



## State Duties of Architect Kemaleddin Bey in Archive Documents<sup>1</sup>

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### Article Info

Received: 27/03/2024  
Accepted: 19/09/2024

### Keywords

Architect Kemaleddin  
State Archives  
Directorate,  
Administrative  
Document,

### Abstract

Architect Kemaleddin Bey graduated from Hendese-i Mülkiye Mektebi with outstanding success in the last years of the Ottoman Empire, and due to this success, he was sent to Berlin in 1895 with the special permission and encouragement of the state to further his architectural education. During major events such as the Second World War and the War of Independence, Kemaleddin Bey had completed his education and returned home before the establishment of the Republic of Turkey. Starting from the time he studied at Hendese-i Mülkiye Mektebi, the professional experience he gained during his time working in Istanbul and the subsequent education he received abroad made him a sought-after expert in the construction works of the newly established Republic. His successes since the first years of his career and his domestic and international experiences enabled him to be appointed by the state in different fields; During the establishment of the Republic of Turkey after the war, it contributed to the development of the republic with its contemporary building designs in various typologies, restoration practices and management in government offices.

Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to analyse the state assignments of Kemaleddin Bey, who was effective in the structural change of the Republican period, and to examine the roles and projects undertaken by him during the period. Research was conducted by scanning archive data from the last period of the Ottoman Empire to the Republic period and the duties of Kemaleddin Bey were reached. In this context, the Ottoman Archive and the Presidential State Archive, the Republic Archive, Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Engineering Archive, SALT Research Archive and scientific literature were scanned; A chronological data set regarding the professional life of Kemaleddin Bey was created by transcribing the necessary documents into Turkish. The data obtained are classified under various headings such as domestic and international assignments, construction and inspection activities, inspection and assistance assignments, education and training activities including teaching at universities, administrative duties in public institutions, repair and restoration activities, awards and incentives. commission memberships. The variety and scope of the data obtained confirm Kemaleddin Bey's versatile and successful personality and provide information about the general situation of the period. The chronological analysis overlaps in the context of the change in the political and administrative situation during the establishment and shaping of the Republic, and is evaluated and discussed in the narrative of the process in terms of architectural culture.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

When the architectural history of the Ottoman Empire is examined, it is seen that a change in style in architecture began in the period when Westernization efforts began to dominate. When the 19th century structures are examined, it is seen that they evolved into different lines and designs from Classical Ottoman architecture (Şimşek, 2020). When we look at the architects of the last period of the Ottoman Empire, which was under the influence of Western ideology, it is seen that foreign architects and engineers were active in the field of architecture and construction. It is possible to come across traces of the Balyan family, Alexandre Vallaury, August Jasmund, Leon N. Tarouca, August Jasmund, Leon N. Tarouca and other important architects in various cities of Anatolia, especially in the capital Istanbul. The

<sup>1</sup> The preliminary version of this paper was presented at the Mimar Kemaleddin Symposium organized by Gazi University Faculty of Architecture in Ankara on December 27-29, 2023.

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most important reason for the intensive activities of German architects in particular is the cultural, artistic and economic developments within the framework of the strategic cooperation between the Ottoman and German empires during the First World War (Bozkurt). It is known that Martin Elsaesser, Hans Poelzig, Bruno Taut, Paul Bonatz and Herman Jansen came to Istanbul for various reasons. When we look at the prestigious buildings of the period in question, it is possible to come across important buildings of these architects, especially in Istanbul and Ankara. It is understood that Turkish architects were not active in the designs and projects of that period due to the unfavorable economic and political environment .

The nationalism movement that emerged in Europe during this period was also felt in the Ottoman society, and this caused the idea of Turkism to come to the fore. Especially after the declaration of the Second Constitutional Monarchy (1908), one of the changes of the Committee of Union and Progress in the political, social, economic and cultural fields was in the field of architecture and the National Architectural Style emerged (Şimşek, 2020). Vedat Tek, Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu and Kemaleddin Bey were among the leading architects of this period. Kemaleddin Bey contributed to architecture by serving in different practice and management fields throughout his professional life.

Kemaleddin Bey is one of the most influential architects of the design approach that developed within the framework of Nationalism in the early 20th century. Thanks to the good engineering and architecture education he received at Hendese-i Mülkiye Mektebi, he increased his building knowledge to higher levels. After graduation, he tried to develop his understanding of architecture and improve his knowledge by studying abroad with the advice of his teacher. After returning home, he worked as a manager in government offices and became one of the leading architects of the period, specializing in a wide range of fields from new building design to restoration. Appointment documents available in the public domain show that he was an architect who was particularly requested by the project owners. The buildings he designed, influenced by both the political conjuncture abroad and the political understanding in the Ottoman Empire, are still used today as the first works of the republican period.

## **2. METHOD**

Within the scope of this study, archival research has an important place in methodological terms, shedding light on subsequent analyzes of the subject. Kemaleddin Bey's state appointments were researched by scanning the Presidential State Archives Ottoman Archives, Republic Archives, Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Engineering Archives, SALT Research Archives and scientific literature. Documents related to different branches of architecture and administration were found and divided into domestic and international documents. The documents are classified chronologically according to the subject they relate to. Following the chronological order, the documents sent to different units with different content within the scope of the same project or subject were compiled and the issues related to the period were analyzed.

## **3. PUBLIC DUTIES OF ARCHITECT KEMALEDDİN BEY IN THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS**

Kemaleddin Bey's education undoubtedly played an important role in the development of his professional career. He continued to be a successful student from primary school until the end of his university years. Then he carried the same study discipline into his professional career. When the archive documents of different state institutions are scanned, it is seen that Kemaleddin Bey was involved in building projects with different functions, especially in health, education, culture and religion. Darülmualim, the Dumb and Blind School, and the rooms and laboratories of the Faculty of Medicine [39], the restoration of the Harem-i Şerif and the Gedikpaşa Engineer School project [20] are some of the important projects in his working life. He served as designer, controller and consultant in various phases of the projects. With his government assignments, he gained acclaim as both a good designer and a businessman. As a matter of fact, his outstanding achievements were honoured with the Order of Mecidi in the following period [19].

### **3.1. Architect Kemaleddin's Life and Architectural Approach**

Architect Ahmed Kemaleddin Bey was born in 1870 in the Acıbadem district of Istanbul. He was the only child of Ali Bey, a naval governor in the Ottoman navy, and Sadberk Hanım, a housewife. He started his education at İbrahim Ağa Primary School. After his father was transferred to Crete, he attended a special school for civil servants' children in the city of Suda. After returning to Istanbul with his family in 1881, he attended Şems'ül Maarif Mektebi and completed his high school education in 1884 . After completing his high school education at Numune-i Terakki Mektebi, now known as Istanbul Boys' High School, he started attending Hendese-i Mülkiye Mektebi (Istanbul Technical University) in the second year due to his outstanding success [4]. With this success, even during his school years, Prof. He began working under the supervision of August Jasmund. As a matter of fact, after graduation, he continued to work as Jasmund's assistant and started teaching instead [3]. One of the turning points in Kemaleddin Bey's life was when he was sent to Berlin by the state in 1895 to further his architectural education.

The most influential person in the development of Kemaleddin Bey's architectural approach was architectural design teacher Prof. Although August Jasmund, the political conditions of the Ottoman Empire also had undeniable effects. Kemaleddin Bey, who later started working on Jasmund's Sirkeci Train Station project, used the stylistic features of the station gate in his later works. It is seen that Edirne Train Station, Evkaf-ı Humayun Nezareti building and Istanbul Seraskerat Building bear the traces of Jasmund [5]. During his education, which he started in 1877, he witnessed events such as the declaration of the First Constitutional Monarchy, the Ottoman-Russian War, the dissolution of the Ottoman Parliament, the suppression of the Young Ottoman Revolution, and the Ottoman-Russian War. Public Debt Administration [5]. In those years, with the outbreak of World War I, the political environment became increasingly harsh. The cessation of construction activities after the war allowed Kemaleddin Bey to think about his own understanding of architecture and draw a path [3]. Doğan Hasol [2] states that Kemaleddin Bey benefited from Turkism and Nationalism approaches in his architectural understanding and aimed to reproduce Seljuk-Ottoman elements through western technologies. Yıldırım Yavuz focuses on the reasons behind Kemaleddin Bey's architectural approach and states that this stems from his longing for the power of the Ottoman Empire in the past. He argues that the classical approach, which is no longer suitable for the conditions of the day, should be used only formally and combined with Western architecture.

Since the second half of the 19th century, foreign architects and engineers monopolized the construction activities of the Ottoman Empire. In accordance with the Western historiography style, Sarkis Balyan, Montani Efendi, D'Aronco, Jasmund, Vallaury, Mongeri and Ritter have buildings with different functions, especially in Istanbul [2]. The most important reason for this situation is that in the understanding of the society at that time, architecture-engineering activities were thought to be the monopoly of minorities and the society's interest in civil service. At this point, the understanding started to change with the establishment of the School of Hendese-i Mülkiye. Kemaleddin Bey, one of the graduates of the 3rd term of the school, and the graduates before him were assigned to important levels of the state at that time [6]. In this environment, Kemaleddin Bey made a difference with his professional success and architectural understanding, and gave works and lectures during the critical periods of the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey.

As of the 20th century, Kemaleddin Bey tried to develop his architectural understanding, and although the Nezareti of Warfare building, Gazi Osman Pasha and Ahmed Cevad Pasha tombs give clues in this regard, he skilfully demonstrated his ideas on this subject with the design of Edirne Station building in 1907 [6]. The building, in which Ottoman motifs are used in different planes and structural elements with a western understanding and innovative engineering solutions, is accepted as one of the pioneering works of the period. Throughout his professional life, he continued this understanding and took part in various building projects in Turkey and abroad with the title of state architect. It can be seen that many state duties of Kemaleddin Bey are recorded in the Presidency State Archive documents, starting from his student years. These documents contain information about the dates, places and subjects of their duties.

### **3.2. Missions in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Türkiye**

In the research conducted by selecting the State Archives Presidency Ottoman Archives through the Document Scanning System of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, three different titles were scanned: 'Architect Kemaleddin Bey, Kemaleddin Bey, Kemalettin Bey'. As a result of the research, 27 documents were reached in 13 different fund categories. The majority of the available documents are in manuscript form, and it has been determined that the original copies are in the archives of the institution to which they were sent. Abbreviations and descriptions of these documents are systematically displayed in Table 1 for reference and clarity.

**Table 1.** Abbreviations of Documents Used

<b>Abbreviations</b>	
BEO	Sublime Porte Documents Room
DH.ID .	Internal Management
DH.ŞFR .	Ministry of Internal Affairs Password Pen
DH.UMVM .	Directorate of Internal Affairs, Directorate of Local and Provincial Affairs
HH.İ .	Treasured Wills
HR.İM .	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Istanbul Directorate
İ .. TAL.	Will, Compliment
İTÜ.MÜM .	Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Engineering Archive
MB.İ .	Wills for Mabeyn-i Hümayun Documents
MF.ALY .	Department of Education, Ministry of Education
MF.MKT .	Ministry of Education Letter Office
ML.EEM .	Ministry of Finance Real Estate Directorate
PLK.p .	Plan-Project-Sketch

The first document in which Kemaleddin Bey's name is mentioned professionally is dated 3 Kanunisani 1326 (3 January 1908). Kemaleddin Bey is indirectly mentioned in the document found in the Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Engineering Archives. According to the document, it was stated that privately owned lands should be purchased within the framework of the Engineer School plan drawn by Kemaleddin Bey. The last document in which Kemaleddin Bey is included in the professional scope is the document dated 9 June 1923 from the Istanbul Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the document in question, it is written that the needs regarding the repair of Masjid al-Aqsa are requested.

reveals that Kemaleddin Bey was actively involved in various domestic and foreign issues. The research identified seven foreign and 20 local positions associated with his name. In addition, four documents indirectly referenced to it were also included in the study . Since assignments on similar topics were found in the documents examined within the scope of the Communiqué, it was deemed appropriate to classify the documents according to their subjects. The documents were examined under 4 main headings: construction activities, financial activities, awards, education and training tasks and requests.

### **3.2.1. Construction Activities**

#### **3.2.1.1. Project Management Documents**

Since Kemaleddin Bey was one of the few well-educated Turkish architects of his period, the importance given to him by the state officials was also reflected in his duties. After starting his career, he took part in

the design, repair works and construction controls of government buildings. 21 of the 30 documents within the scope of the research are related to construction activities and cover domestic and international assignments. There are 4 main headings in these documents: project manager appointment, project information, project approval and project drawings.

**Document-1: Gedikpaşa Engineer School Construction.**

*Table 2. Construction of Gedikpaşa Engineer School.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	2	20	1326

In the letter written from the Ministry of Commerce, Public Works, to the Director of the Engineering School, Mehmet Refik Bey, it was stated that none of the projects regarding the new school building to be built on the Gedikpaşa Theater land were liked; they were neither valued nor deemed worthy of acceptance. For this reason, it was requested that the projects in question be returned to their owners immediately and that an architect be appointed to prepare a new project that includes all kinds of technical equipment suitable for the needs of the school. It was stated that a Scientific Commission should be established to evaluate the project to be submitted by the appointed architect [20].



**Figure 1.** Gedikpaşa Engineering School ground floor plan [37].



Figure 2. Gedikpaşa Engineering School ground floor plan [38].

#### Document-2: Repair of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge.

Table 3. Repair of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
HH.İ .	202	11	1328

In the content of the document, it was requested that the work to make the burned parts of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge usable in case of fire be carried out under the supervision of Kemaleddin Bey. It is stated that the costs of this work will be covered by the treasury [17].

#### Document-3: Repair of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge.

Table 4. Repair of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MB.I ..	141	39	1328

In the document written to the Treasury, it was stated that the condition of the treasury was not suitable for the reconstruction of the burned areas of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge. For this reason, it was decided to be satisfied with the repair of only the areas belonging to the dedegan and to transfer this work to Kemaleddin Bey with a committee deemed appropriate by the treasury. It was reported that the bonus would be given to Kemaleddin Bey, and the repair costs would be covered by the property of Emlak-ı Hümayun [25].

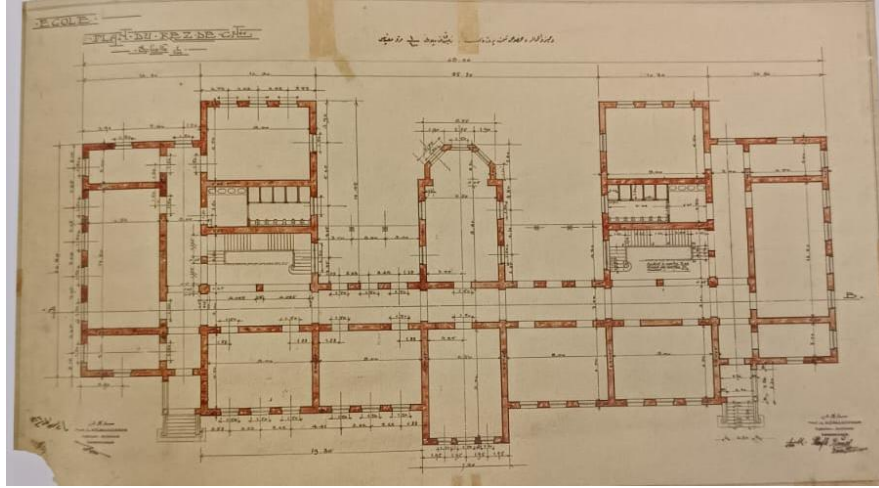
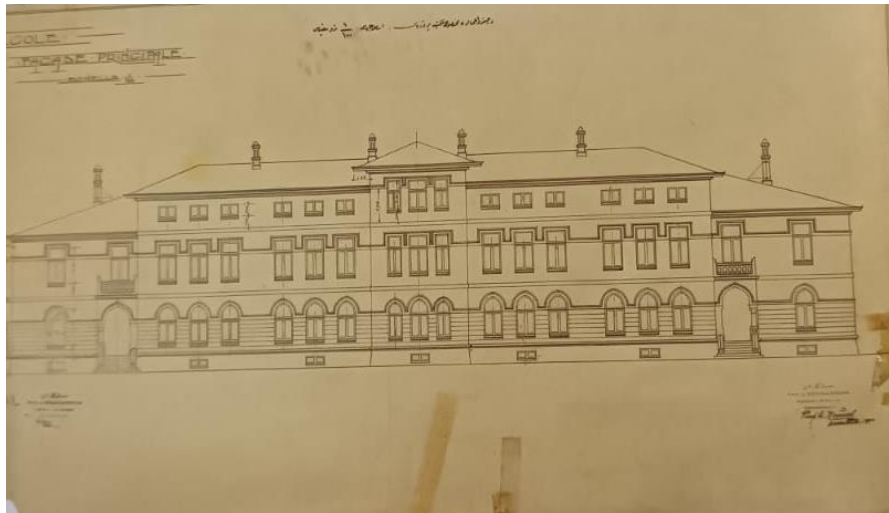
#### Document-4: Construction of Darümuallimin Mute and Blind School.



**Table 5.** Construction of Darülmualimin School for the Dumb and Blind.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.MKT .	1158	57	1328

In the document sent to Kemaleddin Bey from the Ministry of Education, it was stated that he was assigned for the construction of the Darülmualimin, the Dumb and Blind School, and the rooms and laboratories of the Faculty of Medicine, which will be rebuilt. In this context, it is stated that approximately 2% of the plan and tender price will be paid .

**Figure 3.** Ground Floor Plan of the School for the Dumb and Blind [39].**Figure 4.** Drawing of the entrance facade of the School for the Dumb and Blind [40].

#### Document-5: Kemaleddin Bey's Mission to Berlin and Rome.

**Table 6.** Kemaleddin Bey's Mission to Berlin and Rome.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	3868	290041	1329

Documents written from the Sadaret to the Ministry of Evkaf-ı Hümayun show that Kemaleddin Bey was in Germany to repair the Tomb of Gül Baba in the city of Budin in the Ottoman architectural style. The

Grand Vizierate states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wants Kemaleddin Bey to stay in Pest for a day or two to prepare a letter of discovery upon his return. (BEO 1329: 3868.29041.1.1.).

#### Document-6: Restoration of Sublime Porte.

*Table 7. Restoration of Sublime Porte.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	4155	311577	1331

It is stated that Kemaleddin Bey, the Repair and Construction Manager of Evkaf-ı Hümayun and the Architect of the period, was assigned to repair the burned parts of the Sublime Porte . 10].

#### Document-7: Turkish-German Friendship Dormitory and Üsküdar-Alemdağ Electric Tram Line.

*Table 8. Turkish-German Friendship Dormitory and Üsküdar-Alemdağ Electric Tram Line.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	33	30	1332

In the document sent from the Public Works Inspectorate to the Engineering School Directorate, it was requested that a grant be given to Kemaleddin Bey, who will negotiate for the construction of the Turkish-German Friendship Dormitory and the Üsküdar-Alemdağ Electric Tram Line. two months leave [23].

#### Document-8: Completion of Hospital Deficiencies.

*Table 9. Completion of Hospital Deficiencies.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
DH.UMVM .	118	46	1334

In the response letter sent from the Ministry of Evkaf-ı Hümayun to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is stated that the Architect of the Ministry of Evkaf-ı Hümayun, Kemaleddin Bey, and the Sertabi of Nisan Hospital, Nurettin Bey, prepared a joint project to complete the deficiencies of the hospice. It is emphasized that this project information was also conveyed to Sehranet [16].

#### Document-9: Allowing the Repair of Harem-i Sharif.

*Table 10. Allowing the Repair of Haram-i Sharif.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	54	26	1338

Four years later, it was reported that Kemaleddin Bey, who was invited by the Palestinian Parliament to repair the Harem-i Sharif, was considered on leave and that the architect Vedat was appointed to the courses during his appointment [24].

#### Document-10: Restoration of Harem-i Sharif.



**Table 10.** Restoration of Harem-i Sharif.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	4718	353841	1341

There are two documents regarding this issue: the request of the State of Palestine and the response of the Ottoman State. First of all, in the document coming from the Palestinian Parliament, it was stated that both the durability and internal decorations of Masjid al-Aqsa and Sahratu'l-muhalli Musharraf were unfortunately destroyed. It has been said that repairing this destruction should be seen as an Islamic duty and will be appreciated by the entire Muslim public. While Kemaleddin Bey was appointed as the head of the repair team, antiquities expert Architect Nihat Bey, Engineer Cemal Bey, Sanayi-i Nefise graduate Hüsnü Bey, Hezarfen Tahsin Bey and their sons were also invited to join the team.

In response to this request, in the letter sent from the Grand Vizierate to the Ministry of Foundations, it was requested that the Construction Manager, General Kemaleddin Bey and Engineer Cemal Bey, who were called by the Palestinian Parliament for repairs, be assigned. Harem-i Şerif is considered to be on leave [12].



**Figure 5.** Hüsnü Bey, Architect Kemaleddin, Cemal Bey and Mehmet Nihat Nigizberk at the Masjid al-Aqsa restoration office in Jerusalem [7].



**Figure 6.** Drawings of decorations of a building in Jerusalem. In front of the drawings are Cemal Bey, Hüsnü Bey, Mehmet Nihat Nigizberk and Architect Kemaleddin [6].

### 3.2.1.2. Project Management Documents

#### Document-1: Gedikpaşa Engineer School Construction.

**Table 11.** Gedikpaşa Engineer School Construction.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	5	32	1327

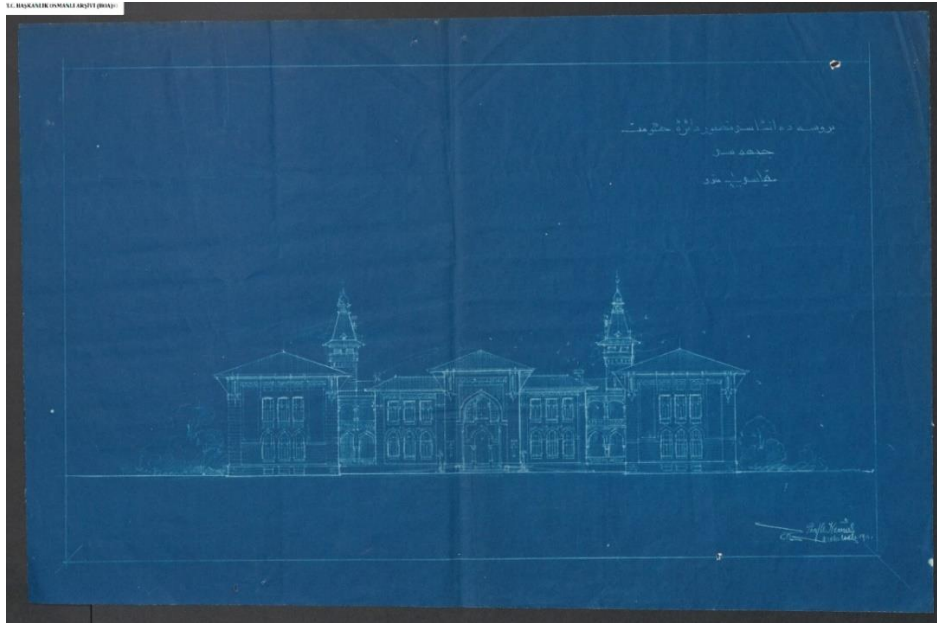
In the document written by the Engineer School, it is stated that the estimated cost accepted in the previous year (1326) for the construction of the reconstructed Engineer School building was 20,000 liras, but the cost of the project approved this year (1327) is 59600-odd liras. It was suggested that the building be constructed in parts, not exceeding the agreed budget. According to this decision, it was decided to build a building with a façade facing Kumkapı Street in the first stage [22].

#### Document-2: Bursa Government House Exterior and Interior Project Drawings.

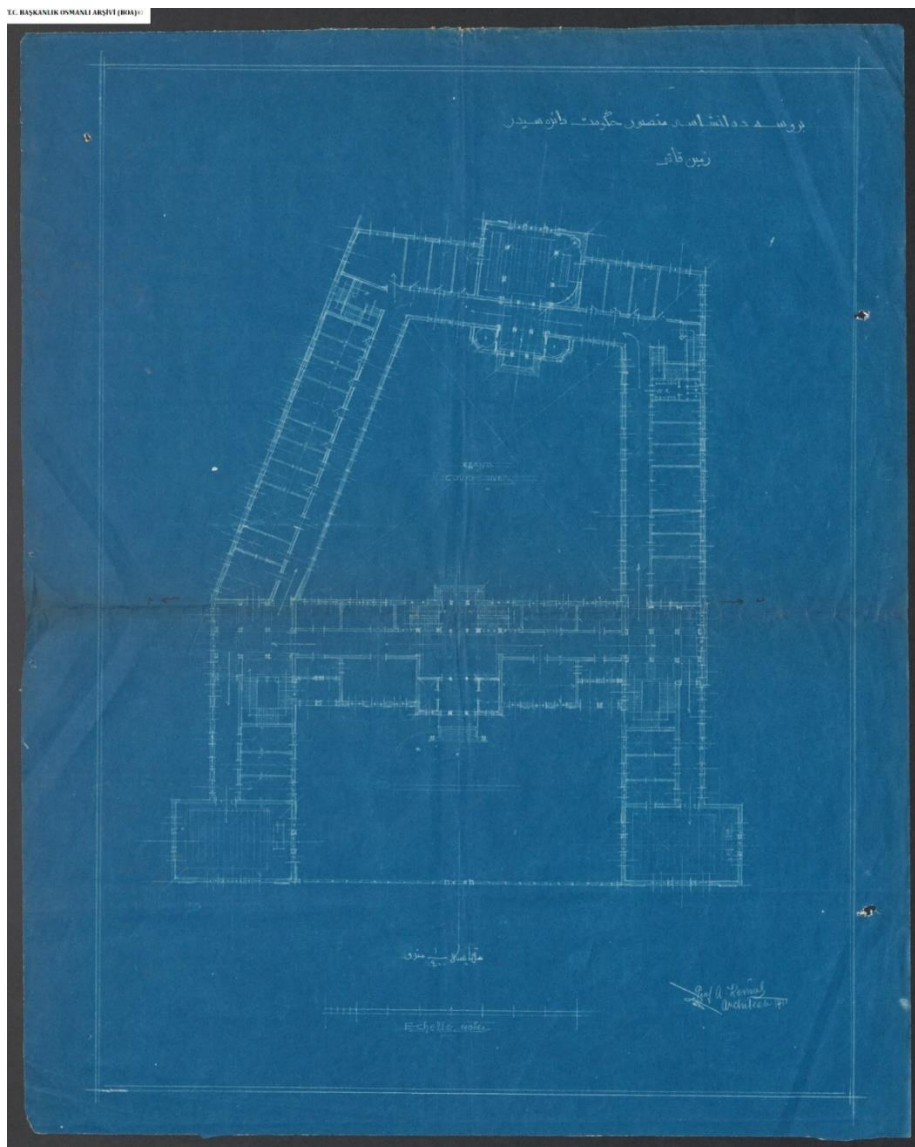
**Table 12.** Bursa Government Mansion Exterior and Interior Project Drawings.

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
ML.EEM	885	13	1327

In the document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it was stated that the Bursa Government Mansion, the center of the Hüdavendigâr district, was insufficient and became uninhabitable due to its collapse over time. It was stated that 7 million 649 thousand 200 kuruş was allocated for the construction of the Government House, prison and telegraph office. It was requested that the most urgent of these three structures be built with the least expense. Since there was no architect in the institution, the architect assigned by Dersaadet was asked to make drawings and surveys. Kemaleddin Bey, who was assigned during the project process, had a list of areas related to the Government House in question and detailed sheets of the interior and exterior facades [32].



*Figure 7. Facade drawing [33].*



*Figure 8. Plan drawing [34].*

**Document-3: Kemaleddin Bey's Sending to Europe for the Electric Tram Line Tender***Table 13. Kemaleddin Bey's Sending to Europe for the Electric Tram Line Tender*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.ALY .	59	93	1332

to Europe for the Üsküdar-Alemdağ Electric Tram Line Car tender . He was informed that he would be considered on leave because he could not attend classes at Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi during his stay in Europe [27].

**Document-4: International Library and Industry Museum Exhibition-Commission Establishment.***Table 14. International Books and Industry-i Musavvere Exhibition-Commission Establishment.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.ALY .	63	22	1335

The document written from the Humayun Museum to the Ministry of Education is about the International Book and Industrial Museum Exhibition to be held in 1914 under the auspices of the King of Saxony. For the exhibition to be held in Leipzig in May 1914. It was planned to form a commission under the chairmanship of Mahmud Bey, one of the directors of the Inspectorate Branch, Halil Bey, the Director of the Humayun Museum, Ahmed İhsan, the Director of the Sixth Municipal Department, and Kemaleddin Bey, the Head of the Department. İsmail Hakkı Bey, deputy director of the Foundations of the Humayun Committee of Science, Darülmualimin, and Monsieur Morgan, retired from the German Consulate General. In the correspondence, it was decided to create a selection of manuscripts and printed books approved by the Grand Vizierate and to transport these works to Germany by train [28].

**Document-5: Germany Assignment.***Table 15. Germany Assignment.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.ALY .	98	22	1335

In the document regarding the appointment to Germany, it was stated that the necessary arrangements for Kemaleddin Bey, one of the teachers of the Fine Arts School who was allowed to go, were notified to the Imperial Museum Directorate. He went to Germany with the officer [29].

**3.2.1.3. Project Approval Documents****Document-1: School Building Project Approval.***Table 16. School Building Project Approval.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
ITU.MÜM	4	18	1326

In the project approval documents, it was stated that the reconstructed school building project was transferred to Kemaleddin Bey and the project prepared by him was examined and approved by the Evolution Committee and the commission [21].

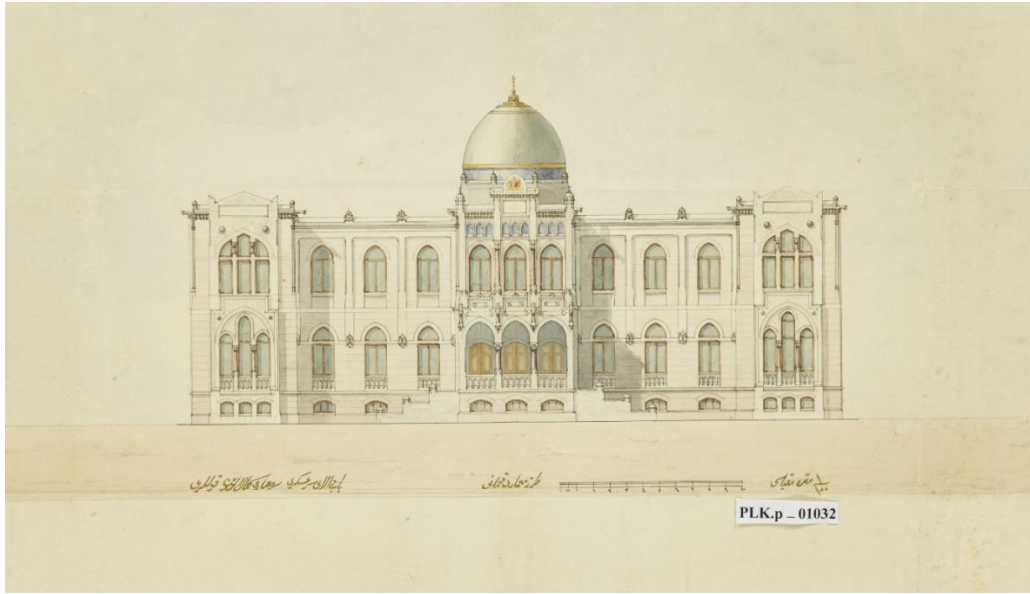
### 3.2.1.3. Project Drawing Pages

#### Document-1: Bab-ı Seraskeri Building Project.

*Table 17. Bab-ı Seraskeri Building Project.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
PLK.p .	-	1032	-

The elevation drawing obtained from the undated Project Sheets belongs to the newly planned Bab-ı Seraskeri building [ 35].



*Figure 9. Bab-ı Seraskeri Building.*

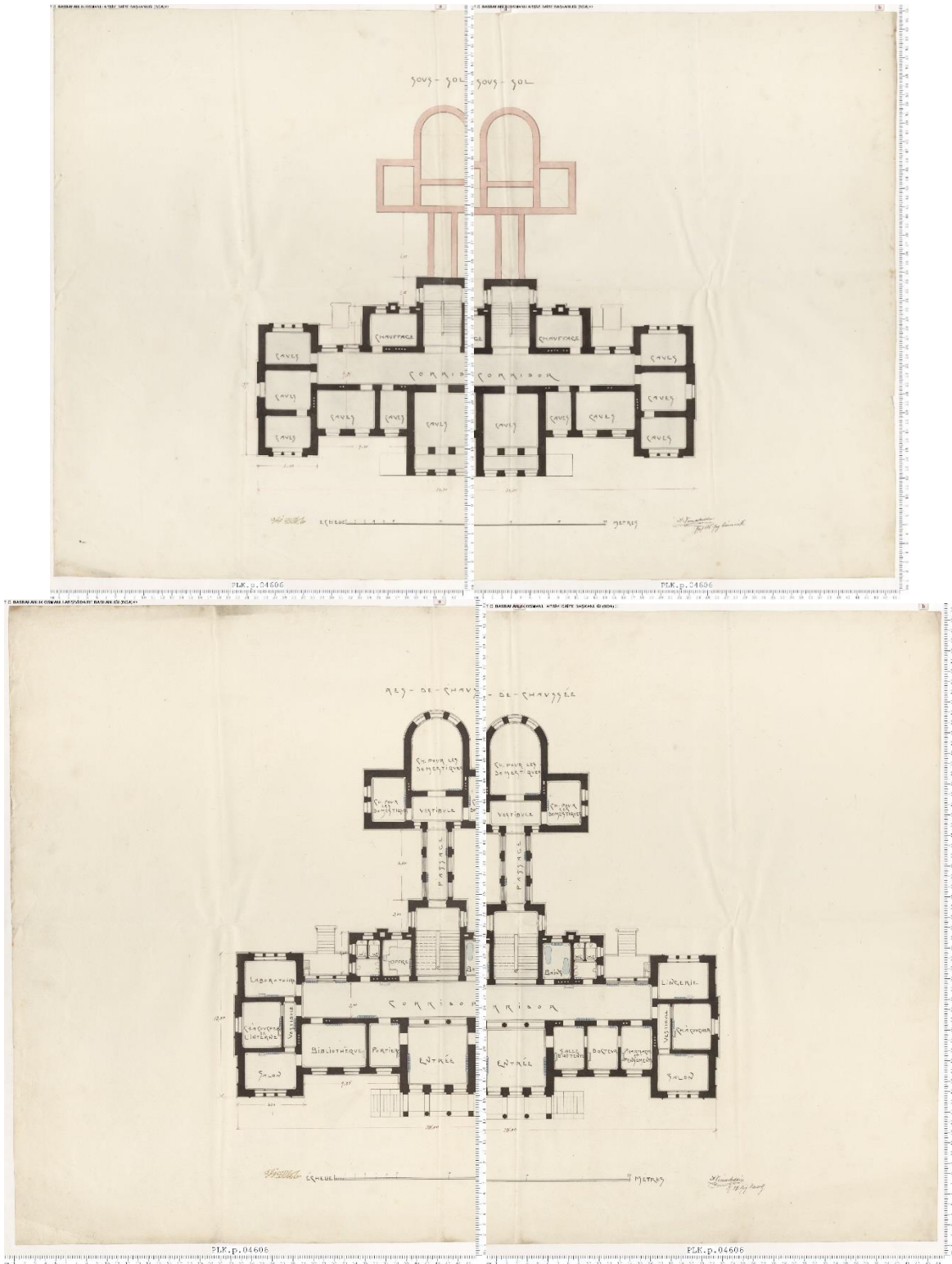
#### Document-2: Hospital Plan.

*Table 18. Hospital Plan.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
PLK.p .	-	4606	-

No information could be found about the location and date of the hospital plan, where the neighborhood names are written in French. It is understood from the existing plans that it was designed as three floors [36].





**Figure 10. Hospital Plan.**

When we look at Kemaleddin Bey's duties within the scope of development activities, it is seen that he worked in many different areas and in various structures. Thanks to his education and work experience, he took responsibility in restoration, repair and new building design projects. He also represented the Republic of Turkey by participating in various negotiations during his duties abroad.



### 3.2.2. Financial Activities

During the investigation, two documents were found regarding the payments Kemaleddin Bey would receive and the sale of land for one of the projects under his control.

#### Document-1: Beginning of Eyüp High School and Junior High School Construction.

*Table 19. Starting of the construction of the High School and Junior High School in Eyüp.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MB.İ .	143	118	1328

Kemaleddin Bey was asked to prepare the drawings and plans of the High School, higher education school and tomb to be built on the land purchased by the Treasury in Eyüp. It was stated that construction should start within the framework of these plans and the necessary amounts should be paid to the relevant authorities .

#### Document-2: Darülmualimin Building Development Plans.

*Table 20. Darülmualimin Building Construction Plans.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
DH.UMVM .	13	52	1336

In the document, it is stated that the deletion, decoration and development plans of the Darülmualimin building and the government office were made by Kemaleddin Bey. It was stated that 584 liras had to be paid for this service [15].

In the documents examined, the amounts to be paid to Kemaleddin Bey within the scope of financial activities are mentioned.

### 3.2.3. Rewarding

There are documents showing that Kemaleddin Bey received awards from the state for his professional achievements. Kemaleddin Bey, Sultan II. He was deemed worthy of the Mecidi Order, which started to be awarded during the reign of Abdulmecid and was given to members of science and military science for their outstanding services and achievements between 1851 and 1922.

#### Document-1: Mecidi Order (Mecidi Order)

*Table 21. Medjidi Order (Mecidi Order)*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
I .. TAL.	492	6	1332

In the letter written to the Sadaret from the Ministry of Foundations, it was stated that Hacı Evliya Efendi would be given the 2nd Degree Osman-i Nişanı and Kemaleddin Bey would be given the 2nd Degree Mecid-i Nişanı. good services [19].

### 3.2.4. Trainer- Appointment Assignments

Although Kemaleddin Bey held many positions in private and public institutions, four documents were found in the archive search. He was sent to Berlin, where he taught as an Ottoman Architect, served as a

consultant in the City Administration Board of Science, and was also the founding president of the Society of Ottoman Architects and Engineers. He served as the Head of the Construction and Repair Department of the Ministry of Foundations.

**Document-1: Kemaleddin Bey was sent to Berlin and Rome.**

*Table 22. Kemaleddin Bey was sent to Berlin and Rome.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	529	39670	-

In the document written to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works (related to public works), it is stated that Science Architect and Undersecretary of Construction Ahmed Kemaleddin Efendi will be sent to Berlin for two years and to Rome for one year in order to increase the number of civil servants. information [8].

**Document-2: Appointment of Kemaleddin Bey to the Provincial Administration Committee of Technical Consultancy**

*Table 23. Kemaleddin Bey's appointment as City Administration Scientific Advisor.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	4325	324217	1333

In the document written by the Grand Vizierate, it was stated that the Ministry's Kemaleddin Bey was appointed as the Consultant of the City Council with a salary of 3000 kuruş. [11].

**Document-3: Appointment as an Ottoman Architect Teacher.**

*Table 24. Appointment as Mimar-ı Osmani Teacher.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.ALY .	139	39	1338

It was reported by the Architecture Course Engineer Monçeri that Terziyan Efendi, who was sent to Europe on leave, would not return. Instead, it was decided to appoint Kemaleddin Bey as Mimar-i Osmani Instructor, on the condition that he would take the responsibility of this course [30].

**Document-4: Appointment to the Istanbul Zoning Commission.**

*Table 25. Appointment to the Istanbul Zoning Commission.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
DH.ID .	218	57	1341

In the document written from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of Foundations, it is stated that the historical and natural areas of Istanbul are deprived of order and development. It was stated that even small cities that are 30-40 years old have developed with excellent maps compared to Istanbul. A contract was signed with a company to prepare and draw a zoning plan in order to foresee the future shape of the city. It was emphasized that schools, streets, theater districts, roads and streets will be decided according to this plan. An advisory committee, including Kemaleddin Bey, was established to guide the company [13].

In the documents examined, it is seen that Kemaleddin Bey was officially assigned to various positions in different institutions. It seems that he is in positions that can directly affect decisions in the responsibilities he assumes. He was deemed worthy of important positions at home and abroad.

### 3.2.5. Requests

Within the scope of Kemaleddin Bey's duties, on the other hand, there are documents written to the relevant authority regarding material supply, travel status and project information. In the three documents found, Kemaleddin Bey is indirectly mentioned and a request is made to facilitate the relevant matter.

#### Document-1: Masjid al-Aqsa Construction Requests.

*Table 26. Al-Aqsa Mosque Construction Requests.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
HR.İM .	75	60	1923

The telegram sent from the Dersaadet Enforcement Directorate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Grand National Assembly includes Kemaleddin Bey's demands regarding the construction of Masjid al-Aqsa. In the document, former MP Saidü'l-Hays Bey from Jerusalem was requested to come to Ankara via Istanbul to negotiate for the workers to be employed in the construction of the Masjid al-Aqsa and the tiles produced. In Kütahya [18].

#### Document-2: Public Prison Construction.

*Table 26. Public Prison Construction.*

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
DH.MUI .	114	3	1328

In the document, Bakırköy District Governorate was asked to help Kemaleddin Bey to conduct research on the land that was decided to be expropriated for the construction of a public prison and to build barracks [14].

In the two documents examined, it is understood that Kemaleddin Bey conveyed the deficiencies or problems in the projects assigned to him. In this context, direct or indirect solutions to these problems were requested.

### 3.2.6. Related Documents Index in Task Context

When the letters of duty of Kemaleddin Bey were examined, documents written to different authorities on the same subject were found. These documents are of great importance in terms of monitoring Kemaleddin Bey's professional development and understanding the integrity of his subjects. For this reason, events involving more than one document on the same subject were identified and presented chronologically.

#### 3.2.6.1. Restoration of Al-Aqsa Mosque

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
ITU.MÜM	54	26	1338

It was reported that Kemaleddin Bey, who was assigned to repair the Harem-i Şerif, could not attend

classes and was replaced by Architect Vedat Bey [24].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
BEO	4718	353841	1341

In the telegram sent from the State of Palestine, the government requested the appointment of Kemaleddin Bey for the repair of Harem-i Sharif [12].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
HR.İM .	75	60	1923

There are demands to employ workers for the repair of Harem-i Şerif and Kütahya tiles [18].

### 3.2.6.2. Gedikpaşa Faculty of Engineering

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	2	20	1326

Proposals to reconstruct the engineering school building were not deemed appropriate and therefore the institution was asked to appoint an architect [20].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	4	18	1326

It was stated that the commission prepared and approved the school project given to Kemaleddin Bey [21].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
İTÜ.MÜM .	5	32	1327

Since the project costs of the school building were higher than the previous year, the building would be built in parts [22].

### 3.2.6.3. Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
HH.İ .	202	11	1328

It was decided to repair the burnt parts of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge under the supervision of Kemaleddin Bey [17].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MB.İ ..	141	39	1328

It was reported that the budget was not sufficient for the repair of the entire Mevlevihane neighborhood, so only the Dedegan neighborhood would be repaired [25].

#### 3.2.6.4. Construction of Darülmualimin School for the Dumb and Blind

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
MF.MKT .	1158	57	1328

Kemaleddin Bey was assigned to build the rooms and laboratories of Darülmualimin, School for the Dumb and Blind, and Faculty of Medicine. In this context, it was stated that the project would receive a 2% fee payment [31].

Love Code	Document Number	File	History
DH.UMVM .	13	52	1336

According to the documents, Kemaleddin Bey made the deletion, decoration and development plans of the Darülmualimin building and the government office. It was stated that 584 liras should be paid in return [15].

## 5. RESULTS

Architect Kemaleddin Bey's documents regarding state appointments are the most important evidence of his professional success and his extant works. During periods of political and cultural turmoil, he managed to educate himself and gave importance to being able to practice his profession. He took the initiative to ensure professional organization not only in architecture but also in social context. He has adopted a versatile perspective in his professional life and has taken part in various projects in this context. Although he provided architectural services with his personal office in the early periods of his career, he later became deemed worthy of the duties given by the state and served in important positions. Appointment letters, requests and information on the subject, financial evaluations, appointments and approvals regarding these studies are recorded and can be accessed from archive documents. Within the scope of this paper, the letters of duty of Kemaleddin Bey found in the archive documents are examined and presented.

In the archive documents, the types of projects in which Kemaleddin Bey took part, the departments and positions he worked in, the payments he received for his work, the awards he was deemed worthy of, the appointments he made in the administrative context, project technical drawings, the departments in which he was indirectly mentioned within the scope of the project, his domestic and international technical trips. Within the scope of the documents examined, it is seen that the architect served in seven different positions, including new building project manager, restoration-repair project manager, commission chairman, negotiation committee member in domestic and foreign projects, and academician at the university. and a consultant at the municipality. While he held all these positions in the country, he also served as a negotiation delegation member and restoration project manager abroad. It was determined that he was sent to the cities of Buda, Pest, Jerusalem, Berlin and Rome as part of his foreign duties. He was assigned to Istanbul and Bursa within the scope of his domestic duties.

Since assignment letters are sent to different institutions under different subheadings of a single subject, the main limitation of this study is the document research within the framework of the integrity of the subject. In the documents obtained within the scope of this study, a total of nine documents were identified, four of which were written on the same subject and related to each other. There are two documents regarding the repair of Masjid al-Aqsa, three documents regarding the construction of Gedikpaşa Engineer School, two documents regarding the repair of Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge and two documents regarding the construction of Darülmualimin, Mute and Blind School. Sanctions, decisions

and payment information regarding the project process can be followed in the documents examined chronologically.

Kemaleddin Bey, under the identities of architect and statesman, served for both states and pioneered a new architectural movement during the political transition period. He aimed to respond to the needs of the society with modern architectural and engineering solutions. The effects of his designs and decisions developed within the framework of these aims can still be experienced today. It is seen that the decisions taken in the development process of Istanbul's zoning plan and the important structures he designed in the field of transport, such as the inns in the historical peninsula in harmony with the city, are both of high architectural quality and state-society benefit. At this point, Architect Kemaleddin Bey's versatile self-development as an architect plays an important role.

Archival documents have an important place in research on Kemaleddin Bey's life and works. The found documents provide important data in terms of understanding the functioning of the administrative process, the role of the architect, the discussed issues and decisions of the period. Undoubtedly, Kemaleddin Bey's name is mentioned and his duties are mentioned in more written documents than the documents researched within the scope of this study. In future studies, scanning not only domestic but also foreign sources will provide information that will improve the research on this subject.

This article was presented as an oral presentation at the Architect Kemaleddin Bey Symposium, organized by Gazi University Faculty of Architecture Department of Architecture in Ankara between 27-29 December 2023. It constitutes the completed version of the paper titled "State Duties in the Archive Documents of Architect Kemaleddin Bey", the summary of which was published in the symposium summary book.



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