

THE SURVEY PROGRAM OF ERNŐ FOERK ON THE TÜRBE OF PÉCS

Gergő Máté Kovács,¹ Krisztina Fehér²

¹PhD student, Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation,
Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Budapest, Hungary
kovacsmsg@eik.bme.hu

² PhD student, Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation,
Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Budapest, Hungary
feher.krisztina@eptort.bme.hu

Abstract:

Ernő Foerk (1868-1934) born 150 years ago has significant oeuvre in the field of monument preservation and architectural education. As professor, one of his achievements was the organisation of summer survey camps named as 'szünidei felvételek' (vacation records) which was also accessible in published form. In the year of 1917 under his supervision, his students have surveyed all the scored Ottoman monuments of Hungary. In the following year these survey drawings were published with a brief summary of the history of Ottoman architecture in the territory of Hungary. Our paper is to submit the general circumstances of the Ottoman survey program supervised by Ernő Foerk with its historical background and the analysis of the methodology of the survey by the example of the türbe of Pécs.

Keywords: *History of Ottoman Architecture, Hungarian-Turkish Architectural Relations, türbe of Idris Baba, monument survey, methodology*

1. INTRODUCTION

Strongly inspired by the approach of Friedrich Schmidt and Imre Steindl, Foerk has started his career at *Joseph Polytechnicum*, and at *Building Industry Academy (Építőipariskola)*, which has later become the *Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School (Budapest Magyar Királyi Állami Felső Építőipari Iskola)*. At the same time in 1911 he became the member of the *National Committee of Monuments (Műemlékek Országos Bizottsága, MOB)* [1]. His most significant publication works had close connection to his educational activity presenting the survey of several historical monuments. From the year of 1912, the *Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School* announced the so-called '*Vacation Surveys*' for its students with the supervision of Foerk. In 1912 and 1914, the summer surveys were organised in Transylvania, and in 1913 in Northern Hungary [2]. Between 17-29th June 1917 supported by the Hungarian state and the MOB, Foerk supervised a study-tour with the aim of surveying and the Ottoman buildings in Bács, Pécs and Szigetvár. Ottó Szőnyi has also participated in the journey as an architect of the MOB. In 17th September 1917, Foerk noted in his diary that the text of the '*Turkish Booklet is ready*' as a summary of his studies [3].

This work published by Foerk was not the first catalogue which mentioned the Ottoman buildings of Hungary, since the research of several scholars had already covered the subject of Ottoman artefacts from the 17th century [4]. In 1855, a list of the monuments of Buda prepared by the Lieutenancy of Buda and edited by Antal Augustz, has already mentioned the tomb of Gül Baba. Besides, in the same year, a summary of the Ottoman buildings was published in *Vasárnapi Újság* [5]. In 1867, during the official visit of Sultan Abdülaziz, the doctor of Császár Bath, Franz Xaver Linzbauer, as well as Lajos Némethy also published a summary of the Ottoman buildings of Buda [6], and the Péter Gerecze's inventory of historical monuments in 1906 included Ottoman heritage [7]. Besides these scholars, Foerk was the first architect to research this topic in a wider range, enriching the aspects with an architectural point of view, with the aim of covering the whole country, and moreover evaluating it in a wider context [8]. Before the description of his works on the Ottoman buildings, firstly the brief historical background of his survey shall be taken stock of.

2. THE SURVEY PROGRAM OF ERNŐ FORK ACCORDING TO THE ASPECT OF THE HUNGARIAN – TURKISH RELATIONS OF THE AGE

Foerk has supervised and managed the survey of the Ottoman buildings with the aim of its scientific research, however, the introduction of the collection contains interpretation in an ideological way. The introduction begins with the definition of his task as the activity of the Turks in Hungary used to be adjudged according to military aspects - as Foerk writes-therefore, the cultural aspect also has to be emphasized. However, Foerk describes the additional aim of this activity as “supplying justice to our closest relative of genus’ [9], since where “they have settled, a new culture has been planted’ which ‘differed from the civilisation of the Western nations in appearance, but supplied equivalent to the people of the conquered provinces’. Therefore, the Turanian interpretation is visible in his introduction, which is a general feature of the similar works of the age.

The political relations of the end of the 18th century resulted a more suggestive European interest on the art and architecture located in the East. Despite its complex and varied features, this romantic interest and unique perception of the age can be covered with the term of ‘Orientalism’. Since the Ottoman Empire has covered the significant part of the aforementioned territory, the artistic and architectural artefacts oftentimes refer to the art in the Ottoman lands. The same period the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been faced with similar political situations, and approaches. Among the various pan (pangermanic, panamerican, panslavic) movements, Hungarians were also tend to research their hypothetical origins. It was also manifested in researching the common cultural and architectural heritage, which was toned with political and ideological aspects resulting from Turanism [10], referring to Inner-Asia; mainly, to the nations of Turkic origin [11].

In Hungary, the institutionalised appearance of Turanian ideology was officiating under the name of the ‘Hungarian Turanian Society’. The partnership of ‘Tahsil-i Sanayi Cemiyeti’ (Industrial Education Association) in Istanbul also supported young engineers to apply for short-term scholarships in Hungary. Moreover, the issue of the students came to the territory of Hungary for education was officially declared by the circular on the Duties of the Oriental Culture Centre and the education of Turkish youths placed in Hungarian Schools, which was launched in 25th August 1916 [12]. During the period, 7 Turkish students were studying at the Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School, which was recorded in the 1917/18 year Report of the institution. They were: Abdurrahim Ali (class: I a), Ali Djevat (I b), Ismael Kemali (I b), Mustafa Sahin (I b), Kiamil Mehmed (II a), Nuri MUAMMER (II A) AND

Rüstem Semih (II a) [13]. However, two students have left the institution, and in the 1918/19 academic year continued their education in the Royal Joseph Polytechnicum - one of them was Semih Rüstem, according to his course book [14]. The three Turkish students, who participated at the surveying programs were Mehmet Kamil and Mustafa Sahin and Semih Rüstem [15].

Besides the survey program in the territory of Hungary, Foerk has participated study tours in the Balkans. The tours were organised officially by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The main organiser was Pál Teleki, who was the essential member of the Turanian Society's vice-presidency. One tour was organised directly after the survey trip of Foerk with his students, between 24-27th September 1917 [16]. He travelled to Albania and Serbia. About the journey, one report exist which was addressed to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [17]. Also, a booklet was published with the title of 'Balkan Letters' [18]. His second journey was held after the finishing of the book of the Ottoman buildings', and the aforementioned presentation of the survey. This journey began on 22nd March 1918, and the location was in Serbia, from Belgrade to Uzice [19].

The result of the Ottoman buildings' survey program as well as the activity of the Turkish students, has received the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the Ottoman Empire, since counsellor general Ahmet Hikmet and Abdüllatif efendi has visited the Academy in March 1918. The official visit has been recorded in the aforementioned yearbook of the institute [20]. The occasion of the visit was probably the presentation of the Ottoman survey program by Ernő Foerk. According to the diary of Foerk, it was on 13th March 1918 [21].

3. THE OTTOMAN BUILDINGS RECORDED BY ERNŐ FOERK AND HIS STUDENTS

The survey program contained 20 buildings and details from various cities of Hungary (Budapest, Eger, Érd, Pécs, Szigetvár, Bács, Temesvár), both the northern and southern territories and Transylvania. (Figure 1) The drawings were made by 2nd and 3rd year students of the Academy. (See: Appendix) The claim of the effort for completeness has been appeared in the fact, that Professor Ignác Kúnos, the eminent scholar of the Ottoman language and Turkish literature was also involved to the survey works. Some Ottoman inscriptions on the tombstones [22] in Temesvár were registered by Semih Rüstem, who could write in Ottoman, and was translated to Hungarian by Kúnos. It expresses the interdisciplinarity of his program.

As an introduction, a summary text was also published written by Foerk, which submits a brief functional typology of the Ottoman buildings. Despite the Turanian ideological aspect of the interpretation, the text attempts to evaluate the age according to the architectural values which has been created by the Ottomans. Also express the fact of the low amount of constructions –'stagnation' as he describes- which is explained the continuous wartime and struggles, and also the frequent change of high-level officers - namely the beylerbeys [23].

The value of the work of Foerk was to supply primary architectural resources and database not only for the monument preservation works, but also to educate and transmit the importance of the detailed survey of the buildings for the next generation. And the uniqueness was, that the subject of this education was the building group of Ottoman architecture in Hungary. Moreover, not only the monument preservation was educated according to this program, but this architectural period was inserted to the education of architectural history. In 1929, Foerk publishes the book with the title of 'The Brief History of the Hungarian Building Art upon Hungarian Monuments' [24]. This work publishes summaries of 8 architectural periods with examples illustrated also with his own surveys. The aim of the volume is both the education of the architectural history in Hungary prior to monument preservation.



Figure 1. The participants of the survey trip in front of the türbe of Pécs, the main gate of the castle of Szigetvár and the mausoleum of the Zsolnay family in Pécs, in the year of 1917. On the photos we can see Ernő Foerk as well as the three Turkish students wearing fez, source: Archive of Gyula Forster National Heritage and Asset Management Centre)

The book, which is concerned with the Roman, Ancient Christian, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque architecture and the building culture of the 19th Century devotes a chapter with 10 pages for the Ottoman (according to the denomination of Foerk: Turkish) Architecture in Hungary. There were previous examples, that architectural summaries publish the aforementioned age systematically. However, the significance of the work is, that Foerk adds the Hungarian Ottoman architecture to a book with the general purpose of the education of architectural history.

Both his schoolbook, and the survey book, a functional typology is introduced, which contained baths, wells, praying buildings, dervish monasteries and “funeral chapels” (mausolea). Besides the fact that this functional typology can be detailed according to the person of the founder or the building construction, building technology, the typology of Foerk was accurate according to the age.

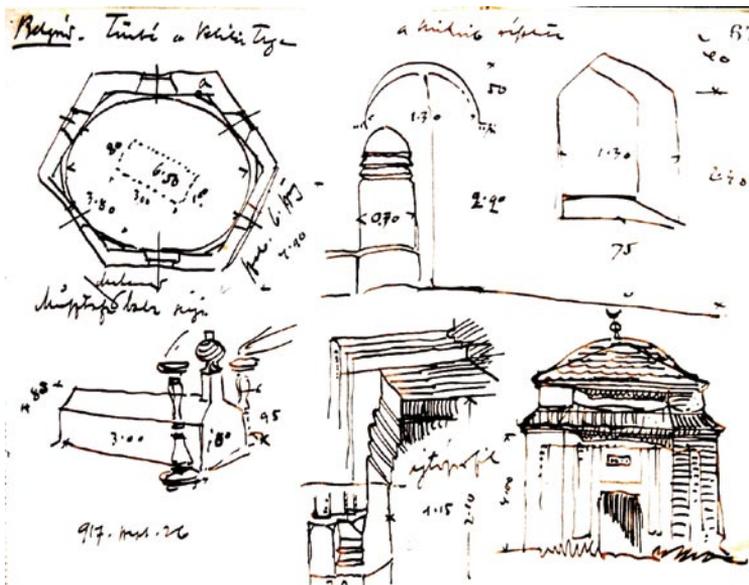


Figure 2. Survey drawing sketch of the türbe in Belgrade by Ernő Foerk drawn

on 26th September 1917, source: MMA MÉM MDK Archives 3/19., 67.

The elaboration of the work of Foerk escalates on research of analogues, which fact is expressed in his diary definitely. During his study tour to the Balkans, Foerk surveys Ottoman buildings in Albania and Serbia [25]. Observing his survey sketch made about the türbe in Belgrade, we can see his careful work. The plan and facade are both surveyed - moreover the material of the roof covering is marked. Some details, e.g. the profile of the door is recorded. However, Foerk also recorded the historical interior of the building. On the drawing the ritual coffin in the interior (*sanduka*) and the two candle holders (*şamdan*) are recorded. (Figure 2) These object might be only furniture, however in the building type of mausolea (*türbe*) these are essential functional elements for the complexity of the buildings, therefore it is important to be recorded. Especially the direction of the *sanduka*, which refers to the direction of the tomb under the surface, since the *sanduka* traditionally parallel to the tomb. Consequently, in this case the survey method of Foerk is accurate.

During the past century, since the survey program, several modifications were made on the buildings- moreover, in some cases the further researches carried out new information on the original function [26]. In the following paragraphs, on the example of the türbe in the city of Pécs, the modifications of the building and the methodology of the survey will be analysed.

4. THE TÜRBE OF IDRIS BABA IN PÉCS



Figure 3. The türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs. South-western and South-eastern view, source: authors' photos, 2018)

The octagonal planned funeral memorial building – mausoleum – covered with a hemisphere dome built on the grave of Idris baba is located on the North-western part of Pécs [27]. (Figure 3) The building is one of the two, still standing türbe building in the territory of Hungary [28]. Despite the fact that the plan and space structure of the building is adequate to the classical, 15-17 Century Ottoman türbes, the used material represent a provincial feature [29]. The walls are constructed by inhomogeneous stone material. The building has two rows of windows. The dome is covered with ceramics. These three features differ from the other, still standing Ottoman mausoleum, the türbe of Gül Baba, and more typical in the Balkans, as we can see on Foerk's survey about the türbe in Belgrade. (Figure 2) The original entrance was on the opposite façade to the *qibla*.

Following the Ottoman period, the buildings which were newly erected during the era were mainly vanished. Those buildings which have been remained and visible nowadays,

mainly became private property – or the property of the Jesuit order. The building which was created around the 1600s, became the chapel of the Jesuits around 1690s. Therefore, many modifications were made on them according to functional necessities, as it has happened with the türbe of Idris Baba. Between 1793-1903 the building has functioned as the gunpowder-store of the city. Since 1903 the türbe was the chapel of the children’s hospital. In 1913, István Möller made reconstruction works. The survey program of Ernő Foerk was the first, coherent architectural drawn survey on the building, 4 years following the works of István Möller. In 1942, Gyula Gosztonyi made drawings about the building. Between 1960-61, general archaeological excavations, surveys were made under the leadership of the architect Ferenc Erdei and archaeologists Győző Gerő and Mária Sándor [30]. This was followed by the restoration of the building according to the reconstruction plans of Károly Ferenczy with the aim of submitting its Ottoman conditions [31]. In our present days, the building becomes actual again, since during the last years, discussions have been started about a new restoration project in the near future [32].

4.1 The Description and Methodology of the Survey Drawing Supervised by Ernő Foerk

By the analysis of Foerk’s survey methods, the influence of his professors and colleagues is to be taken into consideration. As the student of the Vienna master-builder, Friedrich von Schmidt and later the colleague and assistant of Imre Steindl, the essential role of monument survey in Foerk’s education was obvious. [33] The methodology of monuments survey has changed quickly through generations. The typical method of the *Wiener Bauhütte* (led by Schmidt) and the ‘*Műegyetemi Építészhallgatók Egyesülete*’ (led by Steindl) in the 19th century tended to follow sophisticated artistic features while the drawings of high standard graphics certainly represented a professional knowledge of the structural system of the historical buildings. (Figure 4)

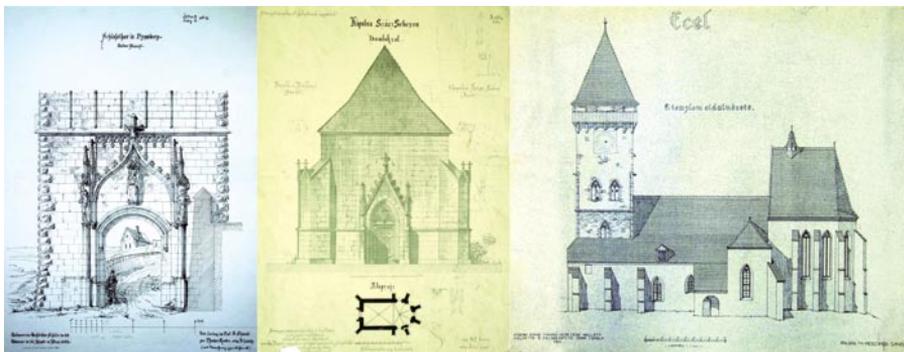


Figure 4. Examples of the drawings of the *Wiener Bauhütte*, of ‘*Magyarországi Műemlékek*’ by the ‘*Műegyetemi Építészhallgatók Egyesülete*’ and surveys supervised by Foerk, source: Plan Collection of BME Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation, no.102945, 102545, 103767.

However, the purist logic has frequently ignored any modifications of later periods aside from the Middle Ages, thus the survey drawings generally shown a quasi-reconstruction of the building, in other words, an ideal medieval form. In this manner, the geometry and the details of the drawings are highly questionable, hardly showing the real status of the buildings.

Being the successor of Steindl's generation, such as István Möller, Gyula Wälder, Kálmán Lux or Károly Csányi, Foerk's survey methods have been different from the traditions of the *Wiener Bauhütte*. As one of Foerk's colleague in the MOB, Möller has worked out a method arguing with purist principles, by evaluating and accurately documenting each sign of all historical periods. Möller's survey method has been more practical, serving as the foundation of further restoration works. Foerk however was more likely to follow the traditional principles, that the students of the *Wiener Bauhütte* and the '*Műegyetemi Építészhallgatók Egyesülete*' applied. His students' survey drawings tended to be schematic and in certain details different from the reality, while great efforts have been focused on the aesthetic and graphic quality. The layout inscriptions, titles and dating also has been uniformed and designed, similarly to the 19th-century drawings. (Figure 4)

The survey of the türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs from 1917 also follow these features. (Figure 5) The drawings that have been made by Foerk's student, János Sinogli, [34] serve as important sources regarding the colourful history of the building. Two plans, three sections and the western elevation of the octagonal türbe have been documented. (Figure 5)

As one of the most important circumstances of the survey can be mentioned that the türbe was renovated by István Möller four years earlier in 1913 by the order of the MOB [35]. The building has been formerly used as powder tower since 1793 when all its windows and doors were walled up and covered while a new door was opened on the South-eastern façade. [36] Möller has investigated the building and by removing the coating he discovered the traces of the original openings. [37] As the first door from the Ottoman period had been changed for a new stone portal of pointed arch in the 17th century, Möller has identified the building, by mistake, as a Gothic chapel, later modified as an Ottoman türbe. [38] With the intention of collecting all Ottoman monuments of Hungary, Foerk and his students' survey of 1917 has documented the status of the building right after Möller's renovation and before any other later modification.

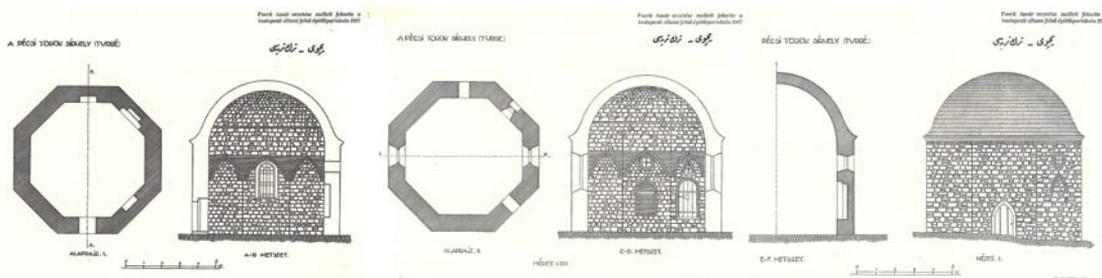


Figure 5. Survey drawings of the türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs. Drawn by János Sinogli, supervised by Ernő Foerk in 1917. Source: Foerk, E. *Török emlékek Magyarországon*. [Turkish Relics in Hungary] In: *A Magyar Királyi Állami Felső Építő Ipariskola Szünidei Felvételei 1912-1942*. Reprint kiadás. [The Vacation Records of Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School 1912-1942. Reprint Edition.], Budapest, TERC, 2002. 18-20.

4.2 The Comparison of the Current Conditions and the Survey Drawing Supervised by Ernő Foerk

Aside from their documentary value, the drawings have to be regarded with meticulous criticism. Although several latter changes were worked out during the 20th century, comparing the surveys with the current status of the facades, significant anomalies can be detected. The case of the traces of the Ottoman portal can be considered as the most curious.

In Sinogli's drawings no signs of the original door can be found, however it was certainly discovered by Möller, with notable brick remains marking its original position and rough dimensions. (Figure 6) The lack of these signs in the texture of the North-western wall in the drawings is more noticeable in regard to the theme of the survey program of the year focusing on Ottoman buildings.

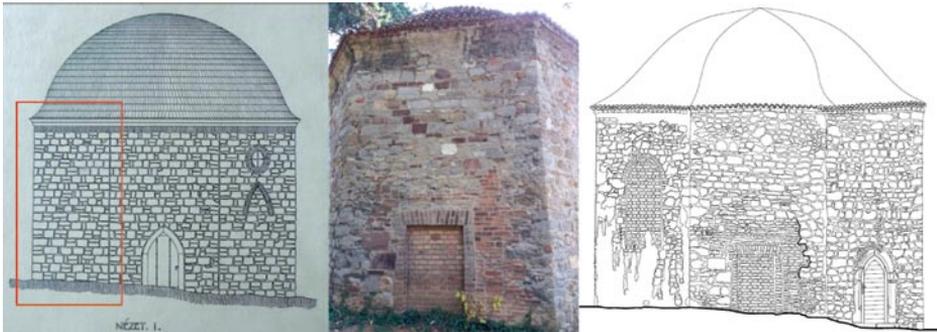


Figure 6. Drawing of the North-western façade by Sinogli, supervised by Foerk in 1917 and the current status of the façade (MMA MÉM MDK Plan collection 13213/a, photo and survey drawing of the authors, 2015)

The accurate form of some lintels represents another significant anomaly. Namely in the case of the blind lintel (of a walled up window) of ogee arch in the South-western façade and the upper window of reduced dimensions with a semi-circular lintel in the South-eastern façade, both have been drawn with pointed arch. All these imprecisions confirm that the methodology of the surveys that Foerk has guided were closer to the traditions of the former generations, as similar anomalies also can be detected in the drawings of the *Wiener Bauhütte* or the edition of '*Magyarországi Műemlékek*', where sometimes more attention was focused on the overview, the medieval features and the ideal construction of the building than on the exhaustive representation of the correct form of all details. [39]

5. CONCLUSION

The survey program of the Ottoman buildings in the territory of Hungary organised and supervised by Ernő Foerk was not the first catalogue which mentioned the Ottoman buildings of Hungary. However, Foerk was the first architect who researched this topic in a wider range, and an interdisciplinary way, enriching the aspects with an architectural point of view, with the aim of covering the whole country. The survey program surveyed 20 buildings and details from various cities of Hungary made by 2nd and 3rd year students of the *Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School*. The value of the work of Foerk was to supply primary architectural resources and database not only for the monument preservation works, but also for education. Both this survey book, and a schoolbook based on his surveys introduced a functional typology based on his surveys. However, he had the intention to research analogues, since during his study tour to the Balkans, Foerk surveyed Ottoman buildings in Albania and Serbia.

This program submitted the first, coherent architectural drawn survey on the türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs 4 years following the restoration works of István Möller, documenting the status of the building right after Möller's renovation and before any other later modification. Aside from their documentary value, the drawings have to be regarded with meticulous criticism,

since the methodology of the surveys were closer to the traditions of the former generations. Similar anomalies also can be detected in the drawings of the *Wiener Bauhütte* or the edition of ‘*Magyarországi Műemlékek*’, where sometimes more attention was focused on the overview and the ideal construction of the building than on the exhaustive representation of the correct form of all details.

His work also contains an ideological interpretation of Turanism which is not unprecedented in the early 20th century. During the period, 7 *Turkish* students were studying at his institution, and 3 of them (Mehmet Kamil, Mustafa Sahin and Semih Rüstem) participated at the surveying programs. Moreover, the students and the program received the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the Ottoman Empire in March 1918.

Besides the Turanian ideological aspect of the interpretation, and the anomalies of the methodology his work attempts to evaluate the age according to the architectural values which has been created by the Ottomans in the territory of Hungary.

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- [15.] Semih Rüstem (1898-1946), the important link of the Turkish-Hungarian architectural relations of the early 20th century, has started his education at the first institute for architectural education in the Ottoman Empire: at Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi (Fine Arts Academy) in İstanbul, after that travelled to Budapest with the support of Turanian Association. He was firstly studied at Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School according to the yearbooks, and participated the survey program - he draw the türbe of Gül Baba in Buda, and the tombstones of Temesvár. In 1918, he continued his education in Royal Joseph Polytechnicum as his course book reports. After returning to İstanbul, between 1929-1933 he worked as freelance architect. As an example, he designed the Adana Slaughterhouse Project and used modernist influenced forms and Ottoman Revivalism, with elements from his experiences of Budapest. The same time, he was instructor at “İstanbul Fine Arts Academy”- as it can be read from his letters wrote to Ernő Foerk. His letters, which he wrote to Ernő Foerk in 1923, were signed in two languages, French and Hungarian, as: Sémih Rustéme Séfay, Architecte, Professeur, École Imperiale D’Arts et Métiers / Szemih Rusztém Sefai, Építész, Török Császári Felső Építő Ipariskolai Tanár (Semih Rüstem Sefai, Turkish Imperial Higher Construction Trade Academy Instructor). In 1933, Semih Rüstem was appointed to the Ankara Development /Housing Directorate as director. In this position he was an important figure of the Early Republican era of the Turkish Architecture. During the period called the *Second National Architectural Movement* (Turkish: *İkinci Ulusal Mimarlık Akımı*), Rüstem worked in the construction of the new republic capital, Ankara, according to the urban plan of German architect, Herman Jansen. In this function, he travelled once more to Hungary: to Szeged, as an article in 1933 reports. Then he described

- the contemporary development process of the new capital and also remembers to his education in Hungary. See: **MAGYAR, L.** Szemih Rüstem utja a magyar müegyetemtől Ankara közmunkatanácsának igazgatói állásáig [The Way of Semih Rüstem from the Hungarian Polytechnicum until the Director Chair of the Ankara Public Work Directorate]. *Délmagyarország, Volume 9 (23rd June 1933), No 140, 4.*; **GÜMÜŞ, M. D.** A Turkish Architect at Technical University of Budapest: Semih Rüstem. *Periodica Polytechnica Architecture* 46, 1. (2015): 38-45. <https://doi.org/10.3311/PPar.8205>; **ASLANOĞLU, İ.** Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Mimarlığı (1923-1938). [The Architecture of the Early Republican Period (1923-1938).] İstanbul: Bilge Kültür Sanat, (1980) 2010.; **BOZDOĞAN, S.** Modernizm ve Ulusun İnşası. Erken Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinde Mimari Kültür. [Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic]. İstanbul: Metis, 2012. The letters of Semih Rüstem wrote in 27th April 1923 can be found in MMA MÉM MDK.
- [16.] 26th September 1917: Belgrade, 29th September 1917: Üszküb (Skopje), 1st October 1917: Mitrovica, 6th October 1917: Decsán, 7th October 1917: Gyakova (Gjakovë). 9th October 1917: Prizren, 16th October 1917: Szkutari (Skodra), 17th October 1917: Vorra, 20th October 1917: Tirana, 23th October 1917: Skodra, 25th October 1917: Szarajevo (Sarajevo), 27th October 1917: Budapest.
- [17.] **FOERK E.** Foerk Ernő építész, a Felső Építő Ipariskola tanára jelentése. [Report of Architect Foerk Ernő, the Lecturer of the Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School]. MMA MÉM MDK
- [18.] **FOERK E.** Balkáni levelek.[Balkan Letters]. Budapest: Korvin Testvérek, 1918. [MMA MÉM MDK]
- [19.] **VUKOSZÁVLYEV, Z.** *Foerk Ernő szerb-ortodox templom-tipológiája. [The Serbian Orthodox Church Typology of Ernő Foerk].* Presented on the Symposium organised for the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Ernő Foerk at Szent István University Miklós Ybl Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, 20th November 2019
- [20.] The Yearbook has mentioned them as ‘Achmet Hikmet török főkonzul Ó Exellentiaja és Abdul Latif török főpap’ [His Excellency Achmet Hikmet Turkish Consul General and Abdul Latif Turkish ‘Pontifical’] who were ‘excessively interested in the situation of the Turkish youths’. See: **SCHODITSCH, L.** A Budapesti M. Kir. Állami Felső Építőipariskola Értesítője az 1917/18. iskolai évről. Huszadik Év. [The Report of the Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School about the 1917/17 Academic Year. Twentieth Year.] Budapest, 1918. 8.
- [21.] MMA MÉM MDK Archives, Diary of Ernő Foerk, 73.
- [22.] **ACUN, H.,** Türk Kültüründe Taşlar [Stones in the Turkish Culture], Ankara: Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Yayınları 2014. 16.
- [23.] **FOERK, E.** Török emlékek Magyarországbán. [Turkish Relics in Hungary] In: A Magyar Királyi Állami Felső Építő Ipariskola Szünidei Felvételei 1912-1942. Reprint kiadás. [The Vacation Records Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School 1912-1942. Reprint Edition.], Budapest, TERC, 2002. 1.
- [24.] **FOERK E.** A magyar építőművészet rövid története: magyar műemlékek nyomán [The Brief History of the Hungarian Building Art upon Hungarian Monuments] Kecskemét, 1929.
- [25.] MMA MÉM MDK Archives, Diary of Ernő Foerk, 73.
- [26.] E.g. the rectangular planned, two floored brick building in Szigetvár was named as “ritual church”, however, according to the researches the original function was residential.
- [27.] Idris Baba belonged to the bektashi order of the dervishes according to the clarification of Balázs Sudár. **SUDÁR, B.** A pécsi Idrisz Baba-türbe. [The Türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs], Budapest: Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre, 2013. The identification of the building was made during the early 1900's according to the records of Ibrahim Pechevi.
- [28.] The exact amount of the former memorial buildings is still an opened question. According to Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi, the number of kabrs and türbes are minimum 17. Balázs Sudár imparts 18 for the minimal number of türbes in the territory of Hungary. According to Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi the number of kabr and türbe buildings are at least 17, according to Balázs Sudár, there was at least 18 türbes in the territory of Hungary, however, this number can be also 22. **AYVERDI, E. H.,** Avrupa'da Osmanlı Mimâri Eserleri. Romanya, Macaristan I. [Ottoman Architectural Monuments in Europe. Romania, Hungary I.], İstanbul: İstanbul Fetih Cemiyeti, 1977. 84.; **SUDÁR, B.** A pécsi Idrisz Baba-türbe. [The Türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs], Budapest: Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre, 2013. 39., 70-91.
- [29.] **KUBAN, D.** Osmanlı Mimarisi [Ottoman Architecture]. İstanbul: Yem, 2007.; **RABB P.** ‘We are all servants here!’ Mimar Sinan – architect of the Ottoman Empire”, *Periodica Polytechnica Architecture*, 44., 1. (2013), pp. 17-37. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3311/PPar.7444>. [30.] **GERŐ, Gy. – SÁNDOR, M.** Pécs-Idrisz Baba türbe (Nyár utca 8.). Ásatás és épületfeltárás 1960. [Pécs, Türbe of Idris Baba (8. Nyár Street) Excavation and Building Survey 1960.], Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre Plan Archive. Reg. no.: 05461;

- [31.] FERENCZY, K. Idrisz Baba türbe. Műemlékhelyreállítás műszaki dokumentációja. [Türbe of Idris Baba. The Technical Documentation of the Monument Preservation], (Országos Műemléki Felügyelőség, 1961.) Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre Plan Archive. Reg. no.: 09349.
- [32.] The important aim of the new restoration projects is to avoid all the which damages its constructions, to arrange its environment and also to answer some detailed questions which are related to architectural details (e.g. arrangement of interior, covering of floor, construction of the covering of dome, the question of the *alem*, the size of the windows and parapets, and the question of entrance).
- [33.] HAJDÚ, V. – PRAKALVI, E. ED. Lapis Angularis II, Budapest: OMvH Magyar Építészeti Múzeum [Hungarian Architectural Museum], 1998. 17-19.
- [34.] FOERK, E. Török emlékek Magyarországon. [Turkish Relics in Hungary] In: A Magyar Királyi Állami Felső Építő Ipariskola Szünidei Felvételei 1912-1942. Reprint kiadás. [The Vacation Records Hungarian Royal Public Higher Architectural Industrial School 1912-1942. Reprint Edition.], Budapest, TERC, 2002. 18-20. Between 1914 and 1915, excavations were carried out for the remains of Gül Baba; at the same time, the türbe of Gül Baba was also renovated by István Möller, although this internal and external renovation obliterated much of the detail from previous ages.
- [35.] SUDÁR, B. A pécsi Idrisz Baba-türbe. [The Türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs], Budapest: Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre, 2013. 61.
- [36.] MMA MÉM MDK Archives 303/2
- [37.] SUDÁR, B. A pécsi Idrisz Baba-türbe. [The Türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs], Budapest: Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre, 2013. 61.
- [38.] SUDÁR, B. A pécsi Idrisz Baba-türbe. [The Türbe of Idris Baba in Pécs], Budapest: Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre, 2013. 61.

Appendix: The list of the surveyed Ottoman buildings by Ernő Foerk and his Student

Location	Title of drawing	Translation of the title	Building type	Drawing type	Surveyor student	
					Name	Acad. Year
Budapest	Buda és Pest látképe 1686-ban	The View of Buda and Pest in 1686	-gravure-	-gravure-	Dezső Elsner	3
Budapest	Mecset Pesten. Fischer von Erlach után	Mosque in Pest. After Fischer von Erlach	mosque	view	Károly Barta	3
Budapest	Budapest. Gülbaba sírja.	Budapest. Tomb of Gülbaba.	türbe	2 plans, 1 cross section and 1 facade	Semih Rüstem	2
Pécs	Pécs. Jakováli Hasszán Pasa dsámija	Pécs. Djami of Yakovali Hasan Pasha	djami with minaret	4 plans, 2 cross sections, 2 plans and details of minaret	Gyula Bayer (just initials: BGY1917)	
Pécs	Chasim pascha dsamija Pécssett	The Djami of Khasim Pasha in Pécs	djami with minaret	1 plan, 1 cross section, 2 facades, details (mukarnas)	Gyula Bayer	
Pécs	Pécsi török sírhely (Turbé.)	The Turkish Tomb of Pécs (Turbe)	türbe	2 plans, 2 cross sections, 1 section, 1 facade	János Sinógli	2

Szigetvár	Szigetvár plébániatemplom	The Parish Church of Szigetvár	djami	2 plans, 2 cross sections, 1 facade	Sándor Bende and Béla Loksa	3
Szigetvár	Szigetvár – Sztalaktit részletek a róm. kath. templomból 1:10	Szigetvár – stalactite details from the Roman Catholic church	details - munkarnas	details	József Merendy III.	3
Szigetvár	Szigetvár várbeli mecset	Mosque in the Castle of Szigetvár	mosque	1 plan, 2 cross sections, 4 facades, 1 plan of the minaret	Béla Németh	3
Szigetvár	Szigetvári rituális templom	Ritual church of Szigetvár	ritual church? (later identified as residential house)	2 plans, 1 cross section, 1 facade	Ferenc Schäfer	
Eger	Egri minaré helyreállítva	The reconstructed minaret of Eger	minaret	3 plans, 1 cross section, 1 facade, details	József Unger	3
Érd	Török minaré	Turkish minaret	minaret	3 plans, 1 cross section, 1 facade	József Merendy	3
Bács	Bács török fürdő romjai	Ruins of Turkish Bath in Bács	hamam	2 plans, 2 cross sections	Semih Rüstem	2
Pécs	Részletek a Pécsi Városi Múzeumban	Details in the City Museum of Pécs	details	details	József Merendi	3
Bács, Szigetvár	Mosómedencék a Bácsi és Szigetvári fürdőkől	Washing Pools from the Baths from Bács and Szigetvár	hamam taş teknesi		József Merendi	3
Buda	Török fürdő Budán Fischer v Erlach rajza után	Turkish Bath in Buda after the drawing of Fischer v Erlach	ılıca	plan and facade	Károly Barta	3
Budapest	Budapesti Királyfürdő	The Király Bath in Budapest	ılıca	2 plans, 2 cross sections, 1 facade	Mihály Kollár	2
Budapest	Budapesti Császárfürdő Gőzfürdője	The Steam Bath of the Császár Bath in Budapest	ılıca	2 plans, 2 cross sections, details (mukarnas)	Károly Barta, Izsó May, József Fischer	3,3,2
Budapest	A Rudas Fürdő	The Rudas Bath	ılıca	2 plans, 3 cross sections, details (mukarnas)	Izsó May, Pál Schwitzer, Sándor Bende	3,3,3
Temesvár	Török sírkövek	Turkish tombstones	mezartaşı (tombstone)	2 facade, details (scripts)	Semih Rüstem (translation: Ignác Kúnos)	2