

S PACE
DIGGER

MAY 2015 // BERLIN

MAPPING FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGIES

WORKSHOP

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16-21 APRIL 2015
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AKSARAY/ISTANBUL

A SPACEDIGGER RESEARCH AND DESIGN WORKSHOP HELD
AT MIMAR SINAN GÜZEL SANATLAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ FROM
APRIL 16-21 2015

Mapping Future Archaeologies

S PACE
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WORKSHOP REPORT

@MSGSÜ

April 2015

www.spacedigger.org

CONTENTS

01	INTRO: THE WORKSHOP CONCEPT	/ PAGE 3
03	AKSARAY	/ PAGE 5
04	FIELDTRIP	/ PAGE 7
05	ARTIFACT COLLECTION	/ PAGE 9
06	EXPERT MEETINGS	/ PAGE 11
07	MAPPING PROJECTS	/ PAGE 13
08	EXHIBITION@MSGSÜ	/ PAGE 23
09	PARTICIPANTS	/ PAGE 26
10	HIGH RESOLUTION FINAL WORKS	/ PAGE 27
11	ÇOK TEŞEKKÜR EDERİM	/ PAGE 35
12	ABOUT SPACEDIGGER	/ PAGE 38



Street scene at the entrance to Aksaray's Grand Bazaar, Turkey's largest underground bazaar.

THE WORKSHOP
CONCEPT:

MAPPING FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGIES

Aksaray exemplifies the future of cities, where histories of construction and migration overlap and combine in unexpected ways and new communities form without dissolving older forms of solidarity and identification. Aksaray is not a melting pot, but a stew, a *putanesca*.

Spacedigger's workshop at MSGSÜ trained students to investigate this moment in Aksaray from the perspective of future archaeologists, learning about the present day through the investigation of material culture, and using these sources to map social realities of the present (imagined past).

The workshop comprised training in conceptual mapping and infographics, as well as intensive ethnographic field research in Aksaray. Students were encouraged to follow their own interests while staying within the framework of mapping future archaeologies.

AKSARAY/ YENIKAPI



41°00'34.6"N 28°57'07.7"E

UNDERSTANDING URBAN INTERSECTIONS

QUESTIONS RELATED TO AKSARAY

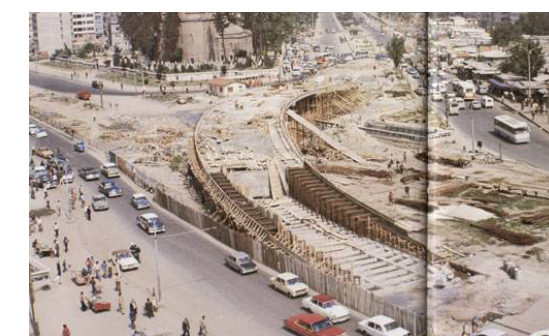
Aksaray derives its name from the eponymous city in Central Anatolia, from whence the neighborhood's first residents arrived as a result of forced migration in the mid-15th century. In ancient times, Yenikapi comprised the Port of Theodosius, the largest harbour in the early Byzantine period, and Aksaray was the approximate location of the Forum of the Ox.

Over the last twenty years, Aksaray/Yenikapi has been host to immigrants from Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Turkmenistan, Armenia, and many other countries. Recently, the area has also been absorbing people fleeing the Syrian civil war. As of October 2014, it housed roughly 50,000 Syrians, making it an attractive location for scammers who give false hopes to Syrian refugees. All in all, Aksaray has become a meeting point in Istanbul for Arab populations and for populations from the formerly Soviet republics.

The district has been associated with human trafficking, smuggling, drug addiction, homeless

children, prostitution, and the organ trade. However, Aksaray is also a vibrant business and trading district and a transit hub connecting Istanbul's northern suburbs to the center (via the tram, metro, commuter rail, and Marmaray) and the historic peninsula with the Asian side of the city and other more distant locales via the ferry service. There is a thriving tourism sector in Aksaray as well, attracting visitors on lower budgets than those who stay in more central parts of the city, and catering to medical tourists who come to be in proximity to nearby hospitals.

Overall, Aksaray/Yenikapi embodies the essence of cosmopolitanism in as scale of *longue durée*, functioning as a synecdoche for Istanbul as a whole.



← LEFT:

This map shows the municipality (belediye) and district of Fatih that encompasses the peninsula coinciding with historic Constantinople.

TOP: ↑

Transportation planning from the 1950s onwards, massively changed Aksaray's urban fabric making Atatürk Boulevard one of the main north-south axis.

FIELDTRIP to AKSARAY



During the fieldtrip to Aksaray we had the chance to meet the local Muhtar, Aksaray's Neighborhood Leader to discuss his engagement in the district...



...and the representative of the Istanbul Handicapped Association, Ekrem Yay.

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

Field research will consist of four main categories of data collection. Students will divide into small groups, each of which will engage in the full range of research methods outlined below.

SURVEYS

- i. Where did you or your family come from before arriving in Aksaray?
- ii. When did you migrate here?
- iii. Do you regularly visit social or business contacts somewhere else? Where? How often?
- iv. Are you planning on staying here for the rest of your life or moving somewhere else? If so, where?
- v. What is your age/gender/religion/ethnic background/physical state/occupation?
- vi. Put the following items in order of most important to least important: family, wealth, religion, knowledge, safety.

INTERACTIVE MAPPING

- i. Where on the map is Aksaray for you? Where are the sub-areas of Aksaray, if any?
- ii. Where do you spend most of your time?
- iii. Are there any areas you avoid? Always or only at certain times?

NETWORK ROUTES

- i. Meeting with groups of specialized informants (teenagers/elderly/minorities/etc.), accompanying them on their local circuits, and documenting

their routes and stories with photo/video/sound recordings.

SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (ON VIDEO IF INFORMANT AGREES)

- i. How do you imagine the future of the neighborhood?
- ii. If you could change anything about Aksaray what would it be?
- iii. Where do most of the people that you care about live?
- iv. What the most shocking thing you have seen or experienced here?
- v. When you think about Aksaray, what are five words that come to mind?

ARTIFACT AND AUDIO/VISUAL RECORDING COLLECTION:

- i. Ask shop owners where products they stock come from. Has this changed over time? Collect samples of quotidian and exotic commodities available for sale in Aksaray.
- ii. Make ambient sound recordings that document various routes through, and areas, in Aksaray.
- iii. Document through photo/video the places where older and newer elements of the built environment co-join/butress/clash with one another.

ARTIFACT COLLECTION



Use of tape at Aksaray's cargo terminal (left). Street vending of tobacco (right).

AKSARAY FUTURE EXCAVATION: ALTERNATIVE NARRATIONS OF THE PRESENT

The artifacts above were recovered in the future/past excavation of Aksaray 2015. By looking at the material culture from a historically removed perspective, imbuing artifacts with iconic significance and drawing new, playful conclusions about the Aksaray of today, we take a first step towards denaturalizing our preconceived notions about the neighborhood.

1. This piece is made of textiles sewn into a pouch or bag. There is a zipping fastener and a magnetic clip that were used to secure items carried inside from theft. The people of Aksaray probably kept valuable or dangerous items inside such as jewelry or weapons. Designs embellish the outside of the pouch, and there is chrome lettering spelling out "Salvatore Ferragamo", perhaps the name of a god of wealth or protection.

2. These were shoes for a woman or small man. The thin, spare use of materials show that Aksaray had a hot, dry climate. The construction is delicate and easily breakable, implying that they were used by someone who did not walk much, or were only

for ceremonial purposes, as these shoes would have worn out easily with extended use.

3. This box and others like it were used for mass produced and sweet foods, and were common in Aksaray. From this, we can deduce that the area's inhabitants likely suffered from diabetes and other diseases of obesity.

4. 5. 6. These are samples from a large volume of such items found in a horde in one area of Aksaray. It seems that unlike in other cultures, the people of Aksaray made deconstructed cigarettes, and preferred to insert the prepared tobacco into machine rolled papers. The reason for this still eludes researchers, but it is probably due to adherence to complex social rituals, as they had the technology available to avoid working by hand on such an ordinary task.

7. This seems to be a hat for a child or small adult. It was found next to fragments from a jacket and pants of similar design. The symmetrical motifs a reminiscent of the 19th and 20th century Uzbek culture. Aksaray seems to have had trade connections

to Central Asia, but it is unknown to what extent they were related. Some scholars claim that Aksaray became an Uzbek or Uyghur colony, while others believe that they both were ruled by a larger Russian or Seljuk empire.

8. This is one of the most common items found in the Aksaray excavation area. The highest concentration of these rolls is around the large, paved plazas believed to be used as motor transit hubs. Maybe these rolls were used to repair the vehicles of Aksaray, or played some other part in long-distant transit and trade. They could have also been used to set broken Bones or as a technology for cleaning fine particles off of surfaces.

9. Inscriptions of the cover for these papers indicates that their origin is Beirut. In contrast to the local tobacco accessories from Aksaray, these papers were used for hand-rolling cigarettes. Their existence in the excavated area indicates the existence of an Arab diaspora in Aksaray.

The concept of a "future archaeology" allows us to use material culture and data to create alternative narrations for the present. The MFA workshop included an on-sitiu collection of physical objects from Aksaray that were later contextualized from a future archaeologist's perspective.

EXPERT MEETINGS

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE AND INSPIRATIONAL TALKS

During the first and second workshop days we had the opportunity to meet experts from diverse backgrounds.

18 students in total will be selected in total. Applicants will be assessed based on their educational background and

interest in the topics explored in the workshop. Efforts will be made to have a balance/diversity of gender and international backgrounds, as people with different subjectivities will have different levels of access to informants in field research.

The specific selection criteria will include English proficiency,

motivation, and basic knowledge of following computer programs: ArcGIS, Adobe, Final Cut (or similar softwares). The set of required documents to be sent are: a one page motivation letter and a CV. We encourage students to bring their laptops and cameras, as well as other pertinent technology that may enable better data collection.

Pascal Lebouteiller (Cartographer, L'Institute Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes)

Pascal Lebouteiller gave to an excess of historical maps to the project team and made a presentation about mapping and how/for what reason maps could be a tool to show a specific data of Aksaray. The rich mapping archive was possible to use for students on their own mapping projects.

Burak Pekoglu (architect, BINAA | Building Innovation Arts Architecture; Kadir Has Üniversitesi)

Burak Pekoglu invited us to his project class to give us another perspective about Aksaray showing student projects on Balat, where is a very close neighbourhood to Aksaray. As well as with Defne Bozkurt, he made a presentation about international Yenikapı competition projects as examples of what has been thought in project area.

Özden Akbal (Journalist and art historian)

Özden Akbal, a former resident of Aksaray, joined a group of students on a walk through the streets of his childhood and adolescence. His memories were a fundamental feature of Sebnem and Emine's project Old Times Aksaray.

EXPERTS (in alphabetical order):

Özden AKBAL

Merve BEDİR

Prof. Orhan DEMİR

Prof. Murat GÜNVENÇ

Emrah KAVLAK

Pascal LEBOUTEILLER

Burak PEKOGLU

Francesca VALSECCHI

Merve Bedir (architect, curator - Delft University of Technology / StudioX Istanbul)

As curator of the on-going Studio X-exhibition Vocabulary of 'Hospitality', Merve Bedir could point to a number of phenomena characterizing the state of migration in contemporary Turkey. In her presentation she gave a critical point of 4 different examples. one of the example was in Aksaray neighbourhood.

Prof. Dr. Murat Güvenç (Kadir Has Üniversitesi)

As a director of Istanbul Studies Center and a fully knowledgeable person on mapping of Istanbul, Murat Güvenç gave a small lecture to MFA and Kadir Has University students about how to be creative on researching historic data to map in Istanbul.

Orhan Demir (Urban & Transportation Planner; Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanat Üniversitesi)

Orhan Demir, also as a former Aksaray resident, gave a small lecture about Istanbul's transportation situation related with Aksaray. He also worked as consultant on municipal transportation projects on Aksaray. On his lecture, he also talked about what is the municipal idea to transform Aksay.

Emrah Kavlak (Information Design Minister)

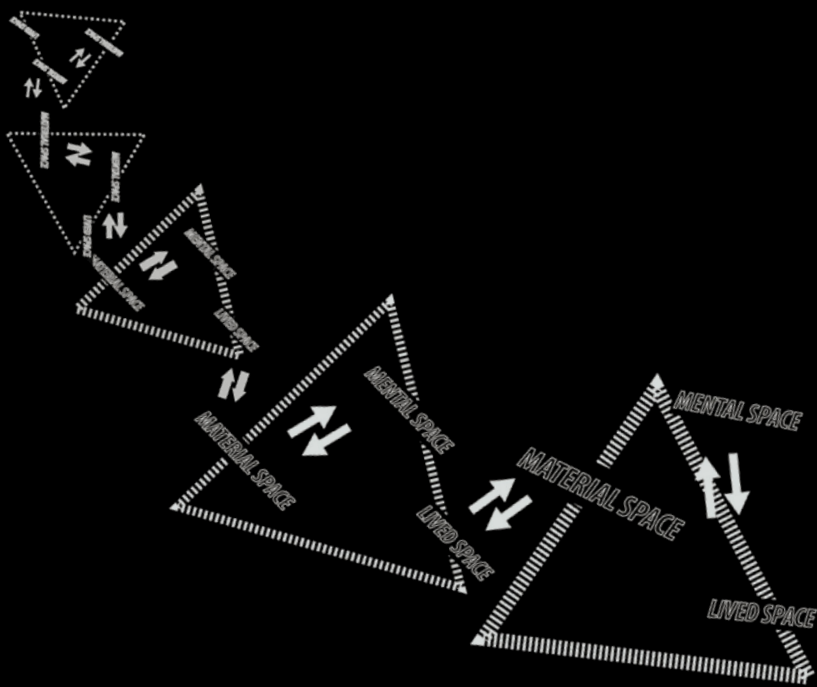
Emrah Kavlak helped to MFA for pre-organisation process. He attended to the workshop on last 2 days. He gave consultancy to each group of students to develop, visualise and finalise their projects. Students were also familiar with Emrah Kavlak as lecturer from the previous semester.

Francesca Valsecchi (Tongji University College of Design and Innovation)

Francesca Valsecchi attended the field trip to Aksaray. Her nomadic consultancy helped the participating students to develop their projects ideas.



FINAL MAPPING PROJECTS



VIZUALIZATION OF HENRI
LEFEBVRE'S TRIADIC CON-
CEPTION OF THE PRODUC-
TION OF SPACE.

"Where cartographers on the one hand try to achieve a maximum of objectivity, architects and artists consider maps as a great tool to communicate critical, speculative or imaginative ideas."
Steets, S.; Vöckler, K.; Wenzel, J. (2006): Karten und Modelle. In: Experimentale e.V. (ed.), *Heimat Moderne*. Berlin: Jovis, G 17.

REPRESENTING URBAN COMPLEXITIES

challenges and opportunities of mapping

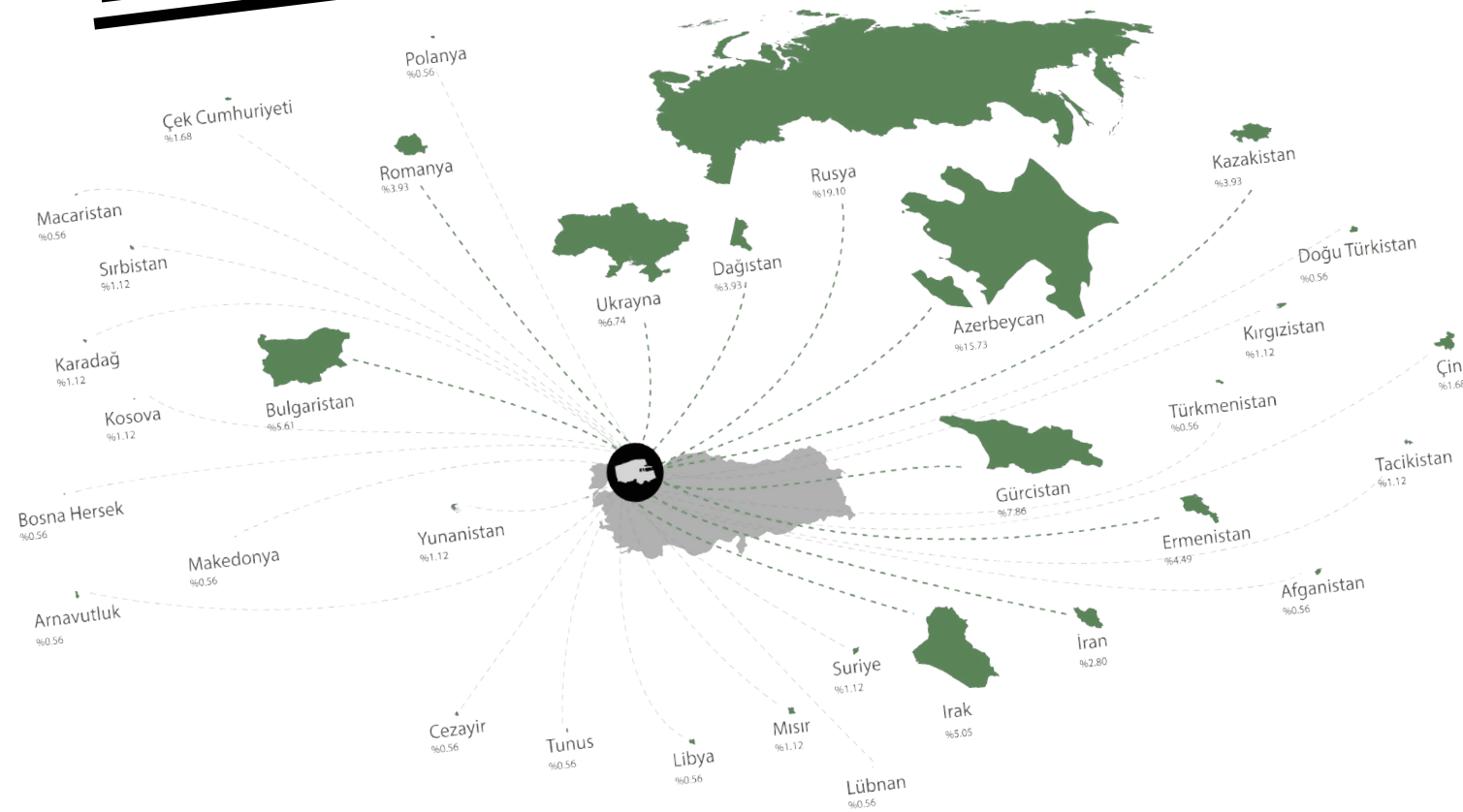
Representing urban complexity is challenging modes of knowledge, subjectivity and perception.

The city / space is a complex construction of lived experience mediated through representation. While the form and format of those representations change, the city as lived experience is unconceivable, absent the various

representations made of it.

While mental space and material space are seeking the objectivity to map, MFA workshop questioned how to map the lived space dealing with the complexity of the urban sphere and the lived experience. To be able to stand on more artistic level is helping to understand more stories and bringing different dimensions to the table.

KARGO KÜLT.ÜR



INTERNATIONAL CARGO TRADE NETWORKS FROM AKSARAY

This visualization shows the trade network of the 178 shipping companies based in Aksaray cargo terminal..



AKSARAY CARGO TERMINAL

With its bus station and shipping terminal Aksaray is located on an important international trade route. The 178 cargo companies were photographically explored and assembled in panoramas.



ÖZLEM PAYLAN

KARGO KÜLT.ÜR

infographics / photographic essay

TRADE NETWORKS AND TRANSNATIONALISM

Özlem has focused on the global connection to Aksaray. Aksaray Carco Terminal, where is located right next to international bus terminal, is hosting 178 cargo companies and giving the delivery service to 33 countries. She took pictures of each cargo company and counted the percentage of

countries in the trade market of Aksaray.

KARGO KÜLT.ÜR is a research visualisation project of the highway connection between Aksaray and the other countries. For example, 19.1% of the cargo companies deliver goods to Russia.

ÖZLEM PAYLAN

is architecture student at Zaim University. She is at the same time working as nurse.



ANAS CHICKEN

ANAS CHICKEN
Social Trajectories of the
Business in Aksaray

Since 2010, the civil war in Syria has forced over 1.6 million Syrians to relocate to Turkey. Many have settled in Istanbul, with Aksaray at the heart of the city's Syrian community.

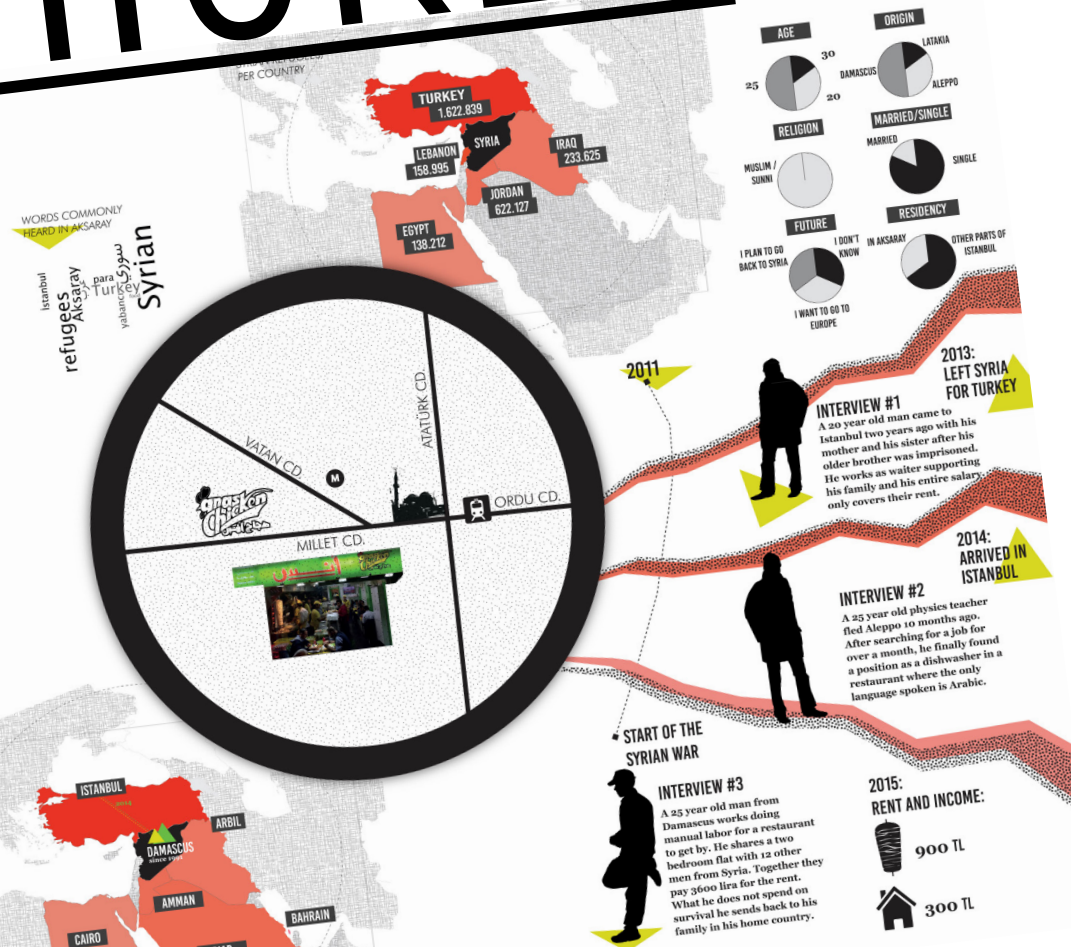
Anas Chicken is a popular eatery in Damascus. Since the war began, two of its four locations there have been destroyed. The owners recently opened a branch in Aksaray where Anas serves as a meeting point for the displaced diaspora.

This infographic reflects the findings from field research conducted with the community in and around Ak-saray.

The history of ANAS Chicken

Anas Chicken was founded in Damascus in 1991. Despite the outbreak of war, and the loss of two of its first stores, Anas continues to grow and serve the Syrian community as they spread to other countries. By 2015, the fast food chain had expanded to 10 branches in 6 countries with a total of 10 stores.

ANAS CHICKEN RESTAURANTS
WORLDWIDE



INFOGRAPHICS CONNECT- ING A SPECIFIC PLACE AND SPACE

This infographic reflects the findings from field research conducted with the community in and around Aksaray.



/ AHMAD KHALILIA

ANAS CHICKEN

infographics / qualitative research

SOCIAL TRAJECTORIES OF THE SYRIAN DIAS- PORA IN AKSARAY

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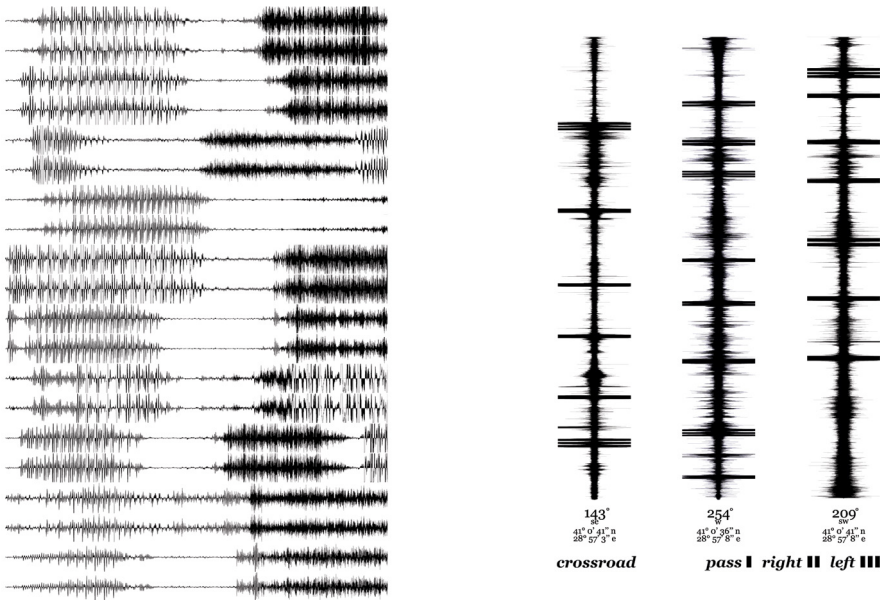
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to other countries. By 2015, the fast food chain had expanded to 10 branches in 6 countries with a total of 10 stores.



AHMAD KHALILIA
is a PhD candidate for architectural
history at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts
University. As native Arabic speaker
from Palestine, Ahmad was able
to conduct interviews with young
Syrean refugees in their mother
tongue.

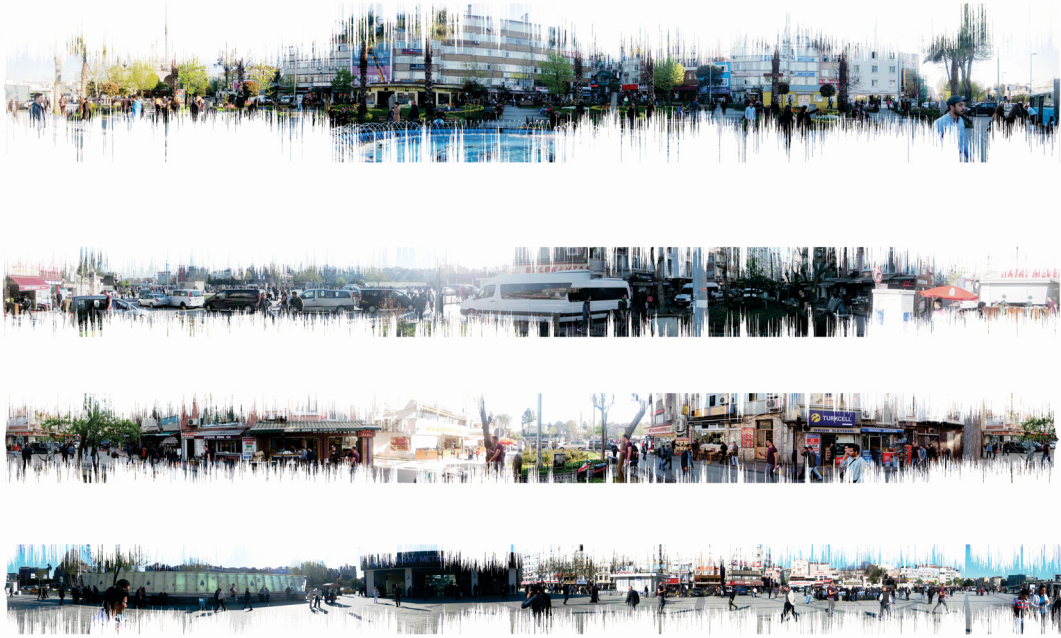
SOUND MAPPINGS



AK SA RA (left)
"Aksaray" pronounced by ten randomly chosen people in Akasaray:

- Adil, 19, Urumqi
- Ahmet, 25, Urfa
- Ali, 13, Damascus
- Old woman, 63, Konya
- Ibrahim, 21, Damascus
- Sara, 23, Washington DC
- Sasha, 48, Moscow
- Sehran, 20, Teheran
- Seka, 22, Ulaanbaatar
- Umrn, 23, Bengazi

HA HA HAA (right)
Sound recording as a visual mapping and navigational tool within the urban fabric.



SEMIR POTURAK
SOUND MAPPINGS
representations of sounds /
experimental navigation tool based on
environmental sounds

SOUND AND SPACE
Semir Poturak approached Aksaray with the sound recording tool of his smart phone. The soundwave as visual representation of sonic environments thereby appeared to entail more information than expected. The word "Aksaray" pronounced by different individuals and translated into a visual form reveals a far more

diverse picture than the written signifier (project: AK SA RA). With HA HA HAA, Semir developed a tool to navigate through space with the help of a coded soundwaves that entail basic instructions for navigation, such as geo location to define starting points and guidance to help proceed at intersections. In his panorama projects he was experimenting with the relationship

between the physical and sonic environment resulting in photographic panoramas that simultaneously represent sonic informations of the area depicted (project: PANORA MIC).

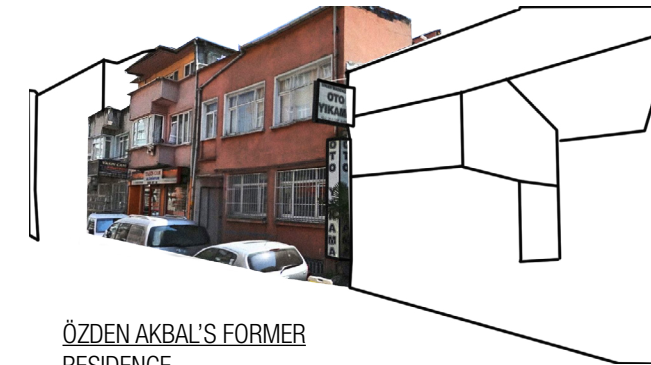
SEMIR POTURAK
is holding a scholarship to retrieve his PhD in architecture at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University. Semir has already worked with architecture and urbanist collectives in Warsaw.



OLD TIMES
AKSARAY

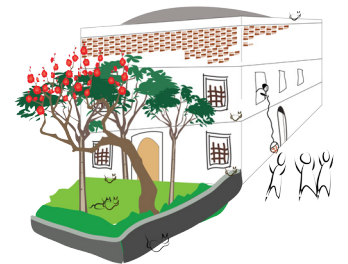


ÖZDEN AKBAL
is a former resident of Aksaray.
joined a group of students on a walk
through the streets of his childhood
and adolescence. His memories were
a fundamental feature of Old Times
Aksaray project.



ÖZDEN AKBAL'S FORMER RESIDENCE

The two-storey building from the 1950's is now used by a car cleaning business.



MISS RACIYE'S MADRASA
is a former

ŞEBNEM KAYHAN / EMİNE ATALAY
ESKİ BİR İSTANBULLU
GÖZÜNDEN AKSARAY

infographic / visual storytelling

A VISUAL TOUR THROUGH
MR. AKBAL'S AKSARAY

This is a memory research of an former Aksaray resident. It is at the same time a archeological work of the transformation of Aksaray from past to today.

"Miss Raciye with her cats used to live in this madrasa and track a basket from the window to the

children.”
 “Our window used to face to the vegetable garden and the sea. We used to pick figs from the window.”
 “... and there must be Sinekli Bakkal* over there.”

*Famous Turkish novel from Halide Edip Adivar. First published with the name of *The Clown and His Daughter*, in London in 1935.



SEBNEM KAYHAN
is an urban planning student
at MSFAU and loves maps and
graphic design.

EMINE ATALAY
is an urban planning student at
MSFAU and loves maps and data
visualisation.

EXHIBITION @MSGSÜ

POST-
WORKSHOP

A final culmination of the results of the workshop was presented at MSGSÜ's secondary ground floor hall. The Exhibition remained open for public until May 2nd 2015.

POST-WORKSHOP: EXHIBITION AND MFA BERLIN-NEUKÖLLN

For the exhibition opening, the head of MSGSÜ's urban planning department, Prof. Dr. Gülsen Özaydin handed the students a certificate of participation. We are glad to count Prof. Dr. Murat Cemal Yalçın (MSGSÜ) and Tayfun Kahraman (TMMOB Istanbul Planning Chamber)

to the visitors. A continuation of the MFA workshop is planned for late 2015 in Berlin-Neukölln in a larger project together with Mert Akbal (from xm-lab, FH Saarbrücken), Selda Asal (Apartment Project, Berlin) and Berk Asal (ONOFF, Berlin).



Exhibition Picture

PARTICI- PANTS

(from left to right):

- Jeremy PINE (spacedigger)
- Tristan BIERE (spacedigger)
- Özlem PAYLAN (participant)
- Semir POTURAK (participant)
- Özlem ÜNVER (coordinator/msgsü)
- Prof. Dr. Gülsen ÖZAYDIN (head of urban planning department)
- Prof. Dr. Güzin KONUK (head of the faculty)
- Prof. Dr. Murat Cemal YALÇINTAN
- Tayfun Kahrman (Head of TMMOB Istanbul Planning Chamber)
- Emine ATALAY (participant)
- Sebnem KAYHAN (participant)
- Duygu KABAN (spacedigger)
- Ahmad KHALILIA (participant/not on picture)

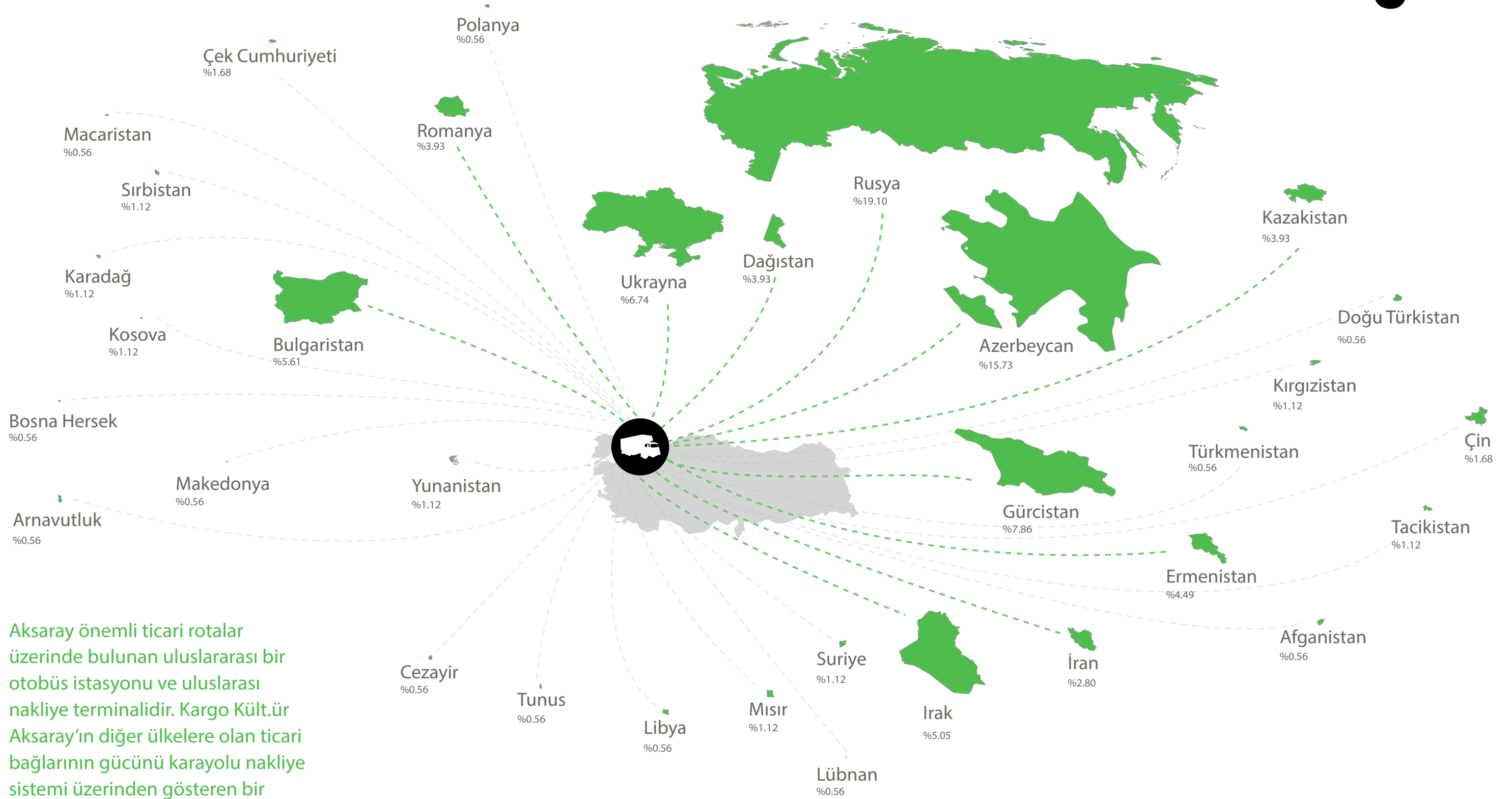
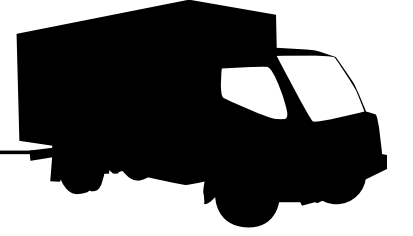


Exhibition Picture



Kargo Kült.ür

Aksaray Uluslararası Nakliye Bağlantılarının Yüzdeleri



Aksaray önemli ticari rotalar üzerinde bulunan uluslararası bir otobüs istasyonu ve uluslararası nakliye terminalidir. Kargo Kült.ür Aksaray'ın diğer ülkelere olan ticari bağlarının gücünü karayolu nakliye sistemi üzerinden gösteren bir görselleştirmedir.

178 nakliye şirketinin hangi ülkeye gönderim yaptığının yüzdelidir. Örneğin: Kargo şirketlerinin %19.1'i Rusya'ya gönderim yapmaktadır.

ANAS CHICKEN

Social Trajectories of the Syrian Diaspora in Aksaray

Since 2010, the civil war in Syria has forced over 1.6 million Syrians to relocate to Turkey. Many have settled in Istanbul, with Aksaray at the heart of the city's Syrian community.

Anas Chicken is a popular eatery in Damascus. Since the war began, two of its four locations there have been destroyed. The owners recently opened a branch in Aksaray where Anas serves as a meeting point for the displaced diaspora.

This infographic reflects the findings from field research conducted with the community in and around Aksaray.



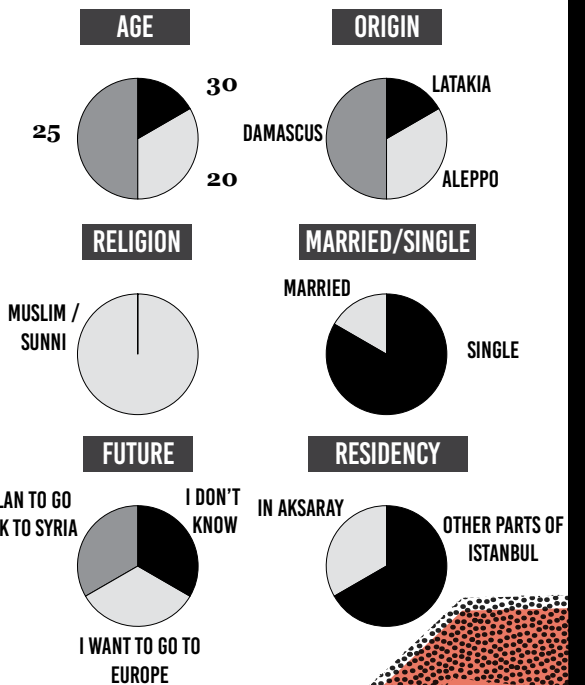
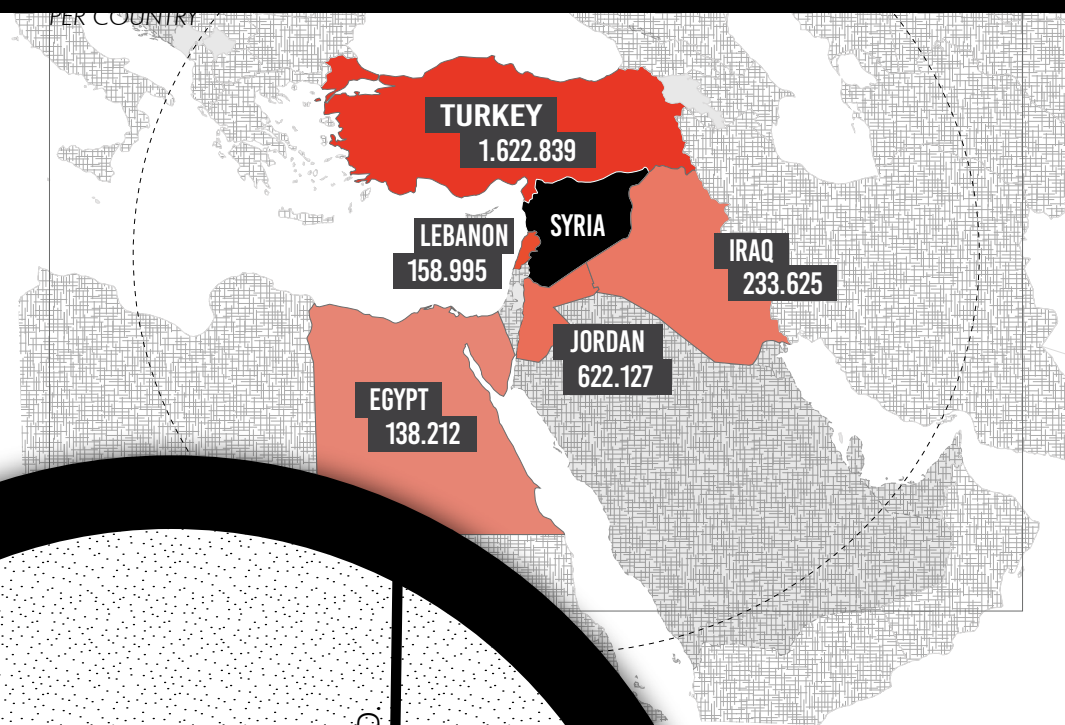
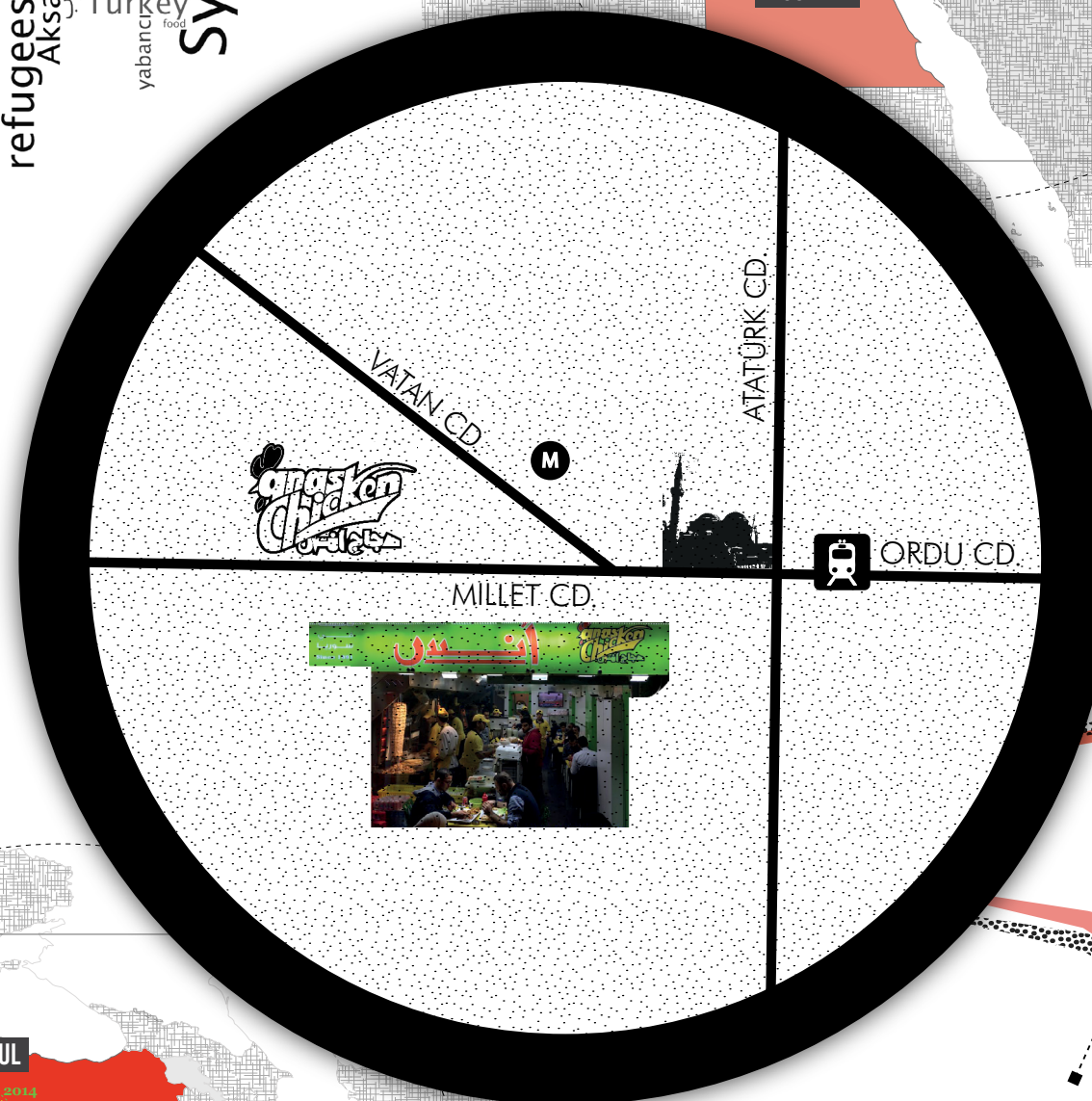
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ANAS CHICKEN RESTAURANTS WORLDWIDE

WORDS COMMONLY HEARD IN AKSARAY

Istanbul
refugees
Aksaray
سوري
para
Turkey
yabancılar
syrian
food



2011

2013: LEFT SYRIA FOR TURKEY

INTERVIEW #1

A 20 year old man came to Istanbul two years ago with his mother and his sister after his older brother was imprisoned. He works as waiter supporting his family and his entire salary only covers their rent.

2014: ARRIVED IN ISTANBUL

INTERVIEW #2

A 25 year old physics teacher fled Aleppo 10 months ago. After searching for a job for over a month, he finally found a position as a dishwasher in a restaurant where the only language spoken is Arabic.

START OF THE SYRIAN WAR

INTERVIEW #3

A 25 year old man from Damascus works doing manual labor for a restaurant to get by. He shares a two bedroom flat with 12 other men from Syria. Together they pay 3600 lira for the rent. What he does not spend on survival he sends back to his family in his home country.

2015: RENT AND INCOME:

900 TL

300 TL



ESKİ BİR İSTANBULLU GÖZÜNDEN AKSARAY



Bulvar Sineması



Perran Kutman
ve
Ağabeyim



Özden Akbal'ın Evi

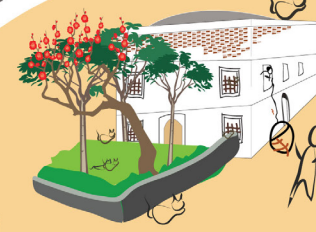


John
Kikirik



Buraların
Hepsi Bostandı!!!

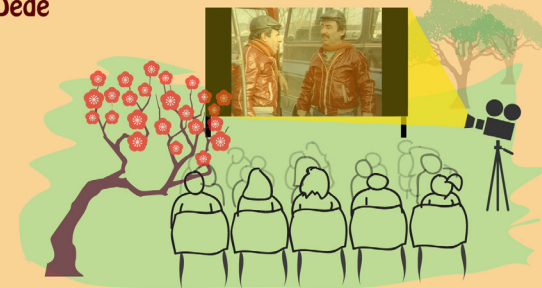
Küçük Langa Caddesi



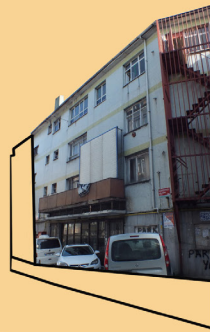
Pervane Dede



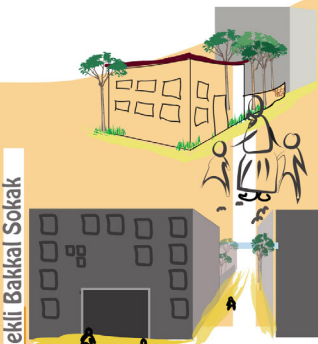
Kedili
Raciye Hanım



Yazlık Sineması



Vatan Caddesi



Eski Sinekli Bakkal Sokak

Güneş Sineması



Çakıl Gazinosu



Miller Caddesi

Bu eski bir Aksaraylı olan Özden Akbal'ın bir hikayesi olup bir bellek çalışmasıdır. Bu aynı zamanda geçmişten günümüze Aksaray'ın geçirdiği değişimleri okumaya çalıştığımız bir arkeolojik çalışmadır.

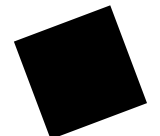
"Ramazan ve kandillerde Pervane Dede'ye gidilir; mum yakılıp, dua edilirdi."
"Kedili Raciye Hanım, medresede yaşardı, pencereden çocuklara sepet sallandırır."
"Evimizin penceresi, bostana ve surlara bakardı. Pencereden uzanıp incir toplardık."
"Ben bir yaşındayken annemle arkadaşının evine gelirdik Evin içini hala hatırlarım. Hatta yukarıya çıktığında Güneş Sineması olması lazım, şimdilerde görüldüğü gibi artık garaj haline getirilmiş. Bir de az daha da ileride eski Sinekli Bakkal sokak olucak. Yanılmıyordam Perran Kutman da burada oturur, annesi de bakkal işletirdi. Ağabeyim de Perran'a İngilizce öğretirdi. Ancak bu caddenin adı artık değişmiş.(Katip Muslahaddin Skokak)."

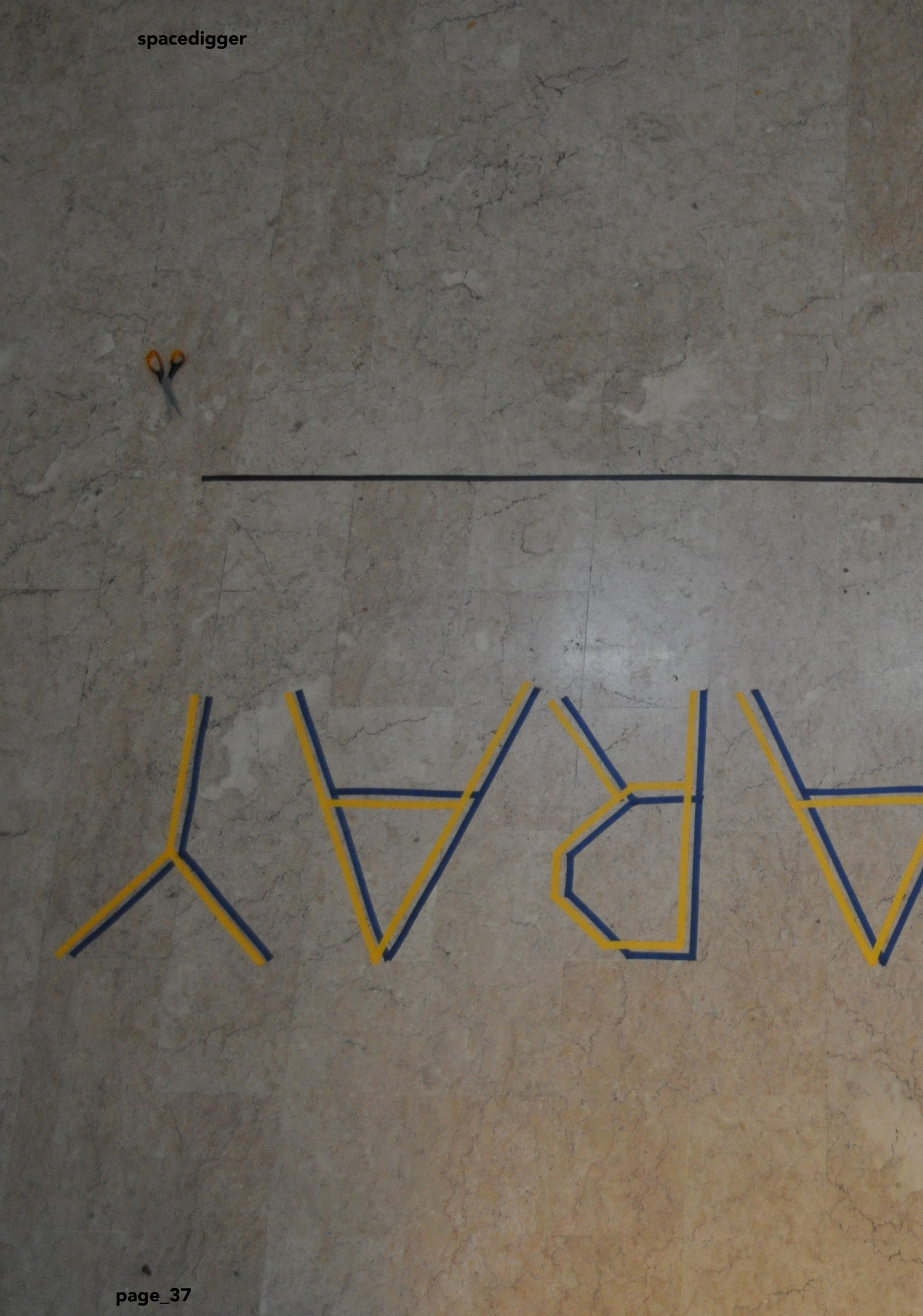
"Mahallemizin bir de Mehmet Ali Abisi vardı. Zamanında bir kızı sevmiş vermemişler, o da hayattan ümidini kesmiş ve kendini kuşlara adamıştı. Mehmet Ali abimiz pek de yakışıklıydı aslında. Hatta Metin Akpınar da Mehmet Ali Abi'nin tiplemesini canlandırmıştır."
"Eskiden aana caddenin orda Bulvar Sineması vardı, daha sonrası Bulvar Pastanesi oldu nitekim şimdi bambaşka dükkanlar olmuş."
"Maallemizin Çakıl gazinosu'nda Zeki Müren ve Müzeyyen Senar gibi ses sanatçıları sahne alırdı. Genelde parası olanlar giderdi, bizim evden de sesi duyulurdu. Sonradan TRT filan diğer kanallar açılınca 1980'lerde ilgi azaldı ve kapatıldı."
"Mahalleli yazlık sinemasında Yeşilçam filmleri izlerdi."
"Bir de meşhur bazı terimler vardı, biz buna İstanbul ağzı diyebiliriz. Mesela " Canım, Ciğerim!", " Bitirimler"

ÇOK
TEŞEKKÜR
EDERİM

SPECIAL THANKS
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MFA workshop/
spacedigger team:

S P A C E
D I G G E R

Tristan BIERE
Duygu KABAN
Jeremy PINE

///about spacedigger

Spacedigger is a transdisciplinary group of young researchers, designers and artists dedicated to questions regarding urban space and its possible future inscriptions. As architects, urban planners, artists and social scientists we work on developing concepts and conduct research on socio-spatial/cultural configurations. We believe that visualisation and storytelling techniques are powerful tools for localities in their need to negotiate and appropriate urban space.

Spacedigger is aiming to set up a platform to communicate between localities and educational as well as professional institutions.

Spacedigger was founded by 3 young urbanists (Gaia Agostini, Duygu Kaban and Tristan Biere) in late 2013. We are currently based in Shanghai and Berlin. For our on-going project in Istanbul we are working with anthropologist Jeremy Pine. For the MFA-workshop in Neukölln we will cooperate with researcher and PhD cand. Chaghaf Howayek who is conducting research on refugee camps and the global Syrian diaspora.

OSKIN