

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SETTLEMENT IN KIRKPINAR (SAKARYA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper contains evolution of the stages of settlement in Kırkpınar suburb of Sakarya City. Our research area is located in southern coast of Sapanca Lake in Çatalca-Kocaeli, which is division of Marmara Region. Kırkpınar bordered by lake of Sapanca from north, stream of Mahmudiye from east, the mountain of Samanlı from south and the stream of Kurtköy from west. Kırkpınar that devoted to province of Sakarya and the district of Sapanca is 5 km far from to Sapanca and 20 km from Adapazarı. It has 84 km² surface areas. Before it was a small rural settlement that established by some families migrated from Caucasian but now it becomes a recreation area that its population is over 6000 and it increases in summers. Because of this character of Kırkpınar, we select it for our research area. Furthermore, in this paper we purpose to show and thus discuss the physical and human factors that affect Kırkpınar's development.

Key Words: Kırkpınar, evolution, settlement

INTRODUCTION

Lake of Sapanca that bordered with faults from north while south appears like a small size graben. Kırkpınar is placed south of Sapanca Lake, area consisting of crystalline mass, a fault side that limited mountainous and an alluvial filling area between where the Lake which take two km width. Kırkpınar that take located in low alluvial area lay narrow tape between Maşukiye and Sapanca, became a piedmont plain with coming of the accumulation cone side by side. The valleys of Kurtköy and Mahmudiye streams that have torrent character, come to the inside part with split the mountainous area and fault side at south. Lower parts of these streams have been laid coast of the lake at north, like regular fan border and constitute little bundles. (Bilgin, 1967) Kırkpınar located in Sapanca Basin, enter semi-humidity Marmara climate type. Maximum rain fell down in winter and rain decrease in summer. But about %10-15 of annual rainfall occur in summer so summer doesn't apprise as a dry. (Koçman, 1993) Annual rainfall change between 800-1000 mm. Annual temperature averages is 13,5 °C, January is the most cold; July and August are the warmest months. The percent of humidity is quite high. These conditions sometimes cause depressing weather by increasing the summer heats. In winter the winds blow from north make the weather cold whereas in summer it has a cooler effect; in winter and spring months the winds blow from south increase the weather temperature.

Dependent on this climate circumstances, research area enters into the moist forests spread area. Now the moist forests especially at lower parts destroyed, they begin after the pseudomaquis formation. Dominating soil types are brown forest and podzol and at plain alluvial. Further on these soils grow up the trees that poured leaf at winter like beech, oak, hornbeam and chestnut. These soils are more suitable to plant development because of humus mixed the lower layer of

soil; nourishment matters easily circulate in soil and their capacity of water hold. Thus research area has strong vegetation. (Güngördü, 1985) Furthermore in our observation, we observed community of oriental plane (chinar) in valley and lime at slope of a hill that take place in Mahmudiye and Kurtköy. Our investigation field as to forest flora was very developed.

FOUNDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF KIRKPINAR

The immigrants came from Balkan, Caucasian and Crime reached the maximum level at 18.th-19.th centuries, government gave them land and settled them in this areas. However there was not a plan and in time the new villages borne in unhabitant areas. (Tunçdilek, 1980) Great majority of the immigrants started to settle in Adapazarı since the year of 1884 were the immigrants from Caucasian. Afterwards the settled people came from the East Karadeniz mixed with them thus Adapazarı and its near environment became rich, the new villages grew and extended. (İnandık, 1956)

George Perrot, a French traveler that passed from region in 1860, wrote that now partly covered with maquis and partly plant cover destroyed completely of hill southeast of Lake Sapanca, previously was covered with "dense and dark" forest. Today the borders of the forest at that time run through the surroundings of Lake Sapanca, as we learn from Katip Çelebi that at seventeenth century, the forests encircled like a "tree sea" surroundings of Lake Sapanca. Again V. Fontainer, who passed from this region among 1821-1829, confirmed these facts. (İnandık, 1955)

The research area is placed at the natural road rote to Anatolia, starting from İstanbul where at the time of Ottoman State the post driver and caravan road passed from the shallow places of south coast of Lake Sapanca then extended to direction of Hanlıköy. (İnandık, 1955) Afterwards İzmit-Bolu road passed in this region and Katip Çelebi mentioned this road at his work named "*Cihannuma*". Katip Çelebi recorded that the road passed half mile in water and ascend to stirrup when the waters swollen. The same description about the area had been made by Charles Texir in the nineteenth century. He mentioned that the road goes over the sand of lake and waters climbed on saddle column. (Sapanca, 2000) Moreover Kırkpınar has got railway link at the end of nineteenth century. Railway was arrived Arifiye at 1890 and it was extended to Ankara in 1892. (İnandık, 1958)

The interviews made in research area, we obtained the same data that support above findings, explaining that Kırkpınar founded later than neighboring villages. Plains, near the lake were covered mars, partly bushes and forests; at that time it was an empty area that has not any settlement. Until 1870 there was not any settlement, after this time Kırkpınar was opened for the settlement of the migrants who came from Balkans and Caucasians.

In the years between 1870 and 1950 accepted as the first period of the evaluation of Kırkpınar. In this period the first settlements started with the some families came from Caucasian. Also village of Mahmudiye effected the formation of first nucleus of Kırkpınar. Foundation of Mahmudiye is older than Kırkpınar and Hasan Pasha who lived Mahmudiye brought three families from İstanbul. These families were known named Hacıoğulları, Şahinoğulları and Arapoğulları. In addition, some families migrated from Balkans came here too but then they had gone to the Beşköprü vicinity which is the opposite side of Sapanca Lake. Because these areas were suitable to the farming, and partially have less population.

At this time dwellings have been disorganized in the farming areas. Old dwellings were at Hasanpaşa quarter, which became a scene at the first settlement period. The first graveyard of Kırkpınar is in this quarter. Our investigation, demonstrated that years of 1878 -1884, the oldest gravestone dates. In this period the existed population by some families reached to 574 in 1950. The settlement was not developed because of the limited agricultural areas.

On the other hand, the second period of evolution of settlement in Kırkpınar stands for the process of the years between 1950-1980. Kırkpınar, was effected from the İzmit-Bolu road passed from here at Republic period, has got a railway transportation and interior migration result of the industry and urbanization at Kocaeli peninsula. For these reasons population was started to increase. While the population is 574 in 1950, it rise %238 and reached 1939 in 1980. The people who have settled in Kırkpınar provided their livelihood by working at factories except for the limited agricultural activities.

Again, especially beginning from the years of 1950, there had been eventuating second migration activity from Artvin (Borçka) to the region. The immigrants came from East Karadeniz, first settled down to Dibektaş village then they established Tepebaşı quarter at the woodland sides of a mountain. Empty areas and the searching of geographical environment which similar to their former places for the why they first settled down the sides of mountains. Thus Kırkpınar entered the growing trend. In this period the dwellings became more closely than before when the dwellings were scattered. As a result of this event the municipality was founded in 1971. While the road of İzmit- Bolu passed south coasts of Lake Sapanca where the research area took part in it. This road lost its old importance because of E5 highway construction to the north of lake.

The third period of evolution of settlement is the process covers beginning from 1980 until now. In this period the effects of urbanization, industrialization and increasing of country population had seen on the research area. "The people having an empty time remaining from work, increasing of their income, rising of education level, becoming widespread of transport and road tools, changing of the values like *fashion* and *enjoyment* connected to rapid development of urbanization caused to developing a new activities (Özgüç, 1977) and settlement types. These settlements named resort settlements.

As can be understood natural areas that became a scene of country settlements, having natural beauties increase the attraction to the region. Kırkpınar, take part in side of Lake Sapanca, has rich vegetation. In addition walking tracks existed in Mahmudiye and Kurtköy streams. Region that has a natural appearance present all beauties of blue and green, offer good alternatives to making natural sports and for healthy life.

As to transportation, railway and highway transportation exists in research area and motorway passed from this region since 1989, thereby obtains great transportation advantage. The distance of Kırkpınar to urban centers that extended to the centers of İzmit as 25 km; of Adapazarı as 20 km, and of İstanbul as 150 km.

Time distance to Adapazarı and İzmit is 25-30 minutes; to İstanbul is 90 minutes. It seems that it has convenient conditions in regards of both situations.

Kırkpınar has been developed rapidly since 1980 in the results of interesting and demand in placements of summerhouse by reason of the fact that it is in the region of urbanization and industrialization. As a result of this development, its total population has raised from 1939 of 1980 to 6139 of 2000, i.e. per percentage of 217 (see table 1). Houses building at this time are rather the type of the duplex villa residences. There are detached houses with gardens; as well as the collective sites. Many of them are the type of collective sites. Moreover, the earthquake occurred in 17 August 1999 led the many casualties of people and destruction of the properties in Adapazarı and its environment. This situation has increased the demands of one or double floor houses in Kırkpınar, some secondary houses have turned to permanent houses. After the population increase, the number of house has raised and the quarters have expanded.

Now, Kırkpınar consists of the three quarters such as Hasanpaşa, Tepebaşı and Soğuksu. The quarter of Tepebaşı, is in the hillside of south of Kırkpınar, meanwhile others are on the plain. The houses the most of which have two floors, many of them are villa residences, are those of %69 are in Soğuksu, %22 is in Hasanpaşa, and % 9 is in Tepebaşı.

THE FUNCTIONS OF KIRKPINAR AND DIFFERENT USAGES OF AREAS IN KIRKPINAR

The concept of function means “activities that continues in time process or the work that done” (Karaboran, 1989) When the functions and different usage of areas examined in Kırkpınar, seen urban functions developed that couldn't met at rural settlement (see figure 1). The functions that seen on the research area are:

Agricultural Functions:

Agricultural activities were an important activity at the previous years especially fruit growing. But while Kırkpınar was changing to resort settlement from agricultural settlement and agricultural activities weakened. Agriculture and stockbreeding is making very little in Kırkpınar, instead of this activities there has been six agricultural enterprise, making production of decorative plants and sapling.

Administrative Functions:

The institutions about this function mostly gathered at Municipality and its environment. In this area there are Police Station and Municipality Security existed too.

Education and Culture Functions:

There have been two primary schools and a vocational high school tied to university of Sakarya. Also there have been three mosques in each quarter as cultural functions.

Social Functions:

Despite its nearness to the district and the province, there has been one village clinic, one veterinarian office and two drugstores in Kırkpınar. When we look at the clubs and the branches of the political parties that have an effect on Kırkpınar's social life, there have been two clubs (The Club to make beautiful Kırkpınar, The Club to make beautiful Tepebaşı). In addition there have been social establishments tied to Municipality in where have the wedding house and sports club. The festival making at June and oar races that make by Oar Federation in year, can utilize in the social functions of Kırkpınar.

Economic Functions:

When we look at the economic functions of Kırkpınar, we can see that it is more developed than the rural settlements. However, in spite of this fact, we can't call it as a city settlement. Major industrial establishments are as follow: Mısırlı Tekstil, Kristal Su, Sırma Su, Isımetal, and Federal-Mogul A.Ş. Besides, there are two lumber workshops, three iron workshops, an automobile mechanic workshop and a marble workshop.

When it is examined the economic structure of a place, trade should be evaluated in the frame of economy. (Karaboran, 1989) In Kırkpınar trade shows different diversity, there are business branches are mostly respond to the basic needs and some demands of tourists. These establishments meet daily, periodical and long term various provisions. There are eleven markets, four sideboards, three butchers for daily needs; six ready-made shops, five coiffeurs, three photographers for periodical needs and seven furnishers, four real-estate-agents for long term needs. Furthermore, a street market is set on every Saturday in Soğuksu.

Besides business branches and their services mentioned the above, there are five construction companies, four decoration workshops, five wood-coal depots and two petrol stations which could be seen major business establishments.

In Kırkpınar, there also are two hotels, thirteen restaurants, and eleven cafes as touristy places. Besides, there are three coffee stalls for the entertainment and having great time of the local people.

Similarly, in Kırkpınar, the functions show the inclination of the concentration in the specific areas. Especially, it is seen that business places are concentrated in and around the center of the Kırkpınar. There are decoration, furniture, indoor plants and sapling enterprises, fuel stations and water filling stations along the highway of Sapanca-İzmit. On the shore of the lake, there also are restaurants, tea gardens and picnic areas. Other areas are composed of the residence places where dwellings are concentrated.

CONCLUSION

Kırkpınar located in the southern shore of Lake Sapanca is a small town bound to the district of Sapanca. The land width of Kırkpınar is a piedmont plane that is almost two kilometers and in the south of this plane, there are hills within Samanlı Mountains. These crest territories are covered with humid forests.

As we already stated that, in the evolution of Kırkpınar, it is defined three periods:

In the first period covered the process between 1870 and 1950, it was formed the settlement nucleus via the settlement of some families coming from Caucasian and the Balkans.

The second period forms the process in between 1950 and 1980, in this period it is seen developments in the transportation system and internal migration from Artvin region and its vicinity increased the population % 238. The settlement structure began to concentrate.

In the third period, Kırkpınar gained a gradually preferential summer resort feature with the effects of urbanization and industrialization in the region. On this matter, especially the construction of the motorway and also the closeness of the toll collection offices were effective. Therefore, the number of houses that could be defined as "villas with a garden" ensued great increase. Some of them turned into permanent residence after the earthquake.

Turning into a summer resort, in Kırkpınar new functions and its areas used for different purposes in the town. Agricultural activities were decreased in the area. In contrast to this, admistrative, educational, cultural, social and economic functions, indicating an urban character, came on the scene. In all these, especially economical functions shown diversity are conspicuous and the changing of socio-economic structure of Kırkpınar.

When we look at the spatial distribution of functions, we can see intensity of some areas. The areas at municipality and its surrounding, there has been office that satisfy daily needs; on Sapanca-İzmit road there has been offices and shops that satisfy the requirements people of region and the people passed the road like furniture, decoration plant and sapling administrating, fuel stations, water filling stations. Lake Side devoted to restaurant, café and picnic areas. In other areas houses are more intense; especially Soğuksu is the densest quarter of settlements of Summer Houses.

In the end, this brief investigation of ours demonstrated that the increasing of demand to recreation areas at south side of Sapanca, there has been seen quite rapid construction and empty places that between the settlements situated at along the side expanded very rapidly. Among these settlements, Kırkpınar shows the most rapid development. As it is stated that "the natural features of a place, has an inevitable impacts over peoples lifetime functions in his own individual and social environments." (Ikiel, 1991) Similarly, if the natural beauties expanded very quickly, it can be confront to concretion like the places, which the tourism developed. For this reason it needs sustainable development projects. Also to region people and administrators have great tasks to protect and develop Kırkpınar.

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Table 1: The value of population to censuses in Kırkpınar

Years	Male	Female	Total	Increase %
1940	205	206	411	
1945	753	223	976	137,46
1950	-	-	574	-41,18
1955	507	353	860	49,82
1960	631	431	1062	23,48
1965	933	510	1443	35,87
1970	1200	874	2074	43,72
1975	1172	755	1927	-7,08
1980	-	-	1939	0,62
1985	-	-	2446	26,14
1990	1671	1241	2912	19,05
1997	-	-	3558	22,18
2000	3247	2892	6139	72,54

Table 2: Floor numbers of houses to quarters in Kırkpınar (2004)

Quarter	1	2	3	4	Total
HASANPAŞA	182	515	31	6	734
TEPEBAŞI	68	205	37	5	315
SOĞUKSU	36	1580	20	9	1645
Total	286	2300	88	20	2694

Table 3: The distribution of houses, shops and other buildings to quarters in Kırkpınar (2004)

Quarters	Houses	Shops	M.Industr. Est..	Workshop	Mosque	School
HASANPAŞA	1343	67	2	3	1	2
TEPEBAŞI	605	20	1	9	1	1
SOĞUKSU	3349	18	2	4	1	
Total	5297	105	5	16	3	3

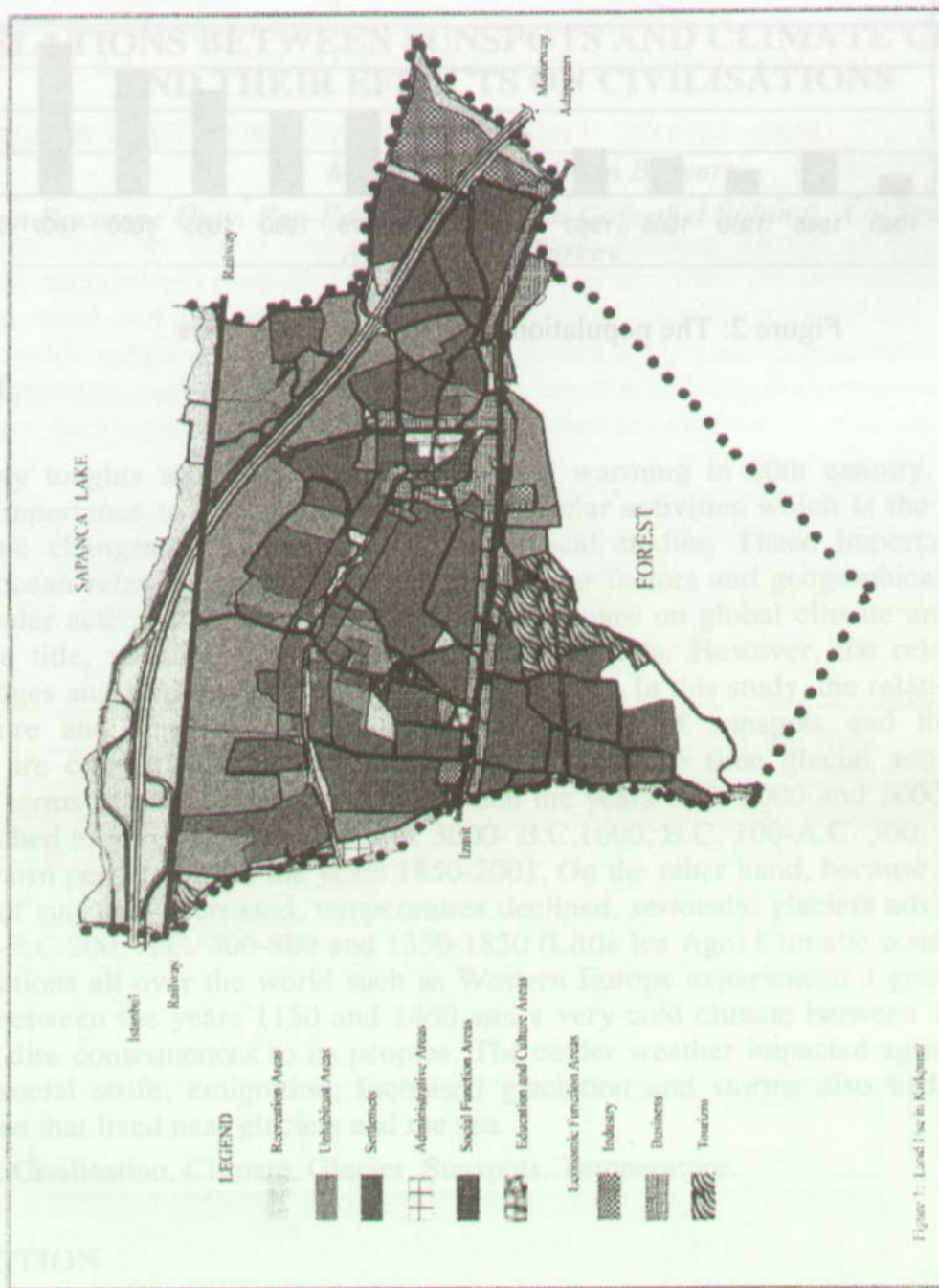


Figure 1: Land Use in Kırkpınar

Figure 1: Land use in Kırkpınar

The Earth's climate has always been in flux; glacial periods and warm ones have slowly and relentlessly alternated for millennia, but the period of global warming of the last 1500 years is without precedent, and it set the conditions, which enabled civilization to arise. It is our "long summer". From the almost unimaginably hostile climate of the last ice age to the onset of "Little Ice Age", which began in 1315 and ... tells the remarkable story of how human history has been influenced by the planet's ever-changing climate. Brian Fagan deploys all the resources of the new climatology to reveal the complex interplay between human development and the weather. He shows that human beings were forced to invent as they grew resilient and adaptable when the Earth's climate grew colder, the great civilizations were destroyed by severe droughts in southeastern Asia, the drying of the Sahara, which brought the people to

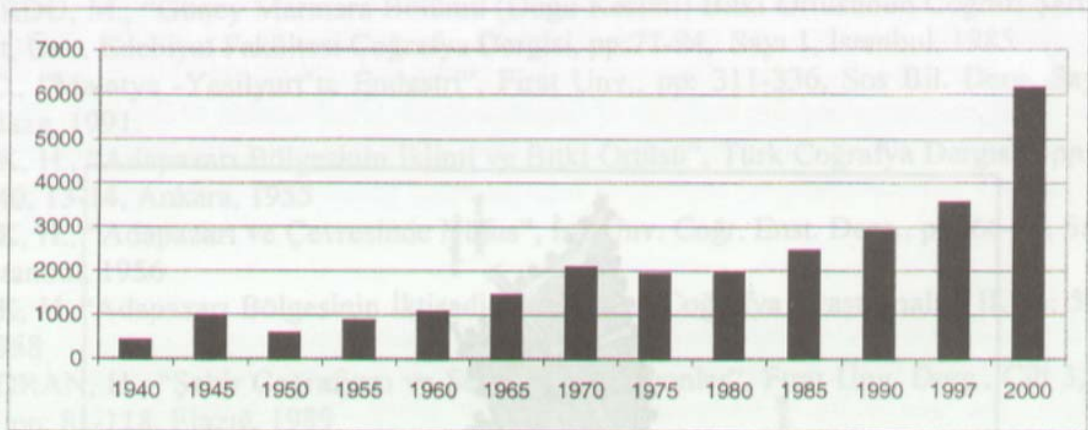


Figure 2: The population of Kırkpınar to censuses

Table 1: The value of population to

Years	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1997	2000
Population	400	1000	600	900	1100	1500	2100	1900	1900	2500	2900	3500	6100

Table 2: Floor numbers of houses to quarters of Kırkpınar (2004)

Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
HANCIKAYA	163	115	25	1	0	0	304
TEPEBAŞI	68	205	37	0	0	0	310
SÖĞÜKSU	30	180	80	0	0	0	290
Total	261	500	142	1	0	0	804

Table 3: The distribution of houses, shops and other buildings to quarters in Kırkpınar (2004)

Quarter	Houses	Shops	Other buildings	Total
HANCIKAYA	241	13	2	256
TEPEBAŞI	205	20	0	225
SÖĞÜKSU	142	11	0	153
Total	588	44	2	634