

4T PANEL DESCRIPTION - DOCOMOMO TR INTERIOR: Modern Hygienic Interiors in Turkey

The thought behind this panel was to introduce Docomomo Tr_Interior and explore ways in which Docomomo Tr_Interior and 4T might collaborate as two organizations investigating design history in Turkey with an intention to create awareness in this area at both the national and international scale. 4T's theme, "who cares?" and its comprehensive context has also been on the agenda of Docomomo Tr_Interior for some time. With a focus on modern Turkish interiors, the aim of this panel was to share the vision and discover opportunities to network with the 4T organization and its participants through research and projects to benefit the field. The proposed panel structure was one of approximately 90 minutes, with a brief introduction, followed by three presentations that focus on care and hygiene in modern Turkish interiors. The proposed panel ended with a discussion on the group and presentations and exploring future possibilities.

1. Introduction on Docomomo Tr-Interior and Aims (10-15 min):

Deniz Hasırcı-Izmir University of Economics, Zeynep Tuna Ultav-Yaşar University, Umut Şumnu-Başkent University

- 1.1. Aims and Institutional Collaboration
- 1.2. Current and Future Works
- 1.3. A Focus on Interiors Brought by the Pandemic

2. Modern Hygienic Interiors in Turkey (60 min):

Moderator: Deniz Hasırcı

- 2.1. From Body to Mind: An Urban History of Kızılay Building, Ankara:
Güliz Taşdemir-Başkent University
- 2.2. Reading the Hygiene Discourse on Housing in *Arkitekt* Journal (1930-1950)
Selim Sertel Öztürk-Başkent University
- 2.3. The Portrayal of Care in Yeşilçam: Heybeliada, Kirazlıyayla and Süreyyapaşa Sanatorium Buildings
Deniz Avcı Hosanlı-Kadir Has University

3. Lessons Learned, Questions, and Discussion (15 min):

Moderator: T. Elvan Altan, Middle East Technical University

1. Introduction on Docomomo Tr-Interior and Aims: Deniz Hasırcı, Zeynep Tuna Ultav, Umut Şumnu

1.1. Aims and Institutional Collaboration

The Committee aims to explore interior spaces historically, culturally, geographically or thematically in order to explain the importance of understanding and preserving the role of interior spaces within the scope of the Modern Movement and to present interior space as a research area where many disciplines meet. "Modern Interiors Committee" follows the main objectives of Docomomo organization and aims to establish the relationship of historic interior spaces with contemporary context. One additional aim of the Committee is to spread awareness of the Turkish modern interior through collaborative efforts with groups and institutions focusing on interiors and design history, such as 4T. Possible routes will be explored.

1.2. Current and Future Works

The Committee has completed a symposium and is working on the next, in addition to preparing the symposium book and other books, and disseminating the message of the modern interior with its website and social media. The Committee is also in contact with the Docomomo Interior Design Specialization Committee (Docomomo ISC-ID) and has participated in an international event in Japan as an invited member.

1.3. A Focus on Interiors and Nature Brought by the Pandemic

Interiors have gained a special significance as people around the world needed to redefine their living environments with multiple functions, adapting the dining area into an office, then into a play area all within the course of the day. This has caused families to live closer than ever before, creating problems in terms of privacy in the home. In Turkey, people had to live in the confined space of the home in two-three week complete lockdowns. Homes and children's rooms were transformed technologically to connect to online schools and education gained prevalence over play. Due to the limitations in movement and the closing of gyms, spaces were adapted to new exercising equipment. Today, controlled return to 'normal' life is applied in Turkey, with lockdowns limited to the nighttime and Sundays. Throughout the past year, in any opportunity, people ran to nature to heal and the seaside, forests, lakes, and parks provided therapy for psychological and physiological stresses. This discussion will connect to three cases that exemplify modern interiors built for health and hygiene.

2. Modern Hygienic Interiors in Turkey

Moderator: Deniz Hasırcı

2.1. From Body to Mind: An Urban History of Kızılay Building, Ankara

Güliz Taşdemir

The Kızılay Building itself and its place in Ankara's urban formation is so important for its own era. The building and the surrounding had a representation of a modernist interface for citizens. It was located on Ankara's newly planned urban spine and this modern representation shows itself through a monumental structure. Regardless of this structural representation physically, the modern interiors had a role to flex for any governmental oriented event. Between the years 1929 and 1979, the building has a memory that has served the city, bodies, and minds with various contributions. Some roles of the Kızılay institution taking shape inside this building were; conferences on health issues, campaigns of awareness of hygiene, gender based roles which were about caring, youth educational issues, childcare, and many others. Contributing to the internal awareness of the citizens on sanitary issues, the structural goal had been aimed by the governmental authorities to contribute to the inhabitants of the country and the city as a whole. The Kızılay Building had a role as an idea generative, especially on health issues related to gender roles, childhood, youth and adulthood. In this context, the unknown aspects of this building will be examined in this presentation.

2.2. Reading the Hygiene Discourse on Modern Housing in *Arkitekt* Journal (1930-1950)

Selim Sertel Öztürk

This study aims to discuss the hygiene discourse on modern housing in *Arkitekt* journal. Since the 1930s, when the Republic was institutionalized, housing production was in the hands of Zeki Sayar and his friends in the early periods; as an area left to the students of the architects who realized the spatial transformation of the Republic, it is also heavily featured in *Arkitekt* journal in terms of exhibiting the change and transformation of family life. While the favorite features of the modernist discourse of the 1930s in relation to the family fiction that was tried to be developed in the early years of the Republic were reflected in the interior plan schemes of the house; the idea of being 'modern, rational and healthy' begins to transform in the urban fiction, which intensifies and transforms in a way that relates to the political economy of the period in the 1950s. Residential (wet space) plan schemes and advertisements, as a projection of the life and dwelling culture in the journal, both the relationship between text and visuals, and the boundaries between advertisement and content are changed. Based on the idea that the agenda in *Arkitekt* journal was also the agenda of the architectural environment of the period, this study tries to understand the transformation of the hygiene discourse through the relationship between the advertisements in the journal and residential (wet space) interior plan schemes between 1930-1950.

2.3. The Portrayal of Care in Yeşilçam: Heybeliada, Kirazlıyayla and Süreyyapaşa Sanatorium Buildings

Deniz Avcı Hosanlı

Heybeliada, Kirazlıyayla and Süreyyapaşa Sanatorium Buildings were examples of Early Republican healthcare investments embodying resting house/hospital/sanatorium functions and were all initiated after the establishment of the Republic of Turkey as part of the modernization/westernization agenda, which gives a specific care on sanitation, hygiene, and healthcare. Heybeliada Sanatorium is located at one of the Marmara islands, Heybeliada, and was built especially for patients with tuberculosis and upper respiratory infections in 1924 by Atatürk's order right after the establishment of the Republic. Kirazlıyayla Sanatorium, designed by Emin Onat is located at Mount Uludağ in Bursa, and was built in 1945 as part of the modernization attempts of the mount for winter leisure activities during the 1930s-1940s and because of the fresh and clean air of the mount, it was commonly recommended by doctors to the patients with upper respiratory problems. Similarly, Süreyyapaşa (Süreyya İlmen) Sanatorium was built during the 1950s after Süreyya İlmen's donation of the lands of Narlıdere in İstanbul to the Ministry of Health, and thus named after him. These examples accommodated all the modern amenities of their European counterparts, and their surroundings, venues and interiors were fully portrayed in one of the main industries of mass media in Republican Turkey: Yeşilçam film production industry. As part of the romantic and tragic storytelling, they were documented in their contemporary conditions and especially usage, thus the movies provide clues of the amenities provided in the facilities and act as a witness to the daily activities of the functionaries and patients. This study thus aims to analyze the portrayal of care by focusing on the Heybeliada, Kirazlıyayla and Süreyyapaşa Sanatorium buildings via Yeşilçam's moving picture archives with an intention to understand the modern interiors and venues of medicinal care.

3. Lessons Learned, Questions, and Discussion (15 min)

Moderator: T. Elvan Altan

Questions were taken from the audience and proposals for collaboration were discussed.
