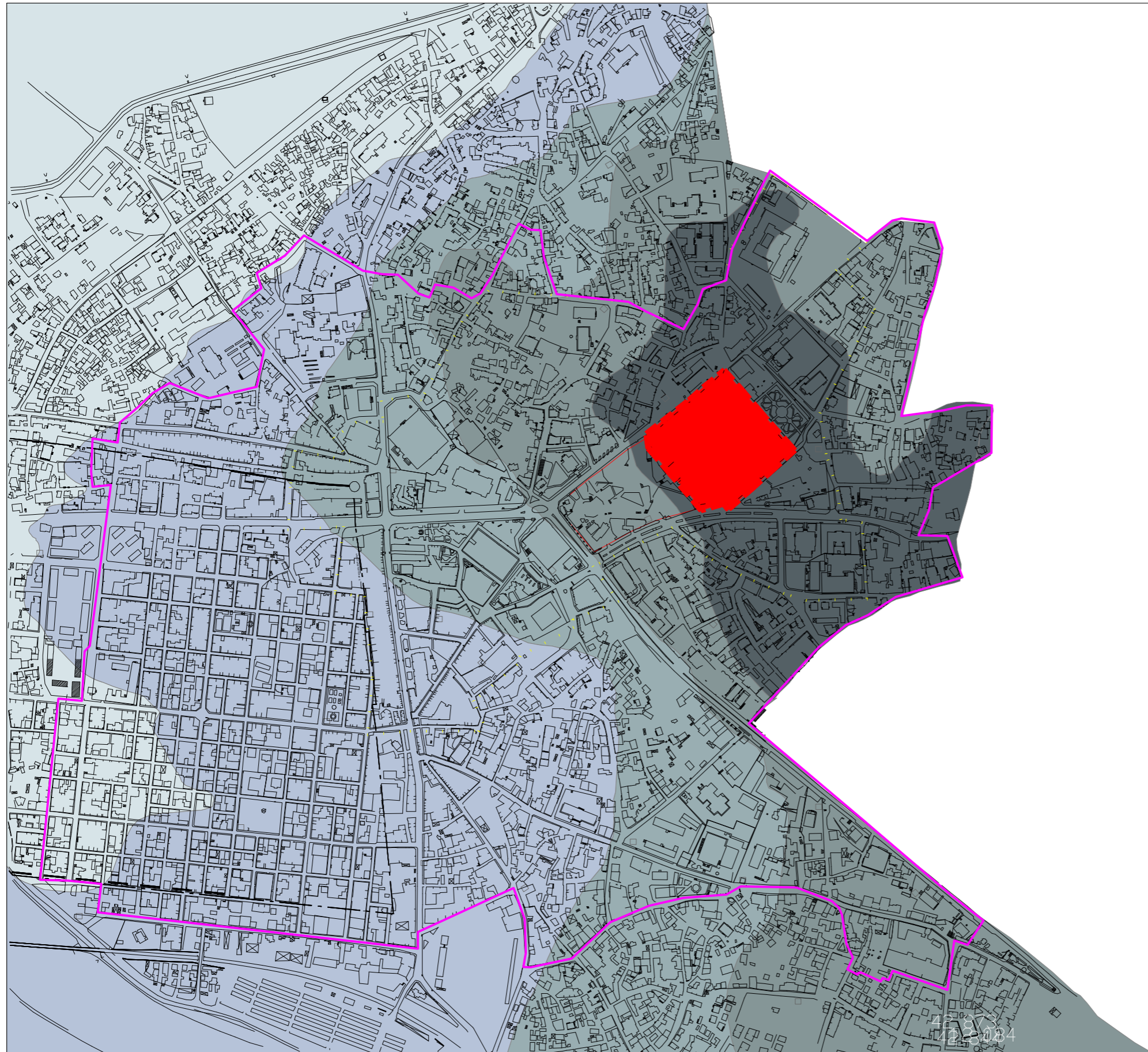
LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY






1/11000








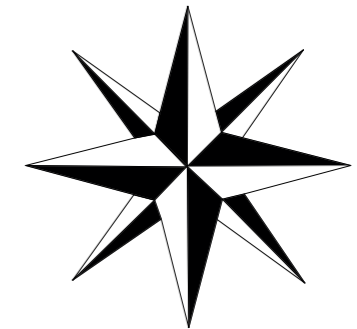


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

LEGEND

-  AREA OF WORLD HARITAGE NOMINATION PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  AREA OF URBAN CONSERVATION SITE

-  50 m and Lower
-  50 m - 60 m
-  60 m -70 m
-  70 m - 80 m
-  80 m and Higher



1/10000



vi-b *Management Area of the Selimiye Complex*

The Management Area (Buffer Zone) of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex became official with the approval of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 13/12/2007 with no. 1715 following the meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism convened in order to determine the field border on 11 December 2007.

Management area covers an area of 40 hectares which consists of the combination of Selimiye Mosque and Buffer Zone.

- Area of Monument: 2.5 ha
- Area of Buffer Zone: 37,5 ha
- Management Area: 40 ha

Requirement for the Management Area

The following objectives are set as a basis while determining the borders of „Management Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex“. Thus, such environmental factors required for the preservation of Selimiye Mosque as;

- Ensuring that Selimiye Mosque should be preserved as a whole together with its cultural, affective and social values which constitute its intangible cultural components,
- Ensuring the maintenance of the other mosques, closed bazaars, caravansaries and Turkish baths built in the 14th and 15th centuries in the historical city center of Edirne where Selimiye Mosque is also located and also ensuring the sustenance of the functional integrity that these mentioned monuments have had since the date of their construction,
- Controlling the physical developments and changes around the Mosque and in this way, ensuring the architectural integrity around the Mosque,

are aimed to be taken under control in order to determine the Management Area.

Because of the national and international legal regulations, Edirne Municipality started operations in 2007 in order to establish “Site Management” so that Selimiye Mosque which is on the World Heritage Tentative List shall be added to the main list.

The plan was tried to be composed with regard to the explanations in the 2008 version of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* of UNESCO. In the preparation works of the Management Plan technical counseling has been received from an expert, Prof. Dr. Nevzat Çhan, who is a lecturer of Trakya University.

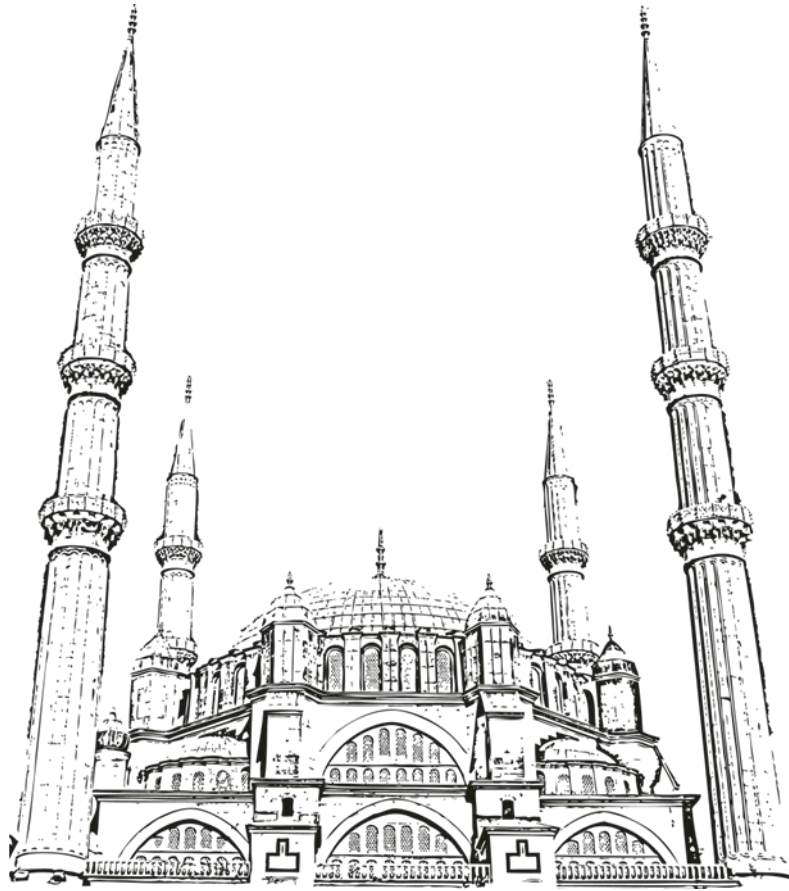
While the planning works have been carried out to establish Site Management, the international texts such as 1999 Revised Burra Charter and the National Law no. 2863 and also the provisions of the national Regulation no. 26006 were taken into account, apart from the 2008 Operational Guidelines of UNESCO.

Preparation Team of Draft Management Plan: Below is the team composed within the body of the municipality in order to maintain the operations of Site Management and to prepare the draft management plan pursuant to the regulation no. 26006. Team has ensured that the communication between the parties in the Management Area should be established and that the authorities and responsibilities of parties regarding the plan should be specified.



Scientific-Technical Advisor	: Prof. Dr. Nevzat İLHAN
Area Coordinator (City Planner and Deputy Mayor of Edirne Municipality)	: Namık Kemal DÖLENEKEN
Administrative Advisor	: Mesude ŞENOL
M.A. Public Administration Expert	: Yaşagül EKİNCİ
M.A. Art Historian	: İşıl YILDIRIM
Historian	: Özlem UÇAR
Mapping Technician	: Berk ÇAKIR
Computer Technician	: Altay MOCAN
Foreign Language Support	: Demet DURAN





CONTENTS

- i Cultural Values of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex**
Outstanding Universal Value of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex
Justification for Inscription to World Heritage List
- ii Historical City Center of Edirne: Management Area**

i Cultural Values of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

The Architect Sinan says;

„I have practiced as an experienced apprentice workman in Şehzade Mosque in İstanbul and I have completed my mastership in Süleymaniye Mosque. However, I spent all my power, and displayed and explained my mastery on this Sultan Selim Han Mosque.

"I built such a big mosque that it is worthy of the appreciation by the whole folk in Edirne."⁶

and praises his famous work Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex which he built when he was over 80 years old with the order of the Sultan Selim II between 1569 and 1575.

The Complex is in the possession of Sultan Selim Pious Foundation and the General Directorate of Pious Foundation. The Complex is located in an area called Edirne – Center New District (Yeni Mahalle). The mosque was built in an area which was called at the time of its construction as Kavak Square by Evliya Çelebi⁷ and where the Old Palace⁸ (Saray-ı Atik) is located together with the Barracks of Baltacı Guards (Baltacı Muhafızları Kışlası). The mentioned area is at the center of the City of Edirne and consists of a hill dominating the city.

At the time of its construction, Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex added power to the City of Edirne which was used as a base to open into Europe by the Ottoman Empire and brought in a symbolic feature to the city. *The Mosque is the “last sultan structure” emphasizing the political sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire in 16th century when the power of the Empire in Europe persisted. In other words, Selimiye is the ideal expression of the discourse of Ottoman Architecture.*⁹.

⁶ Osman, Rıfat, (1994), **Edirne Rehnüması**, Yeni baskı, Hazırlayan: Kazancıgil Ratıp, Edirne, p:51

⁷ Evliya Çelebi (چلبی ایلی), (1611 – 1682), was a famous Ottoman traveler who journeyed throughout the territories of the Ottoman Empire and the neighboring lands over a period of forty years.

⁸ Built with the order of Sultan Murat I right after he captured the city and improved by Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt.

⁹ Tunca, Ayhan, (2006), **Edirne İçin Notlar ve Edirne’de Tarih, Kültür, İnanç Turu**, p:176

*In some cities, the monuments receiving the highest appreciation of the public dominate the view and crown the city. The crown of the city of Edirne is Selimiye Mosque, the masterpiece of the Architect Sinan.*¹⁰ The “City Crown” Edirne Mosque preserving its functional feature and used for praying at almost any hour of the day has carried a symbolic significance as a concretized show of political power in religious structure throughout history.

*The dome of 31,30 meters of Selimiye Mosque which is worldwide known among the domed structures was heightened with an octagonal pergola on a square ground with a side of 42,25 meters*¹¹ The Mosque was accepted as a masterpiece thanks to its structural and aesthetic features which ensure its being perceived in human sizes despite the immense size of the mentioned dome and despite the majesty of the work and the grace of its being placed on the legs. *Not only the researches of today but also the old writers agree on the issue that Selimiye is a masterpiece.*¹²

Ernst Diez says the following for this mosque:

*"Selimiye is superior to the entire structures of the world in terms of size, height, community and effect of light."*¹³

Bruno Taut describes the Mosque as “City Crown” (*Die Stadt Krone*) in order to state the holistic glory of the Mosque rising above the City of Edirne.¹⁴

The domed structures assumed the following functions in the middle ages such as;

- forming the silhouette of the city,
- planning the use of urban area and
- exhibiting the architectural development

which are now assumed by the skyscrapers.

¹⁰ Ahunbay, Zeynep, (1999), **Tarihi Çevre Koruma ve Restorasyon**, p:123

¹¹ Kuban, Doğan, (1997), **Sinan’ın Sanatı ve Selimiye**, p:137

¹² T.C. Edirne Vergi Dairesi Başkanlığı, **Edirne Tarihi Kültürü**, <http://vdb.gib.gov.tr/edirnevdb/kultur/selimiye.html> (Access:02.05.2009)

¹³ Tunca, Ayhan, (2006). p:176

¹⁴ Kuban, Doğan, (1997) p:127

Therefore, the domes were the most used element of the architectural design. However, it is explicit that while Taut calls Selimiye as the city crown only because of the glory of its dome, he also tries to describe the holistic view of the complex rising above the city. Such that, the role of the dome is not the only criterion in order to understand the genius and art of Sinan. Architect Sinan is also the most powerful Turkish artist in terms of modeling the block. The outer structure of Selimiye Complex is a sculptural architecture attained with an exceptionally creative vision.¹⁵ The mastery of Architect Sinan in choosing locales as a city planner and in bringing into a function to the locales can again be observed in Selimiye Complex.



Architect Sinan (Left-Bottom Corner) While Excavating the Mausoleum of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent

¹⁵ Kuban, Doğan, (1997), p:13

i-a Outstanding Universal Value of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

The Selimiye Mosque is one of the most important buildings of Ottoman architecture and without doubt, it is Sinan's most famous and majestic work of architecture. The unparalleled Selimiye Mosque is also Sinan's interpretation for the loyalty of Sultan Selim II to Edirne, who spent the years of his regency and the first year of his sultanate there; it is a fitting tribute to the city that gave him the support he needed towards his sovereignty.

Selimiye Mosque is also the most successful and exemplary realization in the evolution of Ottoman architecture. It is the apogee of the concept of „Mosque architecture“ and the concept of „unity of space“ in Islamic countries.

Experiencing the Selimiye, from its place in the silhouette of the city from afar to all its minute architectural details, meticulously planned and executed, is truly an architectural feast. Sinan, by daring a more complex arrangement and forming a structure adding important aesthetic values to place and mass, managed to show a superior professional level and technology in Selimiye.

The large dome with four identical minarets at the corners of the square plan seems even more imposing as one approaches the Selimiye.



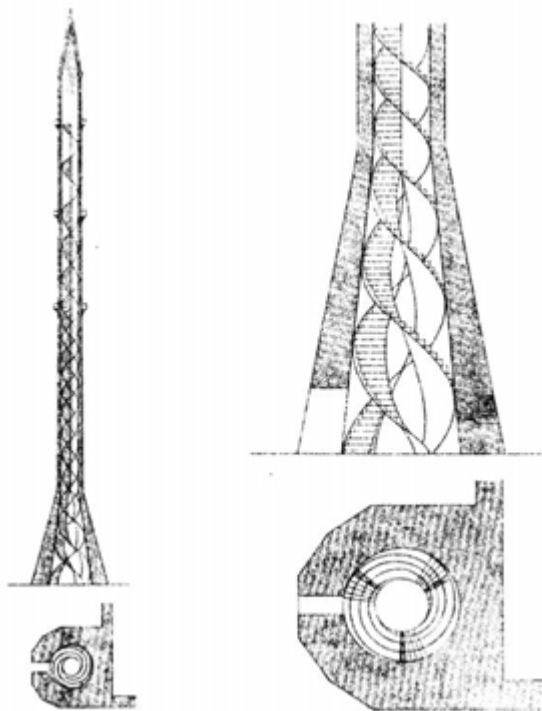
Dome, Counterweight Towers and Minarets of Selimiye Mosque



Selimiye Minaret at South Point



Triple Staircase Details of Selimiye Minarets



Selimiye Mosque Sections of Minaret, showing Triple Staircase

(E von Hochsetter, „De Mashec Sultan Selim's II. In Adrionaple" Allogemeine Bouzeitung 35. (1870) fig. 194)

In spite of the great size of the interior space, a feeling of serenity introduced by the well-balanced proportions of the architectural elements dominates; in fact, each architectural or decorative element inside is an art or architecture masterpiece in its own right. The load of the dome with such a diameter is transmitted to the ground by the superior arches and load bearing system. The octagonal pillars based on a square plan help to realize this baldaquin type space which is unique in Islamic architecture at Edirne, the second capital of Ottoman Empire during 15th and 16th centuries. It is also the only and unique example that altar region is used with riwaqs in Turkish – Islamic architecture. This is an only and unique example not seen in any other Ottoman mosque. With this application, Sinan adds movement to altar face and it has a function to meet the lateral forces of the load distribution from the top structure of the mosque, transmitted to the ground.



Dome of Selimiye Mosque



Central Dome of Selimiye Mosque

Although the dome, minarets and the fountain are the most spectacular features of the mosque, the mihrab, mimbar, decorations and tiles are also the best examples of the time. The calligraphy that adorns the interior is by the famous calligrapher Karahisari. The marble mimbar is the most majestic, perhaps the most beautiful one of its kind representing Ottoman architecture. Sinan has placed an elevated Muezzins' Tribute at the center, right below the crown of the main dome, in an unprecedented way never seen before or after him. Its symbolic placement at the axis of the dome, the fountain underneath this elevated gallery, and the decorations that were re-exposed following the recent restoration, all make it unparalleled to any other in their beauty. In addition to this Tribute, there is also a Sultan's Prayer Gallery inside, near the eastern wall, towards end of the upper gallery level.

Sinan's own words reveal magnum opus of Selimiye Mosque through a comparison with other master works of him, and this should be regarded as a confession and an acknowledgement of his mastery.

The symbolic meaning of Selimiye Mosque and its Complex for Muslim world is also very important. Selimiye Mosque has become a legendary mosque to be seen in Ramadan. It is a very common thought that if six important mosques together with Selimiye Mosque are visited by a Muslim, he becomes a "hadji". It is considered as holy as Kaaba and it is also visited for this purpose only by the people coming from Balkans (Western Trakya Region) and Anatolia in Ramadan.



The Holy Qadr Night for Muslims in Selimiye Mosque



Selimiye Mosque during A Friday Sermon When Locals and Visitors mainly come from Western Trakya Region are Gathering

i-b Justification for Inscription to World Heritage List

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex has been proposed to World Heritage Committee under the following criteria.

- ***Criterion 1: To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius***

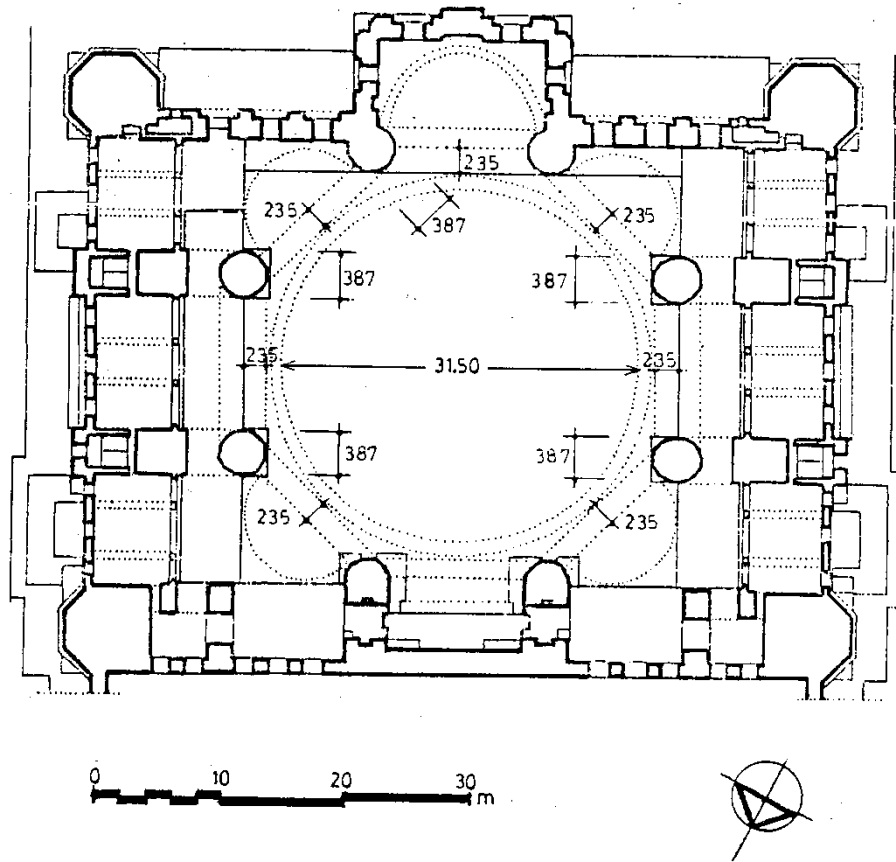
Edirne Selimiye Mosque is a fantastic work of masterpiece with its single dome. The fantastic cupola built by the great architect Sinan represents a masterpiece of human creative genius on Renaissance period.

Sinan is the most important architecture of the 16th century when Ottoman architecture reached its peak and impressed the period. He performed the dome application without overwhelming the main environment within the whole environment concept and central environment which was one of the biggest problems in both Turkish – Islam architecture and Western architecture. He built his largest dome with a diameter of exceeding 31 meters in Selimiye Mosque, bringing together a praying space of 45.00 x 36.00 m. as a whole under a dome of 31.50 m. in diameter. To prove more clearly that the mosque which Sinan completed when he is 85 years old is a masterpiece which should be looked at how the architectural genius of Sinan was developed.

Sinan himself says in the Tezkiret“ul-Bunyan that “I was the foreman in the Sehzade Mosque in Istanbul; I was the master in Suleymaniye Mosque. However I used all my power in this Sultan Selim Han Mosque, showing and telling my expertise. I built such a mosque that it deserves admiration of all people in Edirne.”

The concepts of the inner place, architectonic and structural expression are united in Edirne Selimiye Mosque by Mimar Sinan.

Loads transmitted to the floor were lightened by the outstanding intelligence of Sinan. The weight of the central dome is carried by eight supports located superiorly in the structure and small arch openings and exedras staying on the eight supports.



The Central Dome with Eight Supports

Sinan also thinned the wall thickness, almost turned them into tulle by the structure system he found. Even if the walls fall down, the dome has the ability to stand due to structure and carrier system. By this way, an illuminated interior place effect is created by providing the possibility to open more windows on the wall, as well. No Islamic structure and examples of basilicas with domes are as bright as Selimiye in any hours of the day.

The dome seats on a circular frame and eight feet located on the corners of the octagon with eight suspension arches and defines the center of the volume, it seats with a strong expression.

Side volumes turning the orthogonal plan of the central volume into a square were solved in a way not ruining the geometry of the central place. All of the structure elements (foot, wall, windows, kontrofor, buttress, support, dome, semi dome), spatial units (volumes limited by the structural elements), structure decoration were shaped according to middle volume in an organic relationship system.

The spaces, arches created with this arrangement on the entrance to the mosque in the narthex, the hidden movement generated by size and shape differences between the porch domes supported by octagonal frames on the court eave are the products of a highly advanced sensitivity about shapes.



Windows in Interior Place

- **Criterion 2: To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.**

Besides the experience guiding the formation of Selimiye, associating the properties of the place with the spirit of the architecture was a determining factor in Sinan's design.

Selimiye Mosque placed on the center of the social complex is the structure which collects all of the innovations, generally exhibited by Ottoman Architecture, by Sinan who is accepted as the greatest master of the world building art.

Sinan who was trained in a superior organizational structure became the person who signed the highest point of the Ottoman architecture combining the Byzantium architecture created on the Anatolia with those created before him and having roots before Islam.

Sinan made experiments to find the most efficient form, the most efficient load bearing system for the structure and cover coat, moreover from time to time by repeating the methods which were used in the past and quitted, studied how to make them better. In this period which architecture reached classism, Sinan made a synthesis by evaluating the past architectural styles and experiences as a whole. He utilized the plan constructions came from the architectures of Seljuk and Anatolian Turkish Beyliks. He added his own place constructions which don't repeat themselves and never looked like the others to these plan constructions and created more superior place concepts.

Experimental consciousness was provided by him through the systems he developed and benefiting from the rich tradition of Anatolian – Turkish architecture and he reached a synthesis superior to all of the examples before him. Also, combining the Roman baldachin unit with surrounding corridor with dome and dome solution with squinch very common in Ottoman architecture is very unique in Selimiye Mosque.

Although it was constructed in its period, it has a characteristic that it is a product that has no ending.

Arranging the pedestal walls on the side fronts with riwaqs, making an arrangement complying with the human dimensions of this arrangement creates both making of active front in mass plastics and developing an important example of mass plastics technology.



Riwaqs of Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa

The main dome of Selimiye Mosque emphasizes the horizontality of the mosque extending to sides by taking the attraction to vertical dimensions and intensifying the central plan perception. This perception was created by the massive dome and tapering domes of eight weight towers on which twin squinches supporting dome hoop and four minarets were located on the four corners of the main block.

Selimiye Complex with its Clock House (Muvakkithane) and sun watches also witnesses the history of astronomy and chronology.



A sun watch, present on the Selimiye Mosque which was being used by Muvakkit (Educator on Astronomy And Chronology)



Window Arrangement on Entrance Façade



North-West Facade Arrangement of Selimiye



Five Layered System



Five Layered Mass of Selimiye

- **Criterion 3: Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a Cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.**

Selimiye Mosque is an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition of the architectural evolution of the mosques throughout the Ottoman Empire starting with multi cupola types passing through single domed and semi-domed types and reaching the unity of space with Selimiye example.

The problem of reaching monumental dimension in mosques with one dome after making monumental mosques with multiple domes continued about two hundred years, one dome started to be the dominant element on the colossal sized mosques in 15th century. Quitting the tradition of colossal mosques with multiple domes with multiple supports was realized in Edirne Old Mosque. The beginning of the dominance of one central domes started again by Edirne Üç gerefeli Mosque, by starting to be experienced with various structural methods by Ottoman architectures. Sinan who is the source of pride of 16th century and Ottoman architecture became the person who reached the last point in this stage. Sinan who never used the same plan construction in the buildings he constructed created samples in structures with four, six, and eight supports which are the main support systems, made his cover coat designs according to these support systems and the condition constrained by the topography.

Edirne Selimiye Mosque became a product, a sum of all these constructs. Place was combined under a one dome, the place was expanded by the help of the archs placed on the eigth support systems. Structure with dome system which was historically brought from Middle Asia had its final expression in Edirne Selimiye Mosque and so, it is described as the top point of the Ottoman architecture.

Another cultural tradition which is still used related with the mosque and not seen in any other place is the “reverse tulip” motif, which is a symbol used broadly in the books and documents written about Sinan, Edirne and Ottoman art. After 1934’s, not just in Edirne, in all Ottoman area, Selimiye Mosque is represented with a reverse tulip motif.

*Detailed Ornament
From Selimiye Mosque:
Tulip Motif on Tile*



- ***Criterion 4: To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history***

Selimiye Mosque with its cupola, its concept of space, volumetry, architectural and technological ensemble and its place on urban landscape as a city crown illustrates significant stage in human history. The dome of Selimiye Mosque is transmitted very successfully to eight piers by eight arches; a distinctive static mastery is provided by achieving the smallest arch opening by the high number of piers.

Even if all of the walls of the mosque fall down, the dome is constructed in a way that it can stand in baldachin without falling because of its eight piers. Due to this characteristic, the structure has a unique property; the load of such a wide dome is transmitted to the floor with a superior arch and carrier system. For these aspects, the monument is a kind of evidence of the most superior architectural properties of pre-industrial period, the time which brick and stone were the main materials in the construction.

The minarets of Selimiye have a special and superior place in the history of architecture. Sinan created an illusion in the architecture by making the minarets to be seen from many points in Edirne as there are two of them although there are four, by placing minarets to the four corners of the center and through the symmetric façade arrangements.

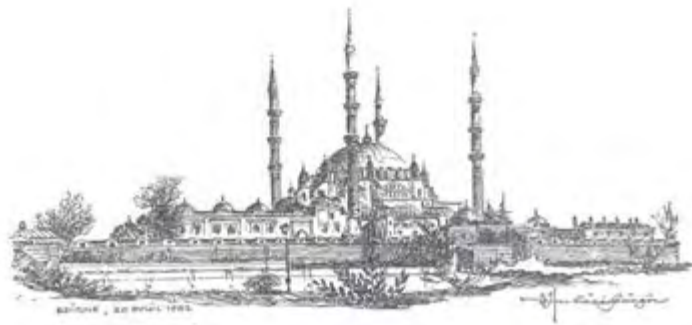
The tiles placed in the inner place in Selimiye Mosque are the most important examples related with the second part of 16th century in both technically and in composition. Although there is a conservative usage seen on this application in the best years of Turkish tile art; the quality of the tile panels and the ornamentation program applied by the motif are the only samples of today. It represents the final point of the classicism of Ottoman period architecture, as an insuperable example with the Iznik potteries used in the structure, not seen in other structures. The best examples of 16th century, with “tile panel with apple tree” were used on the Sultan’s gathering place and never repeated, an authentic example and with the high quality tiles used in Sultan’s gathering place.

Although the chosen place is the third highest place, it is the most dominant place of the city, and that's why; Selimiye Mosque could be seen everywhere in the city and this increases its power on city silhouette.

The texture which is created by Edirne Selimiye Mosque also comes from its structure built as a complex and the power of its symbolic meaning. Selimiye Mosque and its complex is formed from construction, logic and architectural thought together with its pure praying function, it was in dialogue with history, future and existing texture.

Because of its all properties, it is a monumental structure in city scale which also contains a practical function in its fabric. Because the structure does not isolate itself from the other structures; also both the structure created itself a social texture when it was built, and it was built in harmony with the texture before it. Therefore the structure has social meanings beyond its architectural meanings.

Moreover, it has masterpiece characteristics on housing environment and core, because the complex was constructed as a main element determining the city silhouette and city character because of skillfully chosen topography.



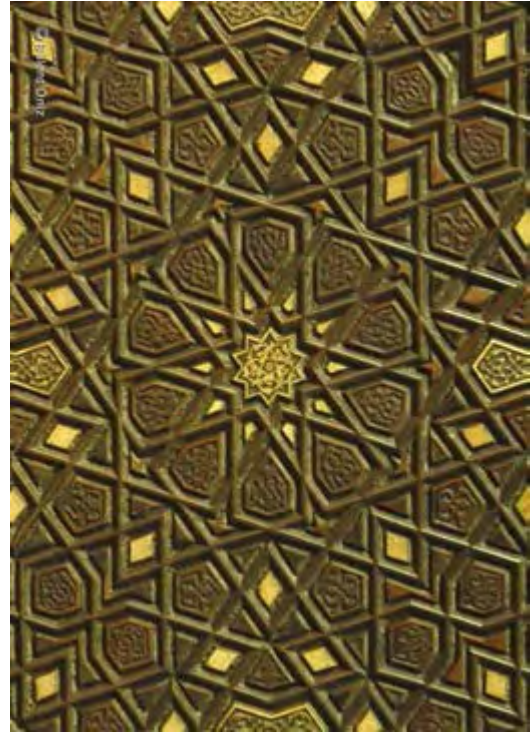
Selimiye Complex: The City Crown



Selimiye Complex: The City Crown, During Night



Tile Board with Apple Tree



*Original Kundekari Works With
Geometric Ornaments*



Entrance Door Tiles of Sultan's Mahfel

ii Historical City Center of Edirne: Management Area

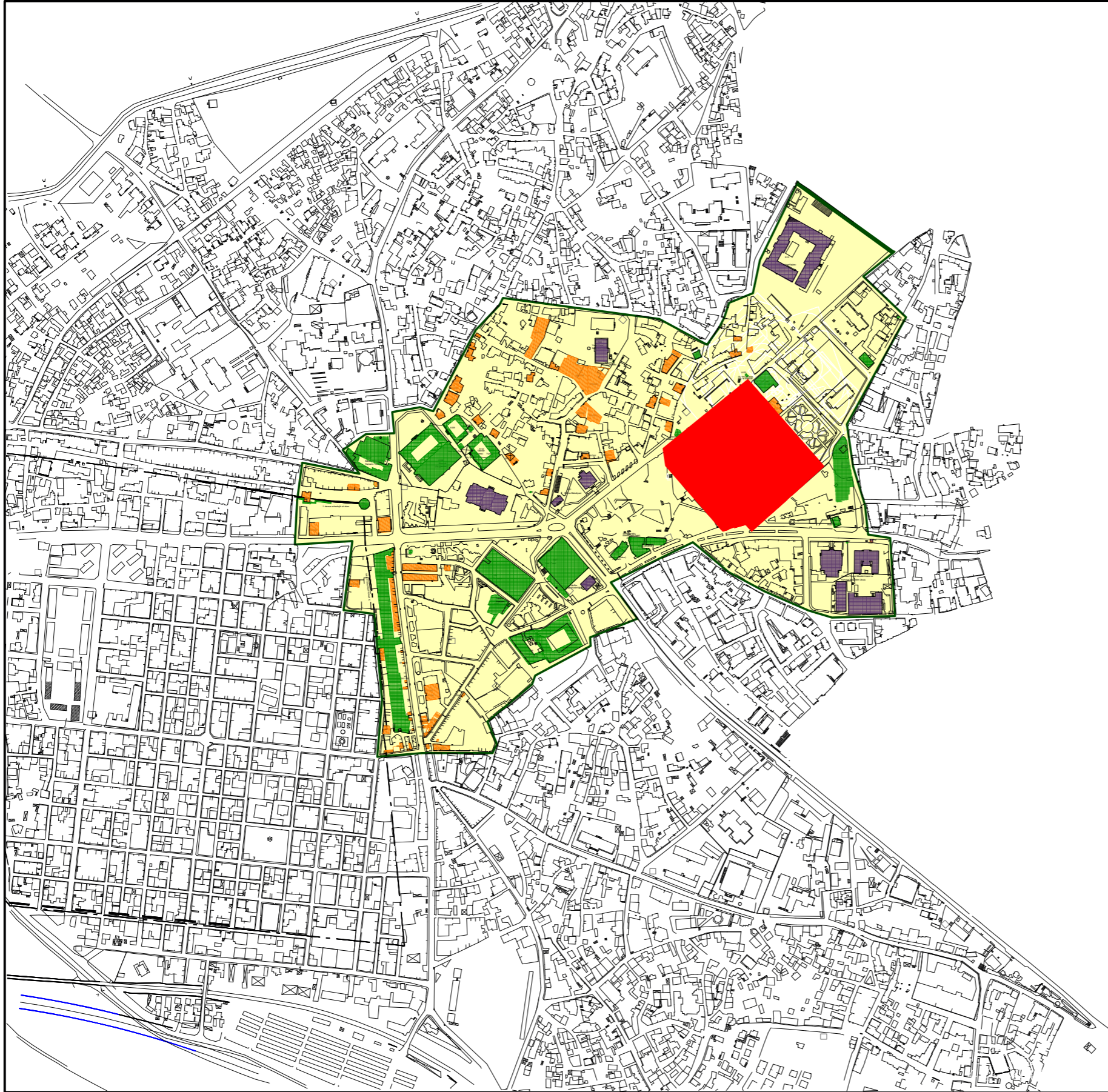
The Management Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is 40 hectares and it overlaps with much of the historical center of the city in the second half of the 14th century and in the first half of the 15th century when the City of Edirne was the capital of the Ottoman Empire (1365-1453). Therefore, there are tens of properties with monumental value in this area.

“Management Area” consisting of the combination of Selimiye Mosque and Buffer Zone is encompassed by the following boundaries: Harbiye Barracks due north which was built in the period of Sultan Selim III; Ali Atik Paça Mosque due east which is a 14th-century-structure; Public Education Center (Building of the Union and Progress Association) and Trade High School due southeast; Rüstem Paça Caravanserai and Çilingirler Bazaar due south; Closed Bazaar, Macedonian Tower and Urban Archaeological Park due west and Karanfiloğlu District due northwest which consists of the Mosque with Three Balconies (Üç gerefeli Camii) and several examples of civil architecture with a history of 200 years. The point where Saraçlar Street meets with Çilingirler Bazaar composes the end point where the area narrows to the south.

Selimiye Mosque Management Area covers Edirne City Centre, Which Was Also the Centre of City in 19th Century.








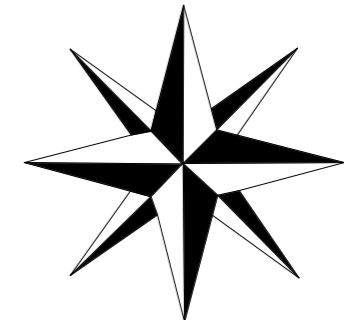
Edirne City Centre in 1890



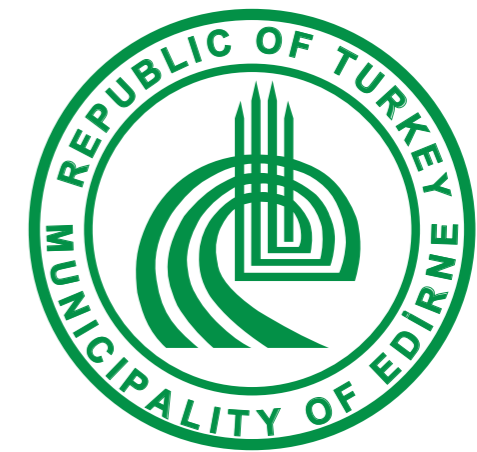
INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE

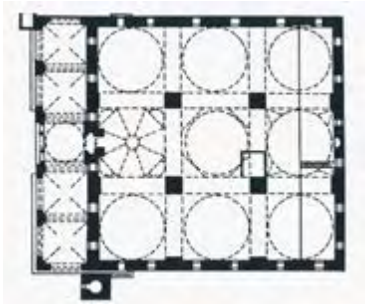
LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  PUBLIC BUILDINGS
-  MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS
-  TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS



1/10000





ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKI MOSQUE INTERIOR PLACE, COLUMNS



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ESKİ (OLD) MOSQUE



ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE SQUARE



ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE



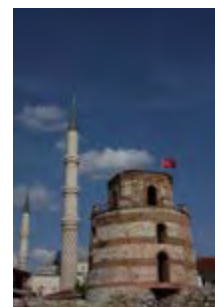
ATİK ALİ MOSQUE



ALİPAŞA COVERED BAZAAR



BEDESTEN OF ESKI MOSQUE



MACEDONIA TOWER NOWADAYS



MUNICIPALITY OF EDİRNE



MUNICIPALITY OF EDİRNE



ITTIHAT AND TERAKKI CLUB'S BUILDING



TAŞ KHAN



SOKULLU BATH



(TAŞ ODALAR HOTEL)



OTTOMAN GRAVESTONES DISPLAY AREA



HAFIZ AGA KIOSK



EDİRNE MUFTU's OFFICE (Traditional House)



BAHÁ'Í HOUSE



ZEHİRİMAR GRAVEYARD



TRADITIONAL BUILDING



TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS ON SARAÇLAR STREET



TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS ON SARAÇLAR STREET-2



FOUNTAIN OF TİCARET SCHOOL



TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS ON ÇİLİNGİRLER STREET



TRADITIONAL BUILDING (YETİMLER HANI)



TRADITIONAL HOUSE - 1



TRADITIONAL HOUSE - 2



SARAÇLAR STREET IN 2007



SARAÇLAR STREET BEFORE 2008



SARAÇLAR STREET IN 2009



TAHMÎS SQUARE BEFORE 2007



TAHMÎS SQUARE IN 2009



HÜRRIYET SQUARE IN 2006



HÜRRIYET SQUARE IN 2009



ÇILINGIRLER STREET IN 2007



PEDESTRIANISATION OF ÇILINGIRLER STREET IN 2008



İLHAN KOMAN SQUARE IN 2006



İLHAN KOMAN SQUARE IN 2009



OLD MOSQUE FRONT SIDE IN 2006



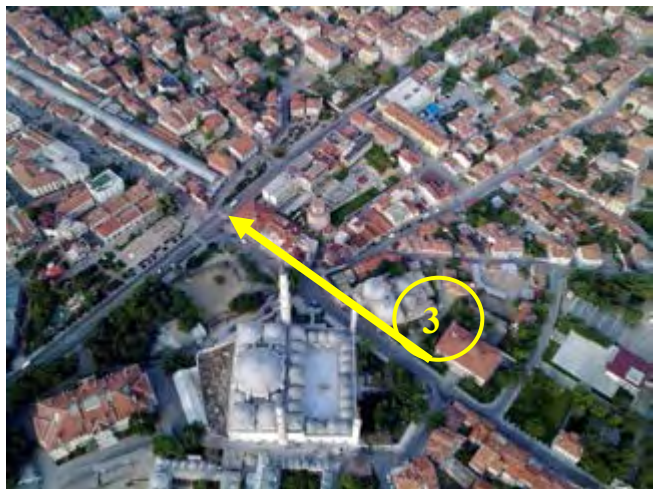
OLD MOSQUE FRONT SIDE IN 2009 AFTER PEDESTRIANISATION WORK

The buffer zone has three different attraction spots. Saraclar Street is the first attraction center with its commercial potential. The second center is the front of the Old Mosque and from this centre radial roads go to every direction. The third centre is composed of the Tashan - Uc Serefeli Mosque square. The first of these centers is the one with busy trading activities. The second centre is Sahristan, the social and cultural site in Turkish and Islamic cities. The centres meet by the Londra Asfalti.



*First, Second and Third Spots
Meet by the Londra Asfalti*

*The Third Spot form Üç
Şerefeli Mosque Suquare*



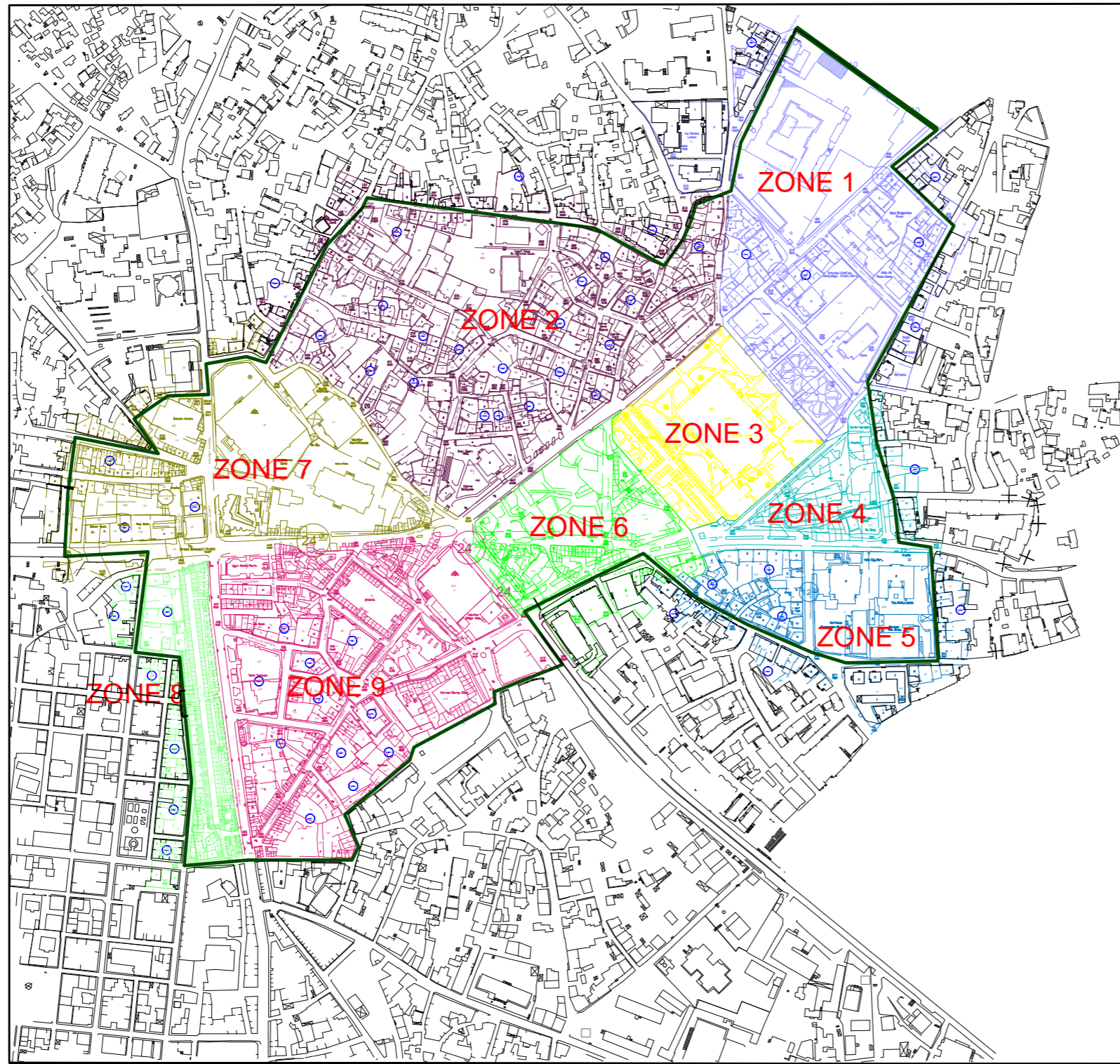
The Management Area consisting of the combination of the Buffer Zone (37,5 h) and the Selimiye Mosque Complex (2,5 h) is approximately 40 hectares and it is split into nine different sub-area with regard to its commercial, housing and cultural density.

While the first sub-area consists of the Site of Selimiye Mosque, the second sub area covers the green field characterized as a “city park” which is located on the Southeast side of the Mosque and possessed by Edirne Municipality.

Third and fourth sub-areas covers the cemetery of Zehrimar and the Buildings of the Trade High School and Public Education Center which are registered as a cultural property.


A large part of the fifth sub-area is covered with Harbiye Barracks and the sixth sub-area, as a larger sub-area in the Management Area, comprises 10,76 hectares. In the sixth sub-area, there are 42 examples of registered civil architecture which are used as residences. Apart from the examples of civil architecture, four monuments and certain public buildings such as central administration building of Edirne Municipality and the building of Municipal Health Services are also located in this sub-area.

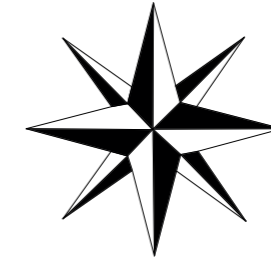
The seventh, eighth and ninth regions consist of the areas where the commercial activities of Edirne are heavily conducted. In the mentioned sub-areas, there are tens of examples of registered architecture such as Macedonian Tower - Urban Archaeological Site, AlipaÇaClosed Bazaar, Saraçlar Street and Çilingirler Bazaar and also Bedesten Ottoman Bazaar, the Building of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations and the building of the 5th Corps Command.



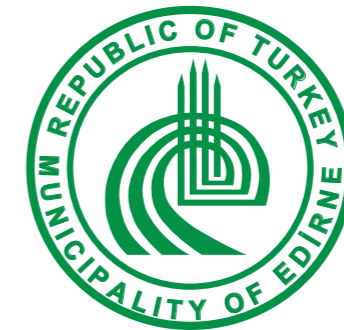
MAP OF SUB - AREAS IN THE BUFFER ZONE

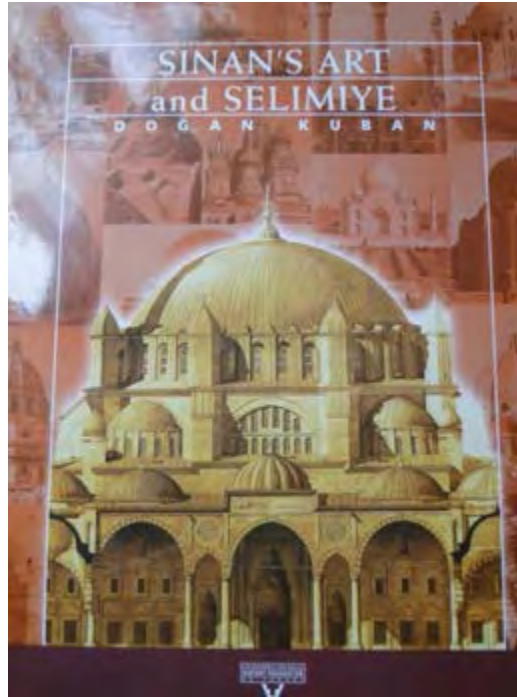
LEGEND

-  SUB-AREAS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE MANAGEMENT AREA



1/8000





CONTENTS

i Selimiye Mosque

Ownership of the Monument – Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

Daily Management of the Monument

ii Management Area : Buffer Zone

Stakeholders in the Management Area

Current Plans Related to Management Area

iii Coordination

iv Financial Sources for Preservation

Contributions Made for the Preservation of the Cultural Properties

The Exemptions Given to the Owners of the Cultural Properties

Promotional Fund of the Prime Ministry

Other Sources

v Institutions for Preservation Education

vi Promotion

*i**Selimiye Mosque****i-a Ownership of the Monument:
Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex***

The ownership of the monument - the Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex - belongs to the Sultan Selim Foundation, which is part of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

The Mosque of the complex units is used by the Edirne Province Office of Mufti, the Dar'ül Hadis (House of Hadith) Madrasa by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as museum, and the Dar'ül Kurra (House of Readers) Madrasa by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations (GDPF) as Foundation Museum.

The ownership of the School for Preadolescents and the Ottoman Bazaar belongs directly to GDPF, and all the shops inside the market and the School of Preadolescents has been rented to private staff.

The Mosque, Madrasas, Manuscript Library, and Clock House inside the Selimiye Complex are "charity immovable"¹⁶ cultural assets. The Ottoman Bazaar, however, is a "flowing immovable".¹⁷ Nevertheless, it is not possible to use the Madrasas and the Clock House anymore for the use they were first dedicated for de facto and legally. The Madrasas are used as museums with an educational purpose which is also not contradictory to their purpose when they were first opened. Clock House; however, have lost its usefulness altogether today due to scientific developments

¹⁶ These are the immovable properties which are directly provided by the foundations to the public use free of charge. For example: Fountain, Mosque, Public Fountain, Madrasa etc.

¹⁷ (Flowing=Akar) These are the immovable properties which are required to be evaluated as an income for the realization of the objectives and activities of the foundation. Closed Ottoman Bazaar, Caravanserais, territory, forest etc.

i-b Daily Management of the Monument

The Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex, which is also a foundation artifact in itself, is under the supervision of the GDPF.

*Foundations are public goods providing communities of a "special legal entity"¹⁸, which are formed by real persons or legal entities specializing sufficient goods or rights for a specific and continuous purpose."¹⁹ "Registered foundations"²⁰ such as the *Selimiye Mosque* are managed and represented by the GDPF.²¹*

GDPF is a public organ which has been created to carry out the tasks it is given, and is a public legal entity which is subordinate to the Prime Ministry. The Prime Minister is entitled to use his rights related to the GDPF through a Minister of State. The General

¹⁸ Foundations Act, Article: 4 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

¹⁹ Turkish Civil Code, Article: 101 (dated 22.11.2001 with no 4721)

²⁰ **Registered Foundations:** According to the article of the Foundations Act (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737), these are the foundations that shall be directed and represented by VGM and which were established before the date of enforcement of the abolished "Turkish Civil Code" (dated 17.02.1926 with no 743) and pursuant to the Abolished Foundations Act (dated 1935 with no 2762), which are directed by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations. Since there is not any person who shall direct pursuant to the foundation certificate of the registered foundations when the nature of these referred abolished acts, or since the realization of charitable activities in effect and by law, these are regarded as the foundations which are maintained, directed and represented by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations. Their number is 42.550 according to the figures of 2008.

Other foundations:

Annexed Foundations: *These are the foundations established before the republic and which were required to be directed by those who were the descendants of the person who devoted. There are 300 annexed foundations today.*

Community Foundations: *These are the foundations, the members of which are the citizen of Turkish Republic and which are owned by the non-muslim communities in Turkey. In 1936, pursuant to the statements they drew up, they are registered and recorded with the General Directorate of Foundations. Their number is 161. According to the Turkish Civil Code, since it is now anymore possible to establish a foundation in order to support a certain community, it is legally impossible to establish a new community foundation.*

New Foundations: *According to the provisions of the Turkish Civil Code, these are the foundations by the natural or legal entities with sufficient property and rights devoted to a continuous objective. Their number is 4.450.*

²¹ Foundations Act, Article: 6 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

Directorate of Foundations consists of a central and provinces directorates, and headquarter of GDPF is located in Ankara.²²

GDPF is responsible for the physical maintenance and restoration of the entire complex which are also be used by various institutions. The duties²³ of GDPF which are herein below specified in detail are directly related to the preservation of all the properties of foundation and also the preservation and maintenance of Selimiye Complex.

Duties and Responsibilities of GDPF:

- a) Fulfilling any charitable, social, cultural and economic conditions and services written in the foundation certificates of the registered foundations or in such documents as deeds, charters and decrees which may substitute the foundation certificate.
- b) Evaluating the money and properties of the General Directorate and registered foundations in order to ensure the best implementation of the services specified in the foundation certificates and to allocate these money and properties to the investments which are more income-generating.
- c) Founding establishments with the money of the General Directorate and registered foundations, participating in the established companies and making decisions in the issues of capital increases of these companies.
- d) Improving the cultural properties of foundation which belong to the foundations at home and abroad.
- e) Conducting the inspection of annexed, community and new foundations and also the craftsmen's foundations.
- f) Carrying out activities of research, development, education, culture and publication about the subjects related to the foundations and ensuring national and international coordination.
- g) Composing collections which consist of the cultural properties of foundation and establishing museums, libraries and cultural centers.
- h) Performing duties given by this Law and other laws to the General Directorate.

²² Foundations Act, Article: 35 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

²³ Act of Foundations Article: 36 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

In addition to the immovable cultural and natural assets of the registered and annexed foundations under the management or control of the GDPF, the preservation and evaluation of mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais, madrasas, lodging houses, Turkish baths, masjids (small mosques), dervish lodges, lodges used by whirling dervishes, fountains, and similar cultural assets under the ownership of real persons or legal entities is also carried out by GDPF after the decision of the regional preservation boards are taken (2863\10-4).²⁴

The General Directorate may work in cooperation with other institutions and organizations regarding the duties of foundations and may take necessary measures in order to ensure coordination. When required, the GDPF could purchase services such as counseling and legal opinion from the expert people, institutions and organizations on condition that these purchases to be limited to the required subjects.

As it is obvious by the above-mentioned articles, GDPF has to protect foundation artifacts such as the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex, which is under their ownership, while it has to consider their historical-cultural background, the purposes of their establishing, functional and economic uses of the respective artifacts, and preserving their originality during their restorations. The protection-preserving system of GDPF is not a new system, which has been developed during the modern period, but a thousand-year-old system which has been continued since the first foundation was established in Anatolia. Therefore, the general outline of the protection-preserving activities of GDPF is parallel with the protection-preserving system which international organization such as the UNESCO, ICOMOS are trying to establish

²⁴ “*Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties*” No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226, Article: 10-4.

Brief History of Pious Foundation

It is important to examine the historical aspect of the institution of foundations in Turkey in order to understand the obligations related to protecting and preserving cultural assets of GDPF, including the Selimiye Mosque and Social Complex.

GDPF is the first of the institutes which form the basis of Turkish culture and civilization. The first foundation we can find in the records was established in Erzurum in the year 1048. This first foundation, which was established in Anatolia by the Seljuks much earlier than the Battle at Malazgirt in 1071, which is known as the battle which opened the doors of Anatolia for the Turks. Pious Foundations which came into being with the Islamic civilization have developed with the Turks in every field of the social life. During the Ottoman period, approximately 16 percent of the economy was under the control of foundations. 8 percent of the staff employed during the last period of the Ottoman Empire, and 13 percent of the staff employed during the first years of the republic were employed in the sector of foundations.¹

The Foundation system which was functioning in the Ottoman Empire under the name of Şer'îye and Evkaf Vekâleti (Ministry of Religious Laws and Foundations) was abolished in the year with the Law no. 424 after the foundation of the Turkish Republic. Among duties of this institute, the duty of religious services was transferred to the Directorate of Religious Affairs, while the duty of the other services was transferred to the General Directorate of Foundations. And with the Decree Law number 227 dated 8.6.1984, the General Directorate of Foundations attained the structure and status it has today. Article 1 of this Decree Law gives the duty of protecting and restoring foundation artifacts of architectural or historical value to the General Directorate of Foundations. The Foundation Law number 5737 was accepted by the General Assembly of the Turkish National Assembly in February 20th, 2008, in order to restructure the Foundation organic to comply with the concept of modern public administration and be more open to international cooperation in the year 2008.

*1)A speech outside the agenda of Member of Parliament Ali Yüksel Kavuştu from Çorum Province, concerning the Week of Foundation on 09/May /2006 Tuesday . 22nd Period 4th Legislative Year 99th Session. Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Minutes of General Meeting
Acces:http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/develop/owa/Tutanak_B_SD.birlesim_baslangic?P4=16785&P5=B&page1=14&page2=14 (29.10.2009)*

Daily Protection of the Mosque

The movable and immovable cultural and natural assets which belong to the Foundations are protected by the GDPF, the related public institutions and their users.²⁵ However, while the maintenance of daily functions and the surveillance of the immovable cultural assets under the supervision of the GDPF, such as the Selimiye Complex, are the responsibility of their respective users, that is, the Edirne Office of Mufti, but complex comprehensive restoring is carried out by the GDPF.

According to the terms of the “Regulation for the Maintenance, Repair, Cleaning, and Environmental Planning of Mosques” (dated 24.05.1985, and number 18763), the duty of repairing and any kind of restoring of the Selimiye Mosque is assigned to the GDPF, the duty of maintenance, cleaning, and safety is assigned to the Edirne Office of Mufti²⁶, the duty of preparing and confirming of environmental planning project is assigned to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT), the duty of preparing the planning project of the environment around the Foundation, tree planting, and flower planning is assigned to the Municipality of Edirne, the duty of providing for the general safety of the complex is assigned to the Governorship of Edirne, and the duty of installing the power transformer installations of the Mosque and providing power free of charge is assigned to Trakya Electric Distribution A.ğ. (TREDAğ).

Daily Protection of the Complex Units: Ottoman Bazaar and Madrasas

The Ottoman Bazaar is also managed by the GDPF. The rental period for the shops in the Ottoman Bazaar is maximum 3 years. However, in the case of rental in exchange for repairs this period can be extended to up to 20 years with the confirmation of the General Manager of Foundations. The foundation cultural assets which are planned for repairs shall be vacated at the end of the rental period providing a notification has been given one month in advance.²⁷

²⁵ Foundations Act: 29 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

²⁶ Edirne Mufti’s Office has the right to use Selimiye Mosque as a local representative of the Directorate of Religious Affairs in Edirne.

²⁷ Foundations Act, Article: 20 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

The Ottoman Bazaar is used today in order to bring an income for the Selimiye Mosque, complying with the purpose stated in the foundation charter. In the case that the Ottoman Bazaar cannot comply with the conditions stated in its foundation charter in any way, or if this becomes legally impossible, the Ottoman Bazaar can be assigned different functions by the GDFP, again as a foundation.²⁸

The Selimiye Mosque, which was assigned to the Directorate of Religious Affairs, the Dar-ül Hadis Madrasa, which was assigned to the Edirne Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, and is used as a Museum for Islamic Artifacts, and the shops in the Ottoman Bazaar which are rented to private persons, are insured against fire, theft, and natural disasters by their users or their tenants in the name of GDFP.²⁹

The safety of the Complex is first of all under the responsibility of the different institutions which are using the complex units. In addition, the general safety of the complex units is provided by the Police Organization of the Governorship of Edirne. The number of security staff is increased in festival or official holidays, when the complex gets many visitors, and during the month of Ramadan and on Fridays. In addition, a CCTV system is installed around the Complex. There are active projects by Directorate of Religious Affairs about the installation of an electronic security system with motion sensors inside the mosque as a precaution against theft. There is no private security on the complex units.

The heating of the mosque and the complex units is provided with electrical power, and although there is a biogas line in the town, it is planned to continue with a safer electrical heating system, because of reports about the damage caused by biogas in a case of fire or explosion being greater.

²⁸ Foundations Act, Article: 20 (dated 20.02.2008 with no 5737)

²⁹ Foundations Act, Article: 24 (dated 20.02.2008 with number 5737)

The Municipality of Edirne has asked for the opinion of the GDPF³⁰ regarding cultural artifacts of the foundation in the town when they were preparing the Protection Based Building Plan in order to protect the functional and economic values of the Complex. A building plan has been prepared so that the feature of basis of income (“akar”) of the other cultural artifacts of the foundation located inside the Buffer Zone of the Ottoman Bazaar and the Complex.

Monitoring of the Monument

The preservation operations of Selimiye Complex are carried out with guides by GDPF. The architect assigned in Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations which the Complex is affiliated to has to arrange and reserve the dossiers. In 2003, there were certain amendments to the “Archive Regulations of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations”. However, in Edirne Regional Directorate which is responsible for too many monuments, the archive regulations have not yet completely taken effect.

There certain information, namely the identification tag of the monuments, related to Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in the artifact inventory created in the electronic medium by GDPF. The restoration history and the present status of the monument are still archived by the responsible architect in separate dossiers.

The plans and programs related to the demand and allocation of the subsidies for the maintenance and restoration of Selimiye Complex are being composed by the “Plan and Program Branch Office affiliated to the Directorate of Monument and Construction” of GDPF. The information and demands regarding the implementation of the plans are sent to GDPF by the regional directorate every three months.

³⁰ Foundations Act, Article: 22 (dated 20.02.2008 with number 573)

Restoration Processes of the Monument

The GDPF prefers outsourcing for the restoration of immovable historical artifacts. Procedures which have been created by a mix of the Public Procurement Law, General and Technical Specifications for Public Works, various circulars which have been published for the restoration of historical artifacts, and Unit Price Tariffs for Ancient Artifacts are used during the period of the bid for tender for outsourcing.

A technical report showing the status of the monument is prepared by the Edirne GDPF Department for Monuments and Building Works, and an application is made to the Edirne Council for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets (ECPCNA) together with the project and documents which are considered to be necessary for the sections which are determined to be restored according to the report in order to obtain their permission. An attempt is made by the Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations (ERDPF) during the determination of the maintenance and repair requirements to make a classification according to the form of the work such as stone, ceramic, wood, and lead.

After the permission is given, the unit of the Complex which is planned to be restored is made subject for contract, is opened for tender, and an agreement is made thereupon. At this stage, additions are made to the specifications related to the restorations. These are regulations such as owners of a (D) group contractor certificate can enter the tender, that the restoration project to be confirmed by the ECPCNA shall be employed, and that the Ancient Artifacts Unit Price Tariffs and annexes shall be employed. The procedures which are used during the restorations are complied with due to control engineers being legally compulsory, and due to progress payment applications. Companies that provide restoration works have to employ restoration experts due to the terms of the agreement.

The company which wins the tender has to give reports to the Foundation Administration about the applications during the restoration period. For instance, the wooden materials in the structure are treated with recommended pesticides against getting worms or decomposition in line with the research done by the expert chemist staff of the GDPF, and the company related to the treatment with pesticides has to report to the ERDPF.

A company named Vakıf Construction Restorasyon A.ğ. has been founded by the GDPF in order to reach an agreement in terms of restoration and to carry out the necessary operations. This company has carried out the restoration of the Selimiye Complex between 1983 and 1985.

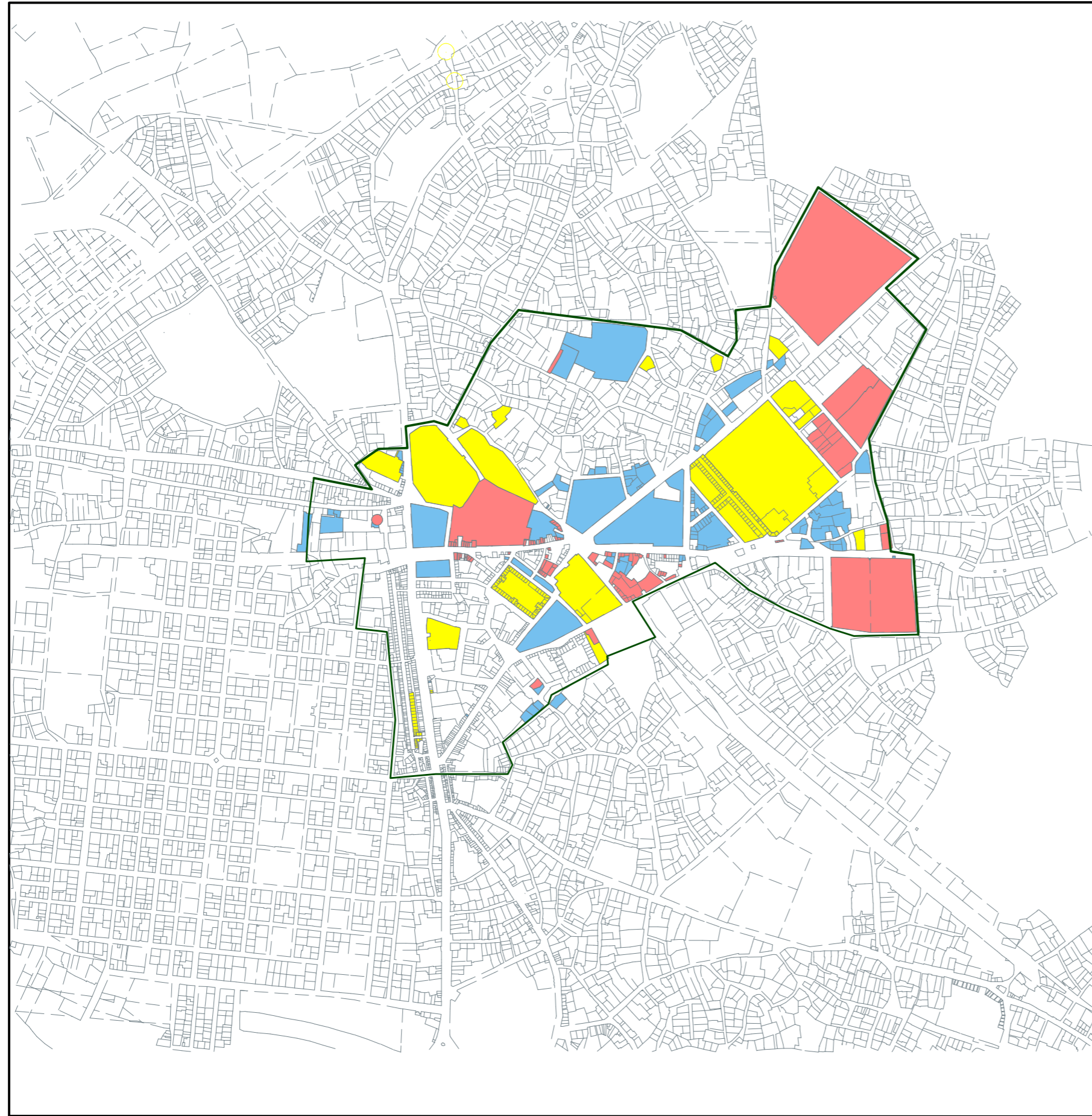
The stones and marble sources which are used in the restoration are obtained from the original quarries.

*ii**Management Area : Buffer Zone*

Edirne has been not only the second capital of the Ottoman Empire, but also its cultural center. The Ottoman Padishahs and important people of the state have commissioned important buildings in the city even after the capital was moved to Istanbul. Therefore, the ownership of almost all the cultural buildings such as mosques, caravanserais, Turkish baths, and bazaar of the Complex in the Buffer Zone belongs to the General Directorate of Foundations. The ownership of the public parks inside the Buffer Zone belongs to the Municipality of Edirne. And the ownership of the broadest zone in the historical center which is open for public, located at the Southeast of the Selimiye Complex, which plays an important role in the exhibition and the landscaping of the Mosque belongs also to the Municipality of Edirne.







The Site of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex was determined with the Decision of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 04-07-2003 and no. 7697.

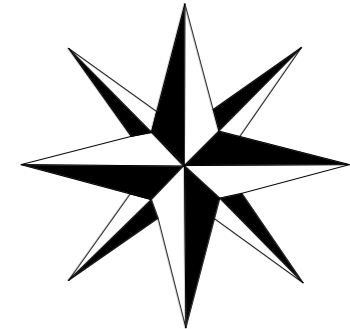
The Management Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex became official with the approval of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 13/12/2007 with no. 1715 following the meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism convened in order to determine the field border on 11 December 2007.



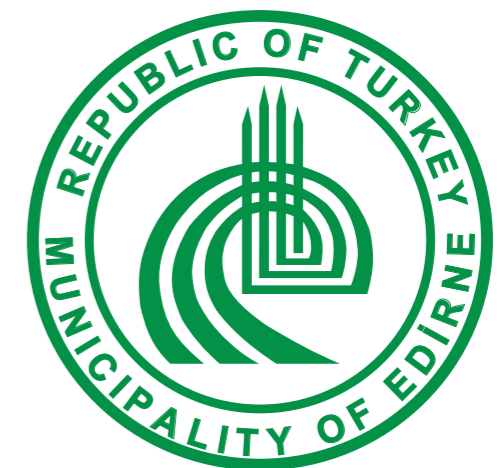
OWNERSHIP MAP

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  CADASTRAL BOUNDARIES
-  MUNICIPALITY OWNED
-  PUBLIC DOMAIN
-  GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PIOUS FOUNDATION












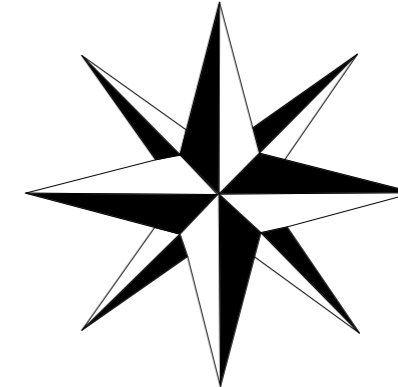
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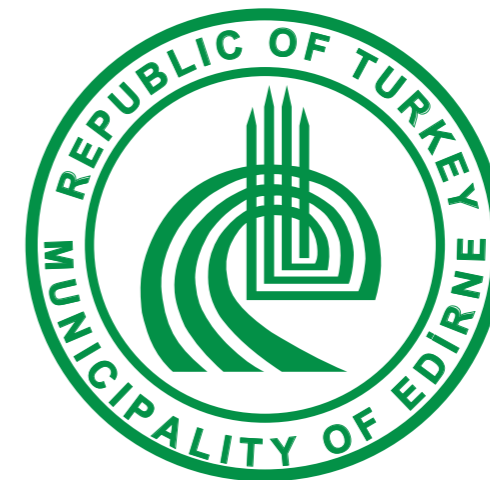
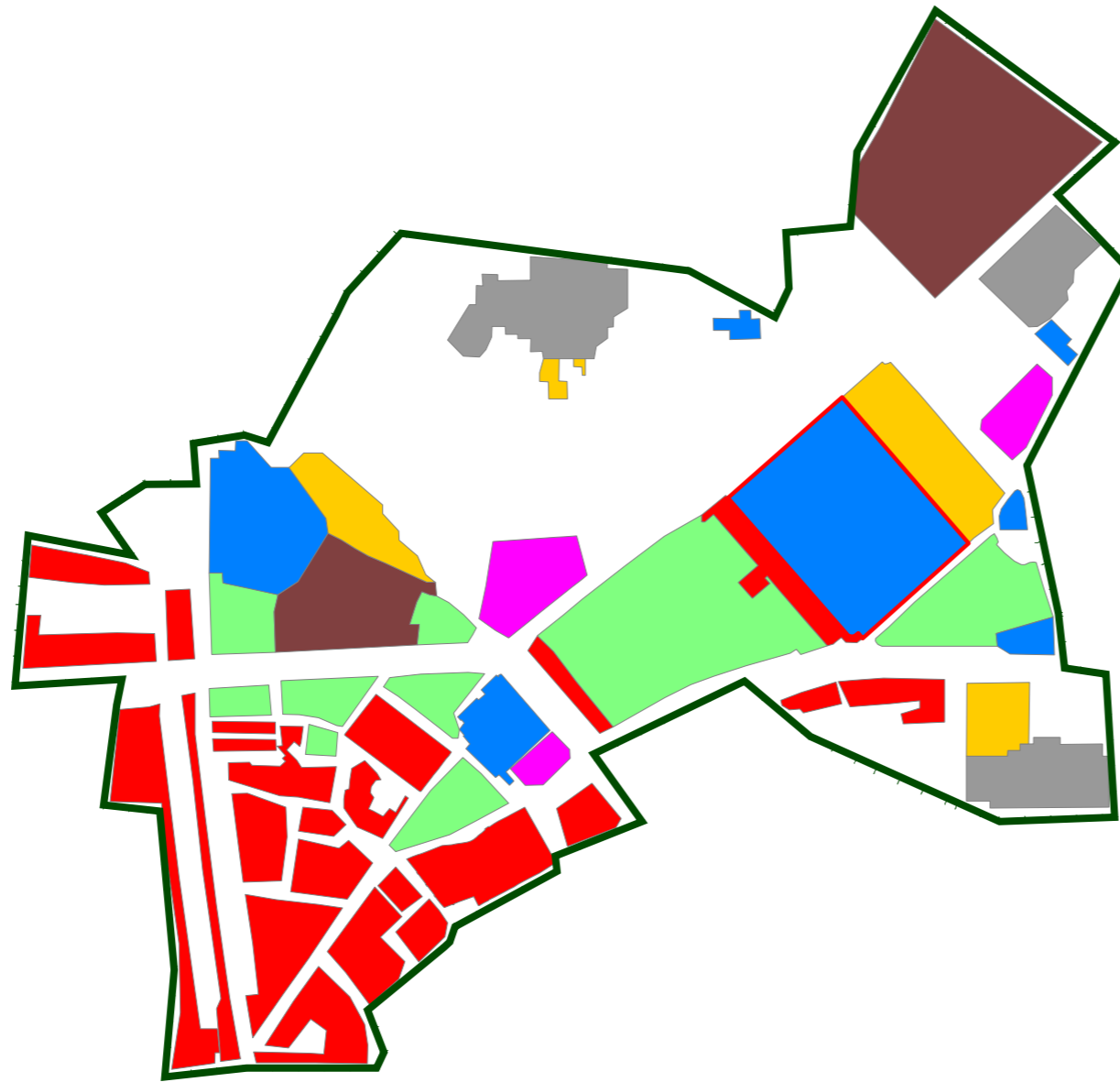
LAND USE MAP

LEGEND

-  AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
-  AREAS OWNED BY TURKISH ARMED FORCES
-  RELIGIOUSLY USED AREAS
-  AREAS OWNED BY NATIONAL EDUCATION EDIRNE DIRECTORATE
-  CULTURAL AREAS
-  GREEN AREAS
-  COMMERCIAL AREAS
-  ADMINISTRATION AREAS OF EDIRNE MUNICIPALITY



1/10000



ii-a Stakeholders in the Management Area

- **Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Directorate of National Palaces:**

The preservation of the cultural and natural properties which are under the supervision and control of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) is carried out by the Presidency of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. This preservation is ensured, when required, with the technical support and cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2863\10-2).³¹ The rescue excavations and restoration project of the New Palace located in the City of Edirne are maintained with the support of TBMM.

- **Ministry of Culture and Tourism:**

It is the top level institution which is responsible for the preservation of entire movable or immovable cultural and natural properties within the management area apart from being entitled to determine the entire legal regulations of the Site Management.

No matter who their ownership belongs to or by whom they are managed, taking or have others take the necessary precautions to protect the immovable cultural and natural assets, and carry out any kinds of audits thereof, or have public institutes and organization or municipalities and governorships carry them out is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) (2863\10-1)³². MCT is also the primary responsible organic for the protection and preservation of the Selimiye Mosque.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides the policies which will form a basis for the protection applications in general. Therefore, MCT provides moreover a normative and regulatory framework for the protection.³³

³¹ *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226, Article: 10-2)

³² *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226, Article: 10-1)

³³ *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226, Article: 10-6)

- **Regional Councils for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets:**

"Regional Councils for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets" (RCPCNA) is a public body working under the MCT, responsible supervising the conservation and preservation works and has a right to approve preservation projects. The Council works in order to make sure the services related to the immovable cultural and natural assets in the country which need to be protected are carried out according to scientific principles (2863\51).³⁴

Council examines the Conservation Plan, which have been prepared by the Municipality of Edirne for the area where the Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is located. It has determined the Site of the Selimiye Complex and the area of the Buffer Zone. The Council makes decisions for applications related to all the immovable cultural and natural assets in the Selimiye Complex and in the Buffer Zone. The tasks of the Council is to control if the regulatory framework is complied with or not, and to create an archive of the regulatory decisions.

- **Ministry of National Defense:**

The preservation and evaluation of the cultural and natural properties which are under the management and control of the Ministry of National Defense or which are located in the borderline and forbidden zone are carried out by the Ministry of National Defense. This preservation is carried out based on the principles of the protocol that shall be regulated between the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2863\10-3)³⁵.

The maintenance and preservation operations of the historical building of the 5th Corps which is located in the Preservation Area of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are carried out by the Ministry.

³⁴ *"Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties"* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226,) Article: 51.

³⁵ *"Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties"* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226,) Article:10-3.

• **Edirne Governorship:**

It has several responsibilities as the higher authority of such local administrative bodies as Provincial Directorate of National Education, Provincial Directorate of Security, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Provincial Directorate of Tourism which conduct various functions such as educational, promotional and use functions within the scope of the Site Management of Selimiye Mosque.

• **Edirne Special Provincial Administration:**

It conducts certain applications of restoration and preservation inside and outside the management area. There are such issues concerning public works, culture and tourism³⁶ among the duties of the Special Provincial Administration with the exception of the borders of the municipality.

In addition to these duties and responsibilities, the special provincial administrations could make expenditures including the expenditures made related to the cultural preservation such as;³⁷

- Any infrastructures, constructions, repairs and maintenances,
- Mutual services at home and abroad conducted together with the public and private sector and nongovernmental organizations, and the other projects,
- Socio-cultural and scientific activities.

Furthermore, pursuant to the Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties no. 2863, in their structural organizations:

- They establish project offices which shall prepare and implement the projects of surveying, restitution and restorations concerning the preservation of the cultural properties;
- They establish training departments which shall train certified master builders;
- They establish preservation, implementation and inspection offices and
- They may develop joint project with the other institutions and organizations concerning the preservation of the cultural and natural properties in the city on condition that the decision of the general provincial council is taken

³⁶ **Special Provincial Administration Act, no:5197, Dated:24.06.2004, Article:6-b)**

³⁷ **Special Provincial Administration Act, no:5197, Dated:24.06.2004, Article:43)**

• **Edirne Municipality:**

It is responsible for composing the Site Management. It has very important responsibilities as the coordinator and regulator of the entire urban projects in many areas in front of and around Selimiye Mosque and in the Buffer Zone of the Selimiye Complex. It is one of the active administrators of the preservation function.

Pursuant to the Municipal Act no. 5393, Edirne Municipality carries out the necessary operations for the improvement of the social and cultural relationship among the townsmen and takes measures which shall ensure the participation of the universities, professional organizations similar to public institutions, trade unions, nongovernmental organizations and experts to these operations.³⁸

Edirne Municipality may apply various urban transformation and development projects in order to rebuild and restore the dated parts of the city and to preserve the historical and cultural texture of the city in keeping with the development of the City.³⁹

Pursuant to the regulations no. 25887, the municipality is responsible for the environmental planning projects. The municipality is responsible for implementing the urban regeneration projects and for composing the Site Management and preparing the management plan pursuant to the law no. 5366 and the regulations no. 26006 respectively. Edirne Municipality which carries out the environmental planning projects and urban regeneration projects⁴⁰ in the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is also responsible for composing the Site Management regarding the World Heritage List Candidate Property. This management plan is composed by the municipality on the basis of the regulations no. 26006.

³⁸ **Municipal Act** no. 5393, *Dated: 03.07.2005, Article:13-b*).

³⁹ **Municipal Act** no. 5393, *Dated: 03.07.2005, Article:73*

⁴⁰ See Section 4 and 5.

- **Preservation, Implementation and Inspection Offices (PIIO)**

PIIOs perform duties within the body of the special provincial administrations or the municipalities.

PIIOs are responsible for preparing the programs concerning the preservation of the cultural and natural properties and the sites which bear importance in terms of the history of the city along with the functions of these sites, which are among the responsibilities of the municipalities and they also conduct the operations regarding the implementations to be carried out for the mentioned purposes.

Edirne Municipality has completed the majority of the operations regarding the establishment of PIIO and has submitted the foundation file to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It is prescribed that PIIO shall take office in 2010.

Edirne Municipality PIIO shall fulfill the following duties by complying with the rules and procedures specified in the legislation;⁴¹:

- a) To examine the structure before the modification and repair implementations to be carried out in the immovable cultural and natural properties and to draw up the prior consent certificate of repair which specifies the conditions related to the restoration to be made.
- b) To check the compliance to the original style and materials of the modifications and repairs of the immovable cultural and natural properties in the preservation area and site areas and to draw up the compliance certificate of repair for those which are deemed convenient.
- c) To pause the repair operations in case there is a requirement for essential repair in the repairs started within the scope of the modification and repair and to notify the issue to the directorate of the regional preservation board with the essential documents,

⁴¹ *“Regulations on the Procedures and Principles of Establishment, Permission and Operation of the Preservation, Implementation and Inspection Offices, Project Offices and Training Departments” No.25842, Published in the Official Gazette::11.06.2005, Article: 7*

- d) To give permission and inspect the modification and repair implementations of the unregistered immovable properties which are present in the parcels adjacent to the immovable cultural and natural property and in the preservation areas and which have license according to the legal arrangements in effect,
- e) To check the implementations of the reconstruction plans for protection deemed suitable by the regional preservation boards within the frame of the provisions of the plan,
- f) To inspect the implementations regarding the projects of surveying, restitution and restoration which are approved by the regional preservation boards and to draw up a license certificate for use for the implementations which are completed in compliance with their project,
- g) To conduct the necessary operations for the immovable cultural and natural properties, according to principal decisions of the Supreme Board of Preservation; for the constructions made contrary to the decisions of the regional preservation board and without license, according to the plan and for the structures constructed contrary to the site conditions in the site, according to the land legislation; and to notify the issue to the directorate of regional preservation board with the essential documents,
- h) To conduct the necessary operations in order to ensure the security of life and property in case the registered cultural properties are in a ruinous state and to notify the issue to the directorate of regional preservation board,
- i) To realize the arrangements related to the financial contributions that shall be made by the relevant authorities to the property owners who are unable to conduct the restoration of their immovable cultural properties,
- j) To take direct responsibility in providing technical staff by the relevant authorities to the property owners who are unable to conduct the restoration of their immovable cultural properties or to audit those who assume this responsibility.

• General Directorate of Pious Foundations and Its Edirne Regional Directorate:

Selimiye Mosque is in the status of a property of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations and Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations is responsible for the entire maintenance and restoration operations of the Complex. Considering the abundance of the registered monuments of foundation within the management field, the obligations of this institution is understood better. It is one of the active administrators of the preservation function.⁴²

• Edirne Mufti's Office:

The right of use of Selimiye Mosque is held by Edirne Mufti's Office. The preservation and maintenance of several functional and affective values of the mosque are ensured with the operations of the Mufti's office.⁴³

• Edirne Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate and Directorate of Museum:

Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate conducts the promotional activities under the auspices of Edirne Governorship regarding the entire cultural properties in Edirne without being limited to Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The Directorate of Museum conducts the operations related to the archaeological sites inside and outside the management area.

• Trakya University:

It is the main party in any scientific and cultural activities throughout Edirne without being limited to the area. On the other hand, in the Strategic Plan of Trakya University, there is an article which specifies that Trakya University shall support the operations conducted for the inclusion of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in UNESCO World Heritage List.⁴⁴

⁴² For further information see Section „Ownership of the Monument“

⁴³ For further information see Section „Daily Management of the Monument“

⁴⁴ Trakya Üniversitesi Stratejik Plan, 2008-2012, page:63

• Infrastructure Institutes:

There are four infrastructure institutes in the Buffer Zone of Edirne Selimiye Mosque. These include: Türk Telekom A.ğ. which provides the infrastructure of the telephone and internet communication; Zorlu Doğalgaz A.ğ. (GAZDAğ) which plans to complete the operations of installing natural gas line until the end of 2010 in the greater city of Edirne and which is authorized to operate natural gas throughout Edirne; TEREDAğ which provides electricity throughout Edirne and conducts the entire infrastructure operations and Edirne Municipality Directorate of Water and Sewerage which conducts various infrastructure operations such as water and sewerage in Edirne and in the Management Area.

• Nongovernmental Organizations.

Apart from such public institutes as Edirne Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI) and Chamber of Architects Edirne Branch, there are various nongovernmental organizations such as Rotary Clubs, Edirne Photography Society, Association of Turkish Librarians Edirne Branch, Local History Team and Turkish Association of Turkish Women in the area. (There are over twenty such associations which were summoned to the information and coordination meetings concerning the Site Management organized at 17.00 on 04 June 2009 and since which support to Edirne Municipality.)

ii-b Current Plans Related to Management Area**Thrace and Ergene Basin Sub-Region Plan**

There is the Sub-Region Plan for Thrace and Ergene Basin with a scale of 1/100.000 which was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as an upper scale plan to which the property is also subject. In this plan, the region lies in Edirne-Pazarkule-Kapikule planning sub-region.

The operations of Plan with a scale of 1/25000 are maintained by Edirne Municipality for Edirne-Pazarkule-Kapikule planning sub-region in accordance with the plan.

Urban Conservation Plan

Selimiye Mosque and its vicinity lie within Edirne Urban Conservation Site. Urban Conservation Plan prepared with regard to the urban conservation site area was approved by Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural and Natural Properties on 05.10.2007 numbered 1632 and the plan was brought into action on 07.11.2007. In this plan, the property is designed as Religious and Cultural Facility.

Management Plan

The plan sets forth that the Complex be the center and the planning be made in a way to include the border of the Buffer Zone formed around the complex. This planning assigns duties of General and Regional Directorates of Pious Foundation and concerns the interventions for the physical preservation of the Complex. The plan is being prepared by Edirne Municipality and the implementation of the planning will start once the Coordinaton and Supervision Council, established by the Municipality in accordance to legislation, approves the plan.⁴⁵

The present plain is of a quality which organizes the informative, educational and promotional activities for the transfer of the cultural significance of the complex to the future generations, for the understanding of the importance of the cultural preservation by the local people and for the adoption of the cultural values by the entire layers of the people and which also regulates the visitor flow, rather than being a planning of restoration.

⁴⁵ See Section 4 and 5 for detailed Plan Objectives.

iii *Coordination*

The administrative departments in the Management Area of Selimiye Mosque to maintain coordination among the stakeholders were established as specified in the National Regulations⁴⁶.

Area Coordinator: Namık Kemal DÖLENEKEN was appointed as the area coordinator by Edirne Mayor Hamdi Sedefçi on 27.04.2009.

Site Management Advisor: Prof. Dr. Nevzat ÇLHAN (Head of Department of Restoration, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Trakya University; Chairman of ICOMOS TURKEY 1993-1999 and Honorary Member of ICCROM) was appointed as the scientific and technical advisor by Edirne Municipality in the operations conducted for the inclusion of Selimiye Mosque in UNESCO World Heritage List and for composing Site Management Plan.

Coordination Units: Pursuant to the regulations no. 26006, “**Advisory Board**” and “**Coordination and Supervision Council**” are established with their members being chosen among the representatives of the institutions and organizations who have administrative authority and responsibility in the area and these councils became official with the decision of the Municipal Committee on 07.07.2009.

⁴⁶ 26006 numbered legislation Article:8-17

Table-1: Site Management Bodies of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

AREA COORDINATOR	Namık Kemal DÖLENEKEN
ADVISORY BOARD	<p>Trakya University Vice Rector Prof. Dr. -Timur KIRGIZ</p> <p>Regional Director of Foundations- Hüseyin ÖZER</p> <p>Provincial Culture and Tourism Director-Ğfan ÖZCAN</p> <p>Representative of Edirne Chamber of Commerce-Ahmet TUNÇ</p> <p>Representative of the Chamber of Architects -Hasan TURHAN</p> <p>Representative of Trakya University - Sennur AKANSEL</p> <p>Representative of Trakya University-Ahmet YARAğ</p> <p>Representative of Trakya University -Mahmut GÜLER</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Ratip KAZANCIGĞLResearcher-Writer</p> <p>Tayyip YILMAZ-Artist-Photograph Artist</p> <p>Ayhan TUNCA- Researcher-Writer-Journalist</p>
COORDINATION AND SUPERVISION COUNCIL	<p>Field Manager: Namık Kemal DÖLENEKEN</p> <p>Provincial Culture and Tourism Director-Ğfan ÖZCAN</p> <p>Provincial Mufti-Ömer TAğCIOĞLU</p> <p>Representative of Trakya University - Sennur AKANSEL</p> <p>Representative of the Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations Utku SUNA</p> <p>Representative of Edirne Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen Özay GÜNGÖREN</p> <p>Representative of Edirne Municipality Mesude ğENOL</p>

iv Financial Sources for Preservation

The preservation operations of Selimiye Complex are carried out by GDPF and needed financial sources are also maintained by GDPF via its own vakkif sources.

The rentals and operating incomes obtained from the Arasta are transferred to General Directorate of Pious Foundations in order to be expended for the repair of the entire units of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex.⁴⁷ This resource forms the necessary financial means for the preservation of Selimiye Complex. Furthermore, General Directorate of Pious Foundations may transfer the excess of its other earning flows to restoration works of Selimiye Complex. As it is set forth in the act, sufficient amount of budgets that shall meet the investments concerning the preservation are granted to the budget of Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations.

A sufficient amount of subsidy is annually allocated to the budget of the Ministry of Culture so that the services specified in the law no. 2863 should be realized⁴⁸ and the preservation of the immovable cultural properties possessed by the public institutes and organizations are conducted with the subsidies which shall be annually allocated to the budgets of these institutions.⁴⁹ *As specified in the provisions of the law, public investments for preservation are made for the immovable properties which are almost totally the property of the public and which are used for service purposes. Therefore, these investments do not cover the immovable properties which are in the state of private property.*⁵⁰

Financial sources are generally created with the help of the contributions provided by the central institutions and certain donations granted to the owners of the cultural properties for the purpose of the preservation of the properties held by the natural and legal entities inside the Buffer Zone.

⁴⁷ Act on Foundations, Article: 31 (dated 20.02.2008 with no. 5737)

⁴⁸ **“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”** No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article:10/7

⁴⁹ **“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”** No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article:10/6

⁵⁰ Madran, Özgönül, 2005, **a.g.e.** p:104

All the financial sources; the sources giving to local administrative institutions and the sources giving to individual cultural property owners by different public bodies are listed below.

iv-a Contributions Made for the Preservation of the Cultural Properties

The contributions stipulated in the present legal arrangements could be handled under two main titles being the contributions to be made to the “natural and legal entities” and the contributions to be made to the “municipalities”.

The Contributions to the Natural and Legal Entities

The contributions made to the natural and legal entities are granted in two distinct ways:

1. The contributions made by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to the immovable cultural properties possessed by the natural and legal entities who are subject to the private law. The contributions made by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are made in kind, in cash and as technical support.
2. The amount of the housing development loans granted for the restoration of the registered immovable cultural properties are at the rate of 70 % of the estimated cost of the project, and this amount has not exceed 75.000.- TL from the year of 2005 on⁵¹.

Contributions to the Local Administrations

The contributions made to the local authorities could be handled under two titles being the contributions made to the special provincial administrations and the contributions made to the municipalities. The special provincial administrations conduct the maintenance and repair works of the cultural immovable properties that they possess (provincial hall, health center, certain educational structures etc.) by means of their own appropriations. The main sources of the preservation activities that Edirne Municipality shall conduct inside the buffer zone come from this contribution source.

⁵¹ R. T. Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2006), **Yasal Düzenlemelerde Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Korunması ve Yerel Yönetimler**, 2. Edition, s:74-76)

A “Contribution to the Preservation of the Immovable Cultural Properties” has been formed for the service of the municipalities in the preservation area. This contribution is formed by allocating 10 % of the property tax accrued from the local taxpayers. It is stipulated that this contribution be used in such activities as expropriation, project designing, planning and implementation within scope of the projects prepared for the preservation of the cultural properties under the authority of the municipalities.⁵²

There are also other subsidies granted for the establishment and preparation of Urban Conservation plan to the municipalities. According to these subsidies, sufficient amount of appropriation is granted to the budget of the General Directorate of Provincial Bank to be transferred to the municipalities for the establishment of KÖP. The special provincial administrations allocate a certain amount of appropriation for the formation of the reconstruction plans for protection in their budgets. (2863/17)⁵³

Another contribution made to the preservation implementations of the municipalities regarding the cultural and natural properties is the contribution made to the reconstruction implementations. It is a kind of contribution granted by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to the municipalities for their reconstruction implementations. This contribution is granted in the fields of expropriation and arrangement. It is granted for the opening operations of historical and touristic artifacts within the scope of expropriation provided that these operations are contained in the 4-years of reconstruction program approved by the Ministry and it is also granted for the implementations regarding the environmental planning of the historical and touristic artifacts within the scope of arrangement.⁵⁴

⁵² **“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”** No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article: 12

⁵³ **“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”** No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article: 17

⁵⁴ **“Regulations on Assistance of Reconstruction Implementations of the Municipalities”** No. 18138, Published in the Official Gazette: 17.08.1983), Article:3.

iv-b The Exemptions Given to the Owners of the Cultural Properties

The owners of the cultural and natural properties are exempted from certain charges, duties and taxes. The details of this financing are as follows;

- The owners of the immovable cultural and natural properties do not pay inheritance and transfer tax.
- Exclusive for the project of building survey, restoration and restitution of the immovable cultural properties registered within the scope of the Act No. 28633, the architectural services provided to those who benefit from these project designs and the deliveries made within the scope of the implementation of these projects are exempted from the value added tax.
- The court fees, notary fees, tax judgment fees, land registry and cadastre fees, consular fees, letter patent, license certificate and diploma fees for the transfer and acquirement of the registered immovable cultural properties within the scope of the Act No. 2863 are not paid.
- The parcels which are the immovable cultural and natural properties banned from being restructures because of their status as a 1st and 2nd degree archaeological site areas are exempted from any taxes, charges and duties.⁵⁵
- Any tools, appliances, machines, technical material and chemical substances and gold and silver leaves brought from outside by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Culture and the General Directorate of Pious Foundations are exempted from any taxes, charges and duties provided that these are used for determination, project, maintenance, repair, restoration and the safety of the excavations and museums for the purpose of the preservation of the cultural properties⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article: 21

⁵⁶ *“Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties”* No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article:21

- According to the decision of regional preservation boards, the taxes, duties and charges that shall be received for the repair and construction works conducted for the immovable cultural properties pursuant to the Law of Municipal Revenues are exempted from contribution⁵⁷
- The provisions of the act no. 4708 concerning the building inspection are not applicable for the immovable cultural properties registered within the scope of the Act No. 2863⁵⁸.

On the other hand, any charges and donations made for the publications printed for promotional and touristic purposes throughout the country, CDs, DVDs, printed guides, advertisements and other promotional materials are reduced from the income taxes and corporate taxes. Furthermore, the purchases-sales made for the repair and restorations of the cultural properties under the authority of GDPF and regional boards of Foundations are not subject to VAT.

iv-c Promotional Fund of the Prime Ministry

The objective of this fund formed within the body of the Prime Ministry is to increase the sources of the institutions assigned to promote our country at home and abroad with its various aspects. The sources of the promotional fund include 10 % of the gross revenue of National Lottery, shares of 5 % withheld from the total amount of the portion allocated before distribution as premium out of the revenues obtained as a result of any pari mutual allocations, donations, contributions and other incomes.

⁵⁷ „Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties” No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article:21

⁵⁸ „Act on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties” No. 2863, Date of Acceptance: 21.07.1983. (amended with laws no. 3386, 4629 and 5226), Article:21

iv-d Other Sources**Private Sector**

In Turkey, the majority of the resources of the private sector for preservation consist of the resources provided by the sponsorship activities of the private companies.

Administrative Bodies and NGOs

Apart from the resources listed above, the owners of the immovable cultural properties could make expenditures for preservation and restoration of their properties. Union of Historical Cities and Edirne Chamber of Commerce and Industry have provided financial support for the preparations of the Management Plan of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and declared that it will give support for implementation projects of the plan.

v Institutions for Preservation Education

Throughout the country, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of National Education assume duties of training for preservation. Below is the list of the institutions which conduct the training activities as also observed in the Preservation Area of Edirne Selimiye Mosque;

1) TMMOB, Edirne Branch of the Chamber of Architects

TMMOB, Edirne Branch of the Chamber of Architects are also among the corporate stakeholders in the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. Furthermore, a representative of Edirne Branch is also present in the Advisory Board of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The other representatives of the above-mentioned chamber offer their experiences in the seminars, workshops and exhibitions. (<http://www.mimarlarodasi.org.tr/>)

2) CEKUL Foundation and Voluntary Cultural Trainers

The Cultural Ambassadors who increase their knowledge and experiences with the trainings organized in various cities under the supervision of CEKUL (Foundation for the Promotion and the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage) within the scope of the Project of Cultural Ambassadors use their knowledge and experiences in order to illuminate the elementary school teachers and students in that city. The ambassadors share their experiences with the students and teachers in various cities within the scope of educational activities.

There is a cooperation protocol of CEKUL Foundation with the Ministry of National Education within the scope of this project.

Edirne is also present among the cities within the scope of this protocol. The activities of the Ambassadors have started for the first time in the educational year of 2009–2010 in the schools of Edirne. (www.cekulvakfi.org.tr)

3) **CEKUL Foundation and Project of “Respect to Sinan”**

In 1990, CEKUL Foundation initiated a long-termed project in the light of its great accumulation which started in Agirnas, the city Sinan was born, and which bring together the traces of its life with those it had produced until then in order to overcome the problems surrounding the name of Sinan and his works and to render sovereign the respect for the heritage of Sinan. In all steps, it is aimed to increase the sensitivity towards the entire cultural values, especially the architectural heritage by considering the symbolic value of Sinan. Within the scope of this project, online information started to be given in 2006 from the website <http://www.sinanasaygi.org> by means of the Life of Sinan, his works, promotional brochures, road maps and photo galleries. Furthermore, a library was formed in İstanbul within the scope of this project.

In this project, various activities such as competitions, meetings, interviews, trips etc. are organized densely.

The status of Edirne and Selimiye Mosque is special within the scope of these activities. The Project of Respect to Sinan which organizes outdoor exhibitions and walks according to the weather conditions in different seasons has informative maps for the walking tracks. The exhibitions, theatres and film displays are organized as indoor activities.

4) **Union of Historical Cities**

It constitutes the Turkish National division of the Union of Historical Cities in Europe. Each year, the Union chooses the best implementations among the preservation implementations of the local bodies and grants “Preservation Awards” in order to encourage the preservation implementations in this way. The Union tries to increase the preservation awareness of the local managers and the people with the “urban meetings” it organizes regularly. It generally issues a “final declaration” and takes “decision” following these meetings and tries to compose supervisory mechanisms concerning the implementations of these decisions.

The Union provides financial support to the preparatory operations of the management plan carried out by Edirne Municipality. (www.tarihikentlerbirligi.org)

5) UNESCO, National Committee

The Committee operates as the Turkey office of UNESCO and tries to fulfill any duties and responsibilities it assumes in international arena in Turkey on a national basis. Among these operations, activities for providing information and creating awareness such as meetings, publications and symposiums take an important place. Furthermore, the Committee carries out joint projects with UNESCO and other international institutions. Apart from providing technical support for the preparations of the management plan, the national committees of UNESCO and ICOMOS ensured that the Mediterranean Subcommittee meeting of ICOMOS CIVVIH was organized in Edirne in 15-18 November 2009 and thanks to this meeting, many experts came to Edirne and shared their opinions with the local organizations and the municipality. (<http://www.unesco.org.tr/>)

Various activities are organized publicly for creating an awareness concerning promotion and cultural preservation. The activities are concentrated in certain days and weeks celebrated nationwide.

Week of Museums

The day of 18th of May declared by UNESCO for the promotion of museum studies is celebrated worldwide and this day is organized between 18th and 24th of May as “Week of Museums” in our country since 1982. During this week, it is ensured that all elementary students visit the two museums in Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in a planned way.

Throughout the week, painting, poem and writing competitions are organized for various age groups. The competitions and the promotional activities are organized jointly by the Provincial Directorate of National Education, the municipality and the City Museum.

Week of Foundations

The second week of the month of May is celebrated as “Foundations Week” since 1985 in order to improve the feeling of help among people, to explicate the importance of the solidarity and to help people reach the richness of mind.

There is a different concept each year determined by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations. In 2008, the week is celebrated as Foundation Civilization Year of Water and in 2000 as Foundation Civilization Year of Health.

Throughout the week, remarkable banners and posters of big sizes and in various compositions are put up in the city squares and the chief artifacts of the foundation. Competitions and activities of exhibitions are organized in order to bring together the foundation’s artifacts and the people. Selimiye Mosque which is also an artifact of the foundation lies in the center of all these activities.

Furthermore, the informative speeches and sermons made publicly in the mosques after the noon prayer on Friday which is considered sacred in Islam. These sermons are on social and cultural subjects. For example, family, child rearing, honesty, neighborhood, solidarity etc. Friday sermon about the issues of the foundation's artifacts, foundation culture and solidarity, maintenance and preservation of the foundation's artifacts is delivered in all mosques during this week.

18th of April World Day of Monuments and Sites

This day is celebrated under the supervision of the presidency of ICOMOS Turkey office. Every year, informative meetings, competitions and exhibitions are organized about a specific subject. For example in 2006, the concept of 18th of April was composed on the Industrial Heritage. In 2007, various activities were held under the title of the Preservation of the Cultural Landscapes and in 2008, activities were held under the title of Heritage and Hold Places. In 2009, this day was celebrated within the framework of the concept of Heritage and Science.

Within the scope of the celebrations of 18th of April, various activities are held in order to explain the monumental value of the entire monumental artifacts in Edirne and Selimiye Mosque to the public. In these educational and informative activities, the office of ICOMOS Turkey and the supports of especially the local artists, the union of historical cities, ÇEKÜL and Project of Respect to Sinan are received in the exhibitions opened in Selimiye and other certain monumental artifact.



THE SIGNATURE
OF
SINAN
THE GREAT ARCHITECT

CONTENTS

- i The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance of the Structural Preservation**
- ii The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures**
- iii Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors**
- iv Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities**
- v Objectives Concerning the Functionalization of Information Management**
- vi Objectives for Ensuring the Administration**
- vii Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources**

OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objectives defined within the frame of this administrative plan are directed to ensure preserving especially Selimiye Mosque and transferring this heritage to the future generations with all its cultural and functional values as a whole by preserving the originality of the mosque. Furthermore, this plan shall ensure that the data concerning the structural, cultural and functional values of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex could be tracked so as to be used in the administrative plans of the future and the next stages of this administrative plan and also that the feedbacks could be complied periodically.

The plan set forth that along with the data concerning the monument, the provincial and cultural values of Edirne Historical City Center where Selimiye Mosque is located could be tracked and that the feedbacks could be provided periodically so that the changes that could affect the monument should be tracked.

This plan and most of the objectives have been set based on Conservation Plan of Edirne to maintain coordination between the institutions and administrative tasks of both; Management Plan and Edirne Conservation Plan.

**i The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance
of the Structural Preservation**

The most outstanding objective of preservation is to preserve the healthy state of today's Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and to maintain the preservation of the monument in a healthy way against the structural wear or environmental negativities. The objectives that shall ensure the foregoing are given below:

OBJECTIVE 1

Monitoring such recourses as the structural materials and human resources in order to sustain the authenticity and originality of the monument along with its vicinity;

Target 1.1: Administration of the Structural Resources

The centers and institutions where the materials shall be provided from in order to supply original materials to be used in the restorations of the mosque should be determined and these centers and institutions should be regularly monitored.

Target 1.2: Human Resources Management

Forming a system as to when and how to provide the experienced and trained human resources such as the stone masons, calligraphers, wood carvers and ceramists who shall work in the restorations of the mosque and carve original materials.

OBJECTIVE 2:

To maintain the structural authenticity and stiffness of the Mosque and Complex;

Target 2.1: Monitoring the structural status of the Complex

The structural elements of the mosque should be monitored by including such main elements of mechanism as groundwork, walls, domes, minarets and such visual elements as tiles, ornaments, wood works etc.

Target 2.2: Preparing the surveying of the Complex

There are two different surveys of Selimiye Mosque one of which was prepared by the students of Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture (1969-1972)⁵⁹ and the other of which was prepared by the students of Trakya University Faculty of Architecture (2007-2008)⁶⁰. However, both surveys are insufficient in terms of the data they contain.

⁵⁹ These surveys are kept in the archives of Technical University of Istanbul.

⁶⁰ These surveys are kept in the archive of Edirne Municipality EU and Foreign Affairs Office which conducts the activities of Site Management of Selimiye Mosque and Complex.

ii The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures

The management of the environmental effects are essential for the preservation of the Mosque and also for its transfer to the next generations. Selimiye Mosque is located in the city center of Edirne. Therefore, the mosque is subject to such social pressures as urbanization, increasing population, traffic, tourism and also such physical pressures as air pollution.

The objectives specified for the protection of the mosque from these pressures are listed below:

OBJECTIVE 3:

Arranging the urban planning arguments in a way as to ensure the preservation within the nine sub-areas determined in the preservation area (within the priorities of each region).

Target 3.1: Management of the restoration projects

Target 3.2: Preparing the urban design projects

Target 3.3: Preparing the urban design guide

Target 3.4: Preparing the street arrangement projects

Target 3.5: Preparing the facade arrangement projects

OBJECTIVE 4:

Eliminating the housing pressure in the Historical City Center of Edirne where Selimiye Mosque is located.

Target 4.1: Inspecting the heights of new structures in the Management Area

OBJECTIVE 5:

Inspecting the traffic flow near the mosque;

Target 5.1: Minimizing the number of the vehicles entering the historical city center where Selimiye Mosque is located.

Target 5.2: Pedestrianization of the transportation within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

OBJECTIVE 6:

Reducing the intense air pollution in the winter.

Target 6.1: Increasing the use of natural gas

iii Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors

In Selimiye Mosque, the number of visitors per day is 4-6 thousands in the weekdays; however, in the weekends, this number could increase up to 6-8 thousands. The density of visitors in the Mosque which is open to worship could be 2 times more during the holy periods such as the three months. Despite the seasonal changes, Selimiye Mosque welcomes a certain number of visitors each day of the year and at every hour of the day.

The visitors coming to Selimiye Mosque could be listed in three distinct groups. These include:

1. The local people who visits the Mosque regularly for prayers
2. The students who visit the Mosque for educational purposes within the scope of school trips
3. The other people visiting the Mosque

The manners of benefiting from the mosque differ for each group and the service strategies required to be developed for each group differ as well. Therefore the objectives differ.

Thanks to its location connecting Anatolia to the Europe, the city of Edirne where Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are located has a rich culture. There are 612 registered artifacts which reflect Ottoman-Turkish culture throughout the city. Some of these artifacts (such as Selimiye Mosque, Mosque with Three Balconies (Üç ğerefeli Cami), Caravanserai, Meriç Bridge, Old Mosque etc.) maintain their stiffness and they are still used today.

There are in total 29 registered cultural, archaeological and natural site area throughout the city. The Historical Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling and Cultural Activities which have been organized for 648 years in Edirne are known as the oldest traditional sports activity and at the same time as a festival throughout the world.⁶¹

⁶¹ Edirne Municipality, 2009, **Kırkpınar: Bir Edirne Efsanesi**, p:4; ETUR, 2003, **Er Meydanı; Kırkpınar**, s:6

In case Selimiye Mosque is included in UNESCO World Heritage List thanks to its cultural and historical richness, the potential of the city in terms of cultural tourism is expected to increase under such favorable conditions.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has started the necessary operations so that Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling activities are nominated as a candidate for UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List. In case Kırkpınar activities enters the list, it is anticipated that the tourist potential of Edirne shall be two or even three times more than it is today. Edirne also selected as an EDEN – European Destinations of Excellence in 2008 for its Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Festival as an intangible cultural heritage.

According to the reports of Edirne Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Directorate of Museum and GDPF number of Edirne City Museum and Edirne Vakf Museum visitor is 124.000.

According to the Edirne Mufti's Office visitor number of the Edirne Selimiye Complex are listed below:

Week days	:4000-6000 per day (Selimiye Complex)
Friday Sermon	:8000-10000 per day (Selimiye Complex)
Weekends	:6000-10000 per day (Selimiye Complex)
Special Seasons	:over 15000 per day (Ramadan and Historical Kırkpınar Oil wrestling Festival)

OBJECTIVE 7:

Improving the promotional and informative activities in general terms and developing the accommodation facilities and guidance services of the visitors coming for touristic purposes.

Target 7.1: Establishment of UNESCO World Heritage Information Bureau

Target 7.2: Issuing informative publications for the visitors

iv Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities

Ensuring that especially the architects, art historians, archeologists, sociologists, restoration experts and tourism agencies reach the most up-to-date and accurate information about the Mosque, the Architect of the Mosque and the Historical City Center of Edirne where the Mosque is located.

Conveying to the public opinion, especially to the local people, the information, projects and actions regarding the implementation of the administrative plans, participation of the stakeholders, utilization of Selimiye Mosque by preserving its touristic potential, appreciation of the cultural significance of the mosque and maintenance of the cultural elements.

This transfer should rather have informative and educational purposes. The groups that shall be trained show differences as is specified below:

1. Officers of the municipality, touristic facilities and of service sector, teachers etc.
2. Local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organizations,
3. Students of elementary and secondary schools,
4. Visitors and tourists,
5. Representatives of tourism agencies,
6. The representatives of the local administrative bodies.

OBJECTIVE 8:

Internalizing and ensuring a better understanding of the cultural significance and structural features of Selimiye Mosque..

Target 8.1: Scientific meetings, trainings and seminars should be regularly organized in the subjects of Selimiye Mosque, the Architect Sinan and the city of Edirne.

OBJECTIVE 9:

Different methods should be chosen for the education activities by considering the target groups.

Target 9.1: Training the officers of the municipality, tourism sector workers, teachers etc.

Target 9.2: Training the local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

Target 9.3: Training the students of elementary and secondary schools.

Target 9.4: Training the visitors and tourists.

Target 9.5: Training the representatives of the tourism agencies.

Target 9.6: Training the representatives of other local bodies. (which are not present in the stakeholders of the Management Area.)

v Objectives Concerning the Functionalization of Information Management

The information should be compiled in an accurate, sufficient and timely manner so that this administrative plan shall become functional and reach the determined objectives.

The information related to Selimiye Mosque should be gathered together in a special center. Accurate information can be accessed in time only in this way. The primary information should be compiled, the compiled information should be monitored in terms of the changes in time, the effects of each change should be investigated and contained in the administrative plan and if a change is required, the changes should be made in the plan. With this requirement, the sustainability in the preservation of Selimiye mosque shall be ensured, the tourism activities should be sufficiently utilized and the financial resources should be efficiently used, which shall prevent the wastes of time.

The institutions which compile and monitor the data in Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and in the Preservation Area show differences. Therefore, the objectives for ensuring the information management are composed according to the institutions. Below are the chief institutions which shall ensure the information flow.

- 1 Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations,
- 2 Edirne Regional Board of Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties,
- 3 Edirne Municipality,
- 4 Edirne Governorship and Sub Divisions: Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Directorate of Museum, Provincial Mufti's Office etc.
- 5 Trakya University.
- 6 Locals
- 7 Visistors

OBJECTIVE 10:

Compiling and processing the information and feedbacks that are gathered together.

Target 10.1: Establishing a center where the compiled information shall be archived

Target 10.2: Processing the compiled data in the center that shall be established and transforming this data into functional information

OBJECTIVE 11:

Ensuring the access to the processed data and inspecting this data.

Target 11.1: Ensuring the access to the archive that shall be formed in the center which is to be established

Target 11.2: Setting up the website which shall provide access to the data via internet

vi Objectives for Ensuring the Administration

The implementation of the administrative plan so as to reach the objectives is only possible with the healthy operation of the administrative structure. “Site Management” mechanism has been set up in the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in order to ensure cooperation and coordination among the administrative stakeholders.

Pursuant to our legal regulations, a Area Coordinator has been appointed and the Advisory Board, Coordination and Supervision Council have been established within the scope of this mechanism.⁶² The operation of the manager and boards should be systematized in order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency and to maintain the transparency in administration.

The institutions which have authorization and responsibility in the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are brought together under 10 titles.

1. Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
2. Edirne Governorship,
3. Edirne Special Provincial Administration,
4. Edirne Municipality,
5. General Directorate of Foundations and Edirne Regional Directorate,
6. Edirne Mufti’s Office,
7. Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate and Directorate of Museum,
8. Trakya University,
9. Infrastructure Institutes,
10. Nongovernmental Organizations.

There are certain objectives stipulated to ensure the participation of the entire institutions which have authorization and responsibility in the area so that the administrative system should operate in a healthy way.

⁶² Detailed information about the Bodies of Site Management and Stakeholders are given in the Section 3.

OBJECTIVE 12:

Establishing a center which shall ensure continuous communication among the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation.

Target 12.1: A center which shall ensure continuous communication among the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation shall be established.

OBJECTIVE 13:

Rendering healthy the decision making mechanism of the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation.

Target 13.1: Compiling and copying the data and submitting this data for the information of all stakeholders.

vii Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources

In order to achieve the objectives specified within the scope of the Administrative Plan, sustainability should be targeted to determine and supply the financial resources.

The chief resource for the preservation and restoration of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is provided by the General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

Since many artifacts present in the Preservation area of the mosque are the properties of the Foundations, the expenditures regarding their restorations are provided from the budget of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations.

Implementing and financing the educational activities regarding the promotion and preservation of the mosque are under the responsibilities of Edirne Municipality and of the institution of Edirne Governorship such as Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate and Provincial Mufti's Office.

On the other hand, nongovernmental organizations such as the Union of Historical Cities, Çekül Foundation and Edirne Association for Preservation of Monuments have been recently observed to compose financial resources.

The objectives specified for the efficient use of the entire resources mentioned before could be listed as follows:

OBJECTIVE 14:

Ensuring the flow of the available financial resources.

Target 14.1: Ensuring the flow of the available financial resources.

OBJECTIVE 15:

Creating new financial resources.

Target 15.1: Participating in the national and international projects of sponsorship, grant and cooperation



CONTENTS

i The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance of the Structural Preservation

Target 1.1: Administration of the Structural Resources

Target 1.2: Human Resources Management

Target 2.1: Monitoring the structural status of the Complex

Target 2.2: Preparing the surveying of the Complex

ii The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures

Target 3.1: Management of the restoration projects

Target 3.2: Preparing the urban design projects

Target 3.3: Preparing the urban design guide

Target 3.4: Preparing the street arrangement projects

Target 3.5: Preparing the facade arrangement projects

Target 4.1: Inspecting the heights of the new structures in the Management Area

Target 5.1: Minimizing the number of the vehicles entering the historical city center where Selimiye Mosque is located.

Target 5.2: Pedestrianization of the transportation within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

Target 6.1: Increasing the use of natural gas

iii Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors

Target 7.1: Establishment of UNESCO World Heritage Information Bureau

Target 7.2: Issuing informative publications for the visitors

iv Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities

Target 8.1: Scientific meetings, trainings and seminars should be regularly organized in the subjects of Selimiye Mosque, the Architect Sinan and the city of Edirne.

Target 9.1: Training the officers of the municipality, tourism sector workers, teachers etc.

Target 9.2: Training the local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

Target 9.3: Training the students of elementary and secondary schools

Target 9.4: Training the visitors and tourists

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Target 13.1: Compiling and copying the data and submitting this data for the information of all stakeholders

vii Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources

Target 14.1: Ensuring the flow of the available financial resources.

Target 15.1: Participating in the national and international projects of sponsorship, grant and cooperation

ACTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In this section the projects, which are determined to maintain the plan objectives, are listed with the essential information such as responsible institutions, progress periods and costs.

All projects application works, which are and will be carried out by Edirne Municipality, are mainly based on the Edirne Municipality Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and Edirne Conservation Plan.

The projects related to the preservation of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and other monuments are mainly based on Regional Directorate of GDPF 2010 Activity Plan.

i **The Objectives Concerning the Maintenance of the Structural Preservation**

Target 1.1: Administration of the Structural Resources

The centers and institutions where the materials shall be provided from in order to supply original materials to be used in the restorations of the mosque should be determined and these centers and institutions should be regularly monitored.

Actions

- 1 The details and the contact information regarding the determination of the original materials used in the construction of Selimiye Mosque, and their quality, usability, price and transportation information should be archived within the body of the Regional Directorate of Foundations. It is required that regular communication with the mentioned centers should be kept.
- 2 The structural materials which were used in the construction of the mosque and which are today difficult or impossible to be provided should be determined and it should be found out from where and how these structural materials shall be provided.
- 3 The experts should decide on which materials shall be used instead of the materials which cannot be anymore supplied according to the contents of the material.

Responsible Institution : ***GDPF and Regional Directorate of GDPF***

Timing : ***Short Term (1-3 Years)***

Cost : ***-***

Target 1.2: Human Resources Management

Forming a system to define when and how to provide the experienced and trained human resources such as the stone masons, calligraphers, wood carvers and ceramists who shall work in the restorations of the mosque and carve original materials.

Actions

- 1 In order to train the human resources, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Special Provincial Administration, Municipality, Preservation, Implementation and Inspection Offices (PIIO) of Municipality and the General Directorate of Pious Foundations should form the training system and control the quality of this training.
- 2 It should be ensured that the experienced masters and experts who apply the traditional manufacturing techniques among the available human resources should be personally assigned in these trainings.
- 3 A system should be composed with regard to these trained human resources, when and how they shall work, the in-service training they shall receive.
- 4 For this implementation, a sufficient amount of resource should be allocated in the budget of all institutions responsible for the training of the human resources.
- 5 There should be a cooperation about the training of human resources among the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Special Provincial Administration, Municipality, PIIO and the General Directorate of Foundations.
- 6 The employment and working conditions of human resources should be as much as possible inspected by the Regional Directorate of Foundations. The human resources of the institutions which assume the restoration project with tender should be inspected in terms of whether they have sufficient knowledge and experience.

Responsible Institution : *Ministry of Culture and Tourism, GDPF and Regional Directorate of GDPF, Special Province of Edirne, Edirne Municipality.*

Timing : *Long Term (over 5 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 2.1: Monitoring the structural status of the Complex

The structural elements of the mosque should be monitored by including such main elements of mechanism as groundwork, walls, domes, minarets and such visual elements as tiles, ornaments, wood works etc.

Actions

- 1 The mosque is registered with the Sultan Selim Foundation within the body of the General Directorate of Foundations. The monitoring of the structural elements of the mosque should be conducted by a certain department of the Regional Directorate of Foundations in which Selimiye Mosque is present.
- 2 There should be people from such professions as restoration expert, architect, art historian and sociologist in the department or the department should have a communication mechanism by which it can take the opinions of these people.
- 3 In order for the arrangement, archiving and announcement of the monitoring reports, the department should have an annual budget.
- 4 It should be ensured that the periodic reports of the department should be archived in the Regional Directorate of Foundations and that the copies of these reports should be delivered to the Site Management Center of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex which will established within the body of Edirne Municipality.
- 5 It is required that the periodic reports should be published at least once in a year with their contents and results and that these reports should be submitted to the knowledge of the local people and the other stakeholders concerned with the preservation.

Responsible Institution : *Ministry of Culture and Tourism, GDPF and Regional Directorate of GDPF*

Timing : *Long Term (over 5 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 2.2: Preparing the surveying of the Complex

There are two different building surveys of Selimiye Mosque one of which was prepared by the students of Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture (1969-1972)⁶³ and the other of which was prepared by the students of Trakya University Faculty of Architecture (2007-2008)⁶⁴. However, both surveys are insufficient in terms of the data they contain.

Actions

- 1 The operations for preparing the survey of the mosque should be conducted by the Regional Directorate of Foundations.
- 2 It should be ensured that the survey of the mosque should be prepared and preserved in the Regional Directorate of Foundations and a copy of this survey should be delivered to the Site Management Center of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex which was established within the body of Edirne Municipality. Another copy should be notified to the PIIO.

Responsible Institution : ***Regional Directorate of GDPF***

Timing : ***Short Term (1-3 Years)***

Cost : -

⁶³ These surveys are kept in the archives of Technical University of Istanbul.

⁶⁴ These surveys are kept in the archive of EU and Foreign Affairs Office which conducts the activities of Site Management of Selimiye Mosque and Complex, Edirne Municipality.

ii The Objectives Concerning the Managing Developments Pressures

Target 3.1: Management of the restoration projects

Action

- 1 Forming a department for the purpose of informing the property owners about the restorations of the examples of civil architecture located in the vicinity of Selimiye Mosque.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Middle Term (1-5 Years)*

Cost : -

Action

- 2 Ensuring that the monuments are preserved through the realization of the required expropriations by determining the restoration projects which cannot be managed by the property owners in terms of financial and administrative aspects.

Responsible Institution : *Regional Directorate of GDPF*

Timing : *Middle Term (1-5 Years)*

Cost : -

Action

- 3 Determining the Artifacts of Foundation present in the Management Field of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex which necessitate restoration and conducting their maintenance and restorations.

Responsible Institution : *Regional Directorate of GDPF*

Timing : *Middle Term (1-5 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 3.2: Preparing the urban design projects**Action**

- 1 Implementing urban design project in the urban parking area in the Southwest side of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

Responsible Institution : *Natural Person*

Timing : *Under Progress (1 year)*

Cost : *250.000 TL-*

Action

- 2 Implementing urban design project in the urban parking area in the Southwest side of the Mosque with Three Balconies (ÜçGöfeli Camii) which is one of the major artifacts within the Preservation Area of the Mosque.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Under Progress (1 year)*

Cost : *350.000 TL-*

Target 3.3: Preparing the urban design guide**Target 3.4: Preparing the street arrangement projects****Action**

- 1 Implementing street improvement projects in Karanfiloğlu District which is the 6th Subregion within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Short Term (1- 3 Years)*

Cost : *-*

Target 3.5: Preparing the facade arrangement projects**Action**

- 1 Implementing facade arrangement project in the historical Saraçlar Street which is located in the 8th Sub-area within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Short Term (1- 3 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 4.1: Inspecting the heights of the new structures in the Management Area**Actions**

- 1 It should be ensured that the number of floors in the new structures within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex should be fixed at 2 or 3 in the urban plans and that every property owner should comply with this rule.
- 2 The housing pressure in the area where Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex is located should be decreased by producing sufficient lands within the borders of the Municipality.

Institution : *Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Short and MiddleTerm (1- 5 Years)*

Cost : **250.000** (in 2009)

625.000 (in 2010)

450.000 (in 2011)

540.000 (in 2012)

250.000 (in 2013)

Target 5.1: Minimizing the number of the vehicles entering the historical city center where Selimiye Mosque is located.

Target 5.2: Pedestrianization of the transportation within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex

Actions

- 1 New road systems are required to be formed in order to reduce the traffic flow near Selimiye Mosque.
- 2 It is required that new parking lots should be built within the borders of the historical city center where the Mosque is located and that as few vehicles as possible should be allowed to enter the city center.
- 1 The operations for prohibiting vehicular traffic in historical city center near Selimiye Mosque should be conducted.
- 2 Arterial roads suitable for bicycles and pedestrians should be built between the historical city center and the rest of the city.

Responsible Institution : ***Edirne Municipality***

Timing : ***Under Progress***

Cost : -

Target 6.1: Increasing the use of natural gas

Actions

- 1 Conducting infrastructural operations in order to ensure the use of natural gas rather than solid fuel in the houses and places of business within the Preservation Area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.
- 2 Introductory and informative activities should be conducted in order to encourage the widespread use of natural gas throughout the city.

Responsible Institution : ***Zorlu Doğalgaz (GAZDAŞ)***

Timing : ***Under Progress***

Cost :

iii Objectives Concerning the Management of Visitors

Target 7.1: Establishment of UNESCO World Heritage Information Bureau***Actions***

1 The allocation of the building to be used as bureau should be ensured.

2 The personnel to work in the bureau should be provided.

3 A website should be created within the scope of the activities of the bureau and the information and documents should be shared in the medium of internet.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship*

Timing : *Short Term (1-3 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 7.2: Issuing informative publications for the visitors***Actions***

- 1 An informative audio-tape system should be set up for the visitors of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.
- 2 Printed materials in various languages (Books, city guides, tourist guides, brochures) should be prepared about Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and the other artifacts in the Preservation Area.
- 3 Informative and promotional electronic (in the formats of CD, DVD, MP3) resources should be prepared for Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and other artifacts in the Preservation Area.
- 4 The walking routes should be determined for the Preservation area of Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and the other artifacts in the Preservation Area and an audio-tape system should be set up for the artifacts located on the route.
- 5 The necessary announcements should made inside Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex, in tourism offices, tourism agencies and in accommodation places (Hotel, Hostel etc) so that the visitors can easily access to the information resources.
- 6 The necessary announcements about the prayer hours, holy days when the density increases, opening and closing hours of the Mosque should made inside Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex, in tourism offices, tourism agencies and in accommodation places.
- 7 Informative and guiding signs should be put up where necessary throughout the city of Edirne.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship, Sponsors***

Timing : ***Short and Middle Term (1-5 Years)***

Cost : -

iv Objectives Concerning Research and Training Facilities

Target 8.1: Scientific meetings, trainings and seminars should be regularly organized in the subjects of Selimiye Mosque, the Architect Sinan and the city of Edirne.

Actions

- 1 The promotional activities should be increased in order to reach a higher participation including the representatives of tourism sector to the International Architect Sinan Symposium which is traditionally organized by Trakya University (the 5th of these Symposiums was organized in April, 2009).
- 2 The students from other faculties of the university should be allowed to participate as a guest to the courses related with the preservation, restoration and the method of preservation in Trakya University, Faculty of Architecture.
- 3 The courses about the administrative dimension of preservation, administrative plans, preservation and local administrations should be included in the undergraduate and graduate degrees for the Departments of Public Administration and Business Administration in the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences in Trakya University.
- 4 Regarding the issues of organizing and participating in the international activities, there should be cooperation among Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship, Ministry of Culture and professional organizations such as UNESCO Turkey Office, ICOMOS Turkey Office etc. and nongovernmental organizations such as Union of Historical Cities, Çekül.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship, Trakya University, Edirne Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Edirne Branch of Engineer and Architect Chamber, Sponsors, NGOs***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.1: Training the officers of the municipality, tourism sector workers, teachers etc.

Actions

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as seminars should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan and the preservation experts.
- 2 The educational activities for the target group should be repeated.
- 3 The target group should be provided with written and visual data and the target group should be encouraged to convey what they have learned to the people whom they can access in their daily life.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.2: Training the local people and the members and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

Actions

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as seminars should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan and the preservation experts.
- 2 The educational activities for the target group should be repeated.
- 3 The target group should be provided with written and visual data and the target group should be encouraged to convey what they have learned to the people whom they can access in their daily life.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.3: Training the students of elementary and secondary schools***Actions***

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as seminars, competitions and exhibitions should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan and the preservation experts.
- 2 The entire educational activities organized for the target group should be repeated and the target group should repeat the same in the courses at school or in the club activities.
- 3 The target group should be provided with written and visual data and the target group should be encouraged to convey what they have learned to the people whom they can access in their daily life.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.4: Training the visitors and tourists***Actions***

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as short seminars, competitions, exhibitions and workshops should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan and the preservation experts.
- 2 The necessary announcements should be present in the hotels, tourism agencies and promotional brochures in order to facilitate the access to the entire educational activities organized for the target group.
- 3 The target group should be provided with written and visual data and the target group should be encouraged to convey what they have learned to the people whom they can access in their daily life.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.5: Training the representatives of the tourism agencies***Actions***

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as detailed seminars, exhibitions, round-table meetings and workshops should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan, preservation experts, officers of the Municipality and Governorship and the tourist guides.
- 2 Following the activities organized for the target group, surveys and interviews should be made in order to provide feedbacks about the opinions of the participators.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

Target 9.6: Training the representatives of other local bodies (Which are not present in the stakeholders of the Management Area)

Actions

- 1 In order to train the target group, activities such as detailed seminars, exhibitions, round-table meetings and workshops should be organized by those who prepare and conduct the Administrative Plan, preservation experts, experts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- 2 Following the activities organized for the target group, surveys and interviews should be made in order to provide feedbacks about the opinions of the participators.

Responsible Institution : ***Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship***

Timing : ***Short, Middle and Long Term***

Cost : -

v Objectives Concerning the Functionalization of Information Management

Target 10.1: Establishing a center where the compiled information shall be archived

Target 10.2: Processing the compiled data in the center that shall be established and transforming this data into functional information

***Responsible Institution* : Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship**

***Timing* : Short Term (1-3 Years)**

***Cost* : -**

Target 11.1: Ensuring the access to the archive that shall be formed in the center which is to be established

Target 11.2: Setting up the website which shall provide access to the data via internet

***Responsible Institution* : Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship**

***Timing* : Short Term (1-3 Years)**

***Cost* : -**

vi Objectives for Ensuring the Administration

Target 12.1: A center which shall ensure continuous communication among the administrative stakeholders in the field of preservation shall be established.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship*

Timing : *Short Term (1-3 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 13.1: Compiling and copying the data and submitting this data for the information of all stakeholders

Action

1 The data flowing from the monitoring mechanism operated by the center which shall be established in order to ensure structural preservation and from the mechanisms formed in order to ensure information management shall be compiled and duplicated and be submitted for the information of all stakeholders.

Responsible Institution : *Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship*

Timing : *Short Term (1-3 Years)*

Cost : -

vii Objectives Concerning the Financial Resources

Target 14.1: Ensuring the flow of the available financial resources.**Actions**

- 1 The resources of Edirne Municipality allocated for preservation and consisted of 10 % of the property taxes.
- 2 A technical counseling should be provided by Edirne Municipality so that the owners of the immovable cultural properties could benefit from the privileges granted.
- 3 A technical counseling should be provided by Edirne Municipality so that the owners of the immovable cultural properties could benefit from the support given by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to the restorations.

Responsible Institution : *Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Governorship, Edirne Municipality*

Timing : *Middle Term (1-5 Years)*

Cost : -

Target 15.1: Participating in the national and international projects of sponsorship, grant and cooperation**Actions**

1. Finding sponsors for the nationwide implementations of preservation
2. Participation in the international cooperation projects should be ensured
3. National and international loan and grant facilities should be investigated.

Responsible Institution : *Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Edirne Municipality, Edirne Governorship, Trakya University, Edirne Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Edirne Branch of Engineer and Architect Chamber, Sponsors, NGOs*

Timing : *Short, Middle and Long Term*

Cost : -

ANNEX 6.a

KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING STATE OF CONSERVATION





PHOTO 1- CONDITION OF MINARET STAIRS (1)



PHOTO 2- CONDITION OF MINARET STAIRS (2)



PHOTO 3- CORROSIONS ON MINARET MUKARNAS



PHOTO 4- CORROSIONS ON MINARET SURFACE



PHOTO 5- DETERIORATION ON LEADS OF SPIRES



PHOTO 6- REMOVING THE LEADS OF SPIRE



PHOTO 7- SPIRES RESTORATION PHASES-VAKIFLAR ARCHIVES



PHOTO 8- ALEM OF MINARET BEFORE APPLICATION OF GOLDEN LEAF



PHOTO 9- ALEM OF MINARET AFTER APPLICATION OF GOLDEN LEAF



PHOTO 10- MOSSING ON SURFACES



PHOTO 11- CORROSIONS ON FRESKS



PHOTO 12- CORROSIONS ON FRESKS IN INNER PART



PHOTO 13- CORROSIONS ON GYPSUM WORKS IN INNER PART



PHOTO 14- CORROSIONS ON GYPSUM WORKS INTERIOR



PHOTO 15- MOSSING UNDER GARGOYLES



PHOTO 16- CORROSIONS ON FILLET AND BROKEN GLASSES OF CORANIC SCHOOL



PHOTO 17- MOSSING ON FILLETS ON CORANIC SCHOOL



PHOTO 18- BROKEN GLASSES AT CORANIC SCHOOL

ANNEX 7.a

**PHOTOGRAPHS, SLIDES, IMAGE INVENTORY
AND AUTHORIZATION TABLE AND OTHER
AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS**



7. Documentation

7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other Audiovisual materials

IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPHY AND AUDIOVISUAL AUTHORIZATION FORM

Id. No	Format (slide/print/video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/Director of Video	Copyright owner/if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	Jpeg 1144x112	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex -General	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
2	Jpeg 1792x1829	General Plan of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	2009	Doğan Kuban			
3	Jpeg 4272x2848	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
4	Jpeg 4272x2848	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex from East	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
5	Jpeg 2048x1536	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex from South	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
6	Jpeg 4272x2848	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-	

		Complex from Nort-West				4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
7	Jpeg 4272x2 848	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex as City Crown	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
8	Jpeg 2048x1 536	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex as City Crown	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
9	Jpeg 6744x4 313	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex from West			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@ozyegin.edu.tr	
10	Jpeg 2800x2 258	Outer Courtyard Form, Mosque and Madrasa Units of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex		Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
11	Jpeg 6587x4 250	Madrasas at Qibla Facade of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@ozyegin.edu.tr	
12	Jpeg 3888x2 592	Symmetrical Plan of Dar'ul Hadis and Dar'ul			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14	

		Kurra Madrasas				EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
13	Jpeg 7072x 5180	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Madrasas' general view drawing					
14	Jpeg 3488x2 616	Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa's Domes and Vaults			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
15	Jpeg 6990x 5168	Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Plan					
16	Jpeg 3888x2 592	Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa's Domes and Vaults			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
17	Jpeg 6878 x 5159	Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa Plan					
18	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Facade Form of Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa		İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	

19	Jpeg 7041 x 5206	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Darul Hadis Madrassa Facade And Elevation		Ali Saim Ülgen			
20	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Main Door and Facade Arrangem ent of Dar'ul Hadis Madrassa	05.2009	Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
21	Jpeg 7021 x 5118	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Darül Hadis Madrassa Facade drawing		Ali Saim Ülgen			
22	Jpeg 1728x2 304	Darul Hadis Madrassa as Turkish- İslamic Art Museum	05.2009	Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
23	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Main Door and Facade Arrangem ent of Dar'ul Kurra Madrassa		Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
24	Jpeg 1012 x 340	Arasta Bazaar of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2- 4481582 GSM: +3459- 888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
25	Jpeg 6806 x 5179	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex					

		Arasta Bazaar Plan and Elevation					
26	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Pray Dome of Arasta Bazaar		Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
27	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Connection Door of Arasta Bazaar to Outer Courtyard		Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
28	Jpeg 2304x1 728	South Door of Arasta Bazaar		Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
29	Jpeg 2304x1 728	Main Door of Arasta Bazaar		Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
30	Jpeg 169 x 219	Primary School of Selimiye Mosque		Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
31	Jpeg 7191 x 5197	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Primary School Plan, Facade, Elevation					
32	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Primary School of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 2 12 13 71 Tel: +90 284 2 12	

						13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
33	Jpeg 2304x1728	Window and Facade Form of Primary School		İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
34	Jpeg 3888x2592	Cavetto Vaults of Primary School and Entrance Portico			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
35	Jpeg 2304x1728	Hemispherical Dome of Coranic School		İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
36	Jpeg 2304x1728	Muvakkithane Near WC's From Outer Courtyard	05.2009	İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
37	Jpeg 1288x1936	Muvakkithane of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	08.2009	Altay Mocan		Altay Mocan, Municipality of Edirne, EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No: 1, GSM: +90 544 397 06 91 e-mail: altaymocan@hotmail.com	
38	Jpeg 933x571	Main Door of Outer Courtyard 1960's	1960		Edirne Cultural And Natural Heritage Preservation Board	Edirne Cultural And Natural Heritage Preservation Board, Maarif	

						Caddesi, No: EDİRNE Tel: +90 284 213 04 91 Fax: +90 284 212 6121	
39	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Main Door of Outer Courtyard			Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
40	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Epigraph of Main Portal of Interior Courtyard	03.2008	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
41	Jpeg 850x55 6	Main Facade of Courtyard and Harim		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.edirneden.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
42	Jpeg 3492 x 4470	Edirne Selimiye Mosque Frontal Facade		Sedat Çetintaş			
43	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Marble Inscription and	08.2009	İşıl Yıldıırım		İşıl Yıldıırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and	

		Madalions				International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
44	Jpeg 827x550	Columns of Inner Courtyard		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.selimiyecamii.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
45	Jpeg 390x575	Columns with Stalaktit		Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edirne GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com	Bülent Öniz and www.selimiyecamii.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
46	Jpeg 2816x1880	Fountain of Edime Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex	09.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgm.gov.tr	

47	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Palmat Frieze and Geometri cal Ornament on Fountain	08.2009	Işlay Yıldırım		Işlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
48	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex Fountain with Bowl	08.2009	Işlay Yıldırım		Işlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
49	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Besmele-i Şerif and Ayete Kürsi Prays at Right Side of Main Door	08.2009	Işlay Yıldırım		Işlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
50	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Window arrange ment on Entrance Facade	08.2009	Işlay Yıldırım		Işlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
51	Jpeg 1936x1 288	Conquest Verse at Left Side of Main Door	08.2009	Işlay Yıldırım		Işlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com	
52	Jpeg 900x63 1	Eight Columne d Dome		Birgül Erken		Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com	
53	Jpeg 2248 x 1722	Edirne Selimiye Mosque plan of Mosque Unit					
54	Jpeg 750x46 0	Eight Pillar and Tromps	10.2009	Sándor Feltóti		Sándor Feltóti, 2426 bars, Erdősor 7, HUNGARY GSM: + 36 306086631 E-mail:	

						feltoti@yahoo.pl	
55	Jpeg 1333x2 000	Big Single Dome of Edirne Selimiye Mosque	09.2008	Birgül Erken		Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com	
56	Jpeg 900x74 7	Kadir Gecesi (Kadir Night) for Muslims in Edirne Selimiye Mosque	09.2008		Birgül Erken	Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com	
57	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Ornament s on Mihrab Dome at Baroque Style	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
58	Jpeg 3888x2 592	Dome of Selimiye Mosque	05.2009		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
59	Jpeg 3888x2 592	Dome and Counterw eight Towers of Selimiye Mosque	10.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	

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60	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Arches On Side Facade	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr I	
61	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Windows In Interior Place	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr I	
62	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Enlightm ent Interior Place of Selimiye Mosque	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr I	
63	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Marble Minber with Geometri cal Ornament	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr I	

64	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Marble Minber	10.2005		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
65	Jpeg 716x55 0	Tiles of Interior Place at Mihrab Part		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.selimiyecamii.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
66	Jpeg 744x55 0	Rabbena Inneke Prays Over The Windows		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.selimiyecamii.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
67	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Tiles in Selimiye Mosque at Mihrab Part	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24	

						Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
68	Jpeg 2304x3 456	Tiles in Selimiye Mosque, Detail From Mihrab Part	05.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
69	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Tiles in Selimiye Mosque, Detail Mihrab part	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
70	Jpeg 3456x2 304	Tile on Mihrab Part with Coralline	05.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
71	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Müezzin Mahfel of Selimiye Mosque with Marble Columns	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99

						E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
72	Jpeg 800x499	Ceiling Ornaments at Müezzin' s Mahfel		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.edirneden.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
73	Jpeg 2592x1944	Marble Fountain Under Müezzin Mahfel	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
74	Jpeg 2592x3888	Upside- down Tulip on Marble Column at Müezzin Mahfel	01.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
75	Jpeg 600x450	Selimiye Mosque Library in Selimiye Mosque, Entrance Door		http://www.yazmakutup.gov.tr/images/selimiye/selimiye/yazmaeserler/%C3%BC%3%BCphanesii%C3%A7i(10).jpg	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Documentat ion and Pres General Directorate, Selimiye Manuscripts Library	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Documentat ion and Pres General Directorate, Selimiye Manuscripts Library, Cumartesi Pazarı Yanı, 22100, Kooperatif Evleri	

						EDİRNE Tel: +90 284 235 4014 Fax: +90 284 235 40 11 e-mail: selimiye@kultur.gov.tr - edirneihalkktp@kultur.gov.tr	
76	Jpeg 600x450	Library in Selimiye Mosque		http://www.vazmakutup.gov.tr/images/selimiye/selimiye yazma eserleri/BC1%BCphanesii%3%A7i(6).jpg	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Documentation and Pres General Directorate, Selimiye Manuscripts Library	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Documentation and Pres General Directorate, Selimiye Manuscripts Library, Cumartesi Pazarı Yanı, 22100, Kooperatif Evleri EDİRNE Tel: +90 284 235 4014 Fax: +90 284 235 40 11 e-mail: selimiye@kultur.gov.tr - edirneihalkktp@kultur.gov.tr	
77	Jpeg 2592x1944	Tiles on Sprandle of Arches of Sultan's Mahfel	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
78	Jpeg 3456 x 2304	Tiles on Sprandle of Arches	05.2006		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
79	Jpeg 2592x1944	Sultan's Mahfel with Tiles	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa	

						Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
80	Jpeg 1600x1 200	Entrance Door Tiles of Sultan's Mahfel	03.2005		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
81	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Caligraph Tiles Over the Windows of Sultan's Mahfel	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
82	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Uniq Tile Board with Apple Tree	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
83	Jpeg 2592 x 1944	Stolen Tiles By Russian Soldiers	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, T el:	

						+90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
84	Jpeg 3456x2 304	Naturalist Flower Forms Detail From the Tiles Stolen by Russian Soldiers	05.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
85	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Stolen Tiles by Russian Soldiers	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
86	Jpeg 1944x2 592	Mihrab of Sultan's Mahfel with Tile	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr	
87	Jpeg32 8x600	Wooden Window Valves of Sultan's Mahfel Mihrab		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.edirnedn.com	Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com	

						<p>Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com</p>	
88	Jpeg 800x570	Original Kündekari Works with Geometric Ornaments		Bülent Öniz	Bülent Öniz and www.edirneden.com	<p>Bülent Öniz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edime GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com</p>	
89	Jpeg 1600x1200	Minarets Of Selimiye Mosque	03.2005		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	<p>Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr</p>	
90	Jpeg 1486x1518	Central Space Form Of Selimiye Mosque with Minarets	10.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	<p>Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr</p>	

91	Jpeg 1944x2 487	Selimiye Minaret at South Point	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
92	Jpeg 2304x1 728	First Minaret at Nort- East Facade	05.2009	Işıl Yıldırm		Işıl Yıldırm, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com
93	Jpeg 6047x4 047	3 Stairs in Selimiye Mosque's minaret	04.2004	Birgül Erken		Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com
94	Jpeg 2592x1 944	North- West Facade Arrangem ent of Selimiye Mosque	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr
95	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Side Galleries of Selimiye Mosque	03.2008		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgn.gov.tr

96	Jpeg 1728x2 304	Sundial at South- East Facade of Selimiye Mosque	05.2009	İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com
97	Jpeg 1728x2 304	Sundial at South- East Facade of Selimiye Mosque, Detail		İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com
98	Jpeg 1728x2 304	Abutment and Gallery at Mihrab Facade	05.2009	İşlay Yıldırım		İşlay Yıldırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilayildirim@yahoo.com
99	Jpeg 2592x1 944	Galleries at Mihrab Facade	08.2007		Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs	Edirne Regional Directorate of Vaqfs, Sabuni Mah. Talatpaşa Asfaltı, No: 14 EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 212 13 71 Tel: +90 284 212 13 24 Tel: +90 284 225 32 06 Fax: +90 284 225 10 99 E-mail: edirne@vgm.gov.tr
100	Jpeg 629x46 6	1850 Print of Andrinop le			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@ozyegin.edu.tr
101	Jpeg 12709x 7876	Selimiye at Illustrated London News			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul

						0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@zyegin.edu.tr	
102	Jpeg 6675x4 258	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex in Potcards			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@zyegin.edu.tr	
103	Jpeg 6668x4 244	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex in Potcards			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@zyegin.edu.tr	
104	Jpeg 6861x4 392	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex in Potcards			Bülent Bankacı	Bülent Bankacı, Özyeğin Üniversitesi GSM: 0533 764 1417 Kuşbakışı Cad. No:2 34662 Üsküdar İstanbul 0216 559 22 00 e-mail: bulent.bankaci@zyegin.edu.tr	
105	Jpeg 1101x6 73	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex at Old Photos			Edip Ağaogulları	Edip Ağaogulları	
106	Jpeg 1804x1 213	Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex from Karaağaç District at Old Photos			Edip Ağaogulları	Edip Ağaogulları	
107	Jpeg 600x46 6	Atatürk Vi siting Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex			www.edirnededen.com	Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfik	

						irler.com	
108	Jpeg 628x507	Ataturk Visiting Edirne Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex			www.edirneden.com	Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	
109		Buffer Zone map					
110	Jpeg 1870x995	Hadriana polis Castle, Victory Door		Jose Maria Jouonin Jules van Gaver	Jose Maria Jouonin-Jules van Gaver "Turquie", Paris, 1840		
111	Jpeg 692x508	Macedonia Tower as Clock Tower			Ediv Ağaoğulları	Ediv Ağaoğulları	
112	Jpeg 640x480	Macedonia Tower Nowadays	03.2004	Işıl Yıldıırım		Işıl Yıldıırım, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 525 01 73 isilyildirim@yahoo.com	
113	Jpeg 904 x 705	Eski Mosque, Rüstem Pahsa Caravanserai and Bedesten	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2-4481582 GSM: +3459-888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
114	Jpeg 626 x 518	Plan of Eski Mosque		Oktay Aslanapa			
115	Jpeg 1536x1024	Eski Mosque	07.2004		Municipality of Edirne	Municipality of Edirne, Media and Press Directorate, Tel: +90 284 214 80 62 E-mail: basinmd@edirne.bel.tr	
116	Jpeg 799x563	Eski Mosque Interior Place, Columns	10.2008	Birgül Erken		Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com	

117	Jpeg 658x54 4	Bedesten of Eski Mosque			http://www.trakya.edu.tr/Eng/edirne/9b.htm	Trakya University, Trakya Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü 2205 Karaağaç / EDİRNE, Tel: +90 284 223 42 10-11-12-13 Fax: +90 284 223 42 03 E-mail: basin@trakya.edu.tr	
118	Jpeg 880 x1324	Plan of Bedesten		Gönül Öney			
119	Jpeg 1288 x 1936	Kirazlı Mosque		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
120	Jpeg 853 x 654	Üç Şerefeli Mosque and Taş Khan Square		Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +3 59-2- 4481 582 GSM: +3459- 888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
121	Jpeg 1299 x 1189	Plan of Üç Şerefeli Mosque		Oktay Aslanapa			
122	Jpeg 740x54 8	Üç Şerefeli Mosque		Bülent Öviz		Bülent Öviz, Efe Otel, Maarif Cad. No:13 Kaleiçi 22100 Edirne GSM: +90 533 734 9491 e-mail: bulentoniz@yahoo.com	
123	Jpeg 900x63 1	Üç Şerefeli Mosque Dome	06.2006	Birgül Erken		Birgül Erken, Serakent Villaları No: 21, İskenderköy Mevkii 22030 GSM: +90 554219 9533 e-mail: birgulerken@gmail.com	
124	Jpeg 2048 x 1536	Saatli Madrasa	29.12.200 9	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542	

						420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
125	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Peykler Madrassa	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
126	Jpeg 2048 x 1536	Saray (palace) Bath	01.2010	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
127	Jpeg 1996 x 1289	Mezit Bey Bath	12.2009	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
128	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Remnants of Zehr-i İmar Mosque	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
129	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Atık Ali Pahsa Mosque	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
130	Jpeg 750x50 5	Rustempa sha Caravans erai		www.edirneden.com/goster.php?id=130	www.edirneden.com	Birleşmiş Fikirler [Fikir Tasarım Atölyesi] Ata-1 Sitesi B11 Blok Daire: 7 Bulgurlu/Üsküdar 34696 İstanbul Tel: +90 216 329 47 44 +90 216 329 63 36 E-mail: info@birlesmisfikirler.com	

131	Jpeg 7076 x 5158	General Plan of Rustem Pasha Caravans erai Downside		Ali Saim Ülgen			
132	Jpeg 7005 x 5220	General Plan of Rustem Pasha Caravans erai Upside		Ali Saim Ülgen			
133	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Hıdır Ağa Mosque	01.2010	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
134	Jpeg 2120x1 460	Ali Pasha Grand Bazaar		http://www.vgm.gov.tr/Resimler/Genel/eski_ser/Yurtici/Edirne_ali%20pasa_carsisi_006.jpg	T.R. Prime Ministry, General Directorate of Vaqfs	T.R. Prime Ministry General Directorate of Vaqfs, Milli Müdafa Cad. No : 20 Kızılay/ANKARA ,Tel: + 90 312 415 50 00, E-mail: vgmmaster@vgm. gov.tr	
135	Jpeg 7173 x 3837	Edirne Ali Pasha Grand Bazaar PLan		Ali Saim Ülgen			
136	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Tas Khan	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
137	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Sokullu Hammam	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
138	Jpeg 2816 x 2112	Havlucul ar Khan	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64	

						ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
139	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Merzifonlu Fountain	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
140	Jpeg 786 x 577	Harbiye (Military) Barrack	07.2009	Venelin Staykov		Venelin Staykov, Club Ultralight Aviation 1320 Bankya-Bulgaria Tel: +359-2- 4481582 GSM: +3459- 888974436 e-mail: venkost@gmail.com	
141	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	House of Bahais	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
142	Jpeg 1084 x 673	Municipality building			Edip Ağaoğulları	Edip Ağaoğulları	
143	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Hafız Ağa Konak	08.2009	Altay Mocan		Altay Mocan, Municipality of Edirne, EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No: 1, GSM: +90 544 397 06 91 e-mail: altaymocan@hotmail.com	
144	Jpeg 359 x 219	Ticaret School			Edip Ağaoğulları	Edip Ağaoğulları	
145	Jpeg 1068 x 651	İttihat Terakki Club's Building and Ticaret School			Edip Ağaoğulları	Edip Ağaoğulları	
146	Jpeg 2048 x 1536	Edirne Regional Directorate of Pious Foundation	01.2010	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	

147	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Yusuf Hoca School and Foundatio n	06.2009	Özlem Uçar		Özlem Uçar, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 +90 544 255 65 64 ozlem_zlm@yahoo.com	
148	Jpeg 1936 x 1288	Atatürk Sculpture	29.12.2009	Hikmet Çavuşoğlu		Hikmet Çavuşoğlu, Municipality of Edirne EU and International Relations Office, Mimar Sinan Cad. No:1, GSM: +90 542 420 66 56 hikmetcavusoglu@hotmail.com	
149	Jpeg 1500 x 1028	Architect Sinan's Sculpture at Edime			Municipality of Edime, Media and Press Directorate	Municipality of Edirne, Media and Press Directorate, Tel: +90 284 214 80 62 E-mail: basinmd@edime.bel.tr	

ANNEX 7.b

DECISIONS



ANNEX 7.b-1

Law For The Protection of Cultural And Natural Haritage No2863



Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property

Law Number: 2863

Published in the Official Gazette on: 23/07/1983 number: 18113

CHAPTER ONE

General Provisions

Aim:

Article 1 – The aim of this law is to define movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected, regulate proceedings and activities, describe the establishment and duties of the organisation that shall set principles and take implementation decisions in this field.

Scope:

Article 2 – This Law covers issues regarding movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and the relevant duties and responsibilities of real and legal persons.

Definitions and abbreviations:

Article 3 –Definitions and abbreviations used in this law:

a) Definitions:

(1) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1. article) "Cultural property" shall refer to movable and immovable property on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to science, culture, religion and fine arts of before and after recorded history or that is of unique scientific and cultural value for social life before and after recorded history.

(2) "Natural property" shall refer to all assets on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to geological periods, prehistoric periods until present time, that are of unique kind or require protection due to their characteristics and beauty.

(3) "Conservation site" shall be cities and remains of cities that are product of various prehistoric to present civilizations that reflect the social, economic, architectural a.s. characteristics of the respective period, areas that have been stages of social life or important historical events with a concentration of cultural property and areas the natural characteristics of which have been documented to require protection.

(4) "Conservation" shall mean all conservation, maintenance, restoration works and function modification of immovable cultural and natural property and the conservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works of movable property.

(5) "Conservation zone" shall mean an area to be protected mandatorily with activities to conserve its cultural and natural property or its historical environment.

(6) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article) "Evaluation" shall mean the exhibition, organisation, use and scientific promotion of cultural and natural property.

(7) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Archaeological site" shall mean an area where man-made cultural and natural property converges as the product of various prehistoric to present civilisations, that is adequately defined by topography and homogenous, at the same time historically, archeologically, artistically, scientifically, socially or technically valuable, and exhibits partial structures.

(8) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Conservation plan" shall mean the plan of a conservation site as defined by the law, of the scale prescribed for a master and implementation development plan comprising the entirety of objectives, tools, strategies, planning decisions, positions, planning notes, explanation reports, drafted in a way to entail strategies on job creation and value addition, principles of conservation, terms and conditions of use, settlement limitations, rehabilitation, areas and projects of renewal, implementation phases and programmes, open space systems, pedestrian walkways, vehicle transport, design principles of infrastructure facilities, densities and parcels of land designs, local ownership, participatory area management models on the basis of financial principles of implementation, improving the social and economic structure of households and offices situated in the conservation site on existing maps on the basis of field studies providing archaeological, historical, natural, architectural, demographic, cultural, socio-economic, ownership and settlement data taking into account surrounding interactive areas with the view of protecting cultural and natural property in line with the sustainability principle.

(9) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Landscaping project" shall mean projects by the scale of 1/500, 1/200 and 1/100 taking into account the unique characteristics of each architectural site with the view of protecting the archaeological potential of the area, controlled opening of the area to visitors, promotion, solving existing problems related to use and circulation and meeting the area's needs through modern state-of-the-art facilities.

(10) (Amended:14/7/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Management site" shall mean an area that is delineated by the Ministry by obtaining the view of the relevant administrations to ensure coordination in planning and conservation with the competent central and local administrations and civil society organisations with the aim of effective protection, revitalization, evaluation, development of conservation sites, architectural sites and surrounding interactive areas in their natural beauty around a

specific vision and theme and meeting the community's cultural and educational needs.

(11) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Management plan" shall mean a plan revised on a five-yearly basis drafted with the view of protecting the management area, ensuring its revitalization, evaluating, also indicating the annual and five-yearly implementation phases and budget for the conservation and development project prepared by taking into account the operational project, excavation plan and landscaping project or conservation plan.

(12) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Junction point" shall mean cultural property not within the boundaries of the management area, but associated with the same in terms of management and development on the basis of archaeological, geographical, cultural and historical considerations or the same vision or theme.

b) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article) Abbreviations:

(1) "Ministry" shall mean the Ministry of Culture and Tourism,

(2) "Superior Council for Conservation" shall mean the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property,

(3)(Amended: 14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Regional Council for Conservation" shall mean the Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property.

Obligation to notify:

Article 4 – Persons that discover movable and immovable cultural and natural property, owners, proprietors or occupants that know or have recently found out about the existence of cultural and natural property on the land they own or use shall be obliged to notify the nearest museum directorship or the village headman or the local administrators of other places within at the latest three days.

If such property is in military garrisons and restricted areas, the relevant command levels shall be notified in line with the relevant procedure.

The village headman, the local administrator receiving such notification or the relevant authorities that are directly notified of such property shall take the necessary measures to protect and secure such property. The village headman shall notify the nearest local administrator as of the situation and the measures taken on the same day. The local administrator and other authorities shall notify in writing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the nearest museum directorship within ten days.

Upon receiving this notification, the Ministry and Museum Director shall instigate due proceedings as soon as possible in line with the provisions of this law.

Quality of state property:

Article 5 – Immovable property belonging to the state, public institutions and organisations and movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that is known to exist or will be discovered on an immovable property owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law shall have the quality of state property.

Registered and annexed foundation property subject to a separate status due to its special qualities shall not be covered by this provision.

CHAPTER TWO

Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected

Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:

Article 6 – The following is immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:

a) Natural property to be protected and the immovable property built until the end of the 19th century,

b) The immovable property created after the mentioned date that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism deems necessary to be protected considering its importance and characteristics,

c) Immovable cultural property situated in the conservation site,

d) Buildings that were stages of great historic events during the National War of Independence and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey that are not subject to time and registration rules due to their importance for national history, areas to be identified as such and houses used by Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK,

However, the immovable property not decided to be protected by the Conservation Councils on the basis of their architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other important characteristics shall not be regarded as immovable cultural property to be protected.

Rock-cut tombs, stones with inscription, painting, and relief, cave paintings, mounds (höyük), tumuli, archaeological sites, acropolis and necropolis, castle, fortress, tower, wall, historic barrack, bastion and fortification with their fixed weaponry, ruins, caravanserai, khan, public bath and madrasah, cupola, tomb and tablets, bridges, aqueducts, waterways, cisterns and wells, ancient road ruins, stones indicating distance, stones with holes delineating ancient borders, obelisks, altars, shipyards, quays, ancient palaces, pavilions, dwellings, waterside residences and mansions, mosques, masjids, musallahs, namazgahs, fountains and sebils, imarethane (communal kitchen), mint, şifahane (hospital), muvakkithane (room for the mosque timekeeper), simkeşhane (silver shop), tekke (dervish lodge) and zaviyahs, cemeteries, hazire (graveyard), arasta, bedesten, bazaar, sarcophagi, stelae, synagogue, basilica, church, monasteries, külliye (complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque), ancient monuments and mural ruins, frescoes, reliefs, mosaics, chimney rocks a.s. immovable are examples of immovable cultural property.

Historic rock shelters, tree and tree populations with special characteristics a.s. are examples of immovable natural property.

Identification and registration:

Article 7 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/2 article)

(Amended first paragraph: 26/05/2004-5177/26 article) The identification of immovable cultural and natural property and natural sites shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by obtaining the view of the relevant institutions and organisations the activities of which will be affected.

Such identification shall take into account the history, art, region and other characteristics of the cultural and natural property. An adequate number of antiquities of exemplary nature reflecting the characteristics of the period they pertain to shall be identified as cultural property to be protected to the extent of the means of the state.

Following identification, the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be registered with a decision to this end by the Regional Council for Conservation.

Procedures, principles and criteria regarding the identification and registration process shall be specified in the **regulation**.

Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (**türbe**), caravanserais, madrasahs, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyahs, sebils, mevlevihanes (lodge of Mevlevi dervishes), fountains a.s. immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by real and legal persons shall be identified and inventoried by the General Directorate for Foundations.

Publication and notification of these decisions and their entries into the title deeds register shall be specified in a regulation.

Decision-making powers related to the conservation site:

Article 8 – Conservation Councils shall identify the conservation site of the cultural and natural property to be protected that has been registered according to article seven, and make decision on whether or not to build and install in this area. The decision of the Conservation Councils can be objected to according to paragraph two of article 61.

An adequate area shall be designated for the conservation of cultural and natural property to be protected and the preservation of its appearance and cohesion with its surroundings. The related principles shall be specified in a regulation to be drafted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Prohibition of unauthorized intervention and use:

Article 9 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/3 article)

Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites shall not be interfered with physically or by any way of construction, and used for service or modified for use contrary to the decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils within the framework of the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation. Substantial repair, construction, installation, sounding, partial or complete demolition, incineration, excavation or similar works shall be regarded as physical intervention and intervention by way of construction.

Authorities and methods:

Article 10 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be authorized to take the necessary measures or have others take the necessary measures to conserve immovable cultural and natural property, regardless of ownership or administration, control or have public institutions and organisations, municipalities and governorships carry out control. (1)

The Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall guarantee the conservation of cultural and natural property administered and controlled by the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

To ensure conservation the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide technical assistance and cooperation, if necessary.

The Ministry of National Defence shall conserve and evaluate cultural and natural property under its administration and control or along the borders and in restricted zones. Such conservation shall be agreed upon by protocol between the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

(Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article) Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (**türbe**), caravanseries, medreses, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyahs, mevlevihanes, fountains a.s. cultural property owned by real and legal persons shall be conserved and evaluated by the General Directorate for Foundations after the Conservation Council decides to conserve.

The conservation and evaluation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by other public institutions and organisations shall be under their responsibility in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The conservation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by public institutions and organisations shall be supported with an annual budget allocation to this end.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budget appropriations each year to deliver this service.

(Repealed paragraph eight:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)

(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article) The Ministry shall be responsible for the conservation and evaluation of the area that is surveyed, excavated and sounded.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article) Conservation, implementation and inspection offices composed of experts on art history, architecture, city planning, engineering, archaeology a.s. professions shall be established in metropolitan municipalities, governorships, municipalities authorized by the Ministry to process and implement various aspects of cultural property. Moreover, project offices shall be established in special provincial administrations to prepare and implement surveys, restitution, restoration projects with the aim of conserving cultural property and training units to provide certified training to construction masters.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article) Municipalities shall be competent within their municipal boundaries and adjacent areas, governorships shall be competent outside municipal boundaries.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article) The above offices shall be obliged to control the implementation of conservation plans, project and material changes and undertake building inspection as deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article) The composition of experts, the operation and work of these offices and the related procedures and principles of permission shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior according to the characteristics of the area.

Rights and obligations:

Article 11 – Provided that maintenance and repair done by the owners of immovable cultural and natural property is in compliance with the maintenance and repair orders and instructions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism stipulated in this law, they shall exercise the rights and exemptions defined on their behalf in this law. However, cultural and natural property to be protected and their conservation sites cannot be acquired by means of possession or occupation.

The owners shall exercise all their rights of ownership and powers pertaining to the property as long as these do not contradict with the provisions of this law.

The property of persons who fail to fulfil their responsibilities of maintenance and repair as defined by this Law shall be duly expropriated. Registered and annexed foundation property shall not be subject to this provision.

If deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Directorate for Foundations, special provincial administrations, municipalities and other public institutions and organisations can assist the above-mentioned owners, if necessary, in conserving, maintaining and repairing the immovable cultural and natural property with technical expertise and allocation from their funds.

Aid for repair of immovable cultural property and contribution fee

Article 12 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide aid in kind, in cash and technical assistance for the conservation, maintenance and repair of cultural and natural property to be protected and owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law.

(Repealed second and third paragraphs: 21/02/2001 - 4629/6 art.)

(Repealed 4. paragraph: 14/04/2004 - 5226/6 art.)

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.) The budget of the Ministry shall receive adequate appropriations to this end. The procedures and principles of such aid and assistance to be provided by the Ministry shall be specified in a regulation.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.) 10% of the property tax collected from the tax payer according to article 8 and 18 of the Property Tax Law numbered 1319 shall be utilized as **"Contribution Fee for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Property"** and collected together with the property tax by the relevant municipality with the aim to conserve and evaluate cultural property under the responsibility of municipalities.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.) The collected amount shall be deposited in a special account to be opened by the special provincial administration. The governor shall transfer this amount to municipalities situated in the province for expropriation, project design, planning and implementation within the scope of the projects drafted by the municipalities to conserve and evaluate cultural property. The governor shall supervise the use of the contribution fee.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.) Contribution fees accruing as per this article shall be subject to the provisions of Law numbered 1319, chapter three.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry shall determine procedures and principles regarding contribution fees.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.) Minimum 10% of the loans given according to the Housing Development Law numbered 2985 shall be allocated to the maintenance, repair and restoration of registered cultural property. The Ministry and the Housing Development Administration shall determine priority projects within this scope jointly.

(related legislation:**

1) regulation on the contribution fee for the conservation of immovable cultural property

2) regulation on aid and assistance in the repair of immovable cultural property

Prohibition of transfer:

Article 13 – No immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the Treasury and other public institutions and organisations registered and declared duly and immovable property belonging to these that are within the designated conservation site can be sold and donated to real and legal persons without the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Use:

Article 14 –The transfer of usufruct rights pertaining to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected to state departments, public institutions and organisations for periodic use in public service, to national associations serving the public interest or leasing such property to real and legal persons shall be subject to permission by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Transfer of usufruct rights of the mentioned property of foundations that are registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations and the administration of which has been transferred to the General Directorate for Foundations as per the Law on the Transfer of Ancient Structures of Historical and Architectural Value That Have Been Originally Foundations to the General Directorate for Foundations numbered 7044 to state departments, public institutions and organisations for the purpose of rendering public services and national associations working in the interest of the public for certain periods of time or leasing these to real and legal persons on the condition that they be used without violation of their character shall be authorized by the General Directorate of Foundations.

The above users of cultural and natural property to be protected shall be obliged to maintain, repair and restore these in line with the principles defined in this Law and undertake the related expenses.

Expropriation:

Article 15 – Immovable cultural property and its conservation site shall be expropriated according to the below principles:

a) Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be expropriated according to the programmes of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. To this end, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations.

(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.; Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/7 art.) Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, special provincial administrations and unions of local administrations can expropriate registered immovable cultural property provided these be used in line with the functions prescribed by Regional Conservation Councils.

b) The expropriation of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and its conservation site originally owned by a foundation, but presently partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations. The General Directorate for Foundations shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations to this end.

c) The expropriation of conservation sites of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that conjoin with roads, parking lots, green space on the development plan shall be undertaken by the municipality. These shall undertake the expropriation of conservation sites of cultural property under the responsibility of other public institutions and organisations in terms of maintenance and repair or where these have usufruct rights.

d) The appreciation of the cost of expropriation shall not be based on the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the immovable cultural property.

e) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.) Expropriation proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this Law and to such provisions of the Expropriation Law numbered 2942 that do not contradict with this Law.

f) (Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.) (bak) Parcels that are part of the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected on which construction is definitely prohibited due to the conservation site status can be exchanged with other parcels of the land upon request of the owner. If there is a building or facility on it, the fair market value thereof shall be determined as per the provisions of article 11 of Law numbered 2942 and paid out to the owner upon filing an application.

The procedures and principles of this provision shall be specified in a **regulation**.

Prohibition of unlicensed building:

Article 16 – Unlicensed construction on immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and on the related conservation site is prohibited. Unlicensed construction on the property and building in contradiction with the terms and conditions of the conservation plans and, for conservation sites, in conflict with the terms and conditions of the conservation site shall be duly processed according to the land development legislation.

Conservation principles and terms of use during the transition period regarding conservation sites and conservation plans

Article 17 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/8 art.)

a) The proclamation of an area as a conservation site by the Regional Conservation Council shall halt all kind of planning implementation of any scale in this area. If applicable, any planning decisions and notes of the scale of 1/25.000 pertaining to the surrounding interactive area of the conservation site shall be revised by taking into account the status of the conservation site and be approved by the relevant administration.

Until completion of the conservation plan, the Regional Conservation Council shall determine the principles and terms of use to apply for the transition period within three months.

Municipalities, governorships and the relevant institutions shall hold meetings in the area with the participation of the relevant professional organisations, civil society organisations, and residents affected by the plan, have the conservation plan prepared, examined, finalized and submit it to the Regional Conservation Council. Unless the conservation plan is prepared in two years, the implementation of the principles of conservation and terms of use pertaining to the transition period shall be suspended until the conservation plan is completed.

Provided there is a forceful reason for not preparing the plan in two years' time, the Regional Conservation Council can provide extension for one additional year.

Conservation plans negotiated and deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council shall be submitted to the relevant administrations for approval.

The relevant administrations shall negotiate the conservation plan within at the latest two months and, if any, submit alterations to the Regional Conservation Council. The Regional Conservation Council shall evaluate these alterations and, if deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council, the plan shall be resubmitted to the relevant administration for approval. Plans not approved within sixty days shall be deemed final and put into force. With the enforcement of the conservation plan, the transition period principles of conservation and terms of use shall be invalid without requirement for any decision to affect it.

The Ministry shall undertake, commission and approve the implementation and alteration of landscaping projects regarding archaeological sites with the consent of the relevant Regional Conservation Council.

Alterations of conservation plans and landscaping projects shall be subject to the above procedures.

Conservation plans shall be prepared by professional experts appointed by the Ministry from the disciplines of architecture, restoration architecture, art history, archaeology, sociology, engineering, landscaping architecture **the author being an urban planner** by taking into account the location of the area, conservation site status and characteristics.

Procedures and principles pertaining to the preparation, demonstration, implementation, control of conservation plans and landscaping projects and the qualification of persons preparing the plan, their duties, powers and responsibilities shall be specified in a **regulation** to be issued by the Ministry and the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

The General Directorate of the Bank of Provinces shall receive sufficient budgetary appropriations for transfer to municipalities to be used in the implementation of the conservation plan. Special Provincial Administrations shall allocate funds from their own budget to implement the conservation plan.

In areas declared conservation sites by the Regional Conservation Council, the construction of buildings the subbasement level of which has been completed prior to the publication of the above decision in conformity with the building license and its attachments obtained in line with the development legislation and approved development plan shall be continued, however the relevant administrations shall have the authority to execute ex officio the transfer of the right to construction according to paragraph (c) of this article. The building license for structures the subbasement level of which has not been completed shall be cancelled. The provisions of this article shall not apply for conservation sites subject to absolute prohibition of building.

b) Immovable property owned by real and legal persons of civil law in conservation sites with an absolute prohibition of building according to the conservation plan, can be bartered with immovable property belonging to the municipality and the special provincial administration upon request of the owner.

c) For municipal boundaries and their adjacent areas, municipalities, outside such boundaries governorships shall have the authority to transfer ownership of registered immovable cultural property the building rights of which have been restricted or of the immovable property situated on its conservation site or the building right of which has been restricted through a conservation plan or parts thereof subject to building restriction to areas owned by them or by third parties that are marked as cleared for building in the development plans within the scope of a programme prioritizing exercising the rights from such transfer.

The transfer shall be based on the fair market value offset of a real estate valuation company that has been approved by the

Capital Market Board. However, if the to be transferred right is related to the registered immovable cultural property the value of the structure shall not be considered.

The relevant administrations shall have the authority to issue documents to ensure that the right to build that has been restricted be enjoyed in other areas cleared for building and allocated as transfer areas within the scope of the development plan, this right is converted into securities registered in the name of the holder, and to present these documents to the eligible owners of the immovable property in areas where building rights are restricted with a due annotation in the title deed and to collect these to license areas allocated as transfer areas in the development plan with a due annotation in the title deed. The Bank of Provinces shall print, keep, approve the transaction of this change of hands, set up and monitor the database related to these securities.

If the right to build is completely transferred due to an absolute building prohibition in the area, the ownership of the immovable property where there is a restriction of right to build shall pass to the relevant administration along with its annexes and parcels, be registered in the name of the administration and never be sold.

If the owner has a protectable right to build in the parcel to be transferred, the right to build shall be deemed as partially transferred. Thus, his/her ownership in the area subject to a building restriction shall continue.

However, if the transferable right is related to a registered immovable cultural property, the owner shall be obliged following receipt of securities to commence and complete maintenance, repair and restoration works necessary to conserve and revive the mentioned property in conformity with a protocol to be signed with the relevant administration. Otherwise, the relevant administration shall have the authority to collect from the owner the price and interest of the received security. This and the protocol shall be recorded in the title deed exempt from any kind of charges, fees and stamp duties before the delivery of the security by the relevant administration.

If it is not possible to determine the area to be transferred within the municipal boundaries where the restricted right exists, the relevant administrations shall have the authority to implement joint programmes.

Principles and procedures related to the implementation of the above paragraph shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry.

**Principles of building:
Article 18 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/7 art.)**

The Regional Conservation Council shall group the immovable cultural property to be protected within three months following the application of the owners.

The grouped immovable cultural property shall be recorded under the declarations field in the title deeds registry. Repair and building principles cannot be determined without grouping.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.) A restoration architect or an architect must be present during the survey, restoration and restitution projects and their implementation. The survey, restoration and restitution project implementation works of group 1 shall be undertaken by experts in engraving, wood, iron, stone and restoration based on the characteristics of the structure.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.) Persons who are directly or indirectly involved in implementation outside the scope of approved plans and projects in conservation sites, cultural property to be protected and their conservation zones thereof shall be banned for five years from plans, projects and management of implementation of activities related to the Regional Conservation Councils. The relevant municipality or governorship shall supervise persons in charge of implementation. Contradictory acts shall be reported to the Ministry and the relevant professional chamber.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.) Irrespective of the reason, if the person in charge of implementation leaves during the implementation phase of the project, the Ministry shall be informed and implementation suspended until a replacement is found.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)The building principles, inspection and procedures and proceedings of the implementation of this article shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry.

Local administrations cannot alter decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils regarding a new construction or an addition or auxiliary building on the parcel of the immovable cultural property or the approved cultural property projects. However, they shall check the conformity of the structure to be built with technical and health legislation.

The parcels of immovable cultural property to be protected cannot be divided and combined in a way to affect the cost of the immovable cultural property.

Obligation of the owners to give permission:

Article 19 – The owners of immovable cultural and natural property shall be obliged to permit and facilitate the work of experts assigned by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, when necessary, to inspect, examine, prepare the map, plan and survey, photograph and copy of the property. However, officials shall perform their tasks without violating private property and life.

Transport of immovable cultural property:

Article 20 – Immovable cultural property and its components shall be conserved in-situ. However, if transporting the immovable cultural property to another location is mandatory or necessary due to its characteristics, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism can undertake the transport with the consent of the Regional Conservation Council by taking the necessary security measures. If the owner of the immovable property incurs damage because of the transport of the cultural property, compensation shall be determined by a commission formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and paid to the aggrieved.

Exceptions and exemptions:

Article 21 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/8 art.)

(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)

(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)

Immovable cultural property registered as “immovable cultural property to be protected” and classified as group I and II and parcels of immovable cultural and natural property in archaeological sites and natural sites with absolute building prohibition shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies.

On the condition that they be used for identification, projects, maintenance, repair, restoration, excavation and security in museums aimed at conserving cultural property all kind of tools, equipment, machinery, technical materials and chemical substances, gold and silver leaf to be imported by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry and the General Directorate for Foundations shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies.

Repair and construction works concerning immovable cultural property undertaken in line with the decisions of the Regional Conservation Council shall be exempt from taxes, duties, levies and expenditure contribution collected according to the Municipal Revenues Law.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.) Immovable cultural property registered as per this Law shall not be subject to the provisions of the Law on Building Inspection numbered 4708 and dated 29/06/2001.

Article 22 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

CHAPTER THREE

Movable Cultural and Natural Property to be Protected

Movable cultural and natural property to be protected:

Article 23 – The following shall be movable cultural and natural property to be protected:

a) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/9 art.) All kind of cultural and natural property from geological periods, prehistory and recorded history, having documentary value in terms of geology, anthropology, prehistory, archaeology and art history reflecting the social, cultural, technical and scientific characteristics and level of the period they belong to.

All kind of animal and plant fossils, human skeletons, firestones (sleks), volcanic glass (obsidian), all kind of tools made of bones or metal, tiles, ceramics, similar pots and pans, statues, figurines, tablets, weapons to cut, for defence and assault, icons, glassware, ornaments (hülliyat), ring stones, earrings, needles, pegs, stamps, bracelets a.s., masks, crowns (diadems), leather, cloth, papyrus, parchment or documents inscribed or described on metal, balances, coins, stamped or inscribed tablets, handwritten manuscripts or books with tezhip (gilding), miniatures, embossing of artistic value, oil or water colour paintings, reliques (muhallefat), arms (nişan), medals, portable goods and their parts made of tiles, soil, glass, wood, textiles a.s.

Cultural property of ethnographic quality relating to science, religion and mechanical (mihaniki) arts including artefact tools and equipment reflecting the social mission of peoples.

Coins pertaining to the period of the Ottoman Sultans Abdülmecit, Abdülaziz, V. Murat, II. Abdülhamit, V. Mehmet Reşat and Vahdettin can be bought and sold domestically without being registered according to this Law.

Coins that do not fall under the scope of this article shall be subject to the general provisions of the Law.

b) Due to their importance for national history, documents and goods of historic value relating to the National Independence War period and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey, personal belongings, documents, books, correspondences and similar movables of Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK.

Management and supervision:

Article 24 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/10 art.)

The State shall have the responsibility to ensure that movable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the state (state property) is preserved by the state or in museums, is conserved and evaluated. The Ministry can buy such property from real and legal persons by paying for their cost.

Buying, selling and transfer of ethnographic cultural property specified in paragraph (a) of article 23 shall be free within the

borders of the country. To which period the ethnographic antiquities free to be bought and sold belong and other features thereof, terms and conditions for their record and registration shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The Ministry, Ministry of National Defence or the Higher **Institute for Atatürk**, Culture, Language and History can purchase movable cultural property relating to the National Independence War period and the History of the Republic of Turkey and Atatürk.

However, museums affiliated to the Ministry or specialist staff available at some of the customs exit gates can check the transport of such antiquities out of the country. A regulation shall specify the border gates where such specialists shall be available.

Antiquities that are not allowed to be taken out of the country resulting from the control shall be identified and returned to the owner on the condition that they be evaluated in the country.

The State's right to preference shall be reserved regarding antiquities that can be bought and sold freely as specified in this article.

Transfer to museums:

Article 25 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall classify and register based on scientific principles movable cultural and natural property declared to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to article four and movable cultural and natural property to be protected as specified in article 23. Antiquities that need to be conserved in state museums shall be duly transferred to museums.

The criteria, procedures and principles for classification, registration and transfer to museums of movable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The historical features of all kind of weapons and materials concerning Turkish military history shall be surveyed, examined and evaluated by the General Staff at the location they are found or are reported to be found.

Antiquities excluded from the classification and registration and not needed to be placed in museums shall be returned with a document to their owners. The cultural property that has been returned with a document shall be at the discretion of their owner. Antiquities not taken back within one year by their owners can be kept at the museum or sold duly by the State.

Museum, private museum and making collection:

Article 26 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the mandate to build and develop museums of cultural and natural property falling under the scope of this Law.

Ministries, public institutions and organisations, real and legal persons and foundations can create collections of all kind of cultural property to develop their service or fulfil their purpose and establish museums, if they obtain permission from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. However, the specialty and field of activity of museums to be established by real and legal persons and foundations, their declared interests shall be evaluated in their application and reflected in the permit to be issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Museums to be established by real and legal persons can keep and exhibit movable cultural property provided that they remain within the field of activities recorded in the permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Museums that conserve movable cultural property shall have the status of state museums.

The aim of establishment, duties and management, supervision and control of the mentioned museums shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The General Staff shall have the authority to establish, revive, and identify the materials and field of activities of military state museums that are specialty and research museums. The duties, authorities, responsibilities and work of these museums shall be specified in a **regulation** to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Real and legal persons can create collections of movable cultural property to be protected by means of a permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Collectors shall be obliged to report their activities to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and record their movable cultural property in the inventory logbook according to the regulation.

Collectors can exchange and sell all kind of antiquities in their collection to each other by registering these in the relevant museum on the condition that they inform the Ministry of Culture and Tourism fifteen days in advance. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be given priority in buying these.

****related legislation:**

1) regulation on collections of movable cultural and natural property to be protected and their inspection

2) regulation on private museums and their inspection

3) regulation on military museums

Trade of cultural property:

Article 27 – Movable cultural property left out of the scope of classification and registration as per article twenty-five and not deemed necessary to be kept in state museums can be traded with a permit to be provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Persons who want to engage in this trade shall be obliged to obtain a license from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These licenses shall be valid for three years. The license can be extended one month before its expiry. The licenses of persons acting in contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled regardless of their duration.

(*related legislation: regulation on the trade of movable cultural property and the inspection of offices and storage areas used for this trade)**

Prohibition to declare the residence as office:

Article 28 – Persons engaged in the trade of cultural property shall declare a place for their trade activities. However, they cannot declare their residence as office or storage area.

Inspection of offices and storage areas:

Article 29 – Officials from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall inspect the offices and storage areas of persons trading with cultural property in line with principles set forth in a regulation.

Obligation to inform:

Article 30 – Public institutions and organisations, (including municipalities and special provincial administrations), foundations, real and legal persons shall be obliged to, first of all, inform and show state museums movable cultural and natural property and collections that are commodities and estate for sale or objects for sale at an auction. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can buy collections of cultural and natural property over the value appraised by a commission it shall establish. Among these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the museum collection shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods.

Public institutions and organisations, foundations, real and legal persons mentioned above shall be obliged to inform and show the General Staff cultural property relating to our military history, weapons and collection of military materials that are for sale and among their estate or for sale at an auction. Among these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the military museum collections shall be transferred to the Ministry of National Defence according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods.

Article 31 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

Prohibition to take abroad:

Article 32 – Movable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country cannot be taken abroad. However, on the condition that, foreign officials provide guarantee and insurance against the possibility of all kinds of damage, loss, threat or violations, and in respect of national interests, the Council of Ministers shall make decision on a temporary exhibition abroad and the return of the property following the decision of the scientific council composed of the heads of archaeology and art history departments of higher education institutions and the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Turkey can take abroad cultural property of foreign origin they brought with them, which was declared upon entry into the country.

The principles for transporting cultural and natural property for temporary exhibition abroad, procedures to apply at the entry and exit of property that is brought by the diplomatic corps to Turkey, documents requested and all other relating issues shall be specified in a **regulation** to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bringing property into the country:

Article 33 – Cultural property can be freely brought into the country.

Copying:

Article 34 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the authority to permit photographing and filming, making the impression and copy of movable and immovable cultural property at archaeological sites and museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the purposes of education, training, scientific research and promotion.

The principles thereof shall be specified in a **regulation**.

CHAPTER FOUR

Survey, Sounding, Excavation and Treasure Hunting

Permit to survey, sound and excavate

Article 35 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the exclusive right to survey, sound and excavate with the view

of recovering movable and immovable cultural and natural property subject to the provisions of this law. Permit to survey shall be given by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to Turkish and foreign teams and organisations whose scientific and financial capacity has been appraised and approved by the Ministry. Permit to survey and excavate shall be given by the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation undertaken by Ministry of Culture and Tourism officials or Turkish scientists assigned by the Ministry shall be bound to a permit by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. A license for survey, sounding and excavation in restricted military zones shall be issued in the name of the experts that have been notified by the above mentioned teams and organisations upon permission of the General Staff. Unless a justification is provided to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the teams and organisations cannot change the names on this license.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine regions underwater with a cultural and natural property to be protected with the cooperation of the relevant institutions and organisations and publish these via a Council of Ministers decision. In these regions, sports diving shall be prohibited and excavation and sounding shall be allowed provided that a permit be obtained according to the provisions of article two.

(related legislation: regulation on survey, sounding and excavation of cultural and natural property)**

Excavation on private property:

Article 36 – Survey, sounding, excavation to be undertaken by the owners of immovable cultural property on their own property with the aim of looking for cultural property shall be subject to the provisions of article 35 and 41 of this Law.

Procedure concerning the permit for excavation:

Article 37 – An excavation team or person cannot receive permits to excavate and sound at more than one location at the same time except for recovery excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Permission, survey, sounding, excavation, terms and conditions of the preservation of cultural and natural property found, other rights concerning these findings to be granted to surveyors, sounders and excavators shall be specified in a regulation.

Non-transferable permit for excavation:

Article 38 – The license of excavation and sounding issued to Turkish and foreign scientific institutions or persons acting on the behalf of such and the permit of survey cannot be transferred without the consent of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These tasks cannot be delegated to other persons.

Invalidity of permits for survey, sounding and excavation:

Article 39 – If works are not commissioned within at the latest six months as of the date of issuing the license, the permits and licenses of survey, excavation and sounding shall be rendered null and void, unless a justification is presented to and accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation works cannot be suspended for more than two months without justification. The permit and license of persons who exceed this period shall be deemed cancelled. Moreover, the permit and license of persons contradicting with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled and not reissued.

Duration of the permit for survey, sounding and excavation:

Article 40 – The license of excavation and sounding and the permit for survey shall be valid for one year. Provided that at expiry of the license and permit the director of the excavation notifies in writing that excavation, sounding and survey works will continue, these rights shall be reserved for the next years on the condition that the applicant submit an application every year.

Transport of excavated antiquities to museums:

Article 41 – All movable cultural and natural property that has been excavated shall be transported by the excavation team or institution to a state museum to be determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism at the end of the excavation year. Human and animal skeletons and all fossils discovered during excavations and sounding can be given to natural history museums, universities or other Turkish scientific institutions, if deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Moreover, all kinds of movable cultural property relating to military history discovered during excavation works and sounding shall be transferred to military museums by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the consent of the General Staff.

Obligation to compensate for damage:

Article 42 – If persons with a permit to excavate and sound undertake these works on private property, they shall be obliged to compensate the property owners for damage that occurs during the excavation, sounding and survey. Property owners shall be obliged to allow excavation, sounding or survey in return for a compensation, the amount of which shall be appraised by a commission to be formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Such areas can be expropriated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in case of necessity. If the excavation is undertaken by foreign scientific organisations, the excavation director shall pay the cost of expropriation. For the appraisal of the cost of expropriation of the areas to be registered in the name of the Treasury, general expropriation provisions shall apply. For the appraisal of the compensation and the cost of expropriation as per this article, the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the existing cultural and natural property determined before the excavation, sounding and survey activities take place and the value of the cultural property that will be determined as a result of these activities shall not be taken into account.

Right to publication:

Article 43 – According to the provisions of the Law on Intellectual and Artistic Works numbered 5846 persons actually

managing the excavation, sounding and survey on behalf of teams and institutions that received permit for excavation, sounding and survey shall have the right to publicize the property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey works. The directors of excavation shall be obliged to submit a scientific report to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism at the end of each excavation period. If the excavation teams do not publish scientific reports concerning the excavation periods at the latest within two years and the final scientific reports within five years' time as of the end of excavations, all kinds of publication rights regarding cultural and natural property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey shall pass over to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Scientific reports on the excavation, sounding and survey conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be prepared for publication by the directorship of excavation. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall publish reports it deems necessary.

Teams and persons not having their final reports published within the above-specified period except for excuses accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall not be given any license for a new excavation.

Expenses:

Article 44 – Wages and expenses relating to guards to be recruited temporarily to protect the excavation, sounding and survey site and the cultural property found during the survey, sounding and excavation, the expenses concerning the reassembling of the site, compensation for potential damage to arise during the excavation a.s. expenses shall be paid through the money deposited to the revenues authority collected from the excavation directors according to a regulation, at the time the Ministry of Culture and Tourism issues the license or extends the period money deposited to the revenues authority. If the Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides funds, provisions for these expenses do not have to be deposited with the revenues authority.

Conservation and landscaping:

Article 45 – Maintenance, repair and landscaping of immovable cultural and natural property found during excavations that have been permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and maintenance and repair of movable cultural and natural property shall be undertaken by the directorship of excavation.

Temporary and permanent suspension of survey, excavation and sounding:

Article 46 – Survey, excavation and sounding in contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be suspended on a temporary or permanent basis by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Transfer of facilities:

Article 47 – Storage areas, lodgings and similar facilities and materials acquired on various occasions or built to commence works or during ongoing works by persons carrying out the excavation, sounding and survey works on behalf of the team and institutions shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism free of charge. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine the purpose of use of these facilities.

Assignment to work in the survey, excavation and sounding:

Article 48 – One or more expert representatives from the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be present at the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign teams and institutions. An authorized expert shall participate in the survey, excavation and sounding works undertaken by Turkish teams and institutions on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The selection procedure and duties of the representative and experts shall be specified in a regulation.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall cover the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of representatives of the Ministry at excavations of Turkish teams and institutions according to the provisions of Allowance Law numbered 6245.

Travel expenses, per diems, representation allowance and underwater diving expenses of representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be assigned to work in the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign institutions and teams shall be collected in advance by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism from the excavation directorship and deposited to a state bank. The amount of the representation allowance shall be determined every year by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Prohibition of survey, excavation and sounding:

Article 49 – Members of embassies and consulates in Turkey shall not be given permission to survey, excavate and sound.

Treasure hunting:

Article 50 – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can issue to interested persons a license to hunt for treasures except in areas defined as immovable cultural and natural property to be protected according to article 6 of this Law, and identified and registered as conservation sites and graveyards.

Persons interested in treasure hunting shall not be given permission to survey in more than one area at the same time. The permit to treasure hunt cannot be transferred. This task cannot be delegated to other persons.

The hunter shall pay for the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of persons sent to the area as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other public institutions and organisations. The necessary funds shall be collected in advance by the Ministry from the treasure hunter and deposited to a State bank.

Issuing the survey license, documents to be requested by the treasure hunter, surveying, rights for the hunter relating to the excavated treasure shall be specified in a **regulation** jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER FIVE

Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils

Establishment, duties, authority and work:

Article 51 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/11 art.)

A "Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property" **affiliated** to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and "Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property" determined by the Ministry shall be established to conduct the services regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country and under the scope of this Law scientifically.

The following shall be the **duties and powers of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property**:

- a)** To determine the principles to apply for the conservation and restoration regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- b)** To ensure the coordination among Regional Conservation Councils,
- c)** To assist the Ministry by evaluating the general problems encountered in practice and presenting an opinion.

The Superior Council for Conservation shall meet at least twice a year. The Ministry shall summon the Council to an extraordinary session, in case of necessity.

The Superior Council for Conservation shall convene by absolute majority and decide with at least three fourth of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

Procedures, principles and other issues relating to the work of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be specified in a **regulation**.

Article 52 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

Membership to the Superior Council for Conservation:

Article 53 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/12 art.)

The members of the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall be:

- (1)** Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (2)** Deputy Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry,
- (3)** The related Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (4)** Director General for Cultural Heritage and Museums,
- (5)** Director General for Tourism,
- (6)** The related Director General or Deputy Director General from the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement,
- (7)** Director General or Deputy Director General for Forestry,
- (8)** Director General or Deputy Director General for Foundations,
- (9)** Six chairpersons of Regional Conservation Councils to be selected by the Ministry.
- (10) (Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Mineral Works,
- (11) (Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Nature Protection and National Parks.

The chairperson of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the Undersecretary of the Ministry.

In the absence of the undersecretary, the deputy undersecretary shall chair the Council.

Qualifications of representative members

Article 54 – Representative members of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the graduates of the higher education, recognised for one or more of the disciplines specified in Article 53, undertaken studies in these disciplines, preferably with published works nationally or internationally.

End and duration of membership to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Council and the right to attendance fee (honorarium)

Article 55 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/10 art.)

The Membership of members from the institutions to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for Conservation shall continue until the end of their function in their respective institutions.

The tenure of members of Regional Conservation Councils selected by the Ministry and Higher Education Council shall be five years.

Members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils cannot be a direct or indirect party to a matter falling under their mandate and power and, on no account, pursue any interest. The Ministry shall terminate the membership of those contradicting this provision.

Members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils shall be paid attendance fee for each meeting but not more than six meetings per month, the amount of which shall be determined by multiplying the indicative number with the monthly coefficient (3000) assigned to public officials.

The membership to Regional Conservation Councils of members that do not attend four or two consecutive meetings in one year irrespective of the reason except for annual leave, illness and other legitimate excuse shall be terminated.

Article 56 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

Duties, powers and work of Regional Conservation Councils:

Article 57 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/14 art.)

Regional Conservation Councils shall have the following duties and powers bound to the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation:

- a) To register cultural and natural property to be protected as determined by the Ministry,
- b) To group cultural and natural property to be protected,
- c) To identify terms and condition for building in the transition period within three months after the registration of conservation sites,
- d) To examine and decide conservation plans and all kind of related alterations,
- e) To determine the conservation site of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- f) To delete records of cultural and natural property to be protected that have lost their specific characteristics,
- g) To make decisions on implementation relating to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites. (1)

(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) The Council shall elect the chairperson and deputies of the Regional Conservation Council from among their members. In the absence of the chairperson, the deputy shall chair the Council.

(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) Regional Conservation Councils shall convene by absolute majority of the members that have to attend and decide by absolute majority of the members that attend the meeting. However, the quorum cannot be less than the absolute majority of the number of members elected by the Ministry and Higher Education Council. The decisions shall be recorded together with their scientific rationales and grounds related to this Law and resolutions.

(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) The directorships of Regional Conservation Councils shall deliver technical and administrative services of Regional Conservation Councils.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) The Regional Conservation Council shall decide conservation plans within at the latest six months and implementation projects within at the latest three months as of the date of presentation of complete documents to the Regional Conservation Council.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) Restoration and repair relating to immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites not licensed according to article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken consistent with its unique shapes and materials with the permission and under the supervision of the administrations that have established in-house conservation, implementation and inspection offices. All other construction and physical interventions have to be permitted by the Regional Conservation Council.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) However, for conservation sites the conservation plan of which has been approved, construction and physical intervention in parcels other than immovable cultural and natural property parcels shall be subject to the permission and supervision of administrations that have in-house conservation, implementation and inspection offices in line with the provisions regarding conservation plans.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) Restoration and repair of cultural property owned by registered foundations or annexed foundations administered and supervised by the General Directorate for Foundations that are not covered by the license as per article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations in compliance with their unique shapes and materials.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) Reports and documents pertaining to pre- and post repair and restoration works of immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites shall be submitted to the relevant Regional Conservation Council directorships by the administrations involved and the General Directorate for Foundations.

(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.) Matters regarding the implementation of this article shall be determined in a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

(relating legislation:**

1) regulation on the establishment, permit, working procedures and principles of conservation, implementation and inspection offices, project offices and education and training units k

2) regulation on objections to the Superior Council for Conservation and the works of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils)

The constitution of Regional Conservation Councils:

Article 58 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/15 art.)

The members of Regional Conservation Councils shall be:

a) five persons to be elected by the Ministry that are specialized in archaeology, art history, law, architecture and city planning, (1)

b) two academicians not from the same discipline to be elected by the Higher Education Council from science disciplines such as archaeology, art history, architecture, urbanisation of the relevant institutions,

c) If the subject of negotiation is within municipal borders, the mayor or his/her technical representative, if it is outside municipal borders a technical representative to be appointed by the governorship,

d) If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, a technical representative from the Directorate of Public Works and Settlement,

e) If the subject of negotiation is related to the General Directorate for Foundations, the regional director for foundations or his/her technical representative,

f) If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the relevant technical representative.

g) (Addition: 14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.) If the issue is related to the museum directorship, the relevant museum director.

The Council can consult an expert who shall not have any right to vote.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.) The relevant professional organisations can attend the regional conservation council meetings as observers.

Article 59 – 60 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

Obligation to comply with the decisions

Article 61 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.; new regulation: 14/07/2004 – 5226/13 art.)

Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, real and legal persons shall be obliged to comply with the decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils.

The decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Public institutions and organisations, governorships and municipalities with planning authorities and powers can object within sixty days to the past and future decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation regarding the conservation site, its grading, principles of conservation and terms and conditions of use to apply during the transition period of the conservation site, conservation plans and their revision.

These objections shall be considered by the Superior Council for Conservation and decided within at the latest six months. Procedures and principles regarding objections to be made to the Superior Council for Conservation shall be specified in a **regulation** to be issued by the Ministry.

Travel expenses and per diems of Council Members:

Article 62 – The travel expenses and per diems of habitual members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for Conservation that are subject to general allowance provisions and travel outside their area of official service for the council meetings shall be covered by the institutions they work for and that of the other members by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Council regulation:

Article 63 – Duties, powers and responsibilities of the Superior Council and Regional Council and their relation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be specified in a **regulation**.

CHAPTER SIX Prizes and Penalties

Prizes to persons finding cultural property:

Article 64 – For persons that report movable cultural property found on the ground, under the ground and under the water within the borders of the Republic of Turkey to the competent authorities within the periods mentioned in article 4 the following shall apply:

- a)** If the find is on their property, article 24 and 25 of this Law shall apply. No additional bonus shall be given.
- b)** If the find is on the property of a person, 80% of the amount estimated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as the value of the property shall be divided equally as bonus between the person finding the property and the owner of the property.
- c)** If the cultural property is found on land owned by the state, 40 % of the appraised value shall be given to the finder as bonus.
- d)** Irrespective of where it is found, if the reported cultural property does not have characteristics requiring protection, persons that report it shall be processed according to article 25 of this Law. No additional bonus shall be given.
- e)** Irrespective of where it is found, persons reporting newly found cultural property that has not been declared until the deadlines in article 4 and public officials intercepting such property shall receive a bonus the value of which shall be determined over **the rates indicated for movable goods according to the "Law on Bonuses to be Given to Persons Reporting Concealed Movable and Immovable Properties and their Usufruct Rights and Permanent Taxes" numbered 1905.**
- f)** If more than one person finds, reports or intercepts cultural property according to one of the above paragraphs the bonus shall be divided equally between them.
- g)** Issues related to the accrual and payment of the above bonuses shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Penalties:

Article 65 – Contradiction with article 9 of this Law:

a) Persons who demolish, degrade, destroy, make disappear or, in any manner, damage immovable cultural and natural property to be protected or give rise to such acts by intent shall be punished with a prison sentence from two to five years and a fine from five to ten billion Lira.

If such acts are committed with the intent of smuggling cultural and natural property to be protected out of the country the above penalties shall be increased one fold.

b)(Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/14 art.) Persons undertaking unlicensed construction and physical intervention in conservation sites contrary to the principles of conservation and terms and conditions of use pertinent to the transition period, conservation plans and prerequisites envisaged for the conservation sites identified by Regional Conservation Councils or persons soliciting such acts shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of two to five years and heavy fine of five to ten billion Lira.

c) Persons allowing demolition or development irregularities not in line with the procedures covered in this Law shall be punished with heavy imprisonment between two to five years and heavy fine between five and ten billion Lira.

d) (Addition:14/07/2004 – 5226/14 art.) Persons who undertake repair and restoration works without the permission or contrary to the permission of the administration that has conservation, implementation and inspection offices according to paragraph six and seven of article 57 of this Law or who undertake construction work and physically intervene without permission or who solicit such acts shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of one to three years and heavy fine of three to six billion Lira.

Irregularities in documents, declarations and notifications:

Article 66 – Persons who issue documents in contradiction with the prohibitions as per article 16 of this Law, shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of one to three years and heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira, if other laws do not foresee heavier penalties for this crime. Persons who intentionally do not declare and notify duly by the deadline as per article 7 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and a fine of five thousand to thirty thousand Lira.

Contradiction with the obligation to report and the prohibition to trade cultural property and to record residence as commercial enterprise:

Article 67 – Persons who contradict with articles 4, 27, 28 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of one to three years and a heavy fine of twenty five to one hundred thousand Lira.

Contradiction with the prohibition to take abroad:

Article 68 – Persons who contradict with paragraph one of article 32 of this Law shall be punished with heavy imprisonment from five to ten years and heavy fine from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand Lira.

In addition, cultural and natural property shall be confiscated and given to the museum.

All kind of goods and equipment used in committing these acts shall be confiscated. Goods and equipment belonging to public bodies shall not fall under the scope of this provision.

Opposition to examination and control:

Article 69 – Persons opposing examinations and controls as per article 29 of this Law and who contradict with the transport procedures as per article 41 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of six months to one year and heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira.

Private ownership:

Article 70 – Persons who act against article 24 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of one to three years and twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira.

Contradiction with provisions on excavation, sounding and survey:

Article 71 – Persons who contradict with articles 38, 42 and 43 of this Law shall be punished with heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira.

Decisions relating to public staff:

Article 72 – Works and proceedings related to public staff tasked with the implementation of this Law and all kind of decisions relating to them and objection to decisions relating to them shall be investigated and decided on priority basis.

Contradiction with provisions relating to private museums and collectors:

Article 73 – Persons who contradict with articles 26, 30 and 31 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and a heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira, if this crime does not require a heavier penalty.

Unlicensed survey, excavation and sounding:

Article 74 – Persons who sound and excavate without a license shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of two years to five years and a heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira. Persons who hunt for treasures without permission shall be punished with one year to five years heavy imprisonment and a fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira. Persons who conduct survey without permission shall be punished with a heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira. Persons who commit these acts with the aim of smuggling cultural property out of the country and persons who have the duty to protect cultural property shall be given two fold the penalty mentioned in this article. Cultural property found with these persons shall be taken from them without any payment and given to museums.

Aggravated penalty:

Article 75 – If the object of the crimes enlisted in Book two, section ten, chapters 1 and 2 of the Turkish Criminal Code is cultural property within the scope of this Law, the given penalty shall be increased not less than by one third and by up to two fold.

(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/15 art.) If the object of the crimes enlisted in book two, section ten, chapter seven of the Turkish Criminal Code is movable cultural property falling under the scope of this Law, the given penalty shall be increased not less than by one third up to by two fold.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Other provisions

Repealed laws:

Article 76 – The “Law on the Expropriation of Antiquities and Historic Monuments Owned By Private Persons” dated 28/02/1960 and numbered 7463, “Law on Antiquities” dated 25/04/1973 and numbered 1710, “Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments” dated 02/07/1951 and numbered 5805, “Law Amending the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated July 2nd, 1951 and numbered 5805” dated 18/06/1973 and numbered 1741 have been repealed.

Additional article 1 – (is a provision of the article added through article 16 of Law numbered 3386 dated 17/06/1987 and has been numbered for sequencing purposes. Amended: 14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)

The term “Conservation Council” used in this Law has been changed as “Regional Conservation Council”.

Site management, museum management and Monument Council.

Additional article 2 – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)

For management sites and site management, for national museums a museum management and for monuments a Monument Council shall be established.

a) If more than one municipality is involved, the relevant municipalities under the coordination of the metropolitan municipality, if only one municipality is involved, the said municipality, in all other areas the Ministry shall prepare a draft management plan or have it prepared with the view of protecting, evaluating and developing management sites and their junction points in urban areas.

An advisory board shall be formed composed of persons with the right to property, professional chambers, non governmental organisations and representatives of the related departments of universities to put forward proposals on the draft plan to be decided and implemented.

The municipality responsible for the urban conservation site, in other areas the Ministry shall appoint a site manager to coordinate efforts. Persons, who are site managers shall receive payment from the Central Directorate of the Revolving Funds of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism exempt from any taxes except for the stamp tax at the beginning of each month following work, the amount of which shall be determined by the Minister but which shall not exceed the amount calculated by multiplying the monthly coefficient for state officials (20000) with the indicative number.

A coordination and audit board shall be established composed of one representative of each administration the services of which are needed for the draft management plan and two members to be elected by the advisory board. The site manager shall be at the same time the chairperson of this board. The board shall be authorized to examine and approve by consensus this draft within six months and audit its implementation.

An audit unit can be established made of expert staff from the relevant institutions and inspection staff with the aim of performing the audit function of the board. This unit shall be authorized to request any type of information and document necessary for the management plan and its implementation from public institutions and organisations and third persons.

Public institutions and organisations, municipalities and real and legal persons shall be obliged to follow the management plan approved by the coordination and audit board and the relevant administrations shall be obliged to prioritise services envisaged in the plan and allocate the needed funds from their budget to this end.

b) For national museums determined by the Ministry, a museum management shall be established made up of the museum chairperson, the museum director affiliated to him/her, the operations director and museum board.

In museums, the director of the museum shall be in charge of records, registration, inventory, and storage, all kind of maintenance and repair of exhibits, exhibitions and protection, cultural, educational and scientific activities. The operations director shall be in charge of promotion, sales unit management, event organisation, management of visitors, landscaping, maintenance, repair and housekeeping.

The chairperson of the museum shall be authorized to coordinate and audit the museum directorships and represent the museum at national and international level.

The Ministry shall appoint a chairperson of the museum from among persons with an education in archaeology, art history, anthropology, ethnology, economics, business administration, public administration **to perform the function of chairperson of the museum.**

Every museum shall form an exclusive museum board. The museum board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, non-governmental organisations, local administration and sponsors of the museum approved by the Ministry. The museum board shall elect a chairperson from its members.

Guided by the opinion of the museum board, an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition shall be prepared. The museum board shall be authorized to supervise the implementation of the conservation and development project, to promote the museum, to collect donations for the museum, to extend honorary friend of museum awards. The museum board shall draft reports on museum activities and operations each year. The Ministry shall be obliged to take note of these reports.

c) A monument specific board shall be established for monuments that qualify as immovable cultural property. Board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, civil society organisations, local administrations and persons who donate money to conserve and develop the monument subject to approved by the Ministry and the administration that has discretionary powers with regards the monument. The representative of the relevant administration shall chair the board.

The board shall draft an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition of the monument. The monument board shall implement the conservation and development project, promote the monument, collect donations for the monument, and extend honorary awards. The board shall prepare annual reports on the conservation, revitalization and development of the monument. The relevant administrations shall be obliged to take note of these reports.

Procedures and principles related to the implementation of this article shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the

Ministry.

Additional article 3 – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)

The provisions of paragraph (a) of additional article 2 shall not apply for areas falling under the scope of the Decree to the Effect of Law on the Establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas numbered 383, Law on National Parks numbered 2873, Law on Hunting on Land numbered 4915, Law on the Historic National Park of Gelibolu Peninsula numbered 4533.

Provisional Article 1 – Owners of immovable cultural property pertaining to the period until the end of the 19th century can request from the Ministry to document that this property need not be protected during the identification and registration proceedings according to article 7 of this Law. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall task experts with examining these applications entailing information as per the regulation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and submit these to the Superior Council in at the latest three months. The Superior Council shall examine the issue and decide on it at the latest in six months.

Provisional Article 2 – Real and legal persons, collectors can sell movable cultural and natural property to be protected that they own to state museums according to article 24 and 25 within three months as of enforcement of the regulation to be issued according to this Law without having to declare the origin, or benefit from the provisions of article 24 of the Law on the condition they record the property in the inventory logbook and present it to the nearest museum for approval.

Provisional Article 3 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/16 art.)

As of the enforcement of this Law, Conservation Councils for Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property, and the Regional Council Chief Offices for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Council for Conservation Directorships.

Regulations referred to in the Law shall be issued within one year as of the publication of the Law. Until the regulations are drafted, the provisions of the current regulations that do not contradict with this Law shall apply.

Provisional Article 4 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

Provisional Article 5 – Regulations referred to in the Law shall be prepared and enforced at the latest within six months as of the publication of the Law.

These regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Provisional Article 6 – Until the General Cadre Law is passed, the cadre sheet of Regional Councils attached to this Law shall apply.

Enforcement:

Article 77 – This Law shall be enforced as of the date of its publication.

Execution:

Article 78 – The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the Council of Ministers.

ANNEX 7.b-2

**The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities
and Monuments dated 14.05.1978 and numbered 10370**



R.T.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGH COMMISSION OF REAL PROPERTY
HISTORICAL STRUCTURES AND MONUMENTS

Number and Date of Meeting: 293-12.5.1987
Number and Date of Decision: 10370-14.5.1978

Place of Meeting:
ISTANBUL

In accordance with the decisions taken by our Commission which were taken previously with date and number 10.4.1976/9015, 15.11.1976/9514, and 11.06.1977/9884 in regard to the historical structures required to be preserved and located inside the Castle in Edirne Province, the correspondence of May 12, 1978 with number 896 sent by Istanbul Surveying and Monuments Department has been read, inspected which was concerning findings made the employees of the General Directorate of Historical Structures and Museums of the Ministry of Culture, and as a result of discussion made;

It has been resolved to have prepared the surveying, and renovation projects together with necessary photographs of religious, military, and official real properties indicated below with block and parcel number, to deliver to our organization with detailed report, not to make any construction action as long as not taking separate and special decision, and also they are historical structures required to be preserved which consist historical and urban archeological site of Edirne.

Sheet Number: 2

1.0 Religious, Military, and Official Structures (RED)

1.	Bridge		
2.	Cakiroglu Mosque	Block No 288	Parcel No 7
3.	Fountain	Block No 238	Parcel No 1
4.	Tomb	Block No 248	Parcel No 2
5.	Turkish Bath	Block No 223	Parcel No 5
6.	Mosque	Block No 161	Parcel No 17
7.	Fountain	Block No 247	Parcel No 10
8.	Fountain	Block No 161	Parcel No 2
9.	Fountain	Block No 270	Parcel No 1
10.	Fountain	Block No 244	
11.	Arif Aga Mosque	Block No 243	Parcel No 2
12.	Fountain	Block No 243	Parcel No 1
13.	Mosque	Block No 283	Parcel No 2
14.	Fountain	Block No 693	Parcel No 2
15.	Barracks and door	Block No 281	Parcel No 1
16.	Barracks	Block No 281	Parcel No 1
17.	Gendarme School	Block No 693	Parcel No 1

(8-8-1978 tarih ve 2072
S.Ç.T. kararına istinaden)
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESKİ ESERLER VE ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

25-7-1981 tarih ve
3080 sayılı kararla kararlaştırılmıştır.

7-12-1982 tarih ve
8024 sayılı karar ile
Toplantı Yeri: İST.

Toplantı No ve Tarihi: 293-12.5.1987

Karar No ve Tarihi : 10370 - 14.5.1978

Edirne il merkezi Kale içinde bulunan korunması gerekli eski eserlerle ilgili evvelce alınan 10.4.1976/9015-15.XI.1976/9514 ve 11.VI.1977/9884 sayılı Kurulumuz kararları uyarınca, Kültür Bakanlığı Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü emenlarında yapılan tespitlere ait İstanbul Rölöve ve Anıtlar Şube Müdürlüğünce gönderilen 12 Mayıs 1978 gün ve 896 sayılı yazı okundu, ekleri incelendi yapılan müzakeresi sonunda:

Aşağıda adı ile ada ve parseli belirtilen dini-askeri-resmi taşınmazların, rölöve ve restorasyon projeleri ve yeterli fotoğraflarının hazırlatılıp ayrıntılı raporu ile birlikte Kurulumuza iletilerek, hakkında tek tek ve özel karar alınmadığı sürece hiç bir inşai müdahalede bulunulmayacak Edirne tarihi ve Kentsel SİT'in oluşturulan aynen korunması gerekli eski eserler olduklarına

PAFTA No:2

1.0.Dini-Askeri-Resmi yapılar(KIRMIZI)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Köprü | |
| 2. Çakıroğlu camii | 288 ada 7 parsel |
| 3- Çeşme | 238 ada 1 parsel |
| 4- Türbe | 248 ada 2 parsel |
| 5- Hamam | 223 ada 5 parsel |
| 6- Cami | 161 ada 17 parsel |
| 7- Çeşme | 247 ada 10 parsel |
| 8- Çeşme | 161 ada 2 parsel |
| 9- Çeşme | 270 ada 1 parsel |
| 10- Çeşme | 244 ada |
| 11- Arif Ağa camii | 243 ada 2 parsel |
| 12-Çeşme | 243 ada 1 parsel |
| 13- Cami | 283 ada 2 parsel |
| 14- Çeşme | 693 ada 2 parsel |
| 15- Kışla ve kapı | 281 ada 1 parsel |
| 16- Kışla | 281 ada 1 parsel |
| 17- Jandarma okulu(-) | 693 ada 1 parsel |

PAFTA NO:3

1.0. Dini -Askeri-Remsi yapılar(KIRMIZI)

✓1-Muradiye Camii	319 ada 10 parsel
✓2-Çeşme	319 ada 11 parsel
✓3-Lahit	319 ada
✓4-Çeşme	319 ada 17 parsel
✓5-Çeşme	319 ada güneyinde
✓6-Çeşme	367 ada 1 parsel
✓7-Hamam	367 ada 2 parsel
✓8-Çeşme	298 ada 12 par sel
✓9-Çeşme	384 ada 18 parsel
✓10-Cami	384 ada 2 parsel
✓11-Çeşme	384 ada 2 parsel
✓12-Çeşme (Hoca baba çeşmesi)	712 ada 29 parsel
✓13- Mıvut Hamam çeşmesi	365 ada 11 parsel
✓14- Mezar Fatma Sultan mezarı	363 ada -

PAFTA NO:5

1.0 Dini Askeri-Resmi Yapılar(KIRMIZI)

✓1-Endüstri Meslek Lisesi ve Atölyeleri	1375 ada 32 parsel
✓2-Çeşme	1375 ada 33 parsel
✓3-Mezar ve Türbe	208 ada 3 parsel
✓4-Çeşme	207 ada 45 parsel
✓5-Eski Camii	209 ada 2 parsel
✓6-Ömer Baba Mezarı	202 ada 49 parsel
7-Kalıntı	210 ada 17 parsel
8-Eski Hamam	182 ada 18-19-20 parsel
9-Eski Bulgar ilkokulu(Erkek yetiştirme yurdu)	182 ada 14 parsel
10-Çeşme	207 ada 45 parsel
11-Çeşme	200 ada, 10 parsel
12 Kaplan baba mezarı	199 ada 10 parsel
13-Eski Hamam	
14-Taşköprü	
15-Cami	
16-Sur	685 ada

PAFTA NO:6

1-Hamam ve Dükkanlar	206 ada
2-Üç şerefeli Camii	249 ada 30 parsel
3-Üç şerefeli Medresesi	249 ada 31 parsel
4-Hacı İzzet Paşa Türbesi	249 ada 31 parsel
5-İmaret	249 ada 31 parsel
6-Kapalıçarşı	397 ada
7-Rüstempaşa kervansarayı	429 ada
8-Eski Camii	405 ada
9-Sıra dükkanlar	625 ada
+ 10-Cami	1261 ada 2 parsel
11-Selimiye Camii	379 ada 1-2-3 parsel
12-Çeşme	261 ada 4 parsel
13-Hamam kalıntısı	381 ada 6 parsel
14-Şahabettin Paşa camii	265 ada 1 parsel
15-Mezit Bey Hamamı	408 ada 21 parsel
16-Atatürk Anıtı	392 ada 3 parsel
17-Kale Burcu	685 ada 56 parsel
- 18-Çeşme	207 ada 29 parsel
19-Çeşme	397 ada yanında
20-Çeşme	259 ada 3 parsel
21-Tekke	436 ada 4 parsel
22-Cezaevi	218 ada 22 parsel
23-Askerlik Şubesi Başkanlığı	218 ada 23 parsel
+ 24- " " " bahçe kapısı	218 ada
+ 25-Askerlik şubesi Başkanlığı	218 ada 24 parsel
26-Tümen karargahı	249 ada 18 parsel
27-Belediye	254 ada 1 parsel

PAFTA:7

(1.0 Dini-Askeri-Resmi yapılar(Kırmızı))

1-Çeşme	365 ada, 22 parsel
2-İlkokul	362 ada 15 parsel
3-Çeşme	423 ada 1 parsel
4-Yahya Bey camii	432 ada 1 parsel
5-Türbe	426 ada 5 parsel
6-Cami	373 ada 3 parsel
7-Okul	433 ada 2 parsel
8-Ortaokul	433 ada 8 parsel
9-Cami	428 ada 12 parsel
10-Ceşme	355 ada 18 parsel

ANNEX 7.b-3

**The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities
and Monuments dated 04.10.1985 and numbered 1447**



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

As a result of consultations about intangible cultural and natural properties which require protection in Edirne province center according to the report prepared by the experts of Istanbul Relief and Monuments Directorship by examining in site, according to the document of Edirne Municipality dated 15.2.1984, no: 258(84)-339-1235, and the 1/1000 scaled maps attached to it,

- 1- To accept the Edirne Historical and Municipal Protected areas as they are presented in the prepared, 1/1000 scaled maps;
- 2- In these areas, until the development plan of protecting the municipal heritage areas is prepared, the applications to be made should be conducted according to the decisions dated 11.7.1977 and no: 9884 and dated 19.7.1979 and no 11241 by Supreme Council of Immovable Historical Works and Monuments;
- 3- To continue the registration of the works which inventory numbers, addresses and cadastral conditions are given in the attached list, as a immovable cultural property to be protected according to Law no 2863;
- 4- To register the works which inventory numbers, addresses and cadastral conditions are given in the attached list, as a immovable cultural property to be protected according to Law no 2863;
- 5- To remove the registry records of works which inventory numbers, addresses and cadastral conditions are given in the attached list;

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL
(STAMP)
(Signature)
Füsün Ersoy
Manager of Branch Office

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

It is decided that 97 monumental works registered with the decision of Real Estate Historical Works and Monuments Supreme Council, dated: 14.5.1978 and no: 10370, which the addresses and cadastral locations are given in the attached list shall be in registry.

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL
(STAMP)
(Signature)
Fusun Ersoy
Manager of Branch Office

KEMAL GÖKÇE
PRESIDENT
Undersecretary

Member Akazan (Feridun)	Member Aktan (Tahir)	Member Çubuk (Mehmet)	Member Emre (Kutlu)	Member Karamağaralı (Haluk)
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Member Öney (Gönül)	Member Baysal (Yusuf) Didn't enter	Member Tankut (Gönül)	Member Assistant of undersecretary Özkan (Gültekin)
------------------------	------------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

Member General Manager of Old Works and Museums Assistant (Nurettin)	Member Tourism General Manager Ataman (Oktay)	Member General Manager of Planning and Zoning Ünal (tankut)	Member Forests G. Manager Karadeniz (M. Ali) Didn't enter	Member Foundations G. Manager Elbruz (Leyla) Didn't enter
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

REGISTERED MONUMENTAL WORKS PLACED IN CENTER OF EDIRNE PROVINCE
(RELIGIOUS – MILITARY – OFFICIAL – CULTURAL WORKS)

Env. No:	Name:	Address:
		Bridge
		Cakiroglu Mosque 288 Block, 7 Plot
		Fountain, 238 Block, 1 Plot
		Mausoleum, 248 Block, 1 Plot
		Turkish bath 223 Block, 5 Plot
		Mosque 161 Block, 17 Plot
		Fountain 247 Block, 10 Plot
		Fountain 161 Block, 2 Plot
		Fountain 270 Block, 1 Plot
		Fountain 244 Block,
		Arif Aga Mosque 243 Block, 2 Plot
		Fountain 243 Block, 2 Plot
		Mosque 283 Block, 2 Plot
		Fountain 693 Block, 2 Plot
		Barracks and Door 281 Block, 1 Plot
		Barracks 281 Block, 1 Plot
		Gendarme school 693 Block, 1 Plot
		Muradiye Mosque 319 Block, 10 Plot
		Fountain 319 Block, 11 Plot
		Tomb 319 Block,
		Fountain 319 Block, 17 Plot
		Fountain 319 Block, on the south of it
		Fountain 367 Block, 1 Plot
		367 Block

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL
(STAMP)
(Signature)
Füsün Ersoy
Manager of Branch Office

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

- 2 -

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

Env. No:	Name:	Address:
		Fountain 298 Block, 12 Plot
		Fountain 348 Block, 18 Plot
		Mosque 384 Block, 2 Plot
		Fountain 384 Block, 2 Plot
		Fountain 712 Block, 29 Plot
		365 Block, 11 Plot
		Grave 363 Block, no plot
		Industrial Vocational High School and workshop 1375 Block, 31 Plot
		Fountain 1375 Block, 33 Plot
		Grave and mausoleum 208 Block, 3 Plot
		Fountain 207 Block, 45 Plot
		Old Mosque 209 Block, 42 Plot
		Grave of Omer Baba 202 Block, 49 Plot
		Ruins 210 Block, 17 Plot
		Old Turkish bath 182 Block, 18 – 19 – 20 Plot
		Old Bulgarian School 182 Block, 14 Plot
		Fountain 207 Block, 45 Plot
		Fountain 200 Block, 10 Plot
		Grave of Kaplan Baba 199 Block, 10 Plot
		Old Turkish Bath
		Stone Bridge
		Mosque
		City walls 685 Block,
		Turkish bath and shops 206 Block,
		Uc Serefeli Mosque 249 Block, 30 Plot
		Uc Serefeli Madrasah 249 Block, 31 Plot
		Haci Izzet Pasha Mausoleum 249 Block, 31 Plot
		Imaret 249 Block, 31 Plot

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL
(STAMP)
(Signature)
Fusun Ersoy
Manager of Branch Office

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

- 3 -

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

Env. No:	Name:	Address:
		Grand Bazaar 397 Block, Rustempasha caravanserai 419 Block, Old Mosque 405 Block, Shops, lined, 625 Block, Mosque 1261 Block, 2 Plot Selimiye Mosque 379 Block, 1 – 2 - 3 Plot Foundation 261 Block, 4 Plot Ruins of Turkish bath 381 Block, 6 Plot Sabahattin Pasha Mosque 265 Block, 1 Plot Nezit Bey Turkish Bath 408 Block, 21 Plot Ataturk Monument 392 Block, 3 Plot Bastion 685 Block, 56 Plot Fountain 207 Block, 29 Plot Fountain 397 Block, next to it Fountain 259 Block, 3 Plot Islamic monastery 436 Block, 4 Plot Prison 218 Block, 22 Plot Recruiting Office Command 218 Block, 23 Plot Recruiting Office Command garden door 218 Block, Recruiting Office Command 218 Block, 24 Plot Division Command 249 Block, 18 Plot Municipality 254 Block, 1 Plot Fountain 423 Block, 22 Plot First school 362 Block 15 Plot Fountain 423 Block, 1 Parcel Yahya Bey Mosque 432 Block, 1 Plot Mausoleum 426 Block, 5 Plot Mosque 373 Block, 3 Plot

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL
(STAMP)
(Signature)
Füsün Ersoy
Manager of Branch Office

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS
SUPREME COUNCIL

DECISION

- 4 -

Date and Number of the meeting : 33 3.10.1985
Decision Number and Date : 1147 4.10.1985

Meeting Place:
Ankara

Env. No: Name: Address:
School 433 Block, 2 Plot
Middle school 433 Block, 8 Plot
Mosque 428 Block, 12 Plot
Fountain 355 Block, 18 Plot
Laleli Mosque 415 Block, 45 Plot
Inonu First School 412 Block, 4 Plot
Fountain 411 Block, 10 Plot
Middle School 659 Block, 6 Plot
Sitti Sultan Mosque 659 Block, 5 Plot
Teacher School for Girls 659 Block, 2 Plot
Educational Institute 659 Block, 3 Plot
Minaret ruins
Fountain 1163 Block, 11 Plot
Defterdar Mosque 1138 Block, 2 Plot
Ayse Kadin Mosque 490 Block,
Ahmet Pasha Caravanserai 542 Block, 5 Plot
Kadi Bedrettin Mosque
Kadi Asker Davut Efendi Mosque 411 Block, 5 Plot
(Ist 1. B. K. 2.3.1988, decision no 177)

SAME AS THE ORIGINAL

(STAMP)

(Signature)

Fusun Ersoy

Manager of Branch Office

KEMAL GÖKÇE
PRESIDENT
Undersecretary

Member Akazan (Feridun)	Member Aktan (Tahir)	Member Çubuk (Mehmet)	Member Emre (Kutlu)	Member Karamağaralı (Haluk)
----------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------

Member Öney (Gönül)	Member Baysal (Yusuf) Didn't enter	Member Tankut (Gönül)	Member Assistant of undersecretary Özkan (Gültekin)
------------------------	------------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

Member General Manager of Old Works and Museums Assistant (Nurettin)	Member Tourism General Manager Ataman (Oktay)	Member General Manager of Planning and Zoning Ünal (tankut)	Member Forests G. Manager Karadeniz (M. Ali) Didn't enter	Member Foundations G. Manager Elbruz (Leyla) Didn't enter
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T. C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi 33 3.10.1985
1447 4.10.1985
Karar No. ve Tarihi :

Toplantı Yeri : ANKARA

EDİRNE İLİM MERKEZİNDE BULUNAN TESCİLLİ ANIT ESERLER
(DİNİ-ASKERİ-RESMİ-KÜLTÜREL YAPILAR)

Env.NO: Adı : Adresi

Köprü
Çakıroğlu Camii, 288 ada,7 parsel
Çeşme, 238 ada,1 parsel
Türbe, 248 ada,2 parsel
Hamam, 223 ada,5 parsel
Camii, 161 ada,17 parsel
Çeşme, 247 ada,10 parsel
Çeşme, 161 ada,2 parsel
Çeşme, 270 ada,1 parsel
Çeşme, 244 ada,
Arif Ağa Camii, 243 ada,2 parsel
Çeşme, 243 ada,1 parsel
Camii, 283 ada,2 parsel
Çeşme, 693 ada,2 parsel
Kışla ve Kapı, 281 ada,1 parsel
Kışla, 281 ada,1 parsel
Jandarma Okulu, 693 ada, 1 parsel
Muradiye Camii, 319 ada,10 parsel
Çeşme, 319 ada,11 parsel
Lahit, 319 ada,
Çeşme, 319 ada,17 parsel
Çeşme, 319 ada, güneyinde
Çeşme, 267 ada, 1 parsel
367 ada,2 parsel

ASLI GİBİDİR

Fusun
Fusun ERSOY
Şube Müdürü

./...

T. C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi 33 3.10.1985
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 1447 4.10.1985 -2-

Toplantı Yeri : ANKARA

Env.NO: Adı : Adresi :

Çeşme, 298 ada,12 parsel
Çeşme, 348 ada,18 parsel
Camii, 384 ada,2 parsel
Çeşme, 384 ada,2 parsel
Çeşme, 712 ada,29 parsel
365 ada,11 parsel
Mezar, 363 ada, *parşel*
Endüstri Meslek Lisesi ve Atölyeleri,1375 ada,
31 parsel
Çeşme, 1375 ada,33 parsel
Mezar ve Türbe, 208 ada,3 parsel
Çeşme, 207 ada,45 parsel
Eski Camii,209 ada,42 parsel
Ömer Baba Mezarı, 202 ada,49 parsel
Kalıntı, 210 ada,17 parsel
Eski Hamam, 182 ada,18-19-20 parsel
Eski Bulgar İlkokulu, 182 ada,14 parsel
Çeşme, 207 ada,45 parsel
Çeşme, 200 ada,10 parsel
Kaplan Baba Mezarı, 199 ada,10 parsel
Eski Hamam, *Tehnis İsmi No 7, 181 m2*
Taşköprü,
Camii
Sur, 685 ada,
Hamam ve Dükkanlar, 206 ada,
Üç Şerefeli Camii, 249 ada,30 parsel
Üç Şerefeli Medresesi, 249 ada,31 parsel
Hacı İzzet Paşa Türbesi, 249 ada,31 parsel
İmaret, 249 ada,31 parsel

ASLI GİBİDİR

Fusun
Fusun ERSOY
Şube-Müdürü

./...

T. C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 33 3.10.1985
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 1447 4.10.1985

Toplantı Yeri : ANKARA

Env. NO: Adı : Adresi :

Kapalıçarşı, 397 ada,2,
Rüstempaşa Kervansarayı, 419 ada,
Eski Camii, 405 ada,
Sıra Dükkânlar, 625 ada,
Camii, 1261 ada,2 parsel
Selimiye Camii, 379 ada,1-2-3 parsel
Çeşme, 261 ada,4 parsel
Hamam Kalıntısı, 381 ada,6 parsel
Sabahattin Paşa Camii, 265 ada,1 parsel
Nezît Bey Hamamı, 408 ada,21 parsel
Atürk Anıtı, 392 ada,3 parsel
Kale Burcu, 685 ada,56 parsel
Çeşme, 207 ada,29 parsel
Çeşme, 397 ada,yanında.
Çeşme, 259 ada,3 parsel
Tekke, 436 ada,4 parsel
Cezaevi, 218 ada,22 parsel
Askerlik Şubesi Başkanlığı, 218 ada,23 parsel
Askerlik Şubesi Başkanlığı, bahçe kapısı,218 ada,
" " " ,218 ada,24 parsel
Tümen Karargâhı, 249 ada,18 parsel
Belediye, 254 ada,1 parsel
Çeşme, 365 ada,22 parsel
İlkokul,362 ada,15 parsel
Çeşme, 423 ada,1 parsel
Yahya Bey Camii, 432 ada,1 parsel
Türbe, 426 ada,5 parsel
Camii, 373 ada,3 parsel

ASLI GİBİDİR


Füsün ERSOY
Şube Müdürü

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ANNEX 7.b-4

**The decision of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and
Monuments dated 27.05.1988 numbered 37**



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDIRNE IMMOVABLE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD

RESOLUTION

Resolution Date-No.: 27.5.1988 / 37
Meeting Date and No.: 27.5.1988 / 8

Meeting Place
Edirne

Regarding the reconstruction plan with the purpose of preserving the heritage area located within the Edirne City construction limits, the notice and the attachments issued by the General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums with the date of 2.4.1988 and number of 3497; the notices issued by the Edirne Municipality with the date of 27.5.1988 and number of 1442; along with the assembly decision with the date of 29.4.1988 and number of 88/3-1 have been properly reviewed and inspected.

In accordance with the said inspections, following decisions have been taken: Edirne construction implementation plan submitted to the Board should be approved, along with the plan decisions that have been brought in the related sections and with the confirmed construction conditions; a recommendation should be made to the Municipality for arranging the Conservation plan more elaborately, due to the fact that the floor items brought to the Kale içi (Inner fort) down section, creates a discrepancy with the existing situation; frontside drawings should be submitted to the Board regarding the stores between the Alipaşa Bazaar and Saraçlar Avenue, and other special structure silhouettes on the Saraçlar Avenue up to Tahtakale Public Bath; and all those should be conducted under the obligation of presenting the said items to the Board, on occasion of every construction and implementation process to be conducted on any ancient art and adjacent parcels, as required by the laws and regulations. (Favourable)

PRESIDENT

Associate Dr. Veyis
ÖZEK

[signature]

MEMBER

Associate Dr. Aykut
KARAMAN
[signature]

MEMBER

Ayfer KARADUMAN
[signature]

VICE PRESIDENT

Asst. Associate Prof.
Dr. İhsan SANEL

[signature]

MEMBER

Taner ŞEKER
[signature]

MEMBER

İbrahim AY
Edirne Mayor

MEMBER

Adnan ERGÜN
Foundations Regional Director

ANNEX 7.b-5

**The decision of Edirne Conservation Council for Cultural and
Natural Heritage dated 04.07.2003 numbered 7697**



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDIRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD
RESOLUTION

22.00.1

Meeting Date-No.: 04.07.2003 – 479
Resolution Date and No.: 04.07.2003 – 7697

Meeting Place
EDIRNE

As related with the evaluation of the investigation and inspection works that have been implemented again in the Edirne city center in order to determine the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage that Require Conservation” by the specialists of Cultural Heritage and Museums General Directorate; a hearing has been made for the General Directorate specialists that have been conducting the said works, and those works have been reassessed with the participation of the General Directorate investigation team, in accordance with the Board resolution with the date of 24.04.2003 and number of 7581. Upon the hearing, the following decisions are made regarding the Edirne City Center:

1- a) Regarding existing urban protection area limits, it has been determined that it contains many unregistered civil architecture examples other than the constructions that are previously registered, that some of the immovable heritage for which the registration decision have been issued are not displayed on the existing urban protection site maps; and it has been determined that the old urban texture will clearly appear after the new recommendations and registered immovable heritage are implemented on the map; and it has been further determined that redefined urban protection area borders are proper for ensuring the continuity of urban silhouette and texture, by minimizing the bumps and coves and by taking the streets and avenues as basis, preventing parcel partition in consideration of also the statement of “....the planning on the Saraçlar Avenue consists of attributes that are proper for the said street...” included in the Conservation Aimed Construction Plan criticism within the resolution issued by the High Council of Real Property Ancient Arts and Monuments with the date of 11.6.1977 and number of 11241.

b) It has been decided that the Archeological protection areas recommended by the General Directorate specialists, should be reassessed by the Edirne Museum Directorate in the light of archeological excavations and surveys to be conducted by the Edirne Museum Directorate, and the prepared documents should be delivered to our Board for inspection.

c) It has been decided that the old urban texture located on a hill which is crowned by the Selimiye Mosque, should be determined as the “**Influence Transition Area**” in accordance with the “**guideline number 420**” as described on the attached maps, regarding its organic structure-silhouette-visualization bond that creates the old urban landscape having Sarayıçi due east, Beyazıt Complex due north, Yeni İmaret Avenue and Karaağaç District due west, along with separate monumental artworks, bridges and ancient roads, integrating with the region that includes the hill that Muradiye Mosque is situated on, the region that entails also the Beylerbeyi Complex through this direction going down through the Palace, which is integrated with the green texture encompassed by the Tunca River and its tributaries.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDIRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD
RESOLUTION

-2-

Regarding the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage” determined in the Edirne City Center, following decisions have been taken:

- 1.** The registration should be **continued for the 259 items civil architecture**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-1,
- 2.** The registration should be **initiated for the 132 items of civil architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-2,
- 3.** The registration should be **continued for the 164 items of monumental architecture**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-3,
- 4.** The registration should be **initiated for the 14 items of monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-4,
- 5.** As the **19 examples for monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-5, **are not found on the locations they are required to be, the request of annulling the registration records, could be assessed upon an investigation to be conducted by a commission that consists of Prof. Dr. İter BÜYÜKDİĞAN, Conservation Board Vice President Associate Prof. Nevrihal ERDOĞAN, Board Member Asst. Associate Prof. Mustafa ÖZER.**
- 6.** The registration should be **continued for the 25 official structure**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-6, and that have been mentioned in the monumental architecture items list issued under the previous board resolutions.
- 7.** The registration should be **continued for the bastions and martyrdoms** in Edirne Merkez and has been properly registered under the resolution issued by our Board, with the date of 20.01.1989 and number of 212.
- 8.** The registration should be **continued for the Sarayı (Inner Palace) Region**, which has been properly registered by a resolution issued by the Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board, with the number of 21.03.1997/3822.
- 9.** Regarding the architecture items with the inventory numbers on the attached Lists-7/8/9 and that are recommended to be kept on the 1st-3rd-6th clauses, the cadastre errors from the board resolutions previously taken **should be corrected and updated.**

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDIRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD
RESOLUTION

-3-

10. On account of the given decision, **inspections** should be conducted by the Board Directorate over any actions taken for the items determined as “destroyed” or “empty parcel” in the attached List-1 in order to determine whether they have been conducted with the permission of the conservation board or not; and they should be separately **evaluated** by the Conservation Board.

11. “Memorial trees” located in Edirne Merkez, should be **evaluated** within the scope of natural protection areas identification and investigation works, which shall be conducted in accordance with the memorandum issued by the General Directorate with the number of 1293.

12. Regarding the immovable heritage items whose cadastre details are left empty in the lists attached to our resolution, **should be updated** by the Board Directorate,

13. The registered monument structures that are located out of the protection areas, should be arranged by the specialists of Conservation Board Directorate and should be **submitted to our Board**.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]
Nurlan YOLCAGİDER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
[seal and signature]

PRESIDENT
Prof. Dr. İlder
BÜYÜKDİĞAN
[signature]
MEMBER
Associate Prof. Dr.
Gülsün UMURTAK
[signature]
MEMBER
Sedat KAYA
Edirne Mun. Rep.
[signature]

MEMBER
Asst. Associate Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZER
[signature]
MEMBER
Halit ÇATALOĞLU
Edirne Foundations Regional Deputy Director
[signature]

VICE PRESIDENT
Associate Prof. Dr.
Nevnihal ERDOĞAN
[signature]
MEMBER
Fatih Bülent YAREN
[signature]

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]
[seal and signature]

ANNEX 7.b-6

**The decision of Edirne Regional Conservation Council for Cultural
and Natural Heritage dated 13.12.2007 numbered 1715**



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE CONSERVATION OF EDİRNE CULTURAL AND
NATURAL HERITAGE
RESOLUTION

Meeting Date-No.: 13.12.2007 – 98
Resolution Date and No.: 13.12.2007 – 1715

Meeting Place
EDİRNE

27.11.2007 dated and B.16.0.KVM.0.06.01.00-198746 numbered notice of Cultural Heritage and Museums Directorate has been read, reviewed along with the report issued by the reporter. The mentioned notice has included the subject of determining the Selimiye Complex Administrative Area limits within the frame of presenting the mentioned location to the UNESCO World Heritage List, which pertains to the decision issued by our Regional Conservation Board with the date of 15.10.2007 and number of 1633, as the said location is situated within the urban protection area limits in Edirne city, Merkez province in accordance with the resolution issued by our Board with the date of 04.07.2003 and the number of 7697. Upon the related negotiations, following decision has been taken that Selimiye Complex, being located within the urban protection area limits in Edirne city, Merkez province in accordance with the resolution issued by our Board with the date of 04.07.2003 and the number of 7697, is suitable to be included within the Selimiye Complex Administrative Area borders in Edirne city, Merkez province in alignment with its presentation to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

TRUE COPY OF ORIGINAL

[signature and seal]

Ömer EREN
Deputy Director

PRESIDENT

Fatih Bülent YAREN
 (Deputy City Planner)
 [signature]

MEMBER

Prof. Dr. A. Gülçin
 KÜÇÜKKAYA
 (opposite vote)
 [signature]

MEMBER

Serap KURU
 Edirne Mun. Rep.
 [signature]

MEMBER

Prof. Dr. Engin
 BEKSAÇ
 [signature]

MEMBER

Ahmet SARAÇ
 Edirne Foundations
 Regional Directorate
 Rep.
 [signature]

MEMBER

Associate Prof. Dr.
 İbrahim BAKIR
 [signature]

MEMBER

MEMBER

Att. Muhittin
 YILMAZ
 [signature]

MEMBER

VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. Hasan
 KURUYAZICI
 [not present]

MEMBER

ANNEX 7.b-7

**The Minister's Approval decision dated 31.12.2007 concerning
buffer zone (site management boundary)**



T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

Issue: B.16.0.KVM.0.06.01.00 – 3049
Subject: City of Edirne, Merkez, Administrative District of Selimiye Complex

07.01.2008

TO THE OFFICE OF MAYORALTY,

Concern: Office Approval with the date of 31.12.2007 and the issue number of B.16.0.KVM.0.06.01.00 – 218965.

Regarding the Selimiye Complex that is currently included in our Temporary List for UNESCO World Heritage List, and for which administrative plan shall be prepared within the scope of including the said area to the UNESCO World Heritage List; the said site, which is currently within the limits of Urban Protection Site limits, has been approved to be within the “Selimiye Complex Periphery Administrative Limits” by the Office Approval stated under the concern section.

I hereby submit for your information and kindly request necessary action regarding that the determined absolute administrative area limits should be announced to all of the related institutions and organizations, and associated transactions should be initiated immediately, in accordance with the (d) article under the 6th clause of “*Regulation About the Methods and Procedures Related With the Determination of the Administrative Areas along with the Foundation and Tasks of Monuments-Arts Board and the Area Management*”.

Orhan DÜZGÜN
On behalf of the Minister
General Director
[signature]

ENCLOSURE: Office Approval and its attachment in the section of concern.

Construction Affairs Directorate
Culture and Social Affairs
(EU Office)
15.01.2008
Deputy Mayor
[signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

31.12.2007

Issue: B.16.0.KVM.0.06.01.00 – 218965
Subject: City of Edirne, Merkez, Administrative District of Selimiye Complex

TO THE OFFICE OF MINISTRY,

In accordance with the Law with the number of 5226, and the 2nd supplementary clause annexed to the Conservation Law for the Heritage of Culture and Nature with the number of 2863, it has been deemed compulsory to define the administrative areas and preparing the related administrative plans in order to ensure that immovable culture and nature heritage which require protection, are properly integrated with their environment, and that the attributes that belong to such areas are properly preserved, developed and assessed; and the related rules have been determined with the “Regulation about Procedures and Principles for Defining the Administrative Areas with the Foundation and Tasks of the Monuments-Memorials Council and Area Administration”.

In order to prepare the administrative plan required within the framework of projects to include Merkez Selimiye Complex, City of Edirne in the UNESCO World Heritage List, which is currently included in our Temporary List, the administrative area should initially be defined in accordance with the regulation stated above.

As determined to be within the “City Protected Site” borders by our General Directorate in cooperation with the Municipality of Edirne, “Edirne, Selimiye Complex Periphery Administrative Area Border” has been approved in accordance with the resolution issued by the Regional Protection Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, dated 13.12.2007 and numbered 1715.

I hereby request the approval of your Ministry as well, for the mentioned area to be confirmed as “Edirne, Selimiye Complex Periphery Administrative Area Limit”, in accordance with the resolution issued by Regional Board for the Protection of Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage with the date of 13.12.2007 and the number of 1715.

Orhan DÜZGÜN
General Manager
[signature]

Enclosure: Map displaying the administrative area

Hereby submitted with proper opinion.

27/12/2007

[signature]

İsmet YILMAZ

Undersecretary

[signature]
APPROVAL
Ertuğrul GÜNAY
Minister

ANNEX 7.c

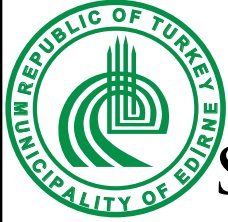
**FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS
OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY**



ANNEX 7.c 1

Photo Albüm

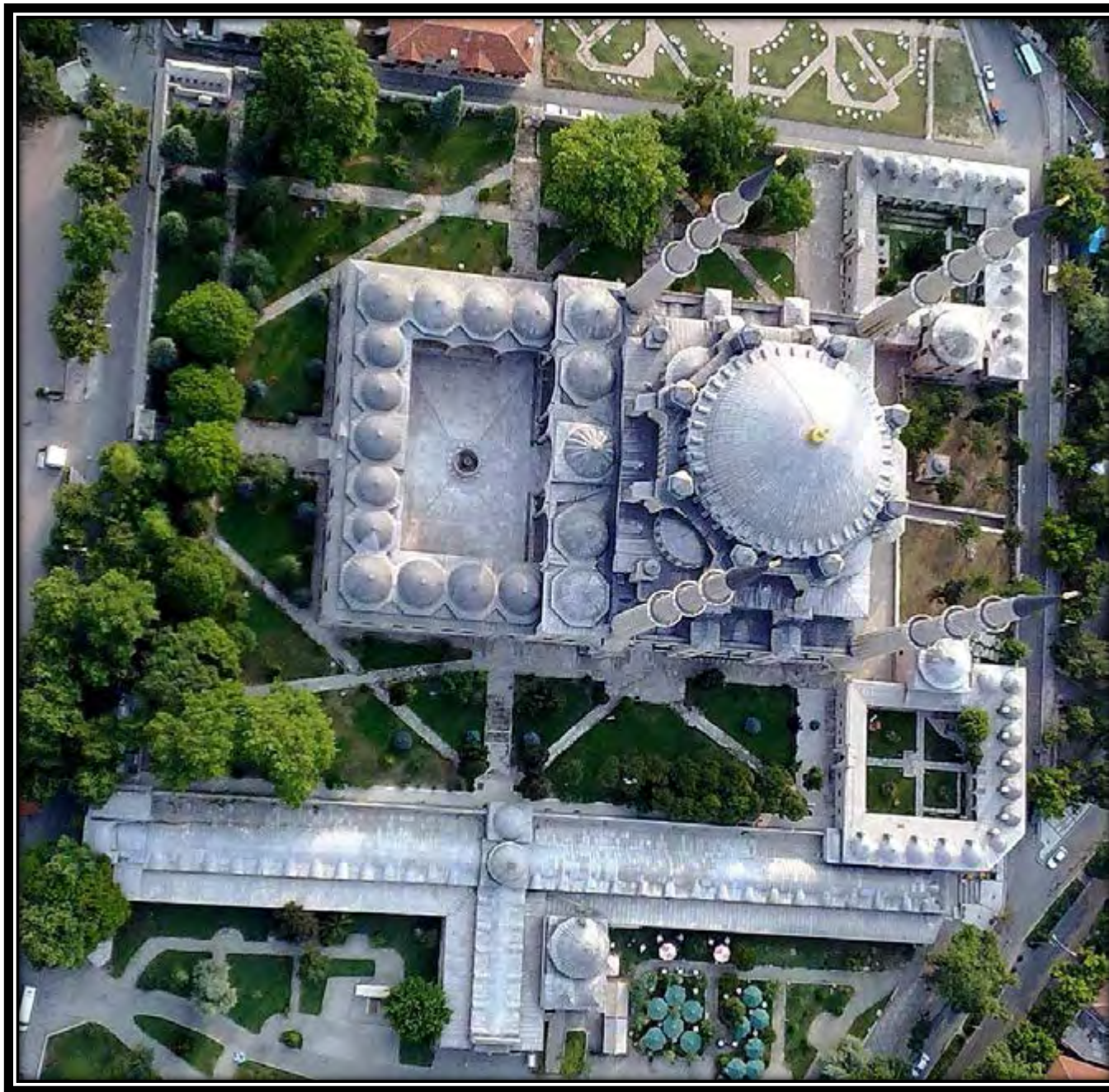




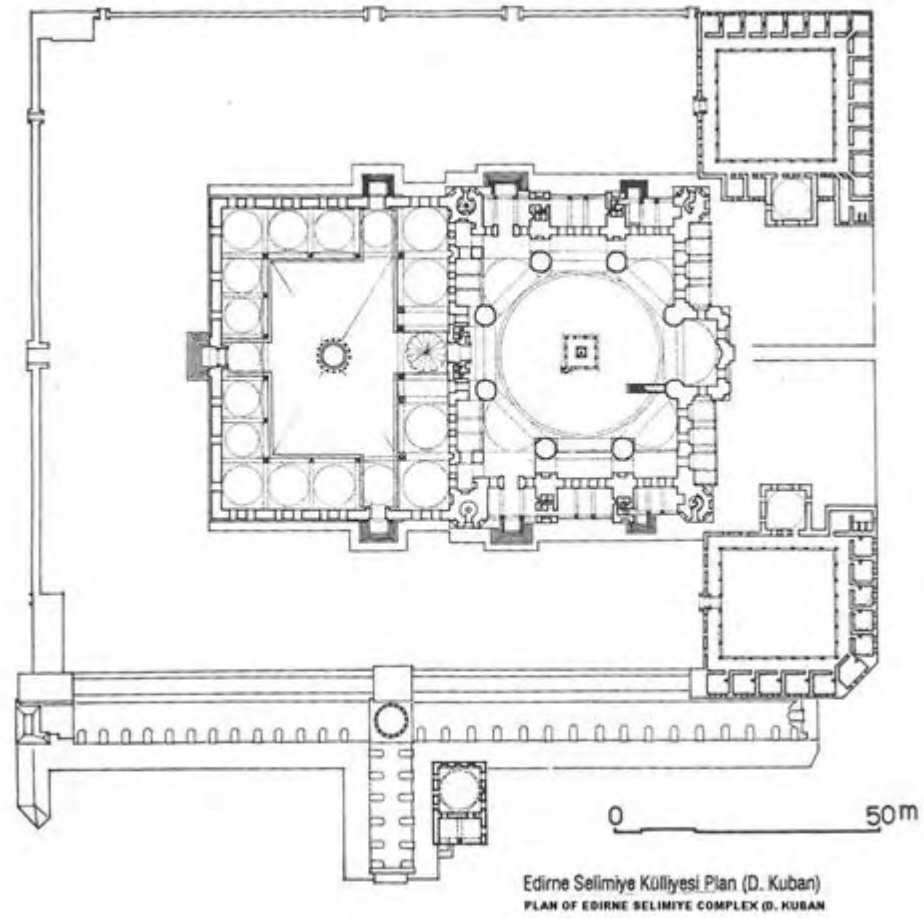
SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

Souvenir d'Andrinople
Mosquée „Sultan Selim“





1- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX- GENERAL



2- GENERAL PLAN OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



3- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



4- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FROM EAST



5- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FROM SOUTH



6- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FROM NORTH-WEST



Venelin Staykov

7- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX AS CITY CROWN



8- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX AS CITY CROWN



9- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FROM WEST



10- OUTER COURTYARD FORM, MOSQUE AND MADRASA UNITS OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

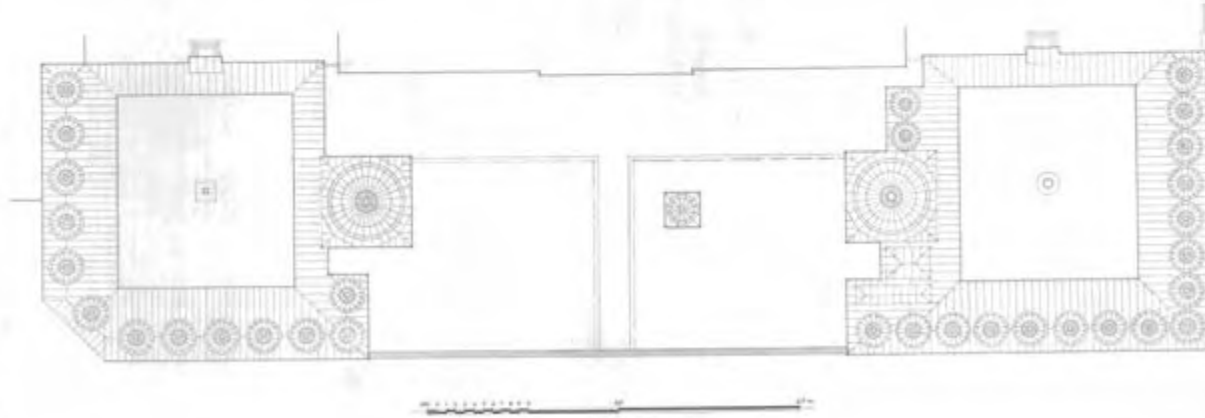


11- MADRASAS AT QIBLA FACADE OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



12- SYMETRICAL PLAN OF DAR'UL HADÍS AND DAR'UL KURRA MADRASAS

EDİRNE, SELİMİYE MEDRESELERİ, GENEL GÖRÜNÜŞ



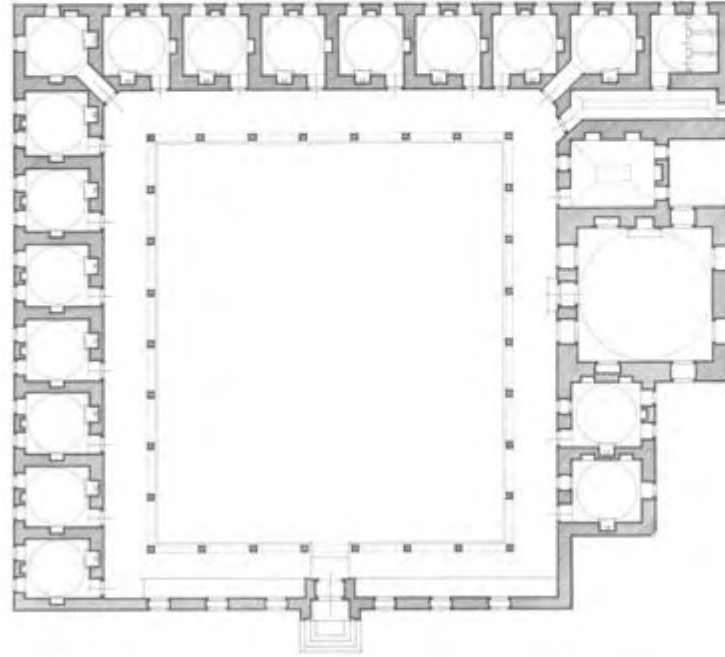
Y.MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

13- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX MADRASAS GENERAL VIEW



14- DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA'S DOMES AND VAULTS

EDİRNE. SELİMİYE MEDRESELERİ. PLAN



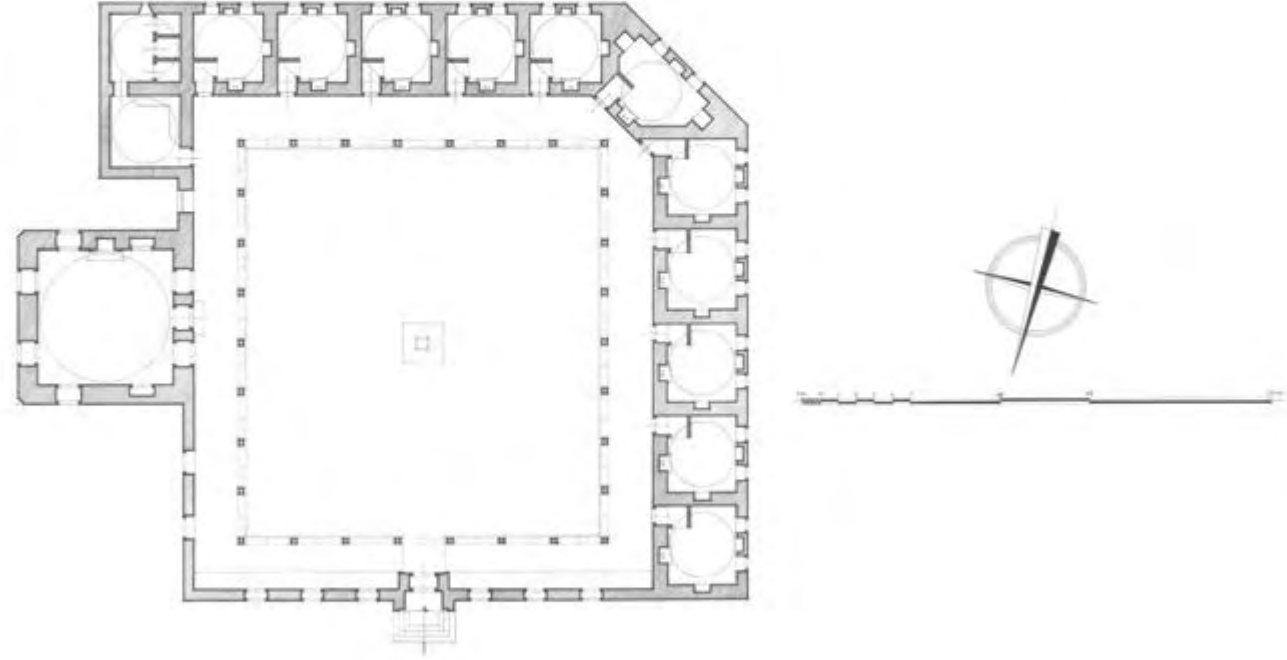
Y. MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

15- DARUL HADİS MADRASA PLAN



16- DAR'UL KURRA MADRASA'S DOMES AND VAULTS

EDİRNE, SELİMİYE MEDRESELERİ, PLAN



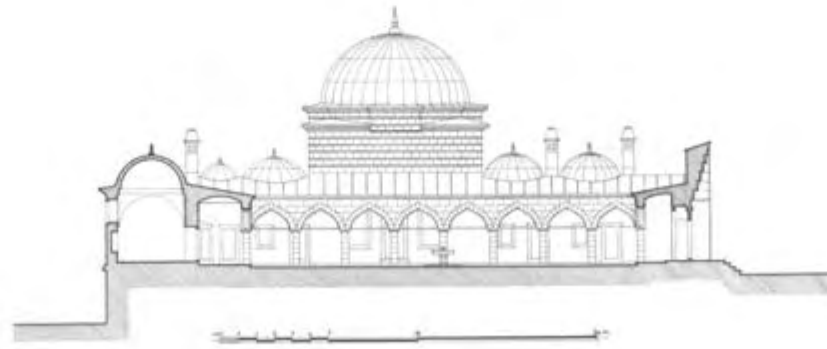
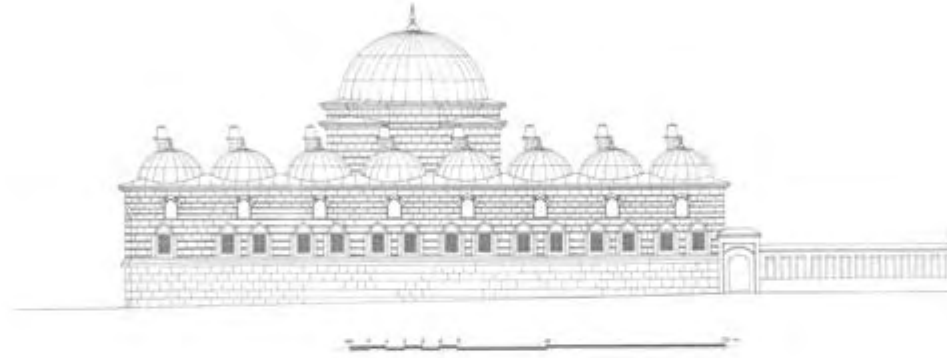
Y.MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

17- DAR'UL KURRA MADRASA PLAN



18- FACADE FORM OF DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA

EDİRNE. SELİMİYE MEDRESELERİ, CEPHELER



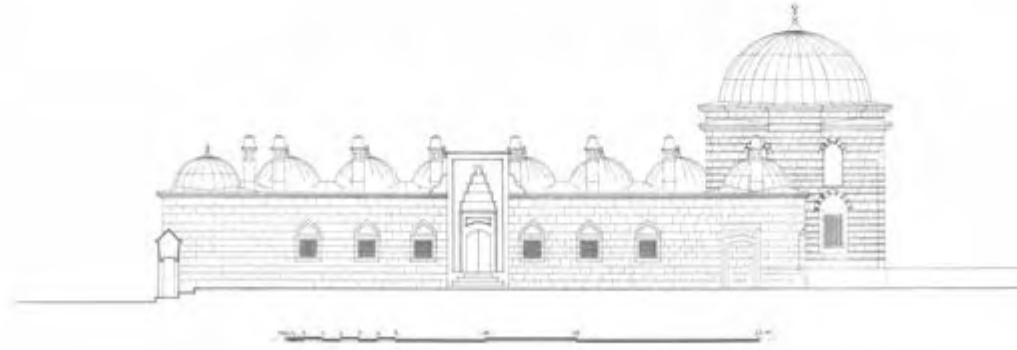
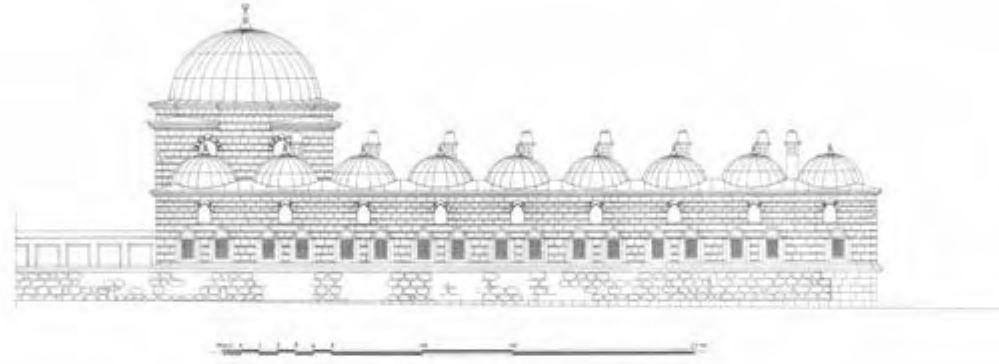
Y. MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

19- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX DAR'UL HADİS MADRASA FACADE AND ELEVATION



20- MAIN DOOR AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT OF DAR'UL HADIS MADRASA

EDİRNE. SELİMİYE MEDRESELERİ. CEPHELER

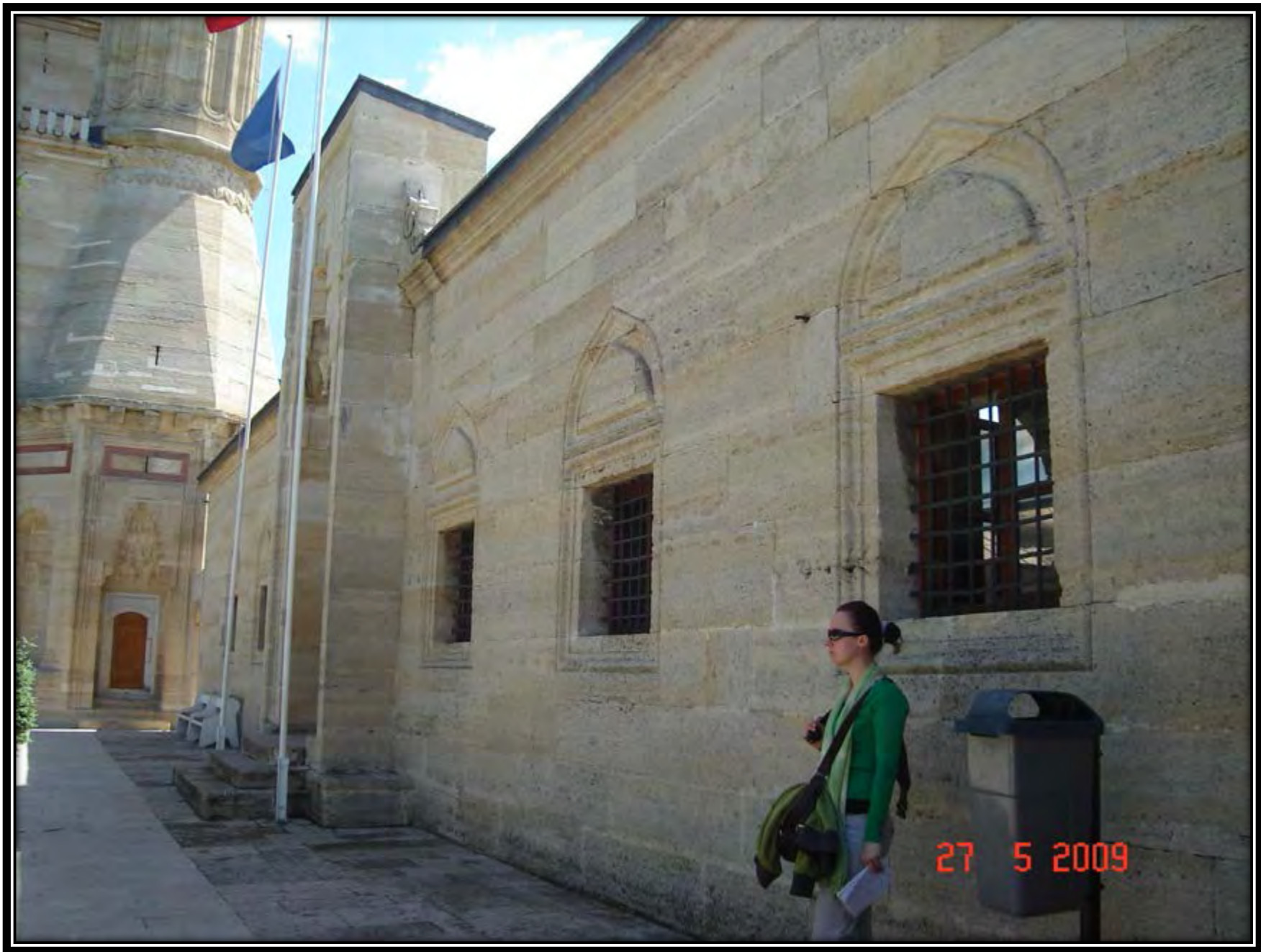


Y. MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

21- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX DAR'UL HADİS MADRASA FACADES



22- DAR'UL HADİS MADRASA AS TURKISH-ISLAMIC ART MUSEUM

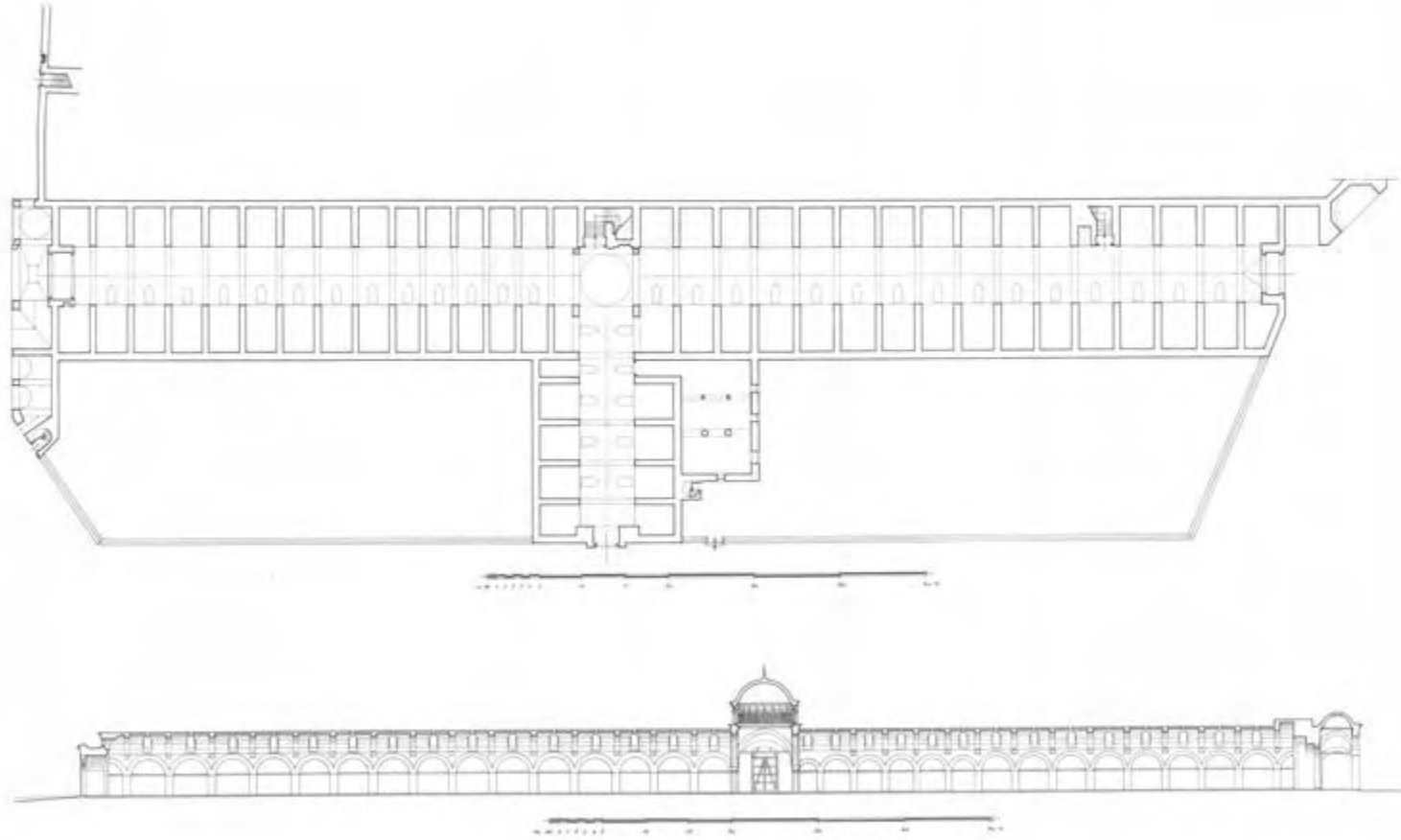


23- MAIN DOOR AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT OF DAR'UL KURRA MADRASA



24- ARASTA BAZAAR OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

EDİRNE SELİMİYE ARASTASI M:1/200



Y. MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN

25- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX ARASTA BAZAAR PLAN AND ELEVATION



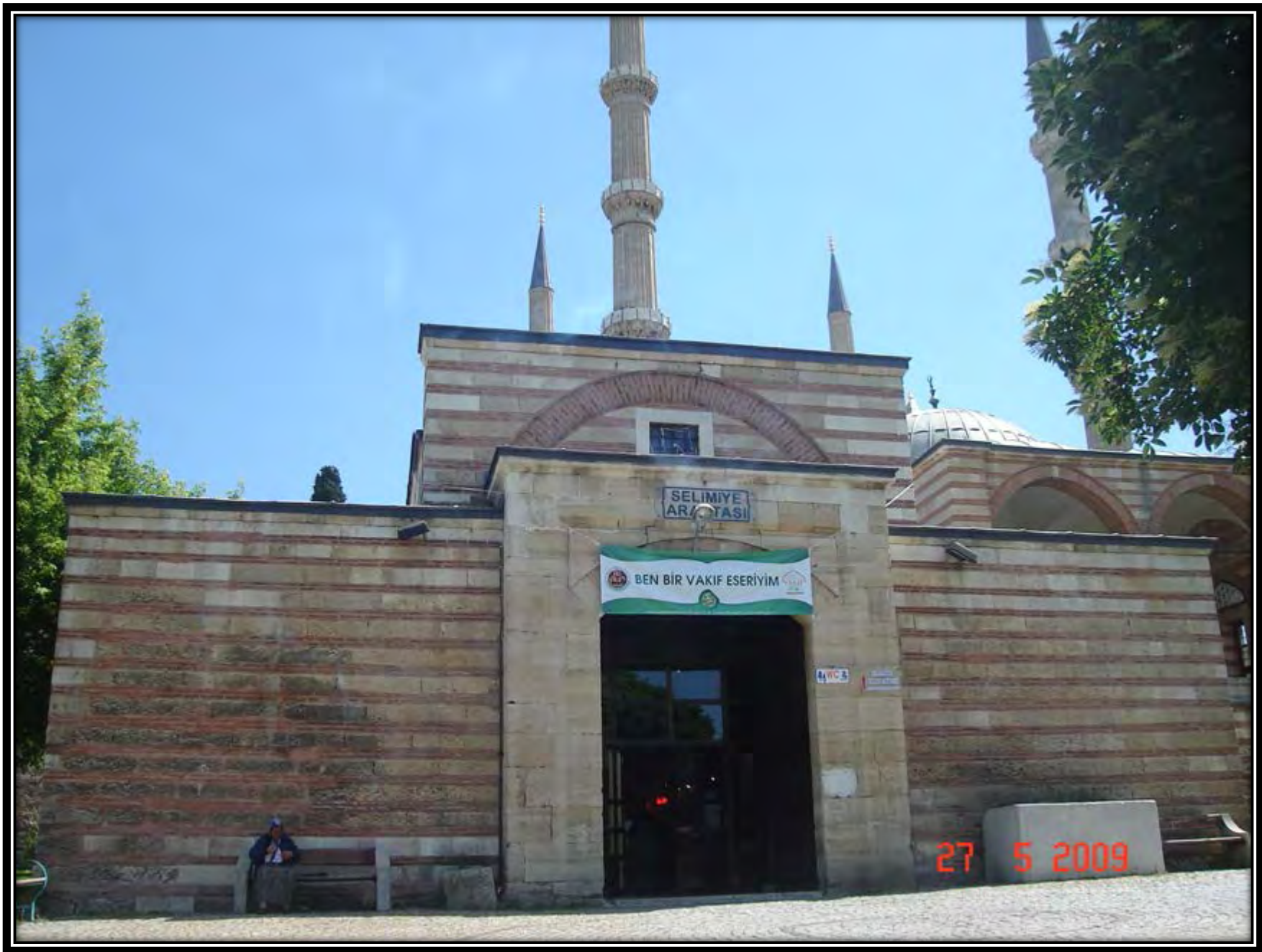
26- PRAY DOME OF ARASTA BAZAAR



27- CONNECTION DOOR OF ARASTA BAZAAR TO OUTER COURTYARD



28- SOUTH DOOR OF ARASTA BAZAAR

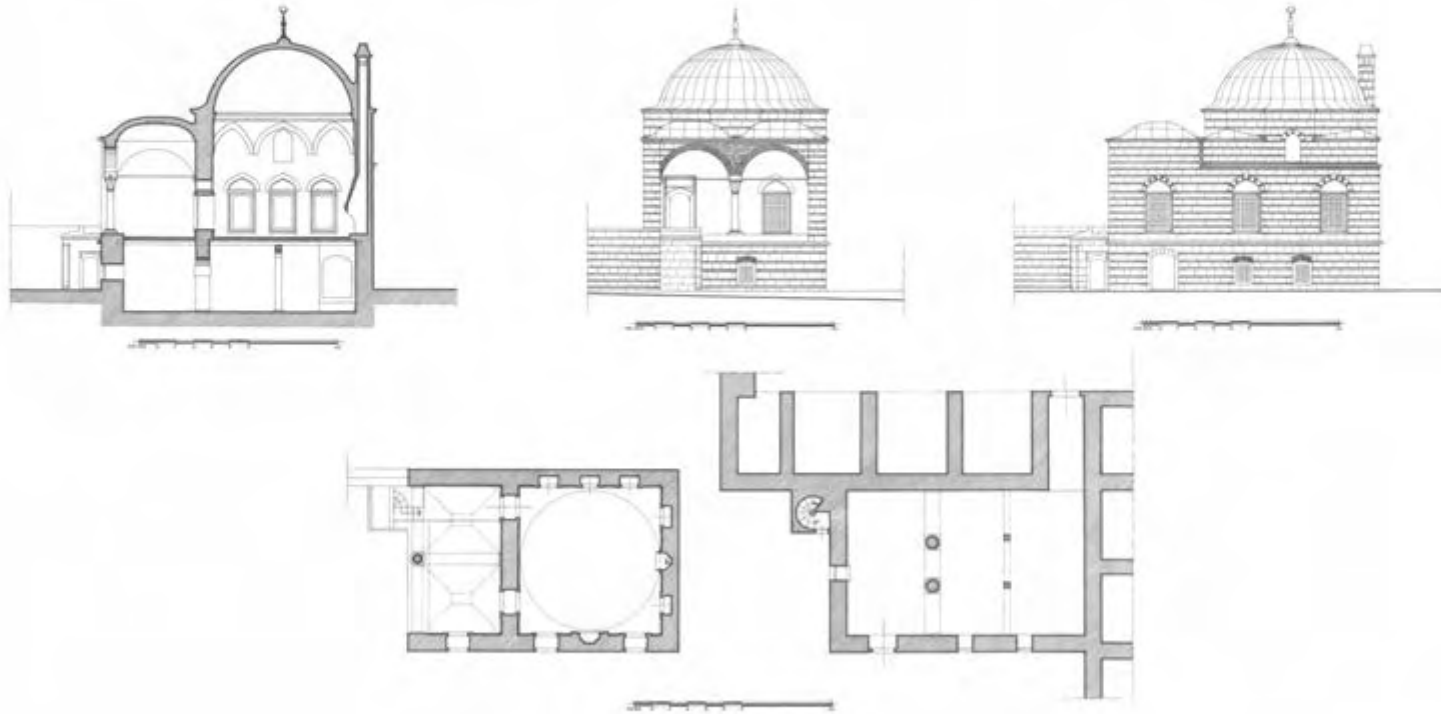


29- MAIN DOOR OF ARASTA BAZAAR



30- PRIMARY SCHOOL OF SELIMIYE MOSQUE

EDİRNE SELİMİYE SÜBYAN MEKTEBİ



Y.MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1945

31- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX PRIMARY SCHOOL PLAN, FACADE, ELEVATION



32- PRIMARY SCHOOL OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



33- WINDOW AND FACADE FORM OF PRIMARY SCHOOL



34- CAVETTO VAULTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AND ENTRANCE PORTICO



35- HEMISPHERICAL DOME OF PRIMARY SCHOOL



36- MUVAKKITHANE NEAR WC'S FROM OUTER COURTYARD



37- MUVAKKITHANE OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



38- MAIN DOOR OF OUTER COURTYARD AT 1960'S



39- MAIN DOOR OF OUTER COURTYARD

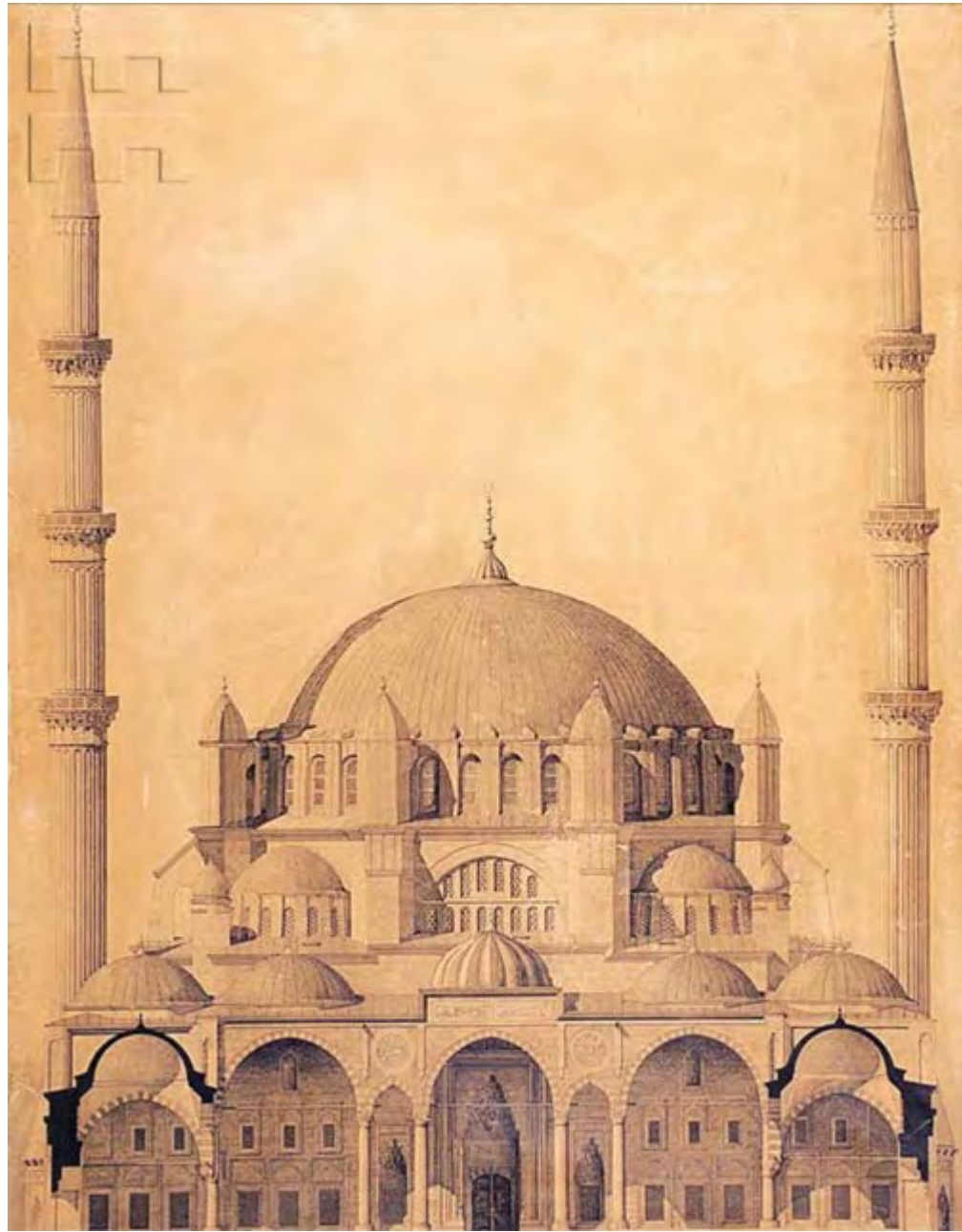


40- EPIGRAPH OF MAIN PORTAL OF INTERIOR COURTYRAD



© Bülent Öniz

41- MAIN FACADE OF COURTYARD AND HARIM



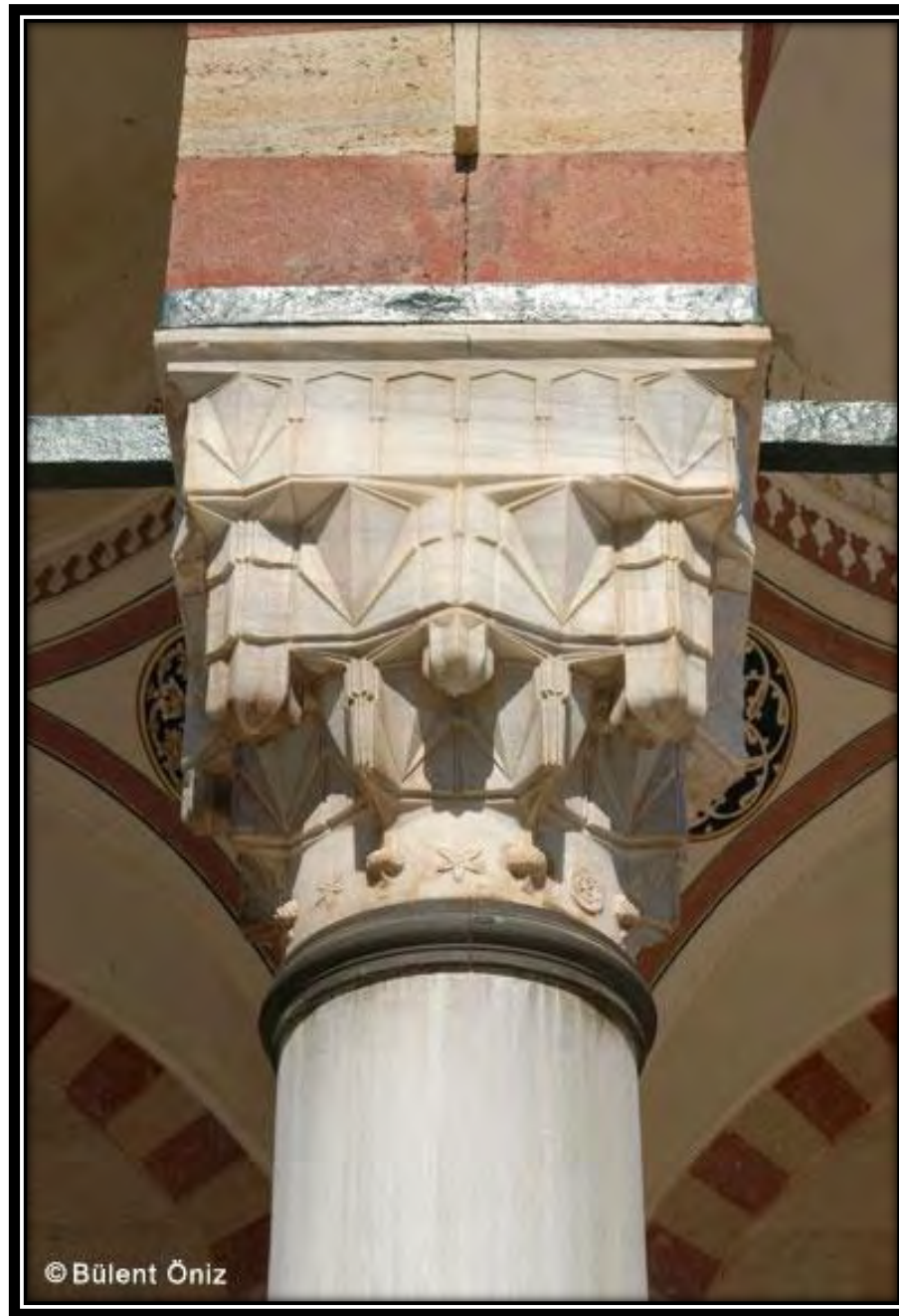
42- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE'S FRONTAL FACADE



43- MARBLE INSCRIPTION AND MADALIONS



44- COLUMNS OF INNER COURTYARD



45- COLUMNS WITH STALAKTIT



46- FOUNTAIN OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



47- PALMAT FRIEZE AND GEOMETRICAL ORNAMENT ON FOUNTAIN



48- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FOUNTAIN WITH BOWL



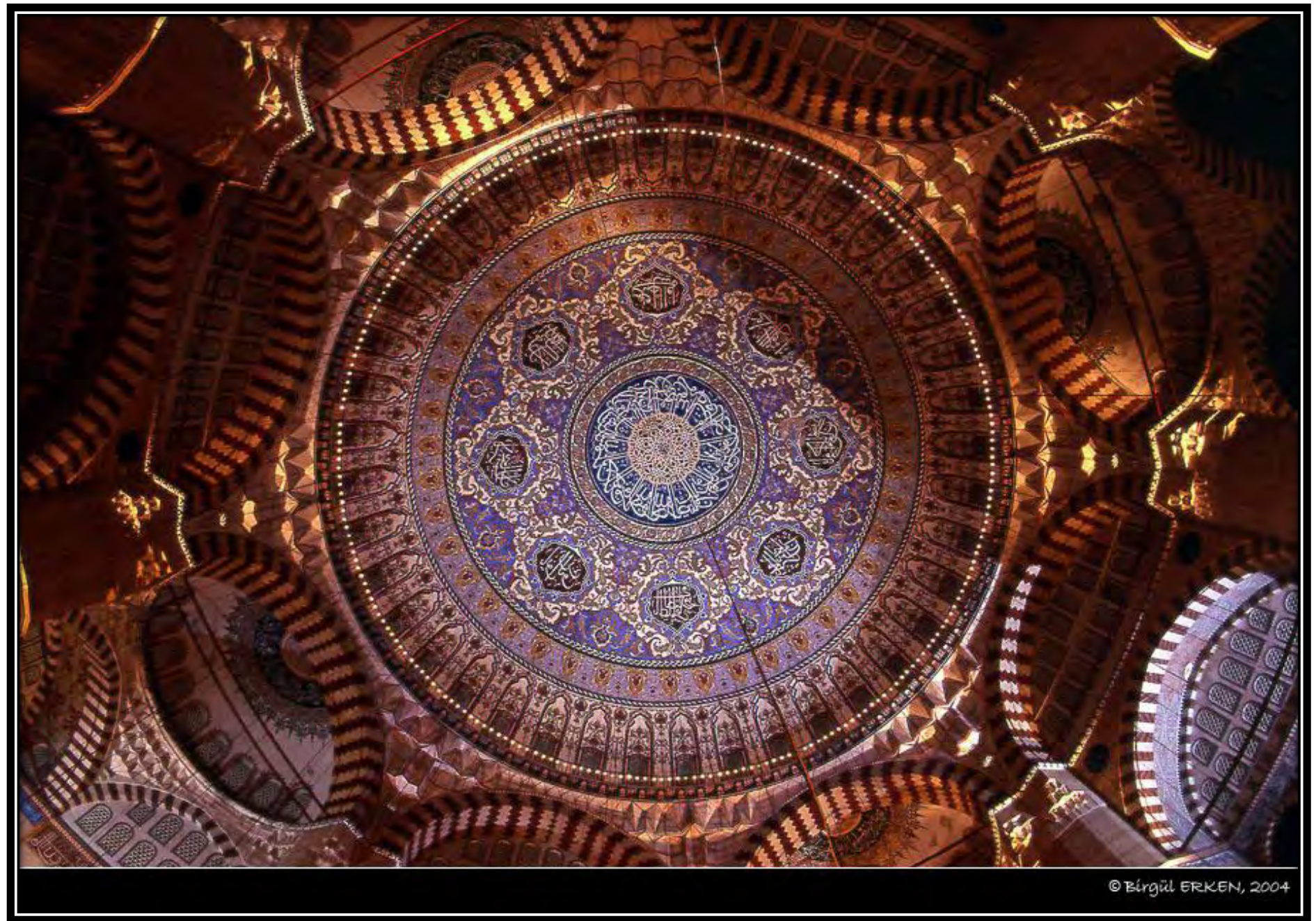
49- BESMELE-İ ŞERİF AND AYETEL KÜRSİ PRAYS AT RIGHT SIDE OF MAIN DOOR



50- WINDOW ARRANGEMENT ON ENTRANCE FACADE

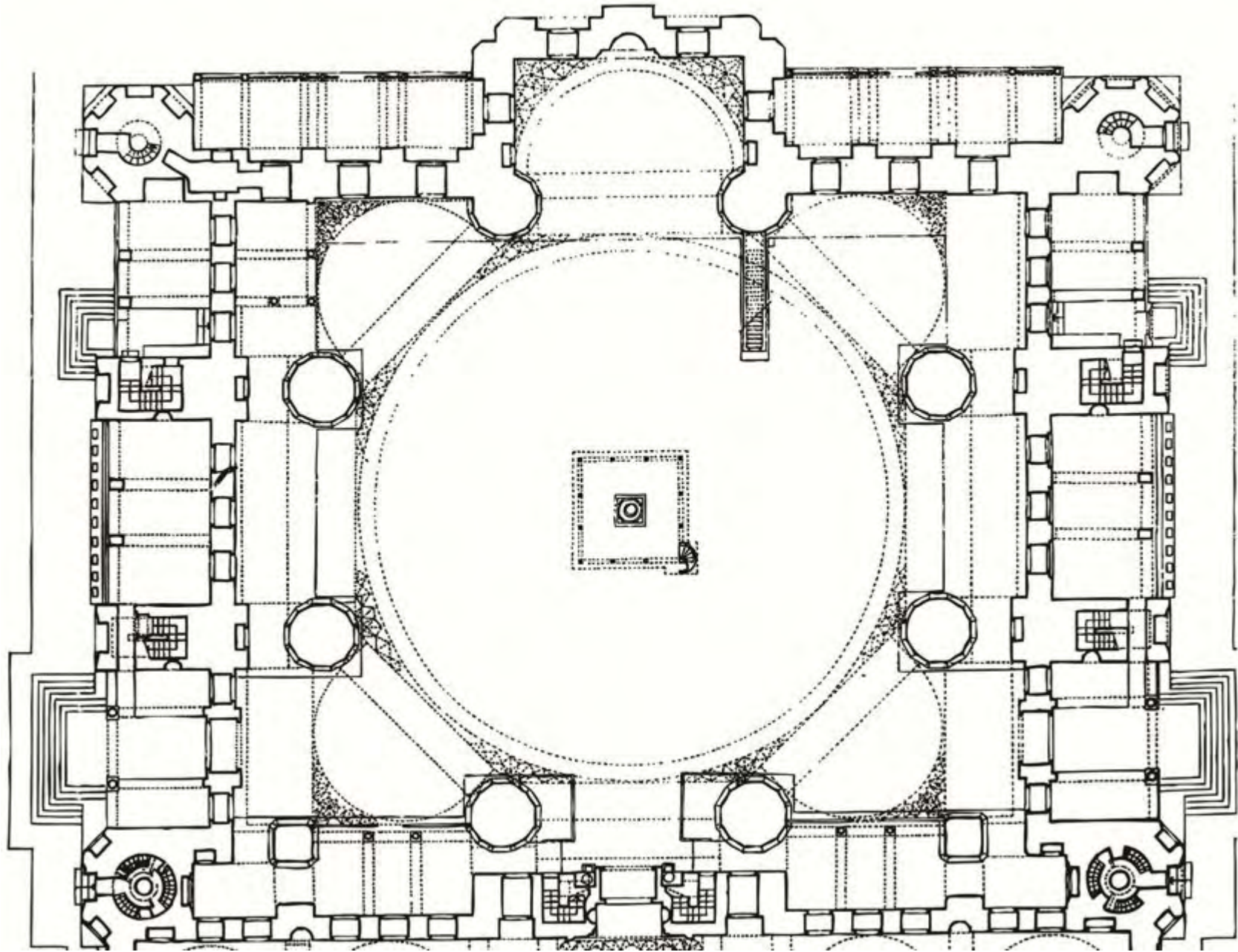


51- CONQUEST VERSE AT LEFT SIDE OF MAIN DOOR

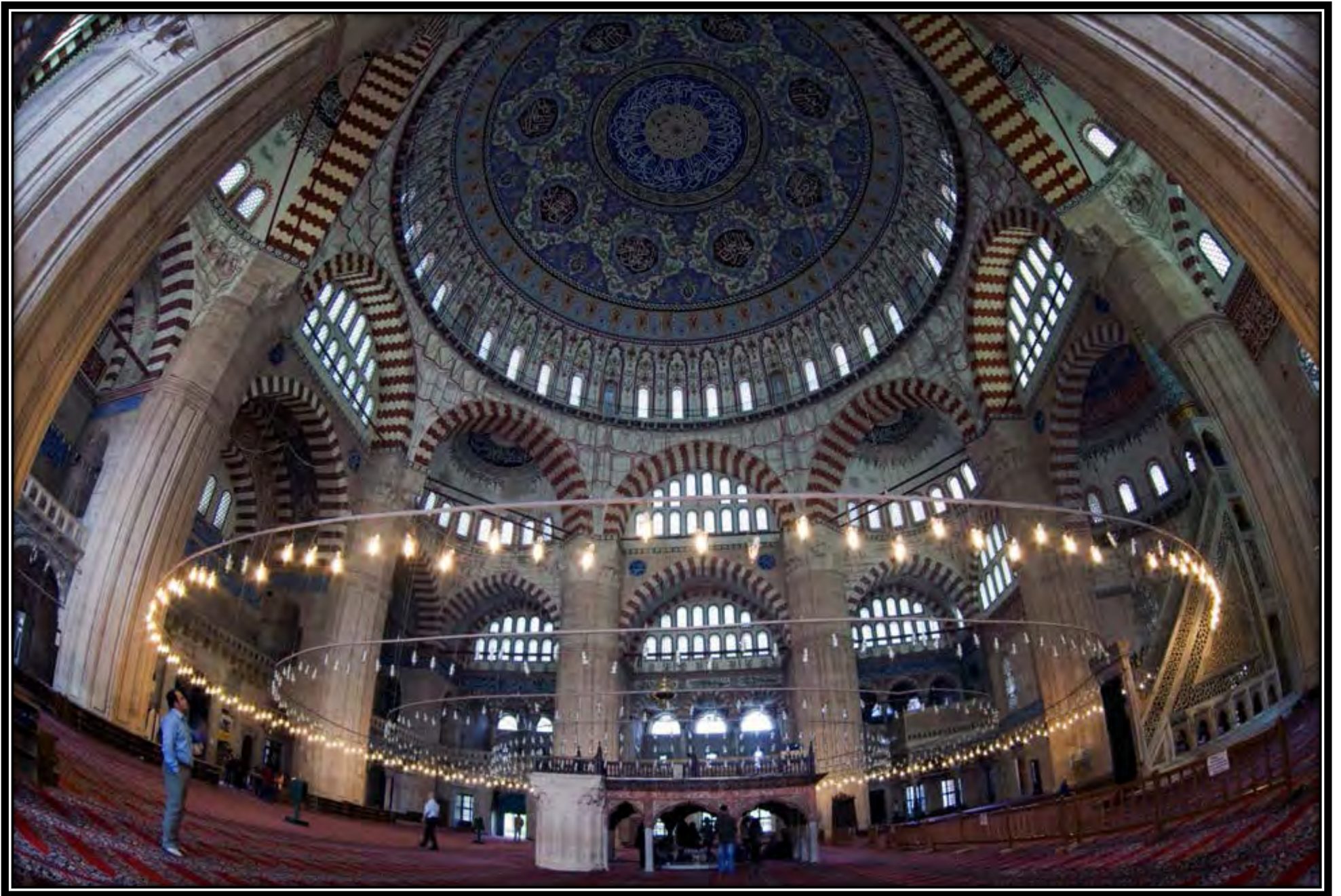


© Birgül ERKEN, 2004

52- EIGHT COLUMNED DOME



53- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE, PLAN OF MOSQUE UNIT



54- EIGHT PILLAR, TROMPS AND CENTRAL DOME



55- BIG SINGLE DOME OF EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE



© Birgül ERKEN, 2007

56- KADİR GECESİ FOR MUSLIMS IN EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE



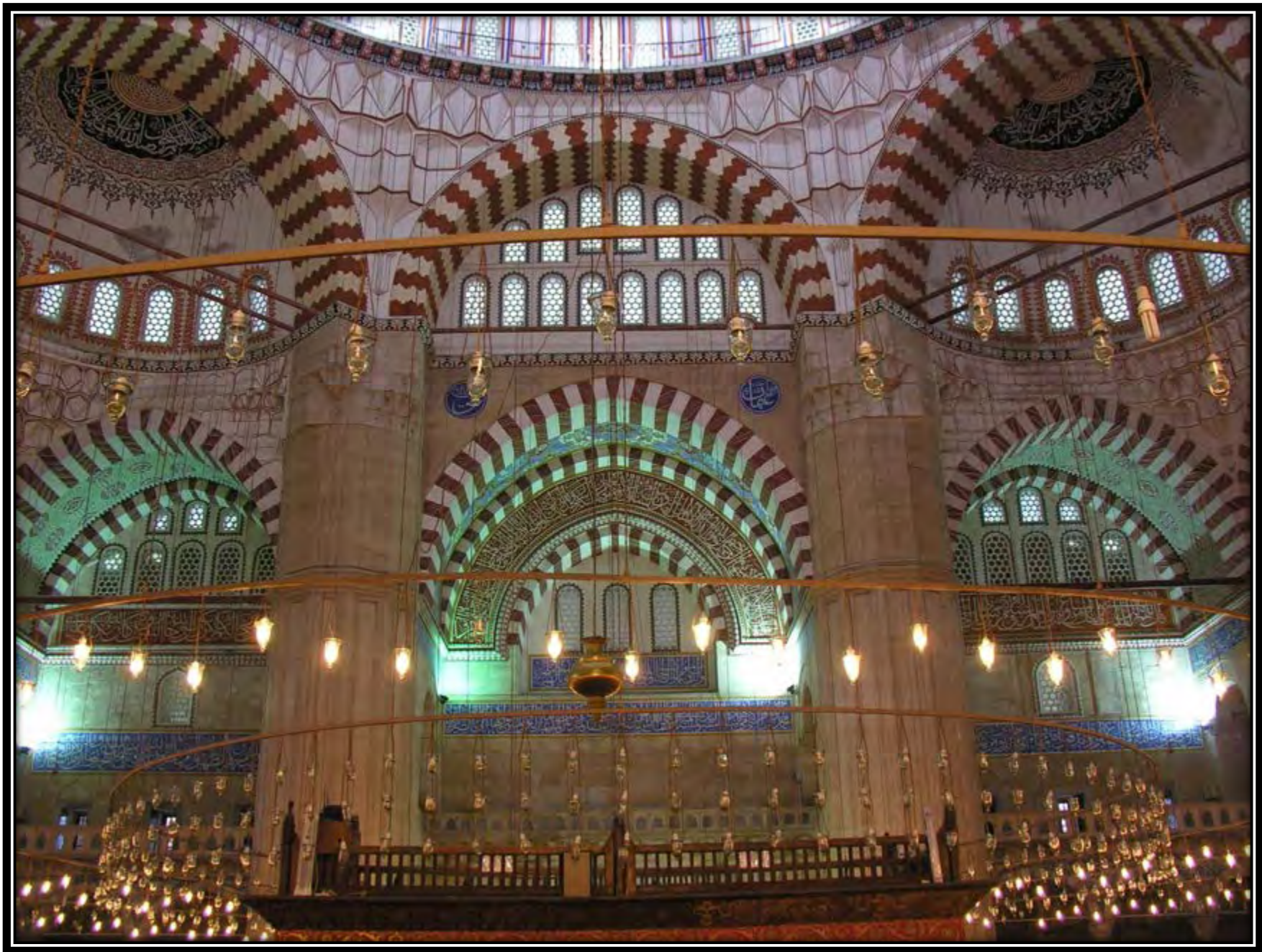
57- ORNAMENTS ON MIHRAB DOME AT BAROQUE STYLE



58- DOME OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



59- DOME AND COUNTERWEIGHT TOWERS OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



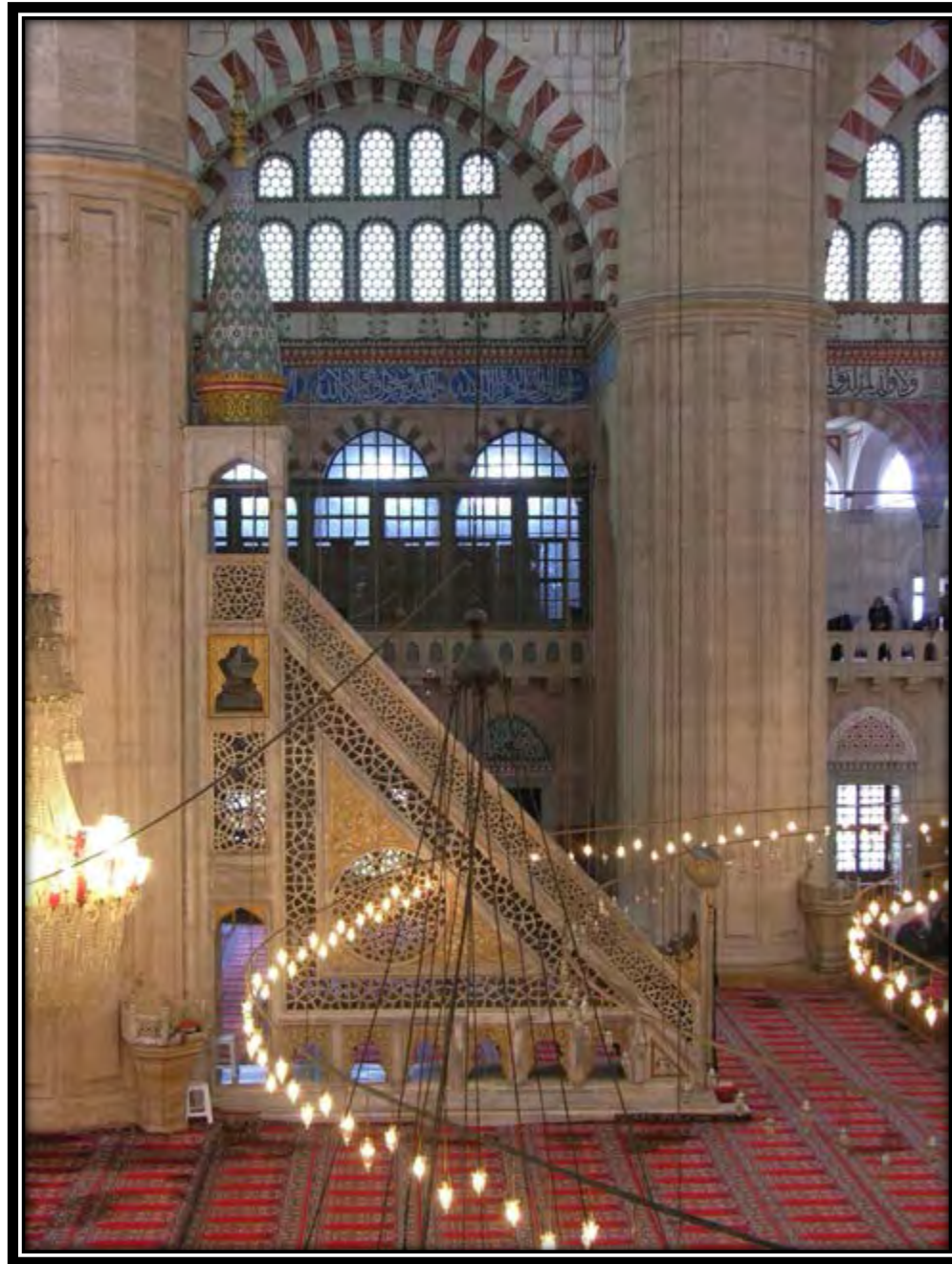
60- ARCHES ON SIDE FACADE



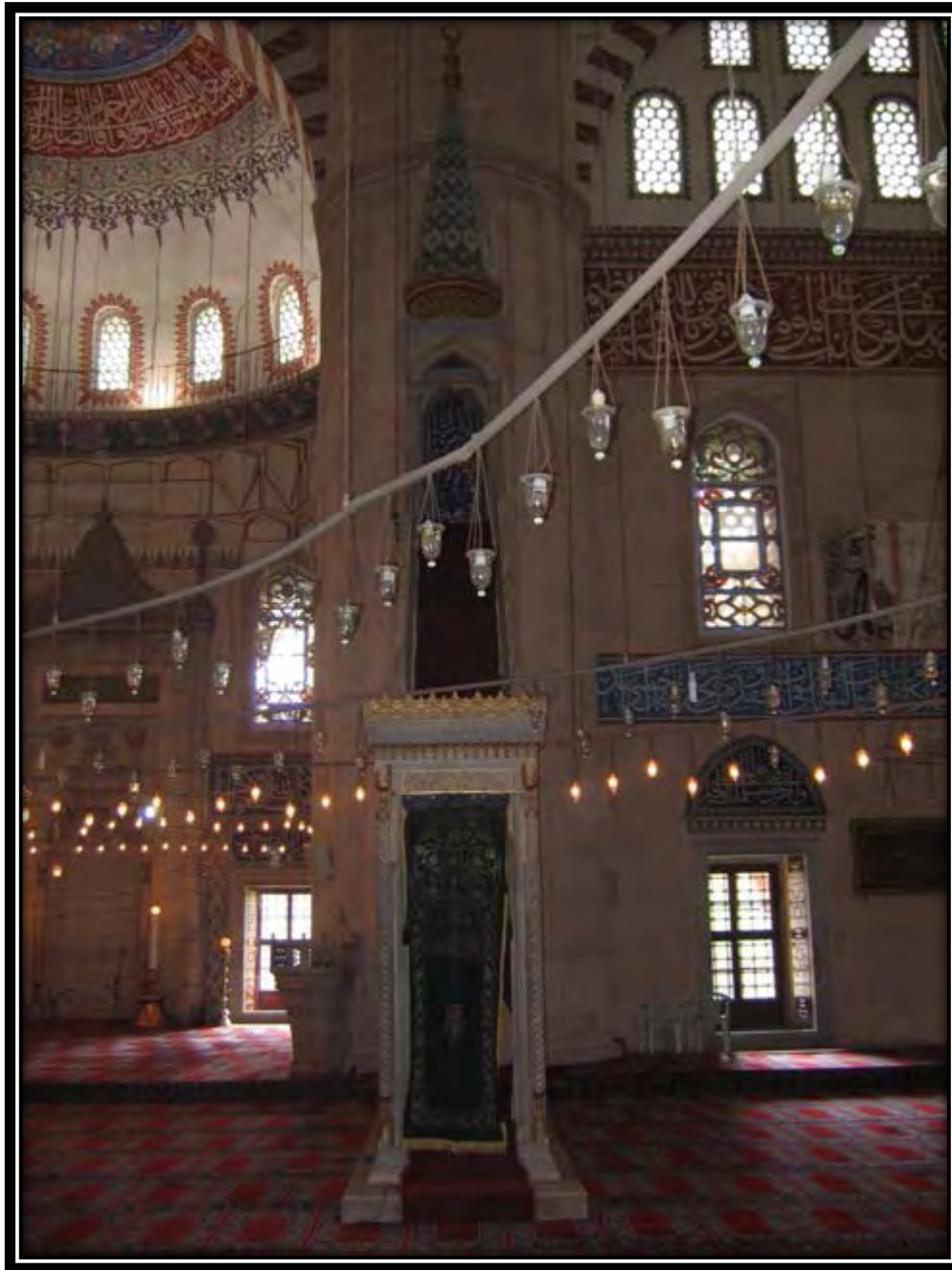
61- WINDOWS IN INTEROR PLACE



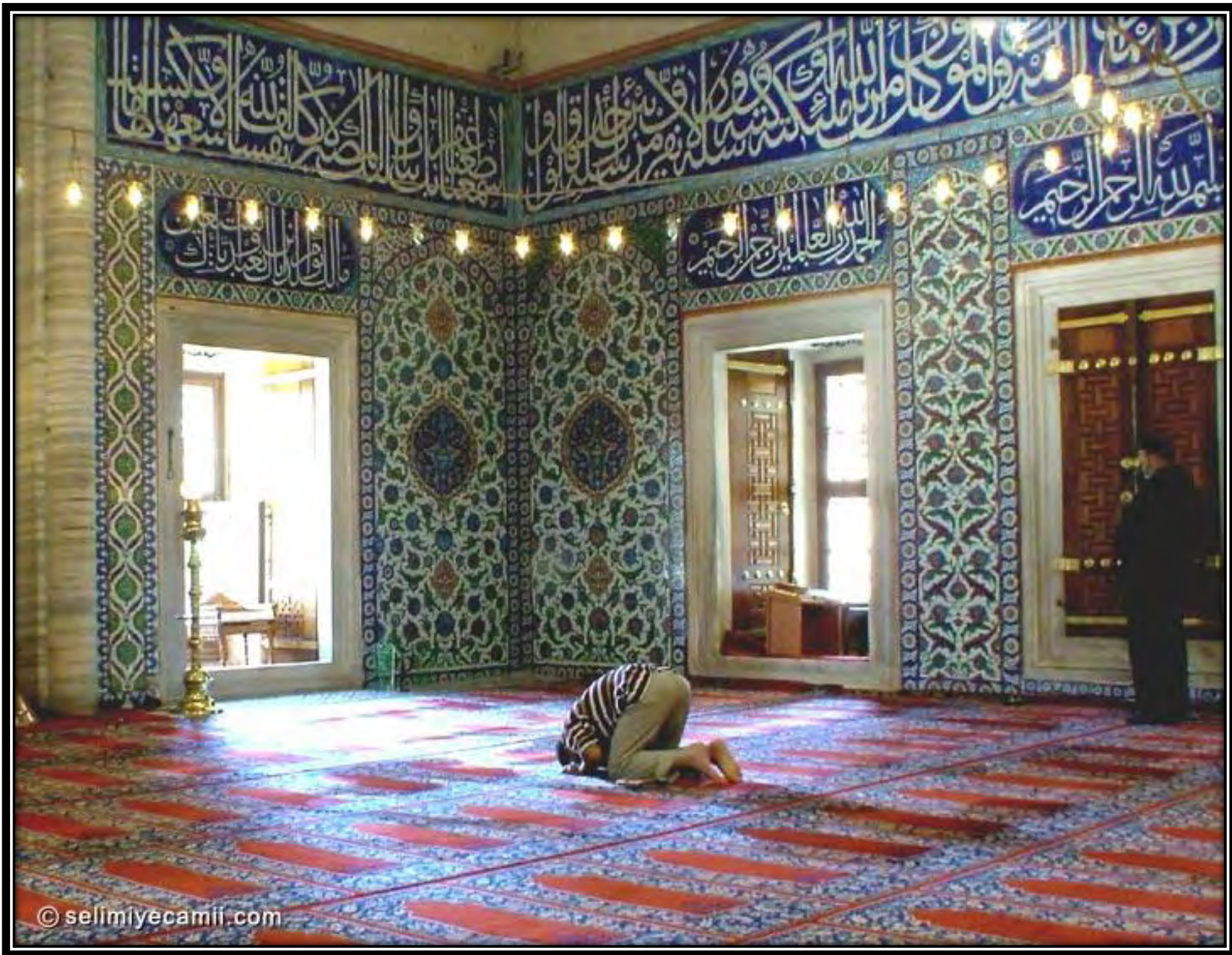
62- ENLIGHTMENT INTERIOR PLACE OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



63- MARBLE MINBER WITH GEOMETRICAL ORNAMENT



64- MARBLE MINBER



© selimiyecami.com

65- TILES ON INTERIOR PLACE AT MIHRAB PART



66- RABBENA INNEKE PRAYS OVER THE WINDOWS



67- TILES IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE AT MİHRAB PART



68- TILES IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE, DETAIL FROM MİHRAB PART



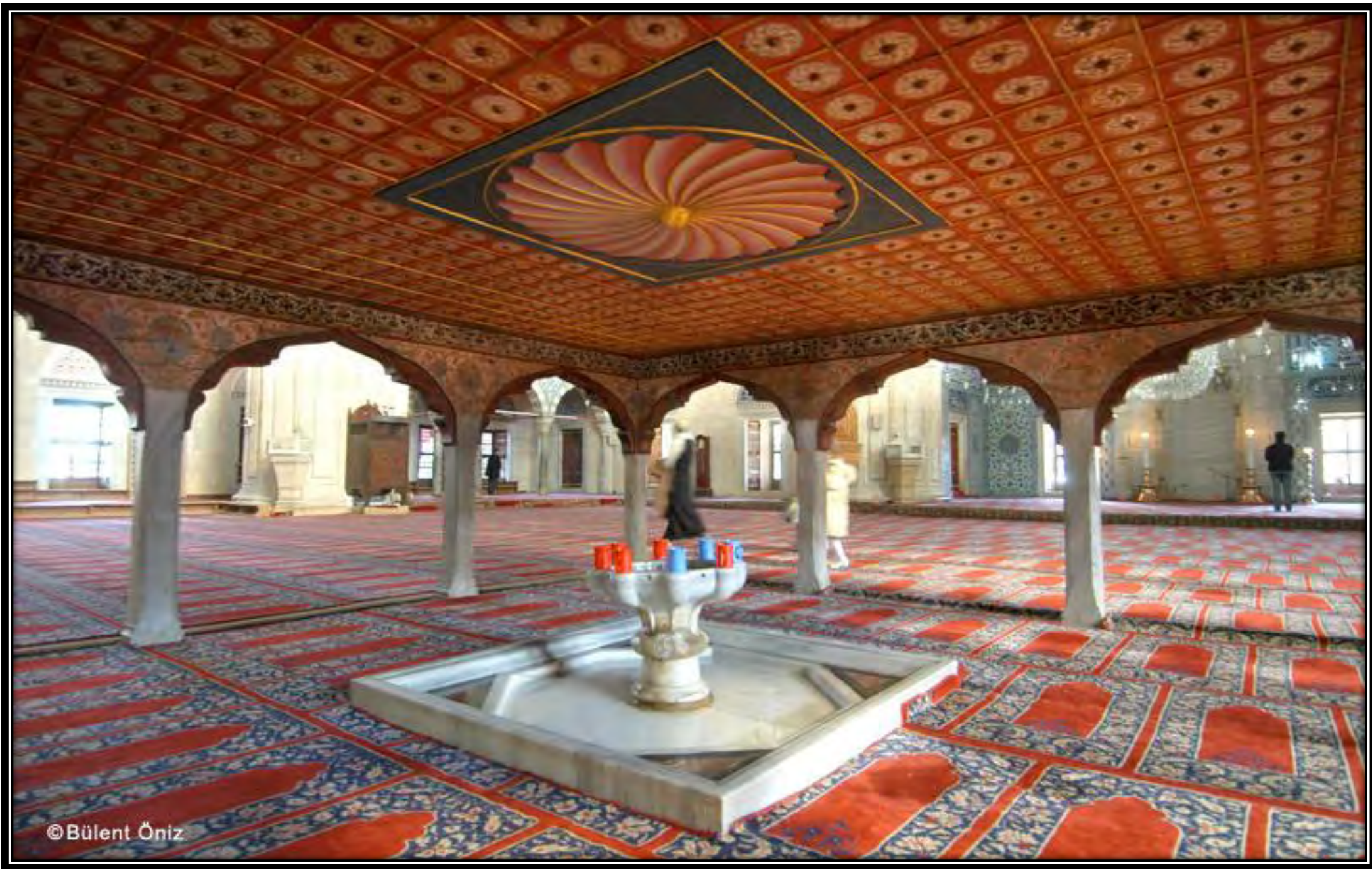
69- TILES IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE, DETAIL MİHRAB PART



70- TILE ON MİHRAB PART WITH CORALLINE



71- MÜEZZİN MAHFEL OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE WITH MARBLE COLUMNS



72- CEILING ORNAMENTS AT MÜEZZİN MAHFEL



73- MARBLE FOUNTAIN UNDER MÜEZZİN MAHFEL



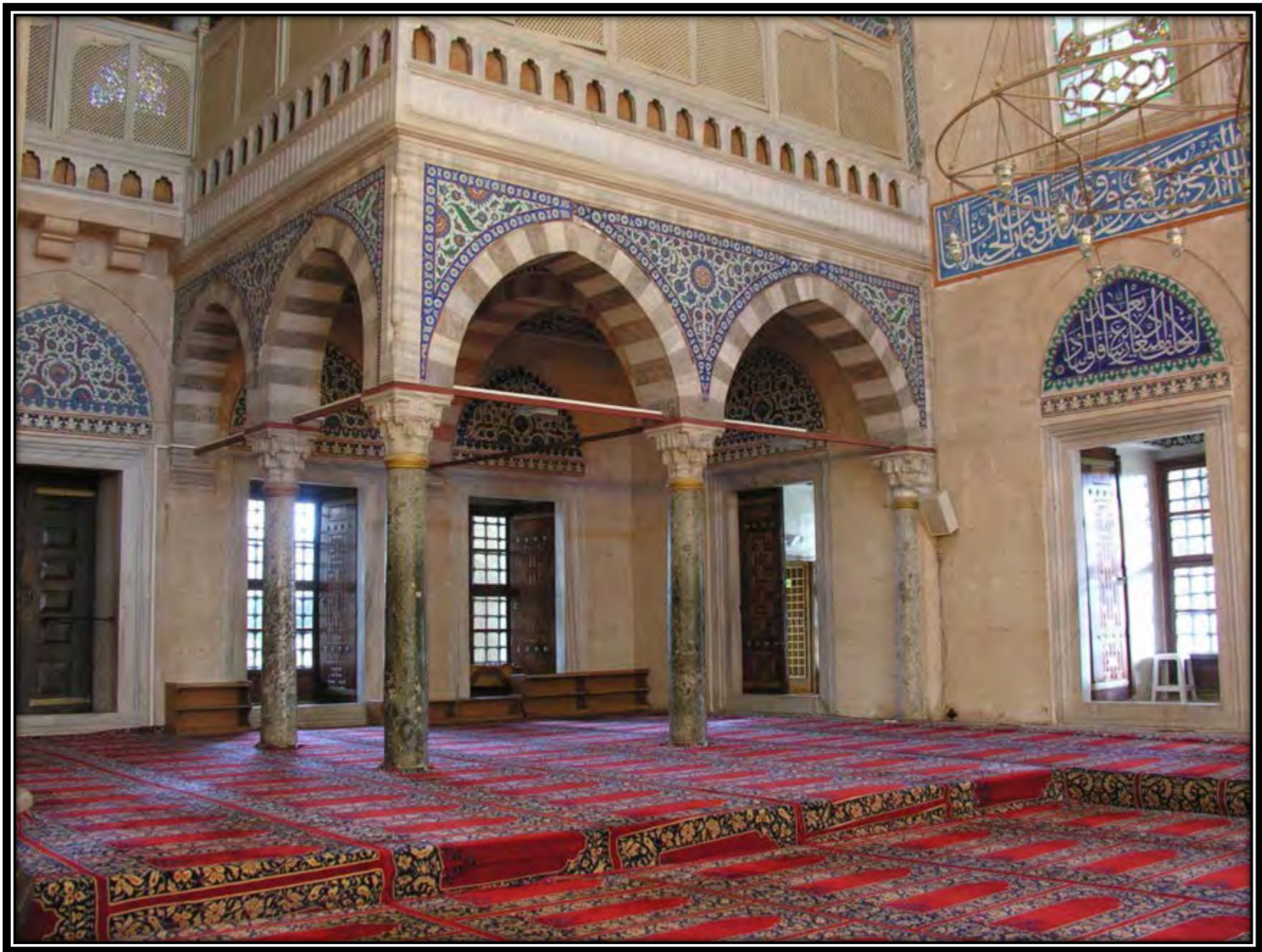
74- UPSIDE-DOWN TULIP ON MARBLE COLUMN AT MÜEZZİN MAHFEL



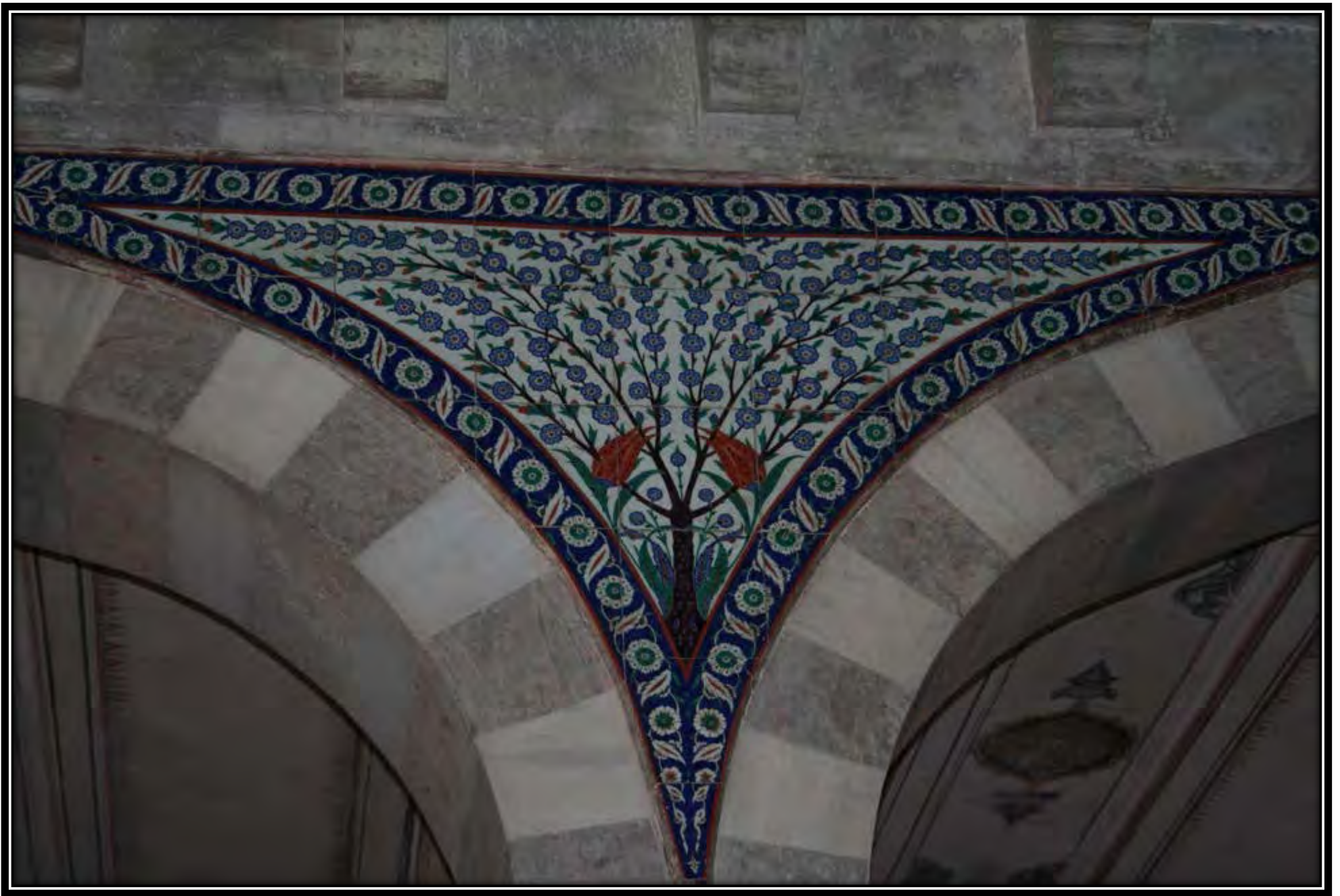
75- SELİMİYE MOSQUE LIBRARY IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE, ENTRANCE DOOR



76- LIBRARY IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE



77- TILES ON SPRANDEL OF ARCHES OF SULTAN'S MAHFEL



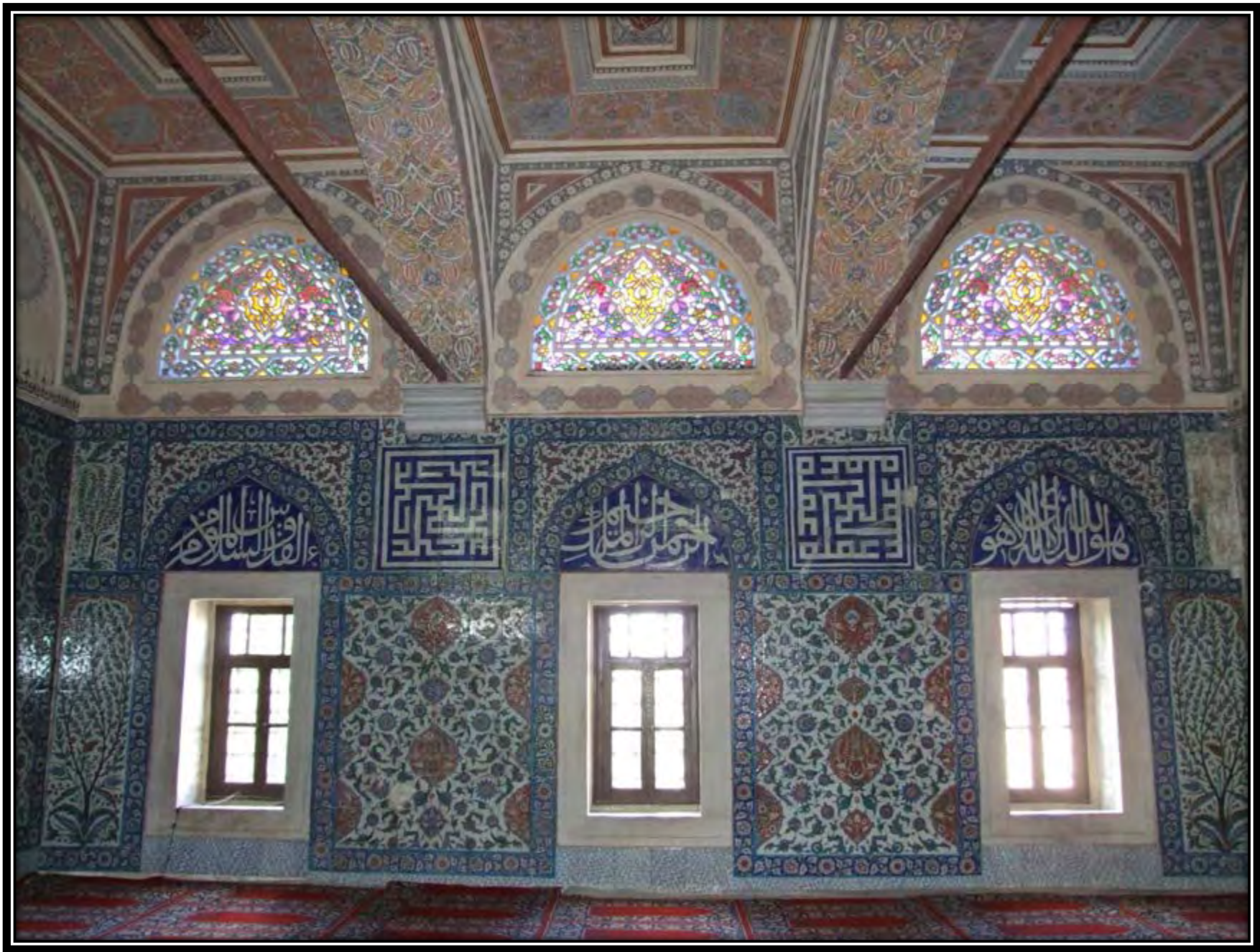
78- TILES ON SPRANDEL OF ARCHES



79- SULTAN'S MAHFEL WITH TILES



80- ENTRANCE DOOR TILES OF SULTAN'S MAHFEL



81- CALIGRAPH TILES OVER THE WINDOWS OF SULTAN'S MAHFEL



82- UNIQ TILE BOARD WITH APPLE TREE



83- STOLEN TILES BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS



84- NATURALIST FLOWER FORMS DETAIL FROM THE TILES STOLEN BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS



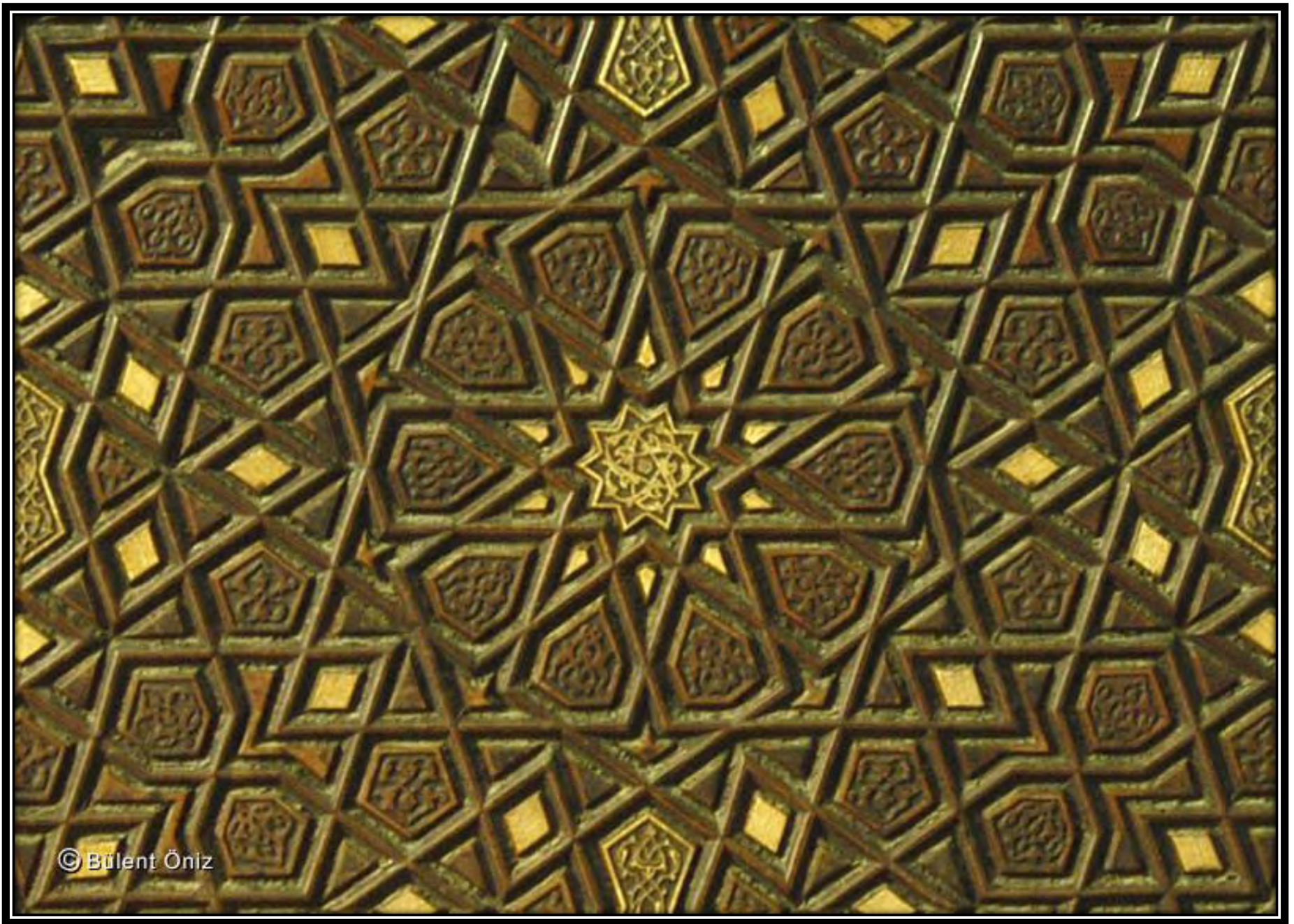
85- STOLEN TILES AT SULTAN'S MAHFEL BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS



86- MIHRAB OF SULTAN'S MAHFEL WITH TILE



87- WOODEN WINDOW VALVES OF SULTAN'S MAHFEL MİHRAB



© Bülent Öniz

88- ORIGINAL KÜNDEKARİ WORKS WITH GEOMETRIC ORNAMENTS



89- MINARETS OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



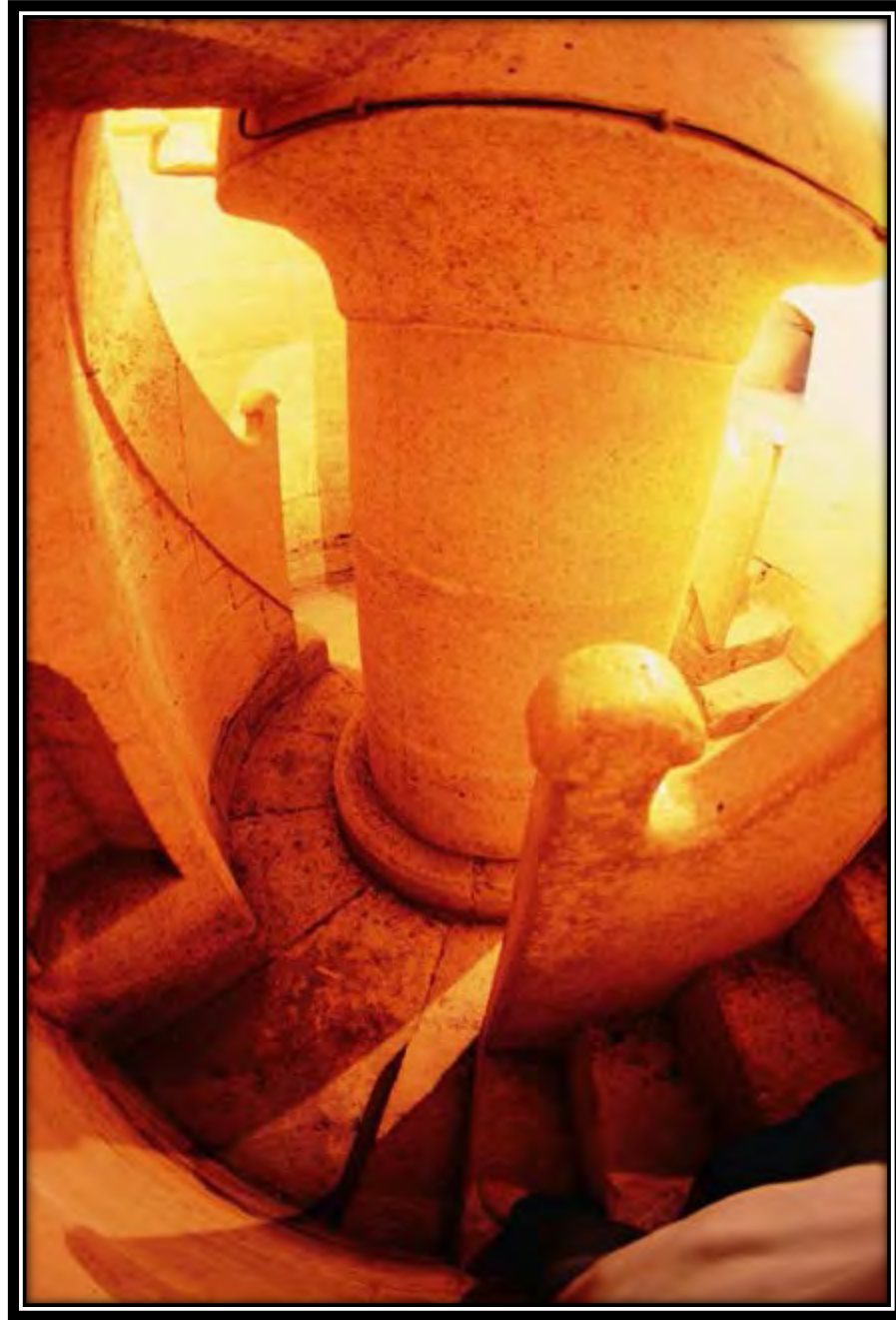
90- CENTRAL SPACE FORM OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE WITH MINARETS



91- SELİMİYE MOSQUE MINARET AT SOUTH POINT



92- FIRST MINARET AT NORTH-EAST FACADE



93- 3 STAIRS IN SELİMİYE MOSQUE'S MINARET



94- NORTH-WEST FACADE ARRANGEMENT OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



95- SIDE GALLERIES OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



96- SUNDIAL AT SOUTH-EAST FACADE OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE



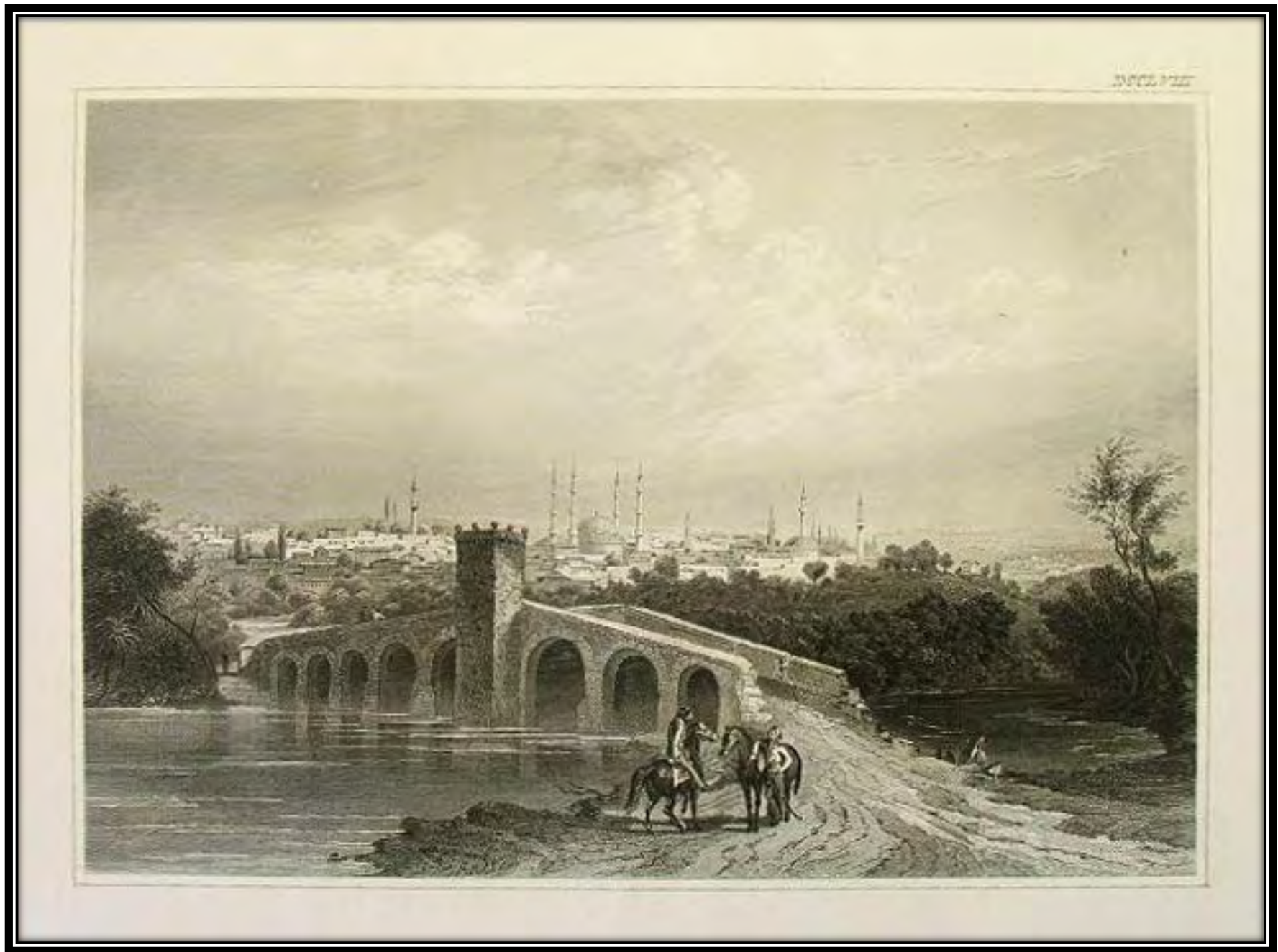
97- SUNDIAL AT SOUTH-EAST FACADE OF SELİMİYE MOSQUE, DETAIL



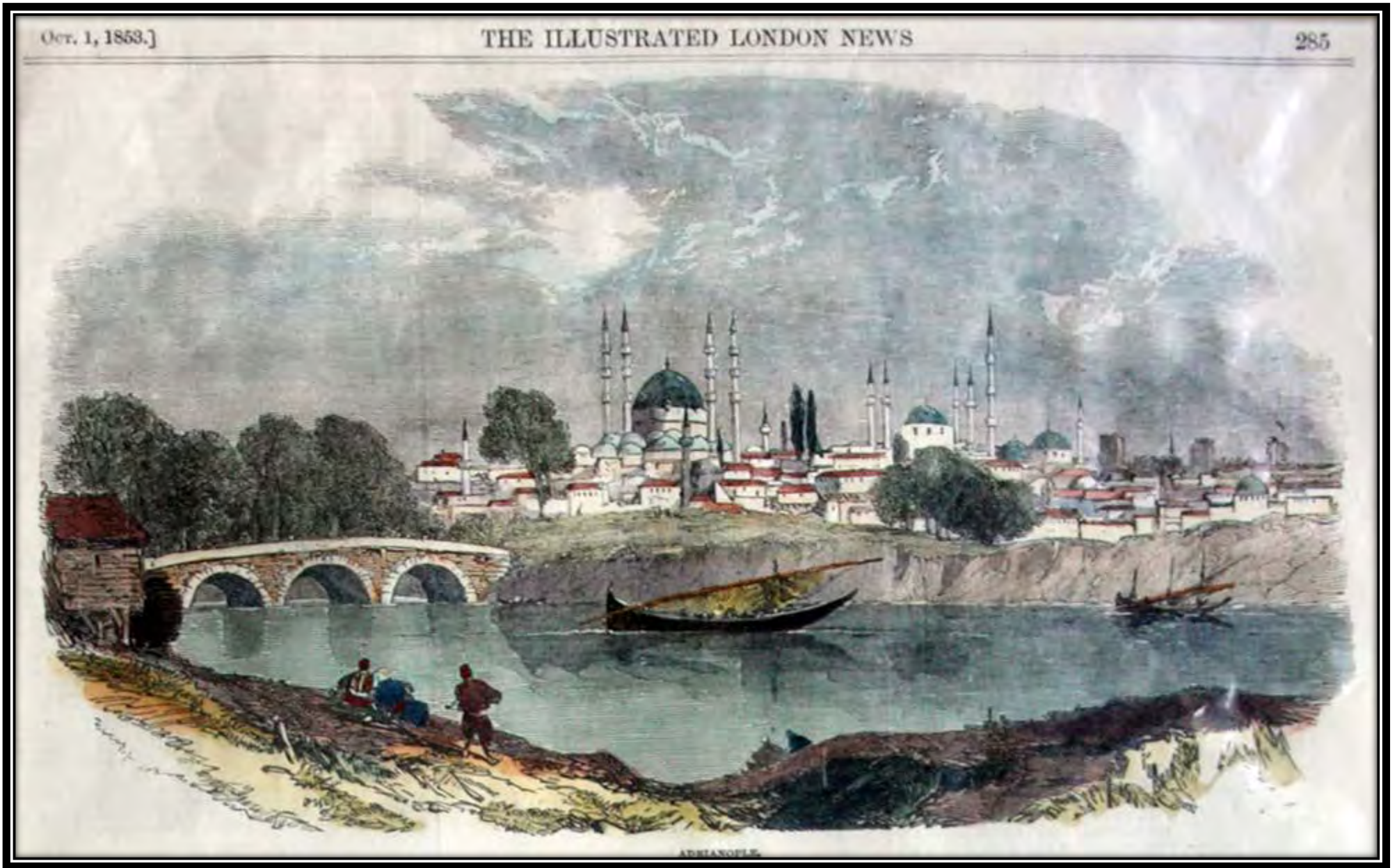
98- ABUTMENT AND GALLERY AT MİHRAB FACADE



99- GALLERIES AT MİHRAB FACADE



100- 1850 PRINT OF ADRINOPLE



101- SELİMİYE MOSQUE AT ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



102- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX IN POSTCARDS



103- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX IN POSTCARDS



104- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX IN POSTCARDS



105- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX AT OLD PHOTOS



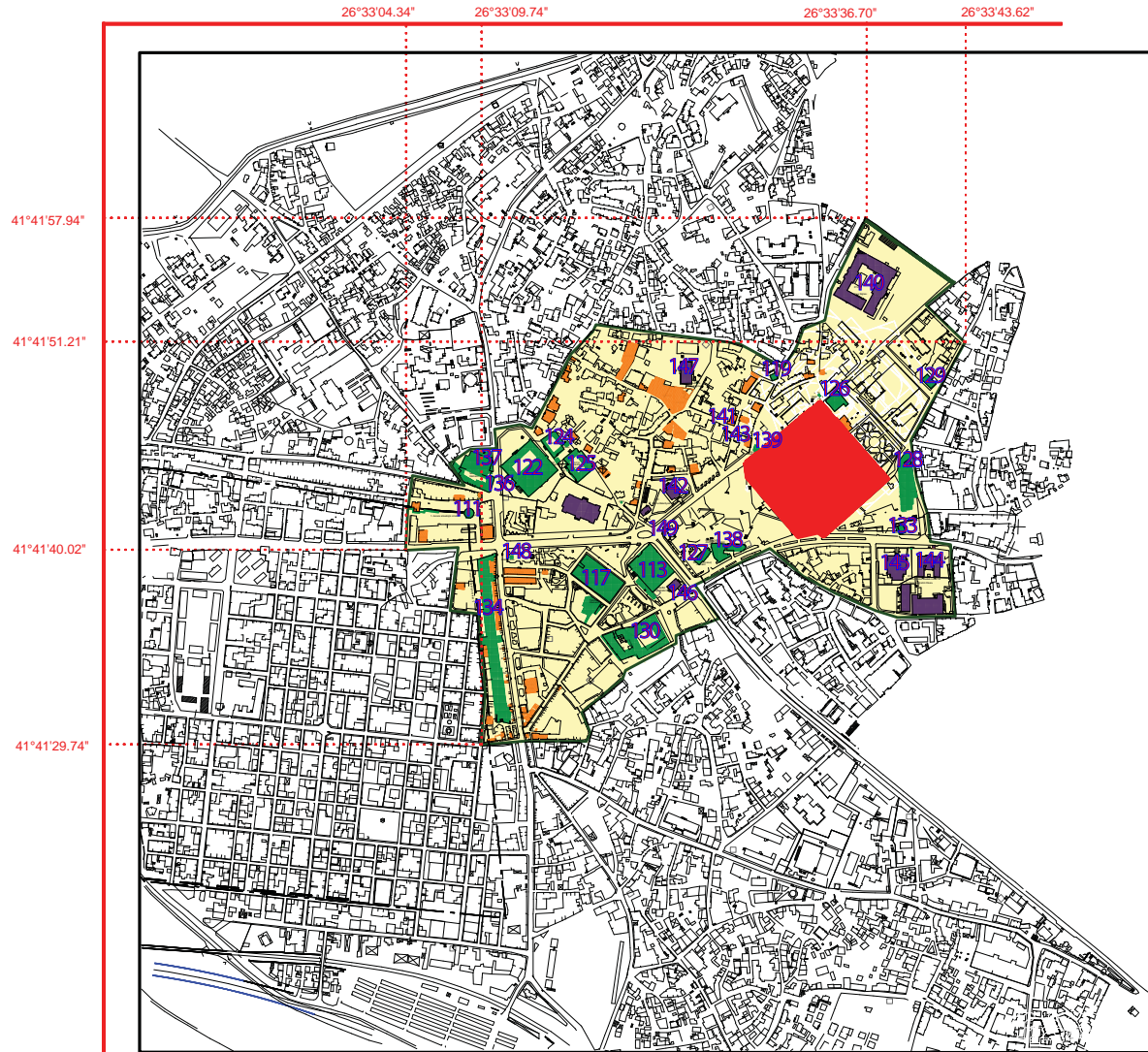
106- EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX FROM KARAAĞAÇ DISTRICT AT OLD PHOTOS



107- ATATÜRK VISITING THE EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

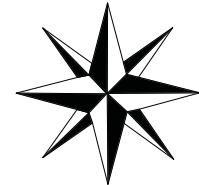


108- ATATÜRK VISITING EDİRNE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

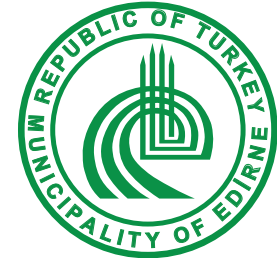


LEGEND

- AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
- BUFFER ZONE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
- PUBLIC BUILDINGS
- MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS
- TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS



1/11000



*Resim 1: Edirne İç Kalesi Zafer Kapısı...
(José Maria Jouonin - Jules Van Gaver'in "Turquie" adlı eserinden... Paris, 1840)*



110- HADRIANOPOLIS CASTLE, VICTORY DOOR (A.D. 123 – 128)



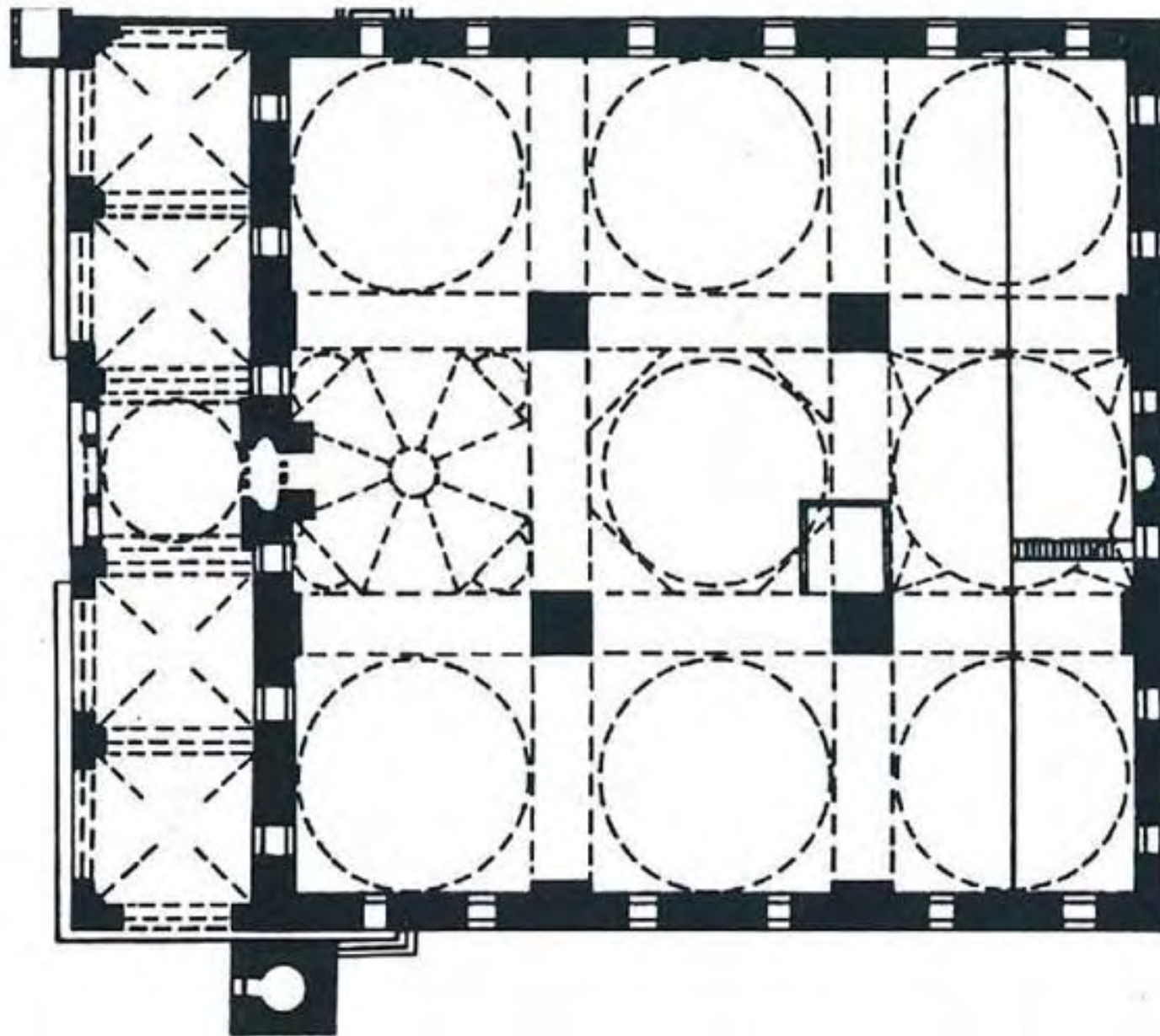
111- MACEDONIA TOWER AS CLOCK TOWER (1864)



112- MACEDONIA TOWER NOWADAYS



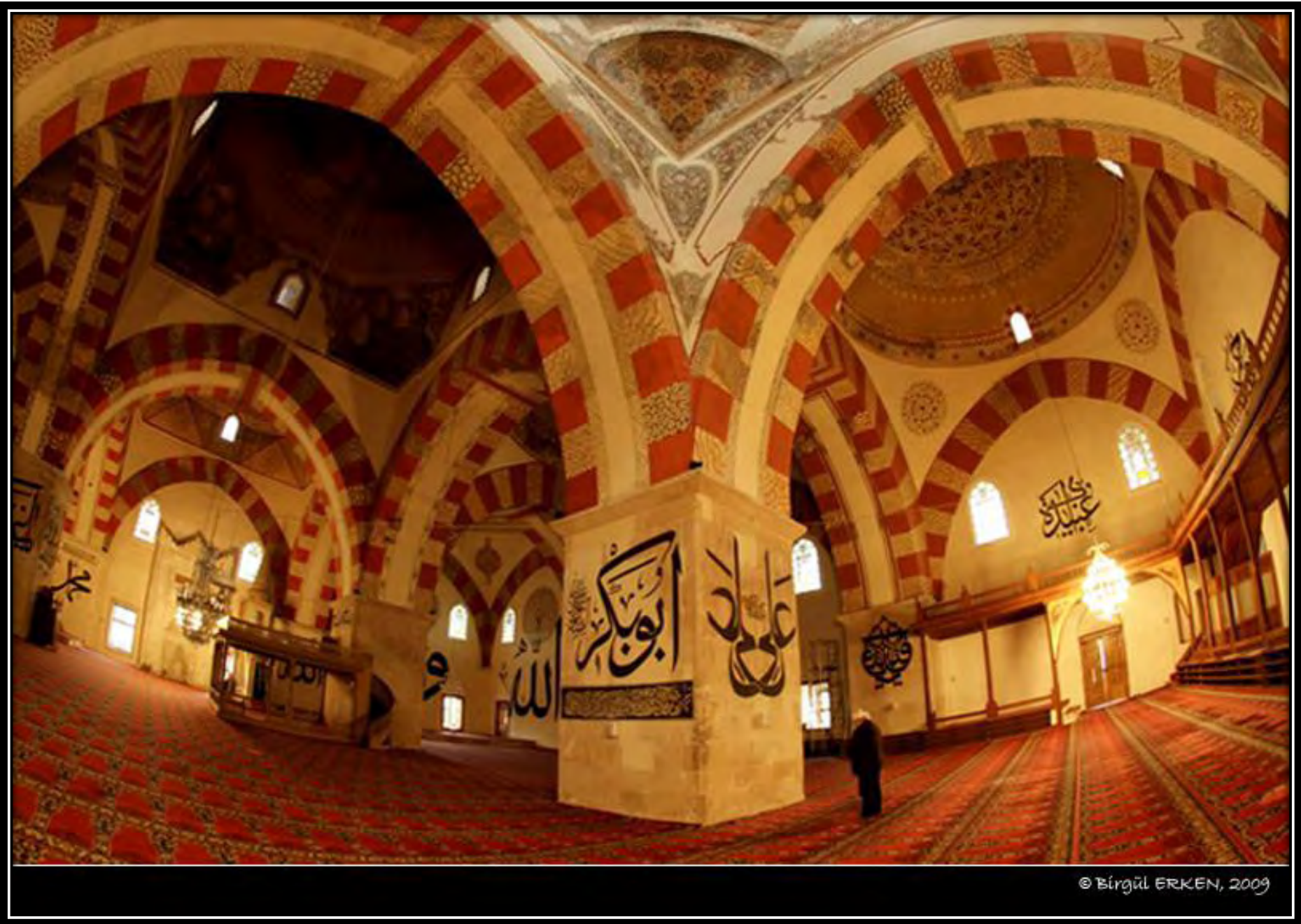
113- ESKİ MOSQUE, RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI AND BEDESTEN



114- PLAN OF ESKİ MOSQUE



115- ESKİ MOSQUE (1403 – 1414)

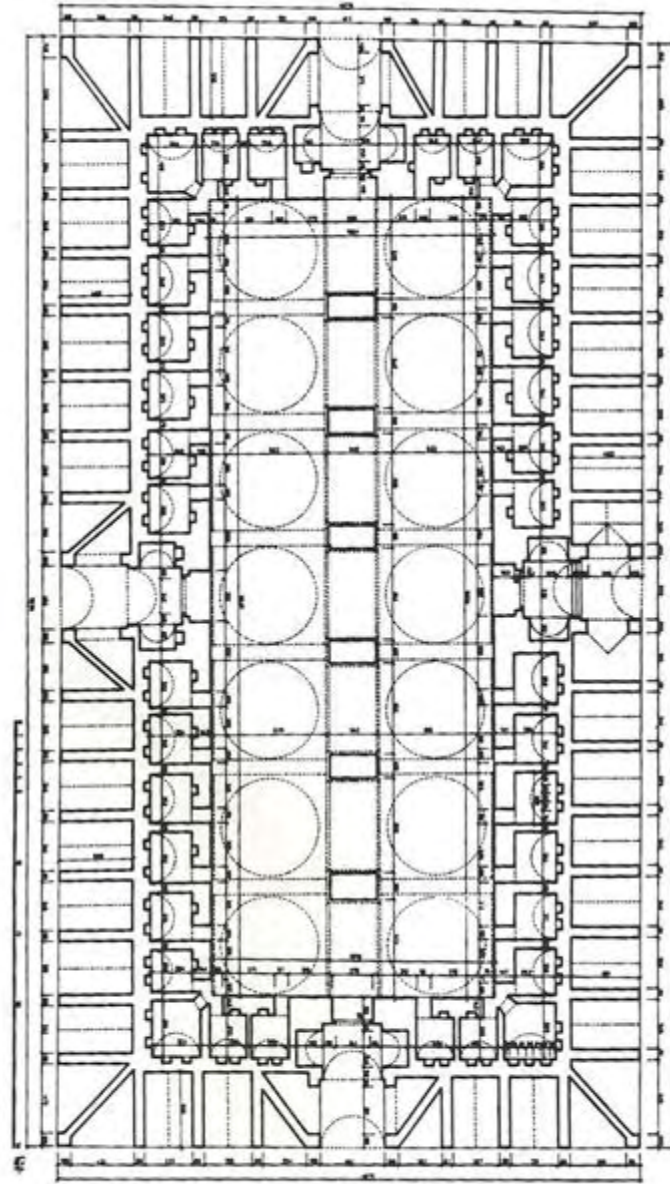


© BİRGÜL ERKEN, 2009

116- ESKİ MOSQUE INTERIOR PLACE, COLUMNS

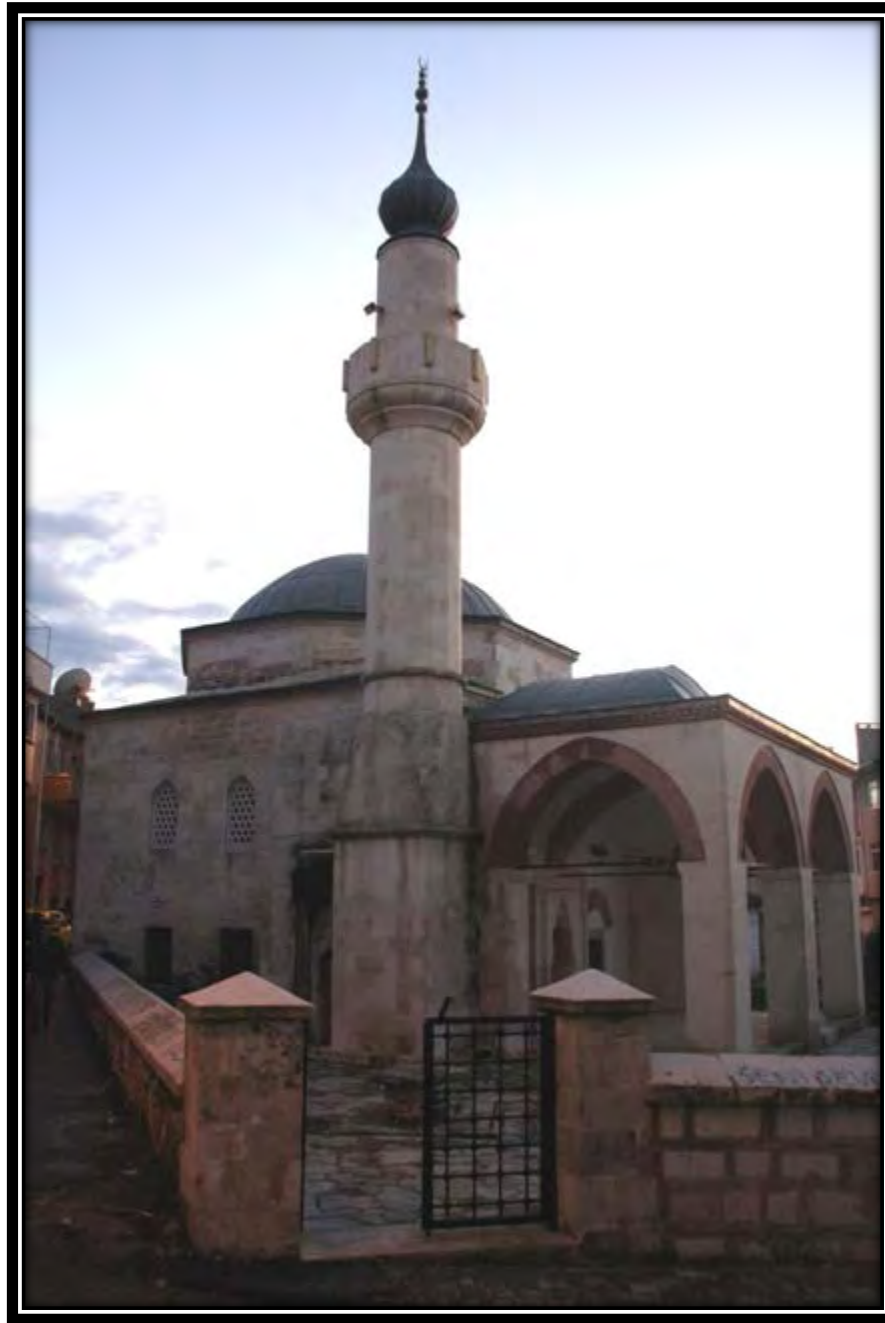


117- BEDESTEN OF ESKİ MOSQUE (1414 – 1422)



25- Edirne Bedesteni.

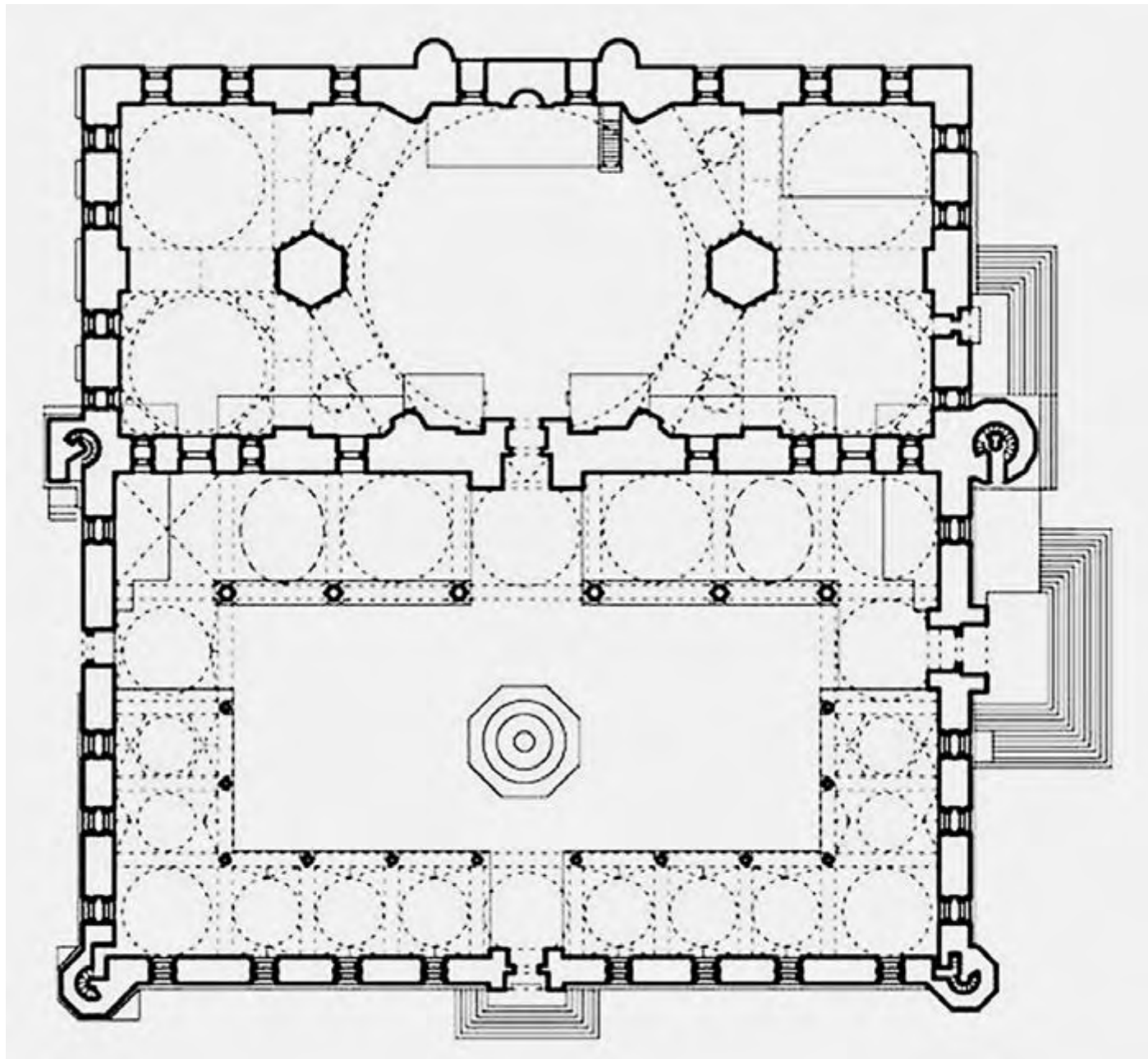
118- PLAN OF BEDESTEN



119- KİRAZLI MOSQUE (1437)



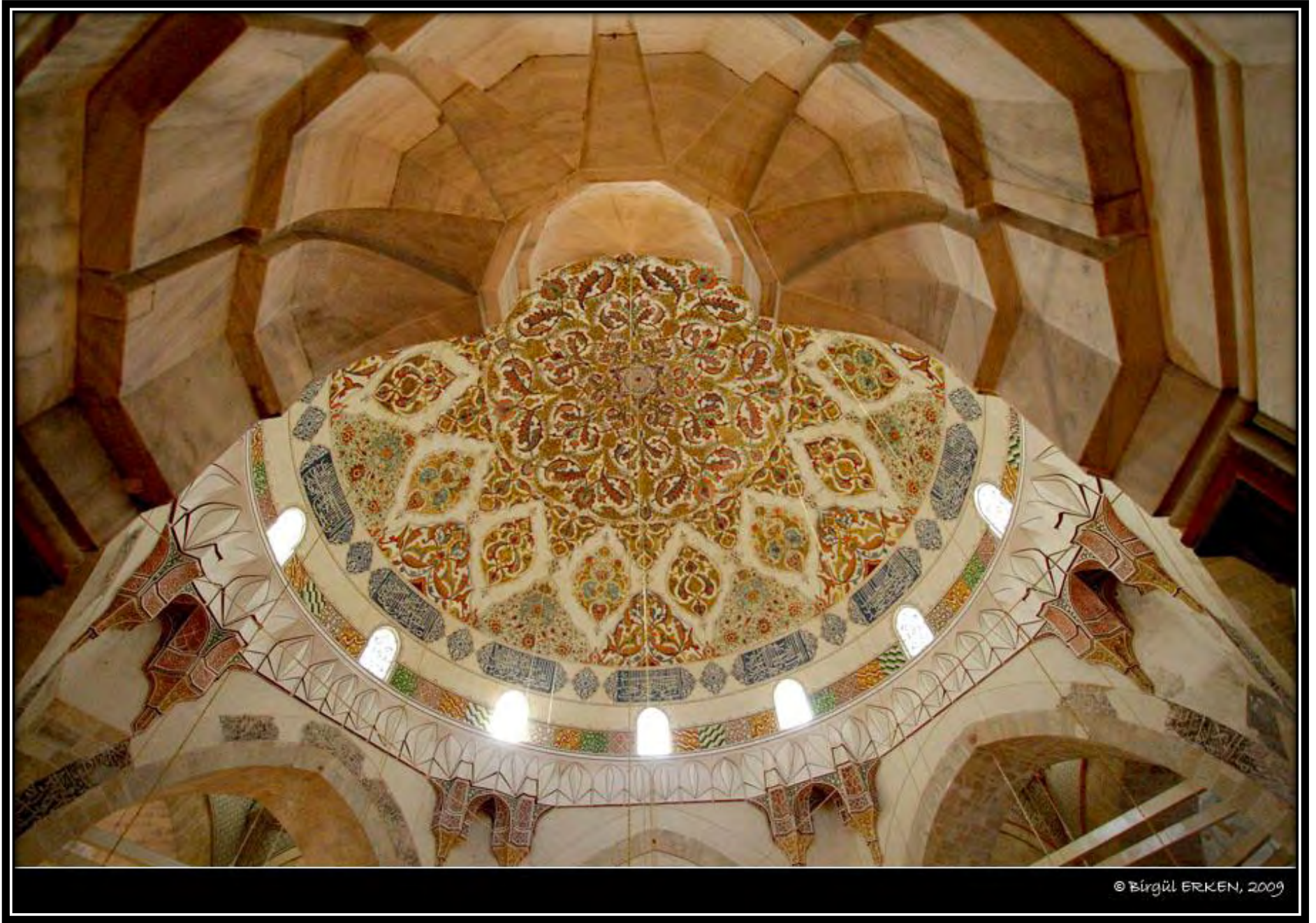
120- ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE AND TAS KHAN SQUARE



121- PLAN OF ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE

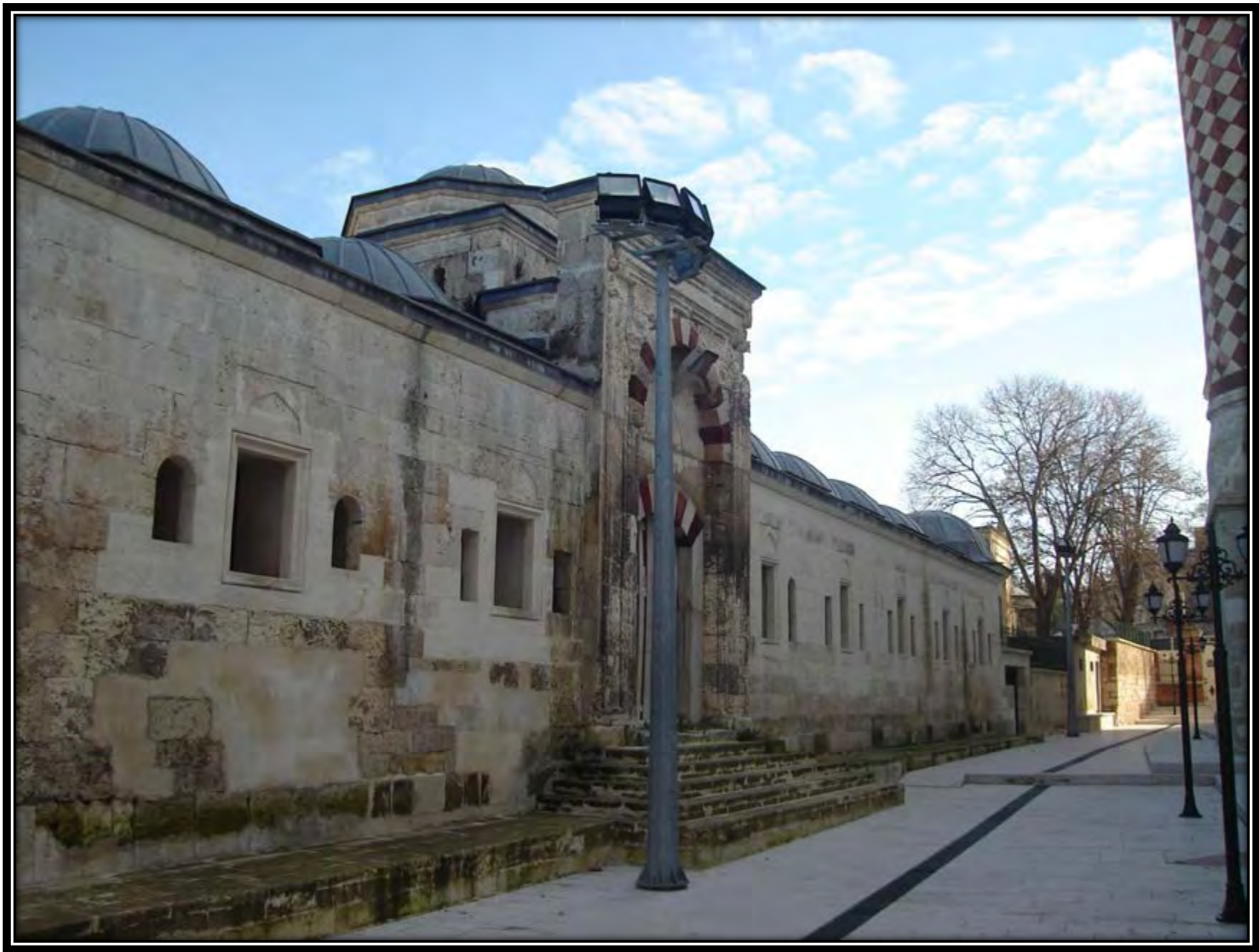


122- ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE (1437 – 1447)



© Birgül ERKEN, 2009

123- ÜÇ ŞEREFELİ MOSQUE DOME



124- SAATLİ MADRASA (1437 – 1447)



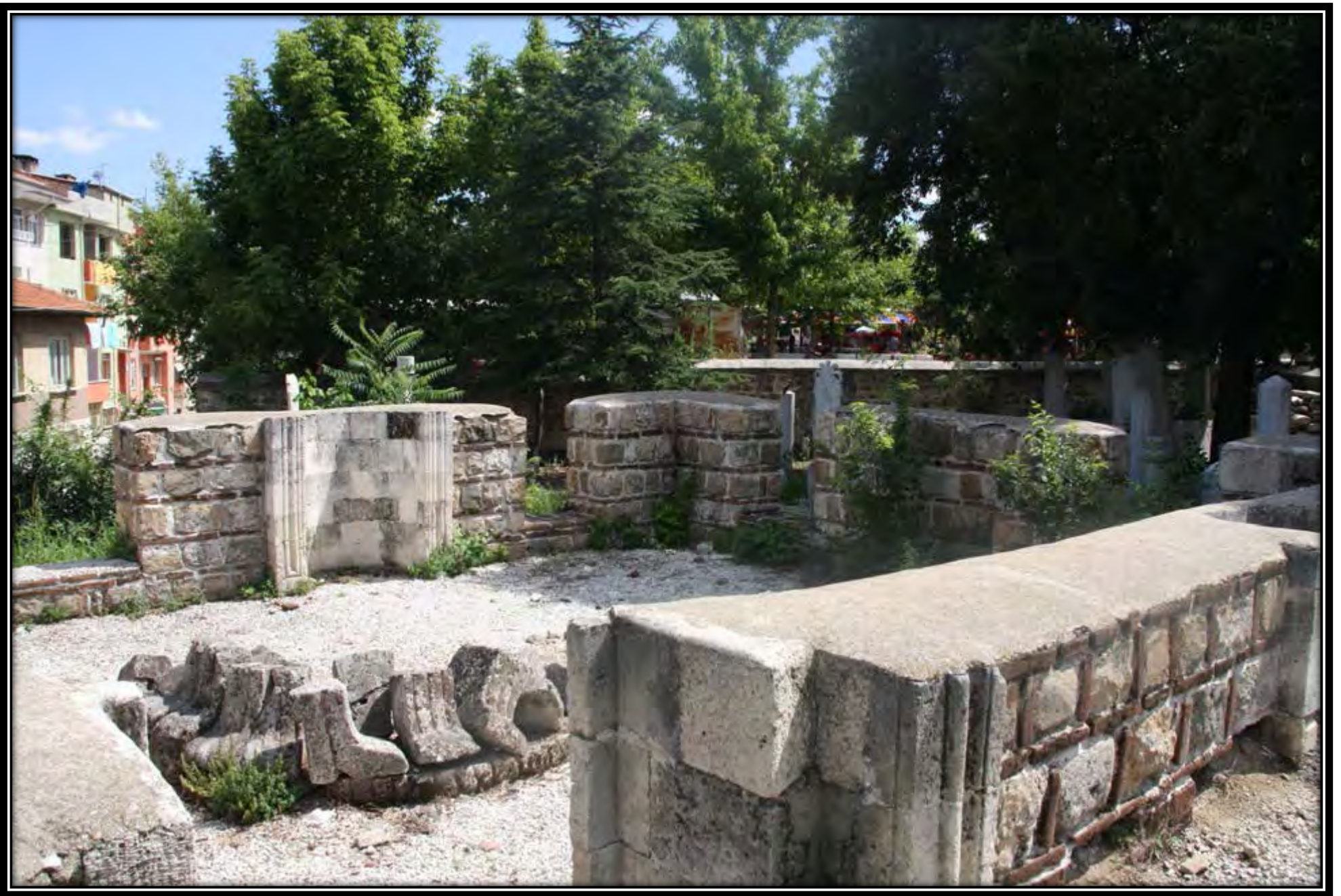
125- PEYKLER MADRASA (1450's)



126- SARAY (PALACE) BATH (FIRST HALF OF 15th CENTURY)



127- MEZİT BEY BATH (15th CENTURY)



128- REMNANTS OF ZEHR-İ İMAR MOSQUE (15th CENTURY)

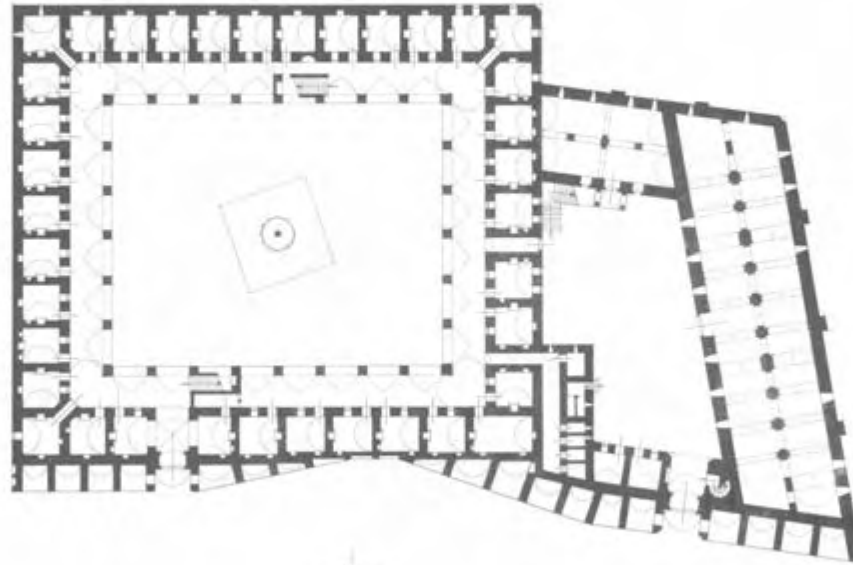


129- ATİK ALİ PASHA MOSQUE (1506)



130- RÜSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI (1561)

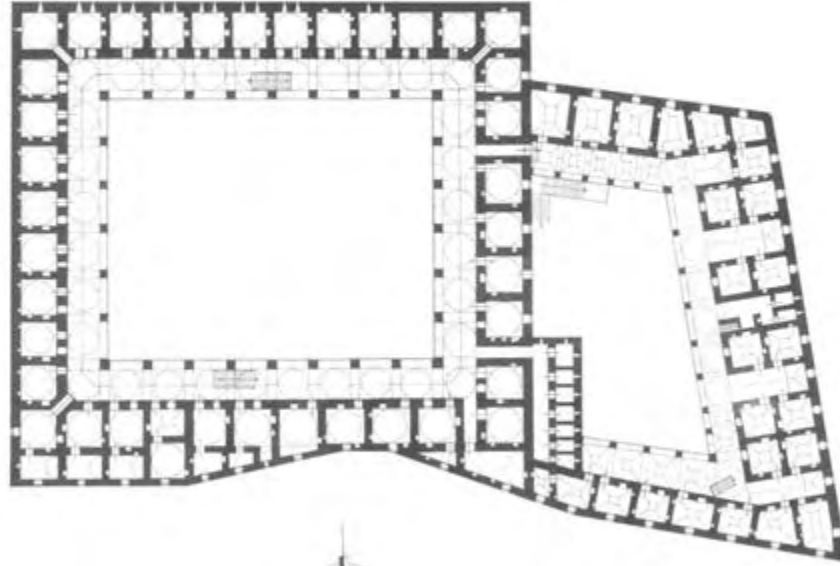
EDİRNE, RÜSTEM DAŞA KERVANSARAYI, GENEL DURUM PLANI



YÜKSEK MİMAR ALİ SAIM ÜLGEN 1948

131- GENERAL PLAN OF RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI DOWNSIDE

EDİRNE, RÜSTEM PAŞA KERVANSARAYI GENEL DURUM PLANI



YÜKSEK MİMAR ALİ SAİM ÜLGEN 1948

132- GENERAL PLAN OF RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI UPSIDE

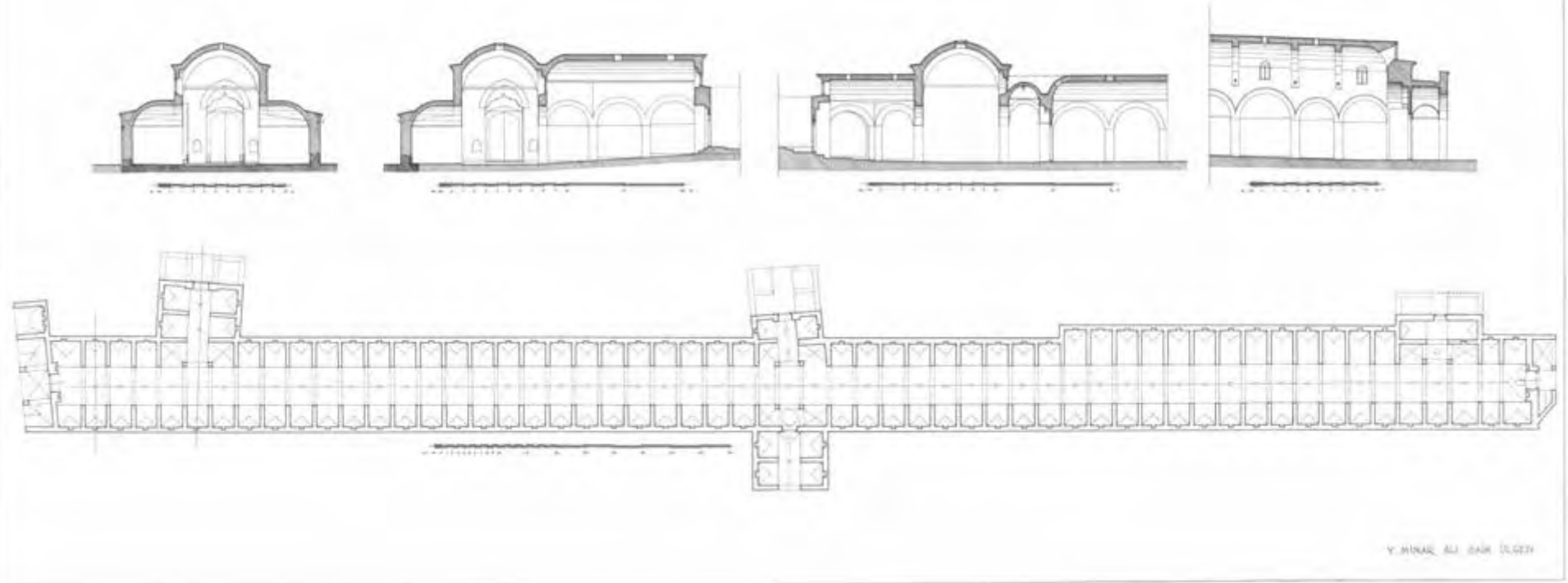


133- HIDIR AĞA MOSQUE (SECOND HALF OF 16th CENTURY)



134- ALI PASHA GRAND BAZAAR (1569)

EDİRNE ALİ PAŞA ÇARŞISI PLAN VE KESİTLERİ



135- EDİRNE ALİ PAŞA GRAND BAZAAR PLAN



136- TAS KHAN (SECOND HALF OF 16th CENTURY)



137- SOKULLU HAMMAM (SECOND HALF OF 16th CENTURY)



138- HAVLUCULAR KHAN (FIRST HALF OF 17th CENTURY)



139- MERZİFONLU FOUNTAIN (1666)



140- HARBİYE (MILITARY) BARRACK (1870)



141- HOUSE OF BAHAIS (1870's)



142- MUNICIPALITY BUILDING (1900)



143- HAFIZ AĞA KONAK (BEGINNING OF 20th CENTURY)



144- TİCARET SCHOOL (1909)



145- ITTIHAT AND TERAKKI CLUB'S BUILDING AND TICARET SCHOOL (1916)



146- REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PIOUS FOUNDATION (1815's)



147- YUSUF HOCA SCHOOL AND YUSUF HOCA FOUNTAIN (BEGINNING OF 20th CENTURY)



148- ATATÜRK SCULPTURE

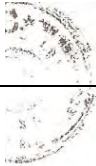
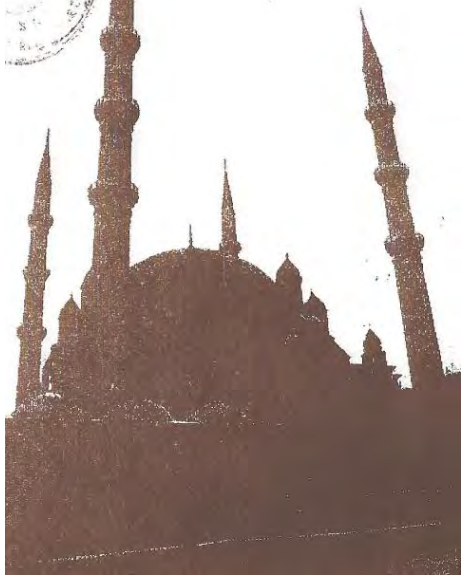


149- ARCHITECT SINAN'S SCULPTURE AT EDİRNE

ANNEX 7.c 2

Selimiye Mosque And Its Social Complex Registration Voucher At 2003



COUNCIL OF EUROPE		PRESERVATION INVENTORY OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE				MONUMENT		INVENTORY NO: A-1			
TURKEY		GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HARITAGE						MAP NO:			
EDIRNE		COUNTY: MERKEZ		DISTRICT AND VILLAGE:			PRESERVA TION LEVEL	MONUME NTAL ENVIRON MENTAL	1	2	3
STREET AND DOOR NO: MIMAR SİNAN AND KIYIK STREET		CADASTRE: SHEET 501 II A MAP SECTION 379 PARCEL ALL			1	2			3		
SELİMİYE MOSQUE		THE PERSON MADE DONE: II SELİM		MAKER: ARCHITECT SINAN			ARCHITECTURAL CALL				
		YEAR OF BUILT: 1569-1574		EPIGRAPH			ENDOWMENT				
DESCRIPTION: The Mosque which is the climax od Architect Sinan, Otoman Emp. And Turkish Architecture was built by the order of Ottoman Sultan II Selim. It was built in the hill can seen from every point of Edirne.											
PRESERVATION STATUS		A B C	GOOD MEDIU M BAD	BEARING	A B C	OUTBUILDI NG	A B C	UPPER STRUCTURE	A B C	INTERN AL STRUCT URE	
LAYOUT PLAN						PHOTOGRAPH:					
OBSERVATIONS:											

PRESENT OWNER GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATION	RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATION	TECHNICAL INFORMATIONS	WATER X	ELECTRICITY X	HEATING X	CANALISATION X
THE MAINTENANCE MADE		ORIGINAL USAGE COMPLEX				
<p>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Out silhouette is developing directly from the internal structure. Enormous dome which is indoor and exterior got coalesced can be seen as the top point of dome architect.</p> <p>With its 31,50 diameter and 43.28m. height; the system of the dome made improved to the best possibility by fulfilling the weight of the dome with eight grades and the squinch behind this grades. Inside, exedras came to the corners the dome left, the Arches between the grades were filled window line, and there is no wall.</p> <p>Also Mihrab part which is 6 m. covered with a lower half dome. The space covered single dome, suddenly draws the people with a magical power.</p>		PRESENT USAGE COMPLEX				
		RECOMMENDED USAGE COMPLEX				
		PREPARED BY Naki BAYAR – Archaeologist signature Atilla TERKEN – Technician signature Seçkin TAN – Architect signature Cafer GÜVEN – Topographical Engineer signature Alişan Işık – Museum Researcher signature 04/03/2003				
		CONTROLLER 21/03/2003				
PUBLICATION INDEX Aslanapa, Oktay., Turkish Art, İstanbul 1984 T.R. MINISTRY OF CULTURE Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board 04.07.2003 dated and 7697 numbered decision appendix Of ECNHC Board	APPENDIX		COUNCIL APPROVAL			
	REPORT	X	REVISION			
	PHOTOGRAPH	X				
	RELIEF PROJECT					
	RESTORATION PROJECT					
	MAP	X				
	SKETCH					
EPIGRAPH						
ENDOWMENT						
OTHER						

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

H. E. Mr Hüsnü Gürcan Türkoglu
Ambassador
Permanent Delegation of Turkey to
UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
Bureau MS1.59/60/61
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

Our Ref. GB/MA 1366

Paris, 29 September 2010

World Heritage List: Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex (Turkey) – Additional information

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex" as a World Heritage Site and we thank you for your assistance with the recent mission to the property.

We would like to ask for clarifications with regard to a number of aspects relevant to the nomination.

Therefore we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and additional information:

1. Provide a plan of the complex showing the location of the Library, the Sultan's prayer loge and the muezzins' tribune/platform.
2. Deepen the comparative analysis in relation to the selection of the property as a mosque and social complex within the geo-cultural area in terms of the value of the dependencies, both architecturally and socially. This should consider properties whether or not on the World Heritage List, both at the national and international levels, in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.
3. Explain how the boundary of the buffer zone has been set. Is it designed to protect views of the property from all lines of approach?
4. Clarify what works were undertaken in converting the madrasas to museums.

We will look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and should be considered as preliminary information. It also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **Monday 8 November 2010**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme

Copy to Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture
and Tourism
UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris



EDİRNE, SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX



Souvenir d'Andrinople
Mosquée „Sultan Selim“



Addendum 1 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List 11/2010

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY
ICOMOS IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSAL FOR
THE INCLUSION OF THE SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND
ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX ON THE WORLD HERITAGE
LIST 2011**



- **Additional information requested by ICOMOS in relation to the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the world heritage list 2011**

In response to the letter sent to the applicant from Ms Gwenaëlle Bourdin (29.09.2010, Ref.:GB/MA 1366) requesting additional information regarding the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List, we are sending this present document aimed at responding to the requested questions in a direct manner.

Apart from the requested information by ICOMOS this document also details some progress, related to the extension of the buffer zone area of the nominated property (Management Area of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex) in 14th December 2010. The maps and plan shows the extensions are added as an **Appendix 3** to the requested information.

We have made also some other progress related to the Management Plan of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex over the 8 months since Turkey presented the World Heritage Committee of the UNESCO with its proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List. The completed Management Plan will be approved by the Coordination and Supervision Body of the Management Area (Buffer Zone) of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in December 2010.

The Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate (Wakf) as the owner of the Nominated Property has a leading and highly significant role in the Management Plan. During the works, which have been carried out by the Edirne Municipality and the Coordination and Supervision Body of the Management Area, to complete the Management Plan, the Directorate made 2 declarations to the public to define its responsibilities related to Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and the Management Plan. During the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission to Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in 4th – 7th October 2010, ICOMOS expert Mr. Ratish NANDA also suggested the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate to make these declarations. The declarations have been added as an **Appendix 5** and **Appendix 6** to this present document.

Law on Foundations also annexed as an **Appendix 7** to this document to clear Pious Foundations' general tasks and responsibilities towards the Selimiye Mosque and other Cultural Wakf properties in Turkey.



1. Provide a plan of the complex showing the location of the Library, the Sultan's prayer loge and the muezzins' tribune/platform.

Please see below;

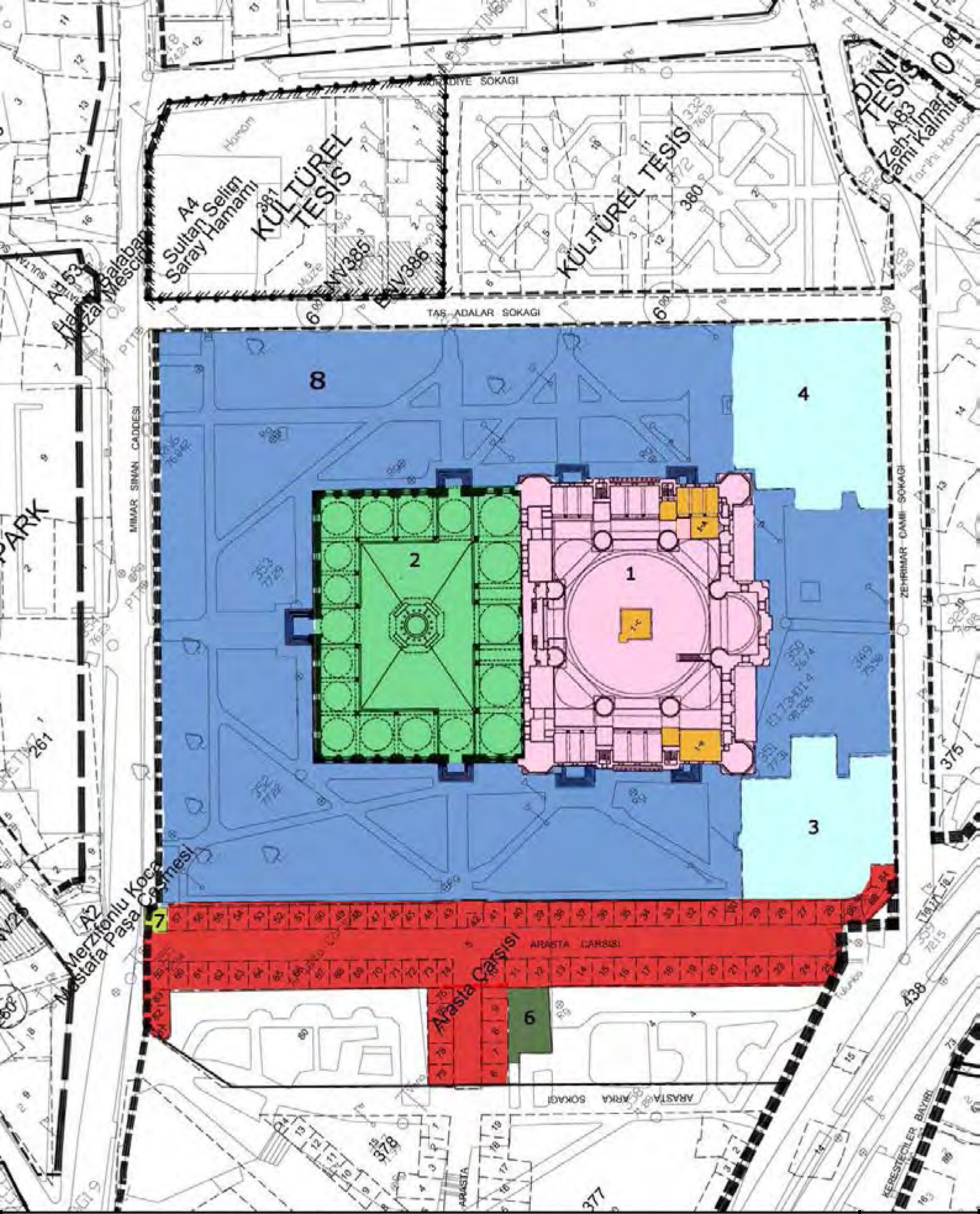
Appendix 1: Plan of the Selimiye Complex (Külliye)

Appendix 1-A: Sultan's Mahfil in the Selimiye Complex

Appendix 1-B: Library in the Selimiye Complex

Appendix 1-C: Muezzin's Mahfil in the Selimiye Complex



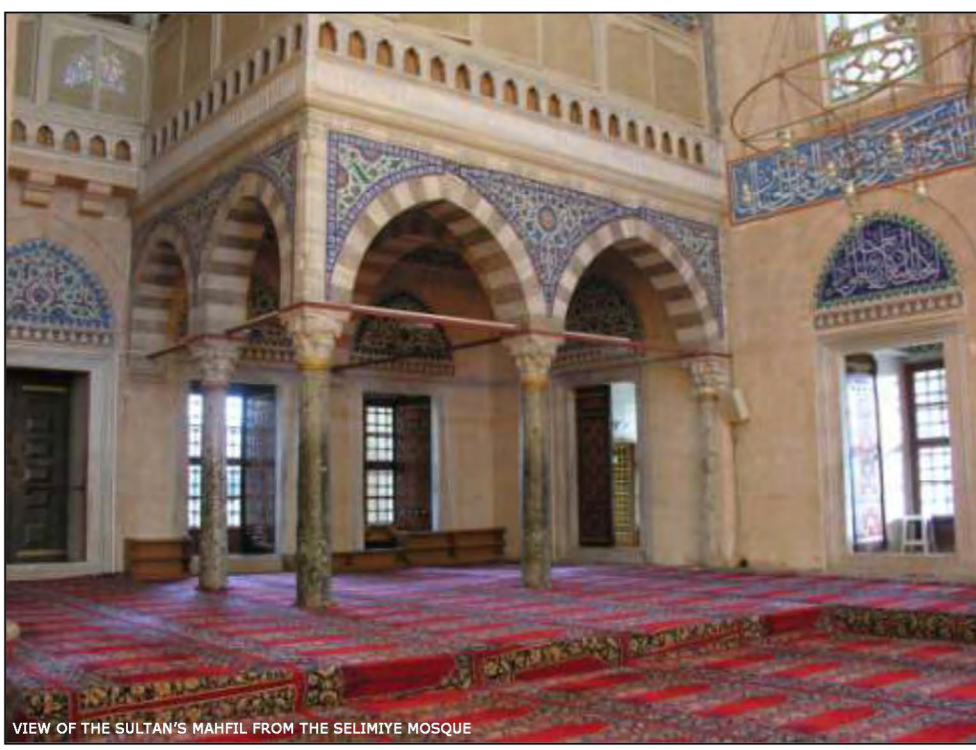


APPENDIX-1: Plan of the Selimiye Complex (Külliye)

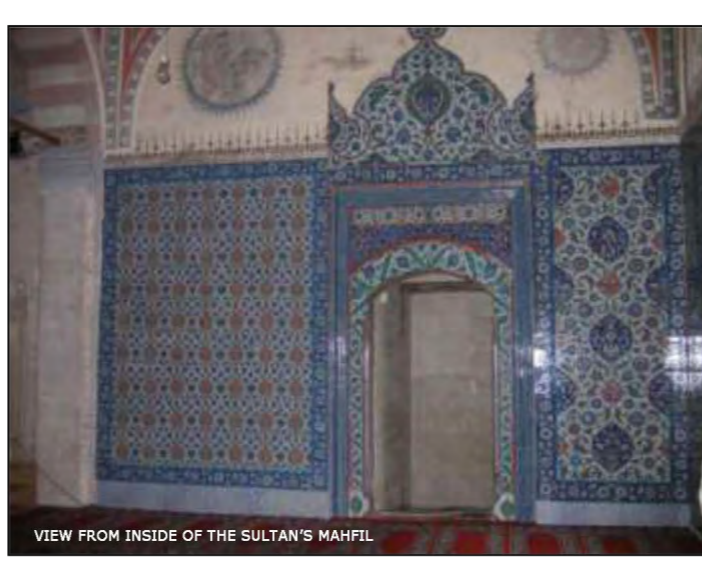
LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1- : Selimiye Mosque | 4- : Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) |
| 1-A: Sultan's Mahfil | 5- : Arasta (Covered Bazaar) |
| 1-B: Library | 6- : Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (coranic School) |
| 1-C: Müezzin's Mahfil | 7- : Muvakkithane |
| 2- : Inner Court | 8- : The Mosque Outer Courtyard |
| 3- : Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum) | |





VIEW OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL FROM THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



VIEW FROM INSIDE OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL



VIEW OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL FROM THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



VIEW OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL FROM THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



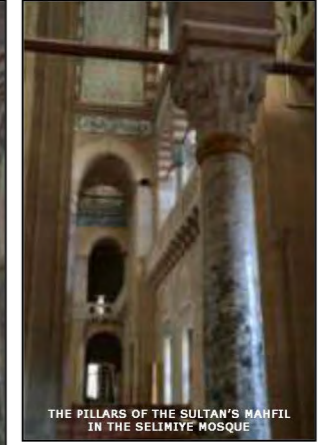
THE PILLARS OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL IN THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



VIEW FROM INSIDE OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL



VIEW FROM INSIDE OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL



THE PILLARS OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL IN THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



THE PILLARS OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL IN THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE



AN ORNAMENT OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL



AN ORNAMENT OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL



ACCESS GATE OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL FROM OUTER COURT



VIEW OF THE SULTAN'S MAHFIL FROM OUTER COURT



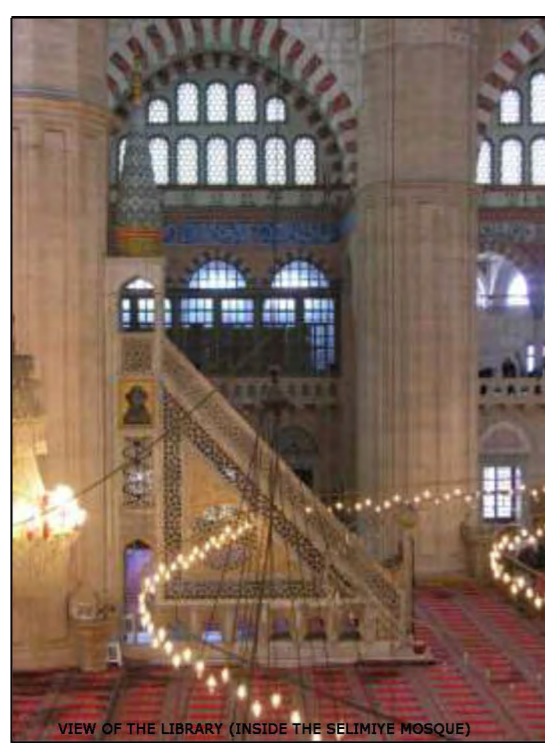
1-A

SULTAN'S MAHFIL IN THE SELIMIYE COMPLEX

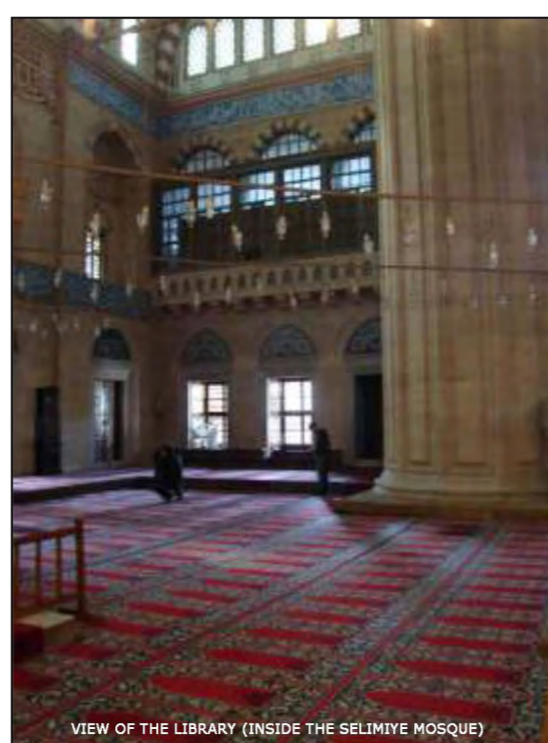
APPENDIX-1: Plan of the Selimiye Complex (Külliye)
LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1- : Selimiye Mosque | 4- : Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) |
| 1-A : Sultan's Mahfil | 5- : Arasta (Covered Bazaar) |
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| 2- : Inner Court | 8- : The Mosque Outer Courtyard |
| 3- : Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum) | |

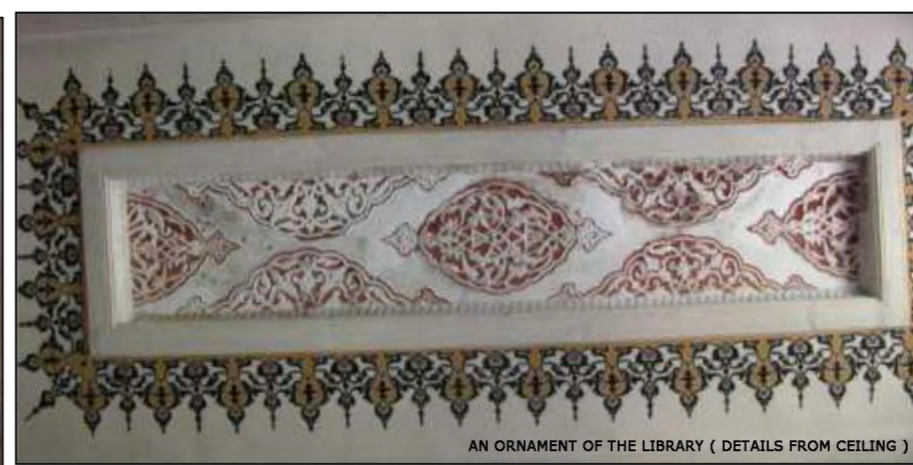




VIEW OF THE LIBRARY (INSIDE THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE)



VIEW OF THE LIBRARY (INSIDE THE SELIMIYE MOSQUE)



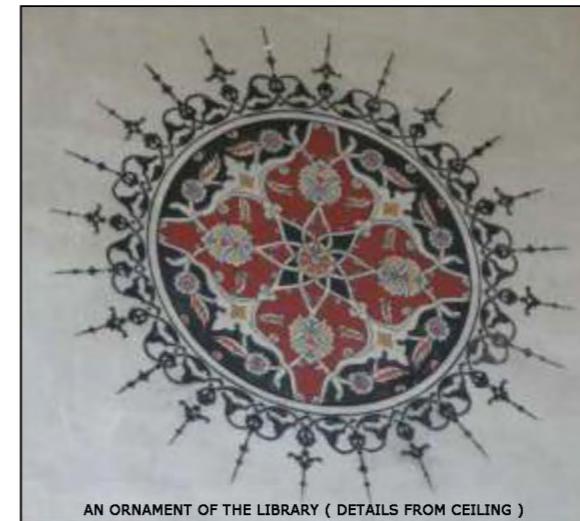
AN ORNAMENT OF THE LIBRARY (DETAILS FROM CEILING)



AN ORNAMENT OF THE LIBRARY (WALL DETAILS)



A BOOKS COVER



AN ORNAMENT OF THE LIBRARY (DETAILS FROM CEILING)



VIEW OF THE LIBRARY FROM OUTER COURT



A BOOKS COVER



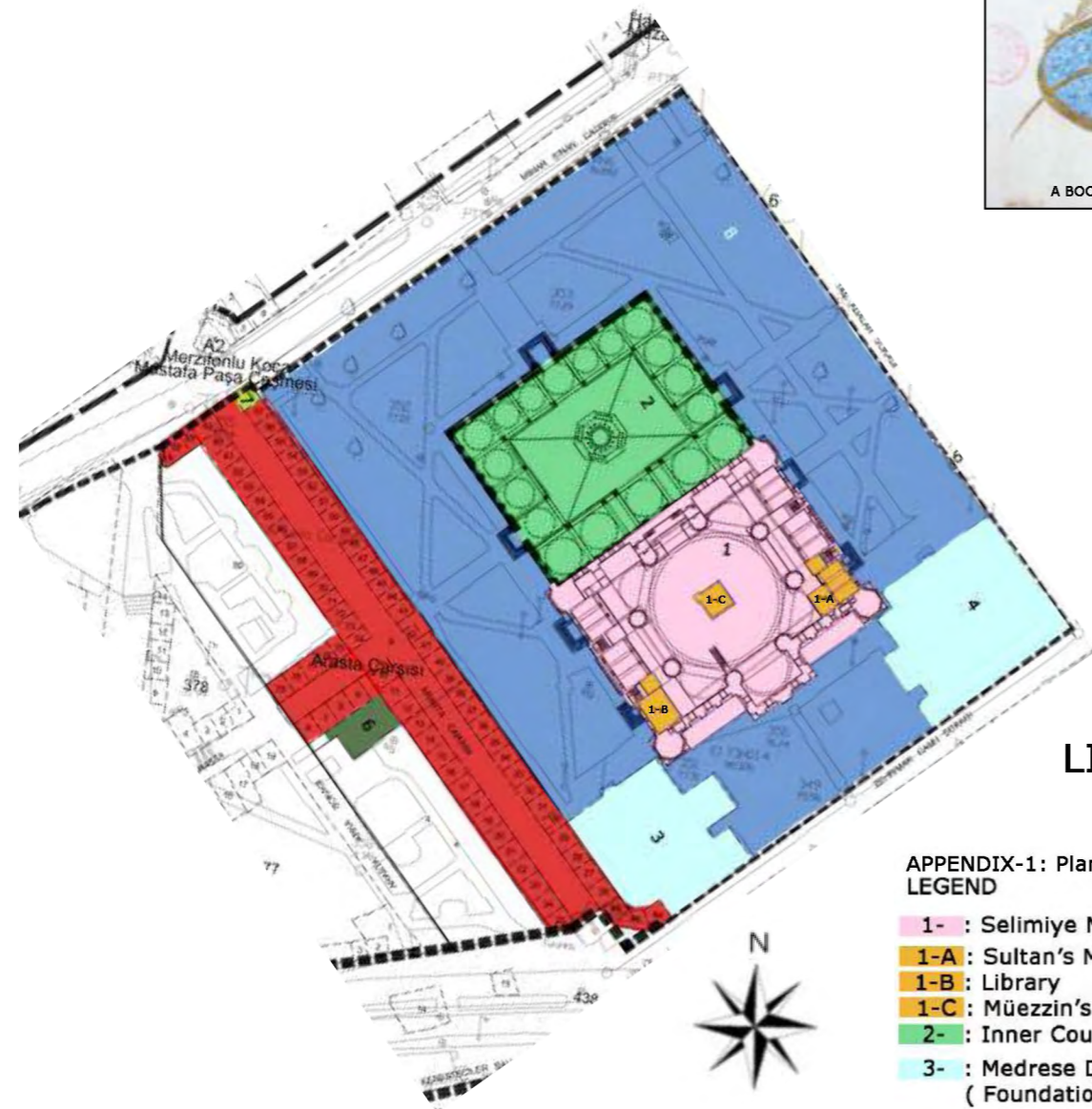
A BOOKS COVER



VIEW FROM INSIDE



VIEW OF THE LIBRARY FROM OUTER COURT

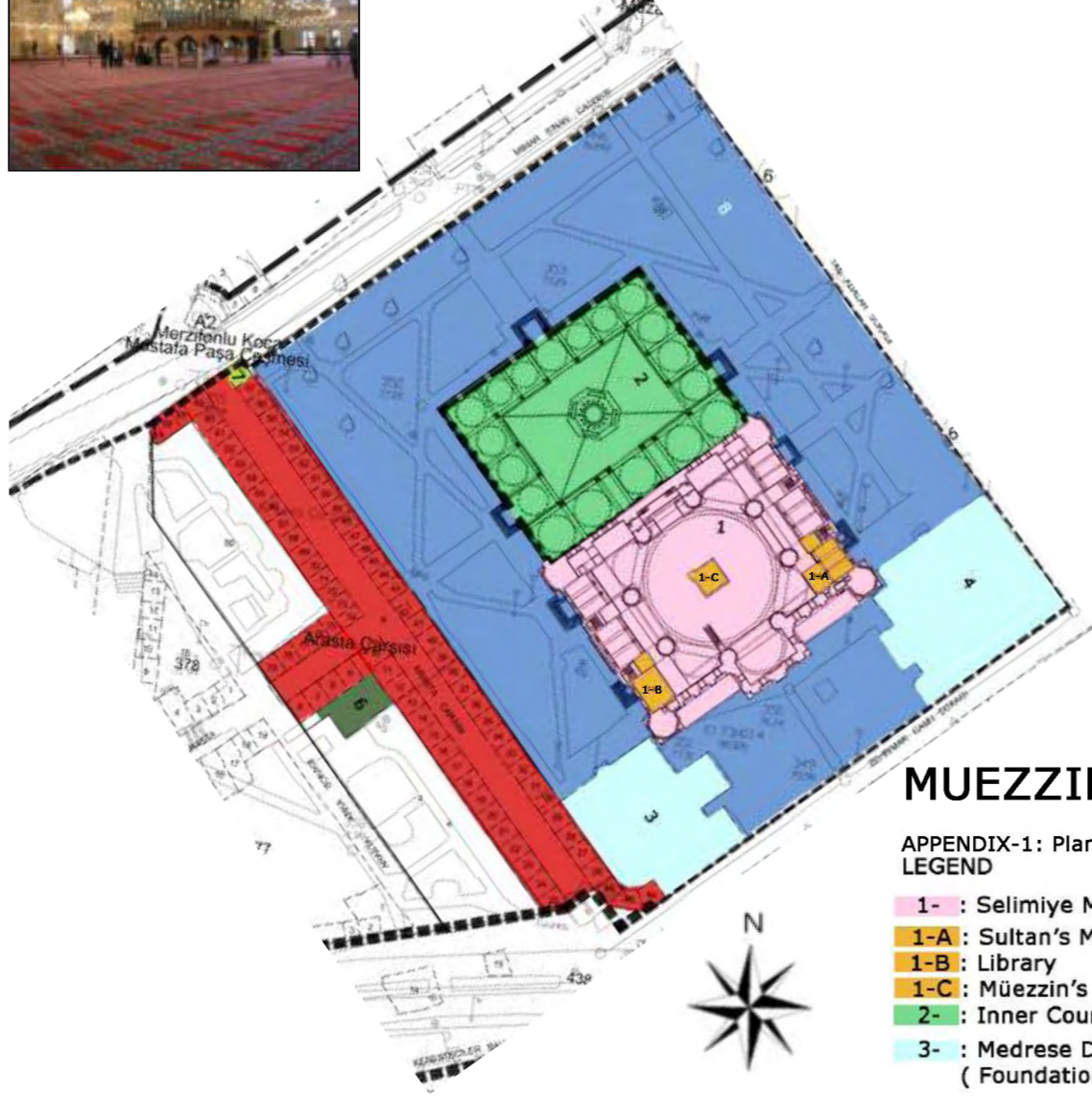
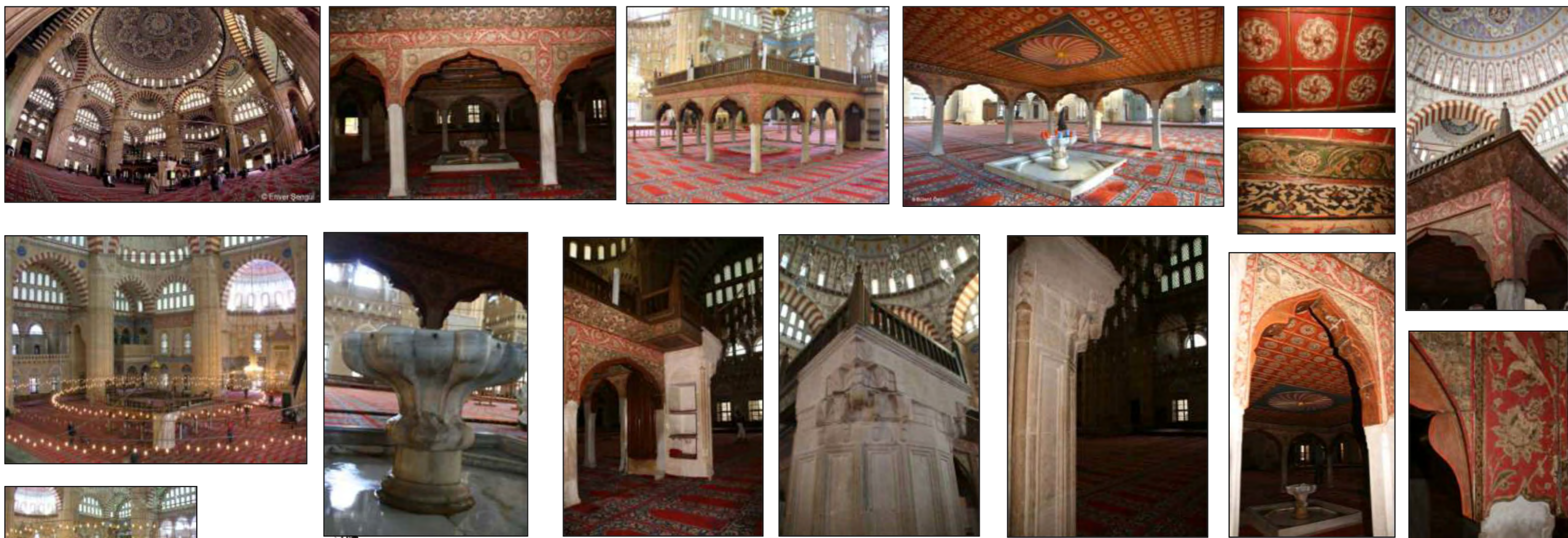


1-B LIBRARY IN THE SELIMIYE COMPLEX

APPENDIX-1: Plan of the Selimiye Complex (Külliye)
LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1- : Selimiye Mosque | 4- : Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) |
| 1-A : Sultan's Mahfil | 5- : Arasta (Covered Bazaar) |
| 1-B : Library | 6- : Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (coranic School) |
| 1-C : Müezzin's Mahfil | 7- : Muvakkithane |
| 2- : Inner Court | 8- : The Mosque Outer Courtyard |
| 3- : Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum) | |



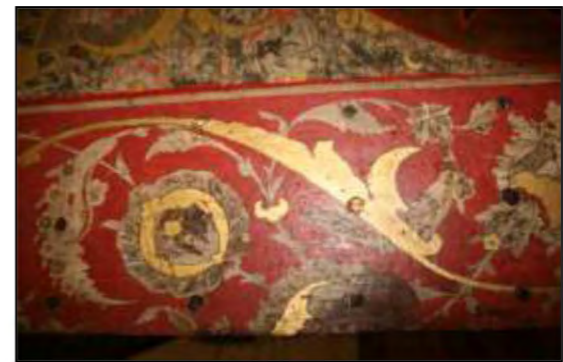


1-C

MUEZZIN'S MAHFIL IN THE SELIMIYE COMPLEX

APPENDIX-1: Plan of the Selimiye Complex (Külliye)
LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1- : Selimiye Mosque | 4- : Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) |
| 1-A : Sultan's Mahfil | 5- : Arasta (Covered Bazaar) |
| 1-B : Library | 6- : Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (coranic School) |
| 1-C : Muezzin's Mahfil | 7- : Muvakkithane |
| 2- : Inner Court | 8- : The Mosque Outer Courtyard |
| 3- : Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum) | |



2. **Deepen the comparative analysis in relation to the selection of property as a mosque and social complex within the geo-cultural area in terms of the value of the dependencies, both architecturally and socially. This should consider properties whether or not on the World Heritage List, both at the national and international levels, in accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.**

Before starting the comparative analyses in relation to the selection of property as a mosque and social complex within the geo-cultural area in terms of the value of the dependencies, both architecturally and socially, it is important to give detailed information on Külliye; a complex which is formed by the architectural settings and is used for the social purposes. Thus the **Appendix 2: Külliye: Mosques and Social Complex** was added to this section.

As an answer to the requested information, at first the külliyes of the Architect Sinan Period will be analysed to clear what was the main features of the külliyes of the 16th century, when the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex was built up (**Section 2A**). Then we have a comparative analysis on the two biggest Külliyes from the pre-Sinan Period of the Ottomans, (1) Istanbul Fatih the Conquerer Külliye and (2) Edirne Külliyes of Sultan Beyazid II. (**Section 2B**)

Later, the architectural and social features of the Külliye of Sehzade Mehmed– Istanbul, Damascus Suleiman Külliye, Suleymaniye Külliye –Istanbul, and Edirne Selimiye Külliye will be discussed. The architecture of all the külliyes, covered in this section is Sinan. Sinan, as the greatest architect in his time, is still keeping the Greatest Architect title from the 16th century onwards, especially in the Islamic Architecture area. Thus all the külliyes, must have been included the comparative analysis for their architectural values, were formed by the külliyes of Sinan. (**Section 2C**)

Likewise the külliyes which should have been added to the comparative analysis for their social values, were also formed by the külliyes which were built by Sinan during the 16th century, as it was the peak level of the Ottomans for socially, educationally, financially etc. (**Section 2C**)



Appendix 2:

KÜLLİYE: Mosques and Social Complex

A külliye is a set of various connected public structures at a particular place built for social purposes¹ mostly seen in Islamic Countries. Külliyes have an intermingle structure with religious and non-religious, public and private. It must take into consideration that the belief of “book of goodness will not close after death, if you make permanent goodness” and the will of “be remembered with the blessing” have encouraged the construction of külliyes.² On the other hand, identity and financial power of the sponsor affected the construction programme of külliyes.

In broadest sense, külliye consists of mosque, madrasa, tomb, hospital, inn, imaret, darussifa, guest house, caravanserai, school (Sibyan School), bookstore, bazaar, bath, muvakkithane (clock house), fountain, sebil (public drinking fountain), hela (public convenience). Some income-generating components such as dig-like entailed estates to accommodate staff, shops, various rental dwellings and terrains also can be considered as complementary elements of the külliye. However, all these structures may not be present in every külliye. Whereas most of the components are present in some külliyes, one or two may be in others.

To be able to accept structures built in the same area for complementary social functions as a külliye, they have to be designed or built all together. Nevertheless, it is known that some külliyes are enlarged with some subsequently built structures in time.

The scope of the integrity formed by the combination of structures which have characteristics of independent units architecturally varies due to the owner of the külliye and geographical position.

State land and the private income of the establisher was endowed as a charitable fund by the Sultan/Emir and the prominent officials to the külliyes which were established for religious, social and sometimes economical purposes so that they could properly run. Thanks to the system called Vaqf (Pious Foundation), the preservation, keeping and maintenance of the structures were supplied. Moreover, incomes obtained from structures established for trading inside and outside the külliye like inn, bazaar, bath, bakery, mill, candle manufacturing shop, paint shop, slaughterhouse, fair grounds and marketplaces were allocated to the expenses of the külliye. The külliye notion as a social service is underlain by the principle “free service to the public.”³

¹ Feridun Akozan, “Türk Külliyesi”, Vakıflar Dergisi 8, 1969, s.303-308.

² Külliye'nin kökeninde işlevsel ve simgesel istekler yatmaktadır. Vakıf sahipleri, yaptırdıkları külliye ile Allah rızası için hizmet sunmanın yanı sıra, sonsuza kadar adlarını, anılarını sürdürecektir. Zeynep Ahunbay, a.g.m., s. 134.

³ Ayla Ödekan, a.g.m., s. 278.



In the early years of Islam, mosques were the only structures in the religious, political, economical and cultural centre and the focal point of the urban settlement. As a most important structure of the town, mosque had preserved these multifunctional characteristics for a long time. As the organization ability of the society developed, a separate structural design required for various social functions. Thus the külliye arrangements were arosed from the public needs.⁴

In Turkish culture, the külliye tradition dates back to old times, before the Islamic period. According to some theories, Turks imported the notion of külliye from Buddhism and after the Islamization of Turks, while existing külliyes in Central Asia were dedicated to Islam and new ones continued to be built.⁵

One of the most famous külliyes in Central Asia is the one was built on behalf of Hodja Ahmet Yesevi (before 1167) in Turkistan. The same külliye was rebuilt in gigantic proportions by centralizing its units in the same building by Timur in Timurlu Empire period. Timurlu Emperor Uluğ Bey formed a külliye with the hankah and hamam⁶ (bath) which he built around the madrasa in Samarkand. Westward immigration and new settlements of Turks in different lands enabled the spread of külliyes to new lands.

The first examples of külliyes in Anatolia date back to the Great Seljuks. Diyarbakir Ulu Mosque with its mosque and madrasa, built by Melik Shah in Diyarbakir, in 1091, sets the first example.⁷ The first example of Early Turkish Emirates Period is Eminuddin Külliye in Mardin (1108-1112). It was built by Artukoglu Necmeddin Ilgaz for his brother Eminuddin in the early 12th century and consists of a mescit (prayer room), a madrasa, a fountain and a bath.⁸

Constructions of külliyes continued in Anatolian Seljuk and Emirates of Anatolia Periods. There are many examples of those such as;



Photograph 1: Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği

⁴ Ayla Ödekan, “Mimarlık ve Sanat Tarihi”, Türkiye Tarihi, Cilt 2, Cem Yayınevi, İstanbul, 2002, s.278.

⁵ Emel Esin, “Muyanlık Uygur “Buyan yapısından (Vihara) Hakanlı Muyanlığına (Ribat) ve Selçuklu Han ve Medreselerine Gelişme”, Malazgirt Armağanı, Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, Ankara, 1993, s. 79-89.

⁶ W. Barthold, Uluğ Bey ve Zamanı, Çev: İ. Aka, Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayını, Ankara, 1997, s. 101-102.

⁷ Feridun Akozan, a.g.m., s. 306.

⁸ Oktay Aslanapa, Osmanlı Devri Mimarisi, İstanbul, 1986, s. 247.



- Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği⁹ built by The Mengucek, (1228-1229)
- Yakub Bey Külliye built by The Germiyans with its madrasa, mescit, imaret in Kutahya, (1411-1412)
- Kastamonu Ismail Bey Külliye inherited from The Candarogullari with its mosque, tomb, madrasa, imaret, inn and bath, (Around 1450s)
- Ibrahim Bey Külliye of Karamanogullari Emirates in Karaman (Around 1450s)
- Ulu Mosque and its Külliye which embodies a mosque, a madrasa, a school, a tomb, a bath, an imaret, a hospital and executive buildings built by Ramazanoglu Halil Bey and his son Piri Mehmet Pasha in Adana (1509-1541) and
- Adana Yag Mosque and its Külliye (1501-1558) with its mosque and madrasa are the last examples of Emirates Period külliyes in Anatolia.



Photograph 2: Adana Yag Mosque and its Külliye (1501-1558)

Early small scale külliyes with few structures were later replaced by bigger ones which were wide-reaching and consisted of multifarious parts. Ottoman Era created the most monumental examples of this kind.¹⁰

In Ottoman Era, greater structural programme particularly comes from Fatih Külliye of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror in Istanbul onwards, whereas Great Seljuk in Anatolia, Early Turkish Emirates, Anatolian Seljuk and Emirates Period had been embodying the limited structures.

We see that exquisite külliyes were built in Istanbul, Edirne and in many other towns of the Ottoman Empire in parallel with the political and social development from the late 15th to the mid 18th century.¹¹

⁹ Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985.

¹⁰ Ayla Ödekan, a.g.m., s. 278.

¹¹ Feridun Akozan, a.g.m., s. 306.



BASIC UNITS OF KULLIYES

It is obvious that each architectural component of a külliye is a separate institution. The focal point of the structural integrity is the mosque.¹² The mosque (or mescit) plays the main role and the madrasa, the school (Sibyan School), the imaret, the caravanserai, the inn, the hospital, the bath, the muvakkithane, the fountain, shadirvan, sebil (public drinking fountain) comes later in the Kulliyes.

1. The Mosque

Mmosques are the buildings where Muslims worship together. It is an integrated place within the bounds of possibilities. In some mosques, supplementary units like shadirvan for ablution, restroom, and muvakkithane exist. It is also possible to consider¹³ the mosques, where people met to negotiate public issues in the early years of Islam¹⁴, as public schools where people were educated by means of salaah, khutba¹⁵, and preach.¹⁶

2. Sibyan Schools

Sibyan Schools were institutions where primary education was carried out. "Sibyan", plural of "sabi" which means "young boy" in Arabic, is used as "Sibyan School" to refer to the schools where young boys were educated. Yet, not only young boys but also young girls aged 5-6 went to these schools. Sibyan Schools, which were established on a charity basis for public children, were based upon free education service for all children as stated in the Quran.¹⁷ The education given in Sibyan Schools provided religious socialization for children in society.¹⁸ Sibyan Schools generally had one or two rooms. They also included service units like fountains and restrooms.

3. Madrasas

Madrasas, one of the most important units of külliyes, were institutions for secondary and higher education. People finished Sibyan schools or received a private education equal to that, used to go to madrasas and took courses from certain teachers named müderris within a particular programme. Ottomans established the madrasas by modeling Emirates of Seljuk and Anatolian. Furthermore, Ottoman madrasas benefited from ulama trained for religious sciences in Damascus, Egypt and from the ones trained for positive sciences in

¹² Feridun Akozan, a.g.m., s. 304.

¹³ B, Yediyıldız, "Sinan'ın Yaptığı Eserlerin Sosyal ve Kültürel Açısından Tahlili", VI Vakıf Haftası, Vakıf Medeniyeti Çerçevesinde Mimar Sinan ve Dönemi Sempozyumu, 5-8 Aralık 1988, Ankara, 1989, s. 106.

¹⁴ İbrahim Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, Osmanlı Tarihi 2 (5. Baskı), Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, 1988, s. 637.

¹⁵ Advice given to the pulpit on Friday and Eid prayers.

¹⁶ The mosque, the religious speech in places such as mosques.

¹⁷ Özgönül Aksoy, Osmanlı Devri İstanbul Sibyan Mektepleri Üzerine Bir İnceleme, İstanbul, 1963, s.13.

¹⁸ İlhan Tekeli; Serim İlkin, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Eğitim ve Bilgi Üretim Sisteminin Oluşumu ve Dönüşümü, Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara 1999, s. 7.



Baghdad -Semerqand. As stated before, Orhan Gazi¹⁹ assigned Davudi-i Kayserî, educated in Kayseri and Cairo, as the first professor, “müderri”, when he established the first Ottoman madrasa in Iznik. It can be said that in Ottoman times, madrasa education approximately dates back to the foundation of the state. In madrasas besides the instruction of Islamic sciences such as Kelam, Belagat, Lugat, Nahiv, Sarf, Hadis and Islamic law, positive sciences like Maths, Astronomy, Philosophy, Logic, History, and Geography were taught.

The architectural components of madrasas were schoolrooms and rooms where madrasa staff was accommodated. In addition, basic functional units were complemented with shadirvans and restrooms.²⁰ They were generally designed in the center of the madrasas’ courts

Both the pragmatic view of Ottomans on science and the constant competition due to their geopolitical position attached great importance to geography and medical science²¹ within the Ottoman Madrasas. Especially in the 16th century Ottoman scientists contributed greatly to Maths, Astronomy, and medical science by producing lots of original and translated works.²² These scientific developments also had positive effects on cultural and governmental developments²³ of the Ottomans.

4. İmaret

Another unit in Külliye is İmaret which was used to distribute food to poor people. There were given food twice in a day to the Madrasa students, Külliye staffs and all guests who stayed in the imaret and caravanserai. İmarets are the general organizations with their kitchen, dining hall, storage, cellar, warehouse, barn, toilets, woodhouse and bakery.²⁴ Management and accounting, including for the reserved spaces should also be considered as a part of imaret system.

5. Tabhane

Tabhanes which can be take part in the integrity of Külliye are the accomodation places. These are the buildings which planned with the İmarets to host the guests in the city.

¹⁹ The Ottoman Sultan (1281-2362)

²⁰ Zeynep Ahunbay, “Mimar Sinan'ın Eğitim Yapıları, Medreseler, Darülmüesses, Mektepler”, Mimarbaşı Koca Sinan Yaşadığı Çağ ve Eserleri 1, Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü, İstanbul, 1988, s. 239.

²¹ R. Demir, Osmanlılarda Bilimsel Düşüncenin Yapısı, Epos Yay., Ankara, 2002, s. 74-75.

²² Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Büyük Cihad'dan Frenk Fodulluğu'na, İletişim Yayınları, İstanbul, 1996, s. 27-29.

²³ F. Unan, “Osmanlı Medreselerinde Din Eğitimi Ve Öğretimi”, Cumhuriyetin 75. Yılında Türkiye'de Din Eğitimi Sempozyumu (4-6 Aralık 1998- İzmir), Ankara, 1999, s. 30.

²⁴ B. Yediyıldız, a.g.m., s. 110.



6. Caravanserai

Caravanserais could take place in the integrity of Külliyes or built separately. And they are general accomodation places on the stops of express ways or settlements on the way.²⁵ It has a plan scheme which occured with shop, storage and rooms around a court. There are also service spaces for the staffs like shoemaker, horseshoer, and veterinary to meet travellers' needs.

7. Tekke and Zaviye

The tekke and zaviyes seen mostly early period of Otoman Architecture were the organizations which aimed the education of people and nefs(soul) disicpline of the members.²⁶

8. Darüşşifa

Darüşşifas, especially in the Külliyes were used as both the medicine faculty for the operations of graduated students and hospital for the patients.²⁷ The places like rooms of nurses and doctors, operating room with the units of patient rooms, pharmacy, bath, toilet are included to this integrity.

9. Bath

It is understood that the prior building was the bath in the construction of the big külliyes. The bath buildings were instructed for the cleaning needs, counted as one of the income-generating buildings due to the payments of the people who used here.

Külliyes encouraged the social and cultural integration by playing the catalyzator role. Mosque courtyards, in a way, took the function of common public place. Mosques are the places where both the religous necessities fulfilled and the social relations improved. They have a very big importance socially by bringing together statesmen and scientists with the people.

²⁵ B. Yediylıdız, a.g.m., s. 112.

²⁶ Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, "Osmanlı Eğitim ve Bilim Kurumları", Osmanlı Devleti ve Medeniyeti Tarihi II, ed. E. İhsanoğlu, İslam Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi, İstanbul, 1998, s. 230.

²⁷ İ. Terzioğlu, "Yeni Kaynaklar Işığında Karahanlı Hastahane Ve Tıp Tarihine Bir Bakış", Uluslararası Osmanlı Öncesi Türk Kültürü Kongresi Bildirileri Ankara, 1989, s. 165.



2.A THE FEATURES OF THE KULIYES IN THE 16TH CENTURY (Architect Sinan Period)

There is no condition such as taking place of all buildings in integrity of külliye. In the greater külliyes of 16th century, it is seen that the important part of units were question for the architectural programme.

It is possible to categorise the 16th century Külliyes according to the sponsors as Padishah and his family, Beys, statesmen or the notables of the society. There are also small scale külliyes built by notables of society which consisted of the units of prayer house-madrasah, prayer house-water fountain.

Sultan Külliyes are the külliyes built by padisahs and his family. In the politic structure of the period, Sultan had the highest authority and power. Power of the state and the existence of the society represented in the personality of him. At the same time, He was the owner of state as a phenomenon which was based upon sheria laws (Islamic Rules). Therefore, greatest and largest programmed külliyes built by them. Even if they were built by personal wealth of Padishah, these külliyes actually were state buildings. Besides, it is a remarkable feature that the Darüşşifas were in only Sultans Külliye's programmes.

There was a system based upon assignment of the state resources in the basis of külliyes which were built by statesmen. It's seen that some part of these külliyes had a wide variety architectural system. Especially in the second part of 16th century, in the time of Suleiman Magnificent, some vizier külliyes built by Architect Sinan were more comprehensive than some Sultan Külliyes which were built before or after periods.



2.B KULLIYES – BEFORE THE SINAN PERIOD

The imperial degree to which Ottoman architecture reached dates back to the period of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror. It was in Sultan Mehmet period when külliye construction was handled in a holistic planning. Therefore, Fatih Külliye and Bayezid Külliye plannings should be taken into consideration before the Selimiye Mosque and Its Küliye.

A. Istanbul Fatih the Conquerer Külliye:

Fatih Külliye was built by Atik Sinan between 1463- 1471.

Fatih Külliye which was built on a 7200 m² land consisted of the structures below²⁸:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A mosque | 5. Mediterranean Tetimme Madrasas
(embodies 4 madrasas) |
| 2. Black Sea Madrasas:
(embodies 4 madrasas) | 5a. Rabia |
| 2a. Ayak Kurşunlu ¹ , | 5b. Salise |
| 2b. Ayak Çift Kurşunlu, | 5c. Saniye |
| 2c. Baş Çift Kurşunlu, | 5d. Ula |
| 2d. Baş Kurşunlu, | 6. Darü'tta'lim (Mektep [school]) |
| 3. Mediterranean Madrasas
(embodies 4 madrasas) | 7. Darüşşifa |
| 3a. Ayak Kurşunlu, | 8. Library |
| 3b. Ayak Çift Kurşunlu, | 9. Tabhane (guest room) |
| 3c. Baş Çift Kurşunlu, | 10. Imaret and Fodlahane (a small bakery) |
| 3d. Baş Kurşunlu | 11. Caravanserai |
| 4. Black Sea Tetimme Madrasas
(embodies 4 madrasas) | 12. Fatih Türbe(Tomb) |
| 4a. Semaniye | 13. Gülbahar Sultan Türbe (Tomb of Fatih's
wife Gülbahar Sultan) |
| 4b. Sadise | 14. Irgatlar Bath |
| 4c. Sabia | |
| 4d. Hamise | |

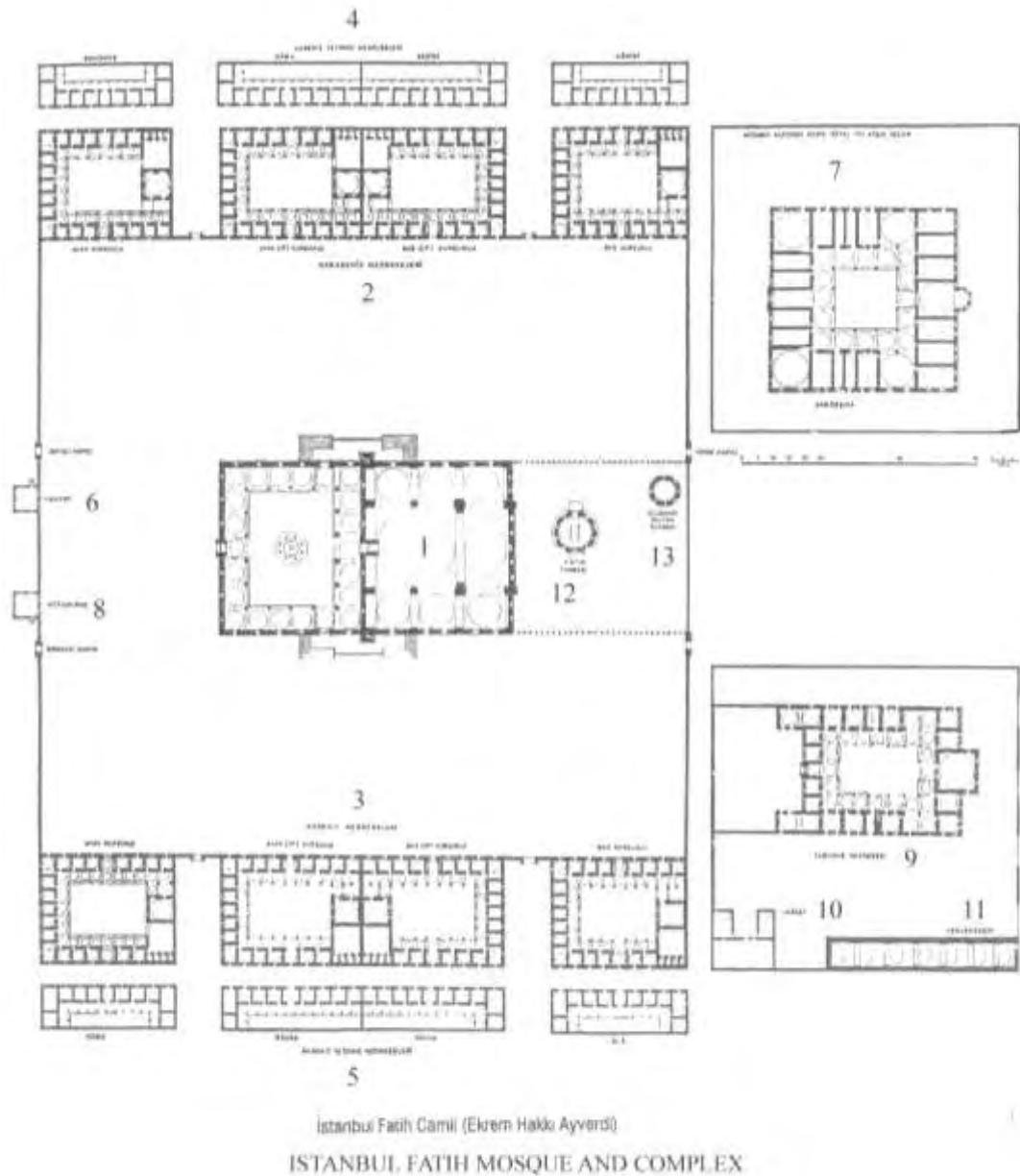
It is totally natural for a growing empire and its Padishah to build a külliye by taking the demands of those times into consideration. The new capital was Istanbul and it was the center of the empire in every respect (education, culture, science, economy, trade, etc.). the reason why the number of madrasas increased in Fatih Külliye comparing the preceding külliyes, was the switch of educational structuring to Istanbul.

After the construction of madrasas in Fatih Külliye, the külliyes in Ottoman boundaries were subjected to a gradation of both, educational and architectural points.

²⁸ Feridun Akozan, "Süleymaniye-Fatih Külliyesi", Mimar Sinan Dönemi Türk Mimarlığı ve Sanatı, Yay Haz. Zeki Sönmez, İş Bankası Yay, İstanbul, 1988, s. 15-16.



Madrasa education had continued in Zeyrek Pontokrator Monastery until the construction of Fatih Külliye. When the great Külliye of Fatih was finished, all those madrasas, which were the first Turkish higher education institutions of Istanbul, moved to this new külliye together with all their students, equipment, and professors (müderris).



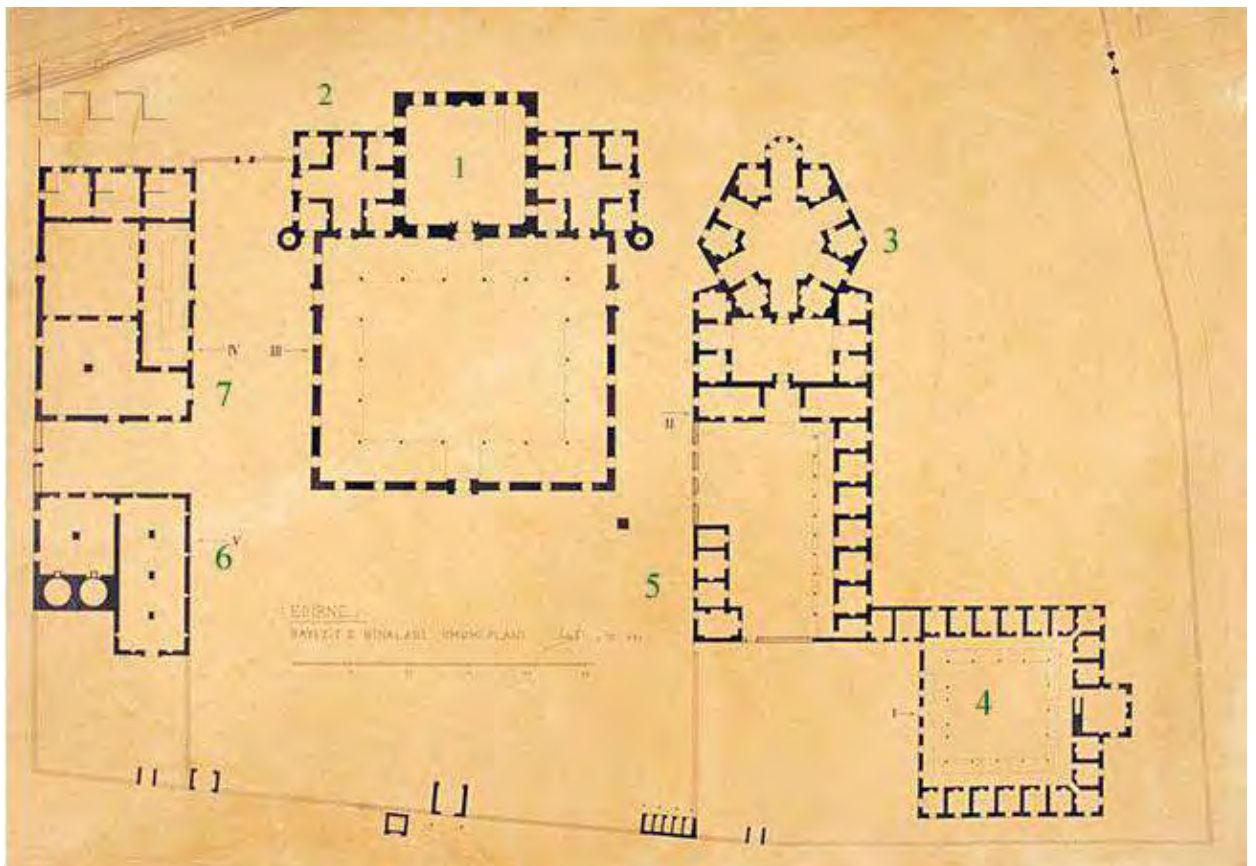
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. A mosque | 8. Library |
| 2. Black Sea Madrasas | 9. Tabhane (guest room) |
| 3. Mediterranean Madrasas | 10. Imaret and Fodlahane (a small bakery) |
| 4. Black Sea Tetimme Madrasas | 11. Caravanserai |
| 5. Mediterranean Tetimme Madrasas | 12. Fatih Türbe(Tomb) |
| 6. Darü'tt'lim (school) | 13. Gülbahar Sultan Türbe |
| 7. Darü'sşifa | 14. (Tomb of Fatih's wife Gülbahar Sultan) |
| | 15. Irgatlar Bath |



B. Kulliyes of Sultan Bayezid II. -Edirne

Edirne Sultan II. Bayezid Kulliyes was built during 1484-1488 by Architect Hayreddin. The Külliye consisted of;

- 1- Mosque
- 2- Tabhane
- 3- Darüüşşifa
- 4- Medical madrasah
- 5- Supply storage
- 6- Kitchen
- 7- İmaret
- 8- Bath and watermill (wich are not exist today),



KULLIYE OF SULTAN BAYEZİD II PLAN

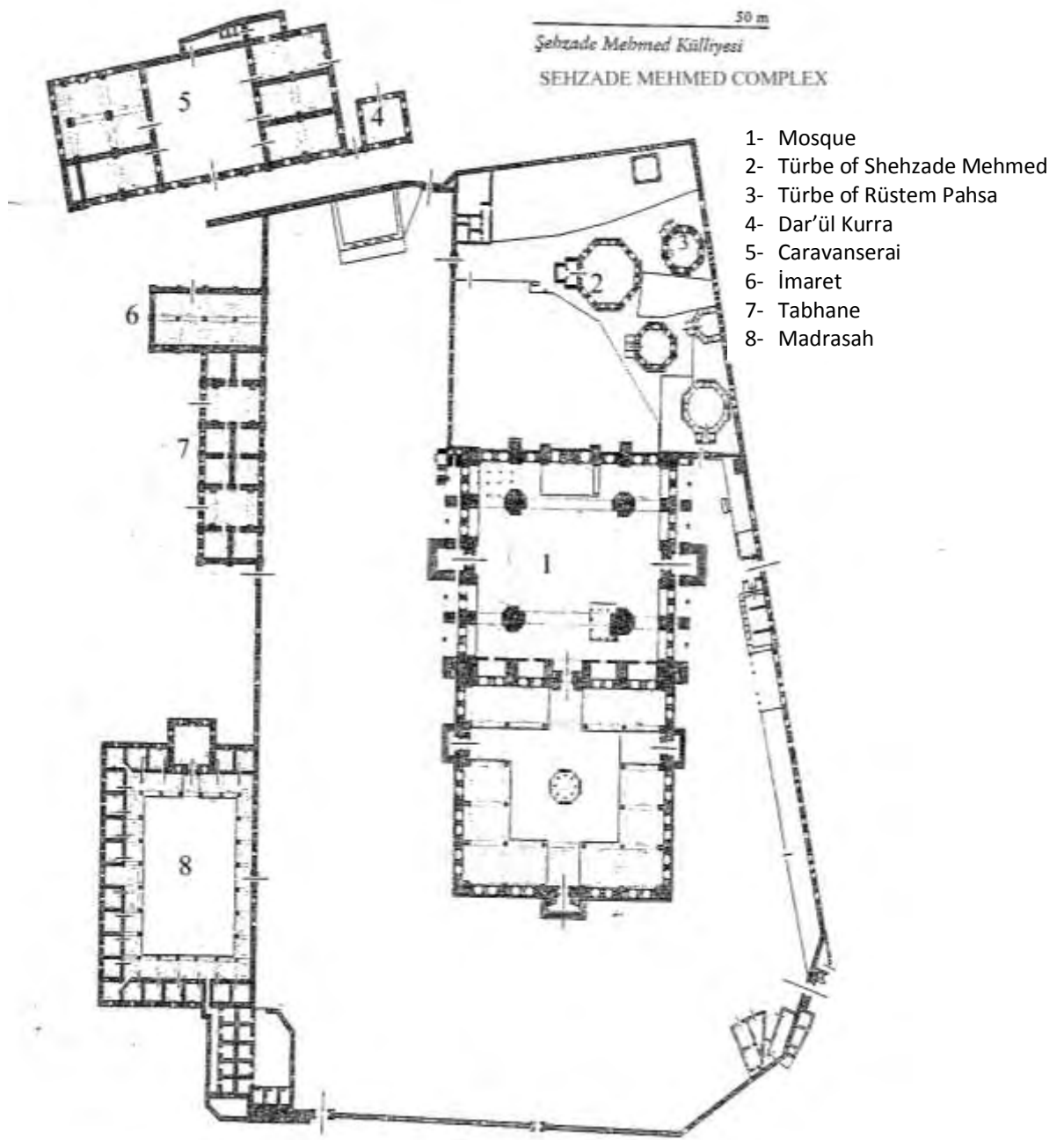
The külliye establishes in 22 thousand square meter area in the shore of Tunca River. Külliye of Beyazid consists of an imaret and public kitchen in the each two sides and the mosque in the middle of them. And built on a rectangular settling system based upon the simetrically thriaxial grouping.



2.C. KULLIYES of SINAN

A Kulliye of Shehzade Mehmed - Istanbul

Architect Sinan created biaxial grouping in Külliye of Shehzade Mehmed (1543-1548) instead of thriaxial grouping of period of Beyazid II. One of axials includes madrasah, caravanserai and imaret and the second one includes mosque and türbe. Külliye units can be seen in the Plan of the Shehzade Mehmed Complex, given below.



B. Damascus Suleiman Kulliye

Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye is an obscure but very important building of Architect Sinan. Its construction started after a bit fulfilling of Shehzade Mehmed Mosque in 1548. First part which consists of mosque and imaret binary realised 1554-55; the second part consists of madrasah and covered bazaar realised in 1566-67. It had a two phased construction programme. We see the first simetrical and balanced settlement system in this building groups among the Sinan's külliyes.

Madrasah-covered bazaar binary which added to Külliye in the last period of Suleiman Magnificent, were added to the east side of the first building group and turning 7 degree to west from the main axial of the mosque.

Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye was thought as a külliye to give service to the Hadj caravans. There is a mosque in the South, an imaret in the North, in the east and west there is a caravanserai with fourteen domes as seven serial and two each, and also there is a porched tabhane with six domes in a line of a rectangle courtyrad.(see plan Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye) In this planning, the place of imaret draws attention.

If we look at the units of the külliye on the plan, the units are lined up as follows:

- 1- Mosque
- 2- İmaret
- 3- Caravansaries
- 4- Tabhanes

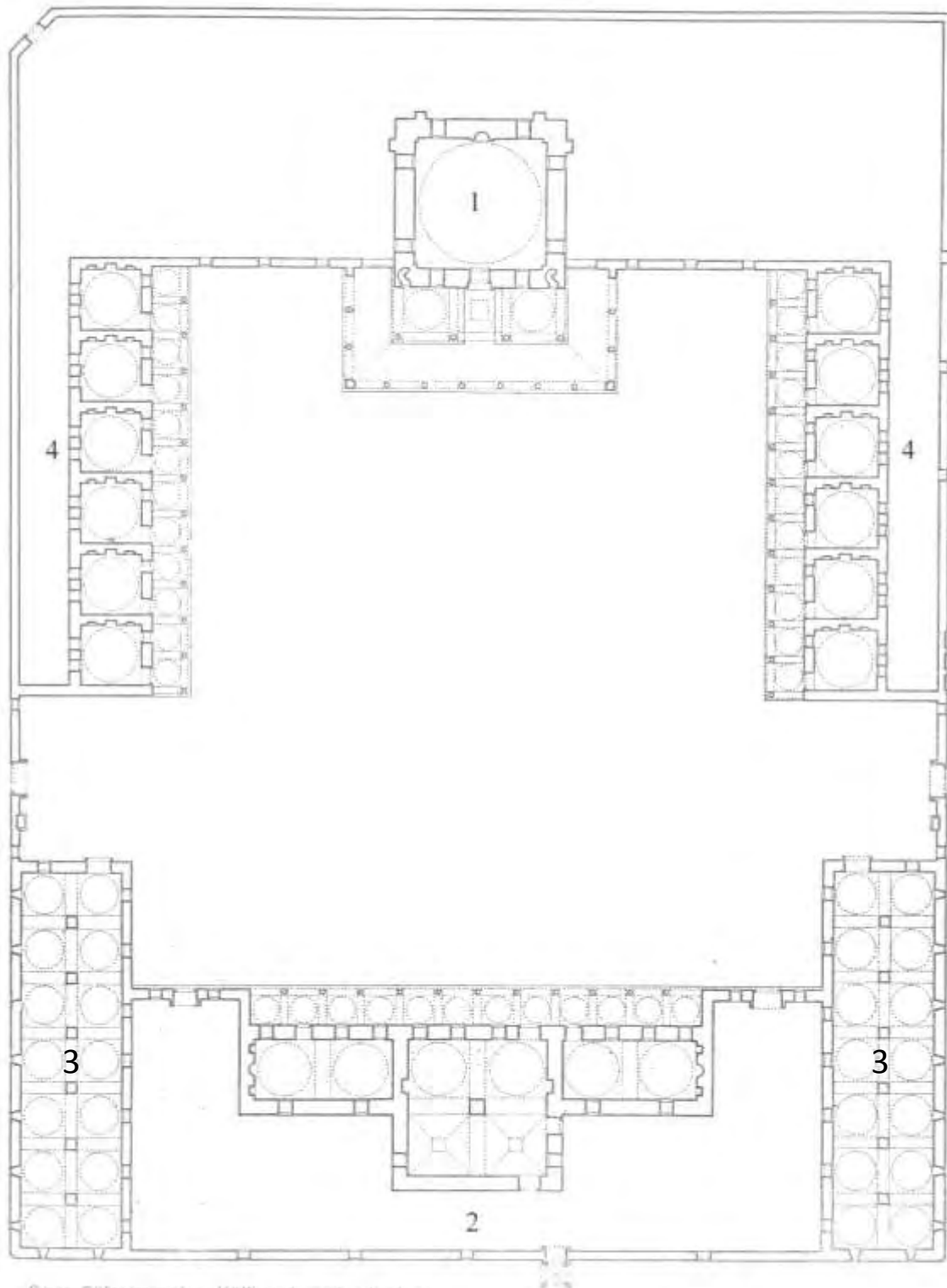
Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye is a production of a modest plan without an assertive design in the way of settlement and the architectural establishing of the buildings. Settlement plan which was installed on a relations of mosque and imaret based upon a two dimensional planning system.²⁹ Mosque-İmaret relations in Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye, like in İstanbul Süleymaniye Külliye, It was gave place to the mosque and imaret in the North and South as opposite.³⁰

In Damascus Süleymaniye Külliye, we see that center is left empty. In Fatih Kulliye mosque as a dominant feature, filled the center. In Damascus Külliye courtyard place is not from the surroundings to the center, it flows from center to the surrounding buildings. Buildings describe the courtyard but do not dominate it.

²⁹ Aptullah Kuran, **a.g.m.**, s. 168.

³⁰ Aptullah Kuran, Şam Süleymaniye Külliyesi, **a.g.m.**, s. 172.





Şam Süleymaniye Külliyesi vaziyet planı

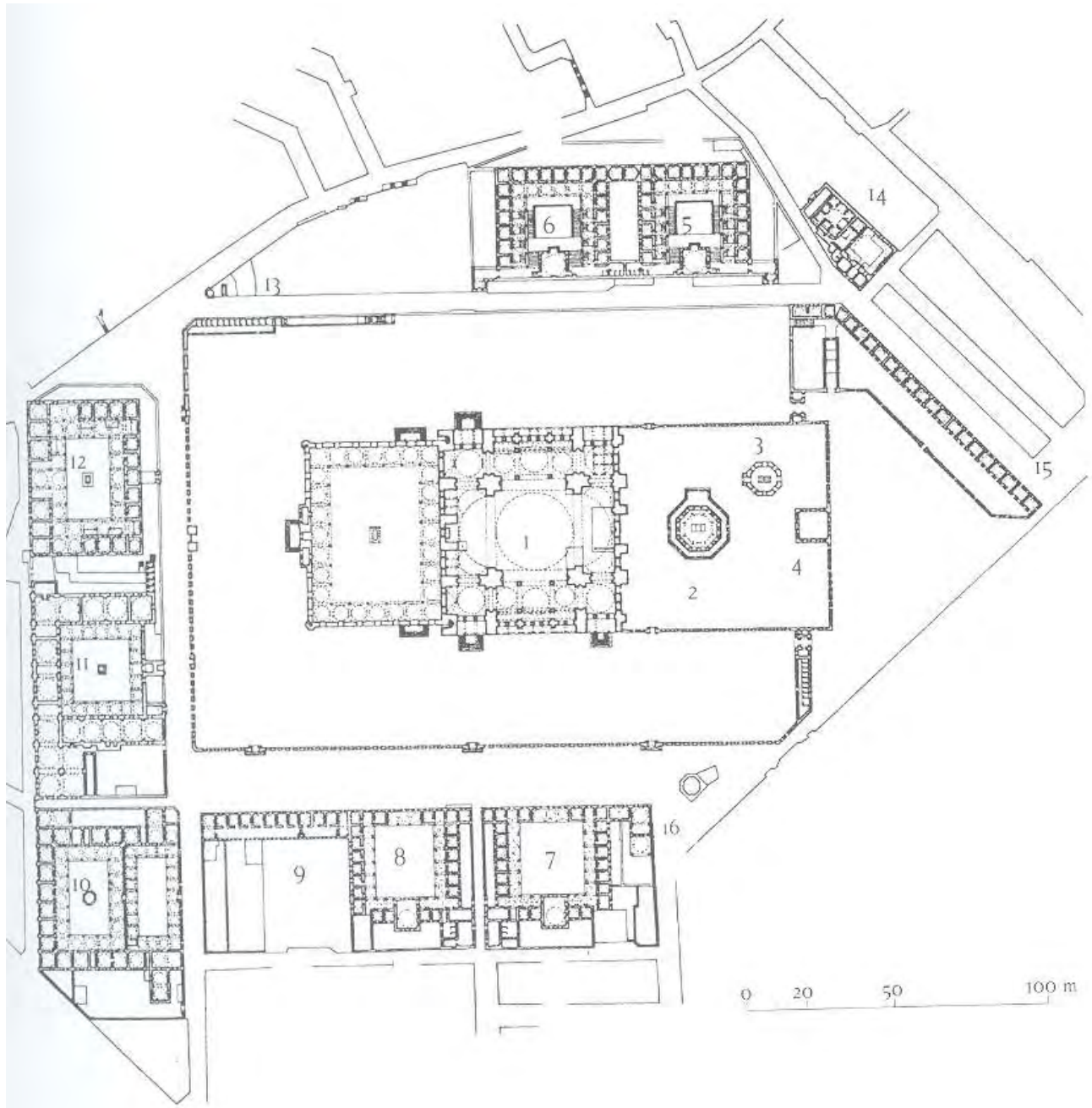
DAMASCUS SULEIMAN MOSQUE AND COMPLEX PLAN

- 1- Mosque
- 2- İmaret
- 3- Caravansaries
- 4- Tabhanes



C. Süleymaniye Külliye -Istanbul

Istanbul Süleymaniye Külliye was built on a 63.500 m² land from 1550-1557. The mosque is situated in the center of the külliye. The components are as seen on the site plan:



- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The mosque | 10. Medical Madrasa |
| 2. Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Tomb in Hazire section | 11. Darüşşifa (Hospital) |
| 3. Hürrem Sultan Tomb | 12. İmaret (Public Kitchen) |
| 4. Dar'ül Kurra | 13. Tabhane (Guesthouse) |
| 5. Râbi Madrasa | 14. Architect Sinan Tomb |
| 6. Sâlis Madrasa | 15. Public Bath |
| 7. Evvel Madrasa | 16. Dar'ül Hadis (Hadith School) |
| 8. Sâni Madrasa | 17. Sıbyan School (Primary School) |



Süleymaniye Külliye which is one of the most important tentative works of Classical Ottoman architecture is a wide-reaching construction which added new dimensions to the landscape. One of the significant sides of the külliye, which symbolizes the economic and social structure of the era, is that it had a ledger. Süleymaniye Külliye was constructed through one of the greatest site organizations of architectural history.³¹ Architect Sinan established a huge organization when he started the construction of this külliye.³²

Süleymaniye Külliye was built on a narrower steep slope. It is situated on the embankments descending from its platform to Haliç (The Golden Horn). The construction was only possible by taking some additional land from ancient Bayezid Palace. Despite these difficulties, Architect Sinan reached success on the location of the külliye which was quite important.³³

Süleymaniye Külliye resembles Fatih Külliye by its huge courtyard embodying a mosque and two tombs in the center and madrasas on the long sides. It also resembles Gebze Çoban Mustafa Külliye by its structures surrounding the courtyard from three sides. However, different from those two, the precedence between the mosque in the courtyard and charity institutions outside the tombs was determined and the graded layout of the topography, which was utilized well, was attained by placing the structures surrounding the courtyard on different leveling instruments and building new paths between those and the courtyard.³⁴

Süleymaniye is an outstanding külliye with its educational facilities other than the religious ones. For the town and citizens of those times, it was a university campus and the center of culture and science of today. To make this mission possible for külliyes, it is an informed choice to build them in the center of the town or on a distinguished area.



Süleymaniye Complex

³¹ Doğan Kuban, İstanbul, Yazıları, YEM Yayınları, İstanbul, 1998, s. 111.

³² Oktay Aslanapa, a.g.e., s. 27

³³ Ferideun Akozan, a.g.m., s. 16.

³⁴ Aptullah Kuran, Mimar Sinan'ın Külliyesi, s. 168.



The sloped topographic structure of Istanbul offered Sinan some other opportunities. The architect had the chance to use the undersides of the platform by forming another platform on the ridge of the slope. By means of this, he could use the lower parts for some facilities of the külliye. Sinan used those parts as shops in Süleymaniye.

The choice of location, namely Süleymaniye as a külliye on a hill, is based on the ground of the factors stated before. First of those is the need for a külliye in the area where it was constructed. As for the bigger sultan külliyes, this need should be taken as of the town. After all, it is obvious that it was built to meet the needs of the whole town as a great multifunctional külliye situated in the center.

However, it can also be said that this factor was less influential on the location of Süleymaniye. The reason was that Süleymaniye was a great sultan külliye and it had a symbolic significance due to its employer's social role. Doğan Kuban's words for the site selection would make more sense for the issue:

“Before the westernization movements in Istanbul, the location of structures built for social purposes such as monuments, mosques, madrasas, imarets, schools, fountains, and sebils (public fountain) varies due to their size and function. As for the greater Sultan structures, the site selection basically depends upon symbolic concerns more than functional ones. The second factor for site selection was to find an area which could be effective in the general silhouette of the town. The reason why Süleymaniye was built there was Kanuni's aim of incorporating the basic requirements of his reign into the social life and physical layout of the town.”

In the site selection of Süleymaniye, Employer/Founder had a big share. Employer of Külliyes was Suleyman Magnificent which the külliye was constructed in the most powerful period of Ottomans. And Külliye was a big politic show which tells that era with its location on the hill and settlement scheme that support it inside of the city. Selected a hill which look at Haliç(Golden Horn) brought into the Külliye an imposing looking which rules the city and Haliç. Settling in the hill and a sloped field of Külliyes, site selection, had influence in the area designing, in other words, place organizing. Because, while making the area designing, area features were evaluated very well. Külliye took shape according to the located place and field.

When looked at the layout plan of Külliye, it is seen a complex which a mosque take place in the center and has a sharp geometrical scheme around the other buildings as symmetrically took place. Süleymaniye Külliye, in a field which has a proclivity in different direction and was shaped according to the conditions of the field by benefiting the proclivity with organizing terraces placing to the different grades.



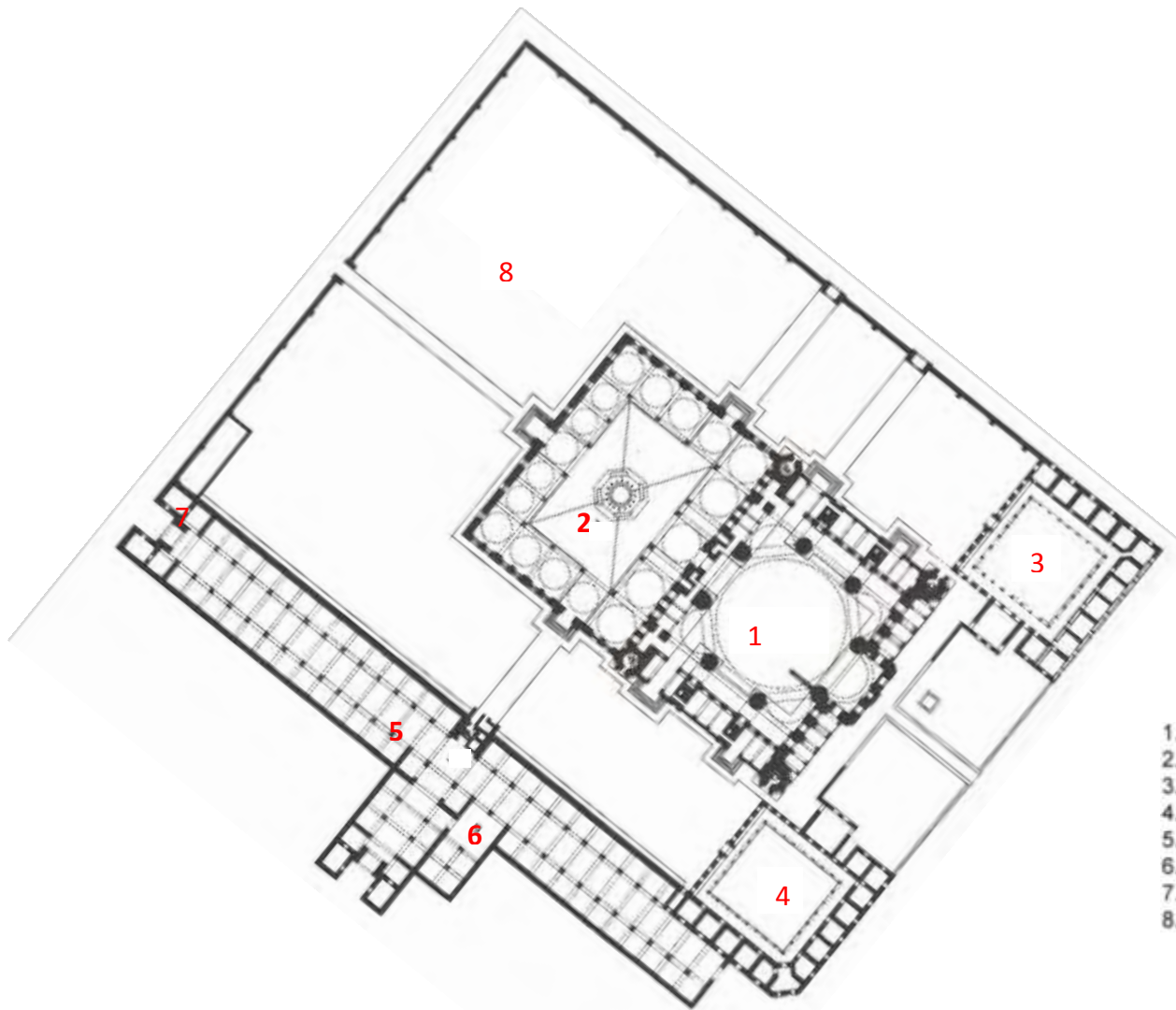
D. Edirne Selimiye Külliye

In Edirne Selimiye Külliye, Selimiye Mosque takes place in the center of külliye. Dar'ül Hadis in the south-east and Dar'ül Kurra in the South-west of külliye. Muvakkithane building is in the North-west of külliye, in the west Arasta and next to Arasta Sibyan School(primary school) is taking place. Mosque and the madrasahs are planned in a symmetrical system. Arasta and Sibyan School built with the aim of reliance in the place which topography is sloped. Selimiye Mosque and Its Külliye is 22.202squaremeter. Since the city needs of the period were taken into account, in Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Külliye, units of külliye weren't built bigger. Because, since İstanbul was capital city, all education, culture, building activities, financial sector swicthed to here and Edirne took a backseat. Külliyes are not only religious elements, mostly indications of the politic and economic power of the emperor and mostly arranged regarding the public needs. From this point, Selimiye Külliye must be approached on the basis of mosque, in the context of structural building, not on the basis of külliye. Because until this period, in the line of requirements, enough number of külliyes were built in Edirne.

Madrasahs of Edirne in 15th and 16th Centuries

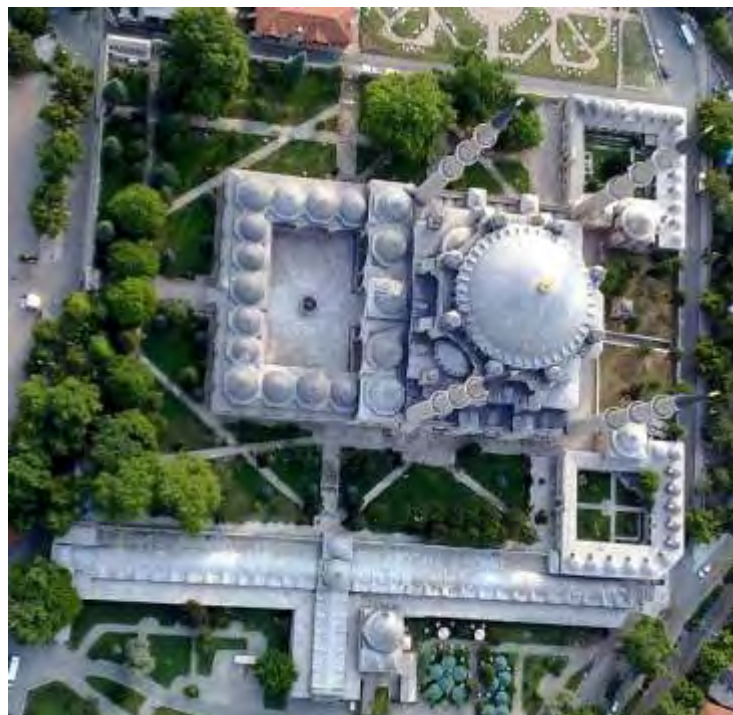
Ahi Çelebi	Beylerbeyi	Çuhacı Hacı	Alipaşa
Anbar Kadı	Eski İbrahim Paşa	Eminiye	Bevvab Sinan
Saraciye	Hacı Alamüddin	Eski Camii	Çakırcıbaşı Hasan Paşa
Şah Melek	Hüzamüddin	Halebi	Fahreddin Acemi
II. Bayezid	Yakut Paşa	Kadı Mahmud	Gülçiçek Hatun
Şeyh Çelebi	Hacı Kemaleddin	Taşlık	Şeyh Şüca
Üç Şerefeli			





1. The Mosque
2. Courtyard and Fountain
3. Medrese Dar'ul Kurra (Foundation Museum)
4. Medrese Dar'ul Hadis (Turkish Islamic Art Museum)
5. Arasta (Covered Bazaar)
6. Dar'ul Kurra Alcove (Coranic School)
7. Muvakkithane
8. The Mosque Outer Courtyard





Selimiye Complex (aerial view)



Selimiye Complex (aerial view)





Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa (View from a minaret)



The Gate of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa





Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa



Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa





The Cronic School



The Cronic School



The Cronic School



2E. Summary - Comparative Analyses

As a result, when the constructions of külliyes are programmed, by taking into consideration the conditions of the places of them, activities of the constructions is carried out. For example, in the külliyes is taken place on the Express ways, planning principle focused on the accomodation which is the main goal. With this aim, in the examples such as Lüleburgaz Sokullu Külliye, Payas Sultan Selim Külliye, Damascus Suleymaniye Külliye, the main stress is focused on the buildings of mosque, caravanserai, imaret, arasta(covered bazaar), market and bath. Because, the basic needs of the traveller caravans was taken into consideration.

As for the urban külliyes, madrasah, school, darüşşifa and imaret units were the buildings which gain importance. Focused on the main components will be needed in the urban life. Thus, they gained important functions for determining the identity of city by making contribution to the social and cultural life of the city.

For example, Süleymaniye Külliye was built as multi function, in a way to service to the many functions with the aims of representing to the power of the emperor. It is know that Architect Sinan had put into words in the pamphlets of Sai Çelebi who was a friend of him which Architect Sinan noticed the mosque units in the three külliyes built by himself and he competed the with himself via this mosques(ŞehzadeMosque-Traineeship, Süleymaniye Mosque-Semiskilled period, Selimiye Mosque-Mastership).

Architect Sinan strongly focused on mosque construction in Selimiye Külliye which he built in the name of Selim II in 16th century Edirne whose boundaries were marked and necessary functional structures were completed. He used the octagonal support system among many other alternatives so that the main dome dominated the mosque without being overshadowed by the semi and quarter domes. In this respect, the part primarily stressed in Selimiye Mosque and its Külliye is the mosque and it is architecturally and technically the last mosque that one can construct in Ottoman Architecture.



3. Explain how the boundary of the buffer zone has been set. Is it designed to protect views of the property from all lines of approach?

Basis and Reasons for the Buffer Zone of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex

According to the National Conservation Act Numbered 2863, buffer zone boundaries overlaps with the management plan boundaries. While determining the buffer zone of Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism applied the related provisions of this Act and the Regulation published in conformity with it. Accordingly; field study was firstly conducted to collect and examine the related data, a coordination meeting was held on the site with participation of all stakeholders to take their views on buffer zone in words, then formal views were gathered in written in 30 days which is so specified in the Regulation, reevaluated boundary were discussed in Edirne Regional Conservation Council for many times and agreed and approved boundary by the decision of the Council dated 05.10.2007 and numbered 1633 was approved by the Minister on the 31st of December, 2007 to start the formal procedure to write the plan.

During the field study, it was realized that Selimiye Mosque (1575) together with Old Mosque (1414) and Üc Serefeli Mosque (1447) are the witnesses of a transformation and evolution in Ottoman mosque architecture in a 200 years time. That's why; they are considered to be exhibitant parts of an integral. Besides, in the historic city center of Edirne there are other monumental buildings serving for different purposes; namely Saatli Madrasah and Peykler Madrasah, Sokullu Bath, Makedonian Tower, Municipality Building, Harbiye Barracks, Division Building, Ali Paşa Ottoman Bazaar, Covered Bazaar, Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai, Building of Regional Directorate of Vaqf and so on. Therefore; taking the "golden triangle", symbolic denotation of Selimiye Mosque, Old Mosque and Uc Serefeli Mosque, in the focus, other monuments were also included in the management plan boundary, in a sense buffer zone. Other urban usages like trade facilities, residential areas, public buildings, main transportation axes etc became supplementary parameters for defining the boundary.

One other main reason behind this boundary is that monumental buildings located in the city centre, especially Selimiye Complex, have been threatened by trade, transportation and residential development pressures in recent years. By including all those areas in the buffer zone and integrating them within the management plan, it would be possible to manage and control those threats, and also to ensure the balance between conservation and development.



Moreover, in order to provide sustainability of conservation of the site and considering to work collaboratively on the issues like determination of economical development needs, general strategies and methods, definition and usage of the financial sources, increasing the awareness of the local society etc, buildings in similar characteristic in terms of their ownership and related legislation they are subject were included in the buffer zone, as well.

Together with these functional and relational evaluations, the Ministry also paid attention to include main axes and vista points viewing the Selimiye Complex. Areas considered not affecting negatively the silhouette of Selimiye due to their topographic conditions were put out of the buffer zone and management plan boundary.

During the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission to Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex in 4th – 7th October 2010, ICOMOS expert Mr. Ratish NANDA also suggested to extend the Buffer Zone of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The suggestion was discussed in the meeting which was held in 7th October 2010 with the participation of all stakeholders to take their views on the extension of the buffer zone in words. The participants were agreed on the extension and the Edirne Regional Conservation Council approved the new boundary by the decision of the Council dated 14.10.2010, and numbered 3238. With this enlargement two different vista points of the Selimiye Mosque were added to the Buffer Zone.

As it is seen **Appendix 3: (Buffer Zone Area Extension of Nominated Property)**, extended areas are not too large to affect the works to complete the Management Plan of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

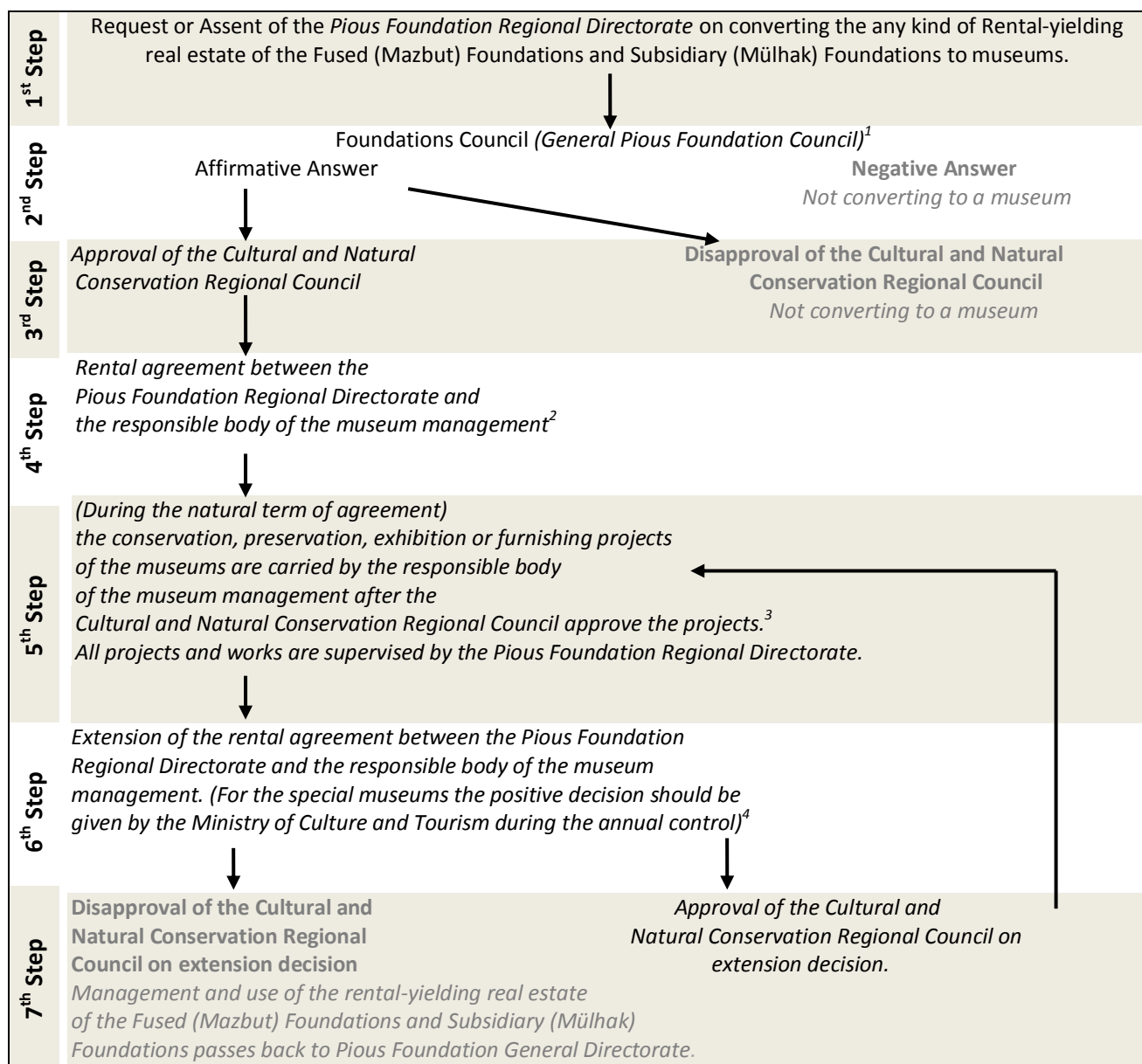
In short, it was a study reflecting the relations of Selimiye Complex with other buildings in its surrounding. During the discussions held with the members of Conservation Council, it was requested to define a smoother boundary line following the main roads providing that it would be easily justifiable when we come to ownership and stakeholder discussions.

Since it is planned for upcoming years to extend the nomination including the Historic City Centre of Edirne, it will be possible to reconsider and revise the buffer zone boundary again while considering the new world heritage proposal.



4. Clarify what works were undertaken in converting the madrasas to museums.

Appendix 4: The general process for converting the rental-yielding real estate of the Fused (Mazbut) Foundations and Subsidiary (Mülhak) Foundations to museums



¹ Law on Foundations: Article 15 (No 5737, Date Of Adoption 20 February 2008, Publication In The Official Gazette 27 February 2008)

² In Turkey, museums may either be owned & managed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or can be owned & managed by others (real persons, NGOs or local public bodies etc.) as a "Special Museum". Ministry of Culture and Tourism is legally supervise the special museums regarding the "Regulation on Special Museums and Supervision Article 11"

³ Regulation of the Cultural and Natural Conservation Senior Council and Regional Councils, Article :9 (No 20065, Publication in The Official Gazette 30.01.1989)

⁴ Regarding the "Regulation on Special Museums and Supervision, Article:11"



4A The Process for converting the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa to the Turkish Islamic Art Museum

The Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa had been use for the traditional education purpose until the Legislation on the National Education, accepted in 1924 by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. During the 1920s and 1930s the buildings of the old madrassas were being owned and used by the Ministry of National Education as a school, student hostel and museum or used to be allocated to the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of National Security etc.

After 1924 the Madrasa had stayed unused for a while and was converted to the Ethnography Museum in 1936. The establishment of the Ethnography Museum was supported both the Ministry of National Education and the Pious Foundation General Directorate (Vaqf).

The Ethnography Museum was not the first museum in Edirne. In 1925 the Edirne City Museum was established with the order of Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex.

After the World War II due to security reasons (The Edirne City is on the border of Bulgaria and Greece and during & after the World War II., the city residents emigrated to İstanbul and the other Anatolian Cities due to fear of war) Edirne population went down and the Edirne City Museum which was serving in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa was closed but the Ethnography Museum had kept serving in the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa until 1971.

In 1971, Ethnography Museum was moved to its new building and its name was changed to the Edirne Archaeology and Ethnography Museum. In the same year the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa was converted to the Turkish Islamic Art Museum. Since then it has been managed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Owned by the Pious Foundation General Directorate, Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa has been served as a museum since 1936. The rental agreement between the local owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate and the user of the Madrasa; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism extended in 2006 for a period of ten years. *(Now the terms and condition of use of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa as a museum is subject to the **general process** which was given above as an **Appendix 4.**)*

- Any kind of works and projects related to the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa now are carried out by its user; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- All conservation, preservation, exhibition and furnishing works and projects can only be applied after being approved by the Cultural and Natural Conservation Regional Council
- All conservation, preservacioni exhibition and furnishing works and projects related to the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa are subject to the supervision of the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate.



The Latest Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Works of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa

- The restoration works were carried in the Madrasa between 2007 and 2009. The exhibition and furnishing projects also have been carried since 2009 and planned to complete at the end of the 2010.

See attached annexes;

- 2. B-2 (1)** Restitution of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. B-2 (2)** Restitution of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2. B-2 (3)** Restoration of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. B-2 (4)** Restoration of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2. B-2 (5)** Restoration of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 3
- 2. B-2 (6)** Survey of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 1
- 2. B-2 (7)** Survey of Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa, Sheet 2
- 2.B-3 :** Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Restoration (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) March 2007
- 2.B-3 :** Dar'ul Hadis Madrasa Survey (Turkish Islamic Art Museum) March 2007

(Digital copies of these annexes were submitted to the World Heritage Centre of the UNESCO in February 2010 with the same annex name and number.)



4A The Process for converting the Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa to the Vaqf Museum.

The Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa had been use for the traditional education purpose until the Legislation on the National Education was accepted in 1924, by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

In 1925 the Edirne City Museum was established with the order of Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex. The madrasa had been used as a museum until the end of the World War II. After the War due to security reasons Edirne population went down and the Edirne City Museum which was serving in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa was closed down.

After the World War II, the Madrasa had been used by the Edirne Müftü's Office of the Religious Affairs Directorate, as a student hostel, an office and a storage etc. until 2000. The Madrasa was not been in use for 5 years during the 2000-2005 periods.

In 2005 the owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate decided to establish a Vaqf Museum in Edirne. Same year it was also decided to furnish the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa as a Vaqf Museum.⁵

The Madrasa was restored during the 2005-2007 and was furnished as a Vaqf Museum. The museum opened its door to the public in September 2007.

During the restoration works and furnishing works all steps were pointed on the **Appendix 4** were taken by the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate.

Since the establishment of the Vaqf Museum,

- The Vaqf Museum has been inspected & supervised annually by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism since it is a senior institution being responsible for the cultural preservation in the country.⁶
- All conservation, preservation and furnishing works and projects of the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa can only be applied after approved by the Cultural and Natural Conservation Regional Council
- All conservation, preservation and furnishing works and projects related to the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa are carried by the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate.⁷

⁵ Regarding the Regulation of the Museums of Pious Foundation General Directorate (Dated 06.02.2010 No. 26426).

⁶ Regarding the *Regulation on Special Museums and Supervision Article 11*.

⁷ Regarding the Law on Foundations.



The Latest Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Works of the Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa

- The restoration works were carried in the Madrasa in 2005. The exhibition and furnishing projects also were completed in 2007.

See attached annexes;

2. B-4 (1) Exhibition of Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa

2. B-4 (2) Restoration of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa

2. B-4 (3) Survey of Dar'ül Kurramadrasa, Sheet 1

2. B-4 (4) Survey of Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, Sheet 2

(Digital copies of these annexes were submitted to the World Heritage Centre of the UNESCO in February 2010 with the same annex name and number.)



Appendix 5:

**The Declaration of the Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate
on
UNESCO World Heritage Nominated Property Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Complex**

The Pious Foundations (Vaqf) Edirne Regional Directorate is an institutional partner of the works for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List 2011 and supports the Municipality of Edirne who directs the nomination process in the local.

Pious Foundations General Directorate is in charge of determination, registration, conservation, monitoring and restoration of the foundation cultural properties and carries out operations related to Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties no.2863 in the line of Law of Foundations no.5737; carries out the national and international scientific researches, builds up the archives and libraries, interception workings the illegal trafficking of cultural works which belong to the Foundations.

The Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate, as a local branch of General Directorate, shoulders the statutory liability of the complete works in the Management Area of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Complex, the nominated property of the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Regional Directorate proclaims that is aware of its liabilities will be increased and will gain the international status during the World Heritage nomination process of the Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Complex and later on entering to the list. The regional directorate also declare that it supports the Inclusion of the Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex, the masterpiece of Architect Sinan, on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

27/10/2010

Hayati BİNLER

Regional Director

The Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate



Appendix 6:

**Declaration of the Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate
on
Preservation of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex and
Foundational Cultural Property in the Management Area**

The Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate is responsible for the preservation, monitoring, restoration and promotion of Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex together with all other cultural properties within the management area of the Complex in accordance with the Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties no.2863, and the Directorate carries all practices of conservations in accordance with the Law of Foundations no.5737.

In all processes of the practices to fulfil its responsibilities, the Regional Directorate follows,

The international conventions which Turkey has signed, such as;

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972,
- European Charter of the Architectural Heritage, 1975,
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992,

and

The charters and declarations which underlie the cultural preservation principles in the international arena like;

- Venice Charter, 1964
- Amsterdam Declaration, 1975
- Nara Document, 1994
- Burra Charter, 1999
- The General Principles of ICOMOS Charter, 2003.

By knowing and respecting all the global preservation conventions and principles, mentioned above, our Regional Directorate of Foundations declares that it carries out the restoration and preservation practices;

in conformity with the inscription criterion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the UNESCO World Heritage List;

- to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;



and

for the sustainability of the Universal Cultural Values of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex;

- *to exhibit exquisite structural, architectural and engineering features*
- *to exhibit outstanding quality of artistic ornaments*
- *to have close relationship with intangible cultural heritages in terms of social, religious and traditional aspects.*

27/10/2010

Hayati BİNLER

Regional Director

The Pious Foundations Edirne Regional Directorate



Appendix 7: LAW ON FOUNDATIONS

(This appendix added to clear Pious Foundations' general tasks and responsibilities)

LAW ON FOUNDATIONS
NO 5737
DATE OF ADOPTION 20 FEBRUARY 2008
PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE 27 FEBRUARY 2008

CHAPTER ONE
General Provisions

Object

Article 1- This Law has been prepared to set out the rules and procedures relating to the management, operations and monitoring of the foundations; to ensure that their movable and immovable listed properties at home and abroad are to be registered, safeguarded, repaired and maintained; to secure that the assets of the foundation are economically managed and exploited; and to define the organization, tasks, powers and responsibilities of the Directorate General for Foundations.

Scope

Article 2- This Law covers fused (mazbut), subsidiary (mülhak) and new foundations, community and artisans' foundations, and the Directorate General for Foundations. The international principle of reciprocity shall be reserved in the implementation of the law hereof.

Definitions

Article 3- For the purposes of enforcing this Law

Directorate General or the **Supervision Authority** refers to the Directorate General for Foundations.

Director General refers to the Director General of Foundations;

Council refers to the Foundations Council;

Foundations refer to the fused (mazbut), Subsidiary (mülhak), community and artisans foundations, and new Foundations;

Charter refers to the document that covers and lays down the property, foundation terms, the wills of the founder grantor for the fused (mazbut) and subsidiary (mülhak) foundations as well as the community foundations;

1936 Declaration refers to the declaration submitted by the community foundations under the Foundations Law no. 2762;

Deed of Trust refers to a document of a foundation set up under the abolished Turkish Civil Law no. 743 and the Turkish Civil Law dated 22/11/2001 with no. 4721 that lays down the property and terms of foundation;

Fused (Mazbut) Foundations refer to those ones to be administered and represented by the Directorate General under this Law, and those ones which were founded before the enforcement date of the abolished Turkish Civil Law no 743 and are administered by the General Directorate of Foundations in accordance with the Foundations Law no. 2762;



Subsidiary (Mülhak) Foundations refer to those foundations which were set up before the enforcement date of the abolished Turkish Civil Law no. 743, whose administration is granted to the descendants of the founder-grantor;

Community Foundations refer to those foundations that belong to the non-Muslim communities in Turkey, whose members are citizens of the Turkish Republic and that are vested with a legal body status under the Foundations Law no. 2762, irrespective of if they have a charter or not;

Artisan Foundations refer to foundations that were established before the enforcement of the foundations Law with no: 2762 and which are managed by the Board of Directors selected by the artisans;

New Foundations refer to the foundations set up under the abolished Turkish Civil Law No: 743 and the applicable Turkish Civil Law No: 4721;

Branch refers to a subunit opened under the new foundations in order to pursue the operations of the foundation, which lack a legal body status and which comprise bodies;

Representative office refers to a subunit opened under the new foundations in order to pursue the operations of the foundation, which lack a legal body status and which does not comprise anybody;

Foundation Management refers to the body that is authorized to represent and administer the Foundation according to the charter, the 1936 Declaration, deed of trust, the Turkish Civil Law No: 4721 and this Law in subsidiary (mülhak), community and new foundations;

Foundation Manager refers to those persons authorized to manage and represent the foundation in the subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations under the Charter, the 1936 Declaration, the deed of trust, the Turkish Civil Law No: 4721 and this Law, or any persons having an office in the authorized and competent bodies;

Charities refer to those goods and services directly put to the use and service of the society by the fused (mazbut), subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations.

Rental-yielding real estate refers to those movable and immovable properties that have to be used to generate income in order to realize the objective and operations of the foundation;

Land-rented Foundations refer to those foundation lands title of which belongs to the foundation where structures and trees are owned by the person who has the right of disposal, provided that the rental is paid on an annual basis;

Double-rate rental Foundations refer to those lands of a foundation let for an indefinite term against a fee paid in advance close to its value plus an annual rental

Concession Fee refers to a fee charged and collected against the free disposal and exploitation of the land-rented and double-rate rental immovable properties;

Income Surplus refers to the sum that remains outstanding after the performance of the repair works for the charities and the rental-yielding real estates of the foundation as well as the provision of charity services defined in the Charters of the fused (mazbut) and subsidiary (mülhak) foundations;

Usufruct right refers to the rights and income surpluses given to the concerned parties according to terms in the charters of the fused (mazbut) and subsidiary (mülhak) foundations.



SECTION TWO
Provisions Governing Foundations

CHAPTER ONE
Legal entity status, Eligibility, Management and Representation

Legal entity status

Article 4- Foundations enjoy a private legal entity status.

Establishment, assets, branches and representations of new foundations

Article 5- New Foundations shall be established and shall operate in accordance with the provisions of Turkish Civil Code.

During the establishment of new foundations, the minimum amount of assets that will be allocated according to its objectives shall be determined by the Council every year.

New Foundations may establish branches and representative offices for the purposes of achieving its objects laid down in the deeds of trust, provided that they have to file a declaration with the DG. The rules and procedures for the issue of a declaration shall be governed in the respective regulations.

Foreigners shall be able to establish new foundations in Turkey in accordance with the principle of *de jure* and *de facto* reciprocity.

Management and representation

Article 6- Fused Foundations shall be managed and represented by the **Directorate General**.

Subsidiary (mülhak) foundations shall be managed and represented by those managers to be appointed by the Council in accordance with the terms laid down in the charter provided that they do not contradict with the Constitution. The foundation managers may appoint assistants to help them. Qualifications sought for the managers of subsidiary (mülhak) foundations and their assistants shall be laid down in a regulation. Charity works shall be conducted and performed by the Directorate General per pro until the person who is not eligible for the manager position because they fail to meet terms laid down in the charter become eligible; the minors or those under the care of a guardian acquire their legal capacity and the vacant manager position is filled.

Managers for the community foundations shall be appointed by their members. The rules and procedures for appointing foundation managers shall be laid down in a regulation.

The artisan foundations shall be subject to the provisions governing subsidiary (mülhak) foundations. These foundations shall be managed by the board of directors appointed by the artisans.

The management body of new foundations shall be appointed according to the deed of trust and the majority of those parties holding an office in the management bodies of the foundations should have a domicile in Turkey.



Foundations to be administered and represented by the Directorate General

Article 7- Subsidiary (Mülhak) foundations for which managers could not be appointed or whose administrative bodies could not be set up for a term of ten years shall be managed and represented by the Directorate General under a court decision.

No further manager shall be appointed to or elected for those foundations that are embodied in the fused (mazbut) foundations prior to the effectiveness of this Law as well as those that are embodied in the fused (mazbut) foundations under the law hereof.

The concerned parties' usufruct rights according to their charters are reserved.

Completion of new foundation bodies

Article 8- In the event that there is a vacancy in the bodies of new foundations due to death, resignation or any other reason, a new member shall be appointed by the court according to the provisions in the deed of trust; where there is no provision, according to the resolution by the body competent to amend the deed of trust; and where there is no such body, then according to the resolution by the body authorized to carry out execution and upon consultation with the Directorate General.

Non-eligible parties for the Foundation management

Article 9- Those who are convicted on the grounds of larceny, qualified larceny, sacking, looting, organized looting, fraud, organized fraud, fraudulent bankrupt, rigging a competitive bidding process, breach of trust, smuggling or for any crime committed against the security of the state shall not be eligible for the manager position.

Any person who is convicted of above-mentioned crimes after having been appointed as the manager shall be automatically deprived of his position.

Responsibilities and dismissal of the foundation managers

Article 10- The foundation managers are obliged to act in line with the foundation's purpose and to comply with the applicable law.

A foundation manager found not to obey the obligations in paragraph one and who is found:

- a) to fail to act in accordance with the purpose of the foundation
 - b) not to have used the goods and income of the foundation in accordance with its purposes;
 - c) to cause the foundation to suffer a loss because of his/her gross negligence and deliberate acts;
 - d) to have failed to complete or amend in the permitted term the errors and missing points identified by the Supervision Authority, or insist on acting in violation;
 - e) to have lost his/her legal competence to exercise civil rights; or to have contracted a disease or disability which prevents him/her from fulfilling his/her task on a permanent basis;
 - f) to have been imposed an administrative fine twice pursuant to Article 11 of this Law;
- may be dismissed out of the office under a judgment rendered by the court of first instance where the foundation is situated, and on the basis of the decision of the Council rendered upon the application by the Supervision Authority. In cases which will yield irreparable consequences, upon the decision of the Council the court shall be asked by the Supervision Authority to order an interlocutory injunction for the temporary suspension of the management body from the office and for the management of the foundation by a trustee until the finalization of the court case.



Any foundation manager dismissed from his/her office shall not be eligible for a membership to the Council and cannot be eligible to hold office in the same foundation's management and auditing bodies for a period of five years.

A foundation manager dismissed from his/her office on the grounds defined and given in paragraphs (c), (e) and (f) hereof shall be deemed to be also dismissed from the management position of another foundation (if any) and shall be ineligible for such offices in the management and auditing bodies of any foundation for a term of five years.

Any person involved in the foundation's management as well as foundation employees shall be liable for any loss or damage to the foundation due to their respective gross negligence and willful abuses.

Foundation managers cannot be dismissed or suspended from the office without any court order.

Administrative fine

Article 11- A foundation management that fails to deliver on time those declarations, documents and details requested under this Law in spite of the notice served by the Directorate General; that causes the bodies to convene in violation of the charter or the deed of trust or makes false declarations shall be imposed by the Directorate General an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras for each of these acts. An objection may be lodged within fifteen days from the date of the service according to the provisions of Law No:5326 on Misdemeanors dated 30/03/2005.

CHAPTER TWO

Foundation's Assets and Operations

Foundation's acquisition of property, replacement of rental-yielding real estates

Article 12- Foundations may acquire goods, and have any disposition thereon.

The Council shall be authorized to replace, convert to cash or exploit those rental-yielding real estates or rights held by the Directorate General or the fused (mazbut) foundations with those ones which are more useful.

Concerning subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan foundations and new foundations, those goods and rights allocated to the foundation at the establishment may be replaced with more useful ones or converted to cash with a court decision if there are justified reasons, following the application by the foundation's management body and consultation with the Supervision Authority; whereas their goods and rights acquired at a later stage may be replaced with more useful ones or converted to cash upon the decision of the competent body of the foundation and on the basis of the report to be prepared by independent expert institutions.

Foundation managers shall notify the Directorate General of the immovable properties they have acquired or replaced within one month from their registration with the property registry.

Article 35 of the Law No:2644 on Property Registry dated 22/12/1934 shall be applicable for the acquisition of immovable assets by the foundations, a majority of the founders of which are composed of foreigners.



Registration of immovable in the foundation's name

Article 13- Upon the request of the Directorate General, the unregistered charity immovable of fused foundations shall be registered by the property registry office in the names of the respective foundations.

Sales and concession values of rental-yielding immovable properties belonging to subsidiary (mülhak) and fused (mazbut) foundations, or immovable goods to be purchased, bartered or re-constructed shall be registered with the property registry office in the name of their respective foundations pro rata with the share held by that foundation.

Change in objective and function

Article 14- Where the fulfillment by foundations of the conditions in their charters becomes – de jure or de facto - impossible, the Council shall be authorized to change these conditions or to adjust the monetary values in their charity conditions according to current foundation revenues upon a proposal by the foundation's managers in the subsidiary (mülhak), community and artisan foundations and by the Directorate-General in fused (mazbut) foundations, provided that these shall not be inconsistent with the will of the founder grantor.

Qualities and exploitation of charity immovable

Article 15- Charity immovable of the Foundations cannot be pledged or attached; the statute of limitations leading to the acquisition of ownership and easement rights shall not be applicable.

Those immovable properties belonging to the Directorate General, subsidiary (mülhak) or fused (mazbut) foundations which cannot be used for the purposes they were originally endowed without violating the laws or public order or which turn out to be out of use or which cannot be used, partly or entirely, as a charity may be converted to a charity with the same or a similar purpose or may be turned into a rental-yielding real estate or may be turned into cash under a resolution by the Council in the case of fused foundations and under a resolution adopted by the Council upon the demand of the foundation manager in the case of subsidiary (mülhak) foundations. The cash may be allotted to another charity in the same manner. No fee shall be payable for allotments or transfers within the same foundation.

Allotment of charity immovables

Article 16- A function shall be allotted by the Directorate General to the charity immovables belonging to the fused (mazbut) foundations in line with primarily its respective charter. Any charity immovable which cannot be exploited or utilized by the Directorate General may be rented out until they can actually be used for their original purposes.

For the purposes of making charity immovable functional, Directorate General may allot charity immovable to public entities and institutions, to foundations with similar objectives or to associations working for public benefit against their repair and restoration works under its supervision, in order to ensure their use for the services defined in the foundation charter. The Directorate General shall be consulted for its opinion for the allotment of the charity immovable which belongs to a subsidiary (mülhak) foundation.

The allotted immovable shall not be used in any commercial business; in the event it is determined there is a usage that violates the objective of the allotment, the immovable shall



be evicted by the civil administrative officers of the location where the immovable is situated, upon the Directorate General's demand.

Immovables that belong to the community foundations and that are not used as charity in part or in full may be converted to the rental-yielding property of the foundation based on the Council resolution and upon such a demand by the foundation's management, or may be allotted to another foundation that is the member of the same community.

Revert of immovable to the foundation

Article 17- Where exploiters or owners die away without designating an inheritor, or disappear, leave or become subject to exchange of populations, the title to the double-rate rental or land-rented properties shall be registered in the foundation's name.

Concession fee

Article 18- Immovable properties owned by or under the disposition of real persons or legal bodies with a land-rented or double-rental foundation entry thereon shall be left to free disposal upon the payment of a concession fee equal to ten percent of the property tax value applicable on the transaction date. However, those governmental lands that were not allotted to the charities for which *mukataa* rent is paid and those immovable properties whose charges and tithes belong to the founded foundations shall not be subject to the concession fees.

For the calculation of the concession fee, the sales value shall be taken as basis for the ones sold by means of forced enforcement or by the removal of the partnership, and the expropriation fee shall be taken as basis for expropriations.

Unless the entire concession fee is paid in the foundation's name under the provisions of this law, the assignable dispositions on the immovable shall not be registered by the property registry offices.

As for the foundation entries, provisions set out in other laws for the forfeiting and prescriptive terms shall not be applicable.

Collecting the concession fee

Article 19- Concession fees may be paid in advance within sixty days upon the relevant notification or may be bartered with an equivalent immovable or half of it may be paid in advance while the other half may be paid in five equal installments throughout a year. In case of payments under installation, a first degree and first rank mortgage is charged on the immovable. In the event that any of the installation sums is not paid in time, all of the remaining installments shall become due and payable.

Unless concession fees charged by the Directorate General are paid on time upon the notification in this respect, they shall be collected along with the delay fine in accordance with the Law for the Collection of Public Receivable no.6183, and shall be credited to the foundation.

Rental term

Article 20- The lease term for the immovable properties that belong to the Directorate General and the fused foundations shall be three years in maximum. For the purposes of rent-outs against repair or construction works based on repair or construction values, the rental term may be agreed to be up to twenty years upon the Director General's approval, and up to forty-nine years upon the Council decision.

Cultural assets of the Directorate General or fused (*mazbut*) foundations, which are planned for repair works, and those immovables to be invested in shall be evicted through the civil



administration by the end of the rental term upon the Directorate General's request without any further court order but with a one-month notice prior to the expiry of the rental term.

Foundation forests

Article 21- Private foundation forests may be planted.

Conservation of cultural assets of foundations and notification of development projects

Article 22- Public institutions and bodies shall consult the Directorate General during the preparation of development plans for the conservation of cultural assets of the foundation.

Any development and parceling plans prepared by the municipalities and other public institutions and bodies in relation to immovable belonging to the Directorate General or fused (mazbut) foundations shall be notified by the relevant agency to the foundation before any publication in relation thereto.

Development plans for the immovable of fused (mazbut) foundations shall be prepared in a manner to conserve the rental-yielding nature of the real estate.

Those immovable properties that belong to the Directorate General and fused (mazbut) foundations but which are trespassed or occupied by school, hospital or sports fields in the development plans may be exploited by the Directorate General as a private school, private hospital or sports facility –upon the consent of the relevant ministry- in the event that they are not expropriated by the respective institutions within two years from the date of attestation of the development plan.

Acquisition through possession

Article 23- Foundation properties shall not be subject to acquisition through possession.

Insurance

Article 24- It is obligatory that rented or allotted immovable of the fused (mazbut) foundations shall be insured by their exploiters in the name of the Directorate General against theft, fire and God's acts.

International activities

Article 25- Foundations may establish branches and representation offices abroad; or carry out international operations and cooperation; set up high entities or may become members of organizations established abroad in accordance with their objectives and activities, provided that it is contained in their deed of trust.

Foundations may receive in-kind and in cash endowments and grants from individuals, institutions and bodies at home or abroad, and may give grants and donations in cash or in-kind form to the foundations and associations located at home and abroad with similar purposes. Cash aids that come from or are sent to abroad shall be remitted and received through and over the banks and shall be notified to the Directorate General. Form and content of the notice shall be laid down in a regulation.

Establishment of economic enterprises and companies

Article 26- A foundation may establish and incorporate economic enterprises or firms so as to promote its goals and to generate revenues for itself, provided that the Directorate General shall be given a prior notice. The revenue generated from economic enterprises including the companies shall not be allotted for any purpose other than the objectives of the foundation. Regarding companies which have been established by foundations where the majority of the founders are foreign nationals or where more than half of the shares are



owned by such foundations, the acquisition of property by such companies will be subject to the property acquisition provisions applicable to the same foundations.

The Directorate General for Foundations is entitled to establish economic enterprises or companies with the incomes and the rental-yielding real estate of the Directorate General and fused (mazbut) foundations, upon the decision of the Council of Ministers. The replacement of company shares and rights with more useful ones, their conversion into cash and exploitation and the utilization of all the rights related to these as well as the utilization of rights related to partnership shares shall be carried out by the Directorate General.

Rights and assets of dissolved or terminated New Foundations

Article 27- Any estate and rights remaining after the settlement of the debts of dissolved New Foundations shall be transferred to a foundation with similar objectives in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its deed of trust, or under a court decision after consulting the Directorate General's opinion if no special provisions exist in the deed of trust; as for any estate and rights remaining after the settlement of the debts of terminated new foundations, these shall be transferred to the Directorate General for Foundations.

CHAPTER THREE

Foundation's cultural and natural assets

Identification, registration and sustenance of the foundation's cultural assets

Article 28- Identification, inventory, registration and safeguarding (for the purposes of this term, those properties that belong to the Directorate General and fused (mazbut) foundations) of the immovable and movable cultural assets owned by the foundations at home and abroad as well as the expropriation, exploitation, repair, restoration and -if needed- reconstruction works of the cultural assets of the foundation and conservation areas whose ownership have changed over shall be pursued and carried out by the Directorate General.

Ten percent of the corporate tax base of enterprises and participations more than fifty percent of the capital of which belongs to Directorate General or fused (mazbut) foundations shall be transferred to the Directorate General in order to be used for the repair of cultural assets belonging to fused (mazbut) foundations with scarce source of revenues.

The Council shall be authorized to conserve and maintain immovable categorized as cultural assets owned by fused (mazbut) foundations with scarce source of revenues by means of revenues generated by foundations with similar objectives.

Conservation of Foundation's cultural and natural assets

Article 29- Immovable and movable cultural and natural assets owned by the foundations shall be preserved by the Directorate General, relevant public institutions and their users.

Transfer of cultural assets of foundations

Article 30- Cultural assets originating from foundations, the ownership of which have –for whatsoever reason- been passed to the treasury, provincial administrations, municipalities or village legal entities shall be transferred to the fused (mazbut) foundation.



CHAPTER FOUR

Accounting and Audit of Foundations

Foundation's accounting

Article 31- Foundations have to keep and maintain their accounting records in accordance with such rules and procedures to be designated by the Directorate General. Those rules and procedures in relation to the books and records to be kept and maintained shall be regulated in the respective regulation.

Revenues and expenses of each fused (mazbut) foundation shall be followed separately.

Foundations shall invest their assets by observing economic rules and risks.

Obligation to submit statements

Article 32- Foundation's management shall submit to the Directorate General, within the initial six months of each calendar year, a statement containing a list showing the managers or the members of the board of the foundation; budget and financial statements, activity reports, real estate details, financial charts of the preceding year, documents confirming that these statements are published via appropriate media and means, financial statements of its business operations and subsidiaries as well as other information to be stipulated in the regulation.

Audit of Foundations

Article 33- Internal auditing is a must in subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations. The foundation may be audited by its own bodies or by independent audit firms.

Foundation managers shall submit the reports of in-house audits which are to be conducted at least once a year and the results to the Directorate General within two months following the date of the report, at the latest.

The Directorate General shall carry out an audit for checking compliance of the foundation to its objectives and the applicable laws as well as for compliance of its economic enterprises with the legislation and its activities.

Management and representation expenses

Article 34- Twenty percent of the annual gross revenues of the fused (mazbut) foundations subject to usufruct rights and those ones temporarily administered by the Directorate General shall be credited to the Directorate General budget for meeting management and representation expenses.



SECTION THREE
Directorate General for Foundations, Foundations Council, Organization of the
Directorate General and Recruitment

CHAPTER ONE
Directorate General for Foundations

Directorate General for Foundations

Article 35- Directorate General for Foundations with a legal entity status has been set up under the Prime Ministry in order to fulfill the tasks assigned to them hereunder.

If deemed necessary, the Prime Minister may exercise, through a State Minister he will delegate, the powers granted to him in relation to the management of Directorate General.

Directorate General shall comprise central and provincial organizations.

The head office of the Directorate General is based in Ankara.

Tasks of the Directorate General

Article 36- Tasks of the Directorate General are given below:

a) To fulfill and carry out charitable, social, cultural and economic terms and services set out in the charters of fused (mazbut) foundations or, where there is no charter, in its *firman*, deed or title of privilege that substitutes the charter.

b) In order to give the best service described in the charter, to exploit and invest funds and goods of the Directorate General and the fused (mazbut) foundations and to invest them in those investments that bring higher yields,

c) To establish companies, to participate in already-active companies and to decide on any capital increases of these companies with the funds of the Directorate General and the fused (mazbut) foundations,

d) To conserve or restore the cultural assets of foundations located at home or abroad;

e) To audit subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations;

f) To carry out training, research, development, cultural and publication activities in issues related to the foundations; to maintain national and international coordination;

g) To make up collections comprising foundations' cultural assets; to establish museums, libraries and cultural centers;

h) To carry out services and tasks assigned to it under this Law and other laws.

The Directorate General shall cooperate with other institutions and bodies in relation to its tasks relating to foundations and shall take necessary measures for the purposes of coordination. Whenever necessary, the Directorate General may hire experts, specialized institutions and entities for advice and legal opinions limited to the required topic and without being subject to the Public Tender Law enacted under No:4734.

Auditing of the Directorate General

Article 37- The auditing of the Directorate General shall be conducted within the framework of the provisions of the Law No: 5018 on Public Financial Management and Control dated 10/12/2003.



Budget of the Directorate General

Article 38- The budget of the Directorate General shall be prepared within the frame of Public Financial Management and Control Law No: 5018. The budget shall be submitted to the relevant authorities within the permitted term after obtaining approval of the Council.

Any surplus revenue shall be carried over to the following year.

Revenues of the Directorate General

Article 39- Directorate General's revenues are given below:

- a) Rental revenues.
- b) Business profits.
- c) Incomes from participations.
- d) Management and representation dues.
- e) Revenues to be generated by the sales of immovable properties belonging to the fused (mazbut) foundations.
- f) Concession Fees.
- g) Revenues and proceeds derived from the sales of immovable properties owned by the Directorate General.
- h) Conditional endowments.
- i) Unconditional endowments.
- j) Other revenues.

Spending of certain revenues and endowments

Article 40- Revenues defined in paragraphs (e) and (f) of Article 39 of this Law may be used for purchasing immovable properties for the foundation and for the repair and maintenance works of the foundation's already existing immovable properties. These sums may be also invested, under the Council decision, in revenue yielding investments and the repair and maintenance works of cultural assets which are located at home and abroad and which belong to foundations with no income source.

Conditional endowments to the Directorate General shall be spent in line with the will of the endower.

CHAPTER TWO

Foundations Council

Set-up of the Council

Article 41- The Council is the highest decision-making body of the Directorate General. The Council shall be composed of fifteen members in total, consisting of five members including the Director General, three deputy Directors General and one 1st legal advisor plus five members, who shall be university graduates and shall have specialized knowledge and experience in the field of foundations, to be appointed through a joint decree upon a proposal by the Prime Minister; plus three members to be elected by new foundations and two members, one of whom shall be elected by subsidiary (mülhak) foundations and the other by the community foundations. Furthermore, new foundations shall elect three reserve members while each of the subsidiary (mülhak) foundations and community foundations shall elect one reserve member. The elections shall be held separately upon the invitation by the Directorate General and with the participation of a representative to be appointed by the



management body in the new foundations; by the foundation managers in the subsidiary (mülhak) foundations and by the board of directors in the community foundations.

The Director General is also the chairman of the Council.

The Director General has the power and duty to enforce the decisions adopted. Where the Director General cannot attend his duties due to various reasons, the acting Director General shall also act as the Chairman of the Council.

Principles and procedures governing the functioning of the Council shall be laid down in the respective regulation.

Council's tasks

Article 42- In addition to the tasks assigned to it by the other articles of the law hereof, the Council shall also perform the following tasks:

- a) To make decisions for public benefit on expropriations and dispositions for the allotments, sales and barter of the rental-yielding real estates and charity immovable owned by the Directorate General, Mülhak and fused (mazbut) foundations;
- b) To approve the budgets of the Directorate General and Operational Directorates;
- c) To decide on the draft regulations and by-laws concerning the Directorate General and foundations;
- d) To make decisions on issues deemed necessary by the Directorate General.

Qualifications and tenure of Council members

Article 43- It is imperative for the Council members to meet the qualifications sought from civil servants as set out and designated in the Civil Servants Law enacted on 14/07/1965 under no. 657; at least three of the members to be appointed upon a joint decree should have minimum ten years of experience in public institutions and bodies.

Council members who are not public officers shall be considered to be public officers with respect to the offences they committed in connection with their duties as well as those committed against them.

The tenure of Council members shall be three years. Membership of the Director General, Deputy Directors and 1st Legal Advisor in the Council shall be limited with their term of office. However, if any of the appointed members fail to fulfill his tasks due to a disease or disability, or if they are deprived of their membership qualifications, their tenure shall be terminated upon a joint decree in the case of members appointed by a joint decree and upon a Council decision and the proposal of the Director General in the case of other members.

Those appointed as members to the Council upon a joint decree during their term as civil servants or other public officers shall be discontinued from their former office as long as they keep office in the Council. These members may be re-employed by their former employers for a position meeting their qualifications in the event that their office term expires due to any reason whatsoever other than being deprived of the qualifications for civil servants, or they resign from their membership position or their term of office expires, provided that they file an application to their previous office within thirty days. In this case, the time they have spent in the Directorate General shall be counted as if they have been spent in the institution to which they are appointed. Provided that provisions governing the acquisition of academic titles are reserved, personnel transferred from universities shall be subject to the same provisions.



Replacement of the Council members and honorary fees

Article 44- In the event that the office of a member appointed upon a joint decree becomes vacant for whatsoever reason, he/she shall be replaced for a term of three years within 30 days in line with Article 43.

In the event that the office of a member elected by foundations becomes vacant, reserve members shall take their turns in order to complete the remaining term.

Council members who do not hold any public office shall be paid an honorary fee for each meeting day, which shall be equal to the multiplication of (3000) indicator number with the coefficient of the salary payable to civil servants, provided that it shall not be more than 4 days a month.

Council's meetings and resolution quorum

Article 45- The Council shall convene, at least twice a month and upon the Director General's call, with the presence of two thirds of the total number of members, and resolutions shall be adopted with the absolute majority of the total number of Council members. The Council members shall not be entitled to cast abstaining votes. Council members shall be responsible for their votes and resolutions.

The Council members shall not be entitled to attend meetings and cast votes on issues that concern themselves and their relations up to third degree in affinity and consanguinity as well as their and adopted children.

In meetings that concern them, foundations can appoint a representative who does not have the right to vote.

Rules for the Council members to comply with

Article 46- Council members shall not engage in an undertaking, brokerage or representative relation, on a direct or indirect basis, with the Directorate General and its affiliates during their tenure and for a term of two years from the expiry of their tenure.

The Council members shall not be entitled to disclose any confidential information and documents they obtain during their tenure to any party other than those authorized by laws; and shall not use such information or documents to their personal advantages or to the disadvantage of third parties. This obligation shall apply even after the termination of their tenure.

Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or ten meetings in total during a year without any justified excuse shall be dismissed upon a resolution by the Council.

THIRD CHAPTER

Organization

Head Organization

Article 47- The Directorate General's head organization shall be composed of the main service unit, advisory unit, auditing units and auxiliary service units.

Directorate General's head organization is exhibited in the table (Table I).

Director General

Article 48- The Director General is the highest official, representing the Directorate General.



The Director General shall carry out the activities of the Directorate General in line with the charter terms and provisions, development plans, annual programs and the legislation, and shall be accountable to the Prime Minister, and shall ensure cooperation with other institutions in issues that fall within their scope of activity.

The Director General shall be authorized and responsible for the inspection/auditing of the activities, operations and accounts of the central and provincial organization as well as for the commissioning of these tasks.

Deputy Directors General

Article 49- Three deputy directors general may be appointed to assist the Director General in the coordination of the main service units, advisory, auditing and auxiliary service units. The deputy director general shall perform the duties assigned by the Director General.

Main service units

Article 50- Directorate General's main service units are given below:

- a) Foundation Services Department.
- b) Charity Services Department.
- c) Artistic Works and Construction Works Department.
- d) Investments and Real Estate Department.
- e) Health Services Department.
- f) Cultural Affairs and Registration Department.
- g) Foreign Relations Department.

Foundation Services Department

Article 51 – Foundation Services Department shall be in charge of:

- a) Carrying out the actions and processings concerning subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations,
- b) Carrying out the procedures regarding administrative fines,
- c) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Charity Services Department

Article 52 – Charity Services Department shall be in charge of:

- a) Fulfilling the charity conditions and providing the services set forth in the charters;
- b) Fulfilling the formalities in relation to the allotment of charity immovable properties;
- c) Establishing education and training facilities at every level, healthcare and social service institutions, public kitchens, student dormitories, etc. to provide the charity conditions and services set forth in the relevant charters; managing such facilities; supporting students with scholarships, supporting destitute people with social aid, paying benefits to the needy or disabled;
- d) Cooperating with social service institutions and organizations;
- e) Developing and realizing social policies and social aid projects in cooperation with international institutions;
- f) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Artistic Works and Construction Works Department

Article 53- Tasks of Artistic Works and Construction Works Department shall be as follows:

- a) To locate and identify, and prepare inventory for the cultural assets of foundations and to archive documents;



- b)** To draft, or make third parties draft, measured drawings, restitution, restoration and other projects plus annual and five-year repair programs for cultural assets owned by the Directorate General and the fused (mazbut) foundations; to repair and restore them; or hire parties to carry out such works; upon request and in line with the terms and conditions of a protocol to be signed, to commission these works to public organizations and institutions as well as real and legal persons provided that the Directorate General shall be in charge of the control of such work;
- c)** To prepare unit price analyses for the cultural assets of foundations; to ensure that they are published after being approved by the Directorate General;
- d)** To carry out necessary procedures in relation to the repair and restoration projects for the cultural assets owned by the Directorate General and by the fused (mazbut) foundations; to discover their present conditions via measured drawings and photographs; to carry out expropriation procedures for the assets and conservation areas;
- e)** To carry out the construction, repair and tender procedures of new buildings as well as the repair works for the cultural assets owned by the Directorate General and fused (mazbut) foundations;
- f)** To buy materials deemed necessary for the repair works of the cultural assets of the foundation and new buildings; to establish and check construction sites;
- g)** To perform procedures and formalities in relation to the Conservation Law for Natural and Cultural Assets enacted under no. 2863 on 21/07/1983
- h)** To carry out other similar tasks assigned by the Director General.

Investment and Real Estate Department

Article 54- Tasks of the Investment and Real Estate Department shall be as follows:

- a)** To prepare the inventory and keep registers of immovable properties owned by the Directorate General, or by the fused (mazbut), subsidiary (mülhak) and community Foundations;
- b)** To determine the immovable properties that should be reverted to their respective foundations in accordance with this Law and the relevant laws and to have them registered with the property registry in the foundation's name; to pursue the ownership and disposal formalities of the cultural assets of foundations;
- c)** To monitor and keep track of the development practices and cadastre works for the immovable properties of the foundations owned by the Directorate General or by the fused (mazbut) foundation; to pursue their expropriation and rental formalities; to carry out the procedures for their inclusion and exclusion from the status of a foundation house or service building; to lay down rules and procedures governing rents; to ensure that they are rented in return for construction or renovation costs or against an apartment; to take all measures to prevent them against any violation; to replace or sell those ones that are not deemed useful, and to purchase the ones deemed necessary.
- d)** To carry out the procedures concerning the immovable property to be endowed to the Directorate General;
- e)** To determine the immovable properties subject to concession and to ensure that concession fees are collected;
- f)** To carry out, or hire third parties to perform the infrastructural works as required by its tasks and operations;
- g)** To carry out other similar tasks assigned by the Director General.



Health Services Department

Article 55- The tasks of the Health Services Department are as follows:

- a) To provide in-bed, out-patient and mobile health services and to carry out the relevant procedures and actions in order to fulfill the medical charity conditions stipulated in the charters of the fused (mazbut) foundations,
- b) To take measures for provision of effective and efficient services at the health facilities,
- c) To cooperate with the institutions and bodies providing health services,
- d) To make sure that agreements are signed, when necessary, with public institutions and bodies, social security institutions as well as the private insurance companies operating in the health sector,
- e) To ensure that Bezm-i Alem Valide Sultan Foundation Gureba Hospital works efficiently and effectively as a training hospital in line with the conditions contained in its charter,
- f) To carry out other similar tasks assigned by the Director General.

Cultural Affairs and Registration Department

Article 56 – Cultural Affairs and Registration Department shall be in charge of:

- a) Translating, transcribing, sorting out and archiving the charters, Ottoman imperial edicts, deeds, orders and similar documents in the archives of the Directorate General;
- b) Keeping central registration records of foundations; registering new foundations in the central registration records;
- c) Tracking down the charters and similar documents stored in public archives, libraries and museums as well as in the private archives of real or legal persons, and ensuring that such documents are transferred to the Directorate General' archive;
- d) Registering and archiving updated versions of trusteeship, usufruct rights, certificates, amendments to conditions and charity conditions etc.;
- e) Ensuring that scientific studies and researches are conducted safely;
- f) Preparing a list of antique objects every five years, at the latest, and checking their compliance with the inventory;
- g) Producing publications about the foundations;
- h) Opening and inspecting museums, libraries and cultural centers for foundations;
- i) Organizing scientific, cultural and social activities and events, and developing projects, in cooperation with foundations and their high entities at home or abroad;
- j) Setting up an archive management system that will facilitate the utilization of the archives for all kinds of scientific studies; keeping the system in good operating condition;
- k) Organizing national and international meetings, conferences, panels, symposiums, exhibitions, fairs and similar events;
- l) Taking appropriate measures to protect movable cultural assets owned by foundations and to prevent their smuggling; carrying out the relevant procedures for the return of the smuggled cultural assets;
- m) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Foreign Relations Department

Article 57 – Foreign Relations Department shall be in charge of:

- a) Carrying out the Directorate General's relations and correspondence with international institutions;
- b) Following up international developments concerning the foundations;
- c) Carrying out the procedures concerning the foundations' real estate abroad;



- d) Coordinating with other departments in the EU-related activities of the Directorate General;
- e) Organizing international meetings to be held in Turkey for any of the topics falling under the mandate of Directorate General and conducting all necessary procedures in this respect; Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Advisory and Auditing Units

Article 58 – Advisory and auditing units of the Directorate General shall be as follows:

- a) Legal Counseling Unit
- b) Guidance and Inspection Department
- c) Strategy Development Department
- d) Media and Public Relations Unit

Legal Counseling Unit

Article 59 – Legal Counseling Unit is in charge of:

- a) Issuing legal opinions on legal affairs and on transactions which might yield to legal, financial or penal proceedings;
- b) Reviewing in legal terms the draft laws, by-laws and regulations sent by the Prime Ministry or other offices in order to determine the Directorate General's opinion;
- c) Taking appropriate legal measures, on-time, to protect the Directorate General's interests, to prevent disputes and to facilitate the execution of agreements and contracts in accordance with the said measures;
- d) Preparing case files for lawsuits to which the Directorate General is a party, representing the Directorate General in such lawsuits, or following and coordinating the lawsuits where external lawyers have been hired to represent the Directorate General;
- e) Reviewing in legal terms the laws, by-laws and regulations concerning the Directorate General, preparing the drafts of such texts when need be, suggesting changes or amendments to the same;
- f) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Guidance and Inspection Services Department

Article 60- Guidance and Inspection Services Department shall -upon instructions by or approval of the Directorate General- carry out inspection, investigation and examination activities about the head and provincial organizations of the Directorate General on behalf of the Director General, and shall also be in charge of the following tasks;

- a) Reviewing, inspecting and providing guidance services to subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations to find out whether they operate, and are managed, in accordance with the conditions laid down in their charters, deeds of trust, and the current legislation as well as in line with their objectives, and whether their properties and incomes are used in compliance with the conditions laid down in their charters, deeds of trust, and the 1936 Declaration;
- b) Inspecting and examining the foundations, their economic enterprises and participations;
- c) Submitting to the Director General the reports issued by the inspectors of the foundation pursuant to inspections, investigations and audits, by also enclosing the comments of the Department;
- d) Reviewing internal audit reports issued by subsidiary (mülhak), community, artisan and new foundations and carrying out necessary procedures;
- e) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.



Provincial working groups may be set up upon the Director General's approval in the event that a need arises to carry out the services of the Guidance and Inspection Services Department.

Rules and procedures for governing the Guidance and Inspection Services Department as well as working groups shall be laid down in a regulation.

Strategy Development Department

Article 61 – Strategy Development Department is in charge of:

- a) Developing medium-term and long-term strategies and policies for the Directorate General in accordance with the national development plans and policies, annual programs and governmental programs; to perform the relevant tasks in order to determine the objectives;
- b) Developing performance and quality criteria for the subjects falling under the mandate of the Directorate General and undertaking other duties to be assigned within this frame;
- c) Collecting information and data about the improvement of the management of the Directorate General, and its services and performance, and analyzing and assessing the said information and data,
- d) Examining external factors which may affect services in areas falling under the mandate of the Directorate General, carrying out studies on the internal capacity of the Directorate General, analyzing and studying efficiency and productivity of the services as well as conducting general studies;
- e) Providing services relating to information management systems
- f) Performing the tasks assigned to the financial services unit by the law on Financial Management and Control with No: 5018,
- g) Carrying out the procedures concerning the trust fund of the Directorate General,
- h) Planning investments to be made by the Directorate General in industrial, commercial, agricultural, tourism, healthcare, educational, cultural, social service and other fields; preparing or commissioning the necessary studies and projects;
- i) Carrying out financial and technical studies in order to increase the production capacities of the undertakings within the scope of the rules of economy, conducting the procedures and actions concerning undertakings and subsidiaries;
- j) Keeping the accounts of fused (mazbut) foundations, carrying out the procedures concerning usufruct rights;
- k) Examining and approving the annual final accounts of subsidiary (mülhak) foundations;
- l) Ensuring the development and implementation of projects which might benefit from external funds;
- m) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Media and Public Relations Unit

Article 62 – Media and Public Relations Unit is in charge of:

- a) Providing the public with information about the institutional identity, mission, vision, mandate and activities of the Directorate General in order to ensure transparency for the Directorate General;
- b) Establishing relations with the media and the press to provide the public with information about the activities and projects of the Directorate General, compiling information about the Directorate General, ensuring that such information is disseminated to the public through mass media;



- c) Developing media plans for all kinds of news relating to the Directorate General, compiled in the form of bulletins, statements and announcements; and implementing such plans;
- d) Developing advertising and promotional strategies to achieve visibility and to promote the Directorate General, its activities and its institutional identity to the public, and to implement such strategies;
- e) Planning joint events and publication activities with other public institutions, organizations, non-governmental organizations and universities to promote the Directorate General; designing and printing promotional leaflets, posters and other printed materials and distributing the same to target groups;
- f) Taking action to facilitate citizens' access to information under the Law on the Right to Access Information No. 4982 dated 09/10/2003; acting as a coordinator between the relevant units and citizens who would like to enjoy their right to access information;
- g) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Auxiliary Service Departments

Article 63 – Auxiliary service departments of the Directorate General are as follows:

- a) Human Resources Department
- b) Support Services Department

Human Resources Department

Article 64 – Human Resources Department is in charge of:

- a) Carrying out activities on Directorate General's plans and policies on human resources, and developing proposals;
- b) Carrying out the relevant procedures regarding the appointment, personnel records, disciplinary actions, retirement, transfer, promotion, salary, labor union and other formalities of the personnel of Directorate General;
- c) Preparing, implementing and assessing the in-service training programs for the Directorate General's personnel;
- d) Providing internal audit services;
- e) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.

Support Services Department

Article 65 – Support Services Department is in charge of:

- a) Supplying the equipment, stationary and materials needed by the Directorate General; carrying out the distribution and the repair of the same, keeping their records and performing the accrual procedures of the spendings;
- b) Renting movable and immovable properties needed by the Directorate General for its services;
- c) Conducting cleaning, lighting, heating, maintenance, repair and forwarding services for the Directorate General's service buildings and facilities;
- d) Allocating houses, building and managing healthcare and social facilities;
- e) Providing general documentation and archive services;
- f) Planning and providing the civil defense and mobilization services of the Directorate General;
- g) Performing other duties assigned by the Director General.



Provincial Organization

Article 66 – The provincial organization of the Directorate General has been shown in the attached Table II. The Council of Ministers, subject to the Directorate General’s proposal, shall be authorized to establish or abolish the branches shown in the said table; to relocate and change the same.

Operating rules and procedures of the provincial organization of the Directorate General shall be set forth in a regulation.

CHAPTER FOUR

Employment

Personnel Regime

Article 67 – The personnel of the Directorate General shall be subject to the Civil Servants Law no. 657.

Those appointed to the Directorate General as Director General, Deputy Director General, Member of the Foundations Council, 1st Legal Counselor, Head of Guidance and Inspection Department, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Press and Public Relations Officer, Head of Department, Regional Director, Legal Counselor, Director, Section Director, Foundation Expert, Lawyer, Architect, Engineer, Urban Planner, Museum Researcher and in-house Physicians shall be employed as contract personnel in the corresponding positions without being subject to the Civil Servants Law no. 657 and the provisions on contract personnel in other applicable laws.

The personnel who are actually working for the Directorate General on a contractual basis shall be paid a gross amount to be determined by the Council, provided that it remains within the base and ceiling levels corresponding to their designations included in Schedule (III) annexed to the law hereof. The contract personnel of the Directorate General shall enjoy the same salary-rises applicable to the corresponding contractual personnel employed at the head organization of the Prime Ministry on the basis of the same rules and procedures. This personnel shall be included under the pension fund (Emekli Sandigi) of the Republic of Turkey. They shall be paid a bonus amounting to a month’s salary in proportion with the days worked (including sick and annual leaves) in the months of January, April, July and October. From among these personnel, those who display an outstanding performance as a result of the activities they carried out in comparison to their other colleagues can be paid an incentive bonus corresponding to a month’s salary in the months of June and December, upon an proposal by the Directorate General, the consent of the relevant Minister and the approval of the Prime Minister. The relevant principles and procedures regarding the implementation of this paragraph as well as other payments to the aforementioned personnel shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Overtime payment shall be made to the civil servants (excluding the contractual personnel corresponding to the same positions) working at the central and provincial organizations of the Directorate General under the same principles and procedures contained in Article 31 of the Law No: 3056 Amending the Decree on the Organization of the Prime Ministry dated 10/10/1984.



Appointments

Article 68 – Director General, Deputy Director General, 1st Legal Counselor and Regional Directors shall be appointed under a joint decree; Head of Guidance and Inspection Department and Head of Department shall be appointed upon a proposal by the Director General and the approval of the Prime Minister or a Minister of State authorized by the Prime Minister; and all other personnel shall be appointed by the Director General.

Foundation Expert and Assistant Foundation Expert

Article 69 – Expert services needed for the duties to be performed by the Directorate General shall be provided by the Foundation Expert and Assistant Foundation Expert.

Assistant Foundation Expert must have the qualifications described below in addition to the qualifications set forth in Article 48 of the Civil Servants Law no. 657:

- a) Having a graduate degree from a faculty or college providing at least 4-year education at home, or those abroad whose equivalency has been approved by the Higher Education Council;
 - b) Passing the overall civil servant competency exam;
 - c) Achieving minimum “B” grade at the Public Servant Foreign Language Exam;
 - d) Passing the exam to be held by the Directorate General;
 - e) Not having completed the age of 30 as of the date of the exam to be held by the DG.
- Assistant Foundation Experts shall be entitled to take the Foundation Expert competency exam after serving minimum three years, obtaining an acceptable track record, presenting a thesis, and obtaining an approval for the said thesis. Those who pass the said exam shall be promoted to the Foundation Expert position; those who fail for a second time shall be appointed to an appropriate cadre.

Rules and procedures governing the Assistant Foundation Expert competency exam, the training programs and their durations, the thesis writing and the professional competency exam as well as the operational procedures shall be set forth in a regulation.

Inspector and Assistant Inspector

Article 70 - Assistant Inspector must have the qualifications described below:

- a) Qualifications set forth in Article 48 of the Civil Servants Law no. 657;
- b) Holder of a B.S. degree of law, political sciences, economics, business management, administration, architecture or engineering from a university, faculty, college or higher education school providing at least 4-year education and located in Turkey or abroad, provided that diplomas obtained from such university, faculty, college or school located abroad shall be subject to approval by Higher Education Board;
- c) Documenting through a health council report that s/he is in good health to travel under any kind of climatic and travel conditions;
- d) Passing the overall civil servant competency exam;
- e) Passing the competitive exam to be held by the Directorate General;
- f) Not having completed the age of 30 at the date of exam.

Assistant Inspectors, who succeed in the professional competency exam, shall be promoted to the position of Inspector provided that they have a three-year experience as a deputy foundation expert and that they have an acceptable track record.

Rules and procedures governing the above mentioned competitive competency exam shall be set forth in a regulation.



If an Assistant Inspector who has been found eligible for the said competency exam fails to take it without a reasonable excuse, or fails the said exam twice, or obtains an unacceptable track record, he shall be deprived of his title and be appointed to another appropriate cadre.

Termination and creation of cadres

Article 71 - Cadres described in Annexed Schedule 1 of the Decree on General Cadre Procedures for the Directorate General of Foundations no. 190 have been cancelled and omitted from the cadres described in Schedule IV of this law. The cadres contained in the list in Annex I have been introduced and added into Schedule I annexed to the aforementioned Decree as the cadres of the Directorate General.

Dividend and attorney's fee

Article 72 Revolving fund incomes earned thanks to services provided by the personnel of the Bezm-i Alem Valide Sultan Foundation Gureba Hospital shall be distributed as a dividend to the said personnel at rates and under conditions to be determined by the Foundations Council by taking into account the procedures and principles laid down for the Health Ministry, provided that it does not exceed the ceiling foreseen for specific positions in the health facilities of the Health Ministry. These dividends shall be payable in accordance with the service provision conditions, titles, positions, working conditions, working times, service contribution levels, performance and status of the said personnel – whether he/she is self-employed or not- and with the nature of the said services including medical examination, operation, anesthesia, invasive interventions, special risks stemming from working conditions in risky departments, etc. The dividend paid as such shall not exceed fifty percent of the revolving fund income generated in the current year.

All personnel excluding those benefiting from the rights defined in the first paragraph shall be paid in accordance with the rules, procedures and at a rate to be identified by the Council, provided that these amounts do not exceed three percent of the rental revenues of the foundation and one third of their salaries. Such distribution shall be subject to deduction of the stamp tax only.

In the payment of attorneyship fees to attorneys and officers employed at legal services for lawsuits and enforcement proceedings, which are ruled in favor of the Directorate General and are collected from the other party, the provisions of Law No: 1389 on Payment of Attorneyship Fee to Lawyers and Similar Officers Who Attend the Lawsuits of the State dated 2/2/1929 shall apply by analogy.

PART FOUR

Miscellaneous Provisions

Functions and Powers

Article 73 – All management executives of the head and provincial organizations of the Directorate General are responsible for providing their services and performing their tasks in accordance with instructions and directives to be given by the Director General and with the applicable laws, plans and programs.



Devolution of Authority

Article 74 – Director General and all management executives shall be entitled to transfer some of their authorities to their subordinates, provided that the limits applicable to such transfer must be clearly defined.

Such transfer of authority shall be announced properly to whom it may concern.

Usufruct right

Article 75 – Rights of the persons concerned shall be reserved in accordance with the conditions set forth in the charters issued to fused (mazbut) foundations and to subsidiary (mülhak) foundations. Rules and procedures governing utilization of such rights shall be set forth in a regulation.

Joint defendant in the case of mülhak foundations

Article 76- In lawsuits of ownership and usufruct rights against the management of subsidiary (mülhak) foundations, the Directorate General and the foundation management shall act as a joint defendant.

Immunities and Exceptions

Article 77 – Immovable properties owned by the Directorate General or by the fused (mülhak) foundations shall enjoy the privilege of being government property, so that they shall be immune to being sequestered or pledged; all kinds of transactions involving the said properties shall be exempt from taxes, duties, levies and charges.

No collateral shall be required in the lawsuits to be filed by the Directorate General.

Bad debts due to the Directorate General or fused (mazbut) foundations shall be collected subject to the Public Receivables Collection Law no. 6183 of 21/7/1953.

Actions concerning repairs and restoration of cultural assets owned by the foundations, landscaping works and expropriations shall not be subject to the Decree no. 180 on Organization and Tasks of the Ministry of Development and Housing.

Actions concerning the renting-out of the cultural assets against restoration or repair costs shall not be subject to the State Tenders Law dated 10/09/1983 no. 2886.

Rules and procedures governing the above mentioned expenditures and renting operations shall be set forth in a regulation.

Real persons and legal entities who are willing to study, improve and support foundation culture at home or abroad shall be allowed to sponsor scientific organizations, strategic studies, conferences, symposiums and similar cultural events falling under the scope of the Directorate General and included in its activity and investment programs. Individual and corporate sponsors shall be allowed to advertise commercials at such events subject to rules to be determined by the Directorate General. Funds, donations and sponsorships to be provided by such real persons and legal entities for the maintenance, repair, restoration or sustenance of movable and immovable properties owned by the foundations, for landscaping works and expropriation of such property under the Directorate General's control shall be deducted from their income and corporate tax base.

Movable and immovable properties donated to a foundation during or after its establishment shall be exempt from inheritance tax.



Rights to Settle and Waive

Article 78 -

a) The Foundations Council shall be authorized to settle legal disputes between the Directorate General and other public institutions, enterprises, real persons or legal entities through an amendment to the contract or the agreement;

b) The Director General shall be authorized to waive lawsuits or enforcement proceedings which are unlikely to yield any useful outcomes due to material or legal reasons or during review by a higher court, to approve a certain right or to waive a certain interest up to fifty thousand Turkish Liras; the Foundations Council shall be authorized to do so for values exceeding the above mentioned limit;

even if there is no contract, provided that the settlement protects the Directorate General' interests.

The Director General shall be authorized to delegate some or all of his above mentioned powers to the Deputy Director General, 1st Legal Counselor or a Regional Director.

The principles governing the implementation of the article hereof and the aforementioned amounts shall be determined by the Council.

Amended Provisions

Article 79 –

a) The phrase “or Directorate General for Foundations” has been added to follow “municipalities” in Article 4 of Law No:6237 on the Construction of Ports dated 27/1/1954.

b) Civil Servants Law no. 657 has been amended as follows:

1) The term “Assistant Foundation Experts” has been added in Article 36 on Common Provisions, paragraph (A), subparagraph 11 right after the term “Assistant Experts of the Prime Ministry”; the term “Foundation Experts” has been added in the same subparagraph right after the term “Experts of Prime Ministry”;

2) The phrase “Foundation Experts” has been added in Article 152 Section “II- Indemnities”, paragraph A “Special Service Indemnity”, subparagraph (i) to follow “Culture and Tourism Experts”,

3) The term “Foundation Experts” has been added to follow “Culture and Tourism Experts” under Annex I, Schedule “I- General Administrative Services” paragraph (h),

4) The term “Head of Guidance and Inspection Services Department of the Directorate General for Foundations” has been added to follow the section titled “Head of Inspection and Investigation Board” Annex II, Schedule “II- Judicial Organizations, Affiliated and Related Bodies and Higher Education Institutions”,

5) The term “Head of Guidance and Inspection Services Department of the Directorate General for Foundations” has been added to Annex IV, Schedule “Executive Compensation” line 5 paragraph (e).

c) The phrase “as well as the immovables of the Directorate General for Foundations and the fused (mazbut) foundations which it manages and represents” has been added to follow “Immovables under the private ownership of the State or those subject to its decisions and disposal” in paragraph 1 of Article 75 under State Tender Law No:2886 dated 8/9/1983.

d) The following have been added to the Public Procurement Law No: 4734 dated 4/1/2002;

1) The following paragraph (k) has been added to follow paragraph (j) under Article 3



“(k) Procurement of goods or services concerning the repair, restoration and landscaping of the cultural assets of the foundation,”

2) The following paragraph under Provisional Article 4;

“The principles and procedures regarding paragraph (k) under Article 3 of the law hereof shall be laid down in a regulation to be issued by the Directorate General for Foundations upon consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Public Procurement Authority.”

Abolished Provisions

Article 80 – Foundations Law no. 2762, Articles of Law on Tasks and Organization of General Directorate of Foundations no. 6760 dated 30/06/1956 except Article 16, Law on Sale and Renting of Properties Owned by Foundations no. 2950 dated 27/04/1936, Law on Transfer of Ancient Structures Having Historical or Architectural Value to the General Directorate of Foundations no. 7044 dated 13/09/1957, Law on Lands and Lots Salable by Foundations to Certain Enterprises and Municipalities no. 748 dated 07/03/1926, Law on Sale of Olive Groves, Fig Groves, Nut Groves and Orchards Owned by Foundations no. 6092 dated 08/07/1953; Decree on Organization and Tasks of the Directorate General for Foundations no. 227 dated 18/06/1984; paragraph 2 of Article 111 of the Turkish Civil Law no. 4721 dated 22/11/2001 have been abolished together with their amendments and additions.

The phrases “Directorate General for Foundations” included in Article 20 of Decree No:547 dated 23/2/1995 and first paragraph under the annexed Article 3 of Decree with No: 375 dated 27/6/1989” has been omitted from the text.

Provisional Article 1 – Until the organization of the Directorate General has been re-arranged according to the principles of the law hereof, the cadres existing as of the enforcement date of this law shall continue to be valid.

Personnel whose cadres, positions and titles remain unchanged under this law shall be considered to have been appointed to their new cadres.

Personnel whose cadres, positions and titles have been changed or abolished by this law shall be assigned to appropriate cadres corresponding to their degrees and grades by the Directorate General within six months. Until they are appointed to their new cadres they shall reserve all rights regarding their salaries, additional indicators, salary increases and compensations as well as other financial rights. Where the sum of net amount of salaries, additional indicators, salary increases and compensations as well as other financial rights of the new cadres to which the personnel have been appointed are less than the sum of net amount of salaries, additional indicators, salary increases and compensations as well as other financial rights pertaining to the last month in their previous cadres, the difference shall be payable as compensation as long as they remain in the cadres they have been appointed to, without being subject to any tax or deductions.

Furthermore, those who are employed in the Directorate General and are subject to the Civil Servants Law no. 657 shall be entitled to take the competency exam to be held by the Directorate General, provided that they apply within six months of the enforcement of the law hereof. The applicants shall not be required to meet the conditions laid down in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (e) under the second paragraph of Article 69 of the said law.

Those who succeed in the exam shall be appointed as foundation experts.



Provisional Article 2 – Regulations described in certain articles of this Law shall be passed and published in the Official Gazette within six months, until then the provisions of the existing regulations which do not contradict this law shall continue to be applicable.

Provisional Article 3 – Tasks assigned to departments or units changed or created hereunder shall be performed by the departments or units which have been performing them before this law has been enacted, until they are rearranged hereunder.

Provisional Article 4 – Provincial organization of the Directorate General shall continue to perform and provide its tasks and services until it is restructured hereunder.

Provisional Article 5 – In on-going lawsuits concerning foundation entries, the forfeiting and prescriptive terms laid down other laws shall not be applicable hereunder.

Provisional Article 6 – Subsidiary (mülhak) foundations, whose usufructs rights are more than the charity conditions in their charities, shall be turned into family foundations described in Article 372 of the Turkish Civil Law No: 4721 by a court decision, upon the request of the foundation manager and its relevant authorities and based on a Council decision.

Provisional Article 7 –Community foundations’;

a) Immovable properties registered in the 1936 Declarations, which are registered in the Property Registry Office under figurative or fictitious names and are still under the disposal of the foundation,

b) Immovable properties currently registered in the Property Registry Office in the name of the Treasury, Directorate General, the bequeathing party or the endowers on grounds of not being able to acquire property, despite the fact that they had been purchased by community foundations, or bequeathed or endowed to the community foundations after the 1936 Declaration,

shall be registered by the relevant Property Registry Directorates in the name of the community foundations together with all rights and obligations recorded on them in the Property Registry Office, upon an application lodged within eighteen months as from the enforcement of this law and following the approval of the Council.

Provisional Article 8 – The cadres appointed to the Directorate General in accordance with Law No: 4046 on Privatization Applications shall remain valid.

Provisional Article 9 – The personnel under the Ministry of Health cadres, who have been transferred to the cadres of the Directorate General during their service at the Bezm-i Alem Valide Sultan Foundation Gureba Hospital, shall continue to benefit from the provisions of the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Law No: 5283 dated 6/1/2005.

Ayvalık Olive Groves and Spring Waters of the Foundation, as well as the undertakings of Bezm-i Alem Valide Sultan Foundation Gureba Hospital, which have been operating under the Directorate General, shall continue to operate as undertakings with revolving funds until the relevant regulation concerning the restructuring of undertakings with revolving funds has been enacted, in accordance with the provisional Article 11 of the Law No: 5018 on Public Financial Management and Control.

Validity

Article 81 – This law shall be valid and put in effect when it is published in Official Gazette.

Enforcement

Article 82 - This law shall be enforced by the Council of Ministers.



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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

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Our Ref. GB/MA 1366

Paris, 13 December 2010

World Heritage List: Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex (Turkey) – Further information

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your response (received on 18 November) to our previous request for additional information relating to the nomination of "Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex" as a World Heritage Site.

We were pleased to receive a plan of the complex showing the location of the Library, the Sultan's prayer loge and the muezzins' tribune/platform; the information on the revised buffer zone boundary and plan showing its location; and the deepened comparative analysis regarding the value of the mosque complex in terms of the dependencies.

Regarding the fourth point of our previous letter, which asked for clarification of the works undertaken in converting the madrasas to museums, we confirm that we have received the drawings relating to those projects. However these in themselves do not provide the information we need in order to understand the impact of the changes that were made to the madrasa buildings.

We also need some further information in order to complete our assessment of the nomination.

Therefore we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and provide further information as follows:

- 1 Reinforce justification of criterion (ii) by deepening the comparative analysis on the fact that the mosque is an archetype of the Ottoman world;
- 2 Provide a textual description and photographs of the works undertaken to the madrasas in converting them to museums, so that the changes made to the buildings and their interior finishes and fittings can be clearly understood;
- 3 Formally confirm that the south-west property boundary is as shown in the additional information, appendix 3;
- 4 Consider changing the name of the property to 'The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne' in order to better express the unified and harmonious nature of the property;
- 5 Provide information on the master plan of Edirne in relation to the treatment of the large adjacent green area immediately south-west in the buffer zone, which is currently subject to design proposals, and the relocation of car parking lots adjacent to the property because of their adverse impact on the significance of the Mosque Complex.

We will look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **Monday 28 February 2010**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme

Copy to Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture
and Tourism
UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX - EDİRNE



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY
ICOMOS IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSAL FOR
THE INCLUSION OF THE SELİMİYE MOSQUE
AND SOCIAL COMPLEX ON THE WORLD
HERITAGE LIST 2011**



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



- Additional information requested by ICOMOS in relation to the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the world heritage list 2011

In response to the letter sent to the applicant from Ms Regina Durighello (13.12.2010, Ref.:GB/MA 1366) requesting additional information regarding the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List, we are sending this present document aimed at responding to the requested questions in a direct manner.

In this present document every ICOMOS request answered separately and supported with the related maps, figures, annexes or photographs.



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



1 Reinforce justification of criterion (ii) by deepening the comparative analysis on the fact that the mosque is an archetype of the Ottoman world;

While the response of the request can be found below, related figures, images and plans were listed in a separate **ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM** and **ANNEX 2: TABLE of the OTTOMAN CALSSICAL PERIOD MOSQUES** was prepared to allow the response assey easily.

1.1 Mosque Architecture in General

A mosque is primarily a hall in which men and women prayers are in the direction of Mecca. The Prophet Hz. Muhammed built a congregational mosque when the Muslims settled in Medina. The function of this building was to enable Muslims to gather for the purposes of performing the communal Friday prayer. It had a qibla wall and shaded prayer area constructed from the trunks of palm trees. The remaining area inside the walls was uncovered.

But in the 7th century, the following elements were already constituent parts of a mosque: (See Figure 1)

1. The qibla wall which faces in the direction of Mecca,
2. The mihrab, a niche or depression in the qibla wall from which the Imam leads prayers,
3. For Friday prayers, a minbar and a pulpil raised on several steps were created,
4. A raised tribune in the centre of the room from which the Imam's prayers are repeated for the rows at the back.
5. A mobile lectem or kursi on which the Koran was placed was also common.
6. Fountains located in a forecourt allowed Muslims to conduct ritual purification before prayers.
7. The minaret, a high tower from which the call for prayer is more audible.

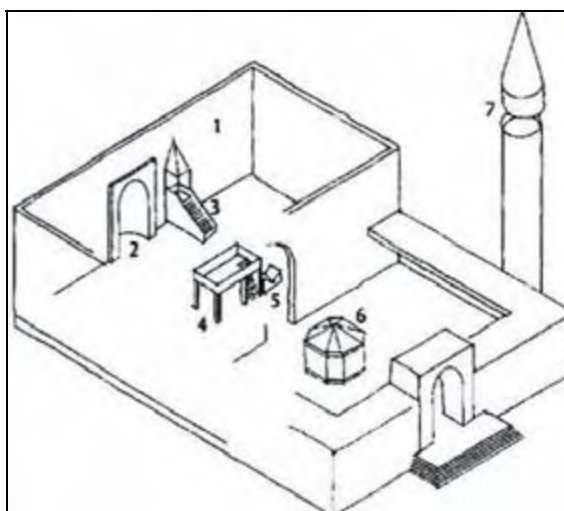


Figure 1: The principle elements of a mosque (by Martin Frisberman-1994)



Over and above its essentially religious importance, the mosque also serves as a social function, which largely determines the programming of its remaining spaces. The mosque is not solely for prayer but is also visited on social occasions. Larger mosques include spaces for religious instruction, for education and libraries. Mosque complex also have bathes, schools, sebils (public fountain), closed bazaars, public kitchens and dormitories etc.

Over the history of Islam, depend on the climate, local culture and social needs, architectural concept of mosque differentiated and mosque typology mainly followed the four basic types: the Arab hypostyle mosque, the Persian four-iwan mosque, the Indian three dome mosque and the Turkish central-dome (also known Ottoman or Ottoman-Turk Style) mosque.

The Arab Hypostyle Mosque

The first mosque was built at Prophet Hz. Muhammad's behest in Yathrib (Medina). Enclosed by an earthen wall, it was a typical Arabian courtyard dwelling on a square plan. From here, the muezzin chanted the call for prayer. The first mosques built in the decades immediately there after all followed the same simple pattern of the original mosque in Yathrib.

As the position of the Islamic rulers stabilised in the 7th and 8th centuries, they began to consider new forms and to develop ornamentation. The design of the mihrab acquired even more complex geometric structures; sumptuous decorations began to cover the surfaces of the prayer niche. Such decorations can be seen dearly in the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, Syria (705-715). Its basic form followed that of the original mosque but its vaulting, columns and windows gave it a magnificent appearance. It became a model for Islamic symbolism.

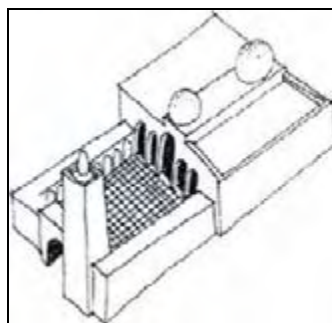


Figure 2: The Arab Hypostyle Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)



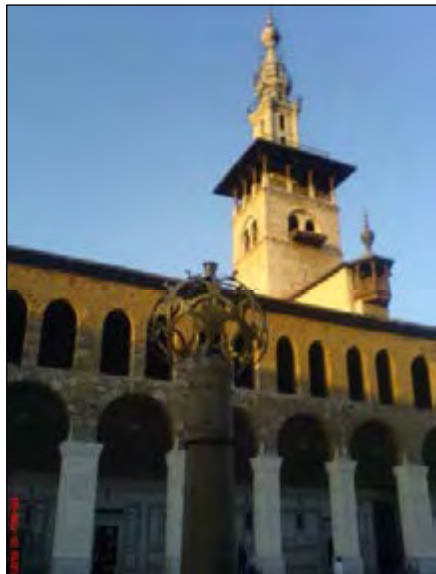


Photo 1: A Minaret of Umayyad Mosque
in Damascus (705-715)



Photo 2: View of the Inner Court
-Umayyad Mosque

The Persian Four-Iwan Mosque

In Persia, the master builders integrated references to the four-iwan construction of the pre-Islamic palaces. The basic arrangement derives from four vaulted gates arranged axially around a courtyard in the form of across. This axial cross arrangement - which weakens the dominance of the qibla wall facing Mecca - was adopted throughout all provinces of the land.

The fascination with geometry was prevalent in Persia, too. The clarity of its rules was regarded as a metaphor: ornament in mosques became synonymous with the heavenly and eternal. To heighten the glory of the buildings style further, the architects embellished them with written script. The clearly visible inscriptions express the words of God through verses from the Koran. Painstakingly applied by hand, numerous artistic scripts and inscriptions were created and used to decorate tiles, stones, walls, niches, domes, portals and minarets.

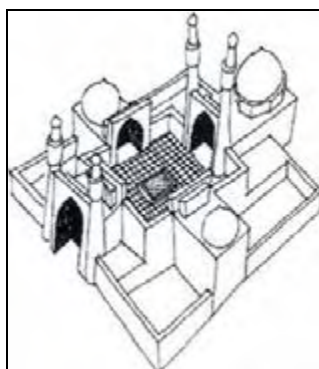


Figure 3: The Persian Four-Iwan Mosque (by Martin Frishman-1994)





Photo 3: Jameh (Four-Iwan) Mosque of Isfahan

(The mosque stands the result of continual construction, reconstruction, additions and renovations on the site from 8th to 20th century. Iwans were also added in stages under the Seljuks, giving the mosque its current four-iwan form.)

The Indian Three-Dome Mosque

In the 11th century, Muslim warriors invaded India. The area was settled by Muslims and the Delhi Sultanate was founded. To declare the authority of Islam, a mosque was erected whose minaret was conceived as a symbol of conquest; after later extensions, the tower reached 72.5 metres into the sky. The mosque in Delhi and other buildings represent a distant continuation of older Persian forms.

The Islamic architecture of the Indian subcontinent became increasingly informed by the influence of local and regional building traditions and craftsmanship, in part brought in by Hindu workmen and builders.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, when India was under the reign of the Mughal Empire, one of the most important styles of Islamic architecture arose: a fusion of the Hindu and Islamic traditions, resulting in a mosque type with three domes and an extensive, walled courtyard. The Jama Masjid Mosque in Delhi is an example of such a symbiosis. The decorative building has three imposing entrances, four short towers and two 40-meter-high minarets longitudinally banded with red sandstone and white marble. Up to 25,000 believers can pray in its courtyard at one time.

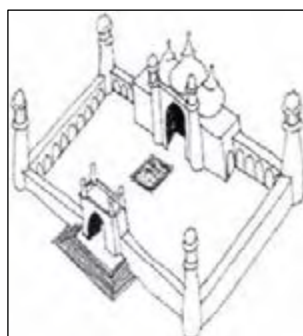


Figure 4: The Indian Three-Dome Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)

**Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011**



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX





Figure 4: The Jama Masjid Mosque
(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jama_Masjid,_Delhi)

The Turkish Central-Dome Mosque

As far back as the 9th century, Turks already played a role in Islamic politics as palace guards or governors. Like their neighbours, they too sought to find their own expression for their mosques. As a result, a new synthesis arose in Asia Minor in the early period of the Ottoman. The plan was based - like the original mosque of the prophet - on a regular hypostyle hall. However, each square was covered with a small hemispherical dome, as can be seen, for example, in the Ulu Camii in Bursa, Turkey (1396-1400). Its compact outward appearance, 20 domes and two minarets give the building a particularly monumental appearance. (See plan 6, image 10)

The mosque constructions had granted the Ottoman's master builders to enrich vocabulary and the design inspiration of the mosque architecture in the later periods¹, called the classical period of Ottoman Architecture. An increased number of mosques constructed resembles economic flourish² throughout the towns and cities in parallel with the expansion of the Ottoman territory in Asia Minor (Anatolia) and South Eastern Europe (Balkan region). One can still find the prints today even though there is no more the existence of the Ottoman government. Dome commemorates the foot print of the Ottoman architectural influence and Islam in South Eastern Europe.³

¹ Crane, H. (1993), "Notes on Seldjuk Architectural Patronage in Thirteenth Century Anatolia. Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient. 36(1), 1-57 and

Saoud, R. (2004), "Muslim Architecture under Ottoman Patronage (1326-1924). Ball, L. (ed). Manchester: FSTC Limited.

² Flon C. et. al, (1984), The World Atlas of Architecture. Dufton, C. Et. Al. (trans.) London: Mitchell Beazley International Ltd.

³ Pasic, A (2004), "A short History of Mostar. Conservation and Revitalisation of Historic Mostar. Geneva: The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, 5-12



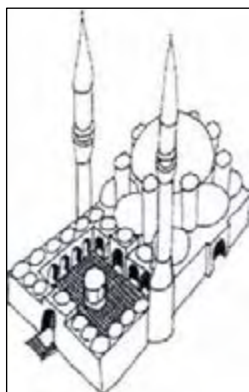


Figure 5: The Turkish Central-Dome Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)

1.2 The Ottomans and Mosques

The dates of the Ottoman-Turkish (generally called as Ottoman Style and/or Ottoman Mosque architecture) style mosques should refer back to the establishment of Ottoman Empire in early thirteenth century. Origin of Ottoman architecture can be divided into two groups⁴. The first one begins from 1300 and lasts almost two centuries. The second one covers the rest until 1700 A.D. For this classification the classical style of the Ottoman mosques was developed until the late of the fifteenth century. Then Ottoman classical architecture had reached its maturity called Golden Ages when construction of mosques was more luxurious and grandeur.⁵ (Although the Selimiye Mosque Complex and many other good examples of the Ottoman Style Mosques were built in the second era, the early period should be examined to understand origins of the Ottoman Architecture.)

The other classification can also be set by considering the typologies of the mosques, as follows;

1. **Single unit Mosque (Also known as “Square plan-single dome”**: Have a prayer hall surmounted by a dome. The tradition of building the religious building and tombs in a square plan-single dome type dates back to the Middle Asia Turkish States in the 8th and 9th century. Edirne Bayezid the II. Mosque (completed in 1488) with a dome 18 meters in diameter, can be given as the best example of a single unit dome. (See plan 14, figure 11, image 14)
2. **Eyvan Mosque (Also known as ”upside down T”= \perp)**: Have a large interior space divided by compartments. The compartments were used to host the guests or as a class for the young student’s education. Roofs or/and domes are supported by both: columns and walls. İstanbul Beyazid Mosque (Built between 1501-06) with its

⁴ Yektin, S.K. (1959) “The Evolution of Architectural Form in Turkish in Mosques (1300-1700). *Studia Islamica*, 11, 73-91.

⁵ Ahmad Sanusi Hassan, Mehrdad Mazloomi, Spahic Omer, (2010), “Sectional Analysis of Pendantive Dome Mosques During Ottoman Era”, *Canadian Social Science*, Vol.6, No.5, 2010 pp.124-136

larger main dome 15 meters in diameter and 35,83 meters in height is one of the best examples of this type of mosques. (See plan 16, images 15,16)

3. **Multi-unit mosque (Multipal):** Have roofs covered by a series of domes. In the early period the domes mostly built in the same altitude and same diameter as rectangular multi-dome design. Domes are supported by both; columns and walls. This design used rarely after the 15th century. With its 9 domes, each nearly 12,87 meters in diameter, Edirne Eski Mosque (built between 1403-1414) is the best example of this type of mosques. (See plan 7, Figure 7, image 11)

In the golden age of the Ottoman Classical Period, the hierarchical domes courtyard design became most used design (can be classified as the 4th group) to build Sultan (Selaaddin Camii – Selaaddin Mosque) and Pasha Mosques and Complexes.

4. **Hierarchical Domes Courtyard Design (also known Centred Dome):** In this group the importance of the single dome's expression in the mosque design revives by using hierarchical order of the dome design. (primary, secondary and tertiary dome's size). Not only because the main dome on prayer hall covers a wide area but also as a virtue of its height, the primary dome is designed as the most dominant element in the section. In this group the dome surmounted on the main hall is dominant and the highest element in section with the minarets. The height of the domes' design in the section decreases towards the courtyard and entrance with having its summit at the main dome. The main dome is supported by the arched piers enclosed by the walls. The joint between pendantive arched walls and domes are covered by squinches. A drum or polygonal form enriches its exterior with window design on its wall around for sunlight's penetration. The domes at the arcade area (revaks) around the inner courtyard are constructed in lower in height to give prominence to the sense of entrance place of the revaks area. The most of the Architect Koca Sinan's works are formed in this type such as Şehzade Mosque, Süleymaniye Mosque in İstanbul and Selimiye Mosque in Edirne. (See plan 20, 22 and 24)

1.2.1 Early Period Ottoman Architecture (13th to 15th Century)

Historical Background

Early Ottoman Period is the time that the Ottoman was gaining power in Asia Minor coinciding with the decline of Seljuks Kingdom and Eastern Roman Empire. And expansion of new territories ruled under Ottoman Empire in Eastern Europe (Balkan Region) and Anatolia yields an influence of Turkish mosque style to the regional architecture.

The Ottoman rulers had granted construction of many new mosques to cope with increasing number of the Muslim population. The method of construction was a blend of indigenous architecture in the region and the Ottomans cultural heritage including the architecture they brought along from their origin and the Islamic laws known as *shariah* laws. Climatic concerns and the used of building material besides had been being integrated by architecture of the plan. Another fold of importance of the 13th and 14th century is the knowledge development of science and mathematics, which was applied in architectural design and construction. At this time the building design conceptually



had made a breakthrough with application of mathematics ⁶ In addition, the thriving economy of the towns and cities had elevated the importance of mosque construction. Hence thriving economy can be counted as the other determining factor to the size of mosque built in the area ⁷

The Ottomans also were aware of ability of architecture to immortalize glory, wealth and grandeur of the state. The luster interior of the ottoman buildings with round arched façades topped by the dome reflects the multiple volume space design and grandeur of the building. ⁸ The tenet of this architectural style and construction became popular over the kingdom in parallel with expansion of the empire in Asia Minor and Balkan Region, Europe. ⁹

Early Period Ottoman Mosques

The outcome of the process of adoption and translation symbolizes an architectural generation between 13th and 15th centuries AD, in the Ottoman area. It fronts the buildings which are considered and known as early Ottoman architecture today. ¹⁰

Ottoman used dome to flourish mosques and other public buildings in this period, but to trace the origin of Ottoman architecture requires to study the origin of Ottomans' ancestors. Seljuks as the intermediate ancestors of Ottomans who had ruled Persia before the presence of the Ottomans and Ottomans were in contact with Iran since the first time this tribe left Mongolia from Genghis Khan's threat seeking refuge to the Asia Minor known as Turkey today. ¹¹ This connotes that the dome's construction (especially the pendantive domes construction) has an influence from architecture Seljuks and Asia Minor, and popularly developed it throughout the whole empire as a symbol of Ottoman architecture when the Ottomans ruled Asia Minor and Balkan Region. (See images 1 to 6 and figure 1 for the pre-Ottoman: Late Seljuks period mosques).

Applied in the Foundation Period of the Ottoman State, the Early Period Architecture is represented by the buildings in İznik, Bursa, and Edirne. The examples of the period can be seen in multiple, centred and single dome typologies.

The oldest single-dome mosque in the Ottoman Feudal State the date of which is known is Hacı Özbek Mosque in Iznik (1333) (See image 7). The building has a prayer section with a square plan dome of 7.92 m and a narthex of three sections next to the western wall. The dome is slightly bigger than a semi-dome and is located on a frame made by broken plane triangle parts named the “*Turkish triangle*”¹². Making a twenty eight

⁶ Wilford, J. N. (2007), Signs of Advanced Math. Medieval Architecture. New York Times-Science; Ahmad Sanusi Hassan, Mehrdad Mazloomi, Spahic Omer, (2010) p: 127

⁷ Flon C. et. al, 1984.

⁸ Crane, 1993 and Saoud, 2004

⁹ Pasic, 2004

¹⁰ Crane, 1993

¹¹ Shaw, S.J.(1997),’’History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 1-8.

¹² It is one of the decorative solution methods used to cover a square based space by a dome. It is most commonly seen in Seljuk buildings. It is applied while covering the top a square building by an internally tangent dome, the spaces left by the sides are shaved in an inclined triangle and reset on the corners. When looked to the building façades from across, you see a dome-like form on a half octagone.



cornered dome base, the frame section enabling the transition from a cube to hemisphere is separated from the infrastructure and superstructure through a molding for each.

In the early period, in cases where dome sizes could not be increased, the space was expanded by spaces in various directions added to the domed structure. Called as Eyvan Mosque, Filibe Hüdavendiğar Mosque (1364) (See plan 3, figure 4) and Bursa Yıldırım Mosque (1390) (See Plan 4) is an example of such an attempt. Bursa Orhan Mosque (1339) can be counted as an example of spatial expansion in the direction of mihrab-entrance axis. The mosques main dome is located on the prayer hall, 8,90m in diameter and height 16meter. (See Plan 2)

Bursa Alaaddin Mosque (1326) is the early example of the single-dome mosques with its dome of 8.30 meter in diameter covering the 11,10*11,10 meter prayer hall. (See plan 1, figure 2) Built in (1382-88), Mudurnu Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque is an assertive and indigenous example of single-dome mosques in terms of structure in the 14th century with its dome of 19.65 m in diameter. The low body walls of 1.60–1.70 m wide and 8.8 m high are supported by counterforts (posts) on some places to carry the vault scone loads. (See plan 29 and figure 25)

In the 15th century, there is an understanding of architecture that the dominance of the dome in the building is consciously looked into. Development in dome sizes is an indicated that how conscious the passion of the 15th century is. In Bursa Great Mosque (See Plan 5), the dome of 10.60 m in diameter is 13.50 m in Edirne Old Mosque (See Plan 6). Edirne Old Mosque is the last example of great mosques with multi feet and multi domes. (See images 11,figure 7)

1.2.2 Transition Period Mosques

Built in 1437 by Murat II and completed in 1447, Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque is a special building reflecting a very important stage in transition from the early period to the classical period of the Ottoman architecture. In Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque (See Plan 11), the dome diameter rises to 24.10 m.¹³ In Üç Şerefeli Mosque a rational solution is obtained in monumental sizes. (See figure 10) The multi-foot mosque type developed latitudely is an important building in that it symbolizes the peak point of the time. It is in the point where the mosque design transforms from the multi-foot plan into the central planned (hierarchical domes) design. The structure system in Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque and an important part of the interior space are freed from feet. The cover of the rectangular area is completed with equally sized dome of 10.50 m in diameter by the central dome of 24.10 m in diameter. The transition elements are the squinch and pendantive.

The minarets stand asymmetrically on the four corners of the court. The biggest of the minarets is the minaret with three balconies, with the height of 83,65 meter, located in the southwest corner and after which the mosque is named. The longitudinal section of the structure indicates that the bodies are aligned consciously in stages. The central



¹³ Ödekan, Ayla (2002), "Mimarlık ve Sanat Tarihi", Türkiye Tarihi, Cilt 2, Cem, İstanbul p. 299.



dome, narthex dome and porch domes and the shape of the minarets draw a pyramidal staging. The building is a bold attempt of structure for its time.¹⁴ (See image 13)

Üç Şerefeli Mosque indicates an important phase in single-dome structure attempts of the Ottoman architecture with all these properties. The mosque is the prototype of the 16th century Sultan buildings. After this building, we witness the gradual development of the central planned layout in monumental sizes in the second half of the 15th century. The three-balcony minaret arrangement of the building became a prototype for sultan buildings, and the three stairs on which you climb up in the minaret with the three balconies without seeing those in the other stairs of the minaret in the mosque inspired the Chief Architect of the Ottoman Empire, Architect Sinan.

1.2.3 Golden Age of the Classical Period of Ottoman Architecture (16th – 17th Centuries)

With the founding of the Ottoman Empire in the 14th century, domes acquired greater importance. With Koca Mimar Sinan's designs, the elements of the shell and dome acquired lasting importance and have become typical for mosques throughout the Ottoman Empire. Centralised cubic buildings were designed, crowned by a dome and surrounded by half-cupolas. The central space opened out onto a similar-sized courtyard of fountains

Acknowledging the fact that dome is a spatial element and its effect is more obvious observed by Ottoman architects however; the plan unit design with reference to its number and size was important measurement too. For instance the master builder Koca Mimar Sinan who built Sehzade mosque could simply design a complete single pendantive dome instead of two half domes in addition to the main pendantive dome but he did not design that way. The reason is the focus on style that otherwise can never lead to the development of the mosque design in redefining the form and space and stunning beauty of the existing design.¹⁵ In this sense, the dome factor deals with the number as well as its size in reckoning the importance of dome in Ottoman mosque design. The main dome, the largest and the most dominant dome of the mosque, normally covers the central space of the mosque. Secondary dome refers to small domes placed around the main dome, and the number can be more than one. Semi dome accounts for the half dome design attached to the main dome that it create a large area for the prayer hall without having additional columns (structural supports) in its interior building.¹⁶

The first sultanic monumental mosque of this era could be considered as the Old Fatih Mosque (completed in 1470) with its 26 m central dome in diameter, reached to a larger dome than the Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque. (See plan 13). In the plan the Old Fatih Mosque was designed to expand the 26m central dome with a semi-dome towards the gibla and with three smaller domes from the sides. The application of expansion with a semi-dome towards the gibla was seen in Tire Yesil Mosques in the first half of the 15th century. (See plan 10, figure 9) After the Old Fatih Mosque semi-dome attempt was successfully carried out on Atik Ali Pasha Mosque (1497), the pyramidal outer front

¹⁴ Ödekan, Ayla (2002), pp.303-305.

¹⁵ Hassan, Ahmad-Sanusi,Mazloomi, Mehrdad, (2010), "The Importance of Plan Unit Design with Reference to Pedentive Dome Mosque Architecture in Early Ottoman Period in Balkan Region and Anatolia", Review of European Studies, Vol.2, No.2; December 2010, p.107

¹⁶ Hoag,John, D. (1963), "Western Islamic Architecture. London: Prentice-Hall International.



look formed by the hierarchal domes was clearly presented at Atik Ali Pasha Mosque. (See plan 15) The expansion attempt of the prayer hall by placing four semi-domes around the central dome in the Fatih Mosque in Diyarbakir dated 1520 was also successfully example of this type of mosques that the main dome was being expanded with semi domes. (See plan 17, figure 12, images 17) Architect Koca Sinan soon took a step forward with a similar attempt in his Sehzade Mosque in 1543-48.

However, the first Fatih Mosque was destroyed by the earthquake in 1765 and today's centrally planned mosque of which central dome is surrounded by four semi-domes was constructed in 1771. The plan of the new Fatih Mosque was the best reapplication of the Sehzade Mosque in the 18th century.

The peak of Single-dome -Square Planned Mosques

With the mosque in the Complex of Sultan Beyazid II constructed in 1488 in Edirne, the largest dome was achieved by the single –dome plan on a square plan. A dome of 18 meters in diameter seen in this plan was not available in those single-dome square planned mosques constructed in early 1500s such as Gebze Coban Mustafa Pasha and Damascus Suleymaniye Mosques. (For Edirne Bayezid II. Mosque see plan 14, figure 11, iimage 14)

(For Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque see plan 18, image 18)

(For Damascus Suleymaniye plan 21, figure 13 and 14, image 23)

The peak of Eyvan Mosque (‘upside down T’=⊥); Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul

Bayezid Mosque's main dome (1501–1505) is 15 meter in diameter, locating on four feet supporting system. The prayer hall was extending the volume in the center by semidome volumes on the mihrab-entrance axis. The interior space going longitudinally toward the mihrab is completed by units covered by four small domes by the sides. The minarets os the mosque are 52,93 meters high and single balconied. (See plan 16, figure 16, image 15)

Bayezid Mosque also reminds us of Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque with its domed volume in the middle and the two small domed volumes each by the two sides. (See Plan 11)

The Peak of Central-Dome Mosques; Istanbul and Edirne Sultan Constructions

We see that Architect Sinan, after having been the chief architect (1538), did not build works of single-dome square or reverse eyvan plan, but he mostly concentrated on those which expanded the central area as much as possible. It is obvious that Sinan paid much attention to keep the central prayer hall as spacious as possible in his works for pashas in Istanbul, Anatolia and Thrace and even in long-range mosques such as Aleppo, Damascus and Crimea. The Pasha mosques were built with smaller structural scales compared to these built for sultans in the capital and they are also good examples of Ottoman Classical mosque typology with their exterior looks, domes and minarets within the measures of the city they were built. On the other hand, the problem of achieving spaciousness and integrity in an interior area which was earlier a challenge for the Ottoman mosque, plan and structural typology was resolved As such in capital



city monuments, in these menzil (away from the capital) mosques, width and integrity which is not divided with the columns were achieved at the same time. (See Cairo Hadım Pasha Mosque plan 19, Aleppo Husrev Pasha Mosque plan 19, Kırım –Crimea Gözleve –Tatar Han Mosque plan 23)

Sinan got the developing of the Center Dome Mosque Plan which started with Üç Şerefeli Mosque to the upper level with his two masterpieces. Şehzade Mosque Complex which Sultan Süleyman started for himself but after the dead of beloved Şehzade Mehmed, he was built in the name of him is the best norm of the central plan typology surrounding with four semi-dome of the central dome. Sinan put the central dome 19 m. wide on the four feet in this mosque which completed in 1548. The height of the dome is 37 m.(See plan 20) the minarets of Şehzade mosque which came into forefront as much as the central space have two sherefes(balcony). (See images 21,22)

After Şehzade Complex, Sultan Süleyman wanted to build a complex in the name of himself. Architect Sinan this time arrived wide and integrated space which covers the entire prayer hall and by rounding the main dome 27.74 meter in diameter, with two semi-domes in the entrance and the direction of kibla. While the dome of Süleymaniye attains to the height of 47,67 meter, brightness and spaciousness were achieved in the prayer hall. (See plan 22, images 24,25, figure 16,17)

The minarets in Süleymaniye Mosque became slim until 3,91m. and the heights have three balconies arrived 74,71m. (See figure 26-A)

1.2.4 The Archetype of Classical Otoman Mosques: Selimiye Mosque, Edirne

In Selimiye, Sinan supported the central dome of 31,3 diameter with eight pillars. Sinan realized the masterpiece of the eight support mosque type in Edirne Selimiye Mosque(1575), the eight supports central plan scheme reached the perfection. (See plan 24, figure 18, 19, 20,21,22)

Throughout the history of Ottomans, embodying architectural, engineering and logic elements, the Selimiye Mosque had been the most important piece of those time's architecture which reached to its peak first with multi-dome structures and then with single-dome central space mosques as well as witnessing the developments and changes in mosque and külliye construction.

The dome is transferred successfully on eight elephant feet with eight arches; with the multitude of the number of feet the smallest arch opening is provided and an evident static superiority is obtained. The load of the dome is transmitted to the ground with the arch and the bearing system. Even if all the walls of the mosque are broken down, since the dome carries the load by eight self-supporting elephant feet, the dome is not to be ruined, but to stand as a baldachin. By this, more windows were made to make the interior part brighter. In those aspects, the mosque is a valuable representative of the masterpieces of pre-industrial era whose works were mainly made of stone and brick. (See images 27)

The arrangement of the supporting walls on the lateral fronts of the mosque with porches and making this arrangement match human sizes both create a vivid front as to bulk plastics and set an important example of the bulk plastics technology.



The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. While the mosque is similar to a square and has a rectangular plan in horizontal, the minarets on its four corners provide a perspective surrounding the structure and embracing the colossal dome. All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, 85,60 meters including cone and banner and have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the balconies on the corner of the narthex.(See image 29)

By the first stair, one can climb to the first and third balconies, by second stair to the second and third balconies and by the third stair to the third balcony and climbers don't see each other. Architect Sinan built those 85,60 meter high and 3,8 m in diameter minarets so perfectly that no worry for their collapse and harm the huge dome came out when placing those minarets on the four corners of the central dome. With those characteristics, Selimiye minarets have a special place as all other minarets of Ottoman Geography. (See figure 26-B and 26-C)

Ottoman Architecture reached its peak with the works of Architect Sinan and the Classical Period ended with the death of Sinan. Sinan's artwork Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex is the work with which the Classical Period comes to a climax.

1.3 Late Classical Period (17th Century)

The effect of the post Sinan classic style continued for a long time. The mosque scheme of a central-dome located on four pillars together with four semi-domes was reapplied in the construction of Yeni Istanbul Mosque started in 1597 and finished in 1661-64 and also in Sultan Ahmet Mosque in 1617. Sultan Ahmet Külliye was the largest külliye of this century as well. The new Fatih Mosque (1771) was built re-application of Sinan's Şehzade Mosque plan.



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Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



2. Provide a textual description and photographs of the works undertaken to the madrasas in converting them to museums, so that the changes made to the buildings and their interior finishes and firings can be clearly understood;

2.1. Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa

The madrasa was converted to the Ethnography Museum in 1936 and the Madrasa had kept serving as an Ethnography Museum in after years. In 1971, Ethnography Museum was moved to its new building and its name was changed to the Edirne Archaeology and Ethnography Museum. In the same year the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa was furnished and reopened as Turkish Islamic Art Museum under the administration of Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Owned by the Pious Foundation General Directorate, Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa has been served as a museum since 1936. The rental agreement between the local owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate and the user of the Madrasa; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism extended in 2006 for a period of ten years. After the rental agreement was extended it was decided to refurnish the museum. Then it was seen that Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa not only needed to be refurnished but also needed to be repaired due to problems of the domes and windows leadings, electric wiring and water works.

The Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Project of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa (2007-2011)

The latest restoration of the museum took place in the late 60s, before 2007. In 1966, the glass cases and showcase parts in the back of porticos of Madrasa were designed and needed new exhibition and furnishing design was applied in 1968. Between 2007 and 2009 the restoration works were carried in the Madrasa once again.

After the restoration works, the exhibition and furnishing projects also have been carried since 2009 and had been planned to complete at the end of the 2010. But the works took more time than planned due to new structural information gathered from the output of the 2007-2009 restoration works. According the new data it was decided that the Madrasa needs further restoration works to reach back its original design.

In line with the Madrasah's restoration projects 2007-2010, the following works have been carried;

1. Cement rendering was cleaned from the whole interior surfaces of the Madrasa, and the original khorasan mortar applied.
2. In the study room the original hand-drawings were reached after the cement rendering was cleaned by holystoning. The restitution sheet of the hand – drawings has been prepared and submitted to the Regional Board of Conservation. The Board's approval is waited to continue the restoration works.
3. After the cement rendering was cleaned from the rooms it was determined that many ocak (the traditional Turkish fireplace used for heating and cooking) had been converted to the show glasses. The restitution sheet of the rooms and ocaks have been prepared and submitted to the Regional Board of Conservation. The Board's approval is waited to continue the restoration works.
4. The lead covering of the domes and some chimneys were repaired

5. The cracks in the dome of the study room were closed and metal supports were added to strengthen the dome,
6. The window system, which was changed during the earliest restoration projects, reverted to its original state.
7. The electric wiring of the construction was reinstalled; the wires were laid through existing holes on the walls
8. The small-scale brick wears, deformation and ablation of joints were re-pointed.
9. The exhibited Ottoman Headstones were detached from the cement floor.

After all these works have been completed the Restoration and Exhibition-Furnishing Project of Selimiye Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa was renewed considering the new structural data gathered from the output of these restoration works. In 11th November 2010 within the line of the renewed Project, the Restoration, Furnishing and Exhibition works were started again. Now the museum planned to reopen in 25.10.2011.

The followings are the works now being carried according to the renewed Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Project;

1. Electrical and audio wiring systems are being completed by taking the wires under the floor.
2. Heating system and its transformation to natural gas are being realised according to its project.
3. The glass cover of the (revaks) cloisters in the courtyard and the support system of the glass cover are being renewed.
4. Restoration and conservation works of the antique pieces which will be exhibited in the Museum have been started. Evaluation voucher of the pieces were renewed.
5. After completing the necessary restoration, furnishing and exhibition works will start.

2.2. Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa

In 1925 the Edirne City Museum was established with the order of Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa of the Selimiye Mosque Complex. The madrasa had been used as a museum until the end of the World War II. After the War due to security reasons Edirne population went down and the Edirne City Museum which was serving in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa was closed down.

After the World War II, the Madrasa had been used by the Edirne Müftü's Office of the Religious Affairs Directorate, as a student hostel, an office and a storage etc. until 2000. The Madrasa was not been in use for 5 years during the 2000-2005 periods.

In 2005 the owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate decided to establish a Vaqf Museum in Edirne. Same year it was also decided to furnish the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa as a Vaqf Museum.¹

The Madrasa was restored during the 2005-2007 and was furnished as a Vaqf Museum. The museum opened its door to the public in September 2007.

The Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Works of the Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, 2005-2007

Below are the works conducted throughout the transformation of Selimiye Dar'ül Kurra Madrasah into a Museum:

1. As the construction is in good condition statically and no problem was detected, no renovation has been applied to the bearing elements or top layer.
2. The existing stone materials of the construction are in good condition yet there seems to have been some abrasion of some surfaces. Nothing was applied on those in case the applications would harm their originality.
3. The small-scale brick wears, deformations and ablations of joints were re-pointed.
4. The lead covering of the domes and vaults seems to be in good condition so only a few small-scale leading changes were applied.
5. The rendered cement which was applied in late 60s to the inner part of the construction was scoured and the original khorasan mortar rendered.
6. The electric wiring of the construction was reinstalled with a minimum damage risk and the wires were laid through existing underground holes.
7. In the inner courtyard, the broken stones of the water well's shaft were fixed firmly and strengthened. Wooden well feature was located.
8. The "ocaks" (Traditional style Turkish fireplace used for heating and cooking) and niches in the rooms were converted to show cabinets. The sizes of ocaks and niches were not changed during this application.
9. The whole floor covering, which was in a bad condition, made of hexagonal bricks, was renewed in accordance with the original design.
10. Notwithstanding that the original doors and windows of the construction hadn't reached today, the unusable existing doors were renovated in accordance with the original door designs which can be clearly seen in the Mosque part of the Complex.
11. In the inner court, flower and tree plantation were applied and chairs, tables and benches were put on suitable spots for the visitors.
12. The whole cloister (*revaks*) of the inner courtyard was covered with glass.
13. The cement rendering applied later onto the mihrab and walls in the study room was cleaned by scouring and the mihrab was retrieved its original design.

¹ Regarding the Regulation of the Museums of Pious Foundation General Directorate (Dated 06.02.2010 No. 26426).

14 The hand-carved ornaments on the domes' plinths of the study room were cleaned by peeling the stucco.

3. Formally confirm that the south-west property boundary is as shown in the additional information, appendix 3;

About the site boundaries of Selimiye Mosque Complex, respectively registry decisions were made in 1978, 1985 and 2003. The specified registration of UNESCO World Heritage Site Boundary of Complex was made in the decision No 7697, 2003. With this decision, Edirne Regional Cultural and Natural Conservation Board indicated that all parcels in the Block No. 379 are inside of the site boundaries.

According to this decision, while parcel No.80 is empty, Sibyan Mektebi, which is one of the main elements of the Complex, and its garden are in parcel No.4. It can be seen that the parcels, No. 4 and No.80 which are composed facade of Arasta has a vital importance to be able to perceive the Complex from the south-west.

The decision of Edirne Regional Cultural and Natural Conservation Board, No 7679 and the Land Survey Sections of the Edirne Urban Conservation Plan related to UNESCO World Heritage List Nominated property can be found below. The articles of the decision, which have direct relationship with the borders of the Selimiye Mosque Complex, were highlighted to allow the readers to follow the decision easily.

Scanned Turkish Original Copies of the Resolution No. 7697, Date 2003 can also be seen in the following pages.

T.R.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

EDIRNE REGIONAL CULTURAL AND NATURAL CONSERVATION BOARD

RESOLUTION

22.00.1

Meeting Date-No. 04.07.2003 – 479

Meeting Place

:

EDIRNE

Resolution Date and No.: 04.07.2003 – 7697

As related with the evaluation of the investigation and inspection works that have been implemented again in the Edirne city center in order to determine the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage that Require Conservation” by the specialists of Cultural Heritage and Museums General Directorate; a hearing has been made for the General Directorate specialists that have been conducting the said works, and those works have been reassessed with the participation of the General Directorate investigation team, in accordance with the Board resolution with the date of 24.04.2003 and number of 7581. Upon the hearing, the following decisions are made regarding the Edirne City Center:

1- a) Regarding existing urban protection area limits, it has been determined that it contains many unregistered civil architecture examples other than the constructions that are previously registered, that some of the immovable heritage for which the registration decision have been issued are not displayed on the existing urban protection site maps; and it has been determined that the old urban texture will clearly appear after the new recommendations and registered immovable heritage are implemented on the map; and it has been further determined that redefined urban protection area borders are proper for ensuring the continuity of urban silhouette and texture, by minimizing the bumps and coves and by taking the streets and avenues as basis, preventing parcel partition in consideration of also the statement of “...*the planning on the Saraçlar Avenue consists of attributes that are proper for the said street...*” included in the Conservation Aimed Construction Plan criticism within the resolution issued by the High Council of Real Property Ancient Arts and Monuments with the date of 11.6.1977 and number of 11241.

b) It has been decided that the Archeological protection areas recommended by the General Directorate specialists, should be reassessed by the Edirne Museum Directorate in the light of archeological excavations and surveys to be conducted by the Edirne Museum Directorate, and the prepared documents should be delivered to our Board for inspection.

c) It has been decided that the old urban texture located on a hill which is crowned by the Selimiye Mosque, should be determined as the “**Influence Transition Area**” in accordance with the “**guideline number 420**” as described on the attached maps, regarding its organic structure-silhouette-visualization bond that creates the old urban landscape having Sarayıçi due east, Beyazıt Complex due north, Yeni İmaret Avenue and Karaağaç District due west, along with separate monumental artworks, bridges and ancient roads, integrating with the region that includes the hill that Muradiye Mosque is situated on, the region that entails also the Beylerbeyi Complex through this direction going down through the Palace, which is integrated with the green texture encompassed by the Tunca River and its tributaries.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

EDIRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD

RESOLUTION

-2-

Regarding the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage” determined in the Edirne City Center, following decisions have been taken:

- 1.The registration should be **continued for the 259 items civil architecture**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-1,
- 2.The registration should be **initiated for the 132 items of civil architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-2,
- 3.The registration should be **continued for the 164 items of monumental architecture, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and land survey details** under the attached **List-3**,
- 4.The registration should be **initiated for the 14 items of monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-4,
- 5.As the **19 examples for monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-5, **are not found on the locations they are required to be, the request of annulling the registration records, could be assessed upon an investigation to be conducted by a commission that consists of Prof. Dr. İlder BÜYÜKDİĞAN, Conservation Board Vice President Associate Prof. Nevnihal ERDOĞAN, Board Member Asst. Associate Prof. Mustafa ÖZER.**
- 6.The registration should be **continued for the 25 official structure**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-6, and that have been mentioned in the monumental architecture items list issued under the previous board resolutions.
- 7.The registration should be **continued for the bastions and martyrdoms** in Edirne Merkez and has been properly registered under the resolution issued by our Board, with the date of 20.01.1989 and number of 212.
- 8.The registration should be **continued for the Sarayıçi (Inner Palace) Region**, which has been properly registered by a resolution issued by the Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board, with the number of 21.03.1997/3822.
- 9.Regarding the architecture items with the inventory numbers on the attached Lists-7/8/9 and that are recommended to be kept on the **1st-3rd-6th** decision, the cadastre errors from the board resolutions previously taken **should be corrected and updated.**

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDİRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD
RESOLUTION

-3-

10. On account of the given decision, **inspections** should be conducted by the Board Directorate over any actions taken for the items determined as “destroyed” or “empty parcel” in the attached List-1 in order to determine whether they have been conducted with the permission of the conservation board or not; and they should be separately **evaluated** by the Conservation Board.

11. “Memorial trees” located in Edirne Merkez, should be **evaluated** within the scope of natural protection areas identification and investigation works, which shall be conducted in accordance with the memorandum issued by the General Directorate with the number of 1293.

12. Regarding the immovable heritage items whose cadastre details are left empty in the lists attached to our resolution, **should be updated** by the Board Directorate,

13. The registered monument structures that are located out of the protection areas, should be arranged by the specialists of Conservation Board Directorate and should be **submitted to our Board**.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

Nurlan YOLCAGİDER

DEPUTY DIRECTOR [seal and signature]

RESIDENT

Prof. Dr. İlder BÜYÜKDIĞAN

[signature]

VICE PRESIDENT

Associate Prof. Dr. Nevnihal ERDOĞAN

[signature]

MEMBER

Associate Prof. Dr.
Gülsün UMURTAK

[signature]

MEMBER

Asst. Associate Prof. Dr.
Mustafa ÖZER

[signature]

MEMBER

Fatih Bülent YAREN

[signature]

MEMBER

Sedat KAYA

Edirne Mun. Rep.

[signature]

MEMBER

Halit ÇATALOĞLU

Edirne Foundations
Regional Deputy

Director [signature]

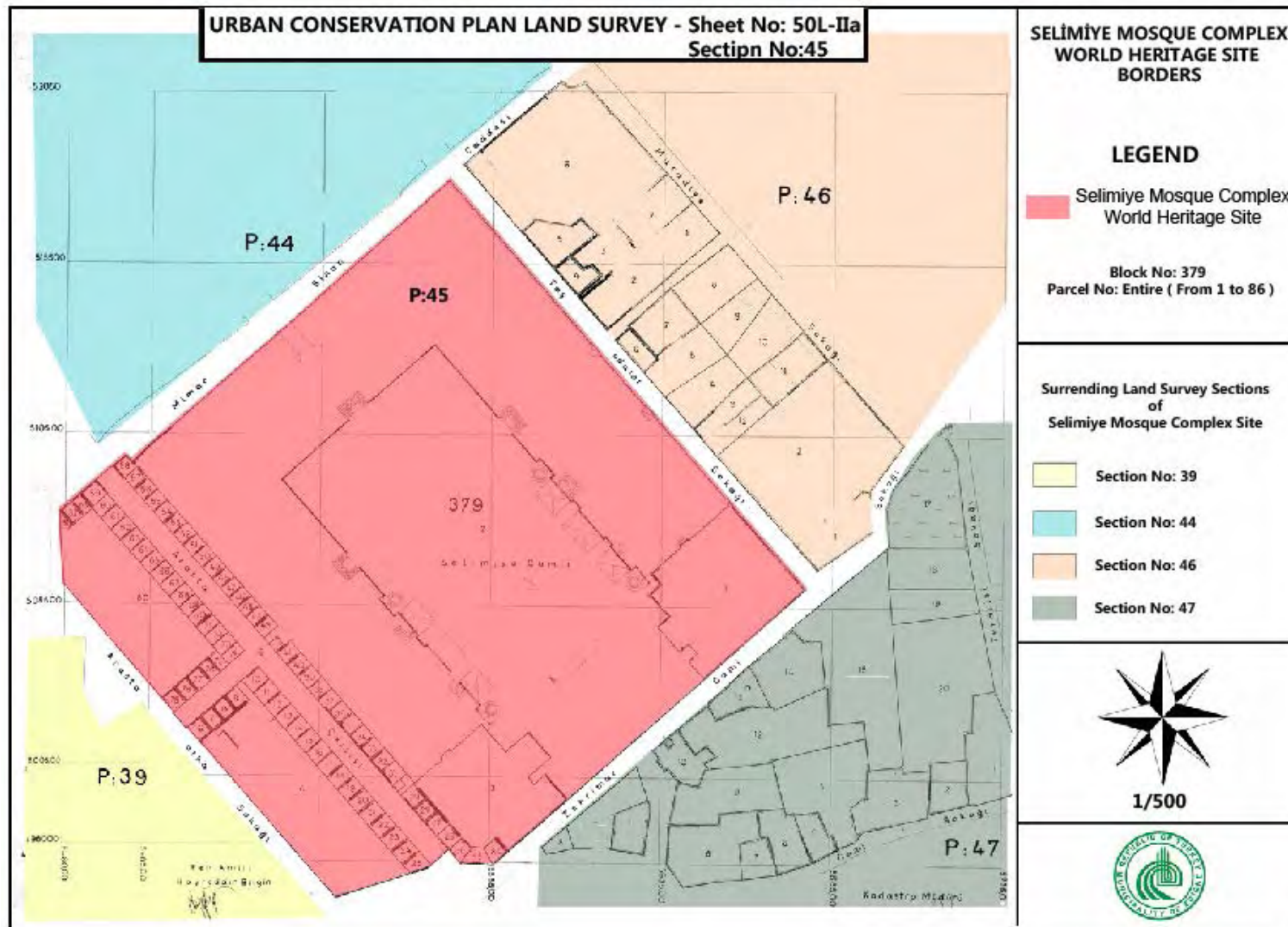
**THE MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE IN EDIRNE CITY CENTRE WHICH
HAVE BEEN ALREADY REGISTERED AND DECIDED TO CONTINUE THEIR
REGISTRATIONS**

List : 3,

Registration No	Name- Type	Addresses	Land Survey Sheet No:	Block No:	Parcel No:
------------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

A1	Selimiye Mosque	Mimar Sinan and Kıyık Street	50L-IIa	379	Entire
A2	...	...	...	...	...
A3	...	...	...	...	...
etc	...	...	...	...	...

4.1. MAP: SELIMIYE MOSQUE COMPLEX WORLD HERITAGE SITE BORDERS



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



4.1. SCANNED ORIGINAL COPIES OF THE DECISION

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

22.00.1

Toplantı Tarihi-No : 04.07.2003-479
Karar Tarihi ve No : 04.07.2003-7697

Toplantı Yeri
EDİRNE

Edirne il Merkezinde Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca yeniden yapılan "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları"nın tespit ve irdeleme çalışmalarının değerlendirilmesi ile ilgili olarak Kurulumuzun 24.04.2003 gün ve 7581 sayılı kararı gereği, Genel Müdürlük tespit ekibinin katılımı ile söz konusu çalışmalar yeniden değerlendirildi, dosyası incelendi, çalışmayı yapan Genel Müdürlük uzmanları dinlendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda,

Edirne İl Merkezinde,

1-a) Mevcut kentsel sit sınırının; daha önceki tescilli yapıların dışında tescilsiz çok sayıda sivil mimarlık örneğinin tespit edilmiş olması; tescil kararı alınmış taşınmazlardan bazılarının da mevcut kentsel sit haritalarında gösterilmemesi, yeni öneriler ve tescilli olan taşınmazların haritaya işlenmesinden sonra eski kent dokusunun net olarak ortaya çıkması ve ayrıca Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 11.6.1977 gün ve 11241 sayılı kararındaki Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı eleştirisinde yer alan "...Saraçlar Caddesi'ndeki planlamanın bu sokağın özelliklerini ortadan kaldıracak nitelikte olduğu..." ibaresi de dikkate alındığında parsel bölünmesine yol açmayacak şekilde cadde ve sokaklar temel alınarak, girinti-çıkıntuların en aza indirilerek, kentsel silüet ve doku devamlılığı sağlayacak biçimde yeniden belirlenen kentsel sit sınırının uygun olduğuna,

b) Genel Müdürlük uzmanlarınca önerilen Arkeolojik sit alanlarının Edirne Müzesi Müdürlüğü tarafından yapılan arkeolojik kazılar ve araştırmaların ışığında Edirne Müzesi Müdürlüğünce yeniden incelenmesi ve hazırlanacak belgelerin değerlendirilmek üzere Kurulumuza iletilmesine,

c) Selimiye Camii ile taçlanan bir tepe üzerinde yer alan eski kent dokusunun; doğudaki Muradiye Camiinin yer aldığı tepe ve bu yönde Saray içine doğru inerek Beylerbeyi Külliyesini de içine alan bölge ile birlikte, Tunca Nehri ve kolları ile çevrelenen yeşil doku ile bütünleşerek; doğuda Sarayıçi, kuzeyde Beyazıt Külliyesi, batıda Yeni İmaret Mahallesi ve Karaağaç Mahallesiine doğru yer alan tek tek unit eserler, köprüler ve tarihi yollarla eski kent peyzajını oluşturan organik, silüet ve görsel ilişkisi nedeniyle, ekli haritalarda gösterildiği şekilde "420 sayılı ilke kararı" doğrultusunda "Etkileme Geçiş Alanı" olarak belirlenmesine.

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

-2-

Edirne il Merkezinde tespiti yapılan "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarından;

1-Ekli Liste-1'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen **259 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinin tescilinin devamına,**

2-Ekli Liste-2'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **132 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinin tescil edilmesine,**

3- Ekli Liste-3'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen **164 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin tescilinin devamına,**

4- Ekli Liste-4'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **14 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin tescil edilmesine,**

5- Ekli Liste-5'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **19 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin yerlerinde bulunamamaları nedeniyle tescil kayıtlarının kaldırılması talebinin Koruma Kurulu Başkanı Prof. Dr. İter BÜYÜKDİĞAN, Koruma Kurulu Başkan Yardımcısı Doç. Dr. Nevrihal ERDOĞAN Kurul Üyesi Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mustafa ÖZER'den oluşan komisyon tarafından yerinde yapılacak inceleme sonucunda değerlendirilebileceğine,**

6-Ekli Liste-6'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen ve daha önceki kurul kararlarında anıtsal mimarlık örnekleri listesinde adı geçen **25 adet resmi yapının tescilinin devamına,**

7-Edirne Merkezde yer alan ve Kurulumuzun 20.01.1989 gün ve 212 sayılı kararı ile tescilli bulunan **şehitlik ve tabyaların tescilinin devamına,**

8-Edirne Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 21.03.1997/3822 sayılı kararı ile tescilli bulunan **Sarayıcı Bölgesinin tescil kaydının devamına,**

9-Ekli Liste-7 / 8 / 9'da envanter numaraları belirtilen ve 1-3-5-6-7-8-9'da tescilinin devamı önerilen mimarlık örneklerinin daha önce alınmış kurul kararlarından kadastral yanlışlıklarının düzeltilerek güncellenmesine,



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

-3-

10-Ekli Liste-1'de "yıkık" ya da "boş parsel" olarak belirtilmiş olan taşınmazlara yapılan müdahalelerin koruma kurulu izni ile yapıp yapılmadığının Kurul Müdürlüğüne araştırılarak Koruma Kuruluna ayrıca değerlendirilmesine,

11-Edirne Merkez'de bulunan "anıt ağaçların" Genel Müdürlüğün 1293 sayılı genelgesi doğrultusunda yapılacak olan doğal sit tespit ve irdeleme çalışmaları kapsamında değerlendirilmesine,

12-Kararımız eki listelerde kadastral bilgileri boş bırakılan taşınmazların kadastral bilgilerinin Kurul Müdürlüğüne güncelleştirilmesine,

13-Sit alanı dışında yer alan tescilli anıtsal yapıların koruma alanlarının Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanarak Kurulumuza sunulmasına,

Karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR



Nurlan YOLCAĞİDER
Müdür V.

BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr. İhter BÜYÜKDİĞAN
(İMZA)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Doç. Dr. Nevrihal ERDOĞAN
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ÜYE
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ÜYE
Fatih Bülent YAREN
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(İMZA)

ÜYE
Sedat KAYA
Edirne Bel.Tems.
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Halit ÇATALOĞLU
Edirne Vak. Böl.Md.V.
(İMZA)



**EDİRNE İLİ, MERKEZ, ÖNCEDEN TESCİLLİ OLAN VE
TESCİLİNİN DEVAMI ÖNERİLEN
ANITSAL MİMARLIK ÖRNEKLERİ**

Liste : 3

Env. no	Adı-Türü	Adres	Pafta	Ada	Parsel
A1	Selimiye Camii	Mimar Sinan ve Kıyık Cad.	50L-IIa	379	tümü
A2	Merzifonlu Koca Mustafa Paşa Çeşmesi	Mimar Sinan Cad. Hastane Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	261	4
A3	Kirazlı (Sabahattin Paşa) Camii	Hastane Sok. Sabahattin Paşa Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	265	1
A4	Sultan Selim Saray Hamamı	Mimar Sinan Cad. Taş Odalar Sok.	50L-IIa	381	6
A5	Çeşme	Paşa Köylü Sok. No:--	50L-IIa	693	2
A6	Atik Ali Paşa Camii	Atik Ali Paşa ve Hatip Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	383	1
A7	Hatip Çeşmesi	Hatip Sok.	50L-IIa	383	15
A8	Sarı Selim Camii duvarındaki çeşme	Hatip Sok.	50L-IIa	384	2
A9	Sofu Beyazıt (Sarı Selim) Camii	Mimar Sinan Cad.	50L-IIa	384	2
A10	Sarı Selim Camii Çeşmesi	Mimar Sinan Cad.	50L-IIa	384	18
A11	Yeniçeriler Hamamı	Hamam Sok.	50L-IIa	367	2
A12	Çeşme(yeniçeriler hamamı)	Hamam Sok.	51L-IIId	367	1
A13	Muradiye Camii, Hazire ve Çeşmesi	Muradiye Mescid Sok.	51L-IIId	319	10'dan 15'e
A14	Tavanlı Çeşme	Mimar Sinan Cad.	51L-IIId	302	26
A17	Tirit Baba Çeşmesi	Tirit Baba Sok. köşesi	51L-IIId	323	9
A18	Hacer Hanım Çeşmesi	Arnavut Bayırı Sok. No:23 yanı	50L-IIa	712	30
A19	Çeşme	Orta Bayır Cad.	50L-IIa	365	11
A20	Nimet Hanım Çeşmesi	Arnavut Bayırı Sok. No:10 yanı	50L-IIa	365	22
A21	Fan Fan Çeşme Fan Fan Baba Mezarı	Büyük Fırın Sok. Fan Fan Çeşme Bayırı Sok.köşesi	50L-IIa	351 363	1 1
A22	Kız Türbesi	Kız Türbe Sok. Noktacı Camii Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	337	2
A23	Bulgar Kilisesi	Tavukçu Sok.	50L-IIb	338	29
A24	Karacaahmet Çeşmesi	Koruğaç Sok. Karacaahmet Camii Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	339	4
A25	Acı Çeşme	Acı Çeşme Sok. Acı Türbe Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	342 ada kuzeyi, 343 ada güneyi	-
A26	Kıyak Baba Mezarı	Kıyak Cad.	50L-IIb	153	10 par. önü
A27	Molla Mustafa Paşa Camisi	Kıyak Cad. Küçük Zincirlikuyu Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	151	2
A28	Atlar Çeşmesi	Küçük Zincirlikuyu Sok. Atlar Çeşme Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	446	35
A29	Çatalca Camii	Çatalca Camii Sok.	50L-IIb	715	12

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



4. Consider changing the name of the property to ‘The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne’ in order to better express the unified and harmonious nature of the property;

Decision about this request was made with the thoughts of Edirne Municipality and the members of Area Management Boards of Selimiye Mosque Complex and the assent of Ministry of Culture and Tourism as a State Party.

In the consensus of State Party the followings were pointed;

- 1 It is seen that generally World Heritage Nominated Property is named as “Selimiye and/or Selimiye Mosque”, “Edirne Selimiye Mosque” “Selimiye Mosque – Edirne” or “Selimiye Complex” in the publications of scientific, artistic and touristic publications which are prepared by Turkish or foreign authors.
- 2 Nominated Property is being called as “Selimiye Mosque - Selimiye Camii” by the people of Edirne.
- 3 In the national level, Nominated Property is known as “Selimiye Mosque – Selimiye Camii” or “Edirne Selimiye Mosque – Edirne Selimiye Camii” by people.

There are some different samples about the name of Nominated Property:

Name of the Property		Details of Author and Publication
in Turkish	Selimiye and/or Selimiye Camii	Doğan Kuban, (1997), ‘Sinan’ın Sanatı ve Selimiye’ Tarih Vakfı, İstanbul
		Erhan Karaesmen, (2008), ‘Sinan Teması Üzerine Çeşitlemeler’, TMMOB İnşaat Mühendisleri Odası, Ankara
in English	Selimiye Mosque, Edirne	Reha Günay, (2005), ‘Mimar Sinan’ YKY, İstanbul.
		Engin Özendes, (1999), ‘Osmanlı’nın İkinci Başkenti Edirne’, YEM, İstanbul
	Edirne Selimiye Mosque	Jale Nejdert Erzen, (2005), ‘Mimar Sinan, Estetik Bir Analiz’ Şevki Vanlı Mimarlık Vakfı Yayınları, Ankara
	The Selimiye Complex	Gülru Necipoğlu, (2005), ‘The Age of Sinan, Architectural Culture in the Ottoman Empire’, Reaktion Book, London
	Selimiye Complex, Edirne	Ann Pierpoint, (2007), ‘Sinan Diaryz, A Walking Tour of Mimar Sinan’s Monuments’ Çitlembik/Nettleberry Publications, İstanbul
Ernts Egli, (1976), ‘Sinan, der Baumeister Osmanischer Glanzzeit’, Eugen Rentsch Verlag		

When the points mentioned above considered, it is seen that in general using, “Selimiye” comes in the forefront in the name of the Nominated Property.

By evaluating together of this reasons and suggestion of ICOMOS, State Party approves that the name which has a primary importance in the perception and promotion of World Heritage Nominated Property, will be used as;

In Turkish ‘‘Selimiye Camii ve K llyesi, Edirne’’

In English “Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne”

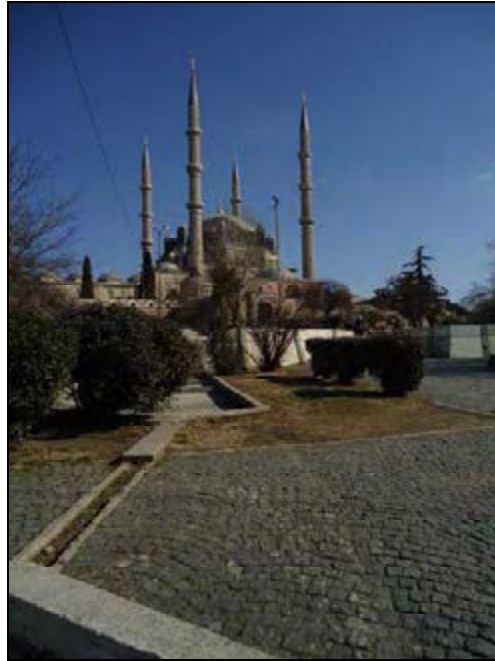
in all documents and works within the scope of UNESCO World Heritage List.

5. Provide information on the master plan of Edirne in relation to the treatment of the large adjacent green area immediately south-west in the buffer zone, which is currently subject to design proposals, and the relocation of car parking lots adjacent to the property because of their adverse impact on the significance of the Mosque Complex.

Urban Area on the South – West of Selimiye Mosque Complex

The main master plan is the Urban Conservation Plan which is evolving all historical core of Edirne city¹. Mosque and its vicinity lie within the Edirne Urban Conversation Site. In this plan, the area which is on the South-west of Complex is described as “Park” (Public Park).

This area was designed with the result of a winner project of a national design competition in 1964-65. In the stated project “Water” used as the main design element. Elevation (topographic level) difference in the area was designed in the shape of water jumps. The water jumps were built as concrete. And the water was flowing on these water jumps and between the floras in the area. This water line by starting from the front of Arasta used to reach to the street next to the Old Mosque. In following years, water lines were separated and retrograded with pedestrian access, latterly formed in the park. After 1980, the water lines of the project became unusable. Nowadays only concrete water jumps are still visible from this project implementation.



Pictures, showing the present state of the ‘park’ area

¹ Urban Conservation Plan was sent to UNESCO World Heritage Centre with the Selimiye Mosque Complex Nomination Dossier as an “Annex 5D-2”.The digital copy of the same document also attached in this document as an **Appendix 2**.



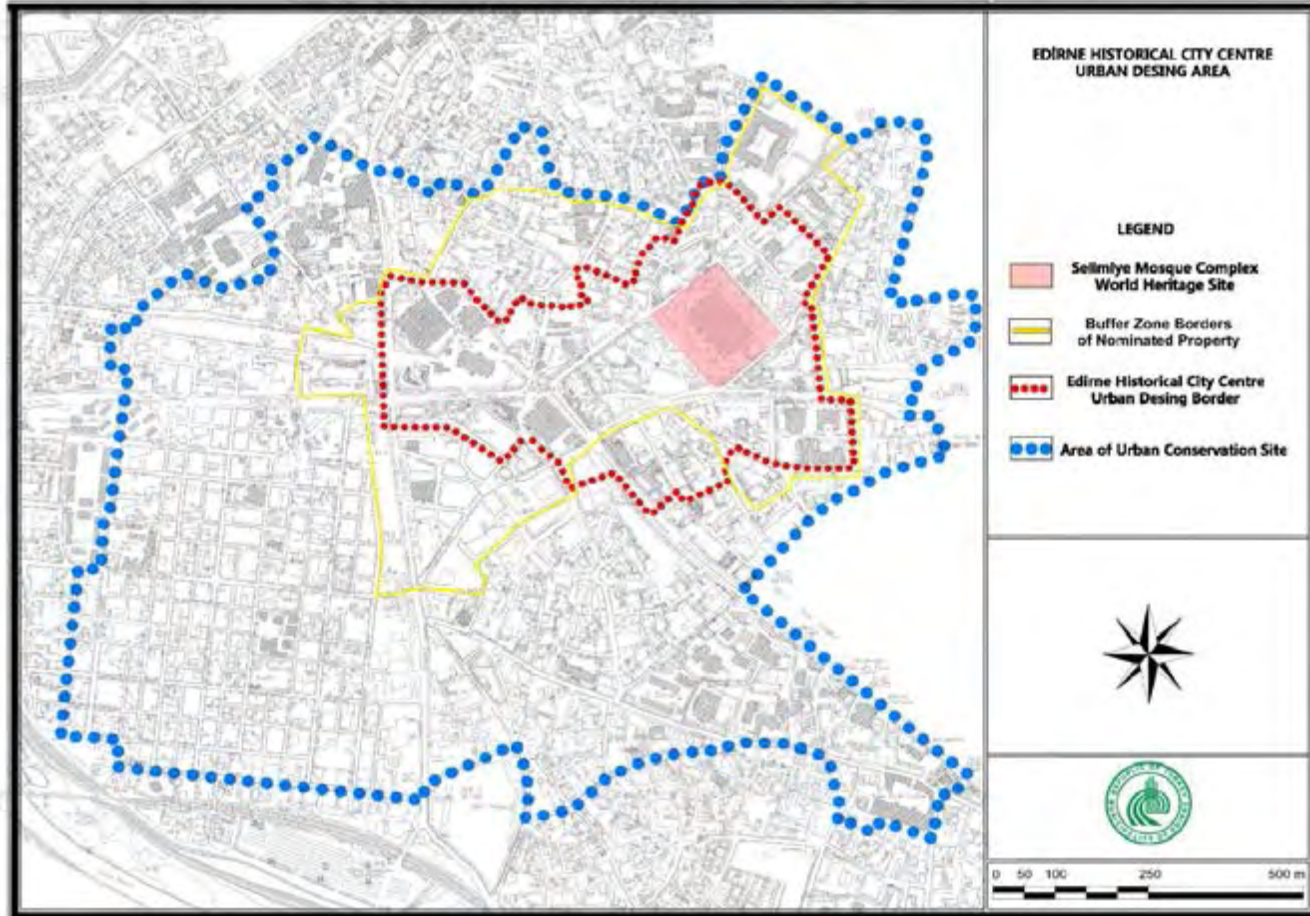
This urban park zone has a major important for human perception of Selimiye Complex. In 2010 to strength the perception of Selimiye from the urban park area, it is decided to re-design.

But this re-design decision was not made for only the park area. The planned urban design project Area includes almost the whole buffer zone of Selimiye Complex. Moreover some points it goes out of buffer zone. Due to the park area, which is on the south-west side of Selimiye Mosque, has major importance for human perception of the Complex, it is decided to design the area as a first part of the greater urban design project. It is being planned to fulfil the whole-greater project in 5+ years time, step by step.

Edirne Municipality is in charge of all kinds of activity which compose the first step of the design project about this park area. In summer 2010 Municipality organised a national competition to choose the project owner of the urban design project. Representatives of different institutions and well-known architects of Turkey came together with the team of the project contractor many times about the project. Lastly in 17 December 2010, the team came together with the experts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the members of the Competition Jury, representatives of Edirne Municipality and representatives of Cultural-Natural Conservation Regional Board of Edirne and Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations.

Early 2011, geo-radar and archaeological drilling were made in the area. For the project owner to make the guidelines of the Project, geo-radar images and archaeological drilling results are expected to be received. In general it is planning that the design of the project will have become a clear by the end of 2011.





Map: Urban Design Project Area and Buffer Zone

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE PARK AREAS

Below are the explanations of the park in the South West of Selimiye included in the Urban Conservation Plan:

General Terms (Urban Conservation Plan Notes)

6. For the protection of the underground or surface historical and cultural values together, in the parcels where there are a work or works, existing or ruined, belonging to the upper culture which live on those having historical significance, no excavations shall be approved except for restitution and restoration for protection purposes. To attain scientific data, only scientific technological methods shall be used.
8. In the parcels inside the city wall protection borders around Selimiye, in Saraçlar and Kaleiçi, applications shall be conducted according to the decision of Edirne Region Conservation Council.

Parks and Resting Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes Chapter: C-5-1.)

- * These are the areas that serve the green plant flora and resting needs of the inhabitants of the city. If no parking area is stated in the zoning plan, there shall be no structures other than kiosks, pools, pergolas, open tea houses, cafeterias, facilities for daily visit, toilet, guard box provided that temporary, removable materials having no foundation are used.
- * For the arrangements to be made; landscape arrangements and plant, tree species and city furniture identified with Edirne, according to the subjects stated in urban design guides shall be used.
- * In the parking areas, units for daily visit such as kiosks, cafeterias, tea houses, can be made only with the urban design projects approved by KVTVK Edirne Region Council. It is required that these buildings are without basements and made with the light, removable materials. One floor buildings with E=0.05 and H=4.50m which don't exceed 40m² ground can be approved for construction.
- * The existing commercial functions in the parking areas shall go on to be used.



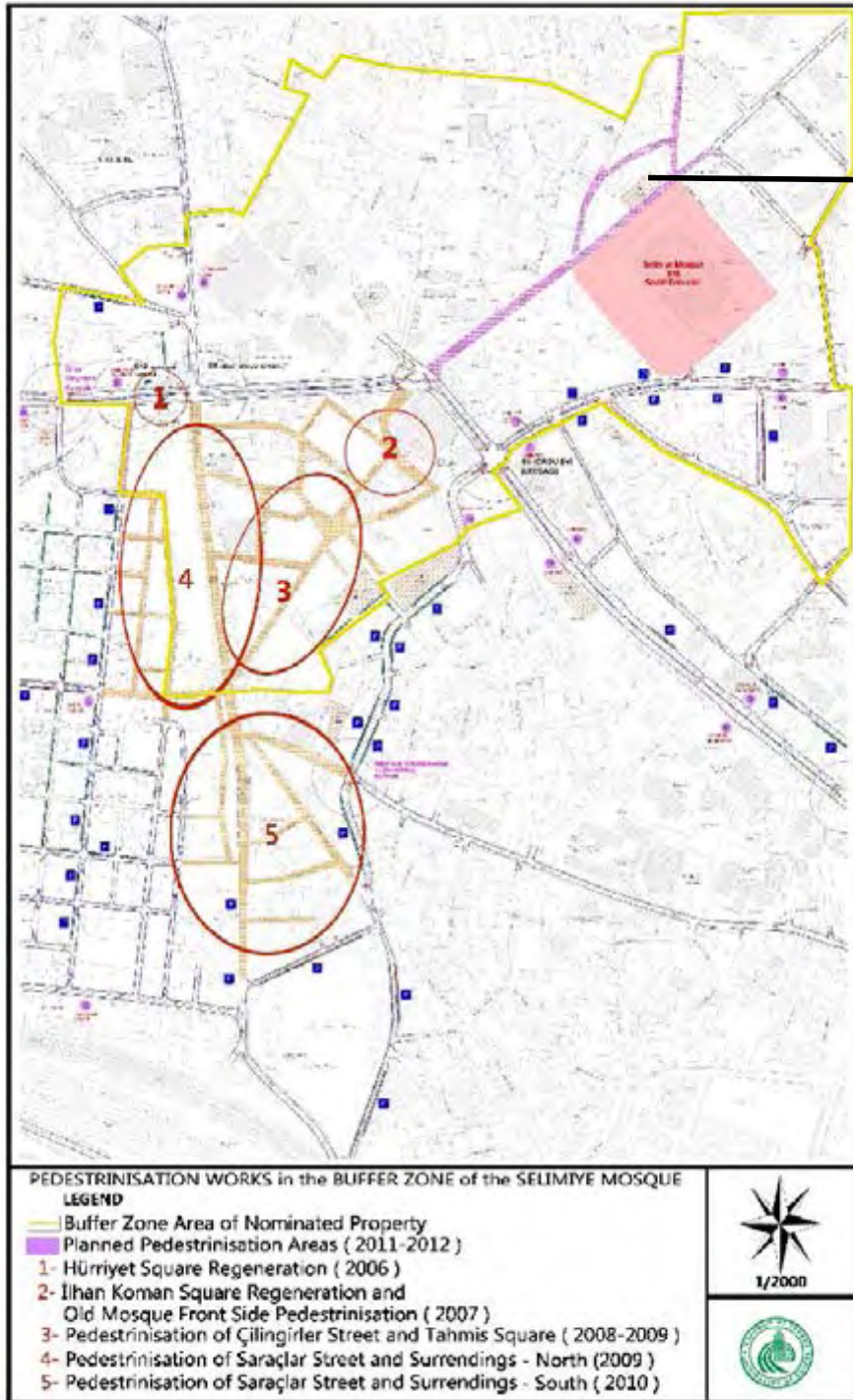
Car Parking Area

The car parking area right in front of the main gate of Selimiye Külliye renders service to the vehicles of tourist groups visiting the Complex. Edirne Municipality is responsible for every action and decision taken for the car parking area. This car parking is also in the boundaries of Urban Design Project, as the south-west park area of the Selimiye Mosque Complex.

Within the frame of the new design project, pedestrianisation of the roads along the border of the outer court of the complex has been planned. As the executer of all the pedestrianisation works in the city, Directorate of Transportation Services of Edirne Municipality is planning to complete the works around Selimiye by 2013. (*See Map: Pedestrianization Areas in Edirne Historical City Center*)

After the pedestrianisation, the current parking area will be rearranged as a public park. The visitors will get off their vehicles on the corner of the park in the South West and they will get to the complex by passing through this public park. The vehicles dropping off the visitors will be parked at the car park near the Buffer Zone. (*See Map: Car parking areas in and around Edirne Historical City Center*)

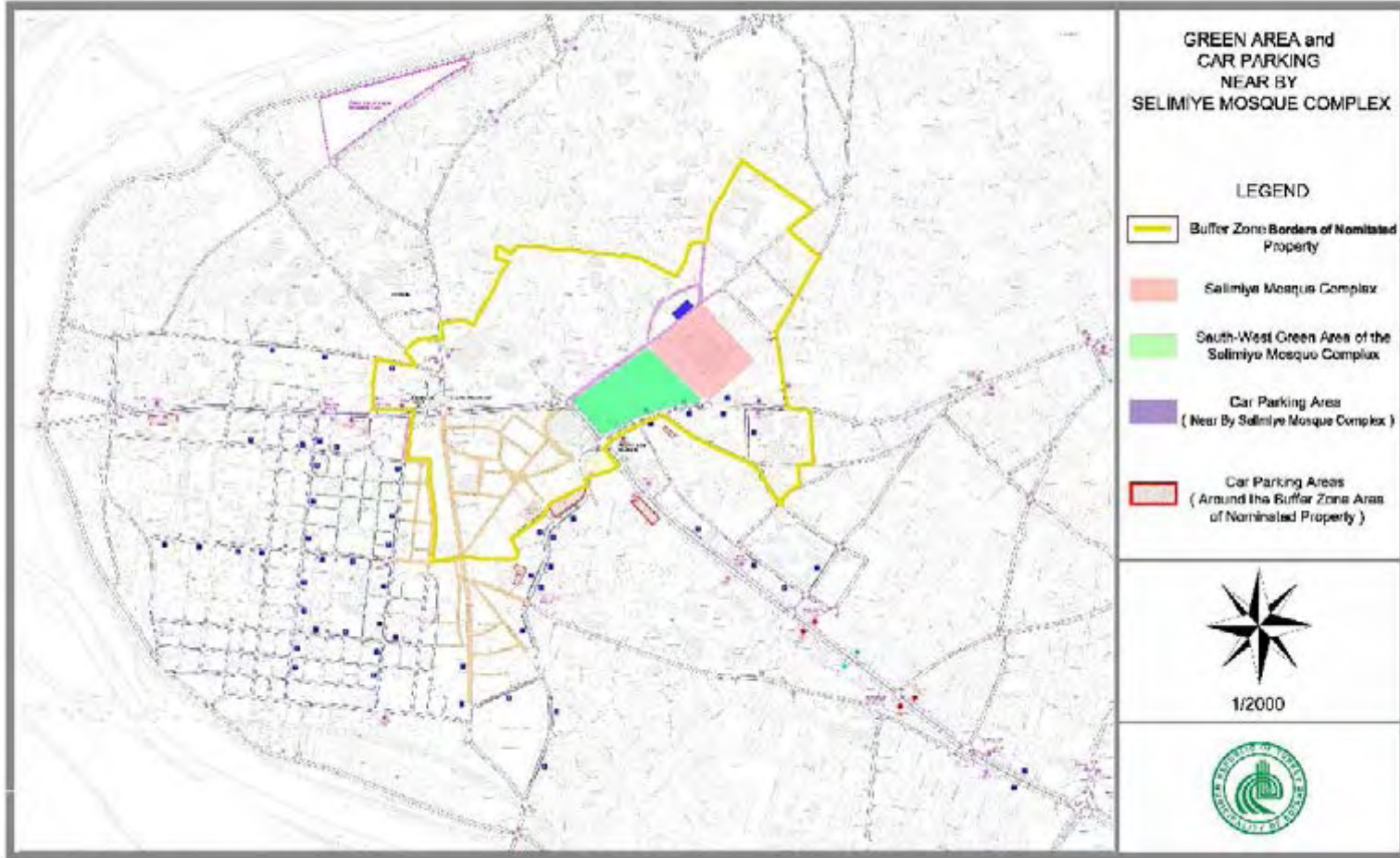




The car parking area on front of the Selimiye Mosque Complex

Map: Pedestrianization Areas in Edirne Historical City Center





Map: Car parking areas in and around Edirne Historical City Center

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE CAR PARKING AREAS

Below are the explanations in the Urban Conservation Plan related to the car parking areas,

Open Car Park Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-8-1.)

- * In the open car park areas, structures which do not exceed 6 m² size and 3,50 m height can be built to be used as toilet, guard box, provided that the surrounding is planted with trees, and noise decreasing plantation shall be applied between residential areas and those and that there are no washing and greasing functions.

CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE CURRENT SITUATION OF BOTH; PUBLIC PARKS and CAR PARKING AREAS

Special Project Areas: Urban Design Project Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-9.)

5. In the urban design projects, the heights stated in the plan shall be decreased by taking points like KVTV inventory, neighbors of the 1st protection areas and monumental work, neighboring of ancient works and the properties such as natural environment, visual sphere of influence, canopy level etc. into consideration.
6. In the urban design projects made for 1st phase protection areas, street silhouettes with scales which include the 3rd dimension on the whole area and on which measurements can be done shall be prepared. Urban design projects shall include the details on region, street, block, parcel and structure according to the terms stated in the urban design guides.
7. In the urban design projects, city furniture stated in the urban design guides shall be used, the landscape quality shall be enriched with the tree species identified with Edirne by protecting the existing green texture. Urban design projects shall include detailed projects such as parcel interior garden usage, street-structure relationship, façade and silhouette properties, architectural element and city furniture elements etc.
8. According to Urban Design Areas KVTV inventory, the parcels to be made demolished registered structure evivifications and their close environment can be expanded by adding areas such as protected block, street, face or the visual sphere of influence of regions where monumental works and ancient works are dense etc. but they can not be narrowed. The urban design project areas which should be approved by Edirne Municipality and Edirne KVTVKK shall be prepared in a way that their dimensions can cover minimum street scales and all parcels facing the street.
9. In the streets in areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road levels shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.

10. There shall not be any changes in the functions of the existing structures inside the urban design areas and blocks, but in new structuring (new structures made after demolishing), urban design decisions shall be followed.

1st Phase Protection Regions -Monumental Works and Environments- (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-9-1.)

1. In the 1st phase protection regions in the monumental work scale, urban design projects shall be made at least with the scale of streets which face the monumental work from all directions.
 - * Monumental works shall be cleared off the extensions which are not worth to be protected, traditional road texture shall be kept and no new streets except for pedestrian ways shall be opened and new pedestrian routes that connect the protection regions together shall be opened. In the streets in areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road elevations shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.
2. The applications on the parcels which are empty or have no ancient works shall be done according to the typological properties in the protection region, provided that the heights determined for the parcels in the visual and topographic influence sphere of monumental works will no exceed the original canopy height of the monumental work and that they don't damage the view of the work. In the urban design projects with minimum street scale, the protection of civil architecture examples surrounding the monumental works of the region, places identified with the historical events and persons shall be observed.



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX - EDİRNE



**OTTOMAN CLASSICAL PERIOD
MOSQUES**

ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM

**Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye
Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011**

Pre - Ottoman Period
(The Late Seljuk Period)
MOSQUES

1

Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque



Image 1: Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque (...)



Image 2: Sivas Ulu Mosque Interior Space

2

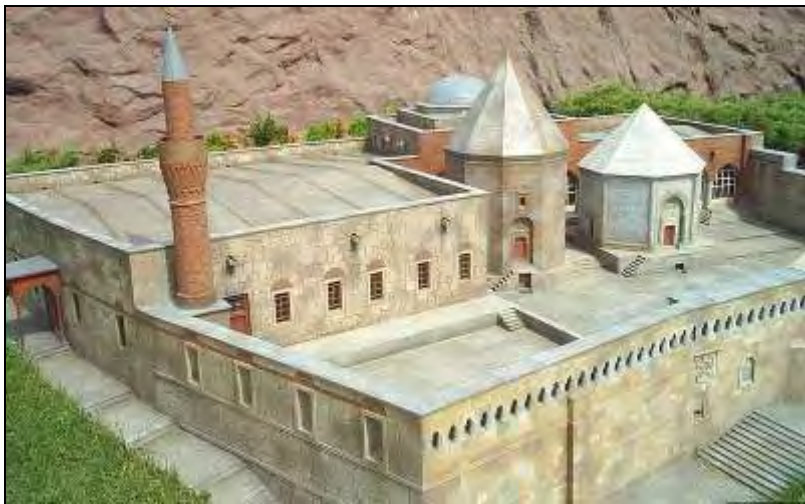
Konya Alaaddin Mosque

Image 3: Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 4: Konya Alaaddin Mosque Interior Space

3

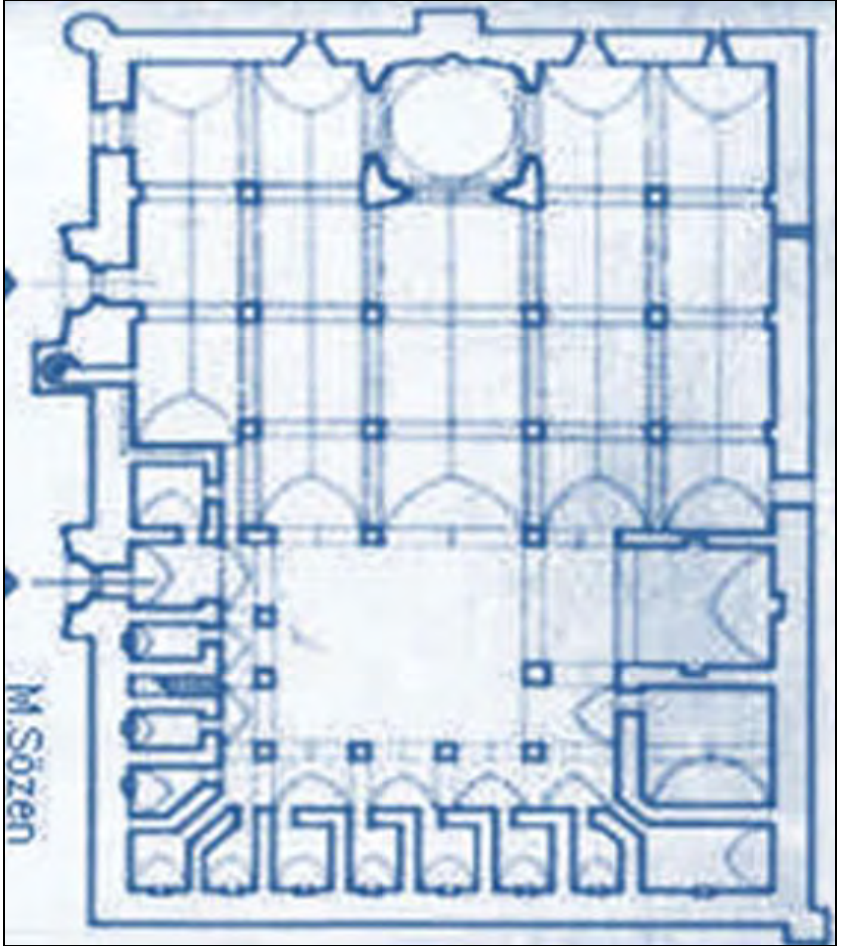
Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque

Figure 1: *Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Plan (Metin Sönmez)*



Image 5: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque



Image 6: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Interior Space

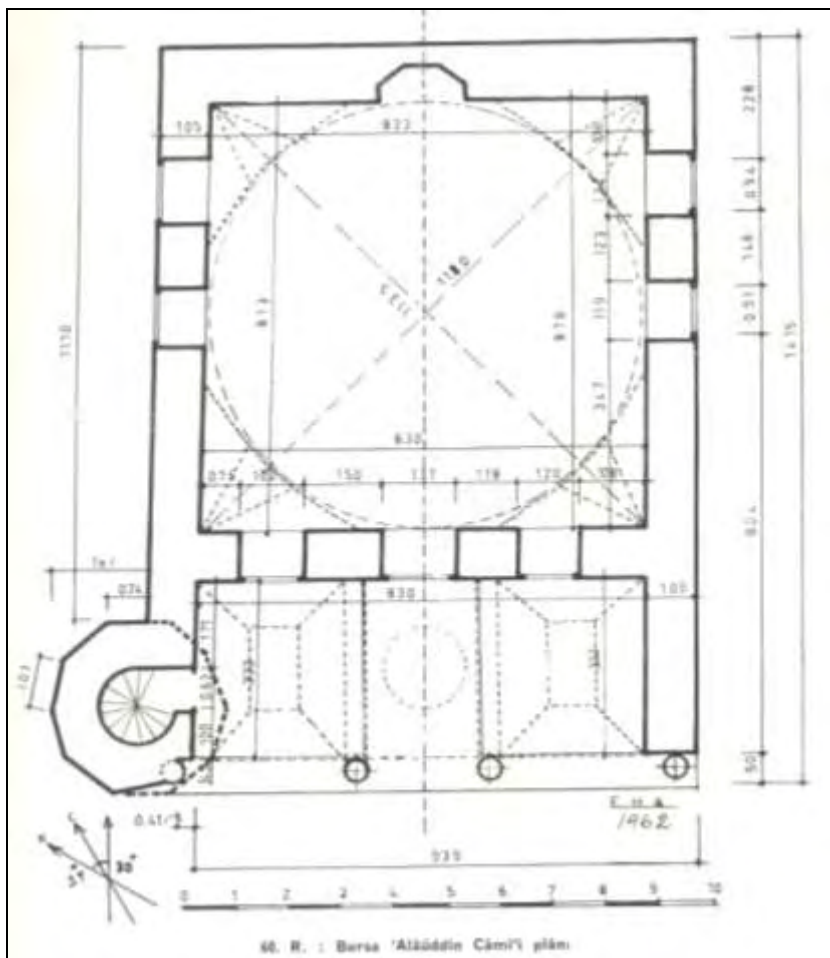
**Early Ottoman Period
MOSQUES**

4

İzник Hacı Özbek Mosque

Image. 7: İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque (....)

5
Bursa Alaaddin Mosque



Plan 1: Bursa Alaaddin Mosque (Ayverdi)

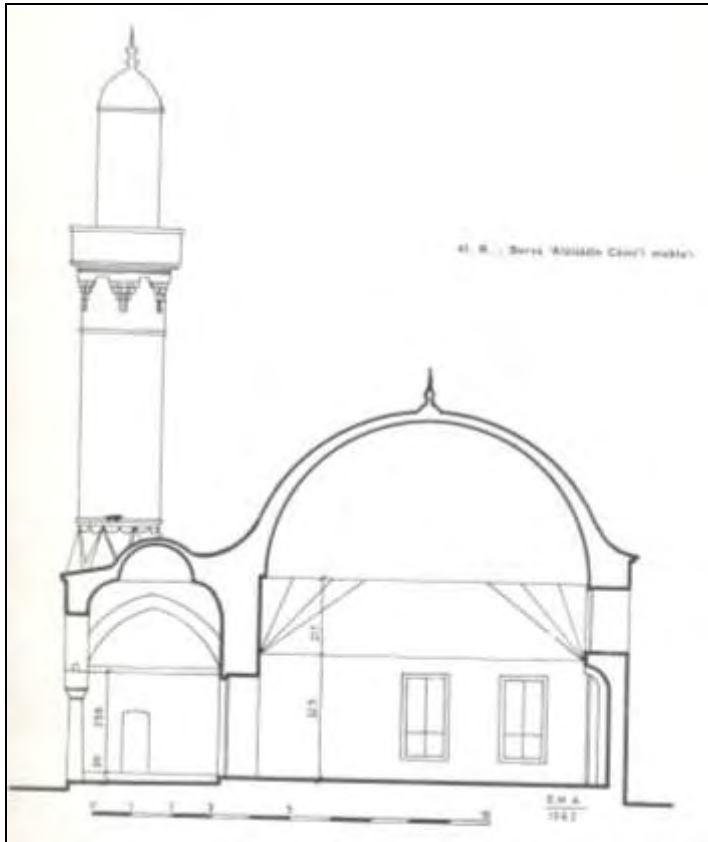
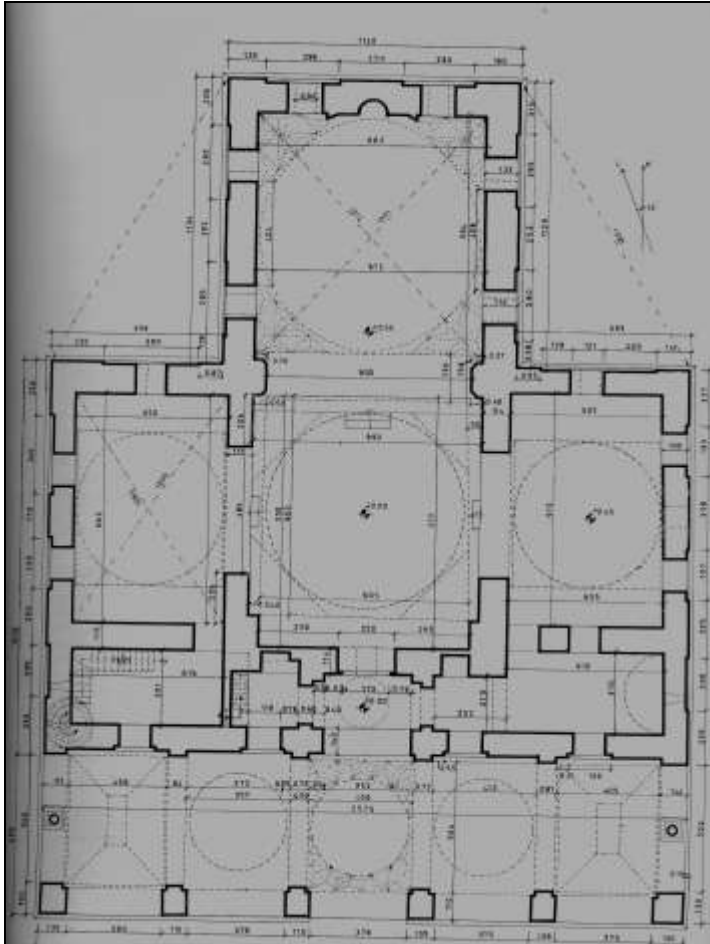


Figure 2: Bursa Alaaddin Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

6
Bursa Orhan Mosque



Plan 2: Bursa Orhan Mosque (Ayverdi)

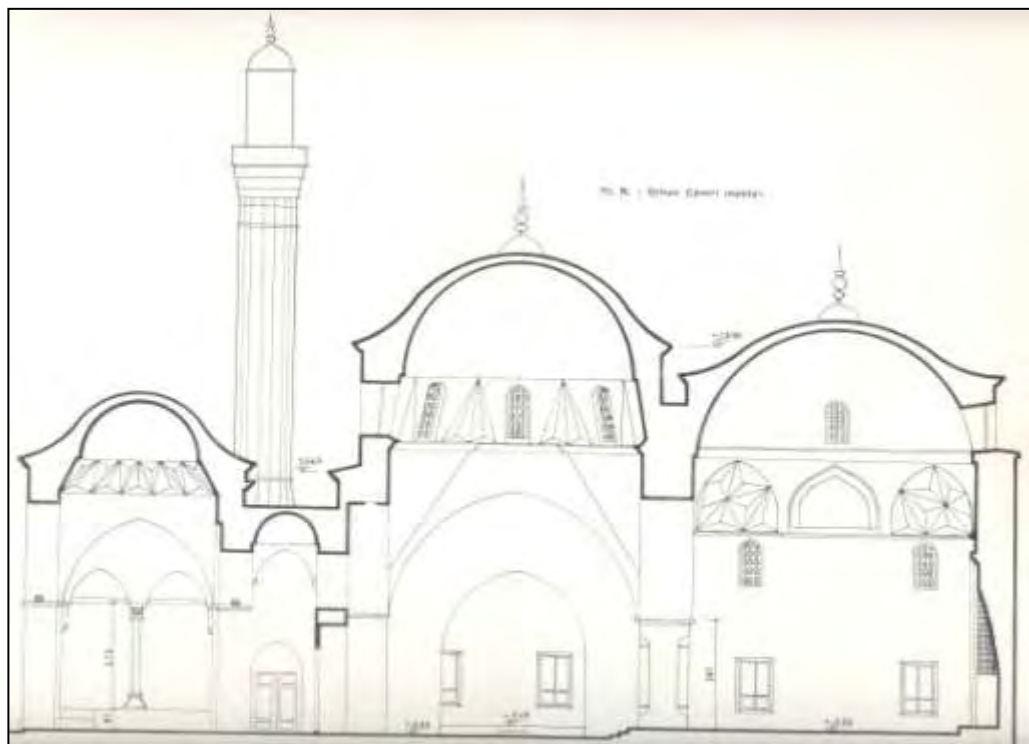
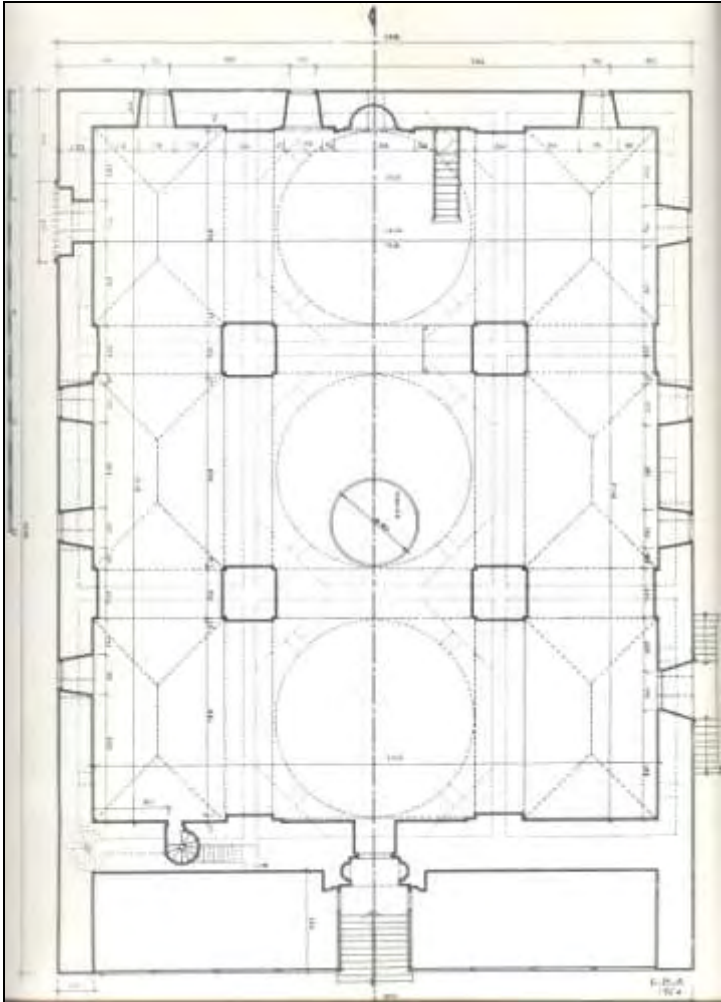


Figure 3: Bursa Orhan Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 8: Bursa Orhan Mosque- view from northern side

7

Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque

Plan 3: Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque (Ayverdi)

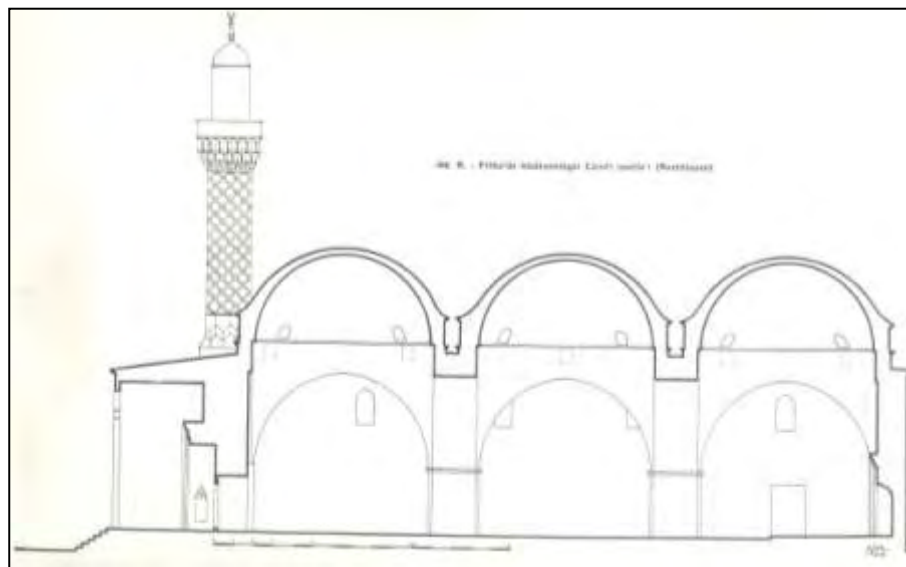
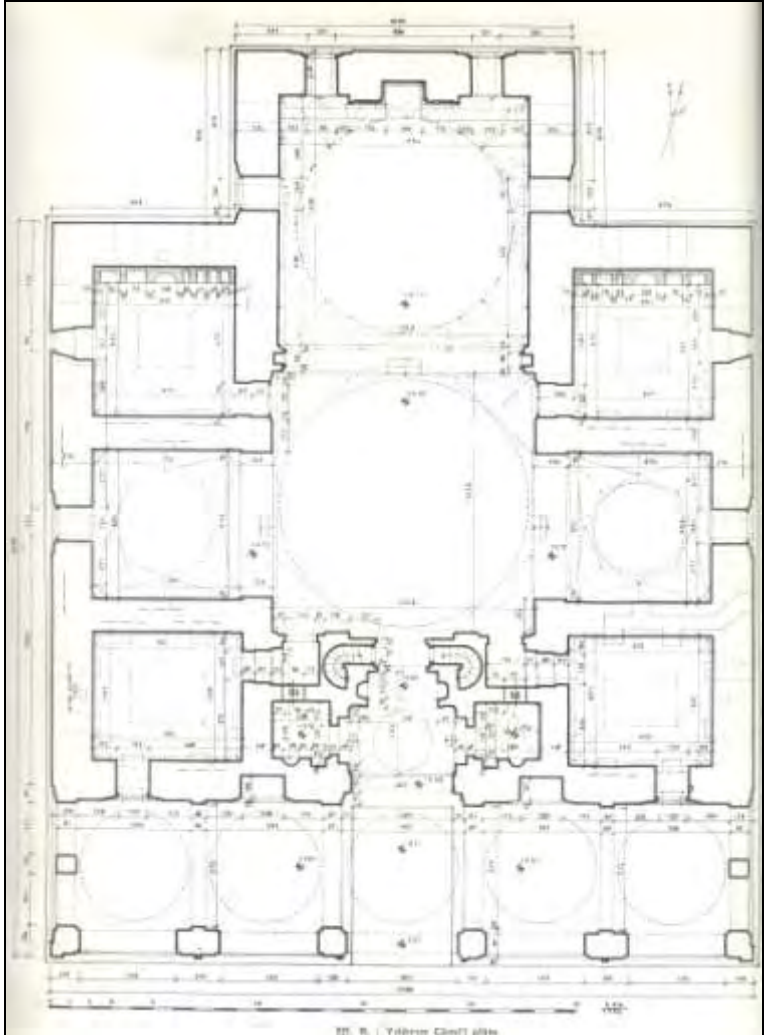
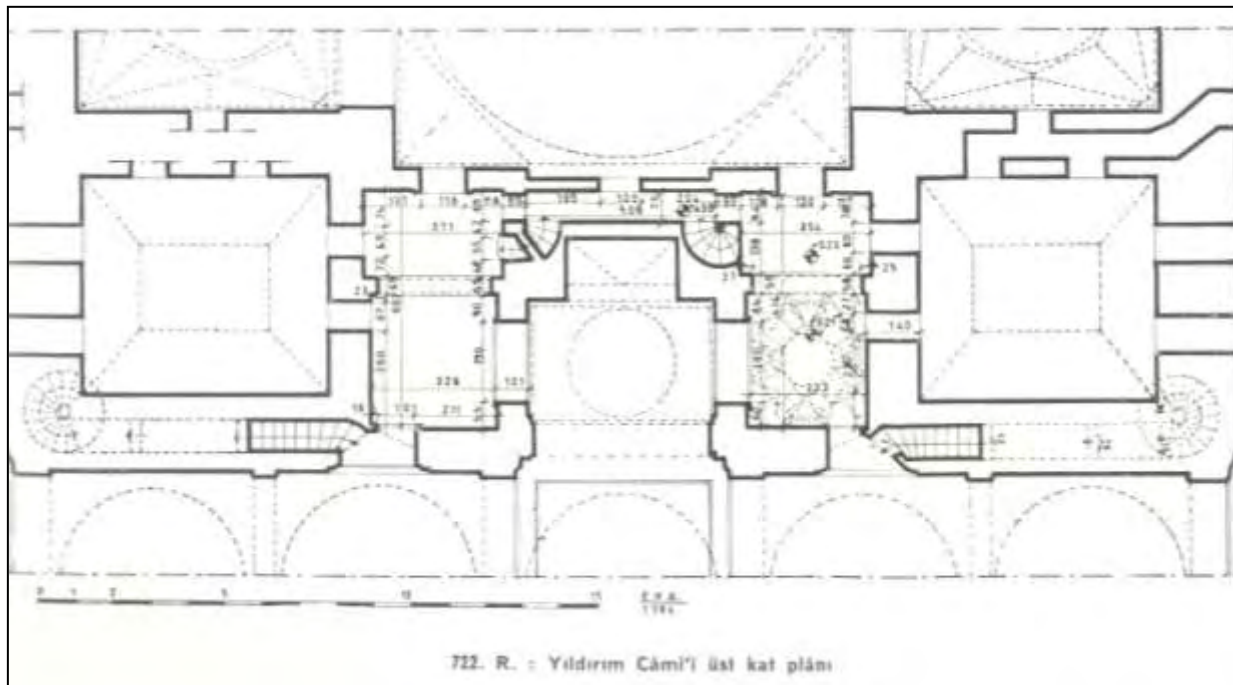


Figure 4: Filibe Hüdavendigâr Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

8

Bursa Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 4: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque - Floor (Ayverdi)



Plan 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Upper Floor (Ayverdi)

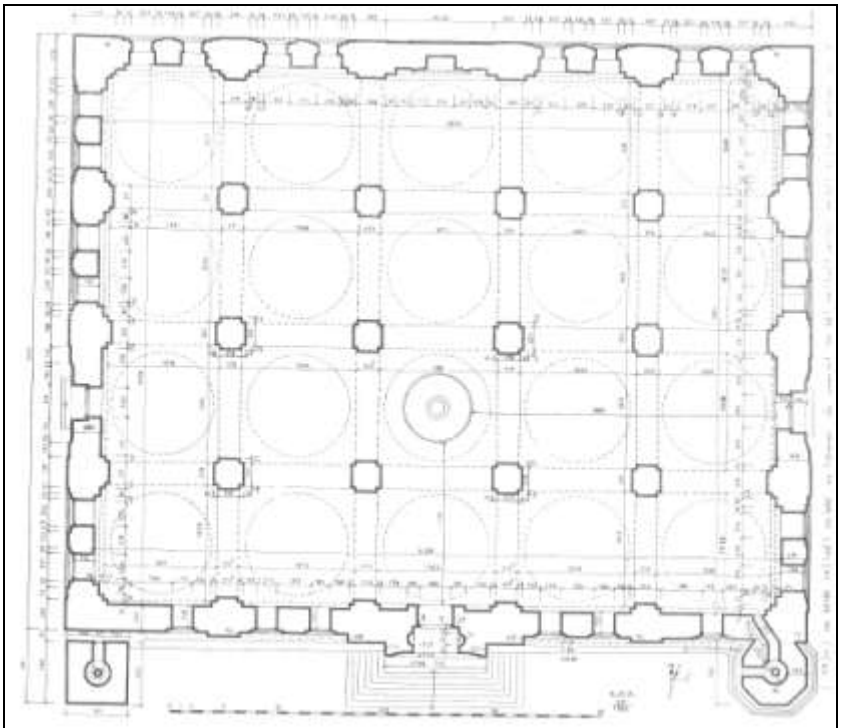


Figure 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 9: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque (by Dick Osseman)

9

Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque

Plan 6: Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque (Ayverdi)

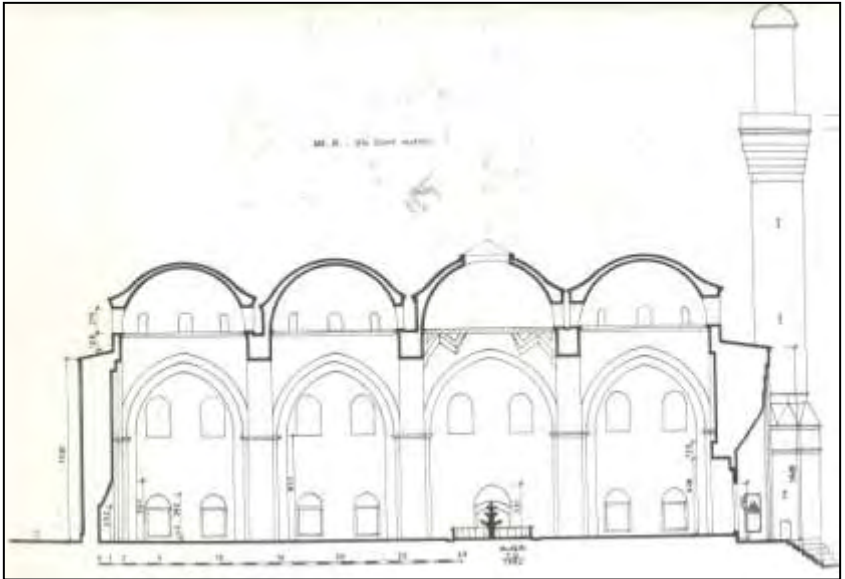
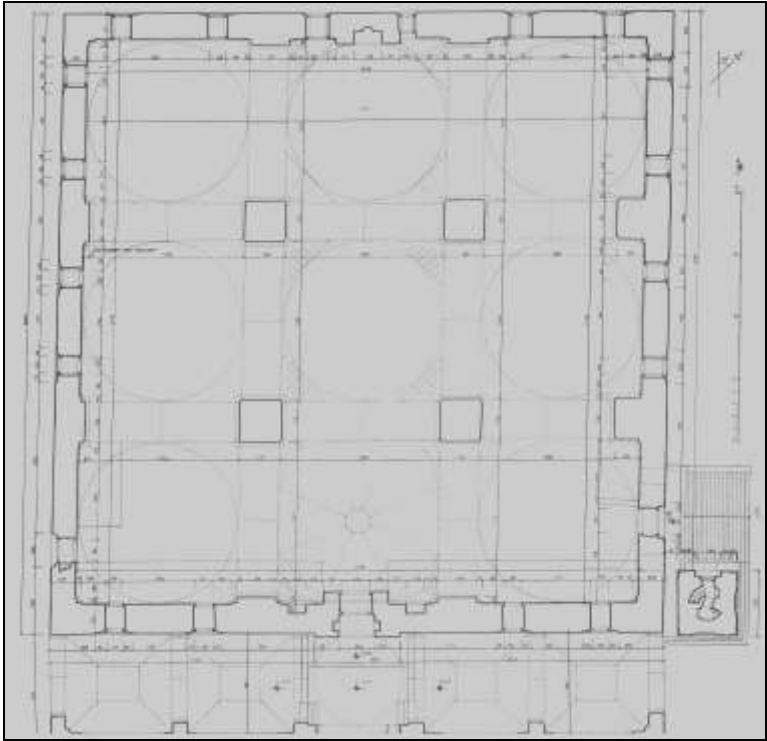


Figure 6: Bursa Ulu Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

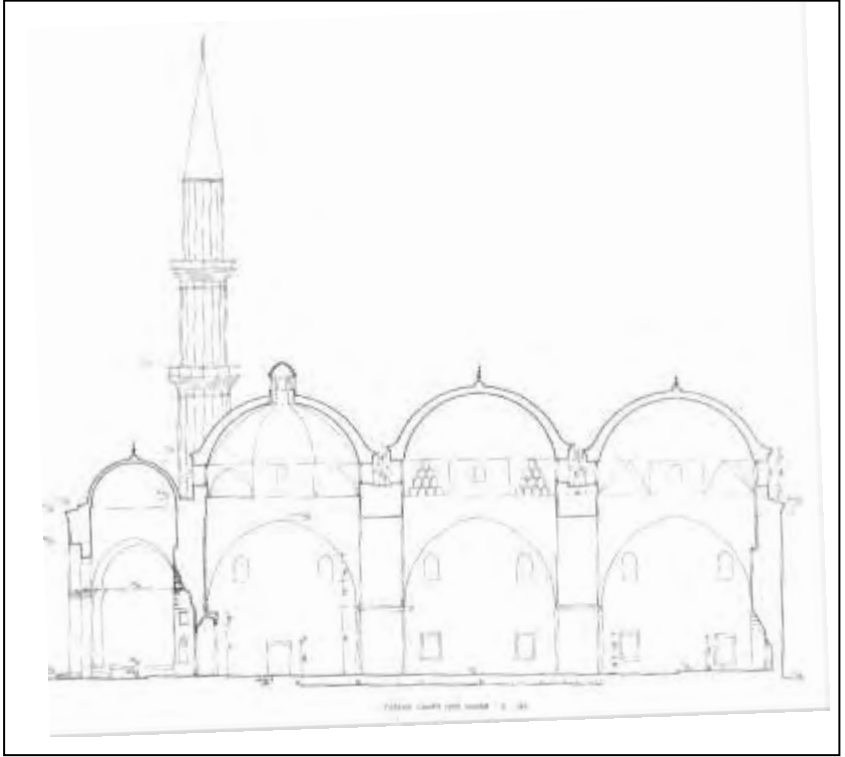


Image 10: Bursa Ulu Mosque

10
Edirne Eski Mosque



Plan7: Edirne Eski (Old) Mosque (Ayverdi)



Figures 7: Edirne Eski Mosque Cross Section



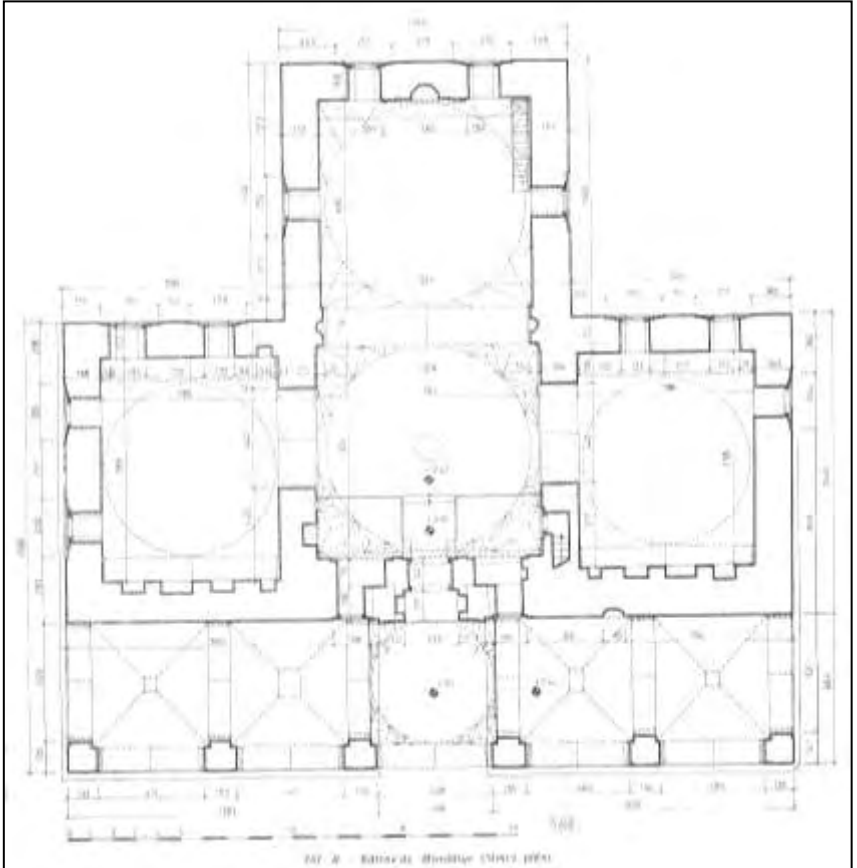
Image 11: Edirne Eski Mosque

11
Bursa Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 8: Bursa Yeşil Mosque and Complex (Kuban)

12
Edirne Muradiye Mosque



Plan 9: Edirne Muradiye Mosque (Ayverdi)

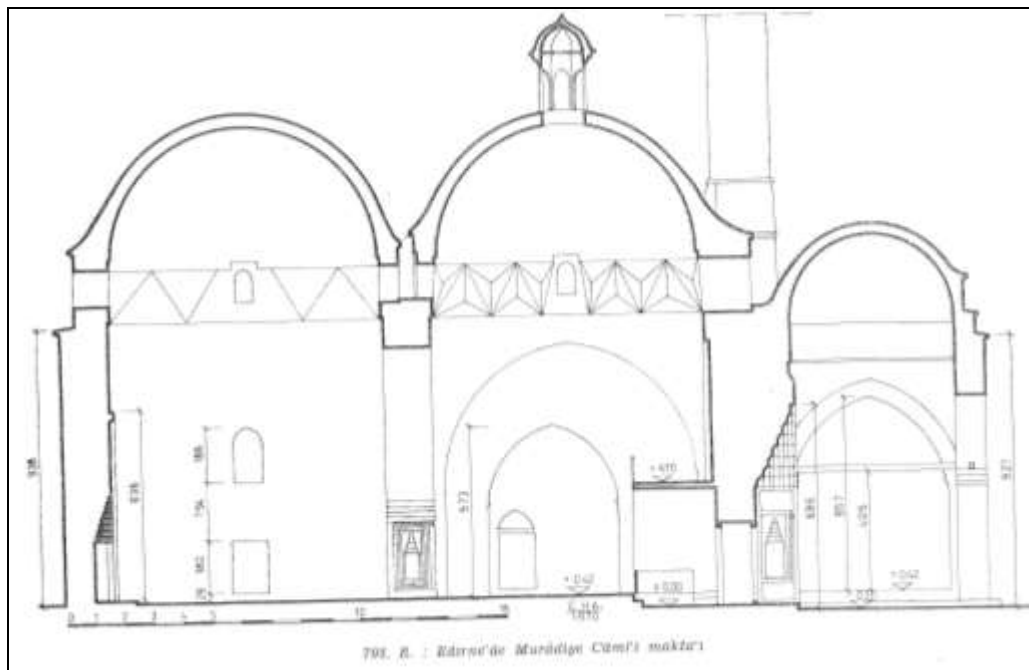
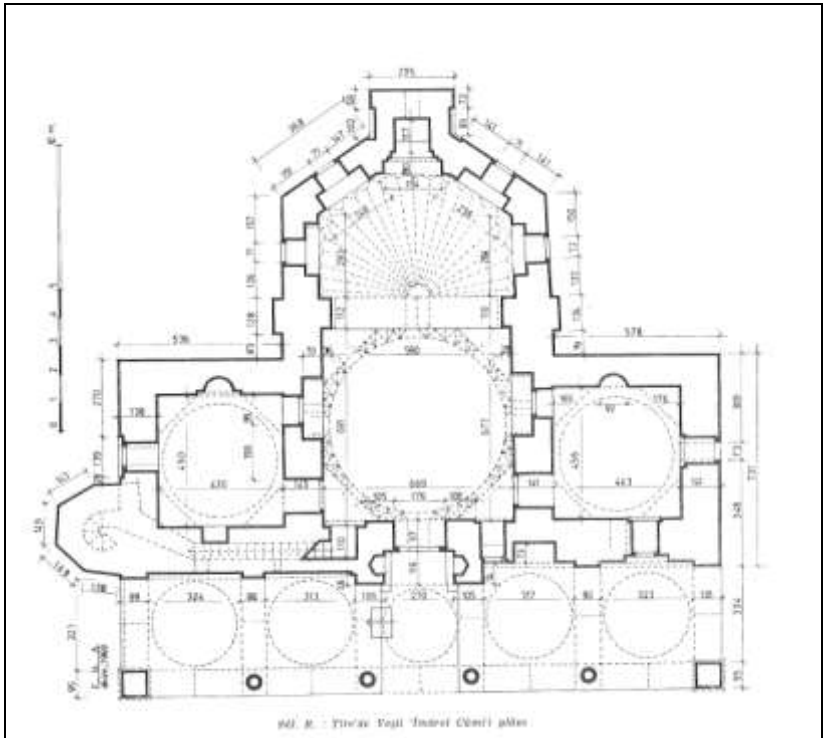


Figure 8: Edirne Muradiye Mosque Cross Section



Image 12: Edirne Muradiye Mosque

13
Tire Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 10: Tire Yeşil Mosque

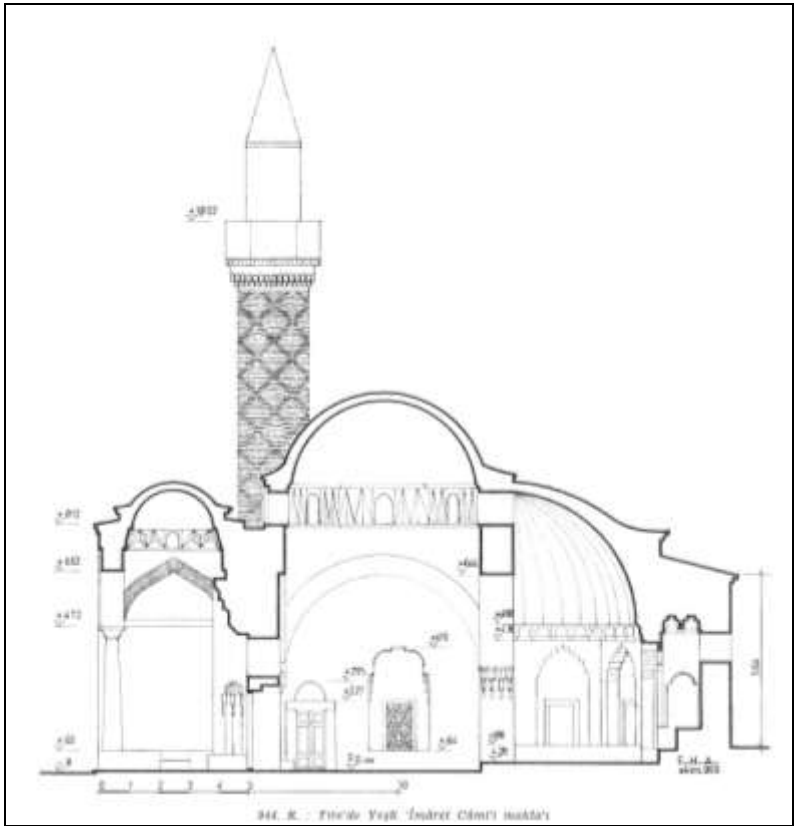
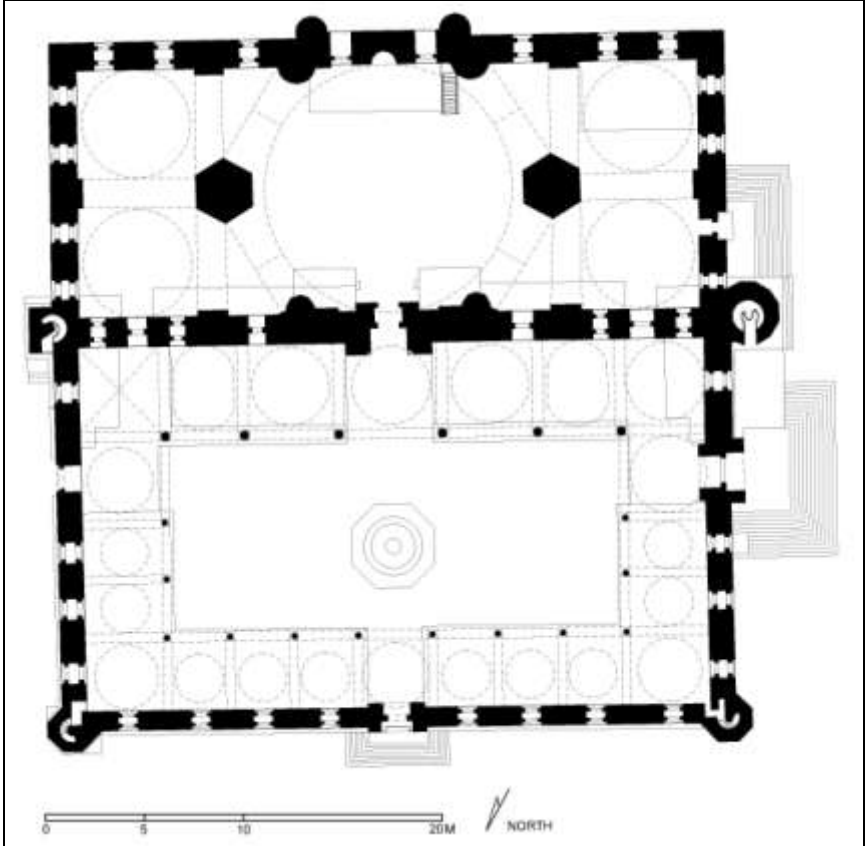


Figure 9: Tire Yeşil Mosque Cross Section

**Transition Period
MOSQUES**

14
Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque



Plan 11: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque

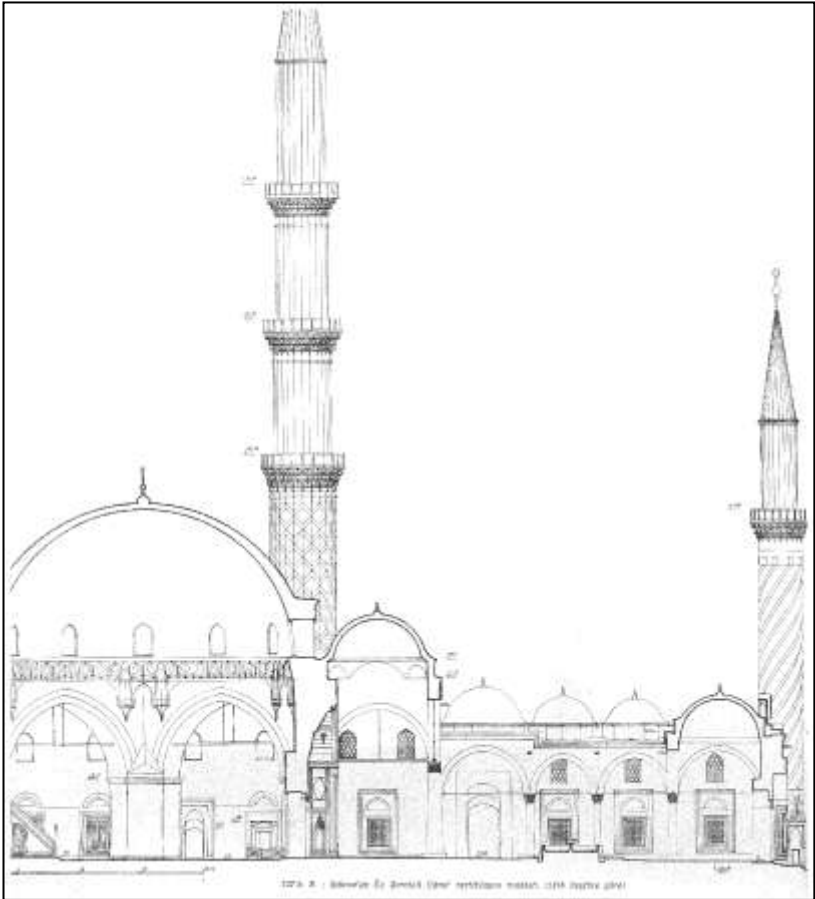
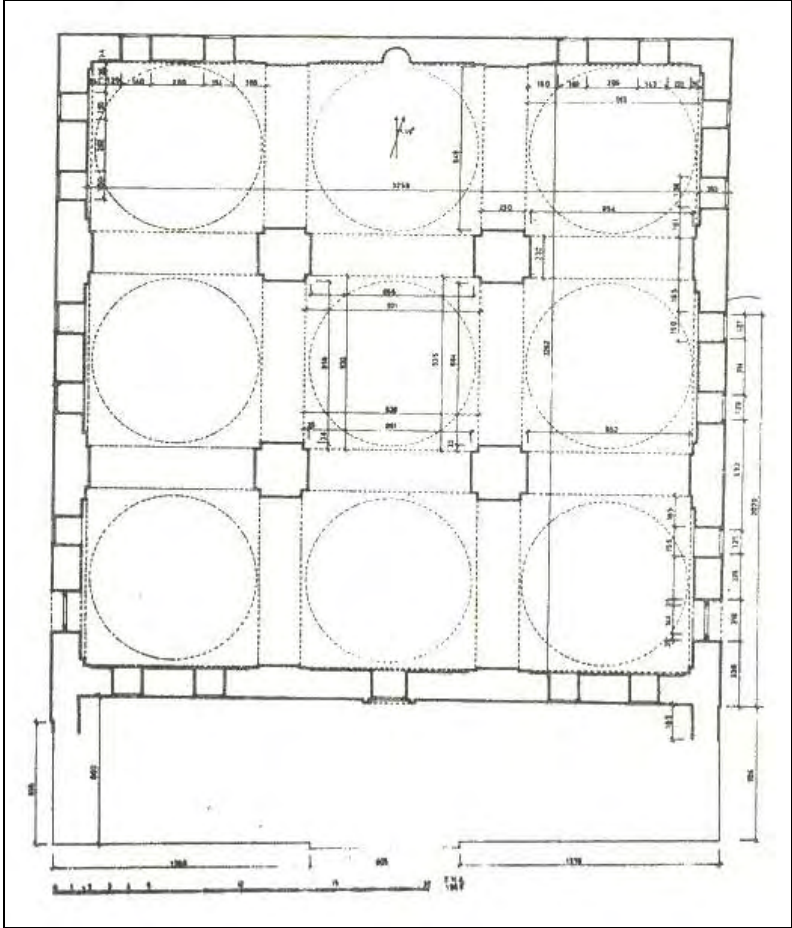


Figure 10: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



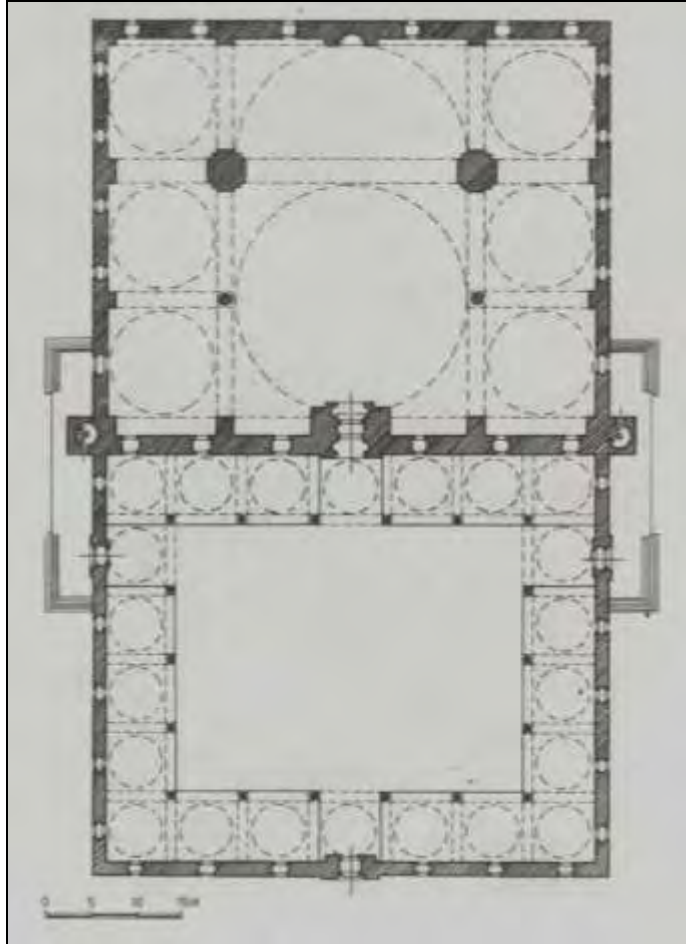
Image 13: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque exterior view from north-west, showing domes and minarets

15

Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque*Plan 12: Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque (Ayverdi)*

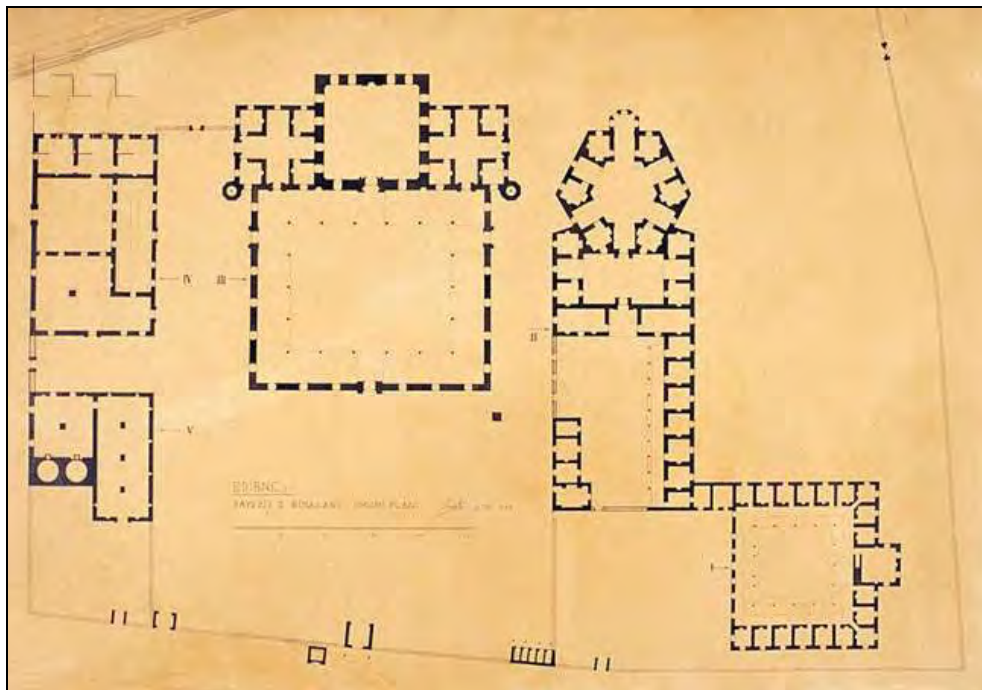
Golden Age of the Classical Period
MOSQUES

16

(The First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 13: (the First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)

17

Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque and Complex

Plan 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Complex (Source: S. Çetintaş)

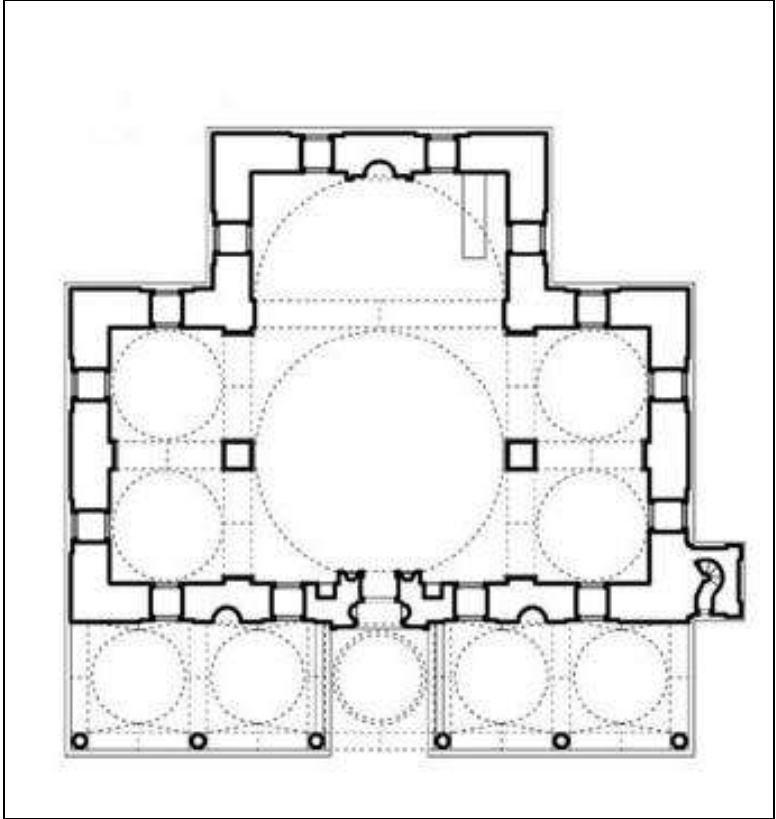


Figure 11: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque (Source: Mimarlık Müzesi)



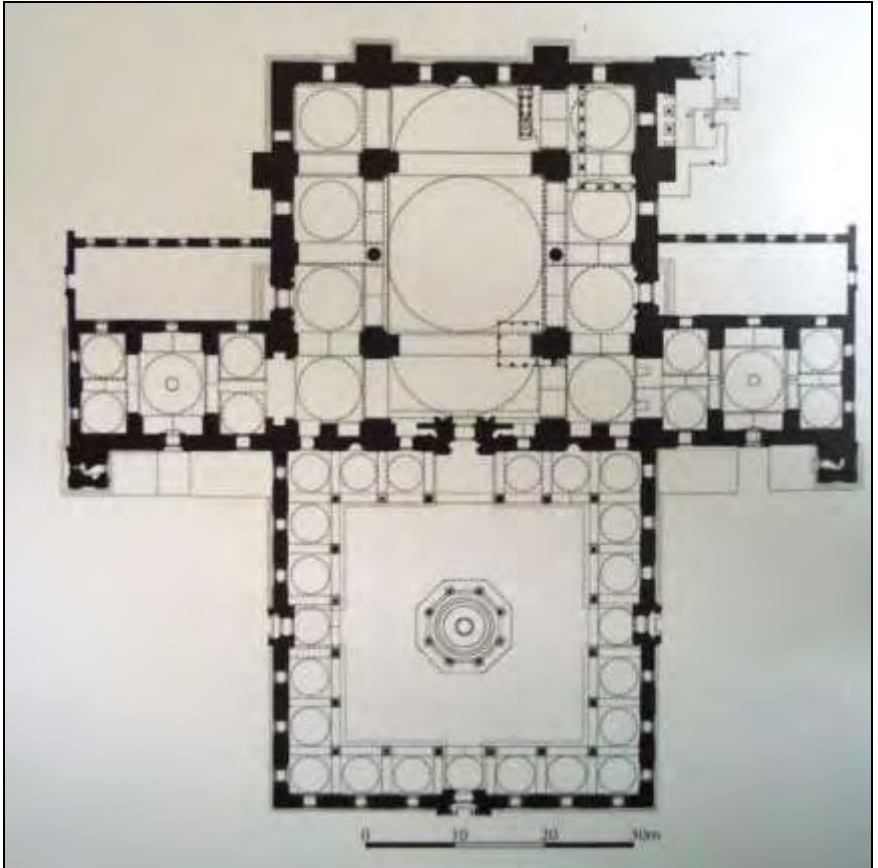
Image 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque

18
Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites



Plan 15: Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites (Aslanapa)

19

Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 16: Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

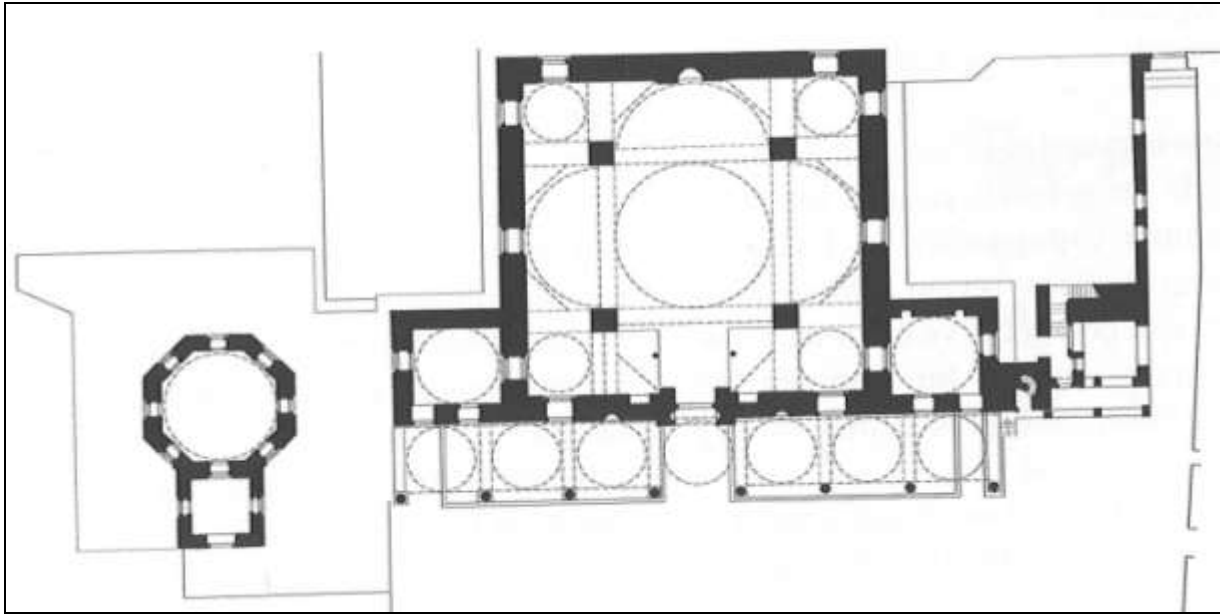


Image 15: Bayezid Mosque –exterior view from kibble side



Image 16: Bayezid Msoque –exterior view from the west side (Kuban)

20

Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque

Plan 17: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque (O.C. Tuncer)

Camisi, Diyarbakır. Görünüş (O. C. Tuncer)
Camisi, Diyarbakır. Plan (O. C. Tuncer)

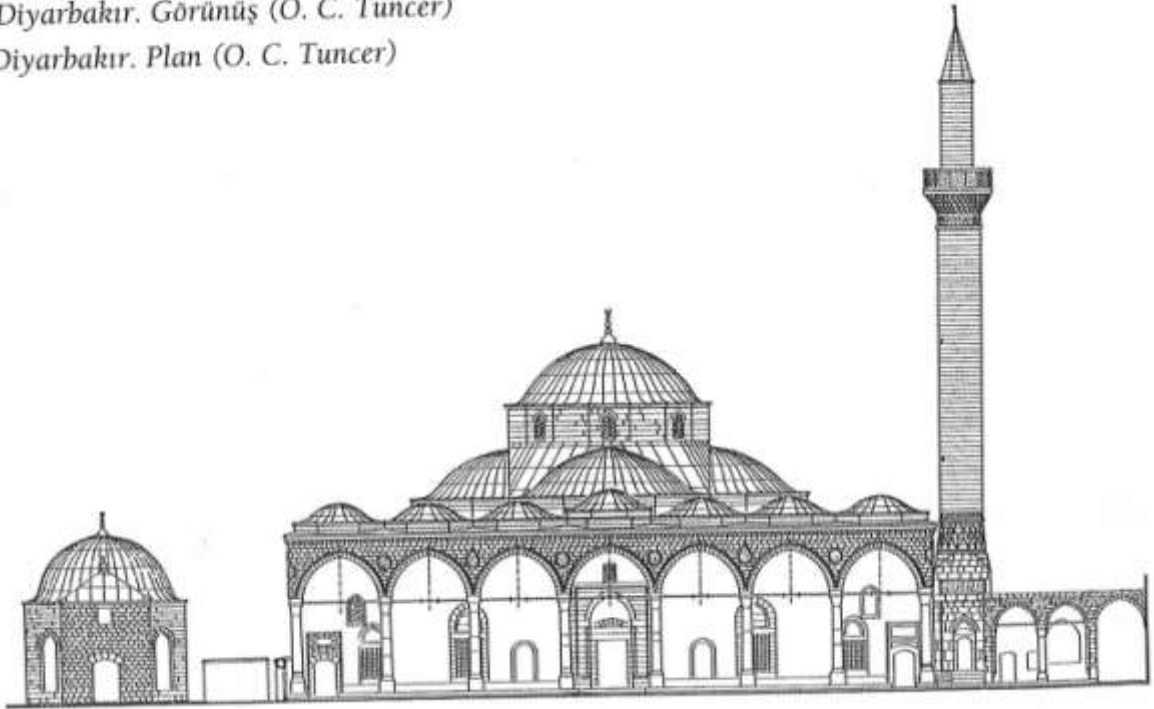
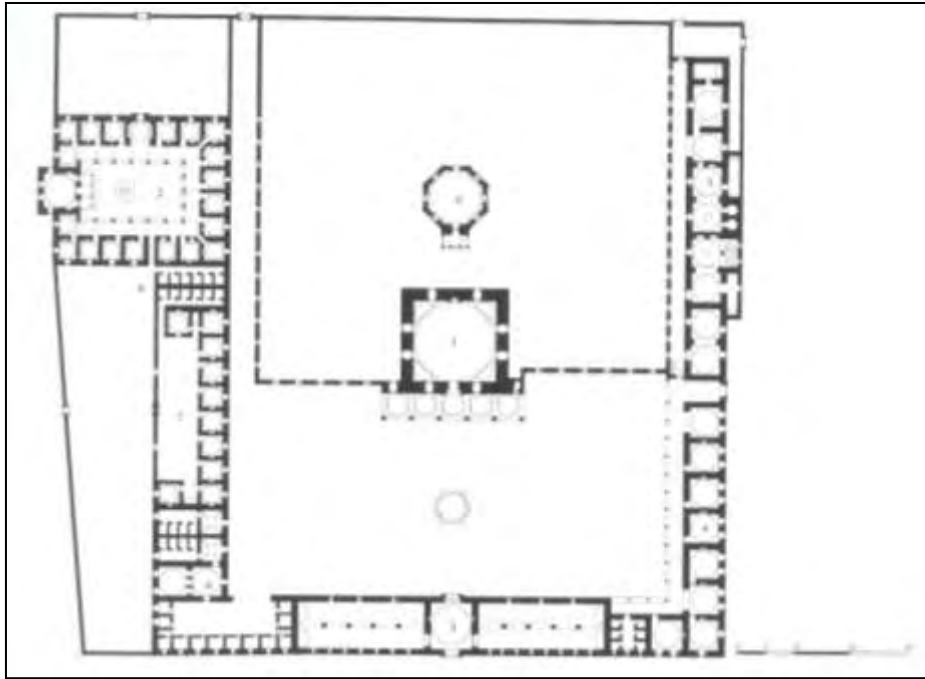


Figure 12: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque Front Facade Drawing (O. C. Tuncer)



Image 17: Diyarbakir Faith Pasha Mosque

21

Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque and Complex

Plan 18: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Complex (Kuban)



Image 18: Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque (by Selcen-Flicker.com)

22

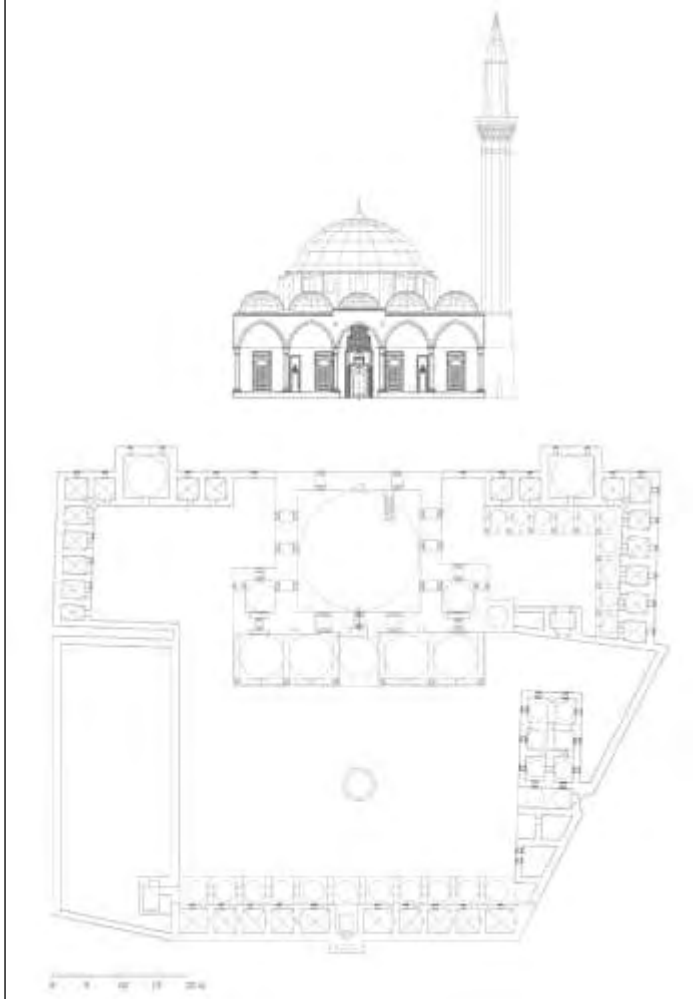
Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque

Image 19: Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque – Current State



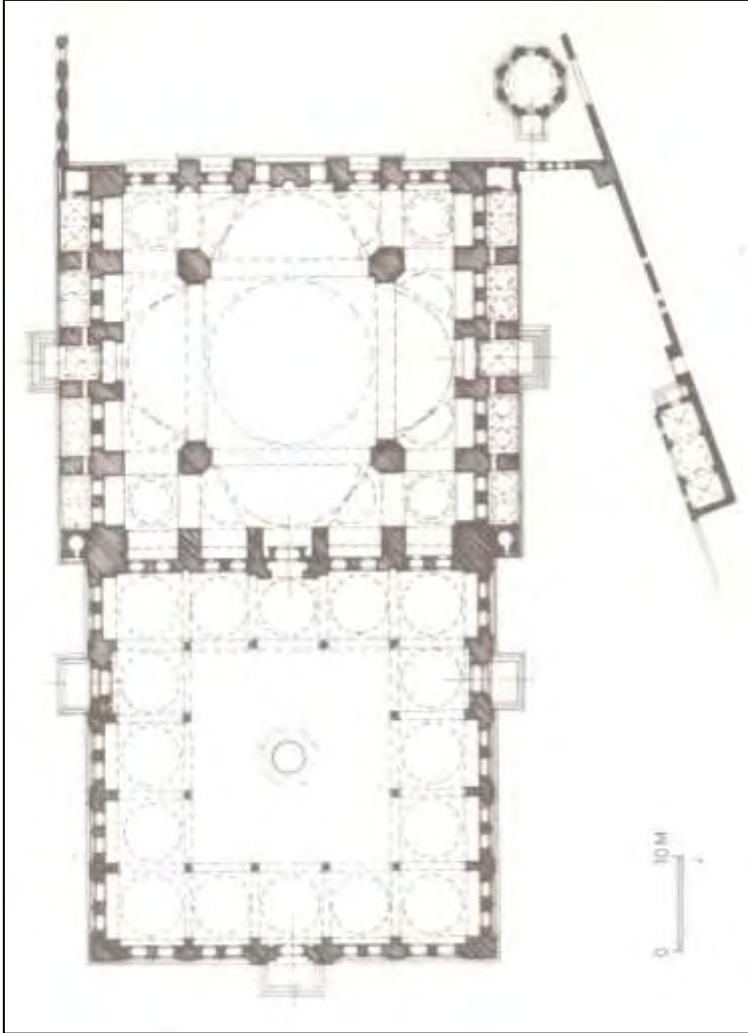
Image 20 : Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque, in 1980s

23

Aleppo Husrev Pasha Mosque and Complex

*Plan 19: Aleppo Hüsrev Pasha Complex Reconstruction Plan
(Necipoğlu)*

24
Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 20: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)



Figure 13: Şehzade Mosque Side Drawing (Kaynak: S. Çetintaş)

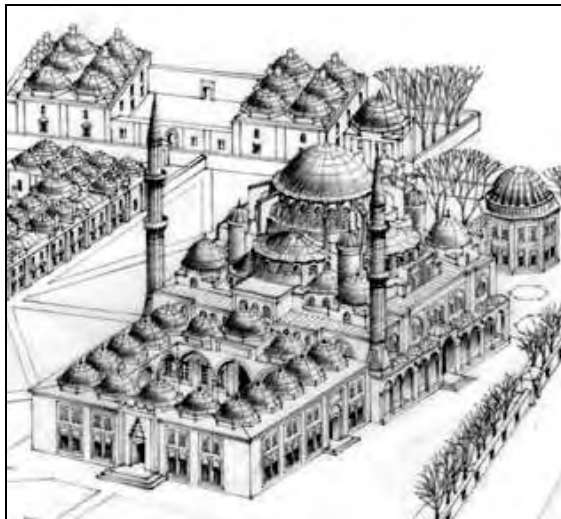


Figure 14: Şehzade Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)



Image:21: Şehzade Mosque, interior view showing domes



Image 22: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul, exterior view from south, showing domes and a minaret

25

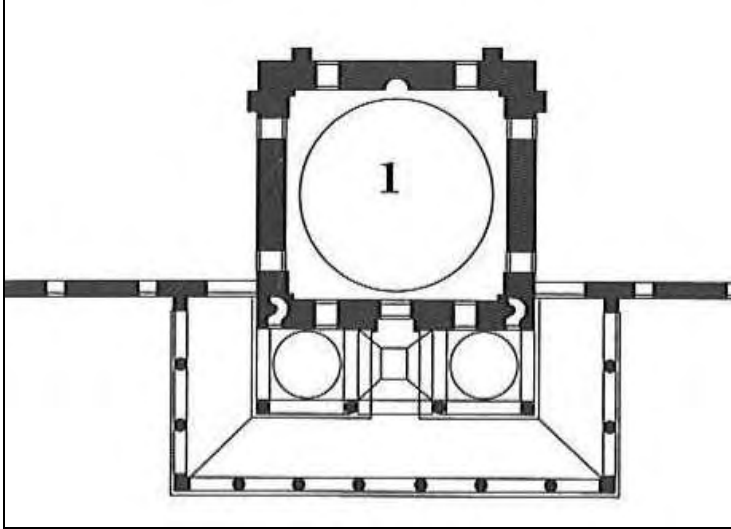
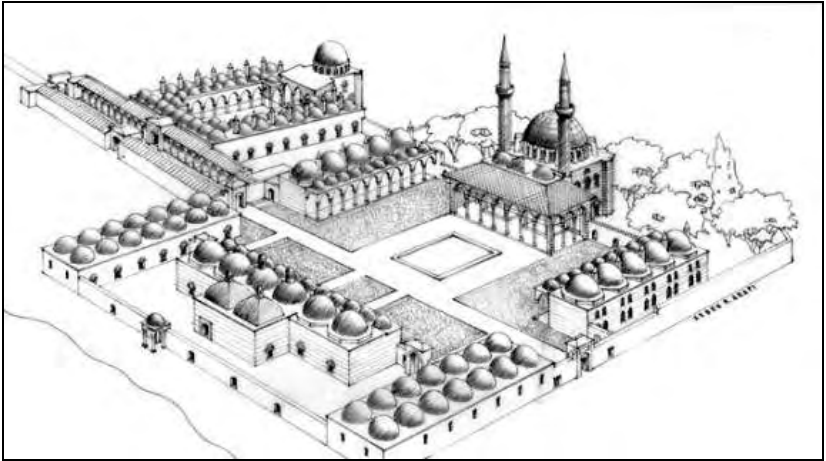
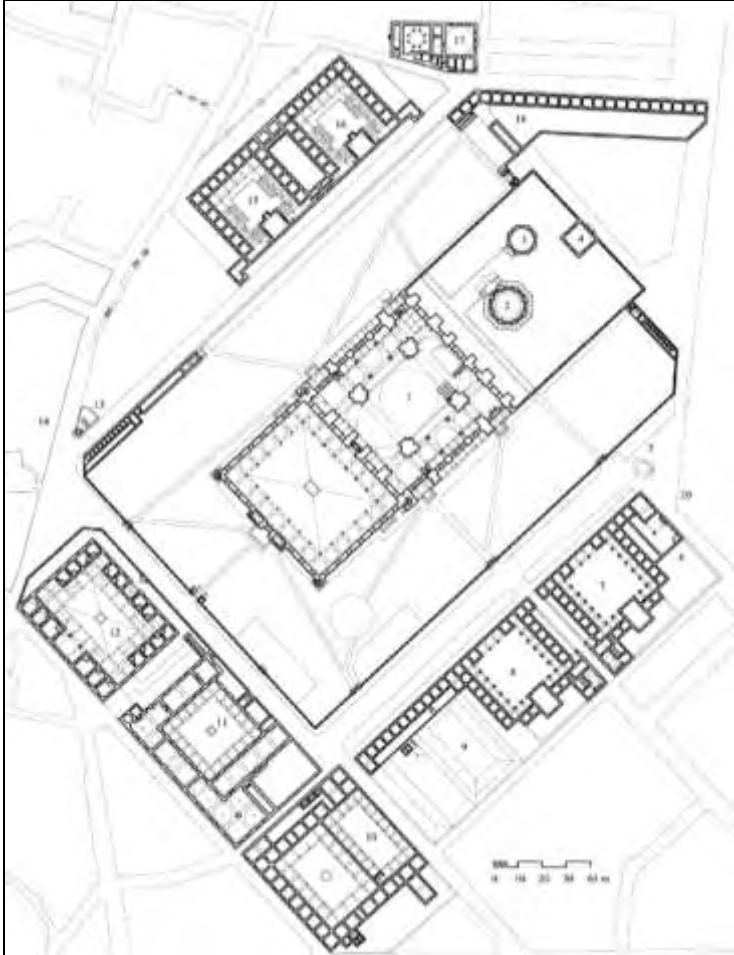
Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex*Plan 21: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque Complex**Figure 15: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)*



Image 23: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque (Archnet)

26

Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex

Plan 22: Süleymaniye Complex, İstanbul (Necipoğlu)



Figure 16: Süleymaniye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)

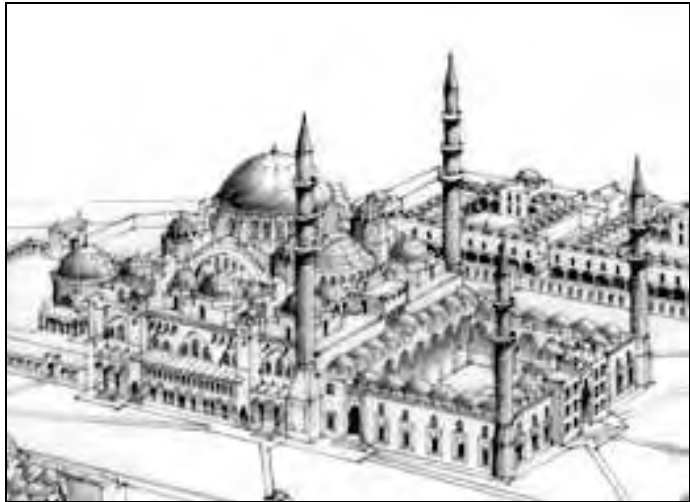


Figure 17: Süleymaniye Complex- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

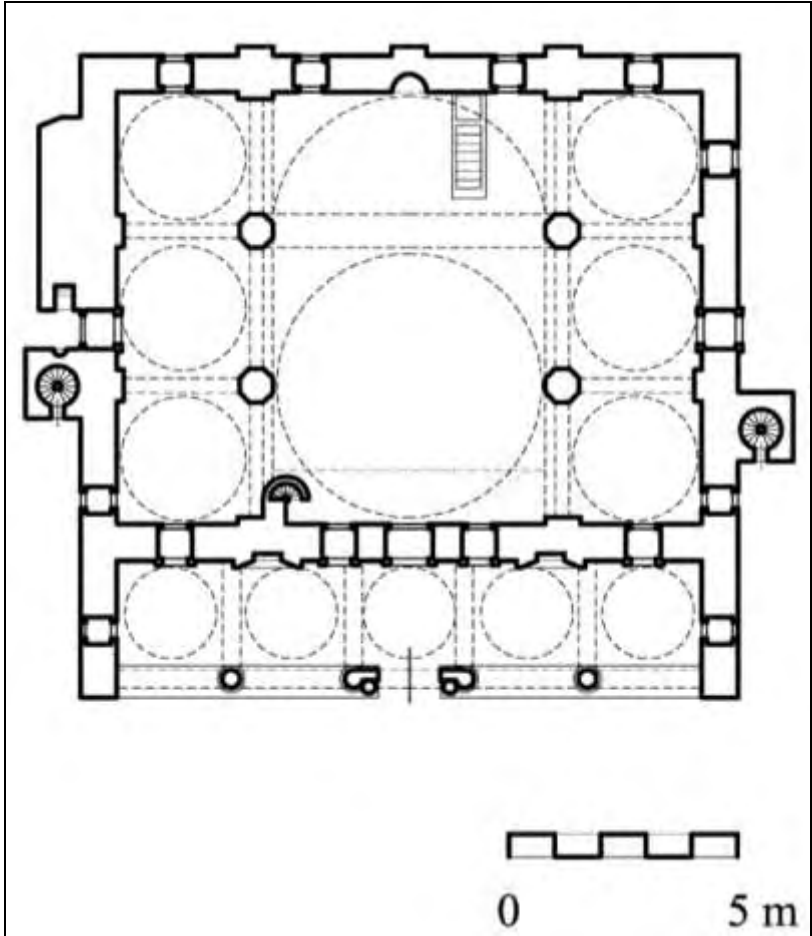


*Image 24: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul
General view. "Constantinople, Vue Panoramique de la Mosquée Suleymanié"*



Image 25: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul

27

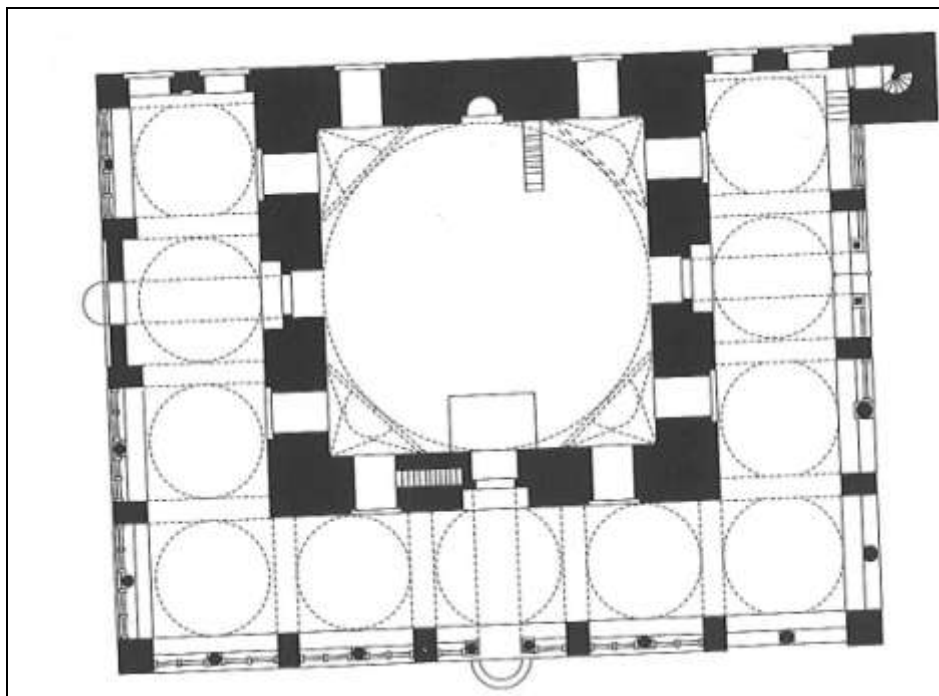
Kırım Gözleve (Tatar Khan) Mosque

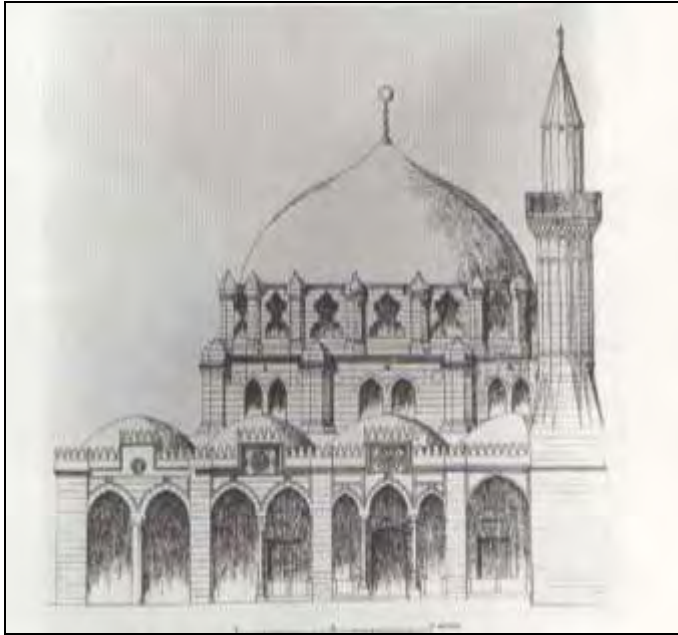
Plan 23: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Necipoğlu)



Image 26: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Archnet)

28

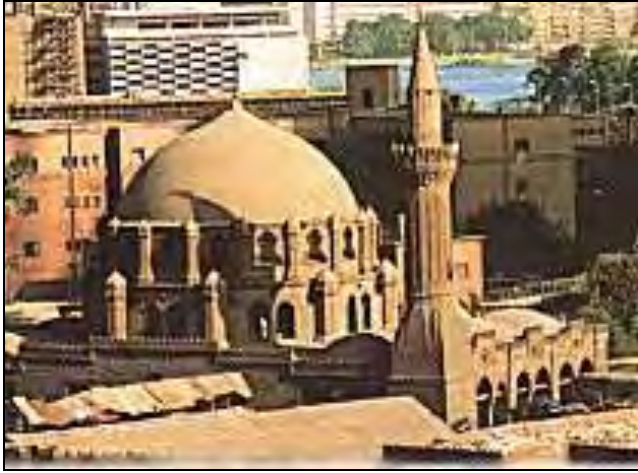
Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque*Plan 25: Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque (Kuban)*



*Figure 23: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Elevation of the southern façade
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*



*Figure 24: Sinan Pasha Mosque Cross Section
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*

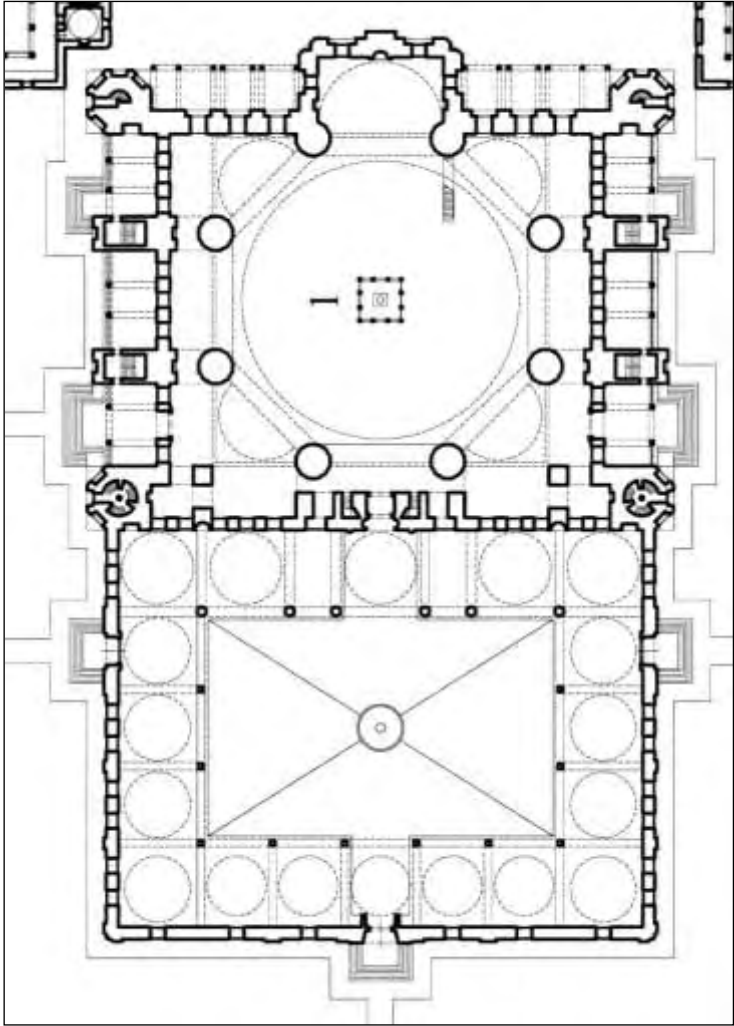


*Image 30: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*



*Image 31: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*

29
Selimiye Mosque, Edirne



Plan 24: Selimiye Complex



Figure 18: Selimiye Mosque Facade Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 19: Selimiye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 20: Selimiye Mosque Cross Section (S. Çetintaş)

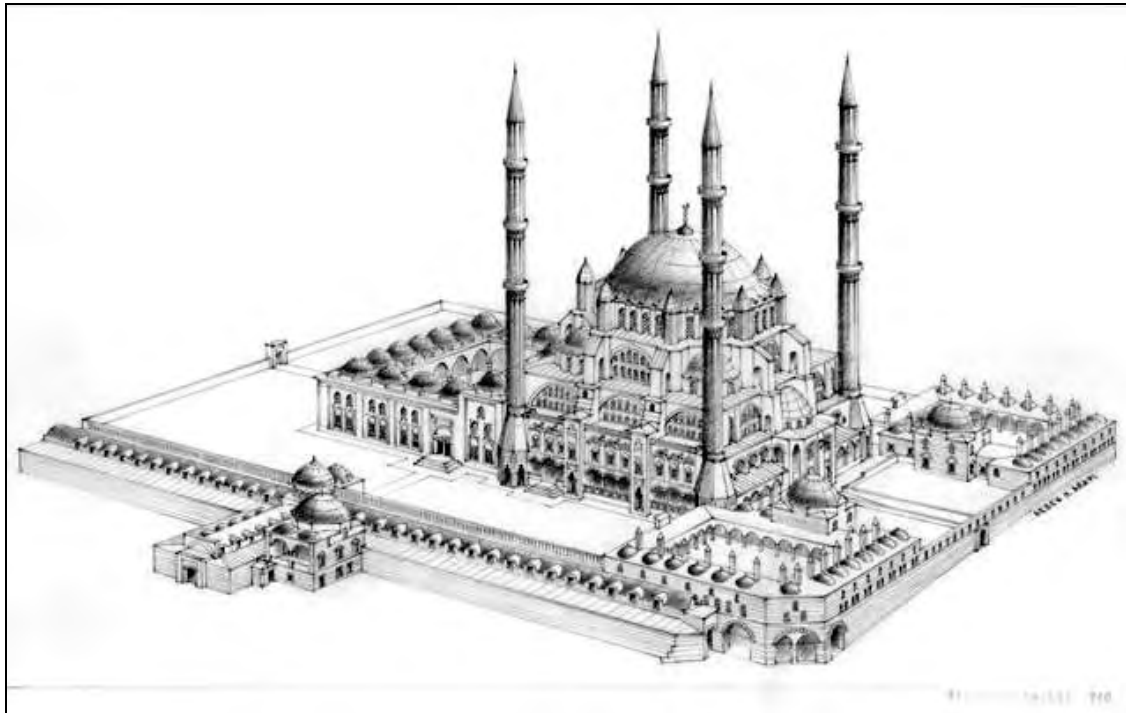


Figure 21: Selimiye Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

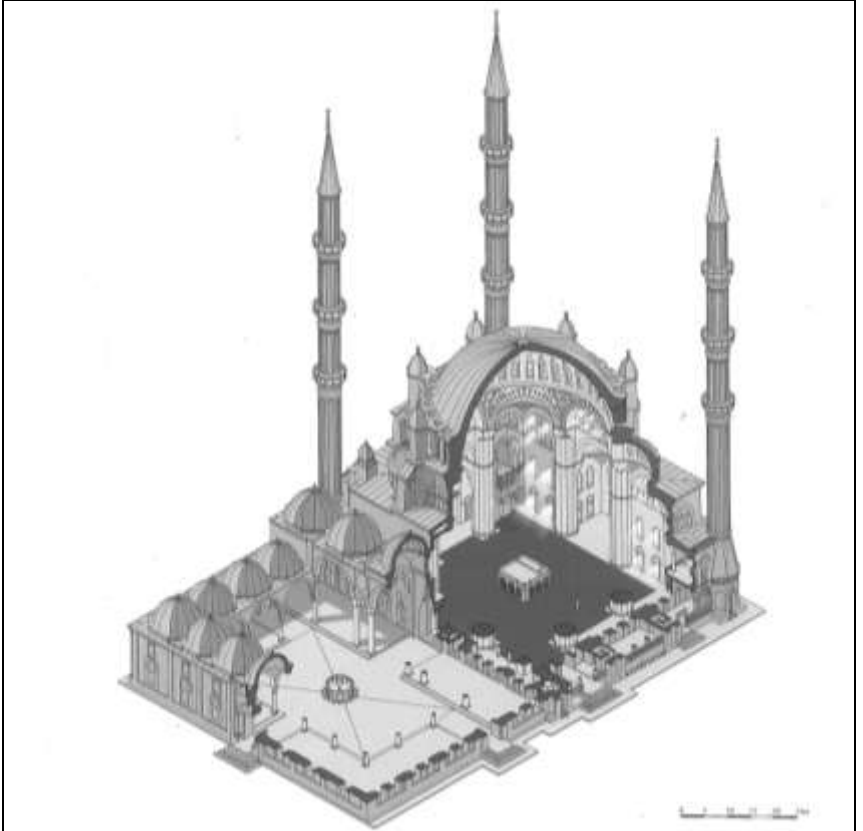


Figure 22: Axonometry with section (K. Kuzucular)



Image 27: Selimiye Mosque Dome, (by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)



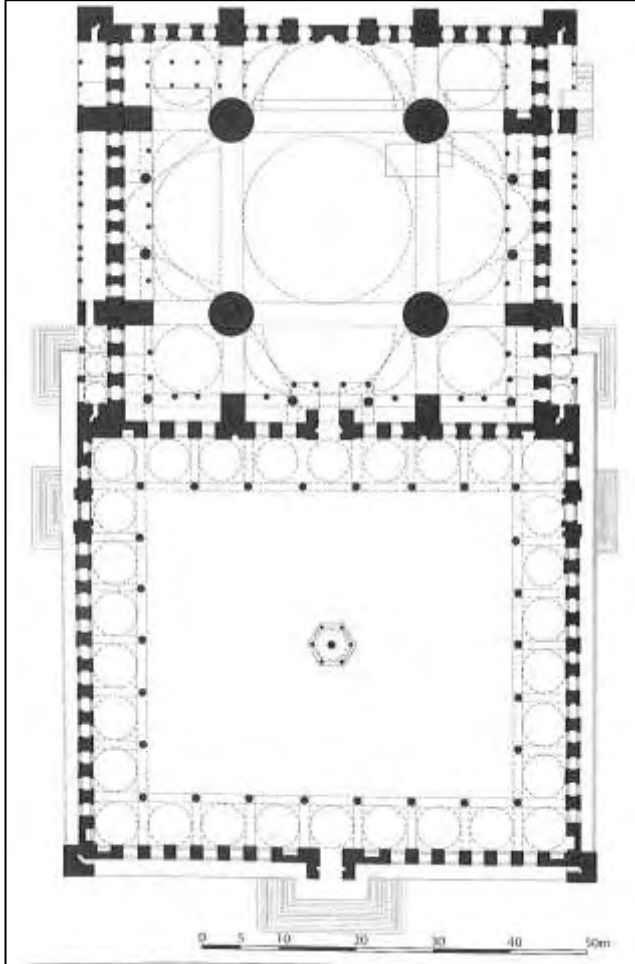
Image 28: Selimiye Mosque – exterior view from northern side (by Orhan Kaynak)



*Image 29: Selimiye Mosque –exterior view from north-east side
(by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)*

18th Century, Late Classical Period
(After Architect Koca Sinan)
MOSQUES

30
Sultan Ahmet Mosque

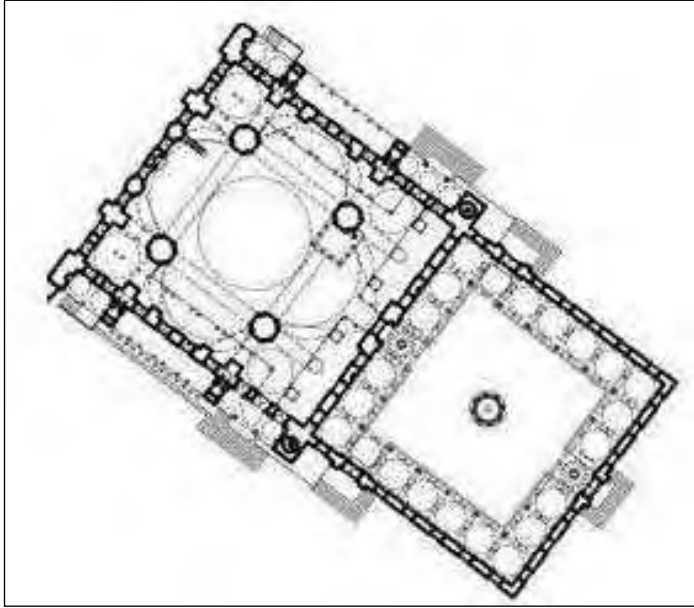


Plan 26: Sultan Ahmet Mosque, İstanbul



Image 32: Sultan Ahmet Mosque exterior view from north-east, showing domes and minarets

31
Yeni Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 27: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul

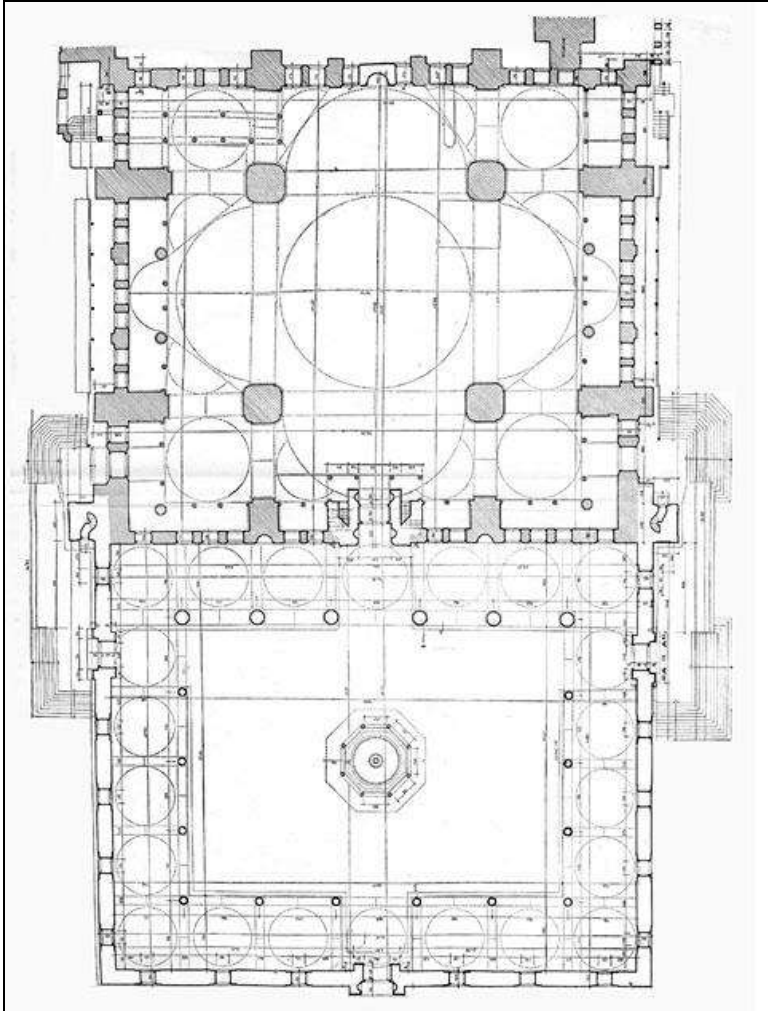


Image 33: Engraving by J.F. Lewis (First half of the 19th Century)



Image 34: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

32
(New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul



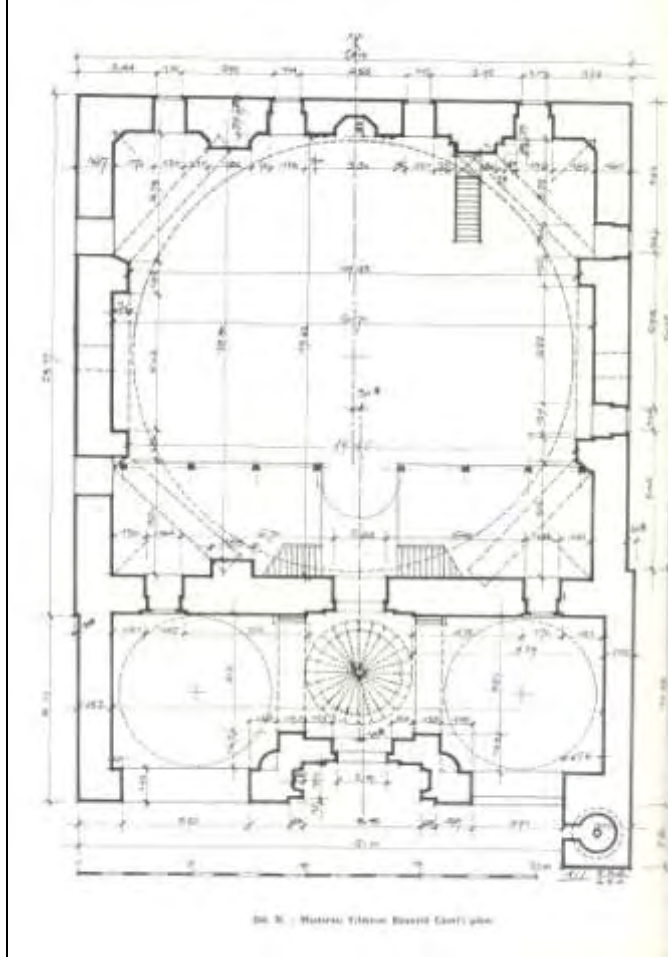
Plan 28 (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)



Image 35: (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Indigenous Trials
13th Century Single Dome Mosque in Mudurnu

33

Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 29: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque (Ayverdi)

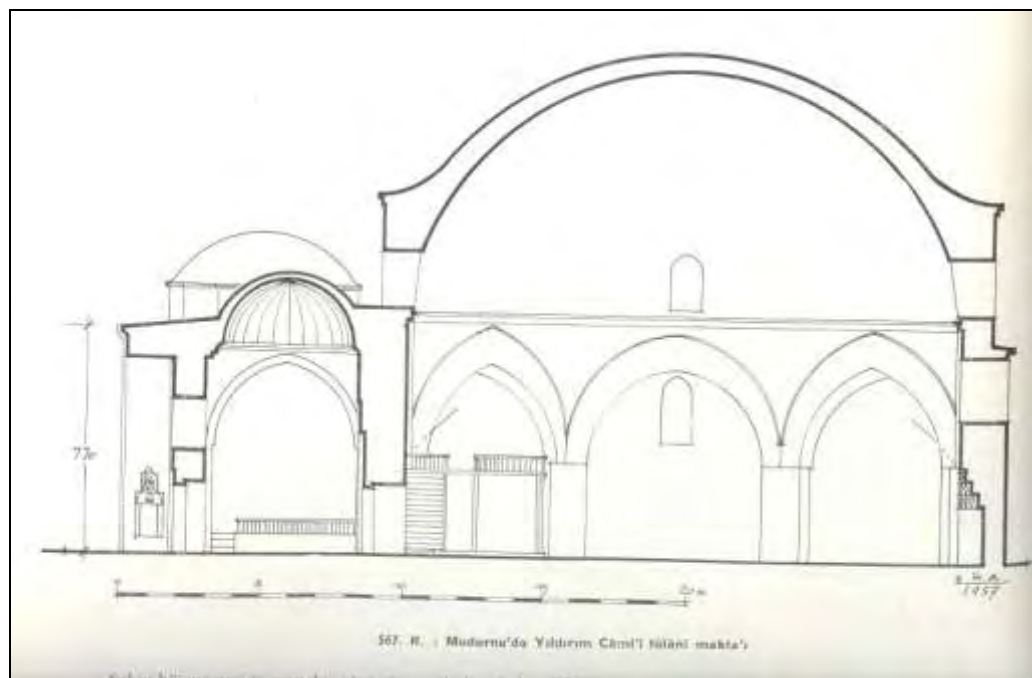


Figure 25: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque Section (Ayverdi)

Minarets in Ottoman Classical Period

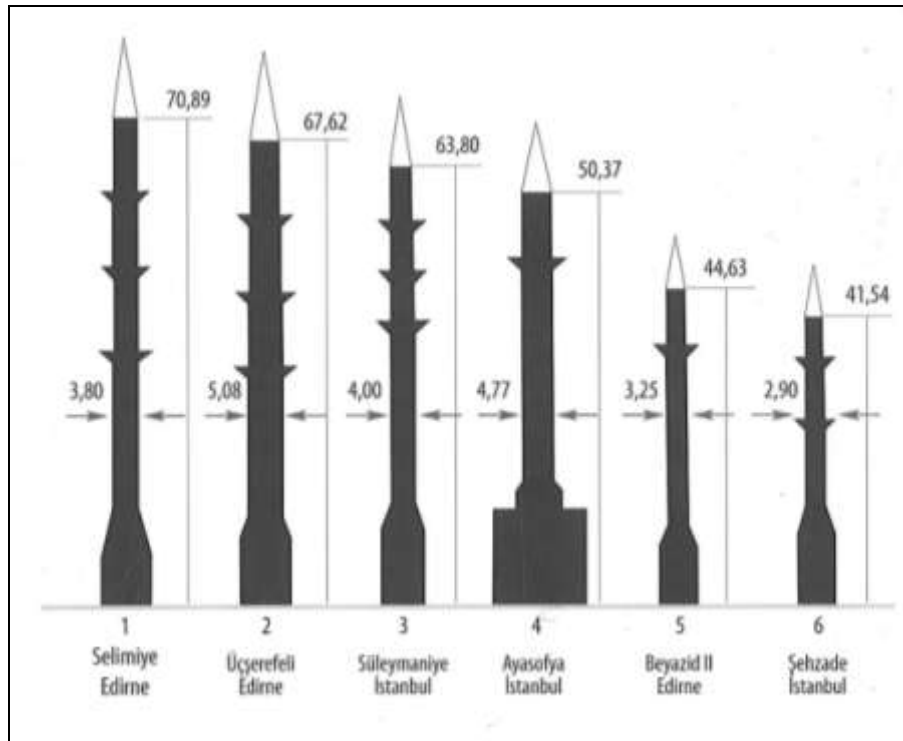


Figure 26-A: Development of Turkish-Ottoman Style Minaret (Sedat Çetintaş)

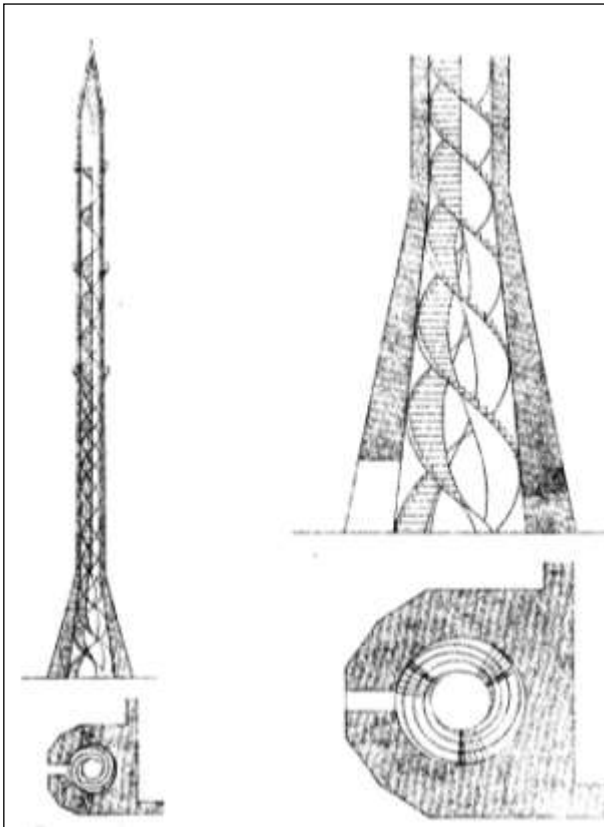


Figure 26-B (Above): Selimiye Mosque, Sections of minaret, showing triple staircase
(Source: F.Von Hachstetter. "Die Maschee sultan Selim II in Adrionapel" Allgemeine)



Figure 26-C (Right): Section of minaret, showing triple staircase
ource: Istanbul Technical University Archive)

Minbars in the Ottoman Classical Period



Image 36: Minbar of the Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 37: Minbar of the Bursa Ulu Mosque



Image 38: Minbar of the Edirne Eski Mosque



Image 39: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosques' Minbar



Image 40 Edirne II. Bayezid Mosques' Minbar

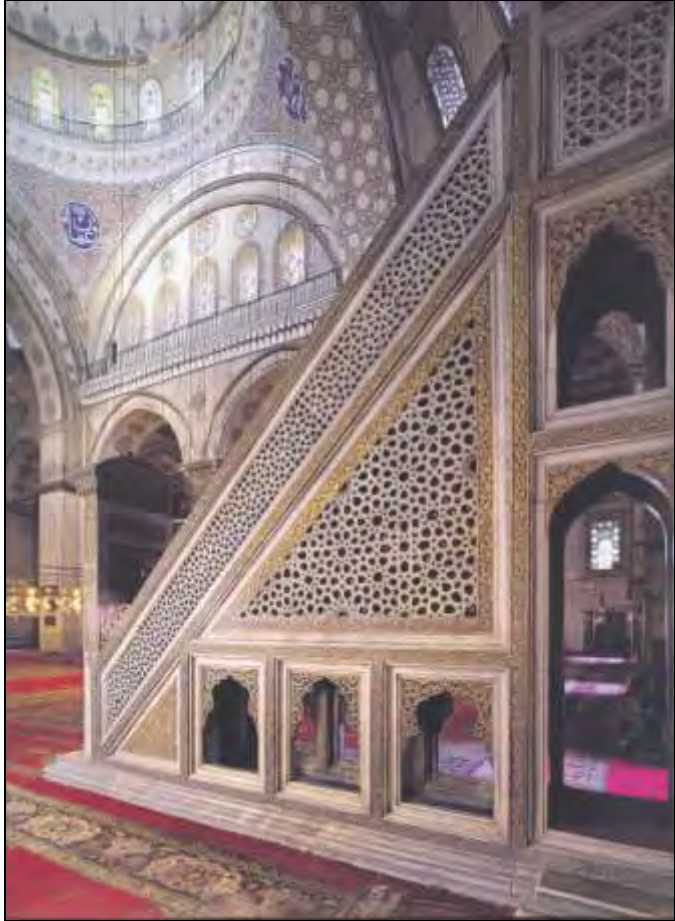


Image 41: Istanbul Bayezid Mosques' Minbar



Image 42: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosques' Minbar



Image 43: İstanbul Şehzade Mosques' Minbar



Image 44: İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque's Minbar



Image 45: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Minbar

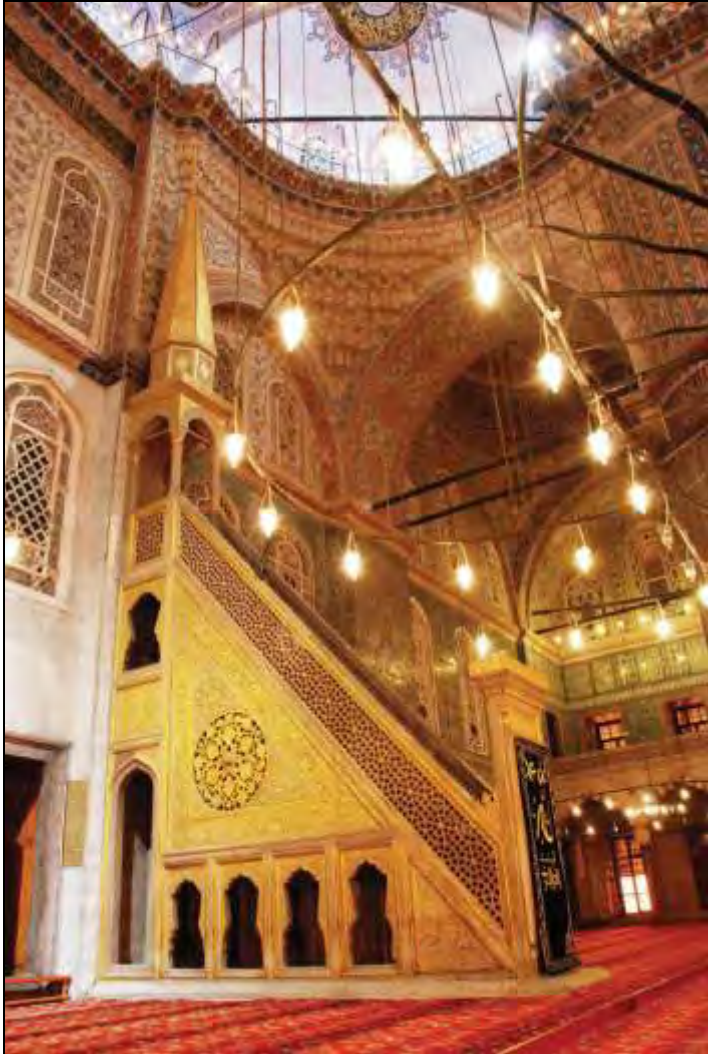


Image 46: Sultan Ahmet Mosque's Minbar

Mihrabs in the Ottoman Classical Period



Image 47: Konya Alaaddin Mosque's Mihrab, belongs to the Pre-Ottoman Period

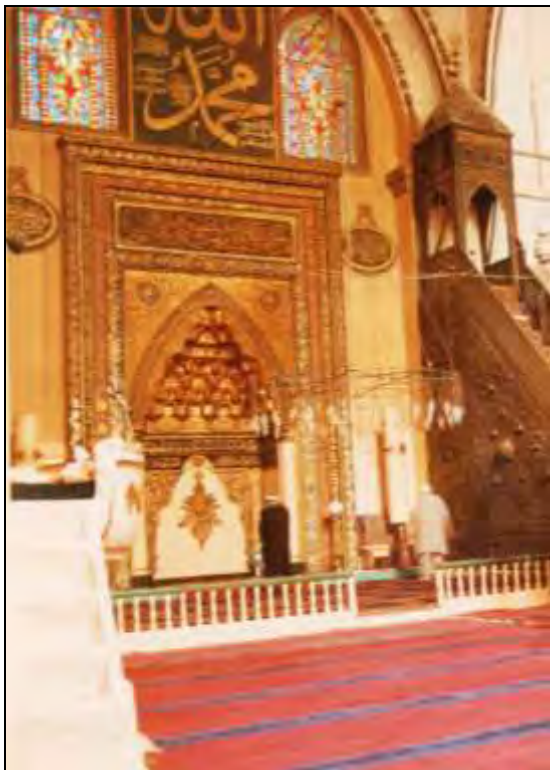


Image 48: Bursa UluU Mosque's Mihrab



Image 49: Edirne Eski Mosque's Mihrab



Image 50: Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab



Image 51: Tiles from Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab- Detail



Image 52: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque's Mihrab



Image 53: Şehzade Mosque's Mihrab



Image 54: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab Area



Image 55: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab

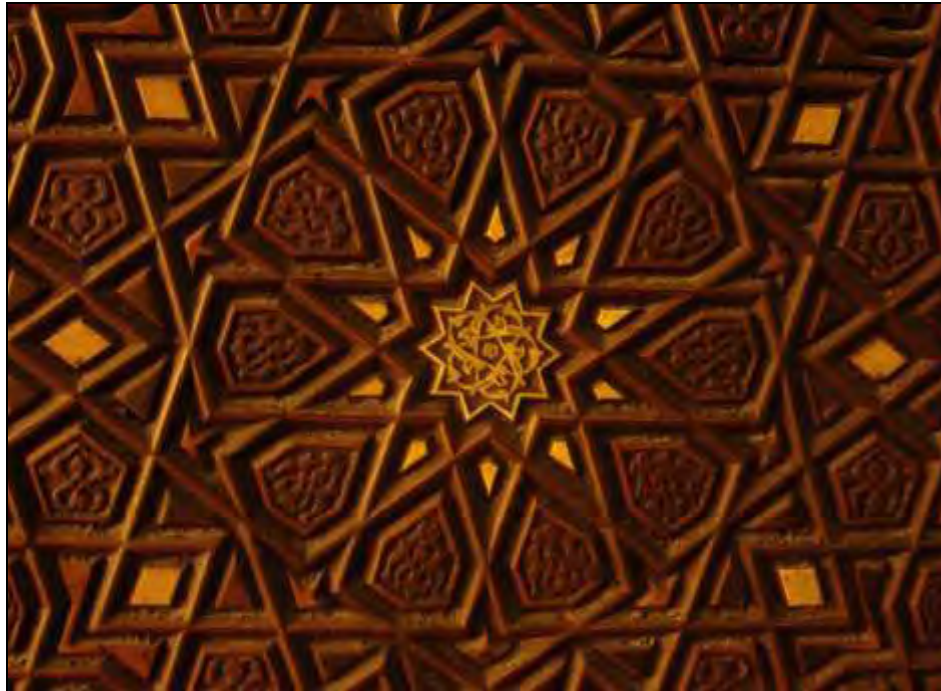
Ornaments of the Selimiye Mosque



Image 56: Mihrab of the Sultan's Mahfil



Image 57: Wooden Ornaments on Left Valve of Main Gate



***Image 58: Original Kundekari Works with geometric ornaments-
Detail from the valve of the main gate.***



Image 59: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil



Image 60: View from the south-west side of the Muezzin's Mahfil, showing the marble fountain, wood paintings and marble foot of the Mahfil



Image 61: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil – Detail-



Image 62: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil –Detail-



Image 63: Ceiling Ornaments at Muezzin's Mahfil,



Image 64: Interior floor covering



Image 65: At the Sultan Mahfil's, window floor covering



Image 66: Calligraphy examples from interior space



Image 67: Tiles "Apple Tree" at Sultan's Mahfil



Image 68: Detail form "over-window tiles"



Image 69: Tiles detail from interior space



Image 70: Tiles in Sultan's Mahfil



Image 71: An example of a plaster work (Malakari) at Hünkar's Mahfil

Date	Type of Mosque				Periods	
	Multi Unit Mosques	Eyvan Mosque (upside down T=⊥)	Single Domed Mosques	Mosques in the Hierarchical Domes Style		
1197	The Great Mosque of Sivas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 31 x 51 meters, with a large courtyard to the north that makes the entire mosque compound square. Image: 1, 2				Pre-Ottoman Period	
1156-1220	Konya Alaaddin Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has 42 columns, bear the roof system and small domes. The ebony minbar dates to 1155. Images: 3, 4, 36					
1249	Kayseri Hacı Kiliç Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is formed by prayer hall and a madrasa. In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 37 x 52 meters and has a dome, covering the minbar area. Figure: 1, Image:5, 6					
1326			Bursa Alaaddin Mosque, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a dome, 8,30m in diameter and height of 9m. In plan the prayer hall is square, 11,10x11,10 meters. The portico (Last prayer hall with revak) is formed by 3 units, a dome in the middle. Plan: 1, Figure:2		Early Period	
1330		İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single-unit mosque composed of a square hall crowned with a dome 8 meters in diameter. The drum of the dome is dodecagonal and adorned with band of triangular planes on the interior. Image: 7				
1336-1339		Bursa Orhan Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is based on a reverse T-plan with five-bay portico at entrance, leading, through a vestibule, to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south. The dome, in the centre is 8,90 meters in diameter and has 16 m of height. The mosque was originally built without a minaret, the existing minaret on the northeast corner dates from the nineteenth century. Plan: 2, Figure: 3, Image: 8				
1364	Filibe Hüdavendigar Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is rectangular with the dimensions 35,5x28,90 meters, The prayer hall is formed by 9 units, 3 domes in the middle line and 6 vaults on two sides, The domes are an average 8.54meters in diameter and 15 meters in height. Plan: 3, Figure: 4					
1382			Mudurnu, Yıldırım Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is square has single dome 19.43 meters in diameter and 17.10 meters in height. Dome is supported by 8 squinches. Plan: 29, Figure: 25			
1390		Bursa, Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque comprises a central hall with a large dome, 12,22 meters in diameter & 22 meters in height, flanked by eyvans on the east and west with smaller domes and another large domed eyvan with mihrab on the south-east. The mosque was the first structure where Bursa Arch was implemented. This flattened arch is located in between the central hall and south eyvan connects and supports the two large domes. The <i>portico</i> (semi-open section of the mosque at the north end) is built with five sub-sections, covered with an individual dome. Plan: 4, 5, Figure: 5, Image:9				
1394	Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is composed of a large central hall with the dimension 68,86 meters x 55 meters, covered with twenty domes supported on round arches that fall on thirty piers arranged in a regular grid. The domes vary 10,30 to 10.89 meters in diameter. Inside, at the intersection of axes from all entrances (north, east, and west), a 19th century marble ablution fountain is illuminated from oculus of dome above, the highest dome in the mosque. The interior is adorned with colossal inscriptions on piers presenting the ninety-names of Allah in diwani and küfi script with accompanying baroque decoration from the 19th century. The wooden minbar, composed by Hündekari technique is dates back 14th century. The Mihrab is the best one in the Mosques of Bursa. Plan:6, Figure: 6, Image:10, 37, 48					
1403-1414	Edirne Eski Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan, the prayer hall is in the shape of square with the dimension 50,35x 49,76 meters and covered by 9 large domes. The domes are 12,87meters in diameter and 23 meters in height. The mosque had originally a single minaret, the taller one was later built. Inside the mosque large calligraphy works can be seen similar to Bursa Great Mosque. The marble minber, composed by early 15th century painting. The Mihrab also composed of white marble, is the best example of the early marble mihrab style. Plan:7, Figure: 7, Image: 11, 38, 49					

1421		<p>Bursa Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a vestibule at entrance leading to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south-east. The dome covering the main hall is 13 meters in diameter and 25 meter in height. Stairs on both sides of the vestibule lead to the upper floor where the royal lodge and two adjacent rooms for the royal women are located. The interior of the mosque is decorated with a mosaic of blue green tiles on walls and ceiling of eyvans from which it gets its name. (The exteriors of domes, now clad with lead, were once also adorned with blue green tiles.) The northern eyvans, the royal lodge and the mihrab are embellished with tiles bearing polychromic flower motifs and scriptures in relief. The two minarets are later additions to the building <p>Plan: 8</p>			
1436		<p>Edirne Muradiye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T plan , 10 m, height 16m This mosque built by Sultan II. Murad in 1436 was the most striking one of mosques to those which were applied side located mosques plan. It has taken place as one of the most successful works of Ottoman decor art in early 15th century with its bald exterior view, tiles covering east and west walls and niche wall, thin engravings in the inner side of big arc connecting two middle domes to each other. Structure draws attention with its glorious niche and pulpit. <p>Plan: 9, Figure: 8, Image:12, 50, 51</p>			
1441		<p>Tire Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The has an eyvan on the mihrab area covered by sliced half-dome. This half- dome is an early example of half-dome added plan later will be applied on Old Fatih Mosque and other followers. The main prayer hall has two other eyvans on the south-east and north-west. The biggest dome covering the main prayer hall is 6.7 meter in diameter and 12 meter in height. The potico has 5 small domes. <p>Plan: 10, Figure: 9</p>			
1447				<p>Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Üç Şerefeli Mosque, named after its unusual (for its time) minaret with three balconies (şerefe). The mosque is composed of an oblong prayer hall preceded by an open court. (The first completely applied inner court) The court is surrounded by an arcade on three sides with the mosque portico on the fourth. An ablution fountain occupies the center of the court. The portico, raised to the height of the prayer hall, allows the visual reading, on the exterior, of a larger prayer hall than court. The prayer hall covered a dome measuring 24,10 meters in diameter and 28 meter in height. It rests on heavy arches that fall onto four piers embedded in the exterior walls and two large hexagonal piers at the center, left and right. The transition to dome occurs with a thin belt of triangles that merge with decorative consoles in between arches, with dome buttressed providing additional support on the exterior. The Marble minbar and mihrab are plain as a sculpture and white. Beyond the two hexagonal piers, the prayer hall extends on either side with rectangular spaces accessed privately through doors from the court and -on the southwest side- from the street. They are roofed with two domes each 10,8 meter in diameter. The triangular poché between the hexagonal drum of the central dome and the twin domes of the side bays are crossed with small tripartite vaults ornamented with stalactites on the inside and crowned with turrets on the outside. The mosque is rectangular with the dimension 62,5 x29,30 meter.(the mosque is an early example of hierarchical dome design with its domes, portico and court domes) The mosque has four minarets of different heights located at the four corners of the open court. The tallest, on the southern corner, is 67 meters in height and is decorated with a zigzag pattern in red and white stone. It is an early example of the use of separate staircases to access the different balconies. Its upper shaft and three balconies. <p>Plan: 11, Figure 10, 26A, 26B, 26C, Image: 13, 39, 52</p>	The transition Period
1451-1474		<p>Sofya (Ulu) Mahmud Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is one of the Menzil Mosque (long-range mosque). In plan the mosque is rectangular with 9 domes each is 9.30 meter in diameter. <p>Plan: 12</p>			
1470				<p>Old Fatih Mosque and Complex, İstanbul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first sultanic monumental mosque in the capital of the Empire; İstanbul. With its central dome 26 meter in diameter, reached to a larger dome than the Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque. In the plan the Old Fatih Mosque was designed to expand the 26m central dome with a semi-dome towards the gibla and with three smaller domes on the sides. The application of expansion with a semi-dome towards the gibla application is perfectly fitted with the plan. This gibla expansion with semi-dome plan was seen in Tire Yesil Mosques in the first half of the 15th century. <p>Plan: 13</p>	The Golden Age of the Ottoman Calsical Period
1488			<p>Edirne Bayezid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest dome was achieved by a single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 18 meters in diameter. Similar plan re-constructed in early 1500s mosques such as Gebze Coban Mustafa Pasha and Damascus Suleymaniye Mosques. The marble Minbar is one of the great example of the mimbar sculpture. The mosque has two minarets by sides. <p>Plan: 14, Figure: 11, 26A, Image: 14, 40</p>		
1497				<p>İstanbul Atik Ali Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan of the Üç Şerefeli Mosque was advanced with the Ali Pasha Mosque. After the Old Fatih Mosque semi-dome attempt was successfully carried out on Atik Ali Pasha Mosque. The mosque in the shape of rectangular and main dome is 12,5 meter in diameter. The Mosque presents pyramidal outer front look formed by the hierarchal domes 	

				<p>was clearly presented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The portico has 5 units, each covered by individual domes. <p>Plan: 15</p>
1501-06		<p>İstanbul Beyazid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is the last and perfect example of the eyvan mosque type. Bayezid Mosque's main dome is 15 meter in diameter, and 35,83 meter in height, locating on four feet supporting system. The Minbar sculpture is an pre- example of the great marble ornaments in Selimiye Mosque. The prayer hall was expanded by two semi-domes on the mihrab-entrance axis. The interior space going longitudinally toward the mihrab is completed by units covered by four small domes by the sides. The minarets are 52,93 meters high and single balconied. <p>Plan:16, Image: 15, 16, 41</p>		
1516-1520				<p>Diyarbakır, Fatih Paşa Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque is rectangular and has four semi-domes surrounding the main dome. The expansion attempt of the prayer hall by placing four semi-domes around the central dome in the Fatih Mosque in Diyarbakır was also successfully example of this type. <p>Plan: 17, Figure: 12, Image: 17</p>
1523			<p>Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 14 meter in diameter and 24 meter in height. The small marble minbar is one of the unique example of coloured Minbar. <p>Plan: 18, Image:18, 42</p>	
1528		<p>Cairo, Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque, which helped to introduce the Classical Ottoman architectural though into Egypt, adopts main Ottoman plan schemes; eyvan style. The prayer hall is covered by a central dome flanked by three semi-domes. The mosque is fronted by a courtyard surrounded by domed arcades. <p>Image: 19, 20</p>		
1537			<p>Aleppo, Hüsrev Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first Ottoman monument of the city. The square prayer hall measures about two hundred and ninety square meters and is covered with a dome measuring 18 meters in diameter. <p>Plan: 19</p>	
1543-1548				<p>İstanbul Şehzade Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinan got the developing of the Center Dome Mosque Plan which started with Üç Şerefeli Mosque to the upper level with Şehzade Mosque; the best norm of the central plan typology surrounding with four semidome of the central dome. Sinan put the central dome 19 meter in diameter on the four feet. The height of the dome is 37 meter The Sinan's marble Minbar sculpture is also one of the pre-Selimiye minbar. The Mihrab is one of the most elegant example of the classical period. The minarets of the mosque which came into forefront as much as the central space have two sherefes(balcony). <p>Plan: 20, Figure:13, 14, 26A, Image: 21, 22, 43</p>
15500000				<p>Damascus Süleymaniye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This complex represents a direct implantation of the architectural style of the Ottoman capital in the layout of its buildings, in their exterior configuration, and in their decorative features. A cubic mass with a hemispherical lead covered dome rising over pendentives and a low drum, which is 10 meter in diameter, preceded on the entrance side by a double portico. The modest-sized building is marked as a sultanic construction by its twin minarets. <p>Plan: 21, Figure: 15, Image: 23</p>
1550				<p>İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Architect Koca Sinan reached wide and integrated space which covers the entire prayer hall and by rounding the main dome 27.74 meter in diameter, with two semi-domes in the entrance and the direction of kibla. The dome of the mosque attains to the height of 47,67 meter. The Minbar is comparing the Sehzade, quite plan, made of marble. The minarets in Süleymaniye Mosque became slim untill 3,91meter and the heights have three balconies reache 74,71 meter. <p>Plan: 22, Figure: 16, 17, 26A, Image: 24, 25, 44</p>
1557				<p>Kırım Gözleve –Tatar Han Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is aligned with qibla along the north-south axis. It is composed of a rectangular prayer hall, a five-bay portico and two minarets. The wide nave is covered with a central dome about 6 meters in diameter. Resting on the northern wall and four heavy piers inside the prayer hall, the dome is supported by a semi-dome of the same radius to its south. Double-story galleries flank the nave to the east and west and covered with three equal-size domes. <p>Plan: 23, Image: 26</p>
1571-72				<p>Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sinan Pasha Mosque is a large domed, 15 meter in diameter, structure surrounded by poticoes on three sides and with a minaret at its south corner. Inside, the mosque has a large domed chamber, which is square in plan, although a circular impression is providedby the dome. The plan of the mosque is, like teh minaret, of Ottman inspiration, modelled after mosques built in Turkey during the 16th century, although on a much smaller scale. <p>Plan: 25</p>
1575				<p>Edirne Selimiye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Selimiye, Sinan supported the central dome 31,3 meter in diameter with eight pillars. Sinan realized the masterpiece of the mosque type in Selimiye Mosque the eight supports central plan scheme reached the perfection. The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, and 85,60 meters including cone. The minarets have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the

				<p>balconies on the corner of the narthex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mihrab, Mimbar and muezzin's Mahfil, doors and tiles are also the best examples of the Ottoman fine arts. <p>Plan:24, Figure: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26A, Image: 27, 28, 29, 45, 54, 55, 56, 57,58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71</p>	
1609-16				<p>Istanbul Sultan Ahmet Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque has a central-dome located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The main dome is 22.78 meter in diameter and 42.60 metre in height. The mosque has 6 minarets; four placed in four corner of the mosque and other two minarets are at corner of the courtyard. The minarets are 3.05 meter in diameter and 68.87 meter high –up to the top. The plan of the mosque quite similar to the Sehzade Mosque's plan, on a smaller dome and minaret size. The Minbar also have similar shape and sculpture with the Sehzade Mosque. <p>Plan: 26, Image: 32, 46</p>	Late Ottoman Period
1597-1663			<p>Istanbul Yeni Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a central-dome, located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The plan was re-application of the Sehzade Mosque, like Sutan Ahmet Mosque, on a smaller size. <p>Plan: 27, Image: 33, 34</p>		
1771			<p>The New Fatih Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque's plan re-aplication of the Sinan's Şehzade Mosque plan. The size of the mosque is smaller than the Sehzade, like Sultan Ahmet and Yeni Mosque. <p>Plan: 28, Image: 35</p>		

ANNEX 2: THE OTTOMAN CALSSICAL PERIOD MOSQUES TABLE

NOTE:

1 The Pasha mosques:

The Pasha mosques were built with smaller structural scales compared to these built for sultans in the capital and they are also good examples of Ottoman Classical mosque typology with their exterior looks, domes and minarets within the measures of the city they were built. On the other hand, the problem of achieving spaciousness and integrity in an interior area which was earlier a challenge for the Ottoman mosque, plan and structural typology was resolved As such in capital city monuments, in these menzil (away from the capital) mosques, width and integrity which is not divided with the columns were achieved at the same time.

2 For the images, plans and figures of the listed mosques please see the **ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011.**



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX - EDİRNE



**OTTOMAN CLASSICAL PERIOD
MOSQUES**

ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM

**Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye
Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011**

Pre - Ottoman Period
(The Late Seljuk Period)
MOSQUES

1

Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque



Image 1: Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque (...)



Image 2: Sivas Ulu Mosque Interior Space

2

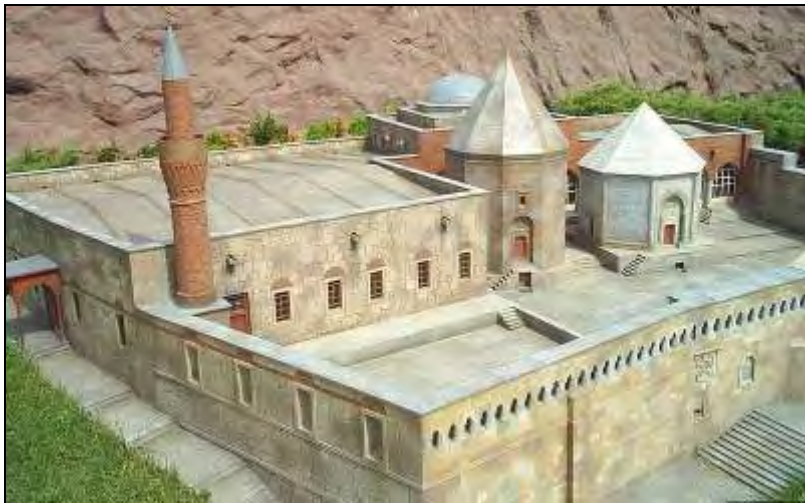
Konya Alaaddin Mosque

Image 3: Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 4: Konya Alaaddin Mosque Interior Space

3

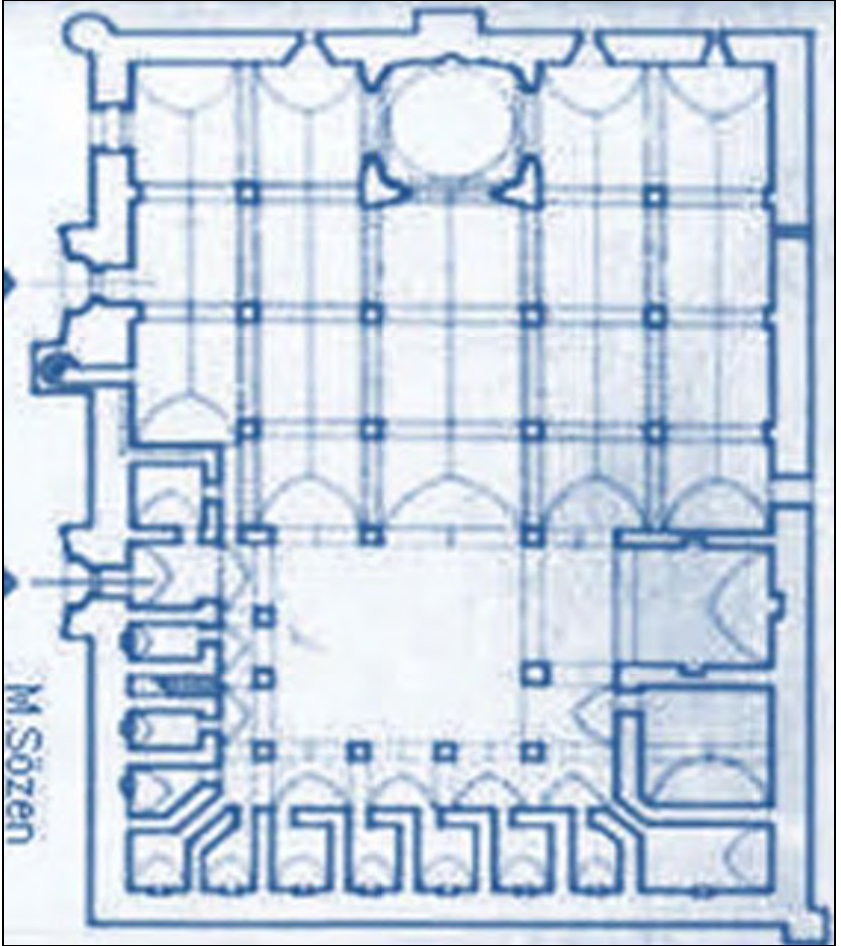
Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque

Figure 1: *Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Plan (Metin Sönmez)*



Image 5: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque



Image 6: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Interior Space

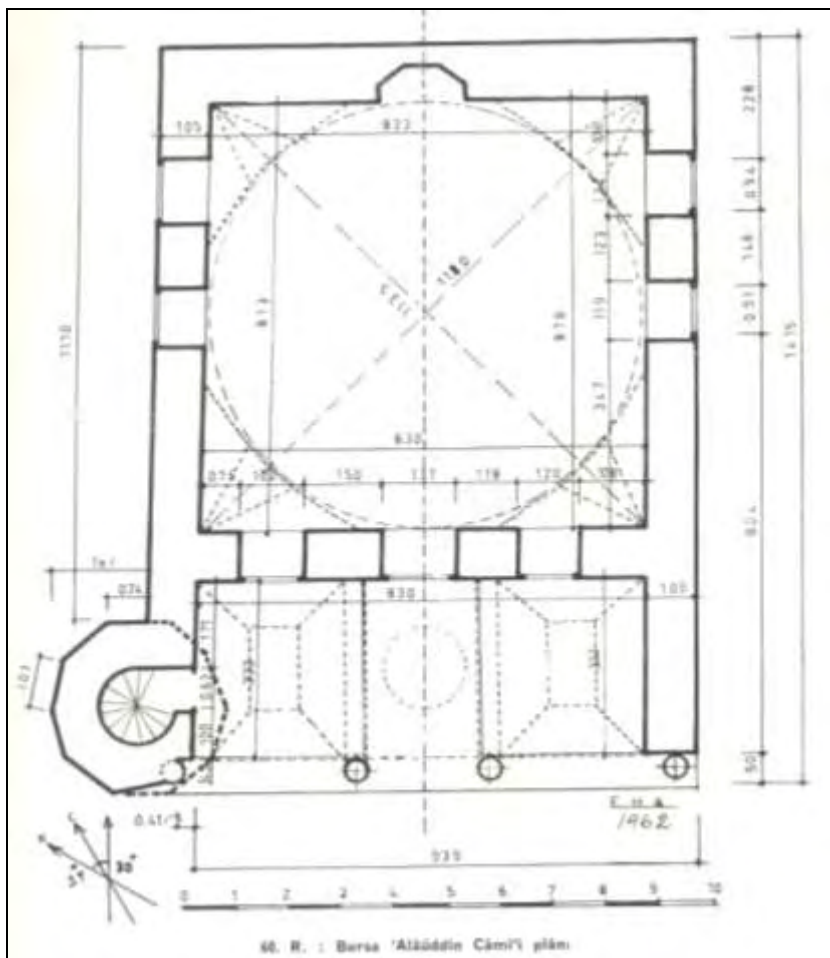
**Early Ottoman Period
MOSQUES**

4

İzник Hacı Özbek Mosque

Image. 7: İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque (....)

5
Bursa Alaaddin Mosque



Plan 1: Bursa Alaaddin Mosque (Ayverdi)

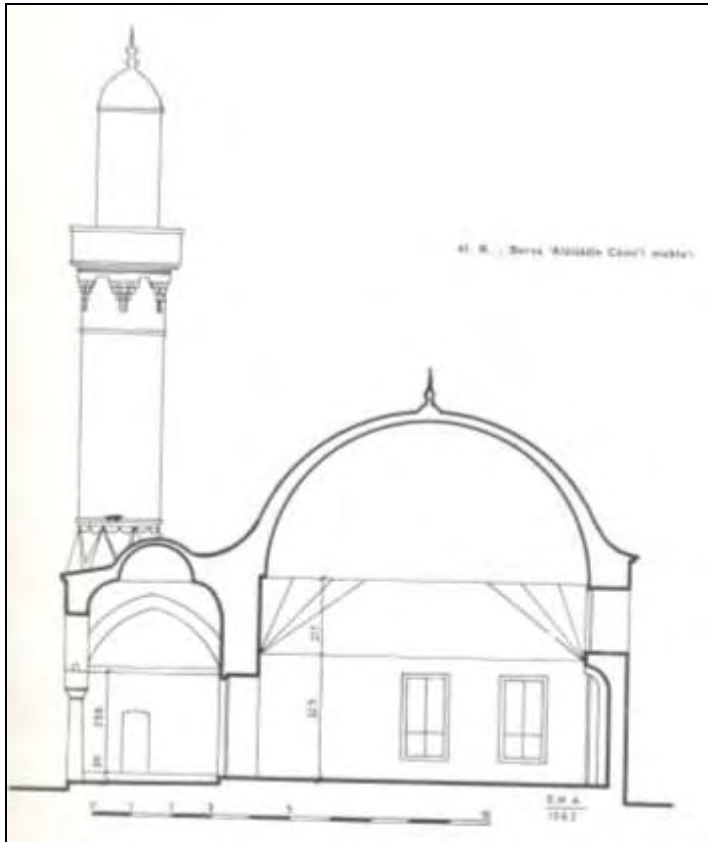
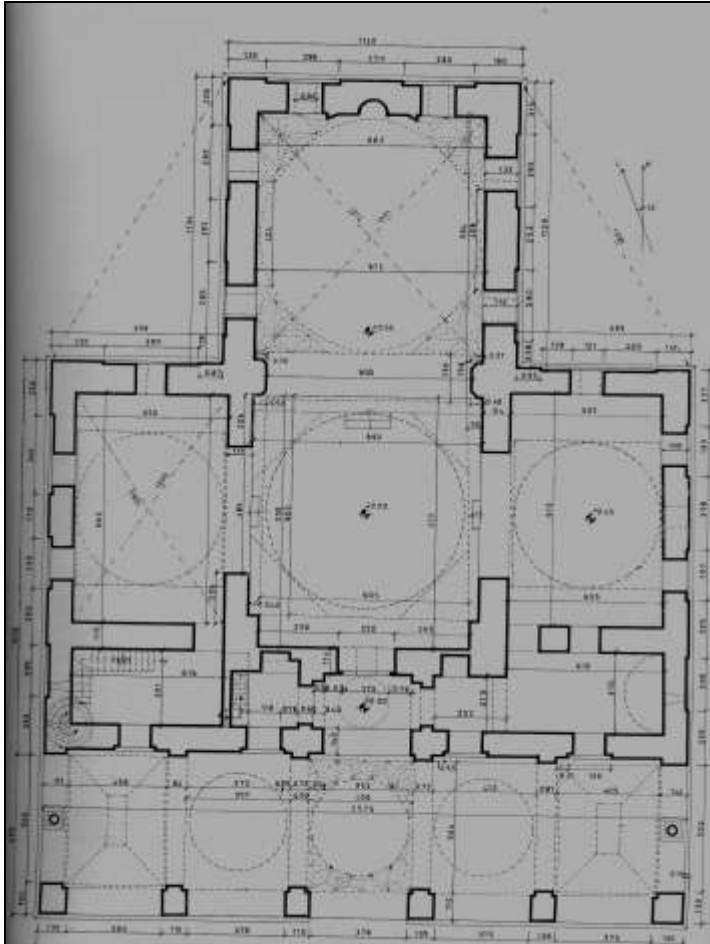


Figure 2: Bursa Alaaddin Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

6
Bursa Orhan Mosque



Plan 2: Bursa Orhan Mosque (Ayverdi)

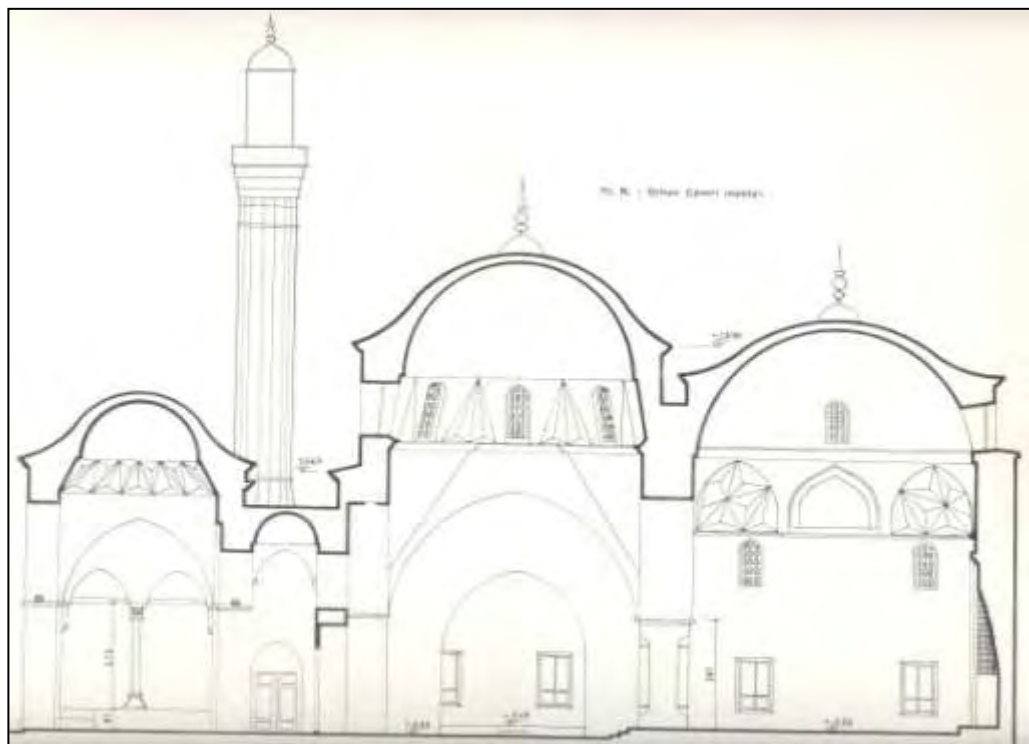
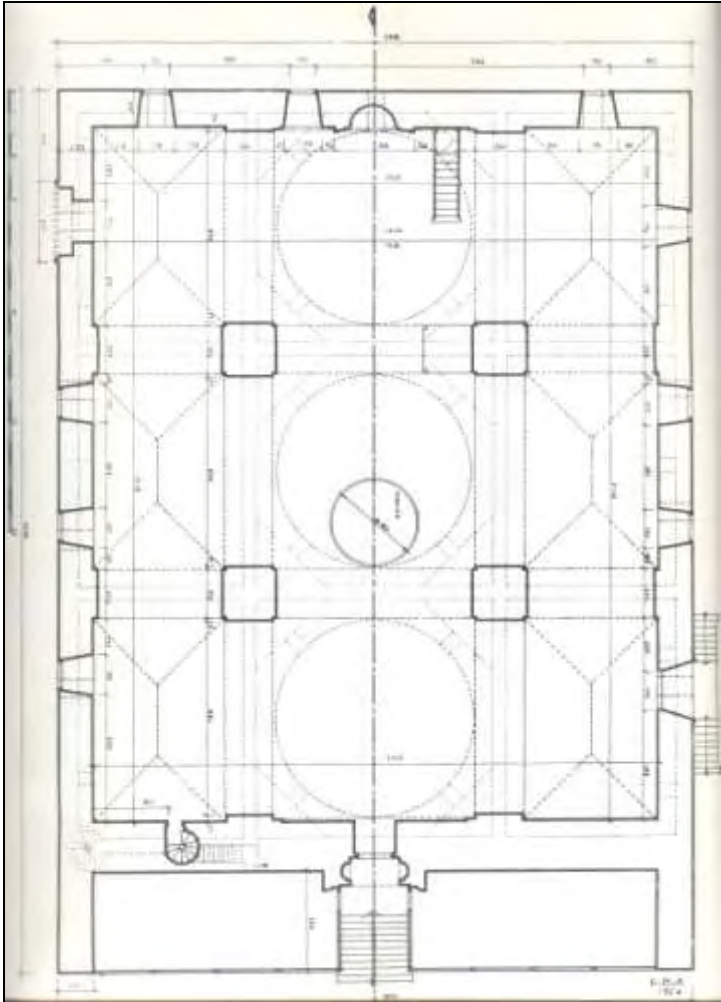


Figure 3: Bursa Orhan Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 8: Bursa Orhan Mosque- view from northern side

7

Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque

Plan 3: Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque (Ayverdi)

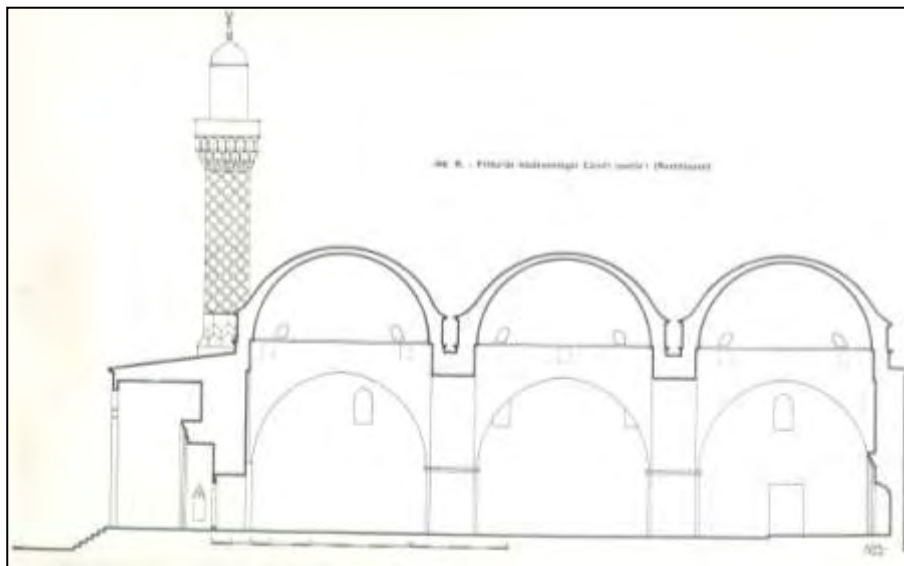
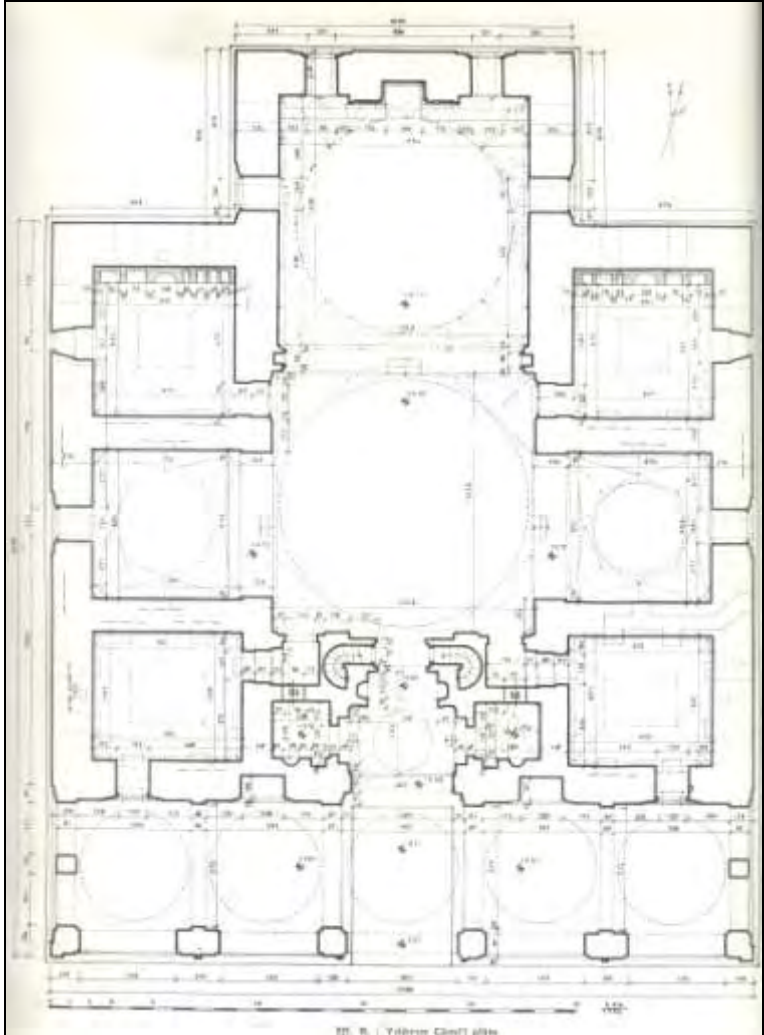
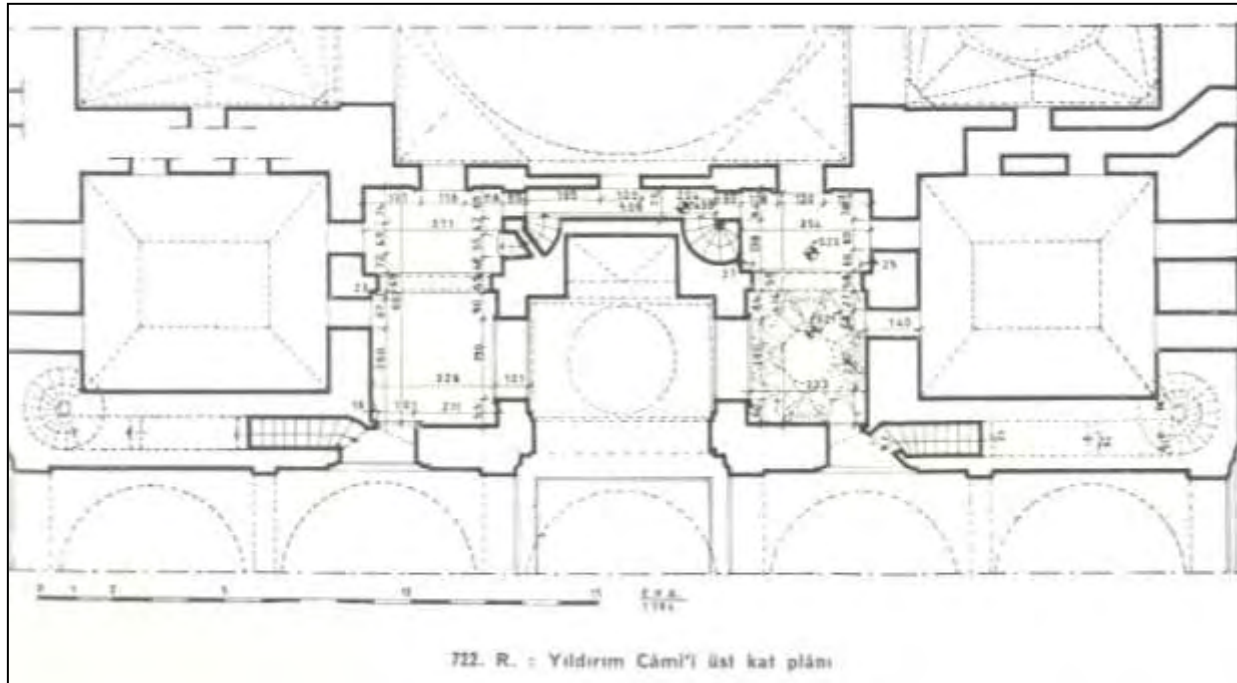


Figure 4: Filibe Hüdavendigar Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

8

Bursa Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 4: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque - Floor (Ayverdi)



Plan 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Upper Floor (Ayverdi)

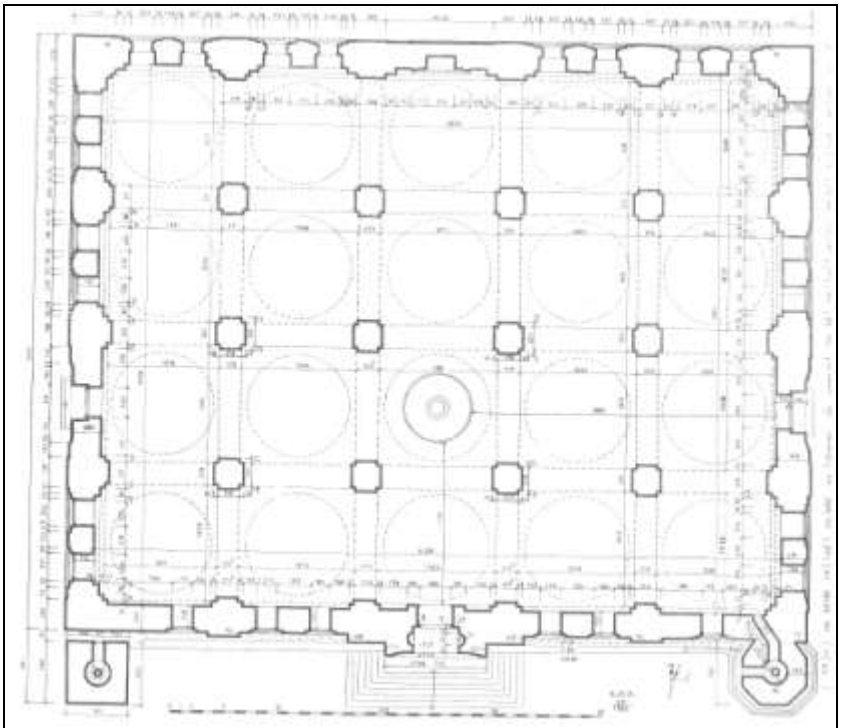


Figure 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 9: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque (by Dick Osseman)

9

Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque

Plan 6: Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque (Ayverdi)

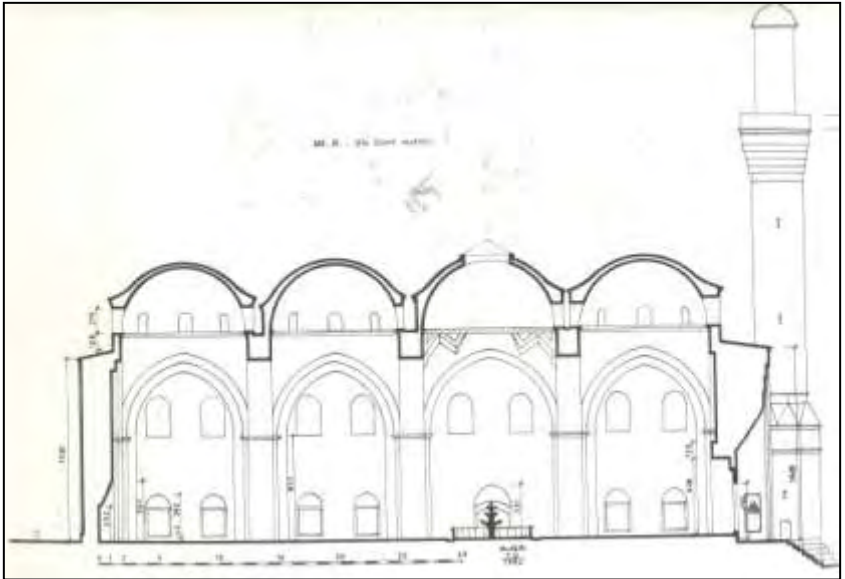
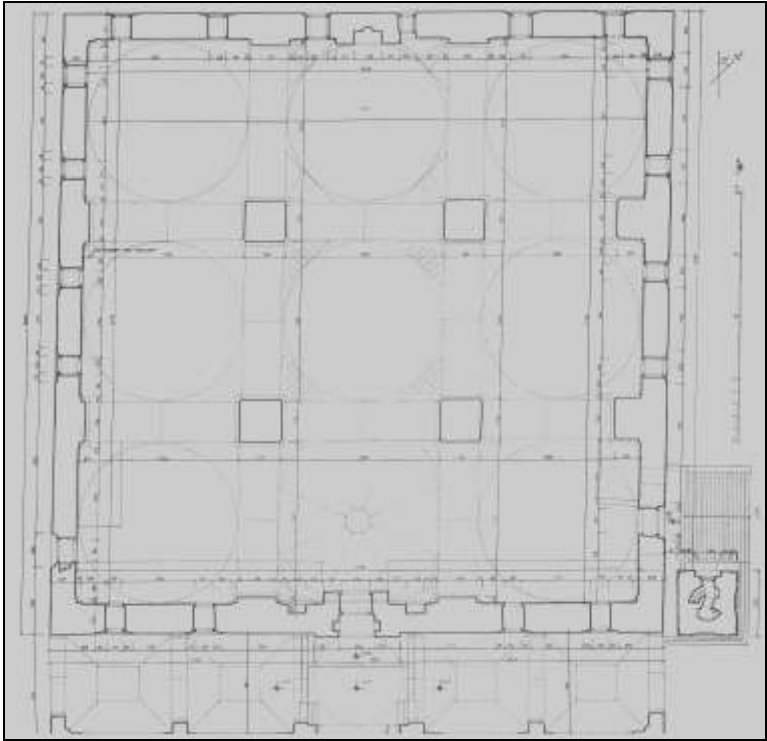


Figure 6: Bursa Ulu Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

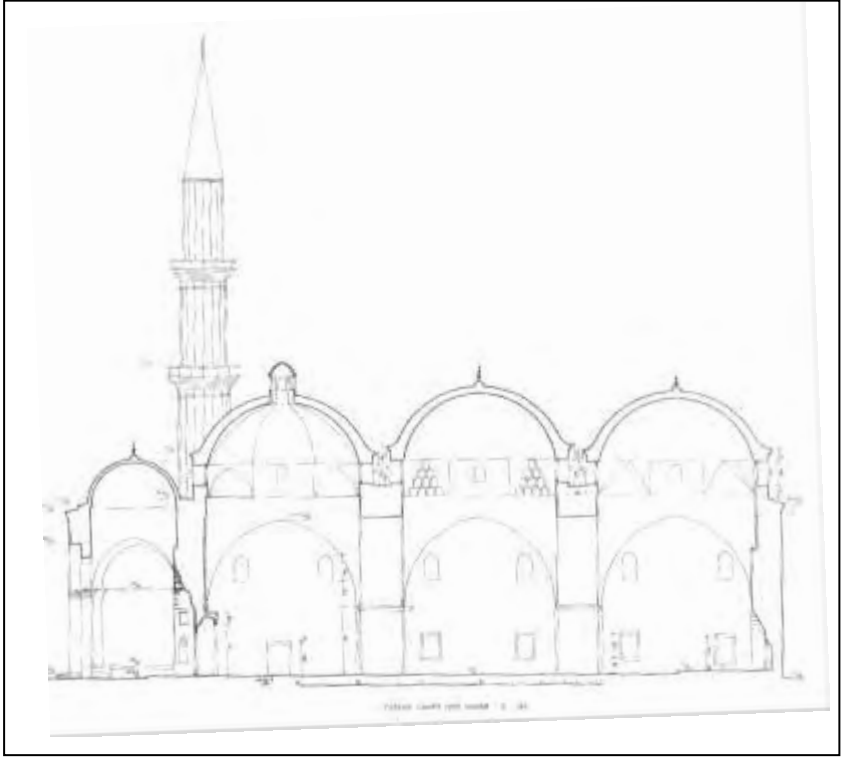


Image 10: Bursa Ulu Mosque

10
Edirne Eski Mosque



Plan7: Edirne Eski (Old) Mosque (Ayverdi)



Figures 7: Edirne Eski Mosque Cross Section



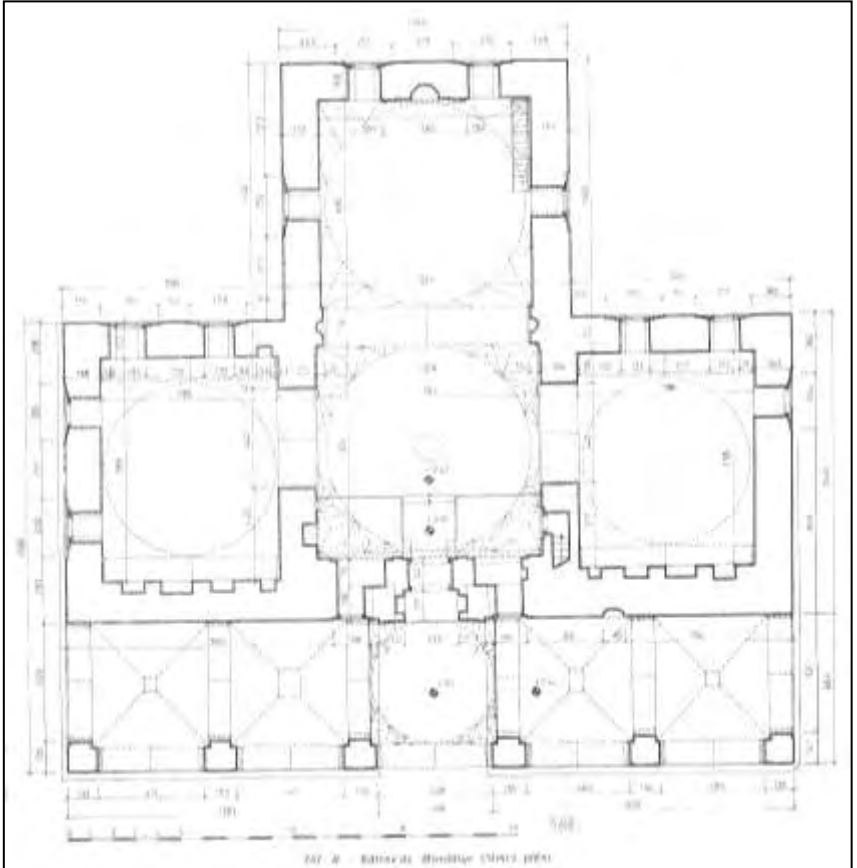
Image 11: Edirne Eski Mosque

11
Bursa Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 8: Bursa Yeşil Mosque and Complex (Kuban)

12
Edirne Muradiye Mosque



Plan 9: Edirne Muradiye Mosque (Ayverdi)

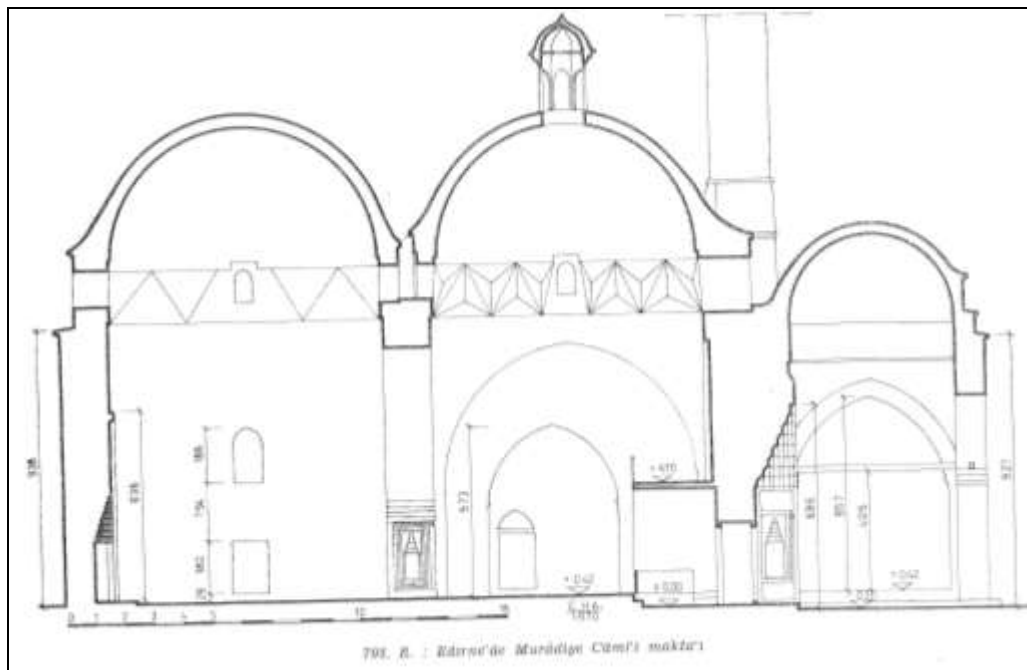
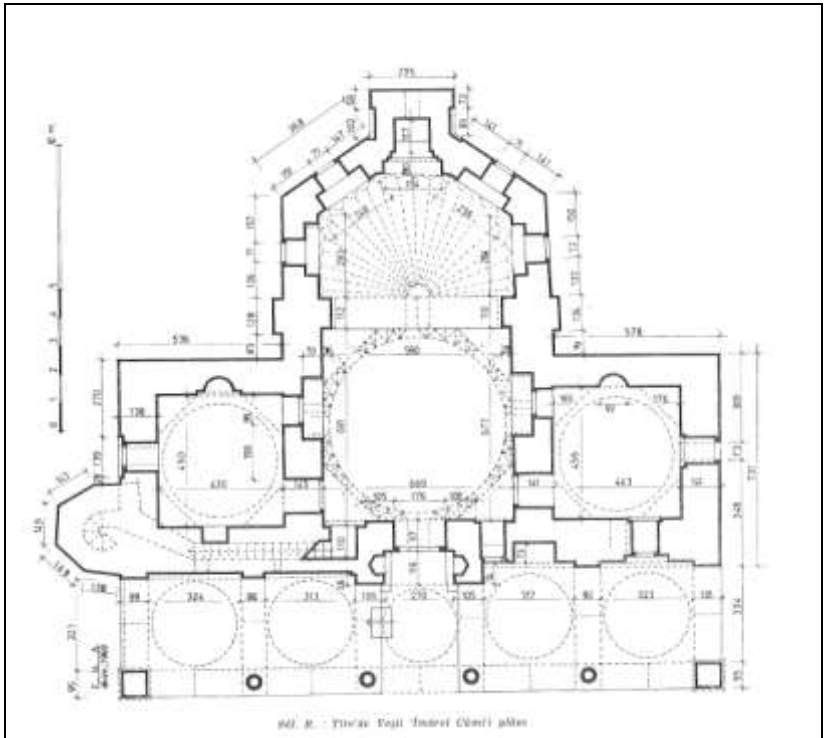


Figure 8: Edirne Muradiye Mosque Cross Section



Image 12: Edirne Muradiye Mosque

13
Tire Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 10: Tire Yeşil Mosque

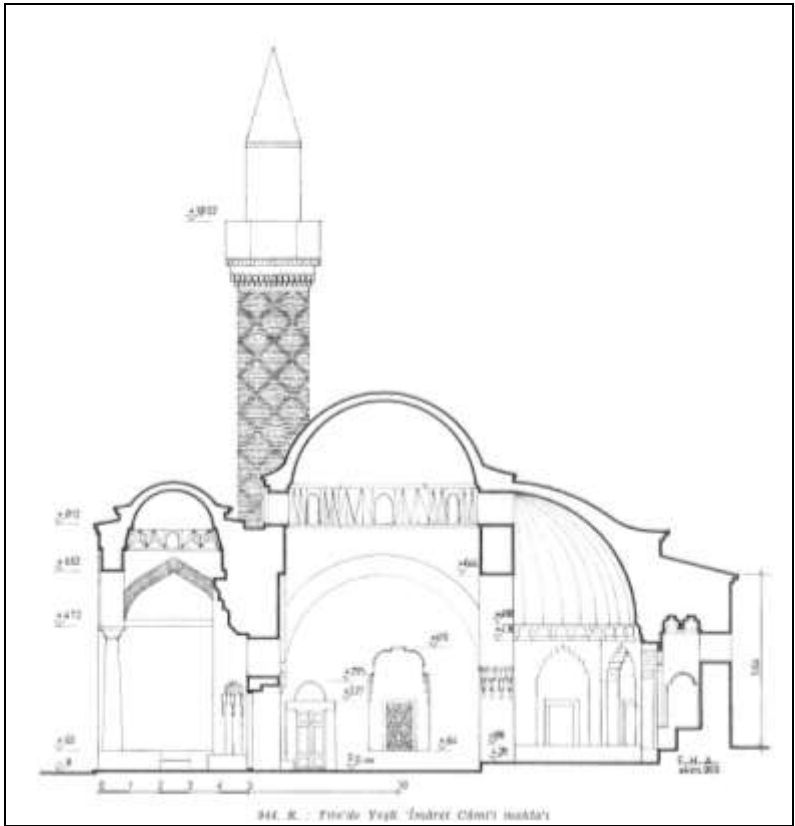
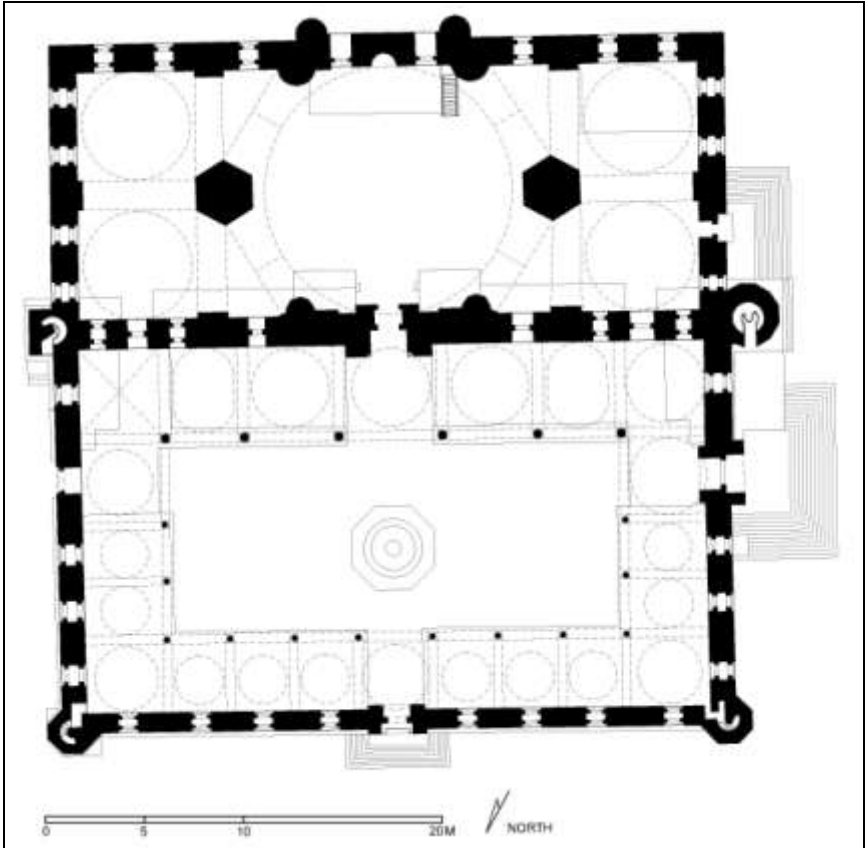


Figure 9: Tire Yeşil Mosque Cross Section

**Transition Period
MOSQUES**

14
Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque



Plan 11: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque

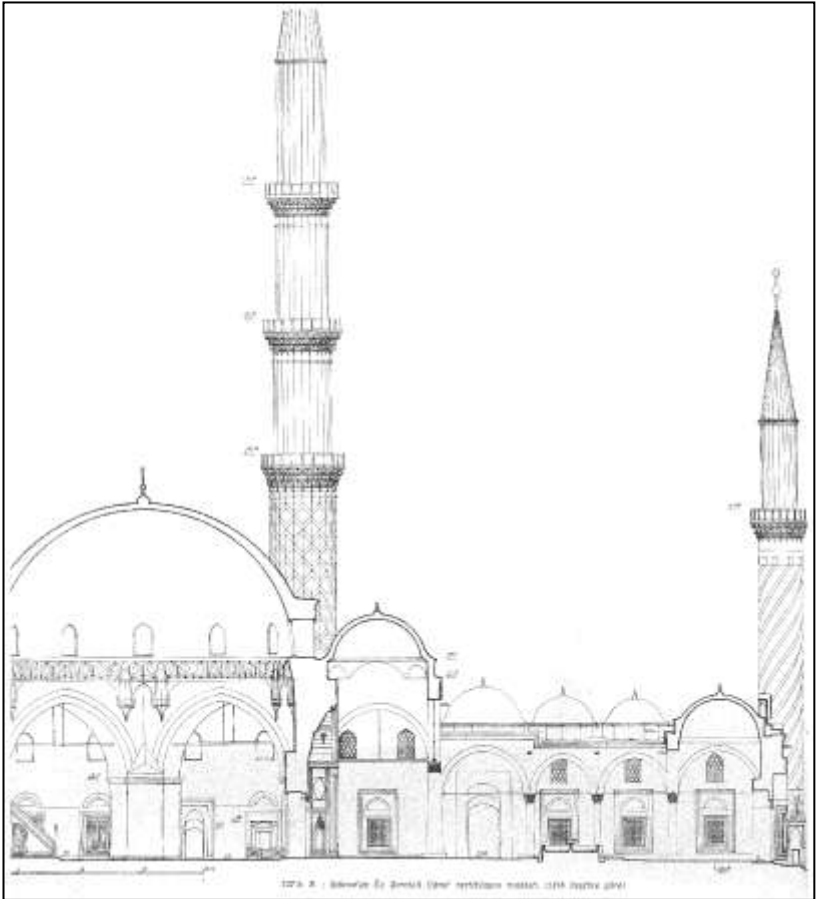
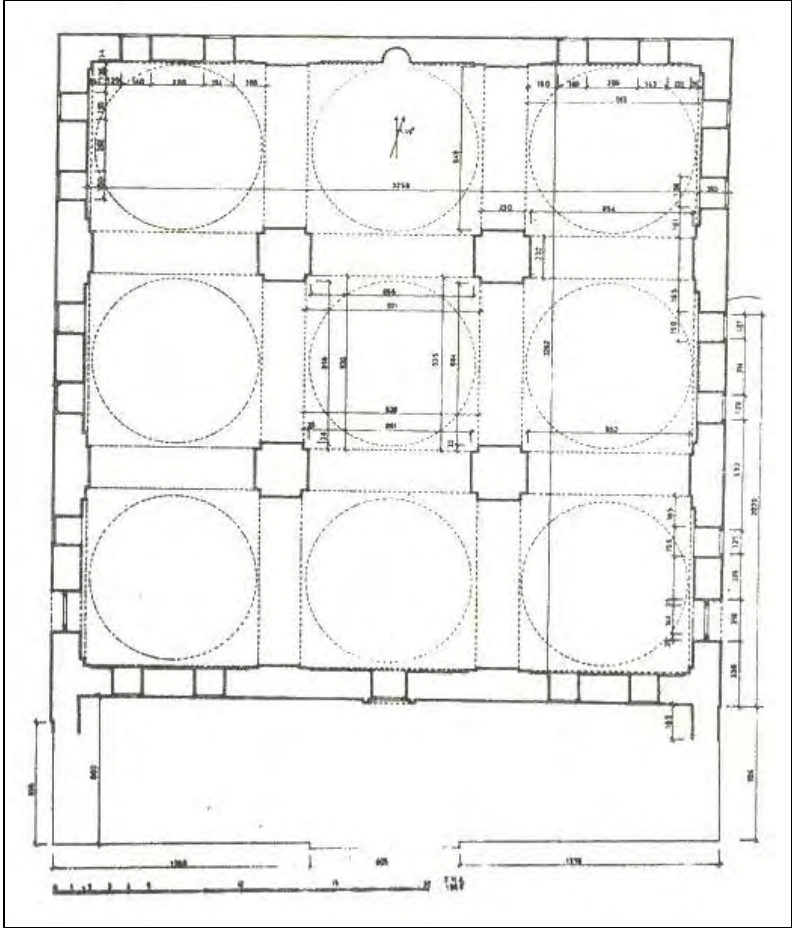


Figure 10: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



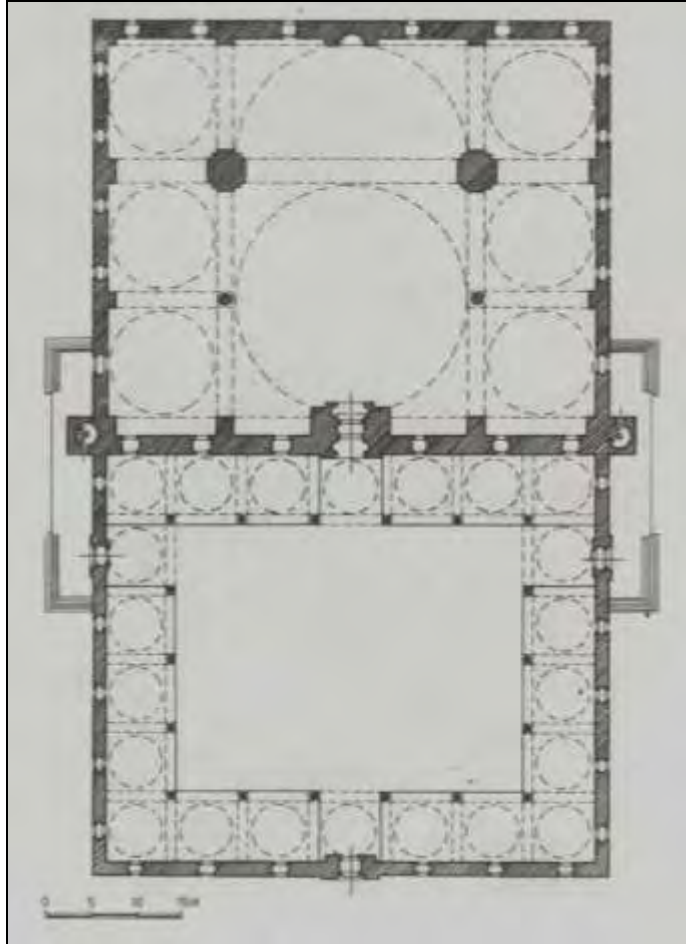
Image 13: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque exterior view from north-west, showing domes and minarets

15

Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque*Plan 12: Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque (Ayverdi)*

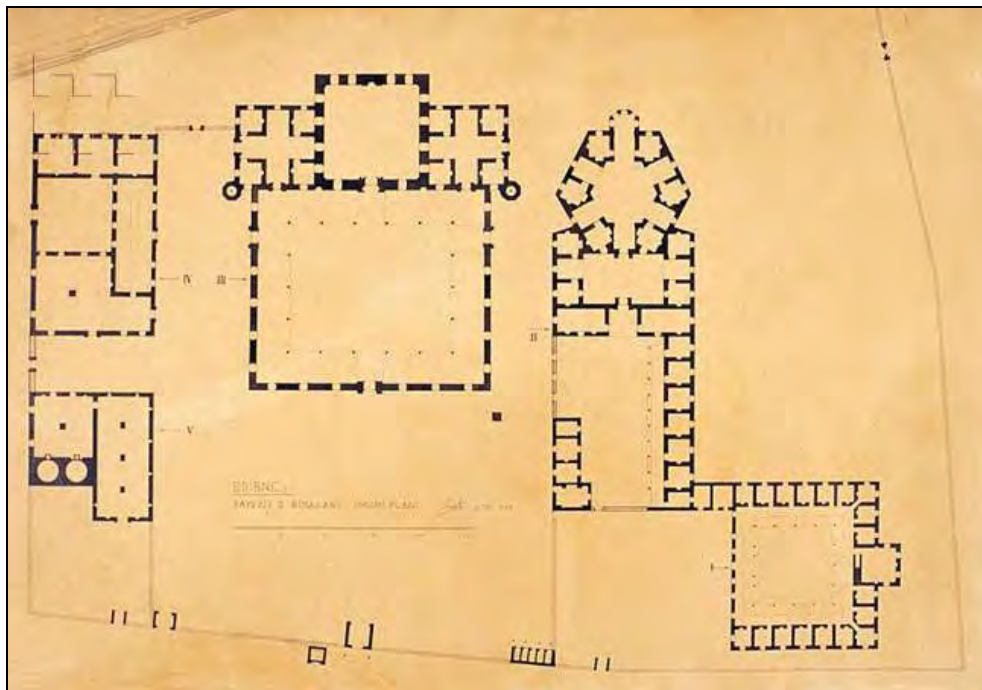
Golden Age of the Classical Period
MOSQUES

16

(The First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 13: (the First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)

17

Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque and Complex

Plan 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Complex (Source: S. Çetintaş)

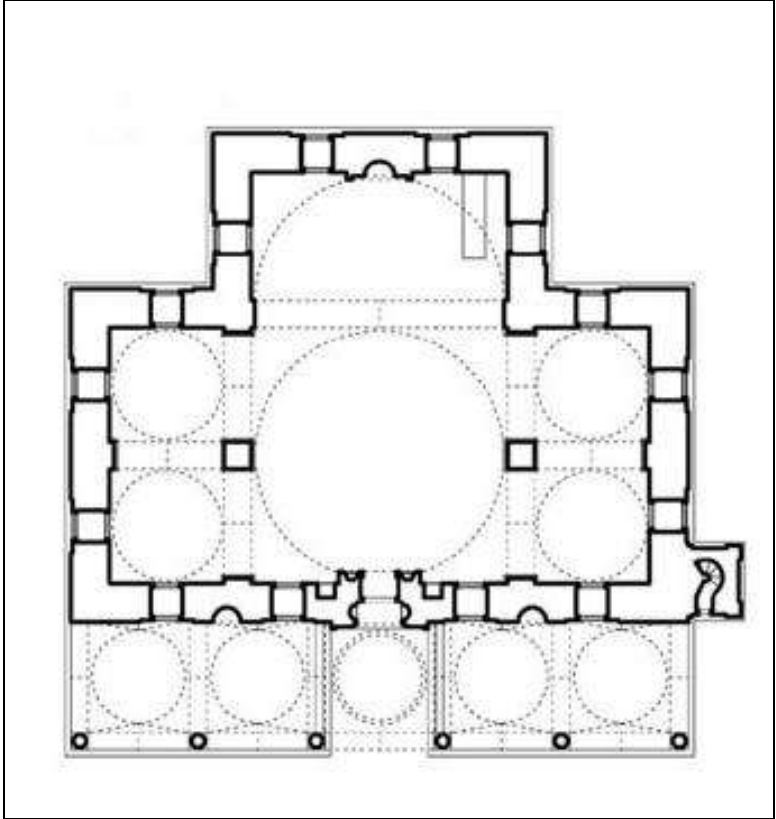


Figure 11: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque (Source: Mimarlık Müzesi)



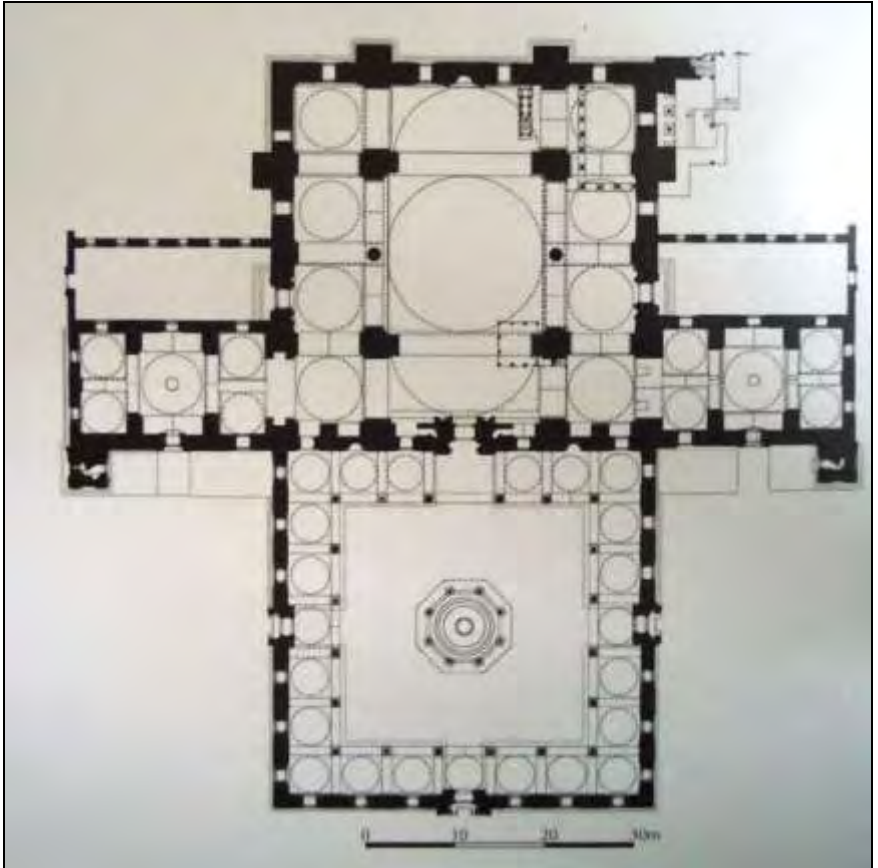
Image 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque

18
Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites



Plan 15: Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites (Aslanapa)

19

Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 16: Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

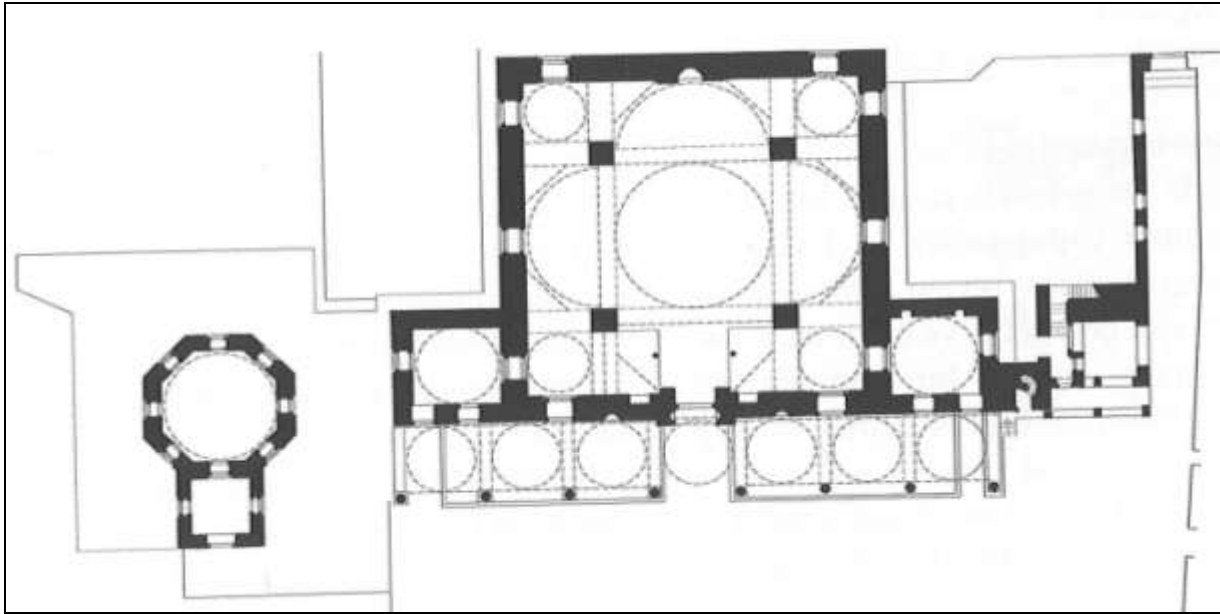


Image 15: Bayezid Mosque –exterior view from kibble side



Image 16: Bayezid Msoque –exterior view from the west side (Kuban)

20

Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque

Plan 17: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque (O.C. Tuncer)

Camisi, Diyarbakır. Görünüş (O. C. Tuncer)
Camisi, Diyarbakır. Plan (O. C. Tuncer)

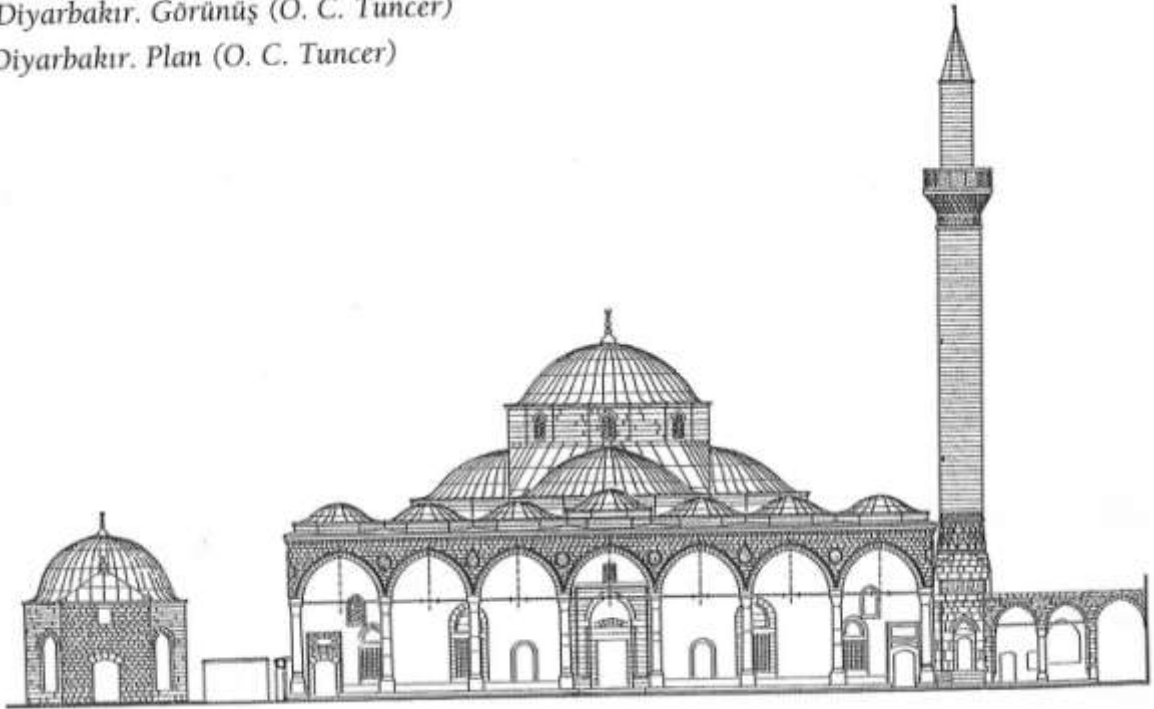
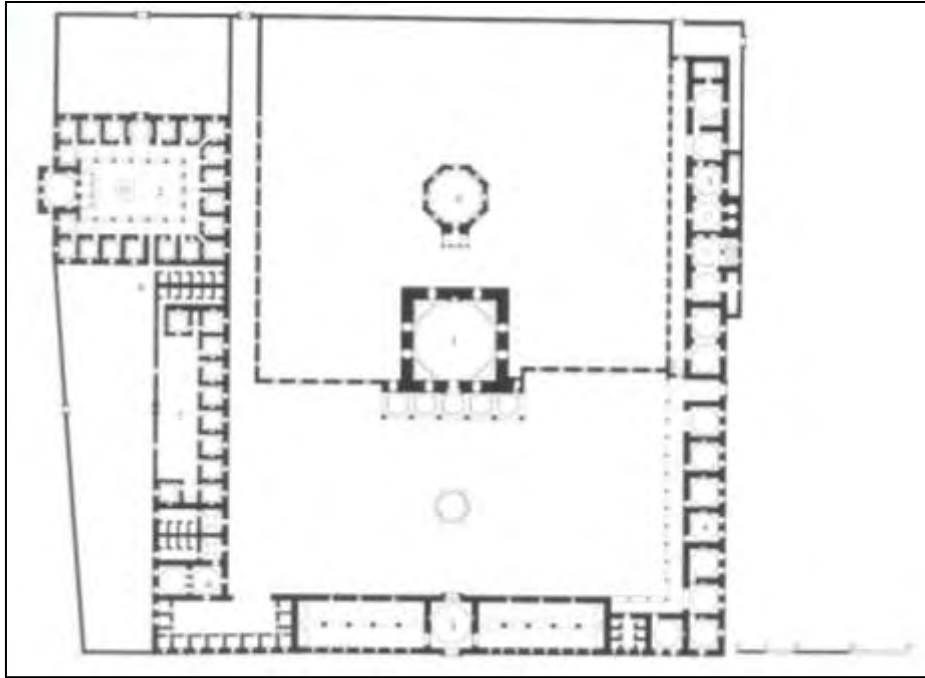


Figure 12: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque Front Facade Drawing (O. C. Tuncer)



Image 17: Diyarbakir Faith Pasha Mosque

21

Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque and Complex

Plan 18: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Complex (Kuban)



Image 18: Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque (by Selcen-Flicker.com)

22

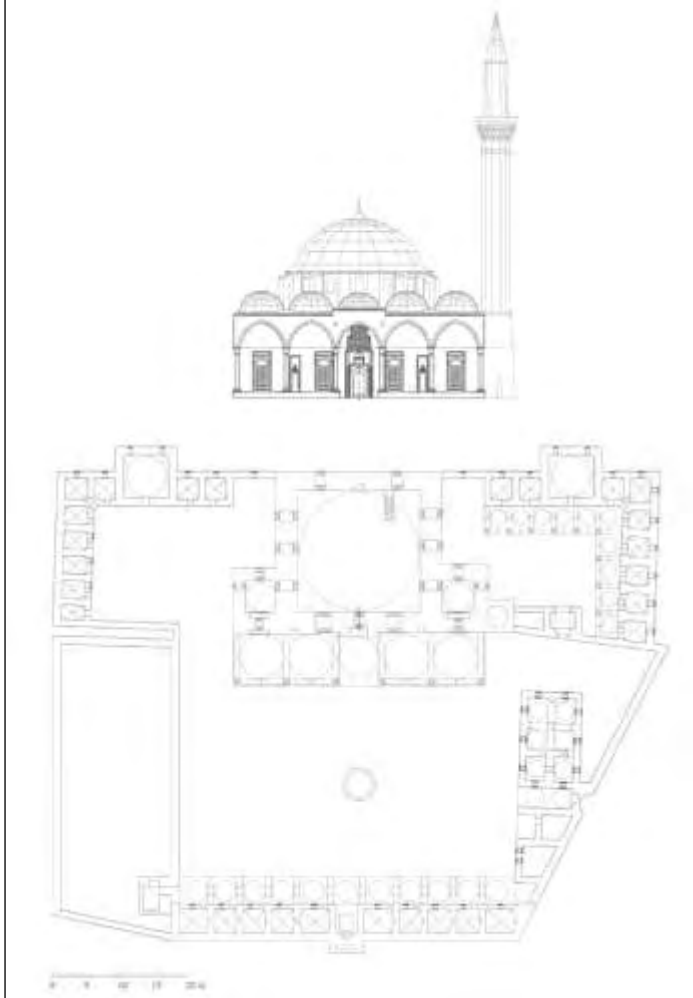
Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque

Image 19: Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque – Current State



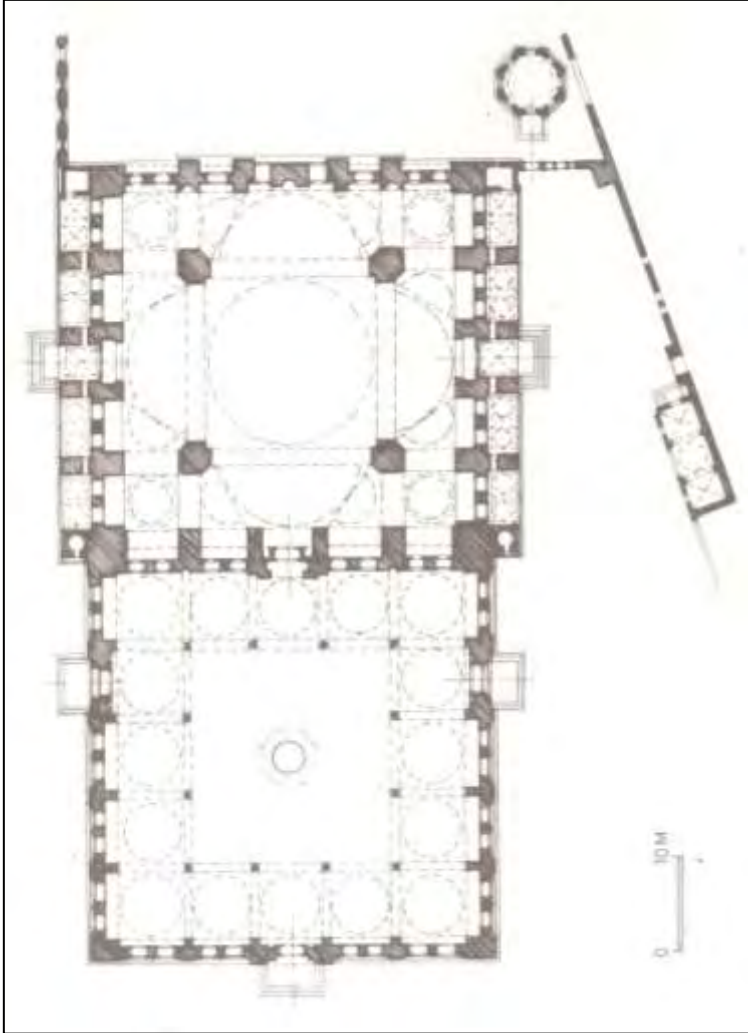
Image 20 : Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque, in 1980s

23

Aleppo Husrev Pasha Mosque and Complex

*Plan 19: Aleppo Hüsrev Pasha Complex Reconstruction Plan
(Necipoğlu)*

24
Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 20: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)



Figure 13: Şehzade Mosque Side Drawing (Kaynak: S. Çetintaş)

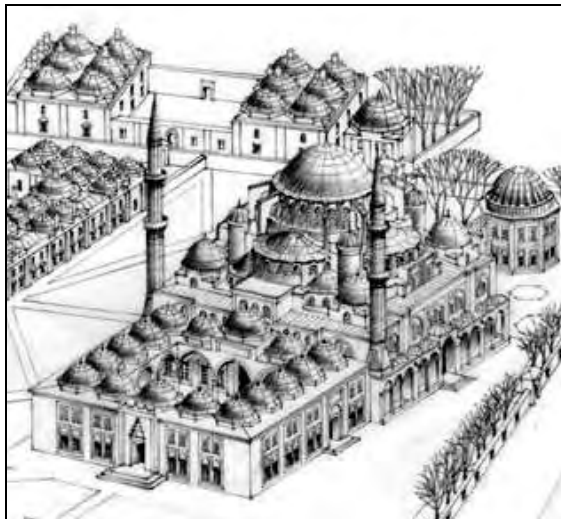


Figure 14: Şehzade Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

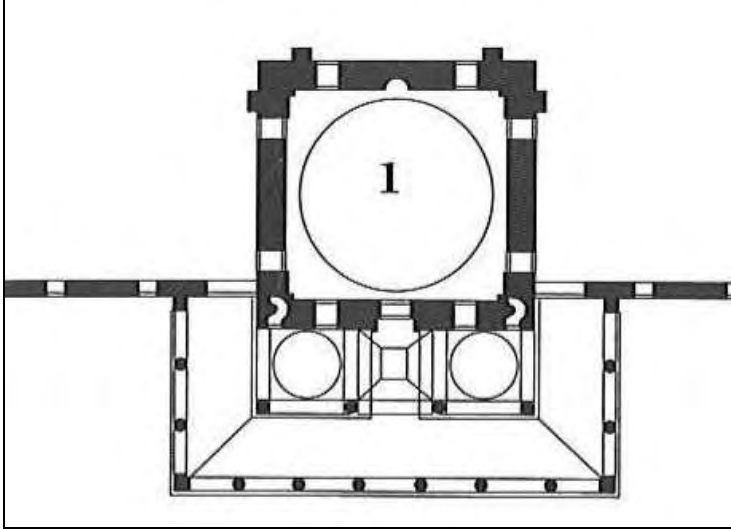
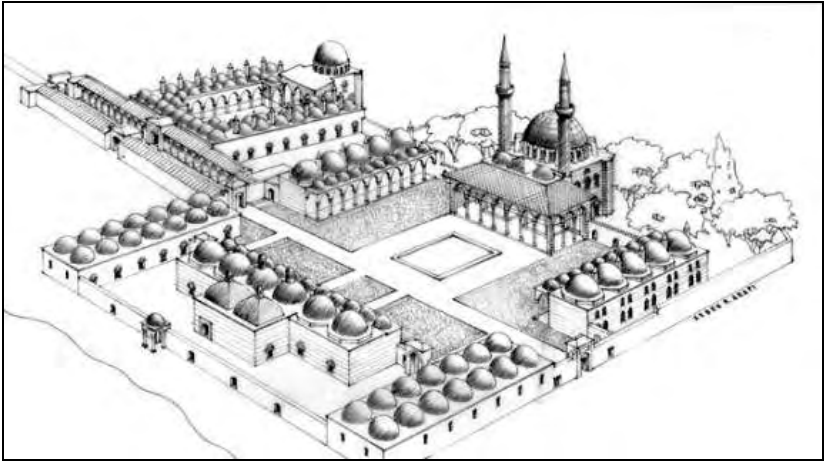


Image:21: Şehzade Mosque, interior view showing domes



Image 22: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul, exterior view from south, showing domes and a minaret

25

Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex*Plan 21: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque Complex**Figure 15: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)*

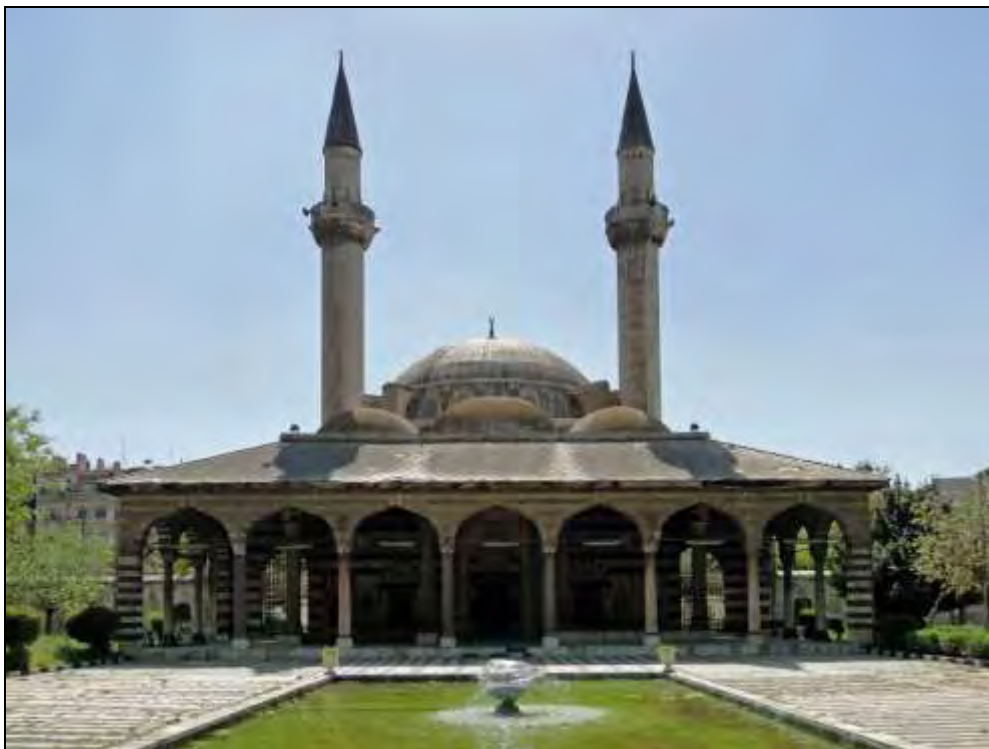


Image 23: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque (Archnet)

26

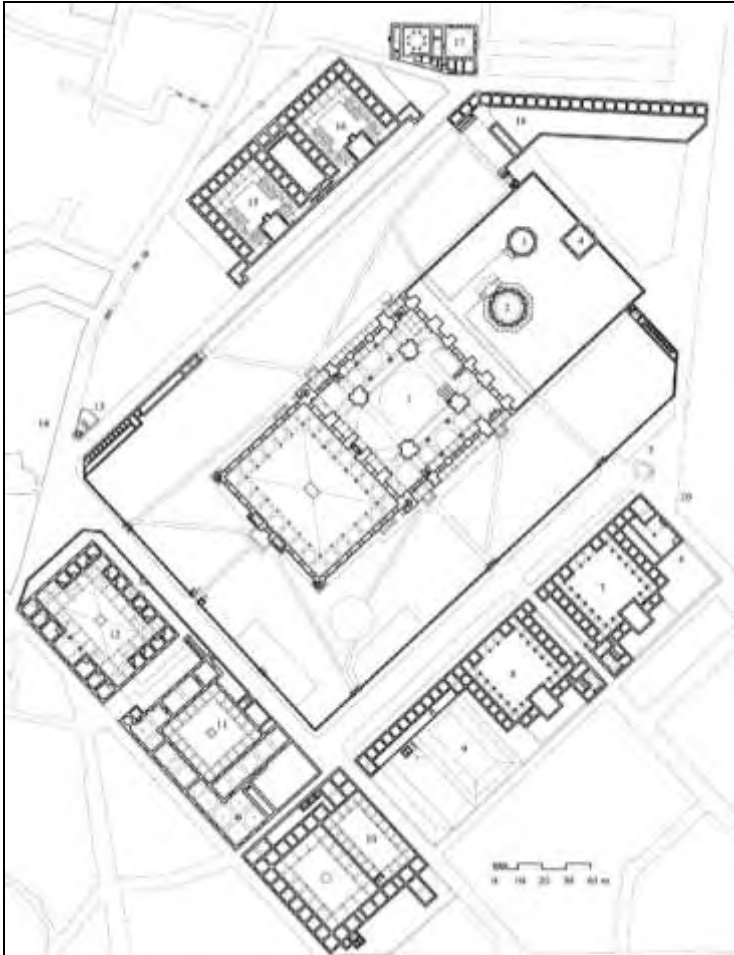
Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex*Plan 22: Süleymaniye Complex, İstanbul (Necipoğlu)*



Figure 16: Süleymaniye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)

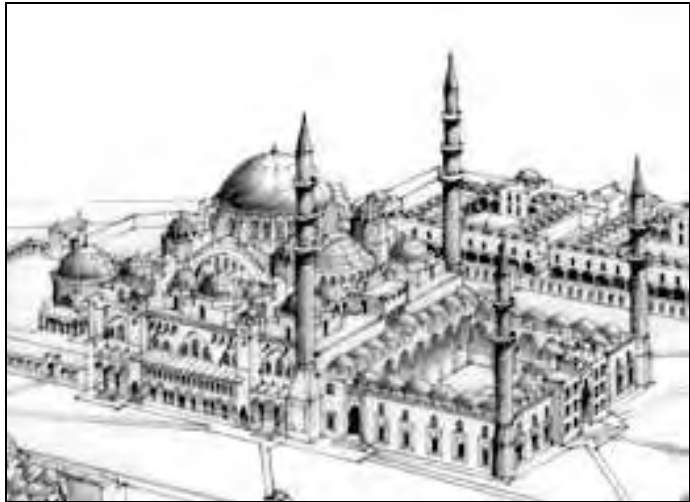


Figure 17: Süleymaniye Complex- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

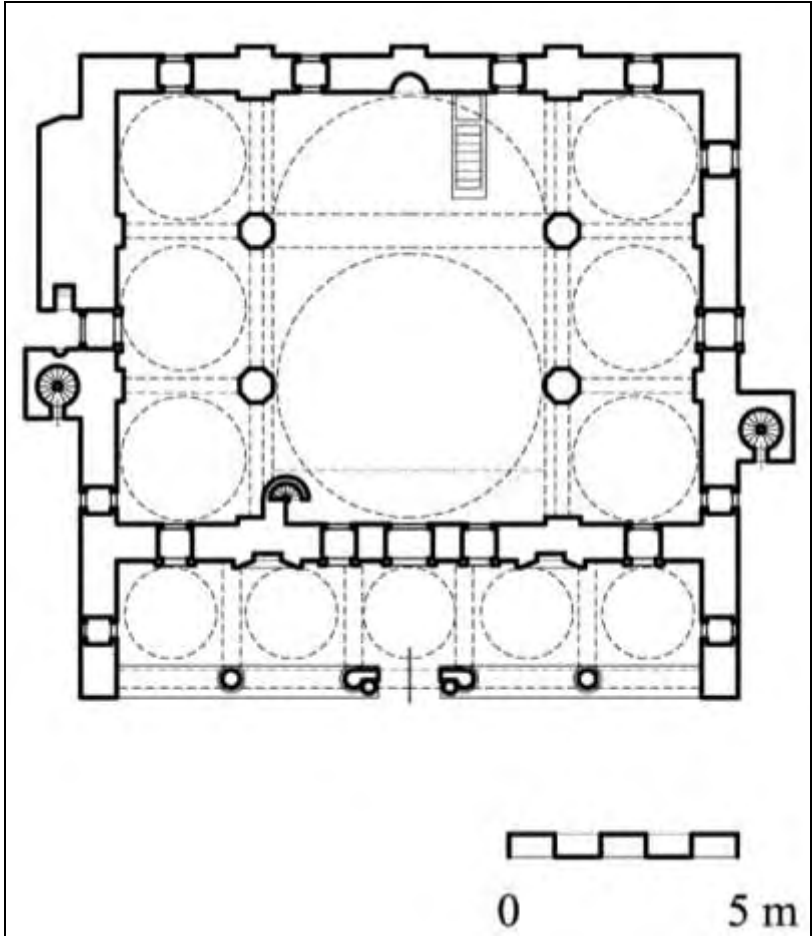


*Image 24: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul
General view. "Constantinople, Vue Panoramique de la Mosquée Suleymanié"*



Image 25: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul

27

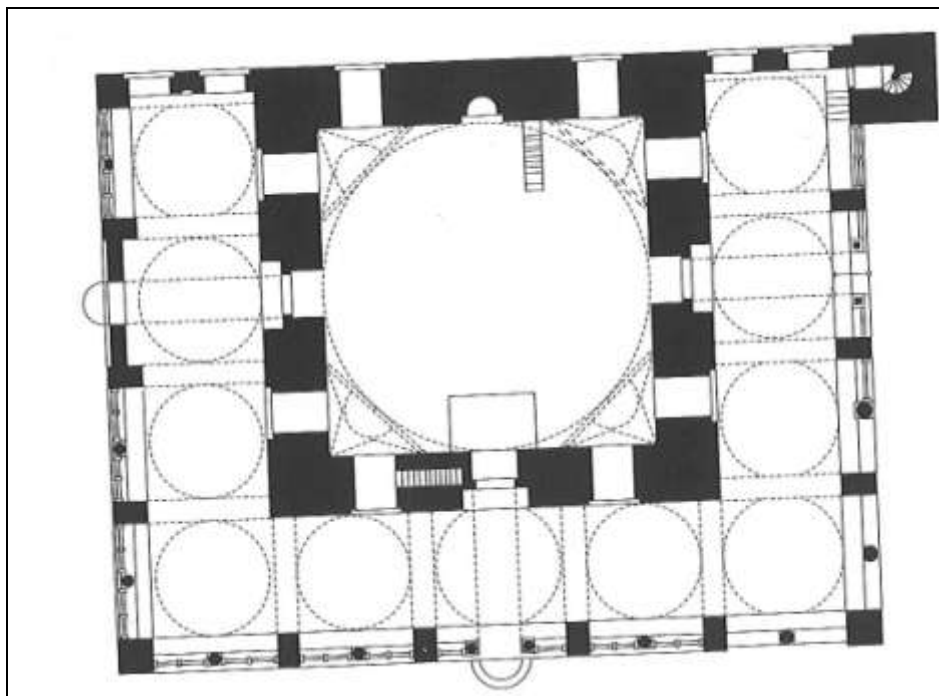
Kırım Gözleve (Tatar Khan) Mosque

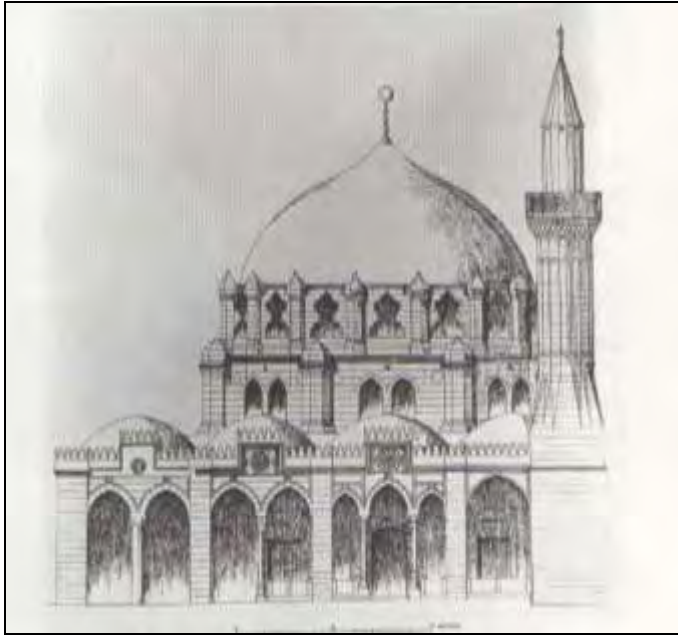
Plan 23: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Necipoğlu)



Image 26: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Archnet)

28

Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque*Plan 25: Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque (Kuban)*



*Figure 23: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Elevation of the southern façade
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*



*Figure 24: Sinan Pasha Mosque Cross Section
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*

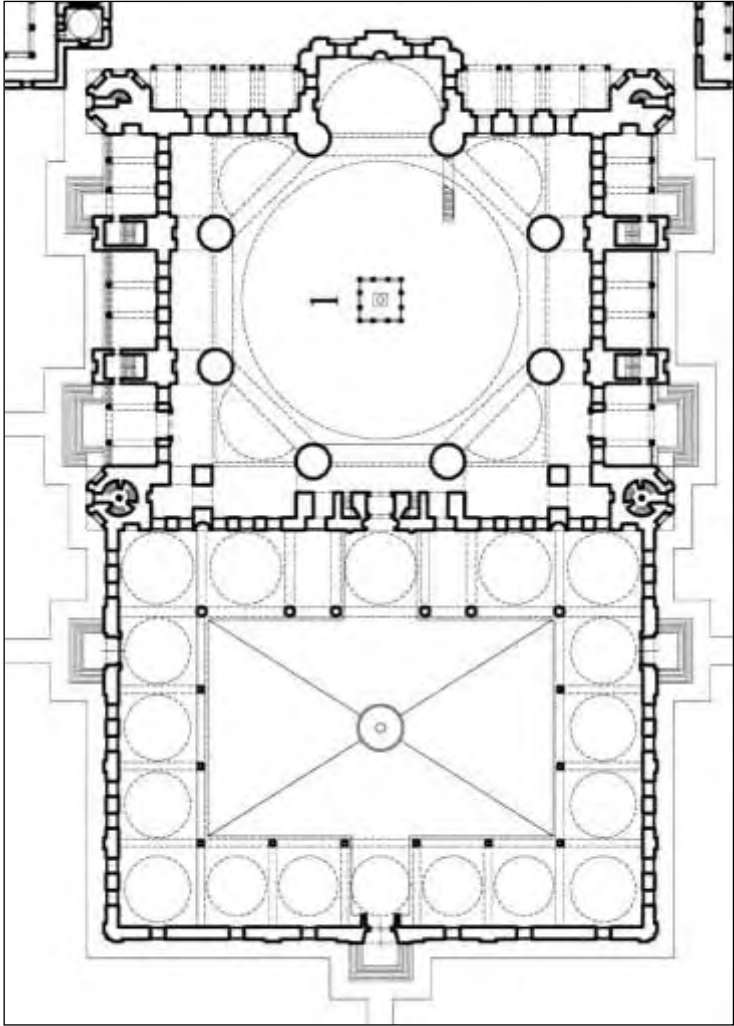


*Image 30: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*



*Image 31: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*

29
Selimiye Mosque, Edirne



Plan 24: Selimiye Complex



Figure 18: Selimiye Mosque Facade Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 19: Selimiye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 20: Selimiye Mosque Cross Section (S. Çetintaş)

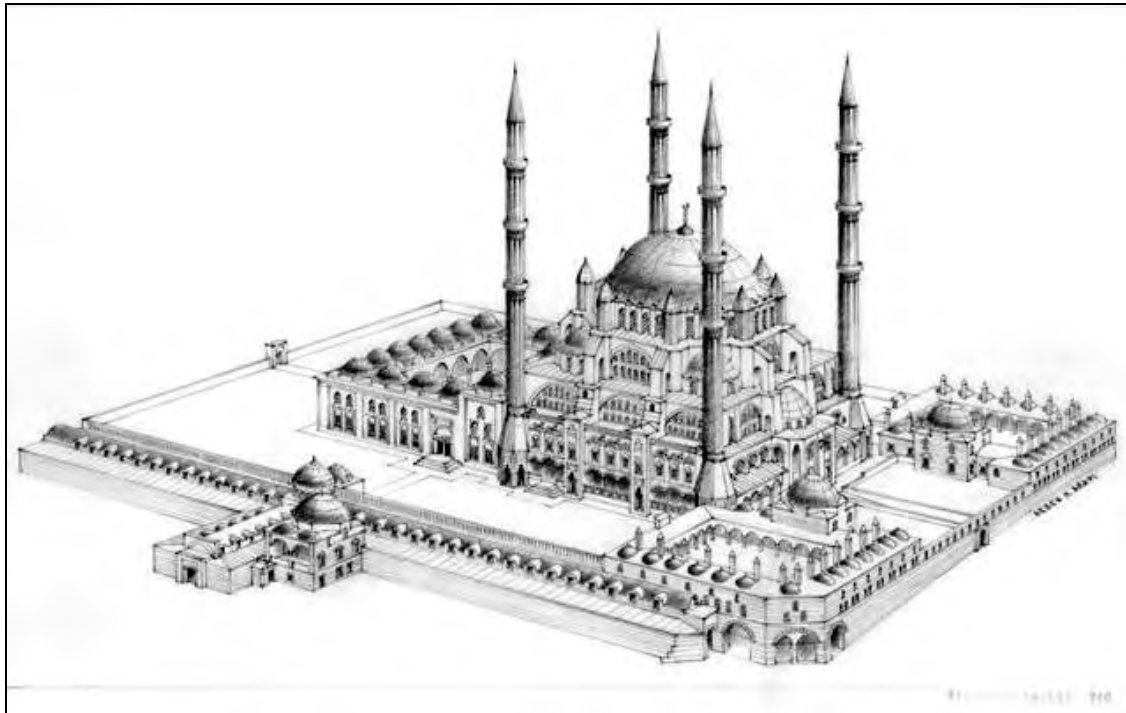


Figure 21: Selimiye Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

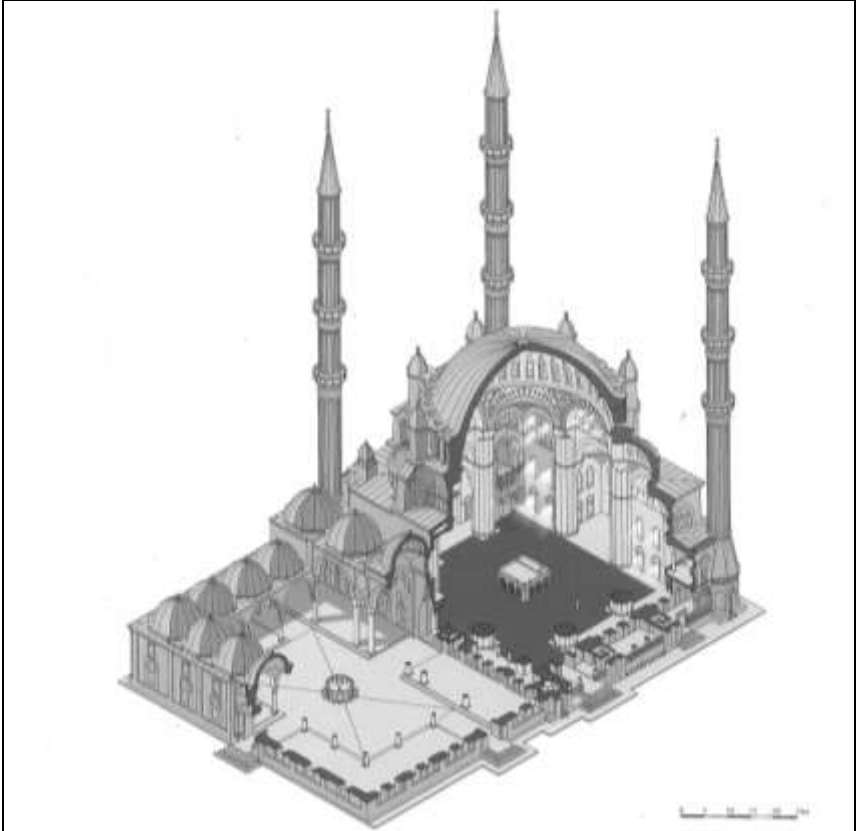


Figure 22: Axonometry with section (K. Kuzucular)



Image 27: Selimiye Mosque Dome, (by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)



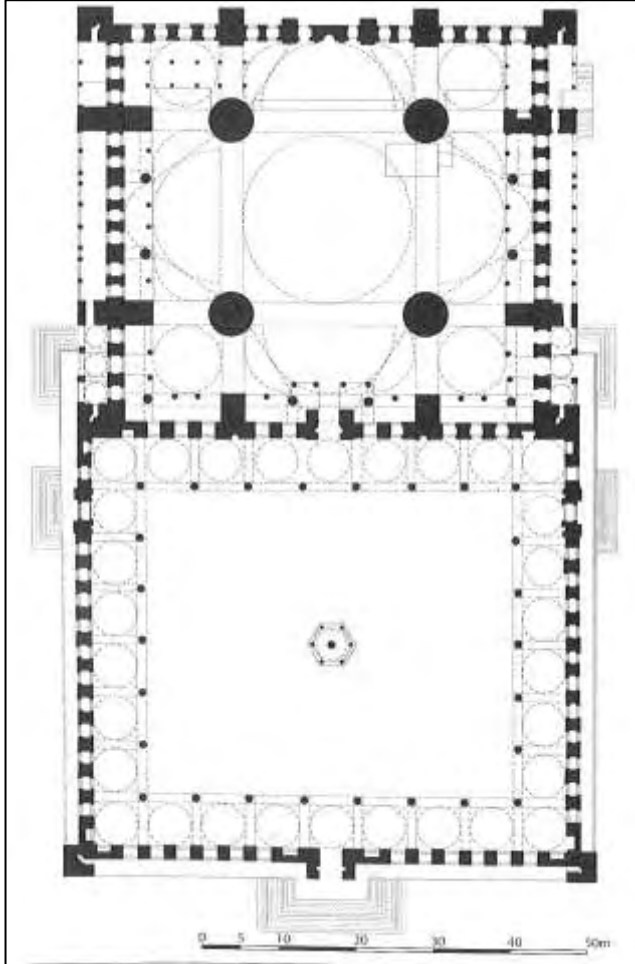
Image 28: Selimiye Mosque – exterior view from northern side (by Orhan Kaynak)



*Image 29: Selimiye Mosque –exterior view from north-east side
(by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)*

18th Century, Late Classical Period
(After Architect Koca Sinan)
MOSQUES

30
Sultan Ahmet Mosque

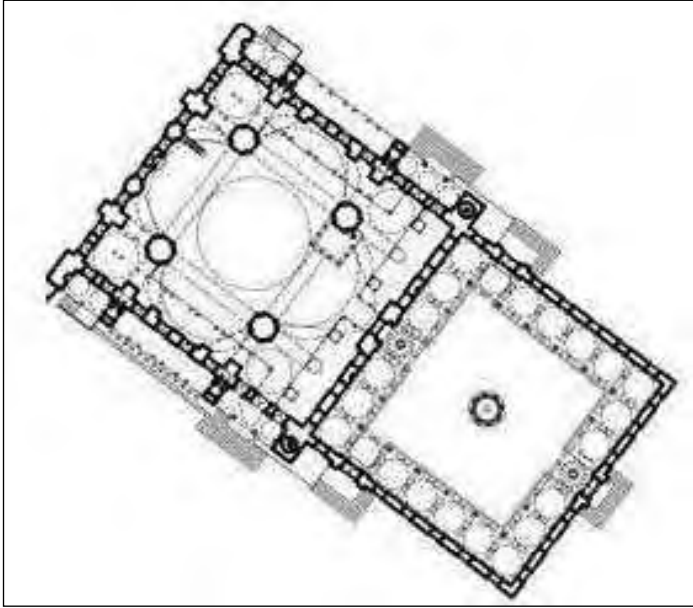


Plan 26: Sultan Ahmet Mosque, İstanbul



Image 32: Sultan Ahmet Mosque exterior view from north-east, showing domes and minarets

31
Yeni Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 27: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul

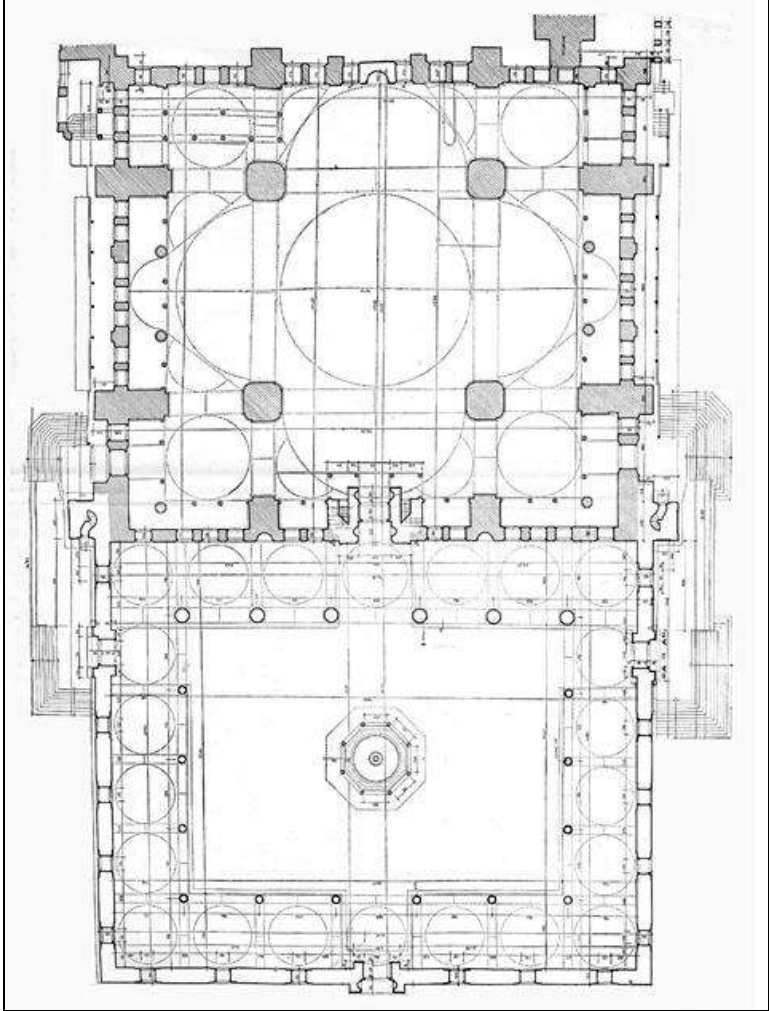


Image 33: Engraving by J.F. Lewis (First half of the 19th Century)



Image 34: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

32
(New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul



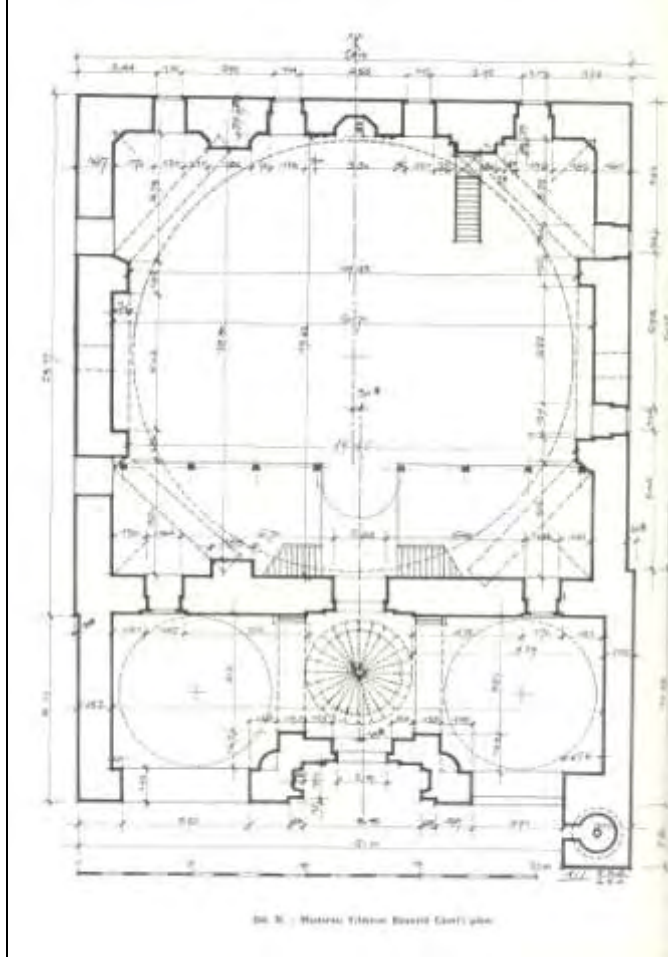
Plan 28 (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)



Image 35: (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Indigenous Trials
13th Century Single Dome Mosque in Mudurnu

33

Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 29: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque (Ayverdi)

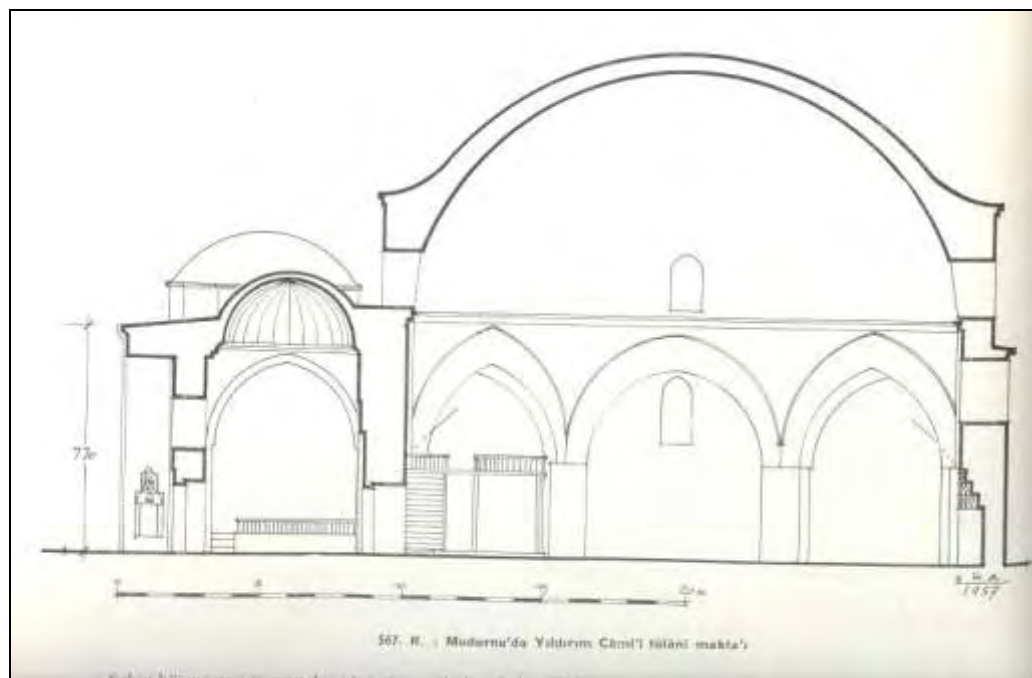


Figure 25: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque Section (Ayverdi)

Minarets in Ottoman Classical Period

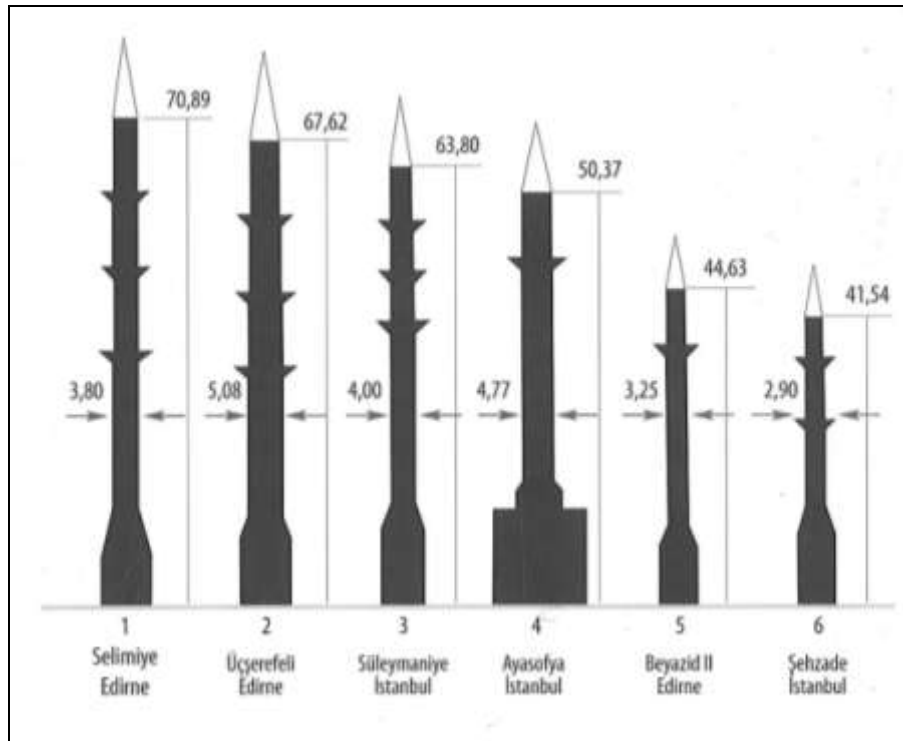


Figure 26-A: Development of Turkish-Ottoman Style Minaret (Sedat Çetintaş)

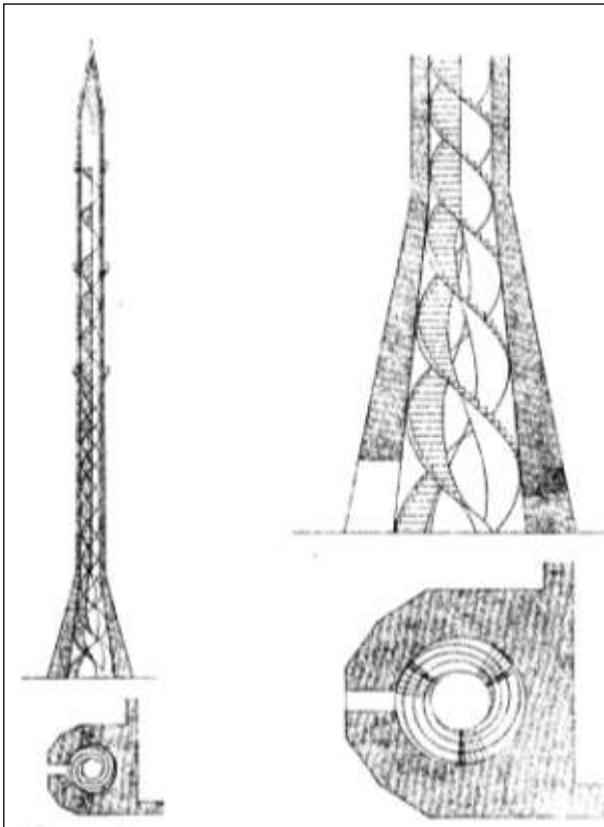


Figure 26-B (Above): Selimiye Mosque, Sections of minaret, showing triple staircase
(Source: F.Von Hachstetter. "Die Maschee sultan Selim II in Adrionapel" Allgemeine)



Figure 26-C (Right): Section of minaret, showing triple staircase
ource: Istanbul Technical University Archive)

Minbars in the Ottoman Classical Period

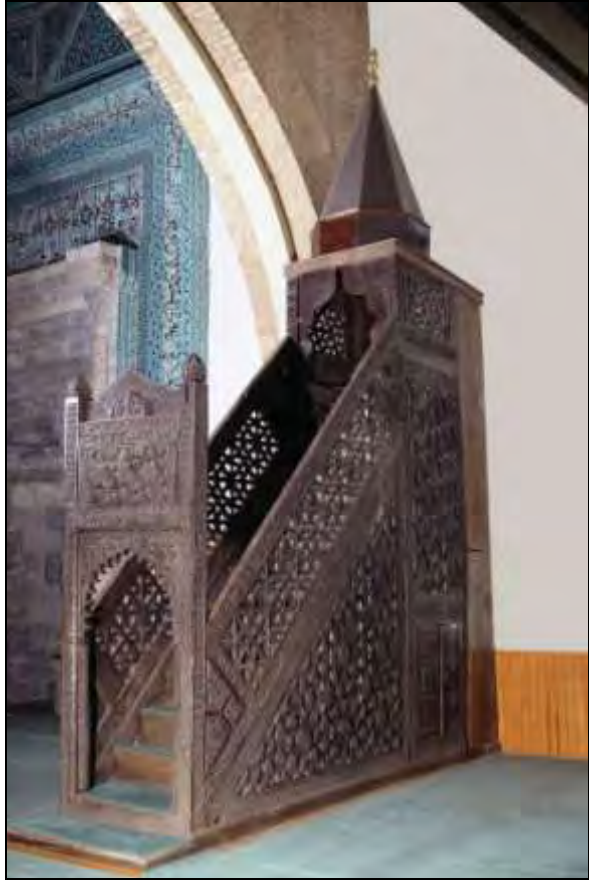


Image 36: Minbar of the Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 37: Minbar of the Bursa Ulu Mosque



Image 38: Minbar of the Edirne Eski Mosque



Image 39: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosques' Minbar



Image 40 Edirne II. Bayezid Mosques' Minbar

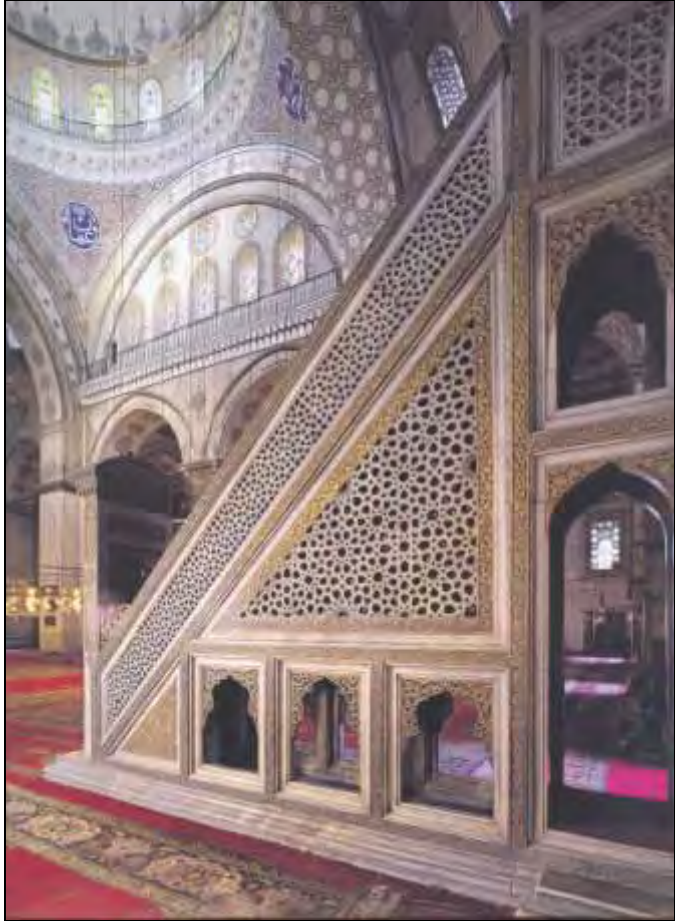


Image 41: Istanbul Bayezid Mosques' Minbar



Image 42: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosques' Minbar



Image 43: İstanbul Şehzade Mosques' Minbar



Image 44: İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque's Minbar



Image 45: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Minbar

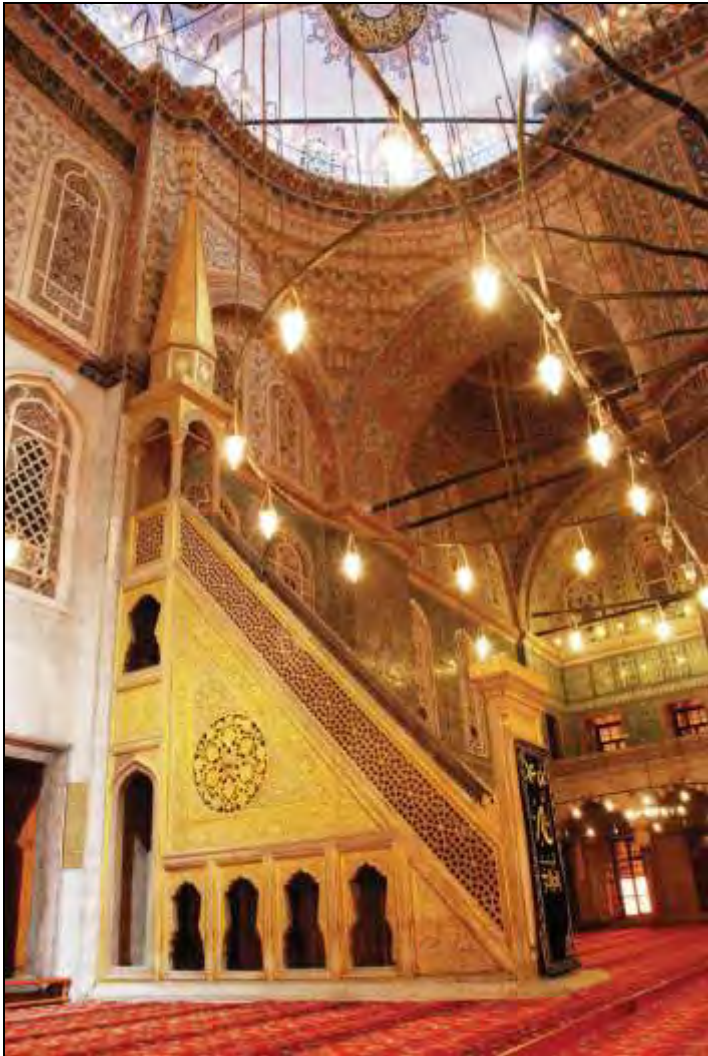


Image 46: Sultan Ahmet Mosque's Minbar

Mihrabs in the Ottoman Classical Period



Image 47: Konya Alaaddin Mosque's Mihrab, belongs to the Pre-Ottoman Period

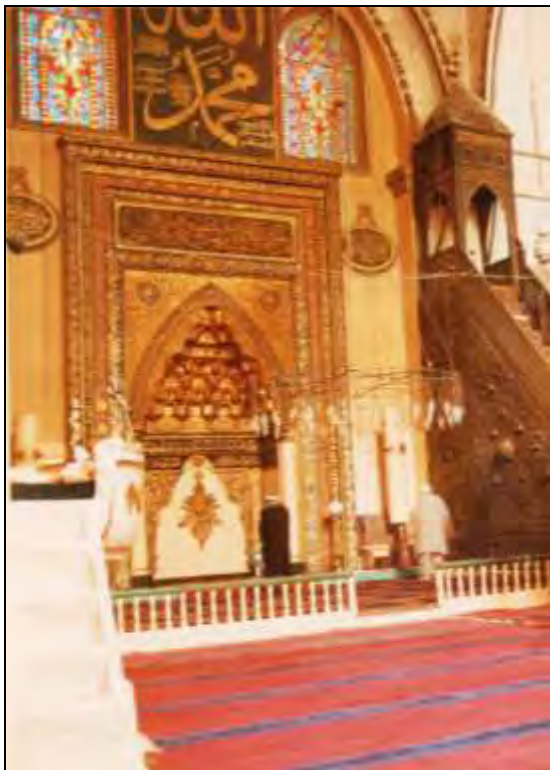


Image 48: Bursa UluU Mosque's Mihrab



Image 49: Edirne Eski Mosque's Mihrab



Image 50: Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab



Image 51: Tiles from Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab- Detail



Image 52: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque's Mihrab



Image 53: Şehzade Mosque's Mihrab



Image 54: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab Area



Image 55: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab

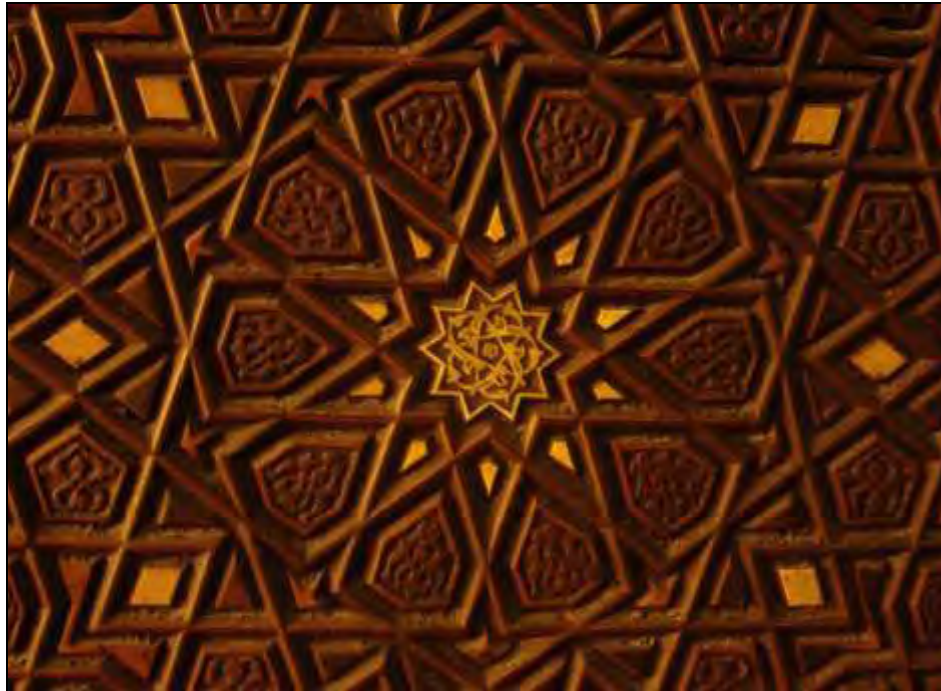
Ornaments of the Selimiye Mosque



Image 56: Mihrab of the Sultan's Mahfil



Image 57: Wooden Ornaments on Left Valve of Main Gate



*Image 58: Original Kundekari Works with geometric ornaments-
Detail from the valve of the main gate.*



Image 59: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil



Image 60: View from the south-west side of the Muezzin's Mahfil, showing the marble fountain, wood paintings and marble foot of the Mahfil



Image 61: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil – Detail-



Image 62: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil –Detail-



Image 63: Ceiling Ornaments at Muezzin's Mahfil,



Image 64: Interior floor covering



Image 65: At the Sultan Mahfil's, window floor covering



Image 66: Calligraphy examples from interior space



Image 67: Tiles "Apple Tree" at Sultan's Mahfil



Image 68: Detail form "over-window tiles"



Image 69: Tiles detail from interior space



Image 70: Tiles in Sultan's Mahfil



Image 71: An example of a plaster work (Malakari) at Hünkar's Mahfil

Date	Type of Mosque				Periods
	Multi Unit Mosques	Eyvan Mosque (upside down T=⊥)	Single Domed Mosques	Mosques in the Hierarchical Domes Style	
1197	The Great Mosque of Sivas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 31 x 51 meters, with a large courtyard to the north that makes the entire mosque compound square. Image: 1, 2				Pre-Ottoman Period
1156-1220	Konya Alaaddin Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has 42 columns, bear the roof system and small domes. The ebony minbar dates to 1155. Images: 3, 4, 36				
1249	Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is formed by prayer hall and a madrasa. In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 37 x 52 meters and has a dome, covering the minbar area. Figure: 1, Image:5, 6				
1326			Bursa Alaaddin Mosque, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a dome, 8,30m in diameter and height of 9m. In plan the prayer hall is square, 11,10x11,10 meters. The portico (Last prayer hall with revak) is formed by 3 units, a dome in the middle. Plan: 1, Figure:2		Early Period
1330		İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single-unit mosque composed of a square hall crowned with a dome 8 meters in diameter. The drum of the dome is dodecagonal and adorned with band of triangular planes on the interior. Image: 7			
1336-1339		Bursa Orhan Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is based on a reverse T-plan with five-bay portico at entrance, leading, through a vestibule, to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south. The dome, in the centre is 8,90 meters in diameter and has 16 m of height. The mosque was originally built without a minaret, the existing minaret on the northeast corner dates from the nineteenth century. Plan: 2, Figure: 3, Image: 8			
1364	Filibe Hüdavendigar Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is rectangular with the dimensions 35,5x28,90 meters, The prayer hall is formed by 9 units, 3 domes in the middle line and 6 vaults on two sides, The domes are an average 8.54meters in diameter and 15 meters in height. Plan: 3, Figure: 4				
1382			Mudurnu, Yıldırım Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is square has single dome 19.43 meters in diameter and 17.10 meters in height. Dome is supported by 8 squinches. Plan: 29, Figure: 25		
1390		Bursa, Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque comprises a central hall with a large dome, 12,22 meters in diameter & 22 meters in height, flanked by eyvans on the east and west with smaller domes and another large domed eyvan with mihrab on the south-east. The mosque was the first structure where Bursa Arch was implemented. This flattened arch is located in between the central hall and south eyvan connects and supports the two large domes. The <i>portico</i> (semi-open section of the mosque at the north end) is built with five sub-sections, covered with an individual dome. Plan: 4, 5, Figure: 5, Image:9			
1394	Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is composed of a large central hall with the dimension 68,86 meters x 55 meters, covered with twenty domes supported on round arches that fall on thirty piers arranged in a regular grid. The domes vary 10,30 to 10.89 meters in diameter. Inside, at the intersection of axes from all entrances (north, east, and west), a 19th century marble ablution fountain is illuminated from oculus of dome above, the highest dome in the mosque. The interior is adorned with colossal inscriptions on piers presenting the ninety-names of Allah in diwani and küfi script with accompanying baroque decoration from the 19th century. The wooden minbar, composed by Hündekari technique is dates back 14th century. The Mihrab is the best one in the Mosques of Bursa. Plan:6, Figure: 6, Image:10, 37, 48				
1403-1414	Edirne Eski Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan, the prayer hall is in the shape of square with the dimension 50,35x 49,76 meters and covered by 9 large domes. The domes are 12,87meters in diameter and 23 meters in height. The mosque had originally a single minaret, the taller one was later built. Inside the mosque large calligraphy works can be seen similar to Bursa Great Mosque. The marble minber, composed by early 15th century painting. The Mihrab also composed of white marble, is the best example of the early marble mihrab style. Plan:7, Figure: 7, Image: 11, 38, 49				

1421		<p>Bursa Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a vestibule at entrance leading to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south-east. The dome covering the main hall is 13 meters in diameter and 25 meter in height. Stairs on both sides of the vestibule lead to the upper floor where the royal lodge and two adjacent rooms for the royal women are located. The interior of the mosque is decorated with a mosaic of blue green tiles on walls and ceiling of eyvans from which it gets its name. (The exteriors of domes, now clad with lead, were once also adorned with blue green tiles.) The northern eyvans, the royal lodge and the mihrab are embellished with tiles bearing polychromic flower motifs and scriptures in relief. The two minarets are later additions to the building <p>Plan: 8</p>			
1436		<p>Edirne Muradiye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T plan , 10 m, height 16m This mosque built by Sultan II. Murad in 1436 was the most striking one of mosques to those which were applied side located mosques plan. It has taken place as one of the most successful works of Ottoman decor art in early 15th century with its bald exterior view, tiles covering east and west walls and niche wall, thin engravings in the inner side of big arc connecting two middle domes to each other. Structure draws attention with its glorious niche and pulpit. <p>Plan: 9, Figure: 8, Image:12, 50, 51</p>			
1441		<p>Tire Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The has an eyvan on the mihrab area covered by sliced half-dome. This half- dome is an early example of half-dome added plan later will be applied on Old Fatih Mosque and other followers. The main prayer hall has two other eyvans on the south-east and north-west. The biggest dome covering the main prayer hall is 6.7 meter in diameter and 12 meter in height. The portico has 5 small domes. <p>Plan: 10, Figure: 9</p>			
1447				<p>Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Üç Şerefeli Mosque, named after its unusual (for its time) minaret with three balconies (şerefe). The mosque is composed of an oblong prayer hall preceded by an open court. (The first completely applied inner court) The court is surrounded by an arcade on three sides with the mosque portico on the fourth. An ablution fountain occupies the center of the court. The portico, raised to the height of the prayer hall, allows the visual reading, on the exterior, of a larger prayer hall than court. The prayer hall covered a dome measuring 24,10 meters in diameter and 28 meter in height. It rests on heavy arches that fall onto four piers embedded in the exterior walls and two large hexagonal piers at the center, left and right. The transition to dome occurs with a thin belt of triangles that merge with decorative consoles in between arches, with dome buttressed providing additional support on the exterior. The Marble minbar and mihrab are plain as a sculpture and white. Beyond the two hexagonal piers, the prayer hall extends on either side with rectangular spaces accessed privately through doors from the court and -on the southwest side- from the street. They are roofed with two domes each 10,8 meter in diameter. The triangular poché between the hexagonal drum of the central dome and the twin domes of the side bays are crossed with small tripartite vaults ornamented with stalactites on the inside and crowned with turrets on the outside. The mosque is rectangular with the dimension 62,5 x29,30 meter.(the mosque is an early example of hierarchical dome design with its domes, portico and court domes) The mosque has four minarets of different heights located at the four corners of the open court. The tallest, on the southern corner, is 67 meters in height and is decorated with a zigzag pattern in red and white stone. It is an early example of the use of separate staircases to access the different balconies. Its upper shaft and three balconies. <p>Plan: 11, Figure 10, 26A, 26B, 26C, Image: 13, 39, 52</p>	The transition Period
1451-1474		<p>Sofya (Ulu) Mahmud Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is one of the Menzil Mosque (long-range mosque). In plan the mosque is rectangular with 9 domes each is 9.30 meter in diameter. <p>Plan: 12</p>			
1470				<p>Old Fatih Mosque and Complex, İstanbul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first sultanic monumental mosque in the capital of the Empire; İstanbul. With its central dome 26 meter in diameter, reached to a larger dome than the Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque. In the plan the Old Fatih Mosque was designed to expand the 26m central dome with a semi-dome towards the gibla and with three smaller domes on the sides. The application of expansion with a semi-dome towards the gibla application is perfectly fitted with the plan. This gibla expansion with semi-dome plan was seen in Tire Yesil Mosques in the first half of the 15th century. <p>Plan: 13</p>	The Golden Age of the Ottoman Calsical Period
1488			<p>Edirne Bayezid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest dome was achieved by a single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 18 meters in diameter. Similar plan re-constructed in early 1500s mosques such as Gebze Coban Mustafa Pasha and Damascus Suleymaniye Mosques. The marble Minbar is one of the great example of the mimbar sculpture. The mosque has two minarets by sides. <p>Plan: 14, Figure: 11, 26A, Image: 14, 40</p>		
1497				<p>İstanbul Atik Ali Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan of the Üç Şerefeli Mosque was advanced with the Ali Pasha Mosque. After the Old Fatih Mosque semi-dome attempt was successfully carried out on Atik Ali Pasha Mosque. The mosque in the shape of rectangular and main dome is 12,5 meter in diameter. The Mosque presents pyramidal outer front look formed by the hierarchal domes 	

				<p>was clearly presented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The portico has 5 units, each covered by individual domes. <p>Plan: 15</p>
1501-06		<p>İstanbul Beyazid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is the last and perfect example of the eyvan mosque type. Bayezid Mosque's main dome is 15 meter in diameter, and 35,83 meter in height, locating on four feet supporting system. The Minbar sculpture is an pre- example of the great marble ornaments in Selimiye Mosque. The prayer hall was expanded by two semi-domes on the mihrab-entrance axis. The interior space going longitudinally toward the mihrab is completed by units covered by four small domes by the sides. The minarets are 52,93 meters high and single balconied. <p>Plan:16, Image: 15, 16, 41</p>		
1516-1520				<p>Diyarbakır, Fatih Paşa Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque is rectangular and has four semi-domes surrounding the main dome. The expansion attempt of the prayer hall by placing four semi-domes around the central dome in the Fatih Mosque in Diyarbakır was also successfully example of this type. <p>Plan: 17, Figure: 12, Image: 17</p>
1523			<p>Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 14 meter in diameter and 24 meter in height. The small marble minbar is one of the unique example of coloured Minbar. <p>Plan: 18, Image:18, 42</p>	
1528		<p>Cairo, Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque, which helped to introduce the Classical Ottoman architectural though into Egypt, adopts main Ottoman plan schemes; eyvan style. The prayer hall is covered by a central dome flanked by three semi-domes. The mosque is fronted by a courtyard surrounded by domed arcades. <p>Image: 19, 20</p>		
1537			<p>Aleppo, Hüsrev Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first Ottoman monument of the city. The square prayer hall measures about two hundred and ninety square meters and is covered with a dome measuring 18 meters in diameter. <p>Plan: 19</p>	
1543-1548				<p>İstanbul Şehzade Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinan got the developing of the Center Dome Mosque Plan which started with Üç Şerefeli Mosque to the upper level with Şehzade Mosque; the best norm of the central plan typology surrounding with four semidome of the central dome. Sinan put the central dome 19 meter in diameter on the four feet. The height of the dome is 37 meter The Sinan's marble Minbar sculpture is also one of the pre-Selimiye minbar. The Mihrab is one of the most elegant example of the classical period. The minarets of the mosque which came into forefront as much as the central space have two sherefes(balcony). <p>Plan: 20, Figure:13, 14, 26A, Image: 21, 22, 43</p>
15500000				<p>Damascus Süleymaniye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This complex represents a direct implantation of the architectural style of the Ottoman capital in the layout of its buildings, in their exterior configuration, and in their decorative features. A cubic mass with a hemispherical lead covered dome rising over pendentives and a low drum, which is 10 meter in diameter, preceded on the entrance side by a double portico. The modest-sized building is marked as a sultanic construction by its twin minarets. <p>Plan: 21, Figure: 15, Image: 23</p>
1550				<p>İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Architect Koca Sinan reached wide and integrated space which covers the entire prayer hall and by rounding the main dome 27.74 meter in diameter, with two semi-domes in the entrance and the direction of kibla. The dome of the mosque attains to the height of 47,67 meter. The Minbar is comparing the Sehzade, quite plan, made of marble. The minarets in Süleymaniye Mosque became slim untill 3,91meter and the heights have three balconies reache 74,71 meter. <p>Plan: 22, Figure: 16, 17, 26A, Image: 24, 25, 44</p>
1557				<p>Kırım Gözleve –Tatar Han Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is aligned with qibla along the north-south axis. It is composed of a rectangular prayer hall, a five-bay portico and two minarets. The wide nave is covered with a central dome about 6 meters in diameter. Resting on the northern wall and four heavy piers inside the prayer hall, the dome is supported by a semi-dome of the same radius to its south. Double-story galleries flank the nave to the east and west and covered with three equal-size domes. <p>Plan: 23, Image: 26</p>
1571-72				<p>Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sinan Pasha Mosque is a large domed, 15 meter in diameter, structure surrounded by poticoes on three sides and with a minaret at its south corner. Inside, the mosque has a large domed chamber, which is square in plan, although a circular impression is providedby the dome. The plan of the mosque is, like teh minaret, of Ottman inspiration, modelled after mosques built in Turkey during the 16th century, although on a much smaller scale. <p>Plan: 25</p>
1575				<p>Edirne Selimiye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Selimiye, Sinan supported the central dome 31,3 meter in diameter with eight pillars. Sinan realized the masterpiece of the mosque type in Selimiye Mosque the eight supports central plan scheme reached the perfection. The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, and 85,60 meters including cone. The minarets have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the

				<p>balconies on the corner of the narthex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mihrab, Mimbar and muezzin's Mahfil, doors and tiles are also the best examples of the Ottoman fine arts. <p>Plan:24, Figure: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26A, Image: 27, 28, 29, 45, 54, 55, 56, 57,58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71</p>	
1609-16				<p>Istanbul Sultan Ahmet Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque has a central-dome located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The main dome is 22.78 meter in diameter and 42.60 metre in height. The mosque has 6 minarets; four placed in four corner of the mosque and other two minarets are at corner of the courtyard. The minarets are 3.05 meter in diameter and 68.87 meter high –up to the top. The plan of the mosque quite similar to the Sehzade Mosque's plan, on a smaller dome and minaret size. The Minbar also have similar shape and sculpture with the Sehzade Mosque. <p>Plan: 26, Image: 32, 46</p>	Late Ottoman Period
1597-1663			<p>Istanbul Yeni Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a central-dome, located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The plan was re-application of the Sehzade Mosque, like Sutan Ahmet Mosque, on a smaller size. <p>Plan: 27, Image: 33, 34</p>		
1771			<p>The New Fatih Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque's plan re-aplication of the Sinan's Şehzade Mosque plan. The size of the mosque is smaller than the Sehzade, like Sultan Ahmet and Yeni Mosque. <p>Plan: 28, Image: 35</p>		

ANNEX 2: THE OTTOMAN CALSSICAL PERIOD MOSQUES TABLE

NOTE:

1 The Pasha mosques:

The Pasha mosques were built with smaller structural scales compared to these built for sultans in the capital and they are also good examples of Ottoman Classical mosque typology with their exterior looks, domes and minarets within the measures of the city they were built. On the other hand, the problem of achieving spaciousness and integrity in an interior area which was earlier a challenge for the Ottoman mosque, plan and structural typology was resolved As such in capital city monuments, in these menzil (away from the capital) mosques, width and integrity which is not divided with the columns were achieved at the same time.

2 For the images, plans and figures of the listed mosques please see the **ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011.**



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX - EDİRNE



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY
ICOMOS IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSAL FOR
THE INCLUSION OF THE SELİMİYE MOSQUE
AND SOCIAL COMPLEX ON THE WORLD
HERITAGE LIST 2011**



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



- **Additional information requested by ICOMOS in relation to the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the world heritage list 2011**

In response to the letter sent to the applicant from Ms Regina Durighello (13.12.2010, Ref.:GB/MA 1366) requesting additional information regarding the proposal for the inclusion of the Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex on the World Heritage List, we are sending this present document aimed at responding to the requested questions in a direct manner.

In this present document every ICOMOS request answered separately and supported with the related maps, figures, annexes or photographs.



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



1 Reinforce justification of criterion (ii) by deepening the comparative analysis on the fact that the mosque is an archetype of the Ottoman world;

While the response of the request can be found below, related figures, images and plans were listed in a separate **ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM** and **ANNEX 2: TABLE of the OTTOMAN CALSSICAL PERIOD MOSQUES** was prepared to allow the response assey easily.

1.1 Mosque Architecture in General

A mosque is primarily a hall in which men and women prayers are in the direction of Mecca. The Prophet Hz. Muhammed built a congregational mosque when the Muslims settled in Medina. The function of this building was to enable Muslims to gather for the purposes of performing the communal Friday prayer. It had a qibla wall and shaded prayer area constructed from the trunks of palm trees. The remaining area inside the walls was uncovered.

But in the 7th century, the following elements were already constituent parts of a mosque: (See Figure 1)

1. The qibla wall which faces in the direction of Mecca,
2. The mihrab, a niche or depression in the qibla wall from which the Imam leads prayers,
3. For Friday prayers, a minbar and a pulpil raised on several steps were created,
4. A raised tribune in the centre of the room from which the Imam's prayers are repeated for the rows at the back.
5. A mobile lectem or kursi on which the Koran was placed was also common.
6. Fountains located in a forecourt allowed Muslims to conduct ritual purification before prayers.
7. The minaret, a high tower from which the call for prayer is more audible.

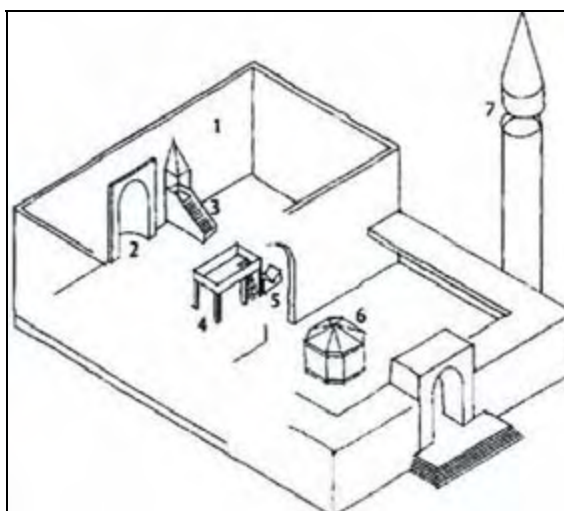


Figure 1: The principle elements of a mosque (by Martin Frisberman-1994)



Over and above its essentially religious importance, the mosque also serves as a social function, which largely determines the programming of its remaining spaces. The mosque is not solely for prayer but is also visited on social occasions. Larger mosques include spaces for religious instruction, for education and libraries. Mosque complex also have bathes, schools, sebils (public fountain), closed bazaars, public kitchens and dormitories etc.

Over the history of Islam, depend on the climate, local culture and social needs, architectural concept of mosque differentiated and mosque typology mainly followed the four basic types: the Arab hypostyle mosque, the Persian four-iwan mosque, the Indian three dome mosque and the Turkish central-dome (also known Ottoman or Ottoman-Turk Style) mosque.

The Arab Hypostyle Mosque

The first mosque was built at Prophet Hz. Muhammad's behest in Yathrib (Medina). Enclosed by an earthen wall, it was a typical Arabian courtyard dwelling on a square plan. From here, the muezzin chanted the call for prayer. The first mosques built in the decades immediately there after all followed the same simple pattern of the original mosque in Yathrib.

As the position of the Islamic rulers stabilised in the 7th and 8th centuries, they began to consider new forms and to develop ornamentation. The design of the mihrab acquired even more complex geometric structures; sumptuous decorations began to cover the surfaces of the prayer niche. Such decorations can be seen dearly in the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, Syria (705-715). Its basic form followed that of the original mosque but its vaulting, columns and windows gave it a magnificent appearance. It became a model for Islamic symbolism.

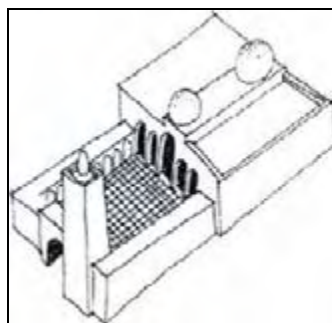


Figure 2: The Arab Hypostyle Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)





Photo 1: A Minaret of Umayyad Mosque
in Damascus (705-715)

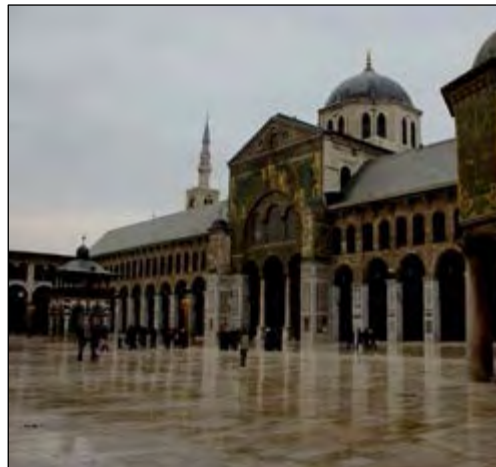


Photo 2: View of the Inner Court
-Umayyad Mosque

The Persian Four-Iwan Mosque

In Persia, the master builders integrated references to the four-iwan construction of the pre-Islamic palaces. The basic arrangement derives from four vaulted gates arranged axially around a courtyard in the form of across. This axial cross arrangement - which weakens the dominance of the qibla wall facing Mecca - was adopted throughout all provinces of the land.

The fascination with geometry was prevalent in Persia, too. The clarity of its rules was regarded as a metaphor: ornament in mosques became synonymous with the heavenly and eternal. To heighten the glory of the buildings style further, the architects embellished them with written script. The clearly visible inscriptions express the words of God through verses from the Koran. Painstakingly applied by hand, numerous artistic scripts and inscriptions were created and used to decorate tiles, stones, walls, niches, domes, portals and minarets.

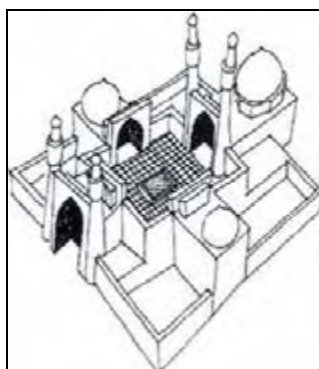


Figure 3: The Persian Four-Iwan Mosque (by Martin Frishman-1994)



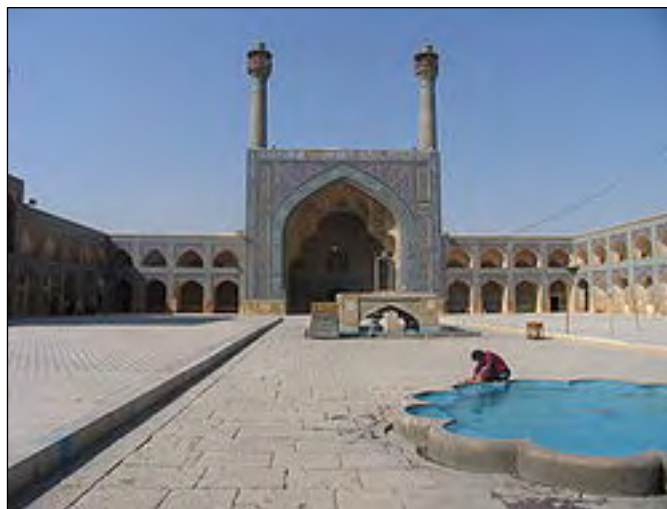


Photo 3: Jameh (Four-Iwan) Mosque of Isfahan

(The mosque stands the result of continual construction, reconstruction, additions and renovations on the site from 8th to 20th century. Iwans were also added in stages under the Seljuks, giving the mosque its current four-iwan form.)

The Indian Three-Dome Mosque

In the 11th century, Muslim warriors invaded India. The area was settled by Muslims and the Delhi Sultanate was founded. To declare the authority of Islam, a mosque was erected whose minaret was conceived as a symbol of conquest; after later extensions, the tower reached 72.5 metres into the sky. The mosque in Delhi and other buildings represent a distant continuation of older Persian forms.

The Islamic architecture of the Indian subcontinent became increasingly informed by the influence of local and regional building traditions and craftsmanship, in part brought in by Hindu workmen and builders.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, when India was under the reign of the Mughal Empire, one of the most important styles of Islamic architecture arose: a fusion of the Hindu and Islamic traditions, resulting in a mosque type with three domes and an extensive, walled courtyard. The Jama Masjid Mosque in Delhi is an example of such a symbiosis. The decorative building has three imposing entrances, four short towers and two 40-meter-high minarets longitudinally banded with red sandstone and white marble. Up to 25,000 believers can pray in its courtyard at one time.

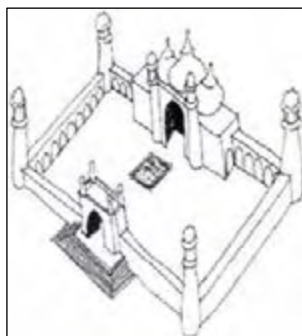


Figure 4: The Indian Three-Dome Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)

**Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011**



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX





Figure 4: The Jama Masjid Mosque
(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jama_Masjid,_Delhi)

The Turkish Central-Dome Mosque

As far back as the 9th century, Turks already played a role in Islamic politics as palace guards or governors. Like their neighbours, they too sought to find their own expression for their mosques. As a result, a new synthesis arose in Asia Minor in the early period of the Ottoman. The plan was based - like the original mosque of the prophet - on a regular hypostyle hall. However, each square was covered with a small hemispherical dome, as can be seen, for example, in the Ulu Camii in Bursa, Turkey (1396-1400). Its compact outward appearance, 20 domes and two minarets give the building a particularly monumental appearance. (See plan 6, image 10)

The mosque constructions had granted the Ottoman's master builders to enrich vocabulary and the design inspiration of the mosque architecture in the later periods¹, called the classical period of Ottoman Architecture. An increased number of mosques constructed resembles economic flourish² throughout the towns and cities in parallel with the expansion of the Ottoman territory in Asia Minor (Anatolia) and South Eastern Europe (Balkan region). One can still find the prints today even though there is no more the existence of the Ottoman government. Dome commemorates the foot print of the Ottoman architectural influence and Islam in South Eastern Europe.³

¹ Crane, H. (1993), "Notes on Seldjuk Architectural Patronage in Thirteenth Century Anatolia. Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient. 36(1), 1-57 and

Saoud, R. (2004), "Muslim Architecture under Ottoman Patronage (1326-1924). Ball, L. (ed). Manchester: FSTC Limited.

² Flon C. et. al, (1984), The World Atlas of Architecture. Dufton, C. Et. Al. (trans.) London: Mitchell Beazley International Ltd.

³ Pasic, A (2004), "A short History of Mostar. Conservation and Revitalisation of Historic Mostar. Geneva: The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, 5-12



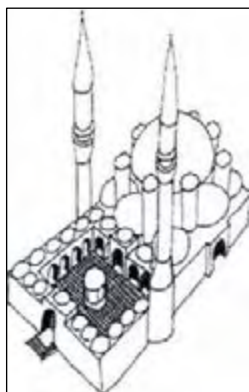


Figure 5: The Turkish Central-Dome Mosque (by Martin Frisherman-1994)

1.2 The Ottomans and Mosques

The dates of the Ottoman-Turkish (generally called as Ottoman Style and/or Ottoman Mosque architecture) style mosques should refer back to the establishment of Ottoman Empire in early thirteenth century. Origin of Ottoman architecture can be divided into two groups⁴. The first one begins from 1300 and lasts almost two centuries. The second one covers the rest until 1700 A.D. For this classification the classical style of the Ottoman mosques was developed until the late of the fifteenth century. Then Ottoman classical architecture had reached its maturity called Golden Ages when construction of mosques was more luxurious and grandeur.⁵ (Although the Selimiye Mosque Complex and many other good examples of the Ottoman Style Mosques were built in the second era, the early period should be examined to understand origins of the Ottoman Architecture.)

The other classification can also be set by considering the typologies of the mosques, as follows;

1. **Single unit Mosque (Also known as “Square plan-single dome”**: Have a prayer hall surmounted by a dome. The tradition of building the religious building and tombs in a square plan-single dome type dates back to the Middle Asia Turkish States in the 8th and 9th century. Edirne Bayezid the II. Mosque (completed in 1488) with a dome 18 meters in diameter, can be given as the best example of a single unit dome. (See plan 14, figure 11, image 14)
2. **Eyvan Mosque (Also known as ”upside down T”= \perp)**: Have a large interior space divided by compartments. The compartments were used to host the guests or as a class for the young student’s education. Roofs or/and domes are supported by both: columns and walls. İstanbul Beyazid Mosque (Built between 1501-06) with its

⁴ Yektin, S.K. (1959) “The Evolution of Architectural Form in Turkish in Mosques (1300-1700). *Studia Islamica*, 11, 73-91.

⁵ Ahmad Sanusi Hassan, Mehrdad Mazloomi, Spahic Omer, (2010), “Sectional Analysis of Pendantive Dome Mosques During Ottoman Era”, *Canadian Social Science*, Vol.6, No.5, 2010 pp.124-136

larger main dome 15 meters in diameter and 35,83 meters in height is one of the best examples of this type of mosques. (See plan 16, images 15,16)

3. **Multi-unit mosque (Multipal):** Have roofs covered by a series of domes. In the early period the domes mostly built in the same altitude and same diameter as rectangular multi-dome design. Domes are supported by both; columns and walls. This design used rarely after the 15th century. With its 9 domes, each nearly 12,87 meters in diameter, Edirne Eski Mosque (built between 1403-1414) is the best example of this type of mosques. (See plan 7, Figure 7, image 11)

In the golden age of the Ottoman Classical Period, the hierarchical domes courtyard design became most used design (can be classified as the 4th group) to build Sultan (Selaaddin Camii – Selaaddin Mosque) and Pasha Mosques and Complexes.

4. **Hierarchical Domes Courtyard Design (also known Centred Dome):** In this group the importance of the single dome's expression in the mosque design revives by using hierarchical order of the dome design. (primary, secondary and tertiary dome's size). Not only because the main dome on prayer hall covers a wide area but also as a virtue of its height, the primary dome is designed as the most dominant element in the section. In this group the dome surmounted on the main hall is dominant and the highest element in section with the minarets. The height of the domes' design in the section decreases towards the courtyard and entrance with having its summit at the main dome. The main dome is supported by the arched piers enclosed by the walls. The joint between pendantive arched walls and domes are covered by squinches. A drum or polygonal form enriches its exterior with window design on its wall around for sunlight's penetration. The domes at the arcade area (revaks) around the inner courtyard are constructed in lower in height to give prominence to the sense of entrance place of the revaks area. The most of the Architect Koca Sinan's works are formed in this type such as Şehzade Mosque, Süleymaniye Mosque in İstanbul and Selimiye Mosque in Edirne. (See plan 20, 22 and 24)

1.2.1 Early Period Ottoman Architecture (13th to 15th Century)

Historical Background

Early Ottoman Period is the time that the Ottoman was gaining power in Asia Minor coinciding with the decline of Seljuks Kingdom and Eastern Roman Empire. And expansion of new territories ruled under Ottoman Empire in Eastern Europe (Balkan Region) and Anatolia yields an influence of Turkish mosque style to the regional architecture.

The Ottoman rulers had granted construction of many new mosques to cope with increasing number of the Muslim population. The method of construction was a blend of indigenous architecture in the region and the Ottomans cultural heritage including the architecture they brought along from their origin and the Islamic laws known as *shariah* laws. Climatic concerns and the used of building material besides had been being integrated by architecture of the plan. Another fold of importance of the 13th and 14th century is the knowledge development of science and mathematics, which was applied in architectural design and construction. At this time the building design conceptually



had made a breakthrough with application of mathematics ⁶ In addition, the thriving economy of the towns and cities had elevated the importance of mosque construction. Hence thriving economy can be counted as the other determining factor to the size of mosque built in the area ⁷

The Ottomans also were aware of ability of architecture to immortalize glory, wealth and grandeur of the state. The luster interior of the ottoman buildings with round arched façades topped by the dome reflects the multiple volume space design and grandeur of the building. ⁸ The tenet of this architectural style and construction became popular over the kingdom in parallel with expansion of the empire in Asia Minor and Balkan Region, Europe. ⁹

Early Period Ottoman Mosques

The outcome of the process of adoption and translation symbolizes an architectural generation between 13th and 15th centuries AD, in the Ottoman area. It fronts the buildings which are considered and known as early Ottoman architecture today. ¹⁰

Ottoman used dome to flourish mosques and other public buildings in this period, but to trace the origin of Ottoman architecture requires to study the origin of Ottomans' ancestors. Seljuks as the intermediate ancestors of Ottomans who had ruled Persia before the presence of the Ottomans and Ottomans were in contact with Iran since the first time this tribe left Mongolia from Genghis Khan's threat seeking refuge to the Asia Minor known as Turkey today. ¹¹ This connotes that the dome's construction (especially the pendantive domes construction) has an influence from architecture Seljuks and Asia Minor, and popularly developed it throughout the whole empire as a symbol of Ottoman architecture when the Ottomans ruled Asia Minor and Balkan Region. (See images 1 to 6 and figure 1 for the pre-Ottoman: Late Seljuks period mosques).

Applied in the Foundation Period of the Ottoman State, the Early Period Architecture is represented by the buildings in İznik, Bursa, and Edirne. The examples of the period can be seen in multiple, centred and single dome typologies.

The oldest single-dome mosque in the Ottoman Feudal State the date of which is known is Hacı Özbek Mosque in Iznik (1333) (See image 7). The building has a prayer section with a square plan dome of 7.92 m and a narthex of three sections next to the western wall. The dome is slightly bigger than a semi-dome and is located on a frame made by broken plane triangle parts named the “*Turkish triangle*”¹². Making a twenty eight

⁶ Wilford, J. N. (2007), Signs of Advanced Math. Medieval Architecture. New York Times-Science; Ahmad Sanusi Hassan, Mehrdad Mazloomi, Spahic Omer, (2010) p: 127

⁷ Flon C. et. al, 1984.

⁸ Crane, 1993 and Saoud, 2004

⁹ Pasic, 2004

¹⁰ Crane, 1993

¹¹ Shaw, S.J.(1997),’’History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 1-8.

¹² It is one of the decorative solution methods used to cover a square based space by a dome. It is most commonly seen in Seljuk buildings. It is applied while covering the top a square building by an internally tangent dome, the spaces left by the sides are shaved in an inclined triangle and reset on the corners. When looked to the building façades from across, you see a dome-like form on a half octagone.



cornered dome base, the frame section enabling the transition from a cube to hemisphere is separated from the infrastructure and superstructure through a molding for each.

In the early period, in cases where dome sizes could not be increased, the space was expanded by spaces in various directions added to the domed structure. Called as Eyvan Mosque, Filibe Hüdavendiğar Mosque (1364) (See plan 3, figure 4) and Bursa Yıldırım Mosque (1390) (See Plan 4) is an example of such an attempt. Bursa Orhan Mosque (1339) can be counted as an example of spatial expansion in the direction of mihrab-entrance axis. The mosques main dome is located on the prayer hall, 8,90m in diameter and height 16meter. (See Plan 2)

Bursa Alaaddin Mosque (1326) is the early example of the single-dome mosques with its dome of 8.30 meter in diameter covering the 11,10*11,10 meter prayer hall. (See plan 1, figure 2) Built in (1382-88), Mudurnu Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque is an assertive and indigenous example of single-dome mosques in terms of structure in the 14th century with its dome of 19.65 m in diameter. The low body walls of 1.60–1.70 m wide and 8.8 m high are supported by counterforts (posts) on some places to carry the vault scone loads. (See plan 29 and figure 25)

In the 15th century, there is an understanding of architecture that the dominance of the dome in the building is consciously looked into. Development in dome sizes is an indicated that how conscious the passion of the 15th century is. In Bursa Great Mosque (See Plan 5), the dome of 10.60 m in diameter is 13.50 m in Edirne Old Mosque (See Plan 6). Edirne Old Mosque is the last example of great mosques with multi feet and multi domes. (See images 11,figure 7)

1.2.2 Transition Period Mosques

Built in 1437 by Murat II and completed in 1447, Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque is a special building reflecting a very important stage in transition from the early period to the classical period of the Ottoman architecture. In Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque (See Plan 11), the dome diameter rises to 24.10 m.¹³ In Üç Şerefeli Mosque a rational solution is obtained in monumental sizes. (See figure 10) The multi-foot mosque type developed latitudely is an important building in that it symbolizes the peak point of the time. It is in the point where the mosque design transforms from the multi-foot plan into the central planned (hierarchical domes) design. The structure system in Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque and an important part of the interior space are freed from feet. The cover of the rectangular area is completed with equally sized dome of 10.50 m in diameter by the central dome of 24.10 m in diameter. The transition elements are the squinch and pendantive.

The minarets stand asymmetrically on the four corners of the court. The biggest of the minarets is the minaret with three balconies, with the height of 83,65 meter, located in the southwest corner and after which the mosque is named. The longitudinal section of the structure indicates that the bodies are aligned consciously in stages. The central



¹³ Ödekan, Ayla (2002), "Mimarlık ve Sanat Tarihi", Türkiye Tarihi, Cilt 2, Cem, İstanbul p. 299.



dome, narthex dome and porch domes and the shape of the minarets draw a pyramidal staging. The building is a bold attempt of structure for its time.¹⁴ (See image 13)

Üç Şerefeli Mosque indicates an important phase in single-dome structure attempts of the Ottoman architecture with all these properties. The mosque is the prototype of the 16th century Sultan buildings. After this building, we witness the gradual development of the central planned layout in monumental sizes in the second half of the 15th century. The three-balcony minaret arrangement of the building became a prototype for sultan buildings, and the three stairs on which you climb up in the minaret with the three balconies without seeing those in the other stairs of the minaret in the mosque inspired the Chief Architect of the Ottoman Empire, Architect Sinan.

1.2.3 Golden Age of the Classical Period of Ottoman Architecture (16th – 17th Centuries)

With the founding of the Ottoman Empire in the 14th century, domes acquired greater importance. With Koca Mimar Sinan's designs, the elements of the shell and dome acquired lasting importance and have become typical for mosques throughout the Ottoman Empire. Centralised cubic buildings were designed, crowned by a dome and surrounded by half-cupolas. The central space opened out onto a similar-sized courtyard of fountains

Acknowledging the fact that dome is a spatial element and its effect is more obvious observed by Ottoman architects however; the plan unit design with reference to its number and size was important measurement too. For instance the master builder Koca Mimar Sinan who built Sehzade mosque could simply design a complete single pendantive dome instead of two half domes in addition to the main pendantive dome but he did not design that way. The reason is the focus on style that otherwise can never lead to the development of the mosque design in redefining the form and space and stunning beauty of the existing design.¹⁵ In this sense, the dome factor deals with the number as well as its size in reckoning the importance of dome in Ottoman mosque design. The main dome, the largest and the most dominant dome of the mosque, normally covers the central space of the mosque. Secondary dome refers to small domes placed around the main dome, and the number can be more than one. Semi dome accounts for the half dome design attached to the main dome that it create a large area for the prayer hall without having additional columns (structural supports) in its interior building.¹⁶

The first sultanic monumental mosque of this era could be considered as the Old Fatih Mosque (completed in 1470) with its 26 m central dome in diameter, reached to a larger dome than the Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque. (See plan 13). In the plan the Old Fatih Mosque was designed to expand the 26m central dome with a semi-dome towards the gibla and with three smaller domes from the sides. The application of expansion with a semi-dome towards the gibla was seen in Tire Yesil Mosques in the first half of the 15th century. (See plan 10, figure 9) After the Old Fatih Mosque semi-dome attempt was successfully carried out on Atik Ali Pasha Mosque (1497), the pyramidal outer front

¹⁴ Ödekan, Ayla (2002), pp.303-305.

¹⁵ Hassan, Ahmad-Sanusi, Mazloomi, Mehrdad, (2010), "The Importance of Plan Unit Design with Reference to Pendantive Dome Mosque Architecture in Early Ottoman Period in Balkan Region and Anatolia", Review of European Studies, Vol.2, No.2; December 2010, p.107

¹⁶ Hoag, John, D. (1963), "Western Islamic Architecture. London: Prentice-Hall International.



look formed by the hierarchal domes was clearly presented at Atik Ali Pasha Mosque. (See plan 15) The expansion attempt of the prayer hall by placing four semi-domes around the central dome in the Fatih Mosque in Diyarbakir dated 1520 was also successfully example of this type of mosques that the main dome was being expanded with semi domes. (See plan 17, figure 12, images 17) Architect Koca Sinan soon took a step forward with a similar attempt in his Sehzade Mosque in 1543-48.

However, the first Fatih Mosque was destroyed by the earthquake in 1765 and today's centrally planned mosque of which central dome is surrounded by four semi-domes was constructed in 1771. The plan of the new Fatih Mosque was the best reapplication of the Sehzade Mosque in the 18th century.

The peak of Single-dome -Square Planned Mosques

With the mosque in the Complex of Sultan Beyazid II constructed in 1488 in Edirne, the largest dome was achieved by the single –dome plan on a square plan. A dome of 18 meters in diameter seen in this plan was not available in those single-dome square planned mosques constructed in early 1500s such as Gebze Coban Mustafa Pasha and Damascus Suleymaniye Mosques. (For Edirne Bayezid II. Mosque see plan 14, figure 11, iimage 14)

(For Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque see plan 18, image 18)

(For Damascus Suleymaniye plan 21, figure 13 and 14, image 23)

The peak of Eyvan Mosque (‘upside down T’=⊥); Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul

Bayezid Mosque's main dome (1501–1505) is 15 meter in diameter, locating on four feet supporting system. The prayer hall was extending the volume in the center by semidome volumes on the mihrab-entrance axis. The interior space going longitudinally toward the mihrab is completed by units covered by four small domes by the sides. The minarets of the mosque are 52,93 meters high and single balconied. (See plan 16, figure 16, image 15)

Bayezid Mosque also reminds us of Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque with its domed volume in the middle and the two small domed volumes each by the two sides. (See Plan 11)

The Peak of Central-Dome Mosques; Istanbul and Edirne Sultan Constructions

We see that Architect Sinan, after having been the chief architect (1538), did not build works of single-dome square or reverse eyvan plan, but he mostly concentrated on those which expanded the central area as much as possible. It is obvious that Sinan paid much attention to keep the central prayer hall as spacious as possible in his works for pashas in Istanbul, Anatolia and Thrace and even in long-range mosques such as Aleppo, Damascus and Crimea. The Pasha mosques were built with smaller structural scales compared to these built for sultans in the capital and they are also good examples of Ottoman Classical mosque typology with their exterior looks, domes and minarets within the measures of the city they were built. On the other hand, the problem of achieving spaciousness and integrity in an interior area which was earlier a challenge for the Ottoman mosque, plan and structural typology was resolved As such in capital



city monuments, in these menzil (away from the capital) mosques, width and integrity which is not divided with the columns were achieved at the same time. (See Cairo Hadım Pasha Mosque plan 19, Aleppo Husrev Pasha Mosque plan 19, Kırım –Crimea Gözleve –Tatar Han Mosque plan 23)

Sinan got the developing of the Center Dome Mosque Plan which started with Üç Şerefeli Mosque to the upper level with his two masterpieces. Şehzade Mosque Complex which Sultan Süleyman started for himself but after the dead of beloved Şehzade Mehmed, he was built in the name of him is the best norm of the central plan typology surrounding with four semi-dome of the central dome. Sinan put the central dome 19 m. wide on the four feet in this mosque which completed in 1548. The height of the dome is 37 m.(See plan 20) the minarets of Şehzade mosque which came into forefront as much as the central space have two sherefes(balcony). (See images 21,22)

After Şehzade Complex, Sultan Süleyman wanted to build a complex in the name of himself. Architect Sinan this time arrived wide and integrated space which covers the entire prayer hall and by rounding the main dome 27.74 meter in diameter, with two semi-domes in the entrance and the direction of kibla. While the dome of Süleymaniye attains to the height of 47,67 meter, brightness and spaciousness were achieved in the prayer hall. (See plan 22, images 24,25, figure 16,17)

The minarets in Süleymaniye Mosque became slim until 3,91m. and the heights have three balconies arrived 74,71m. (See figure 26-A)

1.2.4 The Archetype of Classical Otoman Mosques: Selimiye Mosque, Edirne

In Selimiye, Sinan supported the central dome of 31,3 diameter with eight pillars. Sinan realized the masterpiece of the eight support mosque type in Edirne Selimiye Mosque(1575), the eight supports central plan scheme reached the perfection. (See plan 24, figure 18, 19, 20,21,22)

Throughout the history of Ottomans, embodying architectural, engineering and logic elements, the Selimiye Mosque had been the most important piece of those time's architecture which reached to its peak first with multi-dome structures and then with single-dome central space mosques as well as witnessing the developments and changes in mosque and külliye construction.

The dome is transferred successfully on eight elephant feet with eight arches; with the multitude of the number of feet the smallest arch opening is provided and an evident static superiority is obtained. The load of the dome is transmitted to the ground with the arch and the bearing system. Even if all the walls of the mosque are broken down, since the dome carries the load by eight self-supporting elephant feet, the dome is not to be ruined, but to stand as a baldachin. By this, more windows were made to make the interior part brighter. In those aspects, the mosque is a valuable representative of the masterpieces of pre-industrial era whose works were mainly made of stone and brick. (See images 27)

The arrangement of the supporting walls on the lateral fronts of the mosque with porches and making this arrangement match human sizes both create a vivid front as to bulk plastics and set an important example of the bulk plastics technology.



The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. While the mosque is similar to a square and has a rectangular plan in horizontal, the minarets on its four corners provide a perspective surrounding the structure and embracing the colossal dome. All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, 85,60 meters including cone and banner and have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the balconies on the corner of the narthex.(See image 29)

By the first stair, one can climb to the first and third balconies, by second stair to the second and third balconies and by the third stair to the third balcony and climbers don't see each other. Architect Sinan built those 85,60 meter high and 3,8 m in diameter minarets so perfectly that no worry for their collapse and harm the huge dome came out when placing those minarets on the four corners of the central dome. With those characteristics, Selimiye minarets have a special place as all other minarets of Ottoman Geography. (See figure 26-B and 26-C)

Ottoman Architecture reached its peak with the works of Architect Sinan and the Classical Period ended with the death of Sinan. Sinan's artwork Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex is the work with which the Classical Period comes to a climax.

1.3 Late Classical Period (17th Century)

The effect of the post Sinan classic style continued for a long time. The mosque scheme of a central-dome located on four pillars together with four semi-domes was reapplied in the construction of Yeni Istanbul Mosque started in 1597 and finished in 1661-64 and also in Sultan Ahmet Mosque in 1617. Sultan Ahmet Külliye was the largest külliye of this century as well. The new Fatih Mosque (1771) was built re-application of Sinan's Şehzade Mosque plan.



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Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX



2. Provide a textual description and photographs of the works undertaken to the madrasas in converting them to museums, so that the changes made to the buildings and their interior finishes and firings can be clearly understood;

2.1. Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa

The madrasa was converted to the Ethnography Museum in 1936 and the Madrasa had kept serving as an Ethnography Museum in after years. In 1971, Ethnography Museum was moved to its new building and its name was changed to the Edirne Archaeology and Ethnography Museum. In the same year the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa was furnished and reopened as Turkish Islamic Art Museum under the administration of Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Owned by the Pious Foundation General Directorate, Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa has been served as a museum since 1936. The rental agreement between the local owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate and the user of the Madrasa; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism extended in 2006 for a period of ten years. After the rental agreement was extended it was decided to refurnish the museum. Then it was seen that Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa not only needed to be refurnished but also needed to be repaired due to problems of the domes and windows leadings, electric wiring and water works.

The Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Project of the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa (2007-2011)

The latest restoration of the museum took place in the late 60s, before 2007. In 1966, the glass cases and showcase parts in the back of porticos of Madrasa were designed and needed new exhibition and furnishing design was applied in 1968. Between 2007 and 2009 the restoration works were carried in the Madrasa once again.

After the restoration works, the exhibition and furnishing projects also have been carried since 2009 and had been planned to complete at the end of the 2010. But the works took more time than planned due to new structural information gathered from the output of the 2007-2009 restoration works. According the new data it was decided that the Madrasa needs further restoration works to reach back its original design.

In line with the Madrasah's restoration projects 2007-2010, the following works have been carried;

1. Cement rendering was cleaned from the whole interior surfaces of the Madrasa, and the original khorasan mortar applied.
2. In the study room the original hand-drawings were reached after the cement rendering was cleaned by holystoning. The restitution sheet of the hand – drawings has been prepared and submitted to the Regional Board of Conservation. The Board's approval is waited to continue the restoration works.
3. After the cement rendering was cleaned from the rooms it was determined that many ocak (the traditional Turkish fireplace used for heating and cooking) had been converted to the show glasses. The restitution sheet of the rooms and ocaks have been prepared and submitted to the Regional Board of Conservation. The Board's approval is waited to continue the restoration works.
4. The lead covering of the domes and some chimneys were repaired

5. The cracks in the dome of the study room were closed and metal supports were added to strengthen the dome,
6. The window system, which was changed during the earliest restoration projects, reverted to its original state.
7. The electric wiring of the construction was reinstalled; the wires were laid through existing holes on the walls
8. The small-scale brick wears, deformation and ablation of joints were re-pointed.
9. The exhibited Ottoman Headstones were detached from the cement floor.

After all these works have been completed the Restoration and Exhibition-Furnishing Project of Selimiye Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa was renewed considering the new structural data gathered from the output of these restoration works. In 11th November 2010 within the line of the renewed Project, the Restoration, Furnishing and Exhibition works were started again. Now the museum planned to reopen in 25.10.2011.

The followings are the works now being carried according to the renewed Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Project;

1. Electrical and audio wiring systems are being completed by taking the wires under the floor.
2. Heating system and its transformation to natural gas are being realised according to its project.
3. The glass cover of the (revaks) cloisters in the courtyard and the support system of the glass cover are being renewed.
4. Restoration and conservation works of the antique pieces which will be exhibited in the Museum have been started. Evaluation voucher of the pieces were renewed.
5. After completing the necessary restoration, furnishing and exhibition works will start.

2.2. Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa

In 1925 the Edirne City Museum was established with the order of Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa of the Selimiye Mosque Complex. The madrasa had been used as a museum until the end of the World War II. After the War due to security reasons Edirne population went down and the Edirne City Museum which was serving in the Dar'ul Kurra Madrasa was closed down.

After the World War II, the Madrasa had been used by the Edirne Müftü's Office of the Religious Affairs Directorate, as a student hostel, an office and a storage etc. until 2000. The Madrasa was not been in use for 5 years during the 2000-2005 periods.

In 2005 the owner of the Madrasa; the Pious Foundation Edirne Regional Directorate decided to establish a Vaqf Museum in Edirne. Same year it was also decided to furnish the Dar'ül Hadis Madrasa as a Vaqf Museum.¹

The Madrasa was restored during the 2005-2007 and was furnished as a Vaqf Museum. The museum opened its door to the public in September 2007.

The Restoration, Exhibition and Furnishing Works of the Dar'ül Kurra Madrasa, 2005-2007

Below are the works conducted throughout the transformation of Selimiye Dar'ül Kurra Madrasah into a Museum:

1. As the construction is in good condition statically and no problem was detected, no renovation has been applied to the bearing elements or top layer.
2. The existing stone materials of the construction are in good condition yet there seems to have been some abrasion of some surfaces. Nothing was applied on those in case the applications would harm their originality.
3. The small-scale brick wears, deformations and ablations of joints were re-pointed.
4. The lead covering of the domes and vaults seems to be in good condition so only a few small-scale leading changes were applied.
5. The rendered cement which was applied in late 60s to the inner part of the construction was scoured and the original khorasan mortar rendered.
6. The electric wiring of the construction was reinstalled with a minimum damage risk and the wires were laid through existing underground holes.
7. In the inner courtyard, the broken stones of the water well's shaft were fixed firmly and strengthened. Wooden well feature was located.
8. The "ocaks" (Traditional style Turkish fireplace used for heating and cooking) and niches in the rooms were converted to show cabinets. The sizes of ocaks and niches were not changed during this application.
9. The whole floor covering, which was in a bad condition, made of hexagonal bricks, was renewed in accordance with the original design.
10. Notwithstanding that the original doors and windows of the construction hadn't reached today, the unusable existing doors were renovated in accordance with the original door designs which can be clearly seen in the Mosque part of the Complex.
11. In the inner court, flower and tree plantation were applied and chairs, tables and benches were put on suitable spots for the visitors.
12. The whole cloister (*revaks*) of the inner courtyard was covered with glass.
13. The cement rendering applied later onto the mihrab and walls in the study room was cleaned by scouring and the mihrab was retrieved its original design.

¹ Regarding the Regulation of the Museums of Pious Foundation General Directorate (Dated 06.02.2010 No. 26426).

14 The hand-carved ornaments on the domes' plinths of the study room were cleaned by peeling the stucco.

3. Formally confirm that the south-west property boundary is as shown in the additional information, appendix 3;

About the site boundaries of Selimiye Mosque Complex, respectively registry decisions were made in 1978, 1985 and 2003. The specified registration of UNESCO World Heritage Site Boundary of Complex was made in the decision No 7697, 2003. With this decision, Edirne Regional Cultural and Natural Conservation Board indicated that all parcels in the Block No. 379 are inside of the site boundaries.

According to this decision, while parcel No.80 is empty, Sibyan Mektebi, which is one of the main elements of the Complex, and its garden are in parcel No.4. It can be seen that the parcels, No. 4 and No.80 which are composed facade of Arasta has a vital importance to be able to perceive the Complex from the south-west.

The decision of Edirne Regional Cultural and Natural Conservation Board, No 7679 and the Land Survey Sections of the Edirne Urban Conservation Plan related to UNESCO World Heritage List Nominated property can be found below. The articles of the decision, which have direct relationship with the borders of the Selimiye Mosque Complex, were highlighted to allow the readers to follow the decision easily.

Scanned Turkish Original Copies of the Resolution No. 7697, Date 2003 can also be seen in the following pages.

T.R.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

EDIRNE REGIONAL CULTURAL AND NATURAL CONSERVATION BOARD

RESOLUTION

22.00.1

Meeting Date-No. 04.07.2003 – 479

Meeting Place

:

EDIRNE

Resolution Date and No.: 04.07.2003 – 7697

As related with the evaluation of the investigation and inspection works that have been implemented again in the Edirne city center in order to determine the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage that Require Conservation” by the specialists of Cultural Heritage and Museums General Directorate; a hearing has been made for the General Directorate specialists that have been conducting the said works, and those works have been reassessed with the participation of the General Directorate investigation team, in accordance with the Board resolution with the date of 24.04.2003 and number of 7581. Upon the hearing, the following decisions are made regarding the Edirne City Center:

1- a) Regarding existing urban protection area limits, it has been determined that it contains many unregistered civil architecture examples other than the constructions that are previously registered, that some of the immovable heritage for which the registration decision have been issued are not displayed on the existing urban protection site maps; and it has been determined that the old urban texture will clearly appear after the new recommendations and registered immovable heritage are implemented on the map; and it has been further determined that redefined urban protection area borders are proper for ensuring the continuity of urban silhouette and texture, by minimizing the bumps and coves and by taking the streets and avenues as basis, preventing parcel partition in consideration of also the statement of “...*the planning on the Saraçlar Avenue consists of attributes that are proper for the said street...*” included in the Conservation Aimed Construction Plan criticism within the resolution issued by the High Council of Real Property Ancient Arts and Monuments with the date of 11.6.1977 and number of 11241.

b) It has been decided that the Archeological protection areas recommended by the General Directorate specialists, should be reassessed by the Edirne Museum Directorate in the light of archeological excavations and surveys to be conducted by the Edirne Museum Directorate, and the prepared documents should be delivered to our Board for inspection.

c) It has been decided that the old urban texture located on a hill which is crowned by the Selimiye Mosque, should be determined as the “**Influence Transition Area**” in accordance with the “**guideline number 420**” as described on the attached maps, regarding its organic structure-silhouette-visualization bond that creates the old urban landscape having Sarayıçi due east, Beyazıt Complex due north, Yeni İmaret Avenue and Karaağaç District due west, along with separate monumental artworks, bridges and ancient roads, integrating with the region that includes the hill that Muradiye Mosque is situated on, the region that entails also the Beylerbeyi Complex through this direction going down through the Palace, which is integrated with the green texture encompassed by the Tunca River and its tributaries.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

EDIRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD

RESOLUTION

-2-

Regarding the “Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage” determined in the Edirne City Center, following decisions have been taken:

- 1.The registration should be **continued for the 259 items civil architecture**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-1,
- 2.The registration should be **initiated for the 132 items of civil architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-2,
- 3.The registration should be **continued for the 164 items of monumental architecture, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and land survey details** under the attached **List-3**,
- 4.The registration should be **initiated for the 14 items of monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-4,
- 5.As the **19 examples for monumental architecture** with their inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-5, **are not found on the locations they are required to be, the request of annulling the registration records, could be assessed upon an investigation to be conducted by a commission that consists of Prof. Dr. İlder BÜYÜKDİĞAN, Conservation Board Vice President Associate Prof. Nevnihal ERDOĞAN, Board Member Asst. Associate Prof. Mustafa ÖZER.**
- 6.The registration should be **continued for the 25 official structure**, with their properly corrected and updated inventory numbers, names, addresses, and cadastral details under the attached List-6, and that have been mentioned in the monumental architecture items list issued under the previous board resolutions.
- 7.The registration should be **continued for the bastions and martyrdoms** in Edirne Merkez and has been properly registered under the resolution issued by our Board, with the date of 20.01.1989 and number of 212.
- 8.The registration should be **continued for the Sarayıçi (Inner Palace) Region**, which has been properly registered by a resolution issued by the Edirne Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board, with the number of 21.03.1997/3822.
- 9.Regarding the architecture items with the inventory numbers on the attached Lists-7/8/9 and that are recommended to be kept on the **1st-3rd-6th** decision, the cadastre errors from the board resolutions previously taken **should be corrected and updated.**

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

[seal and signature]

T.R.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
EDİRNE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD
RESOLUTION

-3-

10. On account of the given decision, **inspections** should be conducted by the Board Directorate over any actions taken for the items determined as “destroyed” or “empty parcel” in the attached List-1 in order to determine whether they have been conducted with the permission of the conservation board or not; and they should be separately **evaluated** by the Conservation Board.

11. “Memorial trees” located in Edirne Merkez, should be **evaluated** within the scope of natural protection areas identification and investigation works, which shall be conducted in accordance with the memorandum issued by the General Directorate with the number of 1293.

12. Regarding the immovable heritage items whose cadastre details are left empty in the lists attached to our resolution, **should be updated** by the Board Directorate,

13. The registered monument structures that are located out of the protection areas, should be arranged by the specialists of Conservation Board Directorate and should be **submitted to our Board**.

[TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL]

Nurlan YOLCAGİDER

DEPUTY DIRECTOR [seal and signature]

RESIDENT

Prof. Dr. İlder BÜYÜKDIĞAN

[signature]

VICE PRESIDENT

Associate Prof. Dr. Nevnihal ERDOĞAN

[signature]

MEMBER

Associate Prof. Dr.
Gülsün UMURTAK

[signature]

MEMBER

Asst. Associate Prof. Dr.
Mustafa ÖZER

[signature]

MEMBER

Fatih Bülent YAREN

[signature]

MEMBER

Sedat KAYA

Edirne Mun. Rep.

[signature]

MEMBER

Halit ÇATALOĞLU

Edirne Foundations
Regional Deputy

Director [signature]

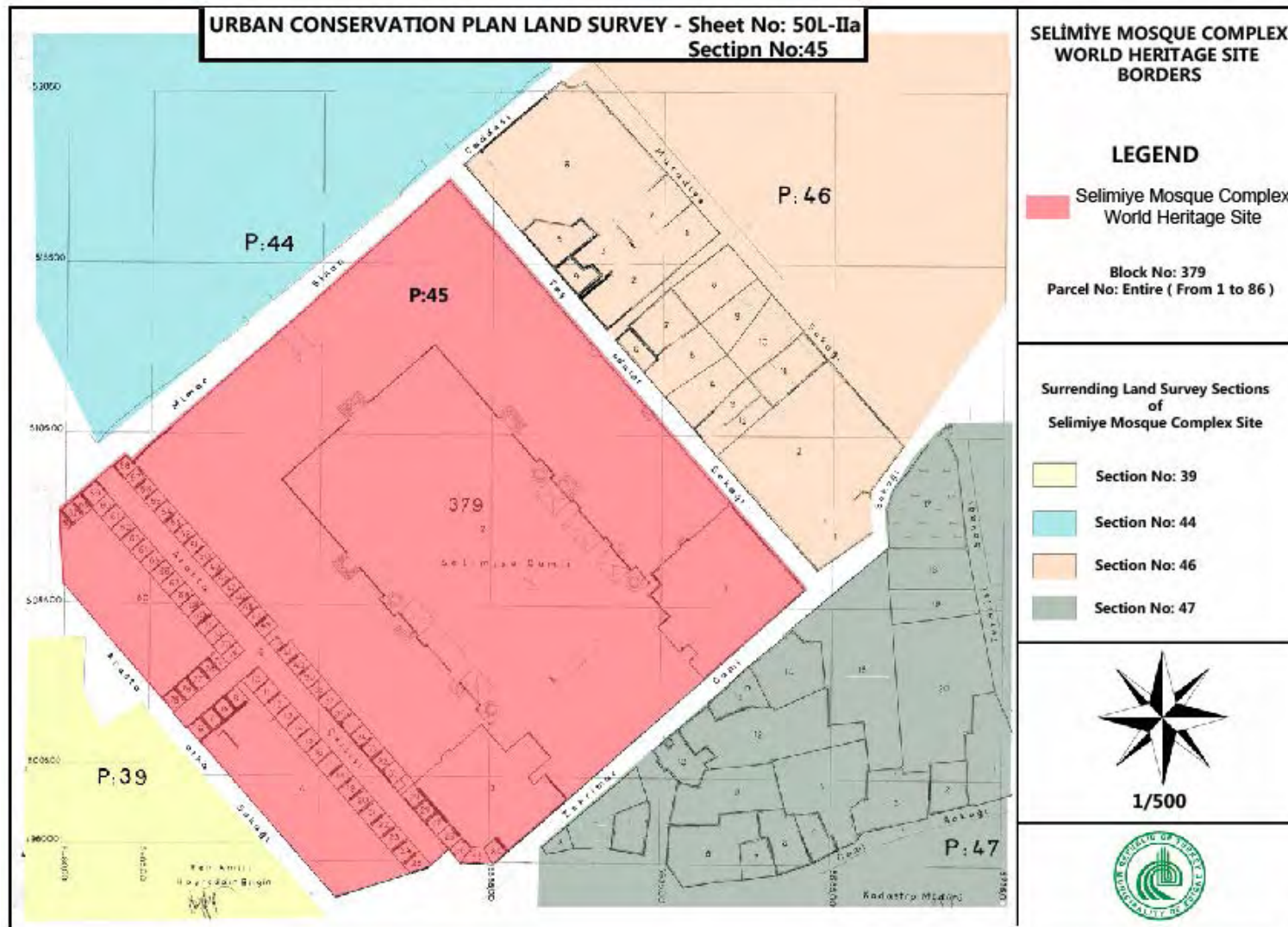
**THE MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE IN EDIRNE CITY CENTRE WHICH
HAVE BEEN ALREADY REGISTERED AND DECIDED TO CONTINUE THEIR
REGISTRATIONS**

List : 3,

Registration No	Name- Type	Addresses	Land Survey Sheet No:	Block No:	Parcel No:
------------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

A1	Selimiye Mosque	Mimar Sinan and Kıyık Street	50L-IIa	379	Entire
A2	...	...	...	...	...
A3	...	...	...	...	...
etc	...	...	...	...	...

4.1. MAP: SELIMIYE MOSQUE COMPLEX WORLD HERITAGE SITE BORDERS



Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



4.1. SCANNED ORIGINAL COPIES OF THE *DECISION*

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

22.00.1

Toplantı Tarihi-No : 04.07.2003-479
Karar Tarihi ve No : 04.07.2003-7697

Toplantı Yeri
EDİRNE

Edirne il Merkezinde Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca yeniden yapılan "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları"nın tespit ve irdeleme çalışmalarının değerlendirilmesi ile ilgili olarak Kurulumuzun 24.04.2003 gün ve 7581 sayılı kararı gereği, Genel Müdürlük tespit ekibinin katılımı ile söz konusu çalışmalar yeniden değerlendirildi, dosyası incelendi, çalışmayı yapan Genel Müdürlük uzmanları dinlendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda,

Edirne İl Merkezinde,

1-a) Mevcut kentsel sit sınırının; daha önceki tescilli yapıların dışında tescilsiz çok sayıda sivil mimarlık örneğinin tespit edilmiş olması; tescil kararı alınmış taşınmazlardan bazılarının da mevcut kentsel sit haritalarında gösterilmemesi, yeni öneriler ve tescilli olan taşınmazların haritaya işlenmesinden sonra eski kent dokusunun net olarak ortaya çıkması ve ayrıca Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 11.6.1977 gün ve 11241 sayılı kararındaki Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı eleştirisinde yer alan "...Saraçlar Caddesi'ndeki planlamanın bu sokağın özelliklerini ortadan kaldıracak nitelikte olduğu..." ibaresi de dikkate alındığında parsel bölünmesine yol açmayacak şekilde cadde ve sokaklar temel alınarak, girinti-çukuntuların en aza indirilerek, kentsel silüet ve doku devamlılığı sağlayacak biçimde yeniden belirlenen kentsel sit sınırının uygun olduğuna,

b) Genel Müdürlük uzmanlarınca önerilen Arkeolojik sit alanlarının Edirne Müzesi Müdürlüğü tarafından yapılan arkeolojik kazılar ve araştırmaların ışığında Edirne Müzesi Müdürlüğünce yeniden incelenmesi ve hazırlanacak belgelerin değerlendirilmek üzere Kurulumuza iletilmesine,

c) Selimiye Camii ile taçlanan bir tepe üzerinde yer alan eski kent dokusunun; doğudaki Muradiye Camiinin yer aldığı tepe ve bu yönde Saray içine doğru inerek Beylerbeyi Külliyesini de içine alan bölge ile birlikte, Tunca Nehri ve kolları ile çevrelenen yeşil doku ile bütünleşerek; doğuda Sarayıçi, kuzeyde Beyazıt Külliyesi, batıda Yeni İmaret Mahallesi ve Karaağaç Mahallesiine doğru yer alan tek tek unit eserler, köprüler ve tarihi yollarla eski kent peyzajını oluşturan organik, silüet ve görsel ilişkisi nedeniyle, ekli haritalarda gösterildiği şekilde "420 sayılı ilke kararı" doğrultusunda "Etkileme Geçiş Alanı" olarak belirlenmesine.

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

-2-

Edirne il Merkezinde tespiti yapılan "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarından;

1-Ekli Liste-1'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen **259 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinin tescilinin devamına,**

2-Ekli Liste-2'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **132 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinin tescil edilmesine,**

3- Ekli Liste-3'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen **164 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin tescilinin devamına,**

4- Ekli Liste-4'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **14 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin tescil edilmesine,**

5- Ekli Liste-5'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi, ve kadastral bilgileri belirtilen **19 adet anıtsal mimarlık örneğinin yerlerinde bulunamamaları nedeniyle tescil kayıtlarının kaldırılması talebinin Koruma Kurulu Başkanı Prof. Dr. İter BÜYÜKDİĞAN, Koruma Kurulu Başkan Yardımcısı Doç. Dr. Nevrihal ERDOĞAN Kurul Üyesi Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mustafa ÖZER'den oluşan komisyon tarafından yerinde yapılacak inceleme sonucunda değerlendirilebileceğine,**

6-Ekli Liste-6'de envanter numarası, adı, adresi ve kadastral bilgileri düzeltilmiş ve güncellenmiş şekliyle belirtilen ve daha önceki kurul kararlarında anıtsal mimarlık örnekleri listesinde adı geçen **25 adet resmi yapının tescilinin devamına,**

7-Edirne Merkezde yer alan ve Kurulumuzun 20.01.1989 gün ve 212 sayılı kararı ile tescilli bulunan **şehitlik ve tabyaların tescilinin devamına,**

8-Edirne Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 21.03.1997/3822 sayılı kararı ile tescilli bulunan **Sarayıcı Bölgesinin tescil kaydının devamına,**

9-Ekli Liste-7 / 8 / 9'da envanter numaraları belirtilen ve 1-3-5-6-7-8-9'da tescilinin devamı önerilen mimarlık örneklerinin daha önce alınmış kurul kararlarından kadastral yanlışlıklarının düzeltilerek güncellenmesine,



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
EDİRNE KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

-3-

10-Ekli Liste-1'de "yıkık" ya da "boş parsel" olarak belirtilmiş olan taşınmazlara yapılan müdahalelerin koruma kurulu izni ile yapıp yapılmadığının Kurul Müdürlüğüne araştırılarak Koruma Kuruluna ayrıca değerlendirilmesine,

11-Edirne Merkez'de bulunan "anıt ağaçların" Genel Müdürlüğün 1293 sayılı genelgesi doğrultusunda yapılacak olan doğal sit tespit ve irdeleme çalışmaları kapsamında değerlendirilmesine,

12-Kararımız eki listelerde kadastral bilgileri boş bırakılan taşınmazların kadastral bilgilerinin Kurul Müdürlüğüne güncelleştirilmesine,

13-Sit alanı dışında yer alan tescilli anıtsal yapıların koruma alanlarının Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanarak Kurulumuza sunulmasına,

Karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR



Nurlan YOLCAGİDER
Müdür V.

BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr. İhter BÜYÜKDİĞAN
(İMZA)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Doç. Dr. Nevrihal ERDOĞAN
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ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr.Mustafa ÖZER
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ÜYE
Fatih Bülent YAREN
(Y.Şehir Plancısı)
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Sedat KAYA
Edirne Bel.Tems.
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Halit ÇATALOĞLU
Edirne Vak. Böl.Md.V.
(İMZA)



**EDİRNE İLİ, MERKEZ, ÖNCEDEN TESCİLLİ OLAN VE
TESCİLİNİN DEVAMI ÖNERİLEN
ANITSAL MİMARLIK ÖRNEKLERİ**

Liste : 3

Env. no	Adı-Türü	Adres	Pafta	Ada	Parsel
A1	Selimiye Camii	Mimar Sinan ve Kıyık Cad.	50L-IIa	379	tümü
A2	Merzifonlu Koca Mustafa Paşa Çeşmesi	Mimar Sinan Cad. Hastane Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	261	4
A3	Kirazlı (Sabahattin Paşa) Camii	Hastane Sok. Sabahattin Paşa Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	265	1
A4	Sultan Selim Saray Hamamı	Mimar Sinan Cad. Taş Odalar Sok.	50L-IIa	381	6
A5	Çeşme	Paşa Köylü Sok. No:--	50L-IIa	693	2
A6	Atik Ali Paşa Camii	Atik Ali Paşa ve Hatip Sok. köşesi	50L-IIa	383	1
A7	Hatip Çeşmesi	Hatip Sok.	50L-IIa	383	15
A8	Sarı Selim Camii duvarındaki çeşme	Hatip Sok.	50L-IIa	384	2
A9	Sofu Beyazıt (Sarı Selim) Camii	Mimar Sinan Cad.	50L-IIa	384	2
A10	Sarı Selim Camii Çeşmesi	Mimar Sinan Cad.	50L-IIa	384	18
A11	Yeniçeriler Hamamı	Hamam Sok.	50L-IIa	367	2
A12	Çeşme(yeniçeriler hamamı)	Hamam Sok.	51L-IIId	367	1
A13	Muradiye Camii, Hazire ve Çeşmesi	Muradiye Mescid Sok.	51L-IIId	319	10'dan 15'e
A14	Tavanlı Çeşme	Mimar Sinan Cad.	51L-IIId	302	26
A17	Tirit Baba Çeşmesi	Tirit Baba Sok. köşesi	51L-IIId	323	9
A18	Hacer Hanım Çeşmesi	Arnavut Bayırı Sok. No:23 yanı	50L-IIa	712	30
A19	Çeşme	Orta Bayır Cad.	50L-IIa	365	11
A20	Nimet Hanım Çeşmesi	Arnavut Bayırı Sok. No:10 yanı	50L-IIa	365	22
A21	Fan Fan Çeşme Fan Fan Baba Mezarı	Büyük Fırın Sok. Fan Fan Çeşme Bayırı Sok.köşesi	50L-IIa	351 363	1 1
A22	Kız Türbesi	Kız Türbe Sok. Noktacı Camii Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	337	2
A23	Bulgar Kilisesi	Tavukçu Sok.	50L-IIb	338	29
A24	Karacaahmet Çeşmesi	Koruğaç Sok. Karacaahmet Camii Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	339	4
A25	Acı Çeşme	Acı Çeşme Sok. Acı Türbe Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	342 ada kuzeyi, 343 ada güneyi	-
A26	Kıyak Baba Mezarı	Kıyak Cad.	50L-IIb	153	10 par. önü
A27	Molla Mustafa Paşa Camisi	Kıyak Cad. Küçük Zincirlikuyu Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	151	2
A28	Atlar Çeşmesi	Küçük Zincirlikuyu Sok. Atlar Çeşme Sok. köşesi	50L-IIb	446	35
A29	Çatalca Camii	Çatalca Camii Sok.	50L-IIb	715	12

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011



SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



4. Consider changing the name of the property to ‘The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne’ in order to better express the unified and harmonious nature of the property;

Decision about this request was made with the thoughts of Edirne Municipality and the members of Area Management Boards of Selimiye Mosque Complex and the assent of Ministry of Culture and Tourism as a State Party.

In the consensus of State Party the followings were pointed;

- 1 It is seen that generally World Heritage Nominated Property is named as “Selimiye and/or Selimiye Mosque”, “Edirne Selimiye Mosque” “Selimiye Mosque – Edirne” or “Selimiye Complex” in the publications of scientific, artistic and touristic publications which are prepared by Turkish or foreign authors.
- 2 Nominated Property is being called as “Selimiye Mosque - Selimiye Camii” by the people of Edirne.
- 3 In the national level, Nominated Property is known as “Selimiye Mosque – Selimiye Camii” or “Edirne Selimiye Mosque – Edirne Selimiye Camii” by people.

There are some different samples about the name of Nominated Property:

Name of the Property		Details of Author and Publication
in Turkish	Selimiye and/or Selimiye Camii	Doğan Kuban, (1997), ‘Sinan’ın Sanatı ve Selimiye’ Tarih Vakfı, İstanbul
		Erhan Karaesmen, (2008), ‘Sinan Teması Üzerine Çeşitlemeler’, TMMOB İnşaat Mühendisleri Odası, Ankara
in English	Selimiye Mosque, Edirne	Reha Günay, (2005), ‘Mimar Sinan’ YKY, İstanbul.
		Engin Özendes, (1999), ‘Osmanlı’nın İkinci Başkenti Edirne’, YEM, İstanbul
	Edirne Selimiye Mosque	Jale Nejdert Erzen, (2005), ‘Mimar Sinan, Estetik Bir Analiz’ Şevki Vanlı Mimarlık Vakfı Yayınları, Ankara
	The Selimiye Complex	Gülru Necipoğlu, (2005), ‘The Age of Sinan, Architectural Culture in the Ottoman Empire’, Reaktion Book, London
	Selimiye Complex, Edirne	Ann Pierpoint, (2007), ‘Sinan Diaryz, A Walking Tour of Mimar Sinan’s Monuments’ Çitlembik/Nettleberry Publications, İstanbul
Ernts Egli, (1976), ‘Sinan, der Baumeister Osmanischer Glanzzeit’, Eugen Rentsch Verlag		

When the points mentioned above considered, it is seen that in general using, “Selimiye” comes in the forefront in the name of the Nominated Property.

By evaluating together of this reasons and suggestion of ICOMOS, State Party approves that the name which has a primary importance in the perception and promotion of World Heritage Nominated Property, will be used as;

In Turkish ‘‘Selimiye Camii ve K llyesi, Edirne’’

In English “Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne”

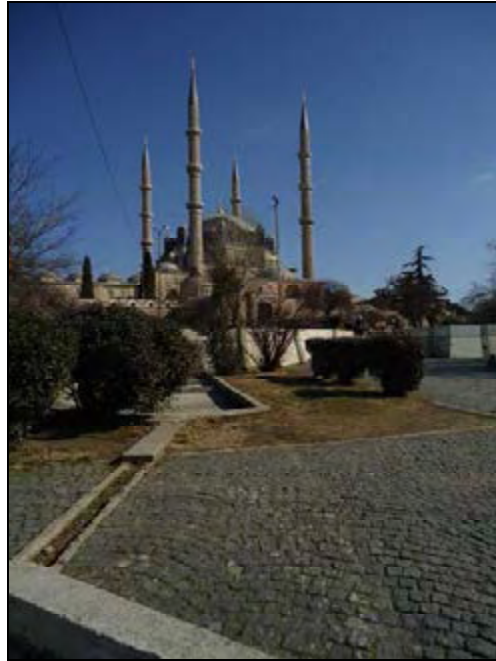
in all documents and works within the scope of UNESCO World Heritage List.

5. Provide information on the master plan of Edirne in relation to the treatment of the large adjacent green area immediately south-west in the buffer zone, which is currently subject to design proposals, and the relocation of car parking lots adjacent to the property because of their adverse impact on the significance of the Mosque Complex.

Urban Area on the South – West of Selimiye Mosque Complex

The main master plan is the Urban Conservation Plan which is evolving all historical core of Edirne city¹. Mosque and its vicinity lie within the Edirne Urban Conversation Site. In this plan, the area which is on the South-west of Complex is described as “Park” (Public Park).

This area was designed with the result of a winner project of a national design competition in 1964-65. In the stated project “Water” used as the main design element. Elevation (topographic level) difference in the area was designed in the shape of water jumps. The water jumps were built as concrete. And the water was flowing on these water jumps and between the floras in the area. This water line by starting from the front of Arasta used to reach to the street next to the Old Mosque. In following years, water lines were separated and retrograded with pedestrian access, latterly formed in the park. After 1980, the water lines of the project became unusable. Nowadays only concrete water jumps are still visible from this project implementation.



Pictures, showing the present state of the ‘park’ area

¹ Urban Conservation Plan was sent to UNESCO World Heritage Centre with the Selimiye Mosque Complex Nomination Dossier as an “Annex 5D-2”.The digital copy of the same document also attached in this document as an **Appendix 2**.



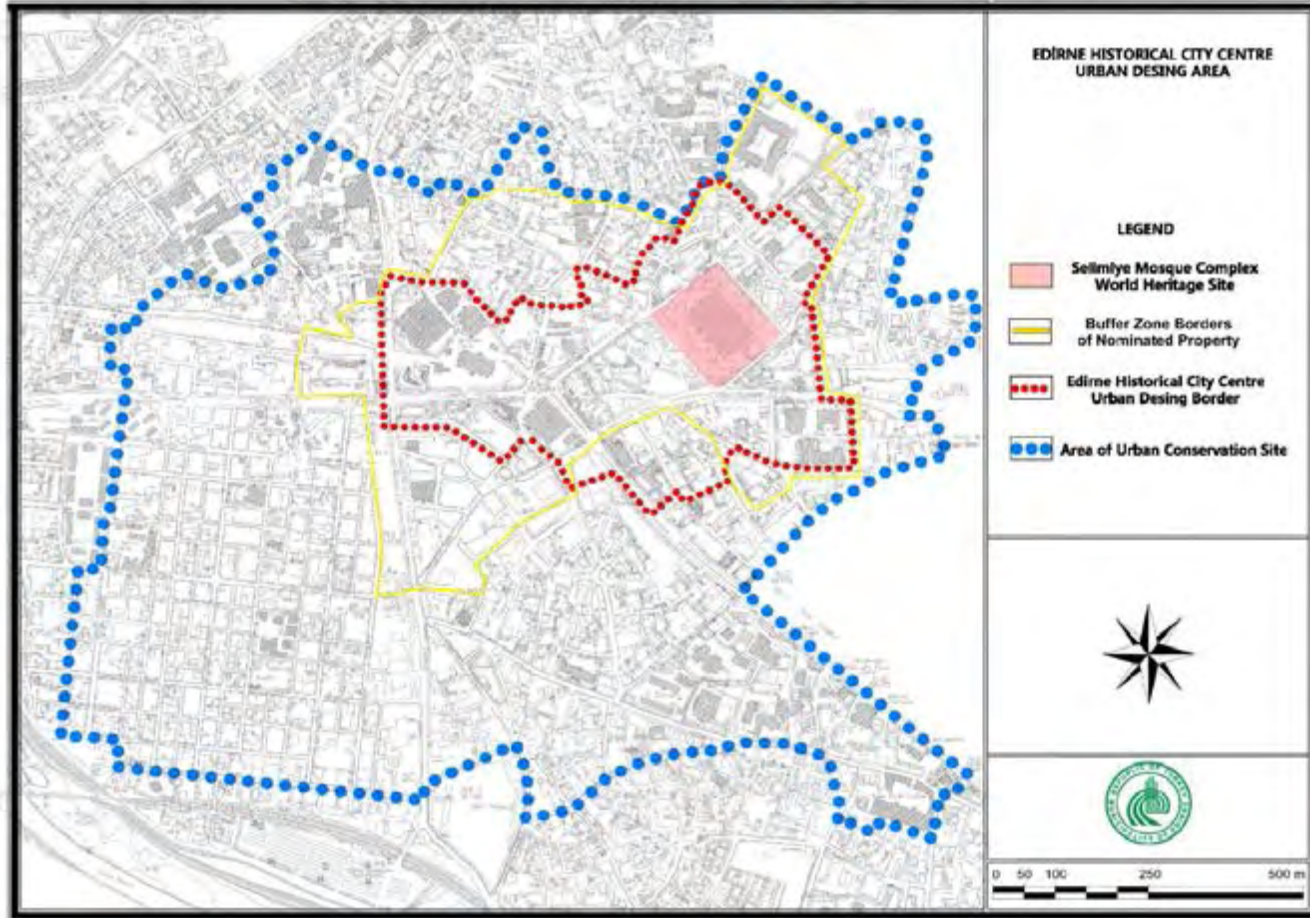
This urban park zone has a major important for human perception of Selimiye Complex. In 2010 to strength the perception of Selimiye from the urban park area, it is decided to re-design.

But this re-design decision was not made for only the park area. The planned urban design project Area includes almost the whole buffer zone of Selimiye Complex. Moreover some points it goes out of buffer zone. Due to the park area, which is on the south-west side of Selimiye Mosque, has major importance for human perception of the Complex, it is decided to design the area as a first part of the greater urban design project. It is being planned to fulfil the whole-greater project in 5+ years time, step by step.

Edirne Municipality is in charge of all kinds of activity which compose the first step of the design project about this park area. In summer 2010 Municipality organised a national competition to choose the project owner of the urban design project. Representatives of different institutions and well-known architects of Turkey came together with the team of the project contractor many times about the project. Lastly in 17 December 2010, the team came together with the experts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the members of the Competition Jury, representatives of Edirne Municipality and representatives of Cultural-Natural Conservation Regional Board of Edirne and Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations.

Early 2011, geo-radar and archaeological drilling were made in the area. For the project owner to make the guidelines of the Project, geo-radar images and archaeological drilling results are expected to be received. In general it is planning that the design of the project will have become a clear by the end of 2011.





Map: Urban Design Project Area and Buffer Zone

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque
Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE PARK AREAS

Below are the explanations of the park in the South West of Selimiye included in the Urban Conservation Plan:

General Terms (Urban Conservation Plan Notes)

6. For the protection of the underground or surface historical and cultural values together, in the parcels where there are a work or works, existing or ruined, belonging to the upper culture which live on those having historical significance, no excavations shall be approved except for restitution and restoration for protection purposes. To attain scientific data, only scientific technological methods shall be used.
8. In the parcels inside the city wall protection borders around Selimiye, in Saraçlar and Kaleiçi, applications shall be conducted according to the decision of Edirne Region Conservation Council.

Parks and Resting Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes Chapter: C-5-1.)

- * These are the areas that serve the green plant flora and resting needs of the inhabitants of the city. If no parking area is stated in the zoning plan, there shall be no structures other than kiosks, pools, pergolas, open tea houses, cafeterias, facilities for daily visit, toilet, guard box provided that temporary, removable materials having no foundation are used.
- * For the arrangements to be made; landscape arrangements and plant, tree species and city furniture identified with Edirne, according to the subjects stated in urban design guides shall be used.
- * In the parking areas, units for daily visit such as kiosks, cafeterias, tea houses, can be made only with the urban design projects approved by KVTVK Edirne Region Council. It is required that these buildings are without basements and made with the light, removable materials. One floor buildings with E=0.05 and H=4.50m which don't exceed 40m² ground can be approved for construction.
- * The existing commercial functions in the parking areas shall go on to be used.



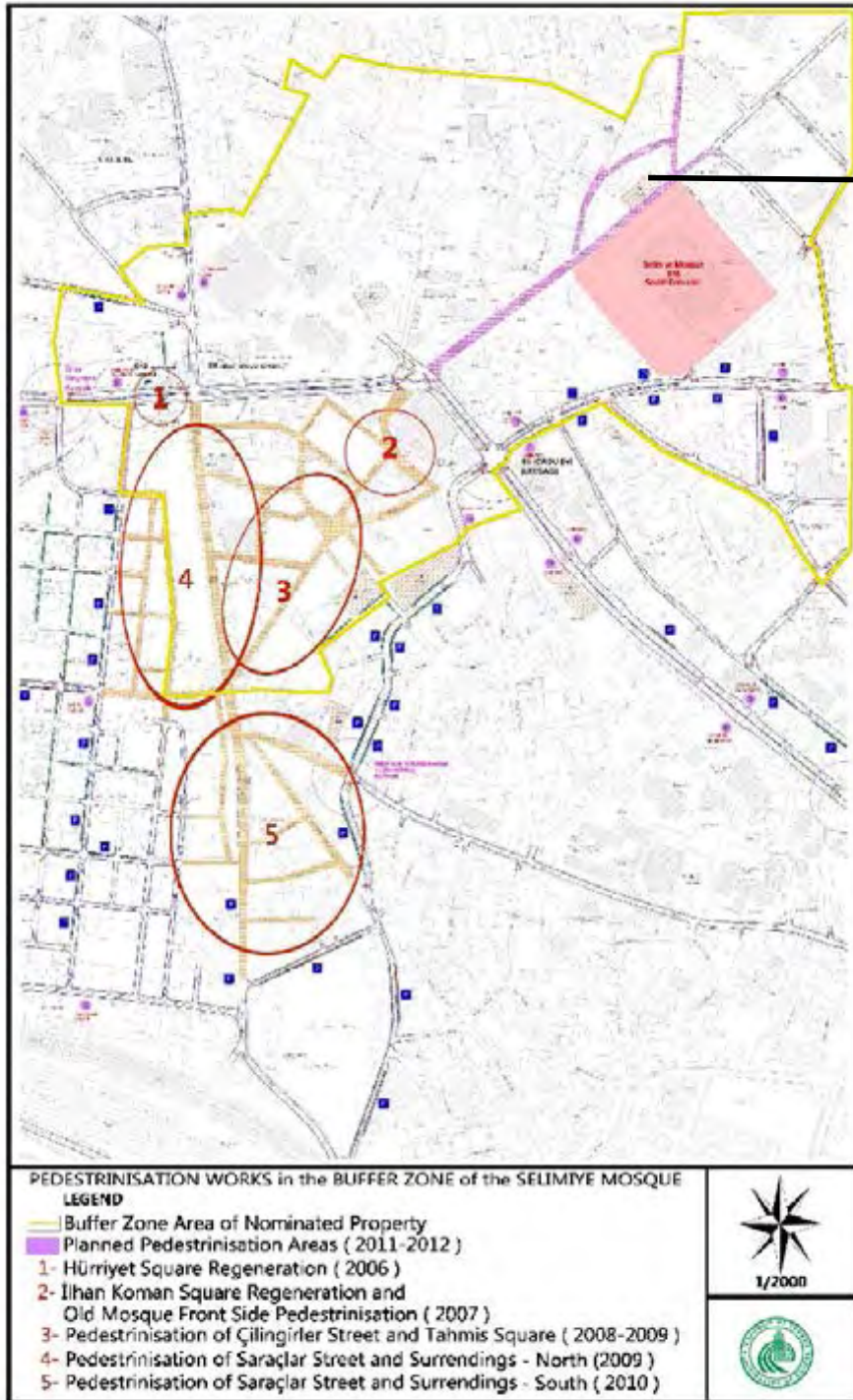
Car Parking Area

The car parking area right in front of the main gate of Selimiye Külliye renders service to the vehicles of tourist groups visiting the Complex. Edirne Municipality is responsible for every action and decision taken for the car parking area. This car parking is also in the boundaries of Urban Design Project, as the south-west park area of the Selimiye Mosque Complex.

Within the frame of the new design project, pedestrianisation of the roads along the border of the outer court of the complex has been planned. As the executer of all the pedestrianisation works in the city, Directorate of Transportation Services of Edirne Municipality is planning to complete the works around Selimiye by 2013. (*See Map: Pedestrianization Areas in Edirne Historical City Center*)

After the pedestrianisation, the current parking area will be rearranged as a public park. The visitors will get off their vehicles on the corner of the park in the South West and they will get to the complex by passing through this public park. The vehicles dropping off the visitors will be parked at the car park near the Buffer Zone. (*See Map: Car parking areas in and around Edirne Historical City Center*)

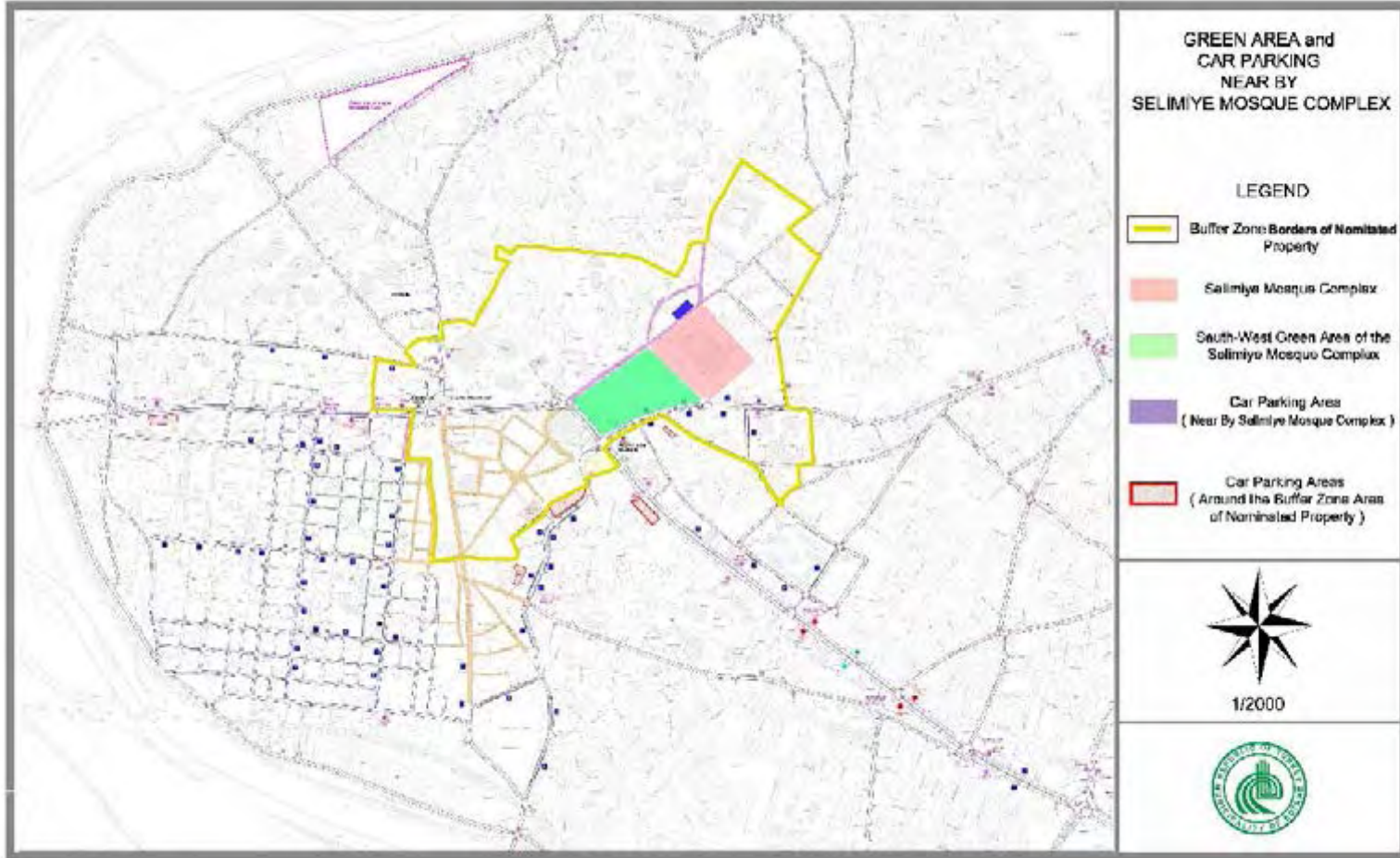




The car parking area on front of the Selimiye Mosque Complex

Map: Pedestrianization Areas in Edirne Historical City Center





Map: Car parking areas in and around Edirne Historical City Center

Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Social Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011

SELİMİYE MOSQUE SOCIAL COMPLEX



CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE CAR PARKING AREAS

Below are the explanations in the Urban Conservation Plan related to the car parking areas,

Open Car Park Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-8-1.)

- * In the open car park areas, structures which do not exceed 6 m² size and 3,50 m height can be built to be used as toilet, guard box, provided that the surrounding is planted with trees, and noise decreasing plantation shall be applied between residential areas and those and that there are no washing and greasing functions.

CHAPTERS IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION PLAN NOTES RELATED TO THE CURRENT SITUATION OF BOTH; PUBLIC PARKS and CAR PARKING AREAS

Special Project Areas: Urban Design Project Areas (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-9.)

5. In the urban design projects, the heights stated in the plan shall be decreased by taking points like KVTV inventory, neighbors of the 1st protection areas and monumental work, neighboring of ancient works and the properties such as natural environment, visual sphere of influence, canopy level etc. into consideration.
6. In the urban design projects made for 1st phase protection areas, street silhouettes with scales which include the 3rd dimension on the whole area and on which measurements can be done shall be prepared. Urban design projects shall include the details on region, street, block, parcel and structure according to the terms stated in the urban design guides.
7. In the urban design projects, city furniture stated in the urban design guides shall be used, the landscape quality shall be enriched with the tree species identified with Edirne by protecting the existing green texture. Urban design projects shall include detailed projects such as parcel interior garden usage, street-structure relationship, façade and silhouette properties, architectural element and city furniture elements etc.
8. According to Urban Design Areas KVTV inventory, the parcels to be made demolished registered structure evivifications and their close environment can be expanded by adding areas such as protected block, street, face or the visual sphere of influence of regions where monumental works and ancient works are dense etc. but they can not be narrowed. The urban design project areas which should be approved by Edirne Municipality and Edirne KVTVKK shall be prepared in a way that their dimensions can cover minimum street scales and all parcels facing the street.
9. In the streets in areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road levels shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.

10. There shall not be any changes in the functions of the existing structures inside the urban design areas and blocks, but in new structuring (new structures made after demolishing), urban design decisions shall be followed.

1st Phase Protection Regions -Monumental Works and Environments- (Urban Conservation Plan Notes, Chapter C-9-1.)

1. In the 1st phase protection regions in the monumental work scale, urban design projects shall be made at least with the scale of streets which face the monumental work from all directions.
 - * Monumental works shall be cleared off the extensions which are not worth to be protected, traditional road texture shall be kept and no new streets except for pedestrian ways shall be opened and new pedestrian routes that connect the protection regions together shall be opened. In the streets in areas where monumental works and civil architecture examples are dense, road elevations shall be brought to the original level as much as possible.
2. The applications on the parcels which are empty or have no ancient works shall be done according to the typological properties in the protection region, provided that the heights determined for the parcels in the visual and topographic influence sphere of monumental works will no exceed the original canopy height of the monumental work and that they don't damage the view of the work. In the urban design projects with minimum street scale, the protection of civil architecture examples surrounding the monumental works of the region, places identified with the historical events and persons shall be observed.



SELİMİYE MOSQUE AND SOCIAL COMPLEX - EDİRNE



**OTTOMAN CLASSICAL PERIOD
MOSQUES**

ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM

**Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye
Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011**

Pre - Ottoman Period
(The Late Seljuk Period)
MOSQUES

1

Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque



Image 1: Sivas Ulu (Great) Mosque (...)



Image 2: Sivas Ulu Mosque Interior Space

2

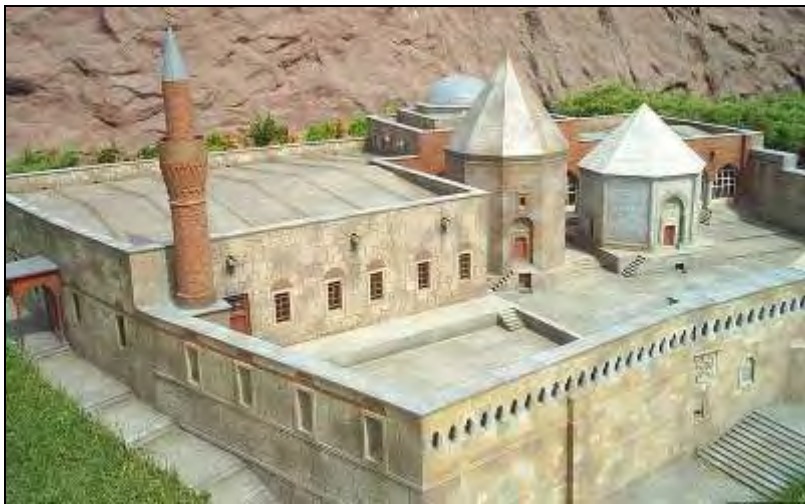
Konya Alaaddin Mosque

Image 3: Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 4: Konya Alaaddin Mosque Interior Space

3

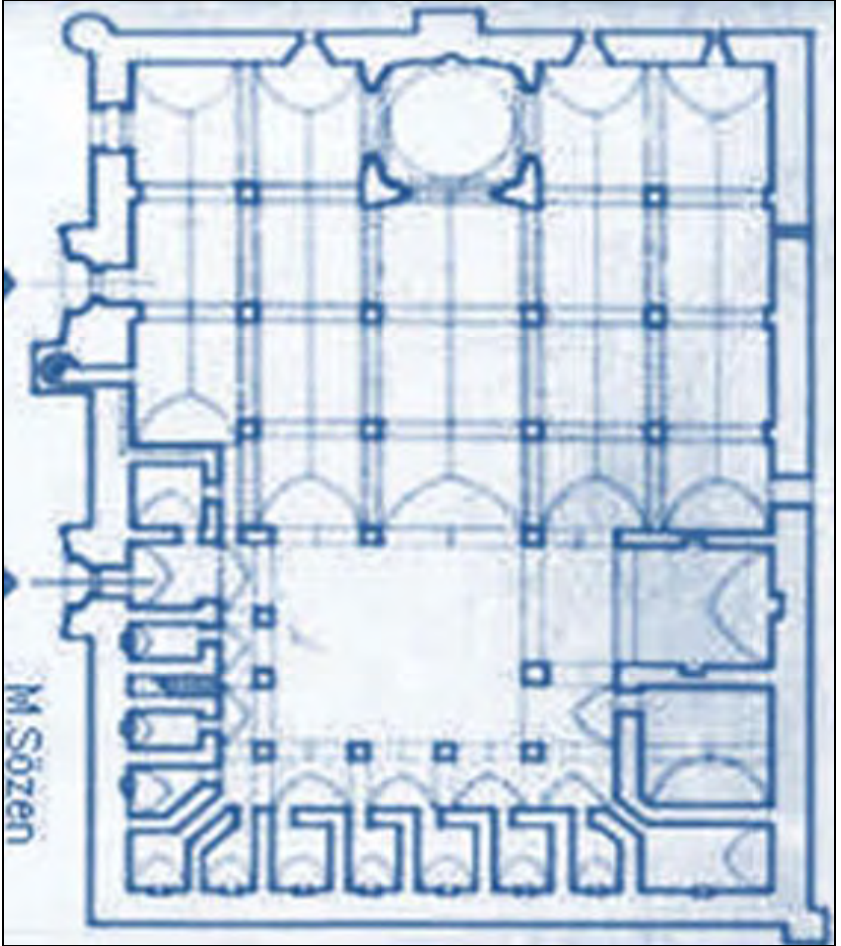
Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque

Figure 1: *Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Plan (Metin Sönmez)*



Image 5: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque



Image 6: Kayseri Hacı Kılıç Mosque Interior Space

**Early Ottoman Period
MOSQUES**

4

İzник Hacı Özbek Mosque

Image. 7: İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque (....)

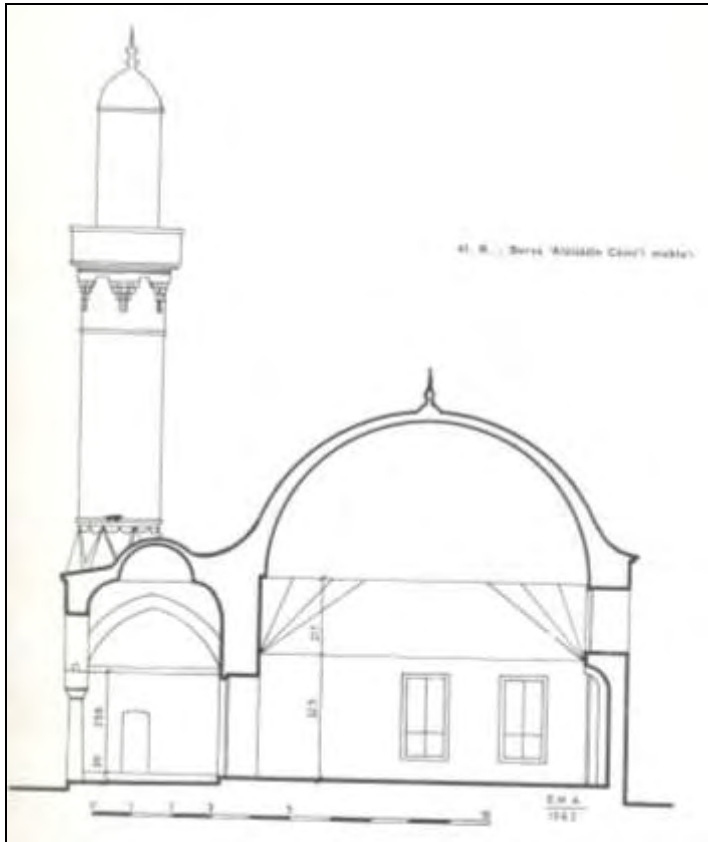
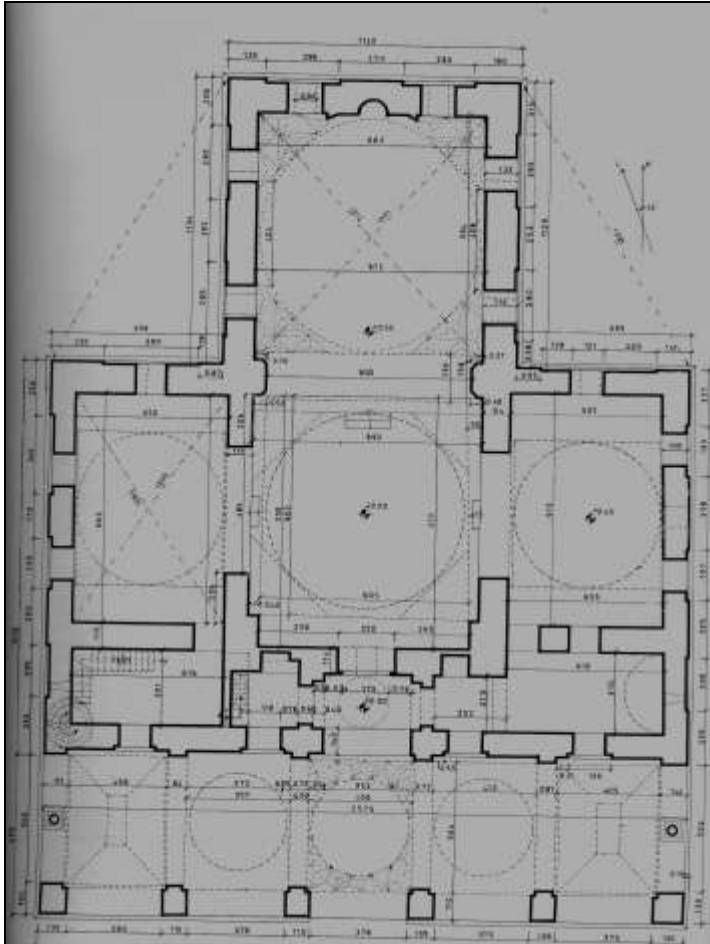


Figure 2: Bursa Alaaddin Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

6
Bursa Orhan Mosque



Plan 2: Bursa Orhan Mosque (Ayverdi)

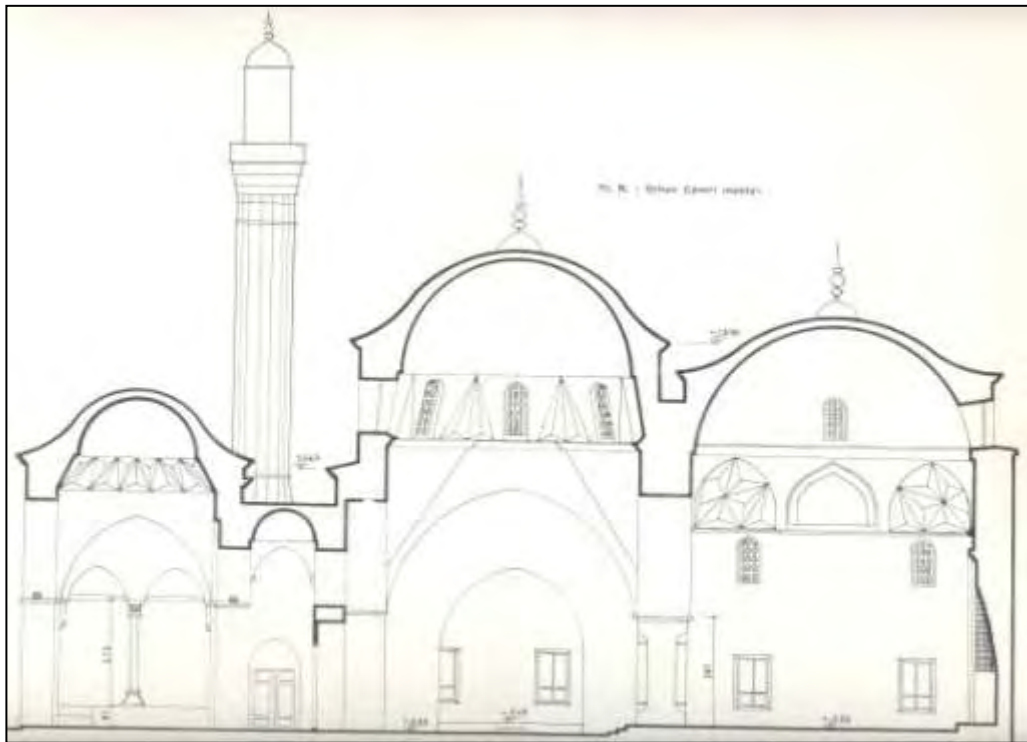
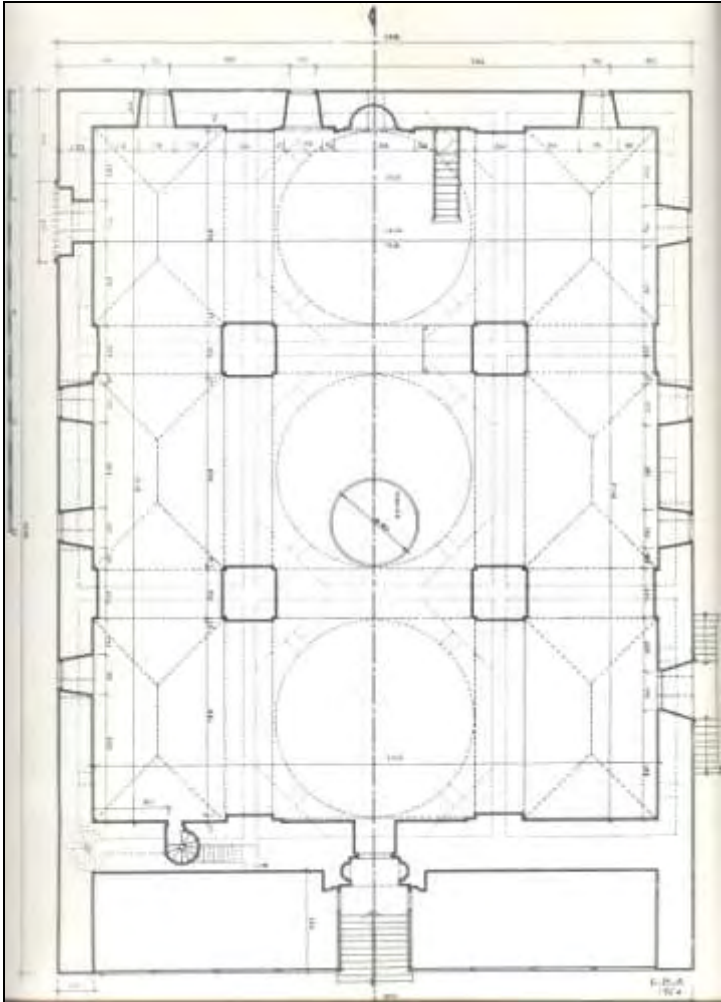


Figure 3: Bursa Orhan Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 8: Bursa Orhan Mosque- view from northern side

7

Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque

Plan 3: Filibe (Polovdiv) Hüdavendigâr Mosque (Ayverdi)

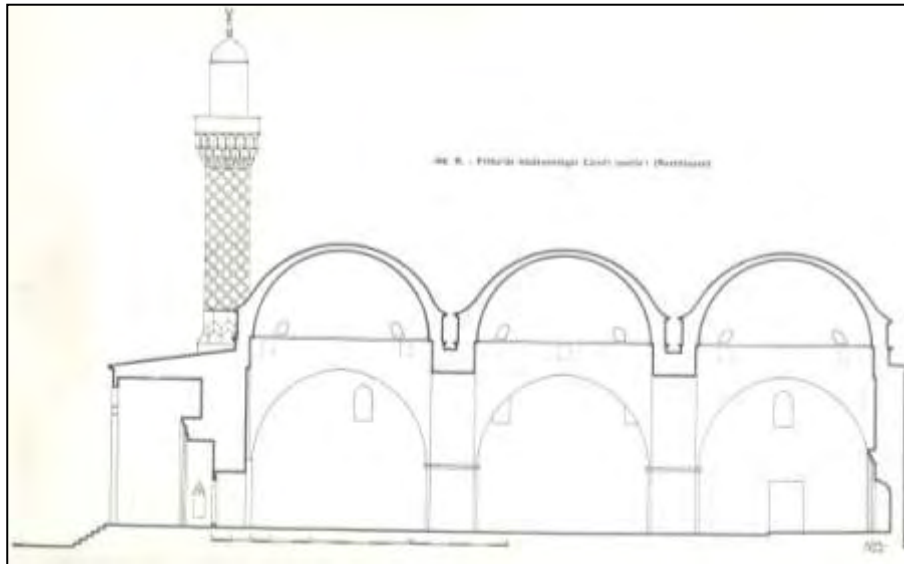
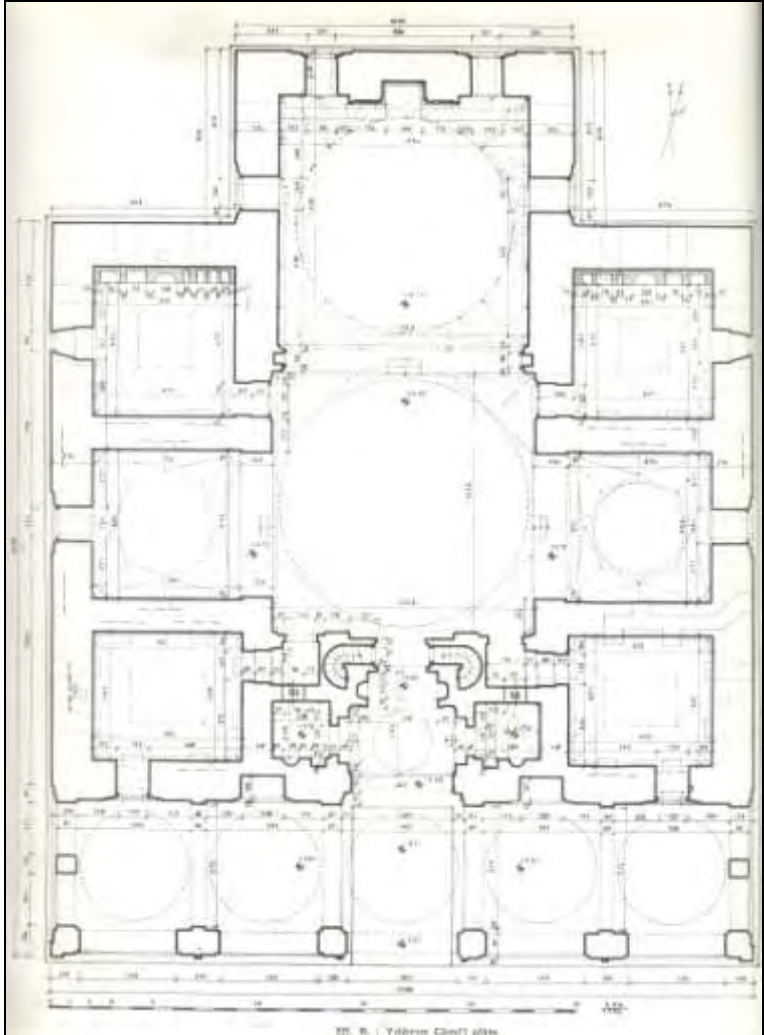
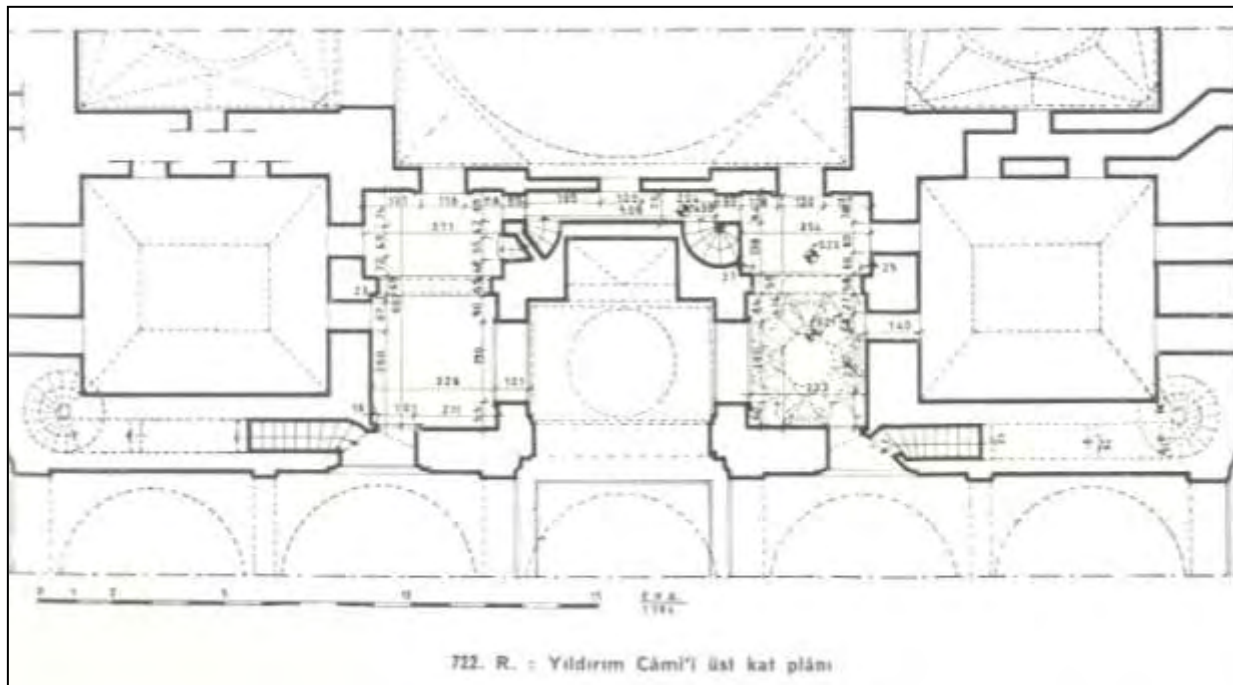


Figure 4: Filibe Hüdavendigar Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

8

Bursa Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 4: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque - Floor (Ayverdi)



Plan 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Upper Floor (Ayverdi)

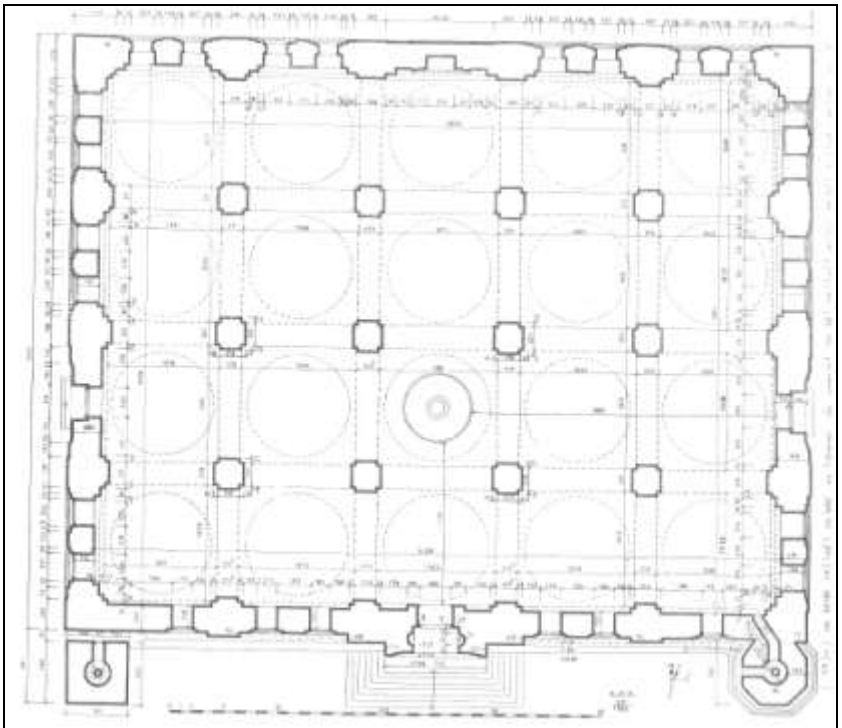


Figure 5: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



Image 9: Bursa Yıldırım Mosque (by Dick Osseman)

9

Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque

Plan 6: Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque (Ayverdi)

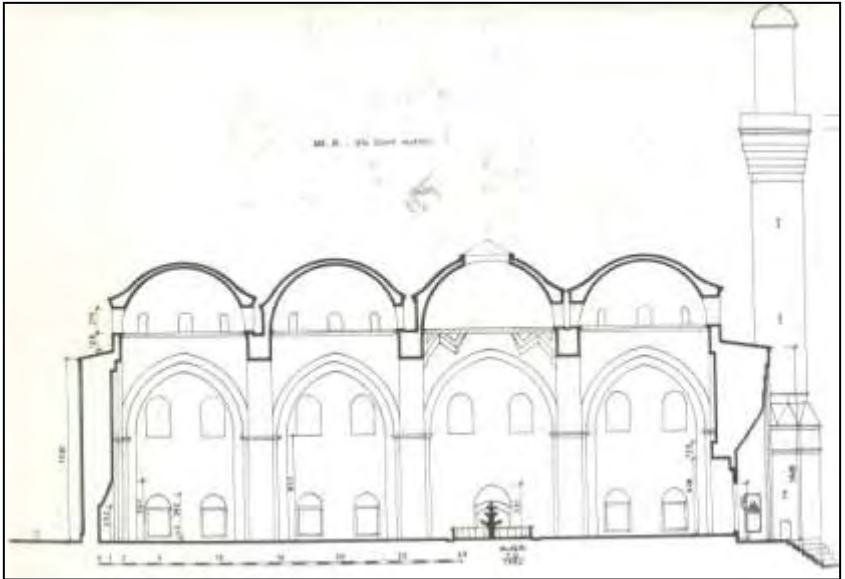
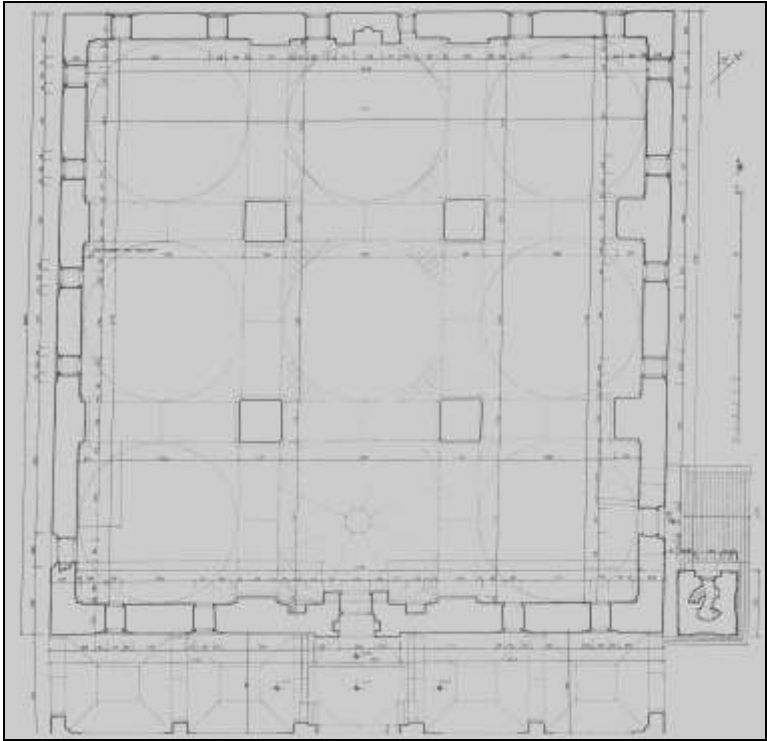


Figure 6: Bursa Ulu Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)

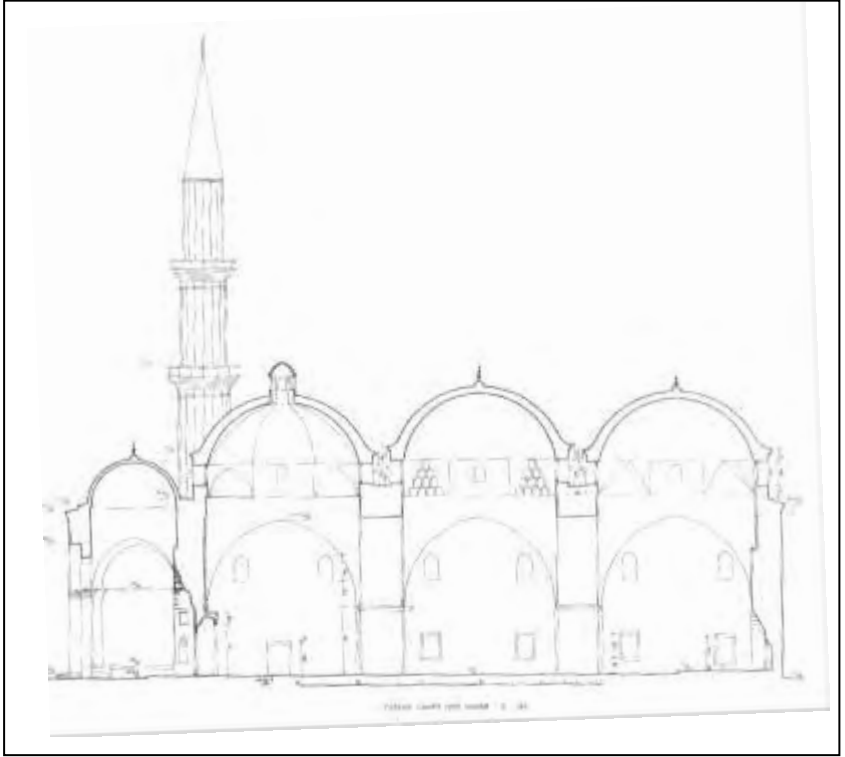


Image 10: Bursa Ulu Mosque

10
Edirne Eski Mosque



Plan7: Edirne Eski (Old) Mosque (Ayverdi)



Figures 7: Edirne Eski Mosque Cross Section



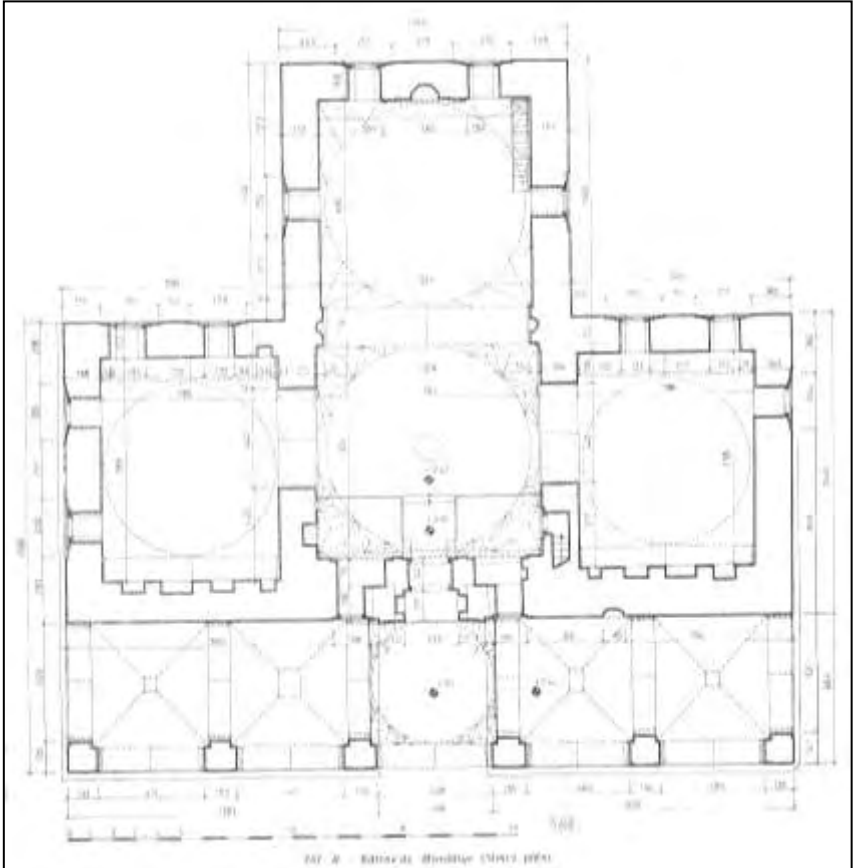
Image 11: Edirne Eski Mosque

11
Bursa Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 8: Bursa Yeşil Mosque and Complex (Kuban)

12
Edirne Muradiye Mosque



Plan 9: Edirne Muradiye Mosque (Ayverdi)

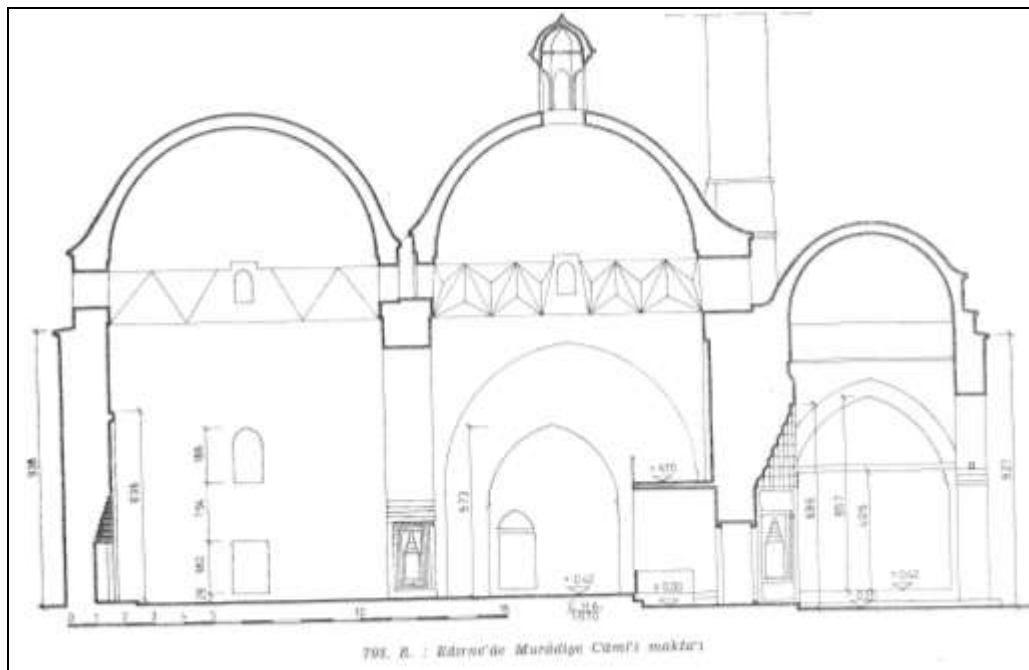
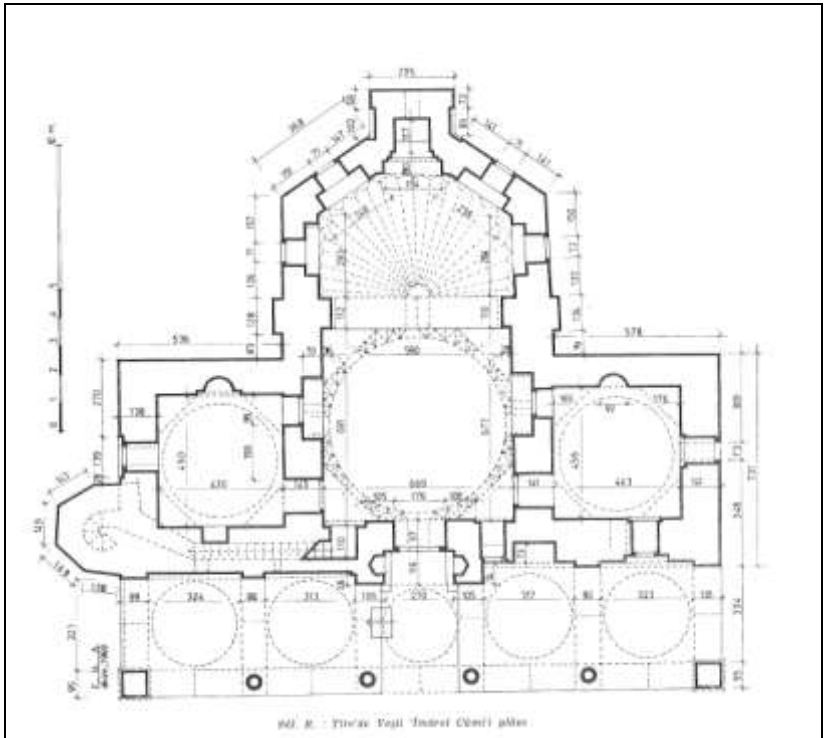


Figure 8: Edirne Muradiye Mosque Cross Section



Image 12: Edirne Muradiye Mosque

13
Tire Yeşil (Green) Mosque



Plan 10: Tire Yeşil Mosque

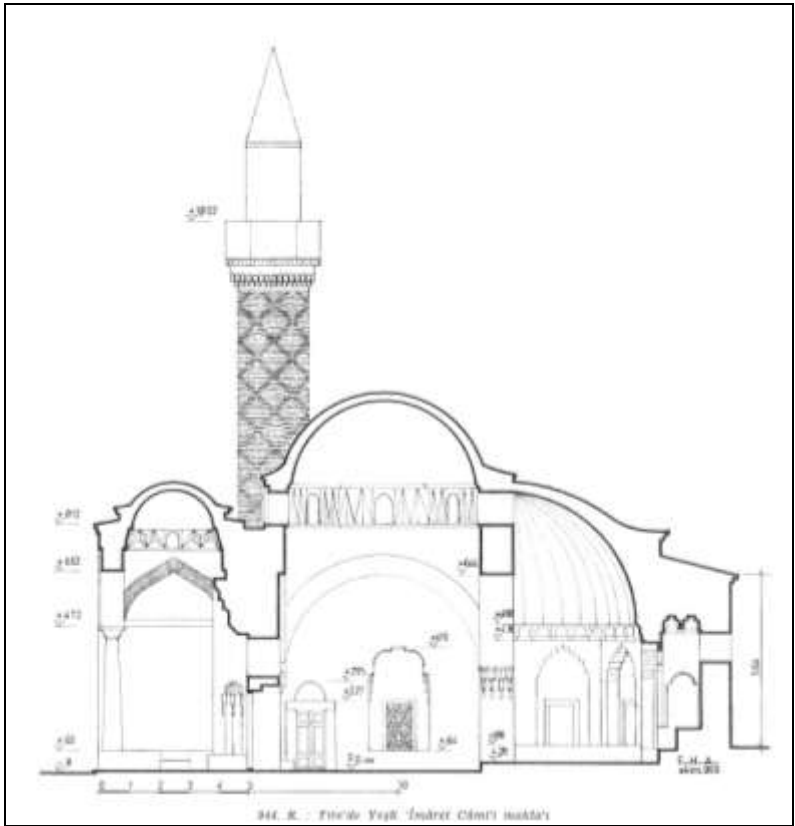
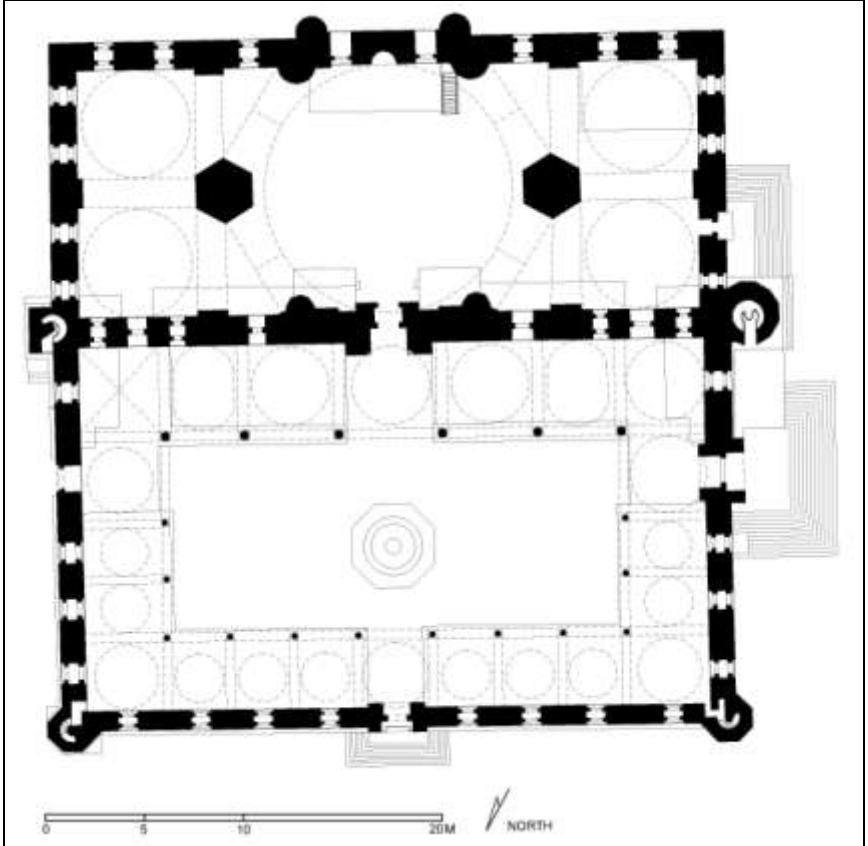


Figure 9: Tire Yeşil Mosque Cross Section

**Transition Period
MOSQUES**

14
Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque



Plan 11: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque

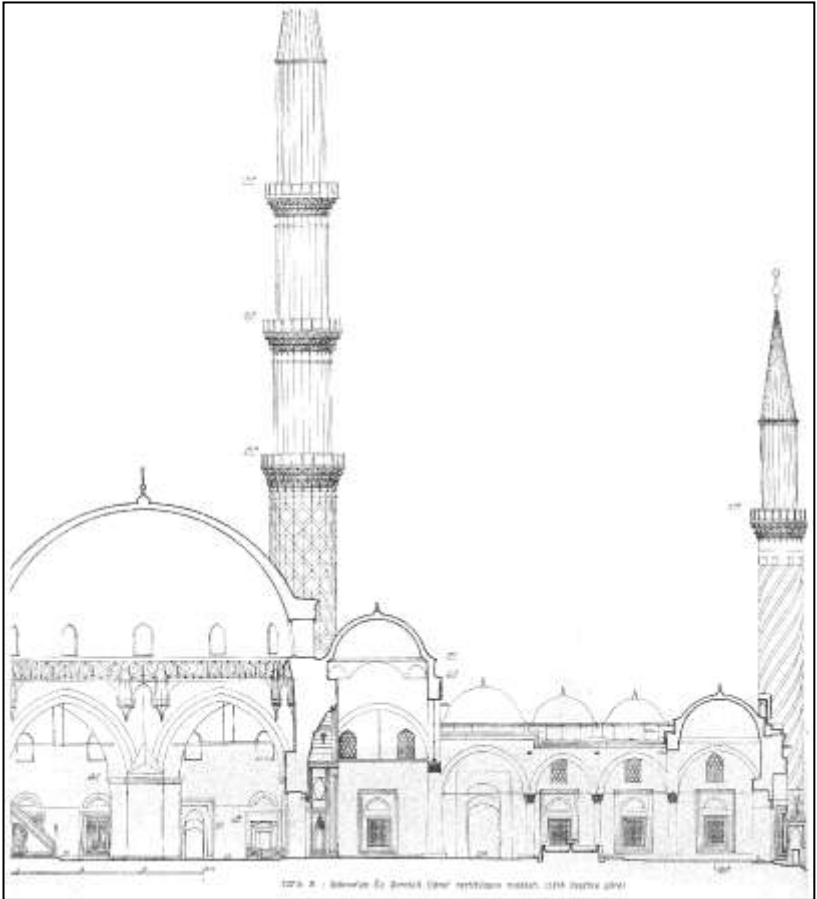
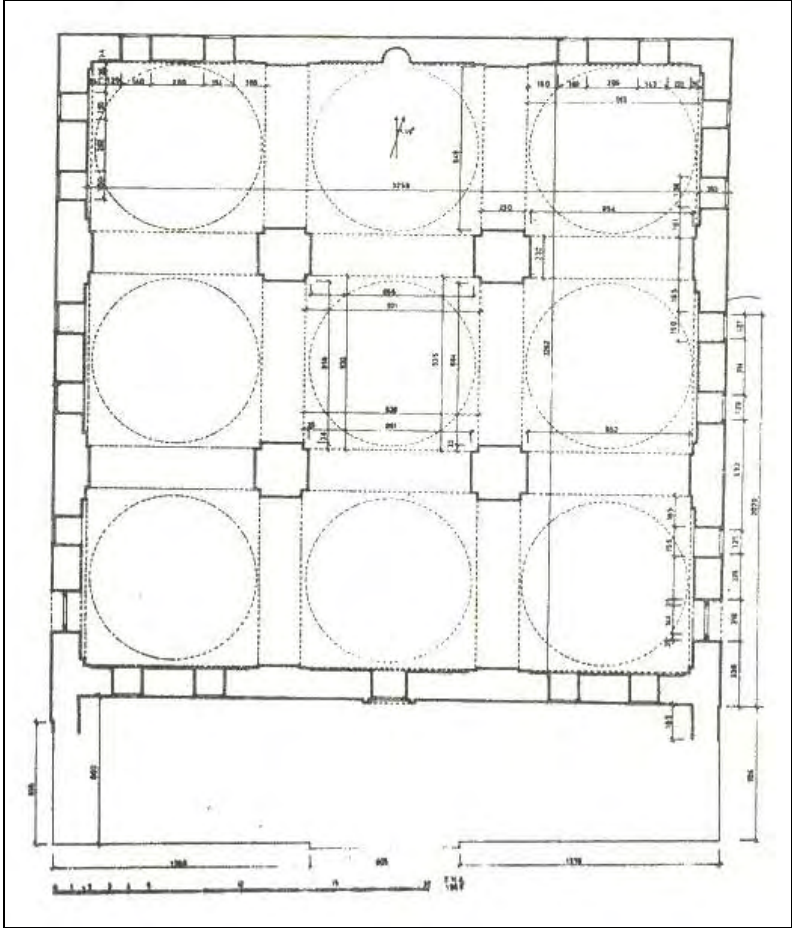


Figure 10: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque Cross Section (Ayverdi)



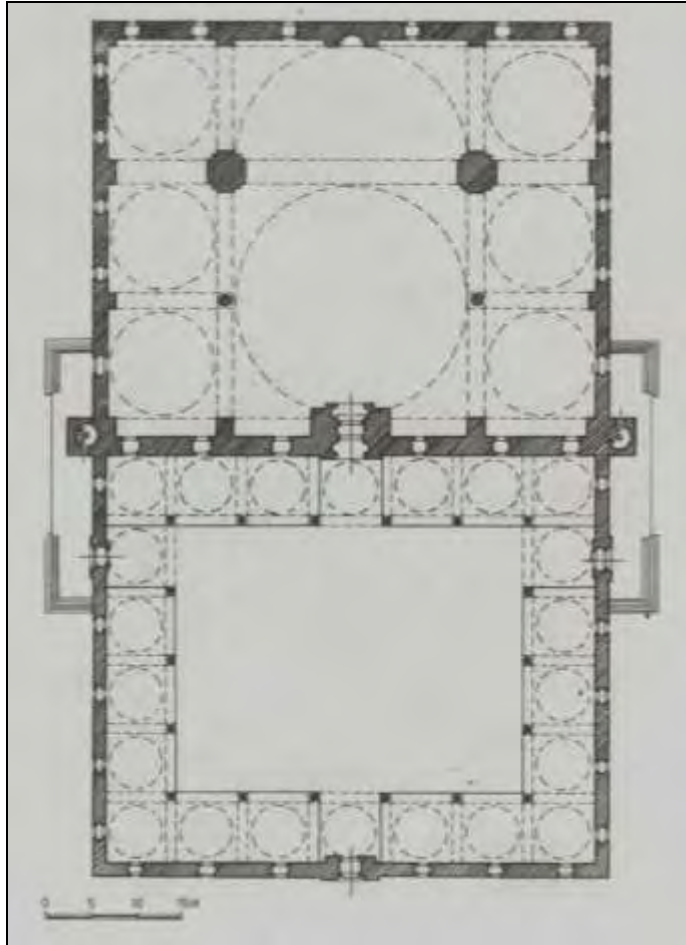
Image 13: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque exterior view from north-west, showing domes and minarets

15

Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque*Plan 12: Sofya (Sofia) Mahmud Paşa Mosque (Ayverdi)*

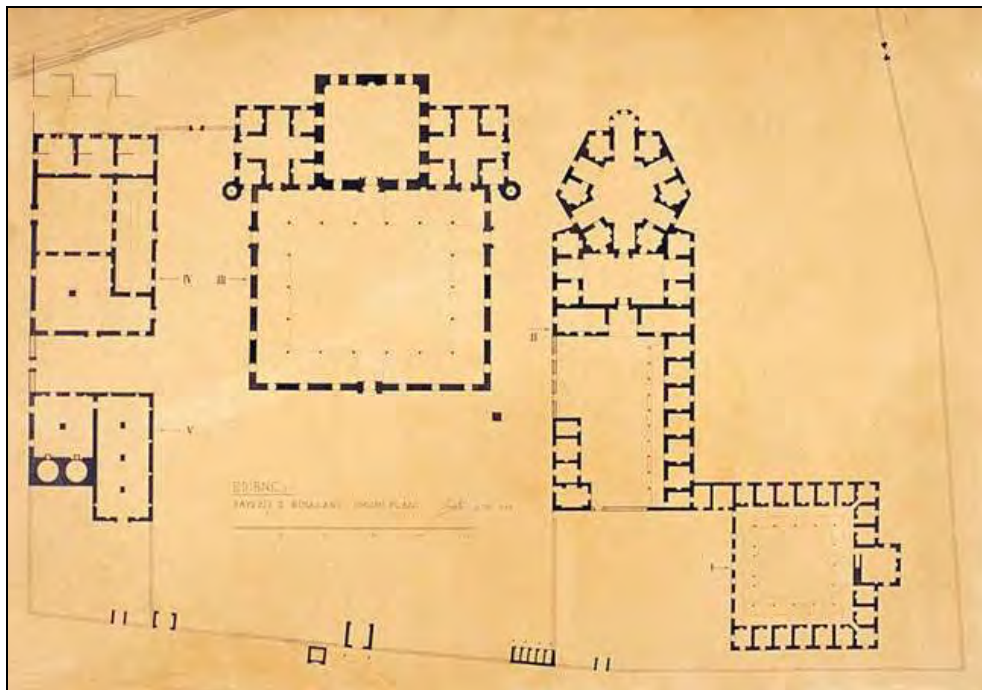
Golden Age of the Classical Period
MOSQUES

16

(The First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 13: (the First) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)

17

Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque and Complex

Plan 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Complex (Source: S. Çetintaş)

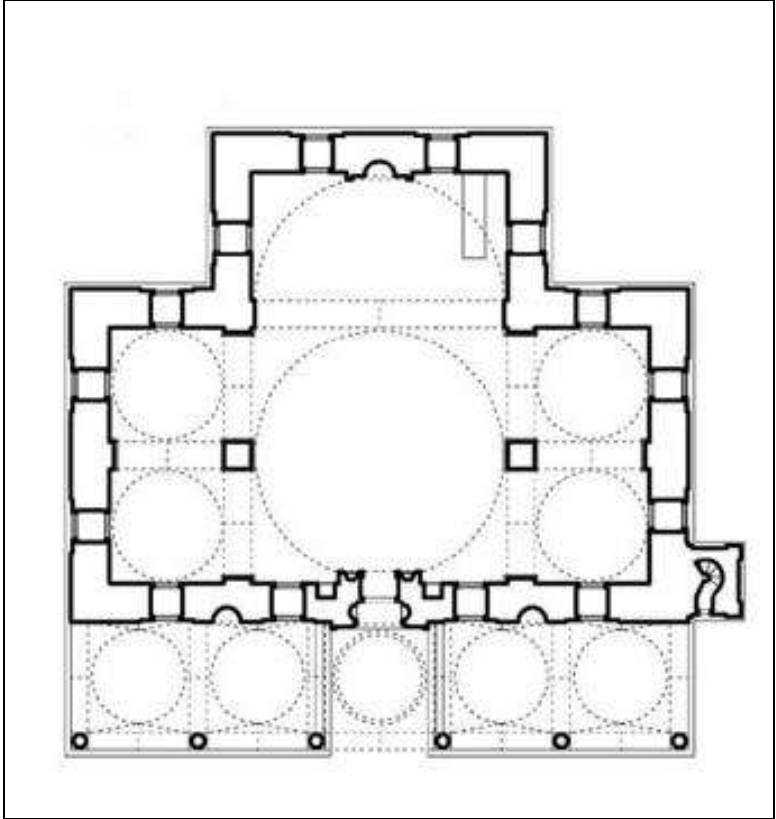


Figure 11: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque (Source: Mimarlık Müzesi)



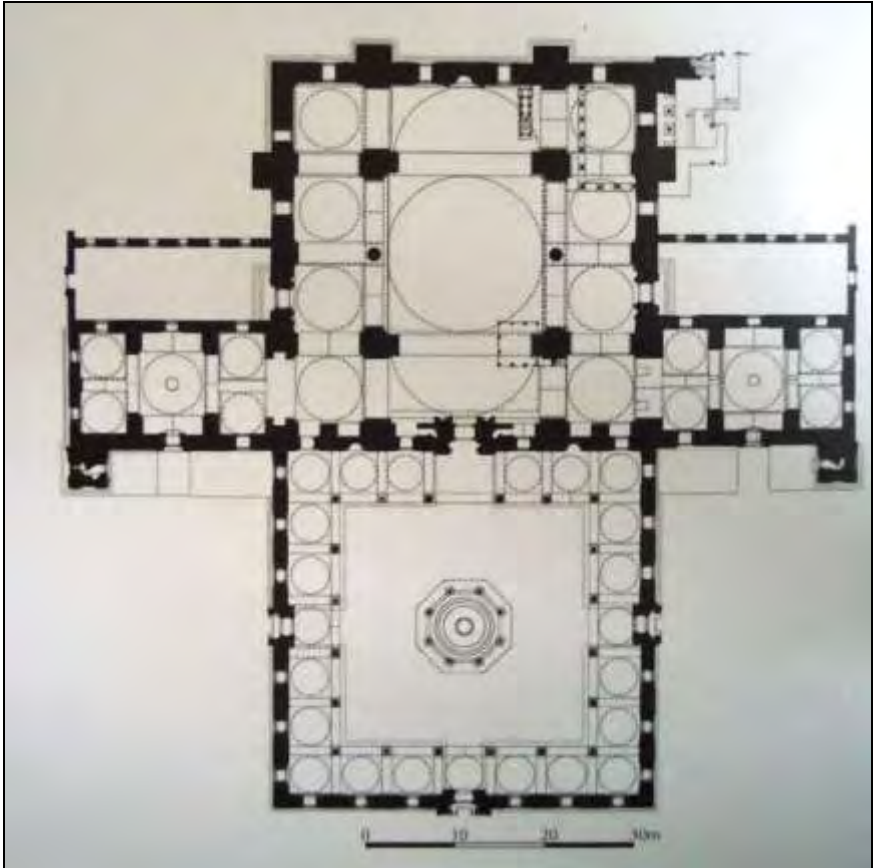
Image 14: Edirne II. Bayezid Mosque

18
Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites



Plan 15: Atik Ali Mosque, Çemberlites (Aslanapa)

19

Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul

Plan 16: Bayezid Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

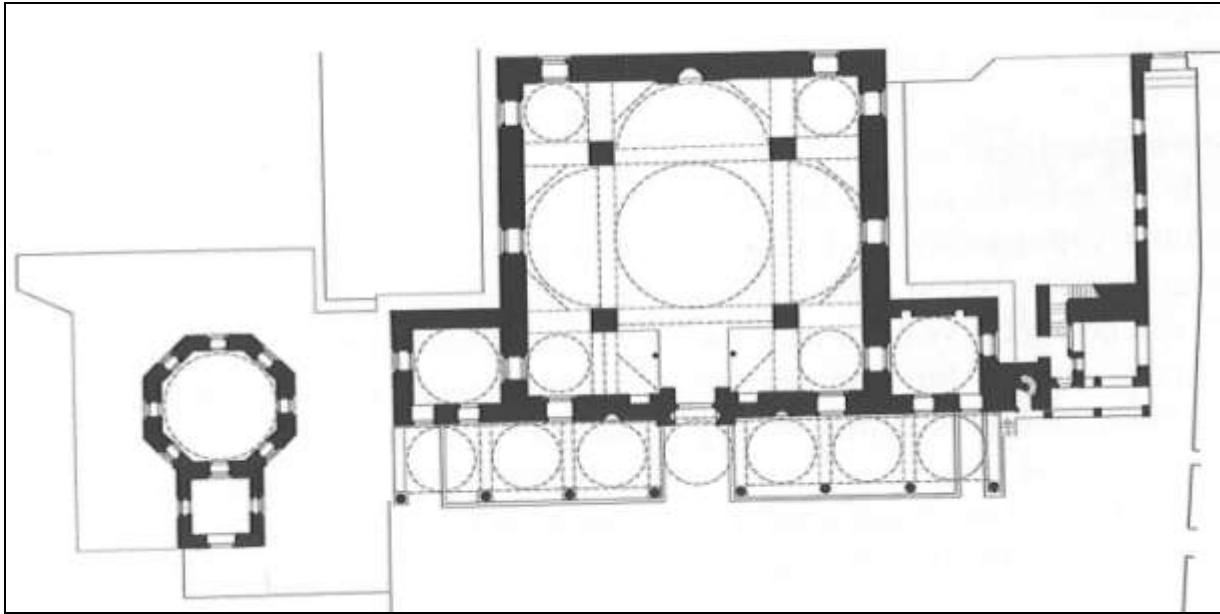


Image 15: Bayezid Mosque –exterior view from kibble side



Image 16: Bayezid Msoque –exterior view from the west side (Kuban)

20

Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque

Plan 17: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque (O.C. Tuncer)

Camisi, Diyarbakır. Görünüş (O. C. Tuncer)
Camisi, Diyarbakır. Plan (O. C. Tuncer)

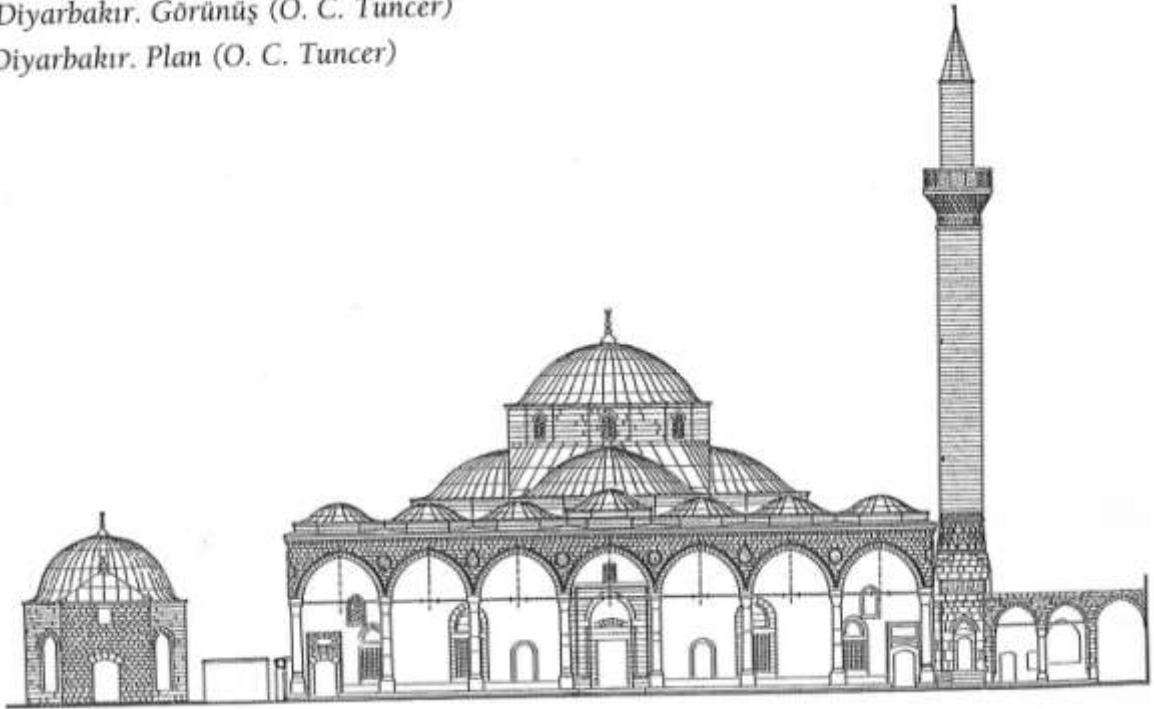
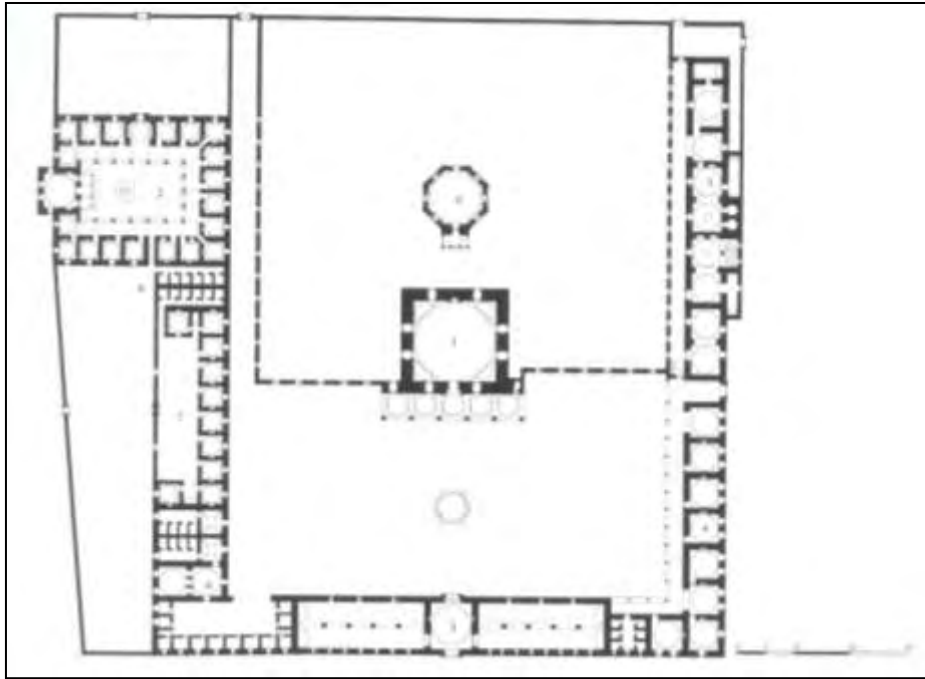


Figure 12: Diyarbakır Fatih Pasha Mosque Front Facade Drawing (O. C. Tuncer)



Image 17: Diyarbakir Faith Pasha Mosque

21

Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque and Complex

Plan 18: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Complex (Kuban)



Image 18: Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque (by Selcen-Flicker.com)

22

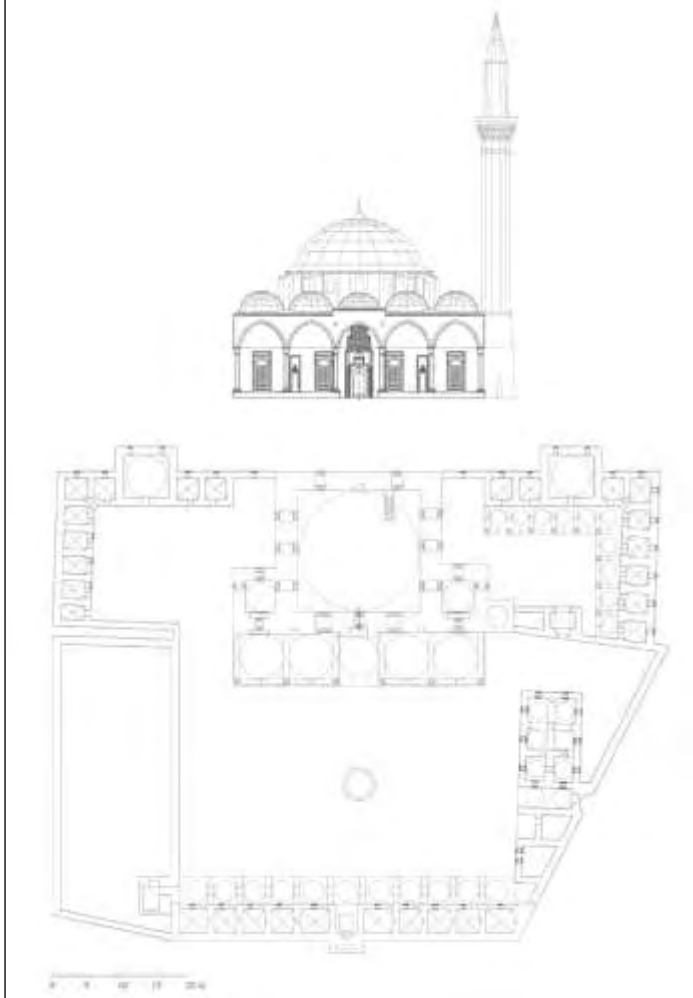
Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque

Image 19: Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque – Current State



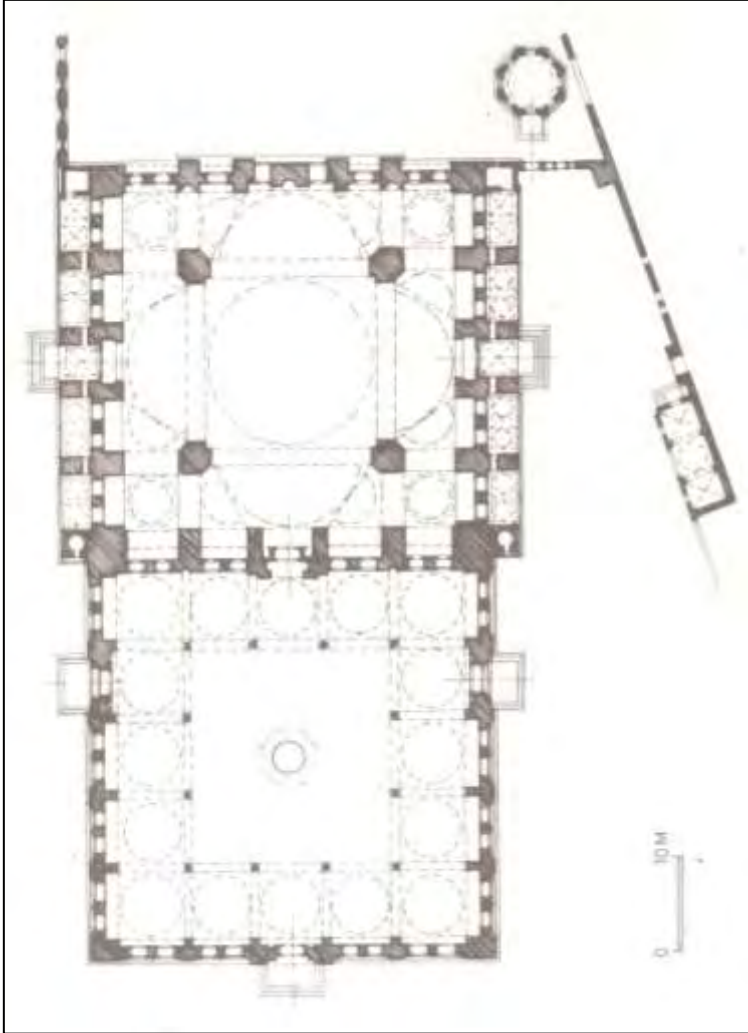
Image 20 : Cairo Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque, in 1980s

23

Aleppo Husrev Pasha Mosque and Complex

*Plan 19: Aleppo Hüsrev Pasha Complex Reconstruction Plan
(Necipoğlu)*

24
Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 20: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)



Figure 13: Şehzade Mosque Side Drawing (Kaynak: S. Çetintaş)

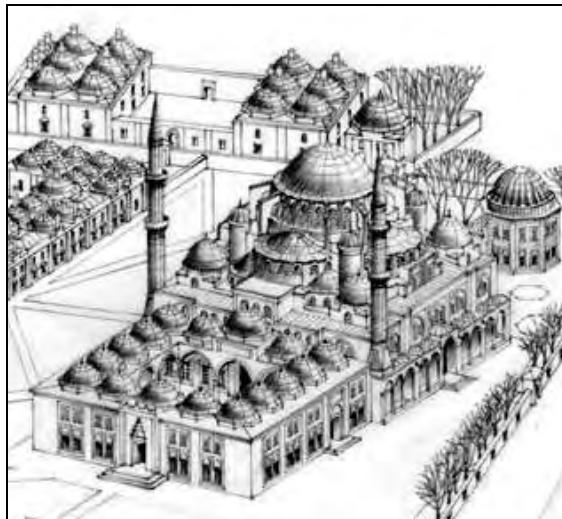


Figure 14: Şehzade Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)



Image:21: Şehzade Mosque, interior view showing domes



Image 22: Şehzade Mosque, İstanbul, exterior view from south, showing domes and a minaret

25

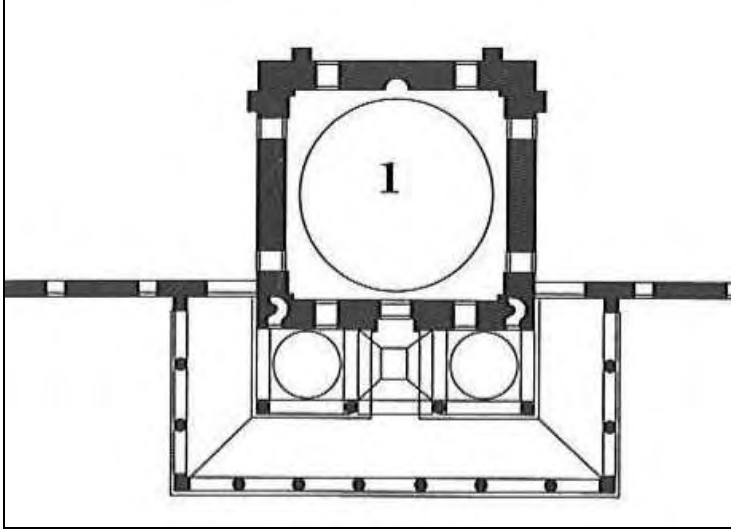
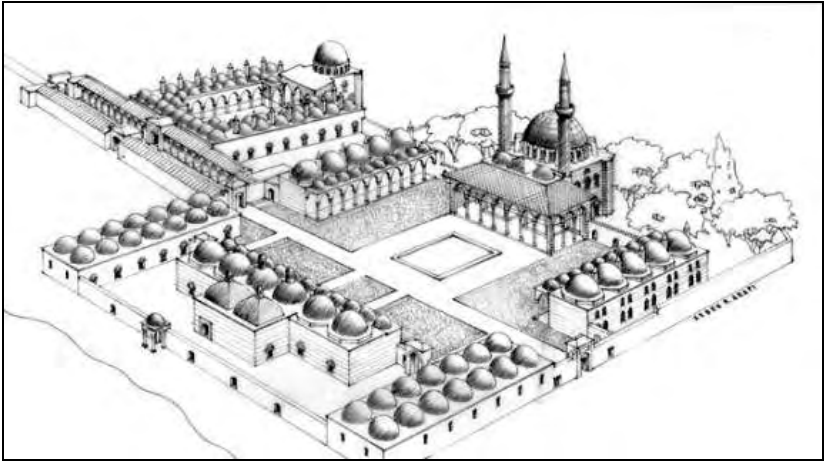
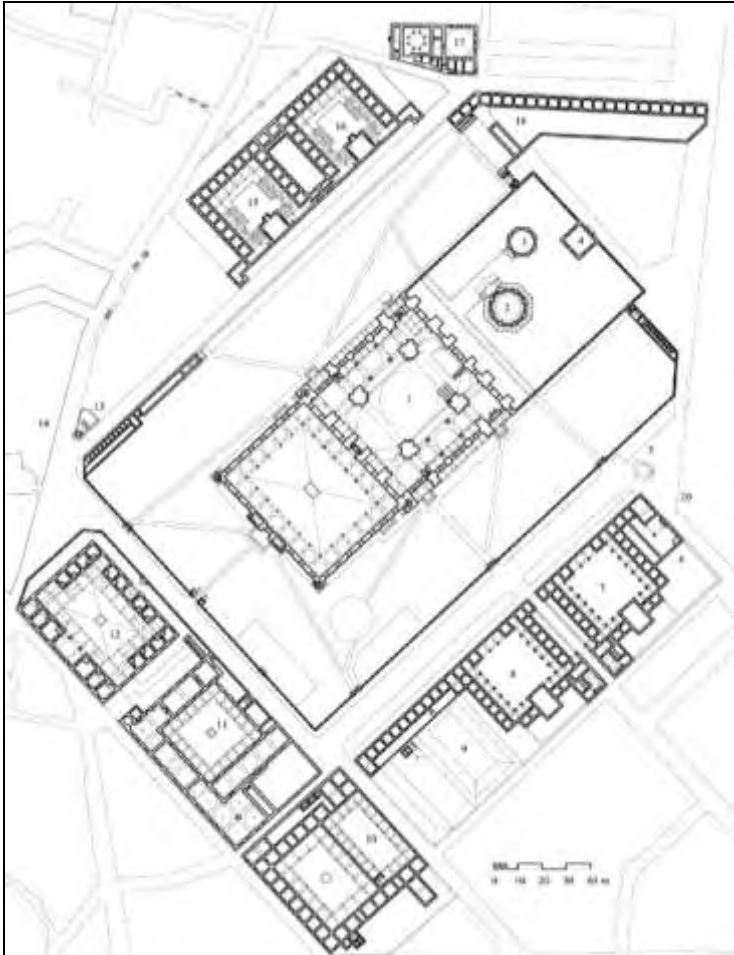
Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex*Plan 21: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque Complex**Figure 15: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)*



Image 23: Damascus Süleymaniye Mosque (Archnet)

26

Süleymaniye Mosque and Complex

Plan 22: Süleymaniye Complex, İstanbul (Necipoğlu)



Figure 16: Süleymaniye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)

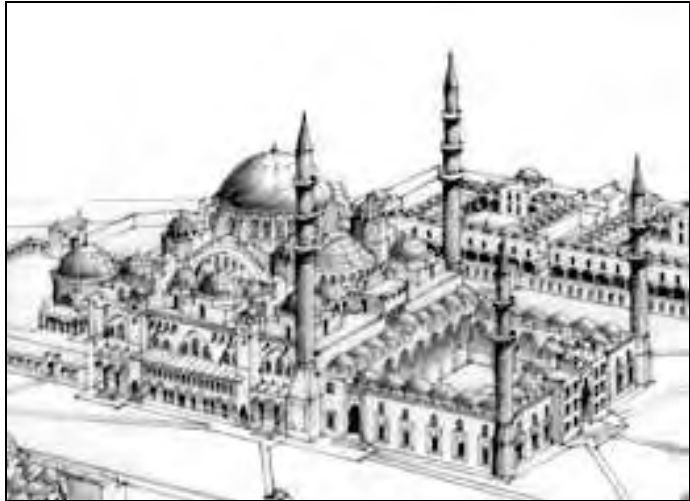


Figure 17: Süleymaniye Complex- Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

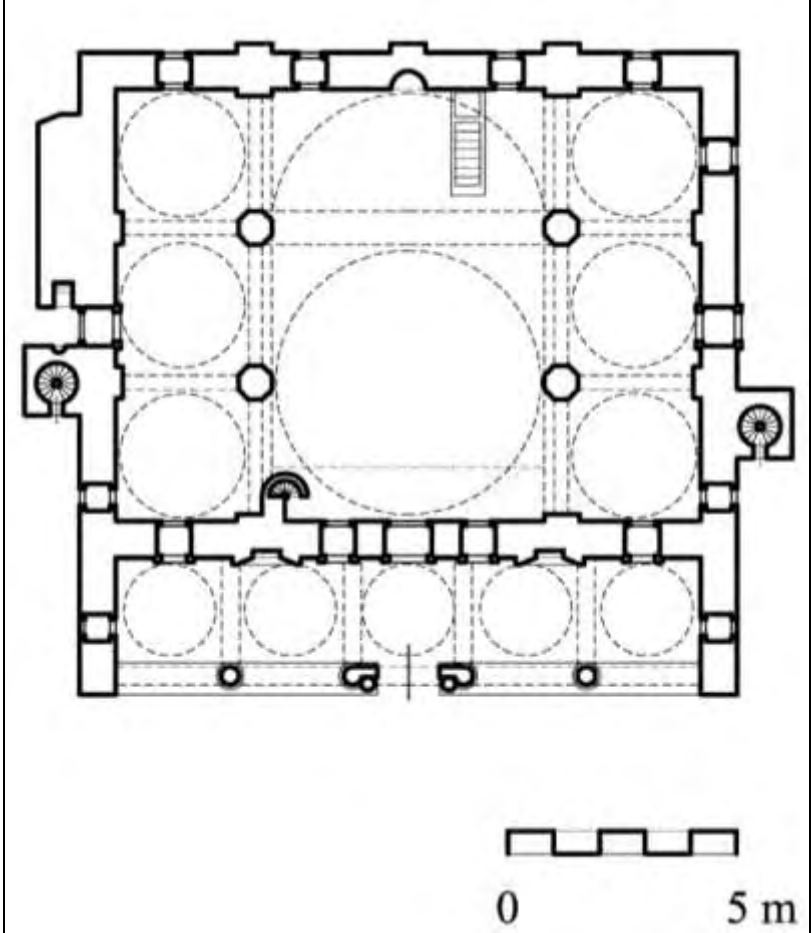


*Image 24: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul
General view. "Constantinople, Vue Panoramique de la Mosquée Suleymanié"*



Image 25: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul

27

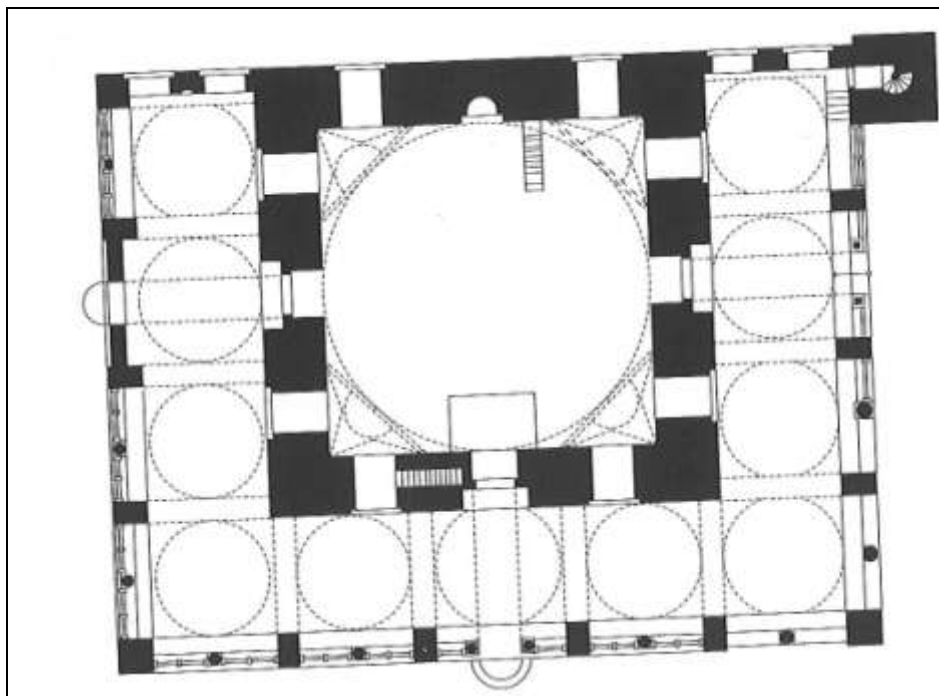
Kırım Gözleve (Tatar Khan) Mosque

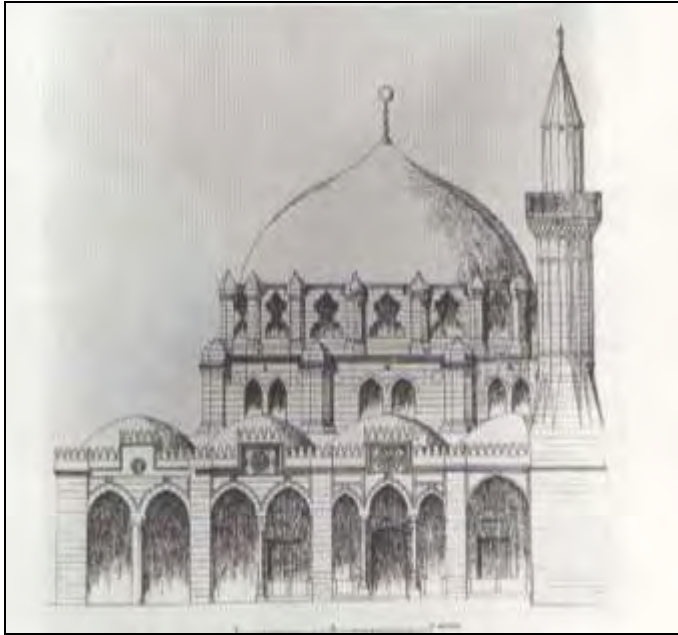
Plan 23: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Necipoğlu)



Image 26: Kırım Gözleve (Ukraine) –Tatar Khan Mosque (Archnet)

28

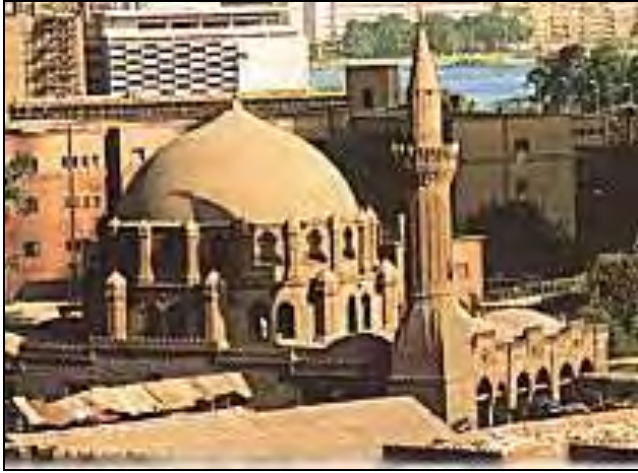
Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque*Plan 25: Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque (Kuban)*



*Figure 23: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Elevation of the southern façade
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*



*Figure 24: Sinan Pasha Mosque Cross Section
(Source: Ministry of Waqfs - Egypt)*

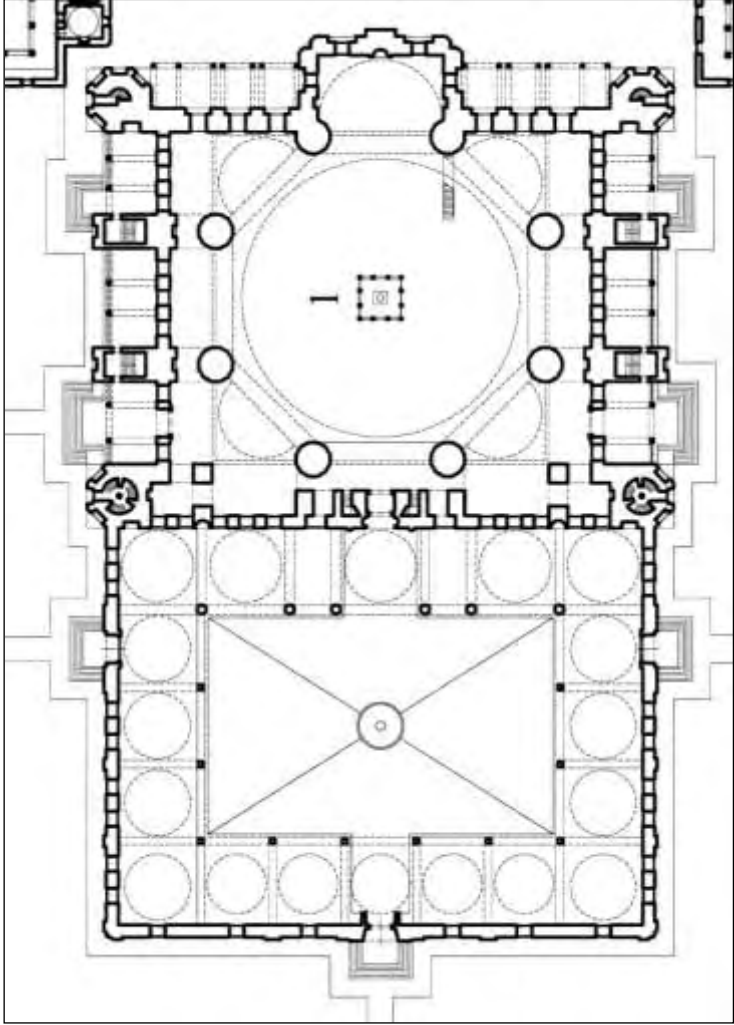


*Image 30: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*



*Image 31: Sinan Pasha Mosque, Cairo
(Source: Turkey Pious Foundation General Directorate)*

29
Selimiye Mosque, Edirne



Plan 24: Selimiye Complex



Figure 18: Selimiye Mosque Facade Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 19: Selimiye Mosque Side Drawing (S. Çetintaş)



Figure 20: Selimiye Mosque Cross Section (S. Çetintaş)

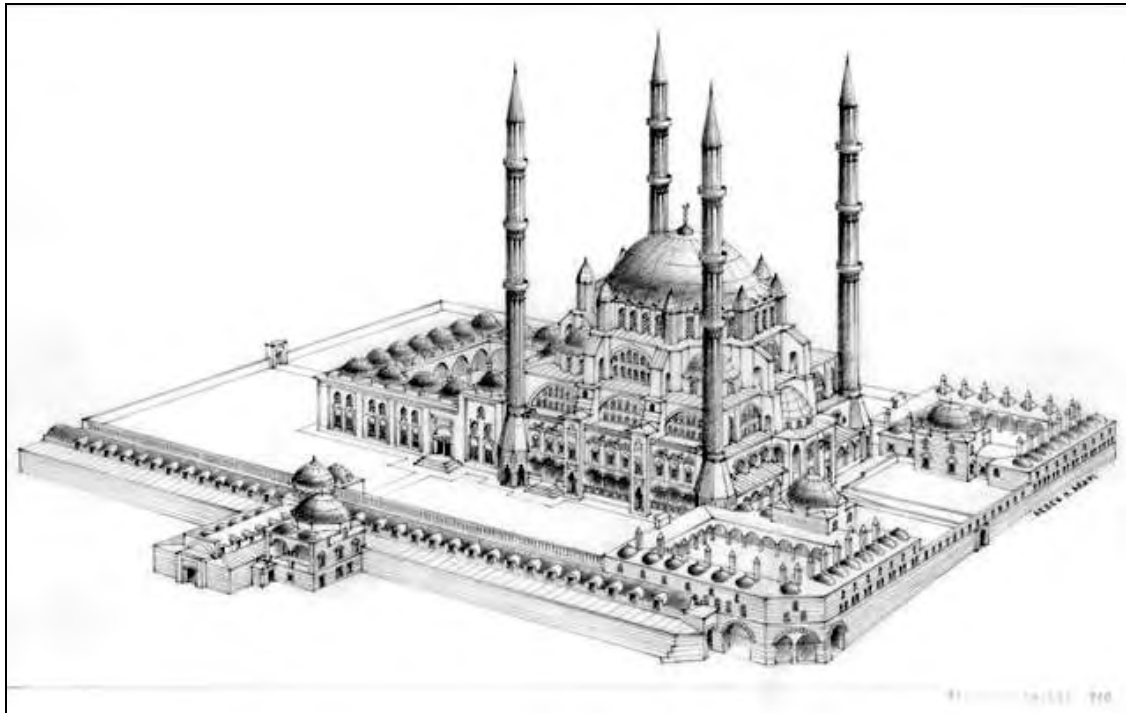


Figure 21: Selimiye Mosque – Isometric Drawing (Necipoğlu)

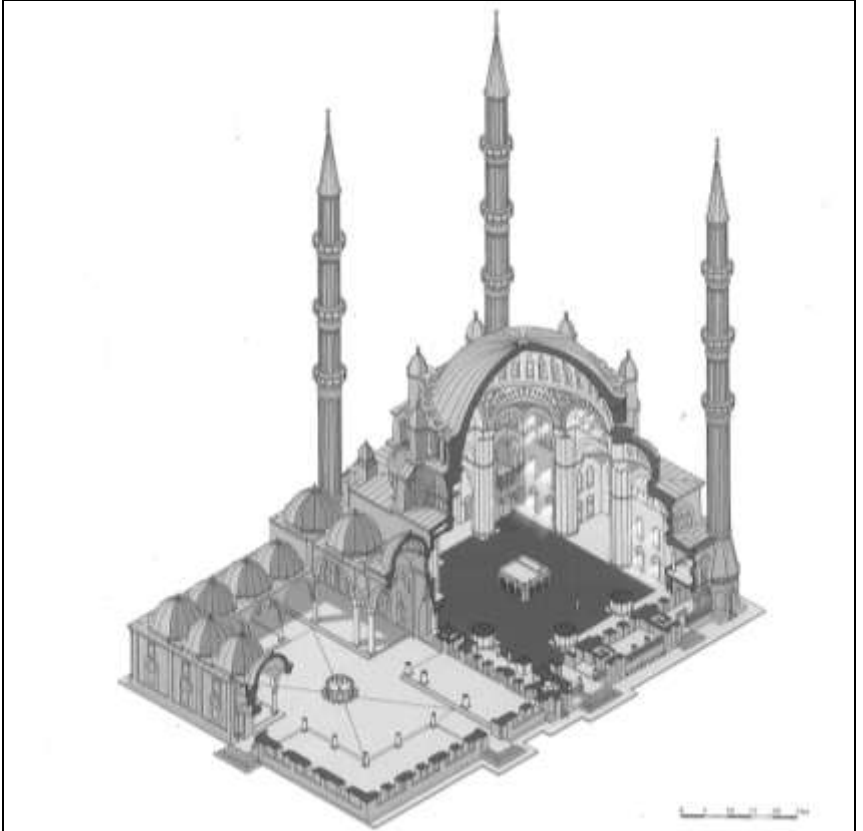


Figure 22: Axonometry with section (K. Kuzucular)



Image 27: Selimiye Mosque Dome, (by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)



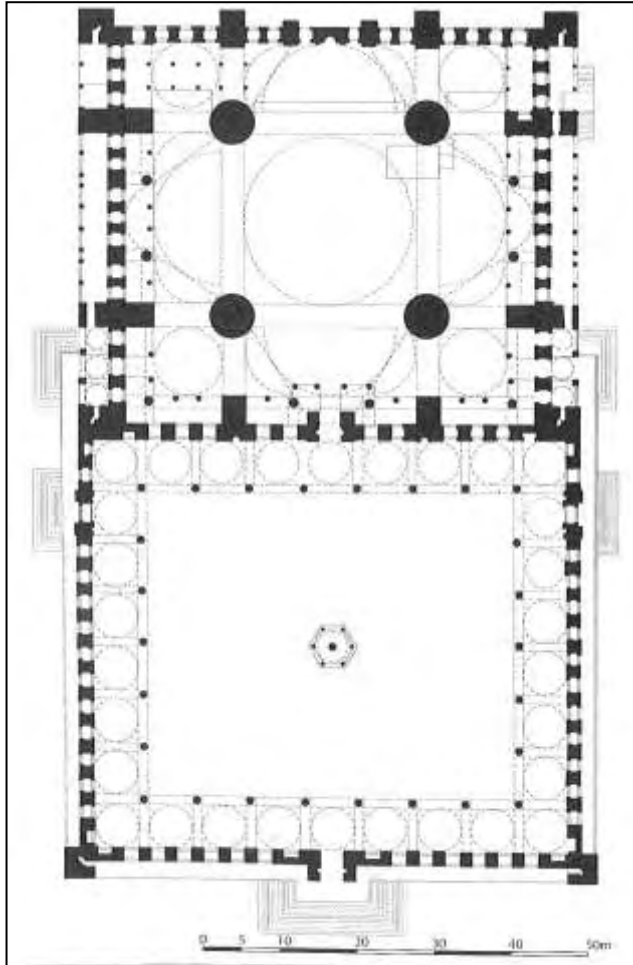
Image 28: Selimiye Mosque – exterior view from northern side (by Orhan Kaynak)



*Image 29: Selimiye Mosque –exterior view from north-east side
(by Hasan Hüseyin Mayalar)*

18th Century, Late Classical Period
(After Architect Koca Sinan)
MOSQUES

30
Sultan Ahmet Mosque

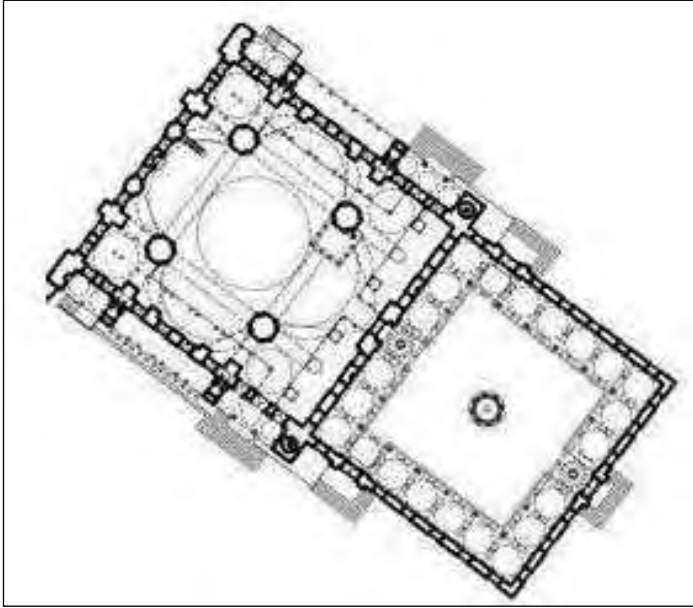


Plan 26: Sultan Ahmet Mosque, İstanbul



Image 32: Sultan Ahmet Mosque exterior view from north-east, showing domes and minarets

31
Yeni Mosque, İstanbul



Plan 27: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul

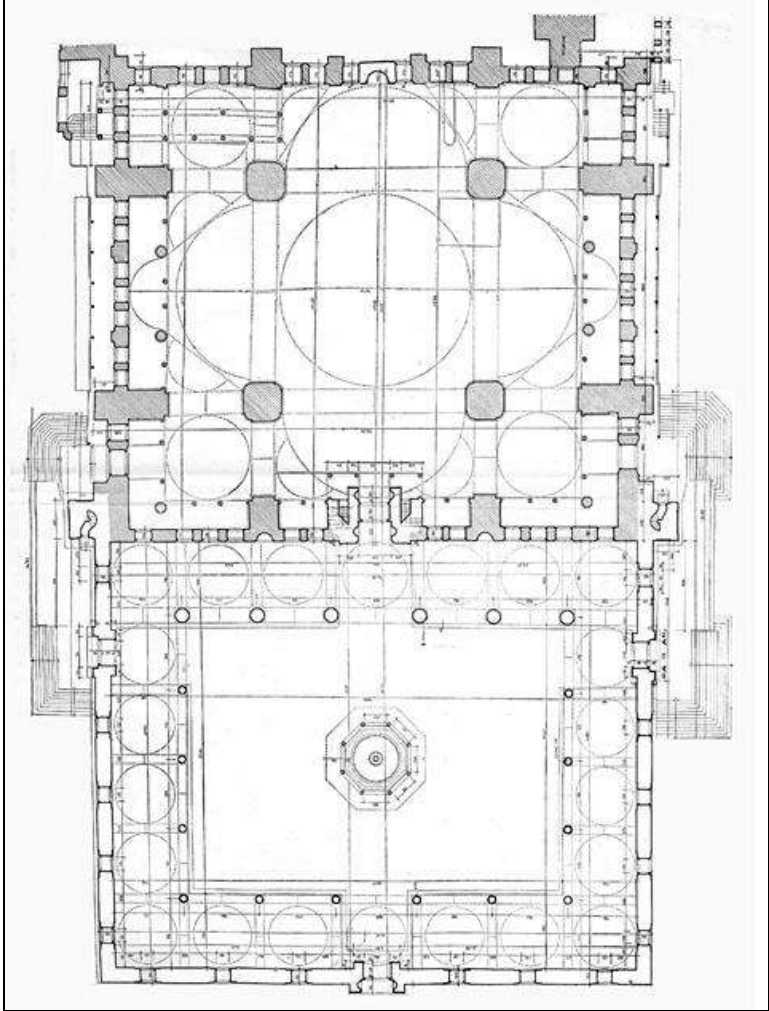


Image 33: Engraving by J.F. Lewis (First half of the 19th Century)



Image 34: Yeni Mosque, İstanbul (Kuban)

32
(New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul



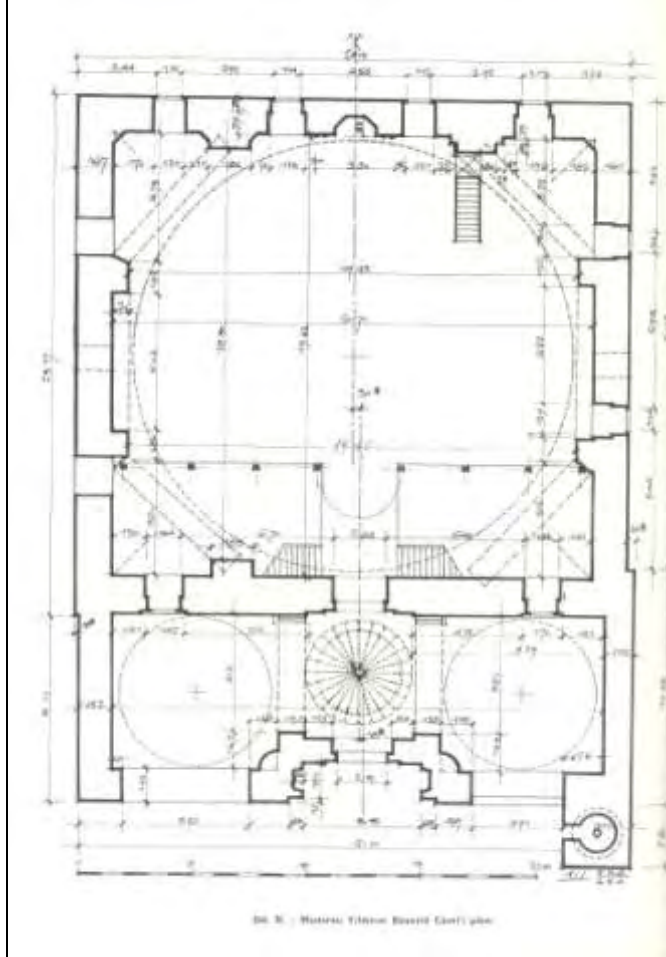
Plan 28 (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul (Ayverdi)



Image 35: (New) Fatih Mosque, İstanbul

Indigenous Trials
13th Century Single Dome Mosque in Mudurnu

33

Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque

Plan 29: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque (Ayverdi)

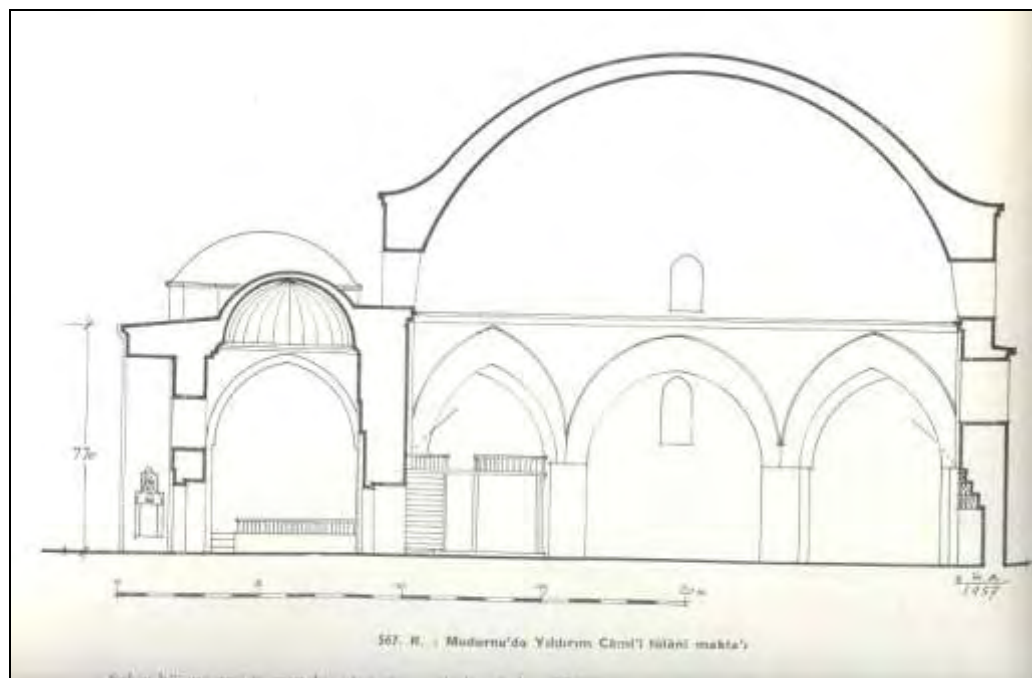


Figure 25: Mudurnu Yıldırım Mosque Section (Ayverdi)

Minarets in Ottoman Classical Period

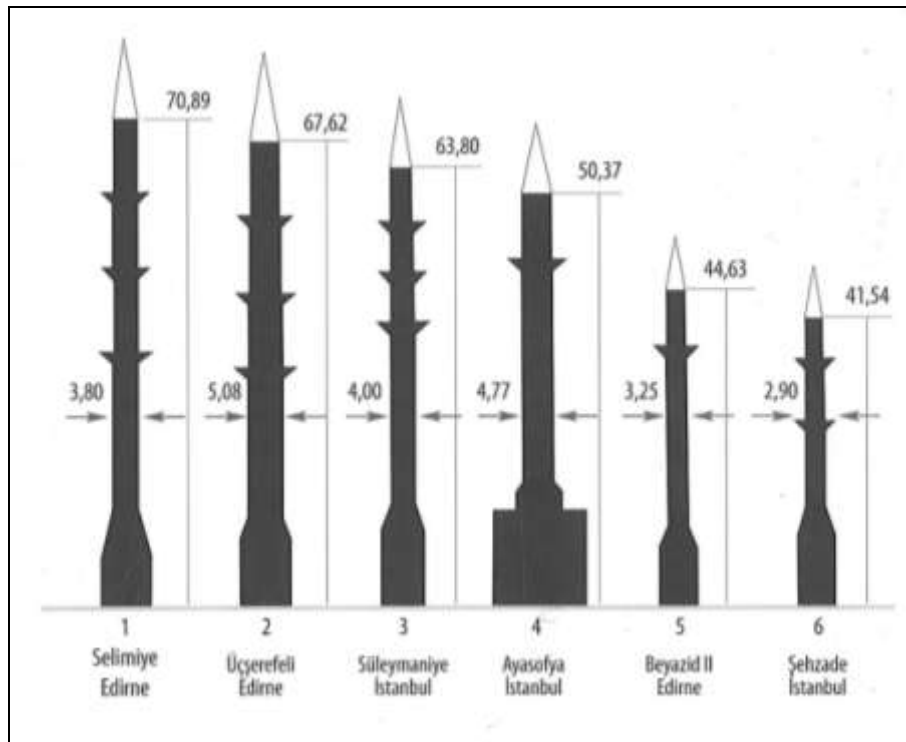


Figure 26-A: Development of Turkish-Ottoman Style Minaret (Sedat Çetintaş)

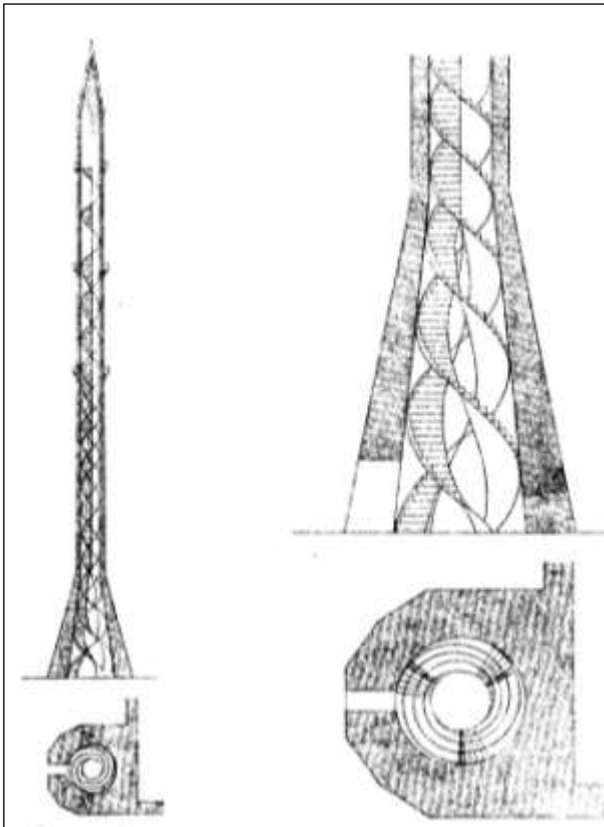


Figure 26-B (Above): Selimiye Mosque, Sections of minaret, showing triple staircase
(Source: F.Von Hachstetter. "Die Maschee sultan Selim II in Adrionapel" Allgemeine)



Figure 26-C (Right): Section of minaret, showing triple staircase
ource: Istanbul Technical University Archive)

Minbars in the Ottoman Classical Period



Image 36: Minbar of the Konya Alaaddin Mosque



Image 37: Minbar of the Bursa Ulu Mosque



Image 38: Minbar of the Edirne Eski Mosque



Image 39: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosques' Minbar



Image 40 Edirne II. Bayezid Mosques' Minbar

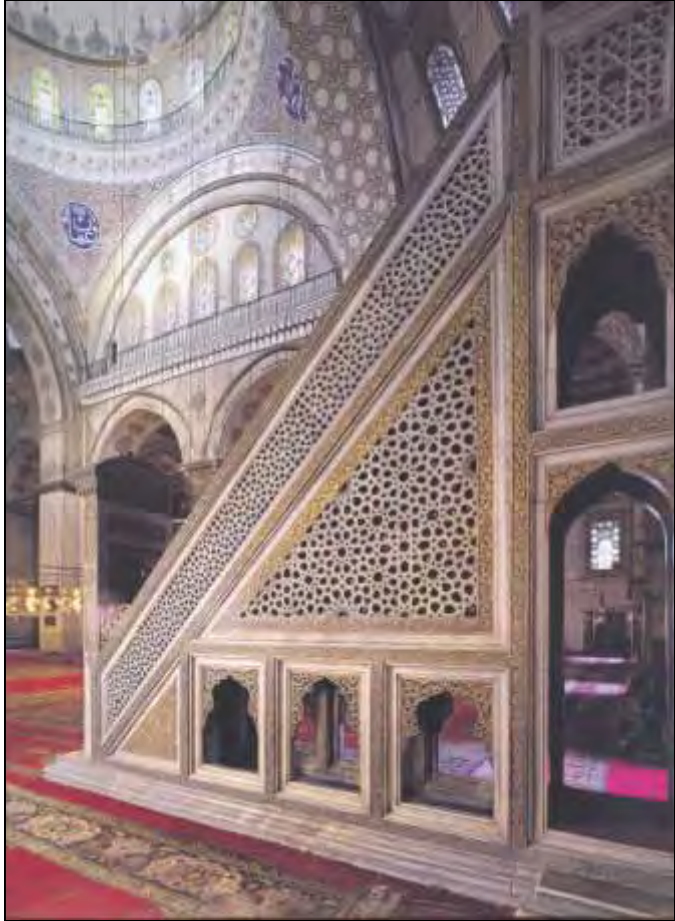


Image 41: Istanbul Bayezid Mosques' Minbar



Image 42: Gebze Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosques' Minbar



Image 43: İstanbul Şehzade Mosques' Minbar



Image 44: İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque's Minbar

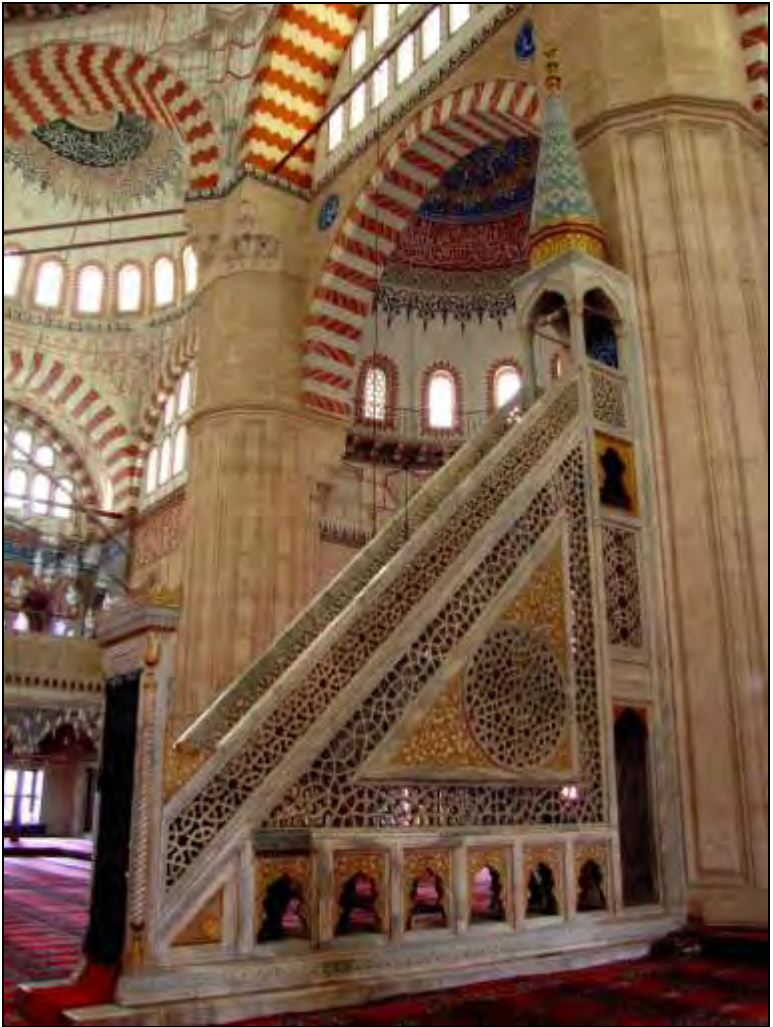


Image 45: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Minbar

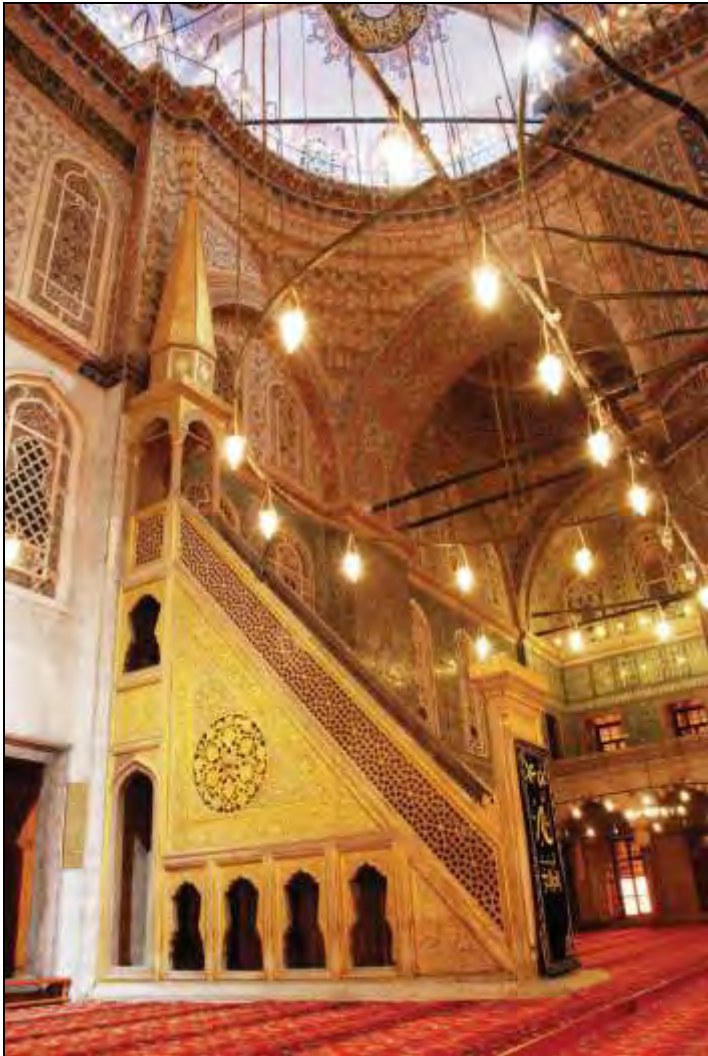


Image 46: Sultan Ahmet Mosque's Minbar

Mihrabs in the Ottoman Classical Period



Image 47: Konya Alaaddin Mosque's Mihrab, belongs to the Pre-Ottoman Period



Image 48: Bursa UluU Mosque's Mihrab



Image 49: Edirne Eski Mosque's Mihrab



Image 50: Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab



Image 51: Tiles from Edirne Muradiye Mosque's Mihrab- Detail



Image 52: Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque's Mihrab



Image 53: Şehzade Mosque's Mihrab



Image 54: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab Area



Image 55: Edirne Selimiye Mosque's Mihrab

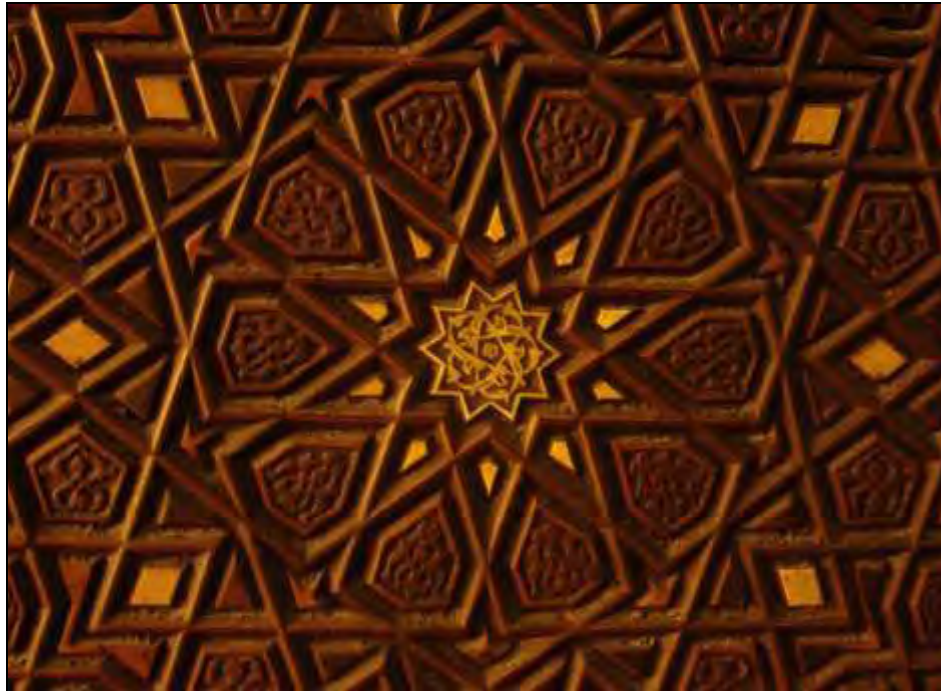
Ornaments of the Selimiye Mosque



Image 56: Mihrab of the Sultan's Mahfil



Image 57: Wooden Ornaments on Left Valve of Main Gate



***Image 58: Original Kundekari Works with geometric ornaments-
Detail from the valve of the main gate.***



Image 59: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil



Image 60: View from the south-west side of the Muezzin's Mahfil, showing the marble fountain, wood paintings and marble foot of the Mahfil



Image 61: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil – Detail-



Image 62: Original Wood Painting on the Muezzin's Mahfil –Detail-



Image 63: Ceiling Ornaments at Muezzin's Mahfil,



Image 64: Interior floor covering



Image 65: At the Sultan Mahfil's, window floor covering



Image 66: Calligraphy examples from interior space



Image 67: Tiles "Apple Tree" at Sultan's Mahfil



Image 68: Detail form "over-window tiles"



Image 69: Tiles detail from interior space



Image 70: Tiles in Sultan's Mahfil



Image 71: An example of a plaster work (Malakari) at Hünkar's Mahfil

Date	Type of Mosque				Periods
	Multi Unit Mosques	Eyvan Mosque (upside down T=⊥)	Single Domed Mosques	Mosques in the Hierarchical Domes Style	
1197	The Great Mosque of Sivas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 31 x 51 meters, with a large courtyard to the north that makes the entire mosque compound square. Image: 1, 2				Pre-Ottoman Period
1156-1220	Konya Alaaddin Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has 42 columns, bear the roof system and small domes. The ebony minbar dates to 1155. Images: 3, 4, 36				
1249	Kayseri Hacı Kiliç Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is formed by prayer hall and a madrasa. In plan the prayer hall is rectangular, 37 x 52 meters and has a dome, covering the minbar area. Figure: 1, Image:5, 6				
1326			Bursa Alaaddin Mosque, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a dome, 8,30m in diameter and height of 9m. In plan the prayer hall is square, 11,10x11,10 meters. The portico (Last prayer hall with revak) is formed by 3 units, a dome in the middle. Plan: 1, Figure:2		Early Period
1330		İznik Hacı Özbek Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single-unit mosque composed of a square hall crowned with a dome 8 meters in diameter. The drum of the dome is dodecagonal and adorned with band of triangular planes on the interior. Image: 7			
1336-1339		Bursa Orhan Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is based on a reverse T-plan with five-bay portico at entrance, leading, through a vestibule, to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south. The dome, in the centre is 8,90 meters in diameter and has 16 m of height. The mosque was originally built without a minaret, the existing minaret on the northeast corner dates from the nineteenth century. Plan: 2, Figure: 3, Image: 8			
1364	Filibe Hüdavendigar Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is rectangular with the dimensions 35,5x28,90 meters, The prayer hall is formed by 9 units, 3 domes in the middle line and 6 vaults on two sides, The domes are an average 8.54meters in diameter and 15 meters in height. Plan: 3, Figure: 4				
1382			Mudurnu, Yıldırım Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan the mosque is square has single dome 19.43 meters in diameter and 17.10 meters in height. Dome is supported by 8 squinches. Plan: 29, Figure: 25		
1390		Bursa, Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque comprises a central hall with a large dome, 12,22 meters in diameter & 22 meters in height, flanked by eyvans on the east and west with smaller domes and another large domed eyvan with mihrab on the south-east. The mosque was the first structure where Bursa Arch was implemented. This flattened arch is located in between the central hall and south eyvan connects and supports the two large domes. The <i>portico</i> (semi-open section of the mosque at the north end) is built with five sub-sections, covered with an individual dome. Plan: 4, 5, Figure: 5, Image:9			
1394	Bursa Ulu (Great) Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is composed of a large central hall with the dimension 68,86 meters x 55 meters, covered with twenty domes supported on round arches that fall on thirty piers arranged in a regular grid. The domes vary 10,30 to 10.89 meters in diameter. Inside, at the intersection of axes from all entrances (north, east, and west), a 19th century marble ablution fountain is illuminated from oculus of dome above, the highest dome in the mosque. The interior is adorned with colossal inscriptions on piers presenting the ninety-names of Allah in diwani and küfi script with accompanying baroque decoration from the 19th century. The wooden minbar, composed by Hündekari technique is dates back 14th century. The Mihrab is the best one in the Mosques of Bursa. Plan:6, Figure: 6, Image:10, 37, 48				
1403-1414	Edirne Eski Mosque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan, the prayer hall is in the shape of square with the dimension 50,35x 49,76 meters and covered by 9 large domes. The domes are 12,87meters in diameter and 23 meters in height. The mosque had originally a single minaret, the taller one was later built. Inside the mosque large calligraphy works can be seen similar to Bursa Great Mosque. The marble minber, composed by early 15th century painting. The Mihrab also composed of white marble, is the best example of the early marble mihrab style. Plan:7, Figure: 7, Image: 11, 38, 49				

1421		<p>Bursa Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a vestibule at entrance leading to a central hall flanked by eyvans on the east and west and a larger eyvan with mihrab niche on the south-east. The dome covering the main hall is 13 meters in diameter and 25 meter in height. Stairs on both sides of the vestibule lead to the upper floor where the royal lodge and two adjacent rooms for the royal women are located. The interior of the mosque is decorated with a mosaic of blue green tiles on walls and ceiling of eyvans from which it gets its name. (The exteriors of domes, now clad with lead, were once also adorned with blue green tiles.) The northern eyvans, the royal lodge and the mihrab are embellished with tiles bearing polychromic flower motifs and scriptures in relief. The two minarets are later additions to the building <p>Plan: 8</p>			
1436		<p>Edirne Muradiye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T plan , 10 m, height 16m This mosque built by Sultan II. Murad in 1436 was the most striking one of mosques to those which were applied side located mosques plan. It has taken place as one of the most successful works of Ottoman decor art in early 15th century with its bald exterior view, tiles covering east and west walls and niche wall, thin engravings in the inner side of big arc connecting two middle domes to each other. Structure draws attention with its glorious niche and pulpit. <p>Plan: 9, Figure: 8, Image:12, 50, 51</p>			
1441		<p>Tire Yeşil Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The has an eyvan on the mihrab area covered by sliced half-dome. This half- dome is an early example of half-dome added plan later will be applied on Old Fatih Mosque and other followers. The main prayer hall has two other eyvans on the south-east and north-west. The biggest dome covering the main prayer hall is 6.7 meter in diameter and 12 meter in height. The portico has 5 small domes. <p>Plan: 10, Figure: 9</p>			
1447				<p>Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Üç Şerefeli Mosque, named after its unusual (for its time) minaret with three balconies (şerefe). The mosque is composed of an oblong prayer hall preceded by an open court. (The first completely applied inner court) The court is surrounded by an arcade on three sides with the mosque portico on the fourth. An ablution fountain occupies the center of the court. The portico, raised to the height of the prayer hall, allows the visual reading, on the exterior, of a larger prayer hall than court. The prayer hall covered a dome measuring 24,10 meters in diameter and 28 meter in height. It rests on heavy arches that fall onto four piers embedded in the exterior walls and two large hexagonal piers at the center, left and right. The transition to dome occurs with a thin belt of triangles that merge with decorative consoles in between arches, with dome buttressed providing additional support on the exterior. The Marble minbar and mihrab are plain as a sculpture and white. Beyond the two hexagonal piers, the prayer hall extends on either side with rectangular spaces accessed privately through doors from the court and -on the southwest side- from the street. They are roofed with two domes each 10,8 meter in diameter. The triangular poché between the hexagonal drum of the central dome and the twin domes of the side bays are crossed with small tripartite vaults ornamented with stalactites on the inside and crowned with turrets on the outside. The mosque is rectangular with the dimension 62,5 x29,30 meter.(the mosque is an early example of hierarchical dome design with its domes, portico and court domes) The mosque has four minarets of different heights located at the four corners of the open court. The tallest, on the southern corner, is 67 meters in height and is decorated with a zigzag pattern in red and white stone. It is an early example of the use of separate staircases to access the different balconies. Its upper shaft and three balconies. <p>Plan: 11, Figure 10, 26A, 26B, 26C, Image: 13, 39, 52</p>	The transition Period
1451-1474		<p>Sofya (Ulu) Mahmud Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is one of the Menzil Mosque (long-range mosque). In plan the mosque is rectangular with 9 domes each is 9.30 meter in diameter. <p>Plan: 12</p>			
1470				<p>Old Fatih Mosque and Complex, İstanbul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first sultanic monumental mosque in the capital of the Empire; İstanbul. With its central dome 26 meter in diameter, reached to a larger dome than the Edirne Üç Şerefeli Mosque. In the plan the Old Fatih Mosque was designed to expand the 26m central dome with a semi-dome towards the gibla and with three smaller domes on the sides. The application of expansion with a semi-dome towards the gibla application is perfectly fitted with the plan. This gibla expansion with semi-dome plan was seen in Tire Yesil Mosques in the first half of the 15th century. <p>Plan: 13</p>	The Golden Age of the Ottoman Calssical Period
1488			<p>Edirne Bayezid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest dome was achieved by a single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 18 meters in diameter. Similar plan re-constructed in early 1500s mosques such as Gebze Coban Mustafa Pasha and Damascus Suleymaniye Mosques. The marble Minbar is one of the great example of the mimbar sculpture. The mosque has two minarets by sides. <p>Plan: 14, Figure: 11, 26A, Image: 14, 40</p>		
1497				<p>İstanbul Atik Ali Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan of the Üç Şerefeli Mosque was advanced with the Ali Pasha Mosque. After the Old Fatih Mosque semi-dome attempt was successfully carried out on Atik Ali Pasha Mosque. The mosque in the shape of rectangular and main dome is 12,5 meter in diameter. The Mosque presents pyramidal outer front look formed by the hierarchal domes 	

				<p>was clearly presented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The portico has 5 units, each covered by individual domes. <p>Plan: 15</p>
1501-06		<p>İstanbul Beyazid Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is the last and perfect example of the eyvan mosque type. Bayezid Mosque's main dome is 15 meter in diameter, and 35,83 meter in height, locating on four feet supporting system. The Minbar sculpture is an pre- example of the great marble ornaments in Selimiye Mosque. The prayer hall was expanded by two semi-domes on the mihrab-entrance axis. The interior space going longitudinally toward the mihrab is completed by units covered by four small domes by the sides. The minarets are 52,93 meters high and single balconied. <p>Plan:16, Image: 15, 16, 41</p>		
1516-1520				<p>Diyarbakır, Fatih Paşa Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque is rectangular and has four semi-domes surrounding the main dome. The expansion attempt of the prayer hall by placing four semi-domes around the central dome in the Fatih Mosque in Diyarbakır was also successfully example of this type. <p>Plan: 17, Figure: 12, Image: 17</p>
1523			<p>Gebze, Çoban Mustafa Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is single –dome plan on a square plan. The dome is 14 meter in diameter and 24 meter in height. The small marble minbar is one of the unique example of coloured Minbar. <p>Plan: 18, Image:18, 42</p>	
1528		<p>Cairo, Hadım Süleyman Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque, which helped to introduce the Classical Ottoman architectural though into Egypt, adopts main Ottoman plan schemes; eyvan style. The prayer hall is covered by a central dome flanked by three semi-domes. The mosque is fronted by a courtyard surrounded by domed arcades. <p>Image: 19, 20</p>		
1537			<p>Aleppo, Hüsrev Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first Ottoman monument of the city. The square prayer hall measures about two hundred and ninety square meters and is covered with a dome measuring 18 meters in diameter. <p>Plan: 19</p>	
1543-1548				<p>İstanbul Şehzade Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinan got the developing of the Center Dome Mosque Plan which started with Üç Şerefeli Mosque to the upper level with Şehzade Mosque; the best norm of the central plan typology surrounding with four semidome of the central dome. Sinan put the central dome 19 meter in diameter on the four feet. The height of the dome is 37 meter The Sinan's marble Minbar sculpture is also one of the pre-Selimiye minbar. The Mihrab is one of the most elegant example of the classical period. The minarets of the mosque which came into forefront as much as the central space have two sherefes(balcony). <p>Plan: 20, Figure:13, 14, 26A, Image: 21, 22, 43</p>
15500000				<p>Damascus Süleymaniye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This complex represents a direct implantation of the architectural style of the Ottoman capital in the layout of its buildings, in their exterior configuration, and in their decorative features. A cubic mass with a hemispherical lead covered dome rising over pendentives and a low drum, which is 10 meter in diameter, preceded on the entrance side by a double portico. The modest-sized building is marked as a sultanic construction by its twin minarets. <p>Plan: 21, Figure: 15, Image: 23</p>
1550				<p>İstanbul Süleymaniye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Architect Koca Sinan reached wide and integrated space which covers the entire prayer hall and by rounding the main dome 27.74 meter in diameter, with two semi-domes in the entrance and the direction of kibla. The dome of the mosque attains to the height of 47,67 meter. The Minbar is comparing the Sehzade, quite plan, made of marble. The minarets in Süleymaniye Mosque became slim untill 3,91meter and the heights have three balconies reache 74,71 meter. <p>Plan: 22, Figure: 16, 17, 26A, Image: 24, 25, 44</p>
1557				<p>Kırım Gözleve –Tatar Han Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque is aligned with qibla along the north-south axis. It is composed of a rectangular prayer hall, a five-bay portico and two minarets. The wide nave is covered with a central dome about 6 meters in diameter. Resting on the northern wall and four heavy piers inside the prayer hall, the dome is supported by a semi-dome of the same radius to its south. Double-story galleries flank the nave to the east and west and covered with three equal-size domes. <p>Plan: 23, Image: 26</p>
1571-72				<p>Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sinan Pasha Mosque is a large domed, 15 meter in diameter, structure surrounded by poticoes on three sides and with a minaret at its south corner. Inside, the mosque has a large domed chamber, which is square in plan, although a circular impression is providedby the dome. The plan of the mosque is, like teh minaret, of Ottman inspiration, modelled after mosques built in Turkey during the 16th century, although on a much smaller scale. <p>Plan: 25</p>
1575				<p>Edirne Selimiye Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Selimiye, Sinan supported the central dome 31,3 meter in diameter with eight pillars. Sinan realized the masterpiece of the mosque type in Selimiye Mosque the eight supports central plan scheme reached the perfection. The minarets by the four sides of the big dome which are closer to it enhance the perpendicularity of the structure. All of the four minarets are 380 cm in diameter (on the floor), 70,80 meters up to cone, and 85,60 meters including cone. The minarets have three balconies each and three separate stairs go up to the

				<p>balconies on the corner of the narthex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mihrab, Mimbar and muezzin's Mahfil, doors and tiles are also the best examples of the Ottoman fine arts. <p>Plan:24, Figure: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26A, Image: 27, 28, 29, 45, 54, 55, 56, 57,58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71</p>	
1609-16				<p>Istanbul Sultan Ahmet Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the plan the mosque has a central-dome located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The main dome is 22.78 meter in diameter and 42.60 metre in height. The mosque has 6 minarets; four placed in four corner of the mosque and other two minarets are at corner of the courtyard. The minarets are 3.05 meter in diameter and 68.87 meter high –up to the top. The plan of the mosque quite similar to the Sehzade Mosque's plan, on a smaller dome and minaret size. The Minbar also have similar shape and sculpture with the Sehzade Mosque. <p>Plan: 26, Image: 32, 46</p>	Late Ottoman Period
1597-1663			<p>Istanbul Yeni Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque has a central-dome, located on four pillars together with four semi-domes. The plan was re-application of the Sehzade Mosque, like Sutan Ahmet Mosque, on a smaller size. <p>Plan: 27, Image: 33, 34</p>		
1771			<p>The New Fatih Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mosque's plan re-aplication of the Sinan's Şehzade Mosque plan. The size of the mosque is smaller than the Sehzade, like Sultan Ahmet and Yeni Mosque. <p>Plan: 28, Image: 35</p>		

ANNEX 2: THE OTTOMAN CALSSICAL PERIOD MOSQUES TABLE

NOTE:

1 The Pasha mosques:

The Pasha mosques were built with smaller structural scales compared to these built for sultans in the capital and they are also good examples of Ottoman Classical mosque typology with their exterior looks, domes and minarets within the measures of the city they were built. On the other hand, the problem of achieving spaciousness and integrity in an interior area which was earlier a challenge for the Ottoman mosque, plan and structural typology was resolved As such in capital city monuments, in these menzil (away from the capital) mosques, width and integrity which is not divided with the columns were achieved at the same time.

2 For the images, plans and figures of the listed mosques please see the **ANNEX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, Addendum 2 to the Proposal for the Inscription of the Selimiye Mosque Complex on the World Heritage List 02/2011.**



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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pour l'éducation,
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Organización
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вопросам образования,
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

The Culture Sector

H. E. M. Hüsnü Gürcan Türkoglu
Ambassador
Permanent Delegation of Turkey to
UNESCO
UNESCO House

02 AOUT 2011

Ref.: CLT/WHC/4211/TR/JSW

**Subject: Inscription of *Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex* (C 1366)
Turkey, on the World Heritage List**

Dear Ambassador,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at 35th session (UNESCO, 19-29 June 2011), examined the nomination of the ***Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex*** and decided to **inscribe** the property on the World Heritage List. The decision of the Committee concerning the inscription is attached below.

I am confident that your government will take the necessary measures for the proper conservation of this new World Heritage property. The World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, will do everything possible to collaborate with you in these efforts.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 168), request the Secretariat to send to each State Party with a newly inscribed property a map of the area(s) inscribed. Please examine the attached map and inform us of any discrepancies in the information by **1 December 2011**.

The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the outstanding universal value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage and the UNESCO emblems at the property. You will find suggestions on this subject in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In many cases States Parties decide to hold a ceremony to commemorate the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. Upon request to the World Heritage Centre by the State Party, a World Heritage Certificate can be prepared for such an occasion.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the person or institution responsible for the management of the property so that we may send them World Heritage publications.

Please find attached the brief descriptions of your site, prepared by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, in both English and French. As these brief descriptions will be used in later publications, as well as on the World Heritage website, we would like to have your full concurrence with their wording. Please examine these descriptions and inform us, by **1 December 2011** at the latest, if there are changes that should be made. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

Furthermore, as you may know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at <http://whc.unesco.org/>, where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by your World Heritage property or office, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

The full list of the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session is available electronically at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/35COM>

As you know, according to paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in the area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Kishore Rao
Director
World Heritage Centre

cc: National Commission of Turkey for UNESCO
ICOMOS International
National Focal Point for World Heritage

Decision: 35 COM 8B.36

The nomination of the **Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard, Turkey**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex, Turkey**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Dominating the skyline of Edirne, former capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Selimiye Mosque Complex commissioned by Selim II is the ultimate architectural expression by the architect Sinan of the Ottoman külliye. The imposing mosque stepping up to its single great dome with four soaring slender minarets, spectacular decorated interior space, manuscript library, meticulous craftsmanship, brilliant Iznik tiles and marble courtyard together with its associated educational institutions, outer courtyard and covered bazaar, represent the apogee of an art form and the pious benefaction of 16th century imperial Islam. The architectural composition of the Selimiye Mosque Complex in its dominant location represents the culmination of the great body of work by Sinan, the most outstanding architect of the Ottoman Empire.

Criterion (i): The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne is a masterpiece of the human creative genius of the architect Sinan, the most famous of all Ottoman architects in the 16th century. The single great dome supported by eight pillars has a diameter of 31.5 over a prayer space of 45mx36m, and with its four soaring minarets it dominates the city skyline. The innovative structural design allowed numerous windows creating an extraordinary illuminated interior. The mosque complex was recognised by Sinan himself as his most important architectural work.

Criterion (iv): The Selimiye Mosque with its cupola, spatial concept, architectural and technological ensemble and location crowning the cityscape illustrates a significant stage in human history, the apogee of the Ottoman Empire. The interior decoration using Iznik tiles from the peak period of their production testifies to a great art form never to be excelled in this material. The mosque with its charitable dependencies represents the most harmonious expression ever achieved of the külliye, this most peculiar Ottoman type of complex.

Integrity

The Selimiye Mosque Complex includes all the attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value within the property boundary, is well-maintained and does not suffer from adverse effects of development. In view of the importance of the

dominant setting of the property and its landmark status, it is extremely important that all view corridors continue to be protected.

Authenticity

The Mosque Complex retains its authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance. The Mosque and Arasta retain their authenticity in terms of use and function, spirit and feeling. The madrasas have been slightly modified to serve appropriate new uses as museums.

Protection and Management requirements

The property is protected under the National Act on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage no. 2863 and the Act on Pious Foundations no. 5737, and all works require the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. A Coordination and Supervision Council, constituted by representatives of local and central institutions is being established by the Edirne Municipality to oversee development of the Management Plan for the Selimiye Mosque Complex. In addition there will be an Advisory Body made up of academics, representatives of NGOs, Chamber of Architects, local and central government and local citizens, which will evaluate the Management Plan and provide suggestions. The objectives of the Management Plan are directed at ensuring the preservation of the Selimiye Mosque and transfer of its cultural and functional values as a whole to future generations. They cover structural preservation, management of development pressures including urban development within the buffer zone, management of visitors, visitor services, research and training, data management and administration. An Action Plan is included with short term (1-3 years) and long term (over 5 years) items. Good co-ordination between the various bodies holding responsibility for the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city and the Management Plan for the property, including its conservation, maintenance and visitor management is required to ensure effective management of the property. Documentation of the traditional systems of conservation and management of the property should be part of this.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Submit the urban design proposal currently under preparation for the large green space immediately to the south-west of the complex in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*, Paragraph 172,
 - b) Give specific attention to the overall coordination between the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city which includes the nominated property and buffer zone, and the Management Plan for the property,
 - c) Reinforce cooperation between Wakf and local and governmental agencies by including representation of the Wakf on the Coordination and Supervision Council and Advisory Board,
 - d) Include documentation of traditional systems of conservation and management of the property in the Management Plan,
 - e) Develop a risk preparedness strategy for the possible event of fire, earthquake and storm,
 - f) Undertake research of the garden within the outer courtyard with a view to reinstating a more appropriate landscape treatment,

- g) Further develop tourist facilities and interpretation,
- h) Give specific attention to the application of height restrictions in the buffer zone.

Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011) in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

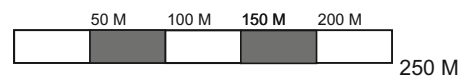
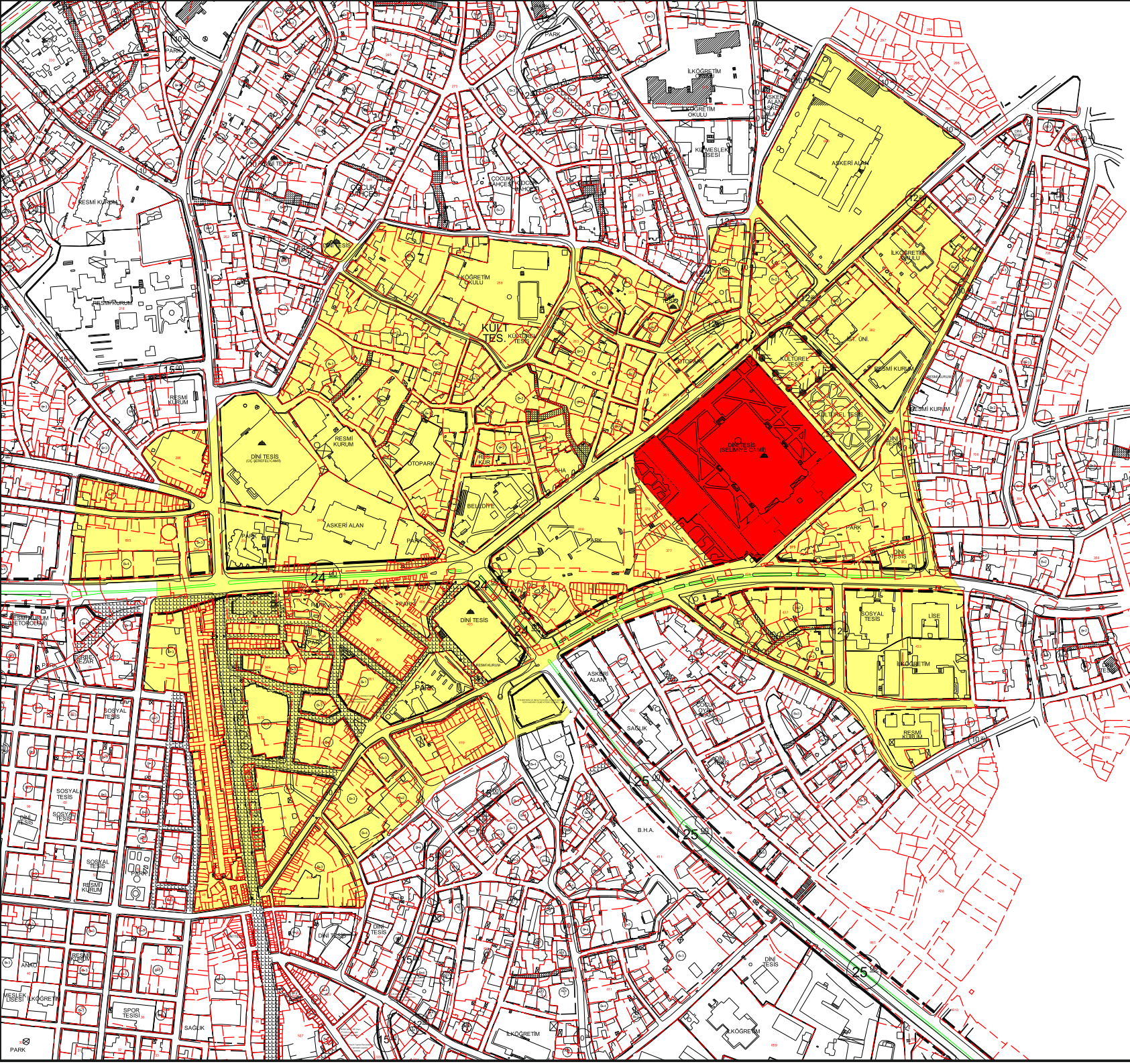
State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
Turkey	Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex	1366	2.5 ha	37.50 ha	N41 40 40 E26 33 34

Brief Description in English


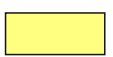
The square mosque with its single great dome and four slender minarets dominates the skyline of the former Ottoman capital of Edirne. Sinan, the most famous of Ottoman architects in the 16th century, considered the complex, which includes *madrasas* (Islamic schools), a covered market, clock house, outer courtyard and library, to be his best work. The interior decoration using Iznik tiles from the peak period of their production testifies to an art form that remains unsurpassed in this material. The complex is considered to be the most harmonious expression ever achieved of the Ottoman *külliye*, a group of buildings constructed around a mosque and managed as a single institution.

Brief Description in French

La Mosquée carrée, avec sa grande coupole et ses quatre minarets élancés, domine la silhouette de l'ancienne ville ottomane d'Edirne. Sinan, le plus célèbre des architectes ottomans du XVI^e siècle, considérait comme son chef-d'œuvre cette réalisation qui inclut aussi des madrasas (écoles coraniques), un marché couvert, une maison de l'horloge, une cour extérieure et une bibliothèque. La décoration intérieure en céramiques d'Iznik, à leur période de production majeure, témoigne d'une forme d'art qui ne sera jamais égalée pour ce qui concerne ce matériau. L'ensemble est considéré comme l'expression la plus harmonieuse jamais atteinte du *külliye* ottoman, un ensemble de bâtiments associés à une mosquée et gérés avec elle.



Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex

-  Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex
World Heritage Area
(2,50 ha)
-  Buffer Zone
(38 ha)