Interreg - IPA CBC Bulgaria - Turkey



PARTN RSHIP

Promotion of the Historic, Cultural and Touristic Treasures of Edirne and Nessebar

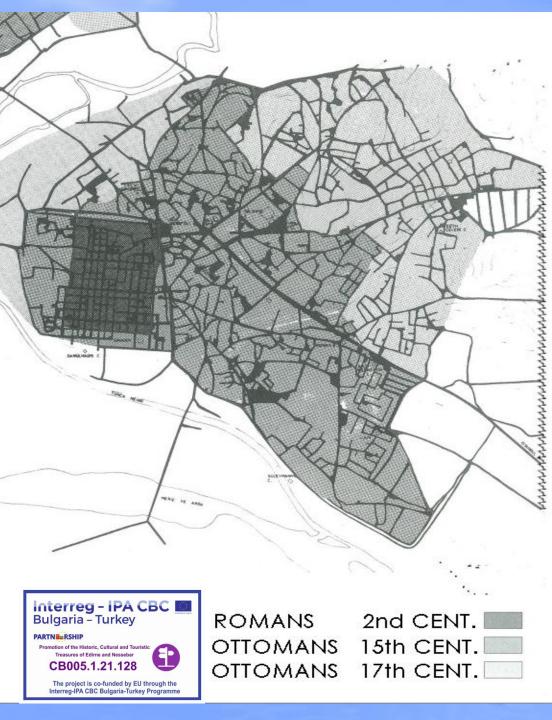
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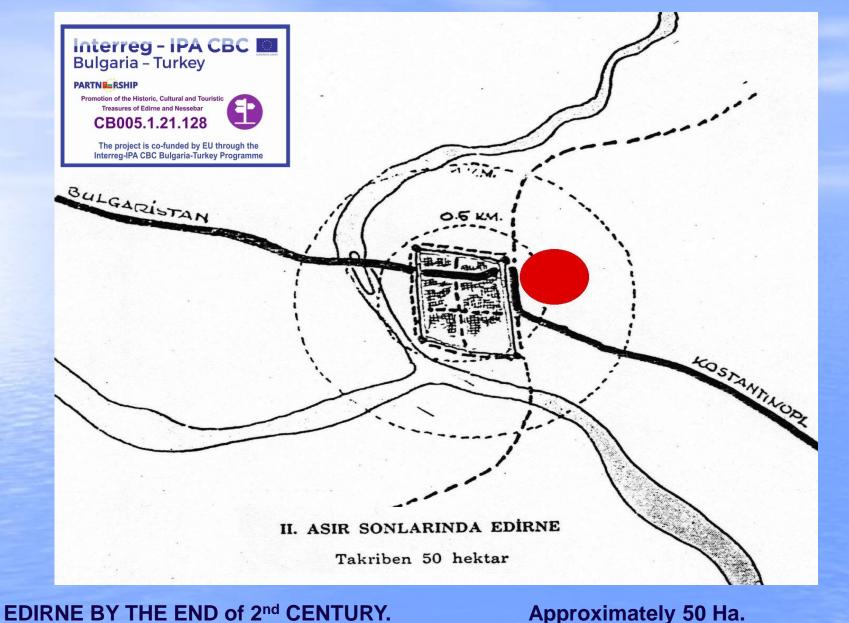


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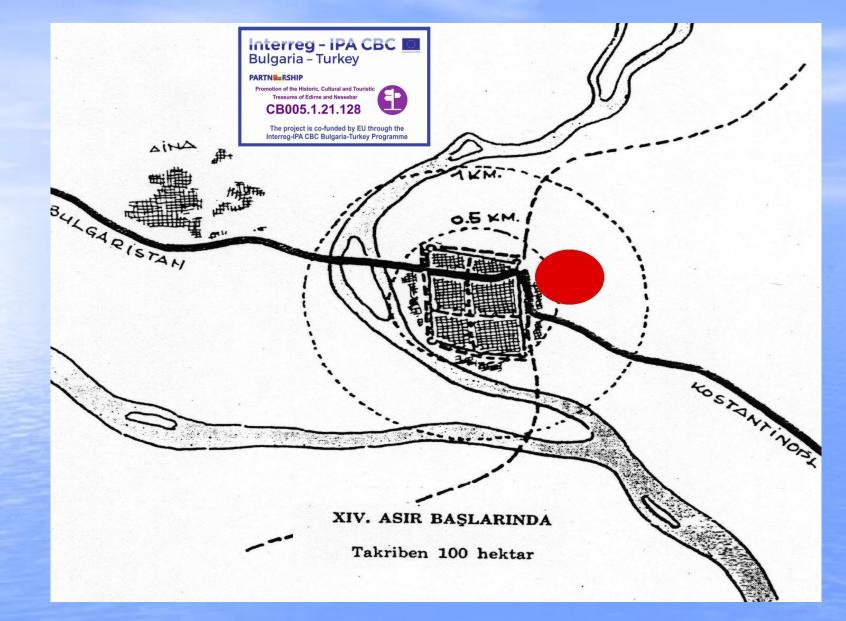
EDİRNE

-The settlement is bounded by the river Tunca from the north, south and the west side and is expanded on the hills rising from west to east. -Upsides of the city is covered with clay, sandy soil which is from the 3rd time. -In the middle town there are adhering and scattered sheets. Downtown is covered with young river sedimentaries -The elevation of the city is 47 meters up the sea level and 75 meters nearby the Selimiye Mosque.



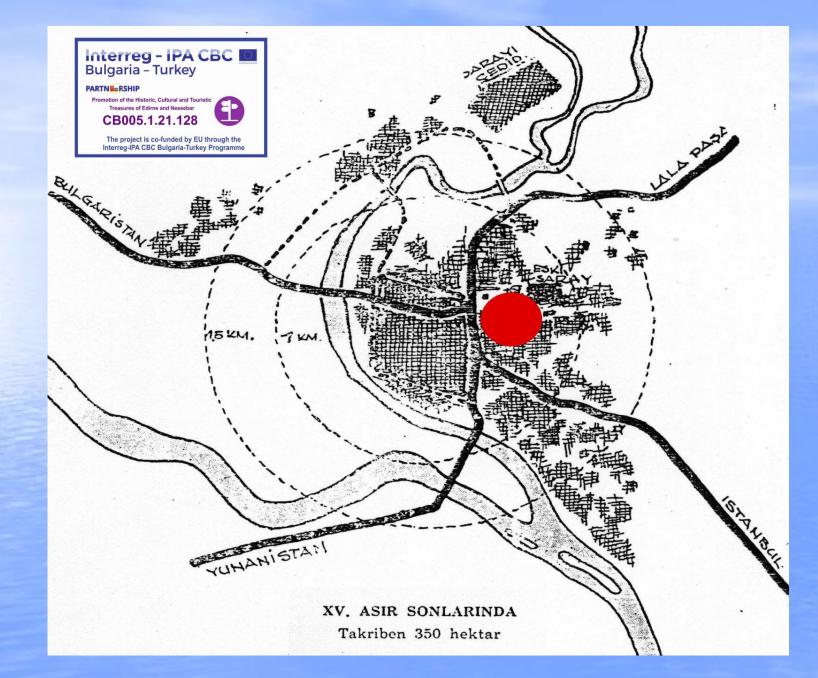


The city is renamed as 'Hadrianapolis' on the honor of Hadrianus; the great emperor who re-founded the old Trace settlement.



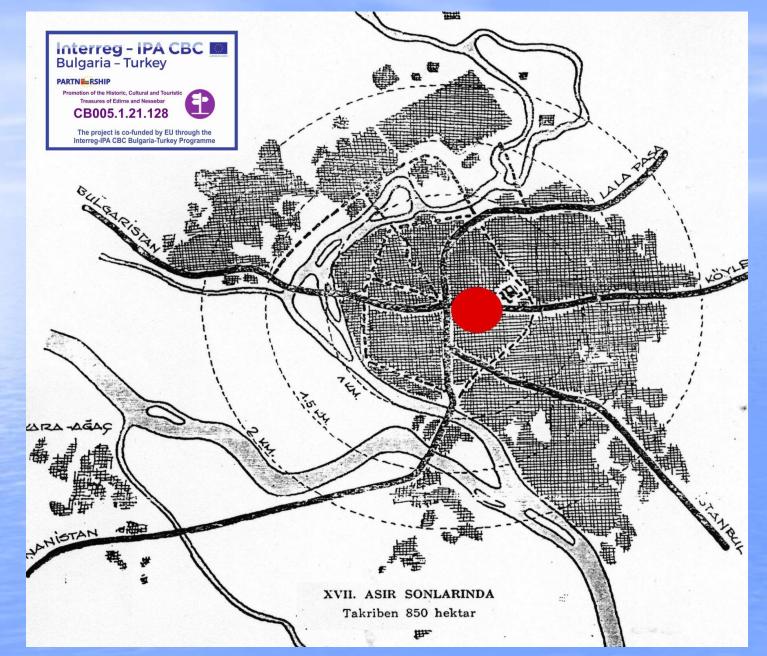
EDIRNE BY THE BEGINNING of 14th CENTURY.

Approximately 100 Ha.



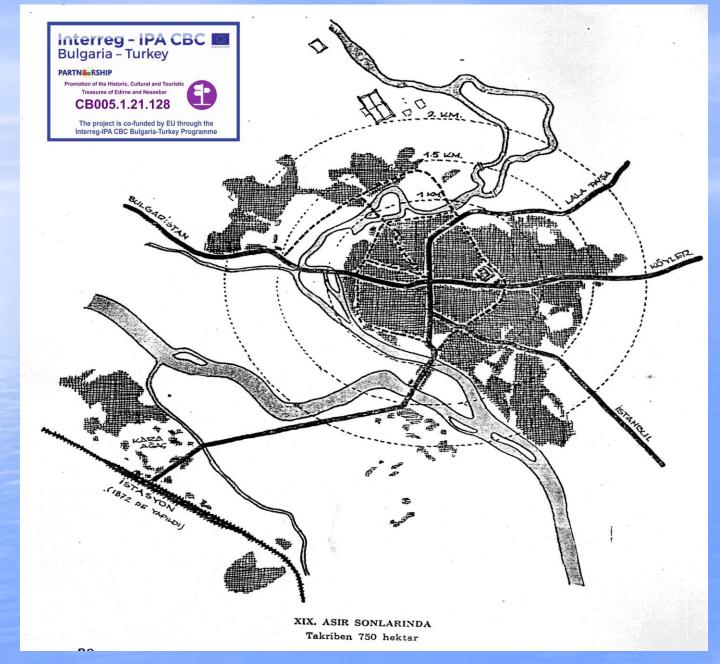
EDIRNE BY THE END of 15th CENTURY,

Approximately 350 Ha.



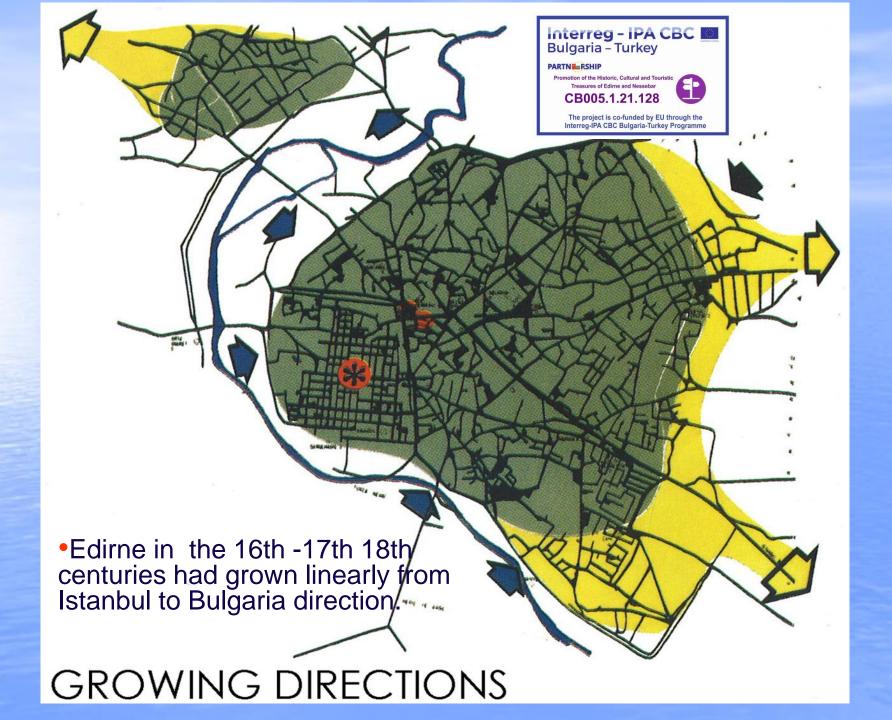
EDIRNE BY THE END of 17th CENTURY

Approximately 850 Ha.



EDIRNE BY THE END of 19th CENTURY

Approximately 750 Ha.

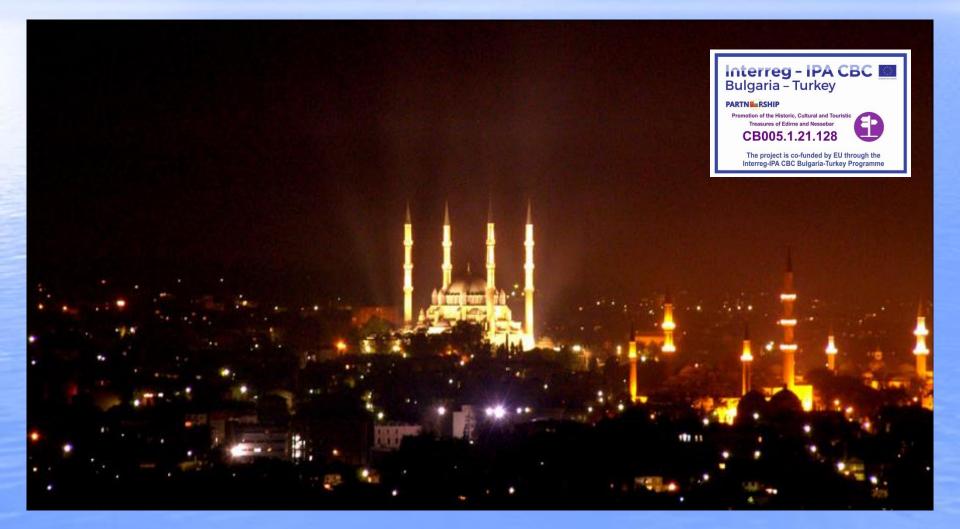


Unfortunately the old city texture doesn't exist today except some of the remaining parts of the city walls and Ottoman city texture belong to the 15th-16th Centuries;

A mahalle is an organic, natural texture which was formed spontaneously. Respecting the rules of neighborhood and outputs of the urban topography. A mahalle is characterize by its religious, social and local economical infrastructure



SULTAN OF THE CITIES, CITY OF THE SULTANS



EDIRNE IN ANCIENT AGES

•Edirne is well known in prehistoric period by its megaliths in the area of Lalapasha near Strancia Mountains.

•The line of Menhirs and Dolmens of Lalapasha can be followed in Bulgaria and Greece.

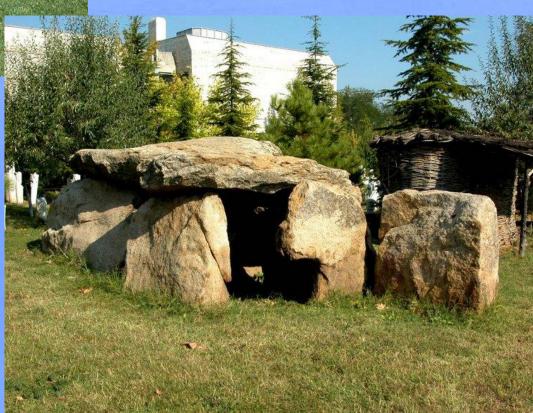


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DOLMENS IN THRACE





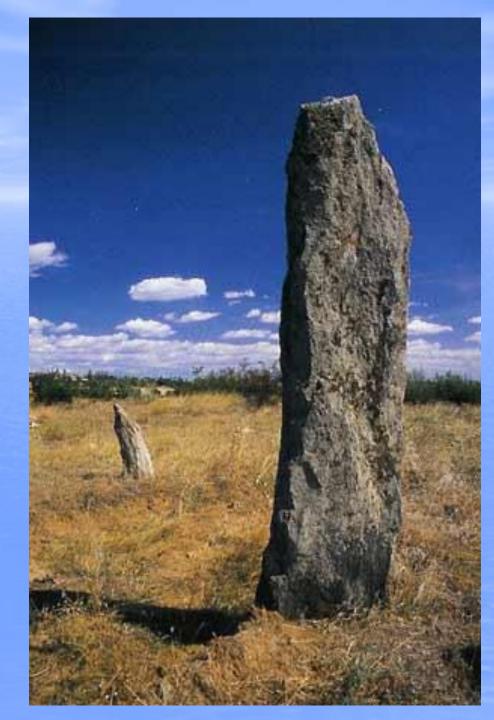
PARTN RSHIP

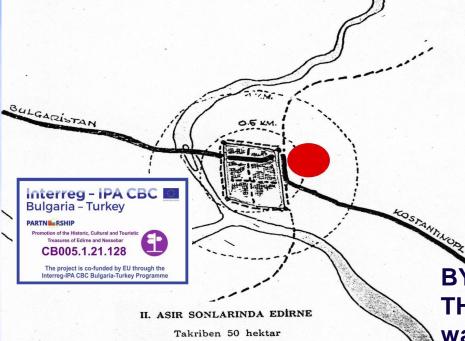
Promotion of the Historic, Cultural and Touristic Treasures of Edirne and Nessebar CB005.1.21.128



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A Menhir



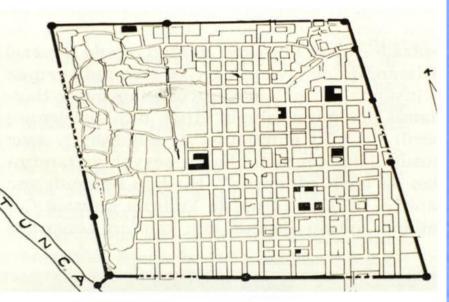


EDIRNE AT THE ROMAN AGE

The city was founded as a military state by Hadrianus at the beginning of the 2nd century and named as 'Hadrianapolis' –the city of Hadrianus-

BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 2nd CENTURY THE WALLED CITY OF HADRIANOPOLIS was Approximately 50 Ha.

•We know that the grid plan was same as in the Roman Period but 3-3,5 meters down from the new elevation. Inside the city walls non-muslims; including Greeks, Armenians and Jews were living. Muslims lived outside of the city walls.



Edirne kalesinin takribî şeması

SOKOLLU HAMAMI

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

MAKEDONIAN TOWER

OLD M BEDES

OLD MOSQUE BEDESTEN BAZAAR

LIPASHA BAZAAR

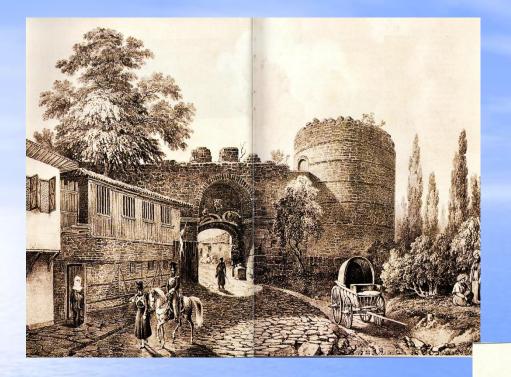
RUSTEMPASHA GARAVANSERA

ILHAN KOM NHOUSE

NACOC DigitalClobe

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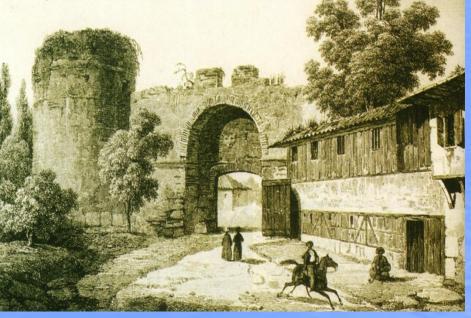
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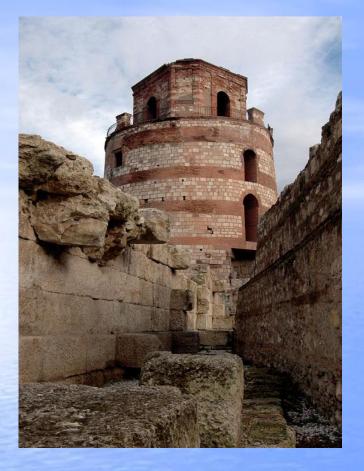


The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme

Resim 1: Edirne İç Kalesi Zafer Kapısı... (José Maria Jouonin - Jules Van Gaver'in "Turquie" adlı eserinden... Paris, 1840)

THE GATES OF THE CITY IN 18th CENTURY







EXCAVATIONS OF ROMAN CITY WALLS AND THE MACEDONIAN TOWER

Interreg - IPA CBC
Bulgaria - Turkey

PARTNE



The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme



EDIRNE DURING EAST ROMAN EMPIRE AND BYZANTINE TIME EMPIRE

395-1363

•Two important Roman Roads were starting from Istanbul; The first one had gone to the Balkans via Serdica crossing Edirne. The South road, Via Egnetia to the shores of Adriatic, Durres, passing through Thessalonica.

•The archaeological researches about the Walled city of Edirne of East Roman Time are very limited. From the numismatic sources very important buildings including a temple of Poseidon and the monumental fountain or Nympheum are depicted.



SOME COINS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

1-TYKHE TEMPLE WITH FOUR COLUMS 2-NYMPHAUM (monumental fountain) 3- RIVER GODDES

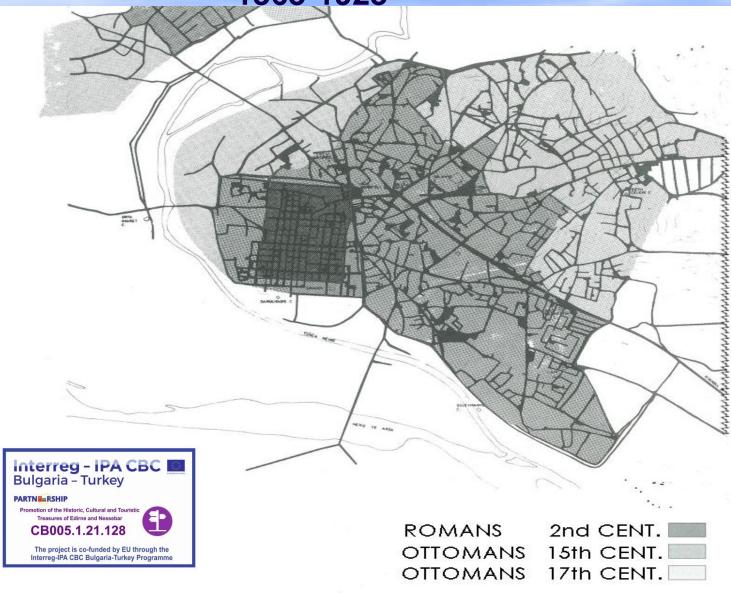


EDIRNE UNDER OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1363-1923 The 2nd CAPITAL after BURSA in 15th & 16th Centuries

- Edirne was the most important residence of the Byzantine Empire in the Balkans when the Ottomans conquered in 1363. It was the second capital of Ottoman Empire after Bursa.
- It was also an important settlement for the Jewish population expelled from Spain in 1492.
- In the 17**th**. Century city was a summer and hunting resort of the sultans.
- In 18th century; it was a very important cultural center during the westernization. Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Bahais and Sabetaists formed the cultural wealth of Edirne.

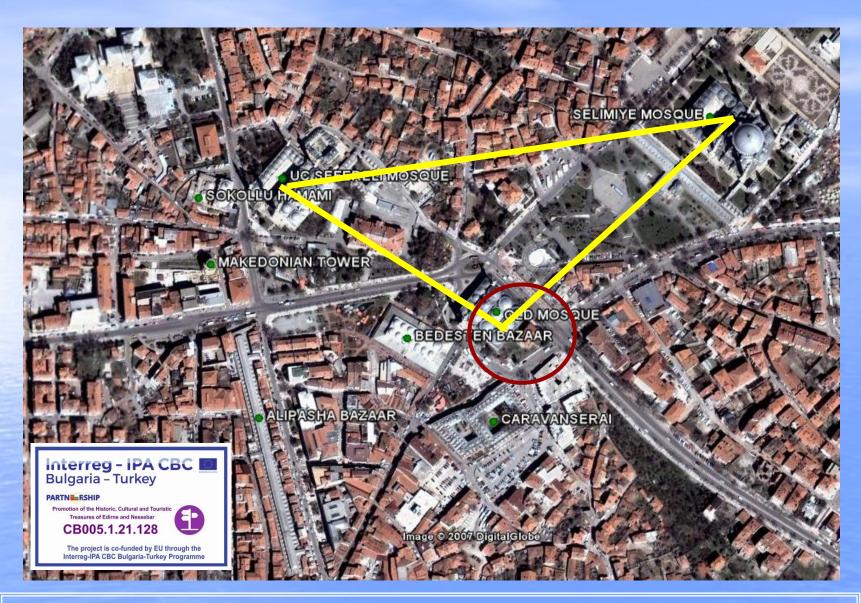




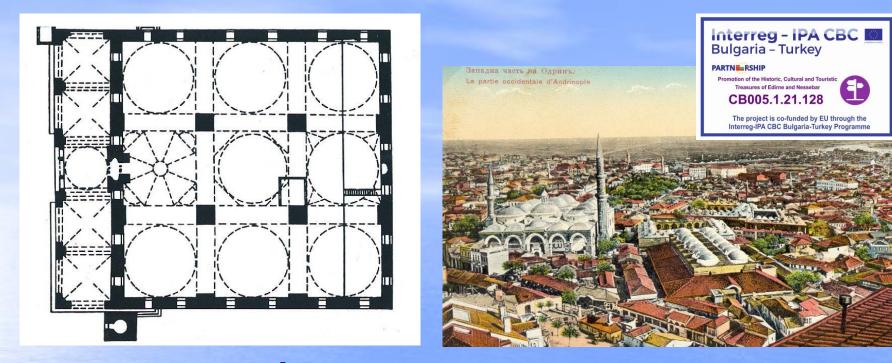




EDIRNE HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE



OLD MOSQUE is the first corner stone of the "golden triangle" in Islamic Edirne in 15th century. It is the oldest Ottoman building out of the city walls, in the commercial area together with Bedestan



EDIRNE OLD MOSQUE - 1414









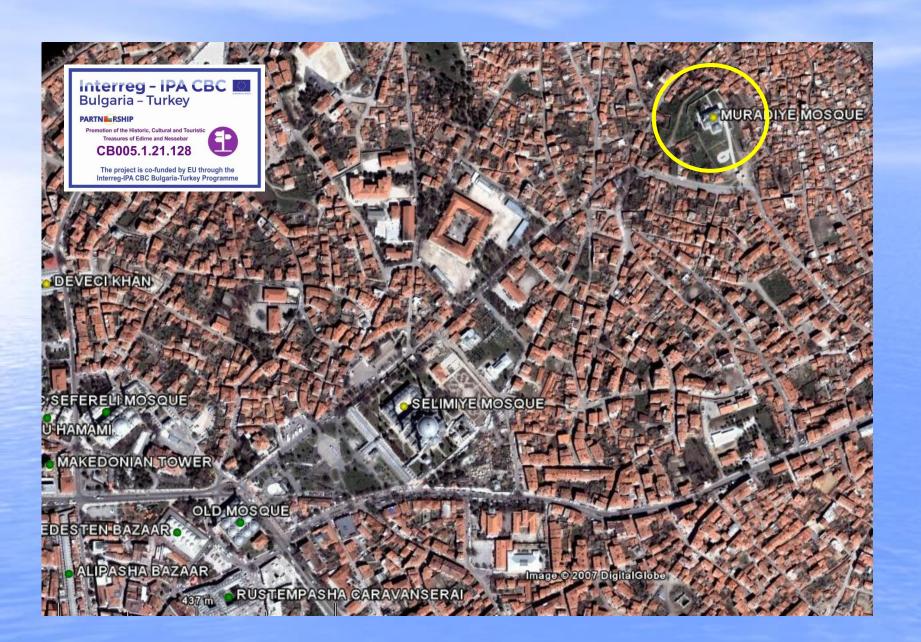
EDİRNE OLD MOSQUE

calligraphic inscriptions inside



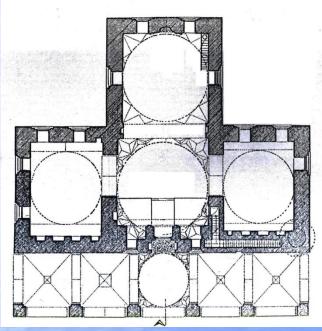






EDIRNE MURADIYE MOSQUE - 1436

It is an example of the reversed T type plan scheme of the Ottoman mosque



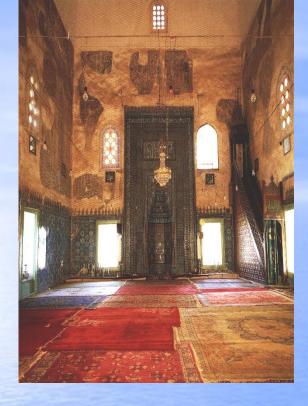






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Tiles (çini) of the minber and mihrab in the MURADIYE MOSQUE are the most popular and magnificant examples of the fifteenth century FINE Ottoman decorative arts



SELIMIYE MOSOUE SCROLLU HAMA TO MAKEDONIAN TOWER

BEDESTEN BAZAAR

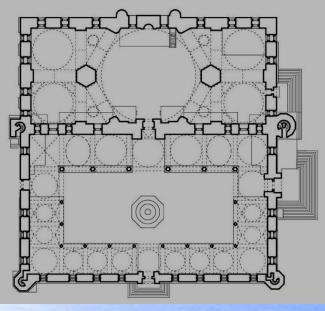
ALIPASHA BAZAAR

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Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

CARAVANSERAI

UC SEREFELI MOSQUE is the second corner stone of the "golden triangle" in Islamic Edirne in the Historical centre in the fhirst half of the 15th century.

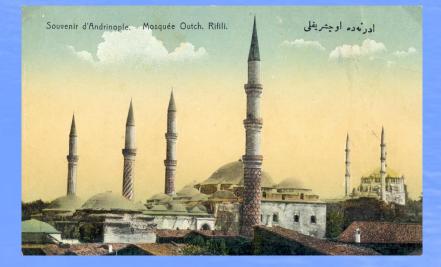


UC SEREFELI MOSQUE - 1447 mosque with three balconies This is the first mosque and the proto-type with big central coupola and the outer coutyard in the development of classical mosques under Ottoman Empire.

ARTNERSHIP Promotion of the Historic, Cultural and Touristic Treasures of Edime and Nessebar CB0005.1.21.128 The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme

EDIRNE UC SEREFELI MOSQUE









EDIRNE UC SEREFELI MOSQUE



UC SEFERELI MOSQUEL OKOLLU HAMAMI

MAKEDONIAN TOWER

BEDESTENBAZAAR

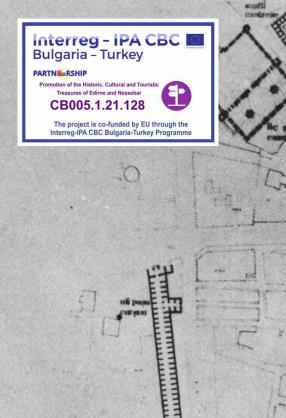
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Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

SELIMIYE MOSQUE

CARAVANSERAI

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EDIRNE HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE

inune.

BEDESTEN (Covered Bazaar) - 1418

whin

This is the first commercial building in Edirne. Bedesten is founded as an endowment for Old Mosque. Built by architect Alaeddin.



An Old photo from 1930 the new road and the destruction of the environmental architectutre around the Old Mosque, the Kervansarai and the BEDESTEN





BEDESTEN-BAZAAR

EDIRNE THE NEW PALACE, 1453



EDIRNE NEW PALACE

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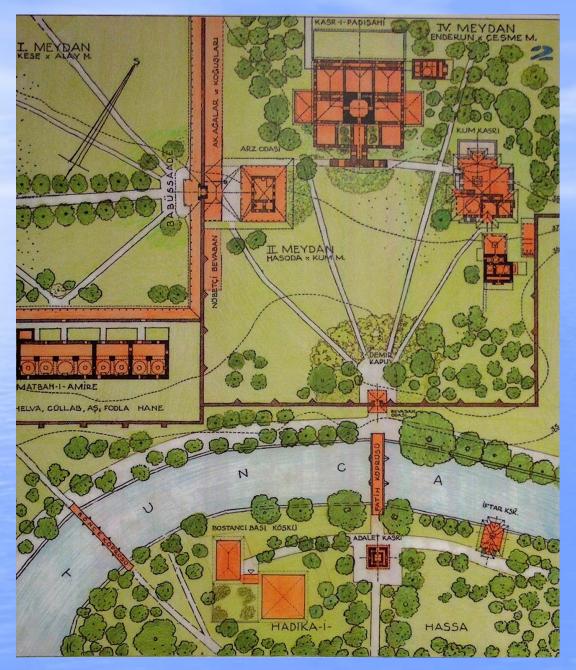
The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programm

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

The earliest palace in Edirne was built in the 14th century on the side of current Mosque of Selimiye. Today only some parts of palace (bath, some rooms) are surviving. In 1450 Sultan Murad II started to build a new palace on a large site on the opposite of the Tunca river, and following his death in 1451 this palace was completed by his son Mehmed II. But it was seriously damaged in 19th century due to the Russian occupation. One of the most important building in the complex was the Cihannüma Kasır. It is a seven storey structure on whose top floor was an octagonal chamber containing an ornamental pool in the centre. The restoration of the building supposed to be done in a few ear.



CIHANNUMA IS AN EXAMPLE FOR THE SEA FRONT ARCHITECTURE





Restitution of the plan of EDIRNE NEW PALACE



Y. MİMAR OBHAN CARMARCIOĞLU

Front Elevation of CIHANNUMA KASRI ox gontrus



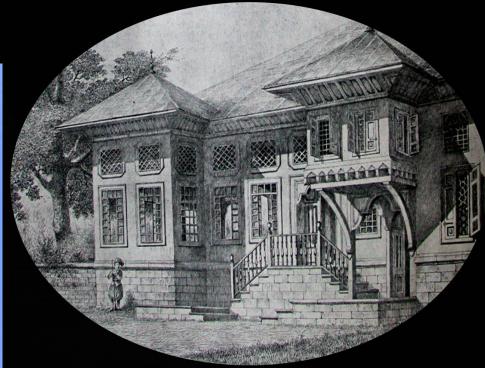
Left Elevation of CIHANNUMA KASRI





ALAY KÖŞKÜ in Edirne Palace

KUM KASRI in Edirne Palace

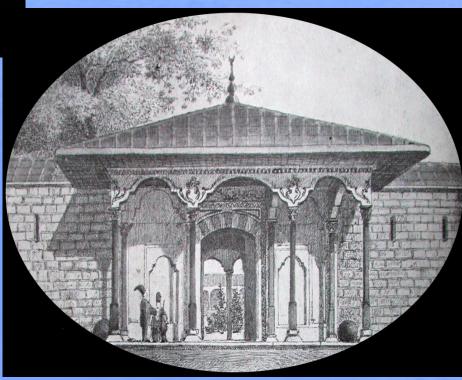




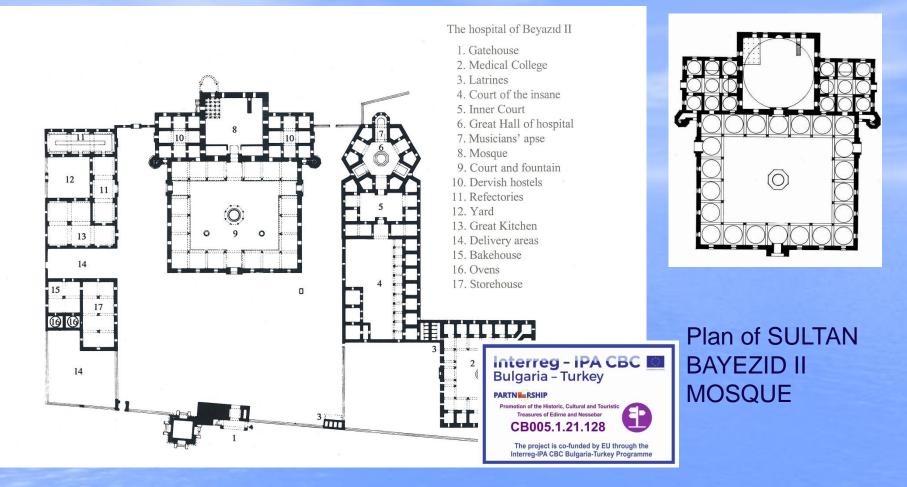


DEMİRTAŞ KASRI in Edirne Palace

BABUSSADE (military gate) in Edirne Palace







Plan of SULTAN BAYEZID II COMPLEX

The location is next to the New Ottoman Palace, including a mosque in the centre flanked by mental hospital (Sifahane), college of medicine (medrese), public kitchen (imaret), guest houses (tabhane), public baths (hamam), and mill on the banks of the Tunca river.

SULTAN BAYEZID II MOSQUE & COMPLEX





SULTAN BAYEZID II MOSQUE & COMPLEX is at the opposite side of Tunca river.

•The patients in Bayezid's hospital were treated with music and running water therapy. The hospital staff included ten singers and musicians playing the ney, violin, santur and ud. As well as music another form of therapy involved the scent of flowers.



Garden of MENTAL HOSPITAL



Central space with running

 $\langle \rangle$

The museum had been awarded by European Museum Prize by European Council in 2004.



EDIRNE DURING CLASSICAL PERIOD (OTTOMAN RENAISSANCE) 16th – 17th centuries

Very few buildings has remained from the residential quarters. Evliya Celebi mentions more than 90 majestic vezir konak with lead covered roofs in 17th century. The last architectural decorative remains were pillaged during Russian and Bulgarian occupations in 19th century such as the bridges, the Arasta bazaar, Alipasha bazaar and Ekmekcioglu caravanserai.



RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI - 1554

- One of the most interesting examples of classical Ottoman caravanserai is Rüstem Pasha Caravanserai, built by Architect Sinan.
- The contemporary use is a hotel complex. The successful rehabilitation project has been awarded by the Agha Khan prize for Architecture.





UC SEFERELI MOSQUE.

SOKOLLU HAMAMI

MAKEDONIAN TOWER

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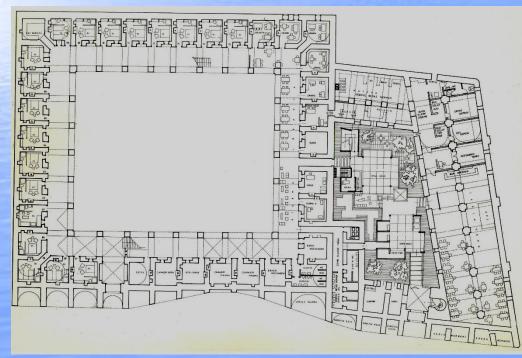
OLD MOSQUE BEDESTEN BAZAAR

CARAVANS FRAI

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI





Plan and perspective of RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI

•It consists of a central rectangular courtyard surrounded by colonnades, behind which are the rooms.





Side plan of RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI

•Along one of the exterior walls it has a row of shops which provided income for the waqf of the complex.







Photo of front garden RUSTEM PASHA CARAVANSERAI

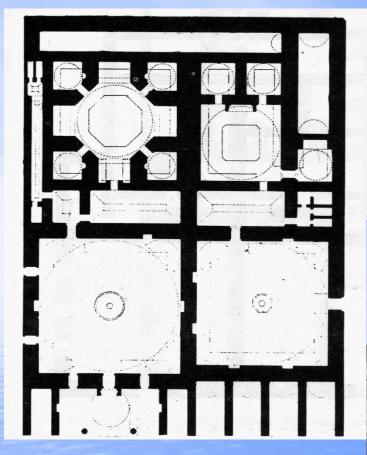
SOKULLU HAMAMI (TURKISH BATH) 1568

- This twin baths ordered by the grand vizir Sokollu Mehmet Pasha (sokolovitch) is built by architect Sinan in the last quarter of the 16th century.
- These baths has been restored and are still in use. (for men and women)





SOKULLU HAMAMI



Plan of SOKULLU HAMAMI





Front elevation of SOKULLU HAMAMI

ALI PASHA BAZAAR - 1569

Ali Pasha Bazaar is covered marked of 130 shops built by Architect Sinan for Hersekli Semiz Ali Paşa in 1569. The bazaar is 300 metres long and had six gates.





Todays commercial street is still going on.



After the fire of ALIPASHA in 1992



Side plan of ALIPASHA BAZAAR

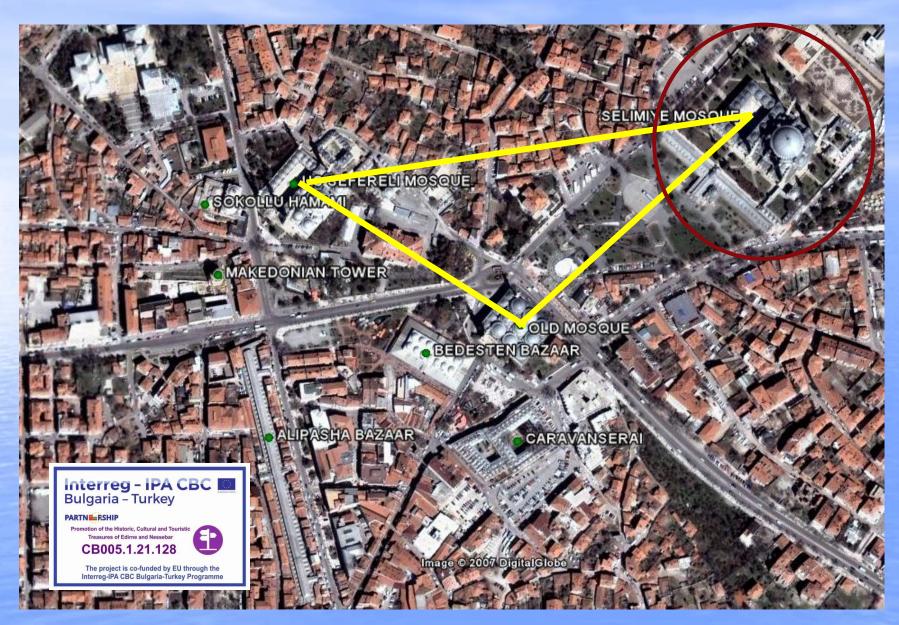


After the Restoration of ALIPASHA

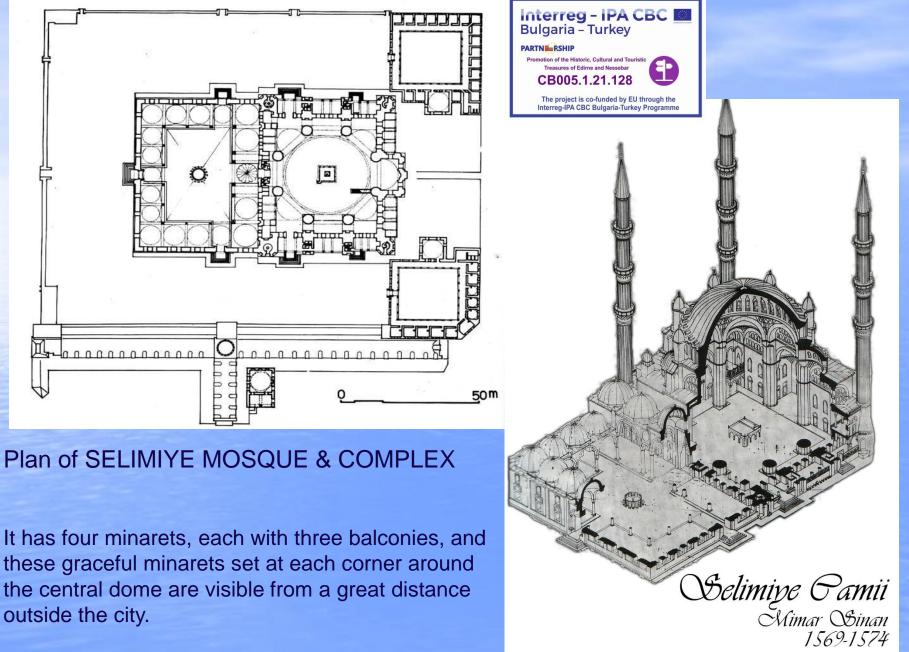


The middle gate of Alipasha Bazaar and Saraclar Street





SELIMIYE MOSQUE is the last corner stone of the "golden triangle" in Islamic Edirne Historical centre in 16th century.





SELIMIYE MOSQUE AND COMPLEX

•The 31.5 metre diameter dome rests on eight pillars set back against the walls, so creating an unbroken soaring central space. The eloquent unity of the interior, visible in entirety at a glance, is remarkable. The clear silhouette of the exterior is dominated by the dome.



West elevation of SELIMIYE MOSQUE & COMPLEX from Gurlit



Higman Salat Catalles





The dome ornaments of SELIMIYE MOSQUE

Selimiye Mosque is also celebrated for the perfection of its marble carving, tiles and calligraphic decoration. Wall paintings and kundekari wooden window shutters and doors of the building had been restored in 1985.







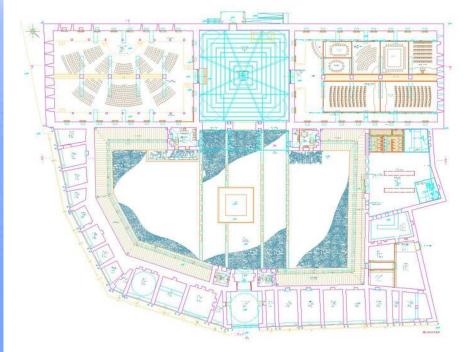


SELIMIYE MOSQUE AND MINARETS

Ekmekcioglu Inn-Caravanserai-

 Ekmekcioglu Inn built by Defterdar, Ahmet Pasha who was the Minister of Finance of Ottoman Empire at Sultan Ahmet time in 1606. Architect Sedefkar Mehmet Ağa built Sultan Ahmet Mosque in Istanbul at the same period too.





The restoration works had been supported by EU with 7 milyon Euro, to be the biggest Business & Trade Centre in Balkan Region



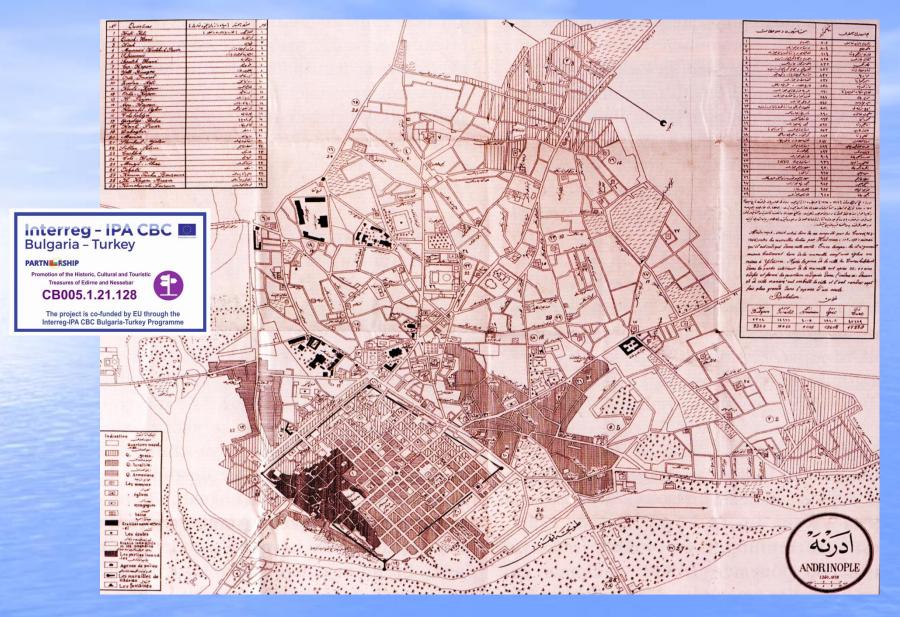
EDIRNE LIFE IN 17th and 18th CENTURIES

•The central figure reflecting Edirne life in 17th century is Evliya Celebi and Lady Ashley Montegue. In the 18th century, great historical value is also narrated by Hibri.

•Unfortunately nothing remains today from the riverfront architecture and residences of Edirne. The last visual documents were the photographic material of the second half of the 19th century and the resititutions of Dr. Rifat Osman in first quarter of 20th century.

•Edirne was also well known by its handcrafts: the most important one was relief painted wooden materials (Edirnekari) and the floral style with vases on fresco paintings.





EDIRNE CITY PLAN (1918) by Dilaver Bey the Mayor of Edirne

The City was populated as; %40 Muslim, %20Greek, %20 Jewish, %10 Armenian, %5 Bulgarian, %5 Other

THE BRIDGES OF EDIRNE TUNCA BRIDGE – 1608 -1615

- This is the main dinamic element for the explanation of the evolution of the city. The river banks and river bed were constructed with limestone the quays and the stairs down the river shore with the bridges are also main feathers today.
- The pleasure boats "zevrak" were the main elements for transport on Tunca river. The cultural value was also added by the music and poetry during the river parades.
- Both sides of the Tunca river were flanked with the traditional Edirne gardens where tulips and the parfumed roses were the main elements.
- The water of Tunca river was elevated by the watermills to irrigate the gardens of Edirne.





RUSTEMPASHA CARAVANSERAL

ILHAN KOMAN HOUSE

SYNAGOGUE



HAL BRIDGE

TUNCA ERIDGE

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

EKMEKCIOGLU CAR



An old photo of TUNCA BRIDGE



A photo of TUNCA BRIDGE before restoration







A photo of TUNCA BRIDGE during restoration

A photo of TUNCA BRIDGE during restoration

KARAAGAC SUMMER RESIDENTIAL QUARTER - 1914

- This area was mainly inhabitad by the non-muslim people and were also used by the foreign consulates. The functional value was added by the railway of Orient Express and the construction of the Karaagac Railway Station. Today this building is used as the Rectorate of Trakya University.
- The grid urban patern dates the beginning of the 20th century like the walled city revival plans after the great fire of 1906.







The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme

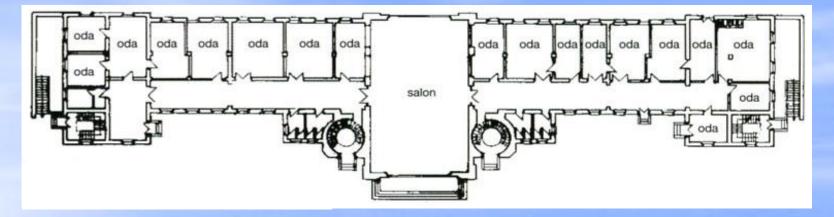
TUNCA BRIDGE

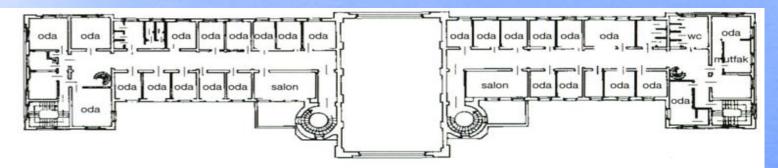
MERIC BRIDGE

LOZAN MONUMENT

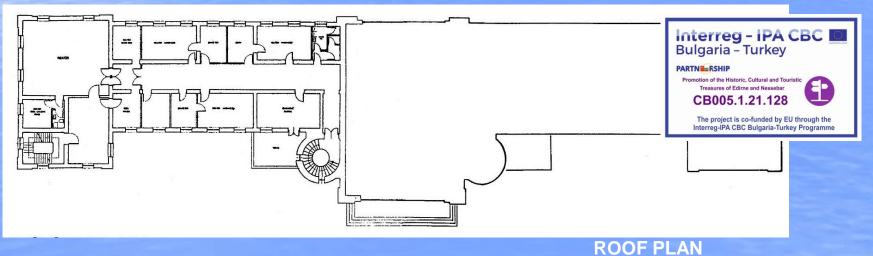
KARAAGAGRAILWAY STATION

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe





1st PLAN



Plans of KARAAGAC RAILWAY STATION







Front elevation of KARAAGAC RAILWAY STATION

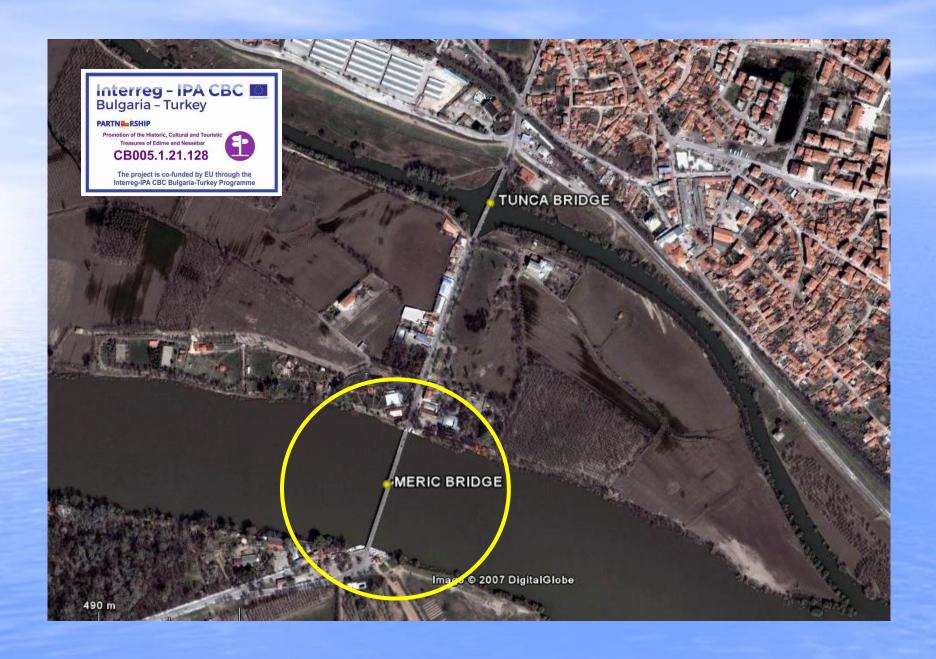
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Back elevation of KARAAGAC RAILWAY STATION

MERIC BRIDGE – 1842-1847

Before this bridge there was a wooden bridge. This bridge exists over the Meric river on the road of Edirne - Karaagac. Meric bridge has 263 meters length, 7 meters wideness and sustains tilting properties toward sides with 12 archs on 13 stilt. It is known that, there was a sun desing on the dome of marble kiosk of Meric bridge.







An old photo of MERIC BRIDGE







A photo of MERIC BRIDGE



ILHAN KOMAN HOUSE – 1908

It is the house which Ilhan KOMAN; most precious name for the carving and sculpture art of Turkey; The residance was constructed in 1908 for Dr. Dimsa by the Greek architects in the neo-classical style.

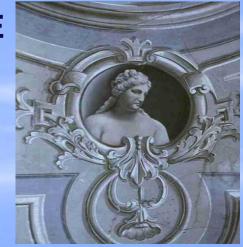
The building has one basement and two floors and planned as a medical doctor's house and it is well-known with the frescos and ceiling paintings are reflecting Greek revival.
At present this house is using as an official building of Ministry of Culture after a good restoration in 2007.





ILHAN KOMAN HOUSE













Sveti Georgi Bulgarian Church -1880

It was built on in 1880 on Kıyık quarter of Edirne. The scriptures at the church which was decorated in 1889 written by Slav Bulgarian. There are some paintings that remains from the first existent church. It is known as Bulgarian Church by public.





SELIMIYE MOSQUE

IAN TOWER

JAN

A

OLD MOSQUE

BAZAAR RÜSTEMPASHA CARAVANSERAI



Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

SVETI CEORGI BULGARIAN CHURCH



SVETI GEORGI BULGARIAN CHURCH





SYNAGOGUE - 1906- 1907

- The Jewish colony of Edirne was very remarkable one during the Ottoman Empire. There were 13 different synagogues within the city walls before the great fire in 1906. After its destruction, the Jewish community has decided to build one majestic synagogue instead of all of them.
- The big synagogue (Kaal Kadosh) were in use up to the 2nd World War. The Jewish people were afraid of German army presence in Bulgaria and Greece, have migrated to Istanbul. The empty building has collapsed in the 1996. Restoration and rehabilitation project are confirmed by the Historic Preservation Council in Edirne. It is supposed to be restored as soon as possible.





UNINE ACTIVITY OF

RUSTEMPASHA CARAVANSERAL

ILHAN KOMAN HOUSE

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FISTING SO EULS

TUNCA BRIDGE

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe



EKMEKCIOGLU CAR



An old photo of SYNAGOGUE





A photo of SYNAGOGUE

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

- The old Church has been standing since the middle of the 19th century in Kaleiçi - Walled City one of the towns of Edirne-. The Italian Colony was living in Edirne; especially in Karaağaç just as the other foreign governments.
- This church was made as the rectangular basilica planned with the rubble Stone and bricks. The basilica with three aisles is covered with timber roof.
- The annexe building has rectangular jambi windows surrounding four sides. The building restorated by the governorship of the city of Edirne.





ITALIAN CATHOLIC

442 m



HURCH

SOKOLLU HAMAMI

MAKEDONIAN TOWER

OLD MOSQUE BEDESTEN BAZAAR

PASHA BAZAAR

RUSTEMPASHA GARAVANSERAL

SELIMIYE MC

ILHAN KOMAN HOUSE

007 DigitalGlobe

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Promotion of the Historic, Cultural and Touristic Treasures of Edirne and Nessebar CB005.1.21.128







before restoration



after restoration

EDIRNE DURING THE OCCUPATIONS PERIOD 1850 - 1922

 The city of Edirne was twice occupied by the Russians in 19th century, once by the Bulgarians during the Balcanic War and once by the Greeks after the 1st World War.

The project is co-funded by EU through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme

 The city was deserted and lost most of its historical and cultural values. The military fortification systems around the city are dating 19th century in order to resist to the occupation forces.

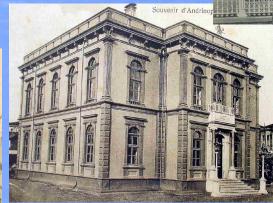






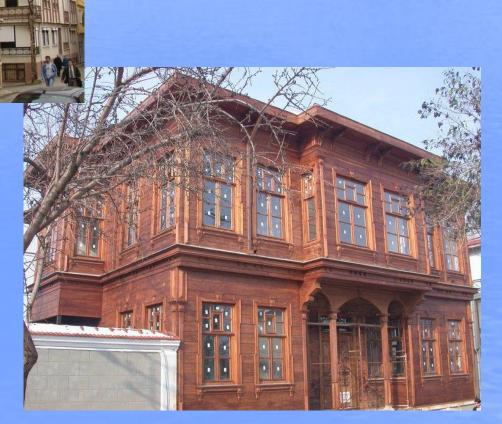




















Interreg - IPA CBC

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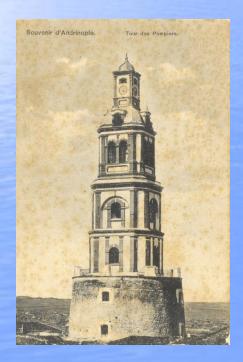








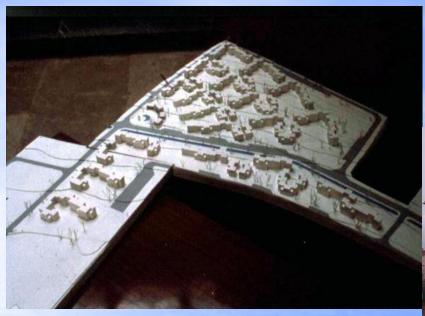




























Souvenir d'Andrinople Grande rue Hamidié

















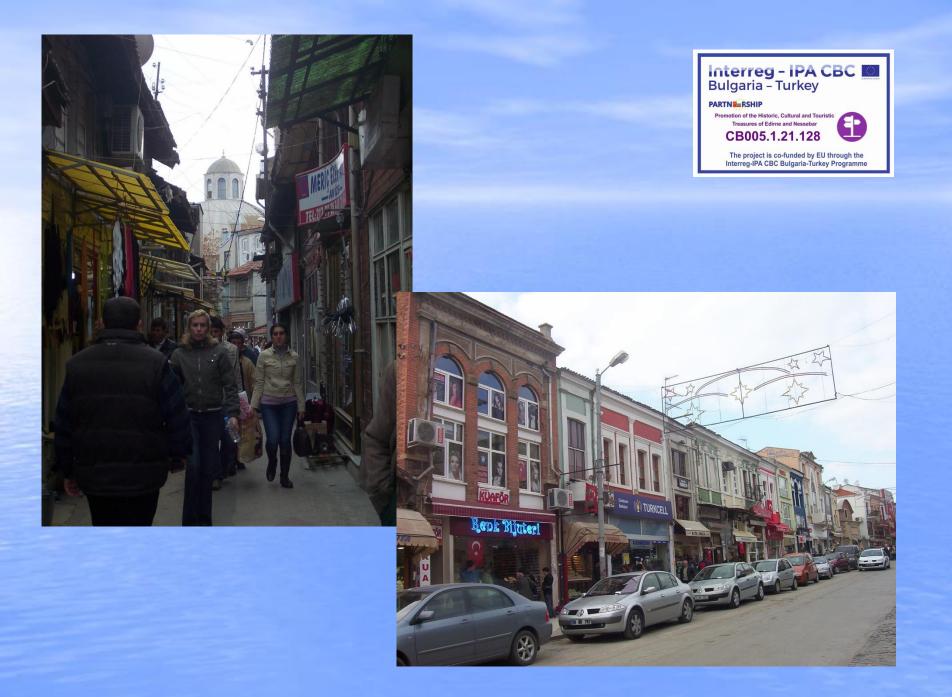










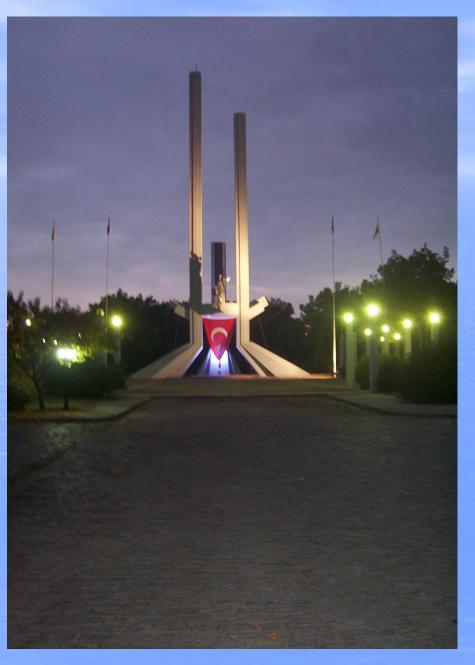












TEŞEKKÜR EDERİZ...

THANK YOU...

