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Arif Pasha Mansıon From its Fırst Constructıon to the Present

Fatma Sedes[1*]
Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkei
(ORCID: 0000-0002-4064-7381)

Abstract

Arif Paşa Mansion, whose restoration works have been completed recently, is located in Fatih District of Istanbul (in the old Eminönü).The building, which has been used with different functions since its construction, was first built as a mansion. This building, which was planned to be restored as the “Provincial Youth Assembly and Culture Mansion” by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, was best known as the old Eminönü Municipality Building.It was built as a “mansion” in the late 19th century and became known as “Arif Pasha Mansion”. After a lavish life, it changed hands in 1911 and was used as the “Şehremanet” building (Municipality Building). It became the command (headquarters) of the French occupation forces in 1918 and continued this function until 1923. It functioned as Turkey’s first “conservatory” in the 1930s. In the following years, it began to be used as an official institution. II. Mahmud Tomb, Cevri Kalfa Sibyan School, Firuz Ağa Mosque, Kaygusuz Lodge, Şehzade Mosque, Press Museum, Köprülü Library, Mosque, Madrasa and Tomb, Çemberlitaş Square, Atik Ali Paşa Mosque, Koca Sinanpaşa Complex, Çorlulu Ali Paşa Complex, Merzifonlu Kara This area, which is surrounded by historical buildings and squares such as the Pasha Complex, Gedik Ahmet Pasha Mosque, Bath, Million Stone, 1001 Mast Cistern and Çemberlitaş Bath, has been used as a settlement for ulema and rulers throughout history.This prepared text has been created in order to explain the method followed in the project studies carried out regarding the building, which also served as the ‘’Şehremaneti’’ for a period, and to summarize the process that occurred while presenting architectural solution proposals that would meet today’s needs by revealing its relationship with the historical environment.

Keywords:

Arif Paşa Mansion, Eminönü Municipality Building(Şehremaneti), Conservatory, Goodwill (Thedosius) Cistern

1 * Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, fatmasedes@gmail.com

1. Introductıon

As understood from the historical sources obtained, Arif Pasha Mansion was purchased by the Şehremaneti after the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Monarchy and started to be used as the Istanbul Şehremaneti Building as of January 31, 1912, after extensive renovation and some expansion works (Ergin,O.2007) The building was sold to Şehremaneti in 1911 and opened for use in 1912 after extensive repair and expansion (Koçu 1975). During the survey, restitution and restoration projects carried out in the building, which was also used as the “Eminönü Municipality Building’’ between 1984-2009, it was understood from the observations and material analyzes on the building that it served more than one purpose from the date it was built to the present day and that the building underwent changes for these uses(Figs.1,2)

Fig.1

Fig.2

The building was used as a headquarters by the French occupation forces until October 1, 1923, when Istanbul was occupied by the Allied Powers at the end of the Armistice of Mudros on 30 October 1918 (Aksel, M). The building is seen as the Şehremaneti building in the German Blues of 1913-1914. It is understood from the Pervititch map dated 1923 that it was used as a “Hotel Prefecture La Ville” (Sedes, 2008).

Later, it was used as the conservatory building (Darul Elhan) in the late 1920s (Rey, C.R.1949) and served as the Eminönü Municipality Building from 1984 to 2009(Figs.3,4). During this period, the adjacent parcels of the building numbered 1-2-3-4-5 were consolidated and an additional service building was built, and the additional building was demolished in March 2010 due to the damage it caused to the Şerefiye Cistern below it (Sedes, F.2008).

The survey project of the building, drawn in 1990 and approved by the Board decision dated 26.08.1998 and numbered 10178, has been evaluated as a document within the scope of restoration works (Sedes, F.2008). The main differences between them can be listed as follows when the Board-approved the survey studies. While the fire escape was on the back, it was moved to the front. Later, dividing walls were added to the hall where the core in the back section was opened, and new rooms were created on each floor.The wooden doors of the building were replaced with new wooden doors. Since the rooms were used for different purposes, some dividing elements were removed and new elements were added. Changes were also made in the door openings.

When the surveys dated 1990 and 2011 are compared, no major change is observed in the outer contour of the building, but the differences between the two surveys in question and the situation on the Pervititch map are as follows:
On the Pervititch map, it is seen that the outbuilding building to the north of the main building has an entrance separate from the main building and independent from the street, and it was expanded and included in the main building in the surveys drawn in 1990 and today. The fire escapes on the east and west facades between the outbuilding and the main building were placed on the rear facade (Sedes, F). The chimney on the west side, where the rear entrance of the building is located on the Pervititch map, was expanded and repositioned. on the map; The formation of the northern façade of the main building, which opens to the outbuilding, is different from today.

The building, whose restitution research was carried out, was built as Arif Paşa Mansion as mentioned before, was sold to Şehremaneti in 1911 and opened for use in 1912 after extensive repair and expansion work. The Şerefiye Cistern, which is partly located on the same parcel as the building, was not damaged in this process. During the survey, restitution and restoration projects carried out in the building, which was also used

Fig 3.

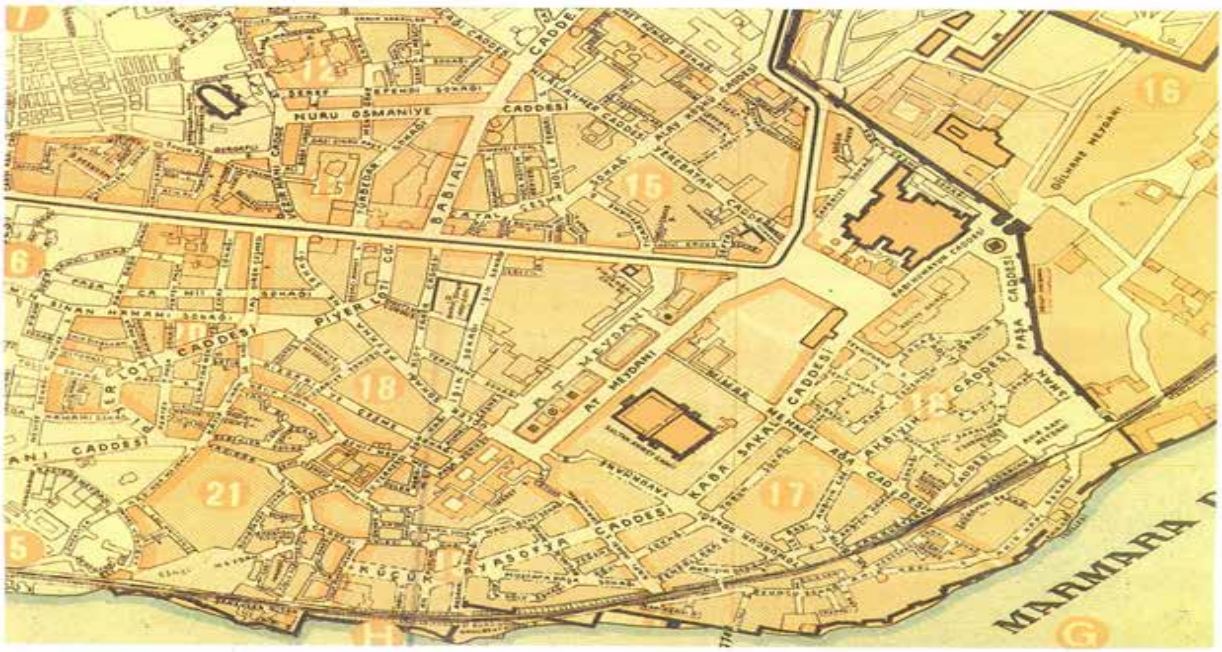

Fig 4.

as the “Eminönü Municipality” building between 1984-2009, it was understood from the observations and material analyzes on the building that it served more than one purpose from the date it was built to the present day and that the building underwent changes for these uses.(Figs.5,6).

As a result of the researches, the construction date of Arif Pasha Mansion could not be found despite all studies. As it can be understood from the historical sources obtained, Arif Pasha Mansion, after the proclamation of the Second Constitutional Monarchy, after it was purchased by the Şehremaneti, underwent a compre-

Fig.5

Fig.6

hensive renovation and after some expansion works, it underwent a comprehensive renovation. It has been used as the Istanbul Şehremaneti building since January 1912. (Source: “Mecelle-iumuri Belediye”, Osman Ergin - “Istanbul Encyclopedia” Volume 2 P:1010-1011) It is understood from the Pervititch map dated 1923 that it was used as “Hotel Prefecture De La Ville” for a while. Later, it was used as the conservatory building (Darül Elhan) in the late 1920s. (Source: “My CONSERVATORY MEMORY”, from Cemal Reşit Rey- monthly Orchestra magazine dated May 1976).

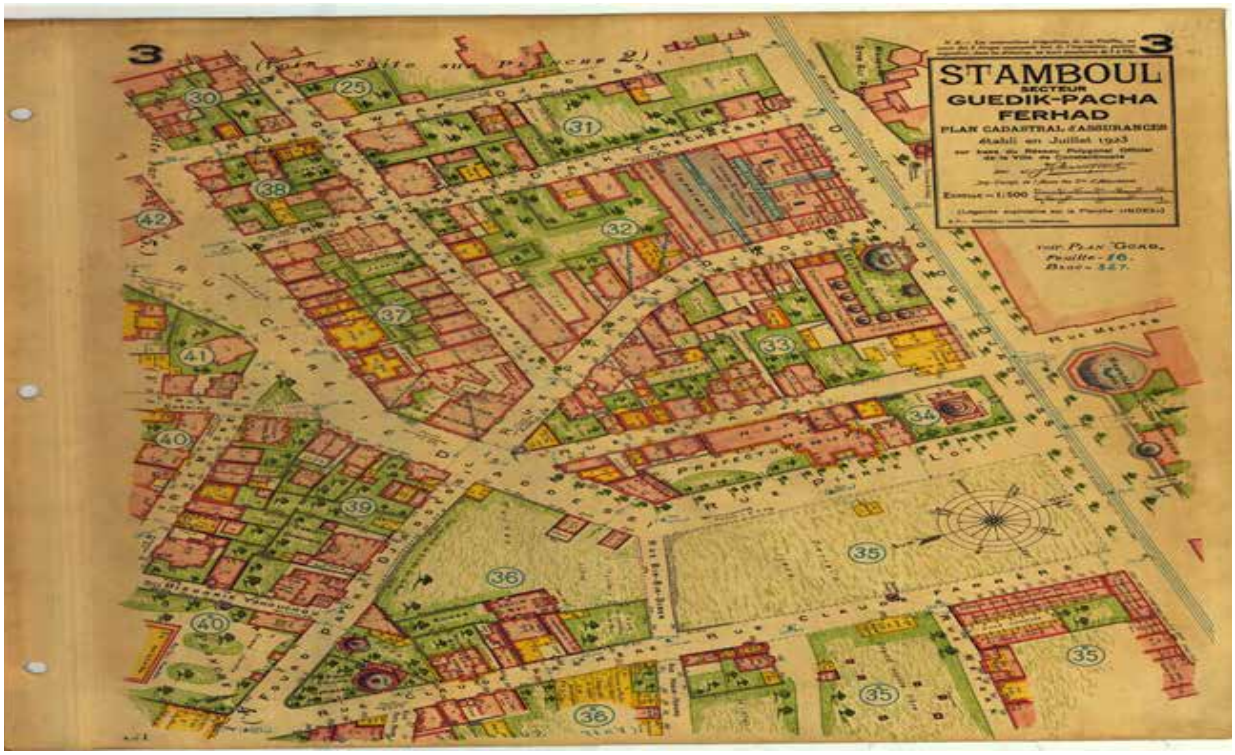

Fig.7

As it served as the Eminönü Municipality building from 1984 to 2009, the adjacent parcels of the building were consolidated and an additional service building was built. Later it was demolished in front of the press cameras. The sample of the survey project, which was drawn in 1990 and approved with the board decision no: 10178 dated 26.08.1998, belonging to the registered building numbered 6 parcel no. When comparing the survey approved by the board decision dated 14.03.2011 and numbered 4454 by us and the board approved survey showing the state of the building in 1990, the main differences between them can be listed as follows. -Dividing walls were added later to the hall where the core in the back section was opened and new rooms were created on each floor. As the rooms started to be used for different purposes, some dividing elements were removed and new elements were added. Changes were also made in the door openings. The chimney located on the west side of the building, where the rear entrance of the building is located on the Pervititch map, was expanded and its location was changed. On the Pervititch map; The configuration of the northern façade of the main building, which opens to the outbuilding, is different from today. The building contours on the Pervititch map and the building boundaries and dimensions in the board-approved surveys dated 1990 and 2010 were examined comparatively, and the restitution project was created in this direction. In this case, the oldest dated document giving information about the original boundaries of the building is the Pervititch map. Apart from this, the structural data clearly observed on the existing building was also considered as an important data in determining the boundaries of the original mansion structure. In this context, following the traces on the existing building today, it is understood that the mansion was expanded during the period when it was converted into the Şehremaneti building. In the light of the structural data observed during the on-site examinations, it is understood that the section with a long corridor to the south of the main building was added during the said transformation, and another floor

Fig.8

was added to the whole of the building, complementing it with an uninterrupted wooden eaves circling all around it. It is seen on the Pervititch map that the annex building in the north direction is also separate from the main building.The northern façade of the building was drawn in accordance with the shape and dimensions of the Pervititch map(Fig.5). In the survey dated 1990, the independent bath section, which is adjacent to the northern façade of the main building, was not specified on the Pervititch map, so it was accepted as a period annex and was only expressed as a trace in the restitution project.

In the last examination, it was determined that the thickness of the two rubble stone walls in the basement floor was wider than the 2010 board-approved survey project, and the project was drawn accordingly. These walls are expressed by scanning and in the drawing(Fig.6). In addition, the drawings of the basement floor, which were determined to be different from the approved survey, were revised and submitted to the approval of the board. In line with the accepted new situation, the basement of the building was drawn in accordance with the situation approved in the restitution and restoration projects(Fig.7).

The main entrance door of the building is provided by a wooden door accessed via a five-step marble staircase on Pier Loti Street and opens to the entrance hall. The second entrance is in the opposite direction, on Boyacı Ahmet Street(Fig.8). The iron garden gates, which provide the entrance to the space between the social center and the main building in the north of the main building, and located at the entrance in the back section, have been preserved. The stair cores and wet areas of the building are placed on the deaf north side of the building, which does not have a view. On this front, a fire escape is also proposed due to the ease of access to the garden and evacuation.

There are three-armed staircases and WCs in the north of the halls in the section facing Pier Loti Street(Fig10). On the ground floor, under the middle arm of this staircase, there is a wooden door that provides access to the annex building. The staircase leading to the back hall is two-armed and is placed on the northern façade of the building, which has no view. This staircase also leads down to the basement. It is thought that there are units (archive, warehouse, etc.) serving the “Youth

Fig.9

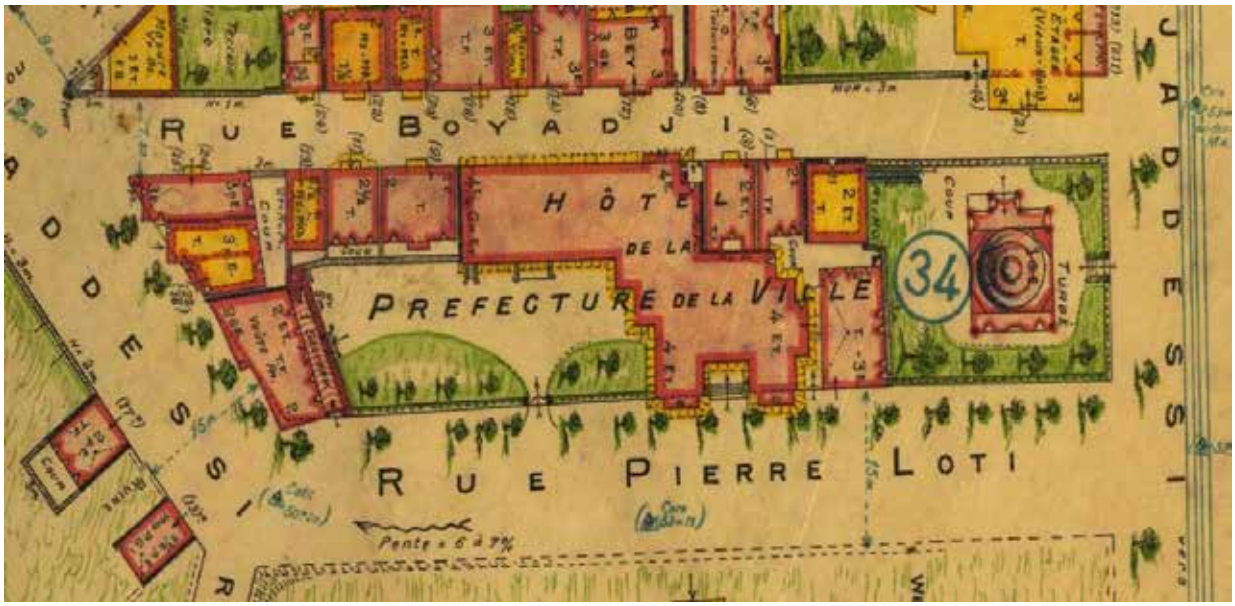

Fig.10

Assembly" in the basement. The service elevator added to the building is intended to serve the dining hall and cafeteria sections on the top floor and the service areas on each floor.

The show center is entered through the space between the two buildings. These doors lead to the central staircase hall. On the floors of the building, there is a room facing the front side, a room facing the back courtyard,

and a WC located next to the stairs. The rooms are organized as show rooms, workshops and multi-purpose halls (meetings, conferences, seminars). The roof of the building was considered as a hipped roof with the characteristics of the period, and Marseille type tiles were preferred as the roof cover. Water discharge is provided by zinc streams.

The window and door openings on the façades were preserved as in the restitution proposal, and the south façade was drawn in line with the traces obtained from the existing walls. Floor moldings and eaves have been preserved as they were in the existing building. The interior doors of the building were replaced with wooden doors. Floor moldings were added to the show center in the north, taking into account the integrity of the building. Structural system was carried out under the supervision of Prof.Dr. Metin AYDOĞAN (Aydoğan, M.2007) In the building where the widest gap is 510 cm, 8/22 cross-section wooden beams were chosen as the floor carrier, and the top and bottom of these beams were covered with wood, creating the lightest and safest carrier system possible. For the middle hall, where there is a three-armed staircase, 12/24 cross-section main wooden beams were added on each floor and other beams were placed on these main carriers. The places where the wooden beams pass are marked in the plan drawings.

2. Recommendatıons for the Conservatıon of Decoratıon Elements

If the wooden elements, which were removed from the building and damaged in such a way that they cannot be preserved in situ, by evaluating the results of the wood analysis, do not have characteristics in terms of art history and do not have architectural document value; It is recommended to burn it without waiting after it is removed from the structure. So mushrooms, etc. The spread of diseases based on organism activity to other elements will be prevented. During the application, after the structure is suspended, the damaged parts of the wooden elements that cannot be preserved in place should be cut and removed. After the whole system is sprayed; wooden elements of the same type should be detailed in a size and form compatible with the original and placed in place after being impregnated with the appropriate method.

Impregnation of building elements with vacuum impregnation systems gives more positive results. For structural elements that require on-site spraying, methods such as brushing or spraying may also be preferred, depending on the application conditions. The wood to be used in the repair; Care should be taken to ensure that it is dried under suitable conditions until the humidity reaches the desired level, that it is impregnated with the appropriate impregnation technique under the supervision of authorized specialists, and that the original wooden element in the direction of the fiber is placed parallel to the fiber direction in partial repairs. Deteriorations were observed in the decorations. The plastered surfaces on which the hand-drawn decoration is applied have undergone physical changes and deformation has occurred in some parts. Acrylic-based paint was made on it in various periods. The paint used on the hand-drawn was also affected by the resulting deterioration and there were some losses. Depending on the preservation of the existing tissue intended for conservation; paint removal should be done, consolidation and cleaning of the contamination on the surface should be carried out. Borders and decorations, the continuation of which can be predicted, should be completed with suitable materials, those that cannot be cleaned and painted should be revived, but should be preserved as they are. The mansion structure also has such a tumultuous past. Conditions of existing hand-drawn decorations;

2.1.Recommendation A:

1. Ceilings with hand-drawn decorations have been eroded due to incorrect and faulty blasting in previous periods.
2. The surface deformations as a result of the wrong scraping work caused the colors and textures of the patterns, and the details in the motifs to be mostly lost. Necessary works to be done in hand-drawn work; very careful paint scraping ought to be done on all surfaces.

3-Making hand-drawn surface cleaning on the surfaces whose scraping has been completed.
4-Taking the existing patterns, correcting, duplicating, transferring the motif to the surface by pinning.
5-Preparation of colors.
6-Clapping.
7- Drawing of flats, drawing of den dans apart from corner and core motifs.
8-Studying corner and core motifs.
9-Making light and shadow details in motifs.
10-Coloring the ground cores.

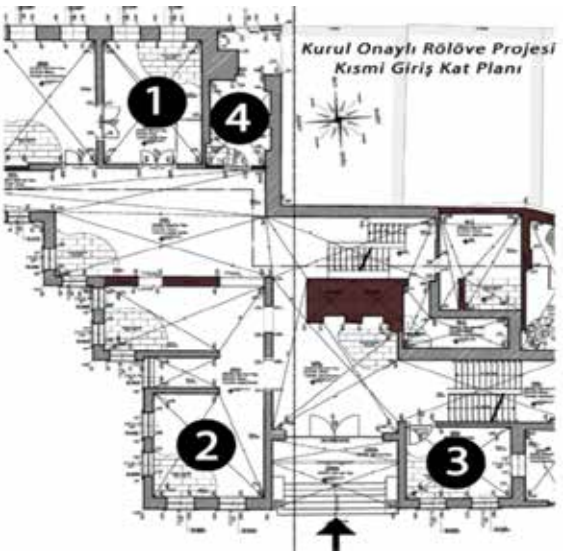

Fig 11.

Wood Conservation Suggestions: If the wooden elements removed from the building and damaged to such an extent that they cannot be preserved in situ by evaluating the results of the wood analysis or do not have characteristics in terms of art history and do not have architectural document value; it is recommended to burn it without waiting after it is removed from the structure. So mushrooms, etc. the spread of diseases based on organism activity to other elements will be prevented (Fig.13). During the application, after the structure is suspended, the damaged parts of the wooden elements that cannot be preserved in place should be cut and removed. After the whole system is sprayed; wooden elements of the same type should be detailed in a size and form compatible with the original and placed in place after being impregnated with the appropriate method. Impregnation of construction elements with vacuum impregnation systems gives more positive results. For construction elements that require on-site spraying, methods such as brushing or spraying may also be preferred, depending on the application conditions. The wood to be used in the repair; Care should be taken to ensure that it is dried in suitable conditions until the humidity reaches the desired level, that it is impregnated under the supervision of authorized specialists with the impregnation technique deemed appropriate, and that the original wooden element in the fiber direction is placed parallel to the fiber direction in partial repairs.
Wooden bagdadi top to be made on the ceilings of the building in rooms 1, 2 and 3.
for plaster, the following composition is proposed:
- 2 measures of slaked lime
- 1 measure of 3mm sieve black sand
- 1/5 measure 125μ brick dust
(sifted in a fine flour sieve)
- For 20L (1 tin) plaster: 20 gr.

2.2.Recommendation B:
In rooms 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 4.), a regional opening can be left with suitable glass material for the ceilings of the building, thus making the original texture tangible.
Hand-drawn Conservation Suggestions: Deterioration was observed in the hand-drawn decorations on the ceiling and walls. The plastered surfaces on which the hand-drawn decoration is applied have undergone physical changes and deformation has occurred in some parts. Acrylic-based paint was made on it in various periods. The paint used on the hand-drawn work was also affected by the resulting deterioration and some losses were incurred.

has been. Depending on the preservation of the existing tissue intended for conservation; Paint removal should be done, consolidation and cleaning of the contamination on the surface should be carried out. Borders and decorations,(Fig12) the continuation of which can be predicted, should be completed with suitable materials, those that cannot be cleaned and painted should be revived, but should be preserved as they are.

Fig.12

Fig.13

Fig.14

Fig.15

Room No. 4: After the scraping on the walls and ceiling, the engravings were exposed.

Room No. 3: After the scraping process on the floor, volta floor elements, tie-dye laths and wooden ceiling moldings were exposed Figs.(14,15).

Conclusions

Movable or immovable cultural and architectural heritage plays an important role in instilling awareness of their common past and future as well as historical documents.

Therefore, it is very important to preserve and sustain this heritage. The architectural heritage includes not only the only qualified buildings such as palaces, mansions, pavilions and their surroundings, but also all urban and rural areas with historical and cultural characteristics.

Since movable and immovable works are our common assets, all local governments have a common responsibility to protect them against increasing dangers such as neglect, deliberate demolition, irregular new construction and excessive traffic. The protection of these assets should be considered as the main goal of city and country planning.

Local authorities and authorities that make the most important planning decisions have a separate responsibility for the protection of the architectural heritage. Those in management should help each other by exchanging ideas and information.

Rehabilitation of urban protected areas should be planned and implemented, as far as possible, in a way that does not require a radical change in the social distribution of the residents. Children, young people, middle-aged people, elderly people, in short, all citizens should benefit from the benefits of restoration works carried

Fig.16

Fig.17

out by public resources. Necessary legal and administrative measures should be taken in this regard(Figs. 16,17).

Financial assistance to local governments to contribute to the restoration, implementation and maintenance of architecturally or historically significant structures and areas

The architectural legacy will only survive if the public and especially the younger generations know its value. For this reason, education programs at all levels, starting from the primary school age, have to show increased attention to this issue.
International, national and local independent institutions and organizations and NGOs (non-governmental organizations) that will help attract the attention of children, youth and adults should be supported by the local and central government. It is essential to preserve cultural assets and architectural heritage.

Only in this way can it be sustained to enrich the lives of all our citizens, now and in the future.

Our society may face the danger of losing a large part of its traditional building heritage in the near future, unless the new conservation strategy and the community-appropriate conservation policy are implemented.

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