

## 2012

### Past Events



#### Conference

##### From the Past to Present the Bosphorous through Photographs

M.Sinan Genim

4 February 2012

Pera Museum presented a delightful journey into the Bosphorus with From Konstantiniyye to Istanbul: Photographs of the Anatolian Shore of the Bosphorus from the Mid XIXth Century to the XXth Century, a photography exhibition encompassing works by photography masters who practiced their art in Istanbul from the end of the 19th to the early years of the 20th century. Curated by Architect Dr. Sinan Genim, it is a selection from the Suna and İnan Kırac Foundation Photograph Collection and from private collections, revealing the magnificent structures, the daily life and the intriguing personalities of an Istanbul of the past.

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#### Istanbul Conferences

##### Constantinople after 1261: the Restoration of the City in a New Light

Dr. Ivana Jevtic

6 March 2012

Istanbul Research Institute continued to organize the series "Istanbul Conferences" presented by senior researchers focusing on the history, archaeology, historical topography, and the art history of Istanbul.

The first guest speaker for the conference this season is Dr. Ivana Jevtic from Koç University History Department; her conference is entitled Constantinople after 1261: the Restoration of the City in a New Light.

When Michael VIII Palaeologos entered Constantinople on 15th August 1261, the city was in ruinous condition, a result of destructions brought upon during the Fourth Crusade and the Latin occupation (1204-1261). Historians and orators alike praised the emperor for setting out to restore the appearance and prestige of the capital. Indeed, his broad restoration activity initiated a period of remarkable architectural production and represented a starting point of the Palaeologan artistic revival. At the same time, practically nothing survives that can be surely attributed to Michael VIII Palaeologos' direct patronage in the city. How can we then evaluate the creative input of that production or determine its precise components? In what sequence were the buildings reconstructed and who were the artists responsible for this program? By questioning the evidence that written sources and the surviving monuments in the city provide, this lecture aims to shed a new light on the restoration of Constantinople after 1261.

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## Conference

### Ottoman – Dutch Relations in their 400th Year

Speakers: Gül İrepoğlu, Eveline Sint Nicolaas, İsmail Hakkı Kadı

10 March 2012

Dated 400 years, the relations between the Netherlands and Turkey began when Sultan Ahmed I issued the first capitulations through the efforts of the first Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Haga in 1612. In the 17th and 18th centuries, maritime trade was coordinated by the Levant Trade Administration, and consequently, the Dutch ships brought Leiden fabrics, silver coins, and other products to the Ottoman Empire, taking Ankara wool, cotton, silk, and countless other goods back to the Netherlands. Located in the City Hall of Amsterdam, the office of the Levant Trade Administration housed various paintings and maps of the Ottoman Empire; a portion of the collection currently preserved at Rijksmuseum and comprised of works by Jean Baptiste Vamour and his School, which Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen collected in early 18th century, was also displayed on the walls of this office.

Gül İrepoğlu, Dr. İsmail Hakkı Kadı of İstanbul Medeniyet University and Eveline Sint Nicolaas of Rijksmuseum Amsterdam will review the early periods of the diplomatic, commercial, cultural, and artistic



## Chamber Music Concerts

### CelloPianoDuo with Ezgi Saydam

Ezgi Saydam, mezzo soprano    Emine Serdaroğlu, piano    Dilbağ Tokay, cello

15 March 2012

As a cello-piano duo, Dilbag Tokay and Emine Serdaroglu combine classical repertory with the works of the modern composers and bring a blend of musical styles to the concert stage. Their repertory ranges from the works of classical composers to the 20th century masters. In Germany and in Italy, they have participated in music academies where they had the opportunity to work with artists such as cellists Frieder Berthold, Niels Ullner and pianists Carlo Levi Minzi, Ratko Delorko, Paul Trein and Carl Ponten.

The mezzo-soprano Ezgi Saydam studied under Prof. Yıldız Dağdelen and Prof. Güzin Gürel at Mimar Sinan University State Conservatory. She has also worked with Hanna Ludwig of the Salzburg Mozarteum, Carol Byers and James Pearson in Vienna, and Ateş Orga at the Dr. Erol Üçer Center for Advanced Musical Research, Istanbul Technical University.



## Talk

### Masterclass: Michiel Van Erp

24 March 2012

Michiel van Erp graduated in 1988 as an industrial designer at TU Delft, after which he spent four years working as an actor with various theater companies. In 1992 he began making documentaries. He made several documentaries for the channel VARA from 1996 series under the title "Long Live ..." for which he won national and international awards. He also made the films on author Connie Palmen (In Search of the Holy Time, 2005), actress Sylvia Kristel (Now, 2007) and photographer Erwin Olaf (On Beauty and Fall, 2009). He directed the documentary Pretpark Nederland.



### Play-Reading

Director of Barcelona National Theatre Sergi Belbel in Istanbul on April

1 April 2012

The director of Teatre Nacional de Catalunya Sergi Belbel will be in Istanbul on April 1st. He's famous play "Caricies" was translated in Turkish by Mark Levitas and was presented as a play-reading directed by Okan Urun on Sunday April 1st at Pera Museum at 6.00PM. After the reading, there was a discussion with Sergi Belbel.



### Panel

From the Sixth District Municipality to Beyoğlu in its 155th Year  
The Administrative and Residential History of the Area

Prof. Dr. İlber Ortaylı, Mimar Dr. M. Sinan Genim

3 April 2012

In the panel organized through the collaboration of Pera Museum and Beyoğlu Municipality, Prof. Dr. İlber Ortaylı and Architect Dr. M. Sinan Genim will take Beyoğlu as their starting point and discuss the administrative and residential history of İstanbul through photographs.

In 1857, İstanbul was divided into fourteen district municipalities; comprised of Beyoğlu and Galatasaray, the Sixth District was selected as the model municipality through which all new implementations would be carried out. With its European architecture and rich cosmopolitan structure accustomed to the municipality tradition, Beyoğlu was the ideal residential district for introducing the city to public services. The inhabitants of the area often included leading names of society. Among the first mayors of Beyoğlu was renowned artist, archaeologist, and intellectual Osman Hamdi Bey, who held this position from 1877 until the end of the Otto-Russian War in early 1878.



### Conference

Francisco de Goya: Painter and Engraver

Wifredo Rincon

21 April 2012

Ph.D. in History of Art (Zaragoza University). Rincon is Lecturer and Researcher at the Spanish National Research Council, responsible of the Research Group on History of Art, Image and Heritage. As a scholar he focuses on 19th Century Spanish Art,

Goya is called "the patriarch or grandfather of modern art". He excelled in fresco paintings, oil paintings, as well as in drawings and engravings. From 1815 he made his more personal works, among them some of the more sensitive religious paintings, as well as the masterworks known as Black Paintings.



## Istanbul Conferences

### The Changing Face of İstanbul in the 18th Century

Prof. Dr. Semra Ögel

25 April 2012

In the conference, Semra Ögel presented the creative transformation on the architectural scene of 18th-century İstanbul through the Tulip Era and important buildings.

The architectural transformation of İstanbul in the 18th century coincides with the reigns of Sultans Ahmed III (1703-1730) and his son Mustafa III (1757-1774). Between the reigns of these two sultans is the Nuruosmaniye Mosque, a turning point in Ottoman architecture, the construction of which was initiated by Ahmed III's nephew Mahmud I (1730-1754) and finished by his brother Osman III (1754-1757).

Known as the Tulip era, the reign of Ahmed III constituted a period in which perspectives were widened. Court life began to spread to the city, the shores, and the nearby forests through pavilions and palaces. Another important change was ornamentation, which became the symbol of the Tulip Era. It extended from indoors to outdoors and determined the new visage of the city. For the first time since the Anatolian Seljuks, stone decoration became part of the city. With its miniature Anatolian portal look, Ahmed III's mother Emetullah Gülnuş Sultan's fountain in Üsküdar constituted a starting point in this regard. The subsequent series of fountains shaped the art of the century with their Eastern and Western references, as well as the new interpretations of traditional stonemasonry. Dated 1728-1729, the two fountains of Ahmed III located in Üsküdar and in front of Topkapı Palace, created a new typology known as the "public square fountain." The richly ornamented large marble blocks in the middle of the square assumed their place in the urban fabric as an innovation.

The construction of these public square fountains continued during the reign of Mahmud I. The change of style after 1740 also began with the fountains. They combined flower and fruit depictions with water and created an image of paradise on earth, taking the style of art and life to all the squares and corners of the city.

Following a long break, Mahmud I initiated the construction of Nuruosmaniye, a new "selatin" mosque (a grand mosque built by a sultan or a royal family member) in 1750. The building made way for new interpretations with a deep-rooted architectural tradition. The masses and building elements gained movement, new designs emerged, and the use of building elements such as pillars in ornamentation displayed unexpected and surprising compositions. The articulations in the interior and the new compositions on the exterior surfaces became part of Ottoman architecture.

Similar to the entire royal family that experienced the innovations taking place during the reign of his father Ahmed III, Mustafa III followed in the footsteps of Osman III, who completed the construction of Nuruosmaniye, and upheld the fountain building tradition.



## Symposium

### Two Centuries of Constitutionalism in Turkey and Spain: In the Way of 1812 Spanish Constitution

5 May 2012

#### Speakers

Dr. Miguel Jerez Mir (University of Granada), Dr. Francisco Villacorta, Dr. Maria Dolores González-Ripoll (History Institute, Spanish National Research Council), Dr. Aykut Kansu (Çankaya University), Prof. Emrah Cengiz, Dr. Kivanç Ulusoy (Istanbul University. Faculty of Political Sciences)

Within the events to commemorate the 2nd Centenary of the First Spanish Constitution (1812), a Turkish-Spanish Symposium on Constitution and Constitutionalism in the 19th and 20th centuries were held with the participation of scholars from both Turkey and Spain. Presentations focused on the role of constitutions especially in transitional times, –as in Spain in 1812 and in Ottoman Empire in 1908–; constitutions of contemporary Spain and Turkey were also discussed.



## Conference

### The Influence of Ottoman Era İstanbul Architecture on the Maghreb

Ahmed Saadaoui

9 May 2012

Throughout nearly four hundred years between the 16th and the 19th centuries, the three Ottoman provinces in the Maghreb had close ties with İstanbul, the Empire's capital. Hence, many historic cities in the Maghreb owe their current appearance to the Ottoman era. This lecture offered certain reference points for a better understanding of the architecture in the centers (Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers) of these three provinces. Furthermore, the lecture demonstrated the features of this architecture, follow its development, and interpret it within the context of the Empire.

This paper intends to demonstrate that within this cultural panorama, a consistent concept of architectural complex (külliye) emerged in Tripoli (Darghouth Paşa/Turgut Reis Mosque Complex, 1560) and Tunis (Yusuf Dey Mosque Complex, 1615) through the influence of İstanbul. Numerous monuments in Maghreban cities such as the New Mosque (Yeni Cami) in Algiers and the Muhammad Bey Mosque in Tunis, bear resemblances to their counterparts in İstanbul. According to Tunisian sources, the latter is modeled after the Yeni Cami (New Mosque) in İstanbul. On the other hand, while the region adheres to the architectural tradition of square layouts, it also gives rise to cylindrical minarets. During this period, we also witness the emergence of a characteristic art of architectural decoration, -particularly in tiles, marble reliefs, and calligraphy- inspired by the capital of the Empire.



## A Long Night: Night of Museums

19 May 2012

Pera Museum will be open and free of admissions between 19:00 - 24:00 to celebrate Night of Museums on Saturday 19 May.

Visitors were able to see Goya: Witness of His Time, Engravings and Paintings, which opened on 20 April, as well as the collection exhibitions Intersecting Worlds: Ambassadors and Painters, Anatolian Weights and Measures, and Kütahya Tiles and Ceramics, until midnight.

### Program for Night of Museums

17:00 –20:00 "Happy Hour" and DJ Yabancıdeğil  
 20:00 –21:00 Concert: Halimden Konan Anlar  
 21:15 –22:30 Concert: Bora Çeliker Quartet  
 22:30 –24:00 DJ Yabancıdeğil



## Conference

### Children at Play in Goya's Tapestry Cartoons

Dr. Arturo Ansón Navarro

2 Haziran 2012

In his tapestry cartoons, Goya represented with total authenticity the daily life of the time, the customary habits of the people, and their way of having fun. Children are among the most prominent figures on those cartoons. The six canvases called "Children at Play" (Juegos Infantiles) were made between 1785-1786, independently from other tapestry cartoons made by the artist, as a "divertimento".

Ph.D. in History of Art, Anson is Lecturer at Zaragoza University (Faculty of Arts). As a scholar, he focuses on Spanish painting of 18th and 19th centuries. As a curator, he has collaborated exhibitions about Spanish drawings and the works of Goya.





## Sempozyum

### Visions of Byzantium

12 June 2012

The Getty Foundation, the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, the American Research Institute in Turkey and the Suna and İnan Kırac Foundation İstanbul Research Institute organized a symposium, which presented perspectives on Byzantine art and architecture.



## New Year's Concert

### Two different groups from Kosovo: "Trio of Love" and "Gipsy Groove"

29 June 2012

Pera Museum, as part of Contours of Contemporary Kosova Festival, continues its concert series with two different groups from Kosovo: Trio of Love and Gipsy Groove.

#### Trio of Love

One of the newest members of the jazz movement in Kosovo, Trio of Love is a band formed by three jazz lovers who had previously performed with some of the most prominent local bands. After having performed at the Prishtina Jazz Festival, the group published its first album "Pinxhur n'Pestil" the previous summer. The trio offers quite a unique style of jazz, where a scent of local and regional elements can be felt. Currently they are preparing to tour the Balkans, Austria, and Switzerland.

#### Gipsy Groove

Gipsy Groove combines jazz, reggae, funk, ska and DnB to create their own brand of Roman music. Known for their charismatic and energetic performances, the group is the first and only one in Kosovo to interpret Roman music. Members, hailing from a variety of different ethnic backgrounds, seek to maintain cultural variety through their performances.