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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee  
Eighth Ordinary Session

Buenos Aires (Argentina), 28 October - 2 November 1984

Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Tentative lists of cultural and natural properties received since the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Committee.

1. In order to enable the Committee to appreciate within the widest possible context the outstanding universal value of each property nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List, each State Party has been invited to submit to the Committee a tentative list of the cultural and natural properties situated on its territory, and which it is considering nominating for inclusion in the List during the next five to ten years. In conformity with Article 11.1 of the Convention concerning the presentation of inventories, the Committee, at its 7th session, requested all States Parties that had not already done so to send this tentative list to the Secretariat during the course of 1984. From 1985 onwards, ICOMOS will not examine the nominations of cultural properties by States which will not have submitted such a tentative list.

2. In 1984 the Secretariat has received the tentative lists of cultural properties from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which have been submitted to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its 8th session and which are attached herewith together with the list of cultural and natural properties forwarded to the Secretariat by the Turkish authorities on 27 June 1984.

Thus, the following States have presented their tentative lists as at 28 September 1984: Brazil, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Jordan, Pakistan, Portugal, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Spain, Turkey, United States of America.

3. On 10 and 11 April 1984, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) organized a meeting on the harmonization of the tentative lists submitted by a number of the European countries. On that occasion the following States Parties submitted either a first or a revised tentative list: Bulgaria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey.

Portugal and Switzerland stated that they had submitted in 1983 all those properties to which they gave priority. They will forward new tentative lists in due course.

Two representatives from Lebanon attended the meeting as observers.

The ICOMOS report on this meeting will be presented to the Committee at its present session.

The national authorities concerned will pursue the work necessary to finalize the harmonized lists, in consultation with ICOMOS.

January 1984

Tentative list of properties which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

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1. Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (already included)
2. Archaeological Site of Sabratha (already included)
3. Archaeological Site of Cyrene (already included)
4. Archaeological Site of the City of Ptolemais (to be examined this year)
5. Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (to be examined this year)
6. The Old City of Tripolitania
7. Germa
8. Ghadames
9. Ghirza
10. Apollonia, the City of Pentapolis
11. Euesperides
12. Medin Sul-ton Charax, Iscina, Sort
13. Taucherie (modern Tocra)

1. The Old City of Tripolitania

Tripoli has usually been considered to occupy the Site of Oea, which was built by the Phoenicians in the seventh century B.C. The form of the town was not regular, but it was completely surrounded by strong walls of solid masonry pierced with magnificent gates which still remain to prove their splendour.

The proposed Site of the Old City of Tripoli meets all the criteria considered by the World Heritage Committee.

2. Germa

The capital city of Garamantes was founded in the fifth century B.C. in the middle of the Libyan desert, where no building materials could be found. It is known that the habitations of the Garamantes were primarily simple and consisted of huts or tents made of animal hides. It must have occurred after the development of the Garamantes and the foundation of ancient Germa, whose ruins have indicated that it was surrounded by walls and trenches that embodied large houses, baths, temples and markets where the Roman type has observed. It meets Criteria II, III and IV.

3. Ghadames

Ghadames (ancient Cydamae) is situated on the three main lines of communication between the interior and the coast. As every import and outpost on the Libyan north-western frontier on the modern borders of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria, the routes have played the controlling part in Trans-Saharan Trade. Berber people - lived in Ghadames in a heavy fortified city since pre-classical times, but surrendered when C. Balbus led a successful expedition against the Garamantes of Fezzan in 19 B.C., by setting out from Sabratha to Cydamae (modern Ghadames), which became an allied city of Rome. It has been referred to by Arab authors as the "Pearl of the Desert". It is a unique city in its style and planning.

4. Ghirza

The city in the desert was built of finely cut ashlar throughout and had in many cases a wealth of ornamental detail in characteristic Romano-Libyan style. The earliest fortified farmhouses were clearly designed and constructed by the work of indigenous hands following the approved model as shown by Libyan inscriptions in Latin characters from the reliefs carved on the temple-tombs and mausolae one can obtain a vivid picture of daily life in these (limitanei). Horses and camels are portrayed ploughing the Wadis, corn and pines are being harvested, the master of the estate himself sits in a camp-chair directing the operations of his servants and labourers. Reliefs of palm trees show the date cultivation was possible in some of the more favoured Wadis.

These excellently preserved examples of a more elaborate form of farmhouses and temple tombs are to be seen at Ghirza, the city of the desert.

5. Apollonia the City of Pentapolis

Ancient Apollonia was Cyrene's port for over a thousand years, and its ruins form an essential part of the whole archeological complex. They can conveniently be visited from Cyrene by means of the modern road, twenty kilometres long, which follows the course of the ancient highway linking City and Port. Originally constructed by the Greeks when they began to develop their naval merchant fleets, the road was improved in 100 A.D. by working-parties.

Apollonia (modern Susa) was founded in 1897 as a colony of Moslem refugees from Crete. It was given its name in honour of the patron god who brought the Greeks to Libya, but in the Byzantine times it was called (Sozusa), from which has developed the Arab name "Susa".

6. Euesperides

The first ancient city to exist at Benghazi was founded probably by Greek settlers from Cyrene or Barca at some time before 515 B.C. on rising ground at the northern end of the present salt-marsh on the actual Site of Sidi Abeid.

The excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities with the collaboration of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, who have thrown more light on the character of Euesperides, the layout of the ancient city was visible, extending southwards from the Sidi Abied Cemetery towards the edge of the salt-marsh. Streets, building-blocks and the city walls showed up clearly beside a vast quantity of scattered Greek pottery and houses of the Greek city; pavements of pebble mosaic were also visible.

7. Medin Sulton Charax, Iscina, Sort

Many ancient Sites lie in the Syrtic region of Libya, the greatest in extent and the most long-lived in. Its history is Medin Sulton, the Site of Punic, Roman and early Islamic settlements known respectively as Charax, Iscina and Sort.

The Department of Antiquities carried out the excavation on the Site, and the principal ruins of Sulton, which lie between the coast highway and the sea at 55 kilometres east of modern Sort, and are approximately fifty-one kilometres from Sort by the more direct ancient caravan track along the shore.

The first modern description of Medina Sulton is a summary given by the Brothers Beechey in 1821 in the course of their geographical and archaeological survey of the Syrtic region.

The Department of Antiquities carried out the excavations where the remains of several strongly built fortresses seemed to indicate an important military position, and to the south-east remains of an ancient town called Medina. The fortresses we have already referred to are still visible today, incorporated in the wall-circuit of Islamic Sort.

8. Taucherie (modern Tocra)

Taucherie was founded from Cyrene. The excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities have shown that Taucherie was settled very soon after the traditional date for the foundation of Cyrene, which had been founded in 631 B.C.

The earliest mass of pottery found in Taucherie is of 620 B.C.

The city of Pentapolis lies very near the point at which the western end of the high Cyrenaican plateau approaches the sea, and has ready access onto the plateau and to El Merj by a route followed by the ancient and modern roads.

The most conspicuous remains at Taucherie (modern Tocra) are of Roman period down to the Arab invasion of the mid-seventh century A.D.

The Pentapolis proper, extending from Benghazi (Berenice) to Derna, took its name from the five principal ancient settlements within its confines.

Berenice, Taucheria (Tocra), Ptolemais (Tolemaita), Apollonia (Marsa Susa) and Cyrene - the Sites of these cities and of ancient Barka, the predecessor of Ptolemais, have long been known. Excavations have been carried out by the archaeologists, and the results of some of them will be submitted **in due time with the nominations.**

February 1984

Tentative list of properties which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

1. Petra
2. Jerash (Gerasa)
3. Umm Qays (Gedara)
4. Qusair Amra
5. Kerak
6. Tabaqat Fahl (Pella)



PETRA

PROVINCE OR REGION	: Ma'an Governorate
LOCATION	: 35° 26' 2 East 30° 19' 7 North Ca 240 Kms. South of Amman
LEGAL STATUS	: The whole city is under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Antiquities . National property .
IDENTIFICATION	: Capital of the Nabataean Kingdom which flourished between the first-century B.C and the first-century A.D. It is unique because virtually all its facades are Cut out of the solid sandstone rock . The city is a treasury of late Hellenistic monuments .
HISTORY	: Practically nothing certain is known of the Nabataeans early history . They may have originally come from the Arabian peninsula and settled among the Edomites in and around Petra, and eventually took possession of the City .

In 312 B.C. The Nabataeans repelled an attack  
mounted by the Greek ruler of Syria, "Antigonus".  
In the first-century B.C. The conflict between  
the Ptolemies and the Seleucids enabled the





Nabataeans to extend their influence to the north reaching-by the reign of aretas III philhellen (84-56 B.C.) as far as Damascus . The City's fortunes continued to increase until the line of Nabataean Kings came to an end in A.D. 106, when Petra was annexed to the newly Created Provincia Arabia . Roman admin istration provided a new stimulus to the cultural life of the the City . and a dozen new monuments were constructed in this period. In the Byzantine period the City's boundaries contracted considerably, but it was still of sufficient importance to become the Seat of a bishopric in the fourth-century . A natural Catastrophe wrough the final dstruction of the City as is indicated by recent archaeological Excavations.

Numerous excavations were carried out at the site by the British School of Archaeology, the University of Uta, and the University of Jordan .

The restoration of the so-called, "Qasr al-Sint" in underway.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

: Brunnow and Damaszewski, Die provincia Arabia, vol.1 (Strasburg, 1904)

I . Browning, Petra, (London, 1974) where a fuller bibliography is to be found .



JERASH (GERASA)

- PROVINCE OR REGION : - IRBID GOVERNORATE
- LOCATION : - 40 Kms north of Amman
- LEGAL STATUS : - The Western half of the Roman town is under the jurisdiction of Dept. of Antiquities. The eastern half is built over by the modern town.
- IDENTIFICATION : - Gerash is the best preserved Roman provincial town in the Middle East. Regular colonnaded streets, theatres, temples, baths, and a nymphaeum are characteristic features of the town.
- HISTORY : - The city was one called "Antioch on the Chrysorrhoes" (Golden River) which refers to the stream still meandering through the town's centre. This name may mean that it was one of the Seleucid kings-probably Antiochus IV- who made it into an urban settlement. Inscriptions found in Jerash also attribute its foundation to Alexander the Great.

After the arrival of Pompey in 63B.C. Jerash joined the Decapolis and took this date as the beginning of a new era. Around the Middle of the first-century A.D. a large scale building program began. A Temple for Zeus and another dedicated to Artemis were in progress by that time, and an ambitious city plan was laid out. These undertakings were only a prelude to what was to happen under Trajan and Hadrian, culminating in a Golden Age under the Antonines. In the latter half of the second-century building projects were undertaken on the grandest scale : the main streets were-widened ; the Temple of Artemis was begun with its huge propylaea ; and in 191 the Nymphaeum was built.

Délégation Permanente du  
Royaume Hachemite de Jordanie  
Auprès de l'U.N.E.S.C.O.



الوفد الدائم  
لمملكة الأردنّية الهاشمية  
لدى اليونسكو - باريس

In the Byzantine period the City was still of sufficient importance that at least nine churches were built, and its bishops attended the councils of Seleucia and Chalcedon in 359 and 451 respectively. Its prosperity continued down to the middle of the eighth-century when a major earthquake destroyed most of the city's monuments.

Between 1928-1934 a joint expedition between Yale University and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem carried out excavations at Jerash. The results were published in a voluminous book under the editorship of C.H. Kraeling. In the five-year development plan initiated in 1981 a massive program of excavations and restoration will be undertaken in co-operation with international teams from different countries.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY :

C.H. Kraeling, Gerasa : City of the Decapolis, (New Haven, 1938).

I. Browning, Jerash and the Decapolis, (London, 1962).



UMM QAYS (GEDARA)

- PROVINCE OR REGION : - IRBID GOVERNORATE
- EXACT LOCATION : - 35°41' East  
32°39' North  
ca. 30 Kms to the West of Irbid.
- LEGAL STATUS : - Parts of the archaeological site is under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Antiquities, and the rest is individually owned property. A project is underway to compensate the property owners and to build housing units for the inhabitants outside the archaeological site.
- IDENTIFICATION : - The site of ancient Gedara is strategically located on a mountain top overlooking lake Tiberias and the northern Jordan Valley. The site evokes the story of the Gedazene swine told in the New Testament. The City also produced several men of letters, e.g. philodemus, the Epicurean epigrammist, Meleager the anthologist, Menippus the satirist and Theodorus the rhetoric
- HISTORY : - Gedera first appears in written history when Antiochus the Great conquered it from the pt•lemies for the seleueids of Syria. It was rebuilt by Pompey in 63 B.C. and became a member of the Decapolis. Strabo mentions that Gedara was the city to which the pleasre-loving Romans retired after having enjoyed the restorative effects of the hot springs down in the Valley, solacing their leisure with the plays performed in its theaters. Several seasons of excavations were

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لدى اليونسكو - باريس

carried out at the site by the German Evangelical Institute. These Excavations indicate that the site was successively occupied in the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Early Islamic periods. A large bath building, a Roman mausoleum, and a Byzantine church of the centralized plan were uncovered and partly restored and consolidated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : - U. Lux, "Des Mosils fussboden eines spatiken Bades in Ummges" ZDPV vol. 82 (1966) 62-70.



QUSAIR AMRA

- PROVINCE OR REGION : - AZRAQ
- EXACT LOCATION : - 36°34'8'' East  
31°47'9'' North  
ca. 85 Kms.East of Amman
- LEGAL STATUS : - National Property
- OWNER : - The Dept. of Antiquities
- IDENTIFICATION : - The building consists of three main elements :
- A) Ana audience - Hall measuring 8.5mX7.5m  
It is divided into three bays by two slightly pointed transverse arches, and roofed by three parallel tunnel-vaults.
- B) The bath complex. It consists of three rooms : the disrobing room (Apodyterium) the moderately hot-room (Tepidarium), and the hot-room (calidarium).
- C) The Hydraulic Structures.
- The most distinctive feature which justify its inclusion in the world heritage list is the extensive fresco paintings which cover virtually the whole interior surfaces. These paintings represent hunting, bathing, and dancing scenes. In addition the calidarium which is covered by a dome is decorated with the Zodiac. This decoration is the first attempt to portray the vault of heaven on an hemispherical in stead of a flat surface.
- HISTORY : - Qusair Amra is one of the earliest examples of Islamic baths. It is dated



: - to the first half of the Eighth-century and more specifically to the reign of the Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I (705-715 A.P.). It was rediscovered by the Austrian traveller Alois Musil in 1898. Soon afterwards Musil made two additional trips to the building, the third in the company of a painter, Meilich, who copied the paintings which were published by the Academy of Vienna. Since Musil's rediscovery, the paintings became smoked-blackened by the campfires of bedouins who pitched their tents near the monument in the spring. Perceiving the precarious and deteriorating condition of the paintings, the Dept. of Antiquities of Jordan commissioned a Spanish team from the National Museum of Madrid to clean the fresco paintings and to consolidate the building. This task was accomplished during three seasons of work in the years 1971, 1972, and 1973. The results of this work were published in an admirable book which include detailed plans elevations, and adequate coloured photographs.

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M. Almagro, et-al, Qusayr Amra : Residence Y Banos Omeyas en el Desierto de Jordania, (Madrid, 1975)

: - A. Musil, Qusejr Amra, 2 vols (Vienna, 1907) K.A.C. Creswell, Early Muslim Architecture, New edition (New-York, 1979) vol. I, Pt. II, pp. 390-449. A Full bibliography arranged chronologically is to be found in this publication.



## KERAK

- PROVINCE OR REGION : - Kerak Governorate
- LOCATION : - 90 kms south of Amman
- LEGAL STATUS : - The castle is a national property administered by the Dept. of Antiquities.
- IDENTIFICATION : - A Crusader's Castle with later Mameluke additions.
- HISTORY : - The town Kerak is the ancient Qir Moab of the Bible which was part of the Moabite territory. During the late Hellenistic period the town was known as "Kharkha" (i.e. town). Christianity penetrated the town very early, and in the fifth-century it had a bishop and the much venerated "Church of Nazareth".
- The Castle was built in 1142 by the Crusaders who sought to control their uneasy dominion in Trans Jordan and to cut off communication between Egypt and Syria. It fell to the Ayyubide in 1188 and the second half of the thirteenth Century the Castle was enlarged and strengthened. The Castle as it stands now is one of the finest examples of military architecture. Its walls are strengthened with rectangular projecting towers, ditches and paved glacis in some places.
- BIBLIOGRAPHY : - T.S.R. Boase, Castles and Churches of the Crusading Kingdom, (New York, 1967).



Délégation Permanente du  
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الوفد الدائم  
لمملكة الأردننيرة الهاشمية  
لدى اليونيسكو- باريس

TABAQAT FAHL (PELLA)

PROVINCE OR REGION : - NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY  
IRBID GOVERNORATE  
EXACT LOCATION : - 35° 37' East  
32° 27' North  
LEGAL STATUS : - The Archaeological site is largely  
regarded as a national property.  
OWNER : - The Dept. of Antiquities.

IDENTIFICATION :

The site is almost rectangular in shape measuring 1300f; long and 750 f. wide. It was first mentioned under its old semitic name "Phylum" in the Egyptian texts of the 19th century B.C. Burial tombs discovered on the site indicate that it was occupied in the Middle and late Bronze ages (2700-1200 B.C.) In the late hellenistic period it became a member of the league of autonomous cites known as the Decapolis. Then it came successively under Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic control.

HISTORY :

Flints and crude hand-made pottery found near Pella indicate that the site was occupied as early as the Neolithic and Chalmolithic periods. In the Middle and Late Bronze Ages the city was dependent for its prosperity on a combination of industry and trade. Pella by this period had commercial and cultural contracts with Egypt, Syria, and Cyprus. The evidence for the Iron Age occupation is rather slim, but in the Hellenistic period Pella was again a prosperous city. In 83-82 B.C. Pella was invaded by Alexander Janneas, the Hasmonean ruler of Palestine. The city was freed from Hasmonean rule by Pompey in 63 B.C. and became a member of the Decapolis. Christianity came to Pella very early-as the first



century with the flight of the Christian community from Jerusalem around A.D. 67. By the the fifth-century Pella was very much a christian city and had its own bishops. In 634 Pella came under Arab rule, and in 746 a major earthquake destroyed many of its monuments and buildings.

The name "Pella" which evokes the birthplace of Alexander the Great in Macedonia, is a Greek approximation of an earlier place name.

The first major archaeological exvavation on the site was carried out in the spring of 1967 under the direction of R.H. Smith from the college of wooster, Ohio. However, the Excavation came to a halt as a result of the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, and it was not until 1978 that Excavations were resumed, this time Wooster college was joined by the University of Sydney, Australia whose team was led by Basil Hennessy and Anthony Mcnicoll. The excavations have uncovered two Roman Temples, three Byzantine Churches, a civic building, an Odeon, and a series of Umayyad residential buildings. Fallen columns were set up and consolidation works were carried out by the Dept. of Antiquities of Jordan.

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R.H. Smith, Pella of the Decapolis, (tondon, 1973).

**Tentative list of properties which Turkey is considering nominating  
for inclusion in the World Heritage List.**

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**I. CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

**A) Prehistoric Period**

1. Karain - a Paleolithic cave (ca. 15<sup>th</sup> millenium B.C.)
2. Çatalhöyük - a neolithic settlement (7<sup>th</sup> millenium B.C.)
3. Troy-~~a~~ Bronze Age settlement (3<sup>rd</sup> millenium B.C. Greek and Roman periods)

**B) Historic Period**

4. Kültepe (Kanesh) - a trade colony where first written documents of Assyrian cuneiform tablets found (2<sup>nd</sup> millenium B.C.)

**a) Hittite civilization**

5. Boğazköy (Hattusa) - capital of Hittite Empire and rock - cut sanctuary with reliefs at Yazılıkaya (2<sup>nd</sup> millenium B.C.)

**b) Phrygian civilization**

6. Gordion - capital of the Phrygian Kingdom and Phrygian tumuli (8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)
7. Phrygian rock - cut monuments (Kırka, Yıkık Aslan Taş, Aslan Kaya, Aslan Taş, Maltaş, Arezastis etc.) (7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)

**c) Urartian civilization**

8. The old city of Van and Lake Van - Şamran canal (9<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. 9 - 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)

d) Lydian civilization

9. Sardis - capital of Lydian Kingdom and the tumuli at Bin Tepe  
(7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)

e) Lycian civilizations

10. Xanthos - Lycian capital (6<sup>th</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)  
11. Lycian rock-cut tombs in Myra - Limyra (6<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)

f) Greek and Roman civilization

12. The old city of Istanbul (Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods)  
13. Ephesos/Selçuk- an Ionian capital (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., Roman, Byzantine, Seljukian periods)  
14. Apollo Temple at Didyma - (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.)  
15. Halikarnassos  
16. Assos - Hellenistic city walls (4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)  
17. Priene - a Hellenistic settlement built on Hippodamos plan  
(4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)  
18. Pergamon - a Hellenistic settlement built on a terrace system  
(2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.)  
19. Nemrud Dağ Tumulus - rock - cut tomb of Antiochos I of Kommagene  
(1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.)  
20. Aspendos theater and the Roman aqueduct (2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.)  
21. Hierapolis - a Roman settlement and the necropolis (2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.)

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g) Byzantine civilization

22. Roçk - cut churches and monasteries in Göreme (Cappadocia) (5<sup>th</sup> century A.D)
23. Sümela Monastery (5<sup>th</sup> century A.D, 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
24. Alahan Monastery and University complex (7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
25. Church of St. Nicolaos (Santa Claus) in Demre (Myra) (7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D)

h) Omayyad Period

26. Harran - University complex and typical houses of the civil architecture (7<sup>th</sup> century A.D., 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)

1) State - ruled regions and Seljukian civilization

27. Monumental tomb stones in Ahlat (12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
28. Diyarbakır city walls (12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
29. Divriği Ulu Mosque in Sivas (13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
30. Caravan routes and Sultan Han Caravanserai in Aksaray (13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
31. Konya - Seljukian capital
32. The fortress of Alanya and the dockyards (Seljukian period)
33. The old city of Mardin (13<sup>th</sup> century)

j) Ottoman civilization

34. Bursa - the first capital of Ottomans with monuments and old districts (14<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
35. Ottoman monuments in Edirne - the second capital of ottoman Empire (15<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
36. The complex of İshakpaşa in Doğu Beyazıt (17<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
37. Safranbolu - a typical ottoman town (19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
38. Kula - a typical ottoman town near Manisa (19<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)

## II. NATURAL PROPERTIES

1. Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park
2. Cappadocia (with a special reference to Göreme)
3. Pamukkale and Hierapolis
4. Kuşçenneti National Park
5. Sultan Sazlığı Waterfowl Reserve Area
6. Beydağları Seashore National Park
7. Dilek Peninsula National Park
8. Marmaris - Gökova
9. Köyceğiz - L.Orientalis - Nature Reserve Area
10. Köprülü Kanyon National Park
11. Obruk, Maar and Travertine Conoids in Konya
12. Eğirdir - Q.Vulcanica - Nature Reserve Area
13. Birecik - Bald Ibis Reserve Area
14. Güllük Dağı - Termessos - National Park
15. Kekova
16. Lake Tuz (Salt Lake)
17. Yedigöller National Park
18. Salihli - Fossil Human Foot Traces
19. Güven - Fish and Insect Fossils
20. Crater of Nemrut
21. Cilo - Sat Mountains
22. İstanbul Bosphorus
23. Karatepe - Aslantas National Park