

1. Introduction

Rapid population growth and immigration Turkey has experienced in the last six decades has created the phenomena of "derelict housing" and "unplanned and uncontrolled development". This situation has resulted in the damage of the urban fabric and loss of the historical, cultural and natural values. Edirne, dating back to the ancient times, has undergone drastic changes as a result of the natural processes. Preserving the proud heritage of various civilizations this city suffers from the changes destroying historical monuments, traditional houses and districts as well as the socio-cultural structure. Cultural identity should be preserved and new policies should be developed for urban improvement and transformation. Cities serve as cultural heritage; they are built/developed as long as we live in them and they are socialized as long as they are built/developed (Zukin, 1994). Serving as a cultural center and a border and university town, Edirne is an important city of Turkey. It also welcomes the Turkish immigrants coming from abroad. Edirne also has historical significance as one of the three historical capitals of the Ottoman Empire (the other two were Bursa and Istanbul, respectively). Historical Edirne has undergone dramatic transformations to keep up with the lifestyle of different cultures and political administrations and to accommodate a growing population. Erdoğan and Dökmeçi (2010) explained the contributions of physical, social, economic and demographic changes to the transformation of the districts in Edirne. This study examines the housings in Yıldırım quarter, one of the suburban quarters of Edirne, in terms of the demographic changes they have undergone.

Marks of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods are commonly encountered in Edirne, the history of which dates back to the 35th century BC. This historically prosperous city hosts many monuments from the Ottoman period; however, there are only few urban and architectural remains from other periods. The form of Edirne is created by three distinct types of urban development characteristics of the three historical periods of the city: Roman/Byzantine, Ottoman, and Modern. The Roman/Byzantine form was integrated into the Ottoman form, which in turn has been administratively converted into a more homogeneous form in the modern era. Nevertheless, both the Roman/Byzantine and Ottoman patterns persist in the modern city together.

Now, Edirne city is divided into eleven districts (Fig. 1). These districts are administratively further broken down into 24 neighborhoods (*mahalle*) each of which is administratively managed by the neighborhood administrator called headman ("*muhtar*"). The neighborhoods are generally classified into three groups: (I) The former outer neighborhoods of Edirne proper (Karaağaç, Yıldırım, Yeniimaret); (II) Central neighborhoods of Edirne (Kaleiçi, Ayşekadın, Kıyık, Çavuşbey, Sabuni, Taşlık); and (III) New neighborhoods of Edirne proper (Hacılarezanı, İstasyon) (Erdoğan, 2006).

With its history dating back to the 15th century, Yıldırım district is one of the ancient settlements located outside Edirne. The history

of the old district of Yıldırım is reflected in its old neighborhoods, streets and housing pattern. The entire metropolitan area of Edirne, however, is in the midst of rapid annual population growth of 5%, a figure above the national average. This uncontrolled growth destroys the remnants of the historic cultural wealth of Yıldırım (DİE, 2008). In addition, the physical structure of the district, as well as its the demographic structure, has changed due to the immigration. In this scope, the present study examines the demographic characteristics and inhabitation pattern of the historical Yıldırım district and compares it with the more recent changes.



Abb. 1

2. Historical background of Yıldırım quarter

In Ottoman settlement patterns, the cities and towns are based on clusters of neighborhood units. In traditional Turkish patterns, districts form the basic settlement units. There is a mosque in the center of all neighborhoods and it functions as a social and physical center (Kuban, 1978). Usually, either the people having the same religious beliefs resided in a specific neighborhood or such a structure was formed by an immigrant tribe clustering around a mosque or imaret. This type of settlement usually formed a religious or ethnical unity.

Edirne was established according to the norm that there should be a mosque in the center of the neighborhood and the neighborhood should function as both a physical and a social unit; this norm was applied in practically all neighborhoods.

The map in Figure 2 shows an entire settlement, providing the functions as mosque, public bath, fountain and public soup kitchen. The land rising towards Hıdırlık Hill in the northwest of the city is a suitable place for

Fig. 1: The intra-city places of Edirne.

1 The İmaret: The types of buildings that might comprise an imaret, or neighborhood core, customarily included institutions that provided free services, such as a fountain, a primary school, a medrese, a library, a hostel, public toilets, a hospital, and a poor house; and those that were not free, such as a bath, markets, and a caravanserai, or inn. These were always clustered around a mosque that served the immediate neighborhood. The wakf that supported the imaret sometimes included other income-generating activities, such as a bakery, a bedesten and a slaughterhouse, which were often located remote from the center.

İmaret building is the name given to the institutions where school and madrasah children slept and were fed with bread and two plates of vegetables and meat. These foods were also distributed to poor people (Atalay, 1993).

A medrese is school above the primary level that provides education in Arabic, the arts and sciences and, at an upper level, in religion.

A bedesten is a market building.

2 Cizye: Tax. A kind of tax collected from non-Muslims in the area where Muslim people conquered in exchange for State protection.

settlement. Rapidly developing neighborhood structure of the Ottoman Period replaced the small-scale suburbs of the Byzantine period. These consisted of Yıldırım Bayezit quarter, reached by Gazi Mihal Bridge from west to east, and Yeni İmaret Quarter, reached by Yalnızgöz, II. Beyazid and Saraçhane Bridges. Yıldırım Bayezit (Eski İmaret) neighborhood was founded at the end of the 14th century, Gazi Mihal (Orta İmaret) in the first half of the 15th century and Yeni İmaret (II. Bayezit İmaret) at the end of the same century (W1).

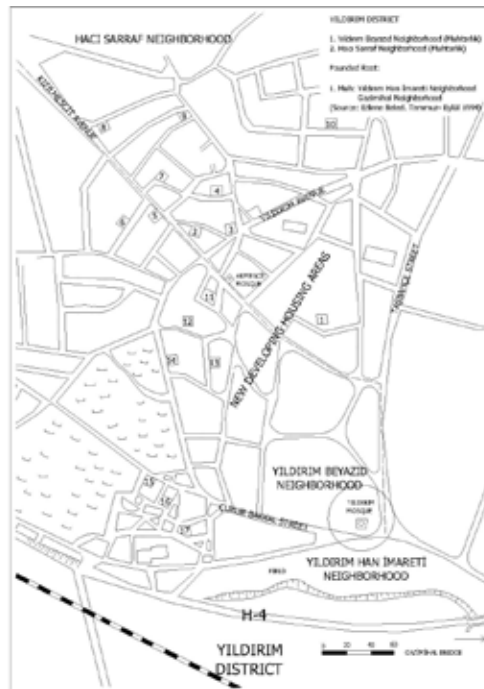


Abb. 2

Thus, it can be concluded that Gazimihal, Yıldırım and Yeniimaret neighborhoods are formed with imarets. Gazimihal, which no longer exists, became a second settlement after Yıldırım, which is centered around an imaret commissioned by Şahmelik Pasha and his wife Sultana Benzirci (Anon, 1966; Atalay, 1993). Yıldırım was founded around Yıldırım imaret in the name of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt. Today, this quarter is called "Eski İmaret" and the neighborhood is called "Yıldırım".

In the era of the Ottoman Empire, all public services were provided through foundations. The primary method of development was to construct structures commissioned by these institutions. "Foundations played a significant role in the transition to permanent settlement in both Rumelia and Anatolia. These highly-organized institutions of Ottoman Turks were not present in other Islamic states." (Yenen, 1992, p.302). Foundations played a crucial role in the establishment and development of Edirne. Kazancıgil (1991) states that Edirne became a highly-developed city in the first two centuries following the conquest of the city by Turks and that Ottoman officials preferred to settle in new neighbors.

One of the nine imarets founded in Edirne is in the name of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt Han (1389-1403).

The neighborhood founded around the İmaret¹ is on the right side of Edirne Kapıkule E5 Road, when advancing from the Kapıkule side of the Gazi Mihal Bridge over the Tunca River. As this quarter is still called "Eski İmaret", and neighborhood is still called "Yıldırım", the name of this settlement is referred to as "Yıldırım İmaret". In 1529, there were two imams, one muezzin and twenty-five houses in this neighborhood (Gökbilgin, M.T., 1952, pp.59). This quarter was improved and revived by the construction of a mosque and imaret by Yıldırım Beyazıt. To meet the construction costs of these new facilities, a darül-hayr was created in Edirne by using a specific amount of the share allocated for the Sultan after the Nibolu victory. Since the very first periods, cizye² collected from the non-Muslim neighborhoods in Kaleiçi quarter was dedicated to this mosque and imaret. Some villages in Edirne, Çimen and Dimetoka were also dedicated to Yıldırım Beyazıt foundation (Atalay, 1993).

Peremeci (1939) stated 1400 as the date of construction of the imaret. The poor house in the quad of the mosque served until Russo-Ottoman War (1877- 78) but was demolished when the Russian armies invaded Edirne. Then, the imaret was not renewed or operated.

Today, only the chimney of the poor house (Fig. 3) and its remnants stand. This poor house of the foundation can be understood to be arranged as a source of income in order to meet the needs of a large number of the population. It served as a social relief organization and operated for 478 years, from its foundation in 1399- 1400 until 1877-78. One of the significant elements of the imaret is Yıldırım Beyazıt mosque, named after the foundation (Fig. 4).



Abb. 3



Abb. 4

Fig. 2: Yıldırım region and institutions of origin: old districts, mosque and poor kitchen.

Fig. 3: The remaining chimney of the poor kitchen of Yıldırım Beyazıt imaret destroyed.

Fig. 4: Yıldırım Beyazıt mosque of imaret

3. Recent demographic and physical Changes

A huge part of the Yildirim Quarter was devastated during the Russian invasion in 1877- 78. Until 1890, the area was inhabited by the groups of ethnic Turks, Greeks and Gypsy (İslam-kipti); however, today it is mostly devastated, with only ruins and standing traces of buildings, land and roads. During 1890-1920 period, Edirne was involved in many wars such as the Crimean War, the Balkan War, and World War I, and suffered from several military occupations. Local Edirne population was largely forced to flee during these military conflicts and enemy occupations. Wars and invasions in Edirne affected Yildirim neighborhood in the same way with many others. This situation triggered great transformations in the ethnic make-up of the area. Erdoğan (1994) explained the situation as follows: During the Ottoman period, the city was formed by a number of different ethnic populations who lived together but indifferent neighborhoods and wards, and wards were largely identified according to their ethnic majority, such as the Greek wards, gypsy wards, Islamic/Turkish wards, etc.

Today, there are few descendents of former residents who still live in the area. After World War I and World War II; treaties calling for population exchanges were signed, in turn, the ethnic Greeks, Bulgarians, and Romanians were exchanged for ethnic Turks.

The national program, developed by the Republic of Turkey in 1923, was based on the characteristic of "being a Turk". Other communities have preferred to be classified as "minority" in the constitution due to their concerns about the possibility of losing their congregations and religious characteristics. However, the Gipsy groups did not have such concerns and, at the end of 1975, the identity of (Gipsy-Muslim) was annulled (Erdoğan, 2002). In 1990, the five original neighborhoods were formally reduced to two administrative (*muhtarlık*) structures of the Yildirim Beyazid neighborhood and the Hacisarraf Neighborhood.

4. Problems related to derelict Housing

A. The population growth resulting from the migration from rural to urban areas has created the need for dense housing. However, the phenomenon of "derelict housing" has arisen due to the failure to generate an efficient and appropriate city environment. Population growth at the city center of Edirne is 5% (DİE, 2008). This rate of increase is recorded in the old suburbs of Yildirim, Yeniimaret and Karaağaç neighborhoods. Migration profile of Edirne has a reason quite different from the general migration profile of Turkey. In general, people migrate within Turkey from one city to another; however, in Edirne, people migrate from rural to urban parts of the city. People migrate to Yildirim to be town-dwellers, not for employment opportunities. Such that, the villagers remaining in their villages prefer to buy a second house in Yildirim. Huge demand for a house in the city brings about multi-storey buildings. Therefore, the traditional fabric of the historical neighborhoods are mixed with the multi-storey buildings, which are built on

narrow plots. One of the most important negative effects of migration to Yildirim district is the derelict housing structure which spoils the present fabric.

B. Riverbanks were built to frame the banks of Tunca, Meriç and Arda rivers running between the city center and old suburbs and once used for various purposes (irrigation, hunting, transportation) in Ottoman times. Therefore, there are wide areas between the city center and old suburb areas. This area is called "ancient Sarayıcı", a natural archeological site. There were palace gardens and resting kiosks in this area, which were used by the royal court members. Today, historical wrestling competitions and entertainments are organized in this resting- entertainment place. *During the Ottoman period, the river edges were fortified by the steep and high river banks. Since the palaces, kiosks and gardens of the wealthy were located in this area, the Ottomans used this type of embankment to protect the land from floods. Today, however, the riverbanks are no longer fortified, resulting in floods and damage to the nearby agricultural fields and settlements (Erdoğan, 2002, p.17).* Such floods and damages are especially common in the Yildirim, Yeniimaret and Karaağaç districts. Because the river water are longer framed, resulting in loss of the majority of the cultural inheritance of these districts.

5. Methodology and Data

From this perspective and in the light of the current situation, the present study is conducted in Yildirim neighborhoods in order to distinguish types of homes and settlement patterns and the characteristics of current inhabitants in order to identify the current demographic and physical changes and the interrelationship between these changes.

In this scope, a survey was made on 17 historical houses and their households to determine the demographic data, the origin of the family and the characteristics of the house. Data obtained from the survey and from the face-to-face interviews are presented in descriptive statistics. In addition, the headman (*muhtar*) was also interviewed in this scope. Plans were drawn and photographs were taken of the 17 houses and the relative data were collected.

6. The Settlement Pattern Of Yildirim District

Today, Yildirim district lies to the west of Edirne city and is separated from the city by the Tunca River and by a wide band of agricultural lands and forested areas. The district is bounded by Bahce Avenue to the east, by agricultural fields to the west, by fields and the Taşocağı Road to the north, and by the Greek cemetery and Kızılmescit Avenue to the south (Fig. 2). The quarter has a residential area of 145.000 square meters, excluding green space and open fields, and hosts 3.500 buildings.

In 1990, five neighborhoods of Yildirim quarter were grouped into two reeves. This quarter

has low settled population (Erdoğan, 2006). Especially after the World War I and World War II, the residents of Greek, Bulgarian and Romanian origin were relocated according to the population exchange agreements (Soyyanmaz, 1990).

1. Yıldırım Beyazıd Neighborhood

Remnants of earlier structures to have existed in the old neighborhoods of this district are listed as follows:

- Yıldırım Mosque in the Old Yıldırım Han Charity Complex Neighborhood stands still, with only the chimney of the poor kitchen still extant.
- The mosque and bridge of the Gazimihal Neighborhood standstill. The bath in the Çavuşbey neighborhood is in ruins.
- The neighborhood has a total population of approximately 10.000, 40% of which is estimated to be constituted by the gypsies (Fig. 5).



Abb. 5a



Abb. 5b

Fig. 5a und 5b: District residents

Fig. 6a, 6b und 6c: Vernacular house types

2. Hacısarraf Neighborhood

Only a few original residents have remained in this district. After the World War I and World War II, these earlier populations gave way to the ethnic Turkish immigrants coming from Greece, Bulgaria and Romania. Today, the neighborhood has a population of 7.000.

Current Housing Types

a) Old Housing Types.

The traditional Anatolian houses are generally of Hilani and Megaron types and are seen in this district. These types of houses are continued to be constructed in the rural neighborhoods (Erdoğan, 1992) (Fig. 6). Mehmet Perdeleyen, chosen as one of the oldest houses of the district, is the best example of this type (Fig. 8).



Abb. 6a



Abb. 6b



Abb. 6c

b) Minimum Housing Types

Minimum housing types are seen in this district, as well as in other districts of Edirne (Erdoğan, 1994). These consist of houses with no deeds constructed on vacant lots and fields. They resemble the basic Anatolian houses, as they generally consist of two rooms built around a central hall. This type of design was used in the houses constructed by the state in 1950 and 1960 period.

c) Multi-storey Building Blocks

Current housing plans are generally not based on preserving earlier, traditional housing textures; thus, urban development is continuing at a rapidly increasing pace. Because of this development, traditional houses are quickly disappearing and are replaced by multi-storey building blocks (Fig. 7).



Abb. 7

7. Data Analysis and Results

The unique history of the Yildirim district has been subject to huge changes in terms of physical and demographic characteristics and societal structure. Such changes have affected the settlement status of the households.

This case study was conducted in Yildirim district to compare historical housing and demographic structures with recent changes. In this scope, plans layouts and locations of 17 historical homes were drawn and photographs taken. These were then carefully examined and investigated. Interviews were held with 15 of the residents, while the remaining two were not interviewed. The interview items aimed to address the personal, family and housing characteristics of the residents and their future desires and needs of about their neighbors and house (**see Tables 1 to 18**).

Items were structured on the basis of the following four main areas of inquiry:

- Household characteristics
- The house of origin of the family
- The characteristics of the house/housing
- Future desires and needs of the residents regarding their neighbors and house.

Residents of Yildirim District were born in the other districts of Edirne, Yildirim district and Greece. They generally have four-member families placed here as immigrants. Yildirim has rural characteristics and is located outside Edirne, where it is common to work in agriculture or in uninsured and temporary jobs.

Most of the houses of origin of the residents are in Yildirim district and commitment to they have high sense of belonging and commitment to Yildirim. Houses of origin of the others are in Greece and Bulgaria. Houses of origin of the parents of the residing families are in Greece and Bulgaria and only few in Yildirim district. Families settle in the same house for 40 to 70 years due to such reasons as moral values (inheriting the house of their parents) as well as economic difficulties, easy adaptation to the settlement they migrated to, and the high sense of belonging.

Most of the families reside in their own houses. The houses are constructed according to "Hilani" style, one of historical Anatolian house styles. This type of houses typically has 2-3

rooms and a central hall; a floor having its own garden or quad; and a kitchen and a toilet placed are in the garden. The hall is generally used as living space, and rooms are used for sleeping and receiving guests.

Due to economic reasons, at least half of the families have never made any significant changes to their houses for approximately forty years. Minor modifications due to an increase in the number of household include renewal of the roof, removal of the traditional furnace, construction of a in-house bathroom and toilet, or creation of new spaces via division of the existing ones. In addition, a new, cluster-type house may be built in the garden of the original house for a newly-married son or for the elderly members of the family.

The rate of house ownership is significantly high. In many cases, the house owner helped the constructor while building their wooden plasterboard houses. Some inherited their houses and some others were granted their houses by the state during the population exchange. Water, electricity and sewerage infrastructures are based on the infrastructure of the district. Coal and wood are used for heating purpose.

The most prior desires and needs of the residents about their houses, district and neighborhood are: larger houses with wider space for balcony/terrace or kitchen, new furniture, and restoration of the current houses. Another common desire of the residents is to make no modification to their houses. The most widely expressed wishes are public garden and sports and recreation areas.

When asked the possible reasons for moving to another place, they listed the motivations of the desire for a more comfortable life, to change the house, to access to improved employment opportunities, and to be closes to the relatives.

Housing characteristics: The plans and setting of the old homes can be categorized into four basic groups according to placement (Fig. 8). Architecturally, the houses are of the Anatolian Hilani and Megaron types.

a) House in yard

As the traditional practice, the toilets of these houses are located in a corner of the garden and are not within the house.

b) House with courtyard

These are of the traditional courtyard type. Facilities such as the toilet, oven, and coal bin are located in the courtyard. An independent house is built in the courtyard to house the married son and his family.

c) Cluster-type house located in courtyard-Adjacent style cluster house

In this type of cluster house, the facilities and the married son's house are directly adjacent to the main structure or these structures are of independent type but built in relation to one another in the courtyard.

Fig. 7: Multi-storey rebuilding blocks in old fabric.

d) Cluster-type building in courtyard used for work and residential purposes.-Farm type cluster

Because the residents are farmers, outbuildings and equipment related to farming are found in a cluster arrangement in the courtyard. Barns, storage sheds, farm implements, garages, chicken coops, silkworm sheds, wells, etc are the farm facilities that may be found in this area. These buildings are clustered in the courtyard along with the family residence.

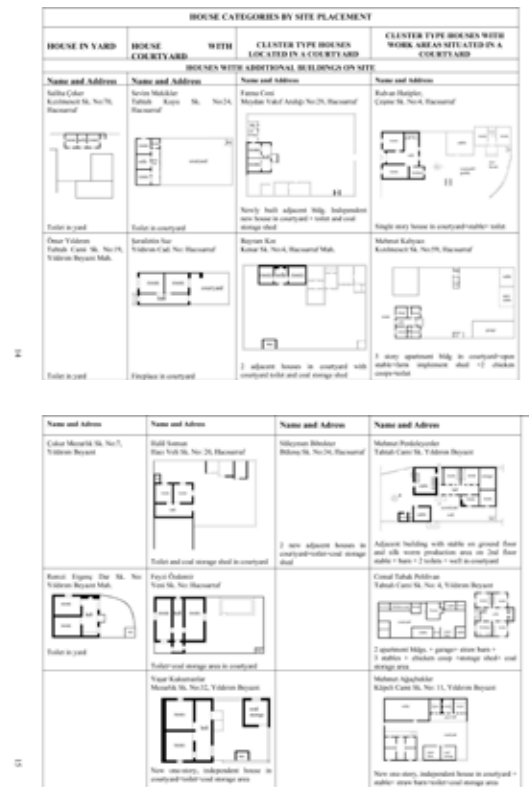


Abb. 8

8. Conclusions and Proposals

Yıldırım district, a historical Ottoman settlement dating back to the end of the 14th century, began to be subjected to transformation in administrative, social and physical terms by the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. Following the foundation of the Turkish Republic (1923), this transformation has speeded up and, today, the effect of rapid urbanization can be detected easily. During the Republican period, new districts have been formed in Edirne by uniting old neighborhoods. Some neighborhood centers (consisting of poor kitchen, mosque, public bath, foundation, streets and houses) still exist in some neighborhoods in Yildirim, one of the nine historical districts; however, they have been totally removed in others.

The old houses of Yildirim are inhabited primarily by low-income families of rural background. One previous generation migrated from Balkans to this area. Most of the houses in this are resided by the old people.

The traditional Anatolian housing styles of clearly detected in these houses. Young families in particular build new buildings or make addi-

tions to the courtyards, by this way, increase the examples of "cluster houses". Some of the houses have been remodeled to include more modern conveniences and, over time, changes have been made to the function, technology, and materials of the houses.

Strong historical characteristics and high sense of belonging to Yildirim district makes a significant contribution to the sustainability of its historical characteristics. *The residents prefer to continue to live in this neighborhood since they work here, they are native or married or they have inherited the house. The majority of people in this neighborhood lives with their relatives and continues a traditional life (Erdoğan et al., 2003, p.767).* The low economic and social status of residents means that many require administrative and financial support to improve their houses and environment. The wishes for living in a higher-quality and comfortable district environment include improving current houses, increasing comfort and improving the social facilities within the district.

Evaluating projection and planning aspects of this process, there is a clear need for various reinforcing activities encouraging economic development and sustainability of historical fabric, reducing poverty, and enhancing urban environment. As the historical fabric of the districts was not considered during the preparation of the 2003 Master Plan for Edirne, it continues to be eroded throughout the whole city. Preservation of the historical fabric should be addressed in the form of protection and preservation policies. The cultural heritage approach can gain value by only this way.

Current housing plans should be revised by taking cultural inheritance into consideration. A new planning conceptualization should support low-rise development that is in harmony with the cultural fabric of the neighborhood, and that is in accordance with the unique social, economic, and cultural structure of the residents. *"Cluster housing is beneficial to the urban poor, both culturally and economically. The accommodation of traditional values, as well as their transformations, is possible due to cluster housing's flexible from"* (Erdoğan et al., 1996, p.334). Low-density and cluster-type dwellings can be suggested for the newly-developing housing areas in Yildirim.

Finally, this neighborhood has a homogenous social structure that reflects in its physical pattern. It is necessary to propose renewal and redevelopment projects to meet the need for social facilities, infrastructure and to improve the physical structure according to their needs. Due to its importance in the history and the social wellbeing of the society, it is necessary to provide the investments necessary to improve the physical conditions of the neighborhood, to restore historical buildings, and to improve living standards.

Fig. 8: Housing categories by site placement.

I- Characteristics of Residents

Table 1: Gender and Marital Status

| Gender | | | Marital Status | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|----------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| | | % | | | | % |
| Female | Male | Unknown | Married | Single | Widowed/ Divorced | Unknown |
| 17.64 | 70.58 | 11.76 | 67.7 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 |

Table 2: Numbers of House Inhabitants

| Persons | 1-4 Persons | 4 Persons | 4-8 Persons | Unknown |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| % | 52.94 | 11.76 | 23.52 | 11.76 |

Table 3: Age of User

| Age | 30-40 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80-89 | Unknown |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| % | 11.76 | 17.64 | 11.76 | 29.41 | 5.88 | 11.76 | 11.76 |

Table 4: Number of Family Members employed

| No. of Persons | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | U n e m - p l o y e d | Unknown |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|
| % | 23.52 | 29.41 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 17.64 | 11.76 |

Table 5: Type of Employment

| Type | Farm | Trades | G o v e r n - m e n t | Labourer | Retired | U n e m - p l o y e d | Unknown |
|------|-------|--------|-----------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| % | 23.52 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 11.76 | 23.52 | 11.76 |

Table 6: Place of Birth

| Place of Birth | % |
|----------------------|-------|
| Yildirim/ Hacısarraf | 11.76 |
| Edirne | 64.70 |
| Greece/ Serez | 5.88 |
| Greece/ Selanik | 5.88 |
| Unknown | 11.76 |

II- Families' Home of Origin

Table 7: Home of Origin of Resident or Either Parent

| | Home of Origin of Family Prior to Migration to Yildirim % | Home of Origin of Either Parent % |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Edirne/Yildirim | 47.0 | 17.64 |
| Edirne | 17.64 | - |
| Greece/Selanik | 11.76 | 47.00 |
| Greece/Serez | 5.88 | 11.76 |
| Bulgaria | 5.88 | 17.6 |
| Unknown | 11.76 | 11.76 |

Table 8: Length of Residence of Family in Home

| Years of Residence | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | Unknown |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| % | 17.6 | 17.6 | 11.76 | 23.52 | 5.88 | 11.76 |

Table 9: Reasons for Choosing District as Residence

| Reasons | % |
|---|-------|
| Sent to district in population exchange | 23.52 |
| Home inherited from parent | 59.94 |
| Low rent because owned by relative | 5.88 |
| Migrated during Balkan War | 5.88 |
| Purchased | 5.88 |
| Unknown | 5.88 |

III- Characteristics of the House**Table 10: Ownership; Number of Stories; Housing Type**

| Ownership | | | No. of Stories | | Type | |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Owned | Rented | Owned by Relative | One-Story | Two-Story | Independent | Adjacent |
| 82.35 | 11.76 | 5.88 | 82.35 | 17.64 | 94.1 | 5.88 |

Table 11: Facilities in Home

| Facilities | % | Kitchen | % | Bathing | % | Toilet | % |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Independent room | | | | | | | |
| 2 Room | 17.6 | Undetermined | 47.0 | None | 70.5 | Outdoor | 82.35 |
| 3 Room | 23.52 | Outdoor | 29.4 | Outdoor | 5.88 | Outdoor/Shared | 5.88 |
| 4 Room | 5.88 | Cooking Niche | 11.76 | Traditional Bath | 23.52 | Indoors | 5.88 |
| 2 Rooms + 1 sofa | 47.0 | Fireplace | 11.76 | | | Unknown | 5.88 |
| 1 Room + 1 living room | 5.88 | | | | | | |

Table 12: Use of Space in Homes

| Hall | % | Sofa | % | Room | % |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Sitting+Eating | 29.4 | Sitting | 23.52 | Guest sitting | 5.88 |
| Food Preparation+ | 5.88 | | | Sleeping + Sitting | 100 |
| Eating+ sitting | | | | | |
| Cooking | 11.76 | | | | |

Table13: Modifications Made to Home

| Reasons for Modifications | % |
|---|-------|
| House torn down and rebuilt | 5.88 |
| No Modifications | 35.29 |
| Extra space required by growth of family Divided quarters and additions | 23.52 |
| New roof | 23.52 |
| Kitchen and bath additions | 5.88 |
| Development of cluster house type | 47.00 |
| Removal of old fireplace | 5.88 |
| Open hall enclosed | 5.88 |

Table 14: Construction Technique

| Construction Technique | Baghdad style timber + stone adobe | A d o b e stone | Stone and concrete | Stone and timber | Bagdad (timber+ brick) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| % | 70.5 | 1.76 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 5.88 |

Table 15: Builder/Acquisition Type

| | Master builder | Home owner with help of builder | Gift of state in population exchange | Inherited | Purchased |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| % | 58.82 | 17.64 | 5.88 | 11.76 | 5.88 |

Table 16: Technical Facilities/Infrastructure

| Water | % | Electricity | % | Sewage | % | Heating | % |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Pipe in garden | 64.70 | Yes | 88.23 | S e w e r lines | 64.70 | Wood and Coal | 76.47 |
| Indoor lines | 5.88 | None | 11.76 | Hole | 35.29 | Wood | 17.64 |
| Piped in water indoors and in garden | 5.88 | | | | | Unknown | 5.88 |
| None | 11.76 | | | | | | |
| Neighborhood Faucent | 11.76 | | | | | | |

IV. The Desire and Expectations of Households about their Houses and Neighbors

Table 17: Desire of Household to make Change in their Homes and Neighborhoods

| Desire of household to make change in their homes and neighborhoods | Number of person | % |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Parks/recreation/sport area | 56 | 17.33 |
| Do not change anything | 35 | 10.83 |
| Primary school building and equipment for school | 22 | 6.81 |
| New furniture for home | 35 | 10.83 |
| Large homes, kitchen and balcony | 74 | 22.91 |
| Shopping facilities | 18 | 5.57 |
| Road/infrastructure | 21 | 6.5 |
| Painting and renovation | 53 | 16.4 |
| Better neighbour relationship | 17 | 5.26 |
| Social security | 13 | 4.02 |

Table 18: The Reason of Desire to move from the Neighborhood

| The reason desire to move from the neighborhood | Number of person | % |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Get more comfort | 74 | 23.41 |
| Unsatisfactory transportation | 25 | 7.91 |
| Smallness of neighborhood and crowding | 21 | 6.64 |
| Better educational opportunities for children | 34 | 10.75 |
| Need to change old houses | 58 | 18.35 |
| Job opportunities | 41 | 12.97 |
| Be close to relatives | 37 | 11.7 |
| Dissatisfaction with the existing neighborhood | 26 | 8.22 |

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All photographs and drawings were produced by Nevnihal Erdoğan

Sources of figures:

Fig. 1: Internet www.google.earth 2011

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