

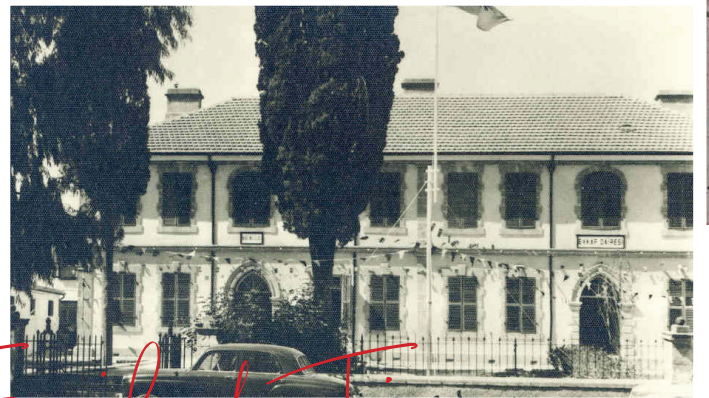
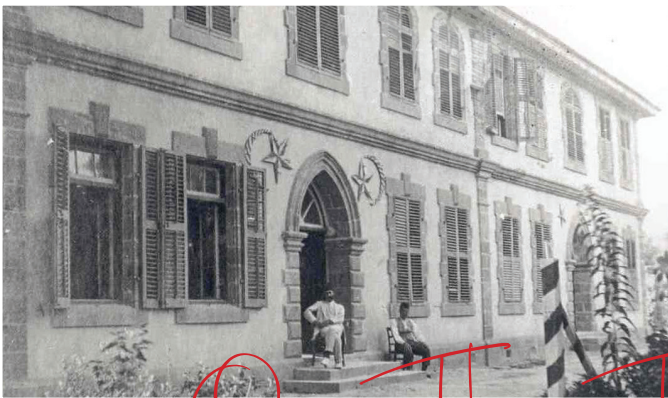


EYKAF

Newspaper of Goodness and Culture

"Your compassion will bring compassion."

January 2025 - Issue: 134



On The Trail of Time Cyprus Evkaf Administration Building

The building, which was used as a court building and a cadi mansion during the Ottoman Empire and is referred to as "Mahfil-i Kaza" or "Mahfil-i Şer'-i Mutahhar" in the archive records, is currently being used as the headquarters building of the Cyprus Evkaf Administration.

Evkaf Goodness Volunteers Brought New Green Spaces to Serhatköy



Evkaf Goodness Volunteers, whose aim is to set an example to future generations with their sensitivity to the environment, recently signed a meaningful event.

Goodness Volunteers planted 120 saplings in the area allocated by the Forestry Department and contributed to greening the environment, supporting the ecosystem and leaving behind a more liveable country for

future generations.

Young volunteers, who were happy to provide new seedlings to the environment, emphasized the importance of spreading environmental awareness and protecting green spaces during the event and invited all our people to take care of the environment in which they live.

Evkaf Goodness Volunteers Offered Cezerye to Our Community



Just like every year, Evkaf Goodness Volunteers continued their cezerye treat this year too, which they perform to fulfil their awareness of moral responsibility, at the beginning of the Holy Months.

In addition to the treats they offered, the volunteers also gave brief information about the meaning of the Holy Months.

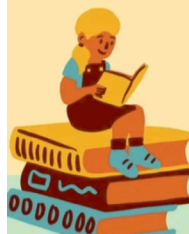


The Free Courses of the Cyprus Evkaf Administration Continue in Kyrenia and Güzelyurt.

Study sessions for secondary school students
English courses for adults

Information and registration:

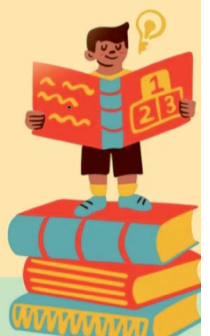
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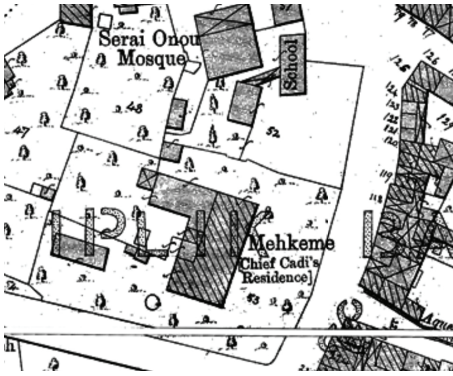
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From Past to Today Cyprus Evkaf Administration Building

The Cyprus Evkaf Administration building served as the court building of the Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye Administration, which was governed by Islamic law after the 9th of September 1570, the date of the conquest of Nicosia. In the archive records, this structure is referred to by the names of “Mahfil-i Kaza” or “Mahfil-i Sher’-i Mutahhar”. During the Ottoman period, these court buildings played an important role in ensuring justice and maintaining social order. Today, this building serves the community as the headquarters building of the Cyprus Evkaf Administration.



On STANFORD's 1912 map at the top, it can be seen that the place used as a court building is also indicated as the mansion of the cadi of the court. In the memoirs of the last cadi appointed by the Ottoman State, Ali Rifat Bey and his son Kadizade Ahmet Burhaneddin Bey, it is explained as follows: “In those days, part of today's Evkaf Office was used as cadi's office and other parts were used as residences” (1904).

With the unilateral occupation of Cyprus by the British in 1914, the island was made a Royal colony. Soon after, with the royal decree dated November 30, 1915, the Turkish representation in the Evkaf was abolished and it was decided that two

representatives, one Turkish and one British, were to be appointed by the UK by approval, would manage the Evkaf instead.

With a new decision issued in London in 1928, the Evkaf was transformed into a government department and placed under the control and influence of the colonial administration. The Turkish Cypriot community tried to express that they were wronged by all these illegal changes made against their social fundamental rights; they resisted patiently and tried to announce and explain the Evkaf case as well as the Turkish Cypriot rights by taking every opportunity they created at the negotiation tables. They did their best to get back the lost and usurped rights as a community.



The building, which underwent the last architectural change in 1928, was transferred to the Turkish Cypriot Community Assembly in 1956. **The left entrance door of the building is currently out of use. Previously, the left section was serving as the “Religious Affairs Department” and the right section was the “Evkaf Administration”.** Provided that we protect the assets entrusted to us by our ancestors and comply with our covenant and corporate identity, we will always be honoured to deliver these material and spiritual richness to future generations.

Master Interior Architect Ufuk Şoföröğlu used “STANFORD'S 1912” maps as a source to his academic studies. We express our gratitude to him for all his academic works.

Samanbahce First Social Housings of Cyprus



Do you want to take a
Samanbahce tour in 360
degrees?



It is a neighborhood colloquially known as “Saman Bahca”, consisting of houses built in uniform and adjacent order to the mazbuta foundation land belonging to Saban Pasha (icare-i vahide, which is included in the scope of Mazbuta foundation) in the west of the Nicosia Mevlevi Tekke. It is the first example of social housing in Cyprus, as they were built to be rented to low-income families.

This area, which belonged to Saban Pasha, was used as a garden that met part of the vegetable and fruit needs of the people living in Nicosia. With a contract signed between Evkaf and Nicosia Municipality, this area was leased to Nicosia Municipality and the place started to be used as “Cattle Market” from then on.

On the Nicosia inner city land registry map of 1915, there is a record showing that this area was completely empty and was known by the name of “Cattle Market” (Cattle Market). As a result of the increase in the population of Nicosia over time, upon the decision to build social housing

here, the lease agreement signed between Evkaf and Nicosia Municipality was cancelled in 1917.

Between the years 1918-1925, which coincided with the period when Musa Irfan Bey was the managing director of Evkaf, about 60 small houses were built here in the beginning.

Low-income families who wanted to rent them during the construction period of the houses have submitted a written application to the Foundations Administration and have been given a sequence number in accordance with their applications. In 1955, the houses were rented to the winners in the lottery. **The number of houses has been increased to 72 with the new houses built in the process.**

The houses are standardised in shape and size, after passing through the entrance doors you enter a small and closed porch. There is a room on both sides of the hallway, the doors of which open to the porch. The inner courtyard, which is open, is reached by a door opposite the entrance

door of the porch. In addition to the structure, in one corner of this courtyard, there are kitchen, bathroom and toilet rooms made under a separate roof and have no connection with the residences except for the garden gate. In order to meet the water needs of the residences, a square fountain with a hexagonal plan, a storage and a dome cover was built in the centre of the neighbourhood by using properly cut stones.

The restoration of the neighborhood started in September 2003 with the financial contributions provided by the European Union on the basis of the project. With the completion of the ongoing works in April 2004, an opening ceremony was held on May 14, 2004.



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