



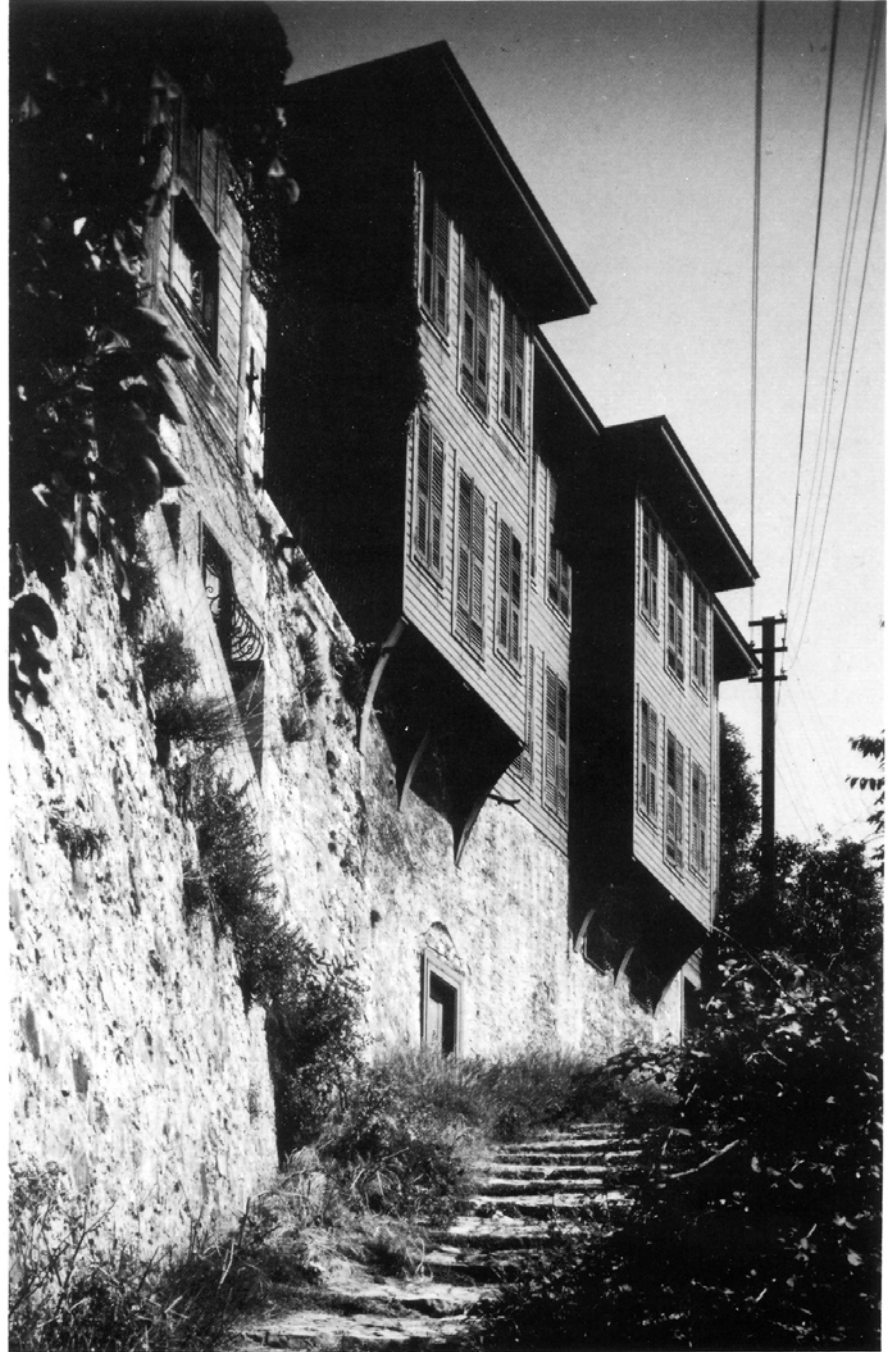
The Aga Khan Award for Architecture

Curuksulu Yalisi Restoration Project

Istanbul, Turkey

Address	Toprakli Sokak No. 11 Salacak, Uskudar Istanbul, Turkey
Architect	Turgut Cansever & Reha Gunay Istanbul, Turkey
Client	Muharrem Nuri & Birgi- Selahaddin Beyazid Istanbul, Turkey
Consultants	
- Electric	Nese Deris & Robert Asa Istanbul, Turkey
Engineering	
Contractor	Necati Celik Mugla, Turkey
Programme	Private Residence Restoration - demolition, modification or removal of elements judged as harmful to the authenticity or character of the original structure - installation of central heating, services, and contemporary standard sanitary accommodation - partial renewal of timber cladding, and roofing - upgrading of interior decoration
Design	1968 - 69
Construction	1969 - 70
Occupancy	May 70
Site Area	4'000 m ²
Ground Floor	325 m ²
Total Floor	650 m ²
Costs	
- Land	950'000 TRL
- Global	980'000 TRL
- Construction per m ²	923 TRL
Exchange	not applicable

1992 Award Cycle 1158.TUR



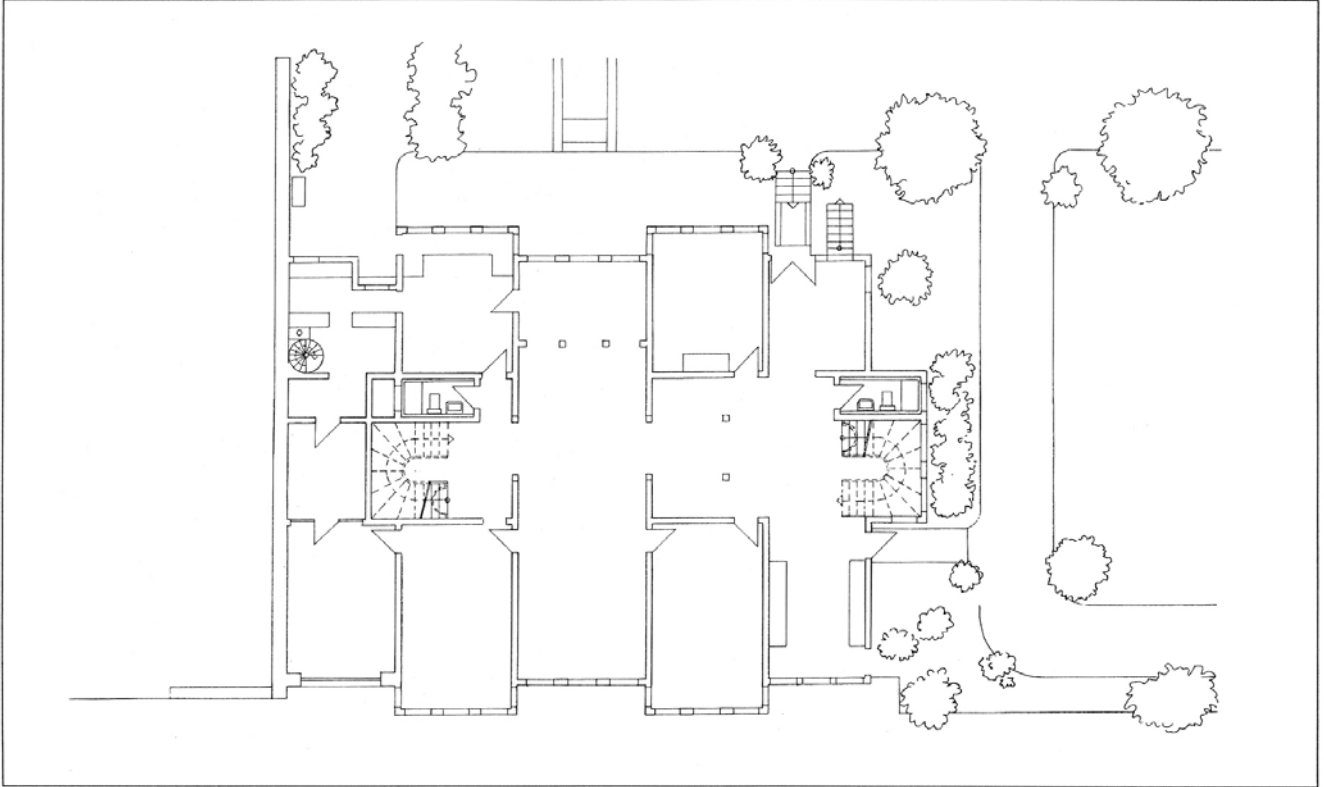
1

Project

Part of the residential *küllüye* - educational complex - developed around the Kavak Palace of Uksudar established during the reign of Sulciman the Magnificent, by Sinan, the struc-

ture had been subject to modifications and alterations, particularly during the 19th century. Restoration

1. The West façade with overlooks the Sea of Marmara, after restoration

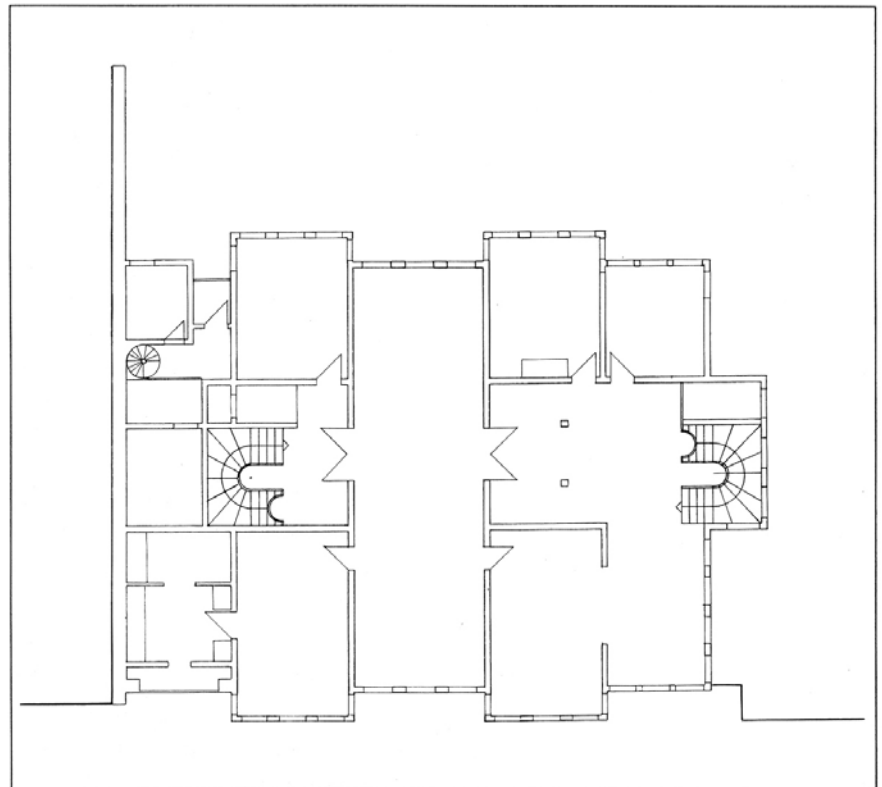


2

work, begun in 1968, aimed at re-establishing the original character of the house while adapting the spaces to the standard of contemporary living accommodation in an approach analogous to the *Tahmis* method in Ottoman poetry, where new verses are added to an original poem, enriching it and adapting it to current use.

Site

The west façade of Curuksulu Yalisi is situated on an old wall overlooking the peninsula and the Sea of Marmara. The east façade is surrounded by a large garden, planted with size-



3

2. Ground floor plan, after restoration

3. First floor plan, after restoration



4



5

able pine trees which protect both the east and the south façades from the sun. The north façade faces neighbouring property. Side elements of the bay window, or *cumba*, enable ventilation on hot summer days, while the larger main windows are protected by louvred shutters which can be opened in winter allowing the windows to act as a form of passive solar heating.

Description

Restoration work revealed that parts of the structure, such as the wooden, corner columns at first floor level, date back to the sixteenth century. However, major alterations in the 1920's were implemented by the Tirnackizadeler family, who divided the structure between their heirs. Consequently, demolitions were nec-

essary to re-establish and distinguish the volume of the original structure. A 1930's addition, apparent on the east façade, was modified at first floor level to create a visual separation between the original structure and the later addition; similarly, the roof was modified, and these two

4. East elevation, after restoration

5. West elevation, after restoration

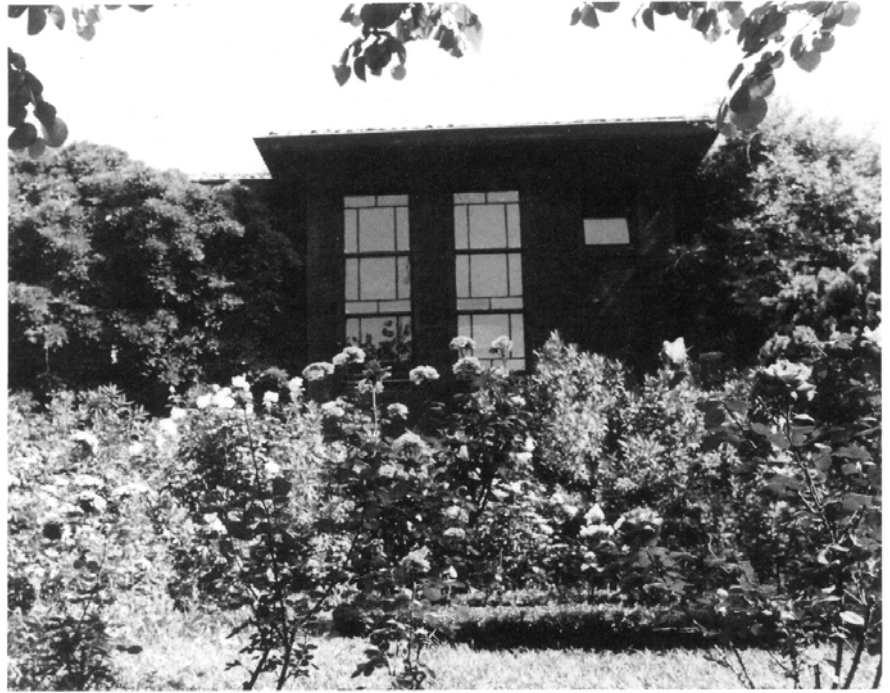
changes reinforce the cubic aspect, which is an architectural peculiarity of the house. Other smaller, though nonetheless inappropriate modifications such as balconies on the west façade, the first floor fireplace, and a glass partition dividing the entrance hall were all removed. Authentic wooden shutters replaced the existing Venetian blinds. The façade colour is *asi boyası*, the dark red colour often used in Ottoman, Istanbul timber construction.

Construction

Existing stone foundations and the existing timber carcass have been retained, though some deteriorated timber elements were replaced in oak, as in the original structure. Timber façade boarding was replaced where necessary with local pine, treated and finished with traditional oil-based paint. The roof was re-covered using existing tiles bedded in mortar. Sanitary blocks, built in reinforced concrete, were inserted between existing timber elements, and serve to strengthen the seismic resistance of the structure.

Project Significance

The structure has been restored, to the extent possible, and adapted to contemporary living requirements, while respecting the original geometry, use, and construction methods, thus achieving the essential aim of preserving the heritage of the past. It is suggested that the project contrib-



6



7

uted a new approach at a time when such structures were often subject to demolition.

6. South façade, after restoration

7. Interior, looking toward staircase

Building Type	071 & 823
1992 Award Cycle	1158.TUR