A HISTORIC-CONTEXTUAL APPROACH FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE IN HISTORIC URBAN AREAS: CASE OF GALATA DISTRICT IN ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

A HISTORIC-CONTEXTUAL APPROACH FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE IN HISTORIC URBAN AREAS: CASE OF GALATA DISTRICT IN ISTANBUL

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The recent developments in the urban conservation theory has introduced a contextual perspective that gives further emphasis to the cultural integrity of the historic urban area which is created through the physical and non-physical relationships between the urban context and its components.

In this perspective, the conventional identification tools of the urban conservation - the separate designation of the buildings and areas- come to be questioned, and re-formulated according to the demands created by this new holistic-contextual understanding of the heritage conservation.

In this thesis, it is aimed to formulate a historic-contextual method for the identification of the built heritage. Re-establishing the links between the historic urban context and its components, and turning the inherent character of the area into an effective tool for the conservation of the area, we claim that such an approach would provide the necessary interface between the conservation and development,

responding the requirements of both and providing a common base both for the action and research.

The thesis comprises a conceptual part focusing on the historic-contextual aspects of the built heritage and a case study for the experimentation of the defined methodology. The case study is realized in the Galata district in Istanbul, which represents one of the richest examples in Turkey from the aspect of the availability of historic sources.

Keywords: Urban conservation, historic continuity, urban transformation, historic-contextual identification method

ÖZ

TARIHI KENTSEL ALANLARDAKI MIMARI MIRASIN TESBITI IÇIN TARIHSEL-BAGINTISAL BIR YAKLASIM ÖNERISI: ISTANBUL GALATA ÖRNEGI

Topçu, Hicran
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Kentsel koruma teorilerindeki son gelismeler, tarihi kentsel doku bütünü ile onu olusturan ögeler arasindaki fiziksel ve fiziksel olmayan iliski biçimlerinin olusturdugu kültürel bütünlügü ön plana çikaran bagintisal bir yaklasim ortaya çikarmistir.

Bu yaklasim, kentsel korumanin, tarihi yapilarin ve alanlarin ayri süreçler halinde belirlendigi geleneksel tesbit yöntemlerinin yeniden sorgulanmasi ve bu bütüncül-bagintisal koruma anlayisinin gereksinimlerine yanit verecek sekilde yeniden formüle edilmesi geregini dogurmustur.

Bu tezde, kentsel mirasin tesbitine yönelik olarak tarihsel-bagintisal bir yöntem tanimlanmasi amaçlanmaktadir. Tarihi kentsel doku ile onu olusturan ögeler arasindaki baglari yeniden kurarak, alanin kendi kimligini, korunmasi için etkin bir araç haline getirecek olan bu yaklasim, koruma alanina yönelik her türlü eylem ve arastirma için ortak bir zemin olustururken, böylece koruma ve gelisme arasindaki gereksinim duyulan arakesiti de saglayacaktir.

Tez çalismasi, tarihi kentsel dokulardaki tarihsel-bagintisal verilerin irdelendigi kavramsal bir kisim ile, tanimlanan metodun uygulanmasina yönelik bir örnek çalisma içermektedir. Örnek çalisma, tarihi kaynaklarin varligi ve çesitliligi bakimindan Türkiye'deki en zengin örneklerden biri olan Istanbul'da, Galata bölgesinde gerçeklestirilmistir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Kentsel koruma, tarihi süreklilik, kentsel dönüsüm, tarihi-bagintisal tesbit yöntemi

To my family, for their endless support

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

Most of the historic urban areas are created through a continuous process of transformation which is reflected in the tangible and intangible evidences of the past that lay together in various types of relationships and compose the character of the urban area that we consider worth of conservation.

The conservation in these areas is conventionally attempted to be provided through the identification of these remnants/single entities remaining from the past and the delineation of the area that contains them. However, the historic character of a place is something more than simply the sum of the historic objects that makes part of it; it is rather hidden in the structural integrity of all types of continuities of tangible and intangible features, such as traces, streets, directions, lines, boundaries, functions, physical and non-physical interactions, as well as the physical structures such as buildings, walls etc. Thus providing the continuity of the character of a historic area, all these features and their participation in the formation of the character ought to be analyzed and evaluated in their full sense, in relation to their original context as well as the one being currently experienced.

In order to achieve the effective conservation of an area of historic continuity, we claim, it is fundamental to comprehend the historic evolution/ transformation processes of the area, trying to define the integrity of each certain phase with the components that make part of it, and the interactions that they had in different scales. In other words, each new item introduced to a pre-existing context is planned to establish a certain interaction with what is already there, but through this interaction, at the same time, it transforms the context into a new one that it had never been before. In that sense, what we call as the continuity of an urban

context is actually a sequence of interactions/transformations which keeps it alive, in other words, it is the change itself what provides the continuity, but within the limits of the interaction that it achieves to establish with the pre-existing context.

In this thesis, it is claimed that the continuity of the historic character of an urban pattern depends on the integrity of alterations into the pre-existing set of interactions hidden in the physical structure of the context, and that the identification tools employed in the management of change, must be based on the consciousness of the transformation phases that the urban pattern passed through, and the persisting features filtered through these processes, providing the continuity of the historic character. We claim that only that kind of identification could provide an effective tool to be employed in the management of change, providing an equilibrium between the alteration and the conservation of the area.

In this thesis, therefore, it is aimed to discuss the fundamentals of an identification method, alternative to the current building records that are conventionally interested in the proper characteristics of a built entity, rarely containing contextual data, and always based on the subjective selection and evaluation criteria, with 'observation' as the main tool for recognition. Here it is proposed to eliminate the selection process, to expand the boundaries of identification to the whole context; to introduce the temporal dimension of the historic context to the current physical boundaries that surround it; to replace the 'observation' with 'research', the 'evaluative data' with the 'informative' one, the 'subjectivity' with the 'objectivity', the 'decisive' systems with flexible ones permitting the development in time, and different evaluations, according to the changing value systems. Such a holistic approach, we believe, in time, could also create its own tools of analysis and survey; because we believe that what we find depends on what we search for, and in some cases, the poetry tools and imagination could surpass the classical survey and analysis, if we are dealing with the continuity of cultural identity, which is itself an intangible, non-measurable, spiritual value.

1.2. Objectives of the thesis

From this perspective, this thesis aims to discuss the dimensions and potential of a new approach of identification that we call historical-contextual, in the light of the relative discussions on the current building and area identification methods, as well as theories on the historical-contextual approaches in urban conservation. The study will be experimented on the specific case of Galata district in Istanbul, with following objectives:

- To discuss the operative role of history, through the analysis of the phases of transformation and the investigation of the tangible and intangible aspects of continuity, which would provide the basis of the management of change in the area;

- To test the availability of historic sources, and the types of information that they would provide on the case of Galata in Istanbul, which is one of the richest examples in Turkey regarding the availability of sources and research materials;

- To observe the relationships between the single items with the historic context, which we believe, would provide the key for the conservation of the integrity of the urban area;

- To define a methodology for a historical-contextual approach for the identification of urban entities in the historic urban context; with the aim of creating historic data sheets complementary to the detailed building records;

1.3. Definition of the case- study

The selection of the quarter of Galata for the experimentation of our study is due to its three main aspects -the historicity, legibility and availability of sources, and the integrity- that could be found in the physical structure of Galata, and makes it a proper case for such a study.

First of all, what we mean by the historicity is that Galata, thorough its long history having one of the most important commercial ports of Istanbul, had always kept its significance, and had been an important settlement that has hosted people of various ethnicity, which is today expressed in the richness of its architectural heritage that could have reached our time in spite of the continuous transformation of the area.

Secondly, the settlement, though it had gone through a continuous change with the disastrous effects of fires, and constituting the experimental area for the preliminary urbanization efforts of the municipality of Istanbul, it still carries many of its antique features, or traces, in physical and non-physical forms. In addition, the immense availability of historic sources regarding the area, helps us to read the historic transformation phases of the area, and to address the surviving features in relation to their original context.

Finally, Galata, being a defined privileged area in the Byzantine era, and having continued its distinct character also in the Ottoman era, had maintained its physical integrity limited by the 14th Century fortification walls until about the second half of the 18th Century, when the area had began to expand towards the north of the city walls. Being developed in a specific territory of its own, Galata represents a distinct historic area that could be analyzed in itself.

The case study contains two sequential phases carried out in two scales:

The first phase concerning the historic development and the transformation phases of the area has been realized within the area defined by the Genoese fortification walls that enclosed the area until 1864, and its present nearby surrounding. In the current state of the quarter, the study area is defined by the axis of Unkapani Bridge on the west, with Büyük Hendek Caddesi and Lüleci Hendek Caddesi on the north, Bogazkesen Caddesi on the east, and the seashore line on the south.

The second phase of the case-study contains the analysis of the building lots and the preparation of the historic data sheets for a small portion of the area analyzed in the first phase. The analyzed spot located in the central part of the quarter covers

the triangular area composed by the building blocks (Block n. 151, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166) at either sides of the Galata Kulesi Street, part of one of the earliest principal axis of Galata. The area is defined by Laleli Çesme and Sair Ziya Pasa Caddesi on the east, Galata Tower and Camekan Sokak on the north, streets of Voyvoda and Bankalar on the south, and with Bereketzade Medresesi Sokak on the east. (Figure 1.1)

The study on the case of Galata district is mainly based on a documentary research with sources that will be described in detail in Section 4.2, and a site survey carried out in two phases realized in July 2002, and October 2003.

1.4. **The content and the methodology of the thesis**

The thesis consists of six chapters. The two chapters following the introduction (2nd and 3rd Chapters) deal with the theoretical and informative issues regarding the topics covered by the thesis, while the 4th and 5th Chapters describe the two phases of the case-study. The last chapter comprises the conclusions of the thesis.

The second chapter is mainly concerned with the contextual role of the architectural heritage identification, in the light of the current conceptual and practical frameworks that give shape to the applications. It will mainly include discussions on the tools of identification in different scales, the new requirements and relative discussions made on the shape and the roles attributed to identification tools in different scales, and a final discussion on the case of the legal and administrative framework which is currently active in Turkey.

The second chapter will deal with the contextual approach in urban conservation and its identification tools in the light of the theoretical approaches developed in similar cases that would be helpful for outlining the methodology of the case-study.

The case study is carried out in two sections; The first section described in Chapter 4 contains the historical research on Galata in the light of the available sources, and the phases of transformation concluded through the use of historical sources and

within the limits of availability of these sources. The analysis of the transformation processes is followed by the analysis of the current situation with special emphasis on the tangible and intangible evidences of the historic continuity.

The 5th Chapter includes the spot-on analysis on a specific area defined in the light of the transformation processes, to experiment the creation of data sheets including historic-contextual information on the single entities, with the aim to complement the detailed inventory sheets on the single buildings.

In the last chapter, the outcomes of the thesis are discussed with a critical overview of the project imputs/key issues taken into consideration, the usefulness of the data in conservation applications, as well as the adaptability of the applied methodology to other sites in Turkey.

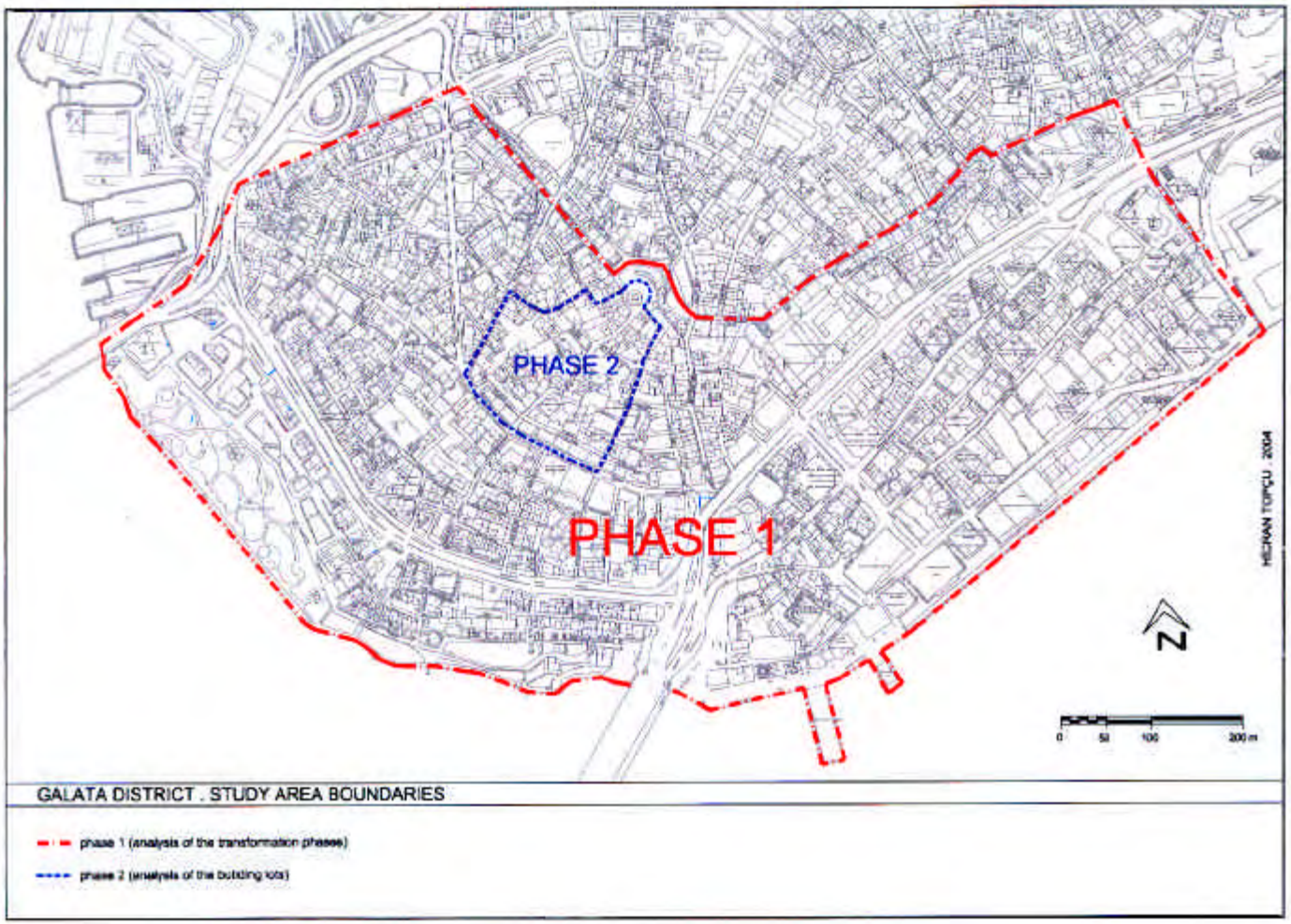

Figure 1.1 Boundaries of the study area

CHAPTER 2

HERITAGE RECORDING IN HISTORIC URBAN AREAS

2.1. Introduction

Heritage recording has been an indispensable part of all conservation history, even though it has presented a significant evolution, parallel to ever-growing content and significance of the cultural heritage. In many European countries, as well as in Turkey, inventories have been compiled, since the end of the 19th Century, though they remained restricted to the monumental buildings until about the second half of the 20th Century, when the conservation of whole districts for their own sake- regardless of the existence of great monuments- came to the scene. Consequently, 'listed building' and 'conservation area' concepts have formed the basis of the conservation activities in all European countries, as two separate but strongly related tools of identification.

2.2. 'Identification for conservation' in historic urban areas

Identification of the architectural heritage in historic urban areas are currently being made through the recording of the single buildings and the delineation of the larger areas, as two related but separate chanels.

2.2.1. Building recording

The formation of the building lists - i.e. architectural heritage inventories- is as old as the concept of conservation itself, since the first step of any treatment of preservation is identification of the object and assessment of its values. However, when the definition of architectural heritage was enlarged to cover the whole setting instead of individual buildings, the concept of inventory, as well as the means and methods to be involved, became even more complex. As the tendency to consider the heritage in its broadest sense and the need to prevent the erosion of

historic settlements under the impacts of the rapid development have become common interests for many countries, especially beginning from 1960's, the problems and issues of the subject have been discussed in several occasions at international level.

By the Palma Recommendation (Barcelona, 19 May 1965) [1], Council of Europe aimed to urge the governments of the member states, "*to take such steps that are necessary to ensure the immediate protection of groups and areas of buildings of historical and artistic interest by means of the identification and cataloging of the cultural assets to be protected*" and proposed a model that includes the criteria, the methods and the terminology to be apples as a preliminary step in order to form a "central consolidated protective inventory" bringing together the national inventories realize in each state that would list the "scientific, aesthetic, historic and ethnological sites and ensembles to be protected" in their boundaries. The protective inventory, as defined by the Council of Europe in Palma Recommendation was assigned with two main objectives that are still valid: to acquire a real and systematic knowledge of the cultural heritage and to develop it.

Declaration of Amsterdam (1975)[2] which is considered to be the origin for the establishment of the idea of 'integrated conservation', inventory of buildings, architectural complexes and sites is given a special emphasis as an important step for the necessary integration, as well as a fundamental qualitative factor for a better management of the space. This document is very important for the fact that it marks for the first time the integration and the management role of the architectural heritage records.

Another important step that made the concept to acquire its current significance was the "Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe" [3],

[1] Palma Recommendation. The Criteria and Methods of Cataloging Sites, Ancient Buildings and Historical or Artistic Sites for Purposes of Preservation and Enhancement. Council Of Europe. Barcelona, 19 May 1965.

[2] Declaration of Amsterdam. Council of Europe. Amsterdam, 25 October 1975.

[3] Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe. Council of Europe. Granada, 3 October 1985.

organized on October 3rd 1985 in Granada by the Council of Europe. In the convention, the necessity and priority of the precise identification of the architectural heritage (as categorized in three groups as monuments, groups of buildings and sites) through the appropriate inventories was stressed once more (art.2). The Council was also imposing the use of the opportunities offered by new technologies, for identifying and recording the architectural heritage, as well as using their advantage to facilitate information exchange on their conservation policies (art.17).

The rapid development of the new technologies, and the consequent revolutions offered by this new technology in data collection, processing and management methods, gave a new perspective to the subject, increasing the possibilities of information exchange emphasized in the Granada Convention. Consequently, in 1989, new technologies for the documentation of the architectural heritage were discussed in a meeting organized by the Council of Europe in London. Among the results of the meeting, adaptation of the possibilities offered by new technologies, and standardization of data elements were specially emphasized as the means of further cooperation and information exchange that were accepted to be vital for the development in understanding and management of the architectural heritage (Bold, 1993: 11-15). The core data concept, that is the minimum standard data that would make possible the information exchange at international level was emphasized also in the following years, and concretized by the Recommendation (No.R (95)3; 11th January 1995) of the Council of Europe. This document on "Coordinating Documentation Methods and Systems Related to Historic Buildings and Monuments of the Architectural Heritage" was the synthesis of a questionnaire on inventory compilation circulated to member states in 1991 and the results of the colloquy "Architectural Heritage: Inventory and Documentation Methods in Europe" organized by the Council in 1992 in Nantes.

By the core data index[4], as it was proposed by the recommendation, it was attempted to standardize the minimum information to take place in architectural heritage inventories, in its content and the organization of the data, as well as the techniques of presentation. The standard data is composed of four mandatory parts as follows:

1) Name and references
2) Location
3) Functional type
4) Dating

And the optional items to be used depending on the nature of the record and the individual organizational requirements

5) Persons and organizations associated with the history of the building
6) Building materials and techniques
7) Physical condition
8) Protection/legal status
9) Notes

In spite of the international trend leads to the standardization in cataloging of cultural property, there is still a considerable diversity of the inventory methods and techniques applied in different countries. The report of the comparative study realized by the Council of Europe in 1991[5] represents clearly some of these differences. First of all, the number of organizations dealing with the task of inventorying the cultural heritage differs in every country. In some of them, these organizations are administrated by a central institution (as in Italy, and France) while in many others there are different bodies carrying out their tasks with different criteria and techniques (as in Spain and Yugoslavia), which creates various problems in the data exchange, even in the same country. Even though, there is a common demand for employing information technologies for inventory purposes, in many of the countries these attempts are still carried out in the form of pilot studies, and have not become an integral part of the inventory systems. The

[4] Core data index to historic buildings and monuments of the architectural heritage. Recommendation R (95)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states on coordinating documentation methods and systems related to historic buildings and monuments of the architectural heritage. Council of Euope.

[5] Unpublished report: survey of architectural heritage inventories. Council of Europe, 1991.

diversity of the utilized software, on the other hand, forms another difficulty for the unification of the data.

The practical, scientific and methodological problems generated by the broadened concept of architectural heritage, has been a common difficulty for all countries. The immense stock of the property to be documented, as well as the difficulty of obtaining an interaction between the different types of elements, has made the problem even more complex (Chatenet, 1993: 121-3) imposing solutions based on a certain selectivity through the huge stock of the property to be documented. And this factor has formed one of the main methodological differences between the recording systems of different countries. As stated in the final report of the colloquy of Nantes, there are three main approaches observed in the presentations of different countries: typological selection that focuses on the most representative examples of each building type; topographical selection, based on the analysis of regions where different types of buildings are mixed; and the chronological selection method, emphasizing the historical periods (Chatenet, 1993: 122). The amount of documentation achieved in any of the countries, on the other hand, seems to be under the desired level, which makes still difficult the completion of an overall map which would define new points of reference for the establishment of an effective conservation policy (Cantacuzino, 1989:12-24).

The development of computerized systems seems to render the activities of inventory more manageable with various advantages that they offer, such as easier data access, and wide range of possibilities of searching, sorting, and making comparisons through the data. In this case, however, the problem of converting or transferring the existing documents into the computerized environment comes forth, generating the question of time and priorities (Grant et al., 1993: 129-136).

As a conclusion, the importance inventory had gained through its conceptual development, has brought it to a critical position directly related with the practice of heritage protection, rather than being merely a source of information. However, in order to fulfill this function, its current state with the qualities and content that it presents, as well as the possibilities of use that it offers are still to be re-formulated.

2.2.2. Area designation

The delineation and the protection of wider areas is relatively a recent concept throughout the history of cultural heritage conservation. As a reaction to the destructive results of the Second World War on the European cities, as well as the bulldozer effects of modernist revolutions on the traditional quarters in the second half of the 20th Century, traditional city centers have began to be cared for as complex monuments that need protection (Boyer, 1996: 382). Consequently, 'conservation area' concept – "*as a bridge concept gapping between the special controls applied to listed buildings and the normal procedures applying the ordinary areas of development*" (Ross, 1996:120) - was established and had taken its place in the legislations of many European countries one after another, as one of the key issues in conservation. The Malraux Law (1962) issued in France, and the Civic Amenities Act (1967) of England were the pioneers for the establishment of this new idea of national heritage regarding the protection of historic districts and ending the privilege of the archaeological and monumental property.

The recommendation concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas (UNESCO, Nairobi, 26 November 1976) – one of the key documents forming the basis of urban conservation applications in different countries- defines the 'historic and architectural areas' as:

> "any groups of buildings, structures and open spaces including archaeological and palaentological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban and rural environment, the cohesion and the values of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or socio-cultural point of view are recognized".[6]

Taking the subject in its widest sense, the definition covers all kinds of areas- regardless of their scale and date of foundation - having a significant value from the historic or architectural point of view.

[6] Protection and Cultural Animation of Monuments, Sites, and Historic Towns in Europe. German Commission for UNESCO. Bonn, 1980. p.389.

The selection criteria and the manner in which the conservation areas are designated vary to a great extent in different countries, and sometimes even between the different organizations involved in heritage conservation in the same country. But what applies to all is that the designation of the conservation areas are aimed in providing the continuity of wider areas that can not be managed by the protection of the separate monuments, though the motives of designation and the related tools to be put forward to guarantee this continuity differ from case to case. Perhaps, this is why listing of a building is often considered as an end in itself to secure the protection of the building, whereas the designation of the conservation area is only a means to an end (Ross, 1996:123).

As a conclusion, the protection of the historic settlements is tried to be resolved through a dual system between individual and contextual, in other words, by the fragmentation of the individual items that make up the urban pattern and the delineation of the larger areas. However, the settlements are neither the sum of the separate entities that compose them, nor are they homogeneous structures to be managed as a whole. They are instead, living entities, composed by the interweaving of infinite number of variables in a continual process, and the approaches to be employed in their management must take into account primarily this dynamism and the consequent complexity. Dealing with such complex issues, heritage recording in two separate scales does not respond the requirements of the historic settlements, which gives acceleration to the search of alternative methods of recording supported by new technologies. Consequently, the traditional ‘catalog’s and ‘list’s of architectural heritage are being replaced by ‘information system’s, aiming to unify the scales, and providing dynamic links between them.

2.3. Contextual approach towards heritage identification; in search of a new tool for the management of change in historic urban areas

The expanded understanding of the heritage that now embraces “*all creations and products from both nature and man that constitute the temporal and spatial framework of our lives in time and space*” (Stovel, 1990) have generated new requirements for their treatment. It is not only a numeric or dimensional expansion

referring to the number or scale of the subjects of interest, but also the confirmation of the need to consider a cultural area with the complex unity of relationships that it represents between its different components and aspects. In this sense, it is rather a holistic point of view that recognizes a new set of associated values, and requires alternative means to deal with them.

As a result of the new requirements came out of the evolved understanding of conservation, and in the light of related discussions at different levels, the identification tools employed for the recording of architectural heritage, as well as roles associated with them have changed shape.

Considering the current applications and trends, today the architectural heritage inventory has four main functions:

- It composes an information source; serves to increase our knowledge regarding the cultural heritage, and to generate public interest on it;
- It serves as a controlling tool, for the statutory protection of the heritage.
- It assists directly in the conservation of the individual items, providing a documentary source on it (Thornes, 1993: 125-7);
- It serves as an instrument for conservation management, acting as a tool to integrate the knowledge of urban context to its components

Integration of the urban whole to its artifacts is a relatively new task for the building records, and in order to fulfill this task, the links between the whole and the parts that make it up should be clearly established. The individuality of a building, can be more easily defined in itself, considering its *locus*- the location as well as the near surrounding-, its design – the intrinsic and stylistic characteristics of the composition and construction, and the memory, which includes the events and other facts associated with the building as well as its own history (Rossi, 1995: 24), the city is a multifaceted entity that cannot be comprehended if not by a multi-dimensional point of view, relevant to its inherent complexity. This complexity is contributed by various types of relations and interactions between the different

entities and aspects of the urban pattern, and thus must be analyzed through an analytical approach searching for the evidences of these interactions.

In order to be an active tool in the conservation of a cultural area, providing the equilibrium between the preservation and change, we claim that a building record must also refer to these links that provide the integrity of the urban pattern in spatial and temporal context. So what are the possible approaches in the analysis of this integrity?

First of all, it is the historical aspect that links the context and the entities that compose it. Both the urban pattern and the individual building lots making part of it have their own historical continuities made of different formative and/or transformative processes. These processes of development of the context and the individual items, even though proceed separately, coincide in various lengths and forms and thus have reciprocal effects on each other.

The relationship between the urban sector and the individual lots might be questioned according to the typological aspects as well. The 'typology' concept which was born as a new approach to the urban morphology studies in Italy in 1950's, was based on the search of a generator building type, that is "*the full expression of a previous building tradition that reveals itself over particular historical periods within the same cultural area*", as a logical connection between the buildings and the urban fabric (Larochelle et al., 1999: 97). This approach actually aims to explain both the formal and the historical aspects of the individual buildings according to the typological process inherent to the cultural area.

The interaction of the built artifacts with the physical/natural context is another aspect that explains the links between the urban sector and its components. The natural aspects of an area - topography, presence of various geographical features such as rivers, forests or mountains or other type of a panorama, the exposition to sun and winds etc.- have direct affects not only on the urban form, but also on the buildings, effecting on their own characteristics as well as on the relationships between them. It is actually the combination of the natural and man-made elements

that give the essential character of a place as stated by geographer Carl Sauer in his statement "*culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result*" (Hayden, 1999: 16-17).

Apart from these basic considerations, there are several other approaches that explain different aspects of the interaction between different scales of an urban area. The functional distributions over an area and their change through time, the socio-economic aspects that shape the environment and the active relationship between different components, are among these approaches, which attempt to explain different aspects of an urban composition. Among the most significant contributions is that of French sociologist Henri Lefebvre, who considers the urban space as an end product of the social reproduction and divides it into three components making up the urban whole: the space around the body (biological reproduction), space of housing (reproduction of the labor force) and the public space of the city (reproduction of social relations) (Hayden, 1999: 18-19).

The concern for the introduction of the contextual data to the building inventories, has actually began to form the basis of architectural heritage recording methods in many European countries. Turning back to the results of the colloquy of Nantes, it is noted that, as the concept of architectural heritage has been broadened from the single monuments to the building groups and to the larger complexes, the inventories seeking to provide links between different scales have gained counterweight to the classical ones dealing simply with the listing of individual buildings. In this respect, three main approaches are formulated in the report. The morphological approach trying to investigate the visual character of the site through on-spot analyses, and the chronological approach that gives a certain emphasis to historical development through the use of historic sources. The third group of studies, on the other hand, combining the former two approaches, starts with the historical documentation of the site and proceeds with the morphological analyses, resulting in a more thorough survey (Chatenet, 1993: 123).

All these approaches, though they do not achieve to explain the totality of the character of a cultural area, they play significant roles in explaining, though

partially, its complexity. Furthermore, since they coincide and interact to a certain extent, there is still a need for another parameter, a binding factor, which provides a common interface between all these contributing issues. In this thesis, we claim that, it is the 'history'- in its contemporary perspective- that, intersecting with and effecting on equally all of these issues, best constitutes this interface that we need.

2.4. A critical overview of the urban conservation framework in Turkey

2.4.1. Historical overview

Even though the legal base of cultural heritage conservation in Turkey dates back to the end of the 19th Century, the conservative approach towards the urban heritage evoked only after the mid of the 20th Century.

The first legal document aiming to coordinate the conservation activities in Turkey was *Asar-i Atika Nizamnamesi* (Regulations for historical heritage) issued in 1869. This regulation which was solely concerned with the findings of archeological excavations at the beginning, was modified several times according to the changing needs and definitions regarding the cultural heritage. In 1884, immobile cultural property (such as temples, palaces, theaters, bridges, water arches, tumuli, tombs, and obelisks), and in 1906, examples of Ottoman and Islamic cultural heritage were included among the subjects of concern of the legislation.[7]

By the constitution of *Muhafaza-i Asar-i Atika Encümeni* (The Commission for the conservation of the historical properties) in the year 1917, the responsibility to control the activities related to historic monuments in Istanbul, and to prevent them to be damaged from all kinds of agents, was given to this commission.[8] Although

[7] Kültürel Degerlerin Korunmasi Konusunda Yasal Kaynaklar. Akçora, Necva. (Ed.) Unpublished collection of documents. p.120.
[8] Ibid. p.423.

the activities of the commission remained limited to Istanbul, several buildings had been documented within that period.[9]

In the early years of the Republican Period, the activities of documentation of the cultural heritage continued, and gained further importance by the establishment of a new administrative and framework.

The constitution of the *Türk Asar-i Atikasi Müdürlügü* (Directorate of the Turkish Historical properties) in 1920 had been an important step for the conservation field. This institution which was initially assigned for the organization of the museum activities was later re-arranged by new tasks on the heritage conservation and recording and took a new name as *Hars Müdürlügü* (Directorate of Culture). The declaration issued by this organization for the preparation of a countrywide list of the cultural property is considered as the initial point of the heritage recording activities in Turkey (Madran, 2002: 96-97).

1933, Ministry of Culture prepared a new program (28/6/1933 no:14640)[10] on the constitution of the local scientific commissions (consisting of an archeologist, two architects, a photographer, a painter and a technical drawer) that would work in coordination with the local museums, for programming and controlling conservation activities within cities. For that purpose, four regions- the centers of which were Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Elaziz- were determined. In the following years, several buildings in various cities were documented among the activities of the local commissions.[11]

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[9] The reports of meeting realized by the commission represents that in the year 1939, 716 buildings that take place on the area between Kavakli and Yesilköy-Pendik, whereas in 1949, inventory cards for the registration of 72 buildings were prepared, while the photographic survey of various other buildings was also realized as a preparatory step for the further documentation of them. Furthermore, the lists for 88 buildings around Üsküdar for the preparation of a development plan, and various buildings dating to Fatih Sultan Mehmed period for the celebration of the 500th year of the conquest were also realized in that period. "Eski Eserleri Koruma Encümeni 1949 yili mesai raporu" TTOK Belleteni. n.99. Ankara, 1950.

[10] "Anitlari Koruma Komisyonunun 1933-1935 yillarindaki çalismalari" pp.8-29

[11] Between 1933 and 1935, 3500 buildings were recorded in different cities. "Anitlari Koruma Komisyonunun 1933-1935 yillarindaki çalismalari" pp. 8-29

Establishment of *Vakiflar Genel Müdürlügü* (General Directorate of Foundations) was also an important step for the conservation and maintenance of historic monuments since their major part were properties of foundations. By the regulation (2/5042; 17/7/1936)[12], the surviving foundations were requested to prepare lists of the monuments in their possession. Consequently, the inventory cards compiled for several buildings (bearing written and visual data regarding the description, and present situation of the monuments) were used for the constitution of a national directory.[13]

From 1930's on, some local volunteer-based institutions, such as *Eski Eserleri Sevenler Kurumu* (Society for the care of historic monuments) had also participated in the documentation of the historic monuments in the areas of their concern [14]. However, since the efforts of these institutions were not properly coordinated, nor supported by some superior bodies, we do not have any information about the amount or the types of data that they collected.

In 1951, a further step was taken by the constitution of the *Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anitlar Yüksek Kurulu* (The Higher Council of Immovable Historical Heritage and Monuments) (L.7853, 9/7/1951)[15] which formed the basis for the current legislative structure of the conservation of cultural heritage in Turkey. The council that would function under the Ministry of National Education had the tasks to determine the principals and programs to be followed in the activities regarding the conservation, maintenance and restoration of historic monuments. The council was composed of 5 sub commissions to work specifically on the principles of restoration, the survey and registration of historical monuments, and the control of implementations.

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[12] Akçora, Necva. Ibid. p.190

[13] The number of recorded monuments were 2000 by the end of 1970's. Madran, Emre. "Dogal ve Kültürel Varliklarin Koruyucu Envanterlerinin Hazirlanmasi" MTRE Bülteni. n.4. Istanbul. pp.26-32

[14] "Edirne ve Eski Eserleri Sevenler Kurumu Tüzügü, item no:9; 4.10.1935. Akçora, Necva. Ibid. p. 429

[15] Akçora, Necva. Ibid. pp.147-259.

The commission for the survey and the official registration of the historical monuments was constituted for the task to determine the methods and tools for registration and grouping of the historical monuments, as well as to create an archive with the existing documents about the buildings.

The council that was interested solely with the historical monuments until 1937, after that date, was given the responsibility to deal with the urban heritage. However, this responsibility did not have a legal basis until 1973 (Madran, 2000: 232).

In 1973, *1710 sayili Eski Eserler Kanunu,* being the first conservation law of the Republic of Turkey, replaced all regulations that were being applied until that time. It brought a new definition to the meaning of cultural heritage in Turkey, introducing the concept of conservation area (*sit*) as:

> topographic areas which are composed as a collective production of the nature and the man, and must be evaluated and protected due to their homogeneity, and importance from the historical, aesthetical, artistical, scientific, ecological, ethnographic points of view (art.1).

Depending on the this law, 10257 buildings -6815 of which were the examples of traditional residential architecture- were registered between 1973-1982 (Ahunbay, 1996: 136).

The year 1975 might be considered to be the point of departure for the establishment of a programmed inventory study in Turkey, because of the studies initiated by the “survey and registry” and “conservation planning” units established within the General Directorate of Historical Monuments and Museums, as a consequence of the European Heritage Year activities and the Amsterdam Declaration (Madran, 2000:235).

1710 sayili Eski Eserler Kanunu was replaced by a new law (*2863 Sayili Kültür ve Tabiat Varliklarini Koruma Kurulu*) in 1983. In spite of several modifications, this law is still in use in Turkey.

2.4.2. Current Legislative and Organizational Framework

Law no. 2863[16] aims to "*set definitions regarding the movable and fixed cultural and natural property that should be protected, to arrange procedures and activities to be performed, and to establish the formation and duties of organization that will enforce the required principles and implementation decisions on this subject*" (sec.1; art.1) and defines the heritage of concern, and the procedures to follow in the registration and conservation of it, as well as the organizational framework involved with the process.

Immovable cultural property of our concern, which is defined as fixed cultural assets that should be protected in the law, includes;

1) fixed assets built until the end of the 19th Century
2) fixed assets that were built after the stated date and considered necessary to be protected by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with respect to their importance and characteristics.
3) Fixed cultural assets located with protected areas.
4) Buildings and sites to be determined, where great historical events have taken place during the National War of Liberty and the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, and the houses used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, not withstanding the concept of time and registration (sec.2; art.6).

Area conservation, on the other hand, is tried to be realized under two categories: Protected sites, which are "*cities and city relics that are the make of various civilizations extending from the prehistoric era to date and that reflect the social, economic, architectural and similar characteristics of their periods, the places where important historical events had taken place and the sites that should be protected with the determined natural characteristics*" and protection areas that "*must be protected, effective in the preservation or protection within the historical environment of fixed cultural and natural assets*", i.e. areas that should be protected for their own sake, and areas that should be protected as buffer zones in order to guarantee the conservation of the immovable cultural property.

[16] The quotations and terminology related with the Law no. 2863 are taken from the translation included on the web page of Ministry of Culture. (www. kultur.gov.tr; 11.9.2001)

According to the law, the determination of the assets to be protected might be realized either by the Ministry or through the utilization of the assistance of experts of relevant institutions; except the assets belonging to foundations that should be determined by the General Directorate for Foundations. The responsibility to ensure the law to be followed properly is carried out by the Supreme Board of Protecting Cultural and Natural Assets and the local Protection Boards determined by the Ministry.

The duties of the Supreme Board as mentioned by the Law no. 2863, are as follows:

To determine the principles to be applied in the works related with the protection and restoration of the fixed cultural and natural assets that should be protected

1) To provide the required coordination among the boards of protection
2) To assist the Ministry by means of evaluation the general problems encountered in practice and presenting its view (sec.5; art.51).

On the other hand, the local boards of protection are charged to perform these tasks:

1) To register the cultural and natural assets that should be protected, determined or effected to be determined by the Ministry.
2) To group the cultural assets that should be protected,
3) To determine the building requirements for the transition period within one month from the registration of the protected sites
4) To examine and approve the settlement plans aimed at protection and all their amendments
5) To determine the protection area of the fixed cultural and natural assets that should be protected
6) To annul the registry records of the fixed cultural assets that should be protected, which have lost their characteristics
7) To take decisions directed at practice about the fixed cultural and natural assets that should be protected and the protection areas (sec.5; art.57).

The current legislative and administrative framework concerned with the protection and restoration of cultural heritage is still based on the legislation with the Law no.

2863. However by the passing of time, as the concepts regarding the protection of the cultural heritage are being discussed, and the results of the relative decisions and applications are being experienced, the law was modified several times, by the alteration or annulment of the existing items, and addition of the new ones.

The most important modification regarding the registration of cultural property was the decision on the withdrawal of the classification of the buildings into intervention groups according to their cultural significance. The regulation issued in 1995 (no.378; 28.2.1995) by the Supreme Board for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Assets was stating that any attempt to classify cultural property into general groups of intervention, results in poor solutions since any property should be intervened through an independent evaluation of the values and problems peculiar to it. As a result, the defined groups were decreased into two as the buildings possessing historical and esthetic values, and the ones which do not possess any specific value of its own but contribute in the visual character of the historic settlements.

By the year 2004, there are 18 local boards carrying out the tasks defined by the Law no. 2862, including that of registration and the determination of the cultural property to be protected. [17]

2.4.3. Heritage recording in the current system

In the current system, the registration of the built heritage is still being realized through the inventory forms (for monuments and sites) based on those proposed by the Council of Europe in 1965.

The identification sheet for the urban sites comprise sections to be compiled on the location (city, town, neighborhood/village, cadastral number), name, general description, current sitution and risks, potentials and the state of conservation,

[17] The number of recorded monuments were 2000 by the end of 1970's. Madran, Emre. "Dogal ve Kültürel Varliklarin Koruyucu Envanterlerinin Hazirlanmasi" MTRE Bülteni. n.4. Istanbul. p.27.

proposed conservation, publications, observations, and a section reserved to the illustrative materials on the described site.

The monument record sheet, on the other hand, comprise following sections on the properties and the current state of the building: Location (city, town, neighborhood/village, cadastral number, building number), definition (name, builder, date and period of construction, information on inscription panels and foundation charters), general description, state of conservation (divided into different parts of building to be marked as good, moderate or bad), site plan, observations, photograph, current owner, responsible person, availability of infrastructure, interventions, detailed definition, the original, current and proposed use, and a list of publications and illustrations.

In the light of the discussions that we have made on the current roles and requirements of the identification tools, the heritage recording system which is currently used as the basis of all conservation activities in Turkey has following main problems:

- The registration of the settlements and buildings are carried out as two separate processes. The forms do not comprise any sort of reference to each other, neither do they question the relationship of listed items to each other or to the larger context.

- The recording system is based on a selective approach, and realized through the designations of the areas and the recording of the certain buildings selected according to their current physical and architectural properties. The system does not provide any sort of data on the rest of the urban fabric.

- The information questioned in the data sheets is based on the evaluation of the current situation of the area or the building, without any reference to the previous phases of development and transformation.

- Even though the official registration is made for the building lot, the data sheet on monuments requires solely information on the main building with a complete ignorance towards the rest of the building lot.

- The compilation of these sheets are never based on a systematic research or survey, but just on the observations of the compiler. In majority of cases, the sections that require further work (such as, list of publications, illustrative materials, site plan etc.) are left as unfilled.

- The sections in both of the forms comprise several items (such as state of conservation, definition, general description, observations etc.) open to subjective remarks of the compiler.

- The system is completely an analog one that consists of descriptive sections to be filled without any standardization in the language and the format of the data, which constitutes the major handicap for the comparative use of different sheets as well as for the computerization and the automatization of the collected data.

As a conclusion, despite the immense stock of inventories compiled for many decades, the inventory system of Turkey is still quite far from being an effective tool directly involved with the conservation of architectural heritage, and from satisfying any of tasks attributed to its current definition (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Number of buildings and sites registered until the end of 1998

Buildings and sites registered by the General Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Sites by the end of 1998	
REGISTERED SITES	
Archeological sites	4135
Natural sites	698
Urban Site	160
Historical site	117
Other	321
Total	**5432**
REGISTERED BUILDINGS	
residential buildings	35279
religious buildings	5757
cultural buildings	5745
administrative buildings	1524
military buildings	657
industrial and commercial buildings	1554
cemeteries	1780
memorials	178
monuments	268
natural property	2335
ruins	942
streets	34
Total	**56053**

CHAPTER 3

CONTEXTUAL APPROACH IN IDENTIFICATION AND CONSERVATION OF URBAN HERITAGE

3.1. Introduction

The contextual approach in urban conservation is based on the appreciation of the documentary value, i.e. the materialistic testimony, of urban entities that all together represent a collective memory, appreciation of which exceeds the beauty, the exceptionality of single items. It requires a holistic approach, in which single entities are no longer considered as isolated, or separable, but are seen as an integral part of the spatial continuation which they are the part of (Roselli, 1991: 13-16). This approach does not mean to exclude the special characteristics and the significance of the individuality of the single entities that make up the whole, but simply tries to explore the reciprocal relationships between the whole and constituting parts, not only for a better understanding of the main structure, but also for a more profound knowledge of the principles that lay behind the formation of the individual entities. The same duality forms the basis of "architecture of the city" which tries to be analyzed between the 'city' as a large and complex piece of architecture, and the 'urban artifacts' as its constituents being the crucial aspects of the city, though characterized by their own history and form (Rossi, 1982: 29).

The relationship of the whole with the pieces, and in between the pieces, has been attempted to be investigated by researches through various ways, from the morphological analyses- aiming to get information through the analysis of the visual composition of the elements that compose an urban fabric- to the typological studies in search of predetermined 'type's ruling the formation of individual items as well as their relationships to the whole. The historical methods, on the other hand, seek to comprehend the historical development of the place, introducing to the analysis the temporal dimension which does not only explain the spatial

transformation of the fabric, but also the evolution of the ‘type’s or ‘form’s, giving it a supplementary role, to be carried out together with the other types of analyses. Otherwise, the outcome might remain to be the description of a ‘ moment’ rather than the explanation of reality as it is claimed by Rossi (Rossi, 1982: 31).

3.2. Structural permanencies as a key between identity and change

> “It is the stabilizing persistence of a place as a container of experiences that contributes so powerfully to its intrinsic memorability” (Citation from Edward S. Casey; Hayden, 1996: 46)

> “each new society does not destroy, nor disintegrate the original environment, but transforms it, solely by integrating new elements, that, even though mutate the sense of togetherness, imply the conservation of the meaning and the original structure of the earlier elements.” (Ricci, 1988)

Many of the historical urban areas are formed in a continuous process composed of several transformation phases. Actually this unique process of formation that is the reflection of a collective memory peculiar to the place is what gives it the certain identity of its own. This process is more than just an accumulation of the successive periods and a continuous reuse, but is composed of numerous interventions of various scales and types. These interventions which are extended to different lengths of time, sometimes intersecting, or opposing to each other, find their reflection in the current state in various forms, usually very different from their origin. The relationship between the existing city and its past is explained very strikingly by an example given by Freud in his “Civilization and Discontents”, where he tries to imagine what Rome would have been like if all of the monuments constructed through time had been preserved. By this way he tries to define an analogy between the city and the memory, which is not the exact reproduction of the past, but is made of traces of previous events reshaped according to new elements and situations. By the same statement, the traces of past events filtered through the selection process of memory is compared to the structural

permanencies of a city which are perceived and reshaped according to the conditions of the present time (Larochelle et al.,1999:95-96).

The identity, on the other hand, is what remains intact in spite of all these changes and transformations, and it is hidden in the tangible and intangible evidences of the temporal and spatial continuity. In other words, in the "structural permanencies" of the place, as initially defined in 1950's by Marcel Poéte. According to the theories of Poéte, that were later developed and adapted to urban conservation concept by Lavedan, and formed the basis of the theories of Aldo Rossi, the city remains thorough its transformations and continuities/ discontinuities of its functions, and reflects itself in the 'structural permanencies' which are the physical signs of the past preserved in different states, ranging from historic monuments, to traces of previous features (Larochelle et al., 1999: 100-101; Rossi, 1995: 44-45).

These permanencies, in this sense, become the main source of reflection of the 'identity', as well as the primary object of conservation. Thus, the identity is neither a purely physical aspect, a '*reperto*' that is still the part of what is left behind through the lifetime of the place, nor is an abstract expression of what was previously transformed. It is rather the combination of both, the reflection of the past in the present, or the 'past that we still experience'(Larochelle et al., 1999: 100), and could be comprehended in its full complexity only if all process of formation is evaluated together with the affecting factors, and could be preserved only if every new intervention is compatible with the existing structural permanencies that compose the essence of the identity. In this sense, these structural permanencies, which actually provide the continuity of the place, become the main key between the identity and change, as well as between identity and continuity (Larochelle et al., 1999:100-101).

If the structural permanencies do not absorb the whole continuity of the urban pattern, what are they made of? In other words, what are the mostly remaining features of the historic cities? Aldo Rossi states, in his "Architecture of the City", that the cities usually continue to develop on the same axes, maintaining the position of the traces of older artifacts, which, in some cases, are donated by a

continuous life, thus might remain as themselves; but in other cases, are turned off and remain by means of just the form or other physical signs of their *locus* (Rossi, 1995:56).

Therefore, it is primarily the axes of development which persist the continuity of the settlement. The street has in fact a special importance in the analysis of Poete, who says that “the city is born in a given place, but it is the street that it maintains live” (Rossi, 1995:44). Secondly, the property boundaries, which take their shape depending on the hierarchical importance of the street on which they are located, as well as on the presence of precedent artifacts, and mutate in time in relation to the alternating social and economical circumstances of the place, that persist the history.

Gianfranco Caniggia attempts to explain the formation of urban fabric by the hierarchical order of the axes of movement as the predominator of development. He claims that the city begins to develop on a pre-existing axis (original axis) as a nucleus composed of precisely divided lots, orthogonal to the street, and of a uniform character with the buildings of a similar façade width and the open spaces adjacent to them. Then added, in an orthogonal manner, additional axes (axis for building installation) by the elimination of some of the existing buildings, and the addition of new ones along the new axes. Then they are followed by others for linking purposes (axes of connection) and for developing the urban environment (axes of reconstruction), in order to connect two separate but related points, though resulting in the destruction of some parts of the existing urban fabric. This process, he states, which is actually a continuous transformation of the land, is what turns the land into an urban tissue, by means of adding new streets, but usually preserving the existing ones (Ricci, 1988).

The continuity of the historic urban artifacts is another important factor of persistence. As stated by Rossi, sometimes they remain as themselves, completely or partially, as physical signs of continuity, or they are replaced by new urban artifacts that might persist one or more features of the previous structure. This co-existence of the different periods might present a wide range of relationships

between the old and the new, from the most physical one, such as the superimposition of the buildings (structural co-existence) or re-use of the building materials (material persistence), to the more intangible evidences, such as the re-use of location, building form, the internal divisions, or in the form of a more abstract persistence, provided just by the continuity of the toponomy of the place.

Even though they are the major architectural works that usually persist as structural evidences, in some cases, they are turned into other artifacts of completely different character, but persisting some of their original structural properties in the division and scale of the new structure. The ruins of great scale antique buildings invaded by the domestic units laying over its structural features is an example of this. [18] Similarly, there are also buildings that belong to the 'major architecture' but represents behind their façade, a very complex structure in contrast to the ideals of classical geometry, as a result of the characteristics of the underlying structure. In such complex cases, it is only the analysis of transformation processes that would resolve this complexity, bringing into light the permanencies that the place bears.

The analytical observation of the mutations occurred in the scale of building lot – which was later defined as the analysis of 'micro-history', or 'micro-analysis' by some theoreticians like Boudon, and Caniggia'- was the origin of typo-morphological analyses, which formed the basis of 'urban conservation' theories in Italy in the 2nd half of the 20th Century.

3.3. Towards an operative urban history; Micro-analysis of the urban heritage

Typo-morphological method that is known as the search for a 'priory' building type that is the basis of the spatial continuity of a historic urban area, was introduced initially in Italy, in mid 20th Century, by the contribution of Saverio Muratori in his reflections on an operative history for the city of Venice (Ricci, 1988).

[18] The domestic buildings that were located against the exterior wall of antique theatre of Lucca, persisting its structural divisions as their lateral walls, and creating the famous elliptical piazza in the middle over the schene, is a striking example of this kind of relationship.

The conservation operations of the 1950's were characterized by the conflict of ethical-aesthetical values and logical-economical demands (Ricci, 1988). The manifestation of the need to conserve the historical monuments with their surrounding, and then as the part of the larger context, yet without an adequate theoretical framework developed according to the specific demands of a larger context, resulted in their treatment according to the evaluations based on aesthetical considerations applied to monuments and art works. This approach which was posing the universal in front of local, and aesthetical in front of cultural, would not respond the complexity and variety of an urban environment, mostly made of more modest works, examples of minor architecture, realized by non-architects. In this framework, Muratorian concept of 'operative history' had been an alternative approach to the homologations realized according to the conservation doctrine of the time. The city was considered to be the reflection of the collective memory and the succession of the history. Opposing to the compositional unity of the monument, the city had a structural unity (Gianoncelli, 1989: 36), though of a complex nature, made of the spatial and temporal interrelationships of its elements. And the *tipologia* was the most relevant key to discover this structural complexity (Ricci, 1988), providing the logical links between the buildings, urban fabric and the history.

The aim was "*to depart not from what does not exist, but from what is there, from comprehension of its possibilities, it values - not as an imaginary natural value of the objects- but from the values that they obtain in the magnetic field of culture, and from the way that they are interpreted and connected*" (Ricci, 1988), thus to base the conservation operations on the specific character of the urban area revealed in the historical continuation and evolution of a previous building tradition, with the scope to reconcile the planning practice with the objective knowledge of the transformation processes of the site through the reconstruction of the structural characteristics of the place, layered over time (Larochelle et al., 1999: 97).

The theory of Muratori was later further adapted to the urban conservation concept by Gianfranco Caniggia who introduced the concept of ‘typological process’ (*tipologia processuale*) applied initially in the conservation plan of the city of Como. The ‘typological process’ which was meant be a research method applicable to all types of cultural areas (buildings, urban fabric, cities and territories) was dealing with the recognition and understanding of historical formative values derived from the typological continuity of mutations (Larochelle et al., 1999: 97).

The typological process, according to Caniggia, was the basis of the identity of a place, the main determinant of the evolution of the cultural landscape, therefore every new intervention, in order not to conflict with the identity of the place, would have been integrated to this process.

Both the concepts of ‘ operational history of the city’ and the ‘typological process’, are based on the systematic use of the historic sources, especially the cartographic sources revealing the historic periods of the cultural area. The typological process method essentially requires the analysis of the transformative stages, in order to formulate the transformability of the area within the limits of its cultural identity. The diachronic and analogical reconstruction of the different transformative stages helps to define the most important evolutionary phases of development and the leading building type of each period, as well as its synchronic variants caused by the adaptation of the ‘type’ to the existing context. The units are observed from the most particular (architecture) to the most general (city and territory), trying to identify the laws for the constructed contents in the single lots and to discover the integrative relationships between different components and scales of the cultural area (Sà Carnerio et al., 2002:154).

The most important aspect of this concept is that it does not deal with a method that could be applied to any context. It is, on the contrary, a research method for seeking the fundamental interface between the social processes and their reflection in the physical space (Sà Carnerio et al., 2002:154).

The theories of Muratori and Caniggia had composed the basis of many conservation operations realized in Italy after 1960's, initially the study of Benevolo in Bologna, and later several others based on the typological analysis of the city. The results vary, depending on the interpretation of the concept, from homologated end-products due to more analogical approaches, to the more successive ones, based on more flexible approaches, bearing a greater consciousness towards the inherent character of the specific cases.

The main risk of the typological restoration, in fact, is proved to be in the neglect of the qualitative dimension and the variety introduced by history, which cause, as in many examples did, the substitution of the cultural value for the sake of typological coherence. However, when the typological process is properly used, it is also a means to distinguish the possible diversities that might generate, and the morphological variety of the urban tissue (Ricci, 1988). All factors that contribute in the variety must be equally investigated as those that create the typological continuity. " La riguer implacable de la microanalyse" (Gianoncelli, 1989: 37) that will exclude any totally analogical solution that would end the infinitive variability of the real, is the key.

3.4. Historical analysis of transformation process as a means of identification in cultural areas

> "The urban history usually takes into account the interventions of great scale which change the appearance of the place in a short time; however, the small interventions, such as the change of land properties, modifications of functions, divisions and cohesions in the lots, though of small scale, all together change the character and the structure of the space" (Gianoncelli, 1989:25)

The search for an operative tool peculiar to the place through the analysis of the evolutionary phases of the area is in fact a distinctively opposing intellectual position against the use of the conservation theory still largely based on the 19th century conception of history (Larochelle et al., 1999: 100).

The traditional understanding of history has demonstrated its subjectivity in its disintegration of the present from the past, though attempting to evaluate the past events and objects through the filter and the value system of the current time. As Michel de Certeu claimed:

> "Every new time finds its legitimation in what it excludes. Yet this new time nevertheless welcomes the existence of earlier pasts, specified by earlier ruptures before the time of the current division- it even builds its representational forms out of materials from these accepted pasts, re-organized by conflicts and interests formed in the present." (Boyer, 1996: 6)

The new 'historicity', on the other hand, seeks to provide with "a revolution of memory that involves the abandon of linear temporality in favor of an ethnological or anthropological perspective" with an intention to result in "a non-discriminatory, integrative and unitary attitude towards all intervention contexts" (Larochelle et al., 1999: 100) So it is meant to be 'the history' of everyone, and excludes any exclusion based on the cultural, ethnical, aesthetical diversities, which would end up with the loss of any contribution to the collective memory that constructs a place with its own experiences and values. These values that guided the attitude of the society and in turn the construction of their environment, lay in the structural permanencies filtered through time due to the transformation rules specific to the site.

As a result, the aim in this approach (cognitive-explanatory) (Larochelle et al., 1999: 102) is to find out these rules of transformability through the analysis of the precedent transformative processes -with the scope to reconcile them with the necessary transformation-, in contrast to the traditional conservation attitude (normative-prescriptive) (Larochelle et al., 1999: 102) purely based on the judgments of conservation doctrine guided by the subjectivity of ideologies.

In this perspective, the cognitive tools of the system also require to be re-questioned. The classical understanding of inventory- as one of the main identification tools of conservation practice- guided by a subjective selection

process based on aesthetical-historical values, leaves its place to the identification of the ‘structural permanencies’, which is filtered not through a selection process, but through the reading of the built environment.

The analysis to interactions between the different components of the urban fabric (building lot, building blocks, street, and the larger context), and the reciprocal effects of the changes in the mutations of different scales is one of the fundamentals of the process. It is evident that the changes in urban scale, either caused by interventions of larger scale, or occurred as gradual changes depending on the shifts in the economical and social situations, have direct effects on the mutation of the building lots, and the vice versa, that is the gradual changes happened in the building lots, such as the divisions, cohesions, enlargements, additions, demolitions of different scale, even if of small scale, all together, they are able to change of the character of the urban tissue.

As a conclusion, the benefits that the analytical observation of the transformation processes of the cultural area would provide are as follows:

- to have a complete consciousness of the area through the understanding of the development phases and transformation processes
- to be able to evaluate the existing artifacts, not only in relation to the present context, but to the whole process including their own context
- to take into consideration, not only the tangible remains from the past, but also to the invisible links (continuity of lines, views, functions, toponomies etc.) with the past

Finally, a thorough analysis of the urban context in the light of the new understanding of history, which eliminates the curtain between the ‘moment’ and its ‘ before’, considering the past as a part of today, and today as a part of the continuous process of change, and with the consciousness of structural totality of the city made of the continuous interactions between the whole and the parts, and between the parts in temporal and spatial context, provides us not only an

informational, but also an operative tool that would be activated in the integrated conservation of the city, reconciling our requirements of preservation and development. This is actually what we call as cultural sustainable development.

3.5. Urban Conservation as an Approach to Sustainable Development

> "Cultural sustainable development implies development that is shaped by - and takes into account its impact on - the shared ideas, beliefs, and values as well as the intellectual, moral, and aesthetic standards of a community. Cultural sustainable development is guided by the principles of cultural diversity, cultural change, cultural holism, cultural sovereignty, and cultural relativism." [19] (Jokilehto, 2003)

The concept of sustainability which is generally associated with planning and policy, had gained importance in the second half of the 20th century, when western world had reached a certain level of welfare while developing countries had to struggle with serious economical and social problems, caused by the rapid population growth and the insufficiency of the resources. Since it was a common problem for many countries, it came to be discussed in several international occasions, among those the most remarkable ones were in Stockholm in 1972, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and in Istanbul in 1996.

In Brundtland report issued by the United Nations World Commission in 1987, 'sustainable development' was defined as:

> "The ability of humanity to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is not a fixed state of harmony, but rather a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional changes are made consistent with future as well as present needs" [20] (Jokilehto, 2002: 16)

[19] Citation from: Spaling, Harry & Annette Dekker: 'Cultural Sustainable Development: Concepts and Principles', in: *PSCF* 48 (December 1996): 230-240.

[20] Brundtland Report. United Nations. 1987

The keywords in this definition of United Nations, - development, change, the effective but preservative use of the resources – which constitute the essentials of the concept, at the same time, represent the interface of the concept of 'sustainable development' with the cultural heritage conservation field, that, from 1975's Amsterdam Declaration on had found a confirmation on its being an integral part of the all development process. So, it was not surprising that the concept was later developed by its extension to the cultural area, by the introduction of the concept of 'culturally sustainable development', implying a development based on shared ideas, values, intellectual, moral, aesthetic standards of a community, and guided by the principles of cultural diversity (Jokilehto, 2002: 12).

In this perspective, the concept of 'culturally sustainable development' has many parallels with the concept of urban conservation based on the identity of the place. In other words, if the identity of the place is the reflection of the collective memory which is the sum of values, and experiences of the community lived in a cultural area, the preservation of this identity within a scope of development is what we aim with 'conservation', which in this sense, becomes a very strategy for the 'culturally sustainable development'. Similarly, if the development is associated with changes, we can also talk about the 'sustainable change' of the cultural area, which would mean the satisfaction of the needs of the living community, in a way to guarantee the continuation of the inherent qualities of the place, which are defined according to the relevant parameters: that of historicity of the place composed by the stratigraphy of the urban fabric in time, and the characterization of the living community and its needs (Jokilehto, 1999: 61-68).

As the integrated urban conservation becomes the main interface between the necessary development and need for the sustainability of the cultural values, the tools that are employed in the identification of these values- the inventories, or heritage records meant in its integrative sense that we claim throughout the thesis- gain a vital importance in the process, representing both the values and the limits of transformability of the concerned heritage.

3.6. Sources and tools for understanding the historic transformation processes of an urban area

As a summary, we claim that analysis of the urban transformation processes is important for two reasons:

- to define the continuum of the cultural area, together with influencing factors, and their effects in different scales;
- to determine how to guide change, in a way to guarantee the sustainability of cultural values.

The continuum of the cultural area might have occurred in different types of transformation processes that vary from the incremental adjustment -which is a more accumulative type of transformation, based on the adjustment of the area according the growing needs of the community- to the layering- which is another type of accumulation, but meant as a more purely physical type of co-existence sometimes even without interaction between the remains of different periods. The continuity is sometimes, ruptured with a more radical manner, caused by dramatic or cataclysmic events (large scale urban interventions, as well as by sysmic and other types of disasters), and there might be 'survivors' which continue their presence, rebelling transformations of any nature (Stovel, 2003).

The variability of these different types of transformations depends on various factors from the intrinsic natural characteristics of the area to the socio-economic or ethnic factors that provoke the change in the physical structure. And the scope of the historic research must be the investigation of these effecting factors as well as the resulting changes on the urban pattern. Nonetheless, the level of comprehension on the historic process of transformation and the effecting factors depends on the availability of the historic documentary sources that put into light the historic transformation phases of the area.

These sources might include;

Visual documents (iconographic materials, cartographic materials -old plans, cadastral maps, insurance maps, thematic maps etc.-, old drawings, models, photographs, etc.

Written documents (old inventory cards, official documents, inscription panels, foundation charters, travelogues, etc.

The availability of these sources, vary from case to case, making the methodology to follow and the information derived on the continuity of the cultural identity specific to the case.

CHAPTER 4

CASE-STUDY PHASE I: GALATA THROUGH THE PHASES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter consists of the first phase of the the case-study in which we will attempt to investigate the keys of historic continuity of the quarter of Galata through the analysis of the transformation phases, and the tangible and intangible evidences of this continuity, which constitute the main key for providing the continuity of the historic cultural identity of the area.

The research depends largely on the documentary sources on the history of Galata and a general site survey through the photographic documentation of the area (Figure 1.1).

4.2. Documentary sources on the history of Galata

4.2.1. A methodological note on the use of the sources

The immense variety of the sources available on the history of Istanbul, and the vast stock of publications based on the multiple/comparative use of these sources is a unique case, with respect to the major part of historical cities in Turkey. It is evidently the outcome of ever-growing interest of the researchers and historians all through the history -both from abroad and of national scale- on this most unique city of the world both from geographical and the historical points of view. Galata, being considered as the window of Istanbul that opens to Europe, and especially by its active commercial and social life enriched by a considerable extent of foreign contribution, even in the Ottoman period, brings it to a very special point even in Istanbul.

On the other hand, it is due to the late establishment of a cadastral system with respect to other European capitals that, the more accurate and scientific sources essential for a comparative-evaluative documentation study such as ours are available only after the end of 18th Century. This is one of the main determinants of our methodology.

Another important aspect is that the immense stock of the sources of any sort, as well as the great variety of the available studies on the history and other issues of our concern, make it quite difficult to cover all kinds of sources with a critical point of view in the limits of time and content of such a work. Hence, two main points shape our methodology:

- Rather than going back to the original sources, we used the published and evaluative materials where available.
- In case of availability of different types of sources, we have applied a filtering process according to the reliability of the sources. And among the sources of similar reliability, we have preferred to use those giving more direct information on the urban pattern of our concern.

In this perspective, our research is composed of two main parts, concerning the use of source materials. From the very roots of the district up to the end of 18th Century, we have tried to use all kinds of available sources (through the publications), while from that era up to present time, the work is almost limited to cartographic materials of varying objectives, and the photographic materials that, after the mid of 19th Century have played an important role in the documentation of Istanbul. In that sense, this study, besides its main objectives, had a secondary assignment to evaluate the variety and accuracy of the historic materials, in particular the development of the cartographic materials on the specific case of Istanbul.

4.2.2. Sources on the history of Galata

4.2.2.1. Written sources

As it is only at the end of the 18th Century that the cartographic materials gain a more accurate character by the development of survey methods and the establishment of the institutions dealing with documentation, the written sources constitute the major source for the researches on the history of Istanbul until that date.

The distinct character of Galata, being a privileged area in the Byzantine era and an international port with the majority of its population composed by foreigners in the Ottoman era, seems to have attracted the attention of numerous researchers both from Turkey and abroad, which caused a great variety of written materials, representing the various aspects of the district.

The written sources that had constituted the subject of various publications employed in this research can be grouped as follows:

Official documents (treaties and orders between Byzantine-Genoese; Ottoman-Genoese authorities, official letters, and orders between Genoa and Genoese colony in Galata, notary acts, population censuses, court records, foundation charters, duty reports, etc.),

Narrative documents (travelogues, chronicles, etc.),

Inscription panels,

others (newspaper notes, etc.).

Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae, description of Istanbul from the 5th Century, constitutes a unique source for the antique period of Galata., giving a list of the buildings located in the 13th region of Constantinople, Sykai.

During the Genoese presence, the written sources reach to a certain extent due to the continuous communication between the Byzantine authority and Genoese community, as well as between the Genoese capital and the rulers of the colony in Galata. Several treaties (1303, 1304, 1308, 1352, 1387) signed by Byzantine and Genoese rulers, and the official letters (the most significant among which, the *Statuti di Pera*; 1304) written between Genoa and the genoese community of Galata, give primary information about the situation of the Genoese settlement in the Byzantine capital, referring to the boundaries, building and reconstruction activities. These official letters that were first publicized by L.T. Belgrano in two volumes in 1877 and 1884, as "Prima serie di documenti riguardanti la Colonia di Pera"and "Seconda Serie di documenti riguardanti la Colonia di Pera", constitute a major source on different aspects of Genoese presence (1267-1453) in the Byzantine capital.

Among the official documents regarding the Genoese presence in Galata, the notary acts bear a major importance, being direct and reliable sources on the commercial and social life of the quarter. Some of those sources, including the acts of Donato di Chiavari, Lorenzo Calvi and Gabriele di Predono, are kept in the archive of State of Genoa and were brought to our information through the publications of A. Roccatagliata in 1990, M. Balard in 1995 and G. I. Bratianu in 1927. These documents bear a lot of valuable information on the area of authorization, reporting the acts of purchase and sale of the real estates, and several other social and commercial situations, and referring to the people and places of the time.

Concerning the official documents of the Ottoman period, we have a great deal, representing various aspects of the quarter, from the socio-economic, ethnic and physical points of view. Among the originals of these documents, those that reach to our knowledge through the publications of H. Inalcik, are written in Ottoman and are kept in the archives of Istanbul, in particular, the archives of Topkapi Palace Museum, *Istanbul Müftülügü, Türk- Islam Eserleri* Museum, and the Library of Municipality of Istanbul.

'*Ahdname*', the official letter written by the Conqueror to the Genoese community by the year of the conquest, 1453, is a unique document that constitutes the interface between the states of Galata in the Byzantine and the Ottoman eras. The document, which has various copies in Ottoman, Greek and Italian, was published by Inalcik from a copy in Ottoman that he claims to take place in a non-catalogued state in one of the Turkish archives.[21] Limiting to a certain extent the autonomy that the Genoese colony used to have in the Byzantine era, and explaining the social and economic rights and obligations of the colony within the Ottoman capital, this is a significant document which had shaped the development of the quarter in the first period of Ottoman sovereignty.

Other Ottoman official documents that are published by Inalcik are the censuses, the foundation charters (*vakfiyes*), *cibayet*[22] and court registers, from the archives mentioned above. The censuses (1455, 1478;1488;1540;1545) realized for the documentation of the ethnic and physical structure of the city, and in order to determine the tax values of the real estates occupied by the foreigners, are documents of a primary value on the distribution of the people of different ethnicity in the district, numeric and toponomic information about the quarters, monuments and dwellings, the ethnic diversity and and the level of income of the people residing in them, as well as the change of these values through a time period of almost a century. The three *vakfiye*s of Fatih mosque (1472, 1481, 2nd half of 16th Century) and two *cibayet* registers of Ayasofya *vakifs* (1489, 1519), are also of significant documents, giving information on the quarters, the buildings and the ethnicity of their renters, while referring to the buildings the rent values of which were endowed as the income of the mentioned *vakif*s.

The court records of the Galata *kadiligi* (Galata mahkemesi Seri Sicilleri) comprising 1040 records and taking place in the archives of *Istanbul Müftülügü*, are also of a special documentary importance for those dealing with the history of Galata, since they bear a lot of information on the economic, and social life of the

[21] The name of the archive is not indicated in the source.

[22] Tax collection for a Pious Foundation.

Ottoman Galata. As Inalcik claims, these documents are of a unique value for the information that they bear on the Ottoman maritime commerce and its legal aspects, the activities of import and export, the legal conditions of the port, the people who are engaged in the port activities, as well as the inter-relationships between the Muslim and non-Muslim communities residing and acting in Galata (Inalcik, 1991: 72).

The narrative sources, that we consider of a secondary reliability, do also present a great variety and a numerious quantity through the history of Galata. In chronological order, we referred to the chronicle of Teophanes (717), notes of Rabbi Beniamino da Tudela (1161), the narrative of Nikephoros Gregoras, travelogue of Ibn Battuta (1334), travelogue section of Ruy Gonzales de Clavijyo (beginning of the 15th Century), and the travelogue of Evliya Çelebi (18th Century) through different sources.

The information derived from the Genoese inscription panels, taken out before the demolition of the fortification walls as a part of the urban interventions at the end of the 19th Century, though, at the present, are known to be preserved in the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul, arrive to our knowledge thanks to the illustrated report of the Engineer De Launay who was appointed to coordinate the demolition process. The detailed photographs on the individual inscription panels before their detachment and the key-plan showing their locations on the walls, as well as the detailed description of the walls in their entire state, are of a major documentary value about these walls, that a very small portion –in a very ruined state- of which we have today. The inscription panels, usually bearing the coat of arms and the symbols of the colony, and its rulers, do bear a great deal of information on the construction phases and successive repairs of the walls, as well as the rulers and the important people of the Genoese colony.

Finally, among the written sources, we find it helpful to refer to the newspaper notes, in particular the news publicized in the french newspapers issued in Galata between 1848-1900. These newspapers that are brought to our attention through the studies of N. Akin and Z. Çelik, *Journal de Constantinople* (1848-1865), *La*

Turquie (1866-1891) and *Le Moniteur Oriental* (1891-1900) (Akin, 1998: 8) give a great deal of information on the building and re-building activities, as well as the social and economic life in Pera and Galata.

4.2.2.2. Visual sources

Istanbul, with its unique geography intertwined to the cultural accumulation of its long history, evidently, has always attracted the interest of painters and mapmakers. However, through the long history of visual representation of Istanbul, it is not before the end of the 18th Century that the produced maps gained a more accurate character. Hence, we can consider the graphic representations of Istanbul in two separate groups, concerning the technique of representation and the content of information, as well as the documentary and source value that they present:

The first group of maps, beginning from the earliest examples to those produced until the second half of the 18th Century, cover the graphical representations in a more pictorial style. These picture plans usually do not include scientific and accurate information but they give general information on the important districts and buildings of the city. Most of these maps were drawn by foreigners such as Buondelmonte, Schedel, Vavassore, Banduris, Homann, and Cantemir. There were also a few Ottoman map-makers who had worked in the same style, such as Matrakçi Nasuh, Bozoklu Osman Sakir etc.

The second group of maps that are of a more topographic quality, were usually drawn after the second half of the 18th century and continuing all through the 19th and 20th centuries. They were of a more accurate character due to the use of current opportunities of survey and representation, thus reflecting the process of advance in the map-making techniques. Some of the earlier examples, on the other hand, though they were not extensively detailed, were improved by other mapmakers introducing the advances in survey and map-making. This series of maps begins with the one by Kauffer realized in 1776 (updated in the 19th Century) and continues with the works of several other mapmakers such as Hellert, Kanimar Constantin, Davies, Stolpe, J.Sloniewski, C.Moltke etc. Though at the beginning,

there were very few Ottoman map-makers, such as Katip Çelebi, worked in this style, beginning from the second half of 19th century, especially after the establishment of the Mühendishane-i Humayun, Ottomans also had began to produce more accurate maps with an increasing rate.

Considering this division as a basis for the evaluation of the data offered by the source, among the numerous maps of Istanbul, those we have selected and employed for the historic analysis of Galata, are as follows in chronological order:

The map of Buondelmonte (1422) is of a unique significance, being the first known graphical representation of Istanbul, as well as the unique visual document representing the city before the Ottoman conquest. This map that was reproduced and printed several times, was based on the observations of Buondelmonte who had visited the city twice. (Yeryüzü Suretleri, 2000: 96; Tekeli, 1994: 556-560) In spite of its picturesque appearance, Buondelmonte's view of Istanbul, very well represents the image of the quarter, and provides a considerable amont of information about the area of extension, the character of the urban pattern and the port, and the most significant buildings of the 15th Century Galata.

The map of G.A.Vavassore from the first half of 16th century is another very important source for our study, representing the appearance of Galata in the 16th Century. This map, showing the region of Haliç and Galata in a three dimensional way, had formed the image of Istanbul in Europe for a long time, and had been used as a basis for the production of various other maps produced in following years); such as those of S. Münster (1550), G.F.Camocio (1566) , D. Zenoi (1569), C. Duchetti (1570) , Braun and Hogenberg (1574), M. Florimi (1605), J. Janssoinos (1657).(Tekeli, 1994: 557) The map of Vavassore, presents in a very accurate manner the image of the city in 16th Century, with its active port, the dense urban pattern limited by the fortification walls, and the open spaces and large arteries linking different point of the area.

Beginning from the 16th Century, Ottoman cartographers had also made valid contributions for the visual representation of Istanbul. Among them, the most

important contributions are the maps of Matrakçi Nasuh (1537), Nakkas Veli (1579-84), and Piri Reis (1525). The map of Matrakçi Nasuh, from his book "*Beyan-i Menazil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn*" (1537), represents the area within the citadels in a miniature style; as a combination of plan and façade views. Since the real emphasis of the map is the description of buildings rather than that of geography, the triangle citadel area had been drawn in rectangular form to make all of the buildings (121 of 200 that he marked) fit within it, and gives a precise character of the district still limited within the walls, and many of its commercial and monumental buildings.

The Istanbul map of Nakkas Veli Can (from "Hünername" by Seyyid Lokman; 1579-1584), on the other hand, is another important example that - apart from Istanbul and Inner area of Galata citadel- describes the development along Haliç, with the establishment of Kasimpasa Dockyard.

Another Ottoman contribution of the period, on the other hand, takes place in some of the copies of famous book "Kitab-i Bahriye" (1521; improved in 1525) of Piri Reis. Since the original copies of the book are lost, it is not known if the map originally exists or had been added afterwards (Tekeli, 1994: 557). However, in any case, it is a very well description of the area in three dimensional way, with the most significant buildings of the period, and the general characteristics of the urban pattern including the layout of the *tersane*.

By the 17th century onwards, a gradual shift had occurred from the picture-maps of Istanbul towards the modern cartographic practice. Thus the further development in the production of Istanbul maps had went on through two separate channels; the production of panoramic views of Istanbul, getting away from the mapping considerations- such as engravings of G.J. Grelot (1680) and C.De Bruyn (1698) on one hand; and the production of more accurate and scientific maps without the concerns of picturing effects on the other (Tekeli, 1994: 557).

Among the engravings of the G.J. Grelot, which are considered among the most important sources on the image of the city of Istanbul in the 17th Century, the

Istanbul panorama that takes place in his book "Relation nuovelle d'un voyage à Constantinople" published in 1680, is of special importance (Kuban, 1998: 46). The drawings of Cornelius de Bruyn, some of which seem to have inspired from those of Grelot, that were published in his book "Voyage au Levant" in 1698 in Paris- , on the other hand, represents a more unrealistic and schematic character (Kuban, 1998: 46).

It is by the end of 18th century that the maps of Istanbul get away completely by the considerations of creating pictorial effects, and turn into a more scientific character. At that point, as the accuracy gains currency, the maps begin to be based on real surveys depending on the technical possibilities of the period. The map of Kauffer, forms the first example of this chain and was followed by many others.

Kauffer's map[23] (1776), which is the first Istanbul map based on actual measurements, was further improved in 1786 by M.Le Chevalier, is drawn in 10:000 scale, and shows the historical peninsula, including Haliç, Pera, Üsküdar, Kadiköy. It had formed a basis for many other maps produced until 1840 in Europe, such as those of J. D. Barbie du Bocage (1819), J.J. Hellert (1836) (Tekeli, 1994: 558) and is a fundamental source for our study by its accurate nature giving the urban pattern of Galata in a very detailed manner. By the Kauffer's map that we have for the first time in the history of Galata to observe the urban pattern of Galata with its streets, built-up and open areas.

The map of F.Van Moltke (1836-1837), on the other hand, was considered to be the first map of Istanbul prepared for planning purposes. The map, which was based on actual measurements like that of Kauffer, is drawn in 1:25.000 scale and shows a larger area (at Istanbul section upto Bakirköy and Alibeykoy; at Bosphorus upto Anadolu and Rumeli Hisar) with respect to the map of Kauffer (Tekeli, 1994: 558).

[23] Kauffer was the engineer assigned by the French Ambassador in Ottoman capital in the 18th Century.

The plans of Kauffer and Moltke have a significant value of our study since they do present the situation of the urban pattern of Galata just before the radical urban interventions realized after the Tanzimat reforms.

By the establishment of the institutions such as Mekteb-i Harbiye-i Mansure and Mühendishane-i Humayun, as well as the developments in engineering science, a new period had began for the production of Istanbul maps. The soldier-engineers trained in these institutions had prepared several plans based on real measurements; such as those of Kemal & Idris (1838), and of students of the *Müdendishane* (1845, 1848, 1851) The first cadastral maps of Istanbul, were also began to be produced in this period by the institution of Altinci Daire-i Belediye in 1860's. The production of these maps, which were giving information in building lot scale in a very detailed and accurate manner, had continued also during the reign of Abdülaziz (1861-1876).

C. Stolpe is another cartographer who worked a lot for the 19th century mapping of Istanbul. His 1:10.000 scaled map realized between 1855-1863, and dedicated to Sultan Abdülaziz, is considered to be the most developed map of the period, among its contemporaries, in showing the building pattern within the citadel area. It is also among the fundamental sources of our study, by its representation of the initial state of the extension of the inhabited area of Galata towards the north, where previously there were only the vineyards and cemeteries, and the distribution of the people of different ethnicity through the area.

From the end of the 19th Century, the great destructions caused by the frequent fires occurring in the life of Istanbul opened a new page in the cartographic documentation of the city, creating a demand for the production of new maps to provide the information that the insurance companies needed. These maps, which were, intended to report the vulnerability of single buildings to the danger of fire, thus to esteem the insurance value of the properties, giving detailed information on the single, gain a special documentary value for studies such as ours. Among those, we have employed the map of R. Huber (1887-1891), having a significant value as the first example of the series of maps, and then that of C. Goad (1904-1906), the

anonymous insurance maps dating to 1912-1913, and the maps of S. Nirven from 1948-1949. The maps of Pervititch (1922-45), though are the most famous and the detailed of the insurance maps of Istanbul, are not included in our study, since the area of Galata, though indicated in the key-plan, is not included in the area of documentation. Regarding the area of documentation covered by the maps of Goad, Pervititich and Nirven, in spite of the differences in their representation techniques and the detail that they offer, they appear to be complementary to each other (Sabancioglu, 1999: 22).

The map of R. Huber, which is known to have been published in Turkish and French copies, though being less detailed with respect to the other insurance maps that we have used, bear a significant value being the earliest example of the large scale maps. The map contains the property divisions along the streets, the street names, dwelling numbers, the constructions materials (differentiated through colors), while the monumental buildings are indicated as the names written on the building plans. The plan is also supplemented by a list of the buildings sorted according to building types.

The plans of C.Goad represents Galata with almost two decades of a time difference from the map of Huber. The plan which is drawn in 1:600 scale and supported by key plans in 1:3600 scale, consists of 3 separate parts: 1- the historical peninsula: from Sirkeci to Cibali; upto Beyazid Cami; 2- Pera and Galata; 3- Haydarpasa and Moda. The key plans are also the legends of the plan, and do consist information on the topographic contour lines, land codes, sharp slopes, rams and embankment walls (Güvenç, 1999: 15). The 25 sheets plans of Galata and Pera section, on the other hand, contain very detailed information on the buildings of the district, such as building heights, materials of construction, building use, even some architectural features such as entrances, openings such as windows and skylights. The street names and the buidings are listed by a supplementary sheet according to the references indicated in the map.

The establishment of the triangulation system in Istanbul, was another important step for the cartographic documentation of Istanbul [24] (Tekeli, 1994: 560). The maps produced later, such as those known as "German blues" from 1919, and those prepared by the Kesfiyat ve Insaat Osmanli A.S. completed between 1922-28 are all based on this triangulation system centered at the Tower of Galata.

The maps known as "German Blues" [25] (Tekeli, 1994: 560).constitute the first example of the series of maps based on the new triangulation system of Istanbul. The maps that consist of sheets in 1:50, 1:1000, and 1:2000 scales, do not contain information in building lot scale, but show streets, building blocks, and main public buildings. Later on, the German blues constituted the base of the cadastral maps prepared by the *Tapu Kadastro Genel Müdürlügü* founded in 1925. The maps of *Kesfiyat ve Insaat Osmanli A.S.*[26] (1922-1928) (Tekeli, 1994: 560), consisting of 1:500, 1:2000, 1:5000 scale maps of Istanbul, Beyoglu-Galata, Üsküdar regions, though are not utilized in this research, are also considered to have a significant documentary value reflecting the destroyed pattern of Istanbul after the war.

1:500 scaled plans of Suat Nirven prepared in 1946-1950, showing Beyoglu, Galata and Karaköy districts and 1:500 scaled plans prepared by Bilent Tuvalo after 1950, are the other important maps reflecting the situation of Istanbul in these years. The maps of Suat Nirven, though considered to be produced as a complementary set for the areas lacking in the Pervititich maps, can not reach the level of detail that we observe in the maps of Pervititch. Using the same numeric layout of them, the Nirven maps, provide information on the single buildings; about the floor heights,

[24] The preparation of the triangulation system for these maps, was first given to a French Topography Association, who had taken Galata Tower as the center of the system and completed their work in 1911, and then to Deutches Syndikat für Staebauliche Arbetien Company in 1913.

[25] German blues, that were produced with the priority of Üsküdar and Beyoglu districts, were completed until 1919, with the contribution of two German companies. The map making activity realized after 1914 belong to the company named as Societé Anonyme Ottoman e d'Etude et D'enterprises Urbaine.

[26] Kesfiyat ve Insaat Osmanli A.S. was founded in 1922 with the aim to establish an institutional framework to organize the map-making activities in one single body. In 1928, the work of Kesfiyat ve Insaat Osmanli A.S. (Ottoman Development and Construction Inc.) was transfered to Ahmet Ari Firm who had drawn plans of Bogazici in 1928, of Bakirköy in 1932 and Adalar in 1936 and worked until 1940.

construction techniques, building use, as well as the names and numeric distribution of the streets. The maps of S. Nirven constitute one of the important sources of information for our study, representing the situation of the quarter just before the urban interventions, road enlargements and demolitions realized in the 1950's. However, in the survived sheets a part of the building blocks (on the south of the area, within the boundaries of the first Genoese settlement) is lacking.

The rapid development of the city after the Second World War and the increasing rate of the population growth had created a new demand for the preparation of detailed maps to form a basis for the development plans. As a result, Harita Genel Müdürlügü and Iller Bankasi produced new plans, which later formed the basis of development plans by Piccinato and Henri Prost who prepared the first master plan of Istanbul.

The plan of Henri Prost which is known as the source of radical urban interventions that changed the face of Istanbul, is another important source for the historic analysis of the city. His plans that were applied until the mid of 20^{th} Century, is the basis of several demolitions due to the road enlargements and the environmental plans.

Istanbul city guides are also important documentary sources for the history of Istanbul, including the detailed maps drawn in accordance with the current possibilities of survey and documentation. Among these guides, those of Engineer Necib Bey in 1918, Osman Nuri Ergin in 1935, Hayrettin Lokmanoglu in 1955, that of Istanbul Belediyesi in 1971 and Yigit Ikiz in 1989 are of significant value with their maps and indices listing the street names and important buildings (Tekeli, 1994: 559).

The aerial and surface photographs are another important source for the historic researches on Istanbul. After 1830's when the photography came to Istanbul through foreign photographers, the photographs also became important tools for the documentation of the historic monuments and the interesting panoramas of the city. Galata Tower which was already a standing-point for the map-makers and painters,

became a favorite point for the photographers who wanted to tale the panoramic pictures of Istanbul. We have a great deal of these photographs that have a significant documentary value for before and after the demolition of the Genoese fortification walls. Through the contributions of Istanbul Nazim Plan Bürosu and Harita Genel Komutanligi, there are also the aerial photographs of Istanbul documenting the different states of development after the 1940's.

4.3. Historical overview of Galata in the light of historic sources

4.3.1. Antique period

4.3.1.1. Common speculations about the names 'Galata' and 'Pera'

The variety of the names used to define the settlements on the northern shore of the Golden Horn, and their etymology have been a common subject of discussion for many historians dealing with the history of Istanbul.

The word Galata is usually associated with the similar words in Greek and Italian languages; such as "*gala*" and "*galaktos*" meaning "milk" in Greek (due to the dairies that are known to have existed here in the early ages) and "*calata*" which is an Italian word that defines the inclined platforms used for loading the ships (based on the topographical and ethnic structure of the area). The former statement is also supported by Evliya Çelebi who tells about the tasteful milk that gives its name to the district of "*Galate*" where it is being produced. There are also other approaches, in which the word was considered to be the altered form of another expression in Greek "*Ton Galatou*" which means "quarter of Galat" (referring to a Galatian living in the quarter) or of an Arabic word "k*al'a*" which means "castle". (Akin, 1998: 87; Eyice, 1969: 48) Nonetheless all of these statements remain to be hypotheses since none of them have sufficient proofs.

What is more definite regarding the names of Galata is that, these words, -Galata and Pera (in Greek "opposite side") - were not used until about 10th Century, when the Italian colonies began to settle in this part of the city. After this date, however,

the word of “Galata” was usually used by Greeks for defining the quarter, while the Italians preferred to call their districts as “Pera”.

4.3.1.2. Historic origins of Galata: Sykai, Peran en Sykais, Justinianopolis

In spite of scarce information on the historic origins of Galata, it is known that the northern shore of the Golden Horn has been settled since the very early ages.

One of the three Megarian colonies settled around Istanbul was situated in that part of the city, known in Greek as *Chryso Keras,* and it is known that Byzas the Megarian who gave his name later to Byzantium, had constructed here a temple dedicated to Amphiaraous around 660 B.C (Freely, 2000: 4; Çelik, 1986: 11).

The first well-known settlement in Galata was Sykai (in Greek: grove of fig trees) that was taking place on the area along the northern shore of the Golden Horn, between two bridges. Sykai, which was surrounded by defense walls during the time of Constantine I (324-337), during the division of Constantinople into administrative units by Theodosius II (408-450), constituted the thirteenth *Regio* of Constantinople, being denominated as *Peran en Sykais* (in Greek: on the opposite side of Sykai) (Eyice, 1969: 45-46; Freely, 2000: 5) (Figure 4.1).

Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae (description of Constantinople written circa 447) reports that, within the defense walls of Sykai, there were 431 houses, an avenue with portico, 2 churches, baths of Honorius, Honorianum’s Forum, a theatre, 5 private baths, a public mill, 5 bakeries, and a harbor. (Erman, 1998: 14; Freely, 2000: 5) The *Navalia*, which was also mentioned to be in the 13th *Regio*, was most probably, the new Arsenal of the city of Constantinople, which was replacing the old *Exarthysis* in the district where today’s quarter of Eminönü is located. The new *Exarthysis* must have been established somewhere around Kasimpasa where afterwards, in the Ottoman period, *Tersane-i Amire* was founded (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 11).

In the year 507, it is known that Emperor Anastasio Dicoro ordered to construct a tower on the northern part of the quarter. This tower, which was aimed to serve as a

watch tower as well as an end point of the fortifications, most probably, was located on the same location with the Galata Tower, which was constructed in the 14th Century (Kuban, 1996: 73).

Justinian I (527-565) had restored the theatre and the defense walls of Sykai, and erected several new buildings, among which there was a church dedicated to Haghia Eirene, and a palace known as *Jucundiana*; Consequently, the quarter was denominated as Justinianopolis for a certain period (Eyice, 1969: 46; Freely, 2000: 5; Arseven, 1989: 25).

Tiberius II (578-582) had erected a castle on the sea shore (Janin, 1961: 315), for controlling the access from the Golden Horn. This castle which is known by various names (Galata Castle, Castrum Sanctae Crucis, Kastellion ton Galatou) - and thus was confused with Galata Tower in some sources- was where the one end of the huge chain (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 13) crossing the Golden Horn was anchored (Freely, 2000: 5; Eyice, 1969: 46-47). Theophanes (717) was the first historian telling about the presence of Kastellion Ton Galatou and the chain attached to it, during the siege of Byzantium by the Islamic armies (Eyice, 1969: 46).

4.3.1.3. Italian colonies in the commercial life of Istanbul

The European merchants from various countries always played a significant role in the commercial life of Istanbul, while the merchants from Italian states- Venetians, Amalphians, Lombardians, Genoese and Pisanese were the most active groups of all. These communities, who were offered several privileges every time the Byzantine Empire was in trouble and needed their support, established their settlements in Istanbul, and tried to extend their rights in every occasion. By the 11th Century, all these communities (firstly Amalphians, afterwards, Venetians in 1082 and Pisanese in 1111) were given special quarters of their own, each with a separate quay (*scalae*) of it own and all taking place on the southern coast of the Golden Horn (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 23). The exact locations and dimensions of these quarters- which were altered in the city several times- are not known.

Nevertheless, what was common to all was that there was always a main street passing through the quarter (*embolos*), houses for the administrators and permanent merchants residing in the city and churches. In some of them, there were also baths, bakeries and workshops for various crafts. A document refers to the existence of an oar workshop (*ergasterian remorum*) which was giving its name to the Genoese quarter of 1202 (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 24). Each community was acting in a separate market place, where they had their own *emborion*'s (covered bazaars; called also as *fondacus*, or *fondaco* in italian), and a separate quay reserved for each marketplace. They were even governed by their own administrators (Pisanese by a Council, Genoese by a Podesta, and Venetians by a Balliose) (Arseven, 1989: 30-31).

According to the treaties made with the Byzantine Empire, the ports were considered as independent areas, thus the marketing of the commercial goods were not subjected to customs dues. However, the unloading of the goods to the depots, as well as the measurement processes in the port were subjected to a tax as port management dues, which were transferred directly to the Byzantine churches. The information about the type of goods carried by the Italian merchants is quite scarce. However, a few documents, report that the import was based on food and textiles, while the export was on the products of local craftsmen. Liutprand from Cremona (1920-972), tells about the silks and colorful textiles brought from the Black Sea (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 24-26).

All these Italian communities, except Genoese were settled within the boundaries of the city walls of Istanbul. The Genoese community, on the other hand, was settled outside the city and along the shore, and did not get privileges of the other groups earlier then 1155, when the Byzantine Empire offered them the same rights of the Pisanese group. By a treaty, the custom dues that they had to pay for their goods were reduced and they were allowed to live within the boundaries of the city as a foreign community, provided that they would guarantee to remain on the side of Byzantium in any condition and never to support its enemies. Thus, they were settled on the shore of the Golden Horn, having *Embolus* of S. Croce, a few houses

(*hospitia*) and storage (*fundicus*) of their own, in spite of the reactions of all other communities residing within the city. (Arseven, 1989: 32; Müller-Wiener, 1998: 23) This quarter of Genoese was destroyed by Pisanese in 1162, and seven years later, they were donated another privilege area beyond the city of Konstantinopolis, in a place so-called Orkus, with a church and a quay reserved for their use (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 23).

4.3.1.4. Latin sovereignty in Galata; Re-capture of the city by Greeks

In 1203, the city of Constantinople was conquered by Latin armies, and remained under the Latin sovereignty until 1261, when the Greeks under the rule of Michael Palaelogus recaptured the city, and re-established the Byzantine dominance in its ancient capital.

During these 57 years under Latin rule, Genoese continued to be faithful to the Byzantines, and kept the contact with the Emperor who was settled in Nicea. Therefore, soon after the re-conquest of the city, they were awarded with several privileges. The treaty of friendship and commerce (signed in 1260, and confirmed on 13th March, 1261 in Nymphaion) was permitting them to establish their own commercial loggias, palaces, churches, baths, bakeries, houses and stores within Byzantine country, and carry out their commercial activities independently (Eyice, 1969: 47).

However, in spite of the treaty of 1261, three years later, they were expelled to Herakleia, due to their relationships with the Sicilian enemies of the Empire. And they could come back to the city of Constantinople only in 1267, during the reign of Michele Paleologo, who gave them the right to settle in the thirteenth region of Constantinople, Galata (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 37; Eyice, 1969: 47; Freely, 2000: 7).

The donation of this specific part of the city by the Empire, was most probably due to the intention to prevent the problems that might occur as a result of the Genoese' presence within the city (Arseven, 1989: 35).

4.3.2. Genoese period

4.3.2.1. First Genoese settlement in Galata; Concession of 1303

> "The golden age of Galata began with the settlement of Genoese" [27]
> (Eyice, 1989: 47)

When the 13th Regio was donated to the use of Genoese colony, there was still a Greek population settled in that part of the city. Even though they were obliged to re-enter the city of Constantinople by the order of the Empire, we know that, by the end of the 13th Century, only a part of Sykae was occupied by the Genoese people. The notes of the Genoese notary, Gabriele di Predono, who acted in Galata in 1281, verify these two distinct territories in Galata, as Genoese Pera (land conceded to Genoese by the Empire) and the Empiror's Pera (land of Empire in Pera) (Erman, 1998: 23).

The notary reports from the end of the 13th Century, citing the names of some important buildings from the period, constitute a major source on the appearance of settlement during the first decades of the Genoese period. Among the 13th Century buildings mentioned in the notary acts, there are the Loggia, the main commercial center, which was where the notaries were acting, Sanctuary of Sant'Irene with an adjacent cemetery belonging to Genoese[28], Churches of San Michele, San Francesco, Santa Maria and San Paolo, and 50 houses. The notary reports show that the houses were shared by several families, and all houses had a bath-room inside (Erman, 1998: 25).

On the other hand, the quarter donated to the Genoese' settlement in the 13th Century, was in a very unprotected condition, since the Empire had demolished the city walls except the Galata Castle where a Byzantine garrison was located. (Eyice, 1966: 47; Müller-Wiener, 1998: 37) As a result, in the following years, the district was subjected to many attacks and invasions by Venetian and Catalan armies,

[27] Citation from A.M. Schneider (1896-1952)

[28] This building might be the same church "Hagia Irene" constructed by Justinian in the 6th Century (see Antique Period of Galata)

which caused many Genoese to leave their houses, or to move to other parts of the city. Consequently, they asked Emperor Andronico II for a permission to extent their territory and to reconstruct the fortifications for re-establishing the security in their quarter. (Erman, 1998: 25) Their requests were partially fulfilled by the decree of 1303, which approved the extension of the boundaries of the quarter and formation of a ditch for defense purposes, but definitely prohibited the erection of the city walls (Arseven, 1989: 36).

The decree of 1303 which consists of a precise description of the boundaries of the area (of 6 hectares with a perimeter of 1230 meters)[29] (Desimoni, 1876: 250) conceded to the Genoese settlement, constitutes a document of major importance on the situation of Galata at the beginning of the 14th Century.

The description of the area begins from the southeast end of the settlement which was approximately at 43 meters distance to the old Arsenal, *Vetus Tersana*. From this point, the border passes through the vineyards and completes 156 meters distance to meet the northern end of the area. The Church of San Giovanni was to be left outside the area, at 5 meters distance from the border. Turning to east from this point, the northern border passes through the vineyards (belonging to Byzantines and the monasteries), and leaving 3 churches (San Theodoro, Sant'Irene, San Giorgio) at a distance of 49 meters from the border, and reaches to 376 meters of length. Afterwards, the boundary becomes an irregular line, and turns towards southeast, leaving outside two other churches- Sant'Anargyres and San Nicola at short distance to the border. The southeast end of the settlement, had to be approximately 121 meters away from the Kastellion. As a result, the southern border follows the coast line and meets the beginning point, completing a length of 588 meters (Desimoni, 1876: 250-251; Erman, 1998: 26).

Therefore, Genoese had to build their houses and carry out their commercial activities within the limits of this area, while any kind of building activity outside

[29] The units of measurement used in the decree of 1303 was "passi di sette palmi" (feet of seven palms) was converted in meters (1 PdM= 1.734 m), based on the information included in Rocca, P., Pesi e misure antiche di Genova e del Genovesato, 1871. (Desimoni, 1876: 250)

the defined limits was strictly prohibited. In addition, the decree of 1303 was ordering to leave an empty band of 40 meters all along the boundaries of the territory and around the Kastellion, the possession of which was considered to be very important by the Byzantines (Erman, 1998: 26; Eyice, 1969: 48).

By another agreement came in 1304, presence of the ditch was officially approved, while it was reminded once more that the construction of fortifications around the Genoese quarter was prohibited. Nevertheless, Genoese were free to establish their own marketplaces, loggia, baths, churches, and firm houses for themselves (Eyice, 1969: 48; Arseven, 1989: 36).

As a matter of fact, an inscription panel found by John Covel in the 17th Century in the vicinity of English Embassy proves the presence of the ditch and some of the important buildings as early as 1316. This inscription panel, telling about the re-building activities realized by podesta Montanus De Marini, following the big fire which burnt the Community Palace and the Church of Genoese, mentions the palace, main square, the l*oggia*, hospital, and the office of measures, and the ditch dug along the boundaries of the settlement, in front of the houses of Pera (Janin, 1961: 320-321; Eyice, 1969: 48).

In 1304, another important document, known as *Statuti di Pera*, was sent by the Genoese government to organize the subjects of administration abroad. In this document consisting of 6 books and 277 articles, *Peyra* (Galata) was defined as a privileged area governed by a *Podesta*, who was not only the governor of the colony, but also the ambassador of Genoa in the capital of Byzantium (Janin, 1961: 318-319; Eyice, 1969: 49). The six books of the *Statuti di Pera*, 1- Regulation of the interests of Genoa in the colonies; 2- administration of the colonies; 3-Civil law; 4- Criminal law; 5- Laws on the navigation and commerce; 6- articles from 235 to 277 concerning particularly Pera (added in 1300) (Janin, 1961: 318-319), were aiming to organize the whole social and commercial life in Pera.

It is known that soon after the treaty of 1304, the Genoese quarter was surrounded by fortifications. A narrative told by Nikephoros Gregoras, brings an explanation to

this rapid formation of the walls around the Genoese quarter: According to him, Genoese, after having the permission to have a ditch outside their quarter, and to have houses of any height, began to construct high buildings all along the border. Afterwards, they constituted their fortifications, constructing walls in between them in every occasion, and in order not to offend the pride of the Byzantine Empire, they inserted on their walls, coat of arms with 4 B symbols, indicating Basiles, Basileon, Basileuon, Basieousi (The Emperor of the Emperors who dominates the Emperors) (Eyice, 1969: 48-49; Janin, 1961: 321) (Figure 4.3).

The symbols used in the inscription panels removed from the Genoese walls verify the gradual decrease in the respect of the Genoese community towards the Byzantine Empire. The oldest inscription panel from 1335, includes 3 coat of arms: Byzantine one inserted in the middle (which was accepted to be most honors place), and coat of arms of Genoa at sides. In another, the Byzantine coat of arms was shifted to the right, and in a later one, it was placed on the left, which was considered to be the least important location in these panels. Afterwards, Byzantine symbols disappeared completely from the inscription panels (Eyice, 1969: 49-50).

As the Genoese had gained power against the Byzantian Empire, the port of Galata became one of the most important ports of the Levant. By the mid of 14th Century, the commercial potential of the Galata port was three times greater than that of Constantinople (Freely, 2000: 8). A Muslim traveller, Ibn Battuta who visited the city in 1335, reports that the traffic of the port, and the commercial life of the city of Galata, were quite active by the participation of merchants, from various origins:

> "Galata is reserved to the Frankish Christians who dwell there. They are of different kinds, including the Genoese, Venetians, Romans and the people of France; they are subject to the authority of the king of Constantinople. …They are all men of commerce and their harbour is one of the largest in the world; I saw there about a hundred galleys and other large ships, and the small ships were too many to be counted. The bazaars in this part of the town are good but filthy, and a small and very dirty river runs through them. Their churches too are filthy and mean." (Freely, 2000: 9-11)

4.3.2.2. Extension towards the Galata Tower; Treaty of 1352

In the 14th Century, as Byzantium had problems outside and inside the Empire, Genoese continued to develop their settlements and to strengthen their fortifications by constructing of new walls and towers. And the expansion of Genoa in the meanwhile encouraged them further in their activities within Byzantium. While the war between the Greeks and the Genoese was going on, the people of Galata expanded their quarter towards north, and surrounded by walls this new triangular part of the district up to the Galata Tower, which was also constructed at this time (Arseven, 1989: 37), most probably on the same location of the tower constructed by Anastasio Dicoro in the 6th Century. An inscription panel (1446) inserted on the Mumhane Gate, which was expressing the gratitude of the Genoese people to podesta Baldassare Maruffo for enlarging the fortifications and raising the height of the Tower of Christ (Christea Turris), verifies this hypothesis. (Eyice, 1969: 21-22) It is also known from official letters written between Genoa and the Genoese colony in Galata, that the Genoese had asked a financial support from the Ottoman ruler, Murat II, for the construction of a tower that was essential for the protection of their settlement. However, soon after, they were reproached in another letter sent from Genoa, in which it was clearly stated that they had enough money to reinforce their fortifications and to build their towers (Eyice, 1969: 21-22). Based upon these two events, most probably regarding the construction of the Galata Tower, it must have been raised at some date between 1421 and 1446. (Figure 4.4)

The Spanish ambassador, Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo, who visited Galata in the early fifteenth century, describes the appearance of the settlement after the development towards north, and the elevation of the Tower of Galata which became the most dominant element overlooking the town:

> "The city of Pera is but a small township, but very populous. It is surrounded by a strong wall and has excellent houses, all well-built. It is occupied by the Genoese, and is of the lordship of Genoa, being inhabited by Greeks as well as Genoese. The houses of the town stand on the sea shore and lie so close on the sea that between its waters and the town wall there is barely the width of a carrack's deck. …The wall

> here runs along the strand for some length, but then mounts up the steep of the hill., to where on the summit stands a very tall tower which guards and overlooks the town. However, the hill where the tower stands is not so high, but it is overlooked by another hill spur where the Sultan had his camp when his army was blockading Pera and Constantinople. The Genoese call their town "Pera", but the Greeks name it "Galata." (Freely, 2000: 11)

In the following years, Genoese had continued to be in close contact with the Turks, against their rivals involved in the trade of the region. In the mid of 14th Century, while the war between them and Greeks was going on, as a result of the alliance made between the Greeks and Venetians, they were even about to loose their quarter; so they asked once more, the support of the Ottoman ruler, Sultan Orhan. Consequently, the war between the Genoese and the Greeks was concluded in 1352, by a treaty signed by Empiror Cantucuzeno, which was approving the current situation of the Genoese quarter including the recently added northern section up to the tower. The expansion of the quarter outside the defined area - between Kastellion and Traverion Tower at both ends, and Tower of Galata marking the northern end- up to 75 meters distance from the ditches, was strictly prohibited. Nonetheless, Genoese, had continued to enlarge their quarters (Figure 4.5).

4.3.2.3. The final extension of the Genoese quarter; Addition of quarters of Spiga and Lagirio

As the importance of the port of Galata grew, the population of the city was also augmented by the merchants who came to participate in the commercial life of the city. As a result, the settlement delimited within the boundaries of the city walls began to be insufficient to the needs of the increasing population. Therefore, between mid 14th Century and the 15th Century, the last urban extension of the area was realized, by the addition of the two new districts, Spiga and Lagirio, on either sides of the quarter. The dates of the inscription panels found on the walls and towers surrounding these two quarters put into evidence that, the construction of

the walls and their reinforcement with the towers around these two quarters was completed by the mid 15th Century.

As the area was enlarged, new public buildings were also built, to fulfill the requirements of the residents. The notary reports of Donato di Chiavari, who was acting in Galata in the mid of 15th Century, mention the names of several churches from the period, some of which were constructed within the boundaries of newly added quarters. Churches of Sant'Antonio, Santa Chiara and San Gregorio (Armenian church) were among those erected in the quarter of Lagirio, while there were also older buildings such as church of Santa Maria, and monasteries of Santa Caterina and Santa Maria (Erman, 1998: 44) (Figure 4.6).

In the following years, while the Turks were gaining a certain power in the region, the Genoese began to worry about the future of their quarter. Thus in order to take themselves under guarantee, they signed an agreement with Sultan Mehmed, and promised not to fight with them during the conquest of the Constantinople. Finally, when Istanbul was conquered, they delivered the ownership of the quarter to the Ottoman Sultan (Arseven, 1989: 39-40).

4.3.2.4. Final situation of the Genoese fortifications through the report of Maria De Launay

As a result, the Genoese quarter of Galata, and its fortifications took their final shape just before the conquest of the city by the Ottomans. Afterwards, even though the Genoese had gained certain rights from the Ottoman ruler, as a result of their alliance, the appearance of the district, as well as its social structure was subjected to major changes, as a result of ottomanization policies followed by the Ottoman rulers. The security provided by Ottoman dominance reduced the importance of the city walls, which resulted in the expansion of the settlement outside the walls. And in 1864, by the constitution of the city Municipality, the fortifications of Galata were almost completely (except two doors; one exterior-*Harap Kapi*, and one interior *Yanik Kapi*, and small portions of walls that remained within the boundaries of private or foundation properties) removed for opening

new areas and arteries for urbanization, while the inscription panels found on the walls were taken to the Archeological Museum of Istanbul [30] (Rossi, 1928: 144-145). However, thanks to the report of the engineer Maria de Launay, who was appointed by the Municipality for the demolition of the city walls of Galata, we know the arrangement of the Genoese fortifications, as well as the content and the distribution of the inscription panels inserted on walls. Today, the survey and description of Maria De Launay[31], who provides even a plan of the quarter before its demolition, constitutes the basic source on the Genoese walls and inscription panels of Galata (Figure 4.7).

According to the description of De Launay, the walls of Galata were 2 meters thick while their height was varying from 7 to 10 meters. There were 12 doors on the external walls: 6 of them on the sea side, 4 doors on the eastern side upto the Kastellion, and two of the doors from this point until Arsenal. There were 24 towers at approximately 30 meters distance from each other. A ditch of 15 meters wide, was surrounding the exterior side of the northern part of the walls. The total area covered by the walls of 2800 meters, was 37 hectares. In addition to these numerical information, the report of De Launay, provides the original toponomy of the streets and gates of the 19th Century, and he gives a complete catalog of the inscription panels which were later moved to the museum. The content of these inscription panels provides valuable information on the construction phases of the Galata walls, as well as the names of the administrators or ruling families made them edify (Table 4.1).

The panels reported by De Launay, and later republished by several authors[32], consist of two types: the panels inserted for indicating the sepulcher of a certain

[30] During the demolitions, the panels removed were firstly, moved to the Cemetery of Galata (Cimitero dei Campetti) and then stored for a period (1874-75) in the Tower of Galata, from where they were transferred to Çinili Kösk and finally to their current place in the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul. 12 of the 36 panels reported by De Launay were lost during these transfer processes.

[31] De Launay, collected the results of his survey in two main documents: “Notice sur les fortifications de Galata” published in 1864, and “Notice sur le vieux Galata” in 1874. (Rossi, 1928: 144)

[32] The first publication of these panels was realized by L.T. Belgrano in 1888 in Genoa. Belgrano, in his book “Documenti riguardanti la colonia genovese di Pera”, gave the complete list of these

person, and the panels inserted for commemorating a person or a family who played role in the construction or re-construction of the city walls, gates or towers. As a result, the panels represent a source of major importance on the building activities and the important families of the period between 1316 and 1452, which covers almost completely the Genoese period from the first concession of the Byzantine Period, until the conquest of the city by the Ottomans.

4.3.2.5. The view of the city of Galata before the conquest; Buondelmonti plan of 1422

The view of Istanbul, *Urbis Constantinopolitanæ Delineato*, drawn by Christophoro Buondelmonti[33], constitutes not only the very first view of Istanbul, but also a unique document for the appearance of the city before the conquest.

The plan shows the quarter of Galata in the phase of its greatest extension in the Genoese period, after the addition of the quarters of Spiga and Lagirio. In the drawing, the Galata section was shown very densely built up with respect to the part of Istanbul. In Istanbul part, the main emphasis was given to the monumental buildings (churches, and obelisks), while the residential buildings with small volumes were scattered in between them and through the green areas. In the Galata section, on the other hand, the majority of the buildings shown, are residential, except some churches differentiated by towers and a public mill outside the quarter. The residential buildings of Galata were pictured more massive with higher and larger volumes, than those of Istanbul section (Figure 4.2).

The northern wall of the first Genoese quarter appears to be eliminated, which was, most probably due to its loss of function after the addition of the northern section up to the Tower of Galata. The coastal fortifications of the new quarters (Lagirio

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panels, with their photographs, and restitutional descriptions. Afterwards, they were included in several other publications in various languages, including those of J. Gottwald, and A. M. Schneider.

[33] The view takes place in his book, Liber Insularium, published in 1422. Christophoro Buondelmonte is known to had visited Istanbul at least for twice. The book, and the view were published several times in different countries; so there various copies of the view, which have small differences in the details. Regarding the Galata section, the Tower of Galata was drawn as circular, and rectangular buildings in different copies. (Yeryüzü Suretleri, 2000: 96)

and Spiga on either sides of the settlement) which were constructed at the beginning of the 15th Century were also not shown. The buildings located on the west and east of the coastal walls are shown almost adjacent to the sea, in accordance with the description of Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo who saw the town two decades before Buondelmonti.

Concerning the important buildings of the period, Tower of Galata, the churches of San Domenico and San Paolo and San Francesco, the Galata Castle (Kastellion), Loggia (where the customs' offices and the courts of podesta were located), Square of Merchants at the intersection of the two main axes, Palazzo della Massaria di Pera, Piazetta (another marketing area to the east, on the location of Karaköy Meydani) and a public mill can be identified in the plan view of Buondelmonti.

As in the time of Buondemonti, the settlement was still delimited within the boundaries of the city walls, outside the fortifications there are a few buildings pictured, including a mill, and a small church.

4.3.3. Ottoman period

4.3.3.1. Transition period; Ahd-name of 1453

After the conquest of the city by the Ottomans, the Genoese, who had already signed a treaty with the Sultan Mehmed II before the conquest, were expecting to get the same independence that they had during the Byzantine Period. Nonetheless, their rights were clearly defined by the *Ahd-name* of June 1st, 1453, which was guaranteeing their lives and property, but refusing definitely their ownership on the city.

An English translation of this document, which was written originally in Greek, and publicized by the British Museum in 1898 is as follows:

> "I, the great Padishah and the Great Shehinshah Mehmed Khan, son of Sultan Murad, give my solemn oath unto God, creator of the earth, and the heavens, and by the enlightened and pure soul of Mohammad his messenger and by the seven mushaf (the Qur'an) and by the 124

> thousand prophets of God and by the souls of my grandfather and my father and by my own life and my sons' lives and by the sword I am wearing, that since, at present, the people of Galata and their noblemen have sent to my Sublime Porte in order to show their friendship, their envoys Babilan Paravazin and Markiz de Franko and the dragoman Nikoroz(o) Papudjo with the keys of the aforesaid fortress and to submit to me as my subjects (kul), I, in return, agree that they may follow their own customs and rites as were in force before, that I will not go against them and demolish their fortress. So I ordered (and agreed) that their money, provisions, properties, storehouses, vineyards, mills, ships, and boats, in short, all their possessions as well as their wives, sons, and slaves, of both sexes, be left in their hands as before and that nothing be done contrary thereof nor to molest them; that they pursue their livelihood, as in other parts of my dominions, and travel by land and by sea in freedom without any hindrance or molestation by anyone and be exempt (from extraordinary impositions); that I impose upon them the Islamic poll tax kharadj which they pay each years as non-Muslims do, in return I will give my attention (and protection) as I do to those in other parts of my dominion; that they keep their churches and perform their customary rites in them with the exception of ringing their church bells and rattle (nakus); that I do not take away from them their present churches and turn them into mosques, but that they also do not attempt to build new churches; that the Genoese merchants come and go on land and by sea for trade, pay the customs dues as required under the established rules and be free from molestation by anyone. And I, also, ordered that their sons not be taken as Janissaries; that no infidel be converted to Islam against his will; that they elect freely someone from among themselves as ketkhuda, steward, to look after their own affairs; that no doghandji or kul, Sultan's men, will come and stay as guests in their houses; that the inhabitants of the fortress as well as the merchants be free from all kinds of forced labor. Let all take notice of this order and trust my imperial seal above. This document is written in the third part of the month of Djumad'al-ula in the Hidjra year of 857." (Inalcik, 1991: 18-19)

According to Inalcik, the *Ahd-name* of 1453, was neither a treatment between Genoese of Galata and Mehmed II, nor a sort of a capitulation (*capituli*) as denominated by the Genoese community later on. It was rather an *aman*, a guarantee of life and property granted to the Genoese community (Inalcik, 1991: 21-22). By this document, they were donated an independence to carry out their commercial and religious activities, on the condition that they would not erect new

churches and not ring the church bells; however, they were subjected to pay the annual poll tax (*cizye*) as the other non-Muslim subjects of the Sultan.

The reason why the Sultan reduced the Genoese community to the same status with the other non-Muslim subjects of the Empire, even though they had accepted voluntarily to be subjects (*kuls*) for him even before the conquest, is a common point of discussion among the historians dealing with the history of Galata. It is partially explained in the letter of Mehmed II to the Sultan of Egypt. In the letter dated to the same year of the conquest of Istanbul, Mehmed II laments about the fact that there were many Genoese among the dead Byzantines who fought against Turks, so that he decided to treat them in the same manner as other enemies, however the representatives of the community afterwards came to beg the pardon of the Sultan, so he forgave them, giving them certain rights but subjecting them to pay the annual tax of the non-Muslim communities (Inalcik, 1991: 23-24).

These same events were also mentioned in the letter of Podestà of Pera, Angelo Giovanni Lomellino, in his letter that he sent to his brother in June 23, 1453. In addition, the letter reports that, after the conquest, many Genoese escaped to go back to Italy, while many others attempted to do the same thing, were captured by the Ottomans. These events made the Sultan quite angry, and caused him to change his attitude towards the Genoese, and to take back the land (*terra libera*) considering it completely as state property (Inalcik, 1991: 24).

In fact, Sultan Mehmed II, being aware of the role of the commercial potential of Istanbul in establishing the new capital of the Empire, gave a certain attention not to interrupt the commercial life of the city. Therefore, the non-Muslim community of Galata were considered in two separate groups in the *ahd-name* of 1453: *zimmis*, who decided to stay in Galata as permanent inhabitants, and accepted to be *kuls* (subjects) of the Sultan; and *harbis*, who were still subjects of Genoa, but were living in Istanbul in temporary basis for commercial purposes. The first group, consisting of Genoese, Greeks, Jews, Armenians of Galata, were subjected to pay the annual tax, *cizye*, as applied to other non-Muslim communities within the boundaries of the empire. The second group consisting of Genoese merchants, were

exempt from paying annual cizye, and were given the freedom of trading within the country with condition of paying the customs dues determined by the regulations (Inalcik, 1991: 25-26).

On the other hand, for those who escaped during the conquest, leaving their houses and properties, it is announced that they would keep their properties in Galata if they would returned within a period of three months. Otherwise, their properties were to be given to the Muslims who came to settle in the city. 15th Century property esteems and population counts of Istanbul clearly show that a large number of Genoese had returned to get their properties back, while a great amount of Muslim people- rich and poor- had flocked into the city to get the property of the abandoned houses and palaces.

As a result of this unexpected increase in the population of the city, the Sultan issued another edict telling that the houses were given as freeholds, but the lands belonged to the Foundation of Ayasofya Mosque. Therefore, all houses and their holders were to be registered in order to assign the proper rents for each (Inalcik, 1991: 31-32).

4.3.3.2. First records on Ottoman Galata: Survey of 1455

The Ottoman survey of 1455, which was realized particularly for that purpose, is one of the main sources for the Galata of the period, providing information on the quarters and the types of buildings as well as the ethnic-religious identity of the people living in them. In spite of the missing parts of the document regarding the western quarters, the information provided by the survey, allows us to see the general arrangement of the settlement and the distribution of the different ethnic groups within the area in that certain time (Figure 4.8).

The quarters mentioned in the report, generally bear the names of certain individuals (such as, Zani Drapoza, Zani Dabdan, Anton di Garzab etc.), or as in a few cases, the names of the religious buildings (such as *Mahalle-i Fabya* around

the Church of San Fabyan) or of ethnic-religious groups living there (like *Mahelle-i Yahudiyan* or *Asudar Ermeniyan*).

The Italians apparently concentrate in the central parts of the area, in the quarters of Zani Drapoza, Zani Dabdan, Nikoroz Sikay, Nikoroz Bonazita, Anton di Garzan, Zani di Pagani, Iskinoplok, Fabya and Pero di Lankashko, within the old Genoese enclosure between Azap-Kapi and Karaköy Kapi. Therefore, the main Latin churches - San Domenico, San Francesco, Santa Anna, San Michele, Santa Maria and San Fabyan- and the commercial areas, including two loggias, and several soap factories, were all located in this section. The main market area (including 41 of the 58 shops mentioned in the document), was located behind the Lonca Gate (later known as *Eski Yag Kapani* Gate) with the main landing area, *Iskele*. Another market area with the piazza (platea) was located near the Church of San Domenico. Persembe-Pazari Street was the major thoroughfare of the city, with the main buildings- Loggia, Church of San Michele and Palazzo del Comune- on either sides of it (Inalcik, 1991: 35-36).

The buildings in the quarter are categorized in six groups: houses (*hane*), shops (*dükkan*), forts at the city walls (*burghaz-i emiriye*), church (*kenisa*), convent (*zaviye*) and house endowed for the poor (*cumarikhane*). Houses are also grouped in themselves according to their current use - as inhabited by people (*mutamakkin or sakin*), uninhabited (*hali*), in ruins (*harab*), or *waqf* (endowed to a church or synagogue)- as well as to the type of ownership - as statehold (*emiriye*), freehold, or in rent. The people living in these houses, either subjected to pay *cizye* or not, were also recorded in the document. The 25 quarters taking place in the survived part of the document contain 908 houses with a sum of 1108 individuals (Table 4.2).

As it was stated previously, for those non-Muslim people who escaped after the conquest leaving their properties in Istanbul, it was declared by the Conqueror that they would get back the ownership of their properties, if they would return within a period of three months; otherwise the properties were considered as state property. The document represents that a considerable amount of those people had returned

back, and were retained the ownership of their properties. Those who did not return or were captured during the conquest, on the other hand, constituted eight percent of the total population of Galata. Among them, the great majority (60%) was composed of Italians, while Greeks also constituted a considerable part (35%), besides two Armenians. No Jews were mentioned in the document[34] (Inalcik, 1991: 37).

In spite of the increased population by the returned non-Muslim people, and Muslims flocked in the city after the conquest, the unoccupied houses constituted a great deal (10%). 31 houses were endowed to churches or donated as shelters to poor people, while many others passed from the Genoese to state ownership, were rented either to poor people, or to Jews, Greeks and Armenians; which evidently altered the ethnic structure of the quarter (Inalcik, 1991: 35-36).

The Greeks, who constituted the second major group in Galata after the Genoese, were mainly settled in quarters - Dhraperyo, Gargandji, Papa Yani, Pero di Lankashko, Varto Khristo, Kosto Lupadji, Ayodhkimo Manderino, Yani Vasilikov- taking place around the sector where the Genoese were concentrated. The main Greek churches mentioned in the document were Kasteliutissa (Gennisis Theotokhu), Ayios Nikolas, and Papa Yani, which were located on the eastern section of Galata. Most of the Greeks living in these quarters were poor people, either shoemakers or porters.

Armenians, as the third largest group, were concentrated in the borough of Lagirio to the east, annexed to the Genoese quarter in 1330. The Armenian quarters mentioned in the document were Asudar Ermeniyan, Nurbeg-Kosta, Iskinoplok, Papa Yani which were created around the churches San Benito and Aya Khorkhoro (San Gregor). Armenians constituted the majority also in the quarter so called Jewish (*Mahalle-i Yahudiyan*) near the church of San Benito. In spite of the name, there were only a few Jews living in this quarter.

[34] It is also known that some Genoese people, while leaving the city, left their wives or slaves behind, in order not to loose their properties. (Inalcik, 1991: 37)

The only quarter which could be considered as Jewish was that of Fabya, formed around the Church of San Fabyan near the business center. The synagogue (*Kenisa-i Yahudiyan*) was located in the quarter of Samona, but there too there were a few Jews[35] (Inalcik, 1991:43).

In 1455, the Muslim inhabitants were still a minority with a population of 20 people. Al most all of these people were married with non-Muslim women of Armenian of Greek origin (Inalcik, 1991: 43-44).

4.3.3.3. Foundation charters (vakfiye's) of Fatih Mosque: ca. 1472; 1481

The two *vakfiye*'s drawn up for the mosque and the complex of Mehmed II constitute another important source of the information on 15th Century Galata. The first one of these documents, completed in 1470, gives information on the public buildings endowed to the mosque of the Conquerer and their renters; and while doing so, it refers to the adjacent buildings and their owners of the time. Apart from the missing parts[36] , the document illustrates the buildings in the quarters of Haci Hamza (adjacent to that of Lonca and Köke Gate), Lonca (referring to old loggia near Iskele Kapisi), Esbihar (at the Genoese core) and those in the Karaköy district (quarters of Limon Kapi, Andjele Pagamino, Yani Gonadova, Manul, Kalafatçi-Basi, Laviz Laberda, Torodh, Semseddin Kürkçü) (Inalcik, 1991: 44-45).

The quarter of Haci Hamza, was predominantly Muslim, in spite of a few non-Muslims (Italians, Jews and Greeks) living in. Regarding the buildings comprised in the quarter, the document mentions a tower (Burgaz-al Sultani) a convent (zaviye), an olive oil press on the side of the Lonca, a suk, a bazaar near the tower, and 41 state-owned rooms some of which were set up against the city walls (Inalcik, 1991: 45).

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[35] Samona was the main Jewish quarter in the Byzantine period of Istanbul, until when it was burnt down by the Crusaders in 1203.

[36] Inalcik, published the document from a facsimile copy that he received from Osman Ergin. He reports a gap between pages 50-51, that must regard the area between Balýk Pazarý Gate and the quarter of Karaköy. (Inalcik, 1991: 44)

The Lonca quarter on the south of that of Haci Hamza, was the main business center of the district, where most of the shops were located. Among the buildings of this quarter mentioned in the document, there were the Church of San Michele, Balik Pazari Gate to the sea, three towers (apparently used as depots), a prison, several oil presses, the office of the public scales (*kapan*), and several state owned shops taking place in front of the Loggia building, and near the Baluk Gate (*Bab-al-Semek*). In accordance with the commercial functions comprised, Lonca quarter was representing a quite heterogeneous ethnic structure, with many Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews besides several Muslim merchants (Inalcik, 1991: 45-46).

Other quarters comprised in the document were Esbihar[37]- which was still predominantly Genoese, except 3 Muslims and a Jew, and those in the district of Karaköy- Limon Kapi (outside the city walls), Andjele Pagamino, Yani Gonadova, Manul, Kalafatçi-basi, Laviz Laberda, Torodh, Shemseddin Kürkçü (Inalcik, 1991: 47).

On of the important facts represented by the *vakfiye* of 1472 was that, twenty years after the conquest, the commercial activities in Galata was still in the hands of Genoese community, while a few Muslims were also engaged in the trade of the city with the mohair of Ankara and cottons of Karaman, which were in great demand by the Italians (Inalcik, 1991: 47).

The second vakfiye of Mehmed II (circa 1481), in contrast to the first one, does not comprise the names of the renters or owners of the buildings. However, from the numbers and the names of the quarters, it might be guessed that the social characteristics of Galata had changed to a great extent. In addition to the five quarters mentioned in the first *vakfiye*, there are 53 new quarters (20 of them with Turkish names, 13 in Italian, 8 in Greek, 6 in Armenian, and 11 with neutral names) in the second one. It is evident that, within a period of 10 years, many of the old quarters were divided into smaller ones, while some completely new quarters were also created by the new coming Muslim population. The new

[37] Other quarters taking place on the shore besides those of Lonca and Eshibar (Dhano Pagano, Zani Dabdan, and Azebler) were only referred as names in the document. (Inalcik, 1991: 47)

quarters usually took the name of a prominent person (either with religious (Abdi Fakih) or military-administrative function (Kaptan Ibrahim Pasa, Bali Reis, Iskandil Kasim Reis, Kemal Reis etc.), or someone who agreed to build a public building in the quarter (such as Abdi Fakih Ankaravi, Bereket-zade, Okçu Musa quarters), while there were also quarters named after a building (such as Cami, Kala-i Cedide). In this period, many of the non-Muslim quarters were also re-named according to the same tradition (such as, Ermeni Ekmekçi (Armenian baker), Ermeni Hoca Ker, Kalafatçilar Reisi (Head caulker), Frenk Kuyumcu (Italian Jeweller) Domenico etc.) (Inalcik, 1991: 48-49).

The second *vakfiye* of Mehmed II was followed by another document, *cibayet* (collection) prepared in 1489[38] (Inalcik, 1991: 49) for the scope of registering the special conditions of each estate. Mentioning the names of the residents living in the buildings of Galata, it puts into evidence the changes in the social structure of the quarters. The quarter of Lonca, which housed the Church of San Francesco, was still predominantly Italian except some Greeks, and a few Muslims. The residents of Bathisto quarter were all Italian, while in those of San Benito, Aghabi, Limon, Vizal, Dimitri, Panamenoz, Khristot, Leshkeri, Santo Marya, San Yanko, Greek Mikhal, Limon kapi, the majority of the population was Greek. The quarter of Pars, San Yanko and Niko were of a more mixed composition with people from different origins. The Muslim population, on the other hand, seems to have concentrated in the quarters (like Kumiler, Kapudan Mehmed Bey, Bali Reis, Mescid-i Haci Abdi)[39] at the western section of the city, which may be due to the existence of Tersane shipyard that was gaining importance in time (Inalcik, 1991: 49-52).

Another important piece of information provided by the cibayet register of 1489, is that many of the buildings surveyed in 1455 were afterwards made exempt from

[38] Generally each vakfiye is coupled with a cibayet, but that of the first one did not reach our day.

[39] Among the residents of the quarters of Kapudan Mehmed Beg and Bali Reis near Azap Kapý on the western end of the city, there were many Muslim sea captains, including Barak Reis, Murat Reis, Atmaca Reis. (Inalcik, 1991: 52)

the rent and were given to the use of soldiers and members of the ruling elite. By 1489, there were 139 houses exempt from rent (Inalcik, 1991: 49-52).

4.3.3.4. Early urban interventions in Galata; Towards the islamization of the quarter

By the end of the 15th Century, parallel to increasing rate of the Muslim population, the appearance of Galata was also changing its shape by several urban interventions aiming in the islamization of the quarter. The transformation of the Church of San Domenico in Arab Cami for the use of Arabs expelled from Andolusia (Inalcik, 1991: 37) had been the first of these interventions, which caused the Dominicans, used to the building for centuries, to be forced to transfer to the church of San Pietro.

Beginning with the reign of Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (1520-1566), several important Ottoman buildings were built in the quarter. In 1540's, Rüstem Pasa had constructed a bedesten and a han in place of the Church of San Michele (Inalcik, 1991: 37). Then followed the constructions of Azapkapi Cami (Sokollu Pasa Cami) in 1577, and Kiliç Ali Pasa Complex, (composed of a mosque, medrese, hamam, tomb and stores) in 1578-83 by Sinan. Mevlihane building was another contribution of him on the northern part of the quarter, which, together with 2 mosques, was also providing a separation between the Muslim and non-Muslim part of the quarter (Kuban, 2000: 253-254) (Figure 4.9).

4.3.3.5. Views of Early Ottoman Galata; Plans of Vavassore and Matrakçi Nasuh

The appearance of Ottoman Galata that began to change its character by the first urban interventions are best viewed in the plans of the 15th Century, particularly the views drawn by Matrakçi Nasuh (1537) and Vavassore (1550).

The view of Vavassore[40] (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 1) represents Galata at the end of the 15th Century with its active port, represented by several ships drawn around. Among the doors of the harbour- Porta del Sant'Antonio, Porta Comego (Lonca

[40] Original source: Topkapi Palace Museum. Library Archive.

door), Porta Santa Chiara, Porta delle bombarde (Tophane)- were given a special emphasis, by their names indicated in the map. The city walls are shown entirely, in the state of the largest extension of the city. The pattern is composed of densely built building blocks attached to the fortification walls, and large open spaces and avenues in between them. The Cathedral of San Michele that was replaced with a commercial building towards the mid of 16th Century, and the churches of San Domenico and San Francesco are among the recognizable buildings in the map. The settlement of the quarter, as shown in the map of Vavassore, is still densely limited within the defense walls, except a few houses and the cemetery areas on the north side of the city walls, where the rest is shown as a green area, and indicated as 'vineyard of Pera' (Figure 4.10).

The miniature of Matrakçi Nasuh (Yurdaydin, 1976: 9a)[41] drawn in 1537, is another important visual document showing the 16th Century Galata. One of the most remarkable characteristics of the map is that Galata was shown with a majority of residential buildings with the exception of a few mosques, Latin churches, and commercial buildings, while Istanbul section is drawn with a more monumental scale with several mosques, palaces and public buildings. The port area is given a special emphasis with a series of constructions related to port activities. Yag Kapani Camii (near Porta di Lonca), the churches of Santa Chiara and San Paolo and San Domenico are among the recognizable buildings (Figure 4.11).

The active appearance of the Galata port in the mentioned visual documents, proves that the harbour was still very important in the daily life of the quarter in the 16th Century. It is also known that Leonardo da Vinci was invited to Istanbul at the beginning of 16th Century in order to design a bridge that links Galata and Istanbul, though his proposal was not realized.

[41] Original source: Beyan-i Menazil'I Sefer-i Irakeyn (Library of Istanbul University: T.5964)

4.3.3.6. Galata in the 17th Century; Description of Evliya Çelebi

The travelogue of Evliya Çelebi gives important informations about the social and physical structure of Galata in the 17th Century. He tells about the Genoese buildings that are arranged in a grid iron pattern between the tower and the sea and the concentration of the commercial activities in the central part of the quarter, where a market plaza, 2 loggias, 41 stores and soap factories were located. Another commercial area composed of 9 stores described by him takes place in the quarter of Anton di Garzan, near to the Church of San Domenico (Figure 4.12).

According to Evliya Çelebi, the most important streets of the 17th Century, were Voyvoda Caddesi, Kulekapisi Sokak, Arab Cami Sokagi and Harbi Yolu (Akin, 1998: 98).

He gives also some important information about the ethnic structure of the quarter composed of 200.000 non-Muslim and 60.000 Muslim population, divided in to 18 Muslim, 70 Greek, 3 Latin-European, 1 Jewish and 2 Armenian quarters (Akin, 1998: 37).

4.3.3.7. 17th-18th Century Disasters in the life of Galata

As Galata was passing through a dynamic transformation process through the changes, growth and shifts in the physical, economical, and ethnic structure of the quarter, various disasters, mostly the fires, occuring very frequently, were accelerating the destruction of the existing fabric and its replacement by a new architecture shaped according to the needs and taste of the period. Inciciyan reports some of those fires which created great destructions in the urban fabric of Galata in the 17th and 18th Century. The fires of 1635, 1640-1660, 1669, 1681, 1683, 1731, and 1771 resulted great losses in the monumental and residential architecture of the Galata. According to him, those of 1660, 1669, 1731 and 1771 were the most severe ones, which destroyed the quarter almost completely, while in the fire of 1771, which lasted for 16 hours, 5000 houses burnt down (Inciciyan, 1976: 90-91).

4.3.3.8. Extension of the quarter towards north: PERA

Parallel to the augmentation of the Muslim population of the quarter, the settlement, which was still limited within the fortification walls until 16th Century had began to develop in two separate directions. The two mosque complexes constructed in both ot the far ends of the settlement resulted in a development along the sea shore, while another building of Sinan, Mevlevihane, had caused a movement towards the north, and the creation of the section that was later called as Pera in order to differentiate from the old quarter of Galata.

However, the main development towards the north had begun after the construction of Galatasaray for the education of the pageboys (*içoglan*'s) for the sultan's palace. This part of the quarter was prefered mosty by the foreign citizens of Galata, while the Muslim population was mostly settled in the old quarter within the walls, and along the seashore (predominantly in the districts of Azapkapi, Kasimpasa, Tophane and Findikli) (Akin, 1998: 12; Çelik, 1986: 9).

By the 17th Century, a considerable number of wealthy people with European origin began to built large residents in Pera, which hence, began to be a more upper-class residential quarter with respect to the old quarter of Galata of a more commercial character. (Inalcik, 1991: 37; Çelik, 1986:30) The placement of the foreign embassies (among which there were French, English, Venetian, Dutch, and Genoese embassies) in that part of the city had also played an important role in the development of Pera[42] (Akin, 1998:11).

Later by the 18th and 19th Century, the new European population of Pera, had also began to establish their own public services: churches (such as Ste Marie des Prapiers, St Antoine de Padoue, Ste Trinité built in 18th Century, and hospitals (belonging to French and Armenian communities) (Çelik, 1986: 30).

[42] With the exception of the embassy of Iran.

4.3.3.9. Galata in the 19th Century: post-tanzimat revolutions in the urban life of the city

The urban transformation of Galata, which had already gained a speed by the establishment of Ottoman sovereignity in the 15th Century, and accelerated by the social and physical growth of the quarter resulted in a considerable increase in the density of the fabric, as well as the extenstion of the boundaries. By mid of 19th Century, this process of transformation process reached to a new turning point by the series of reforms and alterations aimed at the modernization and the westernization of the Empire.

Tanzimat Fermani, issued in 1839, that constituted a departure point for the re-regulation and modernization of the current administrative system, was followed by several other laws and regulations, meant to control and to develop the social life and the urbanization of the cities according to the Europan standards (Kuban, 2000: 346-347).

Another important aspect of the 19th Century for a historical analysis of Galata is that the maps produced to document the urban fabric of the city gain a more scientific character beginning from the end of 18th Century, giving us a chance to follow the urban transformation process after that date in a more detailed manner. The map of Kauffer, drawn in 1776[43], the map of Moltke[44] from 1837 and that of B. R. Davies from 1840 are the pioneers of these maps, representing the state of the urban pattern with distribution of circulation routes, open and built-up areas, before the radical interventions of post-tanzimat period.

According to these early maps, in the first half of the 19th Century, the urban pattern was still showing a tight street network, without principal avenues. However, a few of them were apparently more prominent than the others: such as

[43] The map drawn by François Kauffer in 1776, during his service for the French Ambassador Choiseul de Gaouffier, was later developed by Barbier du Bocage, and published in 1819 by Melling in his book "Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et du rives du Bosphore". (Kuban, 2000: 332)

[44] The plan of Moltke was the first initiative for a development plan of Istanbul. Though the plan was lost, the report on the proposals was published by Ergin. (Kuban, 2000: 351)

the artery along the shore from Azapkapi Gate in the west to the Tophane Gate in the east, Voyvoda Caddesi parallel to the former, the north-south Galata Street which was connecting the inner parts of the suburb to the Karaköy quay and the stepped Yüksek Kaldirim providing a direct access from Galata Caddesi to the northern parts of the area (Çelik, 1986: 9). On the other hand, different sections of the district represent a varying character concerning the characteristics of the urban fabric. The oldest rectangular section, surrounded by Genoese fortification walls, represents a more regular plan type with streets running parallel to the shoreline, and those perpendicular to them, while the lately added parts of the Genoese quarter taking place at both sides, show a more organic pattern with polygonal building blocks. The extension of the settlement towards the north of the fortification walls (over the pre-existing wineyards of Pera) still seems to be limited to the northeast of the quarter with a pattern of a disperse character, while the rest of the area is still occupied by green areas, except the Tersane and Tophane complexes running parallel to the seashore line (Figure 4.13).

Concerning the distribution of the monumental buildings indicated in the plans, the buildings of Galata seem to have a less monumental character with respect to the Istanbul section. In the walled sector of the quarter there was a certain number of churches and monasteries though not much of a monumental significance. The Islamic religious monuments, on the other hand, were limited to a few examples, Azapkapi Cami (1577), Kiliç Ali Pasa complex (1580), Nusretiye Mosque (1826) that were taking place along the sea shore, outside the walls (Çelik, 1986: 9-10).

Before the Tanzimat revolutions, the administration of the capital city was provided as 4 separate boroughs (*kadilik*), and divided into quarters(*semt*) and neighborhoods (*mahalle*). Each *kadilik*, was controlled by a *kadi*, quarters by *naibs*, and neighborhoods by *imam*s. The non-Muslim quarters were controlled by the religious leaders of ethnic groups, and in commercial areas the guild leaders were providing the administration. Through the new regulations, the administration of the city became more centralized, while the new codes based on the European examples were put into act. The duties of the *kadi*'s were transferred to the

ministries, and the supervision of the building activities in the city, was submitted to the Ministry of Public Works (Çelik, 1986: 43).

The institutional reforms of Tanzimat, mostly based on the application of European models, have found their expression in the fields of urban fabric and architecture, which caused the city to gain a more cosmopolitan appearance by the penetration of new elements and styles adopted from western models. The desire to resemble European capitals, when joined to the vulnerability of the Ottoman timber architecture to fires, had caused the replacement of those buildings one after another with masonry constructions of a greater scale. The building codes issued in 1848 and 1849 (*Ebniye Nizamnamesi*, I-II) prepared according to the proposals of Moltke (Kuban, 2000: 352) played also a significant role in this process of change, encouraging the construction of masonry buildings. The new introduced regulations also consisted of the construction of a firewall between every five adjacent timber buildings. Another important revolution realized by new regulations was the unification of the physical environments of different ethnic groups, by the elimination of the building rules employed for the visual differentiation of buildings, through the characteristics of the buildings, such as floor height, building materials, and color use (Akin, 1998: 27).

In 1855, the city administration was reorganized by the establishment of a more local body, *sehremaneti*, based on the French model of "*préfecture de la ville*" with duties of, regulation and collection of taxes, development and maintenance of roads, cleaning and embellishment of the city, and the control of markets and guilds. *Sehremini* (prefecture) was supposed to carry out his tasks with the assistance of the City Council with 12 members selected by the government among the representatives of each Ottoman ethnic group and the members of guilds residing in the city (Kuban, 2000: 352; Çelik, 1998:37).

By May 1855, the government had formed another body, the Commission for the Order of the City (*Intizam-i Sehir Komisyonu*), in order to carry out a more fundamental program. The document establishing the commission was arguing that, in contrast to other European capitals, in Istanbul there was still a need for the

embellishment (*tezyin*) regularization (*tanzif*), road enlargement (*tevessu*), street lighting (*tenvir-i esvak*) and the improvement of the building methods (*islah-i usül-ü ebniye*). Thus the main contribution of the commission was to provide a set of rules for providing these requirements of the city. (Çelik, 1986:44) Straightening, widening, paving of the main roads in Istanbul, Pera and Galata, the construction of the sidewalks, water and sewage lines, cleaning and lighting of the streets, were among the first proposals of the commission (Çelik, 1986: 44-45).

Afterwards, to provide a more effective municipal control, the city was divided into 14 districts. The Galata, Pera and Tophane constituted the 6th of those districts, which , later by a report published in the official newspaper in 1857, was declared to be experimental area for the first implementations of the urban reforms. Galata was a popular quarter due to its European population which was considered to be used to a European type of environment, so it was the most suitable area to try this new model of urbanization based on the European examples. Then the lessons learnt from here could have been applied to the other 13 districts (Çelik, 1998: 38). The motivation of selection was explained in Takvim-i Vekayi as:

> "Since to begin all things in the above-mentioned districts (meaning the 13 districts except Galata) would be sophistry and unworthy, and since the 6th District contains much valuable real estate and many fine buildings, and since the majority of those owning property or residing there have been such things in other countries and understand their value, the reform program will be inaugurated in the 6th District" (Çelik, 1986: 45)

The first task undertaken by the 6th district administration was a cadastral survey of the district, which was a pioneer work of its type in the Ottoman capital. Then followed, the regularization of the street network together with the widening of the main arteries, gas lighting and water and sewage lines, incorporated into the improved network as much as possible (Çelik, 1986: 45-46; Akin, 1998: 104-105).

The aim of the plan of 1856 was to use the 6th district as a model and soon to expand these regulations to the rest of the city. However, this aim could not have been realized, for various reasons among which there was also the instability of the

municipal administrative system, which, in 1877 is divided further into 20 districts- probably imitating the 20 *arrondissement*s of Paris- and then reduced to 10 again by a new regulation issued one year later. The regulation of 1877, *Der Saadet Belediye Kanunu* (Akin, 1998: 123), has also attempted to expand the sources of income of the municipalities, by the introduction of new items, such as the taxes from building contracts, foodstuffs, commercial patents and permits in addition to regular municipal tax and private donations (Çelik, 1986: 47).

In 1864-65, the 6th district was subjected to more radical urban interventions, realized by the demolition of the Genoese city walls, which were for a long time considered to be useless and obstructive for the development of the quarter. The imperial order issued in 1863, ordered their demolition and the use of their space to widen the existing roads, to open new arteries, and to construct new buildings (Çelik, 1986: 70; Akin, 2000: 111). In the demolition process completed in 1865, almost all of the walls were eliminated except Galata Tower, a few small portions (e.g. Harap Kapi), and some of the towers located in the areas belonging religious institutions. According to the report of engineer De Launay who was appointed for the execution of demolition work, an area of 9000 m² was gained for public use (Figure 4.14).

The demolition of the 15th Century fortification walls, as argued by the Imperial order, was followed by a series of urban interventions. On the traces of walls and ditches, several new streets were opened, such as Bogaz Kesen on the east, Büyük Hendek, Küçük Hendek and Lüleci Hendek on the north, Yeni Kapi and Sishane on the west (Çelik, 1986: 70).

The timber buildings that formed the majority of the buildings constructed by the Muslim population in the quarter, were still subjected to destruction by fires in the second half of the 19th Century. As a result, after the 1870 fire that caused great damage to the quarter, the administration made obligatory the constructions in masonry (brick and stone) (Çelik, 1986: 45-46).

The construction of the bridges that link Galata to Istanbul, played an important role in the development of the urban fabric. In 1836, the first pedestrian timber bridge, constructed between Azapkapi and Unkapani, connected the western end of Galata to the Istanbul penisula. In 1845, another timber bridge, known as Galata Bridge, was erected between Karaköy and Eminönü. The underground tunnel opened between Karaköy and Beyoglu in 1876, by the contribution of French Engineer Eugéne Henri Gavand, had also facilitated the transportation between the new developed areas on the north to the port, and through the bridges, to the Istanbul section as well. It was one of the first underground tunnels of the world (Inalcik, 1991: 37; Kuban, 2000: 358-361) (Figure 4.15).

The urban interventions realized by the Municipality of 6th district had continued with the same speed until the turn of the century. The newspapers of the time were giving the news about the ongoing urbanization interventions. The Journal of Constantinople in February 1865, was reporting that the portion of the remaining walls near Mumhane Street was taken down and the street which was considered as one of the dirtiest streets of Galata was turned into one of the most beautiful arteries of the suburb, by the prostitutes expelled, and the old wooden houses, replaced by brick masonry ones (Çelik, 1986: 70) (Figure 4.16).

Another important task of the 6th district administration was to create the Sishane Square along the main axis linking the old bridge to the Grande Rue de Pera. The 6th district palace erected on the square, according to the design of the Italian architect Barborini between 1879-83, being the first municipal palace of Turkey, was one of the landmarks of the district by its architectural style reminding the contemporary Parisian form inspired by the Place l'Etoile (Çelik, 1986: 72; Kuban, 2000: 353).

The waterfront that was still presenting a bad state by the second half of the 19th Century had been another point of interest for the urbanization efforts of the time. In addition to the unsanitary condition of the port area, the increase in the trade and the traffic of the port, was calling for better quays. Furthermore, a regularization

effort was essential also for improving the cities of urban image from the harbour that was reflecting a chaotic and dirty appearance.

In 1879, until when the repairs in the harbour were being made upon single imperial orders, a more thorough project to regularize the waterfront area was put into effect. The main cause of this intervention was the continuous complaints of the residents, and pressures made by the foreign embassies due to the dirty image of the waterfront area, as well as the problems of the naval companies acting in the port of Galata (Çelik, 1986: 73). Marius Michel (referred as Michel Pasa in Ottoman documents) in 1879, obtained a 75 year concession to rebuild the waterfront on both sides of the Golden Horn, in return to receive a certain percentage of the tax obtained through the imported and exported goods. In 1890, he had a second contract by which he was urged by the government to complete the construction before 1904. According to the contract, the firm was assigned to build new customhouses, stores, warehouses and administrative offices on both sides of the Golden Horn. The government engineers were to control and approve the plans and construction methods, and all buildings were to be masonry (either brick or stone). However, the firm insisted on the use of reinforced concrete, which was already in use in Europe and America since 1880's. And in 1907, after a 2 years debate, both parties- agreed upon reinforced concrete (Çelik, 1986: 74-75).

Despite the soft soil of the Golden Horn which was providing a difficulty for the operations, the firm of Michel Pasa gave priority to Galata section and realized the constructions between 1892 and 1910. The works executed between Tophane and Karaköy, expanding on an area of 7000 square meters, consisted of a 758 meters long quay and several new buildings for customs, warehouses and offices. The road left in front of the customhouses was 280 meters long, and 19 meters wide. The area in front of the quay, on the other hand, was 8 meters wide and had a spacious concrete yard at the back (Çelik, 1986: 74-75).

The opening of the larger arteries and the construction of several new palaces based on the imported styles of architecture, and on the European symbols of modern living, had in a very short time, considerably altered the appearance of the district.

The residential character of the quarter had also changed by the introduction of several new functions, such as theaters, cafes, stores, hotels and restaurants, and banks, while the urban image of the quarter was turned into a mixture of several styles, from neo-baroque to neo-barouqe and to art-nuoveou. Several foreign architects were playing the major role in the erection of the important buildings.

Among the most significant buildings erected in that period, as the reflection of European based styles, there were the Ottoman Bank building by Vallaury (Akin, 1998: 230) , Karaköy Palace by Mongeri, a small mosque (which was later demolished for the enlargement of the street) and a small corner fountain, *Laleli Çesme* (Fountain with tulips) - giving the name of the street on which it takes place- by D'Aronco.

Regarding the evolution of the building types with refererence to the determinant roles of the administrative sytem and the active building codes in the district, Akin divides the architectural development of Galata into four distinct periods (Akin, 1998: 176).

- Until 1830's (predominance of the timber structures)
- 1830-1860 (renewals due to the destructions of continuous fires; the very first attempts of the 6th district)
- 1860-1880 (predominance of masonry constructions accelerated by the activities of 6th district and particularly after the great destruction of the 1870 fire)
- 1880-1920 (the construction of the multi-storey apartments, substituting the older buildings and consisting the major part of the current architectural heritage of Galata)

4.3.4. Republican Period

The radical urban transformations, resulted in the loss of several monuments and alteration of the ethnic structure as well as the functional distribution of the district, has continued even after the foundation of the Republic.

Between 1936 and 1951, the first development plans of the city were prepared by Henri Prost, assigned among several foreign architects who were invited to visit the city and to present their proposals. Prost developed different plans for different parts of the city, and the most radical transformations proposed by him were concerning the Golden Horn area, containing a circulation plan for Galata with a series of long streets along Haliç and Bosphorus, which were realized in 1950's (Çelik, 1998: 130-131; Kuban, 2000: 386-387).

He planned two main arteries concerning the area. The first one which was drawn to link the squares of Taksim and Karaköy (partly under-ground) was not realized. But the other one, planned as the enlargement of the road between Taksim square and Azapkapi Bridge, was realized towards the end of the 1980's, destroying a large section of the historic urban tissue (Çelik, 1998: 130-131; Kuban, 2000: 386-387).

In 1950's and 1960's several new arteries, -some proposed by Prost, others during the government of Menderes-, were realized, and resulted in the demolition of totally 7289 buildings. Among them, there were the enlargement of Kemeralti Caddesi and Karaköy square, and the Tersane Caddesi that was the primary longitudinal axis of the Genoese period of the quarter. Some of the important buildings which underwent demolition during these interventions are, a part of Kiliç Ali Pasa Complex, a tower of Genoese city walls, Armenian Church of S.Gregorio, Greek-Orthodox Church of Christos, a part of the complex of San Benedetto with the gothic portal from 15th C, Karaköy Cami, Alaca Mosque, a part of Yesildirek Hamam, Saliha Sultan Medrese (from 1734), several commercial complexes, stores and other buildings of various type (Figure 4.17).

The radical transformations that occurred in the physical structure of Galata, resulted in a social transformation of the area as well. The Muslim population, which was already growing rapidly in the Ottoman period, has continued its growth also in the Republican period in an accelerated rate provoked by the immigration from other cities and rural areas, especially after 1950's (Erman, 1998: 128-131).

The official censuses show that already in 1927, the Muslim population was composing the 49.80 % of the total population of 291.406 people, together with the 21.72 % of Greeks, 11.08 % of Jews, 8.07 % of Armenians, 6.79 % of Catholics and 2.08 % of other Christians (Inalcik, 1991: 37).

Another demolition wave was realized between 1984 and 1989 in the coastal band of the Golden Horn, with the aim to open large green areas. As a result, the building blocks on the south of the old Genoese walls were completely demolished, while a few monuments were left behind in a complete isolation from the rest of the fabric. The newly created open areas, on the other hand, have never been adequately used, while the continuous lack of maintenance caused, in our day, an awful appearance at the waterfront of Galata.

4.4. Tangible and intangible evidences of the structural continuity in Galata

4.4.1. Streets

The street pattern through its evolution from the 13th Century until the present time is relatively the most conserved aspect of Galata, except in the destroyed parts of the district during the urban renewals of the late 19th and 20th Century (Figure 4.26).

The evolution of the street pattern, through the history of Galata, had also followed distinct phases of transformation, parallel to those of the district. The development of the street network that we observe as the growth of the existing pattern - that is, in the form of adding new streets leading to added gates, or as increasing the length of the existing paths - ,by the 15th Century, when the fortified quarter had

completed its expansion over the area, leaves its place to the densification of the circulation network within the enlcosed segments and along the waterfront.

From the 18th Century on, the area of settlement begins to extend beyond the limits of the Genoese walls, towards the vineyards of Pera taking place on the north of district, first along the Grande Rue de Pera and then with the addition of perpendicular streets in a continuous growth. After the mid of 19th Century, when the growth of street pattern inside the walls completed, we observe an opposite process of change in and outside the walls. While the new urban pattern on the north of the old district Galata, the Pera, continues to grow, within the fortifications there was a reverse process in the form of partial alterations, transformations and eliminations, among the urban interventions that we have discussed in detail in the previous section.

As a result, we can claim that, the historical routes of Galata, considering the chronological order of their formation, are mostly conserved, except those portions linked to each other in order to create larger arteries and the streets in the south of the area, which were eliminated during the arrangement of the sea band.

Of the first two principal axes of development (the north-south axis beginning from Galata Kulesi, until the port (Lonca gate) through the streets of Galata Kulesi, Persembe Pazari and Arapkalyum, and the east-west axis linking the two lateral gates of the Genoese walls, that today we see as the axis of Tersane Caddesi-Necatibey Caddesi), both are conserved and continue their importance. The former is in a more conserved state, regarding the borders -that is still do have many of the significant Ottoman and Genoese walls- and the width of the street. The latter, Tersane Caddesi, on the other hand, although it has conserved its direction and continuity, was subjected to several interventions through the development of Galata, and seems to have lost its original character from the aspect of borders and scale. As one of the most important longitudinal axis of transportation, it was enlarged several times, adding the spaces of several building blocks and some parallel streets (Yeni Cami (Cami-i Cedit) and Yorgancilar on the north, and Alaca Mescit Sokak on the south of Tersane Caddesi) behind them.

The streets indicated in the censuses of 1455 (perpendicular to the seashore: Bereketzade Medresesi, Haci Ali, Yüksek Kaldirim, Bugulu; parallel to the sea: Galata Mahkemesi, Yanikkapi, Voyvoda) are also mostly conserved, except those that were joined for the enlargement of some axes. Among these streets, Bugulu Sokak was broken by the demolishment of building block for the arrangement of the seashore area, while Haraççi Street and a part of Yüksek Kaldirim were added to Kemeralti Caddesi which was, by this way, linked to Tersane Caddesi and to the Galata Bridge. Kemeralti Caddesi, being one of the earliest paths of Galata, is also among those that were extensively altered during the interventions in the 1st half of 20th Century. It was enlarged to its double size by means of the partial demolishment of the building blocks taking place at both sides of the streets.

Of the streets developed towards the end of the 19th Century, Büyük Hendek, Küçük Hendek, and Lüleci Hendek Streets, which are located on the filled ditches of the demolished fortification walls, do not conflict with the general layout of the street network in Galata. However, Ok Meydani Street which was opened in the last quarter of the 19th Century for providing a direct access the Sisli square on the north-west of the area to Voyvoda Caddesi as one of the main longitudinal axes of the district- conflicts with the general evolution of street pattern in Galata.

Other radical urban interventions realized in the 20th Century for facilitating the traffic flow in Galata, are the formation of Maliye Caddesi as a perpendicular link between Kemeralti and Kemankes Streets (facing the Armenian Catholic Church) through the demolition of the surrounding building blocks and joining the small streets (Beyzade, Seftali) taking place between them, and the axis of Sishane-Unkapani Bridge, enlarged by joining Yenikapi and Yesildirek streets and by the partial demolishment of the surrounding building blocks located in the western part of the district.

Lastly, many of the streets located in the south of the area, along the seashore, were eliminated by the demolishment of the building blocks for the arrangement of the waterfront. Among these, there are Yelkenci, Stupotçu, Merinos, Alacamescit, Kalafatyeri and Boglu Cami Street, on the west of Galata Bridge.

Apart from the direction and width of the streets, when the characteristics of the streets of Galata (street borders- building heights, the width and the content of lots), are analyzed through a comparative study with the maps of 1905- which is actually the representation of the most maturated state of the street network before the urban interventions of 20th Century- with the maps of the current state, we observe that present Galata bears a very little continuity of the street characteristics of a century ago (Figure 4.18-19-27).

Tersane Caddesi, Kemeralti Caddesi, Maliye Caddesi, and two axes linking the district to the bridges of Galata and Unkapani, the main arteries of the district, are the ones obtained through several destructions and the unification of several streets to the main arteries. Therefore, their borders are also the production of the alterations. The borders of Kemeralti and the bridge axes are also completely artificial with the inner areas that became borders as a result of the demolitions. On the other hand, the borders of Tersane Caddesi, is a mixture of the borders of the eliminated and/or linked streets, Yorgancilar, Yeni Cami and Alaca Mescit.

Among the streets that we have analyzed, there is no single street that entirely bears its historical characteristics of a century ago, concerning the building heights, the division and the content of the borders. The building height is the most altered aspect of the area. The average building height seems to be increased from 3-4 floors to the 6-7 buildings through the area, by means of new buildings built according the later regulations, as well as through the added floors that we see in the major part of the area. Concerning the divisions and content of the borders of the streets, on the other hand, we observed that the oldest section of the area remaining between Yüksek Kaldirim Caddesi on the east, Büyük Hendek Caddesi on the north, and Tersane Caddesi on south seems to be mostly conserved part of the area, while the waterfront band remaining on the south of Tersane Caddesi and Mumhane Street axis is the section where the street character is almost entirely lost.

4.4.2. Distribution of built-up and open spaces

As stated previously, among the cartographic sources on Galata, the map of Goad from 1905, is the first source that gives us precise information about the distribution of the buildings and open spaces within the building blocks. Based on a comparison of these maps with the present ones, we have made a series of observations (Figure 4.20-21-22-23-24-25-28):

Regarding the forms of the building blocks, we noted that blocks taking place on the north of Tersane Caddesi and Kemeralti Caddesi axis, had preserved their form. On the south of this axis, on the other hand, many of the building blocks were divided, due to the road enlargements. Along the eastern waterfront of Galata, there are also a few building blocks formed by the unification of smaller ones and the elimination of the small streets dividing them. Many of the building blocks, taking place on the southwest of the area, along the seashore, along the Yorgancilar, Yeni Cami and Alaca Mescit Streets and around the bridge axes, on the other hand, are completely eliminated.

Concerning the density of the buildings, that is the ratio of the built-up and open areas, we observe that there is a considerable amount of densification in the building blocks of the district. The section of the settlement that remains on the north of the longitudinal axis of Tersane Caddesi-Kemeralti Caddesi, the major part of the the building blocks represent a significant decrease of the open areas that were seen in Goad's plan, except a few of them on the east of the north-south Galata Kulesi Street.

The building blocks located along the seashore on south of this area, limited with the seashore on the west of the Galata Bridge and Mumhane Street on the east, on the contrary, represent a building density very close to that of the plan of 1905, though most of the building blocks had lost their integrity due to the road enlargements and related demolitions. The band remaining between the seashore and Mumhane Streets, with its unified longitudinal building blocks, have also increased density of the built-up areas.

We observe a declination of the building density only in a few building blocks on the south of Tersane Caddesi and Kemeralti Caddesi, similarly, due to the demolitions realized in the 20th Century.

As a result, in comparison to the situation of Galata in the beginning of the 20th Century, we claim that, the area taking place on the west of Galata Kulesi Sokak to the south until Tersane Caddesi, and between the two longitudinal axes of the areas, Mumhane Caddesi and Kemeralti Caddesi is the most conserved area from the aspect of forms and the densities of the building blocks.

4.4.3. Historic structures

Through the evaluation of the analyses of the historic transformation phases of the district, the structural permanencies from the historical phases of Galata are as follows (Figure 4.29):

4.4.3.1. Antique Period

Due to the lack of archeological evidences from the antique period of Galata, our knowledge on the appearance of the settlement before the Genoese period, depends solely on the literal sources. This entire disappearance may be the result of the fact that Genoese people, while establishing their settlements and fortifications, had utilized the materials and architectural elements of the antique period.

On the other hand, the literal sources put into evidence that some of the Genoese and Ottoman buildings were erected on the ruins of others dating to late Byzantine period. One of those buildings is *Yeralti Cami* (Underground Mosque) which stands on the subterranean structure of the Galata Castle from the 6th Century. Similarly, the Church of Saint Benoit which dates back to 1427, is also known to be constructed on the foundations of a Byzantine Church.

Another archeological evidence from the late antique period of Sykae, is a big cistern found in 1968 during the excavation of a building, outside the boundaries of the Genoese quarter, on the hills of Kasimpasa. The cistern, probably dating to 5th

Century, was the outcome of a poor workmanship and was in a ruined state when found (Eyice, 1969: 46).

Apart from these few evidences, there are also some pieces of building stones that have survived in different locations; such as the ornamental elements re-used on the walls of Arap Cami, and the Byzantian column capital which is being used as a water basin in the courtyard of Rüstem Pasa Han (Kursunlu Hani) (Belge, 1997: 215).

4.4.3.2. Genoese Period

From the Genoese period, we have a few evidences consisting of only some small parts of the fortification walls, and a few of the monumental buildings.

The fortifications surrounding the Genoese quarter, survived until 1864 when the municipality decided to demolish them for opening new land for the development of the district, and new arteries[45] that would facilitate the transportation in the city. As a result, the walls were demolished to a great extent except the Galata Tower, and some some parts taking place in lands belonging to privates or to pious foundations, while the ditches along them were all filled to provide space for new arteries.

Galata Tower, though endured several interventions through the time, today constitutes the most important archeological evidence from the Genoese period of Galata. It was damaged by several fires and earthquakes, and restored several times, including those of 1509 after the disastrous earthquake (kiyamet-i sugra); and others in 1794 and in 1831 following the big fires damaged almost whole district. As a result, even though it is claimed that the major part of the current building belongs to the Ottoman period, it constituted the most important landmark of the quarter all through its history.

[45] Today, some of these arteries were called by the name of the ditches taking place underneath, such as Lüleci Hendek Caddesi, Büyük Hendek Sokagi, Küçük Hendek Sokagi.

The existing portions of the Genoese walls consist of a few towers (including 2 towers on the wall leading from Galata Tower towards the sea, and 3 others on the coastal walls- 2 of them behind the Rüstem Pasa Han, and one another on the wall the west the han), a gate (*Harup Kapi* -Ruined Gate) and some parts of the wall, especially on the southwest sections of the quarter, survived in a scattered manner. The towers, which are in ruined state, are currently being used for storage purposes.

Harup Kapi (Ruined Gate) which is the only surviving gate from the Genoese period, is located on Yanikkapi Sokagi in the western part of the quarter. It was an interior gate providing access between the enclosure on the west of Galata Tower and the quarter of Spiga that was added in the beginning of the 15th Century. Though it is in a ruined condition, it is very well preserved with the tablet -bearing the shields of Genoa in the middle and two noble families of the period on two sides of it- located above the archway (Freely, 2000: 57-58).

The inscription panels that were on the demolished walls, are known to be removed and transferred to the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul. Although some of them were lost during the transportation, since they were catalogued and photographed before the demolition, they represent one of the most important evidences on the Genoese Galata.

Another important building from the Genoese period is the *Palazzo del Comune* (Community palace) that dates back to the beginning of the 14th Century. It was the main seat of the *podesta* who governed the city of Genoa, and it is known that this is the second palace built after the first one which was destroyed in a fire in 1315. This building which was subjected to several interventions through time, lastly, lost its southern façade during the enlargement of Bankalar Caddesi (Voyvoda Street of the period) in 1905, and today, even though it has lost many of its original architectural characteristics, constitutes one of the main archeological evidences from the Genoese period.

Among the numerous religious buildings of the Genoese period, only three Latin churches have survived. One of them is Arap Camii (Mosque of Arabs), formerly the Church of San Paolo and San Domenico, and converted to a mosque at the end of the 15th Century. The building still keeps its character, except the interior arrangement and the conical cap located on the rectangular tower of church, which today serves as the minaret of the mosque. The Catholic sepulcher stones which were located in the church until the beginning of the 20th Century, are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul (Belge, 1993: 214).

The second church survived from the Genoese period is the Church of San Pietro and San Paolo, which was converted to a mosque during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmed. The present building is the result of an extensive renewal realized by Fossati brothers in 1841.

The Church and the School of Saint Benoit, which were founded by Benedictines in 1427 on the ruins of a Byzantine church, is the third of the religious buildings dating back to the Genoese period. The building that was restored several times (1610, 1686, 1732, 1871) was used by (Jesuits) between 1583 and 1773, and by French Lazarists in 1802. In 1840, the current school was opened. The present building, except the original tower from the Genoese period, belongs to the restorations of 1732 (the nave and south aisle) and 1871 (the north aisle) (Galata-Beyoglu, 1993: 20; Freely, 2000: 61). A portion of the Genoese fortifications, still survives in the garden of the school (Belge, 1993: 221).

4.4.3.3. Ottoman Period

In spite of its long history through the ages, due to various disasters that caused serious destructions of the buildings as well as the effects of the continuous transformation of the urban pattern, the major part of the architectural heritage that we see today in Galata belongs to the last period of the Ottoman era.

Though the Muslim population of Galata had shown a consistent augmentation after the Ottoman conquest, the mosques that were built in this part of the city had

always been of a more modest scale and architectural quality with respect to those that are on the other side of the Golden Horn. Two of these mosques, that are considered to be of greater importance form the architectural point of view, are Azapkapi Cami (1577-78) and Kiliç Ali Pasa Cami (1580-1), both are known as the works of Sinan, defining the two extreme points of the waterfront of the quarter.

Azapkapi Cami that is also known as Sokollu Mehmed Pasa Cami, was built on the order of Sokollu Mehmed Pasa the *Sadrazam*, on the western door of the district, *Porta Sant Antonio*, in front of the arsenal, *tersane*, built at the beginning of the 16th Century. The building which was later further enriched by the 18th Century contributions (a fountain and a sebilhane[46]), was seriously damaged during the earthquake of 1894, and that only during the construction of Atatürk Bridge (1937-42) that it was restored and put into service once more. The construction of the minaret is from 1958 (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 378-379).

Kiliç Ali Pasa Cami, constructed on a filled in area on the seashore by the order of Ottoman admiral Kiliç Ali, is the part of a complex with a medrese and a bath, defining the east end of the district. The mosque which seems to be a small scale copy of Ayasofya mosque (Belge, 1997: 220-221), is another contribution of Sinan to Galata.

The other historical mosques of Galata are of a smaller scale, representing the different periods of the Ottoman era. Among them, Bereketzade Mescid, Sahsuvar Mescid are from 15th Century (Akin, 1998: 193), while Sahkulu Mescidi and Mustafa Kemankes Cami, which is thought to be constructed on the ruins of the catholic church of Sant Antonio (Akin, 1998: 188), date to the 17th Century.

Arap Cami, which is one of the earliest buildings of present Galata, is the transformation of the Church of San Paolo and San Domenico, for the use of Arabs expelled from Spain at the end of the 15th Century. Though, it was subjected to several restorations during the Ottoman era, it still keeps its character as a catholic church, with its bell-tower transformed into a minaret. The cistern in the garden is a

[46] by the order of Sultan Sabiha

contribution of Adile Sultan, daughter of Mahmut II, as a part of the restoration work following the fire in 1807 (Akin, 1998: 192).

Yeralti Cami is another transformation realized in the 18th century. The space belongs to the mosque is actually the basement floor of the Galata Castle (Kastellion) (Belge, 1997: 217) which is the earliest construction of Galata from the 6th Century.

By the 2nd half of the 19th Century, among several revolutions realized by the *Islahat Fermani*, the non-Muslim communities, were given the right to construct their public buildings without special permissions that they previously had to obtain (Akin, 1998: 13). Hence, the major part of the non-Muslim public buildings, including the churches, that we see today in Galata belong to the 19th Century.

Of the two Armenian churches, Church of Surp Grigor Lusaroviç is the reconstruction of an older building with the same name. The former church that was previously considered the main gathering place of the Armenian community [47] (Belge, 1997: 220) was demolished during the enlargement of Kemeralti Street in 1958. The new church, constructed in 1963 with some distance to the former one, in its basement floor, carries some ceramic pieces that are believed to belong to the original church[48]. The other Armenian church, the Church of Sirp Pirgiç, was constructed in 1831-34, during the reign of Mahmut II (Akin, 1998: 190).

Among the ethnic groups of Galata, Russian community had three chapels, located on the upper floors of separate buildings. Aya Andrea Chapel which is still in use, is on the third floor of a building on Mumhane Street, which is known to be constructed for the accommodation of Russian people before the 1st World War. The other two which are nearby to each other, but not in use anymore, are the chapels of Aya Ilya and Aya Panteleymon, both from the same period (Belge, 1997: 218).

[47] Armenian community of Galata has a considerable amount of population composed of Armenians brought to Istanbul by the order of the Conquerer.

[48] Some also claim that these ceramic materials belong to the Tekfur Palace. (Belge, 1997: 219-20; Akin, 1998:190)

In Galata there are also churches that belong to the Turkish Orthodox community. These buildings that are all the constructions of the 1st half of the 19th Century, in classical basilica order, are Panayia Church- which is currently used as *Türk Ortodoks Patrikligi,* Ayios Nikolaos, and the Church of Ayios Ioannis (Belge, 1997: 218-219; Türker, 2000: 34-39).

Galata had always a considerable part of its population composed of Jewish people. Thus, there are also a significant number of synagogues, the major part of which, as the other non-Muslim religious buildings, date to the 19th Century. Zülfaris, the oldest synagogue of Galata, though subjected to several restorations (1890 -by the financial help of Kamondo family, and lastly in 1978), is currently closed due to the dissolution of its community. The synagogues of Kal de Los Frankos, German Jewish, Tofre Begadim, and Or Hodes are all constructions from the late 19th Century, while the others, Kenesset (Apollon), Neve Salom and Askenaz synagogues are relatively more recent structures and are still in use (Akin, 1998: 191; Türker, 2000: 61-62).

As a consequence of the significant augmentation of the Muslim population in Galata after the Ottoman conquest, it is known that a considerable number of baths, *hamam*s, were built, as one of the common elements of Turkish neighborhoods. The *hamam*s that have survived are Direklice (Yesildirek), Cami Mahallesi and Tophane Kapisi are from the 15th Century, whereas Kiliç Ali Pasa Hamami was built in 1583 as a part of the Kiliç Ali Pasa Complex (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 324-325).

Galata, being a port district, had always an active commercial life reflected in the presence of numerious buildings of various types dedicated to commercial use. Even the first bourse of Turkey was established in this part of the city. Among those commercial buildings that have survived, as the most significant ones we can consider, are two other contributions of Sinan, located at the historically most active commercial area of Galata port, gate of *Lonca* (*porta di Loggia)*: Fatih Bedesteni, and Rüstem Pasa Han. Rüstem Pasa Han was built in the second half of the 16th Century as part of the foundation of Rüstem Pasa the *Sadrazam*, on the

ruins[49] of the Cathedral of Genoese Galata, The Church of San Michele. It is known that beginning from the end of the 18th Century, until the end of the 19th Century, several commercial hans were constructed in Galata. Though many of these buildings that we see in the maps of Huber (1887) and Goad (1905), were demolished during the urban interventions at the end of the 19th Century, a few of them have reached us. Among them, the most significant ones are, Yelkenciler Hani, St Pierre Han[50], which hosted the Ottoman Bank until 1863 and served mostly the French commerciants, Boton Kan, Kamondo Han, Bereketzade Han, Selanik Pasaji, Ömer Abed Han- which is a work of Vallaury in art nouveau style-, Balikli Han, Çeçeyan Han, Minerva Han and Karaköy Palas- the eclectic work of Mongeri, carrying the sign of the architect above one of the windows of the ground floor (Belge, 1997: 216-217).

The buildings of Ziraat Bankasi (the Bank of Vienna in the date of construction) and Osmanli Bankasi which is another work of Vallaury (Belge, 1997: 222), do also contribute to the commercial significance of Galata, and express the richness of architectural styles of the bank buildings of Istanbul in the period.

Other significant public buildings that survived from the last period of Ottoman era are the municipal building (of the 6th district) designed by the Italian architect Barborini, Denizcilik Isletmeleri building from the end of the 19th Century, and Karakol building which is from the reign of Abdülmecit, a typical police station (among a few others still surviving) that still runs its original function (Belge, 1997: 217).

Tophane building, which is currently used ad the Military Museum, is another significant building from the Ottoman period. According to Evliya Çelebi, it was constructed by Mehmed II and enlarged by Beyazid II. The fountain is a 18th Century addition from the reign of Mahmud I (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 357).

[49] It is also claimed that the Church which was still standing in the 16th Century was demolished by Sinan especially for the construction of the commercial han dedicated to Rüstem Pasa.

[50] St Pierre Han was constructed on the place of the house where the famous writer Andre Chenier was born. On one of the exterior walls of han, there is an inscription panel which was most probably transferred there from the demolished house .

Besides the monumental and public buildings that survived from the Ottoman period, we see that the residential buildings are the ones that were mostly affected from the disasters, and the urban interventions realized for different reasons. Today, apart from a few stone masonry buildings (dating to the 18th Century) that we see in the vicinity of Arab Cami and Bereketzade Cami (Belge, 1997: 215) , the Ottoman residential architecture before the 19th Century seems to be completely lost. The multi-storey apartments that today compose the major part of the architectural heritage of Galata, are examples of the buildings built according to the rules of the building codes of the 19th Century, issued as a part of the program to deal with the disastrous effects of the frequent fires, and usually reflect a variety of architectural styles of the period, from Art-Nouevou to eclectic, sometimes with highly ornamented façades. Frej apartmani on Bankalar Caddesi is a significant example of these, reflecting the heterogeneity of the ethnicity of its residents with the floors, each with a certain articulation different from the others (Belge, 1997: 223).

Among other significant structures from the Ottoman period, we must recall the *Tunel,* opened in 1874, as one of the earliest funicular railways of Europe, and the steps of Kamondo, which enriches the intersection of Bankalar Caddesi and Banker Sokak with its baroque style design, like a small-scale copy of the Spanish steps in Rome.

Apart from the buildings constructed in the Ottoman era, there are also earlier constructions that, due to several interventions realized in the Ottoman era, represent the Ottoman character as well. Galata Tower, which is known to be subjected to several restorations (1509, 1794, 1831[51]) in the Ottoman era - with the brick horizontal lines considered the trace of Ottoman interventions- is the most significant of these buildings. The School of St Benoit, with its current chapel constructed in 1730 (Belge, 1997: 221) , Podesta Palace (restored in 19th Century (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 243)), which was restored several times in the Ottoman period, the Church of San Pietro which was almost reconstructed by Fossati

[51] See section 4.4.3.2.

Brothers in 1841, and the Arab Cami which was transformed into a mosque for the use of the Arab community of Galata in the 15th Century and had several restorations (16th Century, 1734-5, 1807-8, 1854-55, 1913-19 (Müler-Wiener, 1998: 80)) through the time, are the other important buildings altered by Ottoman interventions.

4.4.4. Intangible evidences of structural continuity

Among the persistencies of historic Galata, apart from the physical features that persist in varying scales and relationships with the changing context by which they are surrounded, there are also intangible evidences of continuity that persist through non-physical facts, such as forms, lines, and names (Figure 4.30).

Until the mid 19th Century, the area of the expansion of the district of Galata had remained limited to the enclosure of fortification walls. Hence, these fortification walls, with their enclosed sections, gates, towers and the varying width and the continuity of the walls, had been one of the main determinant factors for the physical mutation of the quarter. The gates were followed by the paths leading to them, while the continuity of the walls and other specific features, such as small castles and towers, had strictly affected on the formation of the property lines. As a result, even though these fortification walls were mostly eliminated as a part of the urban renewals realized towards the end of the 19th Century, we still observe their traces in various forms.

First of all, it is the property boundaries that persist the traces of the demolished wall. The continuity of the walls is still recognizable along the boundaries of building lots, except those in the southwest section of the area where the building blocks were demolished for the arrangement of the waterfront area. In some of the building blocks, these boundaries limit the street line of the block (in the southeast and northwest sections of the walls) while in a major part of them they remain in the interior sections of blocks.

Several gates of the fortified quarter, on the other hand, persist through the streets which were historically leading to them. Some of these streets, listed below, bear even the names of the disappeared gates:

Kuledibi (Küçük Kule) Gate- Galata Kulesi Sokak (Kuledibi Sokak in 1905)
Büyükkule Gate (Tower of San Nicholas gate)- Yüksekkaldirim Caddesi
Tophane Gate- Necatibey Caddesi (enlarged)
Kireççiler Gate (Citè Française)- Fransiz Çikmazi (partially closed)
Mumhane Gate (Porta Santa Chiara)- Galata Sarap Iskelesi Sokak
Yeni Kapi (Ottoman addition)- Maliye Caddesi (enlarged)
Kursunlu Mahzen Gate- Gümrük Sokak
Karaköy Kapisi - Karaköy Caddesi (enlarged)
Küçükkaraköy Kapisi- Necatibey Caddesi
Balikpazari Kapisi- Kardesim Sokak (Eski Balik Pazari Sokak in 1905)
Yag Kapani Kapisi (Porta Comego)- Arap Kalyum Sok (Yag Kapani Sok in 1905)
Kürkçü Kapisi- Kireççiler Kapisi Sokak (Kürkçü Kapi Sokak in 1905)
Azapkapi- Azapkapi Caddesi (enlarged)
Azapkapi (interior)- Tersane Caddesi (enlarged)
Harup Kapi- Harup Kapi Sokak
Yanikkapi- Yanikkapi Sokak
Gate Marié (Ottoman addition)- Revani Sokak
Horoz Kapisi- Horoz Sokak

After the demolition of the Genoese fortification walls in 1864, the spaces obtained from the filled ditches surrounding the walls, were replaced by new streets. These streets- Büyük Hendek,Küçük Hendek and Lüleci Hendek- do not only bear the names of the eliminated ditches, but also persist their direction and the width.

Apart from the fortification walls, there are also some buildings/building blocks, though they replaced other important areas or buildings, that preserve the outer lines of the older features. *Hirdavatçilar Çarsisi,* probably using the foundations of the ex-building of Yeni Cami, draws the attention by its plan which is ortagonal to the general layout of the building block in which it takes place. Similarly, The Ottoman market area, *Persembe Pazari,* is still recognizable with its distinct character with the organic geometry of the building blocks within the regular rectangular blocks of the oldest Genoese core in which it takes place.

Lastly, the comparative analysis of Goad's maps (which constituted the basis for many of our comparative studies as it is the first detailed map giving information in the lot scale) with the current documents of Galata, gave us a possibility to observe the persistencies and changes in the structure of the lots throughout the area in the perspective of a hundred years. Even though there is no single building block that completely persist its lots' structure of a century ago, we observed that, there is a significant continuity of the property boundaries throughout the area, except along the enlarged arteries and the waterfront area which is almost entirely altered by the demolitions and the unifications of the lots (especially on the east of the Galata Bridge). Regarding the intensity of the portions of the building blocks with conserved structure, the central area of the district (including the oldest core and the first extension area of the Genoese quarter) limited by the streets of Tersane, Yüksek Kaldirim, Büyük Hendek and Okçu Mescit can be considered the mostly preserved area of the district (Figure 4.31).

As a conclusion of these observations on the transformation process and the physical persistencies of the historic quarter of Galata, we claim that it is the boundaries/lines- consisting of streets, walls, building block and lot boundaries- that mostly persist the historic character of the quarter.

4.4.5. Street Toponomy

Street names in Turkish cities do usually refer to a specific aspect of that street, an event or activity there took place, or a specific person who lived there, and in a majority of cases, if there is a monument located on that street, the street is also given the name of this monument. By this aspect, the street names, we consider, are a part of the intangible heritage of the place, since they constitute a part of its history, giving life to a certain aspect from the past, and in some cases, reminding us even a disappeared value specific to the place.

The cartographic sources beginning from the end of 19th Century, among the various information that they provide on the urban pattern, give us also the names of the streets, thus we had a chance to compare the changes in the street toponomy

in Galata for the last century. According to this comparative analysis of the street names in the maps of C. Goad (1905) and S. Nirven (1949) and the current map, we have made following observations (Table A.1)

In the current map of Galata we have noted 140 streets. 66 of these streets (47%) do still carry their name that they had in 1905, while other 56 (40%) have the names coming from 1949. The remaining 18 streets (13%) have completely new names.

Many of the streets bear the names of significant buildings or areas (still existing or not) from the history of the district, such as Zincirli Han Sokak, Bereketzade Medresesi Sokak, Ekmekyemez (Mescidi) Sokak, Galata Kulesi Sokak, Galata Mahkemesi Sokak, Galata Mandirasi Sokak, Galata Sarap Iskelesi Sokak, Kemankes (Mustafa Pasa Cami) Sokak, Kiliç Ali Pasa Mescidi Sokak, Laleli Çesme Sokak, Persembe Pazari Caddesi, Yelkenciler (Hani) Caddesi, Yeni Cami Çesme Sokak, Okçu Musa (Mescidi) Caddesi, Yolcuzade Mektebi Sokak. Some of the streets bearing the names of significant places until the end of the 20th Century, have their names altered (Kalafatyeri Caddesi, Kuruçesme Meydani Sokak, Yenikapi Sokak, Yapkapani Sokak, Kamando (Han) Sokak, Eski Balik Pazari Sokak, Ermeni Kilise Sokak, Tabakhane Sokak, Kürkçü Kapi Sokak.

Several features of the Genoese city walls, which were demolished in 1864, still live in the names of the streets in relation to them; such as Karaköy Caddesi, Harup (Kapi) Sokak, Yanikkapi Sokak, Horoz (Kapi) Sokak, Mumhane (Kapisi) Caddesi wich bear the names of the gates. Some of these streets, that used to bear the names of the gates from which they begin, on the other hands, have their names altered, such as, Eski Balik Pazari Kapisi Sokak (Kardesim Sokak), Yag Kapani (Kapisi) Sokak (Arapkalyum Sokak), Kürkçü Kapi Sokak (Kireççiler Kapisi Sokak) that we see in the maps of 1905.

Lastly, the streets located on the ditches filled after the demolition of the city walls, do bear the names of the ditches; such as Büyük Hendek Caddesi, Küçük Hendek Caddesi and Lüleci Hendek Caddesi.

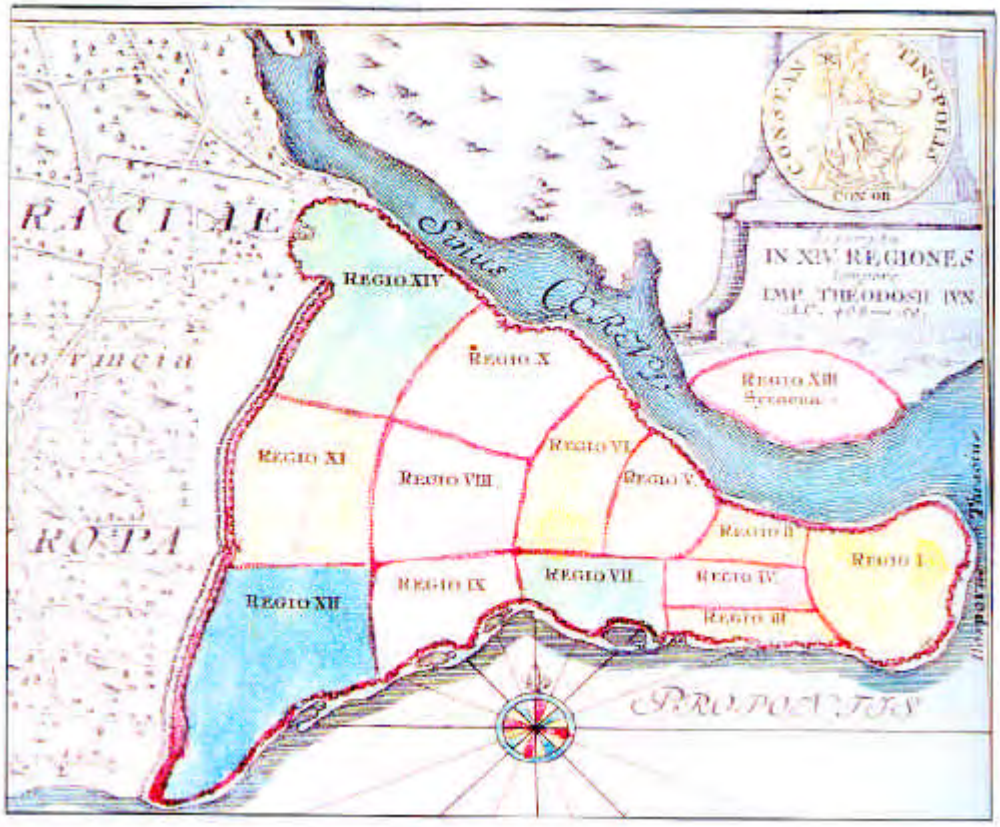

Figure 4.1. The 14 regions of Constantinople during the reign of Theodosius (İstanbul Haritaları, 8)

Figure 4.2. Plan of Bondelmonti showing the state of Galata before Ottoman conquest (İstanbul Haritaları, 7)

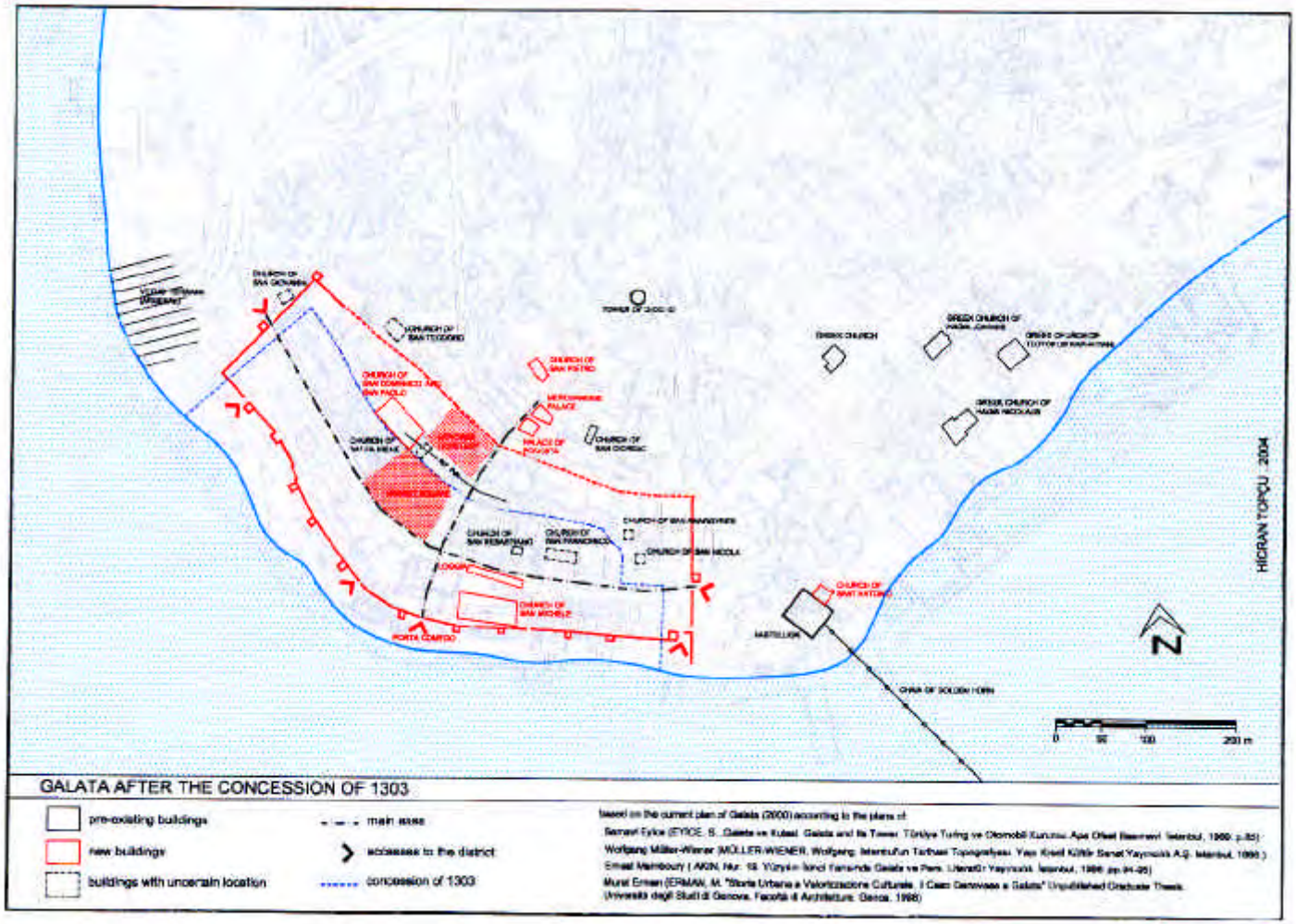

Figure 4.3 State of Galata after the concession of 1303

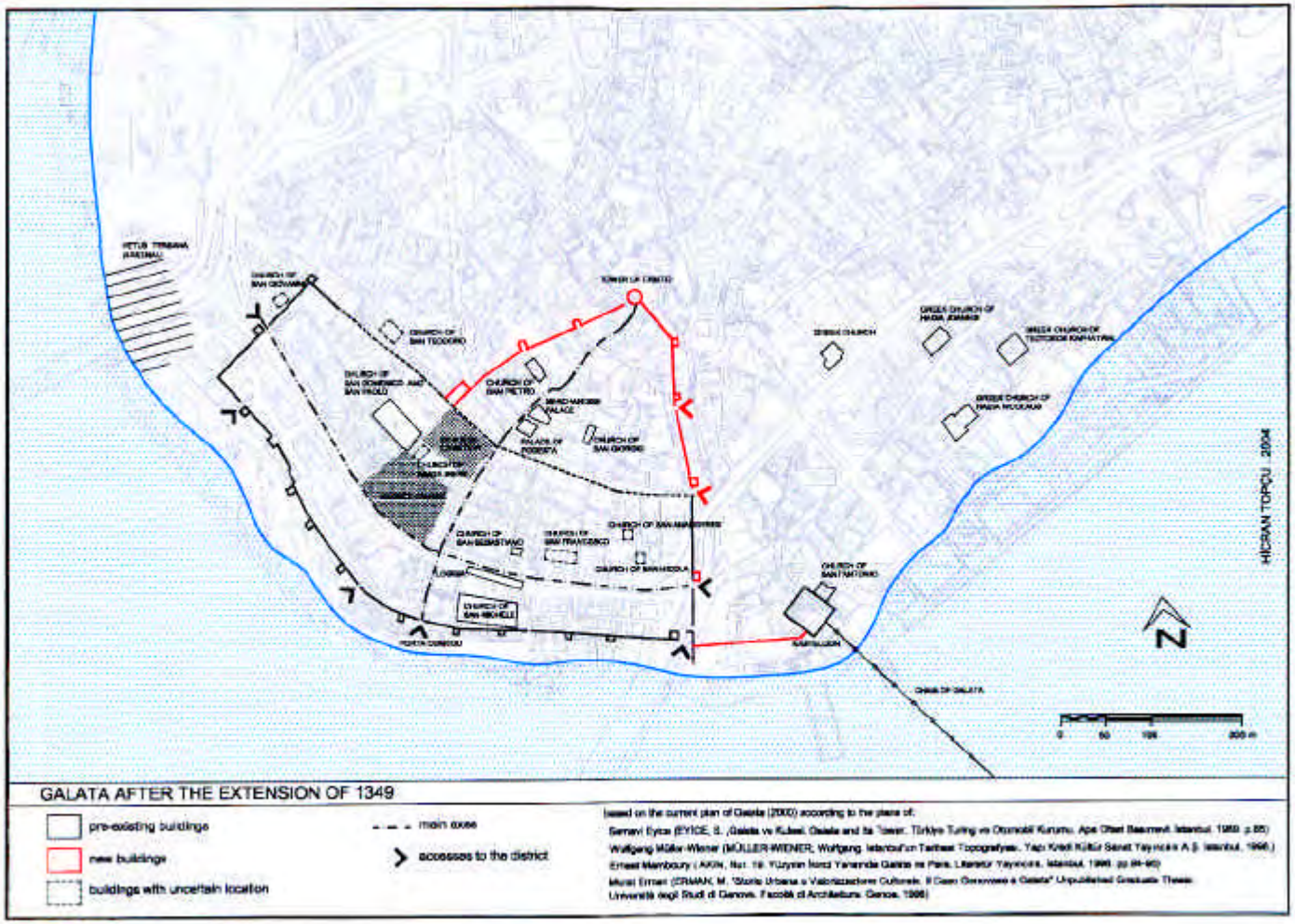

Figure 4.4 State of Galata after the extension of 1349

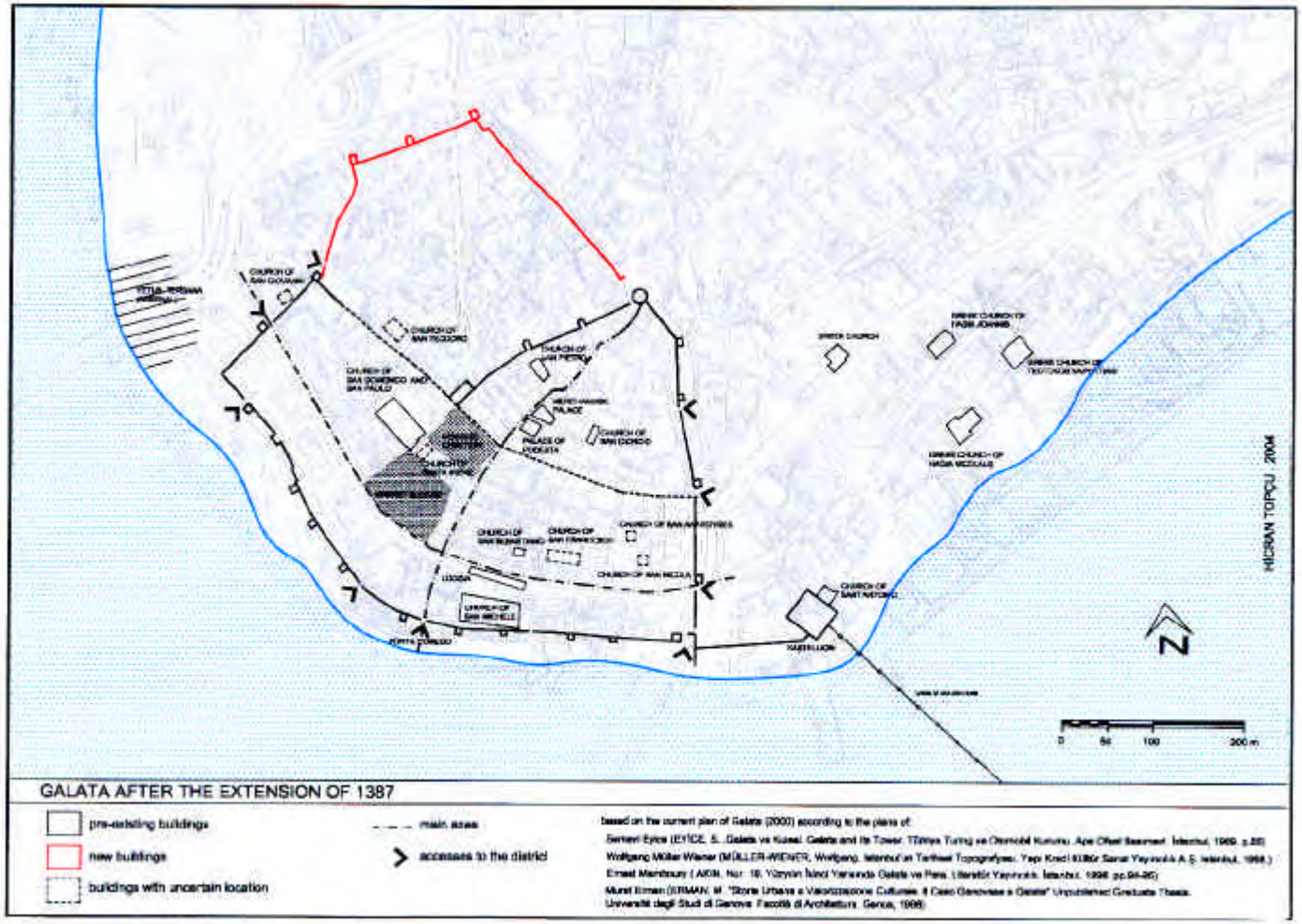

Figure 4.5 State of Galata after the extension of 1387

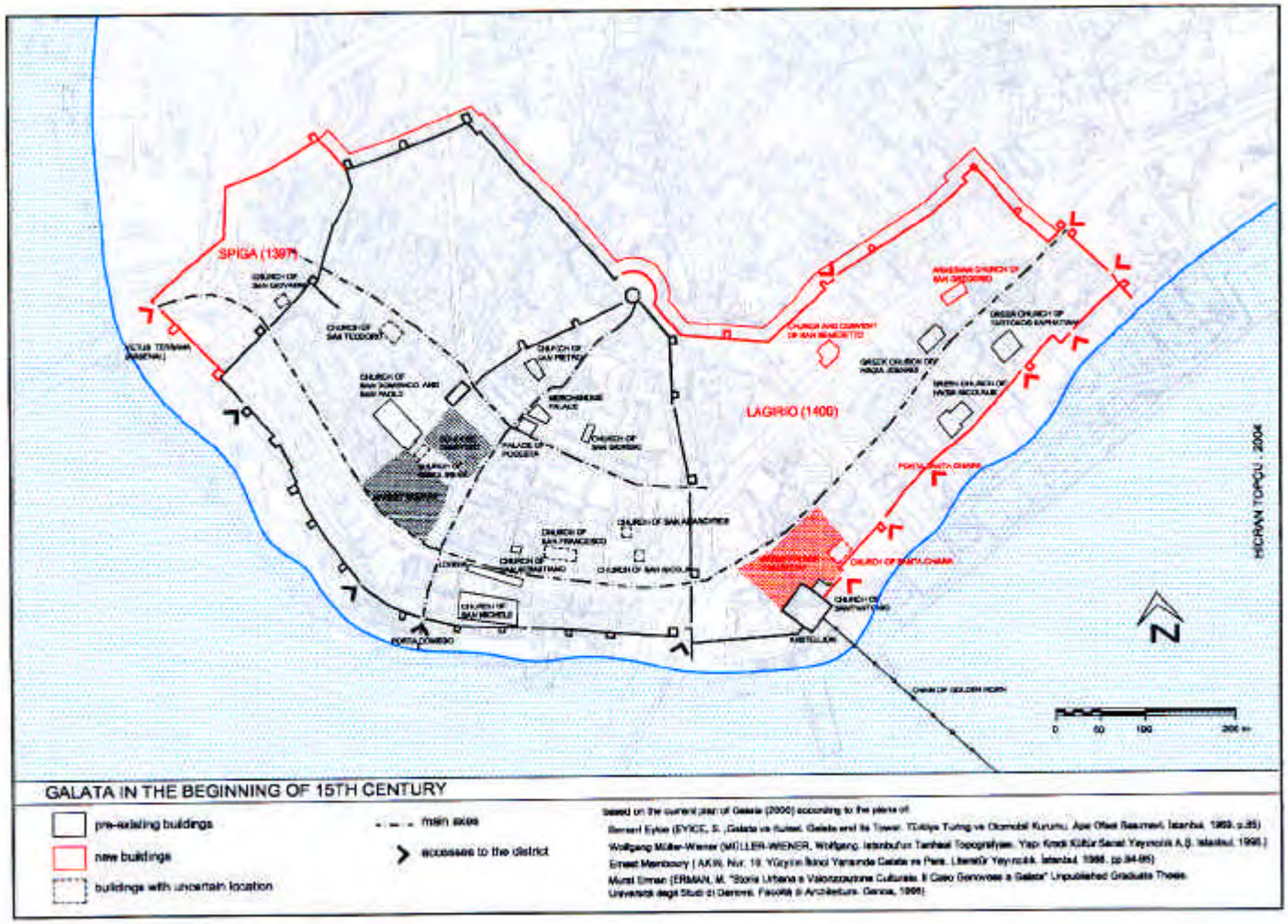

Figure 4.6 State of Galata at the beginning of the 15th Century

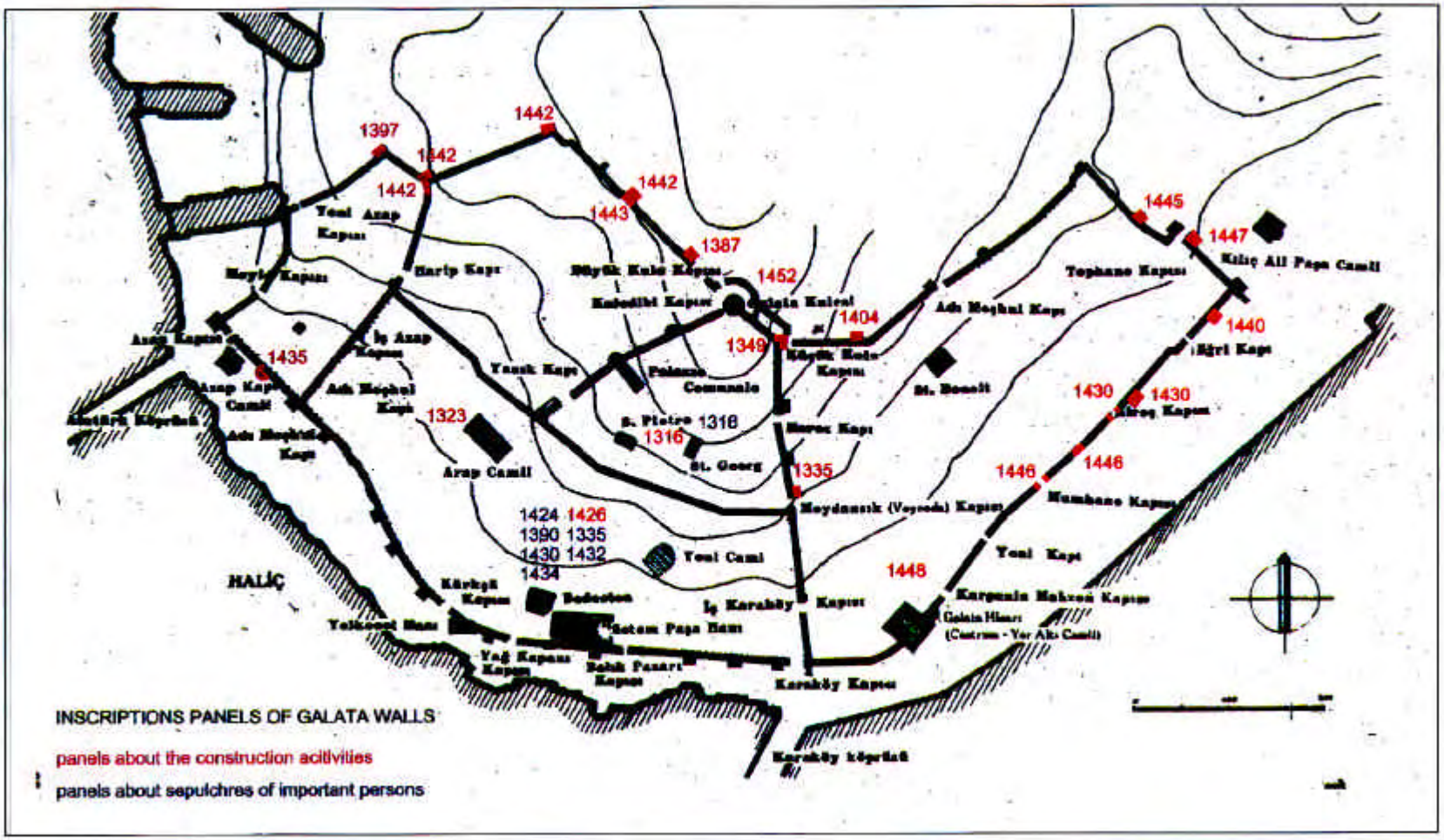

Figure 4.7 Distribution of the inscription panels on the Genoese city walls of Galata (according to the report of Maria de Launay)

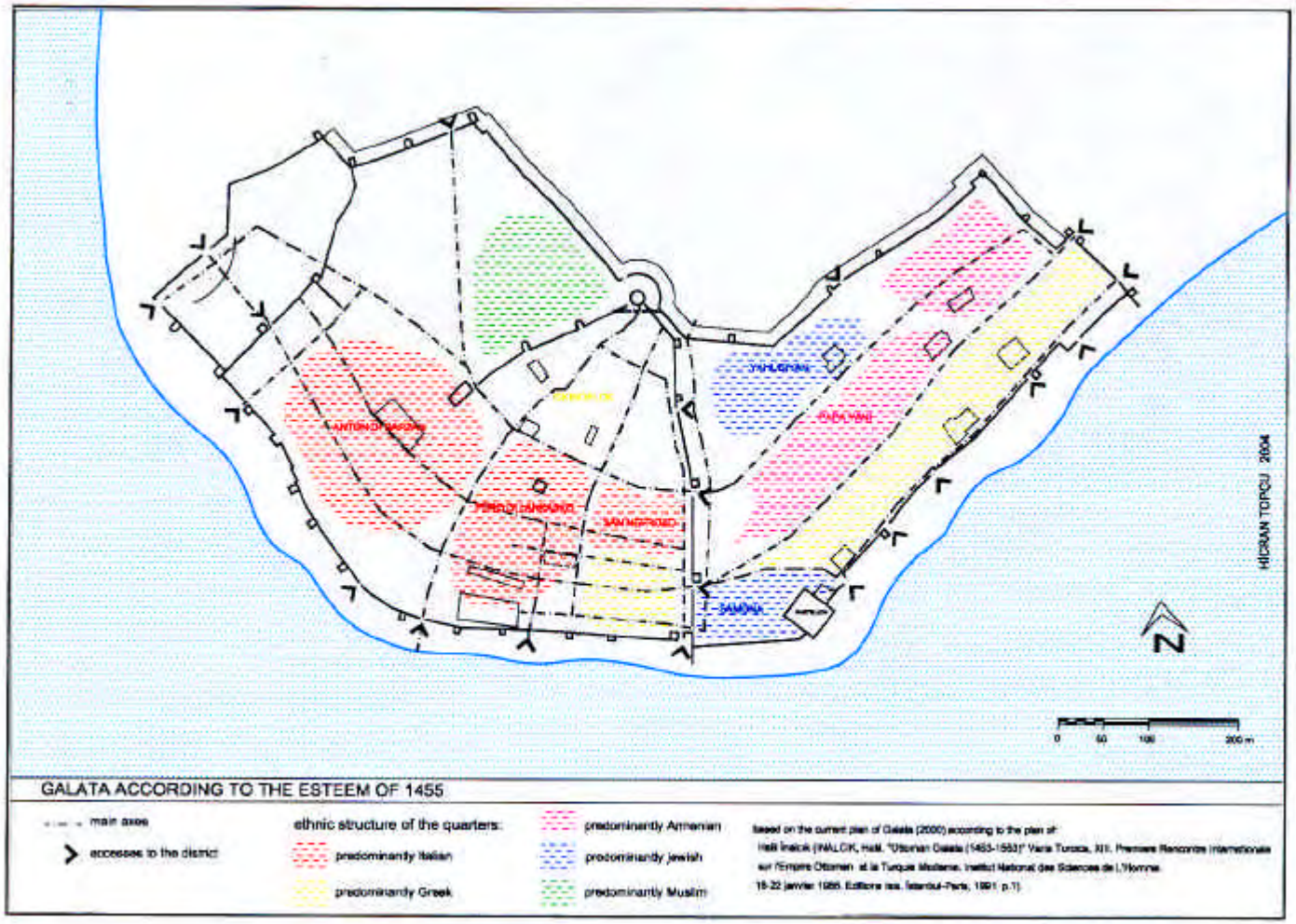

Figure 4.8 Galata according to the esteem of 1455

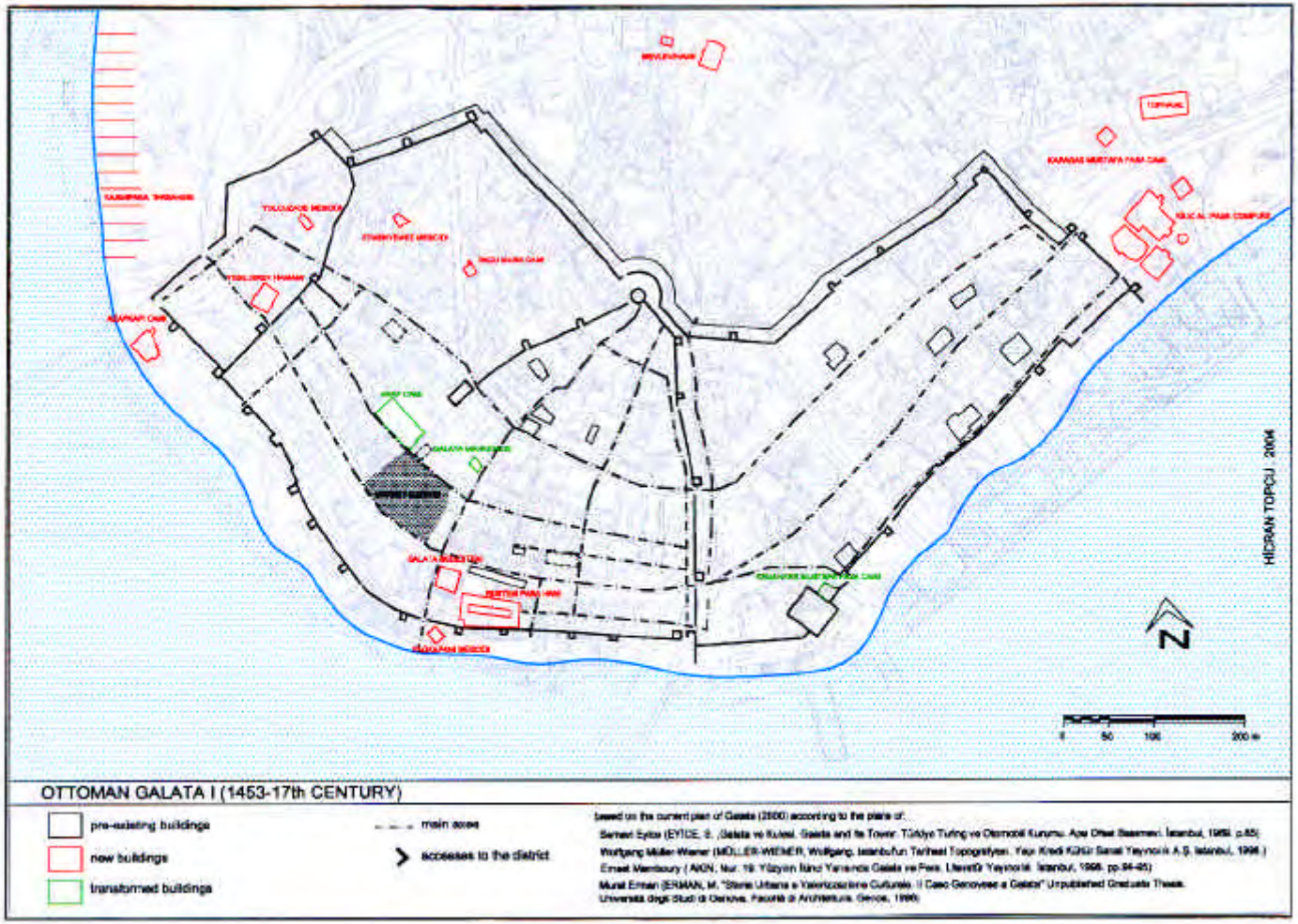

Figure 4.9 Galata between 1453 and the 2nd half of the 17th Century

Figure 4.10 Plan of Vavassore showing Galata in the 1st half of 16th Century (Müller-Wiener, 1998: 1)

Figure 4.11 Plan of Matrakçı Nasuh from 1537 (Yurdaydın, 1976: 9a)

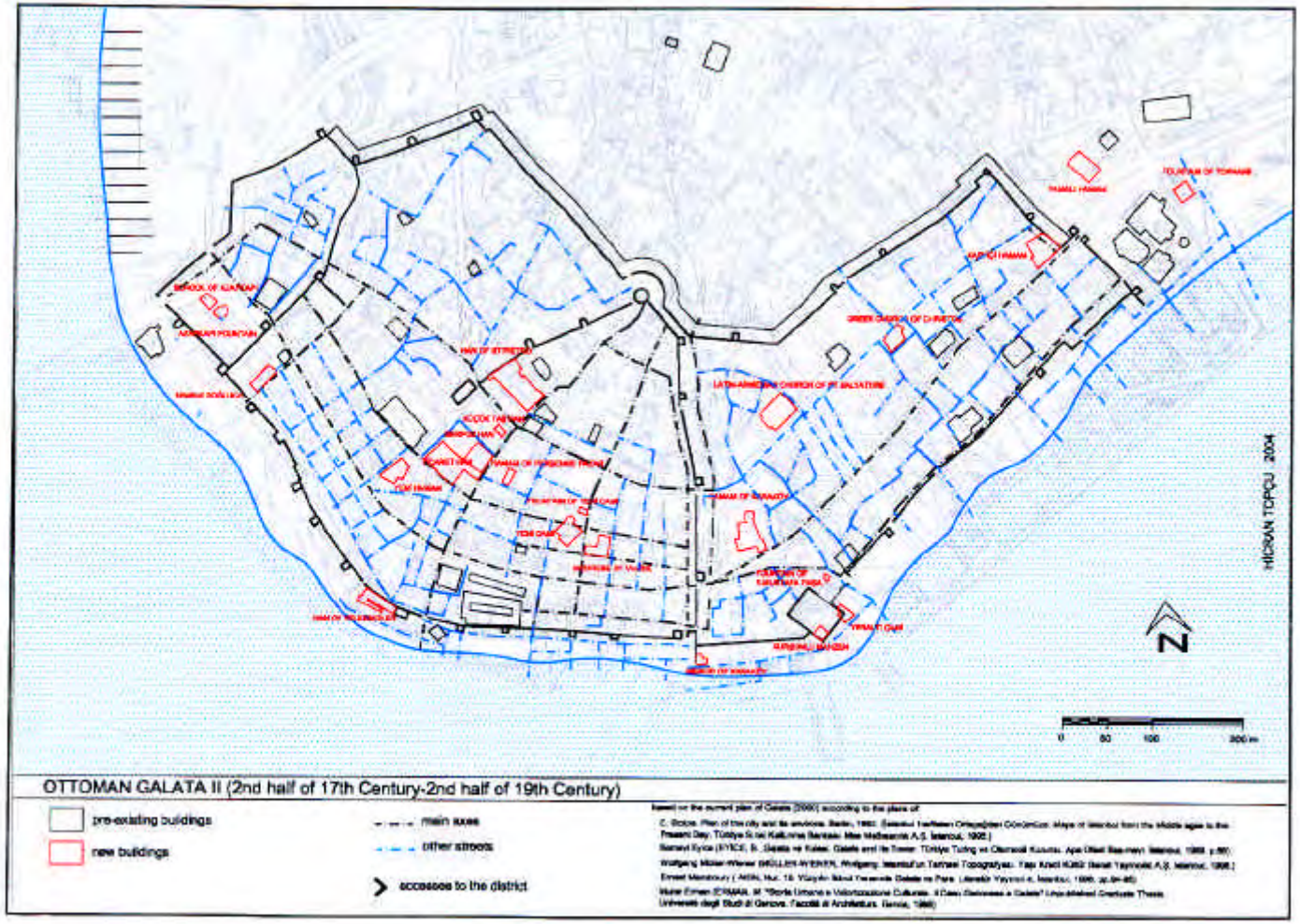

Figure 4.12 Galata between the 2nd half of the 17th Century and the 2nd half of the 19th Century

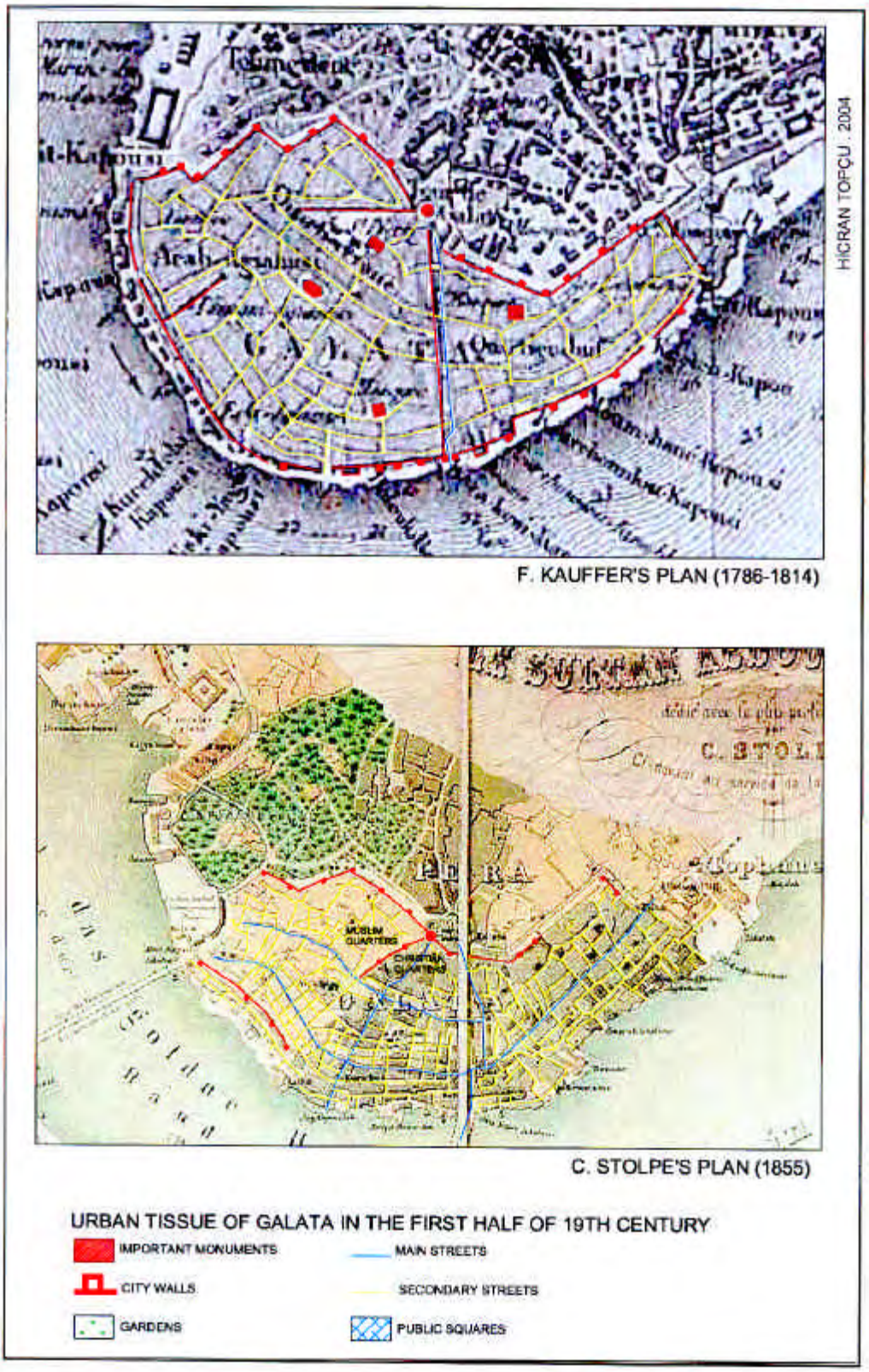

Figure 4.13 Urban tissue of Galata according to the maps of F. Kauffer and C. Stolpe

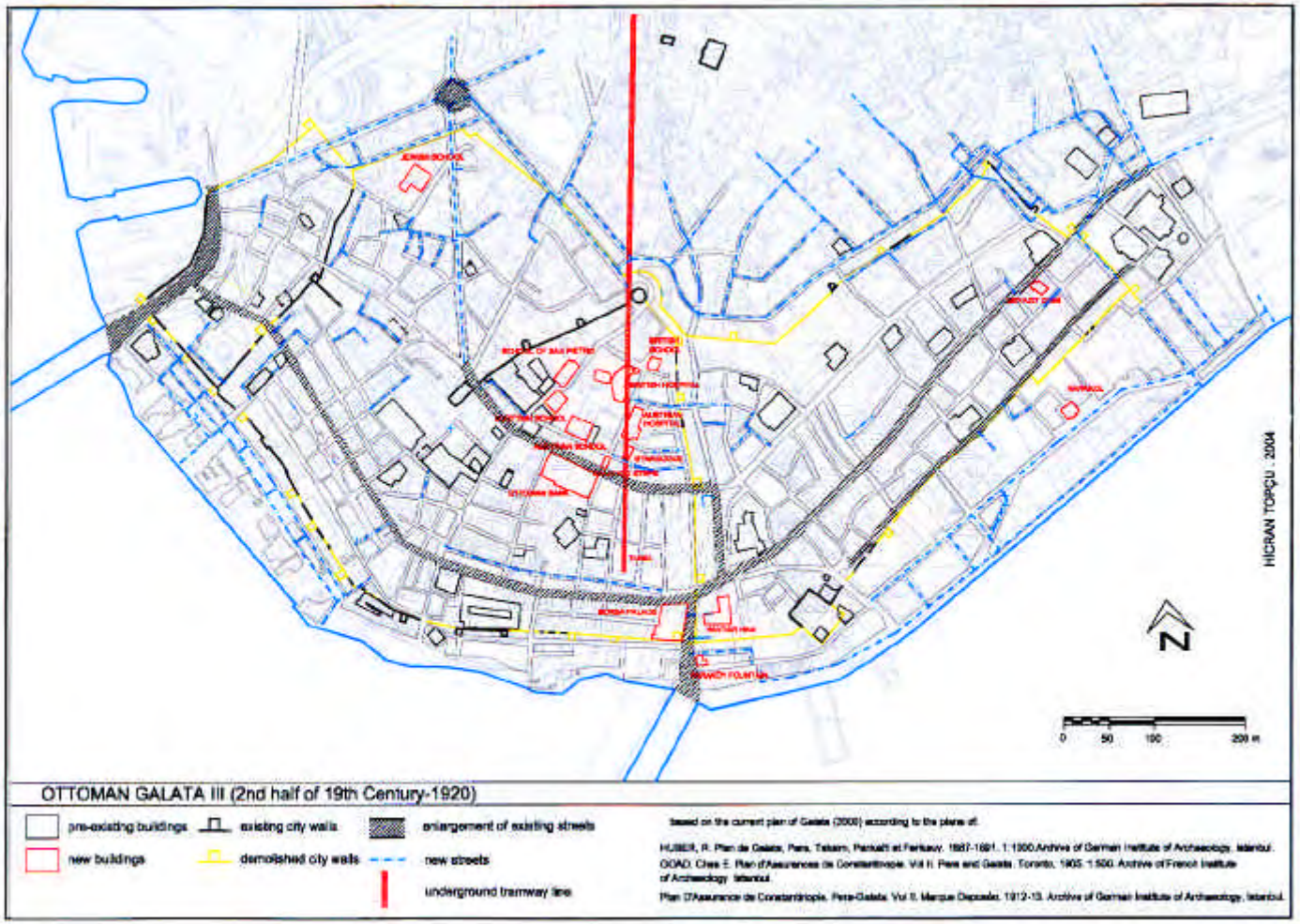

Figure 4.15 Galata between the 2nd half of the 19th Century and 1920

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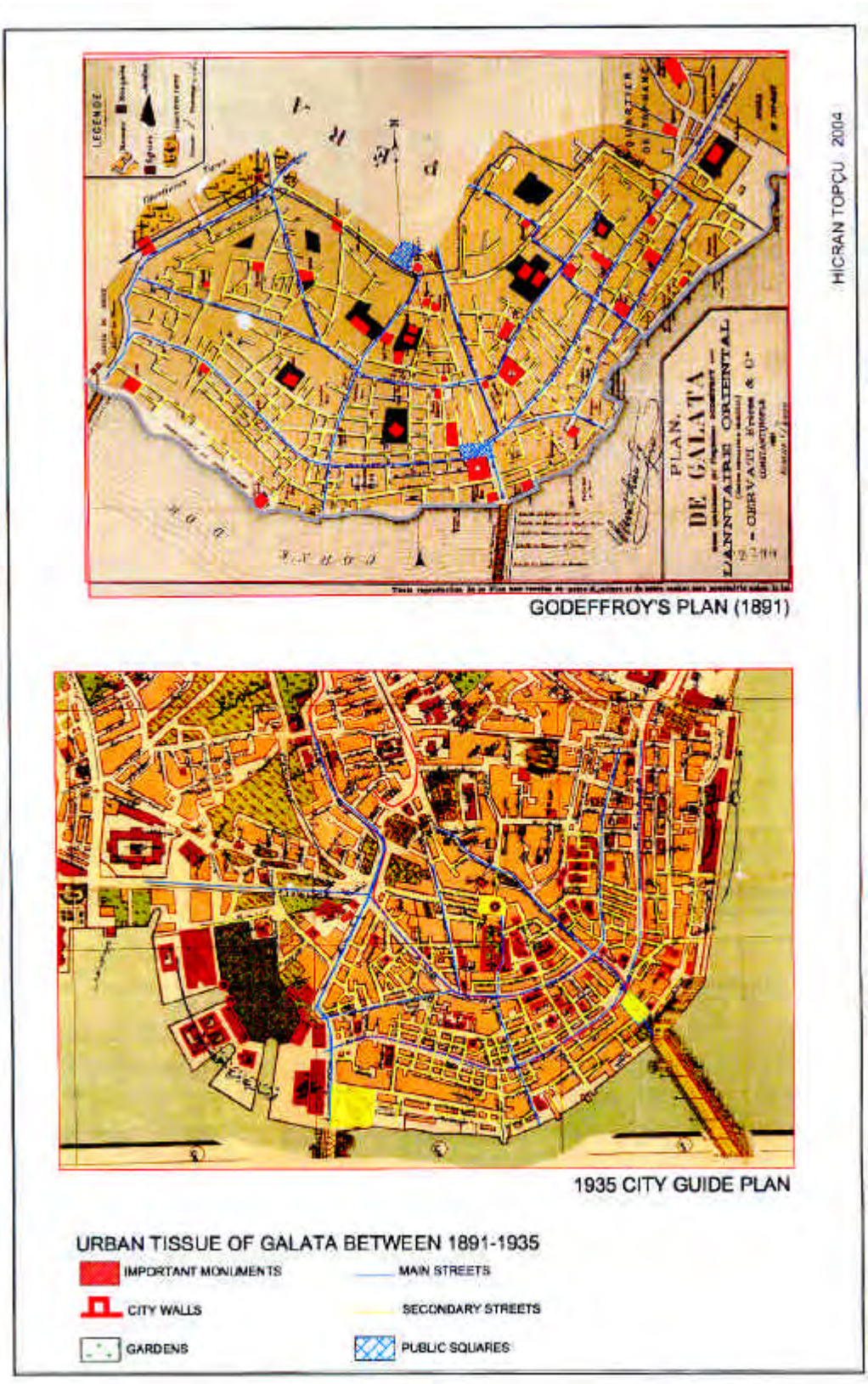

Figure 4.16 Urban tissue of Galata according to the maps of Godeffroy and O.N. Ergin

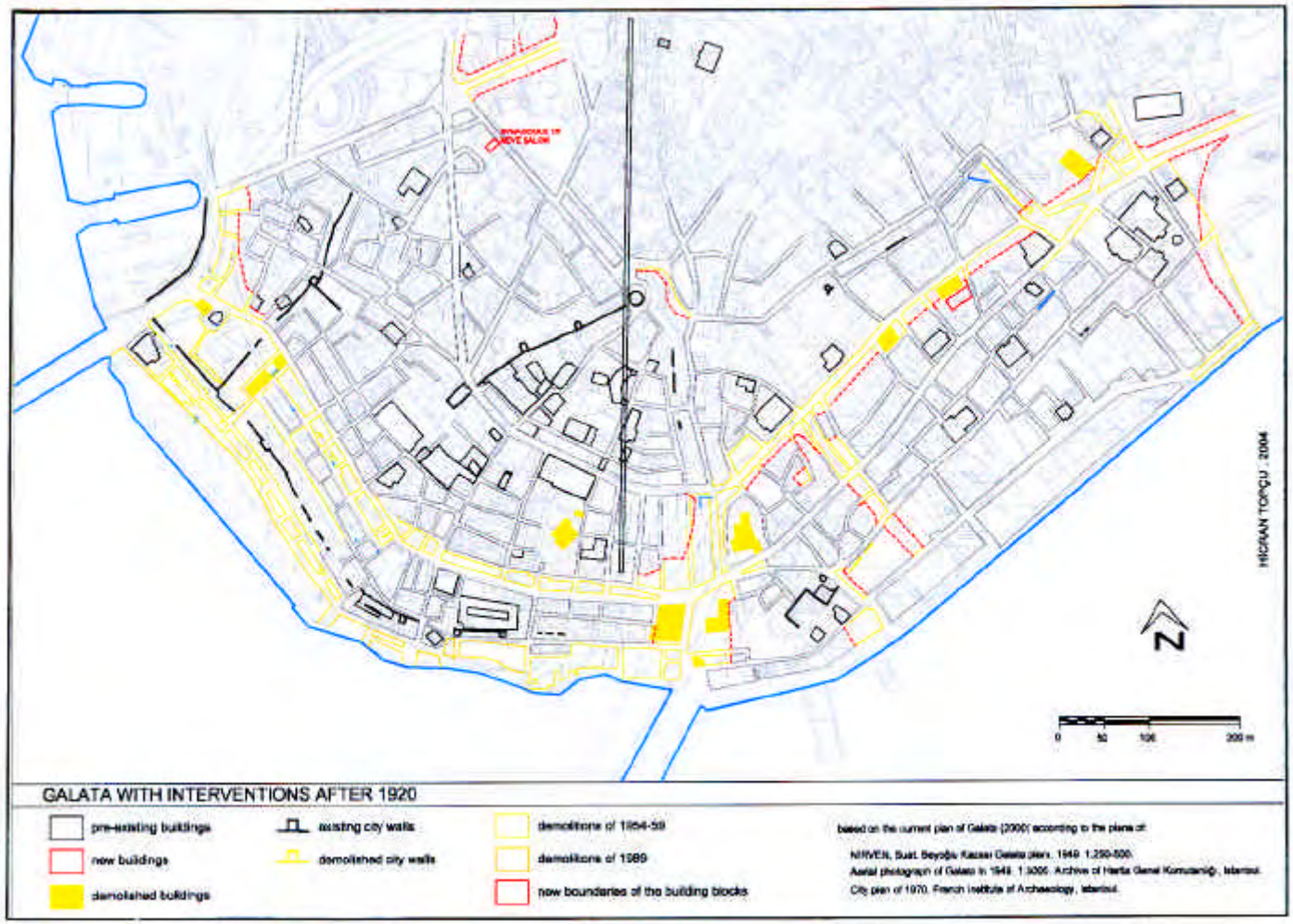

Figure 4.17 State of Galata with the interventions realized after 1920

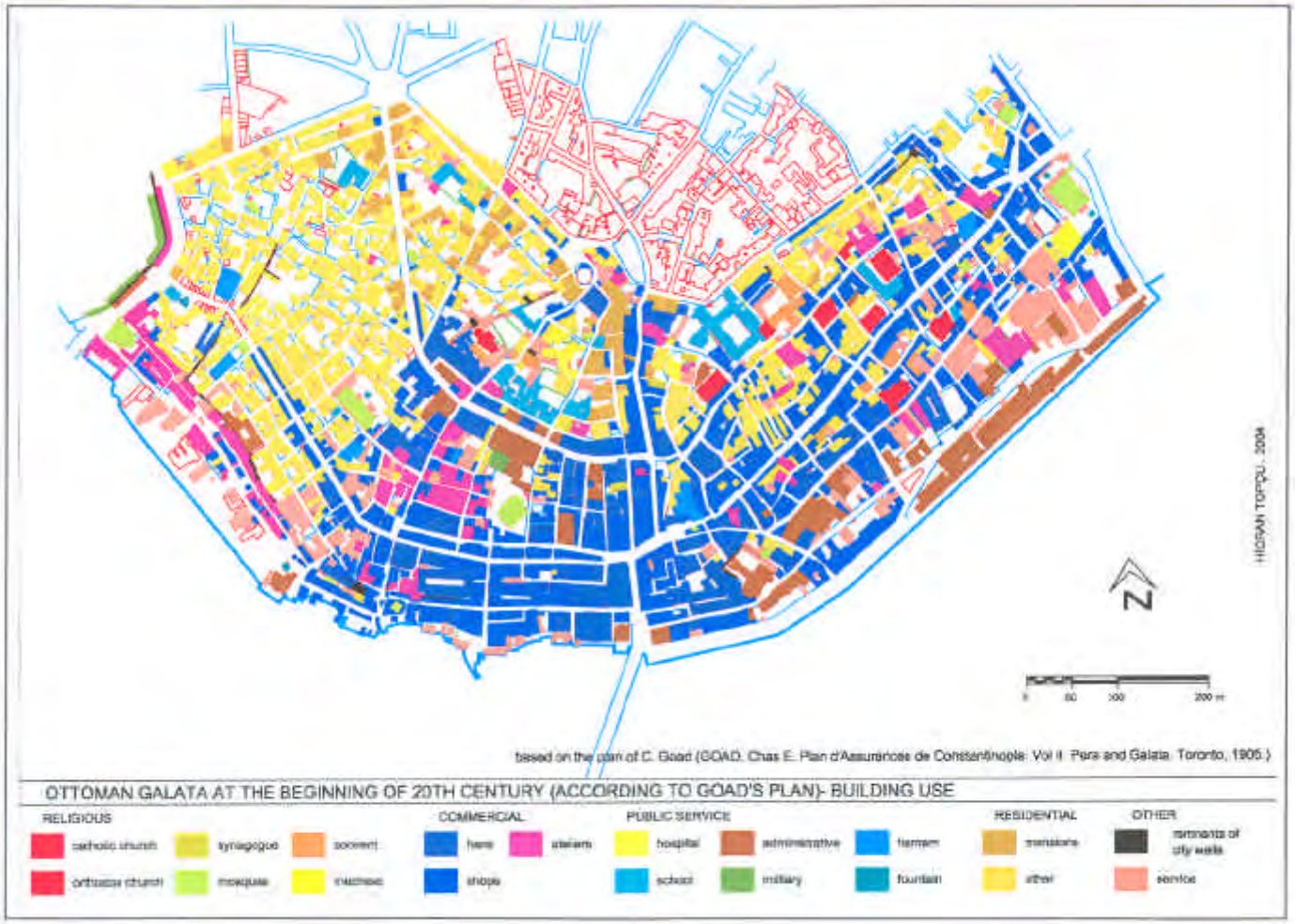

Figure 4.18 Distribution of the building functions in Galata of 1905 according to the plan of C. Goad

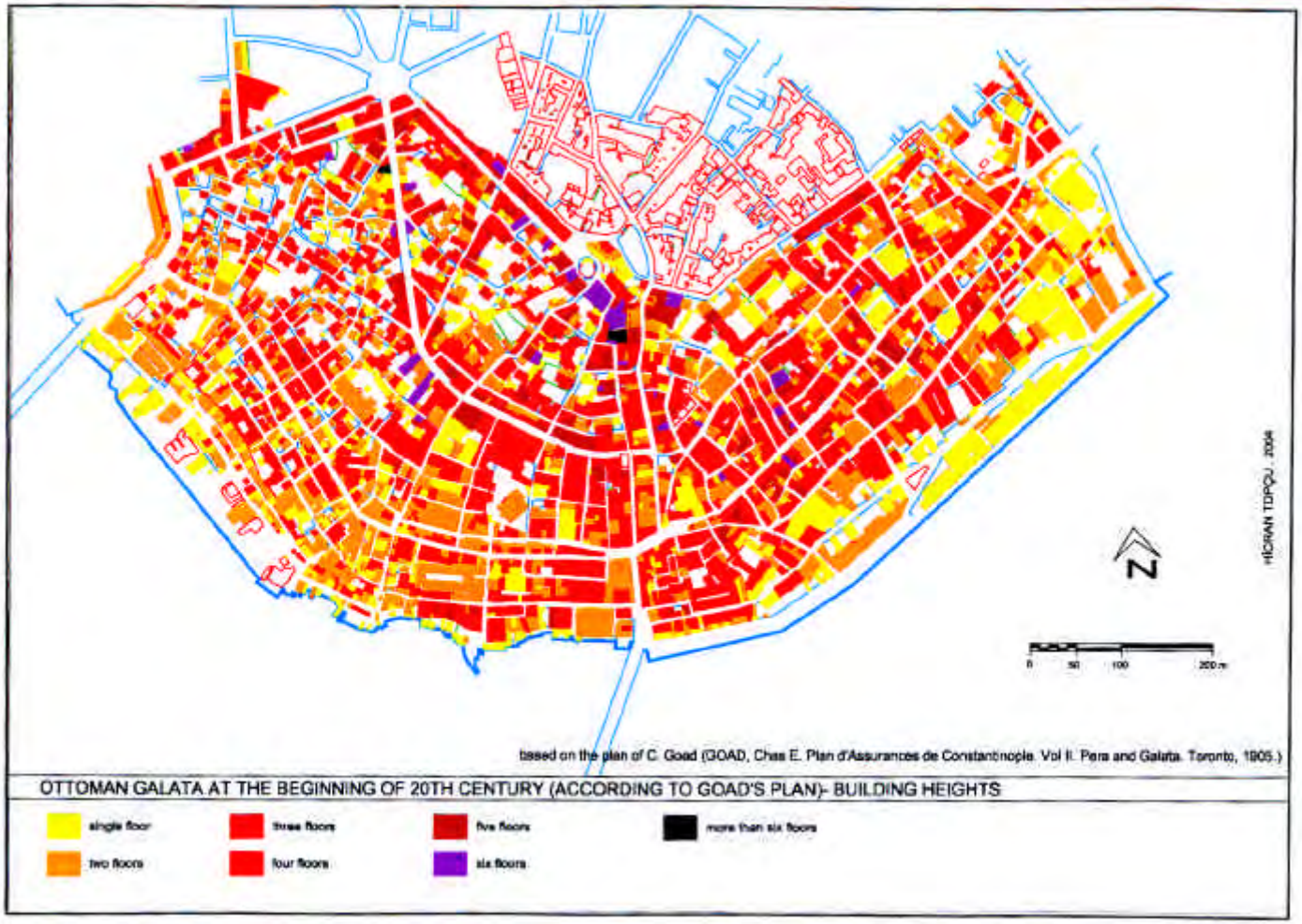

Figure 4.19 Distribution of the building heights in Galata of 1905 according to the plan of C. Goad

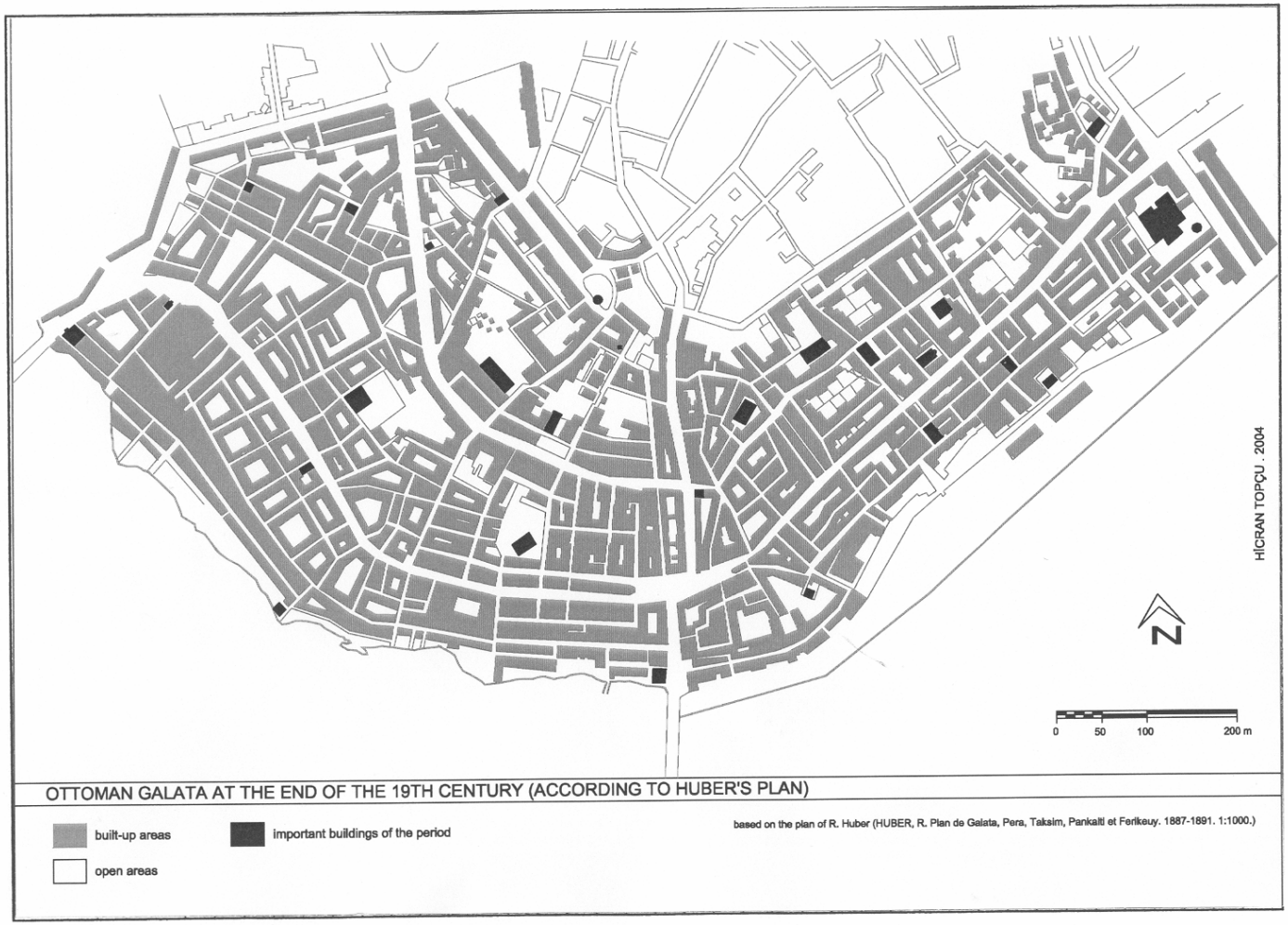

Figure 4.20 Galata according to R. Huber's plan (1887-1891)

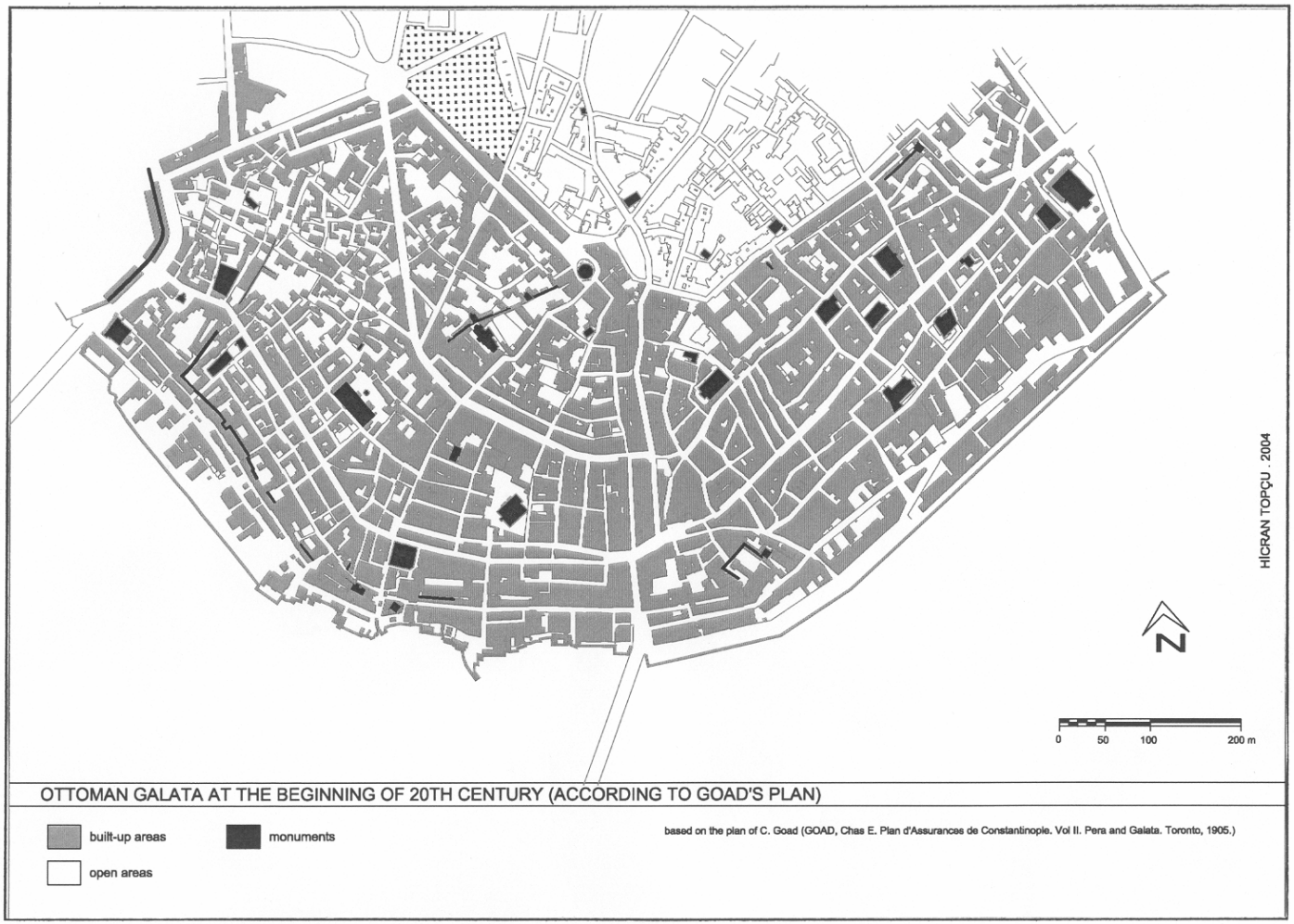

Figure 4.21 Galata according to C. Goad's plan (1905)

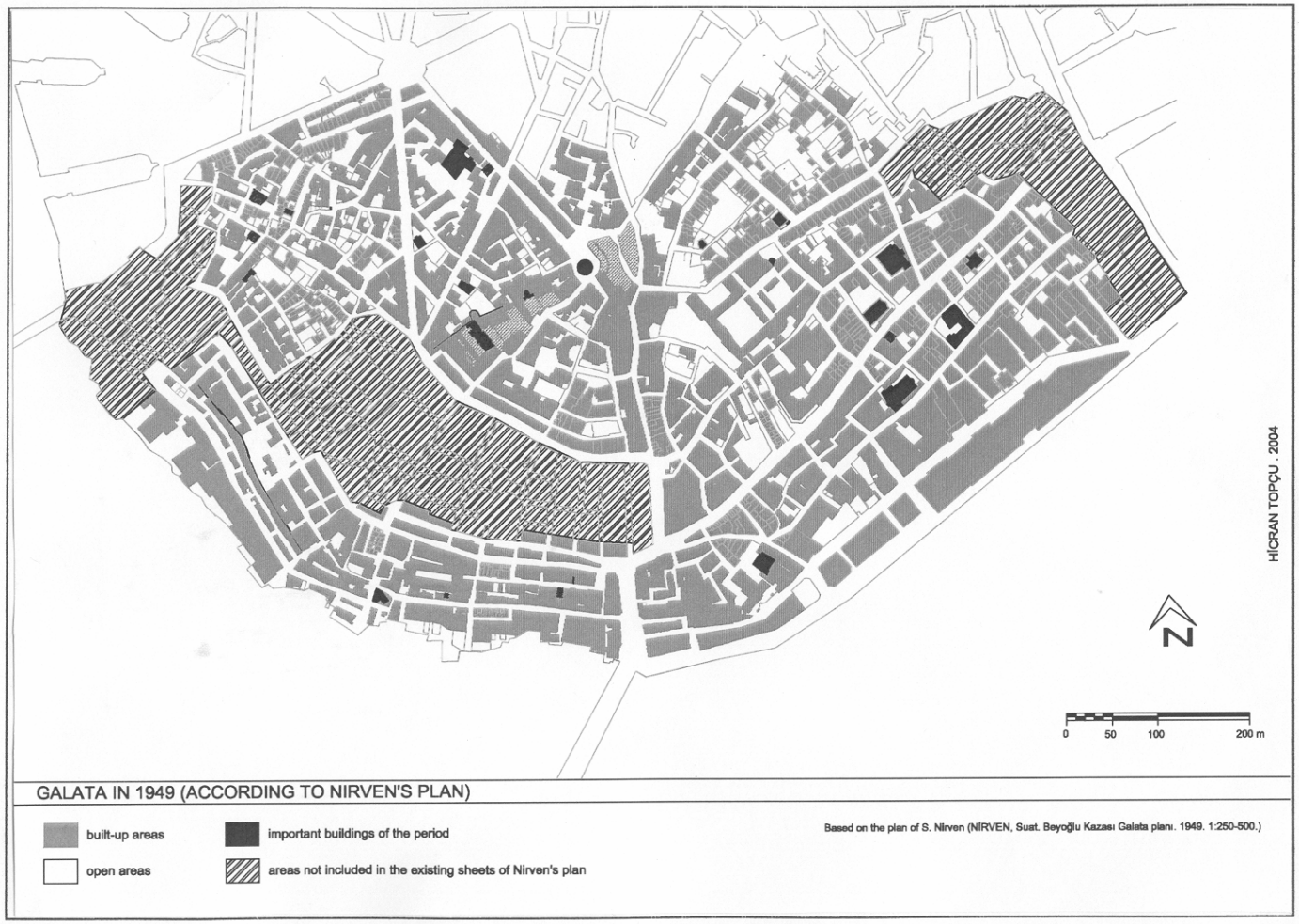

Figure 4.22 Galata according to S. Nirven's plan (1949)

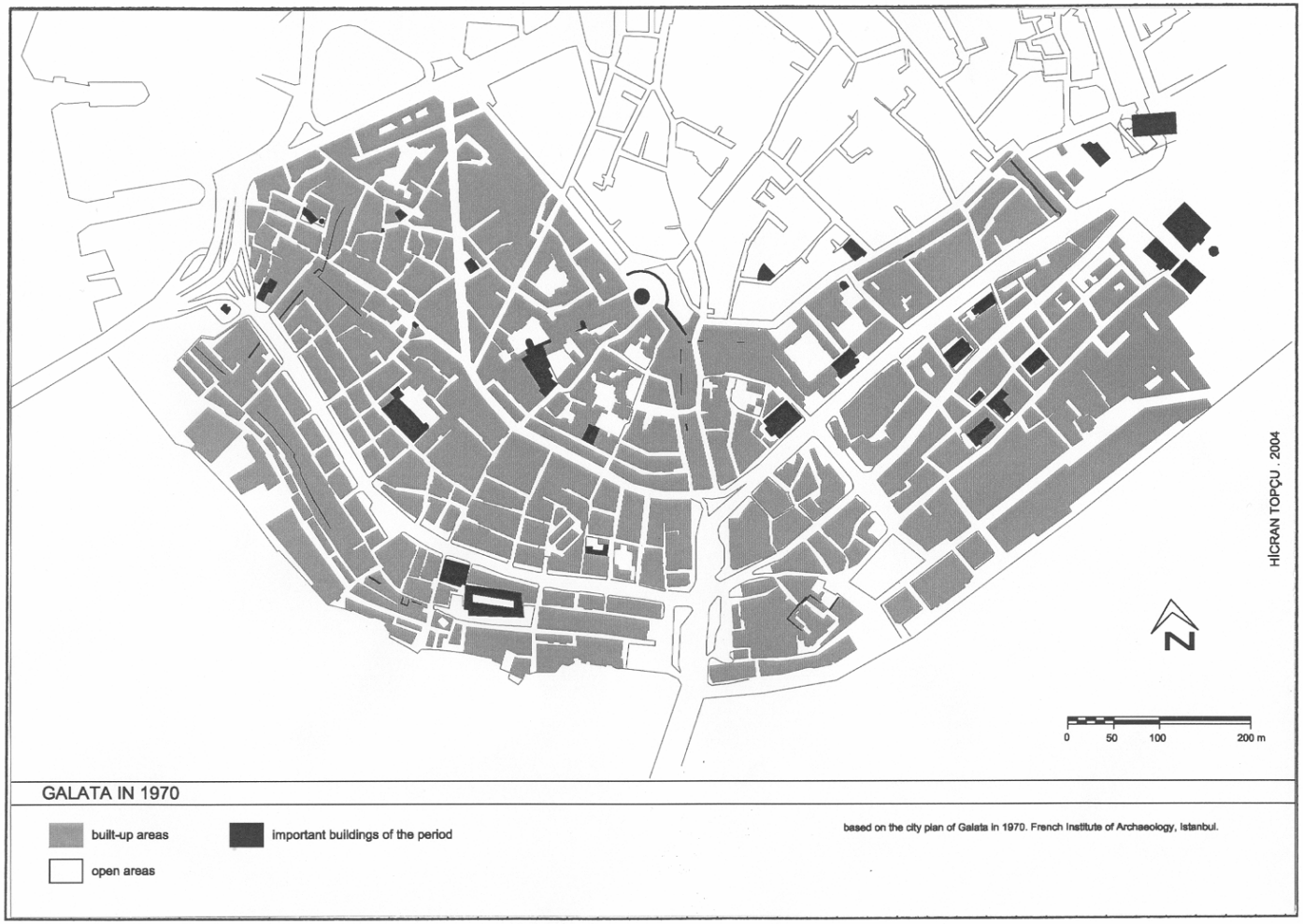

Figure 4.23 Galata in 1970

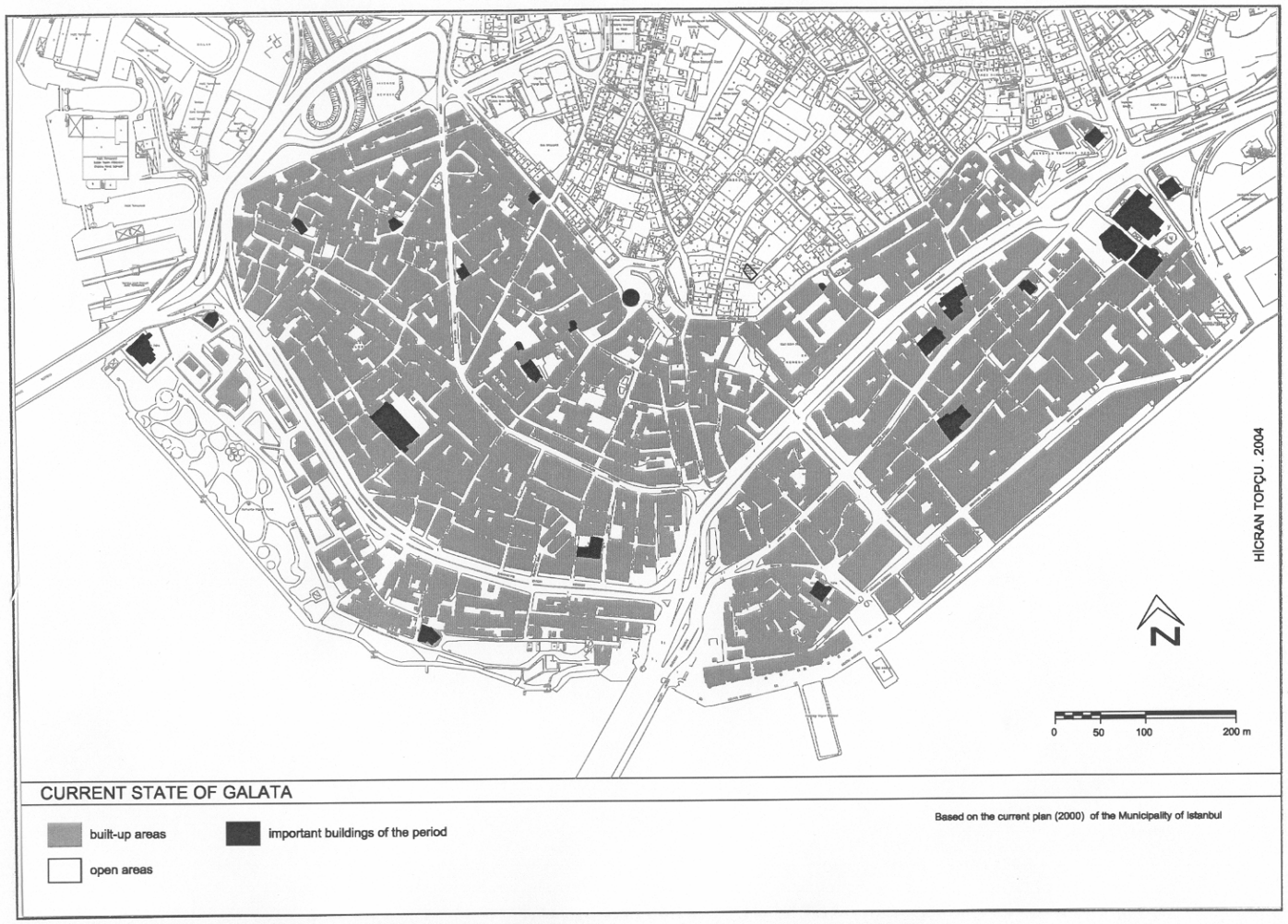

Figure 4.24 Galata according to the current city plan of the Municipality of Istanbul (2000)

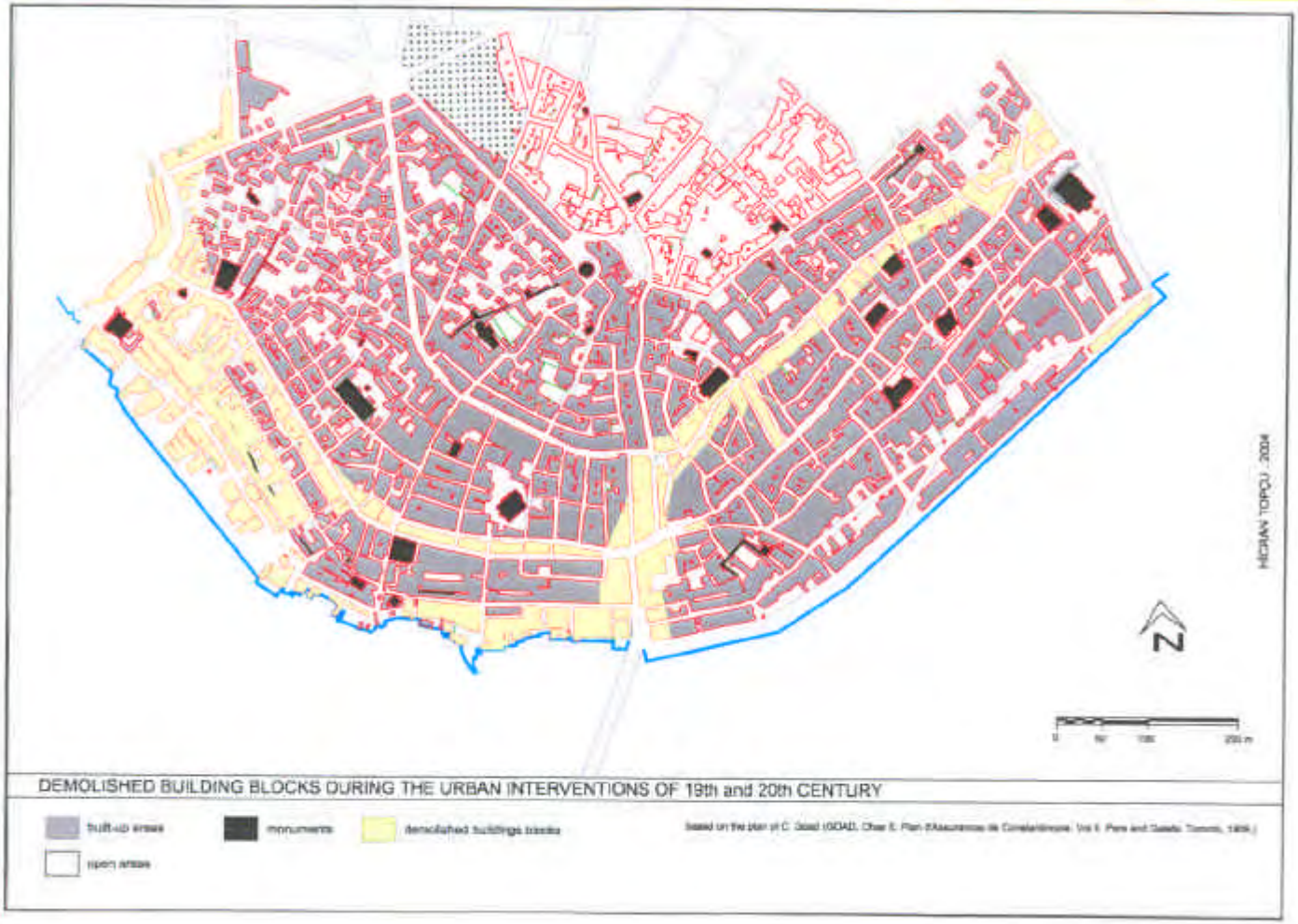

Figure 4.25 Demolished building blocks in Galata by the urban interventions of the 19th and the 20th Century

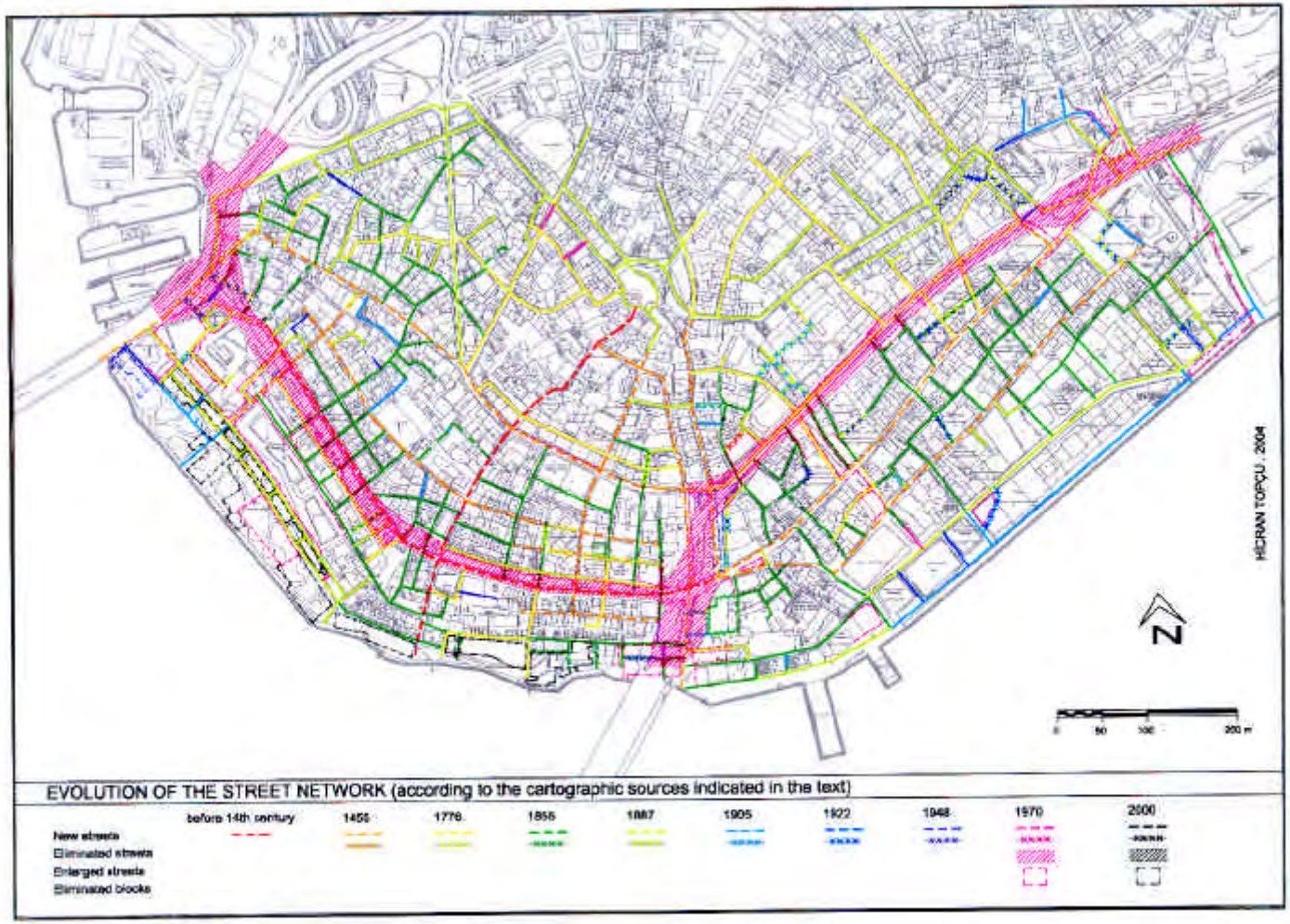

Figure 4.26 Evolution of the street network of Galata from the 13th Century to the present time

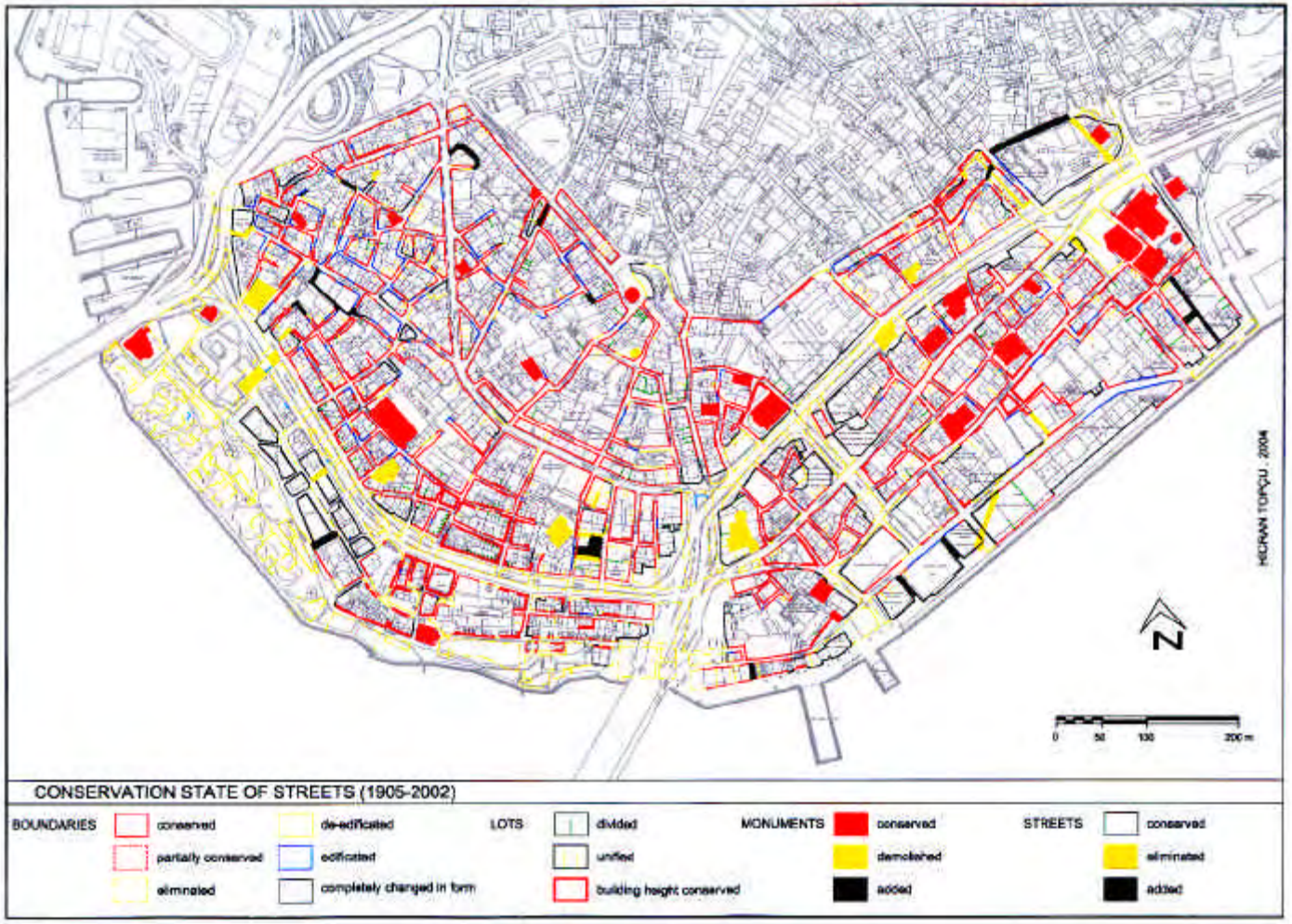

Figure 4.27 Conservation state of the Galata streets according to the comparison of the plans of 1905 and 2000

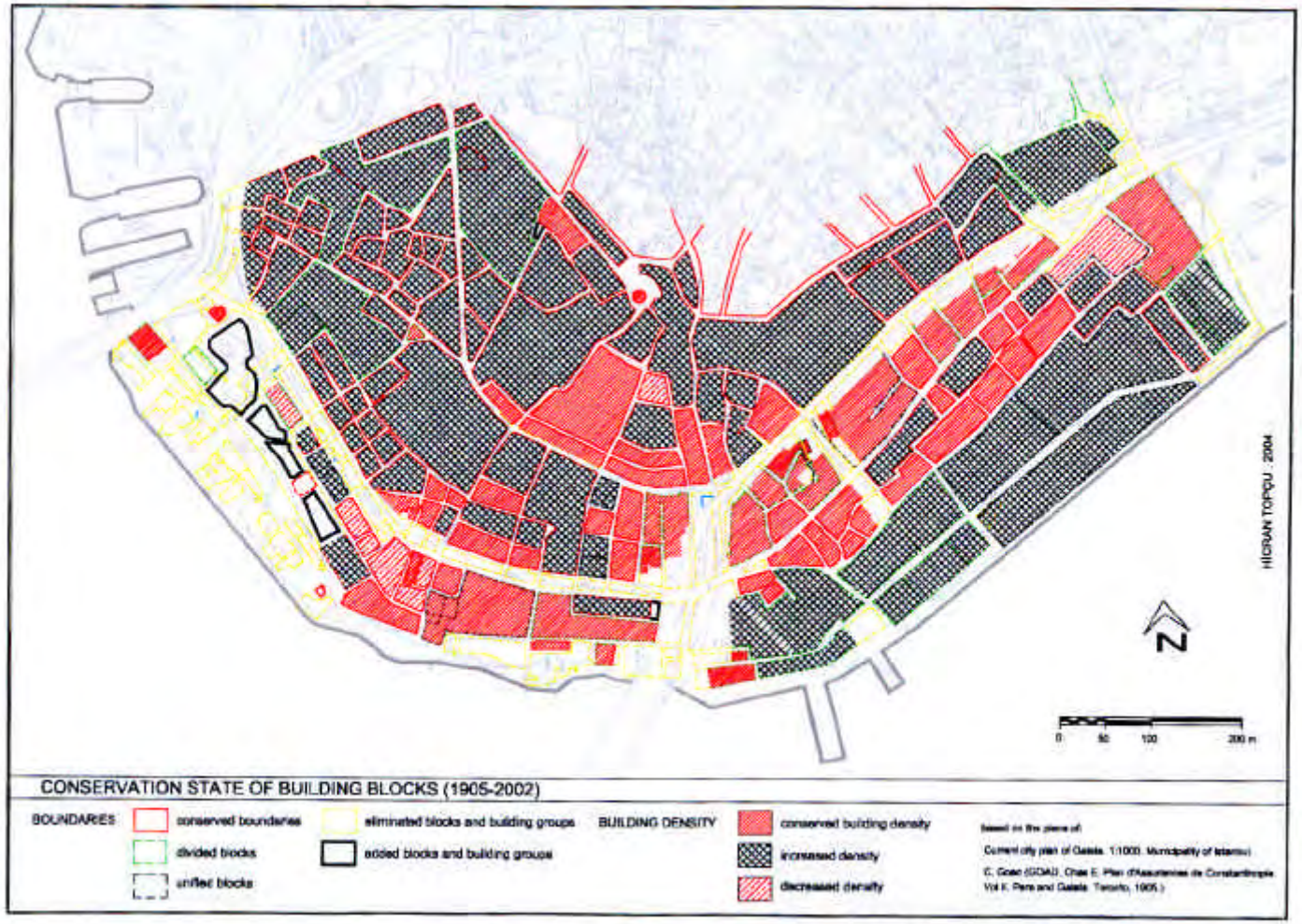

Figure 4.28 Conservation state of the building blocks according to the comparison of the plans of 1905 and 2000

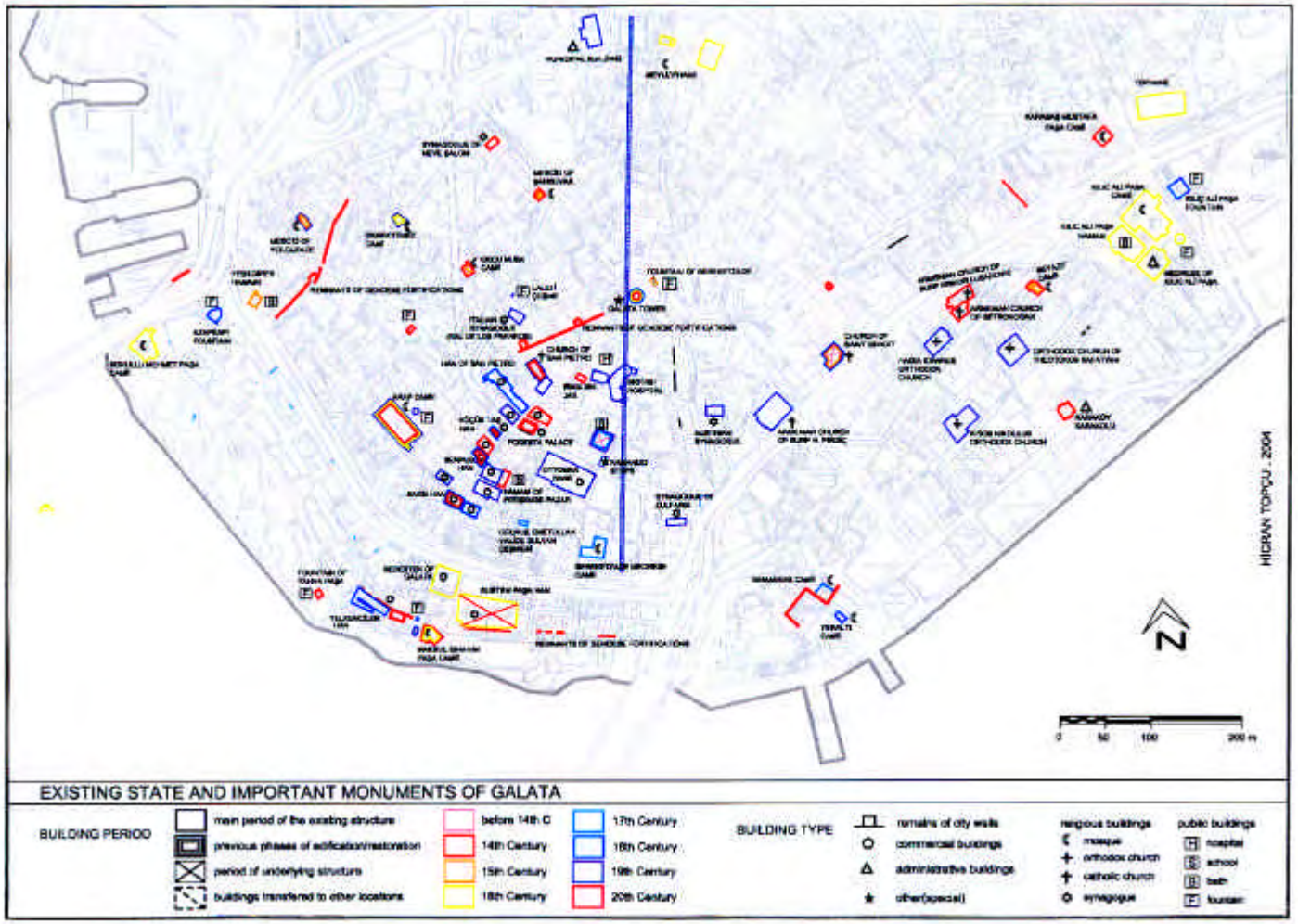

Figure 4.29 Tangible structural evidences from the transformation phases of Galata

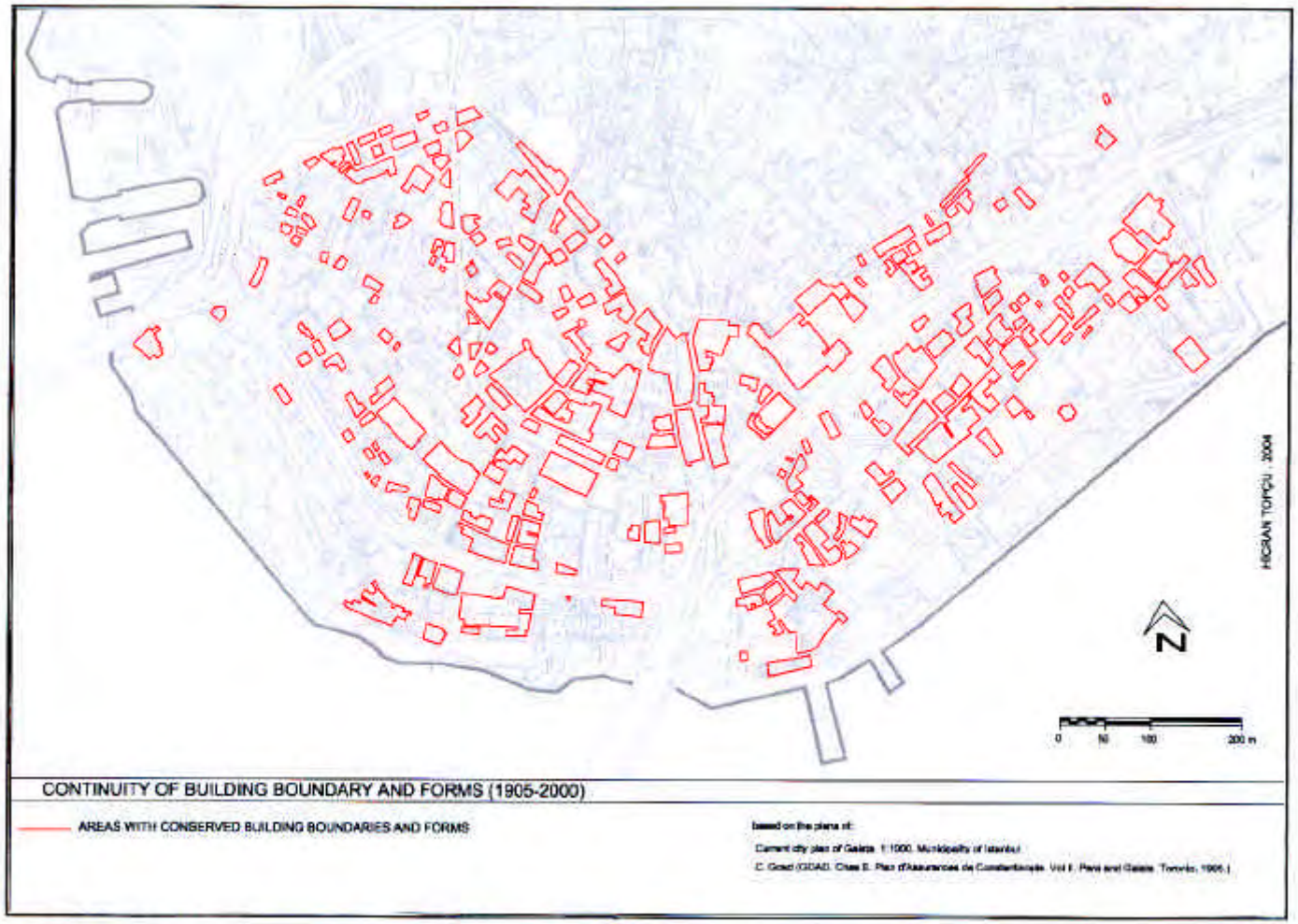

Figure 4.30 Continuity of the building lot boundaries according to the comparison of plans of 1905 and 2000

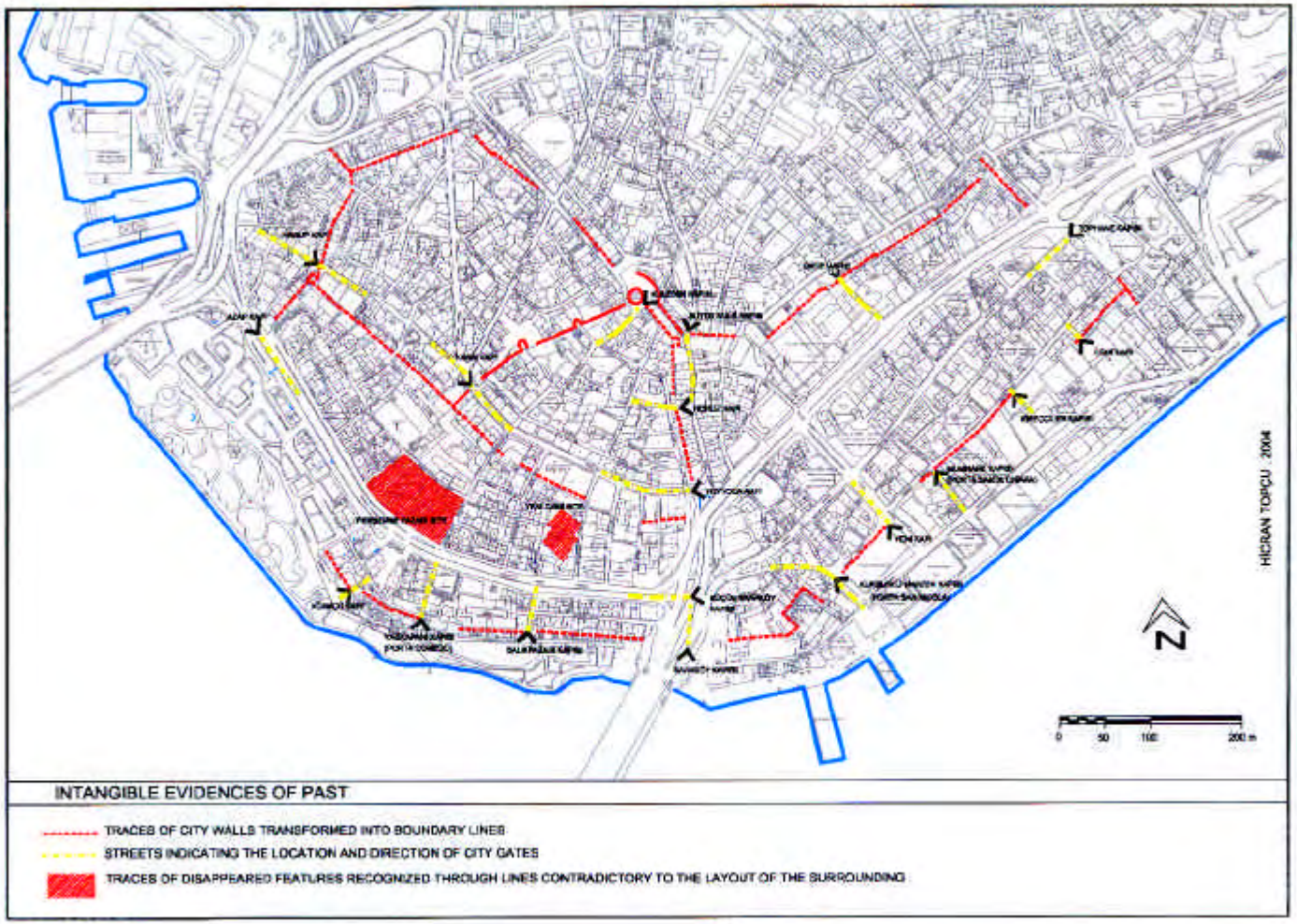

Figure 4.31 Intangible structural evidences from the transformation phases of Galata

CHAPTER 5

CASE STUDY PHASE II- ON-SPOT ANALYSIS: TRANSFORMATION OF THE BUILDING LOTS

5.1. Introduction

The second and the final phase of the case-study includes the spot-on analysis of the building lots, surrounding Galata Kulesi Sokak, part of one of the first two principal axes of circulation of the settlement from the 14th Century, linking the Tower of Galata to the port area.

In this phase, it is mainly intended to bring together the data regarding the single building lots both provided from a synthetical overview of the analyses regarding the whole quarter, and through a more thorough analysis of the historic cartographic sources providing information in the building scale; therefore to provide an alternative 'active' instrument based on the historical transformation process of the area, for a more effective control and management of the changes in the lot scale, which, we believe, is the main cause for the alteration of the larger context.

The historic data sheets produced here are not aimed to replace but to complement the inventory sheets giving more detailed information on the architectural characteristics and the present situation of the buildings. However, it is also intended to differ from the classical inventory sheets -compiled only for the buildings selected according to a set of criteria- by the aspect that any lot taking place in the same context, bearing specific values (historic, architectural, artistic, symbolic, rarity etc.) of its own or not, is included in the system. The main claim of such an approach is that, any point within the historic context, bears its own meaning and participation in the preservation of the context, regardless of the presence of significant historic features, and plays an equal role in the continuity of the character of the context within the limits of its participation in the general

layout of the tangible and intangible evidencies of structural continuity, that we have discussed in the previous chapter. Such a contextual approach, we claim, is the first step to integrate the fields of planning and conservation, and to eliminate the discriminative treatments of different lots making part of the same context, and as well as to reconciliate the requirements of development and conservation in the urban context.

To summarize, the on-spot analysis that we attempt to realize has following main objectives:

- To reduce the syntheses of the historic analyses in urban scale into the lot scale, in order to utilize them in the management of the changes;
- To bring together, all kinds of information - regarding the building lots- which are dispersed in different sources, and to render them usable as a documentary source on the building lot;
- To create a complementary data to the traditional building inventories that are usually based on the present state of the building, and usually do not include any historical-contextual information about the buildings;
- To eliminate the discriminative treatment of the lots bearing and non-bearing “historically significant buildings” differentiated according to the subjective criteria of the time of evaluation, and enlarging the gap between the different parts of the same context, and accelerating the change of the urban character, sometimes, in spite of the presence of numerous listed buildings;
- To make the historic transformation process a part of the inventory sheets, that are traditionally used to give information purely on the present state; in other words, to give a chance to ask the questions of “ what was there?” ,“how and when in was altered”, to the question of traditional inventory sheets “what is there?”

- To provide a flexible, analythical tool, based not on the subjective evaluations of the observer, but purely on real data on the property of concern, providing the possibility to upgrade, to develop (in case of finding new sources) and to evaluate from different points of view, depending on the purpose of the users.

- To give a chance to evaluate any property (having a historic value or not) with reference to any desired intersection in the history of development process- including its own context where it was created- as well as the present context that surrounds it;

5.2. Notes on the methodology and the use of sources

The historical data sheets that we present here have three main sources: the syntheses of the previous historical analyses, a general survey realized in the site, and the historic cartographic materials, in particular, the insurance maps of Istanbul from 1887 until the present time.

The other possible sources on the buildings, the previous –historical inventory cards, the photographs, showing the present and previous buildings located in the lot, engravings and other descriptions, records on the social and functional history of the buildings, the activities of restoration, repair, the damages, purchase and sale, rent owners etc, though are not included here due to the time limits of this study, are also of vital importance and must be attached to such a study.

The cartographic sources giving information on the single building lots, contain particularly the insurance maps- drawn specifically for giving information about the vulnerability of the buildings to the fire- depart from the end of 19th Century. Of these maps, we utilized the maps of R. Huber (1887), C. Goad (1905), Anonymous map of 1912-1913, S. Nirven (1949) in addition to the current map of Municipality of Istanbul (2000), presenting the state of the lots with approximately two decades of time difference in between each.

The source maps, regarding the presentation technique, the level and the variety of the data that they provide, as well as the accuracy and precision that they offer, do not present a consistency. This lack of consistency, though creating one of the main difficulties for their use in this study provides our study with another role to evaluate the documentary value of theis sources through their comparison.

The comparative analysis of the historic cartographic materials in this study is based on the current cadastral situation. However, since the older maps, especially those before the one of 1949, do not present a precise character from the aspect of dimensions and proportions, the direct superimposition of the maps was not possible; therefore, the property boundaries were adapted to these maps, depending on the recognizable reference points, such as the corners of the still existing buildings and the turning points of the streets.

The maps of 1905 (C. Goad) and 1949 (S. Nirven) do present a more accurate representation regarding the forms and the proportions of the presented buildings, while the maps of 1912 (anonymous) and 1887 (R. Huber), are of a less precise character, with monumental buildings presented in a more accurate manner and other buildings with several faults on their forms and divisions. In this respect, the maps of 1905 and 1949 are considered as the main points of reference, while the maps of 1887 and 1912 are utilized within the limits of the information that they provide without the direct adaption of property boundaries on them.

In addition to the numbering of the property divisions (building blocks and lots) the single buildings taking place in the referenc maps (current, 1949, 1905) are also numbered in order to be able to compare the description of the same buildings in different sources of information, as well as to bring together the survived buildings with those that have once taken place in the lot but have later disappeared.

The site survey realized in the area, consists of the photographic documentation of the current state of the building lots, and the listing of the general properties of the buildings, such as the building heights, construction techniques and their current use.

5.3. Definition of the study area

The study area contains the building blocks (n. 151, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 166)[1] taking place at either sides of the 14th Century axis, Galata Kulesi Sokak. It constitutes a triangular area with Galata Tower as the top point of the triangle and delineated by Kule Çikmazi, Laleli Çesme Sokak, Sair Ziya Pasa Caddesi on the west, Camekan Sokak, and Medrese Sokak on the east and Bankalar Caddesi on the south (Figure 1.1).

The building blocks in the defined area represent a great variety in their dimensions, and content concerning the number and the layout of the building lots. Within the 6 building blocks contained in the area of concern, totally 70 lots take place (Block n. 151:1; B.n. 162: 38; B. n. 163: 3; B.n. 164: 5; B.n. 165: 13; B. n. 166: 10).

The study area represents an important spot for such a historic analysis with the co-existence and a variety of interrelations of a wide range of buildings belonging to different periods, and with diversity of functions and architectural properties, giving us a possibility to observe the continuity and transformations of these relationships as well as the alterations occurred in the individual lots.

5.4. Current state of the building lots

In the 70 lots located in the study area, in the present state there are a total of 81 buildings (Block n. 151/1:1; 162: 49; B.n. 163:3; B.n.164: 5; B.n. 165: 14; B.n. 166: 9) from different periods, and presenting a variety of functions and architectural properties. 2 building lots (162/26, 166/2) are vacant (Figure 5.1-5).

The most significant buildings taking place in the area from the historical point of view are, the Tower of Galata (151/1) which has always been the most important landmark of the quarter all thorough its history from the 14th Century on, the Church of San Pietro (162/46), one of the major catholic churches from the

[1] These numbers refer to the current cadastral map.

Genoese period, though subjected to several interventions through the history, San Pietro Han (162/6) from the end of 18th Century which was one of the most important commercial complexes of its time and still carrying several original features from the date of construction, the largest remaining portion of the Genose city walls demolished in 1864, consisting of two towers (162/50-55) and a long piece of wall dividing the Block n. 162 into two longitudinal sections, and defining the borders of all adjacent lots, the Palace of Podesta from 14th Century (164/5), though it was altered several times and lastly had lost its southwest façade during the enlargement of the Voyvoda Caddesi at the beginning of the 20th Century, and the Court of Galata (15th Century) which had hosted the kadi of Galata during the Ottoman period and is one of the earliest buildings of Galata. There are also several important buildings from the 19th Century, such as the school complex of San Pietro (162/44), the British Hospital (165/14), the British jail (165/8), St George High School (165/2) and several apartment buildings (such as 162/30-31, 166/12-13; 5-11) representing the architectural styles from –art-nuoveou to eclectic- of the period.

Regarding the building properties, the major part of the buildings are constructed in masonry, either in brick as in most of the buildings, or in stone, as in the Tower of Galata, the remnants of the city walls, and in an apartment building from 1873 (166/4-5-11). Only a few buildings, represent the mixed use of materials (stone-brick) in masonry, as the Podesta Palace (164/5) and the Court of Galata (165/5-6), while in the walls of Galata Tower and the other ancient towers we also observe some rows built in brick. The use of reinforced concrete is also observed in a very few buildings from the 2nd half of the 20th Century (162/2-3, 165/10-12-13).

The building heights differ from 1 to 8, with the majority of the buildings (50) having more than 5 floors. (12 buildings with 1-2 floors, 25 buildings with 3-4, 25 buildings with 5-6, and 19 buildings with more than 6 floors) Almost all of the buildings constructed before the mid of 20th Century have 1 to 2 additional floors from their original state that we observe in the earlier maps.

Concerning the functions of the buildings located in the study area, the commercial use is the most common type of use. The Laleli Çesme and Sair Ziya Pasa streets are commercially the most active streets of the area. Thus, the buildings taking place along this border (northwest of the area) are all occupied for commercial use, mostly the small commerce on materials of construction, household utilities and machines. The commercial buildings located along Bankalar Caddesi, on the other hand, are mostly occupied for office use. Along Galata Kulesi Sokak which is the central axis of the study area, and Medrese Sokak constituting the east boundary of the area, there is a mixed use with a combination of public and private buildings.

Galata Tower which still maintains its special position as the main landmark of the quarter, is used for touristic purposes as a watch tower and a restaurant. In the area, there are two religious buildings (Church of San Pietro on Galata Kulesi Sokak, and Italian synagogue on Sair Ziya Pasa Caddesi), both of which are opened only on some special occasions. The two school complexes (Primary School of Galata on Galata Kulesi Sokak- 165/4, and the Austrian High School on Medrese Sokak- 165/1-2) and a hospital (Beyoglu Hastanesi having façades both to Galata Kulesi and Medrese Sokak; 165/14) are the other public buildings.

The residential use is only observed in a very few buildings in partial scale (162/29,30,32, 38, 47; 166/3,4-5-11, 9, 10, 12, 13), while most of the apartment buildings built in the 19th Century for residential use seem to be occupied by the commercial studios.

5.5. Precedent characteristics of the study area in the light of the earlier cartographic sources:

5.5.1. Analysis of the study area through the plan of S. Nirven (1949)

The colored plans of S. Nirven dating to 1949, give a great deal of information about the buildings of the quarter. The building heights and some significant buildings are indicated in a written format on the plan while the color scale is used to differentiate the construction techniques (red: full masonry; orange: masonry with timber floors; yellow: timber structures). The open areas are also

differentiated in the plan (both with color difference and writing) as vacant lots, courtyards and gardens (Figure 5.1-5).

Though the buildings are not detailed as in the Goad's plans, some of the features, the entrances, projections towards the street and the skylights are drawn on the plans. Concerning the functions of the buildings, the plan indicates only those that were considered as more significant among the others, which are marked with writings on the plan. The plan shows also the street names and the door numbers of the buildings.

Of the 78 buildings indicated in the plan of Nirven, 56 are those are still existing in the area. Comparing the state of the study area in 1949 with the current situation, the most important change seems to be the increase in the floor heights. In the plan of Nirven, most of the buildings seem to have less than four floors, with the exception of 11 buildings having 5-6 floors. (25 buildings with 3-4 floors, 33 with 1-2 floors) In a few buildings (10; including Galata Tower, the building complex of the Church of San Pietro, San Pietro Han and Italian Sinagogue) the floor height is not indicated.

Concerning the structural characteristics of the buildings, masonry construction technique seems to have already been the most predominating technique in 1949, with the exception of 5 buildings constructed in timber. The majority of the buildings are constructed in full masonry, while 19 of the buildings are constructed in masonry with timber floors.

Among the buildings that are specifically indicated in the plan of Nirven are the Galata Tower, Italian synagogue (162/12) , Church School, Residence and Han of San Pietro (162/46), Modern primary school (165/4), Austrian Elementary School for girls (165/3), the Hospital (165/14), Laboratory (165/14), and the Financial department (165/15) of the Municipality of Beyoglu, the Hans of Nazli, Hezaren, Adalet (163/1,2,3) and Çinar (164/1), and the apartment buildings of For, Seref, Sadi Pasa (162/6,7,30). There are also some atelier buildings indicated in the plan,

such as, atelier of military shoes (162/51), factories of metal objects (162/39) and copper wires (162/55).

Though most of the buildings presented in the plan of 1949 are preserved, concerning the open areas, many of the spaces indicated as gardens in the plan of 1949 are now filled with new buildings. The lots with numbers 162/44, 50, 51, 52 are among those that were later occupied with new structures. Some of the vacant lots that we observe in the area (such as 166/2 and the area adjacent to it) were already so in the year 1949, while in a few lots that we observe as vacant lots in the plan of 1949 (such as 162/24,25, 9) are now occupied with buildings.

5.5.2. Analysis of the study area through the insurance plan of 1912-13

The insurance plan of 1912-13, though it was drawn in a less accurate manner concerning the building number and forms in comparison to the plans of Nirven and Goad, is an important document showing the state of the area after the first decade of the 20th Century (Figure 5.1-6).

The colored plans[2] where the street names and the door numbers are indicated, differentiate the construction techniques of the buildings (with dark color as masonry and light color indicating timber structures) and indicates some important buildings with writings on them.

The construction techniques of the buildings apparently coincide with the plan of Goad, however, since the plan does not present a precise character regarding the building forms, we have not made any numeric comparisons with other plans.

The buildings indicated specially in the plan of 1912 are, Galata Tower, Church of San Pietro (162/46) , Chapel of St George (165/2; building that today we see as part of the Austrian Elementary School), Primary School (165/4), School of San George for boys (165/1; today Austrian Elemantary School for Girls) and for girls

[2] The anonymous insurance plans from 1912-13 were reached to us through the black and white photographs prints of the German Institute of Archaeology. However the copy is legible from the aspect of color differences (dark and light) presenting the construction techniques, which coincide with the situation in the plan of Goad from 1905.

(165/7, 8, and part of 14; where today we have Hospital of Beyoglu and other private buildings), English Consulate (164/1), English Hospital (165/14; today part of Hospital of Beyoglu), Women's Hospital (165/12; building seen as Institute of Public Health in 1949, and later replaced with the current building of Beyoglu Hospital), Commercial Hans of San Pietro (162/46), Adalet, Hezaren, Nazli (163/1,2,3), Tahtaburun (165/14; building that was already demolished by 1949), and the apartment buildings of Sadi Pasa (165/31) and Petraki (166/12-13). The Mosque of Bereketzade that we see in the plan of 1912 on the southeast of the block n. 166, was already demolished in the plan of 1949, and today is still a ruined area which does not have lot number in the current cadastral plan.

5.5.3. Analysis of the study area through the plan of C. Goad (1905)

The plan of C. Goad from 1905, with its highly refined and detailed representation technique, constitutes the most significant source on the state of the quarter at the beginning of the 20th Century[3] (Figure 5.1-5).

The plan differentiates the construction techniques of the buildings by color use (red as masonry, yellow as timber structures), while the buildings are drawn in a very refined manner indicating various architectural characteristics considered to be important from the insurers' point of view, such as entrances, accesses between the different masses, the location of gates, windows, some large eaves, staircases, projections, some internal divisions, skylights, voids and thick masonry walls taking place in and between the buildings. The functions of the buildings are also indicated with reference letters (such as H (*habitation*) as domestic use, M (*magasin*) as shops) while many of the buildings are even indicated with writings on the plan.

When we compare the plan of 1905 with that of 1949 and the current plan, although a great portion of the buildings seems to be preserved, the most significant change seems to be decrease in the number of buildings, with the

[3] The plans of prepared by Pervititch, though are more detailed in the representation of the building features, do not include the quarter of Galata, which makes the plans of Goad the most significant source on the state of the quarter at the beginning of the 20th Century.

replacement of the small scale timber buildings with larger masonry ones through the unification of the lots. Those replacements we observe mostly in the lots taking place on the northwest of the remnants of the city walls in the building block n. 162 (Lots n. 6, 26, 39, 55). The area of some of the other timber buildings that we observe in the plan of Goad (166/2-3), and that seem to have demolished before 1949 are still vacant. 48 of the 92 buildings indicated in the plan of Goad are preserved until present time.

The major part of the buildings have 1-4 floors with the exception of 9 buildings having 5-6 floors and 8 buildings having partially 5-6 floors only in one part of the construction because of the level difference.

Concerning the building use, it is observed that in 1905 the domestic use occupy much more space in the area than it does today. In many of the buildings taking place along Sair Ziya Pasa Caddesi, Laleli Sokak, Galata Kulesi Sokak, Medrese Sokak, and Cami Sokak, the upper floors are used as dwellings while the ground floors are occupied for the activities of small scale commerce.

Other special functions indicated in the plan includes several buildings of religious (Italian synagogue: 162/12, Monastery and Catholic Church of San Pietro: 162/46, Monastery of St George: 165/7 and Bereketzade Mosque: 166/without lot number), education (Brothers'College of San Pietro: 162/44; School of St George for boys: 165/1-2; Primary School: 165/4), health (Francis Memorial: 165/12- building that we see as Women's Hospital in 1912, Institute of Public Health in 1949 and later demolished and replaced with current hospital of Beyoglu, English Hospital: 165/14), commercial (Petraki Han: 166/12-13; San Pietro Han: 162/46; Tahta Bourounian Han, Inayet Han, and Bereket Han: 164/2, 4, 5) and administrative use (Ottoman Company of Insurance: 163/3; Administration of Tramways: 164/3; Britich Conculate: 164/1; English Jail: 165/8, partly 14). The apartment buildings that are also specially indicated in the plan are the apartments of Sadik Pasa (162/30-31-32), Kelsen (162/33), Kamaduian (162/5), Manoukian (162/4), and Sinatos (166/9).

5.5.4. Analysis of the study area through the plan of R. Huber (1887)

The plan of Galata of R. Huber, though the less accurate and detailed insurance plan of all, bears a significant role among the cartographic sources regarding the area, being the first document providing information in lot scale (Figure 5.1-5).

The colored plans of Huber[4] do not give detailed information about the number, the forms and dimensions of the buildings, but provide a more general idea about the dispersion of the buildings and open spaces within the building blocks, and give some written information about the street names, the building numbers, and functions. The buildings considered more significant are indicated on the plan, while others are listed according to their functions with reference to numbers indicated in the plan.

The buildings indicated in the plan are Galata Tower, Catholic Church, School and Han of San Pietro (162/44, 46), Sinagogue (162/12), Petraki Han (166/12-13), English Consulate, Prison and Hospital (165/14), Mosque of Bereketzade (166/non-numbered), Primary School and School of St George (165/1,2,4), Hamdi Pasa Han (163/1) , Bereket Han (165/5) and National Agency of Tramways (164/4).

The buildings of English Consulate, Hospital and Prison were soon after the plan of Huber were replaced with the building that we see as English Hospital in the plan of Goad, and later became the part of Beyoglu Hospital.

5.6. The historical data sheets on the building lots of study area

The data obtained from the analysis of the historic transformation processes in the previous chapter and the historic cartographic materials analyzed in this chapter were brought together in the historic data sheets which are planned as a

[4] The plans of Huber used in this study were obtained from the black and white photo prints taking place in the archive of German Institute of Archaeology. The originals are known to be in a personal archive in Italy.

complementary source to the inventory cards of the lots providing more detailed information on the current state (Table A.2).

5.6.1. The content of the historic data sheets

The data sheets which contain both synthetical and analythical information about the building lots are organized in five sections as, the location, area use, boundaries, important historical features, and the list of buildings. All of the subtitles are analysed in chronological order from the present time towards the past in the light of the selected historic sources.

Location

In this section, the location of the building lot is addressed according to the toponomic and numeric information included in the maps. The block and lot numbers indicated in the plans, the street names and numbers (if available) are indicated in this section, which would be helpful also in the use of other written sources, such as previous inventory cards, the law registers, the historic records etc. in which the building is referred according to the current names and reference numbers.

Area Use

This section includes the analysis of the changes of area use in the building lot, through the numeric information on the total area of the lot, the ratio of the built-up and open areas, and the number of buildings included.

The information included in this section, apart from presenting the alteration of the built-up area density in the lots, is also helpful for the evaluation of accuracy of the historical maps, since the total area is calculated according to current property boundaries adapted to historic maps according to recognizable reference points.

Since the maps of S. Nirven (1949) and C. Goad (1905) present a more precise character regarding the dimensions and forms of buildings, the analysis of the area use is limited to these plans in addition to the current situation, which provided us

with the information about the alterations of area approximatley with a 50 years' intervals.

Chronology of the boundaries

This section provides synthetical information provided by the analysis of transformation processes (chronology of the streets, permanence of the structural features and traces, continuity of the property boundaries) and the analysis of the buildings included in the historic cartographic sources (Figure 5.12).

It is observed that from the chronological aspect, the building lot boundaries represent a great variety, with a great combination of the determinant factors, such as the streets (Galata Kulesi Sok: 14th Century; Medrese Sok: 15th C; Laleli Çesme Sok, Eski Banka Sok, Kart Çinar Sok, Kule Çikmazi and Camekan Sok: 19th C and Bankalar Caddesi with borders from 15th to 20th Century), the city walls and towers from 15th Century, determining the borders of several lots taking place in the block n.162, and a great variety of the buildings from 15th (Galata Tower, Church of San Pietro and San Paolo) to 20th Century.

Important historical features

This section list the most significant historic features, taking place in the boundaries of the examined lot. Though these features are also described in detail in the next part of the data sheet regarding the building properties, this section is important to draw the attention at the first look to the presence of those features that we consider the evidences of the structural continuity of the site according to the analyses that we have realized in the previous chapter (Figure 5.6).

List of buildings

In this section, the present and disappeared buildings that we observe in the cartographic sources - regardless of their historic importance- are described according to the reference numbers indicated in the key plans (Figure 5.1).

The same numbers are used to indicate the same buildings in different maps, while the other buildings, including the disappeared ones, bear numbers of their own. Therefore, the data sheets not only present information about all of the buildings, either survived or not, that we observe in the selected cartographic sources, but also provides a possibility for the comparison of the description of the same building in different sources. This comparison, in many of the buildings, put into evidence the alterations of the buildings (floor additions, partial destructions, or mass additions), while in a very few examples, present a contradiction about the informations on buildings, creating a necessity for the sources to be used with precaution. For instance, in Goad's map, one of the Genose towers (162/50), a part of the masonry apartment building from 1873 (166/4-5-11) are indicated as timber structures.

5.6.2. The sources to be attached to historic data sheets

The historic data sheets offered here are attempted to present summarized information, hints, from the data derived from the historic analyses realized in quarter scale and the historic cartographic sources giving information about the single buildings. Thus, all kinds of visual materials, especially the analyses providing the sources of these sheets must be attached to them, in order to provide a possibility to get further information in the contextual scale. For example, the data sheets provide information about the presence of a Genoese tower in a single lot, and might also be sorted to give information about the quantity of the total surviving towers. However, in order to be able to see the approximity or the distribution of them through tha area, as well as their relationship to the other Genoese buildings existing in the area, the related visual source must be used.

On the other hand, apart from the historic sources utilized in the preparation these data sheets, there are still a plenty of written and visual historic sources that are ought to be included in such a data-base, and would render it as a more effectice and useful source to be directly employed in the management of change of the building lots. Those sources, depending on their availability and accuracy, might contain the visual materials, such as photographs, engravings, diagrams, old surveys and drawings of buildings, and written sources, such as law registers,

cadastral records on property owners, and activities of sale, rent, division and unification, old inventory records, etc.

Finally, it must be considered that the data sheet offered here, is not claimed to replace but to complement the building inventory cards that must provide detailed information on the characterisctics and the present situation of the buildings, and must be illustrated with all kinds of visual sources, particularly the photographs, representing in detail the present and the earlier states of buildings.

Figure 5.1 Property boundaries and building numbers used as reference numbers in the historic data sheets

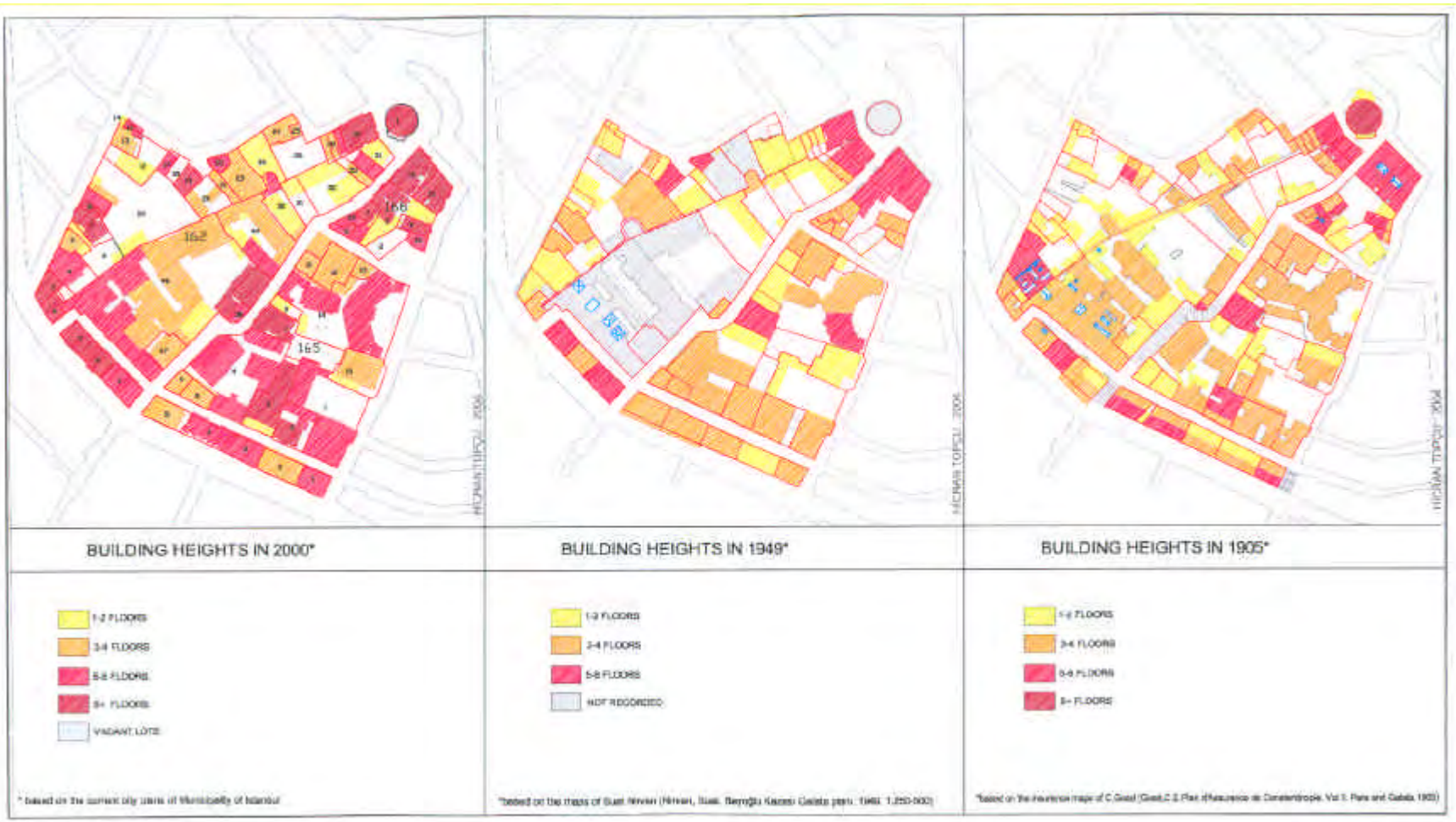

Figure 5.2 Change of building heights from 1905 to 2000

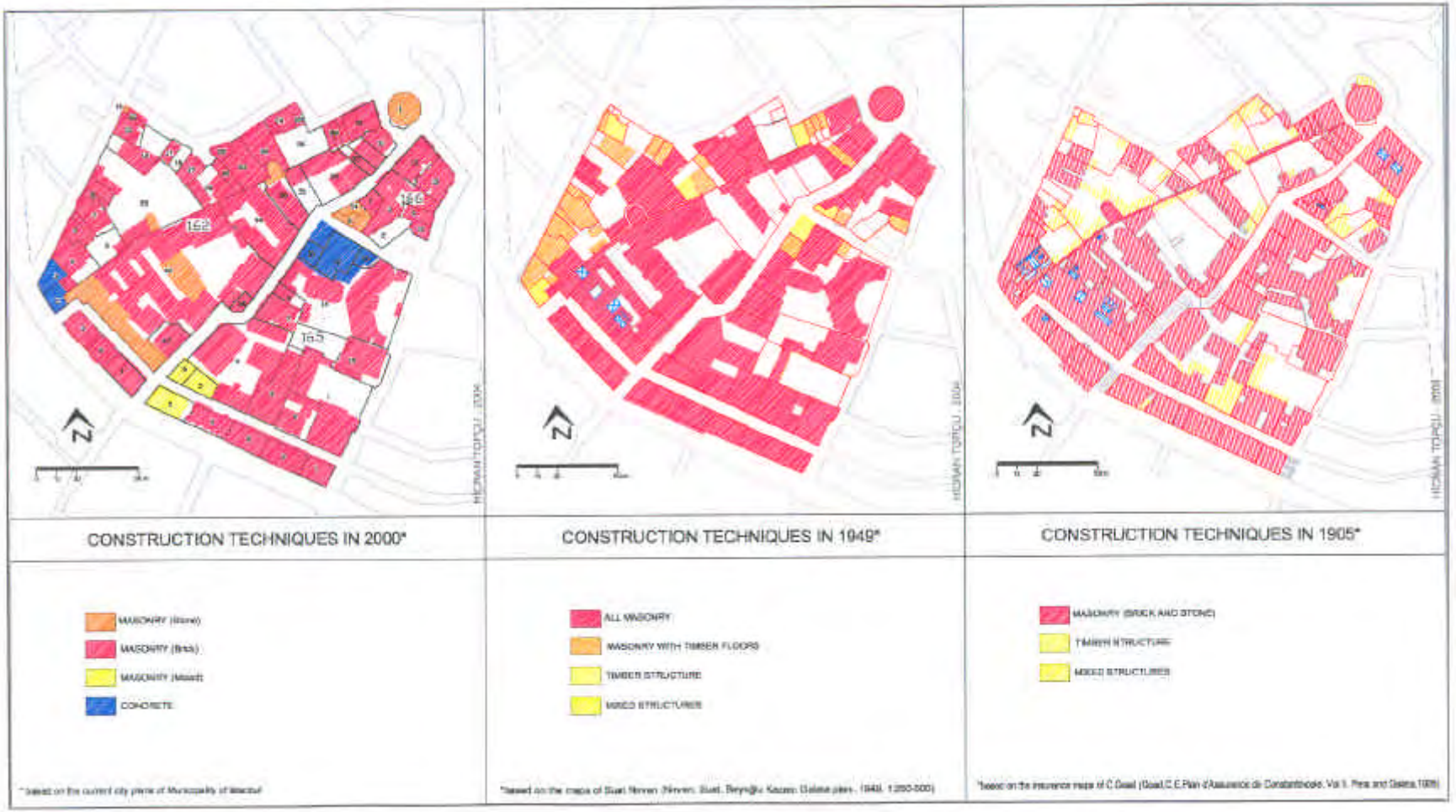

Figure 5.3 Change of construction techniques from 1905 to 2000

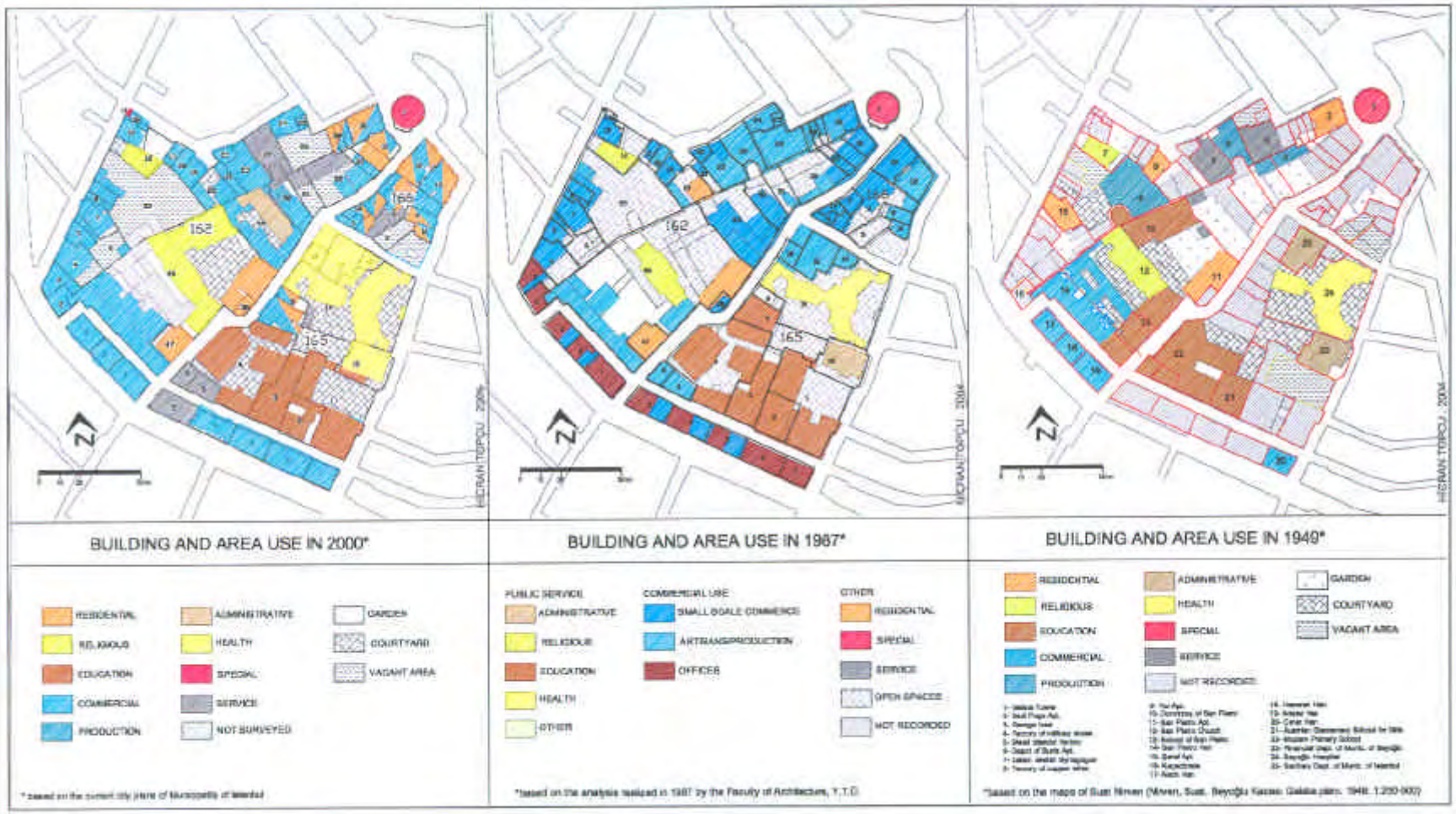

Figure 5.4 Change of area and building functions from 1905 to 2000

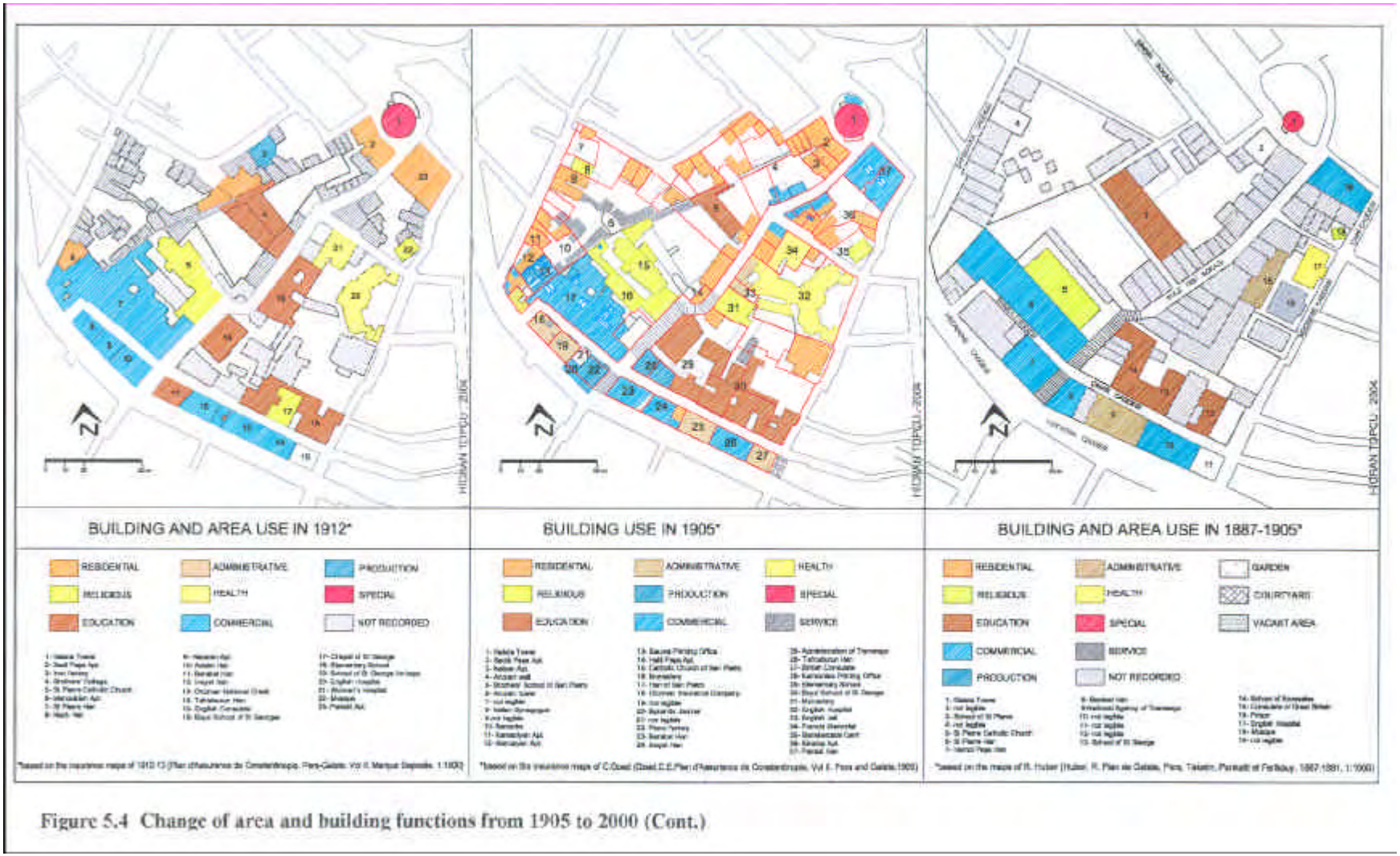

Figure 5.4 Change of area and building functions from 1905 to 2000 (Cont.)

Figure 5.5 Other features recorded in the historic cartographic sources

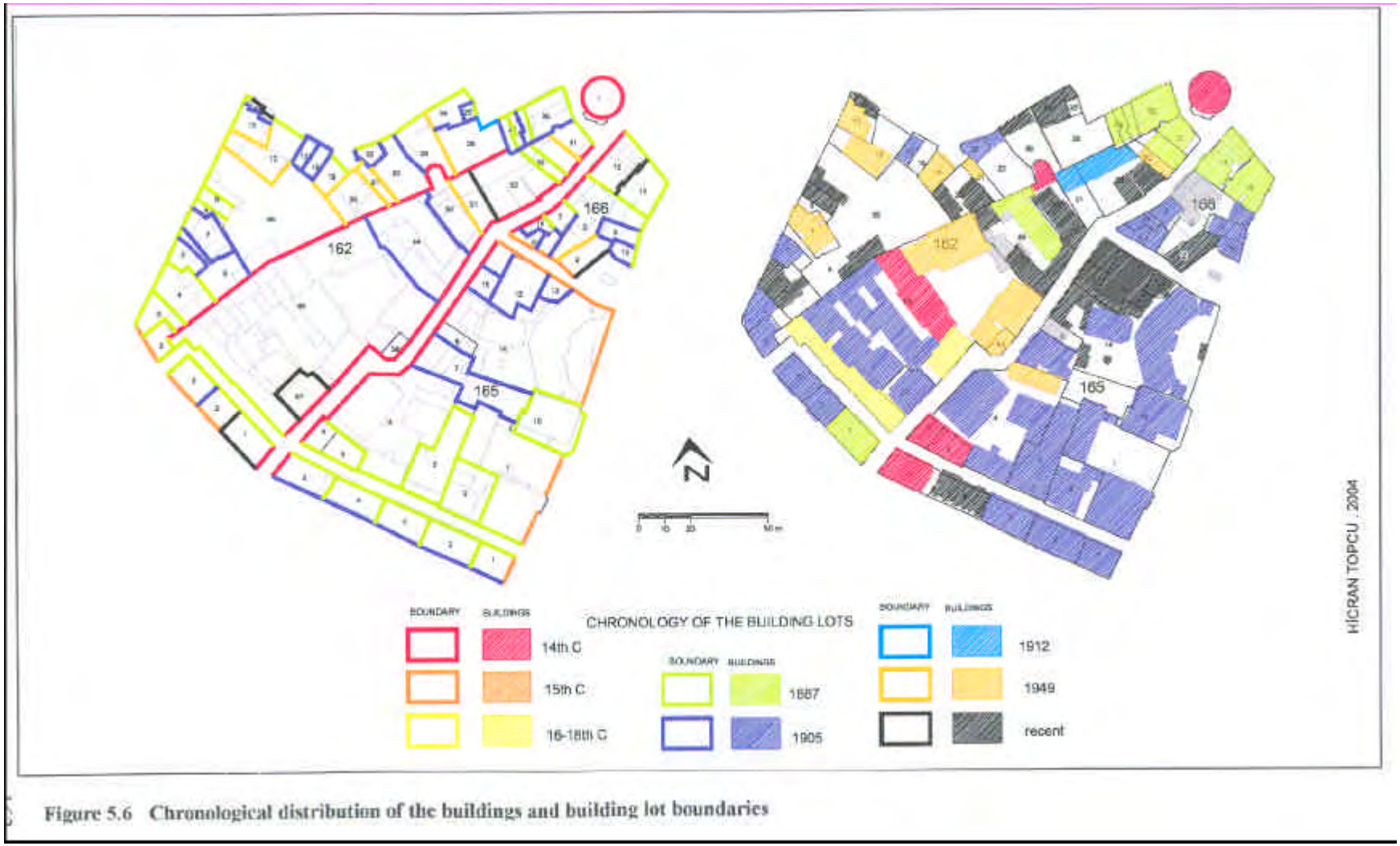

Figure 5.6 Chronological distribution of the buildings and building lot boundaries

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

6.1. Brief Review of the Thesis Study

The aim of this thesis was to discuss the role of historic analysis as an essential part of the building records to be used in the management of change in historic urban areas. The study comprised two main sections: the theoretical part pertaining to the key issues on the concept and the case-study focusing on the historic district of Galata.

The theoretical part of the thesis (Chapters 2 and 3) consisted of two parts. In the first part, we tried to review the fundamental aspects of the identification tools used in the conservation of historic urban areas. The discussion focused mainly on the conceptual development of the building records and area designations, current requirements that caused re-questioning of the identification tools involved in conservation, the new integrative role of the building inventory and the possible approaches in re-establishing the integration between the urban context and its artifacts with special emphasis on the role of historic analysis. In the second part, we have briefly discussed the theoretical issues on the use of historic analysis for the comprehension of the links between the urban context and its components, focusing on the historic structural permanencies as a key between the change and the conservation of the area, the operative role of the history in the sustainability of the identity of the place, and finally, the analysis of the transformation phases of the area as a means of the historic-contextual identification of the urban artifacts.

The case study on the district of Galata was carried out in two sequential phases and in two different scales. The first phase (Chapter 4) regarding the integrity of the historic quarter of Galata defined by the 14th Century city walls, consisted of the analysis of the historic development and transformation phases of the quarter

in the light of the historic documentary sources, and was concluded by the analysis of the tangible and intangible physical evidences of the historic continuity. The second phase (Chapter 5) consisted of a more thorough analysis of the selected cartographic sources and a synthetic overview of the outputs of the first phase and was concluded by the preparation of detailed historic data sheets on the building lots taking place in a defined spot in the center of the quarter.

6.2. Critical Overview of the Thesis Conclusions

In light of the above summarized theoretical research on the approaches and means of historic and contextual identification of the built heritage and the experimental work realized on the historic quarter of Galata, the following outcomes were obtained:

6.2.1. Characteristics and advantages of the historic-contextual identification method

The new demands created by the recent contextual understanding of urban heritage have resulted in a re-questioning of the identification tools involved in the process of conservation. In this new approach which is concerned more with the continuation of the character of the urban area rather than being content with the conservation of single buildings, building records based on a selection process depending on the historic and artistic evaluation of the buildings leave their place to the new identification tools based on the intrinsic character of the urban environment analyzed through the reading of the transformative phases of development.

The historic-contextual identification method that we have proposed and test on the case of Galata differs from the conventional methods of heritage identification in following aspects (Table 6.1):

Conventional architectural heritage inventory	**Urban heritage identification based on historic-contextual approach**
Carried out as a separate process from area conservation	Aims to unify the scales of identification (area and building) in the same system
Based on the universal prescriptions on heritage values and conservation doctrine	Based on the systematic knowledge of the transformation processes of the area
Focuses primarily on the buildings; their historic and architectural properties	Focuses primarily on the units of area (building lots); their boundaries, types of use and content
Applied through a selection process according to a pre-determined set of values (aesthetic, artistic, historic, symbolic, associative, rarity etc.)	No selection process applied (Embracing approach- based on the reading of the built environment)
Searches for the physical evidences of historic continuity	Searches for the tangible and intangible evidences of historic continuity
Consists of evaluative-comparative data obtained through observation and survey	Consists of informative data obtained through research and survey
Closed system; no upgrading but alteration might be considered	Flexible system open to growth and up-grading
Concerned with: Current situation of the building lot Present structural features Physical characteristics of the buildings No historical-contextual data	Concerned with: Current situation and previous mutations of the building lot Present and disappeared structural features Physical and non-physical features participating in the continuity of historic character of the context
Serves to the needs of heritage conservation	Serves to the needs of management of change (planning, development and conservation)

Table 6.1. Comparison of the conventional and historical-contextual systems of identification

Integrated identification of areas and buildings

The historic-contextual identification of the built heritage aims to unify the building records and area designations -which are conventionally carried out as two separate processes- in order to re-establish the dynamic links between the built artifacts and the urban context both in temporal and spatial senses.

In this new system, the process of identification begins with the analysis of the historic urban area as a whole and then proceed with the analysis of single units (within property boundaries) which are described individually for their own architectural and historic properties as well as for their contribution to the historic character and significance of the larger urban context which surrounds them. Therefore, in addition to the inherent properties of the single building lots, the system allows the users to analyze the physical and historical relationships of each unit to the other units as well as to the larger historic urban area.

Identification based on the systematic knowledge of place

The conventional building records are compiled for the treatment of cultural property according to the universal prescriptions of heritage values and conservation doctrines. The historic-contextual identification of the urban heritage, however, is meant to be a case-specific method that aims to base the future activities in the area on the systematic knowledge of the formative and transformative processes, and the cultural identity of the area hidden in the tangible and intangible evidences of historic continuity.

Aiming to derive an operative tool for the development and the conservation of the urban area from its own character, the historic-contextual identification of urban heritage therefore becomes an integral part of the management of change within the identified area.

Enlargement of the object definition from buildings to area units

The conventional building inventories are basically concerned with the important historic buildings and their architectural and artistic properties.

However, as we have observed in the case-study of Galata, historic continuity is not always provided by the tangible, built-up items. In many cases, it persists through features with forms and meanings quite different from their original.

The historic-contextual identification of the urban heritage is primarily concerned with area units (building lots), their boundaries, type of use and content including both the historic and non-historic items. In this perspective, the intangible features of continuity (such as lines, boundaries, traces, names, vb.) could also be identified and become the part of the evaluative system regarding the area in addition to the built-up features of historic significance.

Elimination of the selection process

In the conventional systems, the buildings to be listed are determined through a selection process based on the evaluation of the heritage according to a predetermined universal set of values (aesthetic, artistic, historic, symbolic, associative, rarity etc.). In many cases, this selection results in the ignorance of many other historic features hidden in the content and layout of the building lots.

In the historic-contextual method, the selectivity is replaced by an embracing view that takes into account any single item making part of the same urban context. This approach, therefore, in addition to the physical structures listed by the traditional inventories according to their own values, necessitates the recording of any item, tangible or not, constituting an evidence to any of the phases through the transformation of the area. In this sense, all kinds of historic features, traces, boundaries, functions, directions, continuity of lines, place names etc are considered as a part of the cultural values of the area, in addition to the physical, structural evidences of the built heritage.

Informative content based on research

The traditional building records are usually compiled according to the observations of the compiler, and consist of subjective and on spot evaluations

based on the current situation of the heritage, usually without any kind of research and survey. The historic-contextual identification of the built heritage, on the other hand, is the direct outcome of a research process focusing on the phases of development, and the analysis of the spatial and temporal relationships that integrates the urban context to its units. In this method, observation is substituted by research and survey, the evaluative attitude by the informative one, allowing the users to make comparisons and evaluations according to their own purpose of use and changing value systems of time.

Flexibility and adaptability to change and growth

The conventional heritage identification methods, based entirely on a subjectivity (from the selection process, to the compilation of the data) ends up with a closed system, which does not allow any kind of upgrading and growth of the content, necessitating in many cases, the complete alteration of the data sheets. The historic-contextual identification method, on the other hand, considering the present time as part of the historical process, does not aim to prevent but to regulate the interventions in the built environment. It accepts the indispensability of the continuous change in the built environment and its consequences on the relationships of its physical and non-physical components. In this perspective, identification of the urban heritage becomes a mirror to the built environment, mutating, transforming parallel to it, without rubbing out the traces of the past.

Introduction of the historic-contextual data

Focusing on the current state of the cultural property, the conventional building records mainly consist of information on the physical properties (artistic, architectural, historic) and condition of the built heritage. The historic-contextual identification method, on the other hand, is based on the knowledge of the formative and transformative processes of the urban context and it consists of information on both the current situation and the previous mutations of building lots with existing and disappeared structures.

Though the content of the identified data on the historical process of the building lot mainly depends on the availability of the historic sources putting into evidence the previous mutations and transformations of the area, the scope in this approach is to identify the relationship of any existing feature to the whole historical context, and any historic feature to the whole physical context.

Providing a common tool both for conservation and development of the area

The conventional building records which are mainly concerned with the documentation of the physical historic remains of the past, are meant to be a source of information for the conservative treatments regarding the historic buildings. However, based on a selective and pre-evaluative approach towards the built heritage, the result that they cause is usually the enlargement of the gap between the areas considered historically "valuable" and "non-valuable" and at the end, the complete loss of the physical integrity of the urban pattern.

The historic-contextual identification method, on the other hand, is based on an embracing approach that considers the urban context as a whole, with its past and present, the historical and unhistorical features, tangible and intangible aspects of continuity, as well as the spatial and temporal interactions between the entities participated in the formation of its integrity. In this sense, it provides the necessary interface between the treatments in different scales (urban context, street, building etc.) and in different fields (research, conservation, planning etc.) reconciling them under the same objective of guaranteeing the continuity of the cultural identity of the place.

6.2.2. Types of historic-contextual data to be included in the identification of the built heritage

The historic-contextual identification of the built heritage, apart from the individual properties of the built items that constitute the main focus of the traditional inventories, presents also information on the historical and spatial relationships that link the urban entities to the larger historic context. It is clear that the quantity of the historic-contextual data that might be included in the

identification of an area depends largely on the availability of the historic sources that put into evidence the transformation phases of the historic area. However, the case-study on the district of Galata- being one of the richest examples in Turkey from the aspect of the availability of the historic sources- presents a framework for the range of the categories of historic-contextual data to be identified.

Location of the area unit

The frequent change of the street names and the building numbers in our cities is one of the main difficulties that we usually face when dealing with the documents regarding the places in Turkey.

The place names, as mentioned previously, are of a great importance for the conservation of the historic area. They do not only bear a documentary value on the history of the area, referring to buildings, important persons, ethnic structure, or the types of use, but also facilitate the use of the historic sources referring to the place. Therefore, they must be considered as an integral part of the identification system as a cultural value of the heritage to be conserved, as well as a guide for the cross-referenced use of written and visual sources on the history of the area.

The historic cartographic sources present also information on the numeric distribution of the blocks, lots and buildings in the area. The distribution of these numbers, apart from their importance for the integration of the new sources to the system indicating the location of the entity in the larger context, present also the state of use and the related divisions of the property in the documented period.

Transformation of the area units

Another kind of historic-contextual type of information that we claim to be a part of the identification of the built heritage is the transformation of the area

units, which is usually a direct reflection of the transformation of the larger urban context.

The historic cartographic sources present information on the layout of the building lots with the relationship and the ratio of the open and built-up areas, as well as the number and the type of buildings. The analysis of the transformation of the building lot from the aspects of layout and the area use does not only facilitate a better reading of the current situation, but also provide a basis for the chronological analysis of the current and previous entities taking place in the same unit of area, providing a valuable information for the management of interventions regarding the unit and the larger area surrounding it.

Chronology of the building lot boundaries

The analysis of the historic development and transformation phases provides information on the structural permanencies that provide the continuity of the cultural identity of the urban context. As we have observed in Galata, the street network and the property boundaries are the most permanent elements of the historic urban pattern. The property boundaries, in many cases, provide also the continuity of other types of historic elements (walls, buildings, streets etc.) that played a role in the historical development of the area, though they do not exist anymore. According to our opinion, these boundaries must be of a major concern for the interventions aimed in the conservation and the planning of the area, and their chronology, as well as their association to the existing or pre-existed elements must be an integral part of the identification system.

List of the important historical features

As we have claimed previously, when the identification of the urban entities is not limited to the “historical” buildings and enlarged to the units of area, it becomes possible to identify several other types of information which are not recorded in the traditional building inventories. Apart from the detailed information given about the specific items of historic significance, inclusion of such a section where the list of the tangible and intangible physical evidences is

presented might be helpful in using the data sheet, providing a short summary of it, and attracting attention to the important features of the lot.

Characteristics of buildings taking/took place in the area unit

In contrast to the conventional building inventories that focus primarily on the selected buildings of historic significance, in the historic-contextual identification method, the buildings and other features –historical and not- constitute the components of the area unit, and analyzed and identified as a part of the unit. The types of information about the buildings questioned and presented in this study is limited to the common level of information that could have been obtained from the available historical sources, in order to be able to present the transformation of the building lot in itself from the aspect of the characteristics of the buildings that made part of it through the period of analysis. The information obtained from the cartographic sources on Galata and presented in our case study as part of the historic data sheets consists of data about the building characteristics such as the nominal information (available for a few buildings), building height, type of use, construction system, and the date of construction, if known or could be derived from the comparative analysis of the cartographic sources. These descriptions provide valuable inputs for the planning and conservation activities in the area, presenting the process of transformation and the conservation state of the building lot from the aspects of building properties and area use, as well as the transformation of the buildings themselves in various aspects such as the changes in floor height, divisions, cohesions and the type of use.

6.3. Notes on the use and the further development of the study

Due to the time limits, the discussions in this thesis are limited to the historical-physical issues of a contextual approach in the identification of the built heritage. However, as we did mention briefly in the first chapter, in order to become a means of integration between the urban context and the single artifacts, as well as to provide a necessary reconciling interface between the

planning and conservation, serving the requirements of both, an urban heritage identification tool, in its widest sense, must provide information in all types of contextual data that interweave the built environment. In addition to the historic-contextual data that we have attempted to define, a true and effective tool of identification must also provide information on the relationships of any unit to the whole context, in morphological, typological, social, and functional terms, each of which must be discussed and defined with reference to their own sources of information and the methods of survey.

In addition, the use of illustrations is of a great significance in the identification of the built heritage. In addition to the analysis and informative sheets – providing contextual data- that are attached to the information records, the original cartographic materials, the engravings, and especially the photographs representing the different stages of the built artifacts as well as the alteration of their relationship to the overall context must be made part of the system.

Even though this study is based on a set of selected sources regarding the area, there are also others that might be included in the system and employed in the further analysis of the mutations in building lots. All kinds of materials of previous studies, the survey sheets, the old inventory cards etc. could be helpful in following the mutations of the building types providing information on construction techniques, plan types, and façade arrangements etc., and therefore must all be part of such an informative system. The identification must also refer to a complete list of historic sources (that were utilized or not) that would be helpful in the further researches to be carried out on the cultural property, and their location in the archives.

Finally, the complexity of the defined method of identification calls for the use of alternative methods in treatment and management of the data. The recent advances in the computerized data-processing systems offer a wide a range of possibilities for the contextual representation of the data, and its practical and active use by the bodies involved in the conservation and the development of the area. The researches on the potential use of these systems as well as their correct

adaptation to the heritage identification must also be considered as an important step in the establishment and development of the contextual identification method as an integral part of the activities regarding our historic cities.

6.4. Reflections on the adaptability of the methodology to the other cases in Turkey

As it was stated previously, one of the most important aspects of the historic-contextual identification method is that it predicts a case-specific methodology based on the analysis of the development process and the cultural identity of the area.

On the other hand, the selection of Galata district as the case for our research was mainly due to the large availability of the historic sources on Istanbul. The intention was to experiment the method in an area with maximum availability of documents in order to present the range of the possible historic documents and the types of information that could be derived through these documents. In this sense, we believe that the methodology that we have followed could constitute an outline, a guide to other studies in the evaluation and the use of the sources, if not in its entire content. In fact, many of the sources that we have utilized in the case of Galata (old cadastral maps, development plans, old inventory cards etc.) are available in most of the cities in Turkey, though they are not always properly archived as in the case of Istanbul. On the other hand, we believe that the employment of the historic-contextual identification method as a part of the activities regarding the city would also urge the proper archiving and systematic use of the historic documentary sources on our historic cities.

The identification method that we have proposed has two main sources of information; the documentary sources and the site-survey. As our aim was mainly to test the availability and the potential use of the documentary sources, we have limited our methodology to a general survey of the characteristics of the buildings and areas located in the urban pattern. However, the amount of data based on survey and research depends on the specific character of the urban fabric, the level of preservation and/or transformation, the continuity of the

traditional building techniques, as well as the availability of the documentary sources.

6.5. Suggestions on the adaptation of the proposed method to the current heritage identification system in Turkey

As we have mentioned previously, the historic-contextual identification of the built heritage is a complementary to the detailed records where the historic buildings and areas must be analyzed and described in detail according to their current architectural properties and physical conditions. However, we claim also that, for a proper adaptation of the historic-contextual approach to the heritage identification process in Turkey, the current inventory system must also be re-defined according to the requirements and principles generated by the current trends on the documentation and conservation of the cultural heritage. The improvement of the overall system of heritage identification in Turkey is without any doubt a vast subject of research that could not have been covered within the limits of this thesis. However, in the light of the conceptual research made on the current issues and trends of documentation and the observations that we have made on the study of Galata, we suggest that following principles must be considered in the re-formulation of the existing system:

- The separate designation of the sites (*sit*) and monuments (*anit*) must be replaced by an embracing, contextual system where the areas and buildings are linked to each other; so that the system would provide the users to evaluate any urban entity in relation to the other entities (of its type or not), as well as in relation to the larger urban context. (The "context" here is meant in both historical and spatial terms)
- The scale of the building lot provides the necessary link between the urban context and the buildings, constituting the unit of the former, surrounding and possessing the latter. In the current system in Turkey, the designations are made for the lots but the identification cards refer directly to the buildings. The identification method focusing on the building lot (unit of area), with reference to buildings as its components,

does not only eliminate this duality, but also allow the identification of several other features of historic and architectural significance hidden in the content and layout of the units of area.

- To maintain the integrity of a historic urban area, the identification of the heritage based on selective approach (according to the universal historic, architectural, artistic heritage value systems) must leave its place to an embracing system, where each area unit making part of the historic urban area must be defined in relation to its contribution (or conflict) to the character of the area. The scope of identification in this sense, must not be the to select certain buildings in an area to guarantee their conservation, but to preserve the cultural integrity of the historic urban area through the recognition of its visible and invisible evidences.
- In accordance with the contextual understanding of the heritage values, the focus of identification must not be limited to physical structures of the historic significance but must embrace all kinds of tangible and intangible features that play a role in the cultural identity of the place.
- The method of identification must be based on an informative approach and a complete objectivity eliminating any kind of subjective remarks based on the current evaluative systems of conservation doctrine, or the observations of the compiler. The categories of data must be clearly defined in order to facilitate both the input and the access of the data, while the content must be completely based on research and survey in order to minimize the subjectivity of the compiler, but to maximize the possibilities of use.
- The identification of the urban heritage must always begin with the historic analysis of the development and transformative phases of the concerned area. A better understanding of the historic-contextual evolution of the urban area leads to a better recognition and a more clear identification of the entities that compose the physical environment not only with their own architectural and artistic properties but also through

the interactions that they establish with the existing context they make the part of. The historic documentary sources on the built heritage, in this sense, become an integral part of the identification system, which must be also be identified and preserved among the evidences of cultural identity of the area.

- By the introduction of the contextual approach, the identification of the urban heritage becomes as complex as the built environment itself with infinite number of variables and relationships. In addition, the contextual identification of the heritage, for its nature, requires a case-specific method based on the recognition of its own characteristics, and the historic evolution process. In this perspective, the identification of the urban heritage in a specific area must be considered as a continuous project in itself; a project that has a vision, case-specific tools, methodologies and phases and that aims to provide a source that reflects but at the same time guides the strategic planning of the area.
- The new technologies offer a wide range of possibilities that facilitate the implementation of the heritage identification systems, in all its phases from treatment to the presentation of the data, as well as for the continuous upgrading and development of the systems. On the other hand, it is very important that the integration of these technologies to the identification process of the built heritage must be realized in correspondence with the aims and priorities of the necessary identification., always bearing in mind that these systems could never substitute the research and analysis, and that bringing all kinds of data together does not guarantee their correct and systematic use, which is the main objective of the historic-contextual identification method.

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APPENDIX

COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

This section comprises the tables and illustrative materials which are complementary to the case- study in Galata.

The first of the two tables (Table A.1) belongs to the first phase of the case-study and consists of the chronological and toponomic analysis of the Galata streets through the historic cartographic sources. The second table (Table A.2) belonging to the second phase of the case-study, comprises the historic data sheets about the analyzed building lots.

The illustrative materials presented here are the historic cartographic sources (Figure A.1-2) utilized in the second phase of the case-study, and a selected set of the photographs (Figure A.3-5) regarding the current state of the district of Galata. The included photographs are taken by Hicran Topçu during the site surveys realized in July 2002 and October 2003.

Table A.1 Chronology and toponomy of Galata Streets

	Street name (2000)	**Street name (1905)** (C. Goad's plan)	**Street name (1949)** (S. Nirven's plan)	**Date of street** (before below date)
1	Abdüsselam Sok	Abdülselam Sok	Abdülselam Sok	1855
2	Akçe Sok	Aralik Sok	Akçe Sok	1855
3	Akik Sok	Mürdün Sok	Akik Sok	1887
4	Alageyik Sok	Patrik Sok	Alageyik Sok	1776
5	Ali Hoca Sok	Ali Hoca Sok	Ali Hoca Sok	1776
6	Ali Pasa Degirmeni Sok	Yeniçeri Sok- Degirmen Sok	Ali Pasa Degirmeni Sok	1855
7	Amber Sok	no name	Amber Sok	1855
8	Arap kalyum Sok	Yag Kapani Sok	Arap kalyum Sok	14th C
9	Arapoglan Sok	Arapoglan Sok	Not included	1855
10	Atmaca Sok	Atmaca Sok	Çil Atmaca Sok	1855
11	Aylak Sok	Aylak Sok	Aylak Sok	1855
12	Aynali Lokanta Sok	Helvaci Sok	Aynali Lokanta Sok	1855
13	Bakir Sok	Bakir Sok	Bakir Sok	1855
14	Banka - Zincirli Han Sok	Zincirli Han Sok	Not included	1855
15	Bankalar Cad	Voyvoda Cad	Voyvoda Cad	1455
16	Banker Sok	Kamondo Sok	Banker Sok	1887
17	Bas Cerrah Sok	Cernuh Mustafa Sok	Bas Cerrah Sok	1855
18	Bereketzade Medresesi Sok	Bereketzade Cami - Medrese	Bereketzade Cami Sok	1455
19	Bergamut Sok	Bergamut Sok	Bergamut Sok	1855
20	Beyaz Kelebek Sok	Kelebek Sok	Beyaz Kelebek Sok	1855
21	Billur Sok	Billur Sok	Not included	1855
22	Bogazkesen Cad-enlarged	Çukurbostan-Tophane Iskelesi	Bogazkesen-Tophane Isk.	1855
23	Bugulu Sok	Dogru Sok	Bugulu Sok	1455
24	Büyük Hendek Cad	Büyük Hendek Cad	Büyük Hendek Cad	1887
25	Demirciler Sok	Demirciler Sok	Demirciler Sok	1776
26	Denizciler Sok	Sirkeci Sok	Çiragi Sok	1922
27	Dericiler Sok	Karaflar Sok	Dericiler Sok	1855
28	Deve Dikeni Sok	no name	Deve Dikeni Sok	1905
29	Dik Sok	Dik Sok	Dik Sok	1776
30	Eflatun Çikmazi	Demir yolu	Demirci Çikmazi	1887
31	Ekmek Yemez Sok	Ekmek Yemez Sok	Ekmek Yemez Sok	1887
32	Erguvan Sok	Erguvan Sok		1855
33	Eski Banka Sok	Banka Sok	Eski Banka Sok	1887
34	Eski Parmakkapi Sok	Eski Parmakkapi Sok	Eski Parmakkapi Sok	1776
35	Felek Sok	Felek Sok	Felek Sok	1855
36	Fermeneciler Cad	Fermeneciler Cad	Fermeneciler Cad	1776
37	Fransiz Geçidi	Fransiz Geçidi	Fransiz Geçidi	1855
38	Futuhat Sok	Mahkeme-Dogru-Laden Sok	Futuhat Sok	1855
39	Galata Beyazit Sok	Beyazit Sok	Galata Beyazit Sokak	1776
40	Galata Kulesi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Galata Kulesi Sokak	14th C

Table A.1 Chronology and toponomy of Galata Streets (Cont.)

41	Galata Mahkemesi Sok	Mahkeme Sok	Galata Mahkemesi Sok	1455
42	Galata Mandirasi Sok	Hisardibi Sok	Galata Mandirasi Sok	1887
43	Galata Sarap Iskelesi Sok	Eski Sarap Iskelesi Sok	Galata Sarap Iskelesi Sok	1855
44	Galip Dede Cad	Grande Rue de Pera	Galip Dede Cad	1776
45	Gece Kusu Sok	Kömürcü Sok	Gece Kusu Sok	1887
46	Gümrük Sok	Gümrük Sok	Gümrük Sok	1455
47	Gümüs Gerdan Sok	No name	Gümüs Gerdan Sok	1855
48	Gümüs Halka Sok	Papaz Sok	Gümüs Halka Sok	1855
49	Güvez Sok	Güvez Sok	Güvez Sok	1855
50	Harup Sok	Harup Sok	Harup Sok	1455
51	Haci Ali Sok	Haci Ali Sok	Hoca Ali Sok	1455
52	Hediye Sok	Ide Sok	Hediye Sok	1855
53	Hisar Sok	Kafe Sok	Hisar Sok	1887
54	Hoca Hanim Sok	Hatem Sok	Not included	1905
55	Hoca Tahsin Sok	Yeni Sehirli Sok	Hoca Tahsin Sok	1855
56	Horoz Sok	Horoz Sok	Horoz Sok	1455
57	Ilk Belediye Cad	Karanfil Sok	Ilk Belediye Cade	1887
58	Kafesçi Naci Sok	Hisardibi Sok	Kafesci Naci Sok	1776
59	Kalyon Sok	Odalar içi Sok	Not included	1855
60	Kara Ali Kaptan Sok	Karal Kaptan Sok	Kara Ali Kaptan Sok	1855
61	Karabas Cad	Karabas Cad	Not included	1887
62	Karabas Mektebi Sok	Yeni Cadde	Not included	1905
63	Karaköy Cad-enlarged	Haraççi-Yüksek Kaldirim Cad	Karaköy Cad	1455
64	Karantina Sok	Karantina Sok	Karantina Sok	1855
65	Karatavuk Sok	Kaplan Sok	Karatavuk Sok	1855
66	Kardesim Sok	Eski Balik Pazari Sok	Kardesim Sok	1855
67	Karinca Sok	Kabuk Sok	Not included	1855
68	Kart Çinar Sok	Çinar Sok	Kart Çinar Sok	1855
69	Kemankes Cad	Kara Mustafa Cad	Kemankes Cad	1855
70	Kemeralti Cad- enlarged	Ermeni Kilise Sok	Kemeralti Cad	1455
71	Keresteci Fazil Bey Sok	Keresteci Sok	Keresteci Fazil Bey Sok	1455
72	Kiliç Ali Pasa Mescidi Sok	Tabakhane Sok	Kiliç Ali Pasa Mes. Sok	1855
73	Kölemen Sok	Çömlekçi Sok	Kölemen Sok	1855
74	Kuyu Sok	Kuyu Sok	Kuyu Sok	1855
75	Kuyumcu Tahir Sok	Tahir Sok	Kuyumcu Tahir Sok	1776
76	Küçük Hendek Cad	Küçük Hendek Cad	Küçük Hendek Sok	1887
77	Kürekçiler kapisi Sok	Kürkçü Kapi Sok	Kürekçiler Kapisi Sok	1887
78	Kürekçiler Sok	Kürekçiler Sok	Kürekçiler Sok	1455
79	Laleli Çesme Sok	Laleli Çesme Sok	Laleli Çesme Sok	1776
80	Leblebici Saban Sok	Serbet Han Sok	Leblebici Saban Sok	1855
81	Lüleci Hendek Cad	Lüleci Hendek Cad	Lüleci Hendek Cad	1887
82	Lüleciler Cad	Bit Pazari Cad	Lüleciler Cad	1887
83	Lüleciler Arastasi Sok	Rafezci Sok	Lüleciler Arastasi Sok	1887
84	Makaracilar Cad	Makaracilar Cad	Makaracilar Cad	1855

Table A.1 Chronology and toponomy of Galata Streets (Cont.)

85	Maliye Cad-enlarged	Beyzade Cad-Seftali Cad	Tophane Kasaplari Sok	1855
86	Mangir Sok	Mangir Sok	Mangir Sok	1855
87	Midilli Sok	Defne Sok	Midilli Sok	1855
88	Mumhane Cad	Kiliç Ali Pasa Cad	Mumhane Cad	1455
89	Murakip Sok	Kireç kapi Sok	Murakip Sok	1855
90	Musluk Sok	Musluk Sok	Musluk Sok	1455
91	Mürdüm Sok	Mürdüm Sok	Mürdüm Sok	1887
92	Mürver Sok	Mürver Sok	Mürver Sok	1855
93	Nafe Sok	Nafe Sok	Nafe Sok	1855
94	Nazli Hanim Sok	Mektep Sok	Nazli Hanim Sok	1887&1922
95	Necatibey Cad-enlarged	Tophane Cad	Necatibey Cad	15th C
96	Odun Meydani Sok	no name	Not included	1887
97	Okçu Musa Cad	Okçu Musa Cad	Okçu Musa Cad	1887
98	Ömer Aga Sok	Ömer Sok	Ömer Aga Sok	1855
99	Persembe Pazari Cad	Persembe Pazari Cad	Persembe Pazari Cad	14th C
100	Porsuk Sok	Toprak Sok	Porsuk Sok	1855
101	Portakal Sok	Portakal Sok	Portakal Sok	1855
102	Revani Sok	Mari Sok	Revani Sok	1776
103	Rihtim Cad	Rihtim Cad	Rihtim Cad	1905
104	Sabahattin Evren Cad	Yeni Cami- Yorgancilar Cad	Cami-i Cedit,- Kadi Yoran	14th C
105	Sakizcilar Sok	Sakizcilar Sok	Sakizcilar Sok	1776
106	Sari Zeybek Sok	Mahkeme Sok	Sari Zeybek Sok	1455
107	Sarikçi Sok	Imam Sokagi	Sarikçi Sok	1776
108	Savci Bey Çikmazi	Saverio Callega Geçidi	Savci Bey Çikmazi	1855
109	Serçe Sok	Bülbül Sok	Serçe Sok	1855
110	Serdari Ekrem Cad	Yazici Sok	Yazici Sok	1887
111	Sirmali Sok	Sirmali Sok	Sirmali Sok	1855
112	Sam Sok	Lüfer Sok	Lüfer Sok	1855
113	Sahkapisi Sok	Kule kapisi Sok	Sahkapisi Sok	1887
114	Sair Esref Sok	Laleli Çesme Sok	Sair Esref Sok	1776
115	Sair Ziya Pasa Cad	Sahsuvar Sok	Sair Ziya Pasa Cad	1776
116	Simsir Sok	Simsir Sok	Simsir Sok	1776
117	Sishane Sok	Sishane Sok	Sishane Sok	1887
118	Taflan Sok	Taflan Sok	Taflan Sok	1776
119	Talasçi Sok	Mektep Sok	Talasçi Sok	1855
120	Tatarbeyi Sok	Makri Sok	Makri Sok	1776
121	Tegmen Hüseyin- Sofu Sok	Mertebani Sok	Not included	1855
122	Tenha Sok	Geyik Sok	Tenha (Geyik) Sok	1855
123	Tersane Cad-enlarged	Yorgancilar Cad	Kadi Yoran Cad	14th C
124	Tutsak Sok	Amber Sok	Tutsak Sok	1855
125	Vekilharci Sok	Linardo Sok	Vekilharci Sok	1855
126	Voyvoda Cad	Hezaren Cad	Voyvoda Cad	1455
127	Yanik kapi Sok	Yanik kapi Sok	Yanik Kapi Sok	1455
128	Yelkenciler Cad	Stupotçu Cad	Not included	1855

Table A.1 Chronology and toponomy of Galata Streets (Cont.)

129	Yemeniciler Cad	Yemeniciler Cad	Yemeniciler Cad	1887
130	Yemisci Hasan Sok	Yemisci Sok	Yemişçi Hasan Sok	1855
131	Yeni Cami Çesme Sok	Çesme Sok	Not included	1855
132	Yeni Merdiven Sok	No name	Yeni Merdiven Sok	1776
133	Yolcuzade Iskender Cad	Iskender Cad	Yolcuzade Iskender Cad	1887
134	Yolcuzade Mektebi Sok	Mektep Sok	Yolcuzade Mektebi Sok	1855
135	Yolcuzade Sok	Zebil yolu (yaprak)	Yolcuzade Sok	1855
136	Yuva Sok	Aralik Iskelesi Sok	Çöp Iskelesi Sok	1887
137	Yüksek Kaldirim Cad	Yüksek Kaldirim Cad	Yüksek Kaldirim Cad	1455
138	Yüksek Minare Sok	No name	Yüksek Minare Sok	1855
139	Ziyali Sok	Ziyali Sok	Ziyali Sok	1855
140	Zürafa Sok	Zürafa Sok	Zürafa Sok	1855

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	162/2	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Bankalar Cad.	Voyvoda Cad	Hezaren Cad	Hezaren Cad	Hezaren Cad	
	street #		1	22	22		
area use	*total area (m2)*	10.04	9.26		7.37		
	built-up area (%)	91.43	92.66		89.9		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*					SE; NW	SE (14th C); SW (15th C)
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	8					
	construction system	reinforced concrete					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		not known				
	building height		3		4		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use		commercial		commercial		
	other aspects		Keąecizade				

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	162/3	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		57-59		39		
area use	*total area(m2)*	14.07	14.78		10.03		
	built-up area (%)	100	94.92		103		
	# of buildings	1	2		3		
boundaries	*chronology*					SE;NE;NW	SE (14th C); SW (15th C)
important historical features		ancient city wall as the southeast border of the lot					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	9					
	construction system	reinforced concrete					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2-3	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		1				
	construction system		mixed				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				4		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				comm.&dome s.		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/4	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		55		37		
area use	*total area (m2)*	27.49	27.74		31.13		
	built-up area (%)	73.62	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		2		
boundaries						NE;NW;SW	SE(14th C)
important historical features		ancient city wall as the southeast border of the lot (14th C)					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	5					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		20th C				
	building height		1-2				
	construction system		mixed				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 3	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				5		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects			Manoukian Apt.	Manoukian Apt.		
building # 4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				2		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				commercial		
	other aspects				Souma prints		
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/5	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		53				
area use	*total area(m2)*	10.18	10.84		7.34		
	built-up area (%)	105	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE;NE	SW;NW	
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	4					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		not known				
	building height		5		5		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects				Kamadjian Apt.		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/6	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		51		33		
area use	*total area(m2)*	23.68	25.41		25.75		
	built-up area (%)	26.35	20		20.97		
	# of buildings	2	3		3		
boundaries	*chronology*				NE; NW	SW	SE (14th C)
important historical features		ancient city wall as the southeast boundary of the lot (14th C)					
building # 1-2	*date of construction*	20th C					
	building height	1					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 3-4-5	*date of construction*		not known		not known		
	building height		1-2-2		2-1-1		
	construction system		mixed		mixed		
	type of use						
	other aspects						
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/7	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		39	39	31		
area use	*total area (m2)*	19.03	18.86		13.02		
	built-up area (%)	88	100		73.50		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW; NE	NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	3		2		
	construction system	masonry	mixed		masonry		
	type of use	commercial	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects		Şeref Apt				
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/8	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		35				
area use	*total area(m2)*	4.11	3.91		5.83		
	built-up area (%)	100	100		vacant		
	# of buildings	1	1		0		
boundaries	*chronology*		SE		SW	NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	7					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		20th C				
	building height		1				
	construction system		mixed				
	type of use						
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/9	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	7.05	7.67		8.00		
	built-up area (%)	100	vacant		vacant		
	# of buildings	1	0		0		
boundaries	*chronology*		SE			SW; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	6					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/12	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #				21		
area use	*total area(m2)*	32.42	33.52		36.17		
	built-up area (%)	47	39.67		29.36		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		NE; NW; SE; SW			NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	2-1	1		1		
	construction system	masonry	mixed		masonry		
	type of use	religious	religious		religious		
	other aspects	sinagogue	italian jewish sinagogue		italian sinagogue	Italian sinagogue	

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/13	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa Cad	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		19-23				
area use	*total area(m2)*	12.77	12.44		15.62		
	built-up area (%)	83	100		27.78		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries			SE; SW		NE	NW	
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	20th C					
	building height	3	2				
	construction system	masonry	mixed				
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects	adjacent to Laleli Cesme					
building # 2	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				1		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				commercial		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/14	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	
	street #						
area use	*total area*	0.41	1.05		1.09		
	built-up area percentage	vacant	100		197		
	# of buildings	0	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW	NE; NW	
important historical features		Laleli Çeşme (Arch. Raimondo d'Aronco)					
building # 1	*date of construction*	end of 19th C					
	building height	1	1		1		
	construction system	stone masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	fountain	fountain		fountain		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/16	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #		1-4				
area use	*total area*	2.81	2.71		4.23		
	built-up area percentage	157	100		82		
	# of buildings	1	2		1		
boundaries		NE			SE; SW	NW	
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	20th C					
	building height	5					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2-3	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		1-2				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				2		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/17	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #		12		8		
area use	*total area(m2)*	6.10	5.58		7.73		
	built-up area (%)	80	95.34		79.68		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW; NE; NW		
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C					
	building height	5	5				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				3-4		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/18	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #		14		10		
area use	*total area(m2)*	6.52	6.21		6.97		
	built-up area (%)	vacant	83.41		85.07		
	# of buildings	0	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW; NE; NW		
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	recent					
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		not known		not known		
	building height		2		2-3		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use						
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/19					
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #		16				
area use	*total area (m2)*	10.46	10.11		13.07		
	built-up area (%)	102	100		22.34		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		SE; SW		NW	NE	
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	7					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		5				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use		domestic				
	other aspects		For apt.				
building # 3-4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				1-1		
	construction system				timber struc.		
	type of use						
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/20	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	23.10	22.72		11.88		
	built-up area (%)	68	71.78		44.19		
	# of buildings	3	2		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW; NE; NW				SE (14th C)
important historical features		14th C city wall as the southeast boundary of the lot					
building # 1-2-3	*date of construction*	2nd half of 2th C					
	building height	4-5-3					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	storage					
	other aspects	bad quality buildings					
building # 4-5	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		2-2				
	construction system		mixed-masonry				
	type of use						
	other aspects		with garden				
building # 6	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				1-2-3		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use			domestic	domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/21	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	7.52	8.66		6.39		
	built-up area (%)	44	41.57		vacant		
	# of buildings	1	1		0		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW; NE; NW				SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	20th C					
	building height	3	2				
	construction system	masonry	mixed				
	type of use	commercial		domestic			
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/22	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #				18		
area use	*total area(m2)*	5.73	4.78		6.41		
	built-up area (%)	114	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW; NE	NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	20th C					
	building height	6	5				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				3-4		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/23	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #				20		
area use	*total area(m2)*	27.18	25.89		20.66		
	built-up area (%)	95	97.48		49.51		
	# of buildings	1	1		2		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW		SW; NE	NW	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	recent					
	building height	3-4					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	storage					
	other aspects	low quality					
building # 2	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		1				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use		storage				
	other aspects		Burla Apt depot				
building # 3-4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				1-2		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/24	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme	Laleli Çeşme Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	13.24	10.75		12.50		
	built-up area (%)	100	vacant		73.36		
	# of buildings	1	0		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW		SE	NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	3					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				3		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/25	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şimşir Sok	Şimşir Sok	Şimşir Sok	Şimşir Sok	Şimşir Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	2.85	3.64		2.87		
	built-up area (%)	81.40	vacant		100		
	# of buildings	1	0		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW; NW	NE	
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	4					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				2		
	construction system				timber struc.		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/26	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Kule Çıkmazı	Kule Çıkmazı				
	street #		7-9				
area use	*total area (m2)*	32.96	32.94		27.34		
	built-up area (%)	vacant	100		31.05		
	# of buildings	none	2		2		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW			NE; NW	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		2				
	construction system						
	type of use		car-parking				
	other aspects		icad garajı				
building # 2-3-4	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				3-1		
	construction system				mason.-timber		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/27-28-29	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Kule Çıkmazı	Kule Çıkmazı				
	street #		1-3-5				
area use	*total area(m2)*	13.25	12.67		9.44		
	built-up area (%)	92	64.32		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW	NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4-4-5	2-2-2	3/4-3/4-3/4			
	construction system	masonry	mixed	masonry			
	type of use	commercial		domestic			
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/30	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek Cad	
	street #		5-7		4		
area use	*total area(m2)*	20.56	18.89		13.15		
	built-up area (%)	98	105.87		100		
	# of buildings	1	1(same with 31-32)		1(same with 31-32)		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE	SW; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	8	6		7-6		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic-commercial	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects	Sadi Paşa Apt	Sadi Paşa Apt	part of Sadi Paşa Apt	part of Sadi Paşa Apt		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/31	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek	Büyük Hendek Cad	
	street #		6-8		2		
area use	*total area(m2)*	12	10.71		8.65		
	built-up area (%)	82	93		100		
	# of buildings	1	1(same with 30-32)		1(same with 30-32)		
boundaries	*chronology*		SW		NW	NE	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	2	5		5		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic-commercial	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects	partially demolished		part ofSadi Paşa Apt	part of Sadi Paşa Apt		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/32	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		10	10			
area use	*total area(m2)*	11.94	11.02		7.78		
	built-up area (%)	83.75	83.21		89.58		
	# of buildings	1	1(same with 30-31)		1(same with 30-31)		
boundaries	*chronology*		NE		NW	SW	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	6	5		5		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic-commercial	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects			part of Sadi Paşa Apt	part of Sadi Paşa apt		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/33	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		12	12	4		
area use	*total area(m2)*	7.9	8.27		9.35		
	built-up area (%)	71	76.78		85.34		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				NW	SW; NE	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	2	4		4-3		
	construction system	masonry	mixed		masonry		
	type of use	domestic			domestic		
	other aspects				Kelsen Apt.s		
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height		4		4-3		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects				Kelsen Apt.s		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/38	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	5.24	4.57		3.83		
	built-up area (%)	100	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				NE; NW		SE; SW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	5	4		5-4-3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic-commercial	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects		property of church of San Pietro		Halil Paşa Apt.s		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/39	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #			20			
area use	*total area(m2)*	24.98	23.34		32.12		
	built-up area (%)	103	92.11		3.67		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		NE		SW	NW	SE (14th C)
important historical features		14th Century city wall as the southeast border of the lot					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	storage					
	other aspects	bad quality buildings					
building # 2	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height						
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use		production				
	other aspects		factory of metal objects	atelier de forge			
building # 3	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				3		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/44	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	75.59	67.62		62.70		
	built-up area (%)	77.7	37.13		51.14		
	# of buildings	4	2		4		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE		SE; NW (14h C)
important historical features		Ancient wall as the northwest border of the lot					
		School of San Pietro					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	3					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	production-commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	4	2		3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	production-commercial			education		
	other aspects			Brothers' College	Brother's College of San Pietro	School of San Pietro	
building # 3	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	3					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	production-commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 4	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	5					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	production-commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 5	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				4		
	construction system				timber struc.		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects				property of college		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/46	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		32				
area use	*total area(m2)*	344.99	327		350.72		
	built-up area (%)	77	6.83		66.76		
	# of buildings	6	6		5		
boundaries	*chronology*				NE	SW	SE; NW (14 th C)
important historical features		Church of San Pietro (14th C)- San Pietro Han (19th C)-					
		ancient city wall as the northwest boundary of the lot					
		several sepulcre stones and inscription panels from 13th-14th C					
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	7	4		3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic	domestic		domestic		
	other aspects		Apt. of San Pietro				
building # 2	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C	same				
	building height	4					
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use		domestic				
	other aspects		San Pietro sörler yurdu				
building # 3	*date of construction*	14th C	same		same		
	building height	3-4			3-4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	religious	religious		religious		
	other aspects	Church of San Pietro	Church of San Pietro	Church of San Pietro	Church of San Pietro	Church of San Pietro	
building # 4	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	2			2		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	domestic	education		education		
	other aspects	property of church	school of San Pietro		part of monastery		
building # 5	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	4			3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use		education		religious		
	other aspects		school of San Pietro		monastery		
building # 6	*date of construction*	19th C	same		same		
	building height	5			3-4		
	construction system		masonry		masonry		
	type of use		commercial		commercial		
	other aspects	San Pietro Han	San Pietro Han	San Pietro Han	San Pietro Han	San Pietro Han	

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/47	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		1-3-5-7-9-11		6		
area use	*total area(m2)*	19.61	19.09		20.56		
	built-up area (%)	82.76	85.76		88.76		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE; NW	SE	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	3					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	domestic					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*		not known		not known		
	building height				2		
	construction system		masonry		masonry		
	type of use		education		commercial		
	other aspects		part of school of San Pietro		part of San Pietro han		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/50	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	24.96	32.09		34.50		
	built-up area (%)	92.94	23.74		33.71		
	# of buildings	2	2		1		
boundaries	*chronology*		NE		SW		SE; NW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*	13th C	same		same		
	building height	5	3		3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		timber structure		
	type of use	storage					
	other aspects	tower of Genoese fortifications	same		same		
building # 3	*date of construction*		1st half of 19th C				
	building height		1				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use		not known				
	other aspects		may be a fountain				

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/51-52	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Galata Kulesi	Galata Kulesi	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		14	20	18-20-24		
area use	*total area(m2)*	65.37	62.18		64.74		
	built-up area (%)	54	39.88		16.77		
	# of buildings	2	2		2		
boundaries	*chronology*	division	NE		SW		SE; NW (14th C)
important historical features		14th city wall as the northwest boundary of the lot					
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C	same				
	building height	2	1				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use	vacant	production				
	other aspects		Askeri postal imalathanesi				
building # 3	*date of construction*		1st half of 20th C				
	building height		2				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 4-5	*date of construction*						
	building height				2-2		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				commercial		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	162/55	1314-1315	597	597		
	street name	Şair Ziya Paşa	Şair Ziya Paşa	Sahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	Şahsuvar Cad	
	street #		31-33		25		
area use	*total area(m2)*	122.18	117.40		109.83		
	built-up area (%)	12.70	59.89		47.82		
	# of buildings	3	4		5		
boundaries	*chronology*		NE		SW	SW; NW	SE (14th C)
important historical features		ancient city wall as the southeast boundary of the lot (14th C)					
		ancient tower (14th C)					
building # 1	*date of construction*	14th C	same	same	same		
	building height	4	4		4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	storage					
	other aspects	ancient tower	same	same	same		
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height	3	2				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use	commercial					
	other aspects						
building # 3	*date of construction*						
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 4	*date of construction*		C				
	building height		3				
	construction system		masonry				
	type of use		production				
	other aspects		bakır tel imalathanesi				
building # 5-10	*date of construction*				not known		
	building height				1-1-1-1-1		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				baraques		
	other aspects				baraques		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	151/1					
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok.	Galata Kulesi Sok.	Kuledibi Sok.	Kuledibi Sok.	Kuledibi Sok.	
	street #						
area use	*total area (m2)*	24.77	23.14		26.55		
	built-up area (%)	100	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*						S,N,E,W (14th C)
important historical features		Galata Tower as part of the 14th C Genose city walls					
building # 1	*date of construction*	14th C					
	building height	60 m			60 m		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	cultural-commercial			main pomp-cafe		
	other aspects				timber addition		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	163/1	1317	119/596	596		
	street name	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	
	street #		80	4	2-8		
area use	*total area (m2)*	19.00	17.95		19.26		
	built-up area (%)	108	100		145.32		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*			SW	NW	NE	SE (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C					
	building height	6	4	4			
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry			
	type of use	commercial	commercial	commercial			
	other aspects		Adalet Han	Adalet Han			
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height				3-2		
	construction system				masonry		
	type of use				prod.-com.		
	other aspects				piano fact.		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	163/2	1317	119/596	596		
	street name	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	
	street #		84-92	10	10-14		
area use	*total area (m2)*	12.55	12.40		12.82		
	built-up area (%)	105	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; NW	NE	SW (15th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*						
	building height	7	4		5		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	comm.	commercial		public	comm.	
	other aspects		Hezaren Han		Society des fondaks	Hezaren Han	

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	163/3	1317	119/596	596		
	street name	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Eski Banka Sok	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	Banka Sok-Hezaren cad	
	street #			16	16-20		
area use	*total area(m2)*	15.16	14.56		14.06		
	built-up area (%)	108	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE	NE; NW	SW (15th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	5		4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use		comm.	comm.	comm.	comm.	
	other aspects		Nazlı Han	Nazlı Han	Ottoman Society of Insurance	Nazlı Han	

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	164/1	1325	127/602	602		
	street name	Bankalar Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	
	street #		1	47	1		
area use	*total area (m2)*	14.31	12.98		12.23		
	built-up area (%)	100	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1				
boundaries	*chronology*				SW	NE; NW	SE (15th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	3		5-3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use		commercial	foreign represent.			
	other aspects		Çınar Han	English Consulate	English Consulate		
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	164/2	1325	127/602	602		
	street name	Bankalar Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	
	street #			49	3		
area use	*total area (m2)*	21.06	18.82		18.55		
	built-up area (%)	109	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1				
boundaries	*chronology*				SW	SE; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*						
	building height	5	2		4-2		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use			commercial	commercial	commercial	
	other aspects			Tahta Bourounian Han	Tahta Bourounian Han	Narlı Han	
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	164/3	1325	127/602	602		
	street name	Bankalar Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	
	street #		3-5		5		
area use	*total area(m2)*	18.11	17.32		17.51		
	built-up area (%)	105	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1				
boundaries	*chronology*				SW	SE; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*						
	building height	8	4		3-2		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use			public	public	public	
	other aspects			National	society of	tramways	

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	164/4	1325	127/602	602		
	street name	Bankalar Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	
	street #		7		7-9		
area use	*total area (m2)*	19.45	20.19		20.16		
	built-up area (%)	97.42	118		100		
	# of buildings	1	1	2	2		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW	SE; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C					
	building height	7	4				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use						
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height				5-3		
	construction system			masonry	masonry		
	type of use			commercial	commercial		
	other aspects			İnayet Han	İnayet Han		
building # 3	*date of construction*						
	building height				5-4		
	construction system			masonry	masonry		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	164/5	1325	127/602	602		
	street name	Bankalar Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Kart Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	Voyvoda Cad-Çınar Sok	
	street #				19		
area use	*total area(m2)*	20.46			21.48		
	built-up area (%)	91.83			96.27		
	# of buildings	2					
boundaries	*chronology*				SW	SE	NE, NW (15th C)
important historical features		Palazzo di Podesta (14th C)					
building # 1	*date of construction*	14th C					
	building height	5			5-3		
	construction system	masonry		masonry	masonry	masonry	
	type of use	storage		commercial	commercial	commercial	Palace of Podesta (14th C)
	other aspects	largely renewed		Bereket Han	Bereket Han	Bereket Han	
		Bankalar Caddesi faąade is cut for the enlargement of the street (c.a. 1904)					

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	165/1	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Kart Çınar Sok-Medrese Sok	Kart Çınar Sok-Medrese Sok	Çınar Sok-Medrese Sok	Çınar Sok-Medrese Sok	Çınar Sok-Medrese Sok	
	street #		2				
area use	*total area (m2)*	102.01	88.77		83.05		
	built-up area (%)	52.95	43.91		60.79		
	# of buildings	2	2		2		
boundaries	*chronology*				NE	SW; NE; NW	SE (15th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	5	4		4-3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	education			education	education	
	other aspects	Austrian College of Commerce		Austrian Boys' School of Saint George	Austrian Boys' School of Saint George	School of Saint George	
building # 2	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	5	2		3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		timber structure		
	type of use	education	service		service		
	other aspects	Austrian High School of Commerce	part of school		part of school		
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	165/2	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Kart Çınar Sok	Kart Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	
	street #		4-6		6		
area use	*total area (m2)*	30.78	39.21		35.69		
	built-up area (%)	80.24	95.71		87.50		
	# of buildings	2	2	2	2	2	
boundaries	*chronology*					SE; SW; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	4		4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education		religious	education		
	other aspects	part of St George High School	Austrian Girls's Elemantary School	Chapel of St George	part of Austrian School ofSt George	part of School of St George	
building # 2	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	6					
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education			education		
	other aspects	part of St George High School	part of school	part of school	part of Austrian School ofSt George	part of School of St George	

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	165/3	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Kart Çınar Sok	Kart Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	Çınar Sok	
	street #						
area use	*total area(m2)*	44.18	39.49		41.36		
	built-up area (%)	91	67.73		82.2		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*					SE; SW; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	4		4-5-3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		timber-masonry		
	type of use	education	education		education	religious	
	other aspects	part of School of St George	Austrian Elementary School for girls	part of school of St George	part of Austrian School ofSt George	Church of St George	

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/4	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Kart Çınar Sok-Galata Kulesi Sok	Kart Çınar Sok-Galata Kulesi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		8-10		8		
area use	*total area (m2)*	123.91	114.82		118.54		
	built-up area (%)	63.67	79.41		60.28		
	# of buildings	4	4		4		
boundaries	*chronology*				NW	SE; SW	SW (15th C); NW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4	5		2		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education	education	education	education		
	other aspects	Beyoglu Primary School of Okçu Musa	Modern primary school	Primary School	Primary School	Primary School	
building # 2	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4	3		3-4		
	construction system	masonry		masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education	education	education	education		
	other aspects	part of school	part of school	part of school	part of school	part of school	
building # 3	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4	3		3-4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education	education	education	education		
	other aspects	part of school	part of school	part of school	part of school	part of school	
building # 4	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4	3		3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	education	education	education	education		
	other aspects	part of school	part of school	part of school	part of school	part pf school	

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/5-6	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Kart Çınar Sok-Galata Kulesi Sok	Kart Çınar Sok-Galata Kulesi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	Çınar Sok-Kuledibi Sok	
	street #				11		
area use	*total area(m2)*	20.37	14.88		19.88		
	built-up area (%)	100	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*						NW (14th C); SE, SW, NE (15th C)
important historical features		court of Galata (15th C)- one of two survived buildings from Genoese per.					
building # 1	*date of construction*	15th C					15th C
	building height	3			2		
	construction system	masonry			masonry		
	type of use	social			commercial		Court of Galata
	other aspects	Society of Galata			Koromilas (matbaası)		

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/7	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		63				
area use	*total area(m2)*	48.98	50.13		56.64		
	built-up area (%)	21.20	41.77		43.71		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE	SE	NW (14 th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	8-9	5		5-6		
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	commercial-domestic		School of St George	monastery		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/8	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		61				
area use	*total area (m2)*	8.31	7.39		7.05		
	built-up area (%)	63.29	100		64.60		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE	SE	NW (14 th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	3	2		2		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	commercial-domestic			prison	prison	
	other aspects	roof flat addition		part of school of St George	English prison		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/10-12-13	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok-Bereketzade Cami Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok-Bereketzade Cami Sok	Kuledibi Sok-Hacı Ali Sok	Kuledibi Sok-Bereketzde Cami Sok	Kuledibi Sok-	
	street #		47-55		29-35		
area use	*total area(m2)*	43.78	33.30		40.10		
	built-up area (%)	136	137.41		105		
	# of buildings	1	4	3	3		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW		NW (14 th C); NE (15 th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	4					
	construction system	reinforced concrete					
	type of use	health					
	other aspects	Beyoğlu Hastanesi					
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height		3		3		
	construction system		timber structure		masonry		
	type of use				commercial-domestic		
	other aspects						
building # 3	*date of construction*						
	building height		2		3		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use				commercial-domestic		
	other aspects						
building # 4	*date of construction*						
	building height				3-4		
	construction system		masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use		health	health	health		
	other aspects		Inst. of public health(hıfzısıhha)	Women's Hospital	Francis Memorial		
building # 5	*date of construction*						
	building height		1		2		
	construction system		mixed		masonry		
	type of use		service		domestic		
	other aspects		part of hospital				

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/14	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok-Medrese Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok-Medrese Sok	Kuledibi Sok-Medrese Sok	Kuledibi Sok-Medrese Sok	Kuledibi Sok-Medrese Sok	
	street #		57-59; 2-4	2	29-53		
area use	*total area(m2)*	162.75	157.82		160		
	built-up area (%)	53	54.23		65.35		
	# of buildings	1	1		1	3	
boundaries	*chronology*				NE; SW	SW	NW(14th C); SE, NE (15th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	end of 19th C					
	building height	5-6	5		4		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	health	health		health		
	other aspects	part of Beyoglu Hospital	Beyoglu Hospital	English Hospital	English Hospital		
						all three ruined	

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	165/15	1319	128/603	603		
	street name	Medrese Sok	Medrese Sok	Medrese Sok	Medrese Sok	Medrese Sok	
	street #		6				
area use	*total area(m2)*	38.14	36.78		42.01		
	built-up area (%)	78.86	81.34		70.60		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*					SE; SW; NE; NW	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	4	2		2-3		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	health	public-administ.		domestic		
	other aspects	part of Beyoglu Hospital	financial dep. of Munic. of Beyoglu		with garden		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	166/non-numbered	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Bereketzade Cami-Camekan Sok	Bereketzade Cami-Camekan Sok	Hacı Ali Sok-Cami Sok	Bereketzade Cami- Cami Sok		
	street #			10			
area use	*total area (m2)*	19.39	17.76		22.93		
	built-up area (%)	vacant	vacant		48.53		
	# of buildings	none	none	2	2		
boundaries	*chronology*		NW		NE	SE	SW (15th C)
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*						
	building height				1		
	construction system			masonry	masonry		
	type of use			religious	religious		
	other aspects			mosque	Bereketzade Cami	mosque	
building # 2	*date of construction*						
	building height				1		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				mosque		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	166/2	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Bereketzade Cami	Bereketzade Cami	Hacı Ali Sok	Bereketzade Cami		
	street #						
area use	*total area (m2)*	13.21	13.21		15.99		
	built-up area (%)	vacant	vacant		48.65		
	# of buildings	none	none	1	1		
boundaries	*chronology*		NW; SE		NE		SW (15th C)
important historical features		none					
building # 1	*date of construction*						
	building height				2-3		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use				domestic		
	other aspects						

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block /lot #*	166/3	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Bereketzade Cami- Galata Kulesi Sok	Bereketzade Cami- Galata Kulesi Sok	Hacı Ali- Kuledibi Sok	Bereketzade Cami- Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		29-31				
area use	*total area(m2)*	42.04	38.81		39.94		
	built-up area (%)	89	38.70	vacant	25.36		
	# of buildings	3	1	none	1		
boundaries	*chronology*		SE		SE; SW	SE; SW; NE	SW (15th C); NW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	1st half of 20th C	same				
	building height	7-8	5				
	construction system	masonry	masonry				
	type of use	com.-dom.					
	other aspects						
building # 2	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	2					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	storage	garden				
	other aspects	bad quality const.					
building # 3-4	*date of construction*	2nd half of 20th C					
	building height	1-1					
	construction system	masonry					
	type of use	commer.- storage	garden				
	other aspects	bad quality const.					
building # 5	*date of construction*						
	building height				1		
	construction system				timber structure		
	type of use						
	other aspects				same area with bldg #2		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/4-5-11	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Bereketzade Cami- Galata Kulesi Sok	Bereketzade Cami- Galata Kulesi Sok	Hacı Ali Sok- Kuledibi Sok	Bereketzade Cami- Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		1-5; 39-45		15-21		
area use	*total area (m2)*	14.31	14.57		13.71		
	built-up area (%)	98	100		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; NE	NE	SW (15th C); NW(14th C)
important historical features		eclectic style apartment building from the last quarter of 19th C					
building # 1	*date of construction*	1873 (with inscription)					
	building height	6	4				
	construction system	masonry	mixed-3 parts	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	commerc.- domestic	commerc.- domestic		commerc.- domestic		
	other aspects	Arch. Salvatore Fleri					
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/7	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		35-37		13		
area use	*total area(m2)*	8.00	7.66		9.33		
	built-up area (%)	85	100		94.5		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SE; SW	NE; SW	NW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	6			5		
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	commerc.- domestic			commerc.- domestic		
	other aspects						
		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/9	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Camekan Sok	Camekan Sok	Cami Sok	Cami Sok		
	street #		26-28	4	4		
area use	*total area(m2)*	9.38	9.62		6.84		
	built-up area (%)	89	89.50		99		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE; NW	SE	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7	4				
	construction system	masonry	masonry	masonry	masonry		
	type of use	commerc.- domestic			domestic		
	other aspects				Apart.s Sinatgr		

Table A.2 Historic data sheets on the buildings in the study area (Cont.)

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/10	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Camekan Sok	Camekan Sok	Cami Sok	Cami Sok		
	street #		30-32		2		
area use	*total area (m2)*	5.81	4.89		3.71		
	built-up area (%)	100	109		100		
	# of buildings	1	1		1		
boundaries	*chronology*				SW; NE; NW	SE	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	6	4		4		
	construction system	masonry	mixed		masonry		
	type of use	commerc.-domestic			commerc.-domestic		
	other aspects						

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/12	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Galata Kulesi Sok	Galata Kulesi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	Kuledibi Sok	
	street #		15-27		1-11		
area use	*total area(m2)*	26.27	23.95		26.18		
	built-up area (%)	92	109		100		
	# of buildings	1	1 (with 166/13)	0 (with 166/13)	1 (with 166/13)		
boundaries	*chronology*	SE				NE; SW	NW (14th C)
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	7-8	5				
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	comm.			comm.	comm.	
	other aspects			Petraki Apt.s	Petraki Han	Petraki Han	

		present	1949	1912	1905	1887	before 19th C
location	*block/lot #*	166/13	1318	129/604	604		
	street name	Camekan Sok	Camekan Sok	Cami Sok	Cami Sok		
	street #		2-22				
area use	*total area(m2)*	21.36	18.43		25.70		
	built-up area (%)	100	107		100		
	# of buildings	1	1(same with 166/12)	1(same with 166/12)	1(same with 166/12)	1(same with 166/12)	
boundaries	*chronology*	NW				SE; SW; NE	
important historical features							
building # 1	*date of construction*	19th C					
	building height	8	5				
	construction system	masonry	masonry		masonry		
	type of use	comm.			comm.	comm.	
	other aspects			Petraki Apt.s	Petraki Han	Petraki Han	

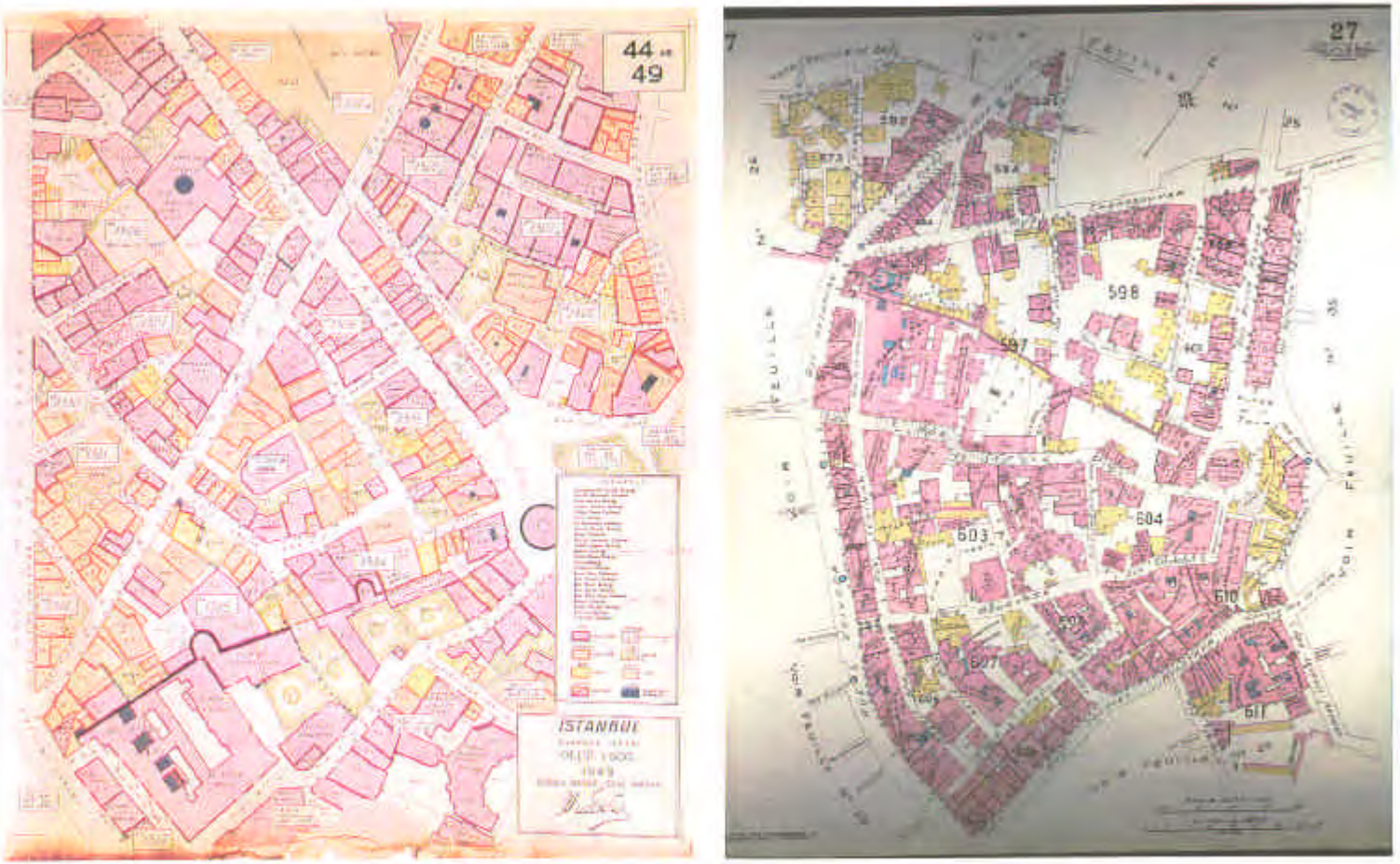

Figure A.1. Historic cartographic sources used in the preparation of historic data sheets; on left: map of S. Nirven (1949); on right: map of C. Goad (1905)

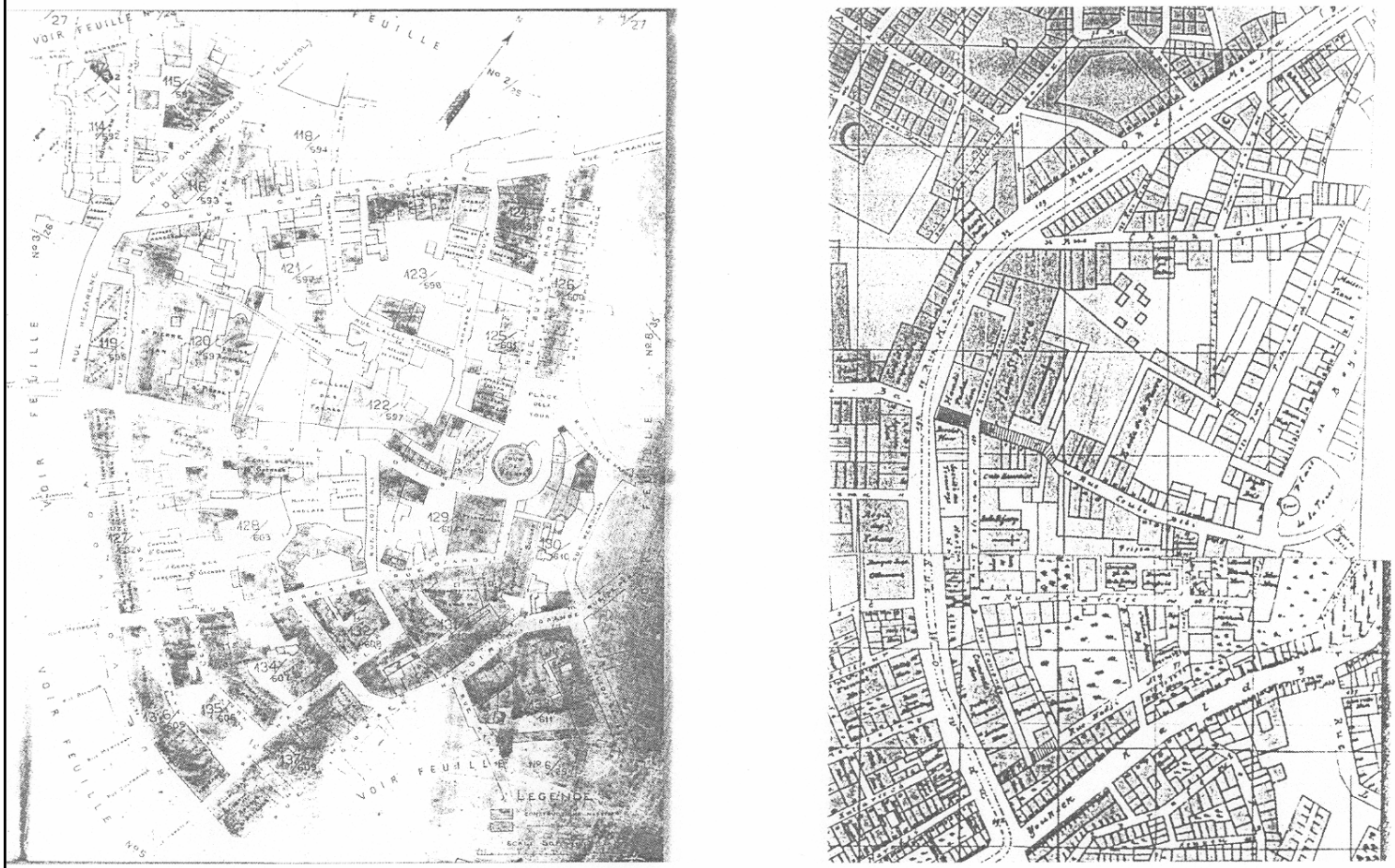

Figure A.2. Historic cartographic sources used in the preparation of historic data sheets; on left: insurance map from 1912-13; on right: map of R. Huber (1887-91)

Views from Galata Tower towards Golden Horn; on left; British Hospital; on right:Galata Kulesi Sokak, one of the first principal axes of Galata

Remnants of the Genoese fortifications; on left: remains of the walls added by 1349; on right: closed view of one of the towers

Remnants from the seafront part of the Genoese walls

Figure A.3 Current state of Galata (photographs taken by Hicran Topçu in 2002-2003)

Galata Tower, the most important landmark of the area; on left: view from Camekan Sokak; on right: view from Büyük Hendek Caddesi

Monuments from Galata; above on left: Podesta Palace; above on right: Court of Galata; below on left: San Pietro Han; below on right: Bereketzade Fountain moved from its original location

Figure A.4 Current state of Galata (photographs taken by Hicran Topçu in 2002-2003)

On left: Church of San Pietro, one of the earliest religious buildings of Galata; on right: Galata Bedesteni constructed by Sinan

Above: Arap Cami, ex Church of San Paulo and San Domenico which was converted to a mosque in the 15th Century; below: Laleli Çesme and Kamondo stairs representing the architectural styles of the 19th Century

Figure A.5 Current state of Galata (photographs taken by Hicran Topçu in 2002-2003)

VITA

Hicran Topçu was born in Erzurum in 1970. She received her B.Arch degree in 1992, and M.Arch degree in 1996 from the Department of Architecture in the Middle East Technical University. She has worked for 6 years as a research assistant in the same department, and participated in several academic and professional activities in the field of restoration and conservation of historic monuments and sites. She obtained twice the research grant of the Italian Government and carried out a part of her research activities in Italy, in 1998-1999 in the University of Genoa, and in 2002-2003 in the University of Rome II Tor Vergata, while she also participated in ITUC03, the International Course on the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation of ICCROM.

Her main areas of interest are the conservation and management of historic urban areas, architectural restoration, inventory and documentation of the built heritage.