





13TH ISTANBUL BIENNIAL / *VENUE RESEARCH*

> A: EMINONU - SIRKECI

A1 BUYUK POSTANE / THE GREAT POST OFFICE

> B: HALIC – BEYOGLU

B1 ANTREPO 3

B2 BEYOGLU TICARET LİSESİ / BEYOGLU TRADE SCHOOL

B3 HALIC TERSANESİ / HALIC SHIPYARD

B4 CAMIALTI TERSANESİ / CAMIALTI SHIPYARD

B5 GALATA RUM OKULU / GALATA GREEK SCHOOL

B6 TAKSİM MEYDANI / TAKSİM SQUARE

➤ A1 THE GREAT POST OFFICE

ADRESS : Hobyar mah Büyük Postahane Caddesi No:25 SİRKECİ

➤ SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

- Grand Post Office is the biggest post office building in Turkey which is in Sirkeci on Büyük Postane Street. The construction of the building has started in 1905 and it was opened to the public in 1909. The architect of the building is Vedat Tek and that great building which is a unique example of the 1. National Movement was his first work as an architect 16th Century Ottoman style dominates all decorations of the four-floor building which lies on 3.200 square meters. The façade of the ostentatious building is carved stone and marble. The entrance of the four-storey building, the bricks of which are believed to have been designed specifically by Vedat Tek, was raised with steps and the two corners of the front elevation were raised and covered by a dome. The main entrance of the building opens to a very large hall which is the main post office. The building served as Istanbul Radio House in between 1927-1936 and after 1958, it was completely dedicated to post and telegraph offices. Today, the building is used as PTT Head Office for the European side of Istanbul. There is also a Post Museum in the building where the stories about the telecommunication history of the country is exhibited.

➤ PHOTOS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD





➤ PHOTOS OF THE BUILDING





INTERIOR PHOTOS





FLOOR PLANS OF THE BUILDING

➤ **B1 ANTREPO 3**

ADRESS : Denizcilik İşletmeleri Salıpazarı Karaköy İstanbul

➤ **SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING**

Old customs warehouses located on the Bosphorus near Tophane were used for the 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th İstanbul Biennials. Each of the two-storey buildings in the complex situated on the shore line have a total surface area of 4.000 sqm. Large windows and the loading bays on the sea-side of the building provide a gorgeous view of the Asian side of the city and the historical peninsula of İstanbul. The steps providing the entrance directly to the second floor link the vast concrete interior to an open area outside which was used as the location for events such as book launches, workshops, talks, performances and the opening ceremony of the previous İstanbul Biennials.

➤ **PHOTOS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD**





PHOTOS OF THE BUILDING



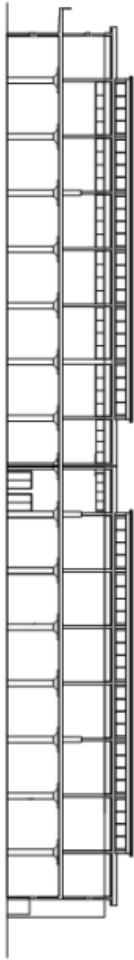
INTERIOR PHOTOS



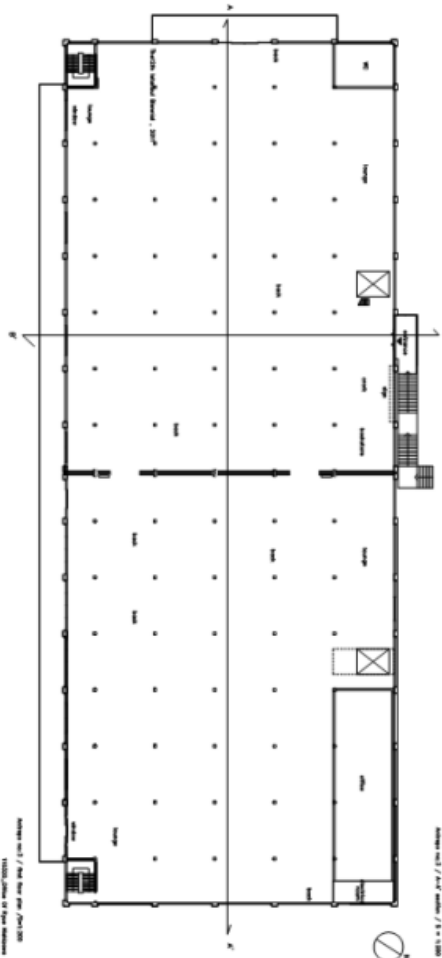
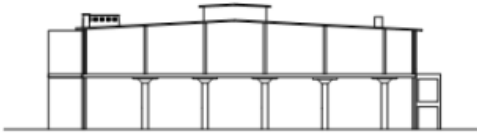


FLOOR PLANS OF THE BUILDING

7/14/2018, Thursday, 10:00 AM - 10:01 AM, 10/14/2018, 10:00 AM, 10/14/2018, 10:00 AM



Architectural drawing showing a side elevation of a building with a curved roof and multiple windows.



Architectural drawing showing a floor plan of a building with a curved roof and multiple windows.

➤ **B2 BEYOĞLU TICARET LİSESİ**

ADRESS : Bedrettin Mahallesi Refik Saydam Caddesi No:30 Şişhane Beyoğlu

➤ **SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING**

The building which is by the Şişhane - Unkapanı hihgway, has started to operate as a school since 1 Ekim 1945 and it was Sankt George Avusturya Lisesi till 1959. It is still used as a high school building with with its 509 students .

➤ **PHOTOS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD**





PHOTOS OF THE BUILDING





INTERIOR PHOTOS





> FLOOR PLANS OF THE BUILDING

➤ **B3 HALIÇ TERSANESİ**

ADRESS : Kasımpaşa Evliya Çelebi Caddesi 2-4, BEYOĞLU, İSTANBUL

➤ **SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING**

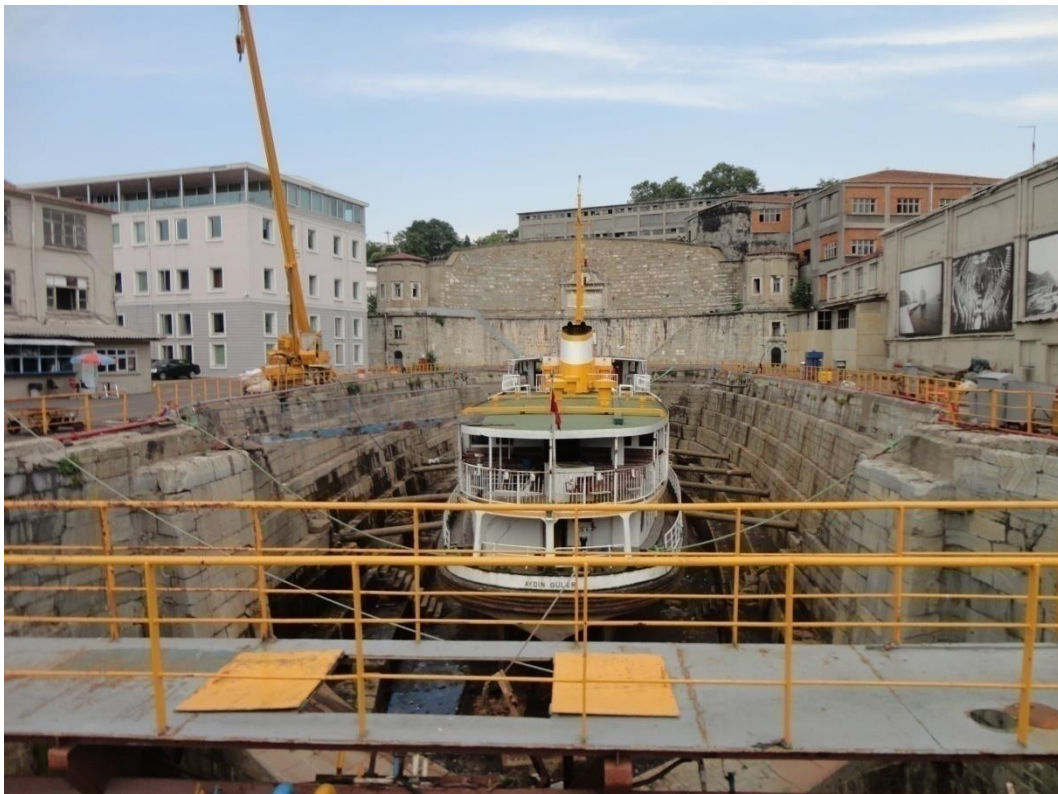
- The shipyard was founded on the Golden Horn in 1453, after the Ottoman conquest of Istanbul, and initially called the Galata Shipyard. In combination with other institutions such as the imperial arsenal (Tophane-i Amire), the Tersâne-i Âmire may have given the Ottoman Empire one of the greatest military industries of early-modern Europe; comparable to the Arsenal of Venice. Today the installations continue operations under the name of Haliç Tersaneleri (The Shipyards of Haliç or "Golden Horn"). These shipyards comprise of 3 separate installations: The shipyards "Haliç", "Camialtı" and "Taşkızak".

➤ **PHOTOS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD**





PHOTOS OF THE BUILDING





INTERIOR PHOTOS





FLOOR PLANS OF THE BUILDING

➤ **B4 CAMİALTI SHIPYARD**

ADRESS : Camikebir Mahallesi, Taşkızak Tersanesi Caddesi, No:5 Beyoğlu Beyoğlu

➤ **SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING**

Camialtı Shipyard, is in the north coast of Golden Horn and it is a part of Tersane-i Âmire with the other two shipyards Haliç and Taşkızak. With its technological infrastructure that has been updated for centuries, Camialtı is the most important shipyard since Byzantion and Ottoman periods and it accommodates remnants on maritime history of the country. Today, the shipyard belongs to Turkish Maritime Organization and it is being used for different activities.

➤ **PHOTOS FROM THE EIGHBORHOOD**







B5 GALATA RUM OKULU

ADRESS : Kemeraltı Cad. No: 49 34425 Galata, Beyoğlu-İstanbul



BİNANIN TARİHÇESİ / SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

Galata Greek Primary School with its neo-classic architectural style was constructed in the late nineteenth century for the education of Greek children in Istanbul. The school had to suspend its activities in September 1988, due to the demographic changes that arose in Istanbul during the 60s and 70s. In 2001, it started operating as a nursery school in order to increase the student capacity and improve the quality of education, but was eventually forced to close again in 2007, due to lack of students. Now, the Galata Greek Primary School opens its doors to one of the two main exhibitions of the Istanbul Design Biennial, “Adhocracy”, curated by Joseph Grima. Galata Greek Primary School was used during the 18th Istanbul Theatre Festival and the 40th Istanbul Music Festival organised by İKSV.

PHOTOS OF THE BUILDING







B6 TAKSİM MEYDANI

ADRESS : Taksim, Beyoğlu-İstanbul



SHORT HISTORY

The symbolic heart of modern İstanbul, this busy square is named after the stone reservoir on its western side, once part of the city's old water-conduit system and now home to the unassuming Taksim Republic Art Gallery. Gezi Parkı which is next to square was designed as an extension of a huge city park by Henri Prost in 1929. At the western end of the square is the Republic Monument (Cumhuriyet Anıtı), created by Canonica, an Italian sculptor, in 1928 and the architectural design was held by Mongeri. The square is one of the most popular areas in the city with millions of people passing by every day. There is an ongoing project in the square called Taksim Pedestrianization Project which includes reconstructing the old Barrack which initially existed in Gezi Parkı.

PHOTOS



