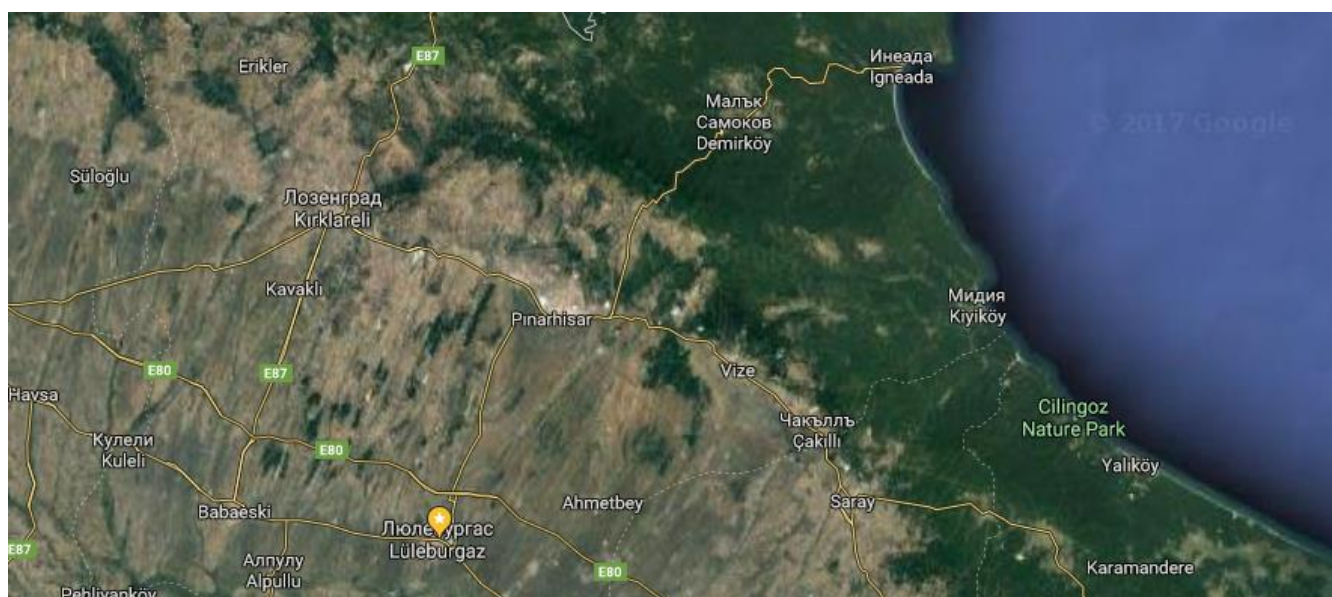


**Conservation of natural and cultural heritage –
a common European goal**

Report for the cultural and historical monuments in Kiyikoy, Vize-Kirklareli Region

English Version



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**Conservation of natural and cultural heritage –
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Kıyıköy Town, which is in the borders of the Vize district/ Kırklareli province, placed in easternmost of Yıldız / Strandzha Mountain has a very important location on the mean of a Balkans and Anatolia linkages and it is placed in the frame of Thrace region.

In the antique period the Thrace region, named on the local Thracian people in 46 BS during the reign of Emperor Claudius is become a Roman province as Provincia Thracia.¹

Although the limited data sources for the prehistorical settlements there is known that the first name of this settlement is Salmedessos/ Salmydessos.

Strabon notes that the name of Salmydessos comes from the Thyn people, which is a part from Thracian community and is known as Thynia.²

The settlement named as Salmydessos, according to the sources for early periods, now a days could not be localized, but from the same sources it is proposed that it is extend to the today's Igneada borders.³

The ancient Salmodysses town, which was previous of the Thracs and after that on eof the Greek colonies, in antique period was destroyed by the Goths, and the Salmydessos city had been lifted and on its place was formed a new city - Medeia (Μήδεια).⁴

In the sources from Bizantine period the town is called with the name Medeia/Midye.

One of the first written sources where is mentioned the name of Midye is the text written by Theophanes in 762/763, in which he is talking about the freezing colds in early of October, and he is mentioned the costs of the Black sea. The costs of the Black sea have been frozen and these colds have spread all the way to the Dunabe. In its text describing this situation the Theophanes has mention and the Midye town, which is also influenced by this thermal situation.⁵

¹ . Büchner, "Salmydessos", Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft, I A, Stuttgart 1920, s.1991-1992; Arif Müfid Mansel, Trakyanın Kültür ve Tarihi, İstanbul, 1938, s.37-40; Peter Soustal, Thracien (Thrakē, Rodopē und Haimimontos), Tabula Imperii Byzantini 6, Wien, 1991, s.59-60; Andreas Külzer, Ostthracien (Eurōpē), Tabula Imperii Byzantini 12, Wien, 2008, s.73-74.

² Strabon, Antik Anadolu Coğrafyası (Geographika:XII-XIII-XIV), Çev.Adnan Pekman, İstanbul 2000, s.15-16 (XII.3, C.542).

³ Jan Stronk, "Wreckage at Salmydessos", Thracia Pontica, III, 1986, s.204.

⁴ Feridun Dirimtekin, "Midye Surları ve Aya Nikola Kilisesi", Ayasofya Müzesi Yıllığı, 5, 1963, s.47; Külzer, a.g.e., 2008, s.519; Andreas Külzer, "Byzantinische Festungen im Grenzgebiet der Thrakischen Provinzen Eurōpē und Haimimontos", Bulgaria Mediaevalis, 3, 2012, s.7.

⁵ Cyril Mango – Roger Scott (Çev.), The Chronicle of Theophanes Confessor: Byzantine and Near Eastern History AD 284-813, Oxford 1999, s.600.

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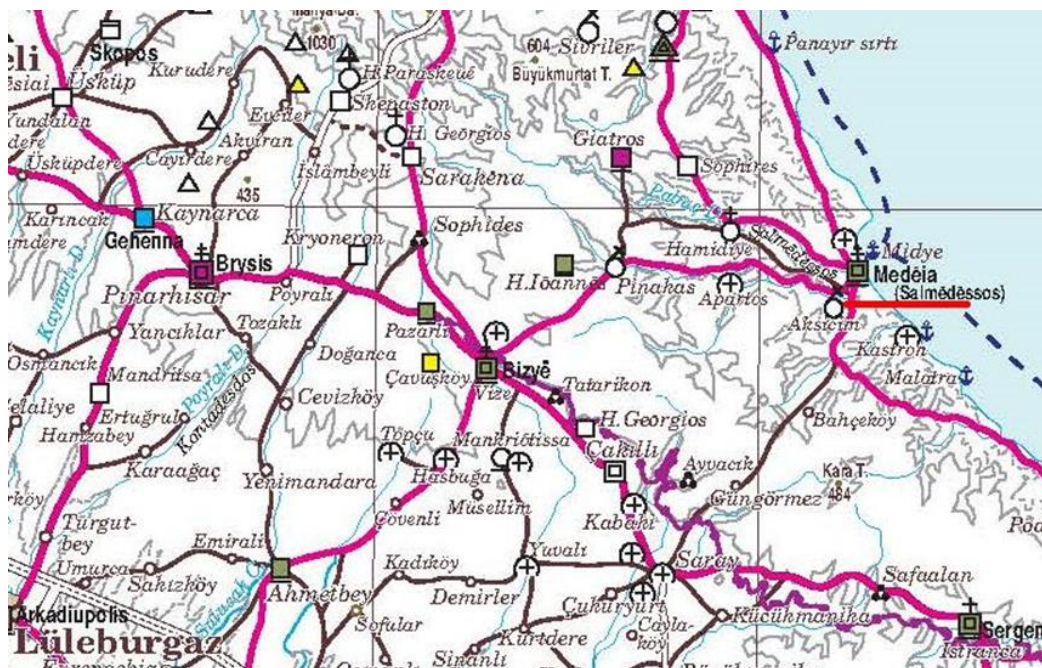


Figure 1. Part from the East Thrace in Byzantyne period (Tabula Imperii Byzantini 12).

Midye is a very important sea-port town placed on the Black Sea cost (Picture 1). The town has very important place in the coast road of Black Sea and the north - south road connections of Thrace. One of the roads ensuring east-west road connections of Thrace connecting Kostantinopolis with Dunabe Delta, excluding Via Egnatia and Militaris, is the costal road of the Black sea.

This road from the Roman period, in the early Byzantine period have been used especially for naval and maritime trade ⁶ (Figure 2). Midye is one of the most important points on this road and throughout the Middle ages, this road preserved its importance and since the 17th century it has gradually lost its significance as the preferred road, because the inner roads of Thrace have become more prevalent.⁷

⁶ Andreas Külzer, "The Byzantine Road System in Eastern Thrace: Some Remarks", Byzantine Thrace Evidence and Remains, 4th International Symposium on Thracian Studies (Komotini 18-22 April 2007), Byzantinische Forschungen, 30, Amsterdam 2011, s.186.

⁷ Annie Pralong, "Remarques sur les fortifications byzantines de Thrace Orientale", *Géographie historique du monde méditerranéen*, Byzantina Sorbonensia 7, Paris, 1988, s.189.

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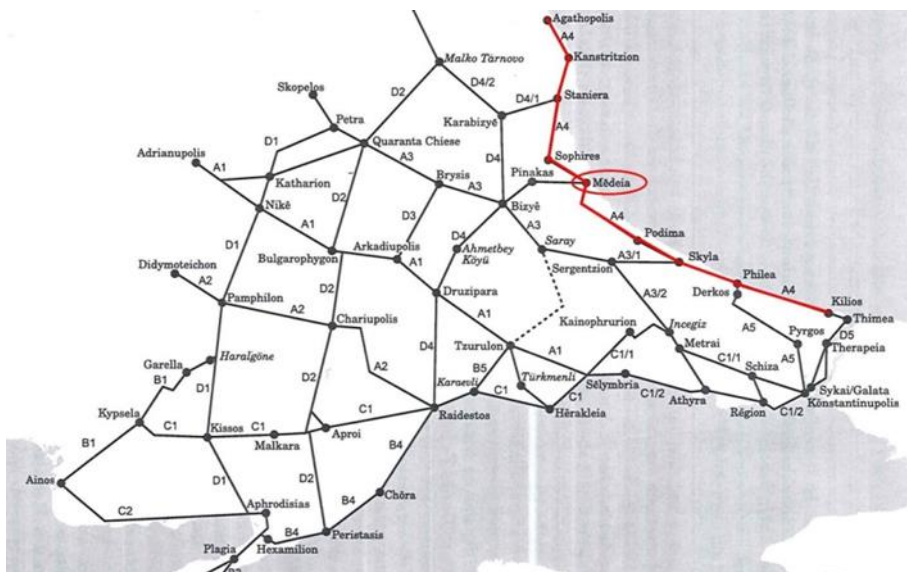


Figure 2. Midye, as one of the settlements placed on the coastal road of the Black Sea. (Külzer, 2011)

Midye, was placed on the Coastal road of the black sea and at the same time was take part in the North - Sought road connections of the Thrace. The North - Sought connecting road of the Eastern Thrace is starting from the Raidesos (Tekirdag) and passing the settlements named now as Buyuk Karistiran, Ahmetbey and Vize, getting to the Midye⁸. The town of Midye, thanks to its connections with Vize, is also connected to the sea of Marmara (Figure 3).

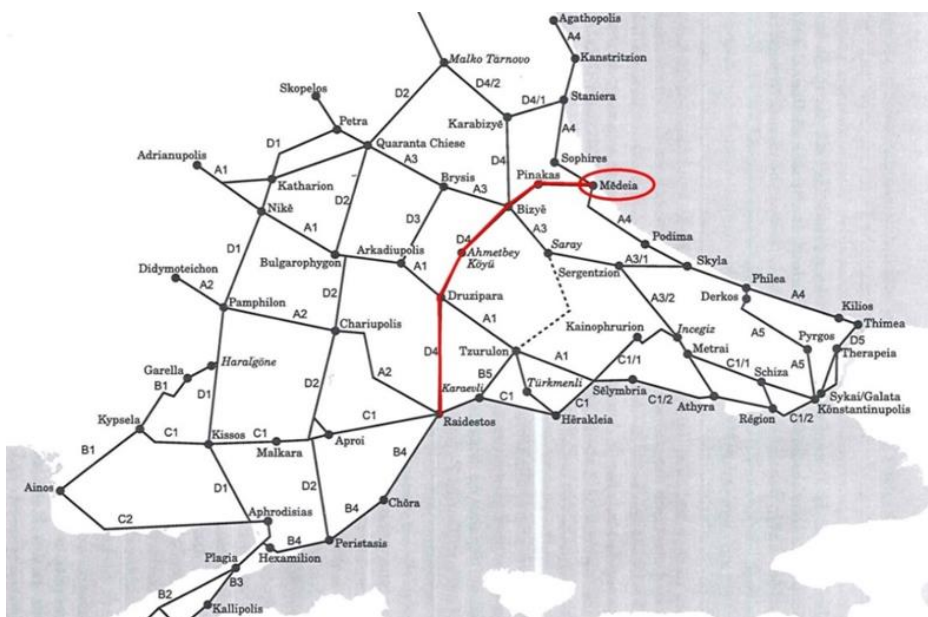


Figure 3. Midye is connected to the North-Sought road of the Thrace. (Külzer, 2011)

⁸ Külzer, a.g.e., 2011, s.197.

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The place named nowadays as Eastern Thrace has been subjected to the invasions of the Goths, then the Huns, the Avars and the Bulgarians from the 3rd century to the 9th century. The Midye town was also affected by these invasions.⁹

In 1204 – 1261 when the 4th Crusade invaded Constantinople, its surroundings including Vize and Midye passed to the ruling of the Latins. During the period of III Ioannes Vatatzes some settlements in Thrace were recaptured by the Iznik Empire, but in 1240 the Latins again regained their territory. The 8th Mikhael Palaiologos included Constantinople and Thracia again in the Byzantine Empire.¹⁰

In the middle of the 14th century, the Midye, which was left to the Byzantine Empire after being taken over by the Ottomans, rejoined the Ottoman lands during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet11.

The name of the Midye was used till 1960 and after that because of its coastal location is renamed to Kiyikoy.¹²

2. LISTS OF THE CULTURAL MONUMENTS OF KIYIKOY

Name of the monument: Kiyiköy (Midye) fortress

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period:

The building materials and construction methods of the monument:

Description:

The western side, which is the land side of the settlement, is the most vulnerable part of the town.

The city's defenses were strengthened by the walls of the Early Byzantine period. Nowadays, most of the city walls in the west, a few of the northern walls and the city walls in the south are visible. The best parts of the Kiyiköy fortifications that reach nowadays are the western walls and gates.

The western walls start from the 2nd corner and continue to the Northern 7th numbered corner colones. Between the corners colones is placed other colones (Figure 5).

The technique of building the walls in the west is somewhat different.

⁹ Semavi Eyice – Nicole Thierry, “Le Monastère et la Source Sainte de Midye en Thrace Turque”, Cahiers Archéologiques, 20, 1970, s.73.

¹⁰ Johannes Preiser-Kapeller, Der Episkopat im späten Byzanz, Saarbrücken 2008, s.255-256.

¹¹ İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, Osmanlı Tarihi, C.1, Ankara 1988, s.189, 457.

¹² Murat Kocaaslan, Trakya, Kiyiköy Monografyası, Trakya Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sanat Tarihi Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Edirne 2000, s.10.

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The current active road is entering in the town of Kiyikoy from the gate called Saray's gate. The corners to the right and left of the Saray's gate are numbered 3 and 4. The inside width of the gate is about 3.55 m and the height is 4.30 m. (Figure 6).



There is a second door to the north of the western walls. The sides of the door, known as the Visa Gate, and its arch have been partially destroyed since the early 1960s (Figure 7).

The construction technique of the northern wall of the Visa Gate is different from the southern part of the door and the western walls. The inner width of the door is about 4.25 m and the height is 6.40 m.



There is a round bush on the corner where the walls on the west side intersect with the north walls. The body walls of the corner's body sitting on the natural rock have been destroyed to a great extent.

Walls were built in the north and south directions at the point where the steep slopes begin and descent to the rivers.



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The fortress walls on the South where they dropdown to the Kazandere river, continues parallel to the river towards the sea. The central part of the southern walls is also present today and houses have been built on it. The cut stone coating placed in the lower parts of the walls is still reached to the present days.

The inner fill of the wall is thick rubble stone and white lime mortar one on the south wall, one on the east side of the gate (K1), and the other on the west side of the gate (K2).

The Gate K1 is not made on the fortress wall. The gate K1 is placed near to the sea, where the stairway tunnel is made by carving the rocks and near to the bay which is used as the port today. The steps and the tunnel are carved into the rock, and there is a brick vault on the tunnel (Figure 8).

In the North the fortress are on the point where the slope to the Pabuchdere River begins.

The fortress walls in northern part at some places are standing up to a height of 3- 4 m after the corner colon and the wall was built with a wall braid of small rubble stone and white lime mortar.

There is no trace of the exterior walls of these fortress walls. Also, there are no any evidences for any gate construction and any corner colone on this side of the walls, but on the part going to the sea and placed on the eastern part of the walls was found one corner (Figure 9).

There are no any ruince found on the Eastern part of the settlement, or at the fortress walls that should be exist on the side of the Black sea.

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Name of the monument: St. Nikola Monastery

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kıyıköy town.

Period: Byzantine 6th century.

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: stone and bricks

Description: placed at the 800 m west of the town, the monastery has been carved into the rock. It consists of a church, ayazma and other parts.

The monastery has been formed from three parts which are completely carved into the rock mass. These three parts consist of a large church carved entirely in the rock, on the back side, on the south-west, two consecutive spaces adjacent to the rock and narthex, carved into the rock. There was added to the outside of the monastery complex, in stone and brick-making spaces.

The narthex part of the church reaches up to ayazma in a long corridor. The middle section of the narthex is diagonally shaped, and the sides of the narthex are composed of three sections covered by a barrel vault. The right wall was decorated with arches and bearings, and reliefs were made between them to imitate railings. The cross vaulted section in the middle is passed to naos with a lenticular door with a square window on top.

The naos covered with cradle vault has square plan and with two columns is separated in three naves. The iconostasis separating bema by the naos also is made carving into the rock. It is understood that it has a large arch in the middle and a window on the right. The narrow naves on both sides are covered with a barrel vault. Ayazma is a square plant with a triple clover plan.



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Name of the monument: Kıyıköy Kancalar House

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kıyıköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: 2 floors, wood and bricks

Description:

The building consists of a ground floor and the first floor. The wooden shutters on the southern ceiling overlooking the street and the large door to the street show that this part was arranged as a shop. The upper floor used as a residence is entered from the west frontage. It is located along the southern frontier. The ground floor and first floor walls are wooden carcass, as the two floors are separated with brick filler and wooden covering. Under the eaves there are wooden embroidery with embroidered profile. The windows are wooden giyotin; and the roof is covered with alaturka tiles.



Name of the monument: House palced in 227 part 4 parcel, Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kıyıköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and bricks

Description: The building consists of a ground floor and the first floor. The entry of the house is on its western part. In the southwestern corner there is a paddle sitting on the wooden eaves.

The ground floor walls are plastered on rubble stone, the first floor is wooden carcass, interspersed with brick and covered with wood. The windows are wooden, giyotin, and the roof is covered with alaturka tiles.

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Name of the monument: The house of Ülkü Gürel, Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and stone, wooden carcass

Description: The building consists of a ground floor and the first floor. The entry of the house is placed on the North, where is looking the the ground floor, arranged as a shop. The entry to the first floor, which is used as a residence, is looking to the East.

In the middle of the southern facade, there is a pit with a triangular pediment, and on the east facade there are two more pegs in different sizes. The walls of the ground floor are wooden rugs of rubble, and the upper floor is filled with rubble stone between the wooden carcasses. The facades are plastered; the balusters are covered with wood. The windows are wooden gyyotin, and the rood is covered with alaturka tiles.



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Name of the monument: The house of Halime Irk (old antrepo building), Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyıköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman – Early Republic

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and stone, wooden carcass

Description: The building consists of a ground floor and the first floor. The house has got square plan and its south facade is looking to the main boulevard, there also has view of streets on its West and East facades. Its north part is adjacent to the other building. The house has three different entries in its South facade and by one entry in its west and east parts. Its walls are made by the bricks. The facades are covered, and its walls' corners, windows and the door frames are protruding and with colones. Between the floors and under the fringe there are some profiled plasteworks. The doors and windows have arches and the roof is covered with alaturka tiles.



Name of the monument: The house of İknur KAYAR, Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyıköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman – Early Republic

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and stone, wooden carcass

Description: The building consists of a ground floor, first floor and a half basement. The entrance is in the middle of the south pavement facing the street. There is a beld over the entrance door.

Along the southern front, there is a cantiveler sitting on the wooden elbows. The ground floor walls and the fire wall on the west side are covered with rubble stone wood, the first floor is wooden carcass. The facade is covered with wood on the ground floor and the first floor. The original windows are wooden giyotin, with iron bars in front, the entrance door is wooden. Under the eaves are profiled wooden armchair. The roof is covered with alaturka tile.

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Name of the monument: The old Post building in Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman – Early Republic

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and stone, wooden carcass

Description:

The building sits on a sloping ground. The entrance is in the north part of the plot. There are two floors, ground floor and half basement. All floors from the southern ceiling can receive light due to the slope. There is an exit to the basement to courtyard on the west part. The walls are covered with rubble stones and the ground floor is covered with wooden carcasses. The windows are wooden giyotin, the roof is covered with alaturka tiles.



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Name of the monument: The house on the 250 part, 7 parcel in Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Late Ottoman – Early Republic

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: wood and stone, wooden carcass

Description: the house consists from a ground floor and first floor. Its entrance is in the east facade. There is a balcony above the entrance door. There is a wooden carcass ground floor and first floor is placed on the rubble stone basement. The facades are covered with wood. The entrance door is with wooden table and windows are with a wooden gilyotin. Under the fringes there is a profiled underarm forged. On the eastern front there are two sinks sitting on the wooden elbows. The alcoves end with a triangle on the top, and the central part of the cephe is also triangular. The roof is covered with alaturka tiles.



Name of the monument: The Port Bath in Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: masonry, stone and bricks

Description: The bath is completely ruined ruins. The walls are made of lime mortar, rubble stone, arches, domes and vaults are brick-braided. The domes and vaults are carried with pointed arches. The interior is filled with soil up to the level of the belt stirrup.

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Name of the monument: Mosque of Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: masonry, stone, wooden carcasses, wood

Description:

The building, which was built as a church, is located in a rectangular planned east-west direction. There are three small windows with upper arches on the west and eastern facades and larger windows with arches on the south and north facades. The main entrance is north facing the street, and on the western side there is an entrance to the last congregation section. The minaret was built in the northwest corner. The interior has three naves divided by wooden pillars. There are shelters on the west and north sides. The walls are plastered, ceiling is wood covered. The roof is covered with marseille tiles.



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Name of the monument: Old fountain of Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Ottoman

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: masonry, stone, bricks

Description: the fountain has a rectangular plan and its water reservoir is covered with bricks, and the fountain with cut stones. The walls are up to 1.5 m high.



Name of the monument: Carving Church (East) in the Port of Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Byzantium

The building materials and construction methods of the monument: carving rock, stone

Description:

The south-facing structure of the entrance is rectangular, with an approximate size of 4x7 m located in the east-west direction. On the east side there is an apsis. It was engraved in the shape of a vault. A carved niche was carved on the north wall. Uneven Greek writings were engraved on the walls. In the middle part of the western wall there is a small cross motif and under it is written on Greek "Stefanos" inscription, and to the right of the apse there is another cross motif too.



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Name of the monument: Tumulus in Vezirtepe, Kiyikoy

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kiyiköy town.

Period: Early Iron Age - A.D. 3rd century

The building materials and construction methods of the monument:

Description: The tumuli are monumental tomb hills formed in the form of stacked hills. One of the most common places of this type of tombs in Turkey is Thrace. The most well-known form is conical, with various types of spheres, such as sphere, hemisphere, and deformed bumps. According to the tumulus type of the tumuli; they could be examine in five different types: could platforms, pits, grave chambers, sarcophagi and simple graves. They are rarely single, mostly in groups.



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Cultural monuments in Vize

Name of the monument: Asma Kaya Cave Monastery

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality.

Period: Late Roman-Early Byzantine

Description: The area called Asma Kaya is located on the 1650 m of north- east of the town and presents a rocky formation. Inside of this rocky valley, natural and man-made carved places (houses, churches), terracotta water pipes, amorphous ceramic pieces are located and found. The area was probably inhabited in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods.

Current situation of the monument: we can see three different churches on the area. The biggest church is the middle one. Its dimensions are nearly 10x6 m and the ceiling height is around 5 m. there is also a section on the upper right of the apse carved into the rock. Approximately 2x2 m in size, this room has a ladder carved out of the wall. The upper part of the stairs is destroyed. The entrance of the Northern church is placed on the west, and the apsis is located on the east. In the southern part of the northern church there are three smaller spaces that lie side by side and extend to the north. It is seen that there are two different sections in the north of the main area. The main space is carved into a vaulted shape and the height of the ceiling is about 3 m. the other sections are height around 2m and have entrances on their front parts.

In addition, passage spaces have been opened between the walls in all sections. On the outward-facing wall of the north church, there are cavities in which the wooden beams are placed and many carved niches are thought to be fringe in front of them. The southern church is the smallest in size and has been destroyed less than the other two churches. There are cross motifs engraved on the ceiling and apse part.



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Name of the monument: Hagia Sophia Church - Suleymaniye Mosque

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality.

Period: Byzantine period – the end of 8th century – beginning of 9th century

Description:

The ground plan of the church is basilica and the cover system is cross plan.

The basilical plain is divided into three sections by two columnar columns of three columns. From each of these columns connected with the arches, only one of them stands on each line. The others were thickened in a later period to become paillettes. There is a large dome with a pendant on the middle nephrine. The dome, which sits on a rim with sixteen sides, is elliptical. The parts of the four large cradle vaults carrying the weight of the dome and bring up the cross arms. Unlike to the lower floor, the upper floor of the church is cross-planned. The church's apse is half round from the inside and with seven sides from the outside.

The apical part of the side part located to the south of the apse is half round inside and with five sides outside.

The cell outside the apse lost its original qualities. With the help of the arches connecting the lateral columns to the walls, four sections were separated.

These sections are built with cradle vaults and cross vaults. There are two niches on the southern wall of the nave.

The first niche in the westernmost part of the southern nephrine was added at a later period. The second niche was built on the same date as the building, and it is a grave arcosolium located almost in the middle of the southern wall of the nave.

When the building was turned to the mosque, the minaret's was built into the southern section of the building. In the northern section, there is a wooden staircase that provides a link to the gallery. There are fresco remains on Arcosolium. It is understood that there are three figures on the fresco. Pantocrator Jesus, sitting on the throne of the figure in the middle, on his right side Mary is stretching her hand toward him and an angel figure on the other side. This is a deesis scene. There are also frescoes on the western inner wall of the church and the narthex. The white, red, pink color that resides in the southwestern pavement resembles the Palaiogos period technique.



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Name of the monument: Hasan Bey Mosque

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality.

Period: Ottomans, 1444

Description:

Şerbetdar Hasan Bey Mosque was an old synagogue center and Gelibolu Mir-i Ekber Hasan Bey turned it into a mosque on the 14th century. It is a square plan, cubic body and covered with a single dome. It is constructed of rubble, kabayonu and regular cut stone, bricks and collected materials. The marble material was used especially in the door and window rafters and the entrance arch. In arches, pulleys and domes, stone and brick material are applied in alternate technique. There are colorful herbal and typographic pencil decorations on the interior dome and on the surface of the dome. The building was used as small synagogue before 1362 and was used as Dergah, Masjid, Mosque in 1362 and later. The minaret was added after restoration. According to the records, it is understood that Hasan Bey had dedicated to this mosque many land and buildings in Hayrabolu and Vize.



Name of the monument: Rock Carving Tomb Structure

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kale quarter

Period: Late Roman-Early Byzantine, A.D. III century

Description:

The monument placed in Vize municipality, Evren quarter, Sultan cesme Street, 132 part, 114 parcel present a two-rooms opened into the rock. The marble covered with polygonal stones and pictorial lentos with 1.30 m length on the front side and when the stone room was pulled out, the tomb residents were identified from the first room; The second room of the tomb carved in the rock is plastered with soil. There is no chance to going backward and there is no other connection of the grave chamber. The tomb carved into the rock is not a multi-grave type, inside in the destroyed first room was found two skulls and a large number of bone fragments, and the other four pieces of skull and limbs belonging to the skulls were again entered into the burial

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chamber and found in the tomb in mixed sand + rock + soil material. The grave room in the rock is located at the far side of the I. Degree Archaeological Site outside the III. Degree Archaeological Site of the construction site and is located opposite the Ethem Baba Cemetery. It was found under the stabilization path at 4.47 m height by making the stage within 3.43 m of the construction site.



Name of the monument: Ottoman Hammam

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kale quarter

Period: Ottoman

Description: The Hammam is placed in Mimar Sinan Quarter, which is located within the 2nd degree archaeological site area. The monument's walls are built of brick and rubble stone. The top cover, probably a vault or a dome, has disappeared. Entrances and transitions between the entrances are made up of a round brick belt braid. 5 cm thick marble slabs were created. The hot section is about 3x3 m and the tepid part is 2x3 meters.



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Name of the monument: Vize Hammam

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kale quarter

Period: Ottoman

Description: The walls of the monument are made by stone and it was built using lime mortar. The door, window gaps and transitions between the spaces are made up of round brick belt braid. The upper cover of the cold section has been completely changed. The domes on the hot section are covered with cement. The Ottoman marble basins have been reached to these days.



Name of the monument: Castel and fortress wall of Vize

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Thrace- Rome – Byzantine

Description:

The castel is placed in Vize town and very small parts from it are available at the present. The fortress walls in the sought direction are nearly 3-4 m high and made of large stone blocks. There are two towers, one of which is placed near to the north-west corner of the hammam and the other one 30 m in north-west direction, turned to the south and are not perpendicular to the walls. The tower placed in south has a pentagram form with height of 5 m and on its front side there is a loophole. The northern tower is with dimensions 5.7 x 4.47 m, and 6 m. high. This tower also has a loophole. A little further ahead, there is a well preserved fortification wall of 37.6 m in length. The height of this wall is 5 m and its thickness is 2.1 m, 1.5 m. The walls are made of stone blocks 1.53x0.4 m or 1.47x0.6 m in size. After continuing this way for 37.6 m the wall continues to the east and thereafter starts a section where the stone blocks are removed. There are also five rows of bricks made of brick material with a thickness of 0.35 m and a length of 0.28 m. At the north side of the road there is a round tower that is partially destroyed. The diameter is 4 m from the inside and the thickness of the walls is 1.7 m. The tower has one door that opens to the front and the other one opens to the rear sides of the tower. The other door opens to the street has completely destroyed.

The walls turn eastwards from the opposite side of this tower and it is not possible to see anything on the first 40 meters of land.

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Thereafter, a fortress of 18 m length, then a bushing remains measuring 8.6x9 m in internal dimension, and another fortress of 6.5 m in length to the foreast. After this last wall fortress of 1.7 m thickness, the walls of the castle completely disappeared.

Today, there is a round arched entrance to the south of the city walls. In the north-west of the door, the leaf motife frieze of the Roman period was used as a recapture. There are two signs on the south-west and north side of this door that are demolished. The walls to the east of the tower continue and there are demolished blocks. On the eastern side of this tower is a wall about 18 m long at a distance of about 40 m. In the same direction, there are 41 m long walls continuing in the east-west direction and being destroyed in places. The western fortification wall has suffered great damage and can be seen partly.



Name of the monument: The old local governmental building

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Early Republic

Description:

The monument consists from three floors. The outer facade is made of cement and plaster, and the slabs are from concrete. The roof is covered with marssiliya tiles. The corridors are quite large and the windows are made of wood material.

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Name of the monument: the old monument

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Ottomans

Description: The building is with dimensions 10x6 and consists from two floors. The walls were made from rubble stones, the floors from cutlery stones, for the arches of windows and doors were used a brick material.

The roofs and floor parts have disappeared over the time. On the inner walls of the building there are voids of timber beams that have disintegrated over time.



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Name of the monument: Professional Girl Art School

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Late Ottomans - Early Republic, the end of 19th century

Description: The building is placed on a flat plot of land of 3700 m². The building has U shape and consists from three separate parts with the shape of square. The walls probably are made by the bricks. The first made building's windows are with sharp form, the gate is curved and the windows frames are from wood. The entrance section of the building consists of an arched section carried by two columns with seven steps leading from the two sides. The roof consists of three separate roofs and the roof is covered with marseilles tiles.



Name of the monument: Building in Vize

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Ottomans

Description:

The building consists of a single part with a square plan of approximately 10-12 m in height and 6x6 m in dimensions. The building walls are made of cut stone and brick retaining. The top cover is domed, built using brick and lime mortar.

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Name of the monument: Vize Sarnic – Cistern

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality

Period: Rome

Description:

Yapının Tanımı: The cistern building is placed in Mimar Sinan Mah, İç Kale Mevkii, under the building of jandarery in Vize and it is made with stone and bricks materials. The cistern is divided into three parts by the two lines. The arches are in the form of concentric double brick arches as in Roman Architecture. The part is covered with cradle vaults made of stone. As a strange feature that the brick thicknesses are 3,5-4 cm (measurements: 29-31 cm) and the mortar thickness is 2,5 cm, the mortar is 2 cm in the side walls, although the mortar is too thick (5 cm).



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Name of the monument: Balkaya Village, Rock craved church

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Balkaya Village

Period: Byzantium

Description: the church is made by carving of the existing rock material and its top cover system is not available.

To the north of the church there is a chapel with relief of cross in the apse half dome. On the north part of the church you can see the tombs again made by carving of the existing rock. Inside of the monument you can see glazed and unglazed pottery materials belonging to the Byzantine period.



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Name of the monument: Komurkoy Village, Osmanche Fortress

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Komurkoy Village

Period: Ottomans, after 1830s

Description: the fortress has a square form with size 15x 15 m. The entrance is in the middle of the southwest facade. There are two opposing corners with towers on the south and north sides. The body walls are made by lime mortar material; row of rubble stone braided and the wall thickness is around 80 cm. the corners of the wall are built with smooth stones. Now we can see that the fortress wall is 4 m high and the towers are 8 m high. The fortress is located on a hill, 4.3 km eastern of the village. It is the most stable and standing fortress among the buildings located in the same area.



Name of the monument: Akpınar Yoztarla Castel

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Akpınar Village

Period: Ottomans

Description: The castle ruins are located in the wooded area on the east of the village of 3.9 km. Probably this small castle in the form of square was built to provide security to the area. The size of the square is 15x15 m. On the opposite corners is built two towers.



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Name of the monument: Kucukyayla Cave Monastery

Place of the monument: Kırklareli district, Vize municipality, Kucukyayla Village

Period: Byzantine - Ottoman

Description: The monastery was made by carving the rock and it is placed on 1.5 km from the village. The floor is approximately 1 m below the ground, the entrance is covered with flat stones and a vault of lime mortar. The stone steps descending from the entrance are in ruins and are missing. The cave monastery is approximately 10x20 m in the east-west direction. The ceiling height is around 2.5 m. In many places there are remains from treasure hunters.



3. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTING FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN KIRKLARELI and in Kiyikoy particularly

3.1. Activities at the project stage

3.1.1. Services for preparation of the peripheral roads and worksides' arrangement projects of the streets inside of Kiyikoy fortress walls

The scope of the services includes preparation of reconstruction design projects (survey, restitution and restoration projects) of the streets located at South and North part of Cumhuriyet Boulevard in Cumhuriyet and Kale Quarters, placed in the archaeological reserve, inside of Kiyikoy fortress walls and covering 29.276 m² area.

For the preserving the existing small streets and sidewalk in Kiyikoy, there will be elaborated roleve, restoration and restitutions projects, in line with the concept of promotion and presenting by the best way of the natural, cultural, architectural, historical, economy, and visual values and original identity of the area. In the project will be included information for the street floor covering material type and flooring shape selected on the base of the historical and natural values of the Kiyikoy reserve.

Also, there will be presented information about the way for collecting the water in roadside from the two sides of the streets - through channels, ditches, loophole and the information about the materials and technics that will be used. The projects will

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provide information about the type of the street lamps and electrical equipment needful for the lighting of the streets, namely the number of the lamps, the type and the points where they will be placed. Also there will have information about the places where the benches will be placed.

3.1.2. Services for preparation of Survey, Restitution, Restoration projects of the fortress walls (West)

The municipality administration signed a contract with sub-contractor for elaboration of the roleve, restoration and restitution projects of the area with size 1298 m², covering the fortress walls – their entrance in western part.

3.1.3. Services for preparation of Survey, Restitution, Restoration projects of the residential building played on 202 part, 3 parcel.

In the last years many cultural monuments which are private property have been restored or in the process of restoration. The buildings were restoration according to their original architectural view and building materials.

3.2. Finalized projects

3.2.1. Services for preparation of architectural projects for the restoration of squire and the area placed inside of the fortress walls of Kıyıköy.

The project covers the area from the main entrance gate of Kiyikoy, through the Cumhuriyet Boulevard to the street no 2, including the main city's park. The restoration works will consist from street's covering arrangement and arrangements on the facades of the houses facing the street.



Photo 1: picture from satellite of the place

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3.2.2. Services for preparation of architectural projects for arrangement of the main street and facades inside of the fortress walls.

The projects include the main Cumhuriyet Boulevard starting from the street no 3 and ending in the end of the boulevard. Total size of the project area is 3602 m² and consists from restoration of the main street in Kiyikoy.

For the preserving the main boulevard in Kiyikoy, there was elaborated roleve, restoration and restitutions projects, in line with the concept of promotion and presenting by the best way of the natural, cultural, architectural, historical, economy, and visual values and original identity of the area. In the project is presented information for the street floor covering material type and flooring shape selected on the base of the historical and natural values of the Kiyikoy reserve.

Also, there is presented information about the way for collecting the water in roadside from the two sides of the streets - through channels, ditches, loophole and the information about the materials and technics that will be used. The project provides information about the type of the street lamps and electrical equipment needful for the lighting of the streets, namely the number of the lamps, the type and the points where they will be placed. Also there is information about the places where the benches will be placed.

Within the scope of the facade and restoration project of existing buildings on the right and left side along the road;

- a) Providing proposes for the facade arrangements in reinforced concrete or similar new structures that do not have architectural features and historical values that are close to the road,
- b) Producing a solution by separating the empty parcels placed near to roads, gardens or bad parts of the road, in such a way as to provide integrity with the street regulation,
- c) Providing architectural proposes for the structures which are registered civil or architectural feature placed along the road or near the road; proposals for their facade arrangements, repairing, etc. suggestions and suggesting suitable materials and construction techniques for achieving of their architectural originality,
- d) Providing architectural proposes for the buildings which are in very bad situation and will not have a chance to be repaired, as Static consolidation.
- e) Providing architectural proposes for the fountains and bus stops on the street.

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Photo 2: satellite picture of the project area

3.3. Ongoing restoration activities

3.3.1. Restoration works on the road going to the St. Nikola Monastery

Project area: starting from the entrance of Kıyıköy Cumhuriyet Caddesi, Nilüfer Sokak Fortress Entrance, till the front of St. Nicholas Monastery until the end of the beach road. There have been prepared the road restoration and lighting projects.



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Photo 3: satellite picture of the project area



Photo 4: picture from the works in front of the monastery



Photo 5: pictures from the road till the monastery

3.3.2. Restoration works on 227 part 4 parcel

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Photo 6: 227 part 4 parcel – view of the front facade

The building has an approved by the protection board restoration and restitution projects with number 1341 and from the date: 28.11.2013.

3.3.3. Restoration works on 227 part 7 parcel



Photo 7: 227 part 7 parcel view from the front facade

The building has an approved by the protection board restoration and restitution projects with number 1339 and from the date: 28.11.2013.

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3.3.4. Restoration works on 225 part 1 parcel



Photo 8: 225 part 1 parcel front view

The building has an approved by the protection board restoration and restitution projects with number 3460 and from the date: 10.10.2016.

3.4. Finalized restoration projects

3.4.1. Restoration works on 254 part 1 parcel



Photo 9: 254 part 1 parcel

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3.4.2. Restoration works on 223 part 1 parcel - Kiyikoy is Branding with its Culture and History project



Photo 10: 223 part 1 parcel front view (source: www.haberler.com)

The building has an approved by the protection board restoration and restitution projects with number 1343 and from the date 28.11.2013. the restoration works have been finalized in 2017.

3.4.3. Restoration of the old Post Building in Kiyikoy



Photo 11: the old post building in Kiyikoy

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**4. NATIONAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION AND
PROTECTION OF THE LOCAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS**

The actual law on the protection of cultural assets in Turkey is the Law No. 2863 on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets, dated 21.7.1983.

The aim of this law is to define movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected, regulate proceeding and activities, describe the establishment and duties of the organizations that shall set principles and take implementation decisions of this field.

This law covers issues regarding movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and the relevant duties and responsibilities of real and legal person.

Annex 1: the law no 2863/27.07.1983.

**5. PROPOSALS FOR THE STRATEGICAL AIM AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE
PROTECTION AND INTEGRATION OF THESE MONUMENTS IN THE TOURISM
SECTOR**

On the basis of the made research about the local cultural and historical assets in Kiyikoy and Vize, we could propose the following objectives and aims for the protection and integration of these monuments in the tourism sector:

**Strategy 1: To develop a certain route for tourism on definite themes, by
rehabilitating cultural and historical assets in the region.**

Aim 1: protection and conservation of the cultural and historical assets in Kirklareli in particular in Vize, in line with the National strategy for elaboration and promotion of a Thrace Cultural Corridor,

Aim 2: diversification of the current tourism services and tourism activities through increasing the number of the boutique hotels, boardinghouses, camping and bungalow accommodation places,

Aim 3: restoration of the city center of Kiyikoy in manner that the old city's appearance can be regained and to serve accommodation facilities for tourists in such of a form of boutique hotels or boardinghouses.

**Strategy 2: Branding of the Igneada and Kiyikoy cities as the Tourism city in
line with the National strategy**

Aim 1: Tourism diversity and sustainable planning of the tourism cities in Kirklareli region: alternative tourism types shall be created and connected with the local assets,

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Aim 2: Establishment of a city museum in Kiyikoy or Vize - Original artistic collections and contemporary works exhibitions and international artistic events ownership centers will be established,

Aim 3: Realization of restoration works of the important cultural and historical monuments in the city and integration of ruins of monuments in the city's infrastructure and silhouette.

**Strategy 3: Develop understanding and raise awareness on improving the
image of the locality and environmental protection and development concerns,
among the local community**

Aim 1: Increasing the number of indicative infrastructural projects and investments in the region, this will be a good example and will encourage local industrial and commercial business,

Aim 2: Ensure the tourism development in the local level by educating youth and the local community,

Aim 3: Providing opportunities to the private investors to create Commercial units around the restored historical monuments.

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