

KADIR HAS UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



MAPPING OF CULTURAL INDUSTRIES: THE CASE OF
İSTANBUL

GRADUATE THESIS

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January, 2017

MAPPING OF CULTURAL INDUSTRIES: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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Submitted to the Graduate School of Social Sciences
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
in
Communication Studies

KADIR HAS UNIVERSITY

January, 2017

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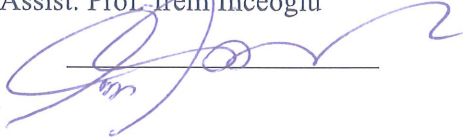
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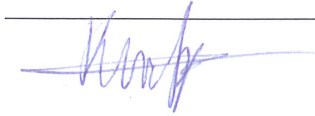
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APPROVAL DATE: 09/01/2017

“I, Būřra řiřeci, confirm that the work presented in this thesis is my own.
Where information has been derived from other sources, I confirm that this
has been indicated in the thesis.”

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'B' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

BŪřRA řIřECI

ABSTRACT

MAPPING OF CULTURAL INDUSTRIES: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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Master of Arts Philosophy in Communication Studies

Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Levent Soysal

January, 2017

Cultural industries have become an inevitable part of an urban structure of the global cities. Istanbul is a fascinating case to grasp that taking place of cultural industries in an urban structure in terms of transformation of the city in line with the trends of globalization. This thesis primarily presents that newly emerged cultural topography of Istanbul by mapping cultural industries. Following the narrow conceptualization of cultural industries, that refers to institutions which exhibit, circulate capitals based on arts, culture, and knowledge, residing of seven different categories of cultural industries in Istanbul are mapped by their geo-referenced data. Museums, universities, cultural centers, art galleries, convention and exhibition centers, festival and concert halls, and bookstores are mapped one by one as well as all. The results show that existing city center is culturally reified by cultural industries. Moreover, the triangular shape of culturally reified city center, Istanbul's triangle, is revealed by intersection of intensification of cultural industries and the route of tramline, which has a positive correlation with the route of intensification of cultural industries. Comparative map of cultural industries by decade put forwards that Istanbul's triangle is relatively stable.

Some predictions are made of how the intensification of cultural industries matter in the cultural topography of Istanbul.

Keywords: cultural industries, Istanbul, mapping

ÖZET

KÜLTÜR ENDÜSTRİLERİNİN HARİTALANMASI: İSTANBUL ÖRNEĞİ

Büşra Şişeci

İletişim Bilimleri, Yüksek Lisans

Danışman: Doç. Dr. Levent Soysal

Ocak, 2017

Kültür endüstrileri, küresel şehir yapılanmasının kaçınılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. İstanbul ve İstanbul'un küreselleşme akımından etkilenecek geçirdiği değişim ise kültür endüstrilerinin küresel şehir yapılanmasında nasıl yer aldığı açısından başlı başına bir örnek oluşturmaktadır. Bundan yola çıkarak, İstanbul'da son yıllardan oluşmuş olan kültürel doku, İstanbul'un kültür endüstrilerinin haritalanması yoluyla bu tezde sunulmaktadır. Öte yandan, kültür endüstrilerinin tanımı bu tez çalışması kapsamında sanat, kültür, bilgi gibi kavramların toplamını içeren ürünlerin sergilendiği ve dolaşımının sağlandığı kurumlara karşılık gelecek şekilde ele alınmıştır. Müzeler, üniversiteler, kültür merkezleri, sanat galerileri, sergi ve kongre merkezleri, festival ve konser alanları, kitapçılar olmak üzere, İstanbul'daki yedi farklı kültür endüstrisi kategorileri, coğrafi referansları baz alınarak haritalanmıştır. Bu haritalara bakıldığında, hali hazırda var olan şehir merkezinin kültürel bir şekilde yeniden belirlendiği görülmektedir. Üstelik, kültürel şekilde yeniden belirlenen bu şehir merkezinin, görsel verilerde de ortaya konulduğu şekliyle, üçgensel bir şekle sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Bunun yanında, kültür endüstrilerinin yoğunlaşması ile şehir yapılanmasının diğer bir parçası olan raylı sistemler arasında olumlu bir ilintiliğin var olduğu temel alınarak, İstanbul'un üçgeni olarak tanımlanmış olan bu merkezin üçgensel şekli ortaya çıkmaktadır. On yıllara göre oluşturulan

karşılaştırmalı harita göstermiştir ki, İstanbul'un üçgeni şehrin büyümesi ve genişlemesine karşın şeklini nispeten korumuştur. Tüm bunlar dikkate alınarak, kültür endüstrilerinin konumlanmasının ve yoğunlaşmasının, İstanbul'un kültürel dokusuna olabilecek etkilerine tahmin edilerek yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kültür endüstrileri, İstanbul, haritalama

Acknowledgements

I would like, firstly, to thank my thesis advisor Assoc. Prof. Levent Soysal for his wisdom, contributions and genuine support during my research and writing. Assoc. Prof. Soysal advised and inspired me to study on the topic, and also lead me to do a proper research with fine details not only for this thesis but also in academia. Also, I am thankful for our conversations and discussions which completely offer critical thinking. He is definitely the advisor for all need of a student. I am very happy to know him and to study with him.

I would like to thank my co-advisor Assist. Prof. İrem İnceođlu for her warm encourage and support all the time to hold on in the process. I am gratefully owned to Assist. Prof. İnceođlu for her wisdom, comments and support during my writing.

Also, I have to express my deepest gratitude to my mother, *Ümran*, and my aunt, *Zekiye*, for their advices and infinite consolation during the challenging process thesis writing and any moment of my life.

Eventually, I am grateful to my companion, *Besim*, for his deepest understanding, support, listening to my all complaints and being the first person I presented my thesis twice.

Without them and their contributions, I would not accomplish to do this research. Thank you.

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Özet	iii
Acknowledgements	v
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
1 Introduction	1
2 Theoretical Framework	12
3 Istanbul as a Global City	20
4 Istanbul and Mapping of Cultural Industries	29
5 As Concluding Remark: Istanbul and Matter of Intensification	43
References	51
Appendix A Geo-Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul	54
Appendix B Statistics of Cultural Industries in Istanbul	69

List of Tables

Table 3	Deindustrialized Areas in the 1990s – 2000s.....	25
Table 4	Categories and number of Cultural Industries in Istanbul (2015)	33
Table 5.1	Intensification Ratio in Istanbul	46
Table 5.2	Cultural Industries Statistics by Year.....	47

(Note: Table 3 indicates the first table in Chapter 3, Table 4 indicates the first table in Chapter 4 and Table 5.1 indicates the first table in in Chapter 5)

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 The First Sketch	1
Figure 1.2 Intuitive tram trip in Istanbul	3
Figure 1.3 Cultural Industries Map of Istanbul	5
Figure 1.4 Istanbul’s Triangle	6
Figure 4.1 Tramline and Cultural Centers – IMM	32
Figure 4.2 Museums affiliated to state map	34
Figure 4.3 Museums affiliated to non-state actors map	35
Figure 4.4 Universities map	36
Figure 4.5 Independent Cultural Centers Map	37
Figure 4.6 Cultural centers affiliated to IMM	37
Figure 4.7 Cultural centers affiliated to local municipalities map	38
Figure 4.8 Art galleries map	39
Figure 4.9 Convention and Exhibition Centers Map	40
Figure 4.10 Festival and Concert Halls Map	41
Figure 4.11 Bookstores Map	42
Figure 5.1 Comparative Cultural Industries Map	48
Figure 5.2 Triangular Route on Public Transportation Map	49

(Note: Figure 1.1 indicates the first table in Chapter 1, Figure 4.1 indicates the first table in Chapter 4 and Figure 5.1 indicates the first table in Chapter 5.)

1. Introduction

Living in Istanbul, as an inhabitant, leads me to evoke always shiny, colorful and lively organism. It offers a heavy schedule of arts and cultural activities. Countless number of festivals and concerts, never-ending exhibitions and events surround the city center. It makes me curious about scattering of cultural industries, as an umbrella term for all spaces of arts and cultural events, in the city. During the discussion about cultural industries in Istanbul with Levent Soysal, who happen to be my thesis advisor, there came upon a sketch of a triangle, in figure 1.1., based on visiting prominent

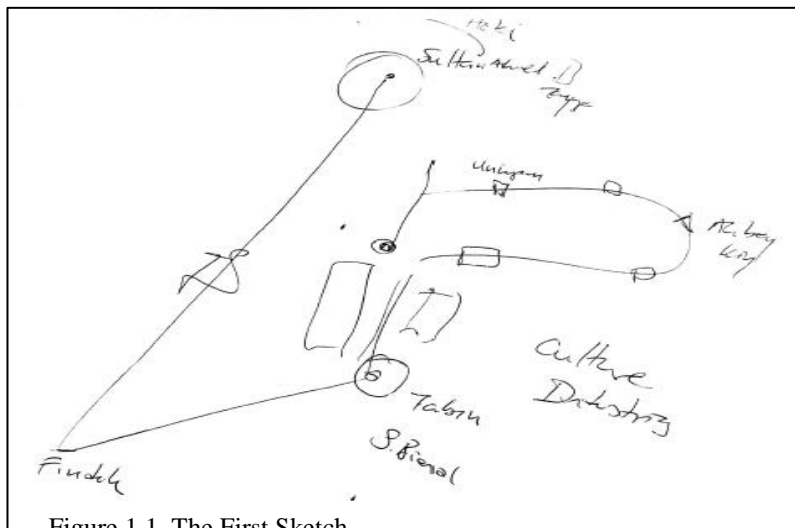


Figure 1.1. The First Sketch

cultural institutions via tramline including Historical Peninsula, Golden Horn, Beyoğlu and Beşiktaş districts. This sketch gives a clue of a cultural

center which encompasses distinguished places in terms of arts and culture, as well as the entertainment industry. The sketch is a kind of outline which signals that in the city's existing center, which overlaps the network of public transportation. Also, it is the departure point for this thesis in terms of figure out the cultural reification of the existing center in a triangular shape and the correlation between the center and public transportation. Moreover, not only relation between the city center and culture but also its formation and intensification which closely resides the route are examined in the context of cultural industries.

Let me take you on a tram trip to see outstanding places after hopping on the tram from Yenikapı, an interchange station which is accessible by all public transportation, you arrive Historical Peninsula. The peninsula is well-known regarding the prominent historical locals of Istanbul. Besides historical buildings, museums, galleries and the oldest covered bazaar in the world are located inside the historical city walls. After visiting historical places, you can go to Karaköy by taking the tram. Karaköy is regenerated district and became crucial in arts and culture with the opening of Istanbul Museum of Modern Art in 2004 which always host various kinds of exhibitions, panels and events. Near of it, to look for alternative exhibitions, there are many of independent galleries and Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University museum, and also is accompanied by fancy cafes, restaurants, and new emerging designer bazaars. After visiting an exhibition and drinking a Turkish coffee or an espresso, you can continue with the tram to pass through Kabataş and put on the funicular line to Beyoğlu or you could prefer to visit Dolmabahçe Palace and Istanbul Naval Museum which are located in Beşiktaş in a walking distance from Kabataş.

Beyoğlu district is considered as one of the most crowded places in Istanbul in terms of offering various kind of entertainment, shopping, arts and cultural activities, and nightlife. İstiklal avenue connects the Taksim Square to Beyoğlu tunnel. And it is, also, partly traffic-free area but there is the nostalgic tram from the Taksim Square to Beyoğlu tunnel. Local stores, shopping malls, historical building and Italian-styled galleries, cinemas, theaters, performance halls, bookstores, museum, cafes, restaurants and pubs are located on the İstiklal avenue as well as side streets of the avenue. After touring the district and having a dinner, you have plenty of opportunities to go to the one of the concert halls and to join shimmery nightlife. Then, you have many options to go back to the starting point by taking the funicular line, metro, nostalgic tram,

Beyoğlu tunnel which are active until midnight and also dolmuş are available till the first lights of the sun.

At the end of the day, you spent a day by enjoying the city, arts and cultural activities, all are at the city center, along the sides of intuitively composed triangle in figure 1.2. Most of the prominent places, galleries and museums have resided in proximate distances that makes easy to arrive in short time by taking tramline. Indeed, the sketch has become real through spending a day with arts and cultural activities. In connection with this, the aim of this thesis to present that pinning where arts and cultural activities occurred in Istanbul exposes the city center is reified in a triangular shape.

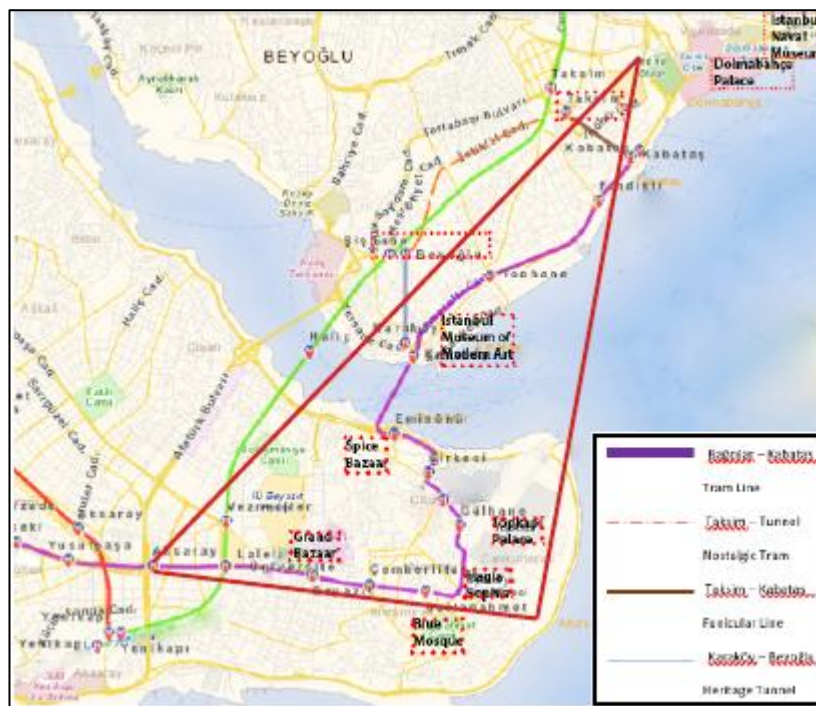


Figure 1.2. Intuitive tram trip in Istanbul¹

With this in mind, in this thesis, I present the newly emerged cultural topography of Istanbul by mapping cultural industries. Cultural topography of Istanbul is considered with the narrow definition of cultural industries and dispersion of them

¹ My elaboration of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality City Map (Figure 1.2). (Retrieved from: <http://sehirharitasi.ibb.gov.tr/>, 19 March 2016)

following general remarks of global trends. I mean by cultural industries as institutions which exhibit, distribute and circulate arts and cultural goods. This thesis addresses the question of how Istanbul gets in to relation with culture regarding urbanism and cultural industries. I will search for an answer in three steps. Firstly, elaborating the influences of globalization on emerging cultural industries as an integrated part of urbanism. Secondly, focusing on residing cultural industries in Istanbul reveals Istanbul's Triangle on the basis of geo-referenced data (Figure 1.3). Mapping² speaks for itself to point the culturally reified existing city center in a shape of triangle when considering number of cultural industries in each neighborhood. By this way, the map of cultural industries (Figure 1.3) is reduced to a geo-referenced triangle which is the shape of culturally reified city center (Figure 1.4). This means that due to cultural industries, existing city center has been become appear regarding culture. Moreover, in the center, triangular shape of culturally reified city center and the route of rail transportation have a correlation. The hub of tramline provides easy and rapid mobility and transportation along with the sides of the triangle as well as in itself. Along with that I argue that this culturally reified city center is relatively stable for now.

² All maps (figures) in this thesis, except from Figure 4.1., are composed by me based on geo-referenced data which is presented in Appendix A - Geo-Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

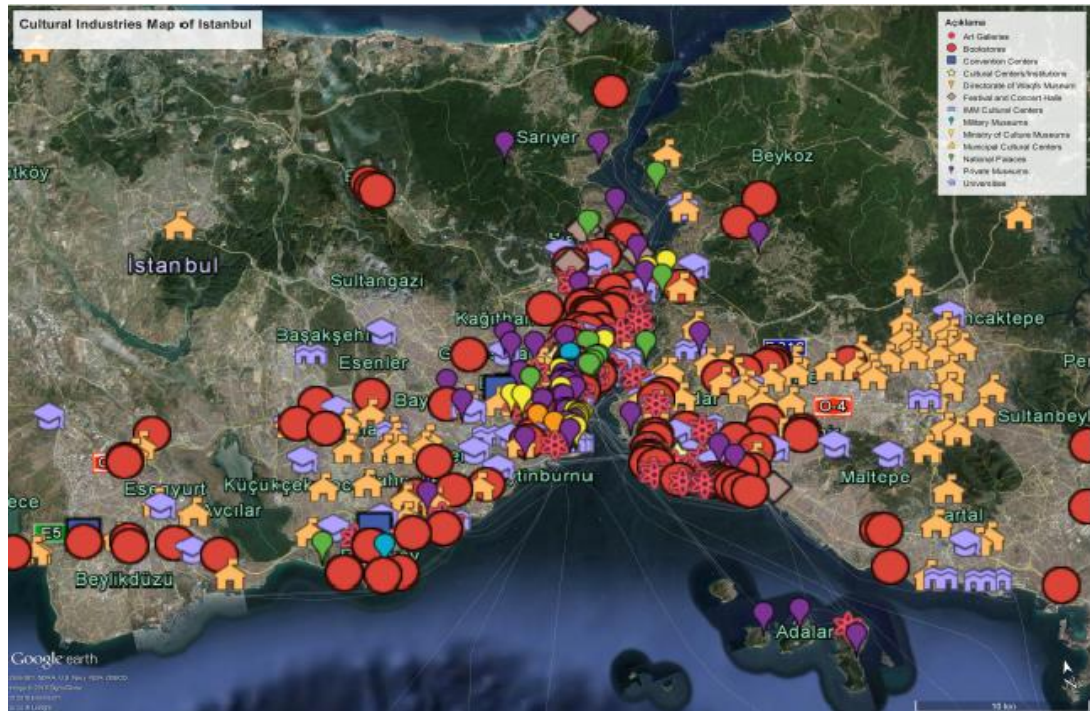


Figure 1.3. Cultural Industries Map of Istanbul

Thirdly, I look at the matter of intensification to grasp how the prevalence of cultural industries happened and will continue. Mapping cultural industries indicate that densities on a specific territory and uncovers five points within the culturally reified center: Beyoğlu, Fatih, Şişli, Beşiktaş, and Kadıköy. These districts are also recognized as spontaneously clustered cultural center by the summary report of Istanbul Environment Plan by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (2006). In the report, assessment of four categories of creative industries, which are not included in this thesis, and finished up with there is a spontaneous cultural triangle at the center of the metropolitan (IEP, 2006; Enlil et al, 2011). Even, the summary report of IEP (2006) is quite different in terms of definition and conceptualization of cultural industries, the findings of this thesis and maps show parallelism with the report. In other words, the report is based on different methodology; however, a shape of the triangle is reiterated in this thesis by the intersection of stations of tramline and places of where cultural industries are intensified. So, I propose that intensification of cultural industries assists the triangular shape of culturally reified city center.

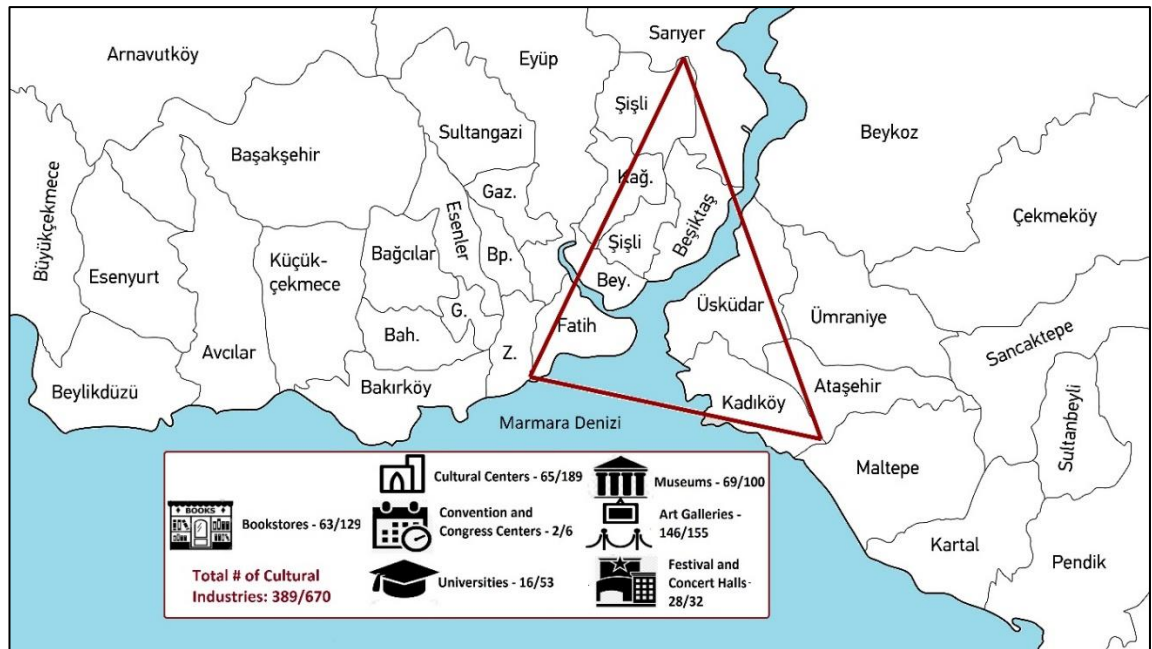


Figure 4. Istanbul's Triangle

Furthermore, in accordance with the comparative map by years (Figure 5.1), the triangular shape of culturally reified city center has been relatively stable for now. Based on this assumption, predicting that there will be increasing number of cultural industries not only in but also around the Istanbul's triangle in the future. In other words, I argue that due to intensification, the culturally reified center is relatively stable regarding the expansion of the city and will preserve its triangular shape. So, it is inevitable that future projects of cultural industries' constructions and public transportation/tramline -because of one-way mobility toward the city center- will be located within or nearby of the center. Taking into account all of these, culturally reified center of Istanbul presents attraction of the city through living, working and entertaining.

Method and Methodology

The term of culture/cultural industry has been used for many years, following Adorno and Horkheimer publication *The culture industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception* (1946), but the concept has gradually grown in importance as intertwining cultural economy, policy, urban and social structures (Hesmondhalgh, 2008; Miles,

2007; Yang & Hsing 2001). Furthermore, cultural industries have been using as a tool for urban regeneration, local, social and cultural development, and economic force (Miles & Paddison, 2005; Hesmondhalgh, 2008; Miles, 2007).

Considering various approaches, in this thesis, the term of cultural industries refers to institutions which exhibit, circulate capitals based on arts, culture, and knowledge. In accordance with the restricted definition based on cultural elements, mapping of cultural industries in Istanbul is done by including museums, universities, cultural centers, art galleries, convention and exhibition centers, festival and concert halls, and bookstores. There are more categories beneath the term of cultural industries, however, in this thesis, the term is recognized in a narrow definition as stated above. In reference to Yang and Hsing's (2001) elaboration on cultural industries which puts forwards a detailed description for relations of cultural industries to urban, social, and economics, included institutions have been constructed to serve people regarding arts and cultural activities in alliance with the regional development as well as circulating ready-to-consume arts and cultural goods. With this in mind, the cultural industries are analyzed regarding urbanism, settlement, and clustering in this thesis.

Cities where arts and culture and related activities are displayed, interacted and engaged. On the basis of this assumption, considering the cultural industries as a tool for comprehending cultural topography of the city in relation to urban structure. Looking at the urban structure and transformation within the city constitutes the one phase of the analysis regarding residing and prevalence of the cultural industries in which areas.

To investigate the transformation of Istanbul, firstly, I review theoretical discussions on the urbanism and its connection to arts and culture with regards to globalization. Mainly, I look at the relation urban and globalization as well as its

impacts on urbanscape. In accordance with the discussions, I will assess development and transformation of the city starting from the 1950s to today respectively, urbanization, deindustrialization and culturally driven regeneration. The aim of the historical assessment of the city is to compare the position of Istanbul in the same manner with the implementations in other cities and to present rapid adjustment of globalizing in a short time which has impacts on emergence and prevalence of cultural industries in Istanbul. Besides transformation and acquired qualifications to be a global city, there is an emphasis on ascriptive acquisition of being a global city. Soysal (2010) emphasizes that cities declare themselves as ‘world’ or ‘global’ cities by labelled themselves “as cities of culture, art, fashion, science, sports and various other forms of entertainment” instead of “being the capital or industrial hub” (pg. 297). The case of Istanbul is also one of the examples of ascriptive acquisition by embracing arts, culture, and related fields.

Istanbul is tackled not only from the cultural perspective but also from different perspectives. So, there is a broad literature on Istanbul, which indicates that significant developments in urbanization after which is a consequence of the post-1980 global trends. I utilize three main books -Istanbul: Between the Global and the Local (1999), Orienting Istanbul: Cultural Capital of Europe? (2010), and New Istanbul Studies (2014)- about Istanbul to figure out the formation and to follow the transformation of the city as well as several of articles which are dealing with the transformation of city and spatiality of culture in Istanbul. Utilizing literature within the theoretical context of globalization leads to the consideration that Istanbul in the 21st century is recognized as one of the global cities due to not only developments but also its claim to be.

With all that connection between the city and culture yields a curiosity about what kind of relation they have. On the basis of the theoretical discussions about the city and culture, the relation between Istanbul and the culture is analyzed regarding cultural industries, as a disposable social and cultural institutions, and their spatiality as well as their residing. I argue that there is a culturally reified existing city center in the case of Istanbul which is exposed by mapping of the cultural industries. In this regard, this thesis is based on a combination of mapping and quantified data analysis. Mapping of cultural industries and of their intensification in Istanbul compose the main data. To map cultural industries, georeferenced data -names and addresses of institutions- is obtained from websites of Ministry of Culture, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM), local municipalities of Istanbul, Turkey Higher Education Institution, exclusive arts and culture websites and magazines -Time Out Istanbul, The Magger-, and social media application -Foursquare-. The dataset is used for exploratory spatial data analysis of Istanbul.

To map intensification of cultural industries, I used the simplified version of Capone's (2008) methodology which is used to identify the concentration of creative industries in Italy. He uses the number of the employee who specialized in creative industries together with numbers of local and national units to identify "location quotient of concentration activities" which presents creative systems in Italy (p. 345). In the case of Istanbul, there is no accessible data about employees who specialized in cultural industries. Instead of focusing activities like Capone, I use geo-referenced data of cultural industries in the equation: the ratio of a number of cultural industries in the same neighborhood to a total number of cultural industries in Istanbul. It gives an interpretation of local intensification among thirty-nine neighborhoods of Istanbul. The results are applied to a municipal map of Istanbul in terms of stating clusters.

Analysis and interpretation of data and maps are shaped by clustering theories of the region and urban studies.

Following a brief theoretical framework for this thesis, the second chapter has described the structural urban transformation of Istanbul in respect to culture and globalization. Elaborating urban structure of Istanbul and its transformation are crucial to understand how the city embraces the cultural industries. Trends of globalization and their effects on urbanism provide a basis for emergence and prevalence of the cultural industries. Together with the changes, Istanbul is a world city not only in terms of tracing the global trends but also considering itself as global. The aim of the second chapter is to demonstrate that how cultural elements take place during the process of changing of Istanbul.

In the third chapter, based on geo-referenced data, residing of the cultural industries in the scene of Istanbul is addressed to figure out how the existing city center culturally reified. Along with the reified city center, I propose that there is a positive correlation between the center and transportation hub. On the whole, this chapter offers that in the global era, city center regained its importance because of distribution and circulation of capital, which leads to besides economic activities, social and cultural activities are concentrated in the city center. The case of Istanbul exposed that there is a culturally reified city center on the basis of institutionalization of culture and residing of the cultural industries.

The last chapter focuses on the matter of intensification of cultural industries in Istanbul, and also states expectations and predictions as a conclusion. Special characteristics of Istanbul is elaborated as a result of maps. Intensification of cultural industries in a same neighborhood and categorization intensification are calculated for

each and every neighborhood in Istanbul³. Interpretation of the findings originated from intensification calculations are elaborated in this chapter. As concluding remarks, expectations and predictions are stated.

³ For detailed information, see Appendix B Statistics of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

2. Theoretical Framework

The term of culture/cultural industry has been used for many years, following Adorno and Horkheimer publication *The culture industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception* (1946), but the term has gradually grown in importance as intertwining cultural economy, policy, urban and social structures. Hesmondhalgh expresses that “the notion of cultural industries or the cultural sector became increasingly attached, a new era of local and regional development policy, to goals of regeneration and employment creation” (2008: 556). In accordance with the evolving and shift in nature of the culture industries on the basis of economic and social globalization, in this thesis, the notion of culture/cultural/creative industries is recognized as one big comprehensive term includes arts and culture as an integral part of economic, social and urban structures.

Cultural industries and taking place of them in the city are yielded where became a part of the global network. Considering impacts of globalization from the cultural manner offers a chance to observe emergence and prevalence of cultural industries. Along with the globalization and the others, institutionalization of culture inevitably has been coming about. Culture is something could be created on the basis of particularity, however, it is influenced or reshaped by cultural center where is generated by the city. In addition to that, the cultural activities are not restricted to a city anymore, on the contrary, that goes around the each and every hub in the global network. Global circulation of activities generates the institutionalization of culture. In conjunction with the institutionalization, what is special for the city remains unique, at the same time, it is distributed and circulated all around the globe.

First of all, theoretical discussions about being world/global city have been held on from different perspectives. The contextualization of globalization, this thesis

addressed that it has profoundly associated with the urban and effects on urbanism. As a result of globalization, post-industrialism leads to several effective changes in urbanscape because of restructuring economic and social structure. Manufacturer based mode of production is replaced by service sectors, cultural industries, and finance. Hence, the urban formation has radical changes in the manner that industrial zones are regenerated through cultural elements. In the light of this consideration, all these leads to the emergence of global/world cities. Globalization has deeply connected to cities and impacts on cities such as replacement of industrial areas, increasing the importance of city centers and culture-led restructuring of urbanscape (Smith, 2002; Miles & Paddison 2005; Hamnett, 2000; Sassen, 1992; Zukin, 1987). In this sense, the idea of culturally driven urbanism became a trend in 21st century's global cities.

Deindustrialization, expanding the significance of the city center and culturally driven restructuring of the urbanscape are considered as impacts of globalization on urbanism. Hamnett formulates that the transformation of deindustrialized places as “primarily a phenomenon of the late twentieth-century postindustrial service based city” (2000: 334) and as gentrification which is not just matter of occupation or class but also a matter of cultural and housing choices. Accordingly, the focus on urbanscape has arisen from that city is where provides spatiality of culture. Cultural elements became an investment to the regenerate city and to develop regional economy as well as national. In keeping with this context, the emergence of cultural industries as integral part of city gains importance and cultural industries have been using as a tool for new urbanism. Basically, new urbanism (Hamnett, 2000; Smith, 2002) indicates that transcendence of national level and structure of a city connects itself to global in multidimensional ways such as industrial, social, cultural and informational hubs

(Smith, 2002: 431). Deindustrialization, gentrification, and regeneration of the city became the issue of government and the local enterprises. New urbanism is observed in deindustrialized zones which are regenerated by attached to culture as well as gentrified urbanscape.

In the literature, culture-led urban strategies are highly associated with the economic development of the city. Smith (2002) formulates that finance system is expanded and leads to direct investment because of rescaling production. This creates capital centers in cities which regenerate the global cities. Transformation of the city and its center basically have impacts on daily life and consumption patterns of inhabitants as well as gentrification regarding arts and culture. The rise of urban restructuring in 1990s assets cultural elements and tourism that signals the gaining importance of historical center (Smith, 2002; Lovering & Evren, 2011). After all, urban restructuring projects have been accelerated.

Globalization and world economic system have several influences on urban structure as mentioned before such as deindustrialization, regeneration and gentrification. With this in mind, most of the global cities have encountered reemergence of city center or urban core that is firstly originated from the world economic system as Sassen (1996) stated. On the basis of ground theories of globalization, world economic system and its impacts could be traced to urbanscape, which gives a clue about structure of world cities. Ultimately, comprehending the formation of the world city based on economic system leads to search on residing and prevalence of the cultural industries. In relation to globalization of the city, the cultural industries are recognized as consolidative part of the urban development. Besides influences of cultural industries on urban structure, increasing emphasis on the cultural/creative industries enormously favors to contribute the urban economics. Due

to mapping the cultural industries and comprehending their settlement in urban space are the main premises of this study, new geography of the global city is related to analyze the cultural topography of Istanbul.

On this ground, the issue of centralization in the urbanscape is portrayed by Sassen (1996), Smith (2002) and Zukin (1987). Their common argumentation is based on world economic system in addition to globalization of the city, which have impacts on reemergence of city center. Sassen (1996) indicates the new geographical characteristic has two dynamics: dispersal and centralization. The division of periphery and the center is formed by geographically dispersal of economic activities, that simultaneously contributes the centralization of function and operations. Sassen states that the new patterns towards the spatial dispersal of financial activities at the metropolitan, national, and worldwide levels that we connect with globalization have added to an interest for new types of regional centralization of top-level administration and control operations. In accordance with these statements, what observed in global cities is that urban core regains its importance especially in the context of world economic system, along with the concentration of administration, services and activities.

The claim that reemergence of city center is constructed on the basis globalization of economics is asserted by Smith (2002) in line with the Sassen's (1996) argumentation of concentration of administration and control operations. Smith (2002) indicates that in the global system, city centers go step forward in terms of affording circulation of capital and rising finance and service sector instead of industrial production. In addition to the neo-liberalization in economics, Smith (2002) expressed that new form of urbanity has emerged and the new structure has adapted itself into

globalization. In conjunction with the new urbanism, he indicates, gentrification shows up in this capital centers and is used as ground policy for it.

Zukin (1987) also notes that the impacts of world economic system on the urban structure leads to new uses of the urban space, especially the urban core. Reemergence of city center in relation to concentration of administration and operations (Sassen, 1996), circulating capitals and rise of finance instead of industries (Smith, 2002) opens new considerations. Zukin addressed that new consideration of reemergence of city center as cultural appropriation through gentrification. Gentrification, according to Zukin, happens in urban core, renewal of buildings and urban core scene, and covers both cultural and economic institutions in relation to cultural and service industries. The preferences of gentrifies are mainly shaped by proximity to capitals and institutions. As Sassen (1996) and Smith (2002) indicate, due to the global economic system, city center provides needs and also offers more regarding gentrifies preferences. The gentrified scene -urban core- of the urbanscape display also the cultural appropriation of the landscape according to Zukin (1987). In other words, cities are restructured to offer the needs of economic globalization which is concluded with the reemergence of the urban core through gentrification as a synthesis of culture and the capital. Zukin describes the concept of gentrification as a reference to existing system of the social, spatial and economic formation of the urban core in the global cities. Above all, it seems significant that the city center/urban core has the qualifications which offer a ground for the requirements of world economic system. As addressed before, using the cultural industries as a tool for regeneration of the city and regional development make it a complementary part of urban core. So, culture is associated with the economics and took place in the system by means of the cultural industries.

World economy system that brings and connects the globe influentially in the sense of new urbanism in the new century. Firstly, culture is used tool for urban regeneration, and also urban local development. Then, cultural cluster is a slightly new way of a constitution that follows the globalization and new urbanism in recent years. Cultural cluster is a new thing but clustering theory is originated from economics that refers to the geographical concentration of competitive economic organizations in the same in particular industry. In the account of the cultural industries and their intensification in the particular territory engaging with the arts and cultural activities as well as entertainment constitutes cultural cluster. This consideration is the simplest and inclusive way of defining cultural cluster; whereas, scholars bring various typologies based on different economic organizations and policies.

The definition of cultural cluster is derived from the formulation of Mommas (2004) who indicates that shaping of urban cultural policy is influenced by cultural clusters, indirectly cultural industries, in post-industrial cities. In accordance with this, Mommaas recognizes cultural cluster as “mixtures of cultural functions and activities, from production to presentation and consumption and from theater and the visual arts to pop music and the new media, are grouped together in a great variety of spatial forms”, that is an “alternative source for urban cultural development” (2004: 507). In line with this mind, cultural industries have a significance in terms of spatial formation of cultural cluster. It is the fact that cultural clusters, actually, embraces all the aspects of cultural industries such as spatiality, economics, and policy. Institutionalization of culture through cultural industries is contextualized in cultural clusters regarding world economy system and new urbanism.

Besides intensification of cultural industries or related industries in a specific territory, formation, development and functioning of cultural clusters are taken into

account. Along with that, basically, activity, form and meaning are becoming criteria for a good cultural cluster for Montgomery (2003).

Montgomery indicates that there are necessary characteristics of cultural quarters regarding conceptualizing: activity, form, and meaning (2003: 295). These characteristics are important in terms of what is unique or special for a cultural cluster and how these spaces differ from the rest of the urbanscape. Economic, cultural and social activities linking with the entrepreneurship, venues, education, arts, and culture are conceptualized as activity. The main point is that to emphasize the presence of cultural activities which “should include cultural production (making objects, goods, products, and providing services) as well as cultural consumption (people going to shows, visiting venues and galleries” as Montgomery elaborates based on Comedia’s (1991b) statements (2003: 296). In addition to these, the success of the cultural cluster is inferred from “setting out to develop a network of such venue” (2003: 296). All these are automatically integrated with economic and social activities, especially on the account of clustering cultural industries. As mentioned at the beginning, the case of Istanbul is assumed a good example by its culturally reified city center regarding its never-ending cultural activities. Culture-led urban regeneration, gentrified old city districts and renewal of old industrial zones are accounted to provide spatiality for elements of culture, so cultural industries. Cultural clusters are seen as more than a bunch of cultural industries linking with attractions to live and entertainment. The last characteristic of cultural cluster is related to meaning referred to representations and cultural diversity for visitors. In other words, offering new, trendy and diverse of activities for everyone regarding recognition of memory, identity and tastes (Montgomery, 2003: 301). These criteria are for appealing to individual and groups where they easily found what is meant for them.

Taking into consideration all the relations of cultural industries with the urban and urbanism followingly globalization provide a vision to see that not only understanding of how cultural industries in Istanbul is emerged and prevail, but also grasping the recondite relations of Istanbul to culture.

3. Istanbul as a Global City

Istanbul speaks to a fascinating case to explore the relationship in between arts and cultural activities, facilities and institutionalization in the formation of the city as global. Istanbul is an interesting case regarding the transformation of the city in relation to embracing cultural perspective to be positioned as a world city. It has been exhibited dramatic changes in a brief span and quickly adjusted to patterns of globalization. Globalization in 21st century refers beyond the industrial production and embraces the information and communication technologies (Sassen, 1992; Smith, 2002; Steger, 2003), which open a new door to connect global throughout consumption networks in accordance with developing information and communication technologies takes place in economics as well as increasing distribution and circulation arts and cultural goods all around the world. In accordance with the globalization, Miles (2007) indicates that arts and cultural industries have been used as a tool for the formation of the cities. By taking into consideration the context of globalization, to study the newly emerged cultural topography in Istanbul is related to comprehend the city's very own conditions. That is why in this chapter I address the issue of becoming global city from a point of cultural industries as a component of it.

Assessment of the urbanization of Istanbul presents that adjustment of globalization has been happened in a short time. The main focus of transformation is that how the city evolved to embrace cultural institutions as well as preserve its center strong within the context of globalization. Evaluating the history of Istanbul's urbanization demonstrates that how the cultural topography is emerged. Historical background of urbanization follows to two main books – *Istanbul: Between Global and the Local* (Keyder, 1999) and *Orienteering Istanbul: Cultural Capital of Europe* (Göktürk, Soysal, Türeli, 2010).

The story and urbanization of Istanbul are deepened centuries ago. Istanbul served as the capital of three empires. It is handed over its cultural and historical heritage from one empire to another. The city previously served as the capital of Ottoman Empire and was the center of politics, economics, arts and culture during from the 15th century to at the beginning of 20th century. After the formation of the Republic of Turkey, Istanbul has replaced by Ankara as the capital and Istanbul is fade into oblivion comparing to its shimmery past. Nevertheless, Istanbul is still known as where the capital of culture due to its antecedents.

There was not much focus on the Istanbul regarding urban development during the few decades after the Republic of Turkey. Until 1936, traces of national architecture and few urban restructuring - the opening of Taksim Square, reorganization of Beyazit Square- were recorded (Göktürk, Soysal, Türel, 2010; Genim, 2011). From 1936 to 1950, Henri Prost was the head of urban planning of Istanbul and he mainly focused on transportation hubs -constructing boulevards, street networks. And, Prost's plan includes the transformation of Golden Horn from a place of amusement to an industrial zone. Prost's plan was not fully completed but had impacts on Istanbul (Prost, 1938; Göktürk, Soysal, Türel, 2010; Genim, 2011).

During the 1950s and 1960s, Vatan and Millet Boulevards were opened, shoreline from Sirkeci to Beşiktaş and Karaköy square were rearranged. Transportation was the matter of municipality, in accordance with this, Karaköy, Unkapanı, and Saraçhane overpasses were constructed (Göktürk, Soysal, Türel, 2010: 9). Yeşilköy (Atatürk) Airport is opened international flights in 1953. Also, there were few international investments such as Hilton Hotel and so on (Keyder, 1999: 12). These are considered as the initial steps in globalization through connecting the Istanbul to rest of the world.

In the 1970s, Istanbul welcomed “a new regeneration of large-scale, private manufacturing enterprises” and was “encouraged through financial incentives” (Keyder, 1999: 12). The construction of first Bosphorus Bridge was crucial to provide transportation -connecting recently constructed main roads and to expand the city in the west-east line.

Immediately after the 1980s, neoliberal politics is adopted as governmental policy (Keyder, 1999; Aksoy, 2012). It has impacts on to embrace new trends and developments around the world. There were crucial changes in the governmental structure of Istanbul which is considered as a widening vision of globalizing: increasing revenue of Istanbul metropolitan government and increasing the power of metropolitan municipality (Bezmez, 2008). Following the trends of globalization and their impacts on urbanization, deindustrialization is pointed out as an issue of urbanism. Bedrettin Dalan, the mayor of the metropolitan municipality, aimed to clean the remedies of industrialized -recently- inner-city and to bring back the shimmery life of the city as it was before (Aksoy, 2012). Replacement of industrialized centers to outskirts of city, deindustrialization of Golden Horn and economic development of the city were targeted by Dalan during his period (Keyder, 1999; Aksoy, 2012). Keyder summarizes the 1980s of Istanbul “emerged as the showcase and gateway for Turkey’s new era of integration into the world scene” (1999: 17), although there was no gradual achievement. Nevertheless, influences of new urbanism together with the using cultural elements are apparently observed in the 1980s.

As noticed in the historical flow, on the behalf of urbanization what the city had are new roads, few rearrangements of parks, shoreline and squares, and also increasing the number of private enterprises in relation to globalized chains and service sectors. In addition to these, emphasizing on arts and cultural elements have been started from

the 1970s, especially establishments of major arts and cultural institutions Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (1973), Kültür A.Ş. (1979), Yapı Kredi Culture Centre (1988), and Akbank Sanat (1993). There is an undeniable contribution of private entrepreneurship investments in the arts and culture. Most of the arts and cultural foundations, stated above, are established by prominent entrepreneurs. Then, museums, cultural centers and international festivals are followed. Şeni asserts that private entrepreneurship in arts and culture contribute the urban transformation of Istanbul by using arts and culture, and also, to present Istanbul as integrated part of global system (2011: 30). Increasing of cultural institutions has been nesting the restructuring of the city especially in that time. Institutions have become crucial in terms of the emergence of international arts, music and film festivals, exhibitions and so on which are supported by them. The 1980s hosted several international arts and cultural events like the first international Film Festival happened in 1982, the first international Biennale happened in 1987, the first international Theatre Festival happened in 1989. Cultural elements have started to occupy the agenda of the city. Impacts of cultural elements are also seen in the transformation of the city as well as leading a way to be world city.

Despite the significant developments in Istanbul in the context of globalization, Keyder states Istanbul is stuck in between local and global in his book *Istanbul: Between the Global and the Local* (1991). Considering time, the book was written, the transition of Istanbul from modernization to globalization is evaluated as problematic. Keyder indicates Istanbul has “informal globalization” throughout shifting economy, insufficient connection to global and also political constraints. Despite the fact that, considering the process of the globalizing and ascriptive characteristic of being global

city lead to assess what Keyder see as footprints of the nowadays cultural topography of the global Istanbul.

In the 1990s, culturally led restructuring of the city gained importance and cultural elements were seen as a tool for reflecting city's heritage as well as its potential. Not only financial aspects but also cultural aspects of globalization have been started to happen and accelerated (Soysal, 2010: 301). In the 1990s, mayors of the metropolitan municipality also deal with the similar urban restructuring projects, and also culture-led regeneration and gentrification. IMM projects urban restructuring strategies as urban transformation. The concept refers to, in the legislation, renewal of obsolete constructions, regeneration of districts in terms of social, cultural, economic and touristic developments. The aim is to feature to the cultural heritage and to highlight it with the use of cultural elements.

Along with the private entrepreneurships, projects of municipality have been placed importance on the integration of arts and cultural elements to urban structure. IMM have projects to give a space to use of cultural elements specifically, "such as architect-designed cultural centers, entertainment centers, sports facilities and recreation areas" (Aksoy, 2012). For instance, together with the vanishing the remedies of industrial areas in inner city, deindustrialized zones were regenerated as universities, e.g. Bilgi University and Kadir Has University, convention and exhibition center, e.g. Feshane and Haliç Congress Center, museums in Golden Horn. In addition to regenerated areas (see table 3.), an opening of several private museums, universities, miniature park and few exhibition and congress centers were opened around inner city. In addition to that, restructuring of Tarlabaşı Boulevards, constructing residential complexes, gated communities, shopping malls and entertainment centers take place as where gentrification matters regarding the cultural improvement of that places.

Istanbul is transformed to culturally integrated urbanism in the new century which signals that steps toward to being world city as Hamnett (2002) indicated. Istanbul witnesses a radical transformation not only in urban structure but also cultural and social structure.

<i>Name and Type of Industrial Areas</i>	<i>Regenerated Version</i>
<i>Cibali Tobacco Factory</i>	Rezan Has Museum and Kadir Has University
<i>Silahtarağa Power Plant</i>	Santral Istanbul and Istanbul Bilgi University
<i>Feshane Textile Mill</i>	Feshane Convention and Culture Center
<i>Şirket-i Hayriye (ship maintenance and repair center)</i>	Rahmi Koç Museum
<i>Sütlece Slaughter House</i>	Haliç Congress Center
<i>Ford Car Assembly Factory (Warehouses)</i>	Tophane Antrepo
<i>Tophane Tobacco Warehouse</i>	Depo
<i>Sümerbank Leather and Footwear Factory</i>	Beykoz Kundra
<i>Bomonti Beer Factory</i>	BomontiAda
<i>Historical Liquor Factory</i>	Quasar Istanbul

Table 3. Deindustrialized Areas in the 1990s – 2000s⁴

Historical city center of Istanbul, Fatih, Beyoğlu and Golden Horn districts, has numerous urban transformation projects with Urban Transformation Act which is adopted 2005 (Soysal, 2010; Dinçer, 2011). Sulukule, Tarlabası, Galata, Cihangir, Fener-Balat, and Süleymaniye have been exposed to renewal that on the way to becoming a world city (Soysal, 2010; Dinçer, 2011; Aksoy, 2012). Besides local governmental acts, European Commission and UNESCO take part in that renewal and preserving heritage sites like in the case of Fener-Balat (Kuyucu & Ünsal, 2010; Dinçer, 2011). Istanbul is becoming a city which is rising a global city originated from its cultural richness and history combining with the global trends.

⁴ This table is my elaboration of deindustrialized areas which are recognized as cultural industries in this thesis.

As well as local governments, supranational acts, and private enterprises contribute to significant developments in the city regarding economic and cultural aspects at the beginning of the new century. Keyder (2010) assess Istanbul in the 21st century in terms of neo-liberal economy and politics which lead to explosive growth of the Istanbul. As in the case of Golden Horn illustrates, the culture led regeneration and gentrification take place in Istanbul's urban structure. Also, transformation of deindustrialized areas to cultural industries by not only local governmental acts but also private cultural foundations have taken part and action throughout the 1990s.

In the new century, prevalence of cultural industries has been swiftly continued which leads to intensification afterwards. Opening private museums by cultural foundations and the first contemporary art museum, Istanbul Modern, in 2004, flourishing art galleries and their spaces are mostly located in regenerated historical city center (Polo, 2013) that is endowed from existing cultural center of Istanbul. Also, ongoing international festivals, exhibitions, and cultural events assets the cultural investments as cultural economy that reflects on urban development. Together with the culture led regeneration, the urban core has now turned into the fundamental accumulation of capital in Istanbul. Beside that cultural aspects, as a part of urbanism, public transportation route, especially main tram line route is constructed that connects the international airport to city center and central business district. The urban core is started to surround by public transportation and is provided transit station within various kinds of public transportation.

The other factor which have accelerated the rising of cultural institutions and culture- led transformation of the city is the event of European Capital of Culture. Setting up a European Capital of Culture (ECoC) is seen as an opportunity to open a door for the city to create impressive social, social and financial advantages and it can

encourage urban recovery, change the city's picture and raise its perceivably and profile on a global scale. Istanbul was chosen the one of the European Capital of Culture in 2010 with Essen and Pécs. In addition to existing projects, Istanbul 2010 ECoC agency was established for carrying out projects in corporation with public bodies and institutions to reveal the cultural wealth of Istanbul regarding arts and culture, urban transformation, tourism and cultural heritage (Göktürk, Soysal, Türeli 2010). Projects which are generated by Istanbul 2010 ECoC agency signal that city's history and its cultural assets, and also underline that it became a global city. Renewal of parts of the historical city center, establishment of city archeology museum, international festivals, concerts, and sports competitions are some of the projects for ECoC 2010. All these projects and so on open a way to preserve its historical heritage, to increase cultural elements in the city and to promote rapidly globalizing image.

Istanbul today is a hub of the global networks, which is carefully spun by cultural elements. Establishments of private cultural foundations, their events, and activities, openings of private museums, flourishing art galleries and increasing the number of international cultural events are disposable part of the city. Istanbul hosts more than ten international festivals in each year and more than twenty, each day a new festival shows up, local festivals and events. Also, concerts, exhibitions, performing arts, and cultural activities partake in the daily schedule of Istanbul.

Transformed topography of Istanbul regarding urban, social and cultural structure has been considered with its pros and cons. In the fact that being global city is attributed to Istanbul is not relevant to critical statements which indicate the deficiency in globalizing of the city. It is obviously seen that Istanbul is a global city without any hesitation. Also, in line with the neoliberal politics, commercialization of culture, privatization of cultural departments, and to encourage private enterprises (Aksoy,

2014) are assessed cultural developments on the way to becoming world city. Cultural developments provide acquisitions to be global as well as recreates itself in its term of to be global. Prevalence of service sector and cultural industries in collaboration with urban transformation in Istanbul enables to integrated to the global economy and with the expansion of cultural industries, follow the pattern of deindustrialized city as other global cities (Keyder, 2010: 25). Taking into account all of these, the transformation of Istanbul is recognized as “civilizing process” based on Soysal’s contextualization which mainly refers to containing the global trends and applying them to a city (2010: 301). Not only application of global trends, but also the consideration of itself as global makes Istanbul.

4. Istanbul and Mapping of Cultural Industries

A city is spanned as well where embraces human activities regarding arts, trade, architecture and so on as living. City became a space of culture, center of cultural activities and eventually became a nod when the whole world is seen as a network. To be a part of the global network, world city, necessitates some sort of adjustments to acquire the qualification as well as to cultivate what the city has. Within this context, as stated in previous chapter, structural transformation of the city opens a way to global promotion of Istanbul along with the rapid institutionalization, increasing investment and rebirth of arts and culture.

All things considered, it is fair to consider that structuring of the global city emphasizes the city center. Naturally or constructed centrality of the city is associated with the concentration of activities and services which are essential to maintain inhabitants' lives. Attraction of the city center is not based on only economic activities but also entertainment and cultural activities. Crowded schedule of to do lists in the center appeal people to join, regardless of where they live. At that point, public transportation system in the city offers mobility in the city from periphery to center as well as within the city center. Taking everything account, city center provides live, work and entertainment. How centralization takes place and how cultural industries associate with the city structure in Istanbul are analyzed in detail in this chapter.

The issue of centralization is elaborated in the context of culture by way of mapping the cultural industries. Mapping reveals how cultural industries reside and become prevalent in Istanbul. This section of the thesis puts forward the findings which emerged from the mapping of cultural industries in relation to centralization issue addressed in the previous section. In order to display the findings and interpretation draw from mapping regarding urbanism and culture, firstly, descriptive analysis and

operationalization of chosen cultural industries are given. Today's mapping of cultural industries exposes that existing city center is culturally reified as a consequence of residing and prevalence of cultural industries. Furthermore, comparative mapping of cultural industries from 1980s to 2015 in ten-year interval reveals that the reified center is relatively stable regarding expansion of the Istanbul. Also, the role of urban transit network in the center is elaborated regarding how it contributes to reification and mobility. This point is drawn by rising network of public transportation in the city center. That is way the relation between public transportation and the urban structure is analyzed.

Mapping of cultural industries is way to comprehend the spatiality of the cultural industries in the city. Each category of cultural industries and their spatiality will be elaborated together with the holistic look to maps. First of all, mapping of each category of cultural industries present that residing in or around existing city center of Istanbul. In particular, the residing of categories is seemed dispersal; however, superposing of all categories' map in general map still presents the residing of cultural industries have been happened in the existing city center (Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4). Based on superposing all maps, I propose that residing of cultural industries in the existing city center makes the center culturally reified. In other words, concentration of cultural industries ascribes a cultural value to the existing city center. The core of metropolitan Istanbul is surrounded by cultural industries, most of the cultural industries are gathered in Beyoğlu, Şişli, Beşiktaş, Fatih and Kadıköy. This culturally reified center of the city makes it more attractive for the locals regarding arts and cultural activities, historical heritage and entertainment industry. Furthermore, together with the statistical data of cultural industries in Istanbul⁵, superposing of all

⁵ Numbers vary of come for now. The geo-referenced data is collected by me in June 2015.

categories' map puts forward the triangular shape of culturally reified city center (Figure 1.4).

Association of districts each other can be explained by positive correlation between city center and increasing hub of public transportation. In accordance with the increasing of population, transportation -both private and public- is became the issue for locals regarding mobility. As mentioned before, starting from the 1980s, infrastructural constructions of road, maritime transportation and tramline have been accelerating by projects to offer better and sustainable public transportation the way in which is integrated with private transportation until 2023 (İUAP, 2011). Public transportation, especially tramline, is crucial to provide easy and speedy transit in long distance -from periphery to center- as well as in short distance -the central area-. In the fact that, tramline in the Istanbul has been started to expand in the 2000s, and with the future projects the strong-center model will fully applied to Istanbul⁶. The strong-center model (Thomson, 1977) basically points that concentration of tramline network in the city center in order to provide mobility to where all activities take place, as well as to connect periphery. IMM presented a report on main urban transportation plan of Istanbul in 2011 that includes detailed research on mobility based on households, needs and expectation as well as projects which are expected to complete in 2023. What is fundamentally aimed in the urban transportation of Istanbul that offer sustainable, easy and speedy transit in respect to highlight natural, cultural and economic values of the city which serves technology-based trade and services-dominated economy, active and participatory urban management/governance configuration, enterprise and use that as an efficient means of spatial plans to confer the status of global city (IUAP, 2011: 23). Intense transportation route in the report

⁶ For detailed information, see <http://www.istanbulunmetrosu.com/Sayfalar/2/Haritalar?Kod=0>

and the culturally reified city center is overlapped in few points considering the intense transportation concerns with mostly the work places. As inferred from the aim of the urban transportation plan, transportation hub has been strengthening by taking into account cultural elements of the city. Indeed, IMM provide an intersectional map of tramline and most of cultural centers as seen below (Figure 4.1).

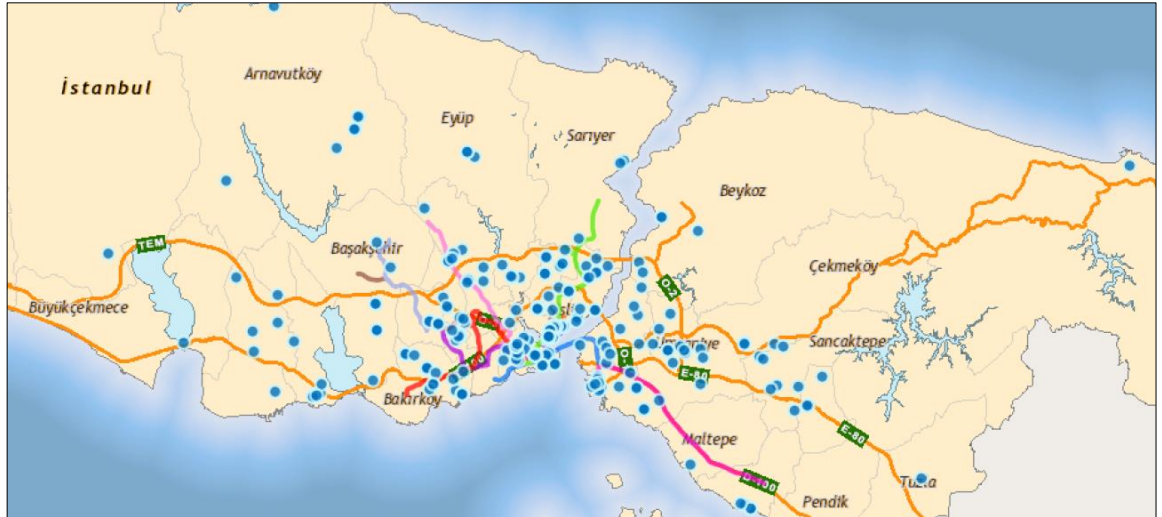


Figure 4.1. Tramline and Cultural Centers⁷

Loosely but surely the strengthening tramline hub from the 2000s to today, mobility has become easier and faster in between Beyoğlu, Şişli, Fatih, Beşiktaş and newly connected Kadıköy considering the urban transportation plan. As partially described in enjoying map in Istanbul, easy access to public transport disregarding heavy traffic and increasing number of cultural industries are positively correlated in terms of providing one-way mobility. Along with that, public transportation offers 7/24-hour transit from the center to periphery, which guaranteed to go back from late night cultural activities. Furthermore, in and/or around culturally reified city center node of cross-transitions are under construction, that is offer to integrated transportation by trams, road or maritime. On the whole, the relation between public

⁷ Map of Tramline and Cultural Centers (Figure 4.1) is retrieved from <http://sehirharitasi.ibb.gov.tr/> in May 2016. However, this map is replaced with the Stories of Istanbul maps that are cover some historical and cultural buildings and sites of Istanbul.

transportation and the city center is not causal but assistive regarding culturally reification of center. All expanse and developments in transportation line is interpreted as necessity considering Istanbul is a global city which is expected highly integrated infrastructures of information, communication and transformation to serve large scale globalized urbanism.

All these arguments are constructed based on categorical cultural industries maps. Names and numbers of categories is provided below (Table. 4). In each and every category is discussed in relation to culturally reified city center in a triangular shape. Also, each category relatively affirms that the reified city center.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Museum</i>	100
<i>Independent Cultural Center</i>	34
<i>Art Gallery</i>	155
<i>University</i>	53
<i>Convention and Exhibition Center</i>	6
<i>Cultural Center affiliated to Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality</i>	28
<i>Cultural Center affiliated to Local Municipality</i>	127
<i>Festival and Concert Hall</i>	32
<i>Bookstore</i>	129
<i>Total</i>	670

Table 4. Categories and number of Cultural Industries in Istanbul (2015) ⁸

I started to map cultural industries from museums. Museums is a bit general category, when considered that has two subcategories that give footprints about residing and prevalence of cultural industries. Two subcategories of museums are differentiated from each other regarding its affiliation. First subcategory is composed of museums which are affiliated to state and it has five different labels based on affiliation: Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General of Foundations, Military based museums and national palaces. In this subcategory, most of the them have historical characteristics. The second subcategory include private museums

⁸ This table is my elaboration of cultural industries based on geo-referenced data which is presented in Appendix A - Geo-Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

which are affiliated to non-state actors. As pointed out earlier, after the 1980s, private museums started to open.

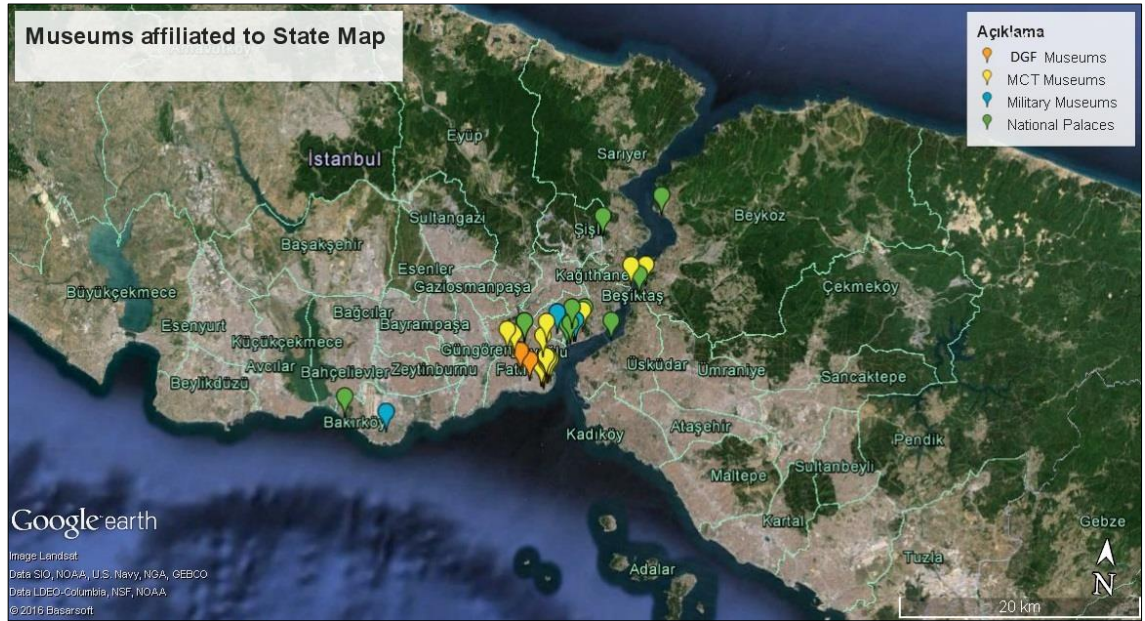


Figure 4.2. Museums affiliated to state map

Istanbul has a hundred museums. Museums affiliated to state mostly resided in the Historical Peninsula, Beyoğlu and Beşiktaş (Figure 4.2). In other words, some of the historical heritage from Byzantine and Ottoman Empire are transformed into museums to serve as local culture. Also, it shows that old city center has crucial number of museums, considering the private museums (Figure 4.3.) as well. Considering to establishment years, it seems that the museums affiliated to state were established earlier than others. Private museums have been established mostly proximate districts with the museums affiliated to state. Furthermore, it spread to close neighbor districts such as Şişli. When looked the general mapping of museums, almost 70 % of museums were established in Fatih, Beyoğlu, Beşiktaş and Şişli. In other words, in the category of museums, prevalence of them is seen in and around the existing city center.



Figure 4.3. Museums affiliated to non-state actors map

Besides producing and circulating knowledge, universities provides to exhibit and to flow of arts and culture not only for students but also for inhabitants. Almost each university in Istanbul host an art exhibition, national and international conferences, concerts and festivals. Besides that, several of private universities opened in the late 1990s in regenerated old industrial buildings such as Kadir Has University and Bilgi University. There are fifty-three universities in Istanbul. Considering the mapping of universities⁹, almost half of the universities are located in Beşiktaş, Fatih, Şişli, Kadıköy and Üsküdar (Figure 4.4.). Most of the universities have the claim that they are highly integrated to urban life and activities, which is relatively true in respect of their locations.

⁹ Due to universities, have more than one campuses, universities' rectorate buildings are taking into consideration in mapping.

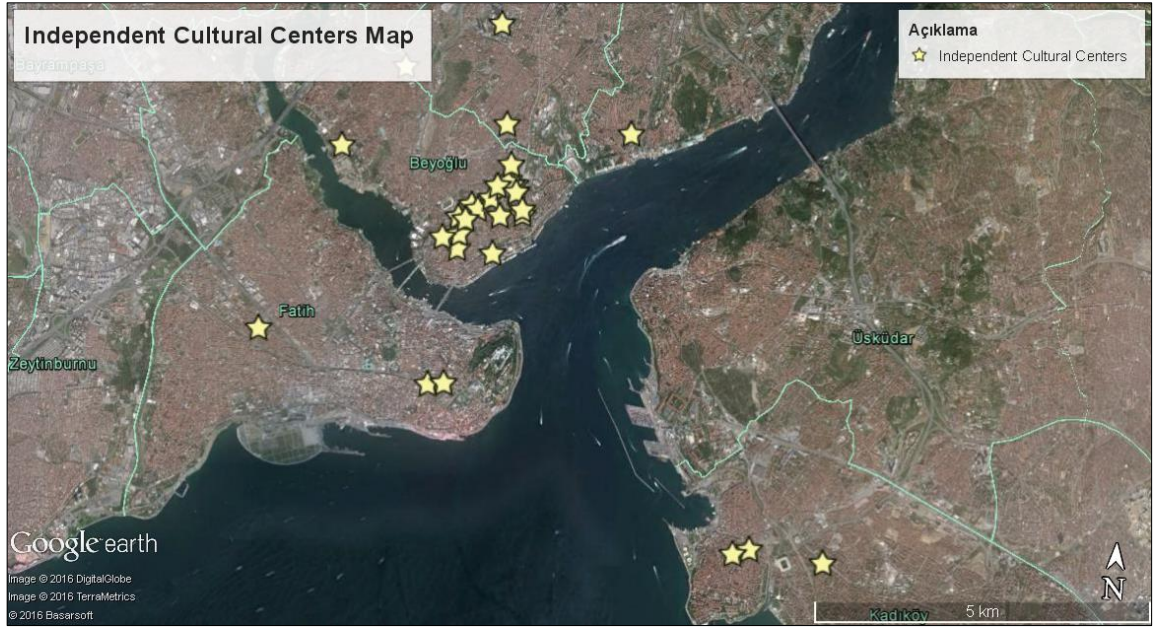


Figure 4.5. Independent Cultural Centers Map

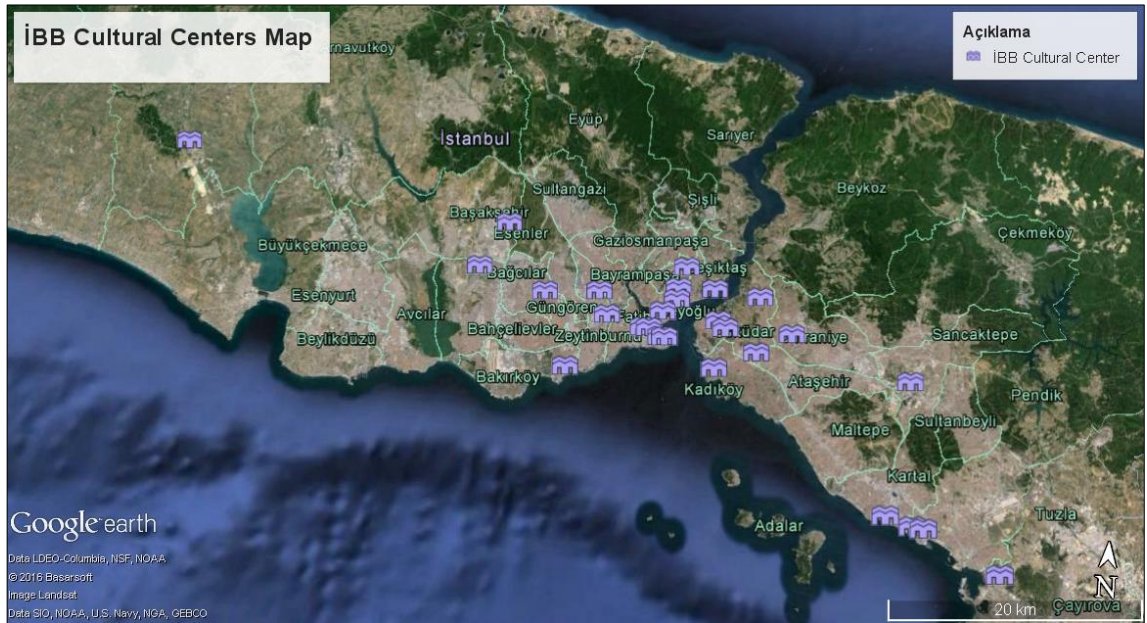


Figure 4.6. Cultural centers affiliated to IMM

On the one hand, independent cultural centers (Figure 4.5.) are concentrated mostly in Beyoğlu district. In Fatih, Kadıköy and Şişli districts have a couple of independent cultural centers. As complementary of it, most of the cultural centers affiliated to IMM (Figure 4.6) are located in closer neighbors. Organization and cultural activities are arranged by Kültür A.Ş. take place in those cultural centers. Comparing with the

art galleries. Mapping of art galleries (Figure 4.8.) points that in and around of Beyoğlu and Şişli districts have the highest number. In total, approximately a hundred art galleries are located in Beyoğlu and Şişli. Also, with the higher number of art galleries, Kadıköy follows Beyoğlu and Şişli. It is fair to said that art galleries are located in the culturally reified city center.

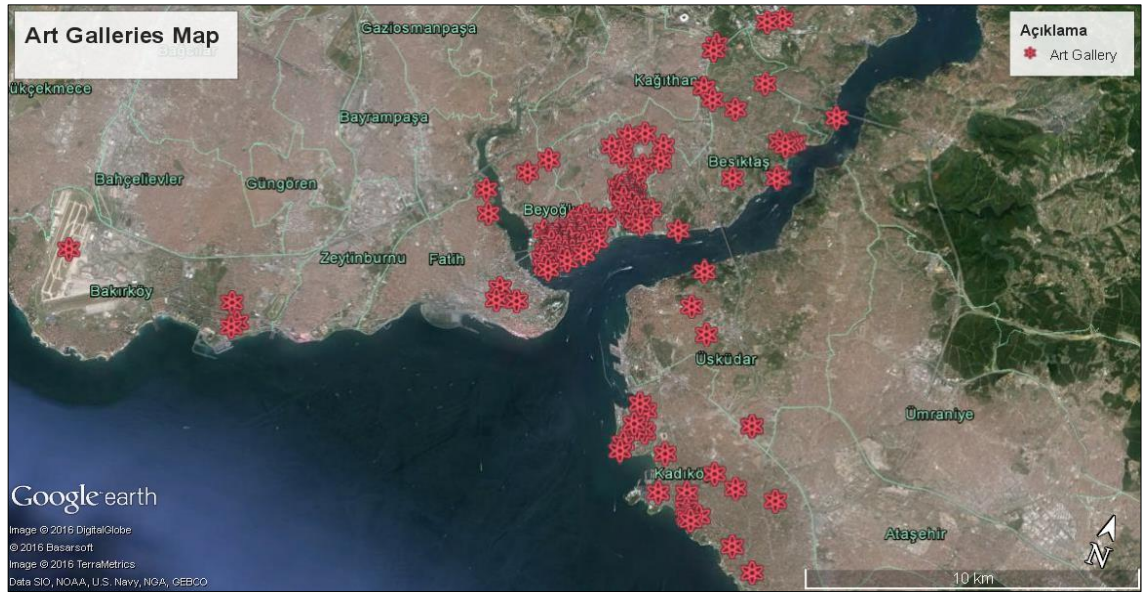


Figure 4.8. Art galleries map

One of the cultural industries in mapping is convention and exhibition centers. The number of convention and exhibition centers is low because most of the hotels, universities and cultural centers also function as convention and exhibition center. Exclusively considered convention and exhibition centers are mainly located in the city center, as well as crucial points in the city regarding business areas and transportation (Figure 4.9). Two of them, Haliç Convention and Congress Center and Feshane International Fair Congress and Culture Center, are turned from old industrial buildings. Four of them are at the center of the, whereas, others are placed close distance to Istanbul Ataturk Airport. Still, six convention and exhibition centers of Istanbul have place in both national and international events and organizations. Convention and exhibition centers map is seen little bit diverse considering the other

categories. Whereas two of them are resided out of city center but closed to business are and transportation stations, four of them and many of places which is part of other institution are highly located in or around the culturally reified city center.

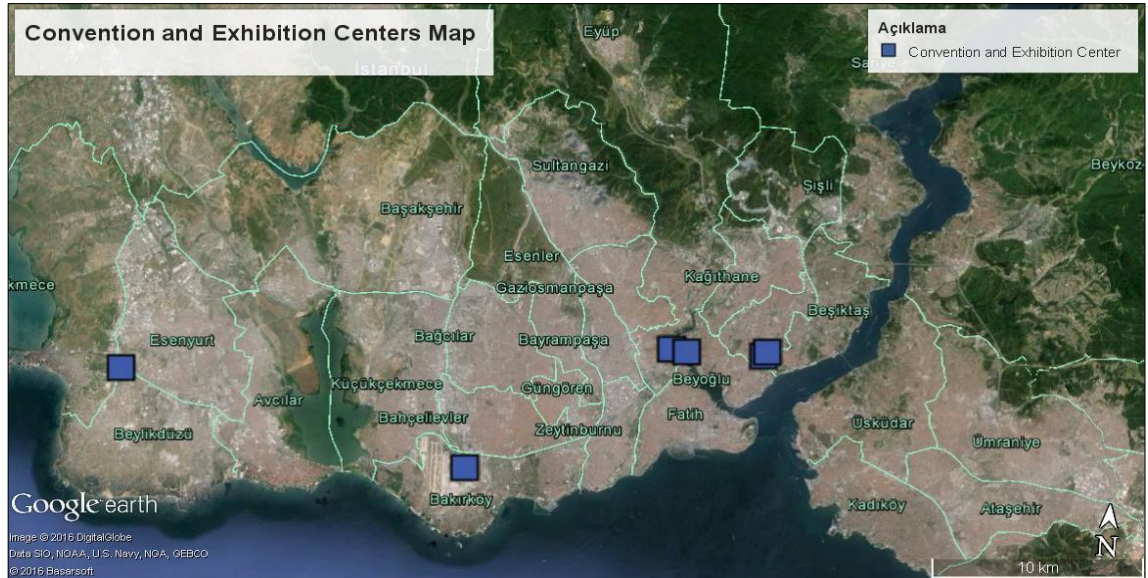


Figure 4.9. Convention and Exhibition Centers Map

Festival and concert halls have importance in Istanbul's dense festival schedule. Thirty years ago, three or four festival take place in Istanbul. Today, Istanbul hosts each and every kind of festivals from film to coffee; tattoo to dance festivals. Both national and international festivals are warmly welcomed by locals as well as tourists. Mapping of festival and concert halls includes institutionalized centers and halls which are indexed based on international and national festivals. Map (Figure 4.10) presents that despite the large number of festivals, number of festival and concert halls is not large. In accordance with the increasing number of festivals, festival and concert halls increase, also other cultural industries are used as place for it. Along with that, festival and concert halls are intensified in Beyoğlu and Şişli, also spread over Sarıyer (Kilyos) for open-air and beach festivals. Kadıköy, again, follows Şişli regarding number of halls which has been increasing lately.



Figure 4.10. Festival and Concert Halls Map

The last category is bookstores where distribution and circulation of cultural goods happened. Chain bookstores and well-known local bookstores are included in the mapping. Pinning of bookstores (Figure 4.11) reveals that each shopping center has at least one bookstore. Furthermore, Beyoğlu, Beşiktaş, Şişli, Fatih, Kadıköy and Üsküdar have bookstores without shopping mall. Its interpretation may be follows where cultural activities are concentrated has efficient number of bookstores aside from shopping malls.

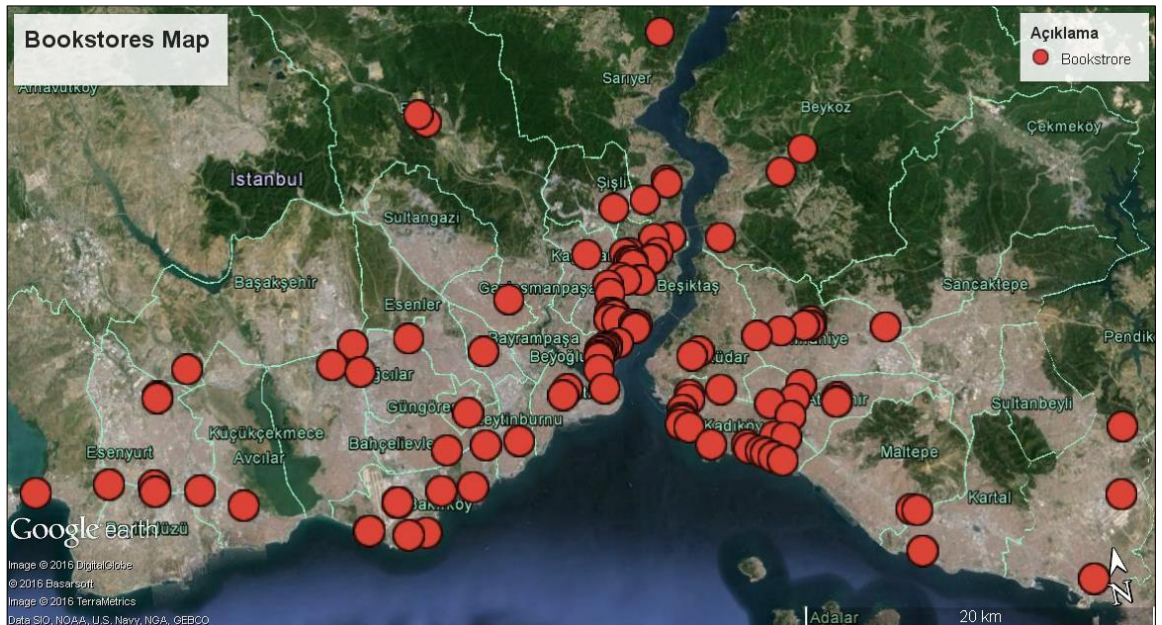


Figure 4.11. Bookstores Map

In this chapter, it has been explained that the relation between city and culture within the context of cultural industries, the cultural industries in Istanbul with maps and the contribution of cultural industries to reification of existing city center. In other words, maps¹⁰ of Istanbul which present residing of the cultural industries and what these maps tell are gathered as the relation between the city and culture. Residing and prevalence of cultural industries in and around of the existing city center have culturally reified the center. Not only the cultural industries but also arts and cultural activities contributes the reification. The existing city center of Istanbul have become the focal point of culture. The chapter that follows moves on to consider the culturally reified center and how the intensification matters.

¹⁰ All maps (figures) in this thesis, except from Figure 4.1., are composed by me based on geo-referenced data which is presented in Appendix A - Geo-Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

5. As Concluding Remark: Istanbul and Matter of Intensification

Culture has been used as a tool for, respectively, regeneration in global cities, the reemergence of city centers, and clustering. Trends of urbanism have more or less similar pattern in the world cities. Along with the worldwide pattern, the urban structure in Istanbul is designated to stress the importance of urban core where all social, economic and cultural activities take place. The existing city center embraces few of neighborhoods that are recognized as central places for business, social and cultural life. From the contextualization of cultural industries, Istanbul speaks for a culturally reified city center. The majority of cultural institutions in Istanbul located in and around of the existing city center. The positioning of cultural industries also leads to recognizing another issue: clustering. Conceptualization of cultural cluster, in this thesis, is intensification of cultural industries in a particular territory engaging with the arts and cultural industries as well as entertainment. In accordance with Montgomery's (2003) approach to necessary characteristics -activity, form, meaning- of cultural clusters, intensification of cultural industries is examined in the case of Istanbul.

This chapter mainly focuses on evaluation of findings of mapping of cultural industries -intensification- as well as expectations and predictions. The point which is wanted to demonstrate that intensification is complementary aspect in case of Istanbul and its culturally reified city center. Intensification of cultural industries, in other words, clustering reveals unique characteristics of the culturally reified center of Istanbul. Moreover, elaborating clustering provides information for expectations and predictions.

The case of Istanbul shows particularities on the basis of Mommaas (2004) and Montgomery's (2003) theorizations. First of all, intensification of cultural industries

in the urban core reveals that cultural reification of existing city center. Along with that, intensification shows a strong inclination to cultural clustering in the urban core. In other words, cultural reification of the existing city center is recognized as cultural cluster of Istanbul. Furthermore, intensification/clustering reveal the route of cultural reification of the existing city center. The assumption of cultural cluster in the urban core is obtained from intensification of cultural industries on the basis of mapping. Intensification of cultural industries constitutes a cultural cluster in accordance with the conceptualization of Montgomery (2003) regarding offering activities, form and meaning¹¹. Along with that, newly constructed and gathered different kinds of cultural industries in the same territory as new formations of cultural industries are exemplified by Bomonti Ada and Uniq Istanbul in Istanbul. Nevertheless, in accordance with the theoretical view, both of glances are considered as cultural clusters. At the same time, it signals that Istanbul has a unique way of clustering comparing with the European examples in Britain, Netherlands, and Italy¹².

Forms of cultural industries, in terms of buildings and institutions of culture, are constituted in different ways. They are inherited from previous empires and regenerated along with the globalization trends. State and non-state actors have been taking a role in the process by opening of municipal and independent cultural center and many of examples in Istanbul. As well as cultural industries, elements of historical heritage are used for arts and cultural activities such as Biennale, exhibitions, and concerts. Transformation of the city has simultaneously reflected infrastructural requirements and forms of cultural industries as well as cultural cluster.

¹¹ As a characteristics of cultural cluster, in this thesis, there is no certain research about the concept of *meaning* (for detailed information see Montgomery (2003)).

¹² Theoretical debates are drawn from these European cases (for detailed information see Montgomery (2003), Mommass (2004) and Capone (2008)).

Clustering is seen in two phases in the case of Istanbul as pointed above. First of all, clustering refers to a matter of intensification. In other words, the number of cultural industries and their dispersion in each region/territory. In this sense, intensification of cultural industries exposes that Istanbul's triangle is a cultural cluster. In other words, the route of the culturally reified city center is considered as cultural cluster of Istanbul. Besides intensification of cultural industries in and around of existing city center, in accordance with the Mommas' conceptualization of cultural cluster, there is a bunch of different cultural industries as well as entertainment industries in a restricted territory or in a building. Bomonti Ada, old beer factory, and Uniq Istanbul are strong examples of this kind of formation of cultural cluster in Istanbul. On the whole, Istanbul has its very own cultural cluster which is overlapped with the existing city center as well as newly emerged cultural cluster which gathered bunch of institutions in a same place in the culturally reified city center. Both of formations are recognized as cultural cluster and signal the particularity of the case of Istanbul.

To designate how intensification matters in the cultural sector in Istanbul, on the basis of geo-referenced data, I used the simplified version of Capone's (2008) research and methodology about mapping creative systems. Capone's research comprises creative industries with labor systems and its ratio to national territory and concludes with the creativity analysis in the country. He uses the number of the employee who specialized in creative industries, as well as the local unit and national unit to identify "location quotient of concentration activities" which presents creative systems in Italy (p. 345). However, to map the intensification in Istanbul, geo-referenced data, especially addresses, is used in the equation: the ratio of a number of cultural industries in the same neighborhood to a total number of cultural industries in Istanbul. It gives

an interpretation of local intensification among thirty-nine neighborhoods of Istanbul as it is seen in Table 5.1.

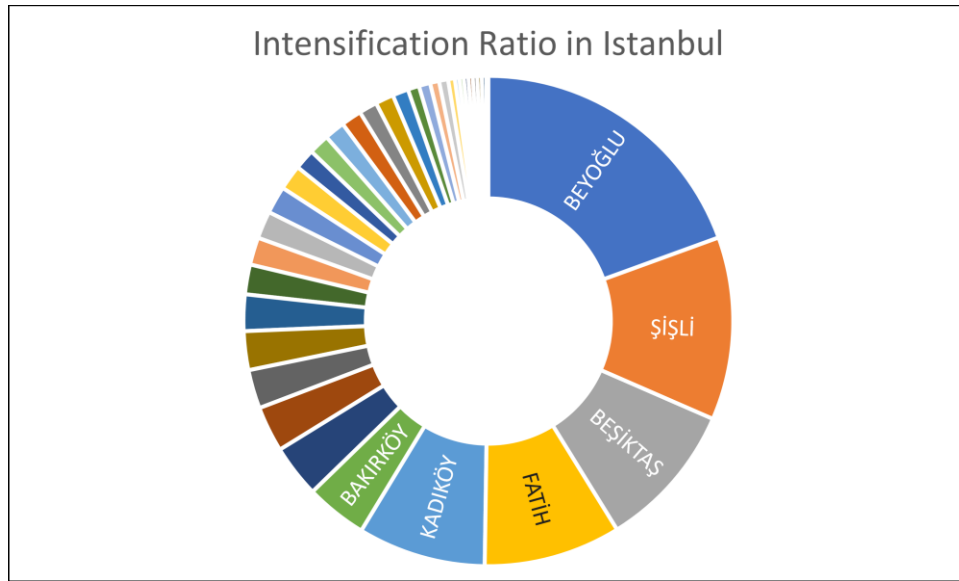


Table 5.1. Intensification Ratio in Istanbul ¹³

Beyoğlu, Şişli, Beşiktaş, Fatih, and Kadıköy have at least 8% of cultural industries in Istanbul. Beyoğlu has the biggest share with approximately 20%, Şişli follows with %12, Beşiktaş has %10 and Fatih has 9% of cultural industries. Kadıköy has 8% of the total number that is recognized as a good share considering the growth in the recent time. When the results are applied to a municipal map of Istanbul in terms of stating clusters, it exposes the triangular route of culturally reified city center which is same with the Istanbul's Triangle (Figure 1.4). As stated before, this thesis' results show parallelism with the report of IEP (2006) even they have different approaches. On the one hand, in this thesis, seven categories of cultural industries, which are strictly defined regarding arts and culture, are mapped. On the other hand, in the report of IEP (2006), four categories of creative industries are taken into account to show "cultural triangle" of Istanbul. So, in terms of parallelism between findings, the shape of triangle is iterated by this thesis. Even the total number of cultural industries is two times more

¹³ This graph is composed by me on the basis of statistics which is presented in Appendix B - Statistics of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

than in the 2000s (see Table. 5.2), residing of cultural industries is close to each other that is concluded with intensification.

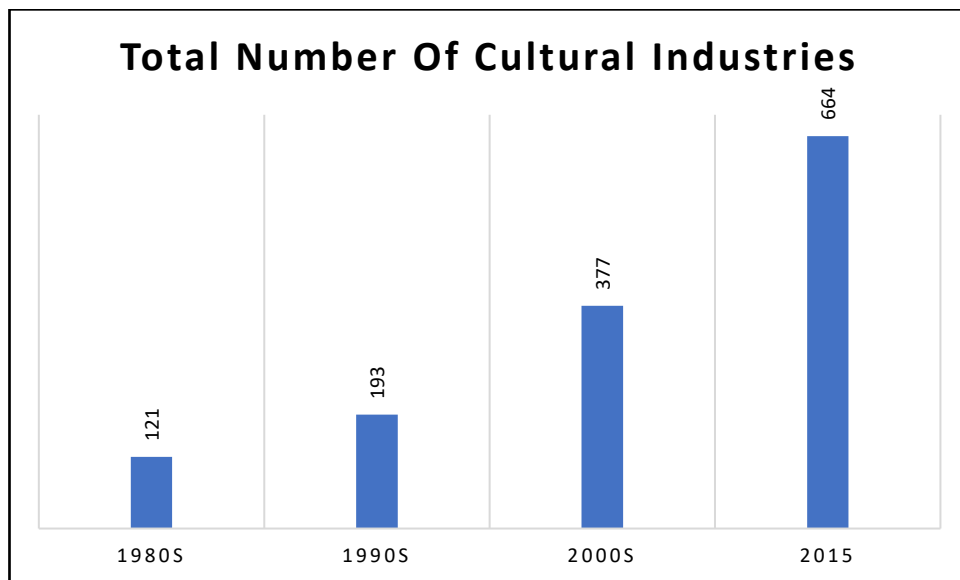


Table 5.2. Cultural Industries Statistics by Year ¹⁴

The total number of cultural industries increase rapidly especially in the 2000s comparing to the 1980s as seen in table. 5.2. Moreover, comparative map of cultural industries in Istanbul (Figure 5.1.) put forward that this culturally reified center is relatively stable regarding expansion of the city. In spite of extreme growth of the city, these five districts have been holding the cultural life of Istanbul through the cultural industries. Beyoğlu has the highest number and variety of cultural industries, from cultural centers to bookstores, for these years could be explained by its legacy endowed by Ottoman times. Fatih district hold historical and cultural heritage of the two imperial times together with the cultural centers and art galleries. Şişli district is recognized as few of neighborhood (Nişantaşı and Teşvikiye) highly associated with artistic environment especially art galleries antique shops. Comparing with the others, Beşiktaş and especially Kadıköy districts are newly emerged by private initiatives and municipal entrepreneurs. Still, increasing number of cultural industries mainly resides

¹⁴ This graph is composed by me on the basis of statistics which is presented in Appendix A - Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

in same districts. It leads to relatively stable culturally reified city center as seen in Figure 5.1.

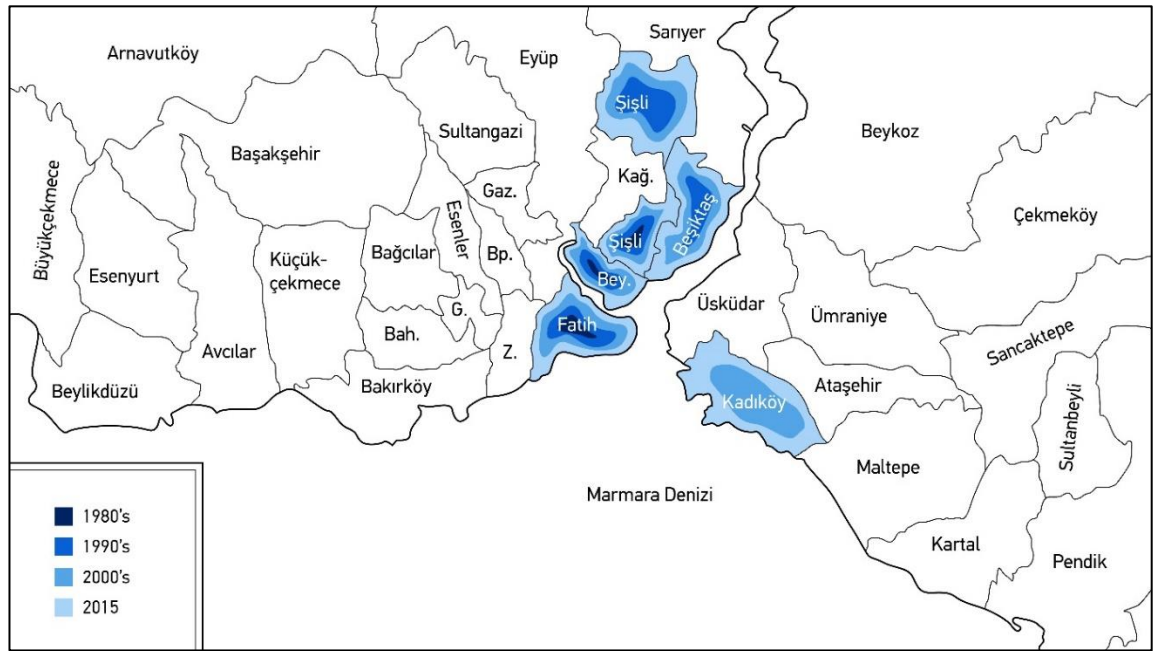


Figure 5.1. Comparative Cultural Industries Map ¹⁵

The report of IEP (2006) asserts that in the middle of the city, there is “spontaneously” composed cultural triangle, which is mapped as a result of number of four categories of creative industries. As stated before, on the basis of the report, I propose the triangular shape of the cultural center is iterated by the intersection of intensification of seven different categories of cultural industries and hub of tramline. In addition to that, at the first glance, the route of culturally reified existing city center constitutes the cultural cluster in Istanbul. Also, there is a positive correlation between intensification and network of tramline. Tekeli (2009) indicates that starting from the 19th century, tramline has influences on development of the Istanbul. From the 1950s until the middle of the 1980s, the development of the network of tramline is decreased in terms of economic conditions as well as increasing number of other public transportations. Nevertheless, old network of tramline mainly connects Historical

¹⁵ This map is composed by me on the basis of statistics which is presented in Appendix A - Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul.

Peninsula to Beşiktaş, Historical Peninsula to Golden Horn, and Fatih to Beyoğlu. On the account of this, cautiously and carefully, together with the starting construction and work of tramline network¹⁶ and starting to be used has loosely but surely influence on intensification. Tramline provides easy passing one district to another especially in the triangular route (Figure 5.2). Also, considering future tramline projects points that these five neighborhoods will have been connected. Future projects comprise tramline from Beşiktaş and Historical Peninsula to Golden Horn and within the Golden Horn which are expected to complete in 2019. Transportation to the culturally reified city center is crucial in term of attending activities take place in there as mentioned before. An existing public transportation hub and also future projects would contribute the intensification.

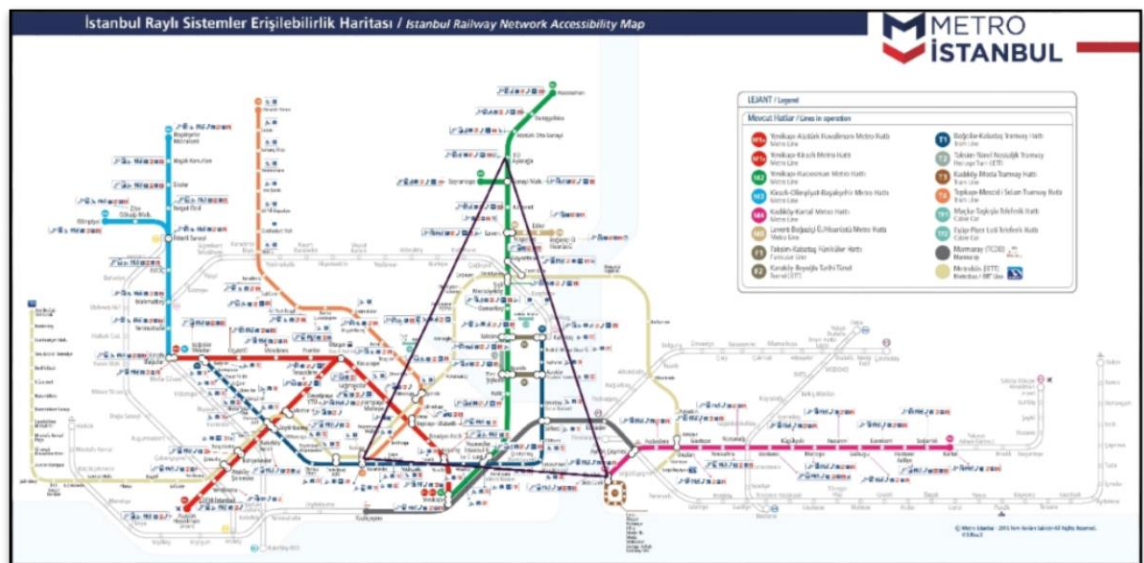


Figure 5.2. Triangular Route on Public Transportation Map ¹⁷

Considering intensification, it is fair to state that culturally reified city center and its shape are relatively stable for decades. As from the 2000s, Kadıköy is recognized for now as part of culturally reified city center. For a couple of decades, with municipal

¹⁶ For the detailed information, see <http://www.metro.istanbul/about-us/timeline.aspx>.

¹⁷ My elaboration of Metro Istanbul Map (Figure 5.2). (Retrieved from: http://www.metro.istanbul/media/72456/erisilebilirlik-haritasi_b-v3r3.jpg, 19 March 2016)

and private enterprises, Kadıköy is associated with the arts and culture. Also, increasing number of different types of public transportation has an influence on Kadıköy's development. Based on this case, within or around the culturally reified city center, there will be new neighborhoods where cultural industries are highly intensified and neighborhoods will be reconsidered as a part of Istanbul's triangle is predicted. This prediction is strictly on the basis of the triangular shape of culturally reified city center, and also emergence of new neighborhoods will be in sight of sides of the triangle. For instance, Üsküdar would be another point for intensification in terms of its infrastructure for cultural industries and its public transportation hub. For now, Üsküdar has 3% of the cultural industries, however, increasing of intensification is predictable in the next years.

On the whole, as a world city Istanbul has culturally integrated path of urbanism in parallel with the global trends. In the 21st century, mapping of cultural industries reveals Istanbul's triangle in terms of arts and cultural activities. The existing city center is culturally reified by cultural industries. In accordance with the intersection of intensified number of cultural industries and hub of tramline, the route of culturally reified city center is in a shape of triangle. Istanbul has a cultural cluster which takes place at the existing city center. Culturally reified city center is relatively stable for now in terms of intensification and public transportation hub. Within or around of the culturally reified city center is valuable for cultural enterprises, and increasing rate of intensification is expected.

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Appendix A Geo-Referenced Data of Cultural Industries in Istanbul

Muse ums			
Name	Opening Date	District	Address
500. Yıl Vakfı Türk Musevileri Müzesi	2001	Beyoğlu	Karaköy Meydanı, Perçemli Sok. No.1 (Selanik Pasajı Arkası) 34420
Adalar Müzesi	2010	Büyükkada	Adalar Müzesi Hangar Müze Alanı, Aya Nikola Mevkii Büyükkada
Adam Mickiewicz Müzesi	1984	Beyoğlu	Serdar Ömer Caddesi, Tatlı Badem Sokak, No: 23 Beyoğlu
Anadolu Hisarı Müzesi	1991	Beykoz	Anadolu Hisarı Beykoz
Askeri Müze ve Kültür Sitesi Komutanlığı	1986	Şişli	Askeri Müze ve Kültür Sitesi Komutanlığı, Harbiye
Aşyan Müzesi (Tevfik Fikret'in Evi)	1945	Beşiktaş	Bebek Mh. Aşyan Yolu Pk:34342 Beşiktaş
Atatürk Arboretumu	N/A	Bakırköy	
Atatürk Müzesi	1942	Şişli	Halaskargazi Cad. No:140, Şişli
Aya İrini Anıt Müzesi	1973	Fatih	Sultanahmet Meydanı No: 1
Ayasofya Müzesi	1935	Fatih	Sultanahmet Meydanı No: 1
Aynalı Kavak Kasrı	2010	Eyüp	Aynalı Kavak Caddesi, Hasköy
Ayşe ve Ercüment Kalmık Müzesi	1997	Beyoğlu	Sarayarkası Sokak No: 35 - 37 Gümüşsuyu
Bahçeşehir Koleji Bilim Müzesi	N/A	Büyükkçekmece	Bahçeşehir Mah. Çitkuşu Cad. No.8 Bahçeşehir
Bakırköy Ruh ve Sinir Hastalıkları Müzesi	2008	Bakırköy	Mazhar Osman Ruh ve Sinir Hastalıkları Hastanesi
Basın Müzesi	1988	Fatih	Türkiye Gazeteciler Cemiyeti Basın Müzesi, Divanyolu Cad. No:84 Çemberlitaş
Beykoz Kasrı	N/A	Beykoz	Hünkar İskele Caddesi, Beykoz
Beylerbeyi Sarayı Müzesi	N/A	Üsküdar	Abdullahaga Caddesi 81210 Beylerbeyi
BJK Müzesi	2001	Beşiktaş	İnönü Stadı altı, Dolmabahçe, Beşiktaş
Büyük Saray Mozaikleri Müzesi	1953	Fatih	Büyük Saray, D:20, Fatih/İstanbul, Türkiye, Beyazıt Mahallesi, Çadırçılar Caddesi, 34126 Fatih
Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Tıp Tarihi Müzesi	1985	Fatih	Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Eski Dekanlık Binası Koca Mustafa Paşa
Cihannüma Köşkü	1994	Beşiktaş	Yıldız Sarayı Müzesi içi, Yıldız Parkı
Cumhuriyet Eğitim Müzesi	1998	Fatih	Sultanahmet Endüstri Meslek Lisesi, Tarihi Kılıçhane Binası, Sultanahmet
Çağlar Boyu Aydınlatma Isıtma Koleksiyonları Müzesi	1991	Beykoz	Çengeldere M. Çengeldere Cad. No:35 Çavuşbaşı Beykoz
Çatalca Mübadele Müzesi	2010	Çatalca	Kaleiçi Mah., Bahar Sok. No:4, Çatalca
Çini Köşk	1873	Fatih	Alemdar Cad. Osman Hamdi Bey Yokuşu Sok. Gülhane
Delta Teknoloji Müzesi	2002	Çatalca	
Deniz Müzesi (Naval Museum)	2013	Beşiktaş	Barbaros Hayretin Vapur İskeleyi yanı Beşiktaş
Depo Müzesi (Şehir Müzesi)	1961	Beşiktaş	Dolmabahçe Caddesi (Eski Dolmabahçe Kültür Merkezi Binası)
Doğa ve Bilim Müzesi	1983	Pendik	Güzelyalı Mah. Bağdat cd. No:44 Pendik
Doğançay Müzesi	2004	Beyoğlu	Balo sok. No:42 Beyoğlu
DOLMABAĞÇE SAAT MÜZESİ	2004	Beşiktaş	Vişnezade Mah. Dolmabahçe cad.
Dolmabahçe Sarayı Müzesi	1984	Beşiktaş	Vişnezade Mah. Dolmabahçe cad.
Eski Şark Eserleri Müzesi	1917	Fatih	İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Alemdar Cad. Osman Hamdi Bey Yokuşu Sk, 34122, Gülhane
Fethiye Müzesi	2006	Fatih	Fethiye Cad, Draman
Florence Nightingale Müzesi	1954	Üsküdar	Selimiye Kışlası
Florya Atatürk Deniz Köşkü	1988	Bakırköy	
Galata Mevlevihanesi Müzesi (Divan Edebiyatı Müzesi)	2011	Beyoğlu	Şahkulu Mah., Galipedede Caddesi 15, 34420 İstanbul
Galatasaray Müzesi	2010	Beyoğlu	Galatasaray Üniversitesi Kültür Sanat Merkezi İstiklal Cad. No:90

Haluk Perk Müzesi	1995	Avcılar	Gümüşpala Mh. Londra Asfaltı No:186 Kat:1 Avcılar
Hava Kuvvetleri Müzesi	1985	Bakırköy	Hava Harp Okulu K. lığı Hava Kuvvetleri Müzesi Komutanlığı 34149 Yeşilköy
Hilmi Nakipoğlu Fotoğraf Makineleri Müzesi	1997	Bakırköy	Nefus Nakipoğlu Zihinsel Engelliler Okulu 4. kat, Osmaniye Cad. No: 18/B
Hisart Canlı tarih Müzesi	2014	Kağıthane	Hürriyet Mah. Cemil Bengü Cad. No: 21 34403 Çağlayan
Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar Müzesi	2000	Adalar	Heybeliada
Ihlamur Kasırları	N/A	Beşiktaş	Ihlamur Yolu
II. Bayezid Türk Hamam Kültürü Müzesi	2015	Fatih	erViş Mehmed Sokak, Edebiyat Fakültesi yanı Vezneciler
İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Tarihi Müzesi	2008	Fatih	Gülhane Parkı İçi Has Ahırlar Binası, Sirkeci
İstanbul Arkeoloji ve Kültür Müzesi	1891	Fatih	Alemdar Cad. Osman Hamdi Bey Yokuşu Sok. 34122 Gülhane
İstanbul Lale Vakfı Müzesi	2013	Sarıyer	Emirgan Korusu, Kuru Yolu Caddesi No:1 34.467
İstanbul Modern Sanat Müzesi	2004	Beyoğlu	Meclis-i Mebusan Cad., 34433, Karaköy
İstanbul Oyuncak Müzesi	2005	Kadıköy	Göztepe Mh., Dr. Zeki Zeren Sk No:17
İstanbul Özel Okçular Tekkesi Müzesi	2013	Beyoğlu	Keçecipiri Mahallesi Fatih Sultan Minberi Caddesi No:1 34445
İstanbul Üniversitesi Beyazıt Kulesi Anıt Müzesi	2010	Fatih	İstanbul Üniversitesi Merkez Kampüsü, Rektörlük Binası yanı Beyazıt
İstanbul Üniversitesi Jeoloji Müzesi	2005	Fatih	İstanbul Üniversitesi Merkez Kampüsü, Beyazıt
Jale Kuşan Balmumu Heykel Müzesi	2010	Beşiktaş	Sapphire Çarşısı Kat 4 İstanbul Emniyet Evleri Mh. Eski Büyükdere Cd. No:1 4.Levent
Jurassic Land	2011	Bayrampaşa	Kocatepe Mah. Paşa Cad. Forum İstanbul AVM B1 Blok No.2
Karikatür ve Mizah Müzesi	1989	Fatih	Zeyrek Mh., Karikatür ve Mizah Müzesi, 34083 Fatih/İstanbul
Kariye Müzesi	1948	Fatih	Ayvansaray Mahallesi, Kariye Cami Sokak No:26
Kazım Karabekir Paşa Müzesi	2005	Kadıköy	Kazım Karabekir Sokak No:4/2 Erenköy
Kont Szchenyi İtfaiye Müzesi	1992	Fatih	İtfaiye Caddesi No: 9 Fatih
Küçüksu Kasrı	N/A	Beykoz	Anadolu Hisarı Beykoz
Magic Ice Buz Müzesi	2010	Bayrampaşa	Kocatepe Mah. Paşa Cad. Forum İstanbul AVM B1 Blok No.2
Marmara Üniversitesi Cumhuriyet Müzesi ve Sanat Galerisi	2010	Fatih	Marmara Üniversitesi Rektörlük Binası İshakpaşa Mah. At Meydanı Sok. No.1, Sultanahmet
Maslak Kasırları	N/A	Sarıyer	Maslak
Masumiyet Müzesi	2012	Beyoğlu	Çukurcuma Caddesi, Dalgıç Çıkmazi, 2, 34425, Beyoğlu
Mehmet Arsay Klasik Otomobil Müzesi	2015	Küçükçekmece	Atatürk Mah. İkitelli Cad. No:178
Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi Resim ve Heykel Müzesi	1937	Beyoğlu	Meclis-i Mebusan Cad. No:2 Tophane
Miniatürk Mini Türkiye Parkı	2003	Beyoğlu	Sütlüce Mahallesi, İmrahor Caddesi, 34445 Sütlüce
Orhan Kemal Müzesi	N/A	Beyoğlu	Akarsu caddesi No:30 Cihangir 34433
Osmanlı Bankası Müzesi	2002	Beyoğlu	Bankalar Caddesi No:11 Karaköy 34420
Panorama 1453 Fetih Müzesi	2009	Fatih	Topkapı Kültür Parkı Merkez Efendi Mahallesi, Topkapı
Pera Müzesi	2005	Beyoğlu	Meşrutiyet Caddesi No.65, 34443 Tepebaşı
PTT İstanbul Müzesi	2000	Fatih	Hobyar Mah. Zaptiye Cad. Yeni Postane Sokak No: 25 Eminönü
Rahmi M. Koç Sanayi Müzesi	1994	Beyoğlu	Hasköy Cad. No: 5, Hasköy 34445
Rezan Has Haliç Kültürleri Müzesi	1937	Fatih	Kadir Has Üniversitesi, Kadir Has Caddesi Cibali
Rumeli Hisarı Müzesi	2007	Sarıyer	Yahya Kemal Caddesi No:42 Rumelihisarı 34342 Sarıyer
Sadberk Hanım Müzesi	N/A	Sarıyer	Büyükdere Piyasa Cad. No: 27- 29 Sarıyer
Sağlık Müzesi	1980	Fatih	Alemdar Mah. Divan yolu cad. No:46 Sultanahmet
Sait Faik Abasıyanık Müzesi	1918	Adalar	Çayır Sokak No:15, Burgazada
Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi	1959	Sarıyer	Sakıp Sabancı Caddesi, 42 Emirgan 34467
Santral İstanbul Enerji ve Çağdaş Sanatlar Müzesi	2002	Eyüp	Eski Silahtarağa Elektrik Santralı, Kazım Karabekir Cad. No: 2, Eyüp
SARAY KOLEKSİYONLARI MÜZESİ	2006	Beşiktaş	Vişnezade Mah. Dolmabahçe cad.
SARAY KOLEKSİYONLARI MÜZESİ	2007	Beşiktaş	Vişnezade Mah. Dolmabahçe cad.
Sirkeci Garı TCDD Müzesi	2005	Fatih	Sirkeci Tren Garı, Sirkeci

Şale Köşkü	N/A	Beşiktaş	Yıldız, Beşiktaş
Tarih ve Sanat Merkezi Müzesi	1995	Beyoğlu	Rıhtım Cad. Merkez Han No:4 Karaköy
Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi	1924	Fatih	Sultanahmet, Eminönü
Türbeler Müzesi	N/A	Fatih	At Meydanı No: 1 Sultanahmet, Eminönü
Türk İnşaat ve Sanat Eserleri Müzesi	N/A	Fatih	Saraçhane Sokak No: 1 Fatih
Türk Vakıf Hat Sanatları Müzesi	1984	Fatih	Beyazıt Meydanı 34490, Beyazıt
Türk ve İslam Eserleri Müzesi	N/A	Fatih	At Meydanı Sok. No:46 İbrahim Paşa Sarayı Sultanahmet
Türkiye İş Bankası Müzesi	2007	Fatih	HOBİYAR MAH. BANKACILAR CAD. NO:2 BAHÇEKAPI EMİNÖNÜ
Türvak Sinema ve Televizyon Müzesi	2011	Beyoğlu	Yeni Çarşı Cad. No.24 Galatasaray Meydanı, Taksim
Ural Ataman Klasik Otomobil Müzesi	1998	Sarıyer	Nuripaşa Caddesi No:81, Ferahevler, Tarabya
Vakıflar Halı Müzesi	2013	Fatih	Cankurtaran Mah. Babı Hümayun Caddesi Soğukçeşme sok. Fatih
Vakıflar Kılıf ve Düz Dokuma Yayımlar Müzesi	1982	Fatih	Sultanahmet Camisi Avlusu, Eminönü
Yahya Kemal Beyatlı Kent Müzesi	N/A	Fatih	Yeni Çeriler Cad. No:43, Beyazıt
Yapı Kredi Vedat Nedim Tör Müzesi	1992	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No: 285 Kat: 1 34433 Beyoğlu
Yedikule Zindanları Müzesi	1968	Fatih	Kule meydanı No:4 Yedikule
Yerebatan Sarmıcı	1994	Fatih	Yerebatan Cad. Alemdar Mah. 1/3 34410, Sultanahmet
Yıldız Sarayı Müzesi	1994	Beşiktaş	Barbaros Bulvarı, Serencebey Yokuşu, No. 62 Beşiktaş

Universities			
Name	Opening Date	District	Address
Acıbadem Üniversitesi	2007	Ataşehir	İçerenköy Mah. Kayışdağı Cad. No:32 İçerenköy 34752 Ataşehir
Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi	1998	Beşiktaş	Çırağan Cad.46 Beşiktaş
Beykent Üniversitesi	1997	Sarıyer	Ayazağa Mahallesi, Hadım Kuru Yolu Caddesi, No:19 Sarıyer
Bezm-İ Âlem Vakıf Üniversitesi	2010	Fatih	Adnan Menderes Bulvarı Vatan Cad. 34093 Fatih
Biruni Üniversitesi			Mezarlığı Altı, Silivrikapı Ve
Boğaziçi Üniversitesi	1971	Beşiktaş	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi 34342 Bebek
Doğuş Üniversitesi	1997	Kadıköy	Doğuş Üniversitesi Zeamet Sk. 34722 Kadıköy
Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf Üniversitesi	2010	Fatih	Zeyrek Mah. Büyük Karaman Cad. No:53 Fatih
Fatih Üniversitesi	1996	Büyükçekmece	Alkent 2000, Büyükçekmece
Galatasaray Üniversitesi	1992	Beşiktaş	Galatasaray Üniversitesi Çırağan Cad. No:36 34349 Ortaköy
Gedik Üniversitesi	2010	Kartal	Cumhuriyet Mah. İlkbahar Sok. No:1 Yakacık- Kartal-
Haliç Üniversitesi	1994	Beyoğlu	Sütlüce Mahallesi, İmrahor Caddesi, No:11, Beyoğlu,
Işık Üniversitesi	1996	Şile	Işık Üniversitesi, Meşrutiyet Köyü, Üniversitesi Sok. No:2 Şile
İbn Haldun Üniversitesi	NA	NA	NA
29 Mayıs Üniversitesi	2010	Üsküdar	İcadiye Bağlarbaşı Cad. No:40 34662 Üsküdar
Arel Üniversitesi	2007	Büyükçekmece	Arel Üniversitesi -Türkoba Mah. Erguvan Sokak No: 26K Tepekent-B.Çekmece
Aydın Üniversitesi	2007	Küçükçekmece	Florya Halit Aydın Kampüsü Beşyol Mah. İnönü Cad. No: 38 Sefaköy-Küçükçekmece
Bilgi Üniversitesi	1996	Eyüp	Eski Silahtarğa Elektrik Santral Kazım Karabekir Cad. No: 213 34060 Eyüp
Bilim Üniversitesi	2006	Şişli	Büyükdere Cad. No:120 Esentepe-Şişli
Esenyurt Üniversitesi	NA	Esenyurt	İnönü Mah. Doğan Arslan Bulvarı No:79 Esenyurt-
Gelişim Üniversitesi	2008	Avcılar	Cihangir Mahallesi Şehit Jandarma Komando Er Hakan Öner Sk. No:1 Avcılar
Kemerburgaz Üniversitesi	2008	Bağcılar	Mahmutbey, Dilmenler Cd. No. 26 Bağcılar,
Kültür Üniversitesi	1997	Bakırköy	Ataköy Yerleşkesi, 34156 Bakırköy

Medeniyet Üniversitesi	2010	Kadıköy	Dumlupınar Mahallesi, D-100 Karayolu No:98 Kadıköy
Medipol Üniversitesi	2009	Beykoz	Kavacık Mah.Ekinciler Cad.No:19, 34840 Beykoz-
Rumeli Üniversitesi	NA	Silivri	Yeni Mahalle Mah. Mehmet Silivri Cad. No: 388 Posta Kodu 34570 Silivri-
Sabahattin Zaim Üniversitesi	2010	Küçükçekmece	Halkalı-Küçükçekmece-
Şehir Üniversitesi	2008	Üsküdar	Altunizade M. Kuşbakışı C. No:27 Üsküdar
Teknik Üniversitesi	1773	Sarıyer	İTÜ Ayazağa Yerleşkesi Yeni Rektörlük Binası Kat:2 MASLAK-SARIYER-
Ticaret Üniversitesi	2001	Fatih	Sarıdemir, Ragıp Gümüşpala Cad. No:14, 34134 Fatih
Üniversitesi	1933	Fatih	Üniversitesi, Beyazıt Yerleşkesi 34452 Beyazıt
İstinye Üniversitesi	2015	Zeytinburnu	Maltepe Mahallesi, Edirne Çırpıcı Yolu, No:9 Cevizlibağ Zeytinburnu
Kadir Has Üniversitesi	2001	Fatih	Kadir Has Üniversitesi, Kadir Has Caddesi, Cibali - Fatih
Koç Üniversitesi	1969	Sarıyer	Koç Üniversitesi, Rumelifeneri Yolu, 34450, Sarıyer,
Maltepe Üniversitesi	1997	Maltepe	Maltepe Üniversitesi Marmara Eğitim Köyü Maltepe
Marmara Üniversitesi	1883	Kadıköy	Göztepe Kampüsü 34722 Kadıköy -
Mef Üniversitesi	2012	Şişli	Ayazağa Cad. No.4 34396 Maslak - Sarıyer -
Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi	1882	Beşiktaş	Meclis-İ Mebusan Caddesi No: 24 Fındıklı 34427
Murat Hüdavendigar Üniversitesi	NA	NA	NA
Nişantaşı Üniversitesi	2009	Kağıthane	Hasbahçe Cad. No.88 Kağıthane -
Okan Üniversitesi	1999	Tuzla	Okan Üniversitesi Tuzla Kampüsü 34959 Tuzla
Özyeğin Üniversitesi	2007	Çekmeköy	Nişantepe Mah. Orman Sok. No:34-36 Çekmeköy-
Piri Reis Üniversitesi	2008	Tuzla	Postane Mahallesi, Eflatun Sk. No:8, 34940 Tuzla
Sabancı Üniversitesi	1994	Tuzla	Sabancı Üniversite Orta Mah. Üniversite Caddesi No:27 34956 Orhanlı Tuzla İstanbul
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi	2015	Üsküdar	Mekteb-İ Tıbbiye-İ Şahane (Haydarpaşa) Külliyesi, Selimiye Mah. Tıbbiye Cad. No:38 34668 ÜSKÜDAR
Süleyman Şah Üniversitesi	2010	Tuzla	NA
Türk-Alman Üniversitesi	2010	Beykoz	Şahinkaya Cad. No: 86 Beykoz
Türkiye Uluslararası İslam, Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi	NA	NA	NA
Üsküdar Üniversitesi	2011	Üsküdar	Altunizade Mah.Haluk Türksoy Sok. No:14 Üsküdar
Yeditepe Üniversitesi	1996	Ataşehir	26 Ağustos Yerleşimi.Kayışdağı Cad.34755 Ataşehir
Yeni Yüzyıl Üniversitesi	2009	Zeytinburnu	Topkapı Dr. Azmi Ofluoğlu Yerleşkesi, Yeni Doğan Mahallesi Yılanlı Ayazma Caddesi, No.26 Zeytinburnu
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi	1911	Beşiktaş	Barbaros Bulvarı 34349 Yıldız-

Independent Cultural Centers			
Name	Opening Date	District	Address
Akbank Sanat	1993	Beyoğlu	İstiklâl Cd. No:8 Beyoğlu/İst
Alman Kültür Merkezi-Goethe İnstitut	1966	Beyoğlu	Yeni çarşı Cad. No:32 GALATASARAY
Atatürk Kültür Merkezi	1978	Beyoğlu	Mete Cad.taksim Meydanı Taksim
Atilla İlhan Kültür Merkezi	2007	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad. No:25, Beyoğlu/ Caferağa Mh Nail Bey Sk Moda, Kadıköy (Moda Caddesi), Kadıköy
Barış Manço Kültür Merkezi	1998	Kadıköy	
Beşiktaş Kültür Merkezi	1994	Beşiktaş	Sinanpaşa Mah. Has Fırm Cad. No:75 80690 Beşiktaş -
Eski Şapka Fabrikası	N/A	Beyoğlu	Kumbarahane Cad. Eski Şapka Fabrikası No:22, Beyoğlu/ Eskişehir Mah. Dolapdere Cad. Karabatak Sok. No: 27/A Dolapdere
Evrensel Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Beyoğlu	
Fırat Kültür Merkezi Fkm	1991	Fatih	Çemberlitaş Aışveriş Merkezi, Fatih
Fransız Kültür Merkezi	1700	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:4
Hollanda Başkonsolosluğu	1714	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi, 197
İdil Kültür Merkezi	1997	Şişli	, M. Şevket Paşa,34384 Şişli/
İspanyol Kültür Merkezi	2001	Beyoğlu	Tarlabaşı Bulvarı,Zambak Sok. 25
Barosu Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Beyoğlu	Galip Dede Cd. Beyoğlu (Balkon Çıkmazı), İstanbu
Kültür Ve Sanat Vakfı (İksv)	1973	Beyoğlu	Sadi Konuralp Cad. No:5 Şişhane
İsveç Başkonsolosluğu	1870	Beyoğlu	P.K 125 34433 BEYOĞLU
İtalyan Kültür Merkezi	1951	Beyoğlu	Meşrutiyet Cad.No:75 Tepebaşı
Japon Kültür Ve Enformasyon Merkezi	1994	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Ana Çeşme Sok. No: 3
Küba Kültür Merkezi	2008	Beyoğlu	Kocatepe Mah. Dolapdere Taksim Cad. No: 31 Beyoğlu Taksim
Leman Kültür	1995	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad.İmam Adnan Sok.No.14 Taksim
Müjdat Gezen Sanat Merkezi	1991	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler CaddesiNo:188 Mavi Plaza Kat:5 Cihangir
Nazım Hikmet Kültür Merkezi Kadıköy	2006	Kadıköy	Osmanağa Mah. Ali Suavi Sk. No:7, Kadıköy
Nazım Hikmet Kültür Merkezi Maltepe	2006	Maltepe	Yalı mahallesi Rıhtım cad. No: 21-21A Maltepe
Nazım Hikmet Kültür Ve Sanat Vakfı	1991	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad. No: 10 İstiklal Caddesi Asmalı Mescid Sokak Nil Pasajı Kat :4 (İstiklal Caddesi), Beyoğlu
Önder Babat Kültür Merkezi	2006	Beyoğlu	
Romen Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad.No:21
Sadri Aışık Kültür Merkezi	1997	Beyoğlu	Cihangir, Ağahamamı Cad. Ağa Han No:17, Beyoğlu/
T.Y.B. Kültür Merkezi	1991	Fatih	Hoca Rüstem Sok. Sultanahmet,
Tarihi Bomonti Bira Fabrikası	2015	Şişli	Birahane Sokak No:1 Bomonti, Şişli
Tarihi Likör Fabrikası	N/A	Şişli	
Tophane-İ Amire Kültür Merkezi	1992	Beyoğlu	Bogazkesen Cad. Defterdar Yokuşu No:2 Tophane Beyoğlu,
Türsak	1991	Beyoğlu	Gazeteci Erol Dernek Sok. Hanif Han, No: 11/2, Beyoğlu
Yapı Kredi Kültür Merkezi	1988	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi No: 161 34433, Beyoğlu
Zübyde Hanım Kültür Merkezi	1998	Fatih	Oğuzhan Cad. Fatih,

Cultural Centers Affiliated to Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality			
Name	Opening Date	District	Address
75. Yıl Ünalın Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Üsküdar	Ünalın Mah. Ünalın Cad. No:11 Üsküdar
Altunizade Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	N/A	Üsküdar	Barbaros Mh. Sırma Perde Sok. No:23 Altunizade - Üsküdar
Atatürk Kitaplığı	N/A	Beyoğlu	Mete Cad. No:45 Taksim
Bağcılar Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Bağcılar	Sancaktepe Mah. No: 3 Bağcılar
Bağlarbaşı Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Üsküdar	Selamiali Mh. Eski Bağlarbaşı İETT garajı Bağlarbaşı / Üsküdar
Bakırköy Cem Karaca Kültür Merkezi	2007	Bakırköy	Yenimahalle Yanıkses Sok. (Yenimahalle Doğum Evi Yanı) YENİMAHALLE
Başakşehir Kültür Merkezi	2008	Küçükçekmece	Başakşehir Mah. Mimarınan Cd. Ilgaz Sok. İkitelli Küçükçekmece
Bayrampaşa Belediyesi Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Bayrampaşa	Kaymakamlık Binası Altı Abdi İpeki Cd. No.68 Bayrampaşa
Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu	1989	Şişli	Harbiye
Çatalca Belediyesi Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Çatalca	Talatpaşa Mah. Şehitler Cd. Ziya Altınoğlu Stadı Yanı
Gençlik Ve Spor Müdürlüğü Konferans Salonu	N/A	Fatih	Eski Fatih evlendirme dairesi Saraçhane - Eminönü
Halkalı Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Büyükkçekmece	Atakent Mh. Çevreyolu Cd. Halkalı Toplu Konutları II. Etap Küçükçekmece
İdris Güllüce Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Tuzla	İçmeler Mahallesi Aydınlı Yolu Caddesi No:18 Tuzla
İstanbul Kültür Ve Sanat Tanıtım Merkezi	N/A	Beşiktaş	Esmâ Sultan Yahısı Bitişiği. Muallim Naci Cad. No:18 Ortaköy / Beşiktaş
Kadıköy Halk Eğitim Merkezi	N/A	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mh. Bahariye Cad. No:39 81300 Kadıköy / İstanbul
Kartal Bülent Ecevit Kültür Merkezi	2007	Kartal	Kordonboyu Mh. Ankara Cad. No: 142 Kartal
Mecidiyeköy Kültür Merkezi	1990	Şişli	Ali Sami Yen Stadı yanı Katlı Otopark üstü Kat: 6 Mecidiyeköy
Mimar Sinan Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Büyükkçekmece	Batıköy. Emlakbank Konutları Meltem Sk. (PM Market Arkası) Mimar Sinan - Büyükkçekmece
Pendik Mehmet Akif Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Pendik	Batı Mah. Gazi Paşa Cad. No:2 Pendik
Pendik Yunus Emre Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Pendik	Ankara Cd. Eski Lunapark Alanı Veteriner Yanı Pendik
Samandra Belediyesi Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Kartal	Eyüp Sultan Mh. Ulubatlı Hasan Cad. No: 1 Samandra - Kartal
Sarıgazi Genco Erkal Kültür Merkezi	N/A	Ümraniye	Meclis Mh. Cemal Gürsel Cd. Özben Sk. No: 13 Sarıgazi - Ümraniye
Süleymaniye Yazma Eser Kütüphanesi Müdürlüğü	N/A	Fatih	Ayşe Kadın Hamamı Sokak No:35 34116 Fatih/İstanbul
Tarık Zafer Tunaya Kültür Merkezi	1993	Beyoğlu	İstiklâl Caddesi Şahkulu Bostan Sokak No:8 Tünel Beyoğlu
Topkapı Kültür Parkı	N/A	Zeytinburnu	Maltepe Mahallesi Topkapı Şehir Parkı Osmanlı Evleri 34010 Topkapı / Zeytinburnu / İST
Ümraniye Atakent Kültür Merkezi	2007	Ümraniye	Atakent Mh. Atakan Cad. Üstündağ Sk. No: 2 Ümraniye
Yazarlar Birliği (Kızlarağası Medresesi)	N/A	Fatih	Divanyolu, Hoca Rüstem Sk. No:6 Sultanahmet
Yerebatan Sarnıcı	N/A	Fatih	Yerebatan Caddesi No: 13 Sultanahmet

Cultural Centers Affiliated to Local Municipalities		
Name	District	Address
19 Mayıs Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Kozyatağı Mah. Bayar Caddesi, Kürkçü Sokağı, No: 10 Kozyatağı
50. Yıl Kültür Merkezi	Sultangazi	50. Yıl Mah. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Cad. No:166 Sultangazi
Abdurrahim Karakoç Kültür Merkezi	Bahçelievler	Yenibosna Merkez Mah. Nigar Sk. No: 12
Adnan Menderes Gençlik Ve Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Cumhuriyet Mah. Demokrasi Cad. No:8 Taşdelen
Afife Hatun Kültür Evi	Eyüp	N/A
Ahmet Keleşoğlu Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Paşaköy Mah. Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad. No: 78
Ahmet Mithat Efendi Kültür Merkezi	Beykoz	Göztepe Mahallesi Atatürk Cad. No:2 Anadolu Hisarı
Ahmet Yesevi Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Mevlana Mah. Veysel Karani Cad. NO:267
Ahmet Yüksel Özemre Gençlik Ve Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Dereboyu Cad. No:110
Akatlar Kültür Merkezi	Beşiktaş	Zeytinözü Cd. No:8
Akşemseddin Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Akpınar Mah. Malkoçoğlu Cad. Akarçeşme Sok. No: 15
Alemdağ Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Alemdağ Mah. Reşadiye Cad. 145. Sk. No:2
Ali Emiri Efendi Kültür Merkezi Ve Nikah Salonu	Fatih	Vatan Cad. Ali Emiri Efendi Kültür Merkezi

Aliya İzzet Begoviç Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Yenifiliz Sok. No:44
Altunizade Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Üsküdar	BARBAROS MAH. SIRMA PERDE SOK. NO:23
Arnavutköy Kültür Merkezi	Arnavutköy	Arnavutköy Merkez Mahallesi Selvili Sokak No : 21 Arnavutköy
Aşık Veysel Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Meclis Mah. Ankara Cad. No:10
Atakent Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Küçükçekmece	Atakent Mahallesi Halkalı Toplu Konutları 2.Etap Girişi
Ataşehir Belediyesi Cemal Süreya Etkinlik Ve Sergi Salonu	Ataşehir	Küçükbakkalköy Mahallesi, Novada AVM
Bağcılar Gençlik Merkezi	Bağcılar	Yıldıztepe Mahallesi 31/A Sokak No:4
Bağlarbaşı Kongre Ve Kültür Merkezi	Üsküdar	SELAMİ ALİ MAH. GAZİ CAD. NO:22
Bahçeşehir Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Başakşehir	Arikuşu Caddesi Gölet Mevki Bahçeşehir
Barış Manço Kültür Merkezi	Avcılar	Reşit Paşa Cad. No:63
Barış Manço Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Caferaga Mah. Moda Cad. Nailbey Sok. (Caferaga Spor Salonu Yanı)
Barış Manço Kültür Sanat Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Büyükkçekmece	Nailbey Sk.
Bayrampaşa Belediyesi Gençlik Merkezi Nikâh Salonu Ve Kültür Merkezi	Bayrampaşa	Yenidoğan Mahallesi Abdi İpekçi Caddesi No:70
Bayrampaşa Kaymakamlık Binası Kültür Salonu	Bayrampaşa	Yenidoğan Mahallesi Abdi İpekçi Caddesi No: 150
Burhaniye Münevver Ayaşlı Kültür Merkezi	Üsküdar	Yazmacı Emine Sok. No: 7 Burhaniye
Caddebostan Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Bağdat Cad. Haldun Taner Sok. No:11 Caddebostan
Cafer Paşa Kültür Merkezi	Eyüp	
Cahit Zarifoğlu Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Atatürk Mah. Alemdağ Cad. No: 20 Kat: 3
Cemil Meriç Gençlik Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Cemil Meriç Mah. İstiklal Cad. No:28
Cennet Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Küçükçekmece	Cennet Mahallesi Yahya Kemal Beyatlı Cad.
Çamlıca Sabahattin Zaim Kültür Merkezi	Üsküdar	Kısıklı Mah. Alemdağ Cad. Hanımstı Sok. No:2
Çınar Kültür Merkezi Ve Bilgi Evi	Bağcılar	Cami Cad. No:3
Çobançeşme Kültür Merkezi	Bahçelievler	Çobançeşme Mh. Recep Yazıcıoğlu Cd. (Eski Sanayi Cd.) No: 48
Değirmenpark Sanat Merkezi	Büyükkçekmece	Fatih
Dr. Kadir Topbaş Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Yunus Emre Mah. Barbaros Cad. No: 6
Durusu Kültür Merkezi	Arnavutköy	Durusu Mahallesi Terkos Karaburun Caddesi No : 62 Arnavutköy
Erdem Bayazit Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Yunus Emre Mah. Güzeltepe Cad. No:1
Esenkent Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	Süleyman Demirel Cad. No:13 Esenkent Mah.
Esenyurt Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	Doğan Araslı Cad. Esenyurt Kültür Mrk. Fatih Mah.
Eyüp Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Eyüp	
Fatih Sultan Mehmet Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Fatih Mah. Berat Cad. No:1
Fehmi Yılmaz Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Abdurrahmangazi Mahallesi Necip Fazıl Cad. No:97
Firüzköy Kültür Evi	Avcılar	Ülker Cd. No:5, 34325
Fulya Sanat	Beşiktaş	Hakkı Yeten Cad. No:10 Dikilitaş
Göktürk Kültür Merkezi	Eyüp	
Gölşehir Evleri Sanat Evi	Büyükkçekmece	N/A
Gülden Soyak Tüfekçi Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Site Mah. Şenol Güneş Bulvarı No:76
Güneşli Kocayusuf Kültür Merkezi Ve Bilgi Evi	Bağcılar	Güneşli Mahallesi Evren Cad. 18. Sokak No:14
Güngören Erdem Beyazit Kültür Merkezi	Güngören	Genç Osman Mah. Çiçin Deresi Caddesi No:78
Güngören Kültür Merkezi	Güngören	Merkez Mah. Fevzi Çakmak Cad. No:1-B
Güzelce Sanat Evi	Büyükkçekmece	Yoğurthane Cad. Güzelce Mah.
Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Atatürk Mah. Uysal Cad. Yüce Sok. No: 1
Halil Rifat Paşa Kültür Merkezi	Şişli	Halil Rifat Paşa Mah. Erkmn Cad. No:4
Halis Kurtça Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Merdivenköy Mahallesi, Ressam Salih Ermez Caddesi, No:46 Gözcübaba
Hasan Ali Yücel Kültür Merkezi	Kartal	Kordonboyu Mahallesi, Hürriyet Caddesi, No:56
Hasan Nail Canat Bilgi Evi Ve Kültür Merkezi	Bağcılar	Evren Mahallesi, Fevzi Çakmak Caddesi, Fatih Sokak, No: 19
Hürriyet Kültür Merkezi	Kartal	Hürriyet Mahallesi, Abdi İpekçi Caddesi, No:31
İbrahim Çallı Sanat Galerisi (Atatürk Kültür Merkezi)	Büyükkçekmece	Gazi Mustafa Kemal Cad. No:43 (Kuba Camii Yanı)
İncirtepek Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	N/A
İspirtohane Kültür Merkezi	Bakırköy	8. Kısım

Kadın Ve Aile Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Bağcılar	Yavuz Selim Mahallesi 26/A Sokak No:3
Karacaoğlan Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Safa Mah. Akabe Sok. No: 2/2
Kartaltepe Kültür Merkezi	Bakırköy	İncirli Cad./Sayıfiye Sok. No:2
Kozyatağı Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Bayar Caddesi, Buket Sokak, No:16 Kozyatağı
Kumburgaz Sanat Merkez	Büyüçekmece	Belediye Cad. No:10 Kumburgaz Merkez Mah.
Kültür Platformu	Sultanbeyli	Abdurrahman Gazi Mahallesi, Belediye Caddesi No: 4
Levent Kültür Merkezi	Beşiktaş	Levent, Çalıkluşu Sok. No:2
Mahmut Celalettin Ökten Gençlik Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Tatlısı Mah. Server Sk. No: 16
Mahmut Şevket Paşa Kültür Merkezi	Şişli	Mahmut Şevket Paşa Mah. Mektep Sok. No: 1
Mahmutbey Kültür Merkezi Ve Bilgi Evi	Bağcılar	Mahmutbey Mahallesi Peyami Safa Caddesi No:10
Mehmed Akif Ersoy Kültür Sanat Merkezi Ve Müzesi	Bağcılar	Kazım Karabekir Mahallesi, Mehmet Akif Bulvarı No:57
Mehmet Akif Ersoy Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Eyüp Sultan Mah. Kızılay Cad. Kamburoğlu İş Merkezi No:3/2
Mehmet Akif Ersoy Sanat Merkezi	Pendik	
Mehmet Akif Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Mehmet Akif Mahallesi Ulubatlı Hasan Caddesi Akasya Sokak No:36
Mehmet Akif Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Anafartalar Cad. No:2/1
Mehmet Selim Kiraz Kültür Merkezi	Bağcılar	Sancaktepe Mahallesi 3/6c Sokak No:3
Mevlana Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi Ve Kütüphane Müdürlüğü	Sancaktepe	Emek Mah. Kayalar Cad. No:63
Mimarsinan Mimaroba Sanat Evi	Büyüçekmece	Çarmıklı Cad. Batıköy Mah.
Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Kültür Merkezi	Beykoz	Tokatköy Mahallesi Sultan Aziz Cad. No: 228
Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Kültür Merkezi	Sultanbeyli	Kubbe Cad. No:8
Murat Çobanoğlu Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Cumhuriyet Mahallesi Demokrasi Caddesi No:6
Mustafa Kemal Kültür Merkezi (Mkm)	Beşiktaş	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No:8
Mustafa Öncel Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Veysel Karani Mah. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Cad. No: 58-62
Namık Kemal Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Deniz Sok. No:24
Necati Alkan Spor Ve Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Aydınlık Mah. Yeşilyurt Cad. No:4 Taşdelen
Necip Fazıl Kısa Kürek Kültür Merkezi	Bahçelievler	Siyavuşpaşa Mah. Barbaros Cd. No:5
Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Osmangazi Mah. Alsancak Cad. Ekber Sok. No:2
Necip Fazıl Kültür Ve Eğitim Merkezi	Ümraniye	Necip Fazıl Mah. Alemdağ Cad. No: 840
Neyzen Tevfik Sanat Evi	Pendik	N/A
Nurettin Topçu Gençlik Ve Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Şehit Hasan Elbenna Sok. No:5
Ortaköy Kültür Merkezi	Beşiktaş	Dereboyu Cad. No:12/A
Osman Hamdibey Sanat Merkezi	Büyüçekmece	N/A
Ömerli Görsel Sanatlar Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Cumhuriyet Caddesi Ladin Sokak No:1 Ömerli
Palmiye Ahşap Rölyef Atölyesi	Büyüçekmece	N/A
Prof. Dr. Necmettin Erbakan Kültür Eğitim Sağlık Ve Sosyal Hizmet Merkezi	Ümraniye	Madenler Mah. Teraziler Cad. No: 34
Prof. Dr. Necmettin Erbakan Kültür Merkezi	Beykoz	Gümüşsuyu Mahallesi Kelleibrahim Cad. No:45
Prof. Dr. Türkan Saylan Kültür Merkezi	Maltepe	Gülsuyu Mah. Nar Sok. E5 Yanyol Üzeri
Saadetdere Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	
Sabahattin Zaim Gençlik Ve Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Baraj Sok. No:68
Samiha Ayverdi Gençlik Ve Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Kermes Sok. No:4
Sefaköy Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Küçükçekmece	Tevfikbey Mah. Maslak Çeşme Cad.
Sertarıkzade Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Eyüp	N/A
Siteler Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	N/A
Soğanlık Kültür Merkezi	Kartal	Soğanlık Orta Mahalle, Çamağacı Sokak, No:2 (Atatürk Caddesi Ve Kaptanderya Caddesi Kesişimi)
Şaban-İ Veli Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Hilal Mah. Emek Cad. Cihannur Sok. No: 25
Şifa Kültür Merkezi	Tuzla	İnönü Cad. Kiptaş Konutları Yanı
Şişli Belediyesi Kent Kültür Merkezi	Şişli	Halaskargazi Caddesi No : 168
Şişli Belediyesi Kuştepe Kültür Merkezi Ve Nikah Dairesi	Şişli	Feriköy Mah. Çobanoğlu Sokak
Turgut Özal Kültür Merkezi	Çekmeköy	Taşdelen Turgut Özal Bulvarı No:94
Tuzla Belediyesi Nikah Ve Kültür Sarayı	Tuzla	Cami Mh. Şehitler Cad. Balıkçılar Sk. No:7

Tuzla Belediyesi Sanat Galerisi	Tuzla	Cami Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. No:99
Türkoba Sanat Merkezi	Büyükçekmece	N/A
Uğur Mumcu Kültür Merkezi	Kartal	Uğur Mumcu Mahallesi, Şeyh Şamil Caddesi, No:17
Ümraniye Kültür Merkezi	Ümraniye	Atatürk Mah. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Cad. No: 63
Üsküdar Gençlik Merkezi	Üsküdar	Burhaniye Mah. Genç Osman Sok. No:13
Yakacık Kültür Merkezi	Kartal	Yakacık Çarşı Mahallesi, Yakacık Meydanı, No:17
Yaşar Kemal Kültür Merkezi	Sarıyer	Darıüşşafaka Mah. Akgün Cad. No:1 (Büyükdere Cad.)
Yavuztürk Niyazi Sayın Kültür Merkezi	Üsküdar	Yavuztürk Mah. Karadeniz Cad. No: 61
Yunus Balta Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	9. Cad. No:7 Güzelyurt Mah.
Yunus Emre Kültür Merkezi	Bakırköy	Ataköy 7-8-9-10
Yunus Emre Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Esenyurt	N/A
Yunus Emre Kültür Ve Bilgi Merkezi	Sancaktepe	Sargazi Mah.Cami Sok. No:1
Yunus Emre Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Pendik	N/A
Zeytinburnu Kültür Ve Sanat Merkezi	Zeytinburnu	Semiha Şakir Caddesi Zeytinburnu Meydanı

Art Galleries		
Name	District	Address
44a Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari Sok. 44/A Teşvikiye
Ab Art Space	Beşiktaş	Küçük Bebek Cad. Çınaraltı Apt. No:2/1 Bebek
Açık Ekran Yeni Medya Sanatları Galerisi	Şişli	Teşvikiye Cad. Karaosmanoğlu Apt. 37/1, Nişantaşı
Ada Sanat	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi Aznavur Pasajı No: 108 Kat:9 Galatasaray
Adalı Art Galery	Bakırköy	Cevzlik Mh. Kırmızışebboy Sk. Şebboy Apt. No : 16a Bakırköy
Ae Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari (Kalpçı) Sok. No. 43 (Eski 127) Konca Apt. Daire:2 Teşvikiye
Afem Kültür Sanat Merkezi	Bakırköy	İstanbul Cad Huban Sok No:6 Bakırköy
Akbank Sanat	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:8,Beyoğlu
Akyol Sanat Evi	Şişli	Şakayık Sok. Desen Apt. No:17 Teşvikiye
Alan İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Asmalı Mescit Mh. Asmalı Mescit Caddesi.No:5/2 Tünel
Almelek Sanat Galerisi	Beşiktaş	Cevdet Paşa Cad. No:99/1 Bebek
Alta Sanat Galerisi	Beşiktaş	Konaklar Mahallesi Söğütlü Sokak Koza Sitesi 10.Blok Daire :1 4. Levent
Altkat Sanat	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mah. Moda Cad. No 35/5-6-7 Huzur Palas Pasajı Alt Katkadıköy
Altunizade Kültür Ve Sanat Evi	Üsküdar	Mimar Sinan Mah. Hakimiyet-İ Milliye Cad. No: 35 Üsküdar
Amerikan Hastanesi Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Güzelbahçe Sok. 20. Nişantaşı
Antik Cisterna Hotel Sergi Salonu	Fatih	Ordu Cad. Darphane Sok. No:10 Antik Hotel, Beyazıt
Apeiron Art Plus Gallery	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari Sok. No 166 Kat1 Güneş Apt. Nişantaşı
Arch-İst Hostel	Beyoğlu	Katip Çelebi Mh. Sıraselviler Caddesi 40 Beyoğlu
Ares Sanat Evi	Kadıköy	Gülizar Sk. No:29/1-3 Fenerbahçe
Ark Kültür	Beyoğlu	Batarya Sok. No:2 Cihangir
Arkeo Pera Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Yeni Çarşı Cad.66 / A Galatarasaray
Armaggan Nuruosmaniye	Fatih	Nuruosmaniye Caddesi No: 65 Çemberlitaş
Arnavutköy Art Gallery	Beşiktaş	Arnavutköy Cad. No: 75 34345
Arnext İstanbul	Şişli	Windowist Tower, Eski Büyükdere Cad. No: 26 Maslak
Art Bosphorus Ariyel Fuarçılık Ltd. Şti.	Şişli	Halaskargazi Cad. Metin Apt. No: 174/4 Şişli
Art Collective Hause	Beyoğlu	Cihangir Lenger Sok. No:21 Beyoğlu
Art Galerim	Şişli	Valikonağı Cad. No:63 K:6-7 Nişantaşı
Art On İstanbul	Beşiktaş	Şair Nedim Cd. No.4, Akaretler

Art Suites Gallery Beyoğlu	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Balo Sokak No:40beyoğlu
Art350	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi No: 350 34738
Artam Global Art Antik Palace	Beşiktaş	Süleyman Seba Cad. Talımyeri Sok. No.2 Maçka
Arte İstanbul Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Kumbaracı Yokuşu Tercüman Çıkmazı No:16/1 34433 Beyoğlu
Arter	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:211
Artgalerim Bebek	Beşiktaş	İnşirah Sok. No: 4, 34342 Bebek
Artium Modern	Beyoğlu	Asmalı Mescit Mh. Meşrutiyet Caddesi 99 Beyoğlu
Artpoint Gallery Müzayede	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari (Kalıpçı) Sok. Tamar Apt. 106/3 (Yeni Numara 12) Teşvikiye
Asfalt Art Gallery	Kadıköy	Bahariye Cad. Canan Sok. Azeri Apt. No: 51 Kat:-1
Asma Sanat	Beyoğlu	Şehbender Sok. No: 5/3 Çiçek Han. Asmalı Mescit Tünel
Aznavur Sanat Evi Sergi Salonu& Cafe	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Aznavur Pasajı No:108 Kat. 1 Beyoğlu
Bahariye Sanat İstanbul	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mah. Kadife Sk. Kızıltunç Apt. No:1/1 (Rexx Sineması Karşısı)
Bakırköy Sanat Merkezi	Bakırköy	Nar Sanat Binası 34145 (Town Centerin Karşısı Yaşar Hastanesi'nin Yanındaki Sokak) Bakırköy
Balat Kültür Evi	Fatih	Vodina Caddesi No: 39-41 Balat
Bali Art Gallery	Beşiktaş	Süleyman Seba Cad. Çiçek Apt. No:93/A Maçka
Beyoğlu Akademikler Sanat Merkezi	Beyoğlu	Balo Sok. No:37 Dogaçay Müzesinin Yanı Beyoğlu
Beyoğlu Belediyesi Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:437, Beyoğlu
Bimisal Art & Design Gallery	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari Sok. No: 22 Teşvikiye
Bindallı Sanat Evi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi Deva Çıkmazı No: 7beyoğlu
Bozlu Art Project Nişantaşı	Şişli	Teşvikiye Cad. No:45/131 İsmet Apt. D:1 34365 Şişli
Büyük Klüp Sergi Salonu	Kadıköy	Cemil Topuzlu Cad. No: 42.Çiftelhavuzlar
Büyükkada Anadolu Klübü Sergi Salonu	Adalar	23 Nisan Cad. No: 44 Büyükkada
Canon Galeri	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Galatasaray Han No: 120 Kat:2/A Beyoğlu
Cda Projects	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Misir Apt. No:163 K.2 D.5 Beyoğlu
Cep Sanat Galerisi	Fatih	İmç Çarşısı 6.Blok Dükkan No 6223 Unkapanı
Co Pilot Galeri	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad. 85/A Beyoğlu
Çağla Cabaloğlu Gallery	Şişli	Abdi İpekçi Cad. Lalezar Apt. No:49/8 Teşvikiye
Çamaş Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Rıdvan Paşa Sok. Sünter Apt. No:13 Göztepe
Çırağan Palace Kempinski Sanat Galerisi	Beşiktaş	Çırağan Caddesi No:32 Beşiktaş
Daire Galeri	Beyoğlu	Boğazkesen Cad. No:76/A Tophane
Damla Kültür Sanat	Şişli	Merkez Mah. Abide-İ Hürriyet Cad. Koca Mansur Sok. No:42 Şişli
Dega Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi No:436 Suadiye
Depo / Tütün Deposu	Beyoğlu	Lüleci Hendek Cad. No:12 Tophane
Derinlikler Sanat Merkezi	Şişli	Teşvikiye Cad. Nar Apt. No:59 Kat:2 D:2 Teşvikiye
Deyim Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Şakayık Sk. Kamar Apt. No:47/1 Nişantaşı (Katotoparkı Sırası)
Doku Sanat Galerileri	Şişli	Avukat Süreyya Ağaoglu Sok. (Ihlamur Teşvikiye Yolu), Köşe Apt. No:10/10-D, Teşvikiye
Düş Yolcusu Sanat Durağı	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi Plaj Yolu Haldun Taner Sok.No:16/B Caddebostan
Egeran Galeri	Beyoğlu	Kemankeş Mah. Tophane İskele Cad. No. 12 A Beyoğlu
Ekavart Galeri	Beyoğlu	Askerocağı Cad. Ritz Carlton Otel, Süzer Plaza No:15 Gümüşsuyu
Elipsis Galeri	Beyoğlu	Hoca Tahsin Sok. Akçe Han No: 10 Karaköy
Eren Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Turnacıbaşı Sk.No:8/A Galatasaray
Esin Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Moda Bostanı Sok. Konak Ap. No: 42 Moda
Galatea Art Gallery İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Asmalı Mescit Mah. Sofyalı Sok. No: 12/3 Beyoğlu
Galeri Ark	Kadıköy	Cemil Topuzlu Caddesi No: 49 Çiftelhavuzlar
Galeri Artist Çukurcuma	Beyoğlu	Ağa Külhanı Sok. 10/A Çukurcuma
Galeri Artist İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Cennet Bahçesi No:10, Ömer Avni Mh., Saray Arkası Sk.

Galeri Bin Yıl	Şişli	Ihlamur Yolu Sok. Demirpalas Apt. No:50/3 Topağacı-Nişantaşı
Galeri Binyıl	Şişli	Kolektif House, Huzur Mah. 4. Levent Sanayi, Beyazıt Cad. 15
Galeri Bohem	Şişli	Valikonağı Cad. Polat Apt. No 99 D. 3 K. 2 Nişantaşı
Galeri Bonart	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari Sokak.No:20 Teşvikiye
Galeri Eksen	Şişli	Maçka Cad. No :29 Nişantaşı
Galeri Espas	Şişli	Hüsrev Gerede Cad. Fırın Sok. No:4/1 34365 Teşvikiye
Galeri Işık Teşvikiye	Şişli	Teşvikiye Cad. No:152 Nişantaşı
Galeri İdil	Beşiktaş	Ebulula Mardin Cad.Ülgen Sok.4.Gazeteciler Sit. No:132 – A 18-1 Levent
Galeri İlayda Karaköy Harbour	Beyoğlu	Kemankeş Mah. Ali Paşa Değirmeni Sok. No: 12 Karaköy
Galeri İlayda Teşvikiye	Şişli	Hüsrev Gerede Cad. No:37 34330 Teşvikiye
Galeri Kent	Şişli	Ahmet Fetgari Sok. Niagara Apartmanı 32/3 Teşvikiye
Galeri Mana	Beyoğlu	Kemankeş Mahallesi Ali Paşa Değirmeni Sokak No:16-18, Karaköy
Galeri Merktür	Şişli	Mim Kemal Öke Cad. Erenler Apt. No: 12 D: 2 Nişantaşı
Galeri NON	Beyoğlu	Tomtom Mahallesi Nur-İ-Ziya Sokak No. 16 Beyoğlu
Galeri Oda	Şişli	Hüsrevgerede Cad. Fırın Sok. No.2b Teşvikiye
Galeri Selvin	Beşiktaş	Dere Sok. No.3 Arnavutköy
Galeri Selvin 2	Beşiktaş	Bebek Arnavutköy Cad. (1. Cadde) 20/A Arnavutköy
Galeri Zilberman	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Mısır Apt. No:163 K.3 D.10 Beyoğlu
Galeribu	Beyoğlu	Şahkulu Mah., Serdar-I Ekrem Sok. No:11, Galata
Galerife	Kadıköy	Cemil Topuzlu Cad. Kutmen Apt. No: 60/2 D:4 Çiftchavuzlar
Galerimiz Teşvikiye	Şişli	Hüsrev Gerede Cad. Deniz Apt. 64Şişli
Galerist	Beyoğlu	Meşrutiyet Caddesi No:67 K:1Beyoğlu
Gallery Linart	Şişli	Abdi İpekçi Cad. Gülen Apt. No:24/4 Nişantaşı
Galleryrooms	Beyoğlu	Tomtom Mah. Kumbaracı Yokuşu, No:38 Beyoğlu
Gama Gallery	Beyoğlu	Turnacıbaşı Sok. No:21 Beyoğlu Taksim
Gergedan Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Serdar-I Ekrem Cad. Hoca Ali Sok. Günhan No:12/2 Galata
Girgin Sanat Galerisi	Beşiktaş	Nüzhetiye Cad. No: 36 Beşiktaş
Hallarts	Şişli	Harbiye Mah. Teşvikiye Cad. / The Sofa Otel Şişli
Harmony Sanat Galerisi	Üsküdar	İcadiye Caddesi No:42/A Kuzguncuk
Hayaka Artı	Beyoğlu	Çukurcuma Caddesi No:19a Tophane
Hush Gallery	Kadıköy	Rasımpaşa Mah. Rıhtım Cad. İskele Sok. 29/A Kadıköy
Iac İstanbul	Üsküdar	Selami Ali Mah. Gazi Cad. Görümce Sok. No:7 Bağlarbaşı
Iap İstanbul Art Platform Gallery	Şişli	Nakiye Elgün Sok. No: 52 Da: 5 Divan Palas Apt. Osmanbey
İstanbul Antik Sanat	Şişli	Hüsrev Gerede Cad. No:78 Teşvikiye
Kızıtoprak Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Rüştiye Sok. No:47
Kuad Galeri	Beşiktaş	Süleyman Seba Cad. No: 52 Akaretler
Lotus Art Shop	Kadıköy	Bahariye Caddesi, No:35 D:2 (Ünertan İş Merkezi, Kat:1)
Maçka Art Design	Şişli	Teşvikiye Bronz Sk. No:4 Nişantaşı
Maslak Işık Galeri Fuayesi	Şişli	Işık Üniversitesi Büyükdere Cad. No: 106 Maslak
Merthart Galeri	Beyoğlu	Tom Tom Mah. Boğazkesen Cad. No:59 Tophane
Mine Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Teşvikiye Mah. Prof. Dr. Müfide Küley Sok. No:1/1 Yasemin Apt. D:5 Nişantaşı
Mixer Arts	Beyoğlu	Boğazkesen Cad. No:45 Bodrum Kat Tophane
Mkm Beşiktaş Çağdaş Salonları	Beşiktaş	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No:8 Akatlar
Moda Deniz Klubü Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Moda Cad. Ferit Tek Sok. No:1 Moda
Nesrin Esirtgen Collection	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:163 Mısır Apt. Kat 5 D:17 Beyoğlu
Niş Art Gallery	Şişli	Fırın Sok. No : 11/1 Teşvikiye

Od'a-Ouvroir D'art	Beyoğlu	Çukurluçeşme Sok. No: 7 Parmakkapı
Olca Art	Kadıköy	Cemil Topuzlu Cad. No: 90/B Caddebostan
Park Art İstanbul Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Osmanağa Mah. Yoğurtçu Park Cad. No:44/B P.K. 34714 Kadıköy
Pera Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad. No:26 Taksimbeyoğlu
Perili Köşk	Sarıyer	Baltalimanı Hisar Cad. Perili Köşk No:5 Rumeli Hisarı
Pg Art Gallery	Beyoğlu	Boğazkesen Cad.No.76/B Tophane
Pi Artworks Galatasaray	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Mısır Apt. 163/4 34430 Galatasaray
Pi Artworks Tophane	Beyoğlu	Boğazkesen Cad. No:76 34433 Tophane
Pilevneli Project	Şişli	Teşvikiye Cad. Teşvikiye Palas No:23 Kat:6 Nişantaşı
Pinelo Gallery	Beyoğlu	Turnacıbaşı Sok. No 41 Beyoğlu
Poligon The Shooting Gallery	Beyoğlu	Serdar-I Ekrem Cad. Seraskerci Çıkmazı Aytemiz Apt. No: 2/1 Galata
Quasar İstanbul	Şişli	Büyükdere Cad. No:76 Eski Likör Fabrikası Mecidiyeköy
Rampa	Beşiktaş	Şair Nedim Cad. No: 21A Beşiktaş
Renart Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Akkavak Sok. Ardi Apt. No:34 2/3 Nişantaşı
Rodeo	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Caddesi 49/1, Yeni Hayat Apt.
Salt Araştırma	Beyoğlu	Bankalar Cad. No: 11, Karaköy
Salt Beyoğlu	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:136 Beyoğlu
Sanatorium	Beyoğlu	Asmalı Mescit Mah. Asmalı Mescit Sok. No: 32/A Beyoğlu
S-Art By Sürmeli	Beşiktaş	Prof. Dr. Bülent Tarcan Sokak No:3 Gayrettepe
Schneidertempel Sanat Merkezi	Beyoğlu	Bankalar Cad. Felek Sok. No:1 Karaköy
Studio-X İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Pürtelaş Hasan Efendi Mah., Meclis-İ Mebusan Cad No:35 Beyoğlu
Summart Sanat Merkezi	Şişli	Huzur Mah. Fazıl Kaftanoğlu Cad. No:3, Summa Plaza Seyrantepe
Şişmanoğlu Megaro	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No 60 Galatasaray
Taksim Cumhuriyet Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Şehit Muhtar Mh., İstiklal Cad. No:2 Taksim
Taksim Sanat Galerisi	Beyoğlu	Cumhuriyet Cad. Belediye Gezi Dükkanları No:24 Taksim
Tav Galeri İstanbul	Bakırköy	İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı Dış Hatlar Terminali Yeşilköy
Td Art Gallery	Beşiktaş	Bebek Mah. Bağarası Sok. No: 9a, Bebek
Teşvikiye Sanat Galerisi	Şişli	Şakayık Sok. Marta Apt. 49/3 Nişantaşı
The Empire Project	Beyoğlu	Sıraselviler Cad. Kat 1 Daire:4 Taksim
Tolga Eti Sanat Evi	Kadıköy	Bağdat Cad. Yeniköşk Apt., No.177 / 1, B Blok, D.2, Selamiçesme
Trump Mall Exhibition Center	Şişli	Kuştepe Mah. Mecidiyeköy Yolu Cad. No:12 Mecidiyeköy
Türker Art	Şişli	Şakayık Sok. Ful Apt. No: 43 D: 2 Teşvikiye
Ürün Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Sarıgül Sk. Arzu Apt. No: 2 D: 5 Caddebostan
Venus Sanat Galerisi	Kadıköy	Zorlu Center Beşiktaş
X-İst	Şişli	Abdi İpekçi Cad. Kaşıkçıoğlu Apt. No:42 D:2 Nişantaşı

Convention and Exhibition Centers			
Name	Opening Date	District	Address
İstanbul Lütüfi Kırdar Uluslararası Kongre ve Sergi Sarayı	1949	Şişli	Gümüş Cad. No:4 34367 Harbiye
CNR Expo Fuar Merkezi	1985	Bakırköy	Cnr Ekspo Fuar Merkezi Yeşilköy-Bakırköy
Feshane Uluslararası Fuar Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi	1986	Eyüp	Eski Feshane Caddesi Defterdar Durağı
TÜYAP Fuar ve Kongre Merkezi	1996	Büyükkçekmece	Cumhuriyet Mahallesi Eski Hadımköy Yolu Caddesi 9/1, 34500 Büyükkçekmece
İstanbul Kongre Merkezi	2009	Şişli	Taşkılla Cad. Harbiye 34367 Harbiye
Haliç Kongre Merkezi	2010	Beyoğlu	Sütlüce Mah. Eski Karaağaç Cad. 34445

Festival and Concert Halls		
Name	District	Address
Akbank Sanat	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:8 Beyoğlu
Babylon	Beyoğlu	Şehbender Sok. No:3 Asmalımscit, Beyoğlu
Babylon Bomonti	Şişli	Bomontiada. Tarihi Bomonti Bira Fabrikası, Birahane Sokak No:1 Bomonti, Şişli
Babylon Kilyos	Sarıyer	Demirci Köy Mevkii, Kilyos Yolu Kum Köy
Beşiktaş Kültür Merkezi	Beşiktaş	Sinanpaşa Mah. Hasfırn Cad. No:75 Beşiktaş
Beyoğlu Hayal Kahvesi	Beyoğlu	Meşelik Sok. No:10 Taksim, Beyoğlu
Bostancı Gösteri Merkezi	Kadıköy	Bostanlar Arası Sk. No:8 Bostancı/Kadıköy
Bronx Pi Sahne	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Terkoz Sok. No:8/1 Beyoğlu
Caddebostan Kültür Merkezi	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi Haldun Taner Sok. No:11 Kadıköy
Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu	Şişli	Darülbeyaz Caddesi Harbiye Şişli
Eşref Denizhan Açık Hava Tiyatrosu	Sarıyer	Enka Vakfı, Sadı Gülçelik Spor Sitesi, İstinye
Garaj İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Tom Tom Mahallesi, Yeni Çarşı Caddesi, Kaymakam Reşat Bey Sokak 11a Beyoğlu
Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Açık Hava Tiyatrosu	Şişli	Taşkışla Cd. Şişli
Hayal Kahvesi Atakent	Küçükçekmece	Atakent Mah., Çiçekli Vadi Cad. No: 1 Küçükçekmece
Hayal Kahvesi Caddebostan	Kadıköy	Caddebostan Mah. Haldun Taner Cad. No:11 Kadıköy / İstanbul
Hayal Kahvesi Sirkeci	Fatih	Hobyar Mh. Mimar Vedat Sk. Sirkeci - Fatih
Iksv Salon	Beyoğlu	Nejat Eczacıbaşı Binası Sadı Konuralp Cad. No:5 Şişhane
İş Sanat	Beşiktaş	İş Sanat Kültür Merkezi İş Bankası Kuleleri Levent
Jolly Joker İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Hüseyinağa Mahallesi, Balo Sokak, 22 No,Beyoğlu
Küçük Çiftlik Park	Beşiktaş	Kadırgalar Yokuşu No:4 Maçka
Lütfi Kırdar Kongre Ve Sergi Sarayı	Şişli	Gümüş Cad. No: 4, Harbiye
Moda Sahnesi	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mah. General Asım Gündüz Cad. (Bahariye Cad.) Halil Ethem Sk. No.34/27 Kadıköy
Nardis Jazz Club	Beyoğlu	Kuledibi Sok. No:14 Galata, Beyoğlu
Nublu İstanbul	Beyoğlu	Bankalar Cad. Voyvoda Sok. No:2/1 Karaköy
Parkorman	Şişli	Maslak Fatih Ormanı, Büyükdere Cad., Dartışsafaka Mevkii, Şişli
Peyote	Beyoğlu	Kameriye Sk. No:4 Beyoğlu
Süreyya Operası	Kadıköy	Bahariye Caddesi, Caferağa Mahallesi No. 29, Kadıköy
The Mekan	Beyoğlu	Atif Yılmaz Cad. No 17,Beyoğlu
The Seed	Sarıyer	Sakıp Sabancı Cad. No: 42, Emirgan, Sarıyer
Uniq Açık Hava Sahnesi, Uniq İstanbul	Şişli	Maslak Ayazağa Caddesi No:4 34396 Ayazağa
Volkswagen Arena	Şişli	Kültür Merkezi Huzur Mah. Maslak Ayazağa Cad. No:4a
Zorlu Center Psm	Beşiktaş	Zorlu Center Zincirlikuyu, Beşiktaş

Bookstores		
Name	Neighborhood	Address
6:45 Dükkan	Kadıköy	Doktor Esat Işık Cad. No: 40 , Kadıköy
Ada Kitap	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:158a, Taksim
Akmar Pasajı	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mah. Mührüdar Cad., Kadıköy
Alkım Kitabevi	Beşiktaş	Sinanpaşa, Beşiktaş
Alkım Kitabevi	Kadıköy	Neşet Ömer Sok. No:23-25 Kadıköy
Amargi Feminist Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	Tel Sokak 16, Beyoğlu
D&R 212 AVM	Bağcılar	212 AVM
D&R Akasya Acıbadem	Üsküdar	Akasya AVM
D&R Akbatı	Esenyurt	Akbatı AVM
D&R Altunizade	Üsküdar	Altunizade Mah. Kısıklı Cad. No: 47 Altunizade
D&R Anadolu Hisarı	Beykoz	Anadoluhisarı 3m Migros Anadolu Hisarı Mahallesi Göksu
D&R Aqua Florya	Bakırköy	Aqua Florya AVM
D&R Astoria	Şişli	Astoria AVM
D&R Ataköy Plus	Bakırköy	Ataköy Plus AVM
D&R Ataşehir Brandium	Ataşehir	Brandium AVM
D&R Atrius	Büyüçekmece	Atrius AVM
D&R Bakırköy	Bakırköy	İstasyon Cad. No: 26 Bakırköy
D&R Beylikdüzü	Beylikdüzü	Beylikdüzü Migros AVM No: 110/A Beylikdüzü / İstanbul
D&R Beyoğlu	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No: 55/A Beyoğlu / İstanbul
D&R Bulvar 216	Ataşehir	216 AVM
D&R Buyaka	Ümraniye	Buyaka AVM
D&R Caddebostan	Kadıköy	Caddebostan Kültür Merkezi Haldun Taner Sok. Caddebostan
D&R Capacity	Bakırköy	Capacity AVM
D&R Capitol	Üsküdar	Capitol AVM
D&R Cevahir	Şişli	Cevahir AVM
D&R Çınar Otel	Bakırköy	Çınar Otel Şevketiye Mah. Fener Mevkii Yokuşu Yeşilköy
D&R Doğan Tv Center	Bağcılar	Doğan Tv Center 100.Yıl Mah. Bağcılar
D&R Erenköy	Kadıköy	Bağdat Cad. No: 340 Erenköy / İstanbul
D&R Etiler	Beşiktaş	Nispetiye Cad. Albay Nail Gönenli Sok. No: 77
D&R Etiler Hillside City Club	Beşiktaş	Etiler Hillside City Club Tepecik Yolu Alkent Sitesi
D&R Fly Inn	Bakırköy	Flyinn AVM
D&R Halkalı Arena Park	Küçükçekmece	Arenapark AVM
D&R İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı Dış Hatlar 1	Bakırköy	İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı
D&R İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı Dış Hatlar 2	Bakırköy	İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı
D&R İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı İç Hatlar	Bakırköy	İstanbul Atatürk Havalimanı
D&R İstanbul Forum 2	Bayrampaşa	Forum İstanbul AVM
D&R İstinye Carrefour	Sarıyer	İstinye Carrefour AVM
D&R İstinye Migros	Sarıyer	İstinye Mah. Sarıyer Abc Yolu Üzeri No: 65b
D&R İstinye Park	Sarıyer	İstinye Carrefour Ticaret Merkezi Çayır Sok. No:69

D&R İş Kuleleri	Beşiktaş	İş Kuleleri Kule Çarşısı AVM Büyükdere Cad. Pembegül Sok. İş Blokları 147-148 No:31-32 Levent / İstanbul
D&R Kağıthane Axis	Kağıthane	Axis AVM
D&R Kale	Bağcılar	Kale AVM
D&R Kanyon	Beşiktaş	Kanyon AVM
D&R Kartal	Kartal	Kartal Migros AVM Kumlar Caddesi No:8 Atalar Kartal / İstanbul
D&R Kazasker Corner	Kadıköy	Shell İstasyonu Şemsettin Günaltay Cad. No: 129 Kazasker
D&R Kemerburgaz Larus	Eyüp	Larus Palas Göktürk Merkez Mah. Kayn Sok. No:2/14 Kemerburgaz
D&R Kemerburgaz Sinasos	Eyüp	Sinasos AVM Kahvealtı Mevkii İst. Cad. No: 12/G-2 Göktürk Eyüp
D&R Kozyatağı Kozyzy	Kadıköy	N/A
D&R Levent Özdilek	Beşiktaş	Özdilek AVM
D&R Mall Of İstanbul	Başakşehir	Mall Of Istanbul AVM
D&R Maltepe Carrefour	Maltepe	Maltepe Carrefour AVM
D&R Marmara Forum	Zeytinburnu	Marmara Forum AVM
D&R Marmara Park	Esenyut	Marmara Park AVM
D&R Maslak Unıç	Sarıyer	Huzur Mah. Ayazağa Cad. No: 4 B1 Blok No: 091
		Sarıyer / İstanbul 34396
D&R Metrocity	Beşiktaş	Metrocity AVM
D&R Nautilus	Kadıköy	Nautilus AVM
D&R Nişantaşı	Şişli	Valikonağı Cad. Engin Apt. No: 44 Nişantaşı
D&R Nişantaşı Citys	Şişli	City's AVM
D&R Olivium	Zeytinburnu	Olivium AVM
D&R Optimum	Ataşehir	Optimum AVM
D&R Palladium	Ataşehir	Palladium AVM
D&R Pendik Pendorya	Pendik	Pendorya AVM Çamçeşme Mah. Fabrika Sok. No: 3/46 Kaynarca Pendik
D&R Prestige Mall	Başakşehir	Prestige Mall AVM
D&R Profilo	Şişli	Profilo AVM
D&R Sabiha Gökçen Havalimanı	Pendik	İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen Havalimanı
D&R Suadiye	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi No: 410/2 Suadiye Kadıköy
D&R Torium	Esenyurt	Torium AVM
D&R Trio Hillside City Club	Ataşehir	D&R Trio Hillside City Club Barbaros Mah. Halk Cad. No: 85/1 Ataşehir
D&R Trump	Şişli	Trump AVM
D&R Ümraniye Çarşısı	Ümraniye	Alemdağ Cad. Atatürk Mah. No: 56 Ümraniye / İstanbul
D&R Ümraniye Meydan	Ümraniye	Meydan AVM Fatih Sultan Mehmet Mah. Balkan Cad. No: 64 Ümraniye
D&R Vialand	Eyüp	Vialand AVM
D&R Viaport	Pendik	Viaport AVM
D&R Zorlu Center	Beşiktaş	Zorlu Center AVM Ve Psm
Denizler Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi 199/A, Beyoğlu
Gergedan Kitabevi	Kadıköy	Bağdat Caddesi Bağdat Apartmanı 268/A, Caddebostan
Homer Kitabevi Ve Yayıncılık	Beyoğlu	Yeni Çarşısı Caddesi 12/A, Galatasaray, Taksim
İnkılap Kitabevi Acarkent	Beykoz	Acarkent Colesium Alışveriş Merkezi No:2 Beykoz
İnkılap Kitabevi Ataşehir	Ataşehir	Ataşehir Migros İnkılap Kitabevi Yay. San. Ve Tic. A.Ş Turgut Özal Bulvarı No:6 Ataşehir
İnkılap Kitabevi Beykent	Beylikdüzü	Adnan Kahveci Mah. Yavuz Sultan Selim Bulvarı 3.Kat No: C151/A- C152-C153 Beykent - Beylikdüzü
İnkılap Kitabevi Historia AVM	Fatih	Historia AVM
İnkılap Kitabevi Maltepe	Maltepe	Maltepe Carrefour Cevizli Mah. Tugay Yolu No: 73/27 Maltepe
İnkılap Kitabevi Metrocity AVM	Beşiktaş	Metrocity AVM
İnkılap Kitabevi Metroport AVM	Bahçelievler	Metroport AVM
İnkılap Kitabevi Pelican Mall	Avcılar	Pelican Mall
İnkılap Kitabevi Sirkeci	Fatih	Ankara Cad. No:29 B Çağaloğlu Sirkeci
İnkılab Basım Yayın	Fatih	Fevziye Caddesi, Şehitkublay Sokak No: 6/A-B Fatih

İnsan Kitap	Beyoğlu	Galatasaray Lisesi Karşısı, Beyoğlu
İstanbul Kitapçısı	Fatih	Ragip Gümüşpala Cd. (Eski Katip Çelebi İskelesi), Eminönü
Kabalıcı Kitabevi	Beşiktaş	Abbasağa, Ortabahçe Cad. 8/A, Beşiktaş
Kabalıcı Kitabevi	Kadıköy	Rasim Paşa Mah. Rıhtım Cad. No:44 Dükkan 2 Kadıköy
Kırmızıkedî Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. Beyoğlu
Medya Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cad. No:130 Elhamra Psj. D:6 Beyoğlu
Mephisto Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cd. No: 125 Taksim
Mephisto Kitabevi	Kadıköy	Caferağa Mh. Muvakkithane Cd. Kadıköy
Mephisto Kitabevi & Cafe	Beşiktaş	Sinanpaşa Mh. Köyiçi Cd. No:15 Beşiktaş
Nezih Kitabevi Acroft AVM	Beykoz	Acroft AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Akbatı AVM	Esenyurt	Akbatı AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Akmerkez	Beşiktaş	Akmerkez
Nezih Kitabevi Beşiktaş	Beşiktaş	Sinan Paşa Mahallesi Hasfırın Caddesi No:16 Beşiktaş
Nezih Kitabevi Brandium AVM	Ataşehir	Brandium AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Buyaka AVM	Ümraniye	Buyaka AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Canpark AVM	Ümraniye	Canpark AVM
Nezih Kitabevi City's AVM	Şişli	City's AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Kadıköy	Kadıköy	Mühürdar Cad. No:60 Kadıköy
Nezih Kitabevi Kemerburgaz	Eyüp	İstanbul Caddesi Country Life F Blok Dükkan 11-12 Kemerburgaz Eyüp
Nezih Kitabevi Levent	Beşiktaş	Esentepe Mahallesi Büyükdere Caddesi No:215 Kat:1 Levent
Nezih Kitabevi Marmara Uni	Maltepe	Marmara Üniversitesi Kampüsü Çmar Yolu Mevkii Büyükbakkalköy
Nezih Kitabevi Metro Garden AVM	Ümraniye	Metro Garden AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Meydan AVM	Ümraniye	Meydan AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Natilius AVM	Kadıköy	Natilius AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Özdilek AVM	Beşiktaş	Özdilek AVM
Nezih Kitabevi Suadiye	Kadıköy	Bağdat Cad. 378/3-1 Suadiye Kadıköy
Pandora Kitabevi Beyoğlu	Beyoğlu	Türkçe Yayınlar: İstiklal Cad., Büyükparmakkapı Sk. 3 Beyoğlu
Pandora Kitabevi Boğaziçi Uni	Beşiktaş	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Kuzey Kampüs Kare Blok Hisarüstü Bebek
Pandora Kitabevi Koç Uni	Sarıyer	Koç Üniversitesi Öğrenci Merkezi, Giriş Katı Rumelifeneri Yolu Sarıyer
Pandora Kitabevi Nişantaşı	Şişli	Vali Konağı Cad. No: 5 Şişli
Patika	Şişli	Abdi İpekçi Caddesi Milli Reasürans Pasajı G Blok 39 E, Teşvikiye
Remzi Kitap Evi Akmerkez AVM	Beşiktaş	Akmerkez AVM
Remzi Kitap Evi Aqua Florya	Bakırköy	Aqua Florya
Remzi Kitap Evi Carrefour	Ataşehir	Carrefour
Remzi Kitap Evi Kanyon	Beşiktaş	Kanyon
Remzi Kitap Evi Rumeli Caddesi	Şişli	Rumeli Caddesi
Remzi Kitap Evi Suadiye	Kadıköy	Suadiye
Remzi Kitap Evi Zorlu Center	Beşiktaş	Zorlu Center
Robinson Crusoe 389 Kitabevi	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Caddesi 136 Kat4 Beyoğlu
Robinson Crusoe 389 SALT Galata	Beyoğlu	Bankalar Caddesi 11 Beyoğlu
Sarman Kitabevi	Kadıköy	Fener Kalamış Caddesi 38/A, Kalamış
Yapı Kredi Yayınları	Beyoğlu	İstiklal Cd. No:161

Appendix B - Numbers and Statistics of Cultural Industries in Istanbul

Neighbourhood	Total # Ci in local	Local Intensificati on	museum #	museum %	Indepen dent Cultural Center #	Indepen dent Cultural Center %	Art Gallery #	Art Gallery %	University #	University %	Congress Center #	Congress Center %	IBB Cultural Center #	IBB Cultural Center %	Municipal Cultural Center #	Municipal Cultural Center %	Festival and Concert Halls #	Festival and Concert Halls %	Bookstore #	Bookstore %	
BEYOĞLU	129	19,25	19	19	27	79,41176	58	37,41935			1	16,66667	2	7,142857			11	34,375	13	10,07519	
ŞİŞLİ	80	11,94	2	2	3	8,823529	45	29,03226	5	9,4339623	2	33,33333	2	7,142857	4	3,149606299	7	21,875	10	7,751938	
BEŞİKTAŞ	64	9,55	14	14	1	2,941176	18	11,6129	6	11,320755			1	3,571429	5	3,937007874	4	12,5	19	14,728682	
FATİH	60	8,95	34	34	3	8,823529	4	2,580645	5	9,4339623	4	14,28571	4	14,28571	1	0,787401575	1		4	3,100752	
KADIKÖY	56	8,35	2	2	2	5,882353	21	13,54839	3	5,6603774	1	16,66667	1	3,571429	5	3,937007874	5	15,625	17	13,178295	
BAKIRKÖY	27	4,02	6	6			4	2,580645	1	0,0188679					3	2,362204724			10	7,751938	
ÜMRANİYE	23	3,43													2	1,102362205			7	5,4263566	
ÜSKÜDAR	20	2,98	2	2			3	1,935484	3	5,6603774					6	4,724409449			3	2,3255814	
BÜYÜKÇEKMECE	17	2,53	1	1	1				2	3,7735849	1	16,66667			10	7,874015748			1	0,7751938	
SARİYER	17	2,53	6	6			1	0,645161	1	0,0188679					1	0,787401575	3	9,375	5	3,875969	
SANCAKTEPE	16	2,38													16	12,5984252					
EYÜP	13	1,94	3	3	3				1	0,0188679	1	16,66667			5	3,937007874			4	3,100752	
BAĞCILAR	12	1,79							1	0,0188679			1	3,571429	8	6,299212598			3	2,3255814	
BEYOZ	12	1,79	4	4					2	3,7735849					3	2,362204724			3	2,3255814	
ESENYURT	12	1,79							1	0,0188679					7	5,511811024			4	3,100752	
ATAŞEHİR	11	1,64							2	3,7735849					1	0,787401575			8	6,2015504	
KARTAL	9	1,34							1	0,0188679					5	3,937007874			1	0,7751938	
PENDİK	9	1,34	1	1											3	2,362204724			3	2,3255814	
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE	9	1,34	1	1					2	3,7735849					3	2,362204724			1	0,7751938	
TUZLA	9	1,34							4	7,5471698					1	0,787401575					
ZEYİNBURNU	8	1,19							2	3,7735849					1	0,787401575			2	1,5503876	
ÇEKMEKÖY	8	1,19							1	0,0188679					7	5,511811024					
BAYRAMPAŞA	7	1,04	2	2					1	0,0188679					2	1,57480315			1	0,7751938	
AVCILAR	5	0,74	1	1					1	0,0188679					2	1,57480315			1	0,7751938	
MALTEPE	5	0,74							1	0,0188679					1	0,787401575					
ADALAR	4	0,59	3	3			1	0,645161													
BAHÇELİEVLER	4	0,59													3	2,362204724			1	0,7751938	
ÇATALCA	3	0,44	2	2									1	3,571429							
ARNAVUTKÖY	2	0,29																			
BAŞAKŞEHİR	2	0,29																			
BEYLİKDÜZÜ	2	0,29																			
GÜNGÖREN	2	0,29																			
KAĞITHANE	2	0,29	1	1																	
SULTANBEYLİ	2	0,29																			
SULTANGAZI	2	0,29							1	0,0188679					1	0,787401575					
ŞİLE	1	0,14							1	0,0188679											
ESENLER	0	0																			
GAZIOSMANPAŞA	0	0																			
SİLİVRİ	0	0																			