



The historical trabzon city in Türkiye

Ahmet Hadrovic

Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

* Corresponding Author: **Ahmet Hadrovic**

Article Info

ISSN (online): 2582-7138

Volume: 05

Issue: 04

July-August 2024

Received: 27-06-2024

Accepted: 03-08-2024

Page No: 1170-1181

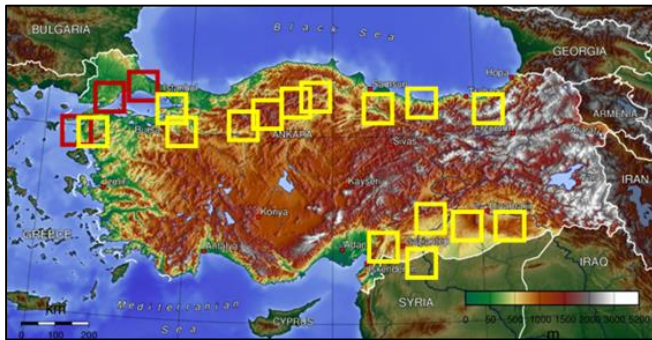
Abstract

The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous, and took place from 2005 to 2014. They mainly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Türkiye. Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits to Istanbul had different reasons: a visit to Yıldız Technical University as part of the inter-faculty cooperation between the two faculties (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo), a visit to the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) at a large number of scientific conferences (and participation in summer schools organized by IRCICA throughout Türkiye) and rest and leisure. The visit to the city of Çanakkale took place from November 3 to 5, 2010, when the author participated in an international scientific symposium (with the theme "Bosnia and Herzegovina's Architectural Tradition: Bosnian Mosques"). The author visited Trabzon twice: the first time (March 5 - 9, 2007) as part of the Workshop of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo with Karadeniz Teknik University Trabzon (KTU), and the second time as part of the Summer School, June 20 - July 17 2012".

Keywords: Türkiye, Trabzon, Synergy of natural environment, social environment and man

Introduction

The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous, and took place from 2005 to 2014 (Figures 1, 2, 3). They mostly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Türkiye. Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits to Istanbul had different reasons: a visit to Yıldız Technic Universty within the framework of inter-faculty cooperation between the two faculties (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo), a visit to the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) at a large number of scientific conferences (and participation in summer schools organized by IRCICA throughout Türkiye). The author visited Trabzon twice: the first time (March 5 - 9, 2007) as part of the Workshop of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo with Karadeniz Teknik University Trabzon (KTU), and the second time as part of the Summer School, June 20 - July 17 2012". (Burghardt & Hacker, 2004; Kelley & Knowles, 2016) ^[1, 4].



Source: Hadrovic, A. (2018). *Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 3: Asia*, Faculty of Architecture University in Sarajevo, Sarajevo (in Bosnian)

Fig 1: Map of Turkiye. (The places the author visited (the European part of Turkiye) are marked with red squares, and the places the author visited (the Asian part of Turkiye) with yellow squares.



Source: Lejla Kresevljakovic (March 6, 2007)

Fig 2: The author (far right) at the reception with the rector of KTU Trabzon, March 2007



Source: Lejla Kresevljakovic (March 6, 2007)

Fig 3: The author (in the middle) - a guest of the Rector of KTU at a formal dinner in Trabzon (as part of the Workshop with KTU Trabzon), March 2007

This work is the result of a series of study trips to Turkey, Europe and the world. The aim of the study trips was to get to know cities on the spot and through their analysis (through

'cabinet work') to contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally defined space" [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,,23,24,25,26,27,28,29, 30,31,32,33,34,35].

Trabzon is a city (with 293,661 inhabitants, 2022) [36] located on the coast of the Black Sea, in the northeastern part of Turkey (geographic coordinates: 41°00'09.54"N, 39°43'00.32"E, elevation: 42 m), (Figure 4). It is the capital of Trabzon province. It was located on the famous Silk Road and thus became an important trade crossroads and an area where peoples, cultures and religions mingled, until today. Here Persia had its exit to the Black Sea, and through it the peoples of the Caucasus made contact with Europe, as well as Europe (Venice and Genoa) with them. Trabzon was the capital city of the Trepezont Empire (1204-1461). Caucasian (Colchian) and Anatolian (Chaldian) tribes first invaded this area (before 1600 BC) when the Hittites occupied this area and included it in their empire (1600-1178 BC). The city of Trabzon was founded (756 BC) by Greek colonists-merchants from Sinap called Trapezous (Greek: Τραπεζοῦς), as one of a dozen colonies along the southern coast of the Black Sea. Cyrus the Great (Cyrus the Great, 600-530) annexed Trapezous to the First Persian Empire-Achaemenid Empire (The Achaemenid Empire, existed, 550-330 BC), making the city-enclave part of a wider state community. The Achaemenid rule was replaced by the Empire of Alexander the Great (333-323 BC). However, the influence of Persian culture (and religion) remained strong, where the respect for the god Mithras was particularly prominent. In the 2nd century BC Trabzon became part of the Kingdom of Pontus with Mithradata VI (Mithridates VI of Pontus, 134-64 BC) at the head. The Roman Empire became the master of this area in the 1st century, until its disintegration (395), when it became part of Byzantium. During the time of Emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Vespasianus, 9-79), permanent roads were built that connected the city with Persia and Mesopotamia. Emperor Hadrian (Publius Aelius Hadrianus Augustus, 76-139) personally visited Trepezont (129) in his tour of the eastern borders of the empire. The city walls of Trebizond and the Eugenia aqueduct originate from that time [37]. In the following period, the city was shaken by conflicts (civil war) between Septimius Severus (145-211) and Pescennius Niger (140-194), when Pescennius Niger won. Another misfortune that befell the city was the invasion of the Goths (257) and the Persians (258) when it was plundered. During the reign of Emperor Diocletian (Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Augustus, 244-311), the city was rebuilt. Then the temple of Mithras on Mount Minthron (today Boztepe) which was used by the early Christians led by Eugenius (Saint Eugenios) was destroyed. After his death, Eugenius became the patron saint of the city. The early Christians fled to the mountains, south of the city, and founded their monasteries there: the Vazelon monastery (270) and the Sumela monastery (386). After the collapse of the Roman Empire (395), Trabzon became part of Byzantium. During the time of Emperor Justinian (Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus Augustus, 482-565) Trabzon was an important military base in the wars of Byzantium against Persia. At that time, a university (Pandidacterion) was founded in the city, where young people studied not only from Byzantium, but also from Armenia. At this time, Trabzon once again became an important port and trade center on the revived Silk Road. The Venetian and Genoese Republics have their trading colonies here. At the beginning

of the 11th century, Seljuk attacks on Trabzon became more frequent, and after the Battle of Manzikert (1071), the Seljuks pushed Byzantium out of this area. This was the beginning of a new era for the city of Trabzon (and all of Anatolia) when the culture of Islam would begin to spread. Before the Seljuks gained a foothold in this area, the Trebizond Empire was founded, as a continuation of the Byzantine tradition. The empire was founded by Alexios Komnenos (Alexios I Komnenos, 1048-1118). The empire encompassed a narrow strip of land along the southern coast of the Black Sea, and it existed thanks to trade taxes collected on the busy trade route of the Silk Road. The Mongol siege of Baghdad (1258) also contributed to this, which redirected the East-West trade routes towards the southern coast of the Black Sea. It is interesting that the great Venetian traveler-explorer Marco Polo (1254-1324) also visited Trabzon at this time. For a short time, Trabzon was occupied by Byzantium, i.e. Carigra Michael VIII Palaiologos (1223-1282), ruler of the Nicene Empire. The Nicaean Empire was created as a response after the Venetians and French feudal lords captured (1204) Constantinople and made it the center of the Latin Empire. The Empire of Nicaea was one of the many states (Kingdom of Thessaloniki, Duchy of Athens, Principality of Achaia) that arose on the previously unique territory of Byzantium. The word about Trabzon as an important and rich city in the east was brought to Europe by Venetian and Genoese merchants, so that the city became the subject of literature. Miguel de Cervantes and François Rabelais went so far as to instill in their heroes the desire to possess this city (regardless of the fact that they themselves never visited it). Byzantine Emperor Alexios II (Alexius II Comnenus, 1169-1183) and his grandson, Emperor Alexios III (Alexios III Angelos, 1153-1211), were great patrons of science and art in this city at that time. The great fire that struck (1310) Trabzon destroyed the university (Pandakterion), after which the academy of astronomy was founded, the largest at that time, after the one in Persia. Scientific works were brought from the East (mainly from Persia) and translated into Greek, among them the works of: Shams al-Din al-Bukhari (1211-1279), Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201-1274) and Abd al-Rahman al-Khazini (11th-12th century) from Tabriz. These works later found their way to Western Europe. Not long after conquering Constantinople (1453), Sultan Mehmed II Fatih (1432-1481) conquered Trabzon (1461). Even after the Ottoman occupation of Trabzon, a large Greek community (Pontian Greeks) and a community of Armenians remained there for a long time, until the end of the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923), when the Turkish-Greek agreement led to an exchange of population. A large number of Greek Muslims moved to the Trabzon area from the Çaykara-Dialectic region in Greece. After capturing (1461) Trabzon, the Ottomans declared the city the center of Trabzon Vilayet. The first known plan of the city was made (1604-1610) by Julien Bordier, on which you can see the key elements in the image of modern Trabzon: two streams that divide the central core of the city, brick districts, the commercial area between the city and the coast, the suburbs that spread towards the west and to the east and the top of Boztepe. The drawing of Trabzon made (1701) by Joseph

Piton de Tournefort with his assistant Claude Aubriet is also known. During the reign of Sultan Bayazit II (1447-1512), his son, Prince Selim (later Sultan Selim I, 1470-1520) was the governor (sancakbey) of Trabzon. Sultan Süleyman I the Magnificent (1494-1566), son of Sultan Selim I, was born in Trabzon. During the existence of the Ottoman Empire, a rich merchant class was formed in Trabzon, and the numerous Christian minority had a strong influence on the culture, economy and politics of Trabzon. In the 19th century, Trabzon was the main Persian port for exporting its products. At that time, many Christians and Jews from Trabzon moved to Crimea and southern Ukraine, while thousands of Muslims from the Caucasus moved to Trabzon. Along with Constantinople (Istanbul), Smyrna (İzmir) and Selanika (Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki), Trabzon was the first city where the Ottoman Empire was introduced to European culture and European technological innovations. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opened (1835) the Trebizond Mission Network. Hundreds of schools were opened during the 19th century, which provided the city with the highest literacy rate in the Ottoman Empire. In addition to mosques and churches, many cultural facilities were built here (theatre, Sumerian Opera (1912), public and private printers, banks, many photo studios...). However, the city also suffered enormous hardships, among which was the Battle of Sarikamish (in the winter of 1914-1915, the Trebizond campaign, as part of the wider Caucasus campaign during World War I) between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, when it was bombarded by Russia around 1,300 of its inhabitants were killed. The Russians occupied Trabzon (1915) and established their rule there with the Greek Chrysantos as its mayor. Then the majority of the Turkish population left the city and retreated to the hinterland of Anatolia. After the outbreak of the Russian October Revolution (1917), the Russians withdrew from Trabzon. Turbulence in the city continued during the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923) when the Greek ethnic community rebelled against the liberation army of Mustafa Kemal Pasha Atatürk (1881-1938). After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey (1923), the Turkish-Greek Agreement on population exchange was signed, when the largest part of the Greek population left the city of Trabzon and its surroundings. Trabzon is connected to the cities on the Black Sea coast by the E70 highway, and by the E97 road to the hinterland of Anatolia. Trabzon has had its own airport (Turkish: Trabzon Havalimanı) since 1957. This airport had a traffic of 1,596,905 passengers in 2009, making it the ninth busiest airport in Turkey. Karadeniz Technical University (Turkish: Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi) is a public university in Trabzon, founded in 1955. At this university, at its sixteen faculties, young people from the Black Sea region, Anatolia and a large number of students from Central Asia study. In recent times, most of the classes are taught in English. The most popular sport in Trabzon is football. Football club Trabzonspor is one of the leading clubs in Turkey (which has won the domestic championship, Süper Lig, six times since 1976). The modern Şenol Güneş Stadium (Turkish: Şenol Güneş Stadyumu) is the home of this club, built (1913-1916) with a capacity of 43,223 spectators.



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 4: Trabzon. Location

2. Natural resources and sights

The most significant natural resource of Trabzon is its geopolitical position on the southern coast of the Black Sea. The proximity of the Black Sea generated other, many natural resources that gained importance due to the fact that Trabzon was located on an important trade route (Silk Road) that connected East and West (Figure 5). The port of Trabzon is the most important Turkish port on the Black Sea, from where trade routes to Tabriz (in Iran) and Mosul (in Iraq) were established. The surroundings of Trabzon are rich in water (water sources and many streams), forests, pastures (on the Pontic mountain) and arable fields. Four lakes are located in Trabzon province: Uzungöl (Figures 7,8), Çakırgöl, Sera and Haldizen lake. The main export items of Trabzon are tea and hazelnuts, as well as tobacco, cotton, wool and silk. There are copper, silver, zinc, manganese and iron mines in the Trabzon area. All this is the basis that, along with a favorable climate, generated immense wealth that was translated into the physical growth of the city, with the wealth of architectural heritage, and the wealth of its inhabitants, which is also reflected in the development of science and art.

Trabzon has a climate typical of the Black Sea coastal area, which can be classified as subtropical (type Cfa, according to the Köppen climate classification). Summers are hot and humid, and winters are cold and humid. The highest summer temperature is 37.8 °C (May), and the lowest is 17.2 °C (June), while the highest winter temperature is 28.2 °C (February), and the lowest is 4.4 °C (February). The most abundant precipitation is during autumn and winter, while in the summer months it is reduced, but significant. The appearance of snow is common, but it stays (in the city itself)

for a day or two (on Mount Pontik for several months). The water temperature of the Black Sea ranges from 8 °C to 20 °C [38].



Source: <http://www.istanbultravelgroup.com/daily-trabzon-uzungol.html>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 5: The Trabzon city: The Black Sea, water, forests and climate generate its life

Boztepe Park (Turkish: Boztepe Park) is arranged on the hills above Trabzon, from where there is a wide view of the city (Figure 6).



Source: <https://gezilmesigerekenyerler.com/trabzon/trabzon-boztepe-nerede-nasil-gidilir-ve-tesisler-trabzon.html> Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 6: Boztepe Park (Turkish: Boztepe Park)



Source: Lejla Kresevljakovic (March 8, 2007)

Fig 7: Author visiting Uzungöl lake near Trabzon



Source: <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPKzCd2OF2XDRFFZHz6ila m9-EJkDQTbtzrpsa2=h720>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.



Source: <https://www.viator.com/en-MY/tours/Trabzon/Private-Tour-Uzungol-Lake-Tour/d4305-18152P64>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 8: Uzungöl Lake near Trabzon

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

Trabzon Fortress (Turkish: Trabzon Kalesi) or the Walls of Trabzon were originally built during the time of ancient Rome (1st century), but were later extended. The walls divided the city into three parts: the Upper Town-fortress (Yukari Hisar), the Middle Town (Orta Hisar) and the Lower Town (Aşağı Hisar), (Figure 9).



Source: <https://privateistanbultours.com/trabzon-castle/>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 9: Trabzon Fortress (Turkish: Trabzon Kalesi)

The Zagnos Bridge (Turkish: Zağnos Köprüsü) is a historical construction from the time of ancient Rome, which was extended in later time periods. Previous research has established four phases in the construction of the bridge, including the one in the Ottoman era (15th century). A stone

bridge with two arches connects Zindan Kapı and İmaret Kapısını, two entrance gates on the old walls of Trabzon (Figure 10).



Source: Author (March 6, 2007)

Fig 10: The Zagnos Bridge (Turkish: Zağnos Köprüsü)

Sümela Monastery (Greek: Μονή Παναγίας Σουμελά = Moní Panagías Soumelá, Turkish: Sümela Manastırı) was built in 386. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was built on Mount Melá (Sou Melá = Black Plan), or Karadağ (which is a direct Turkish translation of the Greek name of the mountain), on a steep rock cliff (at about 1200 m above sea level), about 50 km south of Trabzon. Today, the monastery is located within the Altındere National Park (Figure 11).



Source: Author (July 6, 2012)

Fig 11: Sümelâ Monastery (Greek: Μονή Παναγίας Σουμελά = Moní Panagías Soumelá, Turkish: Sümelâ Manastırı)

Church of St. Ane (Turkish: Küçük Ayvasıl Kilisesi) is located east of the city walls of Trabzon. It is a three-nave basilica (built in the 6th or 7th century) and is considered one of the oldest churches built in Trabzon (Figure 12).

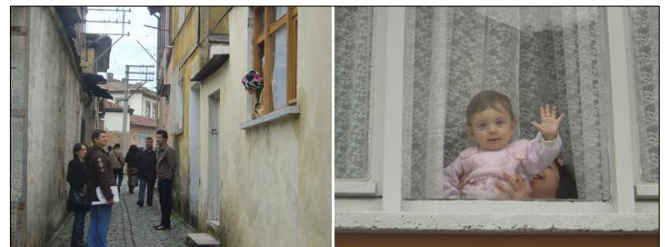


Source: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/kultur/tarihi-kucuk-ayvasil-kilisesi-ilk-ziyaretcilerini-agirliyor/2632095>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Source: <https://www.change.org/p/k%C3%BC%C3%A7%C3%BCk-ayvas%C4%B1l-st-anna-kilisesi-bedri-rahmi-ey%C3%BCbo%C4%9Flu-%C5%9Fiir-si%C4%9Fina%C4%9Fi-olsun>

Fig 12: Church of St. Ane (Turkish: Küçük Ayvasıl Kilisesi)

Ortahisar-central part of the city (Turkish: Ortahisar) is a historical district in Trabzon with partially preserved old fabric of the city. Due to its historical importance, this part of Trabzon was (2014) declared a special municipality (Figure 13).



Source: Author (March 6, 2007)

Fig 13: Ortahisar-central part of the Trabzon city (Turkish: Ortahisar)

Hagia Sophia (Greek: Ἁγία Σοφία = Holy Wisdom, Turkish: Hagia Sophia/Ayasofya Müzesi) is a former Greek church (built in 1204), which was first converted into a mosque (1584) and later into a museum. This church is considered by experts to be one of the most beautiful examples of Byzantine architecture (Figure 14).



Source: Author (July 6, 2012)

Fig 14: Hagia Sophia (Greek: Ἁγία Σοφία = Holy Wisdom, Turkish: Hagia Sophia/Ayasofya Müzesi)

Vazelona Agios Savvas Monastery (Turkish: Vazelona Manastırı Agios Savvas) is a complex that was built in 1238. The monastery church has a base in the shape of a Greek cross where the arms of the cross are covered with vaults, and at their intersection is a dome with a high tambour. Tiles were used as roof covering (Figure 15).



Source: <https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=20079>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 15: Vazelona Agios Savvas Monastery (Turkish: Vazelona Manastırı Agios Savvas)

Yeni Cuma Mosque/New Friday Mosque (Turkish: Yeni Cuma Camii) was originally built as the Church of Agios Eugenios. The exact date of construction of the church has not been determined, but an inscription from 1291 was found there, which suggests the time of construction. After the Ottomans occupied Trabzon (1461), the church was converted into a mosque (Figure 16).



Source: <https://gezilmesigerekenyerler.com/trabzon/yeni-cuma-camii-tarihi-nasil-gidilir.html>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 16: Yeni Cuma Mosque/New Friday Mosque (Turkish: Yeni Cuma Camii)

The Fatih Mosque (Turkish: Fatih Camii) is located in Ortahisar Municipality, Trabzon. It is the remodeled Church of Panaghia Chrysokephalos (Greek: Παναγία Χρυσοκέφαλος) from the 10th century. Professional architectural public considers it the most monumental construction from the Byzantine era in Trabzon. After the Ottoman capture of Trabzon (1461), the church was remodeled into the Fatih Mosque (Figure 17).



Source: <https://www.pinterest.se/pin/337770040787395721/>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Source: <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/-0VVaxpoYaxo/Wk4hgYMTFeI/AAAAAAAAANAc/STVx3Mtv-oQPS6iydcWa409chrq3jGZgCLIBGAYYCw/w408-h725-k-no/>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 17: The Fatih Mosque (Turkish: Fatih Camii)

The Gülbahar Hatun Mosque and Turbes (Turkish: Gülbahar Hatun Camii ve Türbesi) are part of a complex (külliye) located in the Atapark district of Trabzon. Next to the mosque is the Gülbahar Hatun turbe and a fountain in its harem. The mosque was built (1514) by Sultan Selim I (1470-1520), son of Gülbahar Hatun (1453-1505). The central space of the mosque is covered with a dome, and the entrance porch with five smaller domes with strong eaves that cross the contour of the porch to protect the approach to the mosque from the weather (Figure 18).





Source: <http://dunyacamileri.blogspot.com/2010/09/ayse-gulbahar-hatun-cami-merkez.html>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Source: Emir Ramovic (March 6, 2007)

Fig 18: The Gülbahar Hatun Mosque and Turbes (Turkish: Gülbahar Hatun Camii ve Türbesi)

İskender Pasha Mosque (Turkish: İskender Paşa Camii) was built as part of the complex (külliye) of İskender Pasha in Trabzon. The madrasah in the grove and the cemetery in the back of the mosque no longer exist. The plan of the mosque is very reminiscent of the plan of the Green Mosque in Iznik (1378-1381). According to the tarih (inscription) above the entrance door, the mosque was built in 1559. Another inscription provides information that the mosque was renovated in 1882 (Figure 19).



Source: <https://www.homeoftrabzon.com/sayfa/iskenderpasa-camii-19>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Source: http://www.mustafacambaz.com/details.php?image_id=24532, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 19: İskender Pasha Mosque (Turkish: İskender Paşa Camii)

Semerciler Mosque (Turkish: Semerciler Camii) is located in Çarşı Mahallesi in Trabzon. The mosque was built in 1821. The mimer of the mosque is made of wood with applied geometric patterns. The walls, columns and the underside of the dome are vividly painted with geometric and floral motifs (they are more recent), (Figure 20).



Source: <https://www.deviantart.com/emreyucelen/art/Trabzon-Semerciler-Mosque-Chandelier-525573180>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 20: Semerciler Mosque (Turkish: Semerciler Camii)

Çarşı Mosque (Turkish: Çarşı Camii) is located in the Kemeraltı Çarşı district of Trabzon. The mosque was built (1839) by Hazine darzade Osman Pasha. The Ottoman Baroque style is visible in the design of the mosque (especially in the details of the window treatment) (Figure 21).



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%C3%87ar%C5%9F%C4%B1_Cami_Trabzon.JPG, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Source: <http://www.zzz.cz/cesty/obrazek.php/2805042>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 21: Çarşı Mosque (Turkish: Çarşı Camii)

The Vernacular Architecture of Trabzon (Turkish: Trabzon'un Vernaküler Mimarisi) represents a wide variety of architectural contents that were built in Trabzon and its surroundings over the centuries. It is about architecture that is an expression of the natural environment (climate, geomorphology, orography, materials) and social environment (which is the heritage of the cultural deposits of several peoples and their cultures, throughout history) (Figure 22).

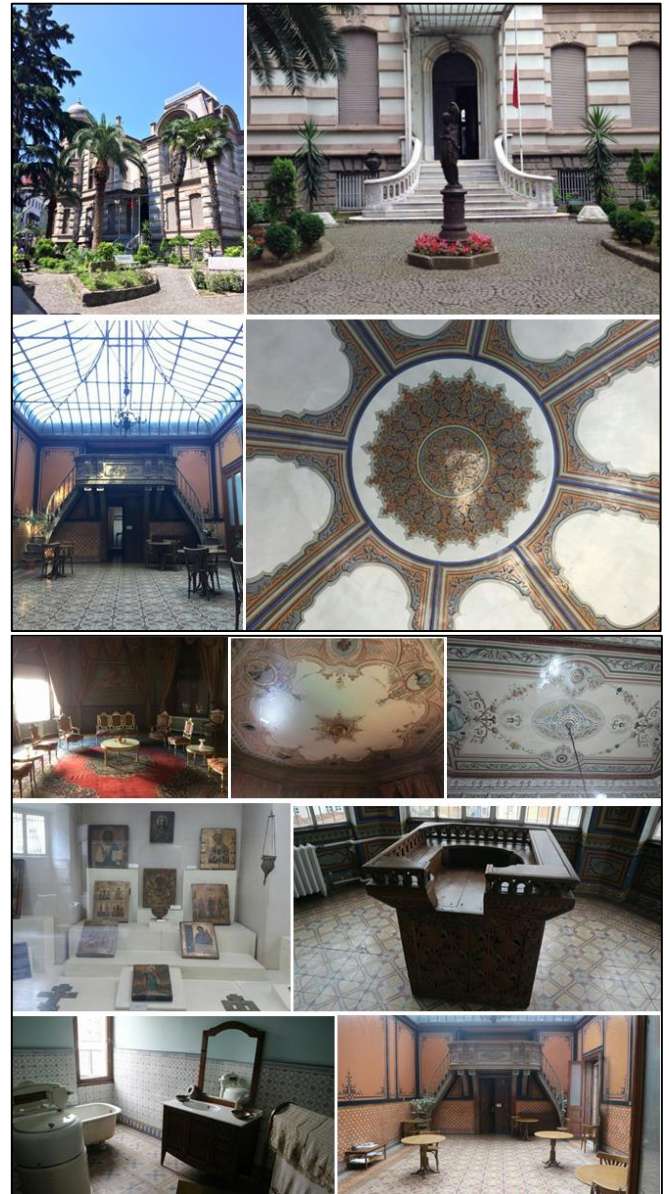


Source: Autor (March 6, 2007). (The author photographed the photos that are exhibited in the hall of Karadeniz Technic University)

Fig 2: The Vernacular Architecture of Trabzon (Turkish: Trabzon'un Vernaküler Mimarisi)

The Trabzon Museum /Konak Kostaki Museum (Turkish: Trabzon Müzesi/Kostaki Konağı) is located in the center of the city (north of Zeytinlik, near Uzun Sokak) where exhibits (archaeological and ethnographic collection) are displayed that testify to the rich history of Trabzon. The exhibits from the Byzantine period are particularly interesting. The museum is housed in a private villa built (1900) by Kostaki Teophylaktos, a banker of Greek origin. Although the name of the architect of the villa is still unknown, it is believed that he was Italian, since all the furniture in the house is of Italian origin. The banker, the owner of the house went bankrupt (1917), and the house was bought by the Nemlioğlu family.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha Atatürk stayed in this villa (1924). The house was nationalized (1927) when it served as the residence of the Governor of Trabzon. Since 1937, the building was converted into a vocational school for girls, and in 1987 it was converted into the Trabzon Museum (Figure 23).





Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com.tr/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g298039-d2510573-i266696645-Trabzon_Museum-Trabzon_Turkish_Black_Sea_Coast.html, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 23: The Trabzon Museum /Konak Kostaki Museum (Turkish: Trabzon Müzesi/Kostaki Konağı)

The bazaar in Trabzon (Turkish: Trabzon Çarşısı) with its narrow streets and many shops is a partially preserved urban structure from the Ottoman period. The bazaar in Trabzon stretches from Kunduracılar Street to Meydan (Figures 24, 25).



Source: Pavle Krstic (March 7, 2007)

Fig 24: The author on a tour of the Bazaar in Trabzon



Source: Author (March 7, 2007)

Fig 25: The bazaar in Trabzon (Turkish: Trabzon Çarşısı)

Atatürk's Kiosk (Turkish: Atatürk Köşkü) is a mansion built (1890) by a local Greek merchant. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk stayed in this villa during his visits (1934, 1937) to the city of Trabzon. The villa has a room with authentic furniture from the time of Atatürk's visits. Today, this villa has been converted into the Atatürk Museum (Figure 26).



Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MopyD_oF12g, Accessed: August 18, 2024.



Source: <https://www.neredekal.com/trabzon-ataturk-kosku/>, Accessed: August 18, 2024.



Source: http://turkishmuse.typepad.com/turkish_muse/2012/05/trabzon-atat%C3%BCrk-pavilion.html, Accessed: August 18, 2024.

Fig 26: Atatürk's Kiosk (Turkish: Atatürk Köşkü)

Conclusion

The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous. They mostly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Türkiye. Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits had different reasons: the visits to Yıldız Technical University, Karadeniz Technical University, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, for example, took place within the framework of the interfaculty cooperation of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo) with the aforementioned universities, with the coordination of the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and Professor Amir Pasic. The author visited Trabzon twice: the first time (March 5 - 9, 2007) as part of the Workshop of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo with Karadeniz Teknik University Trabzon, and the second time as part of the Summer School, June 20 - July 17 2012". The modern Republic of Türkiye is a geographical space on which rich layers of material culture have been "stacked" (and preserved), from the earliest prehistory to the present day. It is safe to say that 'Türkiye is the world museum of culture'. Professors from Turkey and all over the world, as well as students, participated in the mentioned summer schools as lecturers. What the professors and students saw on the spot greatly enriched their knowledge that they acquired at 'their faculties', to their own benefit and to the benefit of the new generations that they will teach.

References

1. Hadrovic A. Defining architectural space on the model of the Oriental style city house in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and Macedonia. North Charleston, SC: Booksurge LLC; c2007. p. 14-26.
2. Hadrovic A. Research study on architecture and overview of the architect's experience. Sarajevo: Acta Architectonica et Urbanistica, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo; c2010.
3. Hadrovic A. Architectura in context. Sarajevo: Acta Architectonica et Urbanistica, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo; c2011.
4. Hadrovic A. Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 3: Asia. Sarajevo: Faculty of Architecture University in Sarajevo; c2018. (in Bosnian).
5. Hadrovic A. Graphic design cover books by Professor Ahmet Hadrovic. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Publications (IJMRAP). 2022;4(12):69-86.
6. Hadrovic A. Sitges city near Barcelona. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2023;4(6):881-891.
7. Hadrovic A. The historic Sanliurfa city in Türkiye. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2023;4(6):768-786.
8. Hadrovic A. The historical Bitola city in North Macedonia. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2023;4(6):381-393.
9. Hadrovic A. The historical town Gjirokastër in Albania. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. c2023;4(6):.
10. Hadrovic A. The Ohrid city in North Macedonia. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. c2023;4(6):.
11. Hadrovic A. Berat in Albania: The city with a thousand windows. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2023;4(6):1033-1048.
12. Hadrovic A. Architecture on the Silk Road. ISRG Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (ISRGJAHSS). c2023;1(1V):.
13. Hadrovic A. The Delft city in the Netherlands. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):77-98. Received: 01-12-2023; Accepted: 03-01-2024.
14. Hadrovic A. The historical Antakya city in Turkey. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):13-27. Received: 03-02-2023; Accepted: 05-03-2023.
15. Hadrovic A. The Monte Carlo city in the Principality of Monaco. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):42-52. Received: 17-11-2023; Accepted: 20-12-2023.
16. Hadrovic A. The historical Nicosia city in Cyprus. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):11-32. Received: 04-11-2023; Accepted: 06-12-2023.
17. Hadrovic A. The Cannes city on the Azurine coast of France. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2023;4(6):1033-1048. Received: 12-10-2023; Accepted: 14-11-2023.
18. Hadrovic A. Historical, cultural, and architectural review of Travnik. Sumerianz Journal of Scientific Research. 2024;7(3):20-33.
19. Hadrovic A. Gail Valley in Austria: Symbiosis of nature and man. ISRG Journal of Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences. 2024;2(4):. Received: 30-07-2024; Accepted: 02-08-2024; Published: 04-08-2024.
20. Hadrovic A. The Vukeljci village in the Kozice river valley near Fojnica - rural architectural-geographical analysis. Acta Geographica Bosniae et Herzegovinae. 2024;21:47-63.
21. Hadrovic A. The historical Venice city. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth

- Evaluation. 2024;5(4):548-566. Received: 18-05-2024; Accepted: 22-06-2024.
22. Hadrovic A. The historical Bursa city. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(4):525-548. Received: 16-05-2024; Accepted: 20-06-2024.
 23. Hadrovic A. The historical Munich city in Germany. ISRG Journal of Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences. c2024;2(4):. Received: 09-07-2024; Accepted: 13-07-2024; Published: 15-07-2024.
 24. Hadrovic A. The historical Istanbul city. ISRG Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (ISRGJAHSS). c2024;2(4):.
 25. Hadrovic A. The historical Krujë city in Albania. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(4):106-115. Received: 23-04-2024; Accepted: 26-05-2024.
 26. Hadrovic A. The historical Niksar city in Turkey. International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies. 2024;4(3):1248-1257. Received: 24-04-2024; Accepted: 04-06-2024.
 27. Hadrovic A. Butrint in Albania. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(3):691-702. Received: 10-04-2024; Accepted: 14-05-2024.
 28. Hadrovic A. The historical Beirut city in Lebanon. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):62-78. Received: 10-02-2024; Accepted: 12-03-2024.
 29. Hadrovic A. The historical Jeddah city in Saudi Arabia. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(1):867-880. Received: 03-01-2024; Accepted: 04-02-2024.
 30. Hadrovic A. The historical Mardin city in Türkiye. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(1):881-905. Received: 03-01-2024; Accepted: 05-02-2024.
 31. Hadrovic A. The Innsbruck city in Austria. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Research. 2024;3(1):128-168. Received: 17-12-2023; Accepted: 19-01-2024.
 32. Hadrovic A. The historical Safranbolu city in Türkiye. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2024;5(1):783-800. Received: 15-12-2023; Accepted: 17-01-2024.
 33. Hadrovic A. The historical Riyadh city in Saudi Arabia. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Publications (IJMRAP). 2024;6(8):143-157.
 34. Hadrovic A. The Kuala Lumpur city in Malaysia. Global Research Review in Business and Economics (GRRBE). 2024;10(1):11-58.
 35. Hadrovic A. Architectural heritage of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In: Gür SÖ, editor. Rethinking globalism: Case of transforming old cities. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing; c2010. p. 42-62.
 36. Trabzon in Ortahisar. Available from: https://www.citypopulation.de/en/turkey/trabzon/ortahisar/1962__trabzon/. Accessed August 18, c2024.
 37. Unsal B. Turkish Islamic architecture. London: Alec Tiranti; c1959.
 38. About Trabzon - geography and climate. Available from: <https://ktu.edu.tr/obsen/abouttrabzongeographyandclimate>. Accessed August 18, c2024.