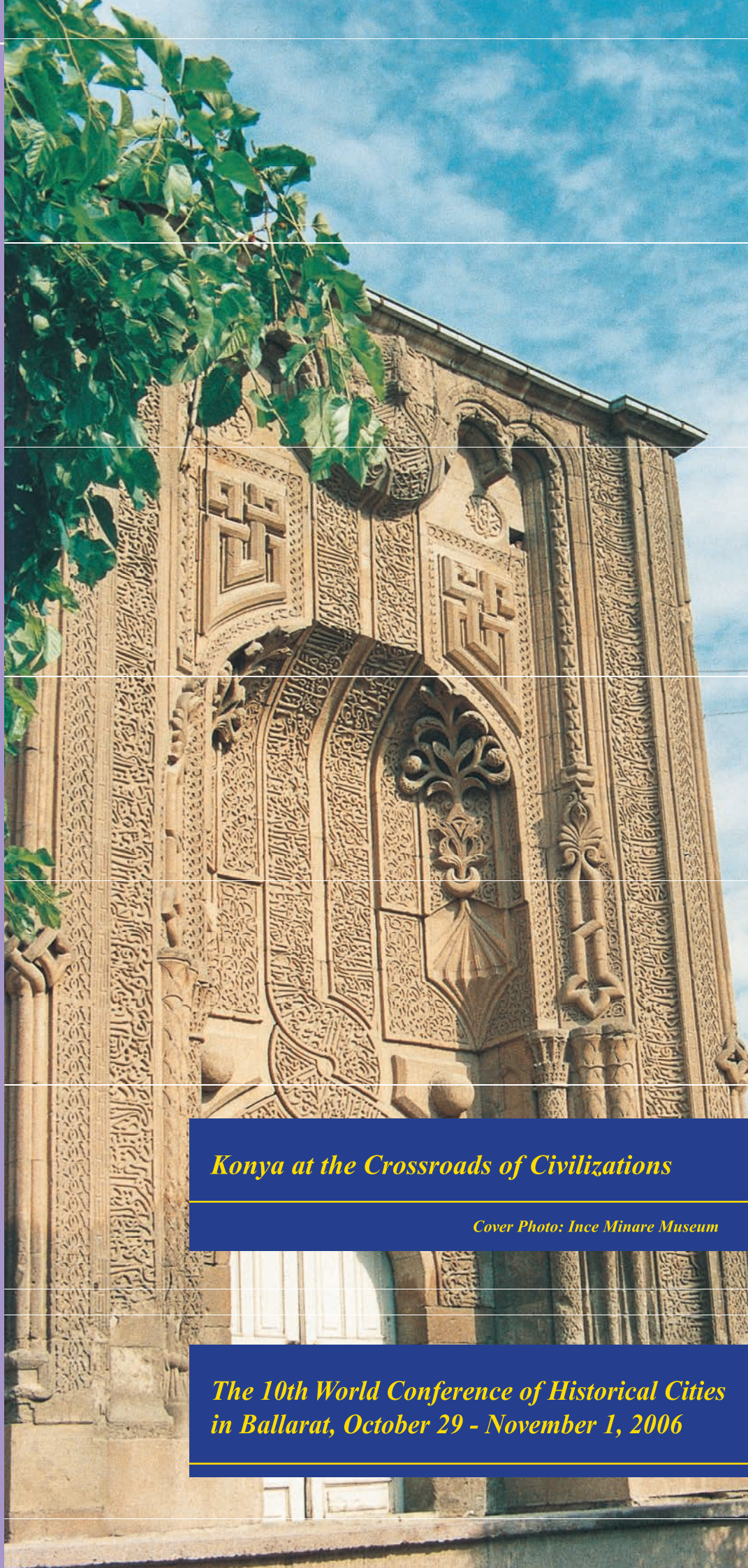


WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin No.40: September 2006

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Konya at the Crossroads of Civilizations

Cover Photo: Ince Minare Museum

*The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities
in Ballarat, October 29 - November 1, 2006*

The Crossroads of Civilizations

by International Relations Office
City of Konya



Mevlana Museum

Land of Anatolia

Konya is a city which has protected its name for centuries. Legend says that Perseus killed a dragon that had been ravaging the town. The people set up a special monument to honor him, a stone obelisk with an ikon of Perseus carved in it. This event is said to be the source of its name Ikonyon, Ikonyum.

However, among Muslims, another legend is told. Two dervishes, friends of Allah, were making an excursion through the skies from the far away countries of Horasan toward the west. When they flew over the lands of Anatolia, one asked another, "shall I land?" ("Konayim mi?") The latter answered: "Sure, land." ("Kon ya!"). So they landed and founded the city of Konya.

Archeology shows that the Konya region is one of the most ancient settlements of Anatolia. The results of excavations in Catalboyuk, Karaboyuk, Cukurkent and Kucukkoy show the region was inhabited as far back as the Neolithic Period of BC 7000.

Transition of Konya

The periods of history before Islam were Kalkolitic, Bronze, Hittite, Frig, Lidia, Pers, Roman, and finally Byzantium.

The first exposure of the city to Islam happened during the time of Khalifa Muaviya. Later, attacks made by Arabic Muslims, whether Emevi's or Abbasi's yielded no results. Konya's real meeting with and adopting of Islam began some time after the victory of Malazgirt in the time of Kutalmisoglu Suleyman. The attacks of the Crusades from 1076 to the beginning and end of the twelfth century could not wrench the city from Islam.

Konya was the capital of Seljuk Anatolia. From 1220-1221 Aladdin Keykubad I repaired the city walls and decorated them with towers. But the city has been the site of a power struggle between the power of Seljuks, Karamanoglus, Mongols and Ilhans, and it changed hands a few times. At the end of the thirteenth century Konya was conquered by the Ottomans. But at the beginning of the fourteenth century the city fell into the hands of the Karamanoglus, with the help of Tamerlane. In the time of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, in 1466 Konya joined the lands of Ottoman State never to be separated again. The first general census was conducted in the time of Bayazit II, Kanuni Sultan Suleyman and Murad III.

In the time of Kanuni in the Ottoman State, the city, which had been named Karaman Ili reached the status of Stateboard. The borders of Karaman state, which included the regions



Sircali Madras Museum

It is the type of madras with an open courtyard. It was built by Bedreddin Muhlis in 1242, as a school for the Fikih (Islamic jurisprudence). There are tombstones of artistic value from Seljuk, Belik and Ottoman periods.

of Larende (Karaman), Seydsebri, Beysebri, Nigde, Kayseri, Aksaray, Maras, Elbistan, and Bozok were reduced when Maras became its own state and Bozok was added to another state. Konya was affected by the Celali Rebellion. This rebellion was an outcome of the instability in the Ottoman government and land orders in the seventeenth century. In the nineteenth century the Ottoman army was defeated by the Egyptian army under the command of Ibrahim Pasha in the Battle of Konya on December 20. However, according to the Kutahya Convention, the Egyptian army left Konya.

The borders of the province of Konya, which was set up in 1867 included Nigde, Isparta, Icel and Teke Sanjaks. In the same year, the city was affected by a big fire and in 1873 the city suffered a serious famine.

In the Nineteenth Century the city appeared shabby and neglected and the city walls were in ruins and even the mosques were dilapidated. Many of the more recent houses were made of bricks and their lifespan was not more than 100-150 years. Commercial activity was slow. But at the end of the century in 1896 after the railway between Eskisehir was opened, commercial activity was revived. After 1902 farming with machines developed. The period of Abdul Hamid II was a productive.

Konya's railway station was run by the British (January 1919). The Italian powers which occupied the city in April, 1919 left the city in March 1920.

There were four attempted rebellions against the National Struggle Network (Kuvvay-i Milliye). The first was in Bozkir (Sept-Oct 1919) then in Konya (May-Oct 1920).



Ince Minare Museum

The original building is now being used as a museum of stone and wood works. The school was built by vizier Sahip Ata Fahreddin Ali between 1258-1279, during the reign of Sultan Izzettin Keykavus II. It was a school for the teaching of Khadis. The architect was Keluk, the son of Abdullah. The building was turned into a museum in 1956.

However they had been oppressed by the decisiveness of Kuvvay-i Milliye and the support of the people. The newspaper Babalik (for a while it was called Turksozu) and Ogud had supported the national struggle.

History of Konya

The early permanent settlements in and around Konya go back to prehistoric times. The culture of the Neolithic, Paleolithic and Early Bronze Ages can be found within this period of time.

The mounds within which the early settlements are buried are within the borders of Konya today. The archeological excavations have shed light on the way of living of the people who lived on this land in those days.

The Phrygians, who ended the Hittite domination on Asia Minor, were migrating

tribes from the Thrace. The findings from the Aleaddin mound, Karpinar, Cicikisla and Sizma belong to the seventh millennium B.C. Konya (Cavania) was invaded by the Lycian, Alexander the Great and Romans. The Roman domination all over Asia Minor was longlasting and Konya was called Iconium (25 A.D).

Saint Paul landed at Anatalya and penetrating the Anatolian interior, made her a land of the Ottoman Empire. From there, he passed through Anatiotchilia (Yalvac) and came to Iconium. In those days Lystra, Laodica and Sille were the predominant Byzantine settlements. The penetration of Islam into Asia Minor brought the Arabian raids, which were made from Konya

After the Battle of Malazgirt in 1071, Seljuk Turks and the dominance of the Eastern Roman Empire captured a large part of Anatolia including Konya in 1076. In 1080 Iznik was made the capital and in 1097, once more, Konya was declared the capital of Anatolian Seljuk Empire, staying that way until 1277.

Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey took over the rule of the Karamanoglullari State. The Ottoman Sultan Murad II captured Konya in 1442 and ended the Karamanogullari rule.

Notable Reputation During Ottoman Reign

Konya enjoyed many years of esteem, making for herself a notable reputation during the Ottoman reign. Konya was the halting place of Yavuz Sultan Selim during his campaigns to Egypt and Persia. Suleyman the Magnificent and Murad IV halted in Konya on their way to Baghdad.

The city grew larger and developed rapidly after 1923. With the considerable background, Konya has been enough to make her seen as an open air museum with numerous historical sites and a large number of works of art.

The Katalay, Meram and Selcuklu districts are up the Konya Metropol. These three districts have a total population of 1.100.000 and govern 92 villages and towns.



Mevlana Museum

The original site of the museum, which was the rose garden of the palace, was the Sultan's grant to Mevlana's father, Bahattin Veled (Lord of the scholars) on this site a tomb was built in 1274, and in 1396, a tower of the blue tiles was erected. The part containing Mevlana's tomb was opened as a museum in 1927. Mevlana's belongings are displayed in the museum.



Koyunoglu Municipal Museum

The museum complex covers a 3000 square pieces of land. The natural history section is on the first floor. Anatolian Civilizations, the old coin sections and the gallery are on the ground floor and valuable manuscripts are on the upper floor. A library with 20000 books is on this upper floor as well.



Industry School



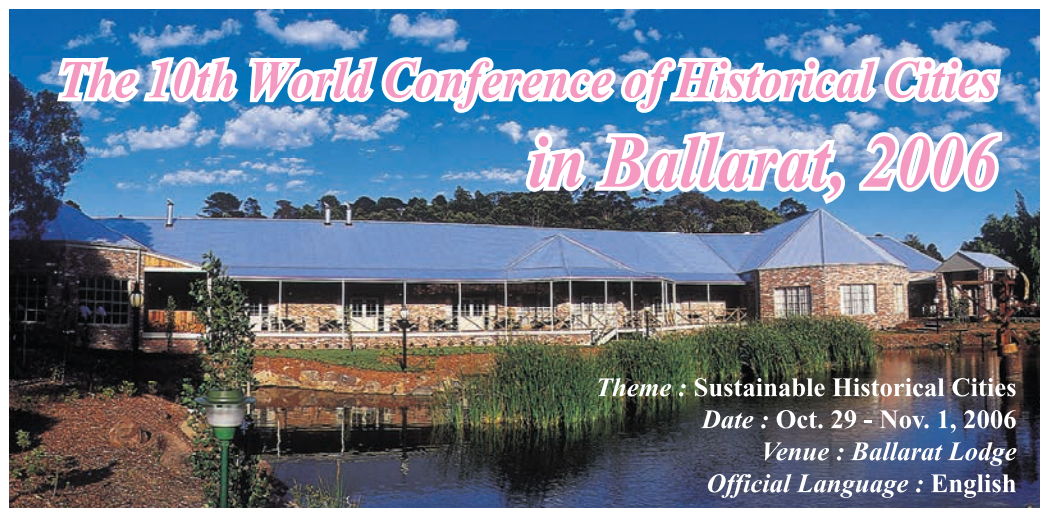
Ali Gav Technology School

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Invitation to the 10th World Conference
of Historical Cities
in Ballarat, October 29 - November 1, 2006



*The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities
in Ballarat, 2006*

*Theme : Sustainable Historical Cities
Date : Oct. 29 - Nov. 1, 2006
Venue : Ballarat Lodge
Official Language : English*

Day1 Sunday 29th October

- 14:00-16:00 Pre Conference Tour : Historic small town such as Creswick, Clunes and Talbot
- 17:30-18:30 Pre dinner drinks in the United States Hotel
- 18:30-20:30 Welcome dinner in the New York Bakery
- 20:45-22:15 Blood on the Southern Cross Light Show

Day2 Monday 30th October

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9:00-10:30 Workshop 1: Protection & Guidance | 9:00-10:30 Heritage Sites Tour : bus tour |
| 10:30-11:00 Morning Tea | 10:30-11:00 Morning Tea |
| 11:00-12:30 Workshop 2: Impact & Benefit | 11:00-12:30 Heritage Sites Tour : bus tour |
| 12:30-13:30 Lunch | 12:30-13:30 Lunch |
| 13:30-15:00 Workshop 3: Desire & Expectation | 13:45-15:00 Walking Tour |
| 15:00-15:30 Afternoon Tea | 15:00-15:30 Afternoon Tea |
| 15:30-17:00 Workshop 4: Evolution & Innovation | 15:30-16:30 Walking Tour |
- 18:30-19:30 Cocktail Party at Craig's Hotel
19:30-22:30 Dinner at the Ballarat Mining Exchange
*Guest speaker : Hon Mr. Tim Fischer, former deputy prime minister of Australia and current Chair of Tourism Australia
*There will be 3 international entertainment acts featured throughout the evening

Day3 Tuesday 31st October

- 9:00-10:00 Opening Ceremony
*Opening address : Cr. David Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat
*Address by Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, President of the LHC, Mayor of Kyoto
*Address by Hon Mr. Rob Hulls, Planning Minister of State Government
*Introduction of Member Cities by Prof. Bill Logan, moderator of the Roundtable
- 10:00-10:30 Morning Tea
- 10:30-12:00 Roundtable 1: Protection & Guidance
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch
- 13:00-14:30 Roundtable 2: Impact and Benefit
- 14:30-15:00 Afternoon Tea
- 15:00-16:30 Roundtable 3: Desire and Expectation
- 16:30-18:30 The LHC Board of Directors' Meeting
- 19:30-22:45 Ballarat Mayor's Dinner at the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery
*Performance by Mr. David Helfgott, internationally renowned Australian pianist



Town Hall



Lydiard Street

Day4 Wednesday 1st November

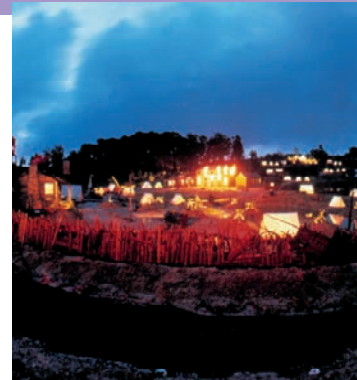
- 9:00-10:30 Roundtable 4: Evolution and Innovation
10:30-11:00 Morning Tea
11:00-12:00 Keynote address by Dr. Richard Engelhardt UNESCO Regional Advisor for culture in Asia and the Pacific
12:00-13:30 Lunch
13:30-14:30 General Assembly
*Report on the LHC Board of Directors' Meeting
*Recapitulation of the 10th Conference
*Signing of Declaration
14:30-16:00 Closing Ceremony
*Closing Remarks by Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, President of the LHC, Mayor of Kyoto
*Closing Address by Cr. David Vendy, Host Mayor of the 10th Conference
*Welcoming speech by Host Mayor of the 11th Conference in 2008

Post Conference Tour Thursday 2nd November

- 9:00-11:00 Depart Ballarat for Melbourne
11:00-12:00 World Heritage Listed Royal Exhibition Building in Carlton
12:00-14:00 Lunch at Melbourne Town Hall
14:00-16:00 Exploring the grandeur and heritage of Melbourne's Golden Mile Precinct



Melbourne Tour
Royal Exhibition Building



"Blood on the Southern Cross"
The Show at Sovereign Hill which the delegates will see on Sunday 29 October.



Lake Wendouree

Program of Workshops

Workshop 1: Protection & Guidance

- "The Rocks Heritage Strategy"
- "Evolution of Heritage Policy and Controls"
- "The Australian and Asian Context of Management of Heritage Cities"

Workshop 2: Impact & Benefit

- "Preserving the Built Cultural Heritage of Falmouth, Jamaica - A case study in heritage protection"
- "The dialect of Urban Conservation of a Historic City - A case study of the ancient city of Pingyao in China"
- "Urban Heritage as a Cultural, Social and Economic Asset - A case study of Macao"

Workshop 3: Desire & Expectation

- "The role of Citizen Action Groups in saving and conserving Ballarat's heritage"
- "Characterization, cities and the historic environment in England today"
- "Development of Heritage Sites : Finding the Right Balance"

Workshop 4: Evolution and Innovation

- "Greater Bendigo - Living Our Potential"
- "Urban renewal in Newcastle - Towards a sustainable City Center"
- "A Strategic Approach to Heritage Regeneration and Benefit Assessment"



Eureka Center
Photo:ABC Radio

Committee of the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities

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Official Web Site of the 10th Conference

<http://www.leaguehistoricalcities-ballarat.com>

*<Online Registration>
The very last minutes
registration is waiting
for you.*

The full registration fee of AUSS600 includes all meals, activities such as the heritage sites tour and the tour of Melbourne on 2 Nov.

China Nanjing World Historical and Cultural Cities Exposition 2006

China Nanjing World Historical and Cultural Cities Exposition 2006 (abbreviated as Nanjing World Cities Exposition) is to be jointly sponsored by Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Construction and State Cultural Relics Bureau of the People's Republic of China, and China National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It is to be organized and hosted by Nanjing Municipal People's Government, Department of Culture and Department of Construction of Jiangsu Province. Nanjing World Cities Exposition, guided by the notion "bring together the essences and splendors of the world ancient capital and the world", is to build up a platform for display, exchange and fusion of Eastern and Western cultures. The first Nanjing World Cities Exposition held in 2004 had participants of 22 Chinese and foreign

cities such as Paris, Florence, London, Kyoto, Beijing and Hangzhou, which turned out a great success.

China Nanjing World Historical and Cultural Cities Exposition 2006 is planned to be held at September 22-28 in Nanjing, China. The theme of Nanjing World Cities Exposition this year is to "Promote Cultural Development, Construct Harmonious Cities". Within the 7-day period, there will be over 40 Chinese and foreign cities sending their representatives to the exposition to participate in over 70 activities of such 10 categories as: opening ceremony, cultural forums, exhibitions, festivals, performances, contests and tourism, invitation of investment on cultural industries, cultural theme activities, and carnival and closing ceremony. Is it not a great pleasure to have friends coming from afar? (A quotation from Confucius) Seven million people of Nanjing are looking forward to your presence!

Nanjing



As the bridgehead of the Western China, Zhengzhou is one of the nationwide important collecting and distributing center since ancient times.

In the five-thousand-year's history of China, Zhengzhou, located in the hinterland of central plain, is a famous historical and cultural city, which has once been the political, economic, and cultural center in the ancient time of the Chinese nation. Zhengzhou has been the capitals of Xia dynasty, Shang dynasty, Guan state, Zheng state and Han state, and also the birth place of Chinese humanistic ancestor-emperor Xuan Yuan. Zhengzhou was the world's largest city in Shang dynasty 3600 years' remote from today, and the world well-known civilization of Shang dynasty started here. Zhengzhou was recognized as one of the eight Ancient Capitals of China with the world-famous Shaolin Temple hidden in the Songshan Mountain, the Songyang Academy as one of the four Great Academies in Song dynasty of China, and Henan museum with condensed Chinese civilization, etc.

modern industry, commerce and tourism. Zhengzhou is the industrial base of textile, metallurgy and building materials, with its output of Alumina takes about half of the total output of China. Zhengzhou possesses the Asia's largest grinding apparatus enterprises for its mechanical industry. Zhengzhou Yutong Couch Manufacturing Co. Ltd is the Asia's largest and most advanced couch manufacturing enterprise. Zhengzhou's food industry takes the leading position in China. Inviting international bidding and taking the ideas of "a metabolic city, a eco-city and a symbiotic city", Zhengzhou planed to construct the Zheng Dong New District, a totally new and modern city. A new Zhengzhou will emerge in the 21st century.

Zhengzhou is expecting to participate in the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities in Ballarat, Australia this coming October. We hope to make more friends and learn the advanced experiences from other member cities in the fields of the old city protection and the economic development. And meanwhile, the ancient and opening Zhengzhou welcomes all of the member cities of LHC to visit our city for cooperation and exchanges.

Zhengzhou is striving to protect its history, and at the same time fully developing its

Zhengzhou



Vienna : World Cultural Heritage and Contemporary Architecture

Over 600 urban planners and historic monument preservers from 55 countries gathered in Vienna in May 2005 as part of a UNESCO conference on the topic of "World Cultural Heritage and Contemporary Architecture". The immediate impetus for the discussion was the placing of the historic center of Vienna on the UNESCO World Heritage list in December 2001. This honor was justified firstly by the architectural substance as created over the centuries, an architectural cityscape characterized by the Middle Ages, the Baroque, the 19th century and the start of the Modern, and secondly by an intangible value, Vienna as the European capital of music.

However, Vienna today is not only renowned for its world-famous historic buildings; the city's appearance is also determined by many new buildings and interventions in the historic core which, despite their generally high architectural quality, are, above all amongst the citizens of Vienna, a regular topic for criticism or at least discussion.

It was with this image of a flourishing city in the background that a broad and thoroughly divergent discussion developed within the framework of the UNESCO Conference. The "Vienna Memorandum" adopted at the end of the Conference can be seen as the first step towards the coexistence of historic and contemporary architecture. A major precondition was the positioning of the concept of the "historic urban landscape" as the focal point of considerations and strategies.

The issue is not so much that of the individual monument, but rather the overall character of a town. This includes not only its buildings, ensembles, gardens and parks, streets and squares, but also the "intangible structures" such as functions, environmental aspects, economic factors and so on. Particular emphasis in this context was also given to the socio-cultural aspect of an urban structure, in other words concepts such as the quality of life.



Historic Center
Copyright: Christian Chinna

The 31 items of the Vienna Memorandum summarize the guidelines and indications that ultimately serve to secure a general level of quality. For this reason, a holistic consideration of a living historic urban structure requires both a responsible urban planning that respects the preservation of the historic heritage as one of its starting points and, in particular, an interdisciplinary discussion and mutual understanding between urban planners, architects, historic monument preservers, sociologists, economists, investors, politicians and so on. The Vienna Memorandum encourages the scientific investigation of the status quo and the long-term analysis of proposed interventions as essential elements of relevant urban planning. A management plan, as has already been implemented for the city of Vienna, is recommended as a suitable planning instrument.

An essential point for the relationship between historic and contemporary architecture is Article 21 of the Vienna Memorandum, which expressly lays down that urban planning, architecture and monument preservation agree in rejecting any form of pseudo-historical model with its denial of both history and the modern. One historic layer should not be superimposed on the others. History must remain readable. "Good" architecture in the historic cityscape adopts the architectural standard already in place as one of its quality criteria.

Historic buildings, streets and squares, parks and gardens determine the character of a town. At the same time, however, contemporary architecture is to be recognized as a necessary and integral part of a historic urban landscape that points to the future.

The Author : Prof. Dr. DI Manfred Wehdorn

As contact for the article, Mr. Thomas J. Resch, International Relations Department of City of Vienna, is in charge.

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Historic Center around Stephansplatz
Copyright: media wien



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Heritage Led Regeneration : delivering economic, social, cultural & environmental benefits
 Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust : Mr. Michael Loveday



Michael Loveday
 Chief Executive
 Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust
 (HEART) Norwich, UK

Michael Loveday is Chief Executive of the Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust (HEART) in Norwich, the most impressive provincial heritage city in the UK. He is a specialist in heritage led regeneration with 30 years experience in spatial planning, the last 8 engaged in major EU collaboration projects.

HEART is particularly eager to engage in the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities since the theme of the conference is closely aligned to HEART's mission. HEART is a unique organization in the UK. It has been established to take a strategic approach to the regeneration of heritage assets, in the broadest sense, and to demonstrate, internationally, the benefits of heritage led regeneration. Norwich has a heritage resource of international stature but fragmentation of effort, a lack of focused investment and a failure to promote these resources has meant that the Norwich 'product' is under exploited and overlooked - a common failing for many heritage cities across the world.

The response has been to create a solution wholly unique in the UK and probably beyond. HEART is a private charitable company run by a board of business leaders and key stakeholders. Its role will be to develop and implement a Heritage Business Plan for Norwich providing an umbrella vision for the regeneration, coordinated funding, management and maintenance of heritage assets including public spaces. Beyond this it will seek to develop a role as an international best practice model seeking transferable regeneration solutions that are applicable to other cities in the UK and overseas. In the course of both missions, it will illustrate that heritage regeneration not only achieves cultural benefits but can, properly applied, be an engine for economic regeneration and social inclusion.

The Trust has published a Heritage Development Plan setting out its principal outputs over short, medium and long term timescales and has identified how it aims to deliver these outputs. Although only very recently established, the Trust has so far achieved an impressive array of outputs including:

- co-organized a major European conference on the economic and social benefits of heritage regeneration which brought 160 participants to Norwich from 30 countries.
- produced, with support from EEDA, the Regional Development Agency for the East of England, a unique Heritage Benefits Study which has trawled international best practice and produced a tool kit for measuring economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits
- prepared and successfully secured bids to EEDA and the Treasury for £1.5M of funding to facilitate regeneration
- secured £600,000 of private sponsorship
- Managed the national launch of Heritage Open Days 2006 (HODs), in Norwich, for the Civic Trust which resulted in the Norwich event exceeding previous performance measures by up to 2000% and delivering the most successful HODs ever in the UK
- Promoted the work of HEART widely at conferences in the UK but also in Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, France, Denmark, Croatia, Canada and Australia
- Is developing a volunteer base in Norwich to help support heritage interpretation/education - during the HODs 2006 initiative, HEART raised volunteer input from 50 people in 2005 to 675 in 2006
- Is in advanced discussion with Norwich City Council to take over the management and regeneration of its 200 heritage properties

Of the 4 topic themes for the 10th conference, HEART is particularly interested in 'Impact and Benefit' and 'Evolution & Innovation'. HEART believes that unless we in the heritage sector can make the case for heritage led urban renaissance through demonstrating social, economic, environmental and cultural benefit then skeptics will continue to think of heritage as something which just fossilizes old buildings and prevents change. In parallel with this, we believe that if we can demonstrate heritage regeneration to be an innovative process, driving change then we can not only engage the development sector in our work but more importantly we can engage and enthuse ordinary people, helping them to understand and take ownership of their cities.

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The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities

October 29 - November 1, 2006

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Town Hall