

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY



THE GOVERNORSHIP OF  
SANLIURFA

# SANLIURFA

IN THE DAWN OF 2000







*In The Dawn Of 2000*  
**ŞANLIURFA**

**Published by**  
THE GOVERNORSHIP  
OF ŞANLIURFA

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**Mustafa Kemal Paşa Monumental Fountain** (Guiding Fountain).  
Constructed in 1917 for the memory of Mustafa Kemal Paşa, commander of the  
Dardanelles martyrs and wounded from Urfa.



*There is no mastery over the nation, but service to it.  
Who serves this nation will be its master (1921)*

*M. Kemal ATATÜRK  
Founder of the Republic*





Süleyman DEMİREL, President of the Republic of Turkey

# PRESENTATION



*Şanlıurfa, where rich cultures have been blended all along the history, is like an open-air museum with its historical houses, each as beautiful as a palace, its streets, inns, baths, mosques, fountains, bridges, market places and traditional handicraft.*

*Places where Prophet Abraham (Peace Be Upon Him) who is recognized by the Jewish, Christians and Muslims, was born, lived and thrown into flames are located in our city and visited by the people of the three religions.*

*Having important features in terms of religious history and tourism of beliefs, Şanlıurfa attracts the attention of lovers of history and archaeology tourism with its world-famous historical ruins such as Harran, the City of Şuayb (Shoo'ayp, lit.Jethro), Soğmatar and Job the prophet in its surroundings, alongside architectural works in the centrum.*

*Şanlıurfa, being also the heart of South Anatolian Project (GAP), the largest project of the Republic, has been in a process of fast development and change.*

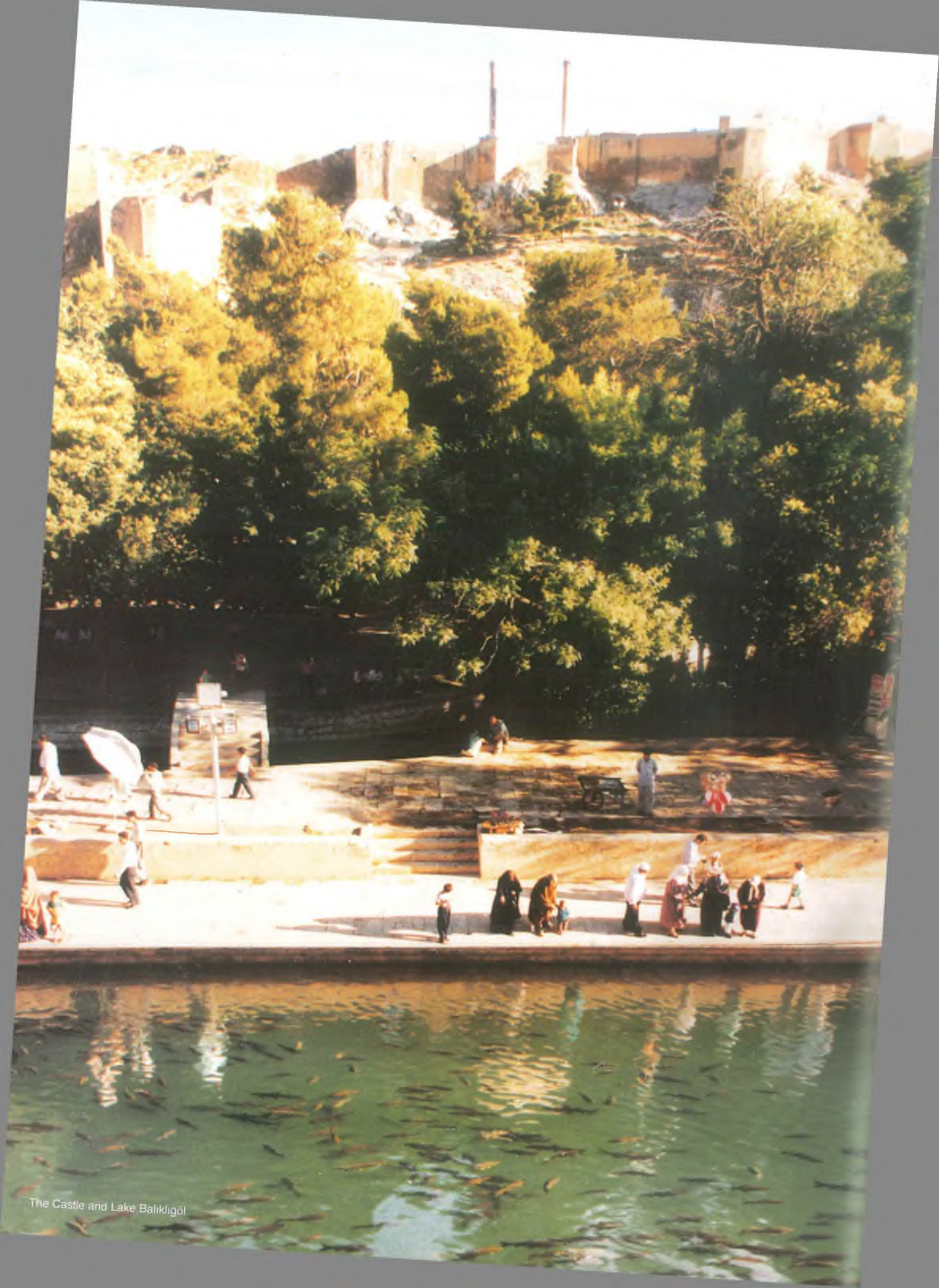
*Vividness brought by GAP to the economy of Şanlıurfa, therefore its agriculture and industry, has made the city an important center of attraction. With investors from the country or from abroad having started investments in many areas required by the region, a process of fast development and first products are harvested with the active support of the investors from the city.*

*Şanlıurfa, being the heart of GAP, has assumed an important and honorable role in the construction of Turkey of 2000's. Such duties charged on public officials here bring together great responsibility, as well.*

*Towards the millenium, I wish this promotional publication be an occasion for communications in this area of information and thank to all those having contributed to this work.*

*Şahabettin HARPUR  
Governor of Şanlıurfa*





The Castle and Lake Balıkgöl



# Historical and Geographical Position

It is known from archeological excavations that the history of Şanlıurfa dates back to the Neolithic era. As a result of excavations underway at Göbeklitepe location, human settlements and temples belonging to 8500 BC are detected.

Şanlıurfa and its surroundings having witnessed Sumer and Akkad civilizations, lived under domination of Hurri-Mitanni, Hittite, Aramian, Assyrian, Chaldaean, Med and Persian Kingdoms, met with the Hellenic culture with the invasion of Alexander the Great, then was turned over among the Seleukos, the Edessa Kingdom and the Roman Empire. After living long under the Roman domination, the city was taken from the Byzantine and annexed to the Arabic/Islam territory in the era of Caliph Omar

Conquered by the Great Seljuqs in 1087, Şanlıurfa was controlled by, in order of date, the Latin Crusader County (1098 to 1144), the Zanguids (1144-1182), and the Ayyubid State (1182-1242). After the downfall of the Ayyubid State, it was invaded by the Ilkhanid (1245-1260), then by Timur (1394). Şanlıurfa was annexed to the Ottoman Islam territory in the era of Sultan Selim I.

After World War I, the British invaded also Şanlıurfa based on the Mondros Armistice on March 7, 1919 and soon turned it over to the French.

Militia forces organized by the people of Şanlıurfa ended the French invasion on April 11, 1920.

Şanlıurfa included in the borders of Turkey during the border determination made after the signing of Ankara Agreement was made a city after the declaration of the republic in 1924, then its name was changed to ŞANLIURFA on June 12, 1984, for its heroism during the independence war.



Şanlıurfa, located in the South East Anatholia, makes up 3% of the country with its area of 18.854 km2. The altitude at the centrum is 518 m. 60.4 % of its area is wavy, 22% mountainous, 16.3 % plains, and 1.3 % high plateau. Karacadağ is the highest point with its altitude of 1938 m.

Harran, Suruç and Viranşehir plains are located to the south of the city. The most important river in the city is the Euphrates drawing the border between Adıyaman and Gaziantep cities. The lake behind Atatürk Dam on the same river is the 3rd largest one in the country.



# A Administrative Structure and Population

While it was a sanjak subject to Aleppo, Şanlıurfa was made an independent sancak under the administrative and official arrangement in 1919. With the Constitution of 1921, the province of Urfa was created in the system of provinces. With a law enacted on June 12, 1984, its name was changed to ŞANLIURFA for its heroism during the independence war.

Şanlıurfa has 11 districts including, the central district, and 1045 villages and 1654 other settlements around hamlet (mezra). It has 27 municipal organizations.

According to the census 1997 its population increased to 1,311,334 while it was 1,011,455 in 1990. It has become 9th largest province by the census 1997 while it was 13th by 1990.



## 65 % of the total population live in urban areas.

	POPULATION OF DISTRICT CENTER	TITLE OF LOCATION	POPULATION OF LOCATION AND HAMLETS	POPULATION OF VILLAGES	TOTAL
ŞANLIURFA	408635		15835	109058	533528
		KARAKOPRU	5682		
		KISAS	5445		
		KONUKLU *	2630		
		UGURLU *	2178		
AKÇAKALE	26164		2351	34416	62931
		PEKMEZLİ *	2351		
BIREÇİK	37495		6839	27504	71838
		AYRAN	3053		
		MEZRA	3786		
BOZOVA	27747		10030	33988	71765
		KANLIVŞAR *	2137		
		YASLIÇA	5420		
		YAYLAK *	2473		
C.PINAR	29771		20577	50348	
HALFETİ	2778		8544	24848	36170
		ARGIL	3682		
		Y.GOKLU	4862		
HARRAN	7306		33753	41059	
HILVAN	15878		18096	33974	
SİVEREK	76019		4537	69319	149875
		GURAKAR *	2057		
		KAPIKAYA *	2480		
SURUÇ	53590		5870	35467	94927
		11 NISAN	5870		
VİRANŞEHİR	106685		2782	55452	164919
		EYYUPNEBİ *	2782		
T O P L A M	792 068		56 788	735 280	1 311 334







Industrial Profession Lycee and Technial Lycee

The city, having an important place in the cultural geography, has been a cradle for various civilizations, mainly due to its culture and education institutions. Having brought up hundreds of scientists, poets, artists, musicians, Urfa has been a real circle of science, art and literature over centuries in Turkey. Thus, it has been home to Nabi, a great poet breaking new paths in literature.

Thanks to great importance the Republican administration has attached to education, 40 primary schools, 1 village boarding school, 8 girls schools near location subject to the central district and one secondary school in the central district were opened in the first years of the Republic.

According to Yearbook 1927, there were, in addition to İrfaniye, Nusretiye, Turan Schools and Central Nursery School, the Night Schools for Public during such years. The central population was 35,319 while the overall population of the province was 205,047.

Alongside the industry flourishing with GAP, there has been social and cultural developments and great qualitative and quantitative improvements in education in Şanlıurfa because of the 8-year education under Law No. 4306.

Şehit Nusret Primary School



Education and instruction institutions in the city feature as follows by school year 1998-1999:

### 1. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION:

There are 34 nursery classes providing education to age group 4 to 6. Moreover, 5 girls occupational schools in the city provide Practical Nursery education. Şanlıurfa Nursery School with 12 classes is also at service at its independent building since 1994.

At Education Implementation School opened in the city center in 1996 handicapped children are educated.

There are 61 pre-school teachers in the city.

### 2. PRIMARY EDUCATION:

With the introduction of 8-year compulsory education under Law No. 4306 by school year 1997-1998, the number of primary schools in the city reached 1,342 with 190,715 students and 4,385 teachers.

### 3. SECONDARY EDUCATION:

By school-year 1998-1999, there are 15 general Lycees, 6 Anatolian Lycees, 1 Anatolian Fine Arts Lycee, 3 Private lycees, 8 Anatolian Technical Lycees, 6 Technical Lycees, 6 Girls occupational Lycees, 1 Anatolian Technical occupational Lycee, 9 Anatolian Imam-Preacher Lycees, 2 Multi-Program Lycees.

The number of secondary schools in the city is 61 with 1875 teachers.

### 4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

University education in the city have taken place for centuries. The first university in the world was set

up at Harran within the city borders. The University of Harran was revived due to this old university. The University of Harran includes 7 Faculties namely, Medicine, Science-Literature, Theology, Engineering, Veterinary, Economic and Agricultural Faculties, 3 Institutes and 10 Professional High Schools.

### 5. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Public Education Centers and Apprentice Education Centers cover an important requirement in their respective fields in the city.

Teacher houses and public saloons in the city are (enough in quality and capacity) so that they meet social requirements of teachers. With its 160-bed hotel, restaurant, canteen, wedding hall, barber and sauna The Şanlıurfa Teacher House is among the most important ones in the country.





The oldest health institution in the city is the former building of today's State Hospital built as "Millet Hastanesi" by Ethem Pasha, Governor of Urfa in 1904. While a Trachoma Hospital was opened due to a epidemic infection occurred in the city, the building is now in use by the Health Directorate.

The service network has been extended by the newly opened Health Centers in the following years.



State Hospital

## HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY:

### a. Hospitals subject to the Ministry of Health

1. Şanlıurfa State Hospital	200 beds
2. Şanlıurfa Birth & Child Hospital	175 beds
3. Akçakale State Hospital	50 beds
4. Birecik State Hospital	150 beds
5. Ceylanpınar State Hospital	50 beds
6. Hilvan State Hospital	25 beds
7. Siverek State Hospital	100 beds
8. Suruç State Hospital	50 beds
9. Viranşehir State Hospital	50 beds
10. Bozova Health Center	10 beds
11. Halfeti Health Center	10 beds

### b. Other Hospitals

1. SSK Şanlıurfa Hospital	110 beds
2. H.U.Medicine Fac. Research Hospital	100 beds
3. Private ŞANMED Hospital	19 beds
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1099 Beds</b>

### 2. FIRST STAGE HEALTH INSTITUTIONS AND LABORATORIES

Health Center	63
Village Health Houses, with Building	123
Street Health Houses	136
Birth Centers	126
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	5
Mother & Child Health/Birth Planing Centers	7
Vasectomy and Tubal Operation Center	1
Public Health Laboratory	1

### 3. SCHOOLS

Health Profession Lycees	3
Harran Univ. Health Profession High School (2-year)	1
Harran Univ. Health Profession High School (4-year)	1
Health Profession Lycees	3
Health Profession Lycees	3
Harran Univ. Health Profession High School (2-year)	1
Harran Univ. Health Profession High School (4-year)	1
Other than the above, Health Ordinance Regional Directorate	16 is at service of the city.

### PERSONNEL STATUS

Doctors	428
Dentists	48
Nurses	487
Mid-wives	276
Other health care personnel	182

Thanks to superior health service, there has been considerable decrease in formerly frequently recurring diseases such as trachoma, sphilis, leprosy, tuberculosis, diphtheria, croup and measles.







Water Sports Competitions held in Lake of Ataturk Dam each October.





There have been considerable increases in the number of sportsmen and sports activities in nearly all branches recently. While there were branches impossible for the region and city, now the city hosts national and international organizations and competitions therein. Şanlıurfa will soon become an important center of attraction for sports activities in addition to history, tourism and culture.

### SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE CITY:

1. Şanlıurfa 11th April Stadium, for 5000 onlookers, with grass field.
2. Şanlıurfa Atatürk Sports Hall, for 1800 onlookers, with parquet-covered floor
3. 11th April Sports Hall, used for training. No tribune.
4. Olympic Swimming Pool, in olympic dimensions, with a tribune for 500
5. Haleplibahçe Local Field, with earthen ground
6. Viranşehir Sports Hall, with parquet-covered floor, suitable for hall sports
7. Siverek Sports Hall, with parquet-covered floor, suitable for all the hall sports
8. Birecik Sports Hall, with parquet-covered floor, suitable for hall sports
9. Viranşehir, Siverek, Birecik, Suruç, Halfeti, Bozova, Akçakale, Ceylanpınar and Hilvan District Stadiums: earthen ground, portable tribune

### WATER SPORTS

International Water Sports Competitions have been held in Lake of Atatürk Dam since 1995. Many domestic and international sportsmen participate in the 5th competitions in



swimming, rowing, sail, submarine branches to be held in October 1999.

### CAR RACES

The city governor organized for the first time car races of international scale in the region, in 1998. It has been decided that the GAP ATATÜRK RALLY, first organized with the cooperation of the governor and TOMSFED (Turkish Federation of Car and Motor Sports), be rendered traditional and held every year.

### SKIING CENTER

The Skiing Center, construction of which was again initiated by the city governor, was commissioned in 1998 at Karacadağ within the District of Siverek, as the first and foremost in the region.

### SPORTS IN FIGURES IN THE CITY:

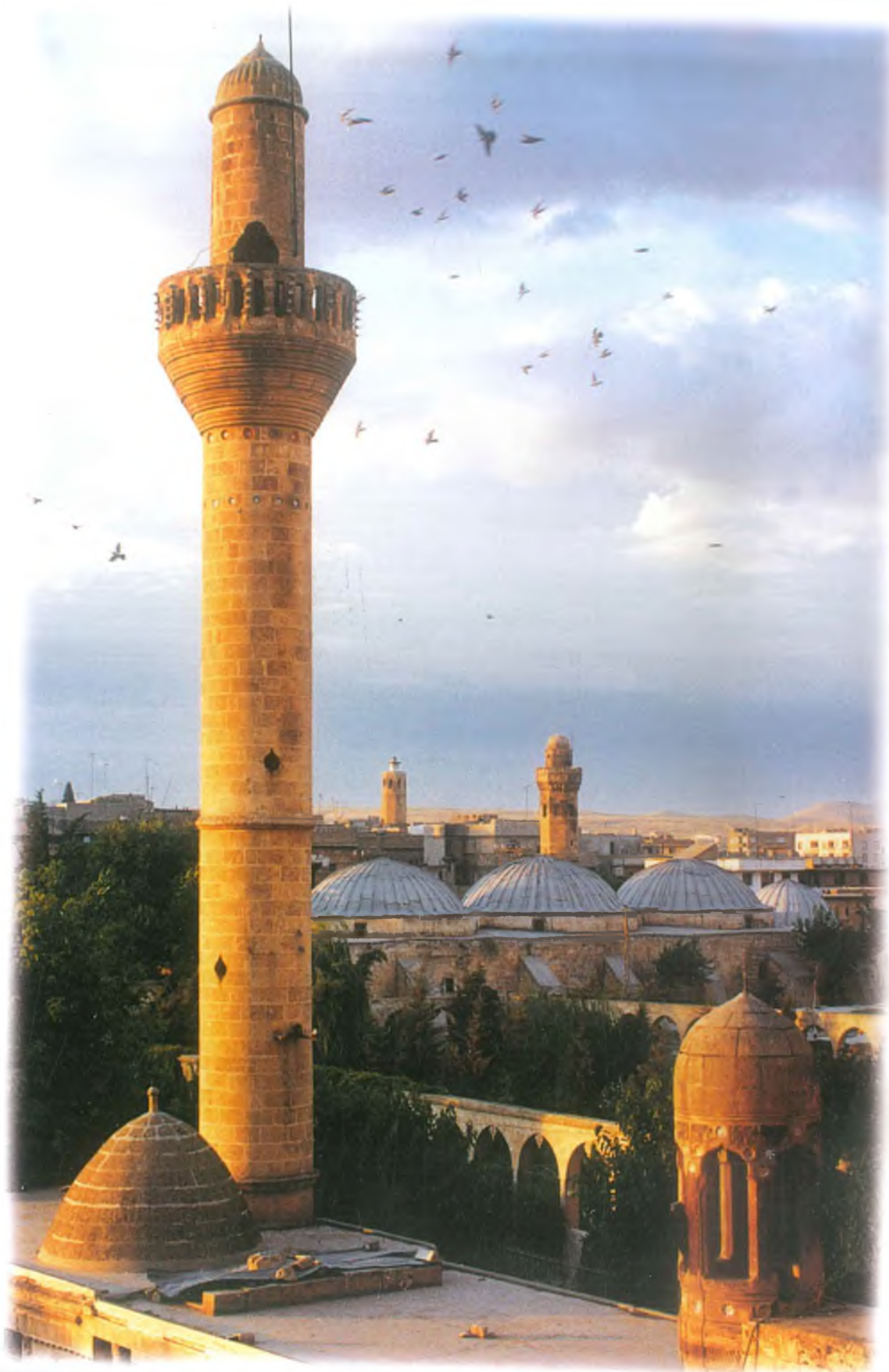
- NUMBER OF SPORT BRANCHES:	26
- FACILITIES	18
- REGISTERED CLUBS	49
- TRAINERS	93
- LICENSED ATHLETES	12805
- REFEREES	209

### STADIUM FOR 30.000

This stadium under construction will be one of the largest and most modern stadiums in the country. An extra fund of TL 400 billion is required for the completion of the construction which is completed 60% in physical terms and 50 % in monetary terms.



Şanlıurfa 11th April Stadium





## Potentials for Belief Tourism

It is realized from surface researches and archaeological excavations that Şanlıurfa has been a stage for various cultures and civilizations from the onset of humanity. Şanlıurfa, comprising a rich cultural accumulation, has vast potentials for religious tourism and archaeological (historical) tourism.

Since Prophet Abraham (PBUH) who is recognized by the Jewish, Christians and Muslims, is believed to have lived in Urfa, this city is held holy by the follower of the three religions. Holy locations around Lakes Halil ü r Rahman and Aynizeliha that occurred where Prophet Abraham (PBUH) was thrown into flames are visited by hundreds of domestic and foreign tourists..

The Era of Osroene Kingdom, a local Kingdom dominated Urfa from 132 BC to 244 has great importance for Christianity. The Christians believe that Abgar Ukama, one of kings in Osroene Kingdom, was one of the first kings who accepted Christianity as the official religion, invited Jesus to Urfa to spread his religion there, and the illustration of the miraculous Portrait of Jesus that appeared on the handkerchief where he wiped his face and with which Jesus sent a letter blessing Urfa. Thus, the Christians call Urfa the Blessed City and visit it.

In addition, the remains of the city of Şuayp where Prophet Şuayp's place was, Prophet Job (Ayyub) Village near Viranşehir District where tombs of Prophet Job, his wife Rahime Hatun and Prophet Elisha, in the centrum, the cave where Prophet Job suffered illness are Prophetic places attracting domestic and international tourists. This is why Urfa is called the City of Prophets.

## Potentials for Archaeological Tourism

Şanlıurfa has vast richness in terms of historical works since it has worldwide famous historical city ruins of Harran, Şuayb City and Soğmatar, and in the centrum it has an intensive network of historical houses, ins, baths, mosques that remained intact up to today.



Illustration of Miraculous Portrait of Jesus on the handkerchief Where he wiped his face.



The city of Şuayb.



## Architectural History

It is known from archeological excavations that the history of Şanlıurfa dates back to the Paleolithic age.

During archeological excavations at an area called Nevala Çori near Argaç Village of Hilvan District ruins from the Neolithic age are detected. In addition, excavations at an area between Little and Great Şaşkan Mounds near Şaşkan Village of Bozova settlements from the late Neolithic age are detected.

Other than these two settlements from the Neolithic age, marking the beginning of the architectural history, remains from Chalcolithic, Bronze, Iron and Hellenistic Ages, from Roman, Byzantine, Omayyad, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman Ages show that the region has vast richness in terms of architectural history.

## Characteristics of Architectural Structures

Architectural works of Şanlıurfa are classified into 8 groups: religious architecture, graveyard architecture, social facility architecture, water architecture, military architecture, commercial structures, house architecture and monumental architecture

Religious architecture of Şanlıurfa contain, all being of historic value, 39 mosques, 1 namazgah (place of Muslim prayer), 7 dervish lodges, 5 churches (3 being converted into mosques). Graveyard architecture of Şanlıurfa contain 13 tombs, a monumental Roman grave and hundreds of rock graves. Social facility architecture of Şanlıurfa contain 7 medresses, 4 schools, 1 library, 2 hospitals, 1 orphan house.

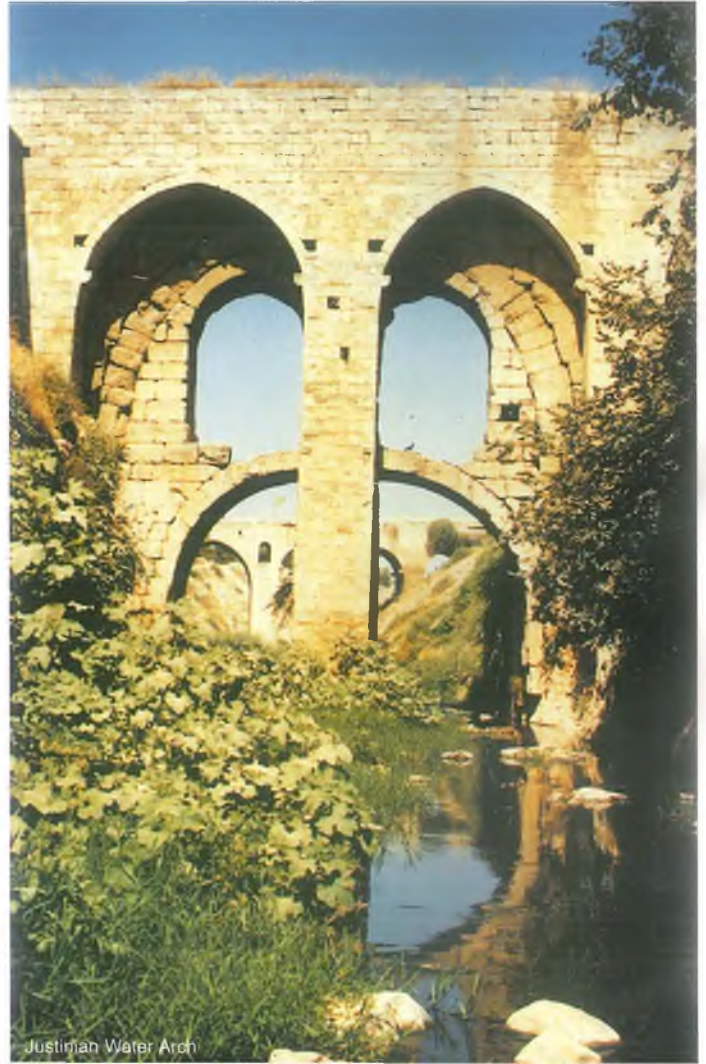
Among examples of water architecture of Şanlıurfa are 8 bridges, 12 fountains, 2 public fountains, 1 water arch, 1 water bank, 1 maksem, 8 baths (Cıncıklı, Vezir, Veli Bey, Eski Arasa, Serçe and Sultan baths from the Ottoman Era), 3 washing place, 21 water mills.

Among examples of military architecture of Şanlıurfa are remains of the inner castle and the city castle walls.

For commercial structures, examples are 10 inns (most beautifuls are Gümrük, Hacı Kamil, Mençek, Topçu, Bican Ağa, Millet and Barutçu), 8 covered bazaars, 1 press.

Civilian architecture containing pavilions, manors and houses etc. has hundreds of beautiful examples.

Among examples of monumental architecture are Harb-ı Umumi Şehitleri Monument, Mustafa Kemal Paşa Monumental Fountain (Guiding Fountain), Milli Mücadele Şehitleri (Martyrs of Independence War) Monument and Garrison Martyrs Monument in the centrum.





Commonly used architectural material was light yellowish calcareous stone in Urfa. This material easily worked material is obtained from surrounding mountains. Stones from mountains nearby the centrum have made many caves. Hardly any wooden materials can be seen in structures of Urfa. However, internal decoration, windows and door frames largely contain richly decorated wood.

Architectural works of Şanlıurfa have an ample diversification by plans. Hundreds of traditional Urfa Houses are no imitation of one another. Stone working of houses of Urfa is striking. An important collection of wooden doors and windows are on display at Şanlıurfa Museum.

### IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL WORKS AND SIGHTSEEING PLACES IN THE CENTRUM

**Ulu Mosque:** Constructed in place of a church called the Red Church, some colons and colon heads and octagonal-bodied bell tower currently used as minaret of which stand up now. Estimated to be constructed in the era of Zanguids about 1170 to 1175.

**Hasan Padişah Mosque:** Constructed at Balıklıgöl location by Uzun Hasan, Sultan of Aqquyunlu State in the 2nd part of 15th century.

**Rızvaniye Mosque:** constructed by Rızvan Ahmet Pasha, Ottoman's Governor of Rakka, at a location north to



Lake Halil ü r Rahman in 1716. Its courtyard is surrounded by medresses in three sides.

**Halil ü r Rahman Mosque:** A complex located south west to Lake Halil ü r Rahman and comprising a medrese, a graveyard and a place that was occurred when Prophet Abraham (PBUH) was thrown into flames. Its square cut-stone architecture was made in the Era of Ayyubids in 1211.



Mosque Rızvaniye, Lake Halil ü r Rahman, Mosque Halil ü r Rahman

**Urfa Castle and City Walls:** Over Mountain Damlacak to the south of Lakes Halil őr Rahman and Aynizeliha in the south west part of the city. Its west, east and south sides were surrounded by a deep defense trench made of rock while the north side is steep rock. The two columns with Corinth heads over the Castle were made as monumental columns between 240 to 242. The original construction was in 814. There exist many remains from Seleukos, Byzantine and Islamic eras.

Out of Urfa City Walls, Harran Gate, Mahmutođlu Tower of Bey Gate, wall and tower remains here and there have managed to stand up to now.

**The cave where Prophet Abraham was born and Mevlid-i Halil Mosque:** The cave where Prophet Abraham was born is located 100 meter east to Lakes Halil őr Rahman and Aynizeliha. It was brought inside of the courtyard of Mevlid-i Halil Mosque constructed in the Ottoman era for the memory of Prophet Abraham who lived in the cave until his seven. Healthful water in the cave is believed to heal many diseases.

**Lakes Halil őr Rahman and Aynizeliha (Bahklıgöl):** These lakes located to the south west of the Centrum and known to be lakes where Prophet Abraham fallen when he was thrown into flames are among places attracting most visitors because of their fish and surrounding historical works.

**Place and Well of Prophet Job (Ayyub):** The cave where Prophet suffered illness and healed when washed in the hold water thereof is located such Quarter of the Centrum that is called Prophet Job. Prophet Job, a Symbol of Patience, suffered a severe illness there for 7 years.

**Stream Karakoyun and Bridges:** Stream Karakoyun, today a dried one, has a historical name of Stream Deysan which used to emerge to the west of Urfa, pass through the Centrum and unite with Stream Cölup in Harran Plain city.

Over Stream Karakoyun are, from west to east, Hızmalı Bridge, Millet Bridge, Justinian Water Arch, Samsat Bridge, Hacıkamil Bridge, Beg Kapısı Bridge and Demir Bridge.

**Mustafa Kemal Paşa Monumental Fountain (Guiding Fountain):** Located to the north of the Centrum and inside the park at the junction of Gaziantep- Diyarbakır- Mardin road and constructed in 1917 for the memory of those martyrs and wounded of Urfa, who fought under command of Mustafa Kemal Paşa in the Dardanelles in World War I.

**Harb-ı Umumi Şehitleri Monument:** Located at the junction in front of the Government Manor and constructed in 1917 for the memory of those martyrs and wounded of Urfa, who fought all the fronts during World War I.



Şanlıurfa Castle



The cave where Prophet Abraham was born.



Martyrs of General War Monument





**Gümrük Hanı:** An two-story inn near Haşimiye Square constructed in 1562 by Behram Pasha in the era of the Ottoman Sultan, Kanuni Sultan (Süleyman the Magnificent.) Stream Halil ür Rahman passes through its courtyard. The upper floor accommodates tailors while tea houses exist in the courtyard.

## TRADITIONAL ŞANLIURFA HOUSES

Şanlıurfa Houses are based on an architectural tradition of centuries in the region. Climate makes its presence deeply felt in the selection of materials and plan implementation in Şanlıurfa Houses. By the use of calcareous thick walls and vault earth covered roofs, temperature up to 45 – 47°C in the shadow is considerably mitigated and high walls ensure shades to walk by without sun burns at any hour of the day.

The fact that Urfa houses comprise separate women's and men's sections (haremlik-selamlık) and that they are built as large and organized as a place must be explained by the united family structure, therefore by crowded families.

## Sample Urfa Houses Worth Seeing

**Hacı Hafızlar Evi (State Fine Arts Gallery - Devlet Güzel Sanatlar Galerisi).** Constructed in 1888 at Karameydan location, bordered on the south side of Post Office. It has women's and men's sections and is typical of many features with Şanlıurfa Houses. It is restored and converted into the State Fine Arts Gallery by the Ministry and Culture.

**Sakıbın Köşkü:** This pavilion was constructed in Halepli Bahçe by Sakıp Efendi, a poet lived between 1796 and 1876. It was originally constructed as women's and men's sections, then restored by the Municipality of Şanlıurfa.

**Küçük Hacı Mustafa Hacıkamiloğlu Konağı (Province Guest House):** A manor comprising women's and men's sections located west to Selahattin Eyyubi Mosque near Balıklıgöl at Vali Fuat Street in the Centrum. Estimated to be constructed in 1890. It was purchased and restored by the Governor of Şanlıurfa in 1991. It is currently in use as a hotel, restaurant and cafeteria.

**ŞURKAV Cultural Center:** Located on the road opposite to Hasan Padişah Mosque. This house, while owned by Mehmet Bağmancı and Halil of Malatya, was purchased and restored by ŞURKAV in 1993 and is in use as a center for administration and cultural activities of the foundation.







Huseyniye Market Place



## MARKET PLACES OF ŞANLIURFA

Throughout Anatolia, you may see in Şanlıurfa such market places that have preserved their authentic worth.

The former trade center comprising business complexes and market places from the Ottoman Era concentrates around Gümrük Hanı.

Located around here are the following shopping places with preserved historical features: Kazzaz Bazaar (also called Bedesten where local Urfa men's and women's clothing is sold), Sipahi Bazaar (Knight), Koltukçu Bazaar (furniture), Pamukçu Bazaar (cotton), Oturakçı Bazaar (seats), Kınacı Bazaar (henna) (Jewellers' Bazaar), Bıçakçı Bazaar (cutler), Kazancı Bazaar (for copper goods), Neccar Bazaar (for any wooden work), İsoţçu Bazaar (pepper), Demirci Bazaar (iron), Çulcu Bazaar (cloth), Çadırcı Bazaar (tents), Saraç Bazaar (for leather and tannery), Attar Bazaar (seasons), Tenekeci Bazaar (tins), Kürkçü Bazaar (fur), Eskici Bazaar (old things), Keçeci Bazaar (felt), Kokacı Bazaar (bucket), Kasap Bazaar (butchery), Boyahane Bazaar (paiting), Kavafhane Bazaar (tailors), Hanönü Bazaar, and Hüseyniye Bazaar (copper goods).

## HANDICRAFT IN ŞANLIURFA

Handicraft has vast diversity in Şanlıurfa. Among them are:

**Tannery:** Works cattle leather for use in making light shoes and saddlery goods.

**Comb making:** In Şanlıurfa quality combs were once made of camel leg bones, wood of pear or walnut etc. This handicraft is given up now.

**Wood Carving:** Wooden works such as doors, windows, cabinet edges, boexs and mirrors in some houses and the city museum are good examples for wood carving.

**Saddlery:** Art of making harnesses, waist strips, arm covers, bullet covers, bag etc. hunting items of thick or regular leather.

**Spinning:** Art of spinning and using silk thread. This historical art survives thanks to one or two masters at Kazzaz Bazaar.

**Packsaddle making:** Artisan making saddles for use over horses and asses are called packsaddlers. While once this Bazaar had 25 – 30 shops, now there remain 2 or 3.

**Fur and Aba (Coarse Fabric) making:** Art of making clothing from furs. The fur which is loose clothing like aba is worn in summer and typical of Urfa.

Aba is a loose garment made of camel wool at hand-operated shuttles and worn over other clothing. Since its use is quitted, aba knitting is given up now.

**Felt making:** A spread material made by fluffer of pressed wool of lamb.

This historical art losses its importance and is replaced by mechanical spread materials. However, its small and diversified models can be sold at Sipahi Bazaar.

**Cülhacılık (Cloth Weaving):** Making head-scarves such as "yamşah, neçek and puşu" or special women cloaks "ihram" of wool thread, is termed "Cülhacılık" in Urfa. While once there were about 100 looms now there remain 4 or 5.



**Coppery Items:** Coppery dates back to very old times in Urfa. At shops at Kazancı Bazaar and Hüseyniye Bazaar local craftsmen make wrought coppery goods with hammers. In addition, there are authentic copper containers from old dates.

**Jewelry:** This art performed at the covered bazaar formerly called Kuyumcu Bazaar survives thanks to shops near Yıldız Square, at Pamukçu Bazaar near Bedesten and Kınacı Bazaar. Jewelry here generally process gold, but no silver.



## RUINS

There are numerous ruins around Urfa. Among the most important are Harran, Hanel Bağrur, City of Şuayp, Soğmatar, Prophet Job Village that are on the same route and can be toured in a day.

**Harran:** What is most interesting with Harran is its conical domed houses. Also 4-km castle walls surrounding the city stand out visibly. Harran Castle, located inside city walls to the south east of the city was used as Sultan's palace in various periods.

Ulu Mosque to north east of Harran Mound again inside city

walls was constructed by Omayyad Caliph Marwan II in 744 to 750. Harran's Ulu Mosque is the oldest, largest and richest stone-decorated mosques in Anatolia. Today its eastern wall, Mecca-oriented wall, pulpit and middle arch leading the interior and square minaret stand up. Numerous rich stone-decorated column heads and arch stones are among remains thereof.

**Tomb and Mosque of Sheikh Hayat el Harrani:** Located outside city walls. Sheikh Hayat el Harrani is an Islamic saint who lived in the 12th century. When he died in 1195, his tomb was constructed in the graveyard outside city walls. The Mosque borders on his tomb.



Great Mosque of Harran





Caravanserai Han-el Barur

**Hanel Ba'rür (Goat excrement) Caravanserai:**

Located in Gökteş Village, 20 km east of Harran and belongs to the era of Ayyubid. Its road is macadamized. It was constructed according to plans of classic Seljuq caravanserais in 1128 to 1129. It was constructed as a castle of smooth cut-stones. Currently in ruins.

**Ruins of City of Şuayp (Shoo'ayp):** Historical city ruins, 45 km away from Harran and 25 km. from Hanel Ba'rür Caravanserai. Its road is macadamized. It was constructed from cut-stones over hundreds of rock graves. Some walls and foundation remains have survived.

Among ruins of the City of Şuayp is a cave house that is visited for being the place of Prophet Şuayp.

**Soğmatar Ruins:** 60 km away from Harran and 15 km. from the City of Şuayp. Its road is macadamized. There exist a mound, wall and tower remains thereon, and temple remains in the village.

The most important remains in Soğmatar known to be once center of Sabianism based on the Harran Sin culture is human relieves and impressions depicting gods on rock on the open air temple to the west of the castle. Another cave temple carved from rock (Pognon's cave) contains impressions and human relieves depicting planets. In addition, three monumental graves are on hills to the north west of the Mound. Also There are numerous rock graves inside the village.

Prophet Job Village and Tomb of Prophet Job: When one takes to the north at 5 km to Viranşehir on Urf-Mardin Road, he will see Prophet Job Village 15 km. further. There exist tombs of Prophet Job, his wife Rahime Hatun and Prophet Elishah.

**Çar Melik Caravanserai:** When driving to Bozova, it is at 14th km. of the road from the north of 11 Nisan

Location, subject to Suruç District. This monumental work build in the Seljuks era for hosting trade caravans.

Church of Jacob: Publicly known as the Throne of Nimrod and located in the mountainous area in the southwest of Prophet Job's place to the south of Şanlıurfa. Here there exist a pagan temple, rock graves, cisterns and a monumental grave. It say on the epitaph thereon that it was made for the momeroiy of Amesshemes, wife of Aryo, son of Abgar.



Soğmatar – Pognon's Cave



Church of Jacob

## FOLKLORE

When Şanlıurfa is mentioned, one first remembers Bahıklıgöl, songs, singers, mourning hoyrats (\*), and çiğköfte (raw ground meat with pepper etc.). Apart from this, traditions, customs, proverbs, curses, puzzles, popular stories, popular medicines, child games, popular games, legends and many more are part of the folklore of Şanlıurfa.

### Traditions in Şanlıurfa

People of Şanlıurfa have motifs in their social and daily life that do not exist anywhere else. Traditions often differ according to the seasons.

Traditions of Sahaniye, Oda and Harafene: Sahaniye is a kind of meeting and entertainment peculiar to Şanlıurfa. It is often held in Ramazan among a group of intimate friends who meet a certain house. It may be held 2-3 nights a week. General rule is everybody should bring to the meeting place the meal to be cooked.

In Tradition of Oda, a group of friends lease and furnish a house or a flat and meet there on certain week days or nights to eat together and have talks together.

Harafene is held among a group of intimate friends who share cost of meals and other works.

**Walking around Vineyards, Gardens, Mountains and Overnight Stays:** Walking around vineyards and gardens is held during the summer while visits to mountains are common among a group of friends in any season. While visiting mountain purpose is to stay in surrounding mountains and historical caves. Groups of friends visiting there at the weekend stay one or two nights during which meals are prepared, live music is played and conversations are made.

**Kirvelik (Kirve: assistant for circumcised child and marriage):** "Kirvelik" has great importance for the Turkish society. It has even stronger meaning and connections for the people of Şanlıurfa. The chief of a family finds and proposes to a proper man to be kirve, who generally accepts it since kirvelik is a matter of honor and consideration. Kirve is the kirve of a family and

an intimate relation is created between them.

**Sıra Gecesi:** Overnight meetings alternatively held each week in the house of a member among a group of intimate friends on winter nights are called Sıra Gecesi.

Sıra Gecesi is a public school where various books are read, conversations are made, participants are taught new information. There they learn how to behave in a community, communal traditions and customs, rules of good manners, rules of talking before a community. Sometimes they play games. Often they make music. Many music masters have been brought up via such nights. At the end of a night, çiğ köfte is prepared. Seasonal fruits and local desserts are supplementary. The night ends to meet again in the house of another group member a week later.

## ŞANLIURFA AND MUSIC

Popular music is widely rich in terms of tones and methods and colorful in terms of execution and style in Şanlıurfa. Musicians of Şanlıurfa stand out by their impressive voice and rich repertoires. Aside from their "türkü" and "hoyrat" songs, they perform gazels executed together with poetry of Divan style, and systematic music loyal to the concept of tones. Tone and tune richness of popular music of Urfa has influenced Arabic music and music life of neighboring cities.

There exist common popular music features among Elazığ, Urfa and Kerkük.

Voices performing Urfa popular tunes are strong and vivid ones.

Urfa uses bağlama (stringed), ud (lute), cümbüş, kanun (zither-like), violin, pipe, tambourine, darbuka as instruments.

The existence of rich tunes and enchanting performance in Şanlıurfa lies in the traditions of "sıra gecesi" and "dağ yatsı". At sıra gecesi, music is performed after art and literature conversations. There exist players of each instrument class and a few master singers. They make music systematically, ensuring improved collective execution. Thus, these people with an art loving sprite create new works.





## FOLK-DANCE OF ŞANLIURFA

Folk-dance of Şanlıurfa often comprise halays played with accompaniment of music by drum and zurna (like clarinet). In addition, there are "Dörtlü Değenek" again played in accompaniment by drum and zurna, oral halay dances played with accompaniment of music by pipe in villages, games played in counterparts and in groups with accompaniment of music by tambourine, and others played with accompaniment of music by cümbüş and darbuka.

Most of our folk-dances show joy, lament, love, despair, imploration, complaint, jealousy and brave of our people.

Some of Şanlıurfa folk-dances are: Girani, düz, tek ayak, kımıl, iki ayak, terge, Urfalıyam ezelden, abravi (lorke), soseh, and Dörtlü Değenek.

## KITCHEN OF ŞANLIURFA

The kitchen of Şanlıurfa has a wide range of dishes showing best examples of being a gourmet. People of Şanlıurfa enthusiastically maintain their tradition to share their meals with guests.

These people who have enjoyed the taste of eating together organize the following meetings where meals are served:

**1. Meal of Sıra Gecesi:** Main dish of such meetings where time is spent making music or conversation is çiğ köfte. In addition kadayıf (sweet pastry in strips) and fruits are served.

### 2. Meal of Aspap (Esvap):

Dish served to wedding guests while the bride-groom is clothed. In addition stew, keme boranisi, dry beans and ribs are served depending on the season.

### 3. Meal of Süpha:

General specification for meals served at weddings. The purpose of this dish prepared for 300 to 400 people is to host relatives and guests. It contains lamb, ribs, pilaf and zerde (zerde: colored sweetened rice).

**4. Meal of Condolence:** Dish served to condoling guests to stay for 3 days at the dead person's house. It generally contains kebabs, lahmacun and kadayıf.

**5. Meal of Pilgrimage:** Served by the returned pilgrim to his/her guests at his/her house for 3 days. It generally consists of pilaf and zerde.

**6. Meal of Sahaniye:** A tradition that is maintained among groups of friends. On a determined night everybody should bring to the meeting place one or two dishes of the meal cooked at their houses that day.



## KINDS OF DISHES FROM KITCHEN OF ŞANLIURFA

**Soups:** Ayranc Soup, Dough Soup, Pıtpıt, Yellow Soup

**Main Dishes:** Çağala aşısı, Pakla Aşısı, Hıttı Bastırması, Soğan Tavası, Pumpkin, Bütün Balcan, Garlic Meal, Rib, İso Pot, Gumbo Pot, Sheet Roast, Sweet Gumbo, Fried Plum, Lolaz Dürmüğü, Sheet Pressing, Döğmeç, Bread Meal, Kenger Meal, Semsek, Has (Stuffed Lettuce), Mimar, Ağzı Açık, Ağzı Yumuk, Pendirli Ekmek, Masluka, Lebni, Boranı.

**Pilafs:** Kuzu İçi, Duvaklı, Üzlemeli, Meyhane, Fırıklı, Liver Bulgur, Broad-Bean Bulgur.

**Meat Balls:** Basma, Aya, Lıklıklı, Dolmalı, Tiritli, Yuvalak, Minced meat, Egged, Lentil, Fırıklı, Fatty, Çiğköfte.

**Kebabs:** Minced meat, Potatoes, Hashish, Kemeli, Tike, Boiler, Tray, Kemeli Tas, Balcanlı (Aubergine), Onion, Tas, Tomatoes, Liver.

**Salads and Cacıks:** Kemeli, Bostana, Olive Bostana, Koruk, Beet root.

**Desserts:** Cheese kadayıf, Katmer, Daş Bread, Aşure, Palıza, Şıllık, Küncülü Akıt, Kuymak, Zingil, Zerde, Cheese Helva, Un Bulamaçı.





## BIRDS IN FOLKLORE OF ŞANLIURFA

In our popular culture, birds and bird keeping stand for the world of animals. Every Şanlıurfa inhabitant deeply loves, keeps, decorates, and gets connected to the pigeon which is as well-proportionated and proud of himself. Works of anonymous popular literature are mostly based on birds. Popular poetry, beliefs, songs, stories, fables, proverbs and sayings, lullabies and puzzles often mention birds.

Friendship between humanity and birds is as old as human history. Maybe it has started in Şanlıurfa, the City of Prophets. People of Şanlıurfa love birds. Although bird keeping is an activity of pleasure, it is considered as a profession with special characteristics and people call bird keepers and fliers as "Falconer". There are 200 to 300 birds keeping enthusiasts in Şanlıurfa. The number of birds kept in houses of Şanlıurfa, famous for its wide bird culture, is over 50,000.

In Şanlıurfa, there are coffee houses where falconers meet. Most famous of them is "Çardaklı Kahve".

The value attached by the people to birds and human attitude to birds can be seen on bird houses over windows of courtyard-overlooking rooms of traditional Şanlıurfa Houses.

**Some of bird kinds are:** Mısırlı, kuzer, nakışlı, anberli, kınıfırlı, kuyrak, perçemli, aynalı, şarabı, cübbeli, abalı, mevrendi, kırtelli, şamı, zirhli, gez, şafra and many more up to 50 kinds.

## KELAYNAK BIRDS (HERMIT IBIS):

Kelaynak birds visit Birecik in midst of February and settle on rocks. After propagation, they leave Birecik with their youngsters in midst of June. They are known to live at Red Sea coasts in winter. Their life is known to be 25 – 30 years.

Some of these birds that are under protection in the Kelaynak propagation station may be seen in any month of the year.

People of Şanlıurfa hold the Kelaynak holy and recently started organize a Kelaynak festival in midst of May.

## GAZELLE

Gazelles giving their name to a district, namely to Ceylanpınar, live in an area within the State Propagation Station. For these beautiful creatures that once were living freely, a propagation station was built since their number was decreasing recently. It is one of worth-seeing places in Şanlıurfa.





Kazzaz Market Place, after restoration



Views from layout works of Dergah – Balıklıgöl



## RESTORATIONS

Şanlıurfa with a history of about 11,000 years has been a stage for various civilizations and has a number of architectural works with traces from such civilizations. Both the course of time and unconscious housing and constructions under the pressure of fast growing population have caused that such works are lost one by one.

ŞURKAV, (the Province of Şanlıurfa Culture, Education, Art and Research Foundation), set up under the presidency of the Governor in 1990, has started restorations for the protection of architectural heritage with support from Mr. President and The Government.

A voluntary team of architects, engineers, technicians and masons has restored, performed layout works and lighting for over 60 works within 8 years. Among works restored are 9 manors and houses, 7 fountains, 4 castle and castle walls, 14 mosques and mescits (small mosques), 13 tombs and positions, 1 caravanserai, 1 bath, 7 inns and bazaars.

## LAYOUT WORKS

### Balıklıgöl

The Project of Balıklıgöl, largest historical and cultural layout work in the country is the project selected by the Governor of Şanlıurfa at a competition held for the arrangement of the historical Centrum where the Castle of Şanlıurfa, the cave where Prophet Abraham was born and the place where he was thrown into flames, Balıklıgöl, Lake Aynızeliha, and mosques, medresses, inns and bazaars are located. The project implementation was performed by ŞURKAV.

With the project implementation started up in 1992, first 212 houses, land plots and business were expropriated and pulled down, then the road crossing the same area was taken in two 378 m. tunnels. A car park for 200 vehicles, 73 shops, 12 offices, a 52-room hotel, 3 tea halls, 1 restaurant, 1 library, 1 public restaurant, a 250-people conference and display hall, 1 amphitheater, 1 public shower and toilets are made and commissioned within the urban plateau constructed to the north of the project area.





Layout works of Dergah – Balıklıgöl and city as viewed from the castle

The storm water drainage line within the drinkable area, potable water installations, telephone installations and irrigation plant are refurbished. Decorative lighting is provided throughout the project area. Pathways and squares are paved with hard Urfa stones, grass was planted on an area of 10 acres, 5000 roses, 200 trees and seasonal flowers were planted for layout works.

The project is nearly completed and works for a park where families can have a rest and picnic is about to be completed.

The project is typical for its complete compliance with the Urfa architecture, for being executed in harmony with the people, for no objection referred to the courts on account of expropriations, since expropriations were performed on mutual agreement basis and for being completed on a custody basis in a very short time by a volunteer group at very low cost.

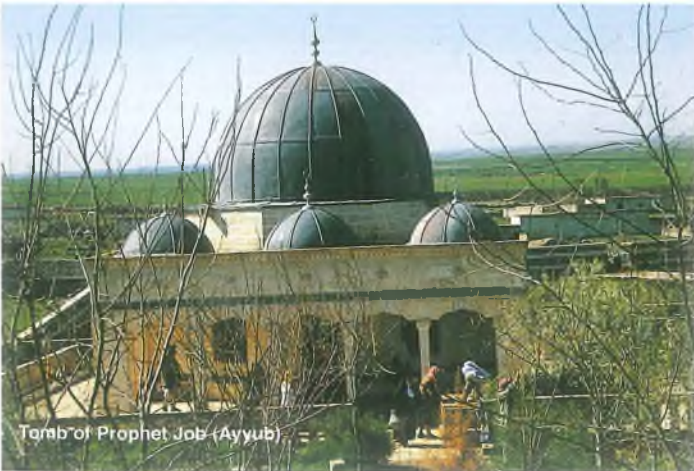






### Prophet Job (Ayyub)

A layout project covering tombs of Prophet Job, his wife Rahime Hatun and Prophet Elisha that are located in the Village Prophet Job within Viranşehir District.



Tomb of Prophet Job (Ayyub)

Reconstruction of the three tombs was started in 1992, houses amongst the tombs were purchased and pulled down to create area for the project.

A project that is currently underway was elected at the competition "Şanlıurfa the Village Prophet Job Layout Works" held by the Ministry of Tourism, that allocated fund for the project implementation alongside contributions by the Governor and ŞURKAV.

In order to separate the project area from villages walls 4 km in length, 1.5 to 3.5 m. in height are constructed, pathways, a pony and grass planting works are completed.

Arrangements of the project's open car park, toilet, ablution places, rest areas and lighting are included in the program for 1999.

The project is expected to attract a lot of visitors if promoted enough with a belief tourism concept.



## CARPET WEAVING

Under the project launched in November 1996 to provide living for families in need, 20 workshops with 942 looms employing 2635 girls have been opened.

All the requirements of such workshops and lunches for weavers are supplied by the Social Solidarity and Assistance Foundations that opened the workshops.

As a result of contracts with carpet companies, thread, wool, pattern, warps etc. are supplied by the same that effects weavers a payment per loom and also markets carpets woven at the workshops. Weavers monthly earn 30 to 60 million TL according to their performance.

New workshops opened under the project being realized with the cooperation of the Social Assistance Foundation, the Directorate of the Public Education Center and the Employment Directorate under the coordination of the governor have created hope for a wide community.



Reji Carpet Workshop



## GREENHOUSES-MAKING

Greenhouse-making business launched in late 1996 at Village Karaali of the city has achieved to create one of the largest greenhouses of the country by early 1999.

Vegetables and flowers greenhouses of the city are currently as wide as 58,000 m<sup>2</sup>, which is expected to expand with projects in progress. While their vegetables are exported, flowers are put up for sale in the country.

Geothermal wells to be drilled, a new Energy Distribution Station and a new green house plant to apply new technologies will render Karaali Geothermal Area the appearance of a modern greenhouse city that accommodate most modern facilities.







**A**griculture has always been important in Şanlıurfa. Şanlıurfa which is located in a region between the Euphrates and the Tigris with the most fertile plains in the world has an agriculture-dependant economy.

Out of the provincial area of 1,858,400 hectares, an area of 1,201,844 hectares is arable, which shows that 63% of the provincial area is land for agriculture. Out of land suitable for irrigation that is 993,942 hectares, an area of 207,252 hectares is currently irrigated. Out of the 1,700,000 hectares to be irrigated by GAP, 700,000 hectares are within our city. By 1998, with water from Urfa tunnels, an area of 90,000 hectares in Harran Plain is irrigated, which figure will amount to 120,000 by 1999.

Şanlıurfa has 98,751 hectares allocated to vineyards and gardens. Production of vineyards and gardens has not reached a desired level yet.

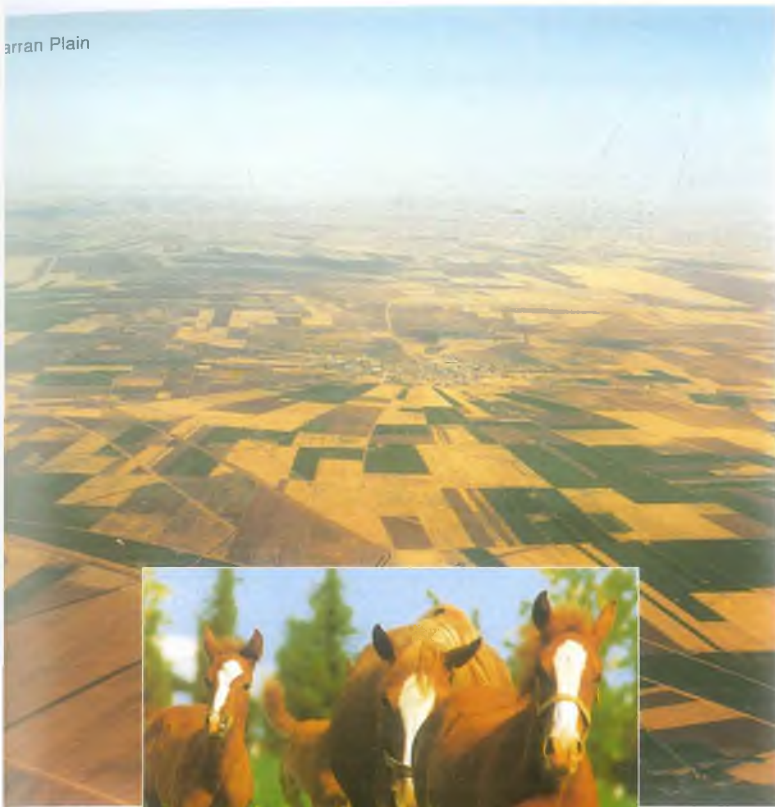


Pistachio of Şanlıurfa

#### The number of agricultural equipment (units):

Tractors	11 135	Plow	13 462
Sowing drill	7 375	Selector	162
Combine harvesters	222	Fertilizer layer	3 236





Horses of Arab

**Annual Productions (in tons):**

Wheat	754 787	Barley	384 784
Lentils	119 155	Chickpeas	8 194
Cotton	401 603	Sesame	7 578
Onions	3 725	Tomatoes	92 894
Eggplants	62 792	Isot (pepper)	22 505
Water melon	214 100	Melon	48 337
Urfa pistachio	18 627	Grapes	101 084

Stock-Breeding in the city is performed by small family business with little capital and poor agricultural technologies.

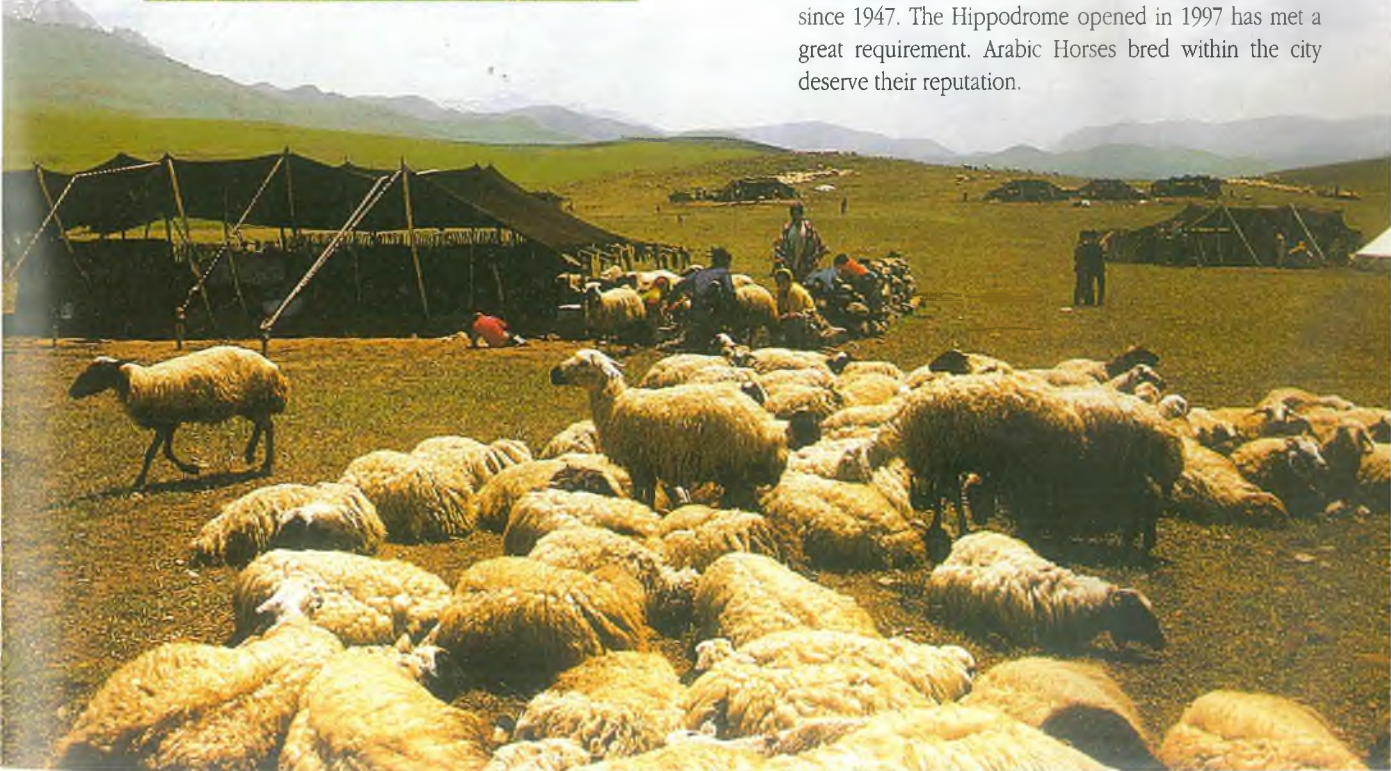
Most of cattle kept are of low-productivity domestic races. Agriculture for feeds that are important for stock-breeding is not widespread. Pastures of the city cover an area of 234,357 hectares, but not of high quality.

**Number of animals kept in the city:**

Sheep	1 430 136	Poultry	1 151 900
Goats	160 551	Cattle	118 002

The Ceylanpınar Agricultural Business set up in 1943 supply quality and high-productivity seeds, seedlings, saplings and animals for propagation. As a result of its activities to avoid the extinction of gazelles naming the Business (Ceylanpınar means the stream of gazelles in English), today we have about 1500 gazelles here.

Another noteworthy item about stock-breeding in the city is Arabic Horses. Love for horses and belief of the luck brought by horses among the people of Urfa have caused breeding of Arabic Horses which are famous for their running. The Stallion Warehouse has been trying to maintain and improve horse breeding with its vaccination activities since 1947. The Hippodrome opened in 1997 has met a great requirement. Arabic Horses bred within the city deserve their reputation.



Şanlıurfa, being a city of the Turkish Republic, a city which is a candidate for major achievements of the future, having untouched lands and raw materials, ready to serve with its huge labor potentials, has now over 150 industrial establishments from 4 or 5 flour mills existed in the first years of the Republic and 600 entrepreneurs looking forward to the opening of the 2nd Organized Industry Area.

At the 1st Organized Industrial Area of Şanlıurfa catching the attention of international investors from the point Harran Plain met the waters of the Euphrates in 1995, site deliveries have been effected to 127 entrepreneurs. Currently 78 plants are operational, 38 under construction and 11 at project stage there.

Site determination was carried out for the 2nd Organized Industrial Area decided by the Government Decree in 1996 and an area of 1134 hectares is allocated for this purpose. Mapping is completed while zoning and expropriation works are underway for the Industry Area where an area of 145 hectares is allocated for the Free Zone, for which a committee of entrepreneurs is set up and working.

In addition, the following small industrial sites are operational in the city: Evren, Siverek, Suruç and Birecik.

#### Breakdown of Companies established between 1923 and 1998

Companies	1923-72	1973-85	1985-98	TOTAL
Incorporated	1	6	227	234
Limited	-	4	1611	1615
Unlimited	15	21	7	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>1892</b>

#### GENERAL INVENTORY OF INDUSTRY

##### 1-Operational public facilities

Sectors	Quantity
Manufacturing	1
Metal	1

##### 2-Operational private facilities

Sectors	Quantity
Food	34
Textiles	70
Plastics-Rubber	4
Forestry Products	1
Mining	1
Chemistry	5
Cement	10
Metal	7

##### 3-Non-operational facilities

Sectors	Quantity
Food	8
Textiles	6
Cement	1
Metal	1

##### 4-Uncompleted facilities

Sectors	Quantity
Food	1

##### 5-Facilities underway

Sectors	Quantity
Food	3
Textiles	20
Metal	6
Plastics-Rubber	4
Packaging	1
Cement	1







Spinning Mill



Oil Factory

Views from 1<sup>st</sup> Şanlıurfa Organized Industry Area







Ataturk Dam



Ceremony for water release to Şanlıurfa tunnels



## ATATÜRK DAM

Atatürk Dam is the largest structure constructed so far for hydraulic energy production in Turkey. The dam being the fundamental factor of GAP is over the Euphrates.

It is 60 km. northwest to the city of Şanlıurfa, 35 km south to the city of Adıyaman, 24 km. away from the District of Bozova and 181 km. away from the mouth of Karakaya Dam.

Its height from the foundation is 169 meters, wall length 1664 meters, has a reservoir area of 48.5 km<sup>2</sup> and 8 plant units, each with a power capacity of 3000 MWA.

Total energy production in 1998: 10,595,898,000 kWh

Grand total by January 15, 1999: 55,625,265,000 kWh

With the water accumulated behind Atatürk Dam an area of 882,000 hectares can be irrigated, 476,000 hectares of which being by gravity, 476,000 hectares being by pump. Atatürk Dam is the 9th largest rockfill dam in the world.

## ŞANLIURFA TUNNELS

Şanlıurfa Tunnels, one of the major key structures, will irrigate an area of 476,000 hectares, 118,000 hectares of which being by gravity, 358,000 hectares being by pump.

The system comprise 2 circular concrete-covered tunnels, each with a diameter of 7,62 m. and 26.4 km in length. The total length of the tunnels is 52,8 km., including the access and connection tunnels.

The tunnels will supply 328 m<sup>3</sup> water/second from the Lake of Atatürk Dam. The water will be used for electricity generation at Şanlıurfa hydraulic power plant constructed after the 4-km. isolation canal following the tunnel exit of Şanlıurfa Harran Plain. Power plant with an installed power of 50 MW will generate 124,000,000 kWh/year. The water exiting the power plant will be divided into two. Şanlıurfa Main Canal and Harran Main Canal will irrigate an area of about 50,000 and about 100,000 hectares, respectively, by gravity.

## KARKAMIŞ DAM

The clay-fill type Karkamış Dam and hydraulic power plant are about 4.5 km up the Euphrates - Syria border, which is part of the GAP project and 32 km. down Birecik Dam.

Karkamış Dam is being constructed for energy production thanks to an altitude decline of 12 meter between Birecik Dam and the Syrian border.

Data for the dam: wall length: 1607.79 meters, fill volume: 2,100,000 m<sup>3</sup>, lake volume: 156,9 million m<sup>3</sup>. Installed power: 6 x 31.5 = 189 MW, Annual production: 652,500,000 kWh.





Harran main Canal

## BİRECİK DAM

Constituting the last stage in the Euphrates Basin Development Plan and being under the border- Euphrates project, Birecik Dam and hydraulic power plant are constructed about 100 km south to Atatürk Dam and 8 km. northwest of the District of Birecik for energy and irrigation purposes. Annual electricity production will be 2.5 billion kWh and an agricultural area of 92,700 hectares will be irrigated.

The tender for Birecik Dam and hydraulic power plant is awarded on Build-Operate-Transfer basis to a consortium consisting of companies from Turkey, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium. Construction term is 5 years and a half.

Data for the dam which is of mainly concrete, with some aggregate fill: body fill: 9.4 million m, height from the foundation: 62.5 m., regular water code: 387 m., wall length: 2510 meters, lake volume: 1,220,000,000 million m<sup>3</sup>, Installed power: 6 x 112 = 672 MW, Annual production (before irrigation): 2,518,000,000 kWh.

## IRRIGATION OF ŞANLIURFA AND HARRAN PLAINS

Out of the total agricultural area of 1,902,065 hectares in Şanlıurfa, an area of 751,065 hectares may be irrigated. Some of projects for the irrigation of such areas are completed and some are underway.

Three important and major projects under GAP lower Euphrates Stage 1 project will provide irrigation with water through tunnels from the Lake of Atatürk Dam. Şanlıurfa Main Canal and Harran Main Canal will cover an area of about 54,092 and about 97,327 hectares, respectively.

Under such major irrigation projects, the following areas in hectares are opened to irrigation: 1996: 40,000, 1997: 20,000, 1998: 30,000, totaling 90,000, which will amount to 110,000 in 1999.

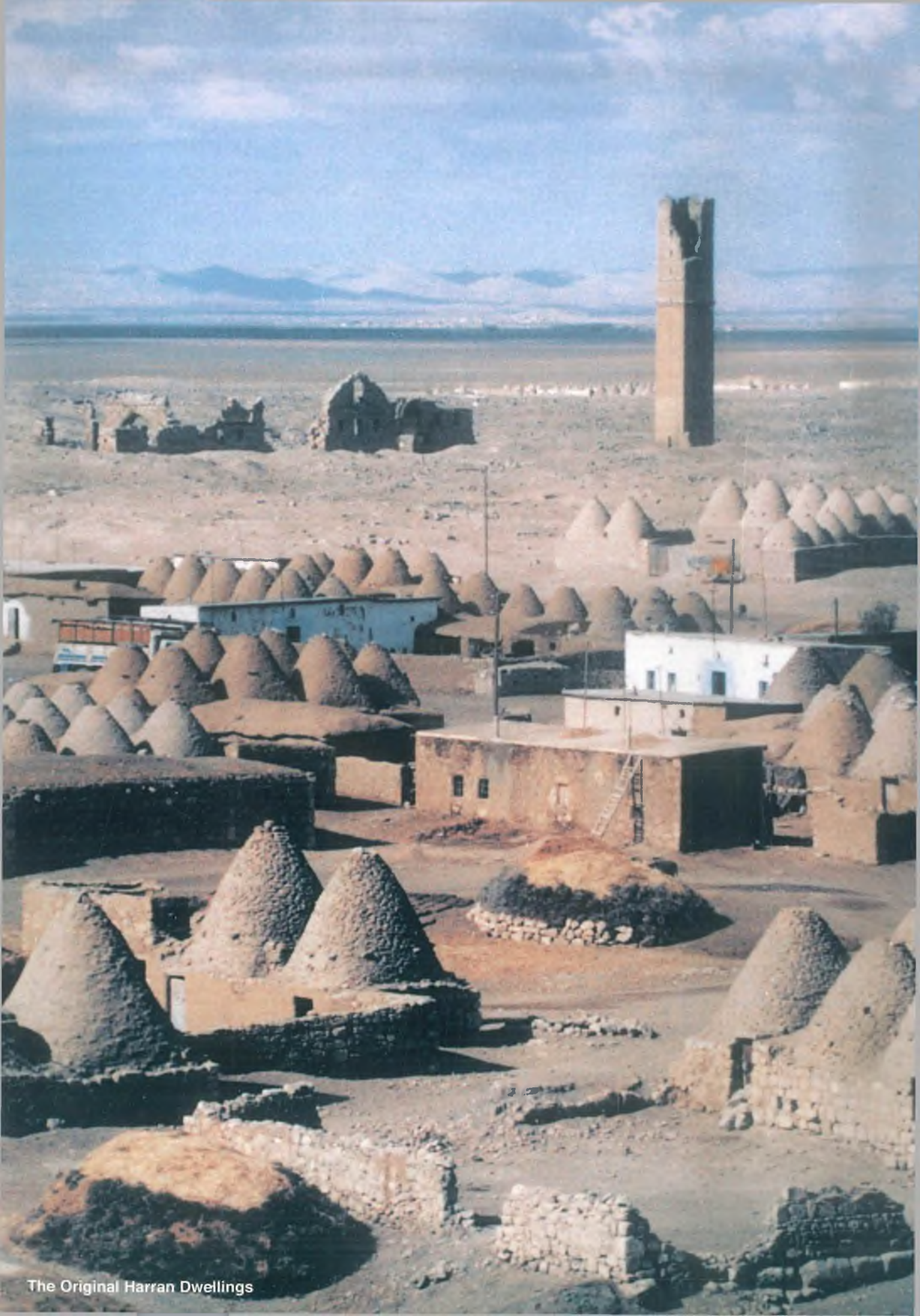
## INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

GAP International Airport Project, a key project under GAP Master Plan, and to be constructed at Hilvan Taşdağı location is included in the investment plan of GAP Administration and DHLI (State Airports Agency). Out of the total project cost of TL 10.4 trillion, allocation and expenses within 1998 was TL 2.5 trillion, with a realization rate of 100 % in cash 20 % physical.

Birecik Dam







The Original Harran Dwellings



