



RESEARCH CENTRE
FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE
Istanbul, Turkey

Architectural Heritage Today

ISTANBUL, JULY 01-AUGUST 17, 1995

Workshop One:

İSTANBUL AND SÜLEYMANIYE AREA

Workshop Two:

MOSTAR 2004

ORGANIZED BY

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE
(IRCICA),

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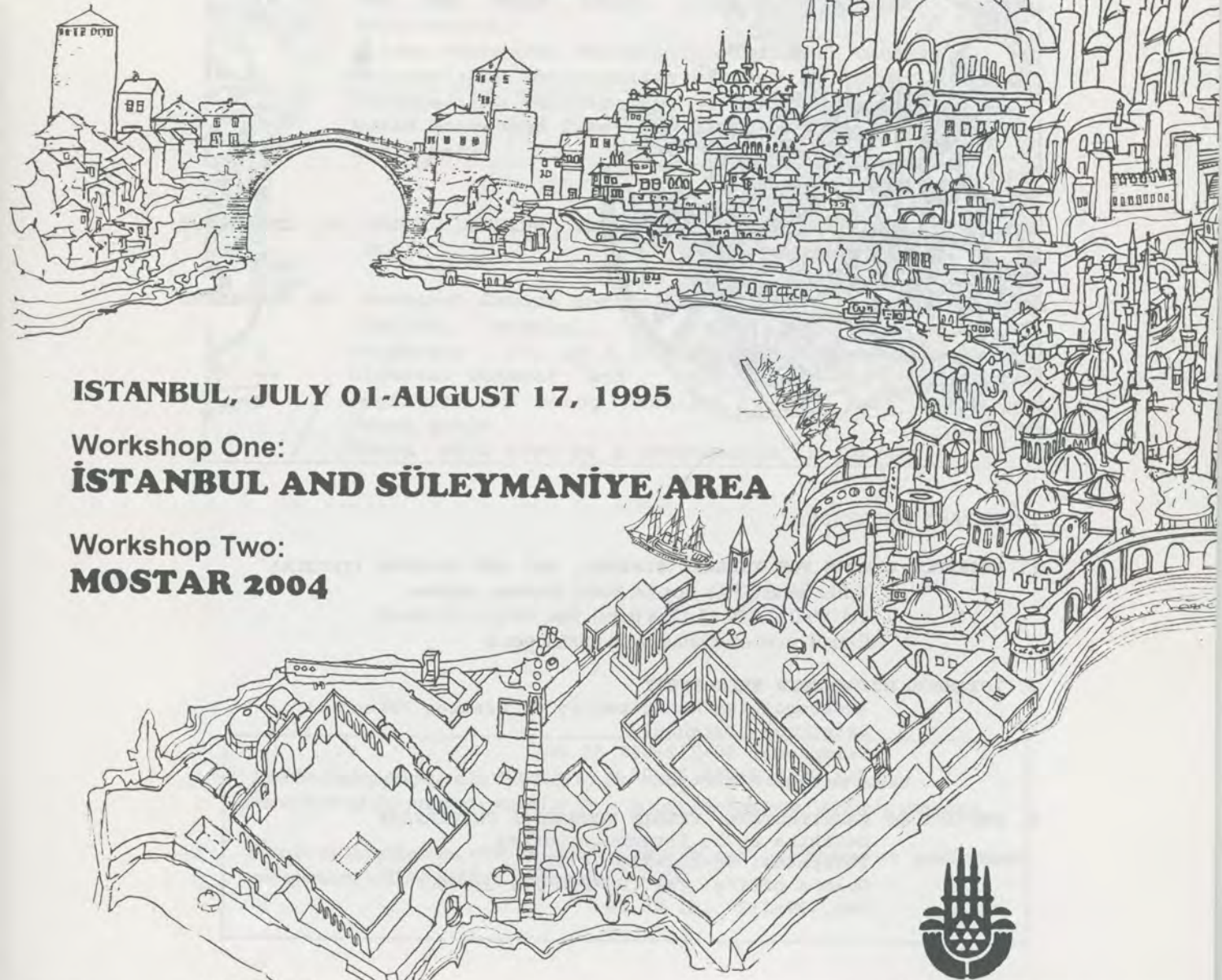
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METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GREATER ISTANBUL



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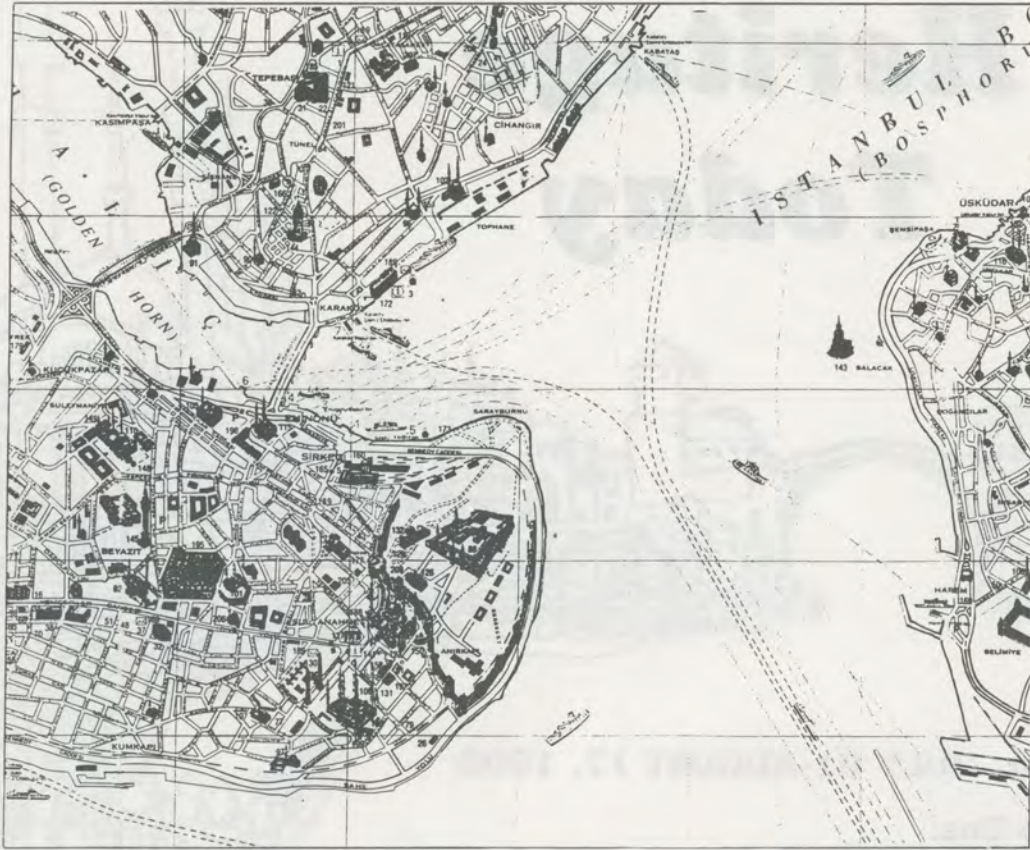
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Map of Istanbul



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THE ARCHITECTUEAL HERITAGE TODAY PROGRAM

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Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul,

Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA), İstanbul;
Turkish Airlines, İstanbul;
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO) Paris,
The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva, Switzerland;
The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Geneva,
Switzerland;
Yıldız Technical University, İstanbul Turkey,
Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Konya,
Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Bursa,
World Monuments Fund, New York,
and others.

**SUPPORTED BY FORTY LEADING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.**

ORGANIZED BY: Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA), İstanbul,
Professor Dr. Dr.h.c. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu is its
Director General, and
logistics is being handled by Dr. Amir Pašić and
İsmet Şahin.
There will also be a secretariat in IRCICA.

*This brochure prepared in IRCICA by Dr. Amir Pašić presents an initial
framework of the program aimed to inform new participants and new sponsors.*

*Results of the program, with abstracts of all talks, and information on participants
and sponsors will be publish in September 1995.*

WHY

The Architectural Heritage Today Program?

There are many obstacles facing the reconstruction of the historical cities over the world especially in the Muslim world, the most serious of them are:

- The virtually complete destruction (or lack) of its infrastructure;
- Environmental problems, specially the garbage dump and air pollution;
- Traffic problem;
- The bad state of buildings (no maintenance during the long few decades);
- The overpopulation of the site;
- The squatter character of the neighborhood;
- Health problems;
- Low educational level of the population;
- The extreme fragmentation and entanglement of property rights involving owners and tenants.
- The large percentage of very small real estate properties.

But, the most serious problem is the complete destruction of the historical sites. It is always a part of the so-called great national or religious programs to clean the entire heritage of one nation, ethnic or religious group. This type of destruction is well known during all historical phases, and unfortunately is present today in many places in the world. The case of Bosnia and Hercegovina is the nearest example of this criminal idea.

The main difference between these two types of the destruction is in the memory of the people: in the first case of day-to-day destruction, memory is weak and interest for preservation is bad, in the second case people have a fresh memory and the interest for rebuilding is very strong.

In order to deal with these challenges facing the preservation and reconstruction processes, the *Architectural Heritage Today Program* attends to legal, social, urban, environmental problems and other considerations have been conceived.

The educational component, in the both preparation and implementation phases should be presented through a permanent program of education for all participants in the reconstruction process.

Academic structures have a task to be permanently involved in all activities, and to encourage creativity and enthusiasm, and to develop an integrated program with educational packages appropriate for the other participants in these processes.

Integration of the existing academic institutions into simultaneous planning and realization processes would give a new quality to education and the preservation of the heritage.

Today, İstanbul is the best place in the world to establish this project.

Workshop should give an initial framework for the future activities of local government in this field.

In this way, the great academic energy will be moved from *art for art's sake* to the real life problems, and at the same time a model for the active economic work at the academic institutions--a full time creativity without moonlighted jobs will be created.

Discussion and proposals for an economically vital structure capable for the *self-financing rehabilitation* of the conservation area, and an *organization* established by local authorities to run project in a full daily contact with area and people who living there, *the willing cooperation* of the residents of the area concerned, and *organized incentives* to help the owner of the structures in the conservation area to fulfill his obligations be they tenants or owners should be listed as goals of the program.

The reconstruction of the site, in addition to social, scientific, architectural and technical improvement should have several economic consequences: increased employment opportunities, especially those directly related to the construction industry.

The joint-stock company, is an active, open and market-oriented form of the specialized organization. In current economic trends the joint-stock company established to run one long term preservation project is more suitable than funds or specialized organizations, because it is much more capable to articulate the economic requests of a great number of participants in the preservation-rehabilitation projects.

Position of the architectural heritage in the metropolis will be open discussion on all problem of the modern İstanbul.

Program specially during the first week should be concentrated on these problems with the goals to establish an initial program for the *simultaneous planning* based on *high computer technology*. (e.g. regional plan, metropolitan area plan, master zoning plan, application zoning plan). In this way, all plans will be integrated, and open for all inputs from different activities which will be implemented by official and other organizations, institutions and individuals.

The quality of the plans can improve in time with the increase in the number of operating information collected from different sources at *the planning documentation center* established by governmental authorities in charge of the planning policy.

Master preservation plan, specially its area should be based on the study of the historical development of the city, and on economic, architectural, technical and sociological surveys.

In the case of İstanbul, is the Historical Peninsula the minimum territory to operate one Master preservation plan? If so, which new components in planning and implementation do we need? Can we formulate a method of multicriteria optimization to run planning processes?



Istanbul - Historical Peninsula (IRCICA Photo Archive)

PROGRAM STRUCTURE:

Preparatory readings and a preliminary schedule will be provided to participants prior to departure.

In İstanbul, during the two workshops, on İstanbul and Mostar, participants will work on documents as well as read about and discuss issues of historical and architectural importance of the site, and the challenges of the modern metropolis in the face of the urban explosion.

Participants will be divided into a number of different teams with different focus, such as urban planning and design, computer aided design, historical research, methodology, design for individual buildings, etc. Resource experts will present a series of lectures on architectural heritage as well as a variety of related issues and concerns.

Workshop One: İstanbul and Süleymaniye area

In the first week (July 03-07) there will be a seminar on the Greater İstanbul, the second week will start with two day panel on heritage in the metropolis. It will continue with work at Süleymaniye area. Between July 26 and 28, 1995, all topic will be discussed at the panel of experts.

Workshop Two: Mostar 2004, Second Stage

The results of the activities between the two workshop stages, and the introductory lectures for the workshop will be presented in the first week (July 24-28). During the following 20 days will be organized work on different projects established in the first workshop stage in 1994.

Field trips (first, second, fifth, and sixth weekend) to cities of Bursa, Konya, Edirne, and Safranbolu exemplifying similar architecture and possible preservation solutions, will be organized.

Several Exhibitions will be presented in the first and forth weeks.

The both workshops will end with a final review by from a panel of experts of distinguished architects, planners, and public servants representing the city of İstanbul, Mostar, UNESCO, IRCICA, World Monuments Fund, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Government of Turkey, Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, universities and other institutions.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Before the workshop:

A. Friday June 30, 1995: *The İstanbul and Süleymaniye Area* workshop participants arrive in İstanbul and settle into living arrangements.

B. Saturday/Sunday July 22/23 1995: The Mostar 2004 workshop participants arrive in İstanbul and settle into living arrangements.

Basic weekly schedule:

Working hours 9.30 --1300 and 14.30--18.00.

Saturdays & Sundays: fieldtrips or free time to study and travel.

Wednesday evenings: cultural events.

Breakfast at the lodging place, and lunch at the IRCICA restaurant (Yaveran Binası, Yıldız Sarayı).

The number of participants are calculated as 45 on an average related with different events during the program.

VENUE

The workshop will take place at the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) in Istanbul, seminar and auditorium facilities will be used at IRCICA, and, also, lunch will be served.

IRCICA staff will further take care of local arrangements and act as official organizer for the local undertaking.

Studio facilities will be used at Faculty of Architecture in Yıldız Technical University.

Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University

Yıldız Technical University was founded in 1911 as a technical school which has gone through different phases obtaining university status within the newly established University System in Turkey in 1982. Yıldız Technical University developed its educational programs in a wide range of science, engineering and architectural fields, while adding new facilities (e.g. management) and modernizing the historical site of the campus.

Besides the main campus in Beşiktaş, which is composed of former buildings of the Yıldız Palace, the University has two other campuses in Istanbul.

The total enrollment is about 15000 students. The Faculty of Engineering has 11 sections, Faculty of Architecture has two sections (Architectural, Urban and Regional Planning). The newly developing Faculty of Arts-Sciences has 3 sections offer programs in undergraduate level. The university has two Schools of Advanced Vocational Studies with two-year programs.

Institute for Sciences and Institute for Social Sciences offers graduate and doctorate programs.

The President of the University is Prof. Turgut Uzel, the Dean of the Architectural Faculty is Prof. Işık Aydemir.

In the Architectural Faculty total number of professors is 71, 56 in Architectural Section and 15 in Urban and Regional Planning. The total student number is 1391.

As well as this year, last year the Faculty of Architecture provided studio facilities, and helped in the preparation and organization of the program.

ISTANBUL

Historical overview. The foundation of Istanbul goes back to the remote past at the dawn of civilization. In ca. 660 BC the Megarians led by their legendary leader Byzas built the first city. Later the city was occupied by the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans with intervals of independence.

Septimius Severus destroyed the city walls and a number of public buildings, though later in his reign these were restored and the city was enlarged.

Emperor Constantine quintupled the city in size in 328. The construction of the aqueduct of Valens began in 368. Theodosius II built new land walls enclosing the seven hills in 413. Soon after, in 447, the walls leveled by the severe earthquake, were rapidly taken care of to resist the expected attack of Attila the Hun. These walls exist still in our day.

Constantinople flourished especially in the fourth and in the sixth centuries and during part of the Byzantine period and it was one of the largest and the richest cities of the Middle Ages.

In 527 the city had a population of 400.000. Ten years later, on December 26, 537 Hagia Sophia (Ayasofya), the greatest architectural achievement of that era, was consecrated. Ayasofya, and the Church of Sergius and Bacchus (Küçük Ayasofya) still retain their original character. All the glory and skills of the sixth century architects and artisans were displayed in these buildings. This was the culmination of the Byzantine epoch, closely related with the reign of Justinian the Great. During his days, the city was the greatest and most magnificent metropolis in the world.

In 1081 the church of St. Savior in Chora (Kariye Cami) was completed.

The fourth Crusaders plundered all this wealth, leaving behind a poor and frustrated city.

The military architecture dominated the image of the city during the last epoch of the Byzantine state: the Galata tower was completed in 1394. The fortresses of Anadolu Hisarı and Rumeli Hisarı were built in 1395 and 1452 by Bayezid I and Mehmed II, respectively.

After conquering the city on May 29, 1453, the Ottomans rebuilt and made Istanbul once more the most splendid city of the time.

The name of the city changed many times as New-Rome, Antoniniana, Constantinopolis. The Ottomans called their city Darus-Saltana, Darul-Hilafe, Der-Aliye, Islambol (the city 'full of Muslims') and by other names. The name Konstantiniye had continued to be used, but in the course of time, turned into Istanbul and was adopted as the permanent name of the city.

Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman State from May 29, 1453 till October 13, 1923. From 1517, the Sultan also assumed the title of Caliph.

The Islamic character of the city was established by the construction of the urban tissue around the places of worship and the urban functions harmonized with religious obligations. Aya Sofya, after its conversion into a mosque, was the Great Mosque *par excellence*.

This character of the city was demonstrated through the institution of the *waqfs*.

The social and economic institutions which fostered urban life and the well-being of the inhabitants of the city came into existence first as waqf of Aya Sofya. The first *nahiye* of Istanbul developed around Aya Sofya. The others grew up around the mosques built later by sultans and viziers, whilst smaller units--the mahalles, constituting the *nahiyes* each grew around a local mosque. Starting from the beginning, Istanbul gained the character of a sacred city of Islam. Immediately after the conquest, the holy region of Eyüp where there was the tomb of Halid bin Velid, the flagbearer of the Prophet, received its sacred character. The Eyüp Mosque was completed in 1458. Fatih Camii, the second mosque of equal importance, was built in 1470 by Sultan Mehmed II. The profound Ottoman devotion to mystics and to dervish *sheykhs* led to the establishment of many mahalles in the name of sufis or around the *zaviyes* or tombs.

The traditional Islamic tolerance was easily recognized as a social and economic reality, so that from the very beginning Muslims and non-Muslims worked side by side in the commercial districts and lived intermingled in the residential areas.

Structure of the population (Muslims app. 60% in 1477, and app. 65% in 1927) gives us a very clear picture of this tolerance and the harmonious mosaic of various people who lived side by side.

The "Ottoman" character of Istanbul was based not only on the Muslim ideal, but also on the traditional view of state and society of the period. This way of life was characterized by the existence of a wealthy class of merchants and craftsmen. According to this tradition, a *bedestan* was built for the merchant class near which there were the caravansarais for the lodging of the merchants. The members of the main crafts were assembled in the shops which constituted the great *charshi* around the bedestan, each craft being focused in one *charshi*.

Bedestans, caravansarais, and shops organized in the great *charshi*, gave the city its basic urban and architectural character, together with mosques, *külliyes*, palaces, surrounded by houses.

The 16th century saw a rapid increase in the population, and the city had about 120.000 people in 1550. The old *mahalles* within the walls became densely populated, new mosques and *mesjids* were built, and new *mahalles* grew in the formerly deserted areas. Whilst around Galata *mahalles* extended up the Golden Horn and down the slopes to Tophane.

The demand for new buildings led to a period of great activity in the Palace department of *Hassa mimarları*, already directed by the great architect Sinan, and the finest monuments of the Ottoman architecture and art belonged to these years.

Among the many valuable complexes built by Sultan Süleyman, his mosque which was part of *külliye* represents the most important, and the most elaborate building of the city.

Exploiting an area cleared by a fire in the center of the city, Süleyman entrusted to Mimar Sinan the construction of the *külliye*, on the hill overlooking the Golden Horn. The construction, composed no less than 18 units, was started in July 1550, and completed in October 1557.

After the great earthquake of 1509, buildings were constructed of timber rather than stone and for some centuries, Istanbul went through a series of fires which left the city with the serious problem of continuous destruction by fire, and continuous reconstruction.

But even then, Istanbul was still beautiful and inspired Leonardo da Vinci with dreams of building bridges over the Golden Horn. Venetian ambassadors and English travelers reported that Istanbul was the most beautiful and magnificent city to be seen in the world.

In the 18th century, the general characteristic of development of the city was the integration of the city in the walls *intra muros* with the north parts of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn areas.

Mahmud II started a movement for reform and Westernization which soon brought certain changes in the general aspects of the city. The influence of these reforms were reflected in architectural styles, thus stone buildings in western style began to be built. The city became more open to the West.

In that period, the group of new rich Levantines which flourished by foreign trade built up new quarters in Pera with new techniques and architectural styles. Also in the same period, there developed new groups of buildings which were not connected to the culture and technology of the past, in and around the historical, commercial districts and areas of inns (*Hanlar*) of the Peninsula.

In 1837, a wooden bridge between Azapkapı and Unkapanı was built over the Golden Horn. Later, another bridge between Karaköy and Eminönü was constructed in 1845.

Modern water system started to operate in 1885, and electricity was introduced in 1912.

In Üsküdar, the large Selimiye barracks was built on the site where the old Kavak Palace stood. In Bayazıt, the Office of the Ministry of War was constructed where the Old Palace had previously

been. In the second half of the 19th century Topkapı Palace was abandoned. The Sultans in the 19th century built new style palaces such as Dolmabahçe, Çırağan, Yıldız, and Beylerbeyi.

19th century was an era of scientific and technical discoveries. This was a time when the planned development began. Istanbul, too, had its share of them. Ferry-boats worked regularly on the Bosphorus, to Kadıköy and to the the Islands, bringing life to these districts. In the second half of the century the Edirne-Istanbul railway (1870) connected the city with Europe and at the same time destroyed the beauty of the southern coast of the city and the dreamy charm of the Topkapı shores. In 1888 the first Orient express was operated. The construction of the Haydarpaşa-İzmit railway allowed the citizens of the city to settle more and more on the Anatolian coast as far as Pendik. Towards the end of the century tramways appeared in Istanbul. In the 1860's, it was suggested that the two railways should be attached by an underwater tunnel connection from Sarayburnu to Üsküdar. This was never realized but in 1875, one of the first underground trains of the world started to run between Karaköy and Beyoğlu. In 1909, a project was proposed with the purpose of connecting Bayazıt and Şişli by means of underground trains. The disastrous wars which followed each other in quick succession prevented the realization of this plan.

The map in 1/25.000 scale, which was drawn for Sultan Mahmud II by Möltke, had been the base for the first planning activities for the Historical Peninsula.

Meanwhile both shores of the Bosphorus were embellished by the summer houses and sea-side residences built by ministers of the cabinet, pashas, wealthy people and foreigners alike. The Golden Horn was opened up to slaughter-houses, wholesale markets, and other industrial uses because of easy and cheap sea transportation.

It was only after the declaration of the Republic and the removal of the government to Ankara that Istanbul lost part of its imperial importance.

Population of Istanbul and Galata together never exceeded 500.000 before 1965. Population of Istanbul and Galata in the Byzantine period was 400.000. Population in the same area was 120.000 in 1550, 321.000 in 1848, 246.000 in 1927, 350.000 in 1950, and 482.000 in 1965. Until 1945, the distribution of the population between Istanbul and "Greater" Istanbul was similar to the 19th century distribution. While, therefore, the increase in the population of Greater Istanbul was proportional to that in the whole country, the increase for Istanbul *intra muros* was relatively less.

Planning activities. After the declaration of the Republic in 1923, one of the first planning activities was the proposal by the German planner Herman Elgötz in 1933. Some of his proposals have been realized eventually.

French architect Henri Prost was in charge preparing a plan of Istanbul in the period between 1936 and 1950. He attempted to give a western appearance to the city. Here, westernization was generally understood to mean Paris, and reconstruction done there by Baron Haussman. The demolition of all existing structures and their reconstruction based on this plan started in 1938 with the construction of the Atatürk Boulevard, and finished with wide roads in the Historical Peninsula constructed in the period of 1957-1960.

Several decisions included in the plan had an important influence on the future development of Istanbul. They are following: limitation of the buildings with three storeys above the 40 meters high in the Historical Peninsula; conservation of Sultanahmet area as an archeological area; formation of Gülhane park and a park in the triangle of Taksim- Maçka- Dolmabahçe; Circling the city walls with a 500m green band; urban design of Beyoğlu and Galata; and the Golden Horn as an industrial area.

After 1950, there was a sudden increase in the population of İstanbul. This increase caused various problems in the city's planning. In 1954 after a change in the law of title deed, property

rights for storeys were given. In 1956 the borders of the municipality expanded, and the obligations of municipality in housing increased.

After the period with Prost, a commission for revision of planning documents was working in 1951. This commission took three main decisions and developed projects to improve the existing documents and to answer on new requests as a result of changing general conditions. These three projects were: Plan of Beyoğlu; an industrial region in Rami; and the alteration in the plan that spread out the industrial region in Golden Horn to all over Golden Horn.

The third project accelerated the collapse of the life standards in Süleymaniye-Hanlar area. When the natives began to leave this area, the empty buildings started to change housing into industrial and storing functions, or turn into the first shelters of the poor newcomers to İstanbul.

In the period between 1953 and 1955 the Commission of Advisers--group of professors from İstanbul Technical University, prepared three plans:

the Master Plan for Beyoğlu in scale 1/5 000 with details in scale 1/500, the plan for industrial areas in scale 1/10000, and plans of Bosphorus villages in scale 1/2 000.

In 1958, İstanbul Construction & Planning Directorate was established by İller Bankası with the Italian planner Luigi Piccinato as its director (1960-67). This department prepared the İstanbul Metropolitan Area plan. The plan proposed measures to stop a migration into the Historical Peninsula and Beyoğlu, and to transform the macro form of the metropolitan area to a linear form.

In 1962, apart from the Construction Directorate, Municipality Planning and Construction Directorate was established. In 1962 East Marmara Region Plans were completed. The map of İstanbul in 1/25 0000 scale was done.

The experience of the works of planning of the Historical Peninsula since 1930's brought out the plan of this area, in 1/5000, scale in 1964. This plan divided the Historical Peninsula into six main areas: 1-The residence areas that protected its special characteristics; 2- The residence areas with high density; 3-The area with Hans; 4-The sea coasts of Marmara and Golden Horn; 5-The archeological areas; 6-The axle of Vatan Street.

Also in 1964, "The Plan of İstanbul Floor Regulations" was established and it legalized the increase of the number of floors in the existing area.

The squatter houses which was legalized with some laws till the mid of 1960's was accepted as a social reality with the law number 775 in 1966. Parallel with this law the squatter areas had to be found and declared.

Between 1966-1970, in the municipalities of the metropolitan area of İstanbul, 127 improvement and 20 refinement regions were found. Till the end of 1970, 35 squatter prevention regions were declared.

In 1966, Great İstanbul Master Planning Office was established. This office made a master plan in scale 1/25000 in 1971, but the plan was not accepted by the Government. With the work of Great İstanbul Master Planning Office and High Commission of Ancient Monuments (GEAYK) in 1975, 1/5000 scaled Bosphorus Historical and Natural Site Conservation Plan was made and accepted.

The İstanbul Metropolitan Area Master Plan done by this office in scale 1/50000, was accepted in 1980. The most important decision of the 1980 plan is that the city will be developed in a linear axis from west to east. so that forest areas and water basins would be protected in the north part of the city. This plan took the decision to located the central business area in the Historical Peninsula, Pera, and the south of the first highway.

But this plan could not be realized as the Great İstanbul Master Planning Office and Ministry of Construction and Settlement were closed. Municipality planning office was re-opened a few years later, and had several re-organizations till today.

The strategy of resettling the new population in metropolitan Istanbul will necessarily include the reorganization of center functions. It is clear that distribution of the center function for the metropolitan Istanbul must be carefully balanced in the area of the city.

New business centers of the city are slowly moving from the historic part to new location above Yıldız area close to the main road line at European part of the city.

Plans prepared for Istanbul two decades ago tried to establish a balanced development through the introduction of regional measures to protect metropolitan Istanbul from the pressure of population, through the inclusion of industry and the new population in new cities to be developed in the region, and through new poles and axes of development on a national level.

This general strategy helped in the preservation of the historical quarters, but was not sufficient. Preservation policy requires for many other special activities, between them are organization and coordination of the job, which at all levels remains till today as a priority.

After 1980 Istanbul had perhaps the most ambitious urban renewal program in the developing world.

This plan was founded firmly on infrastructure. The main aspects of the city road system was realized. New one-way traffic network, cut on many places old urban fabric, and improved the flow of traffic around the core of the modern city in Beyoğlu. But the other part of the traffic system a new superhighway along the western edge of the Bosphorus, was the most controversial project of that time. A ring road around the outer limits of the city, constructed in 1970's, is now an inner urban highway. The first Bosphorus bridge, opened on October 29, 1973, an exceedingly elegant structure with a single span suspended over the channel from graceful towers anchored in Europe and Asia, is one of the city's few modern constructions of real architectural merit. The new second bridge, a copy of the first, opened in 1989 and is just as elegant as the first. But it literally casts a shadow on one of Istanbul's most famous sights, Rumeli Hisarı, the fortress built by Sultan Mehmed II to pave the way for his conquest of Byzantium in 1453. All these constructions did not keep up with the existing needs: in the period between 1984 and 1988, some 347 kilometers of main road was planned and constructed, but it is only been 50 percent of the road requirements of that time.

Tramway on the European side of the city between Sirkeci and Zeytinburnu is in function from 1993.

Metro, which is under construction on the European side between Yenibosna (on the southwest end of the city) and Maslak (on the north end of the city), started to operate in Spring 1995 on a part Aksaray-Otogar-Bakirköy.

Traffic across the sea is very frequent, every day half million people use different types of boats.

Water supply system project was designed to bring more than 7,500,000 cubic meters of water into the city each day. About half of this quantity will come from Lake Sapanca, 100 kilometers east of the city, and a cluster of small rivers beyond the lake. This project is planned to be completed in 1993, but has not been completed yet.

New gas supply scheme on a similar scale was planned, and till today only a small part has been realized. One of the main reasons for the pollution and gray sky is waiting to be solved. Pollution of the air, is dominant in winter time, but pollution of the water is most emphatic in metropolitan Istanbul.

18 kilometers of the new sewage system for the area of Fatih and Eyup was constructed, but this is only a small part of the city sewage network.

Communal waste system increased the great problem of the city, because an effective system has not been established yet, and existing deposits are not safe.

Heavy industry is being moved out wherever possible. The dockyard established on the Golden Horn in 1950's is being moved to new centers, one near Haydarpaşa, on the Asian side, the other 50 kilometers away, on the Sea of Marmara.

Istanbul was a green city, with actual forests in the heart of it, especially along the Bosphorus. With a dense construction the city lost its main color.

In 1985 the growth of new parks from four square meters greenery for every person to ten square meters was planned. After five years the figure was nearly seven square meters.

In 1994, a 1/ 50000 scaled Master Plan of Istanbul was completed and is still in a revision process.

The city which aspires to be both a contemporary world center for business and a living monument to almost 16 century needs a balanced development and conservation, commercial needs against public aspirations, exist in all historic cities, and particularly in Istanbul. But it is difficult to establish a balance between these elements.

The pressures of rapid population growth, changing social structure, transport dislocation and other problems associated with runaway urban expansion are clearly felt, and conservation has very much a secondary consideration. The city's renovation is certainly overdue.

Mayor of the city, as a result of the political reforms in 1983-5, has a direct authority over the city as an elective person. In that way the realization of different of the city projects is simplified.

Preservation of heritage. In Turkey, the Ministry of Culture (before Ministry of Culture and Tourism) is the responsible body for the care and upkeep of historical structures in general. The Ministry holds this mission with its two general directorates of Historical Monuments and Museums. In addition the directorate which the High Council of Historic Properties and Monuments is depended, the General Directorate of Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage.

All the other institutions are supposed to have an approval from the High Council of Historic Properties and Monuments.

The Ministry of Reconstruction and Resettlement is responsible of the construction and conservation of the properties which do not belong to the Ministry of Culture. Ministry has the Directorate Construction Planning and Bank of Provinces working for related subjects.

The Ministry of Forestry, is realizing its function with the help of the National Park Department. They are responsible for the maintenance of the natural heritage and the monuments they own.

General Directorate of Waqfs is responsible for the conservation of the monuments which are in their own property or under their control. It also has many regional directorates involved with this subject.

There are two other institutions having a role in conservation. One of them being the Directorate of National Palaces, the other one being the Department of Construction dependent to the Presidency of General Staff. The directorate National Palaces is in charge of the state property administrated by Parliament, which were formerly Sultan's property.

Municipality, conservatives the buildings that they own. They are also responsible to control all the other conservations and constructions taking place in the city. Historical Sites are in their control as well.

At the local level, however, municipalities take measures for the conservation of the character of their cities by means of conservation projects. The city governments hold the ownership of historic buildings which originally had the function serving the whole city: the city walls, hydraulic structures, fountains and other structures. In Istanbul, some of main cultural properties are under protective care of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul.

The Municipality of Istanbul took action several times to initiate different conservation projects.

The first two were for the historical districts of Süleymaniye and Zeyrek. These projects are still ongoing today. Other activities were concentrated on the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Golden Horn, conservation project of the Land Walls and their immediate surroundings, several building conservation projects and a few restoration plans.

The Turkish Touring and Automobile Club developed own conservation and restoration efforts. In 10 years this organization had restored more than 50 historical buildings in Istanbul, often converting them into profitable restaurants, cafes and small hotels.

Today, the Greater Municipality of Metropolitan İstanbul led by Mayor Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, elected in 1994, is developing many projects aimed to solve planning, infrastructural, and housing problems of metropolitan area. Special attention is devoted on cultural and natural heritage.¹

Municipality established a new planning office with an aim to observe Istanbul and its problems in different scales and different levels of planning.

Preparatory reading:

1. *Turkish-Islamic Architecture 1071-1923* by Behçet Ünsal, London 1959
2. *Sinan: The Grand Old Master of Ottoman Architecture* by Aptullah Kuran, Institute of Turkish Studies, Inc. Washington D.C. and Ada Press Publishers, İstanbul, 1987.
3. *The Development of the Istanbul Metropolitan Area: Urban Administration and Planning* by İlhan Tekeli, IULA_EMME, İstanbul, 1994.
4. *Modern Turkish Architecture*, Renata Holod and Ahmet Evin, editors, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1984
5. *Istanbul and the Civilisation of the Ottoman Empire*, by Bernard Lewis, Oklahoma, 1963

¹ For all participants of the workshop on "Istanbul and Süleymaniye area" reports on topics related with the activities of the Istanbul metropolitan municipality will be provided.

WORKSHOP ONE: ISTANBUL AND SÜLEYMANIYE AREA Istanbul July 1- July 27, 1995

The Objectives of the Workshop

This workshop aims to examine the challenges of the modern metropolis in the face of the urban explosion presently engulfing the Third World. The statistics in this respect are indeed frightening. Conditions in the city are likely to become unbearable, if the urban control remains uncontrolled. It is probable that before this saturation point is reached, the large cities will become thresholds of violence, of social disintegration and of cultural alienation.

The rapid introduction of industrial technology, new modes of production and especially of transport have brought a general disorientation of social, cultural, economic and political structures of the society. In Istanbul, "modern transport" governed town planning, with a rejection of past values in the favor of western models.

At the contemporary rate of destruction of the architectural heritage, we are searching in photographic archives in order to discover the architectural legacy of the past, to restore values of our history.

Istanbul as a metropolis with ten million people, as a center of the world longer than 10 centuries, with a grandiose heritage is itself a perfect laboratory for observing the conflict between modernity and tradition.

First part of the workshop will be devoted to analyzing of the present situation in Istanbul, and focusing on architectural heritage in the metropolis. In the second part of the workshop participants will examine the measures needed to control and direct the urbanization process in the historical part of the city through the case study of the Süleymaniye area.

The workshops are focused on the following items:

1. The history and the heritage

- Meaning of history;
- Sociological profile of the city;
- Transformation in architecture and urban planning

2. Planning for the Greater Istanbul

- Geography and climate, demography, economy,
- Urbanization, current planning documents, statistics;
- Planning and institutional mechanisms
- Transport;
- Urban services
- Pollution
- Housing policy
- Social aspects of the urban planning
- New town policy
- Land use today and tomorrow
- Istanbul ten years later;
- Future character of the city

3. Süleymaniye Area--Pilot Study

Preservation of the Old city of Istanbul (urban design policy, aims of conservation, technical problems, the operational system, information and education, tourism)

Pilot study aims to deal with:

- Cultural heritage in the metropolis:
historic areas, their rehabilitation and their incorporation into the modern metropolis
- Coordination of the activities: *Institutional organization for effective action*
 - sharing responsibilities on different levels,
 - relationship between public and private sectors,
 - urban management for the every day problems of the city.
- An active role of educational institutions:
 - to develop mutual programs;
 - to orient architects to an awareness of the internal and external forces that shaped the environment in which they have been living;
 - to be involved in life processes in the society, and especially
 - to develop educational packages for all social levels.

Süleymaniye historical district crowns the third hill of the seven hills of the Historical Peninsula. From the middle of the 16th century, the neighborhood which covers an area of 40 ha. had begun to be called by the name of the Süleymaniye Complex which was built by the famous architect Sinan between 1550 and 1557 during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent. The complex covers approximately 6 ha. comprising a mosque and its attendant structures ; the tombs of Süleyman the Magnificent and his wife Hürrem Sultan, four medreses two of which are now the Süleymaniye Library, a college for the study of Hadith, a medical medrese, a hospital, a school for Qur'an reading, a primary school, a public kitchen, a guest-house, a han, a public bath, a library, and numerous shops. These buildings belong to the General Directorate of Pious Foundations today.

The timber houses which make up the urban fabric around this complex date from the 19th century. The domed buildings of Süleymaniye surrounded by the timber houses of the district are essential elements of Istanbul's urban image. Unfortunately, the houses of Süleymaniye are not in very good condition. Until the 1950's, the area saved the traditional structure of its urban tissue. After being settled by migrants from Turkey's rural areas, the social character of the area has changed completely. The slopes that descend to the Golden Horn, where there have been rich merchants' houses and mansions have changed into an area with the poorest houses and streets of Istanbul. The old wooden houses are hired in flats to singles, students and poor families who prefer this place because of low rents and the proximity to the business center of the town. In spite of these changes, Süleymaniye still keeps its traditional educational and health functions with some buildings and faculties that belong to the Istanbul University and with a hospital and a maternity hospital. Beside all these buildings, there is a botanic garden constructed in 1935 that belongs to Istanbul University and many boarding houses for students.

The Municipality has plans to acquire some of the houses and rehabilitate the whole area. Süleymaniye will be cleared from its current function as a business area. This implies heavy financial intervention on the part of the Municipality but the Süleymaniye district has a high potential for cultural and touristic functions.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

OPENING DAY Saturday July 01, 1995

- 10.00 Opening ceremony at İSTANBUL BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ (Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul) Saraçhane:
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Mayor of Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
Professor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA
Representatives of the Government of Turkey
Opening of the exhibition on İstanbul and Süleymaniye Area
The İstanbul and Süleymaniye Area Project
an overview --video performance
- 12.00 CITY ORIENTATION
- 12.00 Topkapı Palace tour
14.30 Lunch at Topkapı Palace restaurant
15.30 City orientation: Afternoon in İstanbul

1 Workshop One: İSTANBUL AND SÜLEYMANIYE AREA -TENTATIVE-

WEEK ONE

İSTANBUL 1

TOPICS RELATED TO İSTANBUL

Monday, July 03, 1995

İSTANBUL SESSION ONE

The present situation report

Mediator: Ali Yılmaz Örnek

09.30-13.00: Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul:
The 1995 Master Planning Activities of İstanbul and Final Report:

- Introduction by Altan Raşit Civan
- Activities and Survey by Salim Küçük and Murat Tuncay
- The Conservation Policies and Plans by Ali Yılmaz Örnek and İsmet Şahin
- The Master Plan for Transportation by Mustafa Ilıcalı

The Final Report (Central Trade and Business Centers, Industry, Residence, Social and Cultural Structure, Demography, Cultural and Natural Environment, Tourism, Transportation, Conservation and works for the increasment of quality of the town) by Birol Tortop and Sinan Bölek

İstanbul: Environment and Infrastructures

- The Infrastructure and Garbage Problems of İstanbul by Adem Baştürk
- The Environment and Air Pollution by Mustafa Öztürk
- İstanbul and Water Problems by Veysel Eroğlu

• 14.30-17.30: Contribution talks

- Representatives of Ministry of Culture, Foundations, and Local municipalities

Discussion

Tuesday, July 04, 1995

İSTANBUL SESSION TWO

Mediator: Zeynep Ahunbay

09.30-13.00 The history and heritage

- Formation of the Ottoman İstanbul (From Constantinopol to Constantiniye) by Aptullah Kuran
 - The role of Vaqf in the preservation of the Architectural Heritage by Mukadder Sezgin
 - İstanbul Cultural center of the World by Şenol Demiröz
 - Mediators talk
- Discussion

İSTANBUL SESSION THREE

Mediator: Sümer Gürel

14.30-17.30 The planning for İstanbul

- The Great City Debate and İstanbul by Lloyd Rodwin
 - Preservation of the cultural existences and İstanbul by Turgut Övünç
 - Planning Strategies by Yiğit Gülöksüz
 - Mediators talk: Planning for İstanbul in Last Four Decades
- Discussion

Wednesday July 05, 1995

İSTANBUL SESSION FOUR

Mediator: Emre Aysu

09.30-13.00 The planning for İstanbul

- The Planning Experiences of İstanbul by İlhan Tekeli
 - Infrastructure-Centers-Macroform, by Zekiye Yenen and İclal Dinçer
 - Industrial and Trade Policies as they relate to İstanbul Metropolis Macroform by Hayriye Gulderen Isanlar Avcısoy
 - Mediators talk
- Discussion

İSTANBUL SESSION FIVE

Mediator: Nuran Zeren-Gulersoy

14.30-17.30 The planning for İstanbul

- Scenario for the Future Development of İstanbul by Mehmet Çubuk
- Habitat II and Two exhibition Projects prepared by History Foundation by Şeyda Arguner and Şebnem Önal
- Cotemporary Issues in the Third World Megapolitan Centers by Noman Ahmad, Dawood College, Karachi
- Mediators talk: İstanbul and Bosphorus

Discussion

19.00 Cultural performance

Thursday July 06, 1995 :

İSTANBUL SESSION SIX:

Mediator: Saadettin Ökten

9.30-12.30 Cultural Heritage and Metropolis

- Planning for İstanbul and Protection of Cultural Heritage by Turgut Cansever
 - Planning for İstanbul and Süleymaniye by Basri Mete and İsmet Şahin
 - Mediators talk: Mektebs in İstanbul
- Discussion

İSTANBUL SESSION SEVEN:

Mediator: Aykut Karaman

14.30-17.30: Historical Peninsula

- The Historical and Modern Identity of Süleymaniye area by Nezih Eldem

- *Development of Urban Patterns in Istanbul* by İsmet Kılınçaslan
 - *The Problems of the Land and Area in the Construction of Süleymaniye Mosque* by Stefanos Yerasimos
 - *Some little-known characteristics of Süleymaniye Mosque* by Aras Neftci
 - *Spatial studies on Historical Peninsula- the students final project, Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Y.T.U.*
 - Mediators talk
- Discussion

Friday July 07

İSTANBUL SESSION EIGHT:

Mediator: Işık Aydemir

9.30-12.30 **Planning and Education**

- *International Aspects of Education in Restoration* by Cevad Erder
 - *ICOMOS and Education* by Nevzat İlhan
 - *Education for Planning* by Amir Pasic
 - Mediators talk
- Discussion

İSTANBUL FINAL SESSION: 14.30-17.30

Mediator: Turgut Cansever

- *Culture, Ideology and Heritage* by Uğur Tanyeli
- *Historical Environment in the Frames of Universal Values* by İsmet Okyay
- *Culture, Ideology and Heritage* by Hilmi Yavuz
- *İstanbul- Tolerance of Civilizations* by Ivo Banac

Discussion

- *Conclusion Remarks* by Ali Yılmaz Örnek

Saturday July 08, 1995: Field trip one: Bursa--day one

07.00 Bus İstanbul--Bursa. 10.30 Cumalıkızık village
13.00 Lunch
14.30 Bursa--urban development by Zekiye Yenen
15.30 City tour
18.30 Bursa today: with Engin Yenan and Basri Sönmez, Mayor of Gazi Osman Paşa Municipality
21.00 Dinner



Bursa an old panorama (IRCICA Photo Archive)

Sunday July 09, 1995: Field trip one: Bursa--day two

10.00 City tour 14.00 Lunch break 16.00 Trilye;
23.00 Return to İstanbul

WEEK TWO

İSTANBUL 2

SÜLEYMANIYE AREA

Monday July 10, 1995

Lectures during the day at Mimar Sinan University:

- 09.30 Restoration General Introduction by Haluk Sezgin
- 09.30 Town Trail from Egyptian to covered Bazaar by Güzin Konuk
- 11.00 Urban Design Aspects of the Süleymaniye Area by Aykut Karaman
- 14.30 Restoration in Metropolitan Cities: Problems and Solutions by Zeynep Aygen

Tuesday July 11, 1995

Morning lectures:

- 09.30 Reconstruction of the mosque by Mufit Yorulmaz
- 11.30 Conservation of Timber Houses by Reha Günay

14.30-17.00 Studio work orientation - organization of the groups

Wednesday July 12, 1995

Field work at the Süleymaniye area

9.30-17.30

Thursday July 13, 1995

Field work at the Süleymaniye area

9.30-13.00

Free afternoon

Friday July 14, 1995

Field work at the Süleymaniye area

9.30-16.00

16.30 Weekly summary hour.



Konya (IRCICA Photo Archive)

Saturday July 15, 1995:

Field trip two: Konya--day one

00.00 Night bus İstanbul-Konya

9.00-12.00

Museums of Konya

Lunch

14.00 Konya-historical urban tissue around Mevlana area

18.00 Seminar by Haşim Karpuz

19.00 Dinner

Sunday July 16, 1995:

Field trip two: Konya--day two

9.00-13.00

Survey of historical in Meram area structures

and picnic

14.00 Bazaars and bedestans in Konya

Free afternoon

23.00 Return to İstanbul

WEEK THREE

İSTANBUL 3

SÜLEYMANIYE AREA

Monday July 17 , 1995

Studio work

Tuesday July 18, 1995

Studio work

Wednesday July 19, 1995

Thursday July 20, 1995

09.30 Studio work

Free afternoon

Friday July 21, 1995

09.30 Studio work

16.30 Weekly summary hour

Saturday 22, 1995

FREE

Sunday 23, 1995

FREE



The Süleymaniye Mosque (IRCICA Photo Archive)

WEEK THREE

İSTANBUL 4

İSTANBUL AND SÜLEYMANIYE AREA

Monday, July 24, 1995

STUDIO WORK

15.00 City-Heritage-Media Session

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

Preparation for the Panel of Experts

09.30 Group one:

11.00 Group two:

12.30 Group three:

15.00 Group four:

16.30 Discussion

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

PANEL OF EXPERTS

10.00 *Session One:*

15.00 *Session Two*

18.00 Bosphorus cruise

July 27, 1995

10.00 *Session Three*

15.00 FINAL SESSION

Mediator Turgut Cansever

**İSTANBUL
&
SÜLEYMANIYE AREA

PANEL OF EXPERTS**

MOSTAR IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Mostar, and its the historical part--Old Town, is used as a case study for the rebuilding of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Bosnia and Hercegovina is in the heart of Europe. It shared a similar history with Mediterranean European countries. Illyrian rule was replaced by Roman rule in the 3rd century B.C., and finally this process of symbiosis was completed by the Roman-Slavic entity in the 7th century A.D. There, on the Neretva river, the Roman Empire was split into Eastern and Western. Five centuries later, in the 11th century, Christianity was divided into Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. From the 17th century, the Neretva river was the west border of Islam. Since the 12th century Bosnia was an independent country with Slavic population. From the mid of the 15th until the end of the 19th century Bosnia and Hercegovina was a part of the Ottoman State.

Slavic tribal communities gradually underwent a transformation which led to the later feudal system. Since the 12th century Bosnia was an independent country. Slavs in Bosnia, were not unified from the religious point of view: the so-called Bosnian or Bogumils Church based on religious heresy derived from Christianity was dominant. There was also a sizable Catholic Church settled in Central Bosnia, and a small group of Orthodox along the eastern Bosnian border.

For a long time prior to the arrival of the Ottomans, Bosnia was a meeting place of different, indeed at times mutually opposed cultural elements: Greek and Latin alphabets, Byzantine and pre-Romanesque artistic traditions, Romanesque and Gothic styles, the Christian-Orthodox faith and Catholicism. Creative interrelation of all these elements, which took place during the several centuries of the independent Bosnian state, gave rise to a series of valuable cultural assets that Bosnia came to be known for well beyond its borders: in religion it was the Bosnian Bogumil Church, the tombstones, in the domain of literature it was Bosnian Cyrillic and Glagolitic scripts, in graphic arts it was the specifically Bosnian book illuminations.

From the ethnic point of view, the Bosnians are Slavs who live in Bosnia and speak Bosnian language. The majority of the people living in Bosnia and Hercegovina by their origin, upbringing, and education relate to Islamic culture and civilization, mirrored not so much through religious manifestations as through a complex spiritual physiognomy. Because of the large number of Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina this physiognomy has also affected the non-Muslim inhabitants and the environment of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Architecture is symbol of a tolerance. During the Ottoman rule in Bosnia (1463-1878), under these social conditions a specific Islamic Ottoman Bosnian culture, which has been preserved till today, was developed specially through architecture. Architectural heritage gives us clear images of tolerance in Bosnia.

A small group of architectural creations with monumental characteristics was built following a pattern that developed and standardized in Istanbul and several other centers. A much larger group consisting of shops in the bazaars, mosques in the mahalas, and private houses, while sharing the basic features of Islamic architecture, manifested marked regional characteristics produced by specific environmental and cultural factors.

Architecture are the best witness of the common life of Muslims, Christians, and Jews: mosques, churches, and synagogues existed side by side signifying that in Bosnia Catholic Croatians with their Western European culture, Eastern Orthodox Serbs with their elements of Byzantine culture and Sephardic Jews continued to live together with Bosniaks Muslims for more than four centuries.

Mostar is an administrative, economic and cultural center of the south region of Hercegovina. The region had about 350.000 inhabitants (according to the last census, April, 1991). The municipality area was inhabited with 130.000 people. Urban area, located in the central valley on the Neretva river had about 70.000 people at the same time.

Mostar was established by the Ottomans in the second part of 15th century, around a strategic crossing over the Neretva river.

From 1474, when the settlement with the name of Mostar was mentioned, throughout the several centuries of the Islamic-Ottoman presence, an Ottoman-Islamic urban milieu was formed, where the commercial and residential areas were kept strictly apart, with market (*carsija*) as a vital part of the city, located at a river crossing.

The market attracted craftsmen and merchants of every known kind. There were three squares with many small streets which connected them, each street designated for a particular craft. Craftsmen were organized in associations (*esnaf*) much in the same way that they still are in certain European countries. Christians and Jews lived and worked in the bazaar together with Muslims and shared with them an almost identical life-style.

Housing areas--mahallas, 32 in total, were situated outside and around the bazaar, connected to it by a network of usually narrow streets. Mahalas were traditional neighborhoods found in all parts of the Ottoman State. They were residential areas with their own mosques, (churches or synagogues), shops, schools, and other facilities needed in daily life. Every mahala had its own communal spirit and mutual-aid system which contributed to the identity of each mahala and to a high degree of social cohesion. Every mahala had its wealthy and poor inhabitants. In some the wealthy prevailed over the poor, in others the poor may have outnumbered the better-off, but slum-like settlements were not known to exist. The poorer inhabitants were always under the patronage of the rich neighborhood families so that extreme social differences were greatly neutralized.

It is very important to emphasize that there did not exist religious or ethical division in mahalas organization.

Family was the basic social unit of the Islamic-Bosnian community, the family house was the basic structural cell of an urban settlement. Houses were self-contained and detached with a courtyard and the garden enclosed by a wall, particularly on the side facing the street.

The house was a dwelling complex composed of three parts: the house *per se*, the courtyard (*avliya*), with a kitchen a wood-shed, a toilet, a stable, a pantry, a drinking fountain, a pergola, and often a flower garden; and a vegetable and fruit garden, with a lawn, a small pavilion, and, possibly, running water.

The main unifying feature of the various types of Ottoman houses in Bosnia and Hercegovina is the basic layout of the different functional units: two or more multifunctional rooms on two floors, with flexible use--without heavy furniture and limitations as to seasonal occupancy, around the common space, hall or *hayat* --one spatial entity spread over two floors with a connecting staircase, placed by the wall opposite the open part of the hall.

The largest number of houses contain the same essential elements of composition, structure, and volume, with variables reflecting the social and economic levels of the house owners, realized by domestic masters and local materials and building technology.

This architecture aimed to bring men into a harmonious relationship on all levels. First and basic was the level of the room, which provided the necessary privacy. The second was the housing complex. The third was the area of the bazaar, and the last, fourth level was that of the city, with its numerous aspects and possibilities.

A specific regional architecture of Mostar and Hercegovina, was thus created, leaving behind a series of characteristic architectural achievements, mostly modest by physical dimensions but of considerable importance of the cultural history of its people.

Mostar after 1878. Austro-Hungarian troops occupied Bosnia and Hercegovina in 1878. With them came a change in economic and social activities.

Everything that happened ever since was a result of the introduction of new capitalist relationships, while the confrontation of the two adverse civilizations enhanced this encounter. It is not the political and religious antagonism that brought this up, but rather an entire perception of life, which, for the Bosnian population stemmed from the religion, the Bosnian cities were already undergoing changes from pre-industrial to industrial society. The Islamic religious perception of the time (that defines a system of life and its values) found it hard to accept these principles of social order, a minor detail indicates that prior to the occupation, the idea of a house for rent was foreign to the inhabitants of Sarajevo, and even those that were poorest lived in a house of their own. This only illustrates the scale of changes that will transform the future likeness of the city. The image of the Ottoman environment was changed, especially in city centers of Sarajevo and Mostar.

In Mostar, a large number of new constructions took place, varying in character. Natural bulwark -- hills around the city were linked into series of fortifications and connected to a city by new roads. Military camps, in the south, north and west marked the boundaries of the city. The new government saw the city's past and present on the east bank and its future on the west bank.

Mostar was divided into eight zones, five on the east bank of Neretva river: Carina, Luka, Brankovac, Bjelusine, The Old City; and three on the west bank of Neretva river: Cernica, Prethumlje, Zahumlje.

The banks of the city were bridged by three new bridges on the Neretva river: Czar Franz Joseph Bridge (1882) along Musala, Carinski (1913) along the North Military Barracks, and the Mujaga Komadina bridge (1916) 200 meters far from the Old Bridge on the south.

A railroad and new roads connected the city with Sarajevo and the Adriatic coast.

A stronger concentration of capital ensured faster growth of the city, similar to the one initiated in the first half of the 16th century.

As a result of increased demand for housing space, a new construction dwelling appeared -- houses for rent and a new business -- real-estate speculation with lands and buildings. Both activities had great impact on the quality of housing and urban space.

The changing character of housing business created a new class -- real-estate owners. They are not only a new social category -- the landlords, but also the most important capital owners and financiers.

Along with the reconstruction of the old city streets new ones are constructed under the heavy West European influence. Their aim is establishment of a new transportation network (in use today) on the west bank of the Neretva river, that would enable the continual economic growth.

The new railroad station was the most significant complex and it became original point of new Mostar. Along the railroad station new administrative, public and housing blocks were constructed. Mostar had 1975 houses, 2114 apartments and 12665 inhabitants in 1885.

Intensive growth posed new communal problems for the city's government: construction of new water pipes, modern city sewage, electrical power line-network, street illumination, and the construction of the new roads.

Due to the increased demand for water in 1885 a new modern water supply was built from Radoblja spring with a big tank and 53 outlets. New water lines facilitated the development of a modern fire brigade. The city gained a new power plant in 1911, and the street illumination in 1894, which replaced 330 lanterns used before.

The important event for the city's growth and development is that the government established a cadastre and land office in 1891. These institutions are in use even today.

The new government kept the main street and put some new facilities in it needed for that time. To the main street whose basic line is older than the city was given a natural orientation, that is from south to north parallel to the roads that connect the inland with the sea, along the riverbed of Neretva river. This street got its urban milieu by the mid-17th century.

Mosques, three in the Old Town, and 32 in mahales, two hamams, one caravaserai, a clock tower, eight medreses, the Old Bridge built in 1566, two small bridges on the Radobolja river, two water supply systems, two orthodox churches, the Catholic church, several Christian schools, and around 1,909 houses are a building heritage founded by Austro-Hungarian government in 1878. In the following four decades with numerous interventions the complete urban milieu was changed. Interventions can be examined in five groups:

A. In Old Town area:

-- On the Main street, the following buildings were built:

The building of the military headquarters (today Municipality building), the building of the municipality, an administrative building and the school complex, new religious school --Mekteb along with the reconstruction of Cejvan Cehaja mosque (1899), a variety of houses and business buildings, the English consulate, Luka school (1908), a tobacco factory (1880-1885), the Serbs' primary school designed by Djordje Knezic in 1909, the Lands Bank designed by Franc Vancas in 1910;

-- Along the Sauerwald street they built: the magistrate and police (the building across the street from the Roznamedjijina Mosque), the Wencel pharmacy, and *Ukraine* cinema;

-- Along the Mejdan square: *Orient* hotel, Officers casino, the County Officer's building. At that time the hamam next to the Sinan Pasa Mosque was eradicated (1884).

B. The Musala square was organized as a new central city square, with several new structures: *Neretva* hotel (1892), the school (1880), City Bath--*Banja* (1914), the Post-office building, the Fire Brigade headquarters (1901), and *Bristol* hotel (1906) across the new bridge.

C. A new city center was organized along the railroad station with the Financial police building (with cafeteria on the first floor), Wregg hotel, Gymnasium (1898 the first part, in 1902 the second part), the Jubilee elementary school (1905), The Courthouse and prison (1892), apartment house of Adam Mikacic, the courthouse with Land office, The Ice factory (*Ledara*) in 1903, Municipal hospital (1889), and school of Crafts.

D. Area with luxury houses--villas was organized between the railroad and Rondo, amongst which *Zahumka* and *Neretvanka* in Liska street, (1905), *Fesner* (1897) and three Pesko's houses (1900-1905) on Rondo square and Komadina on Setaliste street, stand out.

E. Facilities for Catholic community were added in Pothum in the vicinity of the St. Peter and Paul Church (1866): The Catholic school of Merciful Sisters (1872), *Hrvoje* Theater (1887), and the Franciscan monastery (1894).

Many drawings and designs, Austro-Hungarian monarchy planned to build, are kept until today. The most interesting one is the design for a new bridge, the one that would bridge the Mejdan Square with the right bank -- over 20 m wide, with terraces and numerous stores. The idea is occasionally brought up.

There is an interesting urban concept of a few public buildings and entities, the Catholic cathedral on Rondo square, State hospital, in place of today's Hygienic Institute. The city map with a guide, from 1899 provides the variety of information on buildings' locations in the city.

The importance of the right bank with the railroad station as a new center, has eased the pressure on the left bank and the Old town, thus resulting in the preservation of the area around the Old Bridge. With the diminished interest, number of interventions were reduced. The new

government permitted even the motor vehicles traffic across the Old Bridge. For traffic the bridge deck was filled with gravel, and thus elevating the street level so it could be used from the main street. This compelled the shop owners to raise their shops' entrance to a new height.

On the east bank, the town planner incorporated a rectangular street's scheme in the organic mahala urban milieu, thus aimed to solve traffic problems and to provide more room for new construction. Generally, the Old Town area began to die off slowly.

After World War I architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina followed movements, mostly of West-European provenance: Moderna between two world wars, socialist-realism after WW II -- under the influence of Soviet Union, the international style in the Sixties, responsible for the large apartment buildings in the suburbs.

While familiarizing themselves with modern developments in architecture, Bosnian architects continued to cultivate the values of the Bosnian building tradition. All these movements had influenced area of the Old town in Mostar, mainly defined in the 16th century.

In the last four decades before the current war a great work was done on the preservation of all types of monuments aimed to preserve the multicultural structures. Of all preservation and restoration activities undertaken in that period, however, the most important are the large-scale projects on the Bas-Carsija in Sarajevo, and the Old Town in Mostar.

In Mostar, *The Stari Grad Institute*, established by the government in 1977, undertook to develop an integrated concept of urban preservation, trying to transform a passive office under municipality patronage into an active office with a market sense.

Toward this aim experience from similar projects all over the world was collected, examined and tapped to create a plan for the restoration and revitalization of the Old Town in Mostar.

Collaboration with the Republic Institute in Sarajevo and Regional Institute in Mostar were developed on the partnership base, with very good results. In the first three years a collaboration was developed with the Mediterranean Center for the Building Heritage in Split, and Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo.

During the period of 1977-1992, the organization of the preservation work has been in permanent transformation, aimed to find the best solution for the heritage and the people of Mostar.

Three main organization schemes are important.

The preservation policy took into account all issues related to the urban planning, problems of development, infrastructure, economic, and social factors.

After a period in which public opinion was mobilized in favor of the project (1977-81), the condition of the structures to be preserved was examined, basic technical documentation was provided, and an evaluation was made of a number of competing proposals on the actual steps to be taken in carrying out the project.

As a result of conservationist efforts after W.W.II, the Stari Grad Institute prepared *The Master plan for Reconstruction and Revitalization of the Old Town in Mostar*, accepted by the town council in 1990. This Plan was an integral part of urban and regional planning processes. In the Master Plan, evaluation as a result of complete survey and analysis, international experiences and republic legislation, was based on the proposal of intervention.

More than 200 different interventions on the structures were undertaken as a parallel activities.

Restoration started with the Old Bridge complex, because it symbolizes Mostar.

This was an appropriate beginning in order to satisfy the psychological need for permanence. The area covered by the whole process grew larger and larger, from 0,1 sq. km, in 1979 to 2,8 sq.km in 1985, and finally 4,7 sq.km in 1991. Programs, designs for different interventions, and the Master plan were integral parts of the Stari Grad activities.

The conservation project for the Old Town was awarded in 1986 with the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

1. The self-financing component of the urban preservation in Mostar. Incomes from the area under restoration were reinvested into the area itself, as a result of public/private partnership. The basic resources were communal taxes collected in the Old Town and rental revenues of the business structures which were municipal properties.

Main property owners were: the government through *The Stari Grad Institute* (from 1989 *Prostor-Stari Grad*); government companies; religious communities; private companies; and individuals.

Each new restored square meter enlarged the rental base and generated an amount of reinvested money. This process provoked interest in all groups of owners, and opened different kinds of joint-investment projects. Balance of the rent had a very important role in controlling and stimulating the inherent dynamic of the place.

A combination of the different coefficients indicating the quality of the street zone, position in the street, the relation between the structure and the street, the value of the structure, and the purpose, gave the rental coefficient for the each room. In this way, it was possible to support unprofitable uses, which were important for the entire project.

Thus, the amount of income rose from US\$ 50,000 in 1978 to US\$ 2,000,000 in 1989. During the same period the rate of growth of income was preserved at the level of 60% per year, while the annual inflation rate increased from 60% to 300%.

In the Old Town there were structures which had been constructed during the last six centuries. Due to this fact, the value of the lots was often greater than the value of the buildings. In such cases, the financial burden was distributed from one structure to the whole area, and the building owner could receive a real financial compensation for his property.

2. Balance between the mix of the people and uses of the space. Balance of uses in the Old Town is in direct relationship with the uses in the city. The Old Town continued to perform the main functions of the city center in the well preserved structures: a municipality hall, the main mosques and churches, the City theater, the Museum of Hercegovina region and the Symphonic Orchestra.

The Old Bridge complex and bazaar with more than two hundred different shops and more than fifty restaurants, and hotel Ruza were made the commercial and touristic center of the Mostar and a wider region, with more than half million visitors per year.

A house, a public building, a monument, an urban design are only parts of the social and cultural organization of the society - a physical framework for social activities.

This is the cultural heritage we preserved for the citizens of Mostar.

The citizens of Mostar had a key role in the preservation process. They participated in the legal decision-making procedure for each program in the framework of the project, and also as owners and users of the structures in the area under the urban preservation process.

Different programs aimed to balance their movements in daily, weekly, and seasonal life.

The project emphasized communication between people through stimulating interchange and personal identification with the community, and motivated all levels of the society to participate in or to understand the preservation processes.

The Mostar project tried to integrate the past with the collective contemporary consciousness, to keep a sense of continuity, change within a context of permanence.

This aspect was very much emphasized in Mostar and Bosnia and Hercegovina, where several cultural concepts founded on the different religious and ideological bases co-existed in close contact or intermingled.

3. The education component was integrated into the Mostar project with goals to identify the essential features of the cultural heritage and to develop an applicable method for the

preservation of building heritage. In the first stage, a survey of The Old Bridge zone with two hundred structures was taken during the student holidays campaign. In the second stage, the staff together with young experts and students made a survey and designs for the entire Old Town and for other monumental structures in the territory of the Mostar's municipality. As a result, 25 very useful final projects, 12 Master theses and four Ph.D. theses were produced at the universities concerning different aspects of the preservation process.

From 1988 till 1991 in collaboration with the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, four international summer workshops were organized, as the preliminary phase of an internationally multidisciplinary graduate program for historical preservation to become operational in September 1996. 44 graduate students and 28 professors from 12 countries attended the program during that period.

The general education level developed through newspapers, TV and radio programs, public conferences and exhibitions as a permanent pressure on public opinion. The idea of including cultural heritage courses in schools and kindergarten programs, unfortunately was not realized.

The above-mentioned components explain the integrated method of preservation applied in Mostar in period from 1978 till April 1992. Generally speaking, this methodology integrated social and physical preservation, through five aspects:

- economic, based on different economic aspects and social concern,
- conservationist, which gives primacy to the quality, care, and the meaning of the physical heritage;
- political, planning which comprises a conceptual view of the role of planning in political struggles;
- cultural, which provide preservation of the characteristics of historically existing population and its culture, and
- empirical, planning which uses social and attitudinal survey to discover what people want.

In the period of 1988--1992, the methodology determined in Mostar was successfully extended to cover the whole urban area of Mostar, as well as in several other towns (Bihac, Pljevlja and Pocitelj).

WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA.

The last several years in Bosnia and Hercegovina is time of killing, ethnic cleansing, and destruction.

Genocide on Untermenschen people -- Bosniaks with Muslim faith, aimed to reach Lebensraum for own great nation, leading by psychopathic creators of the Big Lie, resulted with more than 200,000 people killed, more than half million wounded, and more than one million refugees.

The masters of destruction take pleasure in expounding their motives, their task makes them proud. City haters and city destroyers haunt our lives. One of the moving forces behind the rise and fall of civilizations is the battle between city lovers and city haters, a battle waged in every nation and every culture. For the city destroyers urban is synonymous with dignity, sophistication, the unity of thought and word, word and feeling, feeling and action, and must be done away with altogether.

From whatever depths of misguided national spirit and on whatever morbid principles they base their approaches, their idea is to destroy anything that could have existed before them. Sarajevo, Mostar, Foca, Banja Luka, Gorazde, Bihac, and many other cities, towns and settlements have consequently been flattened. More than two thousand structures with monumental characteristics, and every museum, library or archive were reduced to rubble.

Destruction in Bosnia and Hercegovina was culminated in Mostar when the Old Bridge was 'killed'.

The Stari Most (Old Bridge) was built in 1566 by Mimar Hayreddin.

The word *mostar* means bridge-keeper: between the life of the people of the city and the bridge there is an intimate age old link. Their destinies are so intermingled that they cannot be imagined or recounted separately.

The bridge that had seen so many wars and survived so many years, no longer exists. After thousands of shells from Serbian artillery beginning in April 1992, and then by the Croats beginning in May 1993, the crime was completed on November 9, 1993: the Old Bridge in Mostar was finally brought down.

One of the building miracles of the 16th century Europe, the crowning achievement of an extraordinarily creative era of Islamic culture was gone. The Stari Most had contained the meaning and the spirit of all Bosnia and Hercegovina; the essence of the bridge was meeting and joining together; the country, like the bridge, could be divided only by destroying it.

The Croatian journalist Slavenka Drakulic wrote in the *Observer*: "I've heard that people in Mostar, even adults, cried when they saw that the bridge had fallen. I believe the reports, for I have seen people who are not from Mostar cry as well. An elderly journalist, a lawyer, a singer, who wept for the first time since the war started. Not so long ago, the newspapers published photos of a massacre in the Bosnian Muslim village of Stupni Dol. One picture showed a middle-aged woman with a long, dark knife-cut along her throat. I don't remember anyone crying over that photo or others like it. And I ask myself: Why I feel more pain looking at the image of the destroyed bridge than the image of the woman? Perhaps it is because I see my own mortality in the collapse of the bridge, not in the death of the woman. We expect people to die. We count on our own lives to end. The destruction of a monument to civilization is something else. The bridge, in all its beauty and grace, was built to outlive us; it was an attempt to grasp eternity. Because it was the product of both individual creativity and collective experience, it transcended our individual destiny. A dead woman is one of us--but the bridge is all of us forever."

THE BOSNIA AND THREE EUROPE

The first Europe, established, with a center in Rome, lasted from the 1st to the 4th century A.D. This Europe had elements of tolerance, syncretism of the civilization and its cultural model, it was a place of life in diversity, and Bosnia was an integral part of it. Between the fourth and the seventh century, inflamed by wars, with the Barbarians, Germans, Slavs, Avars, and others, the Europe of tolerance and life in diversity disappeared.

The second Europe came into existence with the establishment of the Frankish Kingdom, that proclaimed itself a successor of the Roman Empire. Despite its significant historical role, it failed to revive the civilization and cultural tolerance. Instead, it constituted a model that suited to the Christianity--based on religious or cultural unitarism that did not tolerate any other cultural concept in Europe at that time. This idea was the basis of the Crusades and the historical extinction of the Jews and Muslims from Europe. The foundation of everything that would haunt Europe ever since, ethnic and religious autocracy, long and lasting ethnic and religious wars is a product of this age.

Despite the exalted technological and scientific progress, the ideas of xenophobia, ethnic, religious and racial hate was set, and they triumphed in the 20th century.

Bosnia was the only exception in whole Europe. On the foundations of the earlier history and high standards of tolerance, the original Late-Hellenic multilateral culture through syncretism of early Christianity, late Byzantine and early Slavic cultural and religious traditions, was preserved from the 11th century onward; this was transformed into a dual religious and cultural situation in the Bosnian domain, and it acted as a contact zone between western Catholic Europe and Byzantine East. The rise of the Neo-Manchean Bosnian church strengthened this multilateral character of Bosnia.

As of the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire and Islamic cultural-religious complex played a key role in Bosnian history. This new momentum has only strengthened and developed further the primary and original multilateral nature of Bosnia. This quality was emphasized by the birth of a new urban way of life, with arts and crafts and trade, exchange and openness of society, whose core was an inherent respect for the principle of this civilization and cultural model, as opposed to who belongs to what religion, race or nationality. Islam has in fact, completed the creation of this model. Islam did not destroy, exterminate nor restrain anything in Bosnia. On the contrary, everything continued to live and thrive in its original and natural form. With the historical settlement of Spanish Jews in Bosnia, who were expelled from the Christian Europe, the inherent character of multilateralism and diversity was further emphasized in Bosnia.

Such a Bosnia survived the second Europe only to indicate the birth of a third, that is esteemed today. Europe, born after the bloodstained wars of the twentieth century, the Europe of people, communications and cultures, and not of national borders and states.

A centuries-old confrontation with Bosnia is repeated in its bloodiest and genocide form, with the last countdown before a third Europe is born.



The Stari Most in Mostar

MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP

Second stage

ISTANBUL, JULY 24-AUGUST 18, 1995

PROJECT SUMMARY:

Phase two of the urban preservation of Bosnia and Hercegovina project consists of a studio work during the Spring semester at several universities and the workshop focuses on the reconstruction of the Old Town in Mostar, to be held in Istanbul from July 24 to August 18, 1995.

The second workshop aims to summarize the results of the works on the Mostar 2004 project in the period of August 1994--August 1995, and to continue the research and design for the Old Town in Mostar, both through 43 different projects and the general urban concept of the city.

During 1994-1996 technical studies and working drawings will be completed for the Old Bridge plus several adjacent complexes at Mostar Old town, as a first step in the reconstruction process.

Introduction

Within the international architectural educational community there is great interest in assisting the reconstruction of Bosnia whose rich multicultural architectural heritage has been a persistent target of the current war in Bosnia and Hercegovina. This interest is based on an underlying premise that the speedy reconstruction of Bosnia's architectural heritage is a basic prerequisite to the national healing process.

The identification of *self* with *place*, as exemplified by architectural symbols as they existed in times of normalcy -- the village square, the local mosque, church, synagogue, or , for example, the famous bridge over Neretva river at Mostar built in 1566 -- is an integral part of the human psyche.

When such objects of self identity are destroyed, much of the human spirit goes with it, because architectural heritage is deeply intertwined with a person's sense of identity, existence, and belonging to a particular place and time.

One is often not aware of this interconnection until that heritage is destroyed, leaving the psyche rudderless in a disintegrating world. In such a climate the speedy reconstruction of the familiar symbols of architecture become essential to the national healing process, signaling the return to a more civilized environment where self and place can once again be reunited.

PLAN OF ACTION

To prepare for the process of reconstructing Bosnia's multicultural heritage, it is here proposed that an international educational supporting effort precedes and parallels actual physical reconstruction through a three-phased process. *The International Multidisciplinary Program for Urban Preservation of Bosnia and Hercegovina*, will engage the attention and participation of an international community of architectural professionals, educators, historians and students, in conjunction with their Bosnians counterparts.

Goals and Objectives:

1. Preservation of the thousand years-old building heritage of the multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina.
2. Development of an integrated process of urban preservation for Bosnia and Hercegovina through the formation of a practical system of education over the next decade.
3. Establishment of an international network of prominent schools and cultural organizations for urban preservation to assist and support the rebuilding process.

Phase 1: Mostar 2004, a pilot workshop for the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina, Istanbul, July 25-August 25, 1994 (see enclosed *Workshop report*).

Phase 2: Establishment of an International Support Group

Time: 1994-1995 academic year

Program: Several of universities in Europe, the United States, and the developing world will offer studio design courses through their regular curriculum to their students on topics related to the reconstruction of the Bosnian built environment. Background documentation for the studio will be shared. Whenever possible, Bosnian students and faculty will be involved through inter-university exchanges.

A committee of individuals representing participating institutions will be formed to coordinate academic and other activities related to the project.

This committee will define the participants' inter-relations, budget and policy.

This phase will end with a second summer workshop to run from July 24-August 18, 1995.

Phase 3: Broadening the Support Network of International Cooperation

Time: 1995-1996 academic year.

Program: As a result of the work completed through the Summer 1994 workshop and the studio courses offered at a number of universities during the 1994-1995 academic year, a documentation packet will be put together on Mostar including maps, surveys, visual documentation, bibliography and suggested studio problems. This packet will be distributed to schools of architecture around the world who may wish to offer similar studio courses through their curriculum, particularly those with conservation component. In future years, similar packets on other Bosnian cities might be prepared and distributed to maintain high interest around the world in Bosnian reconstruction. The studio on historical aspects of Bosnia's architectural heritage will continue throughout the years.

Founder: Bosnian authorities and private individuals with the collaboration of the International Support Group.

Time: September 1996

Type of school: To aid the reconstruction process, a practical school of conservation, based on high international standards and combination of classroom work with practical work in the field will be established. The reconstruction of Bosnia's multicultural heritage will become the laboratory for the practical application of an educational curriculum covering all periods of Bosnia's architectural heritage.

An active exchange program with architectural schools around the world, particularly a school with a conservation component, will form the basic element of the curriculum. Throughout both short-term summer workshops or during the semesters students from other schools may come to Bosnia for practical, applied work experience while contributing to the process of reconstruction.

The first phase of this educational endeavor has been a pilot workshop on the Mostar's Old Town held in Istanbul from July 25-August 25, 1994 entitled Mostar 2004. (The number 2004 refers to the year when the restoration of the Old Town in Mostar will hopefully be completed).

The second phase of this endeavor will be a workshop to be held in Istanbul from July 24-August 18, 1995.

Objectives:

One of the project's goals is to gather students and professionals from architectural schools in Europe, North America, the Middle East, Asia and Africa, and including a multicultural team from Bosnia itself, to work in cooperation and unity to prepare for the rebuilding of Mostar Old Town, a town that for five hundred years exemplified a place where people of many cultures and beliefs could live and work together in peace.

It also represents the second stage in the formulation of the larger international architectural support network to provide moral and financial support, as well as advice, expertise and opportunities for collaboration and educational exchange in the reconstruction process. Perhaps more important, the presence of an international element of concerned architects, students and planners can function as a buffer between three ethnic communities learning to work together again.

The end product of these workshops combined with studio works will be the preparation of an urban restoration plan and methodology of approach for the first stage in the restoration plan and methodology of approach for the first stage in the restoration of the Mostar Old Town. This restoration plan and a methodology should be used in the actual restoration plans for Mostar Old Town.

The workshop also seeks to draw attention to the destruction of cultural monuments in Bosnia and Hercegovina and the importance of their reconstruction, and to be an useful case study for other towns in Bosnia and Hercegovina destroyed in the current war, and for other towns all over the world which are under the permanent process of destruction.

Preparatory reading:

1. *The Mostar 2004 Workshop Report '94*, IRCICA, Istanbul 1994.
2. *Islamic Architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina* by Amir Pasic, IRCICA, Istanbul 1994.
3. *Stari Most in Mostar* by Amir Pasic, IRCICA, Istanbul 1995.
4. *The Master Plan of Reconstruction and Revitalization of the Old Town in Mostar*, Mostar 1990, by Amir Pasic et al, English Version IRCICA 1995.
5. *Bosnia: A short History*, by Noel Malcolm, Mc Milan, 1994,
6. *Why Bosnia? Writings on the Balkan War*, edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, Pamphleteer's Press, 1993.
7. General literature related to architecture, urban planning and preservation of heritage.

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MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

WEEK FOUR

MOSTAR 1

Monday, July 24, 1995

IRCICA Çit Kasrı, Yıldız Sarayı:

10.00 Opening ceremony:

Opening remarks by Professor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu
Opening remarks by representative of the
government of Bosnia and Herzegovina
The Mostar 2004 project--an overview
The Mostar Exhibition opening

12.30 Lunch at IRCICA Restaurant

15.00 City-Heritage-Media Session

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

Lecture of the day: 09.30 Mimar Sinan's Bosnians connections
by Aptullah Kuran

Preparation for the Istanbul Panel of Expert session

Wednesday, July 26, 1995 :

Lecture of the day: 09.30 Mimar Sinan's Architecture
by Aptullah Kuran

Participation in Panel of Experts session

18.00 Bosphorus cruise

Thursday July 27, 1995 :

Participation in the Panel of Experts Final Session

Lectures during afternoon: 15.00 *Designation of Conservation Area in Cities and
its Legal Problems* by Günhan Danişman

16.30 *Design in Historic Sites*
by Serge Santelli

Friday July 28, 1995:

Architecture and Culture

09.30: *Byzantine influence on Ottoman Architecture*
by Metin Ahunbay

11.30: *Cultural Intermingling in Architecture*
by Jerrilyn Dodds

MOSTAR 2004

15.30 *Mostar project--An Architectural Overview*
by Judith Bing

16.30 *Mahalla--Results of the students' work at Temple
University* by Brooke Harrington

17.30 Studio work orientation-- organization of the groups

Saturday July 29, 1995

Field trip three:

Safranbolu--day one

00.70 Bus from Istanbul
10.30
13.00 Lunch
15.00 City tour
with Reha Günay
21.00 Dinner

Sunday July 30, 1995:

Field trip three:

Safranbolu --day two

10.00 Morning lecture
14.00 Lunch break
16.00
23.00 Return to Istanbul



Safranbolu

WEEK FIVE

MOSTAR 2

Monday, July 31, 1995

Day at Bogaziçi University
at Civil Engineering Faculty

with Mustafa Erdik, Dario Almesberger
Cengiz Karakoç and Cevad Karataş

Tuesday, August 01, 1995

09.30 Morning lectures:

09.30 *Architecture and Reconstruction*
by Mufit Yorulmaz
11.30 *Design for Historic Area*
by Attilio Petruccioli

14.30 Studio work

Wednesday, August 02, 1995

DESTROYED CITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Foca, Stolac, Pocitelj, prepared
by Zlatko Ugljen, Judith Bing, Candan Nemlioğlu,
Dario Almesberger, Sabira Husedzinovic and Birgül
Colakoğlu

14.30 Studio work

19.00 Cultural performance

Thursday, August 03, 1995

Studio work

13.00 Free afternoon

Friday August 04, 1995

Studio work

16.30 Weekly summary hour

Saturday August 05, 1995:

Field trip four: Edirne

--Day One

07.00 Bus Istanbul--Edirne
09.30 Lüleburgaz
with Zeynep Ahunbay
13.00 Edirne--lunch
14.00 City tour

Sunday August 06, 1995:

Field trip to Edirne--Day Two

10.30
13.00 Lunch
14.30
15.30 Havsa
with Zeynep Ahunbay
21.00 Return to Istanbul



Selimiye Mosque Edirne (IRCICA Photo Archive)

WEEK SIX

MOSTAR 3

Monday August 07, 1995

Tuesday August 08, 1995

Morning lectures: 09.30 *Design for Historic Area*
by Professor Zlatko Ugljen
11.30 *Architecture in Context*
by Kaya Dinçer

Wednesday August 09, 1995

Studio work

Thursday August 10, 1995

09.30 Studio work

13.00 Free afternoon

Friday August 11, 1995

09.30 Studio work

16.30 Weekly summary hour.

Saturday August 12, 1995:

FREE

Sunday August 13, 1995:

FREE

WEEK SEVEN

MOSTAR 4

Monday August 14, 1995

Studio work

Tuesday August 15, 1995

Preparation for the Jury sessions

- 09.30 Group one:
- 11.00 Group two:
- 15.00 Group three:
- 16.30 Group four:

Discussion

Wednesday August 16, 1995

PANEL OF EXPERTS

Session One

Reports on the studio works during spring semester

11.00 Report of Group One

12.00 Report of Group Two

15.00 Session Two

Discussion

19.00 Cultural performance

Thursday August 17, 1995

Session Three

10.00 Report of Group Three

11.30 Report of Group Four

15.00 FINAL SESSION

Mediator: Dr. Süha Özkan



Bazaar in Mostar in 1905.

PARTICIPANTS

PROGRAM FACULTY

They will participate in activities in preparation of the program, and they will be in charge of different parts of the program, especially in panels of experts.

- **ZEYNEP AHUNBAY** will be in charge with work at Süleymaniye area, field trips, and will give a few lectures on different topics.
She is professor at Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, where she teaches courses on architectural and urban conservation. She graduated from ITU Architectural Faculty (MArch) in 1970, and completed her Ph.D. at the same school in 1975.
During the academic year 1977/78 she attended the historic preservation program at University of York (UK). She has taken part in the research and execution of several conservation projects, and published several articles on conservation. She is the head of Restoration department at faculty. She is member of the Commission for the Monuments for Istanbul.
- **EMRE AYSU** will coordinate activities related with computer design, and he will give a few lectures.
He is professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul. He received a Bachelor of Architecture, master and Ph.D. from the same university. He was a researcher in Oxford Polytechnic in 1977-78. He is the founder manager of the Laboratory of Computer Aided Design (BOAT) in the university since 1989, and former head of the Urban and Regional Department. He is an acting member of the ICOMOS National Committee.
He is author of the many articles on urban planning and computer design.
- **TURGUT CANSEVER** will be a coordinator for the seminar on Istanbul, and he will participate in design studio, and will give a few lectures.
He is architect and planner from Istanbul. He graduated from Academy of Fine Arts in Istanbul, and completed his Ph.D. in History of Art at Istanbul University in 1949.
He was involved in organization and educational programs at architectural schools at DGSA, METU, Trakya University, and Mecca University.
He was planning advisor, director of Urban Planning Department, Istanbul Municipality; Director of Marmara Regional Planning Organization 1957-62, President of Istanbul Metropolitan Planning Authority in 1974-75, and till 1988 adviser for Great municipality of Istanbul and Ankara.
He won three Aga Khan Awards for Architecture for Turkish Historical Society Building in 1980, Erteğin House in 1980, and Demir houses in 1993.
He is author of many articles on architecture.
- **CENGİZ ERUZUN** will give a few lectures, and participate at studio works, and field trip.
He is a professor at Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, where he graduated from. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1980. He made many researches in Anatolia and Trakia and conservation plans of Tekirdağ, Kütahya, Trilye, and Birgi.
He is author of several articles and research book "House and People in Anatolia together with Professor Dr. Metin Sözen. He participated in several competitions where he received three awards. He is the vice president of the Istanbul Chambers of Architects.
- **REHA GÜNAY** will give lectures, and participate in studio works.
He is professor at Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, and Head of Department of Conservation and Restoration. He graduated from Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, and then received Ph.D. in the field of History of Architecture at Istanbul University in 1978. He was fellow of Japan Foundation in 1979-80.
He has practice on restorations. From 1983 on he is photographer of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture. Also he teaches *Architectural Photography* at Mimar Sinan University.
He is author of many articles on conservation, and following books: *Traditional Safranbolu Houses and Their Formation*, 1981 and 1989, *Japanese Art and Culture through the Ages*, in 1986, *Sinan's Istanbul* in 1987, *Places and Expression Techniques at the Miniatures in Süleymanname*, 1992, *Traditional Wooden Buildings: Problem of Water and Humidity and the Ways for Curing*, 1994.

- **BROOKE HARRINGTON** will be in charge of an architectural design studio.

He is Professor of Architecture at School of Architecture at Temple University in Philadelphia. He is teaching one course at Department of Architecture at Drexel University, Philadelphia. He has several awards in architecture. His main research is on housing, specially in the Balkans region.

He is author of several articles on architecture.

He has a architectural practice since 1967. he realized several designs.

He participated in Mostar 2004 Workshop '94, as a member of faculty. In the academic year 1994/95, he developed a design program on rebuilding of Mostar with one class.

- **AYKUT KARAMAN** will be in charge of urban design studio.

He is Associate Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University where he teaches Urban Design Theories and conducts Urban Design and Planning Studios. He graduated from State Academy of Fine Arts, Department of Architecture in 1973, and then received Ph.D. degree in the field of Urban Design from University of Pennsylvania in 1983.

His writings on Urban Design Theories have been published in national and international symposiums. He won several awards in International Urban Design Competition.

He has a wide range of practicing experience in urban planning, urban design and architecture. He made the Conservation Plan of Fatih District of the Historical Peninsula of İstanbul. He is the architect and urban designer of Esenkent, Boğazköy and Tepecik neighborhood units for the population of 30.000 in İstanbul.

- **APTULLAH KURAN** will give several lectures during the both workshops.

He is a Professor of History of Architecture at Bosphorus University in İstanbul. He graduated from Yale University as an architect. He received Ph.D. in history at Ankara University. He worked 6 years as a Dean at the Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, in Ankara and later as president of Bosphorus University for 8 years. He was teaching at University of Chicago, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, and University of California, at Los Angeles. He also gave special lectures at universities in Lahore, Dacca, Baghdad, Damman, Cairo, Oxford, Cambridge, New Delhi and Rome.

He is the author of many articles and books, the most important being *The Mosque in Early Ottoman Architecture*, and *Mimar Sinan*, published both in Turkish and English in 1986.

- **AMIR PAŠIĆ** will be coordinator for the both workshops.

He is an architect and planner from Mostar, and was a leading member of the team that won the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1986 for their restoration work on the Old Town of Mostar.

Prior to the outbreak of the war in Bosnia, he held a position of the Director of the Institute for the Urban Planning and Preservation of Cultural Heritage *Prostor* in Mostar. Since January 1993, he is on the staff of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and Yıldız Technical University, both in İstanbul. He was a visiting scholar with the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the 1993-94 academic year.

He gave lectures at Harvard U., MIT, Columbia U., U. of Pennsylvania, Royal Politechnic Institute-Stockholm, York University, La Sapienza Rome, Madrid University and several others.

He was coordinator of the Mostar 2004 workshop in 1994. He is author of more than hundred realized designs mostly in restoration, four urban conservation projects, some fifty articles and eight books, the most recent entitled *Islamic Architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina*.

- **ZLATKO UGLJEN** will be in charge of an architectural design studio.

He is Professor at Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo. He graduated from the same university. He realized more than 100 designs, and won several awards, between which The Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1983 for White Mosque in Visoko is the most valuable. Through his projects he expressed values of Bosnian heritage in modern architectural language.

- **ZEKIYE YENEN** will be in charge of urban planning parts of the program.

She is Associate Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Department of the Urban and Regional Planning, Yıldız Technical University, in İstanbul, and in the same time she is vice-dean. She graduated and received master degree from Middle East Technical University, Ankara, and Ph.D. from İstanbul Technical University, Department of City and Regional Planning in 1988.

Her main area of interest is urban history and urban design.

They will work in conjunction with the original members of the local teams, and others from international faculty.

◊ **PREPARATORY TEAM**

This group of people came together from different universities basically from graduate programs. This team is organized to run many workshops in the next 10 years in different places. This group will participate in either both workshops or in one of them at least. They will provide all the necessary assistance in every level.

BİRGÜL ÇOLAKOĞLU, Ph.D. candidate, Research Assistant at Architectural/ Computer Design, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul

EBRU A. GENÇER, Graduate student at Urban Conservation, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul

YONCA KÖSEBAY, MSci candidate, Research Assistant at Architectural Restoration, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul

MIRZA MUHASILOVIC, Architect, Sarajevo

İSMET ŞAHİN, Team Coordinator, Ph.D. candidate in Architecture at Istanbul Technical University, Architect and Urban Planner, Advisor at Greater Istanbul Municipality, Istanbul

NURBANU TOSUN, Graduate student in Architectural Restoration, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul

ZEYNEP GÜL ÜNAL, Ph.D. Candidate, Research Assistant at Restoration Department, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul

◊ **RESEARCHERS** (Tentative list)

Architectural, urban planning, art history students, and engineers, faculty and professionals from more than twenty five countries will work together on the preparation of documents required for the rebuilding of historically important sites.

A multicultural group of students, faculty, and resource persons will form a central component of the workshop which will attempt to formulate an urban restoration plan and methodology of approach for the actual reconstruction processes.

- **MIRCO ACCORSI**, Istituto di Architettura Facolta di Architettura, Universita di Ferrara
- **JAMAL AL AKHMAR**, Dr., Faculty of Architecture, University of Damascus
- **EDWARD BAGBY**, Pratt Institute, New York
- **CATHERINE CASSIDY**, University of Toronto, Toronto
- **ZLATKO CEMALOVIC**, Civil Engineer, Mostar
- **JOEL CICHOWSKI**, Graduate Program, in Architecture, Columbia University, New York
- **MASSIMO DAVI**, Istituto di Architettura Facolta di Architettura, Universita di Ferrara
- **BRANKA DIMITRIJEVIC**, Dr. Architect, University of Glasgow
- **MUWAFAK DUGHMAN**, M.Sci., Faculty of Architecture, University of Damascus
- **PINAR EZGEÇ**, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University
- **ALFIJA R. GIBADULINA**, State Technical University, Chelyabinsk
- **ŞEYDA GÜVENÇ**, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University
- **MUHSIN HIDIROV**, Faculty of Architecture, State Institute for Architecture and Construction, Samarkand
- **ANDREW HERSCHER**, Universities of Prague and Ljubljana
- **ANETA HRISTOVA**, Faculty of Architecture, University "Kiril & Methodije" in Skopje
- **AARATI KANAKAR**, Ph.D Program, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta
- **VASSILOS KOURVARAS**, MArch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
- **MATTHEW PIETRAS**, Graduate Program, in Architecture, Columbia University, New York
- **SAMIA RAB**, Ph.D Program, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta
- **BARBARA SAVIN**, Architect SCRD, Dubrovnik
- **RUPINDER SINGH**, March, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
- **TOM SINCAVAGE**, Architectural School, Temple University, Philadelphia
- **RICHARD SPARHAM**, Cambridge University, Cambridge
- **NINA UGLJEN**, Architect, Sarajevo
- **CATHERINE M. TRUMAN**, Yale University School of Architecture, New Heaven
- **MARSHA WALDEN**, Architectural School, Temple University, Philadelphia

Following participants who participated in *The Mostar 2004 Workshop* in 1994 will join the 1995 program:

- **NIJAZ BAJGORIC**, Dr., Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
- **NİLÜFER BATURAYOĞLU**, March, Faculty of Architecture, METU, Ankara
- **JON CALAME**, MArch, Columbia University, New York
- **ESTER CHARLSWORTH**, MArch, Harvard University, Cambridge
- **ŞEBNEM ÖNAL**, Dr. Urban Planner, Tarih Vakfı, Istanbul
- **HUGH PATTERSON**, MArch, Yale University, New Heaven
- ◊ **MARC LANCASTER**, Archaeologist, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

◊ **LECTURERS** (Tentative list)

Distinguished professors and professionals from many countries and leading universities will give contributions during the workshops. The contribution will be either by giving lectures or participating in the workshop in every step. Lectures will be concentrated in the first ten days of both workshops. They can also be asked to give lectures during the field trips. Some of the lectures will concern theoretical subjects and some other will give practical information during studio work.

◊ **SEMINAR ON ISTANBUL PARTICIPANTS**

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- **KAUSAR BASHIR AHMAD**, Professor, Dawood College, Karachi
- **KEMAL ARUN**, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara
- **IVO BANAC**, Professor at Yale University, New Heaven
- **ADEM BAŞTÜRK**, Assistant of the General Secretary of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **SİNAN BÖLEK**, Director of the Urban Planning Dept. of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **ALTAN RAŞİT CİVAN**, Assist. of the Gen. Secretary of the Metro. Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **MEHMET ÇUBUK**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **ŞENOL DEMİRÖZ**, Head of Cultural Department, Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **OKTAY EKİNCİ**, Architect, President of the Chamber of Architect of Istanbul
- **NEZİH ELDEM**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, İstanbul Technical University, İstanbul
- **NURAN ZEREN GÜLERSOY**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, İstanbul Technical University, İstanbul
- **YİĞİT GÜLÖKSÜZ**, President of the Government Housing Office, Ankara
- **SÜMER GÜREL**, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **SALİM KÜÇÜK**, Asst. director of the Urban Planning Dept. of the Metro. Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **AYKUT KÖKSAL**, Architect and Writer, Istanbul
- **NILUFER KUYAŞ**, Journalist Milliyet
- **BASRİ METE**, Head of Project Department at Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **ARAS NEFTÇİ**, Faculty of Architecture, I.T.U., İstanbul
- **Turgut ÖVÜNÇ**, Professor, President of the Commission for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Existences of İstanbul
- **MUSTAFA ÖZTÜRK**, Head of Environment Conservation Dept. at Metro. Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **LLOYD RODWIN**, Ford International Professor Emeritus, MIT, Cambridge
- **MUKADDER SEZGIN**, Istanbul
- **AHMET TAHRALI**, Professor, Istanbul Araştırmaları Vakfı, Istanbul
- **UĞUR TANYELİ**, Professor at Anadolu U. Eskişehir and the Editor of *Aradamento Dekorasyon* magazin
- **İLHAN TEKELİ**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara
- **ALİ TOPUZ**, Planner, Istanbul
- **BİROL TORTOP**, Head of Planning and Construction Dept. at Metro. Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **MURAT TUNCAI**, Asst. Director of the Urb. Planning Dept. of the Metro. Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **ÖMER ULUÇ**, Urban planner and Artist, Istanbul
- **HİLMİ YAVUZ**, Writer, Istanbul
- **STEFANOS YERASİMOS**, Director of the French Institute of Anatolian Studies, Istanbul

LECTURERS (Tentative)

- **METİN AHUNBAY**, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul
- **ARA ALTUN**, Professor, İstanbul University
- **OKTAY ASLANAPA**, Professor, İstanbul University
- **ZEYNEP AYGEN**, Dr. Architect, Deutsches Kultur-Institut, Istanbul
- **MARCEL BASIN**, Faculty of Architecture Nancy
- **VLADIMIR BEDENKO**, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia
- **MAURICE MUNIR CERASI**, Facolta de Arkitettura, Genoa
- **GÜNHAN DANIŞMAN**, Dr., Architect, Istanbul
- **ATAMAN DEMİR**, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **KAYA DİNÇER**, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul
- **MUSTAFA ERDİK**, Professor at Civil Engineering Faculty, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
- **GONÜL EVYAPAN**, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara
- **ADEM HANDZIC**, Dr., Institute for Oriental Studies, Sarajevo
- **SABIRA HUSEDZINOVIC**, Architect, Banja Luka
- **CENGİZ KARAKOÇ**, Professor at Civil Engineering Faculty, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
- **CEVAD KARATAŞ**, Professor at Civil Engineering Faculty, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
- **HAŞİM KARPUZ**, Professor of History of Architecture, Selcuk University, Konya
- **İSMET KILINÇASLAN**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University
- **GÜZİN KONUK**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **CANDAN NEMLİOĞLU**, Professor Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **EROL ÖZBİLGİN**, Architect, Istanbul
- **İSMET OKYAY**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **HALUK SEZGİN**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **BASRI SÖNMEZ**, Architect, Mayor of Osman Gazi Municipality, Bursa
- **BAHA TANMAN**, Professor, İstanbul University, İstanbul
- **MÜFİT YORULMAZ**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul

LECTURERS THROUGH STUDIO (Tentative list)

- **NOMAN AHMED**, Coordinator of Graduate Program, Department of architecture, Dawood College, Karachi
- **DARIO ALMESBERGER**, Dr. Civil Engineer, Trieste
- **JUDITH BING**, Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Drexer University, Philadelphia
- **FINN HAKONSEN**, Professor of Architecture at University of Trondheim, Trondheim
- **A. A. JAFFER KHAN**, Professor at Faculty of Architecture, University of Balangor, India
- **NAMIK KUPUSOVIC**, Constructor, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo
- **ATTILIO PETRUCCIOLI**, Professor, Acting Director of the AKPIA, Harvard and MIT, Cambridge
- **DARKO RADOVIC**, Professor at Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne
- **RAJMOND REHNICER**, Professor, Vienna and Prague, former Professor at University of Sarajevo
- **SERGE SANTELLI**, Professor at Ecole D'architecture de Paris-Belleville
- **HANS SKOTTE**, Professor of Architecture at University of Trondheim, Trondheim
- **ZELJKO ZOVKO**, Assistant Professor, Dr. Eng., University of Kaiserslautern

◇ **PANEL OF EXPERTS** (Tentative list)

- Panelists are distinguished experts and representatives of international cultural institutions. They will participate in final reviews of the workshop after the presentation of the faculty. Their critics will form the final work by opening a new perspective for future activities in the preservation of architectural heritage.

◇ **Panel One: Istanbul and Süleymaniye area Workshop:**

- **SİBEL BOZDOĞAN**, Professor of Architecture, MIT, Cambridge
- **TALAL AKILI**, Dean of Faculty of Architecture, University of Damascus
- **IŞIK AYDEMİR**, Professor of Architecture, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University,
- **SULTAN BARAKAT**, Professor, York University, York
- **JERRYLINN DODDS**, Professor, at City College of New York and Columbia U., New York
- **GÜNDÜZ GÖKÇE**, Professor of Architecture, President of Mimar Sinan University
- **GÜLZAR HAIDER**, Professor of Architecture, Carleton University, Ottawa
- **EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU**, Professor, Istanbul University, Director General of IRCICA, Istanbul
- **NEVZAT İLHAN**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, YTU, President of ICOMOS Turkey, Istanbul
- **CEMAL KAFADAR**, Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge
- **SALİH LAMEI**, Professor, Director of Institute for Preservation Islamic Heritage, Cairo
- **GÜLRU NECİPOĞLU**, Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge
- **SAADETTİN ÖKTEN**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **ALİ YILMAZ ÖRNEK**, Architect, Advisor for Planning and Construction of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **JOHN STUBBS**, Professor at Columbia University, Program Director, World Monuments Fund , New York
- **BÜLENT ÖZER**, Professor, Vice-President of Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul
- **ALAN J. PLATTUS**, Professor, Yale University School Of Architecture
- **KAMEL O. MAHEDİN**, Dean of Faculty of Architecture, University of Jordan, Amman
- **MONA SERAGELDİN**, Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge
- **RICHARD PLUNZ**, Professor, Columbia University, New York
- **HANDE SÜHER**, Professor, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul
- **METİN SÖZEN**, Professor, İ.T.Ü., Director of the Parliament's Palace Program, Istanbul
- **ENGİN YENAL**, Dr. Architect-Planner, Istanbul and Bursa
- **AYŞE YÖNDER**, Professor, Pratt Institute, New York

◇ **Panel Two: Mostar 2004**

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- **MUHAMAD A. AHMEDOV**, Professor, Dean of Faculty of Architecture, State Institute of Architecture and Construction , Samarkand
- **STEFANO BIANCA**, Director, AKHSPP, Geneva
- **COLIN KAISER**, Expert of Unesco and Council of Europe, Paris
- **NEDZAD KURTO**, Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Vice-President of University of Sarajevo
- **JERKO MARASOVIC**, Professor, Mediterranean Centre for Building Heritage, Split
- **TOMISLAV MARASOVIC**, Professor, University of Split, Croatia
- **JOHN DE MONCHAUX**, Professor at MIT, General Manager of The AKTC, Cambridge
- **SUHA ÖZKAN**, General Secretary, AKA, Geneva
- **FRANCESCO SIRAVO**, Architect, Rome
- **RONALD LEWCOCK**, Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta
- **JANOS ZIMMERMANN**, Dr., GTZ, Frankfurt
- **SAİD ZULFİCAR**, Director at Cultural Division of UNESCO Paris
- **AYŞIL YAVUZ**, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara
- **JUKA YOKILEHTO**, Vice President of ICCROM, Rome
- **HASAN CEMALOVIC**, European Council Government for Mostar, Reconstruction Dept.

◇ **SECRETARIAT AT IRCICA**

- **HİDAYET Y. NUHOĞLU**, Dr., Assistant Director General of IRCICA
- **SEMİRAMİS ÇAVUŞOĞLU**, Dr., Researcher at IRCICA
- **ACAR TANLAK**, Head of Common Facilities Department at IRCICA

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◇ **REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPONSORS and GUEST**

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- **RECEP TAYYİP ERDOĞAN**, Mayor of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **KAHRAMAN EMMİOĞLU**, Secretary General of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **MUSTAFA AÇIKALIN**, Assistant of the Secretary General of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **İDRİS NAIMŞAHİN**, Assistant of the Secretary General of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul
- **Mayor of Mostar**
- **Representatives of Government of Turkey**
- **Representatives of Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina**
- **Representatives of Cultural institutions located in Istanbul, and many others.**

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METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY OF GREATER İSTANBUL

Hızır Bey was appointed as the first mayor of İstanbul in 1453. In the Ottoman Empire, the municipal services were fulfilled by people who were called *Muhtesip ağası* or *İhtisap ağası*. The local services were done by vakıfs, guilds and neighborhoods. The vakıfs built social, economical and cultural structures. The guilds were in charge of carrying out the services of cleaning, illumination and the protection of the quality of production in the bazaars. The neighborhoods were obliged to undertake the cleaning, illumination and security of their quarter. In 1855, a municipal administration that had a similar structure like today's was established by the name of Şehremaneti.

In 1930, a new Municipality Law came into use. From 1923 to 1960, the municipal services were carried out by both valis and mayors. After 1960, the central and local administrations were separated. The municipal services began to be carried out by the mayor and the town council. With the law that was enacted in 1984 İstanbul was transformed into a metropolitan municipality.

Today, in the borders of the metropolitan area, there are 27 counties and 11 local municipalities. In the borders of the city of İstanbul, as a total there are 34 counties and 20 local municipalities. The municipality council has 197 representatives, and the municipality mayor is the leader of this council.

The council has sub-committees such as committees of public improvements, topographical surveys, and culture.

The Mayor of Metropolitan Municipality of the Greater İstanbul is Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

The administrative organization consists from one general secretary, two coordination centers, four assistants of the general secretary, 11 department heads, two general directorates, 58 directorates. Also, the Greater Municipality of Metropolitan İstanbul has 14 joint-ventured companies that are specialised in different topics. There are approximately 30,000 people working with the municipality and its joint-ventured companies.

IRCICA

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul (IRCICA) was established upon the decision of the 7th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs which was held in Istanbul in May 1976. After several additional resolutions IRCICA started to work in October 1979.

Since the very beginning of its existence, the Centre benefited from the continuous support of the General Secretariat of the OIC. The government of Turkey gave diplomatic status and related immunities to the Centre; it allocated historical buildings within the Yıldız Palace complex, which were restored by the Centre before putting them into use.

In addition to its own mandate, the Centre assumed the functions of the Secretariat and Executive Organ of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage (ICPICH) upon the establishment of this Commission in 1983.

The Centre published about 40 books until the present, in different fields of research.

35 issues of IRCICA Newsletter were published until now, in the three official languages of the OIC - English, French, and Arabic. The Centre published two illustrated brochures introducing its activities, and three documentary films on Islamic Arts.

80 exhibitions were organized in total, in more than 20 countries. The Centre participated in most of the important international book fairs. The number of conferences and seminars organized by IRCICA itself or jointly with other institutions total to 27. Several conferences were given at the Centre by eminent scholars and thinkers from all over the world. The Centre has a computer system used in all its activities, and an E-mail connection. IRCICA established its printing house in 1989.

The number of holdings of the Centre's Library reached 25.000 volumes in 40 languages, more than one thousand periodicals. It also includes a rich visual collection. The Library has cooperation with 220 institutions all over the world. The collection of the historical photographs includes more than 60.000 photographs, among which Yıldız Photograph Albums are most valuable.

The Centre organized in the name of the ICPICH five international competitions: three on calligraphy, one on photography, and the King Fahd Awards Competition for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture.

The cooperation of the Centre with other institutions working in similar fields is continuously expanding.

On the other hand, the Centre established İSAR Waqf (Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art, and Culture) to support its activities. IRCICA enlarged its studies to cover the whole Muslim world.

The Centre, among its many activities, has been developing a project on Bosnia and Hercegovina, in the last three years. Four books were published, and Mostar 2004 project was established, as a part of this project.

EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU is Director General of IRCICA, since its establishment.

He is Professor of History of Science and academician. International officer, organizer of numerous international symposia on Islamic history, art and culture. Sponsor and collector of calligraphy.

Education: BSc. Ain-Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, 1966; MSc. Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt, 1970; PhD. University of Ankara, Turkey, 1974.

He taught at Al-Azhar University Faculty of Science, Cairo, Egypt; Ain Shams University, Cairo; University of Ankara, Turkey 1970-1975; University of Exeter, United Kingdom 1975-1977; İnönü University, Malatya, Turkey. He is founder of the first History of Science department in Turkey in 1984 and since then professor and Head of the Department of History of Science at the Faculty of Letters, University of İstanbul.

He is founder and Director General of The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) İstanbul, Turkey, since 1980; and The Secretary of International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, since 1983. He is Chairman of Turkish Society for History of Science, İstanbul, since 1989.

He is member of several foundations, academies, associations and societies in Turkey, France, USA, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, Germany, and United Kingdom. He is member of the Advisory Board of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University (CMES) USA; and member of International Advisory Board and Experts Board of Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, United Kingdom.

He is author of numerous books, articles and papers on science, history of science, Turkish culture and Turkish Arab relation in Turkish, English and Arabic.

He is decorated with the medal of "Distinction of the First Order" by the Arab Republic of Egypt in 1990 for service in the field of Islamic civilization. Received Dr.h.c. from Mimar Sinan University, İstanbul, Turkey, in 1994 for fostering cultural relations in the field of art and history.

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