



SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY  
OF ANKARA



# The MUSEUM QUARTER



Studies of ASBU 2

ANKARA 2018

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## Preface

The Social Sciences University of Ankara (ASBU) is a research university established in Ankara in 2103. The primary goal of ASBU is to produce research and works, particularly at an international level, and aspires to be one of the Turkey's leading universities in the social sciences.

A research-oriented university, ASBU attaches considerable importance to the socio-cultural transformation of the district of Ulus, in which the university is situated. ASBU aims to promote Ulus' fascinating history by becoming a leading partner in

the unearthing of prominent figures, events and institutions identified with Ulus' ancient and modern history. We plan to form twelve exhibition areas open to the public in different spaces across the campus. The exhibition areas will be stationed in the historical buildings overlooking the courtyard known as Hükümet Meydanı (Government Square) and in those close to the courtyard. These 12 exhibition areas, accessible by a short walk, will be named the Museum Quarter.



## Introduction

Museology in Turkey has typically been seen as part of a wider process of Westernization that seeks to preserve historical artifacts and develop modern institutions. ASBU seeks to reinvigorate Ulus by tapping into the district's rich history. As such, ASBU aims to open twelve exhibitions that shed light on Ulus' central role in Ankara's history. These exhibitions are part of a larger project to reinvigorate Ulus and transform it into a centre of art and culture.

The ASBU intends to contribute to the development and significance of the historical Ulus district by enlightening the public about the history of the region in an informative and educational way. The exhibition areas will be stationed in the historical buildings overlooking the courtyard known as Hükümet Meydanı (the Government Square) and the courtyard. The buildings to be included in the ASBU Museum Quarter and allocated to the university as of December 2017 include Eski Başvekalet ve Maliye Bakanlığı Binası (the Former Prime Ministry and Finance Ministry Building), Eski Sümerbank Binası (the Former Sümerbank Building) and Eski Defterlik Binası (the Former Revenue Office Building). These buildings played an importance role in the urban development. The university plans to set up a Museum Quarter with 12 exhibition areas open to the public in different spaces across the campus. The ASBU Museum Quarter Initiative is a multi-dimensional and comprehensive project aiming to make Ulus, the hub of Ankara, a cultural centre of attraction and interest as opposed to a conventional "university museum."

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The exhibition areas will be stationed in the historical buildings overlooking the courtyard known as Hükümet Meydanı (the Government Square) and in those close to the courtyard. The twelve exhibition areas, accessible by a short walk, will be named the Museum Quarter.

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### The Former Prime Ministry and Finance Ministry Building

It is the first building used as the prime minister's office. It was constructed in 1925 by the architect Yahya Kemal Bey. It served as the prime minister's office until 1927. Housing the Ministry of Finance after the 1950s, the building was used by the under-secretariat of the Customs after 2001. Allocated to the Social Sciences University of Ankara in April 2013, the building is used as the rectorate building.



The Seljuk and Ottoman motifs as well as turquoise tiles and muqarnases in the building point to the First National Architecture Style. There are samples of sharp and the Bursa-style arches in the interiors. The building has high importance as it houses the characteristics of the First National Architecture Period and preserves its authentic texture. This style extending from the beginning of the 20th century to the 1930s was pioneered by the architect Vedat Bey, one of the academics of the Sanayi Nefesi Mektebi, and the architect

Kemalettin Bey, one of the academics of the Hendes-i Mülkiye Mektebi. Classical Ottoman decorative and structural elements, especially semi-spherical Ottoman domes, broad roof consoles, sharp arch and tile ornaments were employed along with the techniques of the modern architecture.

### The Former Sümerbank Building

The Sümerbank Building, which is aligned with the Ulus Square in a circular form, was designed by the architect Martin Elsaesser in a modern architectural manner between the years 1937 and 1938. This building was assigned to a state-owned enterprise called Sümerbank, which was established in 1933. With the privatisation of the Sümerbank in 1988, the name of the building having belonged to the Sümerbank changed as the Sümer Holding. Then the building was transferred to the Ministry of Culture and was assigned to the Social Sciences University of Ankara when the headquarter of the Sümer Holding moved.



### The Revenue Office Building

The Revenue Office Building assigned to the university witnessed the period of İstiklal Mahkemeleri (the Independence Tribunals), one of the critical stages of Turkish history of law. Ankara İstiklal Mahkemeleri was set up in this building. One of the prominent scholars of the time, İskilipli Atıf Hoca served time in this building before his execution. The Ankara Revenue Office transferred the building to our university in 2015.





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“The ASBU is planning to build a thematically connected university museum quarter that will greatly contribute to the transformation of Ulus. ASBU’s museum quarter project brings the cultural heritage of Ulus and Ankara to light and is one of the world’s leading pioneer museum research projects.”

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# Museums And Exhibition Areas



According to the International Council of Museums' database of the University Museums of the World, there are 3578 education, research and social responsibility oriented museums and exhibition areas of differing sizes ( Reference: The International Council of Museums, the Database of the World University Museums (<http://umac.icom.museum>; <http://university-museums-and-collections.net/>). Of these museums, 57.7 % appeal to natural sciences and medicine, 24.7 % to art and culture, 3.9% to ethnology and anthropology and 3.3% to miscellaneous fields. It should be noted that only 10.3 % of these museums are devoted to history and archaeology. Of the 3578 university museums around the world, 2062 are found in Europe, 485 in North America, 412 in Asia, 332 in Australia and Oceania and 15 in Africa.

Turkey's Kültür Varlıkları and Müzeler genel Müdürlüğü (the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums) consists of 193 museums and landscaped archaeological sites. There are also temporary and permanent exhibition areas and collections that do not qualify as museums according to Ministry regulations but that still belong to universities or other institutions. As these do not house historical artifacts, they are largely run under the institutional regulations of the university that manages them. Examples of this practice are the Koç University Research Centre for Anatolian Civilizations and Istanbul University Centre for Research and Practice in Museum and Management of Cultural Heritage, which runs the permanent collections of Istanbul University. There are only a handful of these university museums in Turkey. Among those registered at the database of the International Council of Museums are the Modern Arts Museum, the Republic Museum and the Cartoon Art Museum affiliated to Eskişehir Anatolian University. The Natural History Museum of Ege

University and the Sakıp Sabancı Museum of the Sabancı University are also registered on the the International Council of Museums database of. Other significant but unregistered museums include those belonging to Middle East Technical University, Gazi University and Ankara University. The significant contribution that can be made by ASBU through the museum and exhibition areas that will be set up is better understood when the richness of Turkey's museum history is taken into account.

Museums that pioneer in their fields are often those run by universities. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is widely recognized as one of the world's leading museums for oriental art and civilizations. Similarly, Oxford University's Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, founded in 1683, is frequently listed among the UK's best museums and one of Oxford's most visited sites. Such museums allow universities to connect with the public on an educational and social level that engages those of all ages while contributing to both the universities' own educational and research needs.

From antiquity to the Turkish Republic, Ulus has been a centre of cultural and political importance to Ankara and its heritage. Efforts, by both the government and the public are being intensified to once again recreate Ulus as a centre of art and culture. Accordingly, the ASBU intends to set up a university museum quarter embodying thematically interconnected sections, thus contributing to the transformation of Ulus. ASBU's museum quarter project brings to light the cultural heritage of Ulus and Ankara and is one of the world's leading pioneer museum research projects.

1-The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago ) (<https://oi.uchicago.edu/museum-exhibits>, 4.11.17).

## The Treasury Vault Museum

The documents in the Treasury Vault in the Prime Ministry Building will be exhibited and an exhibition area focusing on the history of the treasury and public finance will be constructed. With the support provided by both the Municipality of Ankara and the Prime Ministry General Directorate of State Archives, the first vault which was built in the late 1920s and in which the treasure of the Republic was deposited will be on display for the first time in the exhibition area. Furthermore a remarkable selection of loans, insurance policies and similar documents in the exhibition dating from the Late Ottoman and Early Republic periods will shed light on an important and fascinating period in Turkey's economic history.





## The Museum of Early Republic Era Painting

Paintings dating from the early Republic era will be displayed in a historical building previously used by Sümerbank. A rich collection of 147 paintings in the University inventory belonging to well-known painters living in the early years of the Republic will be put on display. Among the painters whose works will be exhibited are Turkey's leading artists of the time, including: Necdet Işimer, İsmail Altıok, Şerif Renkgörür, Selahattin Teoman, Nimetullah Gerasin, Ahmet Yakupoğlu, Nazmi Çekli, Eren Eyüpoğlu, Melahat Ekinci, İvan Karsan, Ayetullah Sümer, Celal Üzel, Hulusi Mercan, Rafet Başokçu, Hasab Vecih Bereketoğlu, Nusret Karaca, Hikmet Onat, Bedia Güteryüz, Ali Rıza Beyazıt, Mehmet Ali Laga and Salim Özüdoğru.



## The Museum of Public Enterprises

This exhibition will be held in an historical building previously used by the Sümerbank that has now been allocated to our university. This exhibition will present public enterprises such as the Sümerbank, giving important information about their history (economic history, products and the stages they went through, etc.) and more specifically about the history of the Turkish economy. The history of public enterprises such as Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi Kurumu( the Mechanical and Chemical Industries Corporation), Devlet Demir Yolları (the State Railways) , Eti Maden İşletmeleri (the Eti Mine Works) and the Sümerbank in particular will be reconstructed by means of different items and documents and presented to history enthusiasts and researchers. As a result, an authentic and perhaps unprecedented exhibition area will come into existence and will cast light on a lesser known aspect of our economic history.



## The Democracy and Adnan Menderes Museum

This museum, to be hosted in the former Prime Ministry building, will bring the life and career of Adnan Menderes to light with genuine documents and items, relevant to Turkey's democratic history. ASBU plans to reconstruct the prime minister's office during Adnan Menderes' time in office. Fascinating information that has been unearthed, along with illustrations reflecting the life of Adnan Menderes will also be a part of the exhibition.





## The İskilipli Atıf Hoca Museum

İskilipli Atıf Hoca (1875-1926) was confined to a jail inside what was once the setting for the Independence Tribunals. This building was later used as the Revenue Office Building. The exhibition will be held in the room that used to be a jail. Items relevant to Atıf Hoca's personal life and scientific works will be on display in this exhibition, which will shed light on various aspects of the political history of the early years of the Turkish Republic.





## The Independence Tribunals

ASBU intends to reconstruct the Independence Tribunals in the former Revenue Office building. A profile of trials that took place in the early Republican era will be reconstructed by means of illustrations. Moreover, information and authentic documents from the Ankara Independence Tribunals will throw light on legal history of the period. With the authentic documents acquired by ASBU, and the efforts taken to acquire information previously neglected, the Independence Tribunals will be reconstructed from a fresh and enlightening perspective for the first time.



## The Hacı Bayram Veli Museum

The Hacı Bayram Veli Cami, built in 1427 to the memory of Hacı Bayram Veli, considered to be the founder of the Bayramilik order, continues to serve as one of the significant religious and cultural hubs of the city. Located alongside the mosque, the Hacı Bayram Veli Shrine is typical of 15th century Ottoman shrine architecture.

One of the founders of Anatolian Sufism, Hacı Bayram Veli ranks among the most influential figures of Ottoman culture and a leading spiritual figure in the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century. The exhibition area will consist of representative of the life and works of a thinker and Sufist teacher. The exhibition will also provide information relating to Sufist beliefs and values and their influence on Turkish and Islamic culture and history. The works of Hacı Bayram's and his disciples, such as Akşemşeddin and Eşrefoğlu Rumi, will form a key part of the museum. We also plan to display the facsimiles works of the Bayramilik Order founded by Hacı Bayram Veli, the objects showing the Bayramilik Order, the items reflecting Ottoman Sufism and dresses, clothes and other items used during Sufist religious ceremonies.

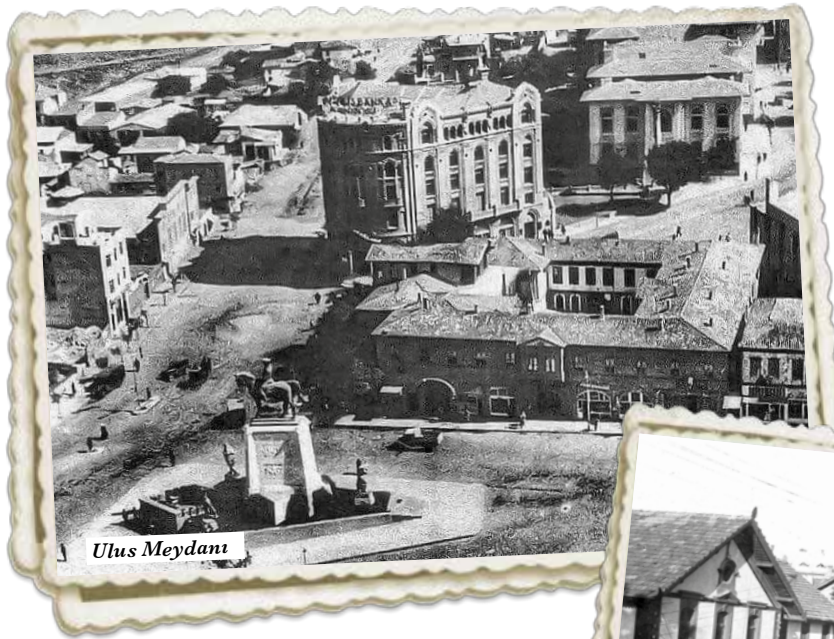
*(About the prohibition of any transgression of the foundation land in the Angora Sanjak and province, and the Yağmur Plain) Oct 6-8, 1827)*



*The spiritual leader Hacı Bayram Veli, connecting Horasan to Anatolia and Anatolia to the Balkans)*

## The Museum of Old Ankara Photographs

A rich collection of old photographs portraying the growth of Ankara from the late 19th century to the 1980s are to be exhibited in this museum. ASBU's location in the historical centre of Ankara places it in an setting to host such a museum. Photographs of the First and Second Assembly sites along with Heykel Meydanı (Sculpture Square), Hükümet Meydanı (Government Square), Hacı Bayram Veli Mahallesi (Quarter), Ankara Castle and Bentderesi will be on display. In addition to these, historical photographs reflecting Ankara's growth and development on the Sıhhiye-Yenişehir-Çankaya axis and on the Tandoğan-Beşevler-Bahçelievler axis will also be included in the exhibition, early Republic period photographs of works designed by leading architects such as Mimar Kemalettin, Giulio Mongieri, Clemens Holzmeister, Bruno Taut and Paul Bonatz and other influential architects will also be portrayed. The Museum of Old Ankara Photographs is expected to raise interest and awareness in the development of this historical city.





## The Museum of Household and Office Goods

A collection of late Ottoman and early Republic period possessions (tables, chairs, wardrobes, coffee tables, cradles and similar objects) will be displayed. The museum display of day-to-day household and office items aims to provide a better understanding of daily life and work in the last years of the Ottoman Empire and the early years of the Turkish Republic.

The items to be displayed have been acquired from a wide variety of sources including a large collection from the Sümerbank Holding and the Prime Minister's Office. The need and support of further donations are still requested in order to further enrich the collection.





## Ankara House

This old mansion belonging to the university and located in Ulus will be restored and opened as a museum to the public. They are two-storey houses mostly made of wood and adobe, dating back between the 17th and the early 20th century. Ornaments of geometrical, rumi and hatai motifs give them a rather unique quality. The ASBU plans to present this cultural asset to public life and provide further support to restorative work in Ulus.



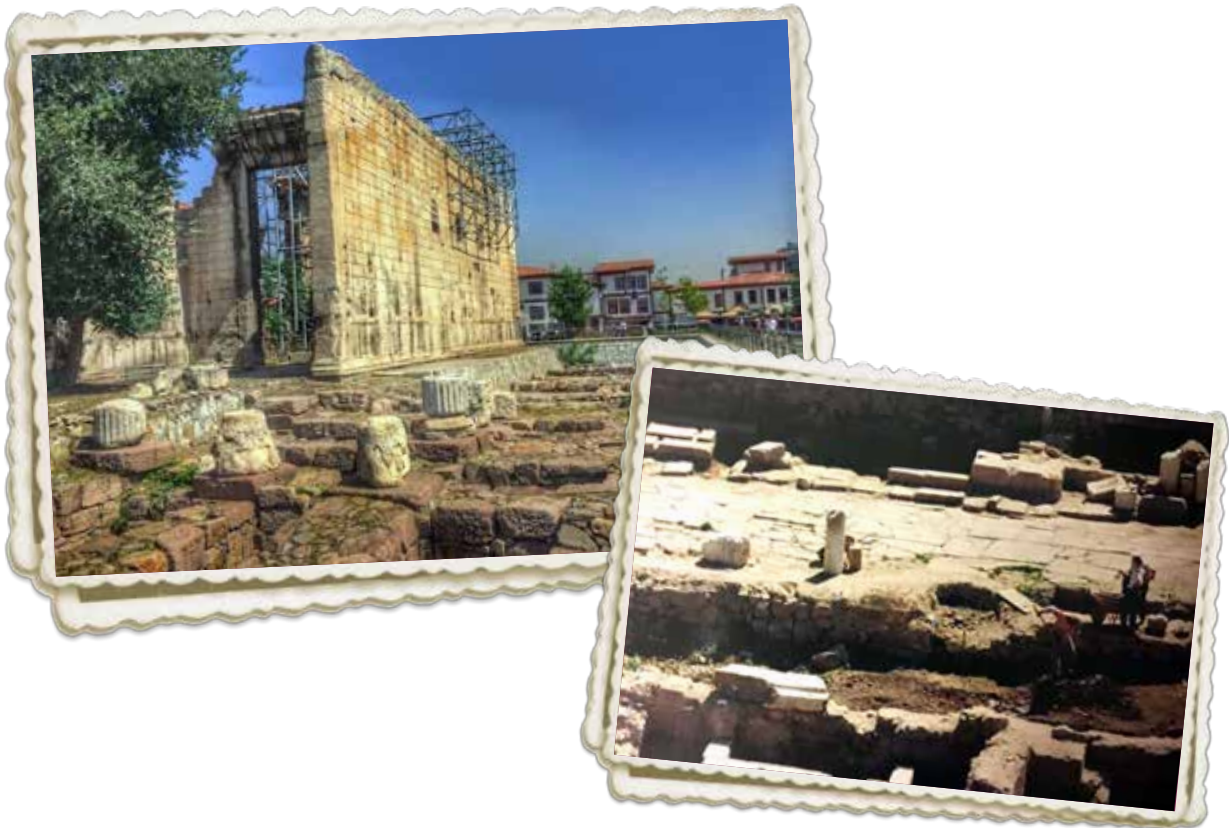
## The Ankara Administration Museum

Having served as the Hükümet Konağı (the Government Edifice) since the year 1880, and having been more recently used as the Ankara Governor's Office, this building will host an exhibition serving as an informative cross section of the history of Ankara's administration. Built by Abidin Paşa, the governor of Ankara, in 1897, the Ankara Governor's Office is a leading example by late Ottoman style administrative buildings. This building also housed the first study room used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk during the Turkish War of Independence. It began to be used as the working place of the GNAT (Grand National Assembly of Turkey) on April 23rd 1923, and continued to serve as an important head office during and after the Turkish War of Independence. Located in Ulus in Hükümet Meydanı (the Government Square) behind Sümerbank Genel Müdürlüğü (the Sümerbank Head Office) and the former head office of Türkiye İş Bankası, the building is still used by the Governor of Ankara.



## The Museum of Roman Road and Civilization Levels

There is an ancient Roman Road between the Revenue Office building and Ulus Çarşısı (the Ulus Bazaar). Known as Cardo Maximus (the Main Road), this Roman road was unearthed when the foundation works of Ulus Çarşısı were carried out next to Anafartalar Caddesi Zincirli Camii. In ancient times this road with large pillars joined the Roman structures in the ancient Ulus. Works dating from Phrygian, Hellenistic, Galatian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljukian and Ottoman times were found on this road. Another Roman road protected and displayed in the garden of the Ankara Governor's Office building is estimated to be connected to this road. We plan to organize and turn it into a showcase exhibition. We also aim to provide introductory information about the whole heritage of Ulus from the Roman to Ottoman times.





## The Process of Developing the Museum Quarter

The ASBU Museum Quarter is a project to be carried out within the frame of the preparations for the 100th year of the establishment of the Republic and is expected to make great contribution in this respect. The exhibitions areas to be set up in rooms and halls belonging to ASBU can be considered as an inner-city settlement open to the public and part of a wider transformation of Ulus.

The necessary items, documents, information, photographs, etc. have been acquired for the aforementioned exhibition areas. The exhibition areas will be designed in accordance with the items collected for each of them. The studies necessary for each of the exhibitions and the preliminary studies to set the pace for them are conducted via the stages mentioned below:

**Stage 1: Gathering information about the themes of the exhibition areas**

**Stage 2: Developing concepts for exhibition areas**

**Stage 3: Collecting items and documents**

**Stage 4: Preparing catalogues for the exhibition areas**

**Stage 5: Producing documentaries for the exhibition areas**

**Stage 6: Forming the corpus for the themes of the exhibitions areas**

**Stage 7: Developing design concepts for the exhibition areas**

**Stage 8: Forming management for exhibition areas**







## The Support Requested

The materialization of the museum and exhibition areas is dependent on finding backers for each exhibition area. It is necessary to work with firms in order to produce suitable designs. Financial support is required for firms to contribute to the design of these exhibition areas.

For each exhibition, sponsorship will include two cost items:

1. The project for designing the exhibition areas by a professional team (firm)
2. The realisation of the projects ( tender)

We plan to get mentioned studies carried out by a professional team (firm) on behalf of our university with the support and coordination of supporters.



“Ulus Square continues to remain a vital cultural and historical part of Ankara’s identity and heritage.”



# Ulus: A Living Museum



The buildings assigned to the university are predominantly located in Hükümet Meydanı (the Government Square) bear witness to the political, economic and legal heritage of the Turkish Republic. The prime ministers of the Turkish Republic served in the Eski Başvekillik (the former Prime Ministry) building. Built in 1928, the Treasury Vault is a surviving example of the Turkish Republics economic history when the building was used by the Finance Ministry and then later the Undersecretariat of the Treasury. One of the most famous phases of Turkey's legal history, the İstiklal Mahkemeleri (the Independence Tribunals) were hosted in the Eski Defterdarlık (the Former Revenue Office) building, which also served as a temporary prison for İskilipli Atıf Hoca, one of Turkey's most notable scholars.

Ulus is a virtually open-air museum with its historical buildings and heritage dating back to antiquity. With the establishment of exhibition areas across Ulus, ASBU plans to be a partner in the cultural and historical heritage of Ulus with the Ankara Ethnography Museum, the Stamp Museum and other institutions in the vicinity.

Ulus Meydanı (the Ulus Square) was opened by Dr. Reşit Bey, the Ankara Governor of the time, in 1876 after the declaration of the constitutional monarchy. It was previously known as Taşhan Square due to the Taşhan

Edifice built there in 1880. Designed by Krippel, the Atatürk Heykeli (the Statue of Atatürk) was set up in this square in 1927 and came to be the symbol of the square. Renamed the Hakimiyet-i Milliye (the Sovereignty of People) in the 1920s and then the Ulus Meydanı, this square housed the Karaoğlan Çarşısı where the most fashionable shops, restaurants and patisseries were located. Continual development of Ulus began in the late Ottoman period, the early Republican period (1923-1950) and then assumed a face in accordance with the social and economic conditions of the 1950s. By the end of nearly 100 years of constant development, Ulus Meydanı had acquired a reputation as a district housing and displaying a wide and colourful variety of architectural styles. The Ulus Meydanı and the immediate surrounding area continues to remain a vital cultural and historical part of Ankara's identity and heritage.



## The First GNAT (Grand National Assembly of Turkey) Building

### The Turkish War of Independence Museum

The construction of the First GNAT building (now the Liberation War Museum), near Ulus Square, began in 1915. First planned as the party headquarters of the İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti (the Party of the Union and Progress), the building was designed by the architect Salim Bey. Serving as the First Grand National Assembly of Turkey between April 23th, 1920 and October 15th, 1924, it now serves as the Turkish War of Independence Museum.



## The Ankara Palace (The State Guesthouse)

Opened in 1927, and representative of the architecture of the early years of the Turkish Republic, the Ankara Palace served as a hotel for a number of years. Located opposite to the Second Assembly, it became the centre for politics. The deputies coming out of the Assembly building went on discussing issues and even worded some bills here. The correspondents reported news of the Ankara Palace source. The women of the time here took the first steps of entering the social life on equal footing to men. The most famous of the activities organized here was the Republic Ball. On and off a few times to date, the Ankara Palace was opened as the State Guesthouse of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1983.



## The Ziraat Bank Building

The bank was built by the Italian architect Guilio Mongeri between the years 1926 and 1929. On 20th November 1981 prime minister Sadi Irmak opened the Ziraat Bank Building as the first bank museum of Turkey on the 118th anniversary of the Ziraat Bank's Establishment.





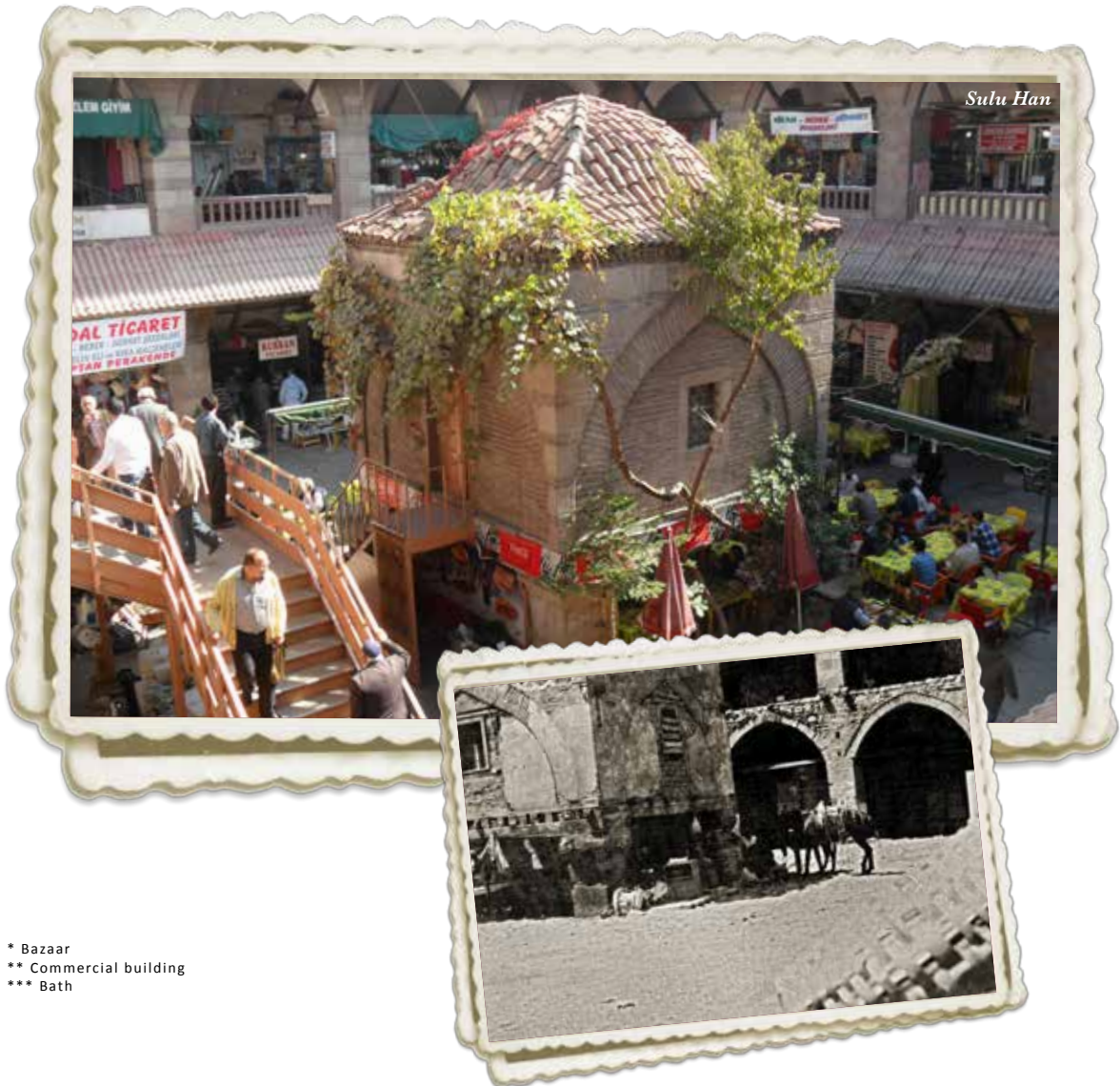
## The Ethnography Museum

Located on the Namazgah Hill on the Ulus-Kızılay road at Hacettepe. Namazgah Hill previously held Eid prayers and various sorts of national meetings. Ethnography museum were designed by Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu, one of the most famous on the architects of the early Turkish Republic. The museum was built on land that had once served as a Muslim cemetery. The inner court of the museum was once reserved as a temporary grave, and served as a temporary resting place for the body of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk before it was moved to Anıtkabir (Atatürk's Mausoleum).



## Tahtakale Çarşısı\* and Sulu Han\*\*

A very active commercial area connected to the south by Ibadullah Street and the north by Tahtalı Çarşı Street. There is a vegetable market on both Balıkpazarı Street (the Şehremini Street) and Tahtakale Hamamı\*\*\*. Other religious structures here include Haseki Camii (the Haseki Mosque) and Hallaç Mahmud Camii (the Hallaç Mahmud Mosque.)



\* Bazaar  
\*\* Commercial building  
\*\*\* Bath



## Gazi Mustafa Kemal and Latife Hanım School

The first co-educational boys and girl's school, built in 1924 by the architect Kemalettin Bey. The Çocuk Esirgeme Binası (the Child Protection Agency Building) was also built on the same street.



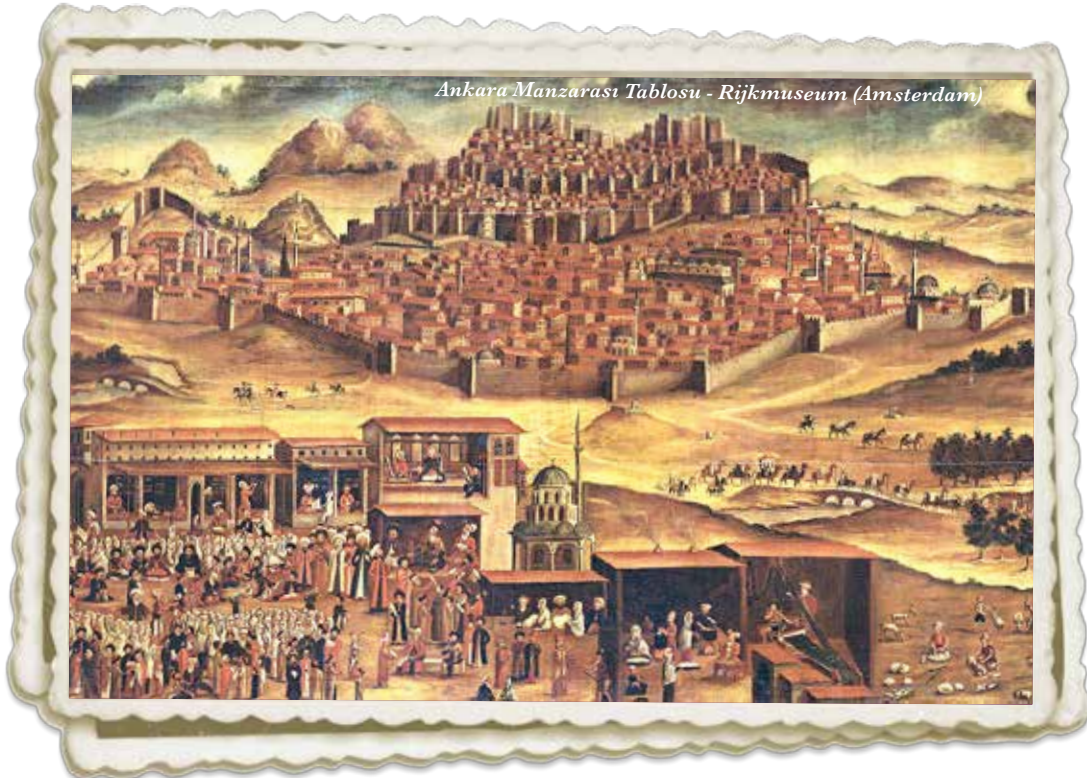


## Ankara Castle

Although it is not clear when it was built, Ankara Castle is known to have been used by The Galatians (Celts) in the 2nd century A.D. According to one of the ancient Greek historian Apollonios of Aphrodisias, the foundation of Ankara dates from the time of the Galatians. Apollonios states that the Galatians forged alliances with the Pontus Kings Mithridates (302-265 B.C.) and Ariobarzanes (265-255 B.C.). The army of the Egyptian King Ptolemy II (285-246 B.C.) pushed across the Aegean region towards the Black Sea. The Galatians fought against this army. Among the gifts presented by the Pontus kings to the Galatians was the anchor (in Old Greek "Ankyra") belonging to the flagship ship of the Egyptian armada. The anchor would later become the symbol of Ankara on Classical coins.

Ankara Castle underwent several repairs during the Byzantines, Seljuks, Ilkhanids and the Ottomans and its fortification walls were enlarged with the expansion of the city. Ankara Castle consists of two parts, an inner castle covering the hill on which it was built and an outer castle surrounding the hill. The outer part of the castle, the construction of which was initiated by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine, was known to have been completed in 688 A.D. The castle was captured by the Seljuks in 1073, occupied by the Crusaders in 1101, and recaptured by the Seljuks in 1227. It continued to be expanded with extensions added by the Seljuks and, later, the Ottomans.

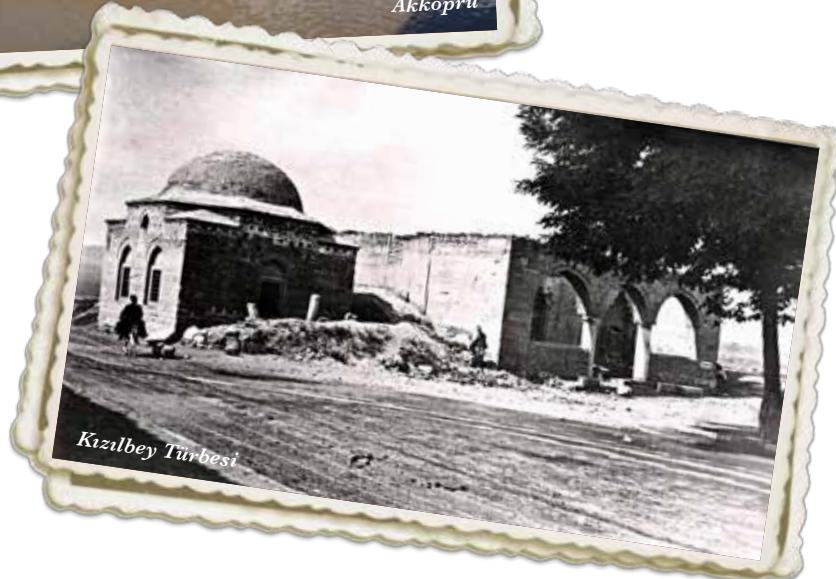
Aladdin Camii in the inner castle was built by the Kadi (the Judge) of Ankara Muhyiddin Mes'ud, the son of Kilij Arslan II in 1197. It is Ankara's oldest mosque.



## Akköprü and Ahi Şerafeddin Tomb

Located on the River Çubuk , Akköprü is Ankara's oldest surviving bridge. It was built by Seyfeddin Emir Kızıl, the governor of Ankara during the reign of the Sultan of Rum Kayqubad I, in 1222. Akköprü is situated on the road that had once connected Ankara to Beypazarı and Western Anatolia. Kızılbey Camii, located in the place where the Ziraatbank building in Ulus exists now, was also built by Seyfeddin Emir Kızıl.

Built by Seyfeddin Emir Kızıl and Seyfeddin Ayne Çeşnigir in the first half of the 13th century outside the main gate of the walls of Ankara Castle, the Arslanhane (Ahi Şerafeddin) Camii served as the Friday mosque of the city on account of its large size and beauty. Named after the ancient lion statues of the antiquity embedded in the walls of the Ahi Şerafeddin Tomb located next to it, the mosque was restored by Ahi Şerafeddin and his uncle Hasaneddin Ahi in 1289-90.





## The Hacı Bayram Veli Camii (Mosque)

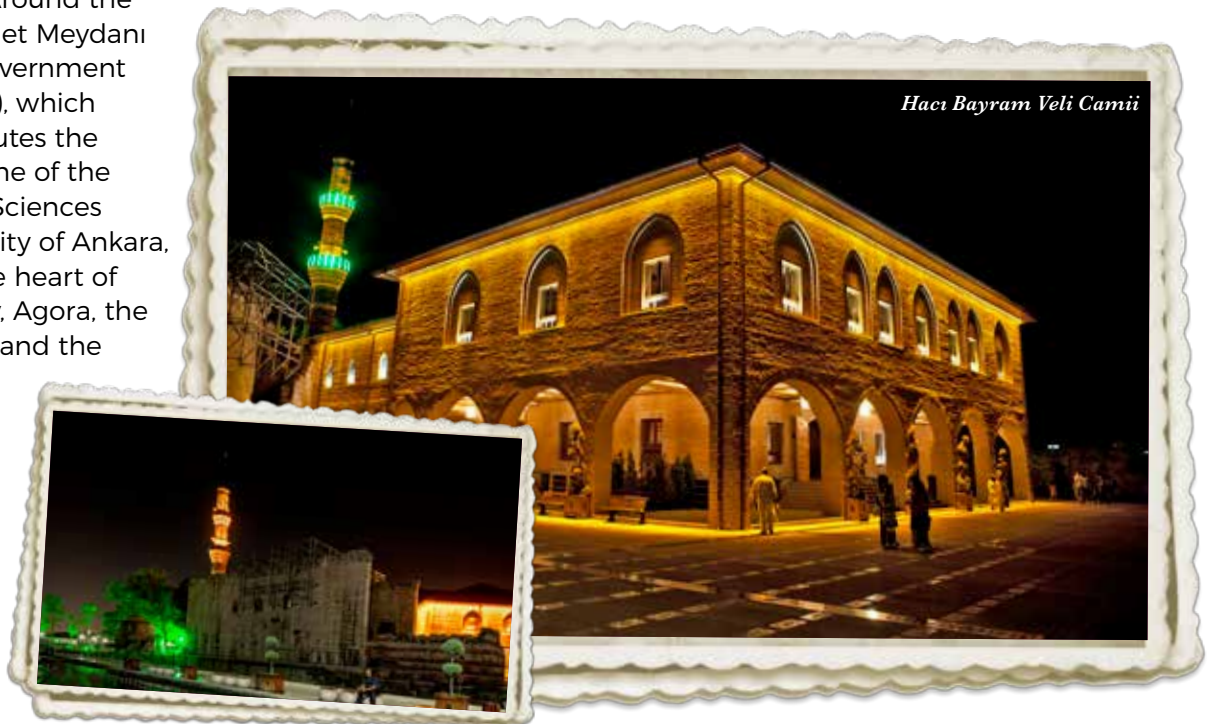
Located in Ulus, Hacı Bayram Veli Camii is situated adjacent to the Temple of Augustus. Named after one of the leading Sufis of the 15th century, Hacı Bayram Veli, who is accepted to be the founder of the Bayramiyye sect, the mosque was constructed between the years 1427-28 but also portrays typical Ottoman architectural characteristics of the 17th and 18th centuries. According to the two inscriptions standing in the direction of the Qibla, Mehmet Baba, one of the descendants of Hacı Bayram Veli, had the mosque restored in 1714. The Hacı Bayram Veli Shrine, built in 1429, can be found adjacent to the mosque's mihrab.

The Temple of Augustus (the Monumentum Ancyranum) was previously a Phrygian place of worship. Some small settlements dating back the ages from the Stone Ages to the Hittites were detected in various districts of Ankara. The name of Ankara isn't mentioned in the Hittite texts. Then they are followed by the Phrygians and other societies affected by their material culture. The ancient Greek writer Pausanias states the Phrygian king Midas to be founder of Ankyra (Ankara).

Ankara is also mentioned in Alexander the Great's Persian campaign. While on campaign, Alexander camped in Gordium (about 70km south of Ankara and passed through Ankara on his way to confront the Persian King Darius III at the Battle of Issus (333B.C.). Issus is now Iskenderun in southwest Turkey (Reference: Curtius Rufus 3.1.22).

A temple dedicated to the Roman emperor Augustus was built after 25 A.D. The Emperor Augustus had the inscription Res Gestae Divi Augusti (Deeds of the Divine Augustus), relating his political and military achievements, -inscribed on the walls of the Temple façade in Latin and between the interior wall and the altar in Old Greek. Once in circulation throughout the Roman world, this inscription has no surviving example today.

Another remarkable site dating from the Roman times is the Roman Bath. Built during the reigns of the emperors Hadrian (117-138) and Caracalla (211-217), Ankara was divided into quarters (phyle) in the Roman times: Maruragene (the Inner Castle), Pakalene (the western front of the Castle), Menorizeiton ("In the Name of God Men", here can later be the quarter where the Augustus Temple is located), Hieromene (the Castle's southern front), Dios-Trapezon ("In the Name of God Zeus"), Sebaste (near the Çankırı Kapı (Gate)), Zeus Taenos (near the Çankırı Kapı). Around the Hükümet Meydanı (the Government Square), which constitutes the main line of the Social Sciences University of Ankara, was the heart of the city, Agora, the bazaar and the square.





## The Column of Julian

Located in the centre of Hükümet Meydanı today, the Column of Julian reaches a height of about 15 metres. Although this column, which would have once borne a sculpture, is reported to have been erected by the emperor Julian the Apostate in 362 A.D. while he was passing through Ankara on his campaign against the Persians. Its date of erection is generally accepted to be the late 3rd century or the early 5th or 6th century by experts. The Column of Julian is mentioned in a number of historical and fictitious accounts. According to one legend, the pre-Islamic period poet Imru' al-Qais journeyed to Constantinople to plead the Byzantine emperor Justinian for aid in a war for the throne of the Kindah tribe following the death of his father, who was the king of the Kindites, and secured a promise of assistance. On his return journey, however, while in Ankara he covered himself with a caftan given to him by Justinian and died from a poison infused on the cloth.

Although the column was originally located where the Ulus branch of İşbank is now located, it was transferred to Hükümet Meydanı due to necessary roadwork. Ulus was the heart of Ankara during the Roman period and there are a number of Roman buildings buried beneath modern Ulus. Among the ASBU's Museum Quarter exhibitions is one of the roads used from the Roman to the Ottoman period.



## Historical Background of Ulus

The city of Ankara and its surrounding countryside was first brought under Ottoman control by Süleyman Şah, a son of Orhan Gazi, in 1354 following long periods of Byzantine, Seljuk and Ilkhanid rule. The city outside the Ankara Castle consisted of two parts in the 16th century. The part known as the Yukarı-yüz (Upper-face) around the castle previously encompass what is now below Anafartalar Street. The part extending from Hacı Bayram Veli Camii to the Karacabey Külliyesi (Complex) was known as the Aşağı Yüz (the Lower-face). Due to fears of the increasing violence of the Jelali Revolts, the residents of Ankara had the outer sector of the castle restored in the 17th century. The restoration began somewhere between the years 1604-1606 and was completed by 1608. The completed walls used to extend from the lower part of Ayancıklar Mahallesi towards Ulucanlar, Ahi Yakup and Hacı Arap Mahallesi, southwest of the Castle, advancing towards the Atpazarı and then Bedesten.

The population of Ankara continued to increase between the 15th and 18th centuries. A significant reason for the increase in the population was the introduction of mohair, produced by Ankaran artisans, into the European markets which attracted European traders to the town. A number of European travellers also visited the city, including Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, whose travel book includes a gravure print of 18th century Ankara. Another depiction of 18th century Ankara, by an unknown artist, is also on display in the Rijksmuseum.

Ankara was an important centre of industry and production from around the mid-16th century to the second half of the 19th century. By 1827 the number of artisan groups had risen to 72. The mohair artisans occupied a special place among the artisan groups since mohair fabric produced in Ankara was exported to many European countries and city-states including Venice, Poland, England and France. Inns and covered bazaars were built in various parts of the town to accommodate the needs



of traders and other visitors staying in Ankara. Among the most prominent ones of these were Büyük Bedesten, Penbe Hanı, Kurşunlu Han, Hasan Paşa Hanı, Zağfirancı Hanı, Tuz Hanı, Çengel Han and Bakır Han. The artisan shops and bazaars were scattered across the entire town. Among the larger bazaars was the Atpazarı (Horse Bazaar), situated on the flat plain by the Castle's outer walls and the Koyunpazarı (Sheep Bazaar) on the street

climbing from the Samanpazarı (the Hay Bazaar) to Atpazarı.

The road ascending from the Ulus Square to Anafartalar was known as Karaoğlan Çarşısı in the 16th century. The tanners of Ankara conducted their business in Bendderesi, northwest of the city by the river. The district known as the Arabacılar (Carters) Bazaar was located by the entrance of Denizciler Caddesi behind Ticaret Lisesi.

Large-scale mohair production and trade continued until the second half of the 19th century.





By the the mid-19th century, with the advent of large-scale industrial production in the textile industry in Europe, the bazaars had been forced to focus on importing fabrics. Moreover, with the British having successfully managed to breed the Angora goat, and with their superior industrial capabilities, Ankara's monopoly of mohair production ceased, and, consequently, the town

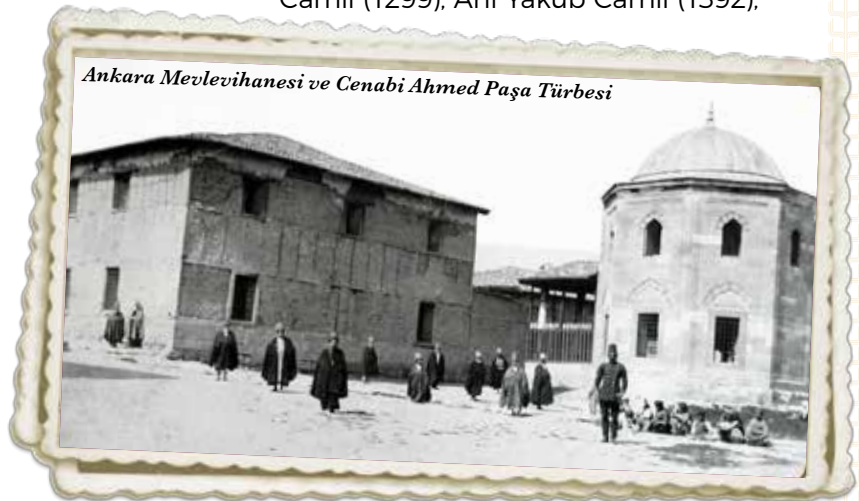
witnessed a severe decline in commercial and

industrial activities.

There were more than 70 mosques, madrasas and religious-social buildings in Ankara. Among the mosques the most prominent ones were Alaeddin Camii (1178), Ahi Şerafeddin Camii (13th century), Kızılbey Hacı Bayram Camii (1427), Yeğenbey Camii (1438), Kîçikli Mescidi (1443) and Leblebici Camii (1713).

During the First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-33), Ankara was occupied by the forces of Muhammad Ali of Egypt. Following the conclusion of this conflict, and with Ankara back under Ottoman control the city maintained its position as the capital and most important city of the province until the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after the First World War. With the onset of the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923), the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was established in Ankara, and after the war's successful conclusion, Ankara was designated the capital of the new Turkish Republic (October 13th, 1923).

With the emergence of the new Republic Ankara was expected to both serve as a symbol of the a new Turkey and reflect the social and political changes made by the new regime. As a result, Ankara's ancient heritage was disregarded, and a new and modern identity for Ankara was constructed by the state in order to conform to Ankara's role as the capital of a new and modern Turkey.







In the early years of the Republic, Ulus Square was the centre of the city and the bureaucratic and political centre of Ankara. Following its designation as the new Republican capital, Ankara experienced a rapid and vibrant rise in development as the governmental buildings required in the capital were built in Ulus.

Ulus Square was first opened by Dr. Hilmi Reşit Bey, the governor of Ankara, after the declaration of the

Reformation in 1876. It was previously known as Taşhan Meydanı after the Taşhan Building built here in the late 1880s. In the 1920s, Taşhan Meydanı was reorganized and renamed Hakimiyeti Milliye Meydanı, when Ulus assumed its roles as the centre of politics and bureaucracy. With the opening of the Second Assembly in 1924 and the conversion of the Taşhan Building into the Taşhan Palas Hotel, Ulus maintained its prominence. With the opening of Ankara Palas, İstasyon Caddesi (the Station Street) emerged as the city's most lively commercially important region.

When planning the city, Atatürk Bulvarı was built as the main axis of the city. The boulevard was designed in order to open onto both physically and socially prominent squares. The theatres, cinemas, cafes and restaurants that reflected the cultural changes the city had undergone were concentrated along the Ulus-Sıhhiye line. Due to the vibrant atmosphere created by these buildings, the boulevard became not only a transportation axis but also a fashionable social area popular with both locals and tourists.

With the erection of the Zafer Anıtı (Victory Monument), designed by Kripple, in 1927, the Victory Monument as the most prominent element quickly came to define the square, which was renamed Millet Meydanı. With the construction of the İşbank building in 1929, Ulus gained financial importance as well as existing political one. The Assembly building, located on the street, connects the Ulus Meydanı to the Ankara Garı (Terminal), the main entrance of the city, where ceremonies and parades were once held. Opposite the Assembly building was Ankara Palas, Ankara's first luxury hotel, which became a meeting place for administrators, bureaucrats and visiting VIPs.

With the opening of cinemas, theatres, cafés and fashionable restaurants in the 1930s, Ulus became the centre of Ankara's new and modern lifestyle. Traditional and modern Ulus eventually merged into one.

As Ankara's new political and bureaucratic centre slowly moved from Ulus to Kızılay, Kızılay

became what it remains today, the financial, cultural and commercial centre of Ankara. Meanwhile, Ulus Square underwent a remarkable change. In 1947, the Erkek Öğretmen Okulu (Teachers College for Men) burned down and was replaced by the Ulus İşhanı (Office-Building), which would spark over its disproportional size. With the Ulus İşhanı in place, Ulus Square was redesigned and thus redefined. As a part of this plan, it was moved and became the most important element of the square. With the replacement of Karaoğlan Çarşısı by Anafartalar Çarşısı, constructed with the first escalators in 1967, and Belediye Dükkanlar Sitesi by 100. Yıl Çarşısı, Ulus' position as a commercial centre became stronger once again. With the shift of the high income consumers to Kızılay, Ulus markets grew in importance for middle and low income consumers.

With the closure of art galleries, cinemas, theatres and cafes, Ulus lost much of its cultural and artistic significance and came to be dominated by business centres. At the same time, Ulus' bureaucratic and political functions were reduced to purely symbolic functions as most of the governmental offices had moved out of the region, while the decision of the banks to move their headquarters outside of the city centre meant Ulus had lost its position as the financial capital of Ankara.

With the Ulus Plan approved in 1992, Ulus underwent a tourism-oriented transformation. Focusing on the cultural and touristic potential of the district, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi (Metropolitan Municipality) aims to recreate Ulus as one of the leading tourism centres of both Ankara and Turkey.

A short while ago, the multi-faceted and unique character of Ulus underwent an urban transformation under the effect of the claims that it overshadowed the spiritual and moral values represented by Hacı Bayram. Opening in 2013, ASBU aims to make a long-lasting contribution to the district so as to make it a centre of science and culture. Consisting of five faculties, five institutes, six research centre and a college, ASBU aims to restore this cultural and historically important district to a place of prominence once again.



college, ASBU aims

## Appendix 1: Selected Resources Used in the Museum Quarter Conceptual Work

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