





















CONCLUSIONS

Since the beginning of the project, numerous visual materials like photographs, engravings, maps, etc. have been compiled and documented. The fortresses have been taken photographed and filmed. Historical information about the fortresses and their surroundings has been collected. As an additional study, oral history study was conducted in the village of Seddulbahir. In the geodetic measurement campaigns, approximately 15000 points have been positioned and detailed maps and plans of the fortresses have been produced and a pilot GIS application has been developed for the Kumkale Cemetery.

This multi-disciplinary project helped engineers and historians understand each other. The Seddulbahir-Kumkale team has been working together for almost seven years. The works of the team have already been a successful model for such interdisciplinary projects. It is also obvious that, such kind of collaborative studies would make great contributions to the preservation of historical sites. In the project, different equipments as GPS equipment, high-tech total stations, etc. have been used. This project is one of the first surveying projects in Turkey to use such kind of advanced geodetic equipments.

Further information about the project is available on the Internet site "http://www.seddulbahir-kumkale.com". The GIS application on Kumkale Cemetery and the publications about the different parts of the project are also available on this site.

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