DESIGN CHRONOLOGY TURKEY

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS
This text is prepared for the

3rd Istanbul Design Biennial
ARE WE HUMAN?
The Design of the Species
2 seconds, 2 days, 2 years, 200 years, 200,000 years

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INTRODUCTION

The design of workspaces and industrial buildings, characterized by a pragmatic value-driven approach, has often been both the mirror of the efforts of transformation and modernization in the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, and a prolific ground for some interesting architectural experiments.

This is particularly true for Turkey, starting from the period of reforms and reorganization of the Ottoman Empire in the 1830s (Tanzimat era) with the establishment of some imperial factories, continuing through the state-led industrialization program from the foundation of the Republic in 1923 until 1950s, the mixed-economy driven approach in the '60s and '70s, and extending up until the post-Fordist era and globalization that is still underway.

Within this context, this research is based on the fact that, although there are publications, articles and a growing interest in industrial buildings in Turkey, a comprehensive approach to the topic and its visualization was lacking.

The very first step of this research was a study focused on industrial buildings in Istanbul, conducted in the course “Workshop II” held by Assistant Prof. Moira Valeri in 2013, within the scope of the Graduate Program in Architecture at the Institute of Science and Engineering, Yeditepe University. In this framework, rather than conducting new exhaustive architectural and historical investigations on each industrial building in the city, we have been collecting existing studies through sources such as academic publications, architectural magazines and Turkish newspapers.

Eventually, we have arrived at a report/database that includes a file for each building; a kind of identity card, containing, where possible, basic information on the original appearance, further transformations, a picture of both the original and current condition of the industrial building, and a short list of the main references.

The idea of mapping these industrial buildings has emerged by the extension of the previous report. We first mapped the buildings to get a visualization of how many there were and their respective locations in the city. As a further step, we sorted them by the year they became operational. The database and maps are interrelated and easily accessible through an identification code designated for each building.

As a second step of the research—which comprises this very dossier—we have focused on industrial buildings all over Turkey. We have listed industrial buildings and sorted them again by the year they became operational, including those that represent important thresholds in the history of architecture or bear an innovative/unique character in terms of industrial production.

The whole research—to be considered as a work in progress—aims to present an overall picture of industrial buildings in Turkey; understand how the architectural and urban character of spaces of production have changed over the years; show the number and location of industrial buildings; increase the knowledge and awareness on the industrial history of the country, the architectural and/or historical value of some industrial buildings and the built environment we live in; provide a basis for further historical/architectural studies on this topic, and understand the impact of industrial buildings on the urban landscape and our daily life.
1850
The Commercial Code (July 28)

1864
İslah-ı Sanayi Komisyonu (The Industrial Reform Commission) is established

1876
Meclis-i Ticaret ve Ziraat (The Council of Trade and Agriculture) is established

1880
Dersaadet Ticaret Odası (Istanbul Chamber of Commerce), the first domestic chamber of commerce in the Ottoman Empire, is founded

1888
Dersaadet Ticaret Odası (Istanbul Chamber of Commerce), the first domestic chamber of commerce in the Ottoman Empire, is founded

1917
Osmanlı İtibar-ı Milli Bankası (Ottoman National Credit Bank) is opened (January 1)
Milli Fabrikalar Cemiyeti (National Society of Factories) is founded

1923
The First Economic Congress is convened in İzmir
Türk Anonim Elektrik Şirketi (Turkish Electricity Corporation) the former Osmanlı Anonim Elektrik Şirketi (Ottoman Electricity Corporation) is established (June 17)
Ankara is declared the capital of Turkey (October 13)
The proclamation of the Republic (October 29)
Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu (The Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey) is founded (November 6)

1924
The Treaty of Lausanne comes into force
Turkish State Railways is established
Türkiye İş Bankası (İşbank) is founded
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası (The Tobacco Bank of Turkey) is founded

1925
Türk Tayyare Cemiyeti (later Türk Hava Kurumu) (Turkish Aeronautical Association) is established (February 16)
Liman İşleri İnhisarı (The Harbor Works Monopoly) is established in Istanbul

1926
The Law on the Establishment of the Iron and Steel Industry is issued
Tarım Satış Kooperatifleri ve Birlikleri (Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions) is established

1927
Encouragement of Industry Act is adopted
Emiak ve Eytam Bankası (Real Estate and Orphans Bank) is established
Eskişehir Bankası (Bank of Eskişehir) is founded

1929
Milli İktisat ve Tasarruf Cemiyeti (The National Economy and Savings Society) is established
The Maritime Commercial Law is enacted

1930
The First Industry Congress is convened by the National Economy and Savings Society

1931
The First Agriculture Congress is convened by the National Economy and Savings Society
Tekel Genel Müdürlüğü (General Directorate of Monopolies) is founded
Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey) is founded
The International System of Units is adopted

1932
Devlet Sanayi Ofisi DSO (The State Industry Office) is established

1933
Türkiye Sanayi Kredi Bankası (The Industrial Credit Bank of Turkey) is established
Turkey joins the League of Nations

1934
Inauguration of Sümerbank
The State Airports Authority is founded under the Ministry of Defense
İller Bankası (Turkey’s Bank of Provinces) is founded to provide financial support to local governments
Zonguldak Yatırım Bankası (Zonguldak Investment Bank) and Kayseri Milli İktisat Bankası (Kayseri National Economy Bank) are established
Halk Bankası (The People’s Bank) is founded

1935
A Saturday-Sunday weekend is adopted
The Sinking Fund is established
The Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey (MTA) is founded
Etibank is founded
Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları AŞ (Turkey Sugar Mills Corporation) is established
The Law on the Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions and The Main Contract of the Agricultural Sales Cooperative come into effect

1936
The İzmir International Fair

1937
Ziraat Bankası Kanunu (Law Concerning the Agricultural Bank of the Republic of Turkey) is adopted
Denizbank is founded

1938
General Directorate of State Airports Authority of Turkey is established
Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisi TMO (Turkish Grain Board) is established
Fiskobirlik (Hazelnut Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union) is founded

1940
Kozabirlik (Bursa Cocoon Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union) is founded
Coal Mines Nationalization Act is promulgated
Garp Linyitleri İşletmesi (The West Lignite Mines Enterprise) is founded

1941
Petrol Ofisi (the national oil company) is founded
Dalaman and Hatay State Production Farms are established

1942
The Law on Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Chambers of Artisans, and Commodity Exchange is adopted

1943
Türkiye Zirai Donatım Kurumu TZDK (Turkish Agricultural Equipment Institution) is founded

1944
The Pension Fund is established
Turkey ratifies the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Alparslan State Production Farm is established in Muş
Turkey joins the Council of Europe

1949
Law No. 5590, which allows the establishment of chambers of industry independently from chambers of commerce, is adopted

1950
Turkey joins NATO
The Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions is established
Istanbul Chamber of Industry is officially established with 1000 members

1952
The National Security Law is put back into effect (state control)

1954
Turkish Coal Enterprises is founded

1957
The Economic Stability Program is adopted

1958
The First Five-Year Development Plan drafted by the State Planning Organization
Union rights are amended with the Trade Unions Act No. 274 and the Collective Agreements, Strikes and Lockouts Act No. 275

1961
The new constitution recognizes union rights for workers

1966
The European Union–Turkey Customs Union established as per Decision No. 1/95 of the EC-Turkey Association Council (as of January 1, 1996)

1968
The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DİSK) is founded

1971
The military intervention known as the Memorandum of March 12th

1980
The Capital Market Law is issued

1981/82
The Capital Markets Board of Turkey is established

1983
Decree foreseeing the foundation of the Stock Exchange of Turkey is issued

1984
Turkey becomes a member of the World Health Organization (WHO)

1985
Turkey joins the Council of Europe

1987
The Building Information Centre (YEM) is established

1992
The Building Information Centre (YEM) is established

1999
Turkey is recognized as a candidate country by EU

2005
Full membership negotiations begin with the EU

2016
The coup d’état attempt of July 15th
The main efforts to modernize the traditional manufacturing facilities of the Ottoman Empire are restricted to the introduction of steam power and new machinery, along with the construction of new imperial factories, built using brick and masonry structures, with arcaded facades and ornate portals. They are mostly located in Istanbul—particularly in Beykoz and the entire Golden Horn area—and in its hinterland, all along the Marmara coast and in İzmit.

**INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS 1830-1923:**

**The Late-Ottoman Industrialization**

The main efforts to modernize the traditional manufacturing facilities of the Ottoman Empire are restricted to the introduction of steam power and new machinery, along with the construction of new imperial factories, built using brick and masonry structures, with arcaded facades and ornate portals. They are mostly located in Istanbul—particularly in Beykoz and the entire Golden Horn area—and in its hinterland, all along the Marmara coast and in İzmit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Istanbul, Çubuklu Glass Factory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Istanbul, Zeytiburnu Iron and Steel Plant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Istanbul, Büyükada Flour Mill</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Bursa, Orhaneli, Chromite Mine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>İstanbul, Bakırköy Textile Factory</td>
<td>Bursa, Fabrika-i Hümayun (The Imperial Factory) (silk mill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>İstanbul, Dolmabahçe Gasworks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>İstanbul, Paşalimanı Flour Mill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Bursa, David Saban Kardeşler Factory (silk mill)</td>
<td>Bursa, İshak Iskender Factory (silk mill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1455</td>
<td>İstanbul, Tersane-i Amire (The Imperial Shipyard) / Taşkızak Shipyard</td>
<td>15th century İstanbul, Tophane-i Amire (The Imperial Arsenal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>İstanbul, Kasımpaşa Baruthanesi (Kasımpaşa Gunpowder Magazine)</td>
<td>Late 15th century İstanbul, Kasımpaşa Baruthanesi (Kasımpaşa Gunpowder Magazine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>İstanbul, Baruthane-i Amire (The Imperial Gunpowder Magazine)</td>
<td>15th-century-17th-century Bursa, ceramic glaze workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>İstanbul, Darphane-i Amire (The Imperial Mint)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>İstanbul, Lengerhane-i Amire (The Imperial Anchor and Chain Manufactory) (Present day Rahmi M. Koç Museum)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1744</td>
<td>Bursa, Yalova Kağıt Fabrikası (Kağıthane) (Yalova Paper Mill)</td>
<td>15th century-17th century Bursa, ceramic glaze workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750s</td>
<td>Balikesir Gümüşlü Olive Oil Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1761-1808</td>
<td>İstanbul, İncirliköy Glass and Porcelain Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>İstanbul, Kadıköy Windmills</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>İstanbul, Azați Gunpowder Magazine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>İstanbul, Paşalimanı Tobacco Warehouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800s</td>
<td>İzmir, Dikili Olive Oil Factory</td>
<td>1803</td>
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<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>İstanbul, Beykoz Leather and Footwear Factory</td>
<td>1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>İstanbul, Eyüp İplikhanе-i Amire (The Imperial Spinning Mill in Eyüp)</td>
<td>1827</td>
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<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>İstanbul, Feshane-i Amire (The Imperial Fez Factory)</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>İstanbul, Kasımpaşa Salt Warehouse</td>
<td>1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>İzmit, Broadcloth Factory</td>
<td>1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>İstanbul, Beykoz Ceramic Glaze and Crystal Factory</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>İstanbul, Çubuklu Glass Factory</td>
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<td>Bursa, David Saban Kardeşler Factory (silk mill)</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 - FESHANE-İ AMİRE (THE IMPERIAL FEZ AND MILITARY UNIFORM FACTORY), ISTANBUL
Source: Istanbul University Rare Works Library

2 - KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE MATCH FACTORY, ISTANBUL
Source: Moira Valeri Archive

3 - BOMONTİ BREWERY, FERİKÖY, ISTANBUL
Source: SALT Research, Photo Archive
Before 1913 Istanbul, Mauser Rifle Cartridge Factory

1923-1950: THE STATE-RUN INDUSTRIES
IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I and the following foundation of the Republic of Turkey (1923), the state encourages private investment initiatives but the response is limited and scarce. After the economic crisis of 1929, Turkey transitions to a planned economy and vast state-led industrialization programs launched across the country, mostly in mid-sized towns in Anatolia. These initiatives include the establishment of Sümerbank—a state-owned bank and industrial holding company—in 1933, and the implementation of the first five-year industrial plan (1934-1938) with the aim of starting up new industries for basic products like sugar, paper, textiles, cement, iron, steel. The design of these new industrial buildings reflects the main features of modern architecture with the use of reinforced concrete for large-span structures.

- 1923 Istanbul, Şişli Bread Factory
- 1924 Istanbul, Stelyanidi Brickworks
- 1924 Balıkesir, Ayvalık Sezai Ömer Madra Olive Oil Factory and Soap Manufactory
- 1924 Sakarya, Adapazari Başak Traktör (Başak Tractors)
- 1924 Istanbul, Haliç, Karaağaç Artillery Fuse Factory
- 1924 Istanbul, Tiryandafilopoulos Yorgi Mill
- 1924 Istanbul, Tuzla İstren Osmanlı (the Ottoman) Cement Products Factory
- 1924 Aydın, Bilal Soap Company
- 1924 İzmir, Turan Turyaş Factory
- 1924 Istanbul, Bakırköy Distillery
- 1925 Before 1918 Istanbul, Haznedar Brickworks
- 1925 Adana, Gulpenciyan (Sapmazlar Ginneries)
- 1925 Istanbul, Abdi İbrahim Pharmaceutical Lab
- 1925 Istanbul, Bayraklı Flag Factory
- 1925 Ankara, Yünüş Textile Factory
- 1925 Istanbul, Diesel Fuel Refinery
- 1925 İzmir, Piyale Pasta Factory
- 1925-1950: THE STATE-RUN INDUSTRIES
IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I and the following foundation of the Republic of Turkey (1923), the state encourages private investment initiatives but the response is limited and scarce. After the economic crisis of 1929, Turkey transitions to a planned economy and vast state-led industrialization programs launched across the country, mostly in mid-sized towns in Anatolia. These initiatives include the establishment of Sümerbank—a state-owned bank and industrial holding company—in 1933, and the implementation of the first five-year industrial plan (1934-1938) with the aim of starting up new industries for basic products like sugar, paper, textiles, cement, iron, steel. The design of these new industrial buildings reflects the main features of modern architecture with the use of reinforced concrete for large-span structures.

- 1923 Adana, Cumhuriyet (The Republic) Flour and Cotton Ginning Mill
- 1924 Istanbul, Paşabahçe Spirits and Alcoholic
1 - UŞAK SUGAR MILL
Source: Türk Şekeri [Turkish Sugar]. Istanbul: Alaeddin Kiral Klişe Fabrikası ve Basımevi. (Undated brochure).
Gökhan Akçura Archive

2 - SÜMERBANK TEXTILE FACTORY AND EMPLOYEE HOUSINGS, KAYSERİ
Architect: Ivan Sergeevich Nikolaev
Photo: Othmar Perschy

3 - KARABÜK IRON AND STEEL PLANT
Gökhan Akçura Archive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Establishment Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Istanbul, Sütluçe</td>
<td>Slaughter House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ankara, Gazi</td>
<td>Small Arms Ammunition Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Light Weapons and Light Artilleries Repair Workshops, Cartridge and Carpentry Factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ankara, Kayaş</td>
<td>Percussion Cap Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Bursa, Weaving and Knitting Mill (İpekış)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Isparta, Yalvaç</td>
<td>Old Leather Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Ankara, Cement Plant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Istanbul, State Heroin Factory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kayseri</td>
<td>Aircraft Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kayseri</td>
<td>Bünyan Carpet Weaving Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kırklareli, Alpullu</td>
<td>Sugar Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kütahya, Sümerbank</td>
<td>Brick and Roof Tile Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Bitlis</td>
<td>Cigarette Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Çanakkale, Bozcaada</td>
<td>Ataol (Old) Winery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Erzurum, Evyap</td>
<td>Soap Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Eskişehir, Kılıççeşme</td>
<td>Brick and Roof Tile Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Isparta, Yalvaç</td>
<td>Old Leather Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Istanbul, Nestle</td>
<td>Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Ankara, Power Station and Natural Gas Processing Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Kırıkkale</td>
<td>Power Plant and Steelworks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Kırıkkale</td>
<td>Pirinç (bullet manufacturing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Adana Elektrik T. A.Ş.</td>
<td>(Adana Electricity Corporation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Bandırma, Old Power Station</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Çanakkale, Kızlı</td>
<td>Sardalya (a type of sardine) Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Istanbul, Beşiktaş</td>
<td>Astro Tobacco Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Istanbul, Ford Automobile Assembly Plant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Istanbul, Yunus</td>
<td>Cement Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Kırıkkale</td>
<td>Ammunition Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Edirne Power Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Istanbul, Mecidiyeköy</td>
<td>Liqueur and Brandy Distillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Tekirdağ</td>
<td>Distillery</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Diyarbakır</td>
<td>Distillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Istanbul, Göksu</td>
<td>Rope Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Istanbul, Zeytinburnu</td>
<td>Cement Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ankara, Gazi</td>
<td>Small Ammunition Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Brewery</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Wheat Silos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Bursa Dairy</td>
<td>(Sayas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Eskişehir</td>
<td>Wheat Silos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Eskişehir</td>
<td>Sugar Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Istanbul, Paşabahçe</td>
<td>Glass Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Kayseri, Sümerbank</td>
<td>Textile Factory and Employee Housings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Wheat Silos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Tokat, Turhal</td>
<td>Sugar Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Ankara, Mamak</td>
<td>Gas Mask Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Sugar Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Arıza, Murgul</td>
<td>Copper Processing Plant</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Aydın, Nazilli</td>
<td>Sümerbank Textile Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Elazığ, Eti</td>
<td>Bank Keban Galena Processing Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Isparta, First Rose</td>
<td>Oil Factory</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Isparta, Keçiboğlu</td>
<td>Sulphur Plant</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Mersin, Sümerbank</td>
<td>Textile Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Zonguldak</td>
<td>Hard Coal Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Zonguldak</td>
<td>Anthracite Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Bursa, Gemlik</td>
<td>Artificial Silk Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Bursa, Yalova, Tolon</td>
<td>Factory (a textile machinery factory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Istanbul, Nuri Demirağ</td>
<td>Aircraft Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Konya, Ereğli</td>
<td>Sümerbank Textile Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Bursa, Sümerbank</td>
<td>Merinos Wool Manufacturing Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Giresun, Fiskobirlik</td>
<td>Integrated Hazelnut Processing Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Istanbul, Nuri Killiğil</td>
<td>Arms Manufacturing Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Muğla, Bodrum</td>
<td>Sponge Fishing Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Iğdır</td>
<td>Spinning Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>İzmir Picric</td>
<td>Acid Manufacturing Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Malatya, Sümerbank</td>
<td>Cotton Textile Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Malatya</td>
<td>Cigarette Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>TÜDEMSAŞ (Turkish Railways Machines Industry Inc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Karabük Iron and Steel</td>
<td>Pipe Manufacturing Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Tekirdağ</td>
<td>Winery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>İstanbul, Eczacıbaşı</td>
<td>Ceramic Factory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 - ARÇELİK PLANTS, ÇAYIROVA, KOCAYLÍ
Architect: Aydın Boysan

2 - MERTER VAKKO FACTORY, ISTANBUL
Architect: Haluk Baysal
Photo: Gültekin Çizgen
1950-1980: THE RISE OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In this period, the state promotes economic policies that aim at the protection of the domestic market with a greater role for private enterprise. The country maintains a mixed economy, and ISI (Import Substituting Industrialization) becomes the principal norm. While state-owned enterprises focus on heavier industries, construction materials, and infrastructure development; the private sector, which begins to grow with large family holdings, overtakes the manufacturing of consumer goods such as refrigerators, home appliances, washing machines, televisions, and launches the domestic automotive industry (Anadol). Both the former and the latter are concentrated mainly in Istanbul and in the eastern Marmara region (İzmit-Bursa-Gebze).

1950
- Ankara, TürkTraktör (a manufacturer in the automotive industry) Factory
- İzmir, Çimento Factory
1950s
- Edirne, Nafiz Trakya Roof Tile and Brick Factory
- Bursa Sericulture Weaving Mill
1951
- Adana, Paksoy Soap and Vegetable Oil Factory
- Adana, Bossa Textile Corporation
- Çanakkale, AKFA Tomato Paste Factory
- İstanbul, Bodur-Eğinloğlu Edinekapi Cotton Mill
- Sakarya, Adapazari Railroad Coach Factory (Tuvasaş)
1952
- İstanbul, Eczacibaşı Modern Pharmaceutical Plant
- İstanbul, Haliç Fener Manufacturing Plant, Alibeyköy Paint Factory
- İstanbul, Unilever - İş Bakırköy Sana (a Turkish margarine brand) Factory
- İstanbul, Kartal Vinyl Floor Tile Factory
- Sakarya, Adapazari Sugar Mill

1953
- Adana Akdeniz Textile Factory
- Amasya Sugar Mill
- Balikesir, Ayvalık, Kırlangıç Olive Oil Factory
- Denizli, Sümerbank Textile Factory
- Denizli, Babadağ Zorlu Textiles
- İstanbul, Kılım Kartaltepe Textile Factories
- İzmir, Bornova Dyo Paint Factory
- Kayseri Orta Anadolu Textile Factory
- Ankara, Gazi TürkTraktör
- Aydın Textile Factory
- Diyarbakır, Sümerbank Carpet (Serge) Factory
- Isparta, İslamköy (Gülbirlik) Rose Oil Factory
- İstanbul, Particle Board Manufacturing Plant
- İstanbul, Squibb Pharmaceutical Plant
- İzmir, The Third Sümerbank Pulp and Paper Mill
- Kütahya Sugar Mill
- İstanbul, Topkapı, Marshall Paint Factory

1955
- Gebze, Turkish Automotive Industry (TOE)
- İzmir, Gaziemir Precast Concrete Plant
- Kocaeli Metal Pipe Manufacturing Plant
- İstanbul, Sütülce, Arçelik Home Appliances Plant
- Adana, Çukobirlik Textile Factory
- Antalya, Kepez Spinning and Cotton Mill
- Bilecik, Bilkon Canning Factory
- Elazığ, Sugar Mill
- Erzincan, Sugar Mill
- Erzurum, Sugar Mill
- İstanbul, Bitlis Group (POLİSAN) Paint and Finish Factory
- İstanbul, Akın Textile Factory
- Adana Çimento Sanayi T.A.Ş (Adana Cement Corporation)
- Antalya, Ferrochrome Plant
- Çanakkale, Gelibolu Kale Seramik (ceramic factory)
- Mersin Ataş Anadolu Refinery
- Denizli Textile Factory
- İstanbul, Halkali, Asian Side, Borusan Boru Sanayi A.Ş. (Borusan Pipe Industry Inc.)
- İstanbul, Aksan Metal Processing Plant
- Kocaeli Çayırova Ford Otosan (automotive) Assembly Plant
- İstanbul, Ramı Topçular, Alarko Air Conditioner Manufacturing Plant
- Giresun, Tirebolu Tea Factory
- Zonguldak, Ereğli Iron and Steel Plants (Erdemir)
- Çayırova Flat Glass Manufacturing Plant
- Eskişehir Turkish State Railways Factory - TÜLOMSAŞ (the former Eskişehir Traction
Workshops of 1923, the first domestic automobile
Kocaeli, The Fourth SEKA Paper Mill
Kocaeli, Goodyear Tire Manufacturing Plant
Kütahya, Fertilizer Plant (TÜGSAŞ) and Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant (İGSAŞ) (fertilizer production)

1962
Bolu Formica Manufacturing Plant
Çanakkale, Tekel, Wine and Brandy Distillery
İzmir, Çamlıca Plastic Pipe Manufacturing Plant
İzmit, Alyaz Yarımca Gas Filling Facility
Kocaeli, Köseköy, Pirelli Tire Manufacturing Plant

1963
Aydin, Söke Flour Mill
İstanbul, Ataşehir Genoto Truck Manufacturing Plant
Adapazarı, Royal Tire Manufacturing Plant
Antalya, Guayul Natural Rubber Processing Plant
Balıkesir, Bandırma, Etibank Boron and Acid Factories
İzmit, Tekfen – Philips Light Bulb Factory
İstanbul, İstanbul Meşrutat Sanayi (Istanbul Beverage Corporation) Coca Cola Factory

1964
İzmir, Çambridge Plastic Pipe Manufacturing Plant
Kocaeli, Nuh Çimento (Nuh Cement)

1965
İstanbul, Uçar Toys
Trabzon, Aşkale Cement Plant
Bursa Cement Plant
İstanbul, Anadol Automobile Factory (Otosan Corporation)
İzmit, Yarıncı Petrochemicals Complex
Kocaeli, Nuh Çimento (Nuh Cement)
Kocaeli, Çayırova Arçelik Washing Machine Factory

1966
Adıyaman, Sümerbank Spinning Mill
Bursa, Bisaş Spinning Mill and Textile Factory
İskenderun Iron and Steel Plant
İstanbul, Maltepe Cigarette Factory
İzmit, Screw and Nut Manufacturing Plant
Kocaeli, Kartonsan (coated cardboard manufacturing) Factory

1967
Bursa, Tofaş Automobile Factory
İstanbul, Özarar Crane Manufacturing Plant
İstanbul, Mercedes-Benz Türk Hoşdere Bus Plant and Aksaray Truck Plant
İzmir Coca Cola Factory
Kars Dairy Factory

1968
İstanbul, Pendik Shipyard and Heavy Industry Works
İstanbul, Merter Vakko Factory
Kocaeli, Gebze Corrugated Board Plant
Trakya Sanayi (RABAK) Copper, Steel and Aluminum Plant
Bursa, Oyak Renault Automobile Factories

1969
Çanakkale, İÇDAŞ Steel, Energy Shipbuilding and Transportation Industry Inc.
Elazığ Superphosphate Plant
Giresun, Aksu SEKA Paper Mill
İzmir, Nasaş Aluminum Plant
Kocaeli, Gebze, Nasaş Aluminum Plant
Kocaeli, Yarıncı, PETKİM – Oil Refinery
Yalova, İpek Paper Mill
Erzurum Aşkale Cement Plant
Muğla, Dalaman SEKA Paper Mill
İGSAŞ Fertilizer Plant
Denizli, Textile Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Factory
İzmir, Aliğa Oil Refinery
Tekirdağ, Profilo Telra (television) Factory
Denizli Textile Printing and Dyeing Industry Inc.
Istanbul, Alarko Alamsaş (Heavy Equipment Industry Inc.) Plant
Afyonkarahisar Sugar Mill
Bolu Cement Plant
Bursa, Yalova Cotton Mill
Konya, Etibank Seydişehir Aluminum Plant
Kütahya Porselen (Porcelain) Factory
Mardin, Mazidağı Phosphate Plant
Ankara, TÜMOSAN (Engine and Tractor Co.) Factory
Bolu, Gerede, Gerkonsan Steel Construction Plant
Denizli, (Dunapack) Dentaş Packaging and Paper Industry Inc., Corrugated Board Plant
Kayseri, TAKSAN (Machine Tools Industries and Trade Company)
Kirşehir, PETLAS Tire Manufacturing Plant
Kütahya, Kümüş Manyezit (Magnesite) Plant
Ankara,TEMSAN (General Directorate of Turkish Electromechanics Industry)
Bilecik, Bozüyük Eczacıbaşı Vitra Plant (ceramic sanitary ware manufacturing: washbasin units, WC pans; shower trays, etc.)
İstanbul, Raff Military Textiles (army and police uniforms, accessories and equipments)
Kocaeli, Kırırfez, İGSAŞ (fertilizer plant)
Kocaeli, Lassa Tire Manufacturing Plant
Yalova, Akkim Construction Chemicals Manufacturing Plant
İstanbul, Royal Conta (gasket) Factory
Bilecik, Bozüyük Artema Eczacıbaşı Plant (sanitary fittings and valves manufacturing)
1 - ISTANBUL GÖN LEATHER FACTORY
Architect: Nevzat Sayın (NSMH)
Photo: Serdar Tanyeli

2 - İPEKYOL TEXTILE FACTORY, EDİRNE
Architect: EAA-Emre Arolat Architecture
Photo: Thomas Mayer
After the military coup of 1980, neoliberal economic policies mark the end of nationalist development and import-substitution strategies that have characterized Turkish economy since the early Republic. New policies pave the way to an export-led growth which is accompanied by the rise of new industrial centers across Anatolia—the so-called Anatolian Tigers—and epitomized by the privatization of the iconic Sümerbank after 1987.

The design of factories reflects international standards and global trends, due to the trans-nationalization of architectural practice. Meanwhile, a growing amount of old and neglected factories and industrial sites are left awaiting a new ‘meaning’/program.

1980  İzmir, Sinem Toys
1981  Afyonkarahisar, Bolvadin, Alkaloid Factory
      Ankara TESTAŞ (Turkish Electronics Industry and Trade Corp.) Factory
      Kütahya ETİ GÜMÜŞ Silver Mining, Processing and Storage Plant
1982  Çanakkale, Biga Sümerbank Synthetic Leather Factory
      İstanbul, Pendik-Sulzer Engine Manufacturing Plant
1983  Kocaeli Tüpraş Turkish Oil Refineries
1984  İstanbul, Anadolu Isuzu Factory (truck manufacturing)
1985  Ankara, TUSAŞ Turkish Aerospace Industries, Inc.
1987  Kocaeli, Gebze Onko & Koçsel Pharmaceutical Plant
1989  Kütahya, Güral Porselen (Porcelain) Factory
      Kütahya Seramik (Ceramic) Factory
1990  Bursa, İzni, Borçelik (a steel producer)
1991  Ankara, Roketsan (rockets and missiles) Factory
1992  Lüleburgaz, Eczacibaşı Pharmaceutical Complex
      Sakarya, Arifiye, Toyota Agricultural Manufacturing Plant (produces Corolla and Verso lines)
1994  Sakarya, Toprak Pharmaceuticals Factory
1995  İstanbul, Gön Leather Factory
      Muğla, Datça Olive Oil Factory (Olive Farm)
      Tekirdağ, ATK Textile Factory
1997  Ankara, Doğan Printing Center (DPC)
      Gebze, Şekerpinar, Honda Turkey Factory
      1980  İzmit, Hyundai Assan Automotive
            Manufacturing Plant
      2000  Kocaeli, Gebze, Alarko Carrier Industry Main
            Plant
      2003  Manisa, Vestel City Digital Technologies and
            Software Development Center
      2005  Sivas Intraocular and Contact Lens
            Manufacturing Plant
      2006  Edirne, İpekyl Textile Factory
      2009  Kütahya Solar Panel Factory
      2014  Ankara, AB-Mikro Nano Commercial Chip Factory
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