

Plan d'Izmir 1923



The book of facsimile plans of Izmir from 1923 was published in 2024. The author of the book is Çınar Atay, editor-in-chief Dragana Lucija Ratković Aydemir, publisher Doubletriangle Troas Production SRL, prepress and printing Metro Basım Hizmetleri A. Ş. The book is hardbound, with ISBN 978-625-98335-0-7; the width of the book is 35 cm, the height is 51 cm, the number of pages is 74, and it is written in English. It contains facsimiles of 28 sheets of the plan of Izmir. The donor was H. Oğuz Aydemir.

The pages of the book are not numbered, and the table of contents is as follows:

- H. Oğuz Aydemir: A City Devastated by Fire, The First and Only Plan to Document the Remaining Districts
- Note to the Readers
- Çınar Atay: The Most Accurate and a Unique Document after the 1922 Izmir Fire
- Musemma Sabancıoğlu: An Unfinished Research Project, Jacques Pervititch (1877–1945)
- Key / Legend
- 28 plan sheets, 52 cm wide and 49 cm high in shades of one colour,

the plans extend across two sheets in width, with a detailed description printed next to each plan

- Prof. Dr. Çınar Atay: biography

All plans in this book are taken from the original album from 1923, which is kept in the Fatma & Çınar Atay collection. The plans are scanned in high resolution. The album was discovered by Prof. Dr. Çınar Atay in 1978. It is not known where and under what conditions it was stored between 1923 and 1978. However, the oxidation on the sheets shows that they were not stored in appropriate conditions. Initially, the idea was to restore all the sheets, but after discussions with experts, it was decided not to touch them at all because the paper used was very thin and fragile. After scanning, no retouching or colour correction was performed in order to present the original as is, and printing was done to approximate the original as closely as possible.

In the texts accompanying the plan, the names of all districts, neighbourhoods, streets, avenues, alleys, schools, workplaces, warehouses, religious buildings, public and private buildings and similar places are written in italics, as well as important names associated with Izmir to draw attention to them.

Izmir is a city on the western coast of Anatolia and the capital of the Izmir Province. It is the third most populous city in Turkey, after Istanbul and Ankara, and the largest urban agglomeration on the Aegean Sea. The modern name Izmir is a Turkish variant of the Greek name Smyrna.

On the title page of the collection, the name Smyrna is written for today's Izmir. The subtitle reads: Sectors that exist in 1923, the plan consists of 38 sheets and an index on 6 sheets. The facsimile edition contains 28 sheets and does not contain a single sheet with an index. There are two ways this

fact can be interpreted. Either 10 sheets of plans and 6 sheets of index were planned but not made, or those sheets got lost somewhere. From the text that follows on the cover, we can also read that the plan was made for insurance companies, with the use of different sources (Mirzan, Bon, Goad & Belediye) and that its topographical value is equal to a sketch for orientation. Also, reference is made to the legend found on sheet no. 24.

The author of all the sheets of the Izmir plan from 1923 is Jacques Pervititch. He was born as Jakub Pervitić on 17 February 1877, as the first of four children of Pero Pervitić and Marianne Guljelmović, in the village of Močići, municipality of Konavle, then part of Austria-Hungary. He grew up in a Catholic family that, after moving to Istanbul in 1880, educated its children in the schools of the French Catholic minority in the city. Pervititch graduated from the École Saint-Pierre primary school and the Lycée Saint-Joseph secondary school, the latter with honours in 1895. He married Josephine Drossa in 1903, with whom he had three children. He died on 13 November 1945 and was buried in the Pervititch family tomb in the Saint Albert section of the Feriköy Latin Catholic Cemetery in Istanbul. No further details about his life are known.

This facsimile edition of the 1923 plan of Izmir is particularly important for Croatian cartography, as very little was known about it until now. His name is not found in the lexicon of Croatian cartographers (Lapaine, M., Kljajić, I.: Hrvatski kartografi, Biografski leksikon, Golden marketing – Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb, 2009) although the work on that lexicon lasted several years and data on 1,940 people were published in it. In addition, we do not find Pervititch in the magnificent

Plan d'Izmir 1923

Knjiga faksimila planova Izmira iz 1923. godine objavljena je 2024. godine. Autor knjige je Çinar Atay, glavna urednica Dragana Lucija Ratković Aydemir, izdavač Doubletriangle Troas Production SRL, priprema za tisak i tisak Metro Basim Hizmetleri A.Ş. Knjiga je tvrdo uvezana, nosi oznaku ISBN 978-625-98335-0-7, širina knjige 35 cm, visina 51 cm, broj stranica 74, napisana je na engleskom jeziku. Sadrži faksimile 28 listova plana Izmira. Donator je bio H. Oğuz Aydemir.

Stranice knjige nisu numerirane, a sadržaj je sljedeći:

- H. Oğuz Aydemir: A City Devastated by Fire, The First and Only Plan to Document the Remaining Districts
- Note to the Readers
- Çinar Atay: The Most Accurate and a Unique Document after 1922 Izmir Fire
- Musemma Sabancıoğlu: An Unfinished Research Project, Jacques Pervititch (1877-1945)
- Tumač znakova / Legenda
- 28 listova plana širine 52 cm i visine 49 cm u nijansama jedne boje, planovi se po širini protežu na dva lista, uz svaki plan tiskan je detaljan opis
- Prof. Dr. Çinar Atay, životopis

Svi planovi u ovoj knjizi preuzeti su iz originalnog albuma iz 1923. godine koji se čuva u zbirci Fatma & Çinar Atay. Planovi su skenirani u visokoj rezoluciji. Album je otkrio prof. dr. Çinar Atay 1978. godine. Nije poznato gdje je i pod kojim uvjetima bio čuvan između 1923. i 1978. Međutim, iz oksidacije na listovima vidljivo je da nisu bili čuvani u odgovarajućim uvjetima. U početku je ideja bila restaurirati sve listove, no nakon razgovora sa stručnjacima odlučeno je da ih se uopće ne dira jer je upotrijebljeni papir bio vrlo tanak i krhak. Nakon skeniranja nije izvršeno nikakvo



retuširanje ili korekcija boje kako bi se prikazao izvornik onakav kakav jest, a tiskanjem se nastojalo što je više moguće približiti se izvorniku.

U tekstovima koji prate plan kurzivom su ispisana imena svih okruga, četvrti, ulica, avenija, uličica, škola, radnih mjesta, skladišta, vjerskih objekata, javnih i privatnih zgrada i sličnih mjesta, kao i važna imena vezana za Izmir da bi se na njih skrenula pozornost.

Izmir je grad na zapadnoj obali Anadolije i glavni grad provincije Izmir. To je treći grad po broju stanovnika u Turskoj, nakon Istanbula i Ankare, i najveća urbana aglomeracija na Egejskom moru. Moderno ime Izmir je turska varijanta grčkog imena Smirna.

Na listu na kojem se nalazi naslov zbirke piše ime Smyrne za današnji Izmir. U podnaslovu stoji: Sektori koji postoje 1923. godine i plan se sastoji od 38 listova i indeksa na 6 listova. Faksimilno izdanje sadrži 28 listova i ne sadrži niti jedan list na kojem bi bio indeks. Tu činjenicu možemo protumačiti na dva načina. Ili je 10 listova s planovima i 6 listova s popisom bilo planirano, ali nije izrađeno, ili su se ti

listovi negdje zagubili. Iz teksta koji slijedi na naslovnici možemo još pročitati da je plan izrađen za osiguravajuća društva, uz korištenje različitih izvora (Mirzan, Bon, Goad & Belediye) i da mu je topografska vrijednost jednaka krokiju za orijentaciju. Također, upućuje se na tumač znakova koji se nalazi na listu br. 24.

Autor svih listova plana Izmira iz 1923. godine je Jacques Pervititch. Rođen je kao Jakub Pervitić 17. veljače 1877. kao prvo od četvero djece Pere Pervitića i Marianne Guljelmović, u selu Močići, općina Konavle, tada u sastavu Austro-Ugarske. Odrastao je u katoličkoj obitelji koja je, nakon što se preselila u Istanbul 1880. djecu školovala u školama francuske katoličke manjine u gradu. Pervititch je završio osnovnu školu École Saint-Pierre i srednju školu Lycée Saint-Joseph, potonju s odličnim uspjehom 1895. godine. Oženio se 1903. s Josephine Drossa, s kojom je imao troje djece. Umro je 13. studenoga 1945. i pokopan je u obiteljskoj grobnici Pervititch u dijelu Saint Albert na latinskom katoličkom groblju Feriköy u Istanbulu. Više detalja o njegovu životu nije poznato.



Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, nor in The History of Cartography project.

Pervititch is best known for his series of insurance maps of Istanbul, produced in the period 1922–1945. Pervititch's maps are named after him (Turkish: Pervititch Haritaları). This is a series of very detailed insurance cadastral maps showing the urbanized areas of Istanbul. These maps are a continuation of three previous series prepared by Charles E. Goad, an English cartographer and one of the pioneers of insurance maps, between 1904 and 1906. Goad's 1905 plan of Smyrna is available at <https://www.archnet.org/publications/10377>.

The Smyrna fire destroyed much of the port city (present-day İzmir, Turkey) in September 1922. Eyewitness accounts indicate that the fire began on 13 September 1922 and lasted until it was largely extinguished on 22 September. It began four days after the Turkish army captured the city on 9 September, effectively ending the Greco-Turkish War, more than three years after the Greek landing of troops in Smyrna. Turkish troops and irregular units had begun to commit massacres and atrocities against the Greek and Armenian populations of the city before the fire broke out. The fire completely destroyed the Greek and Armenian quarters of the city; the Muslim and Jewish quarters escaped damage. There are varying accounts

and eyewitness accounts of who was responsible for the fire. The event is considered one of the most catastrophic urban fires in history, as well as an act of genocide and a war crime.

Fire insurance maps are large-scale urban maps originally designed as graphical reference tools for insurance companies in risk analysis and policy writing. Several maps produced specifically for the purpose of fire risk analysis were published as early as the 1790s. Production of fire insurance maps continued and expanded during the first two-thirds of the twentieth century, culminating in the 1960s and 1970s. During this time, two companies dominated production – Charles E. Goad and Sanborn Map.

Although the usefulness of such maps for the purpose of fire risk assessment greatly diminished by the mid-20th century, their value for historical and ecological research was recognized during the last third of that century. They are resources for architectural historians, economic and urban historians, historical geographers, genealogists and local historians.

The 1923 plans of İzmir belong to cadastral cartography, i.e. the part of cartography that deals with the establishment, production, use and maintenance of cadastral maps and plans. A cadastral plan is a map of the largest scale with the floor plan of built structures, property boundaries that follow the boundaries of land parcels, their numbers, names of settlements and meadows and vegetation designations. Such maps rarely contain a representation of relief forms. Cadastral plans today are usually made at a scale of 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:2500 or 1:5000. The 1923 plan of İzmir was made at a somewhat unusual scale of 3:2000, i.e. one and a half millimetres is actually one meter on the ground.

The keys or legends on Pervititch's maps are very detailed. The qualitative characteristics of buildings are marked with different colours: wooden frame structures are marked with yellow, brick, stone and reinforced concrete with pink, stone-brick foundations and upper floors of wooden structures with yellow and pink.

Blue, for instance, indicates glass roofs, swimming pools, fountains, cisterns, wells and seas, while green indicates parks and gardens. The legend also explains the use of letters for additional information that defines the fire risks of the property being insured.

The legends on Pervititch's plans usually consist of the following categories (Şen A.: Comparison of Past and Present Maps of Istanbul Historic Peninsula in GIS, Based on the Insurance Maps of Jacques Pervititch, e-Perimetretron, 2020, Vol. 15, No. 3, 183–198):

- a. Building types
- b. Corbelling, roofing and super structures
- c. Walls and openings
- d. Number and height of floors
- e. Streets and numbering systems; and
- f. Abbreviations and other symbols.

In the legends for all plans of İzmir, Pervititch made it clear that each line style expressed something else:

- 1) Dashed lines indicate the boundaries of wooden buildings or frame structures
- 2) Solid lines indicate the boundaries of stone-paved structures
- 3) Short dashed lines are gardens and empty spaces
- 4) Black wavy lines are blocks with the same number
- 5) Italic numbers in brackets are private residences
- 6) Business and social spaces are indicated by upright numbers without brackets
- 7) Double wavy lines indicate areas destroyed by the September 1922 fire.

Pervititch created more than 200 plans. Today, these plans are of crucial importance for historical research due to their detailed legends and large scales. The facsimile book *Plan d'Izmir 1923* is an exceptionally valuable cultural monument that connects Croatia and Turkey in a beautiful way through cartography. Therefore, at the Annual Assembly held on 5 December 2024, the Croatian Cartographic Society awarded editor-in-chief Dragana Lucija Ratković Aydemir and donor H. Oğuz Aydemir. Congratulations!

Miljenko Lapaine ■

Za hrvatsku kartografiju je ovo faksimilno izdanje plana Izmira iz 1923. godine posebno važno jer se o njemu dosad vrlo malo znalo. Njegovo ime ne nalazi se u leksikonu o hrvatskim kartografima (Lapaine, M., Kljajić, I.: Hrvatski kartografi, Biografski leksikon, Golden marketing – Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb, 2009) premda je rad na tom leksikonu trajao više godina i u njemu su objavljeni podaci o 1940 osoba. Osim toga, Pervititcha ne nalazimo ni u velebnom Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, ni u projektu The History of Cartography.

Pervititch je najpoznatiji po svojoj seriji karata osiguranja Istanbula, proizvedenim u razdoblju 1922–1945. Po njemu su nazvane Pervititcheve karte (turski: Pervititch Haritaları). Riječ je o nizu vrlo detaljnih katastarskih karata osiguranja koje prikazuju urbanizirana područja Istanbula. Te su karte nastavak triju prethodnih serija koje je pripremio Charles E. Goad, engleski kartograf i jedan od pionira karata osiguranja, između 1904. i 1906. godine. Goadov plan Smirne iz 1905. godine dostupan je na <https://www.archnet.org/publications/10377>.

Požar Smirne uništio je veći dio lučkog grada (današnji Izmir u Turskoj) u rujnu 1922. Izvještaji očevidaca navode da je požar počeo 13. rujna 1922. i trajao dok nije u velikoj mjeri ugašen. 22. rujna. Počeo je četiri dana nakon što je turska vojska zauzela grad 9. rujna, čime je učinkovito okončan grčko-turski rat, više od tri godine nakon grčkog iskrcavanja trupa u Smirni. Turske trupe i neregularne jedinice počele su činiti masakre i zločine nad grčkim i armenskim stanovništvom u gradu prije izbijanja požara. Vatra je potpuno uništila grčku i armensku četvrt grada; muslimanska i židovska četvrt su izbjegle štetu. Postoje različiti izvještaji i izvješća očevidaca o tome tko je odgovoran za požar. Događaj se smatra jednim od najkatastrofalnijih gradskih požara u povijesti, kao i činom genocida i ratnim zločinom.

Karte za procjenu osiguranja od požara (fire insurance maps) ili kraće karte osiguranja od požara,

urbane su karte u krupnom mjerilu koje su izvorno dizajnirane kao grafički referentni alati za osiguravajuća društva u analizi rizika i izradi polica osiguranja. Nekoliko karata izrađenih posebno za potrebe analize rizika od požara objavljeno je još 1790-ih. Proizvodnja karata osiguranja od požara nastavila se i proširila tijekom prve dvije trećine dvadesetog stoljeća, i završila u 1960-im i 1970-im godinama. Tijekom toga vremena dvije su tvrtke dominirale proizvodnjom – Charles E. Goad i Sanborn Map.

Iako je korisnost takvih karata za potrebe procjene rizika od požara uvelike smanjena sredinom 20. stoljeća, njihova vrijednost za povijesna i ekološka istraživanja shvaćena je tijekom posljednje trećine toga stoljeća. One su resursi za povjesničare arhitekture, povjesničare ekonomije i urbanizma, povijesne geografe, genealoge i lokalne povjesničare.

Planovi Izmira izrađeni 1923. godine pripadaju katastarskoj kartografiji, tj. dijelu kartografije koji se bavi zasnivanjem, izradom, upotrebom i održavanjem katastarskih karata i planova. Katastarski plan je karta najkrupnijeg mjerila s tlocrtom izgrađenih objekata, granicama vlasništva koje idu granicama zemljišnih čestica, njihovim brojevima, nazivima naselja i rudina te oznakom vegetacije. Takve karte rijetko sadrže prikaz oblika reljefa. Katastarski planovi u današnje vrijeme obično se izrađuju u mjerilu 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:2500 ili 1:5000. Planovi Izmira iz 1923. godine izrađeni su u pomalo neobičnom mjerilu 3:2000, tj. jedan i pol milimetar zapravo je jedan metar na terenu.

Tumači znakova, odnosno legende na Pervititchevim kartama vrlo su detaljno razrađene. Kvalitativne karakteristike zgrada označene su različitim bojama: drvene okvirne konstrukcije označene su žutom bojom, cigla, kamen i armirani beton ružičastom bojom, kameno-ciglena podloga i gornji katovi drvene konstrukcije žutom i ružičastom bojom. Plava, na primjer, označava staklene krovove, bazene, fontane, cisterne, bunare i mora, dok zelena

označava parkove i vrtove. Tumač znakova također objašnjava upotrebu slova za dodatne informacije koje definiraju rizike od požara imovine koja se osigurava.

Tumač znakova na Pervititchevim planovima obično se sastoji od sljedećih kategorija (Şen A.: Comparison of Past and Present Maps of Istanbul Historic Peninsula in GIS, Based on the Insurance Maps of Jacques Pervititch, e-Perimtron, 2020, Vol. 15, No. 3, 183–198):

- a. Vrste zgrada
- b. Konzole, krovovišta i nadstrukture
- c. Zidovi i otvori
- d. Broj i visina katova
- e. Ulice i sustavi numeriranja i
- f. Kratice i drugi simboli.

U tumaču znakova za sve planove Izmira Pervititch je jasno stavio do znanja da svaki stil linije izražava nešto drugo:

- 1) Isprekidane linije označavaju granice drvenih zgrada ili okvirnih konstrukcija
- 2) Ispunjene linije označavaju granice građevina popločanih kamenom,
- 3) Kratke isprekidane linije su vrtovi i prazna mjesta,
- 4) Crne valovite linije su blokovi s istim brojem,
- 5) Brojevi u kurzivu u zagradama su privatne rezidencije,
- 6) Poslovni i društveni prostori označeni su uspravnim brojevima bez zagrada,
- 7) Dvostruke valovite linije označavaju područja uništena rujanskim požarom 1922.

Pervititch je izradio više od 200 planova. Danas su ti planovi od ključne važnosti za povijesna istraživanja zbog svojih detaljnih tumača znakova i krupnih mjerila. Knjiga faksimila Plan d'Izmir 1923 izvanredno je vrijedan kulturni spomenik koji povezuje Hrvatsku i Tursku na prekrasan način s pomoću kartografije. Zato je Hrvatsko kartografsko društvo na Godišnjoj skupštini održanoj 5. prosinca 2024. nagradilo poveljom glavnu urednicu Draganu Luciju Ratković Aydemir i donatora H. Oğuza Aydemira. Čestitamo!

Miljenko Lapaine ■