

## Biography



1926



1938

18 August 1908

Born, Ömer Sedad, in Istanbul, Turkey

Mother: Azize Galip Edhem Hanimefendi

Father: Alişanzade Ismail Hakkı Beyefendi

1914–1924

Primary and Secondary Schools

Ecole Cuchet, Geneva, Switzerland

Altes Real Gymnasium, Munich, Germany

1924–1928

Architectural Education

Sanayi-i- Nefise Mektebi, (Academy of Fine Arts), Istanbul, Turkey

1928–1930

Die Wanderjahre

Study tours in Europe, Paris, Berlin and England

1930

Member of the Faculty, Department of Architecture, Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul

1931

Exhibition of his European work, Istanbul, Ankara

Sets up his private practice in Istanbul

His first building abroad: The Turkish pavilion, International Exhibition Budapest, Hungary

1932

His first building in Turkey: General Naci Eldeniz Villa in Ankara

1934

Commencement of the National Architecture Seminar, Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul.

First prize in the International Design competition for the General Directorate of State Monopolies, Ankara

Adopts the family name, Eldem.

1941

Marries Fahire

1941–1946

Department Head, Department of Architecture, Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul

1944

Head, the Design Bureau for major projects of the Ministry of National Education, Istanbul

1945–1952

Partnership with Emin Onat, for the design and execution of some major projects in Istanbul and Ankara

1945

The Academy fire, destruction of the archives of the National Architecture Seminar

1952

His first book published *Türk Evi Plan Tipleri* (Typology of the Turkish House)

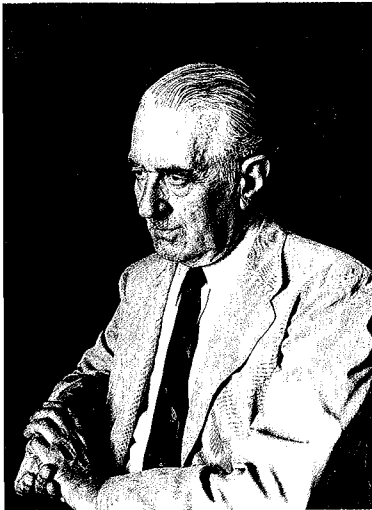
1978

Retires from the Academy  
Continues in private practice

## Awards



1952



1978

1929

Bronze Medal — “Exhibition Les Artistes d’aujourd’hui”, Paris, France

1952

Recipient of an American Institute of Architects Regional Design Award.

1979

Honorary Degree Doctor of Philosophy, Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul.

1983

Recipient of the Sedat Simavi Award for his achievements in Architecture.

Assumes the “State’s Artist” title bestowed by the Ministry of Culture, Ankara, Turkey.

1986

Recipient of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture for the Social Security Agency Complex in Istanbul

## Affiliations

1932

Member, Güzel San’atlar Birliği (Union of Fine Arts), Istanbul

1934–1954

Member, Türk Yüksek Mimarlar Birliği (the Turkish Architects’ Union), Istanbul

1931–1941

Member/chairman, Asar-ı Atika Encümeni (Central Committee of Antiquities), Istanbul.

1941–1945

Member, Eski Eserleri Koruma Encümeni (Central Committee for the Protection of Cultural Properties), Istanbul

1946

Honorary Fellow R I B A. (Royal Institute of British Architects) London, U K

1954

Member, T.M.M.O.B (Turkish Chamber of Engineers and Architects), Istanbul

1962–1978

Member, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu (Council of the Monuments and Sites), Istanbul

1978–

Member, Türkiye Anıt ve Çevre Değerlerini Koruma Vakfı (Turkish Foundation for the Environmental and Historical Protection), Istanbul

## Bibliography on Sedad Hakkı Eldem

—, *Sedad Hakkı Eldem Elli Yıllık Meslek Jübilesi*, İstanbul: Mimar Sinan Üniversitesi, 1983

(Monograph published on the occasion of Eldem's fiftieth year in the profession).

GERÇEK, Cemil (ed), *Sedad Hakkı Eldem: Büyük Konutlar*, Ankara: Yaprak Kitabevi, 1982  
(a collection of house, yalı, villa and embassy projects by Eldem).

also in

ALSAÇ, Üstüa, *Türkiye'deki Mimarlık Düşüncesinin Cumhuriyet Dönemindeki Evrimi*, Trabzon Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, 1976  
(The Evolution of Architectural Thought in Turkey in the Republican Era)

ASLANĞLU, İnci, *Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Mimarlığı*, Ankara: Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, 1980  
(Architecture of the Early Republic)

HOLOD, Renata and EVİN, Ahmet (ed), *Modern Turkish Architecture*, Philadelphia University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984.

ÖZER, Bülent, *Rejyonalizm, Üniversalizm ve Çağdaş Mimarimiz Üzerine Bir Deneme*, İstanbul: 1964  
(An Essay On Regionalism, Universalism and Our Contemporary Architecture)

SÖZEN, Metin and TAPAN, Mete, *Elli Yıllık Türk Mimarisi*, İstanbul 1973  
(Fifty Years of Turkish Architecture)

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—, special issue on Turkish Architecture, *PROCESS*, n 27, December 1981

## Books by Sedad Hakkı Eldem

*Bursa Evleri*, İstanbul Yapı ve Kredi Bankası yayını, 1948

*Türk Evi Plan Tipleri*, İstanbul: İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi yayını, 1954

*Yapı: Geleneksel Yapı Metodları*, İstanbul, 1967  
(with F Akozan and K Anadol) *Rölöve 1* (İstanbul Boğaziçi köyleri yerleşmesi, resmi ve kültürel taş binalar, İstanbul ve Anadolu evleri, çeşmeler ve selsebiller), İstanbul. D G S A Yayını, 1968

*Köşkler ve Kasırlar I* (A Survey of Turkish Kiosks and Pavilions), İstanbul: D.G S A yayını, 1969.

(with S Ünver) *Anadoluhisari'nda Amu cazade Hüseyin Paşa Yalısı*, İstanbul: Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu yayını, 1970

*Köşkler ve Kasırlar II*, İstanbul: D G S A yayını, 1974

*Türk Mimari Eserleri* (Works of Turkish Architecture; trans by A Mill), İstanbul: Yapı ve Kredi Bankası yayını 1975

*Türk Bahçeleri*, İstanbul: Kültür Bakanlığı yayını, 1976.

(with F Akozan and K. Anadol) *Rölöve II* (Birgi Çakır Ağa Konağı), İstanbul: D G S A yayını, 1977

*Köçeoğlu Yalısı*, İstanbul: D G S A yayını, 1977

*Sa'dabad*, İstanbul: Kültür Bakanlığı yayını, 1977.

*İstanbul Anıları* (Reminiscences of İstanbul), İstanbul: Alarko Eğitim Tesisleri A Ş yayını, 1979

*Boğaziçi Anıları* (Reminiscences of Bosphorus), İstanbul: Alarko Eğitim Tesisleri A Ş yayını, 1979.

(with F Akozan) *Topkapı Sarayı: Bir Mimari Araştırma*, İstanbul: Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı yayını, 1982.

*Türk Evi I: Osmanlı Dönemi*, İstanbul. Taç Vakfı yayını, 1984

## Articles by Sedad Hakkı Eldem

"İstanbul ve Şehircilik", *Mimar* 1931, pp. 1–4

"Sinema Binaları", *Mimar* 1931, pp 57–58

"Amca Hüseyin Paşa Yalısı", *Mimar* 1933, pp. 377–381; 1934, p. 24.

"Eski bir Türk Evi", *Mimar* 1934, pp 80–81.

"Amerikan Otel Odaları ve Tefriş Hususiyetleri", *Arkitekt* 1939, pp 183–187.

"Milli Mimari Meselesi", *Arkitekt* 1939, pp 220–223

"Yerli Mimariye Doğru", *Arkitekt* 1940, pp. 69–74

"Onyedinci ve Onsekizinci Asırlarda Türk Odası", *Güzel Sanatlar* 5, 1944, pp. 1–28

"Milli ve Yerli Mimari Davamız", *Mimarlık* 1944, n 4, pp 2–5, 8

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"Bursa'da Bazı Sofalar", *Akademi* 2, 1964, pp 3–11

"Geleneksel Mimari Araştırmaları", *Akademi* 6, 1967, pp 3–34

"Elli Yıllık Cumhuriyet Mimarlığı", *Mimarlık* 1973, n 11/12, pp. 5–11.

"50 Yıllık Cumhuriyet Mimarlığı", *Akademi* 8, 1974, pp 8–70.

"Boğaziçi Yalıları", *Sanat Dünyamız* 1, 1974, pp 2–11

"Toward a Local Idiom: A Summary History of Contemporary Architecture in Turkey" in *Conservation as Cultural Survival* (Proceedings of the Aga Khan Award Seminar Two, held in İstanbul, September 1978), Geneva 1980, pp. 91–99

"Son 120 Sene İçinde Türk Mimarisinde Millilik ve Rejyonalizm Araştırmaları", in *Mimaride Türk Milli Üslubu Semineri*, İstanbul Kültür ve Turizm Bak. yayını, 1984, pp 53–59

## Glossary

*arasta* covered market

*avlu*: courtyard

*cumba*: a window projecting out from the surface of the wall containing it; a bay-window

*çardak*: pergola or trellis

*çeşme* a tap for drinking water, often elaborate with basin

*eyvan*: a vaulted or domed recess open on one side

*feriye sarayı*: a palace built for or by the members of the Ottoman royal family, the notables of the state or other Ottoman dignitaries

*hayat* a balcony-like place containing all the household activities of the traditional Turkish house; located on the ground floor or the upper floor, open to the courtyard but covered above

*kameriye*: pergola or trellis in the garden covered with ivy, climbing roses or other flowers.

*karniyank* a major plan type of traditional Turkish domestic architecture, with a central hall or *sofa* transversely cutting across the house and giving access to rooms on both sides, as well as allowing for cross-ventilation

*kirpi saçak*: the so-called “porcupine cornice” of Seljuk, Byzantine and Ottoman architecture: diagonally placed bricks making a band of saw-tooth projections along the cornice

*konak*: a large mansion divided into *harem* for family and *selamlık* for the male guests

*köşk* (kiosk): pavilion built separately or as extension of a larger palace for short term stays, receptions or hunting parties, also the name given to projecting bays or alcoves on the upper floors of traditional houses

*kübik*: the term designating the official style of the architecture of the Early Republic in Ankara, mostly by foreign architects; buildings with cubic or rectangular masses, flat roofs, sometimes rounded corners, and a greyish stucco exterior finish.

*mahalle*: smallest unit of traditional urban fabric consisting of an agglomeration of houses and the social, commercial, religious buildings serving them; a *quartier*

*mescit*: small chapel or prayer hall without a minbar for the Friday prayer

*mukarnas*: stalactite vaulting; angular or spherical squinches arranged in steadily diminishing horizontal registers and used to effect the transition from the angular base of a building to the circle of the dome, as a filling for the canopy over the entrance to a building and, in a non-structural context, as a cornice or as a decorative relief to the bareness of a facade.

*ocak*: tall hood-shaped chimney breast

*ıevak*: a domed or vaulted colonnade enclosing a courtyard

*sedir*: wooden seating surfaces along a wall or inside an alcove

*sekilik*: a slightly raised platform, usually wooden, constructed on the main floor

*sofa* a hall constituting the focal point of the traditional Turkish house and giving access to other, more private rooms. Various plan types of Turkish domestic architecture are characterized by the shape and location of the sofa

*şadırvan*: the ablution fountain in a mosque courtyard

*taç kapı* monumental portal

*türbe*: mausoleum or tomb in Ottoman architecture deriving from the Seljuk *kümbets*

*yalı* mansion on the shores of the Bosphorus at the edge of the water

*yüklük*: built-in wooden closets and cupboards in traditional Turkish houses, often for storing mattresses, bed-spreads and linen

