PROCEEDINGS

THE REPUBLIC, ARCHITECTURE & THE CITY:

THE LEGACY OF 100 YEARS

June 2024

THE REPUBLIC, ARCHITECTURE & THE CITY

THE LEGACY OF 100 YEARS

international symposium,istanbul kültür university, october 12-13,2023

ISTANBUL KÜLTÜR UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

PROCEEDINGS
THE REPUBLIC, ARCHITECTURE AND THE CITY: THE LEGACY OF 100 YEARS

12-13 October 2023

EDITORS
Prof. Dr. Neslihan Dostoğlu (Chair)
Res. Asst. Berkay Oskay (Secretariat)
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Res. Asst. İdil Akkuzu (Secretariat)

CATALOG INFORMATION
Proceedings: The Republic, architecture and the city: The legacy of 100 years / ed. Neslihan Dostoğlu, Berkay Oskay, İdil Akkuzu. – Istanbul: İstanbul Kültür University, 2023.
p. 390; cm. (Istanbul: İstanbul Kültür University, Publication no;322)

ISBN: 978-625-8180-39-8

I. Architecture II. Kongresses

*The editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by authors.

Organization Committee

Neslihan Dostoğlu, *Prof. Dr. (Chair)*
Esin Kasapoğlu, *Prof. Dr.*
Rana Kutlu, *Prof. Dr.*
Esra Bostancıoğlu, *Prof. Dr.*
Armağan S. Melikoğlu Eke, *Assoc. Prof. Dr.*
Ceren Göğüş, *Asst. Prof. Dr.*
Bilge Şan Özbilen, *Asst. Prof. Dr.*
Berkay Oskay, *Res. Asst. (Secretariat)*
İdil Akkuzu, *Res. Asst. (Secretariat)*
Kadir Yesir, *Res. Asst. (Secretariat)*

Scientific Committee

- **Zeynep Ahunbay,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Esra Akcan,** *Prof. Dr., Cornell University, USA*
- **İpek Akpınar,** *Prof.Dr., İzmir Institute of Technology, Türkiye*
- **Amin Alsaden,** *Dr. Lect., University of Toronto, Canada*
- **Elvan Altan,** *Prof. Dr., Middle East Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Tülin Vural Arslan,** *Prof. Dr., Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye*
- **Burak Asıliskender,** *Prof. Dr., Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye*
- **E. Özlem Oral Aydın,** *Prof. Dr., Gebze Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Havva Alkan Bala,** *Prof. Dr., Çukurova University, Türkiye*
- **Gülsüm Baydar,** *Prof. Dr., Yaşar University, Türkiye*
- **Ana Betancour,** *Prof. Dr., The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway*
- **F. Cana Bilsel,** *Prof. Dr., Middle East Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Sibel Bozdoğan,** *Prof. Dr., Boston University, USA*
- **Ali Cengizkan,** *Prof. Dr., Middle East Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Aziza Chaouni,** *Assoc. Prof. Dr., University of Toronto, Canada*
- **Daniel Comsa,** *Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ion Mincu Univ. of Architecture and Urban Planning, Romania*
- **Alper Çabuk,** *Prof. Dr., Eskişehir Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Zeynep Çelik,** *Prof. Dr., Columbia University, USA*

- **Ayşen Ciravoğlu Demirdizen,** *Prof. Dr., Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Neslihan Dostoğlu,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Armağan S. Melikoğlu Eke,** *Assoc. Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Özlem Er,** *Prof. Dr., Bilgi University, Türkiye*
- **Namık Erkal,** *Prof. Dr., TED University, Türkiye*
- **Oya Atalay Franck,** *Prof. Dr., ZHAW School of Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering, Switzerland*
- **Ceren Göğüş,** *Asst. Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Orhan Hacıhasanoğlu,** *Prof. Dr., Özyeğin University, Türkiye*
- **Deniz Hasırcı,** *Prof. Dr., İzmir University of Economics, Türkiye*
- **Hilde Heynen,** *Prof. Dr., Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*
- **Şebnem Hoşkara,** *Prof. Dr., Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC*
- **Deniz İncedayı,** *Prof. Dr., Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye*
- **Latif Gürkan Kaya,** *Prof. Dr., Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye*
- **Zeynep Kuban,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Nilgün Kuloğlu,** *Prof. Dr., Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Nicolas Marine,** *Asst. Prof. Dr., Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, Spain*
- **Alev Erkmen Özhekim,** *Assoc. Prof. Dr., Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Yıldız Salman,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Umut Şumnu,** *Assoc. Prof. Dr., Başkent University, Türkiye*
- **Uğur Tanyeli,** *Prof. Dr., İstinye University, Türkiye*
- **Şebnem Timur,** *Prof. Dr. İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Ana Tostoes,** *Prof. Dr., Tecnico-University of Lisbon, Portugal*
- **Ebru Özeke Tökmeci,** *Prof. Dr., Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye*
- **Evrim Töre,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Handan Türkoğlu,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye*
- **Zeynep Tuna Ultav,** *Prof. Dr., Yaşar University, Türkiye*
- **Ayhan Usta,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Gülay Usta,** *Prof. Dr., İstanbul Kültür University, Türkiye*
- **Johan de Walsche,** *Prof. Dr., University of Antwerp, Belgium*

Keynote Speakers

Esra Akcan, Prof. Dr., Cornell University, USA

Esra Akcan is Professor in the Department of Architecture and resident director at the Institute for Comparative Modernities at Cornell University. She completed her architecture degree at the METU-Turkey, and her Ph.D. and postdoctorate at Columbia University in New York. She taught at UI-Chicago, Humboldt University in Berlin, Columbia University, New School, and Pratt Institute in New York, and METU. Akcan received awards and fellowships from the Einaudi Center for International Studies, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies at Harvard University, Graham Foundation (3 times grantee), Canadian Center for Architecture (2 times scholar), American Academy in Berlin, UIC, Institute for Advanced Studies in Berlin, Clark Institute, Getty Research Institute, CAA, Mellon Foundation, DAAD and KRESS/ARIT. She is the author of Landfill Istanbul: Twelve Scenarios for a Global City (124/3,2004), Architecture in Translation: Germany, Turkey and the Modern House(Duke UP, 2012); Turkey: Modern Architectures in History (Reaktion/Chicago UP, 2012, with S.Bozdoğan); Open Architecture: Migration, Citizenship and the Urban Renewal of Berlin-Kreuzberg by IBA-1984/87 (Birkhäuser/De Gruyter UP,2018), and Abolish Human Bans: Intertwined Histories of Architecture (CCA,2022). Currently, she is editing Migration and Discrimination (with I.Dadi) and writing Right-to-Heal: Architecture in Transitions After Conflicts and Disasters.

Sibel Bozdoğan, Prof. Dr., Boston University, USA

Sibel Bozdogan is Visiting Professor of Modern Architecture and Urbanism at Boston University. She holds a professional degree in architecture from Middle East Technical University, Ankara, and a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. She taught architectural history-theory courses at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, GSD-Harvard University and also in Turkey, at Bilgi and Kadir Has Universities in Istanbul. Her interests span trans-national histories of modern architecture and critical theories of modernity across the Global South, with a focus on Turkey, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. In addition to several articles, her publications include Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic (University of Washington Press, 2001), which was the recipient of the 2002 Alice Davis Hitchcock Award of the Society of Architectural Historians, and Turkey: Modern Architectures in History (Reaktion Books, 2012, co-authored with Esra Akcan). In 2018, she received the Turkish Chamber of Architects' National Award for "lifetime contribution to architecture in Turkey". Most recently, she published Coastal Architectures and Politics of Tourism: Leisurescapes in the Global Sunbelt (Routledge, 2022, co-edited with Panayiota Pyla and Petros Phokaides) and served as a Master Jury member in the 15th Cycle of the Aga Khan Architectural Awards.

Oya Atalay Franck, Prof. Dr., ZHAW School of Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering, Switzerland

Prof. Dr. Oya Atalay Franck is an architect, architectural historian, and educator. She is the president of EAAE/AEEA European Association for Architectural Education since 2017 and a professor of architecture, the Dean and managing director of the School of Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering at ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences in Winterthur in Switzerland. Her teaching covers the theory and history of architecture, urbanism as well as design studio (a.o. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy NY, ETH Zurich). Her current research focuses on design research methods/research by design, interface education/research/practice, as well as higher education politics. Her recent publications address research methodologies and design doctorate programmes. She acts as an expert in various scientific organizations, a.o. the Swiss National Foundation of Research (SNF), the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO), the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) as well as in peer review committees, quality audits, professional project competitions.

For more information
LinkedIn: https://ch.linkedin.com/in/oya-atalay-franck
Websites: https://www.zhaw.ch/en/about-us/person/atal/
https://www.eaae.be/councilmember/oya-atalay-franck/
https://www.snv.ch/en/about-us/board.html

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

PREFACE

An Evaluation on "The Republic, Architecture and the City: The Legacy of 100 Years International Symposium" 1

Neslihan Dostoğlu

ÖNSÖZ

"Cumhuriyet, Mimarlık ve Kent: 100 Yıllık Miras Uluslararası Sempozyumu" Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme 4

Neslihan Dostoğlu

KEYNOTE PAPERS

Global Legacies of Modern Architecture: View from Turkey 7

Sibel Bozdoğan

A Different Kind of Impact: Shifting Priorities in Architectural Education 23

Oya Atalay Franck

PAPERS

OCTOBER 12,2023 THURSDAY

1ST SESSION: SPATIAL POLICIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Chair: Prof. Dr. Ayşen Ciravoğlu

Encounters with the Public Spaces of the Modern Nation: Municipal Park and Republic Square in Muğla 37

İlke Tekin, Öncü Başoğlan Avşar, Bora Yasin Özkuş, Yılmaz Bozkurt

Imagination of Transformation from Architectural Pattern to Urban Open Space in Sivas: The Links of the Practice of Destruction and Reconstruction 54

Pınar Koç, Uğur Tuztaşı

Losing the Field: A 100-Year Retrospective on the Prominent Sports Locales in Ankara 67

Bilge Beril Kapusuz Balcı, Bengi Su Ertürkmen Aksoy, Nihan Oya Memlük Çobanoğlu

The Republican-Ideology-Based Transportation Axis: Rapid Cultural Development of Istasyon Street, Konya 84

Feyza Topçuoğlu

OCTOBER 12,2023 THURSDAY

2ND SESSION: SPATIAL POLICIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Chair: Prof. Dr. Evrim Özkan

Setting the minimum to inhabit and the maximum to aid: Public Housing Standards as a tool for housing policy of the 1960s in Türkiye 103

Elif Cemre Çelikcan Yozçu, Fatma Ahsen Özsoy

A Constant Element of the Turkish Republican Town: Ziraat Bankası Branch Buildings 116

Ayşe Merve Çilingir

Visual Construction of the Early Republican Era: Reading the Architectural Photographs of La Turquie Kemaliste Magazine 131

Şeydanur ÖZCANLI, Ceren Katipoğlu Özmen

On Urban Aesthetics and Socialization: Revisiting Türkiye in the 21st Century 151

Saadet Kök, İpek Akpınar

OCTOBER 13,2023 FRIDAY

3RD SESSION: ACTORS WHO SHAPED ARCHITECTURE DURING THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Chair: Prof. Dr. Zeynep Kuban

Traces of the Traditional "Turkish House" in the Practice of Yılmaz Sanlı 167

Suzan Sanlı Esin

The Housemaid's Room: Mapping the spaces of paid female domestic labour through the lens of Ottoman-Turkish printed media (1908 -1928) 191

Damla Göre

A Semiological Perspective on Bruno Taut's Concept of Proportion 206

Hande Tombaz

Reconstructing the Republic: Emlak ve Eytam Bankası and its Effects on the Development of Housing Practice During the Early Republican Period 218

Zeynep Erdeveci

1923-1980 Historiography of Architecture in the Republican Era 230

Emine Nisa Öztürk, Zafer Sagdic

OCTOBER 13,2023 FRIDAY

4TH SESSION: CONSERVATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Yıldız Salman

Modern Museums on Medieval Foundations: the reuse of Seljuk edifices for local collections in the Early Turkish Republic 241

Michelle Lynch Köycü

First National Architecture Movement Structure: Bandırma Palas 264

Eser Çalıkuşu

Different Approaches On The Conservation Of Modern Architecture: Discussion Through Ankara University Faculty Of Sciences And Faculty Of Law Buildings 280

Azize Elif Yabacı

Collective (Re)Construction of Urban Memory and its Mapping as a Palimpsest: Ankara Atatürk Boulevard Case 301

Abdullah Eren Demirel, Saliha Erdurmuş, Gülçe Sözen, Arzu Özen Yavuz

OCTOBER 13,2023 FRIDAY

5TH SESSION: DEISGN ISSUES IN THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Chair: Prof. Dr. Orhan Hacıhasanoğlu

A Republican Dream For Space And Future In Yeşilçam 316

Hande Tulum, M. Dilara Yildirim, Zeynep Ceylan Gezer Çatalbaş

Confrontations in Close Proximities: Experiments Among Postwar Architectural Competitions in İstanbul's Historical Palimpsests 331

Öncü Özalp

Tracing the Bauhaus from the Republic to the Present: From Gazi University Department of Resim-İş to the Department of Architecture 344

Gülçe Sözen, Arzu Özen Yavuz

Hygienic Design of Schools as a Medium for Negotiating Modernity and Preventive Medicine in the 1930s Turkey 358

Cansu Değirmencioğlu

OCTOBER 13,2023 FRIDAY

POSTER SESSION

The Water Problem That Istanbul Has Experienced Since the Establishment of The Republic of Turkey 371

Levent Öztürel

Echoes from an Empire to a Republic: Hereke Factory Campus (1925-1950) 372

Didem Yavuz Velipaşaoğlu

An Architect and Academician from the 1950s; Orhan Safa 373

Aylin Akçabozan Taşkıran, Can Şakir Binan

Urban Design Competitions in Turkey: Searching Climate Resilience Approach 374

Esin Özkılıç, Ezgi Yıldırım, Ece Yorulmaz

Reflections of Housing Problem in Turkish Popular Culture in the 1980s 375

Ceren Yıldırım Yargıcı

The First Years of The Republic (1923-1950) in Tavşancil Based on Archival Documents 376

Şeyda Arslan Ercan

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS 377

Losing the Field: A 100-Year Retrospective on the Prominent Sports Locales in Ankara

Bilge Beril KAPUSUZ BALCI[1], Bengi Su ERTÜRKMEN AKSOY[2], Nihan Oya MEMLÜK ÇOBANOĞLU[3]

1 Assistant Professor Dr., Gazi University Department of Architecture, bkapusuz@gazi.edu.tr
2 Assistant Professor Dr., Gazi University Department of Architecture, bsuerturkmen@gazi.edu.tr
3 Assistant Professor Dr., Gazi University Department of City and Regional Planning, oyamemluk@gazi.edu.tr

Abstract

During the Early Republican period, as a part of the modernization project and necessities of the interwar period, physical training policies and dissemination and promotion of sports became significant under the nationalist policies. Thus, recreational public spaces and sports fields constituted an essential part of the design of the new capital, Ankara. Multiple locales for sports emerged in this period, owned by sports clubs and educational or public institutions, and existing venues were adapted for public use. However, the opening of the 19 Mayıs Stadium and the hippodrome in 1936 marked a shift towards a mono-centric locale accommodating various fields, pushing multiple locales like İstiklal Sahası and Ankaragücü Sahası to the background. The introduction of multi-party democracy and the industrialization of sports events in the second half of the century elevated the centrality of the stadium. Subsequently, transforming spatial mediation into mass media became another turning point. As a result, the centrality of the stadium diminished, and related events were relocated to the new stadiums on the city's periphery. In this context, this research explores the lost 'fields' during these pivotal moments by examining the period's prominent actors, such as sports institutions, venues, and activities. Based on archival and secondary resources, this retrospective overview provides insights into the formation, experience, and loss of the sports locales in Ankara. By revealing these microhistories, the research aims to contribute to the discussions about the future of sports locales in the second century of the Republic.

Keywords: *Sports Fields, Stadium, Recreation, Ankara Sports History, Urban History*

Introduction: Sport as a ‘Field’ of Research

Sports, as a “well-covered and ever-changing territory that includes the wide-ranging voices and multiple perspectives” (Bass, 2014, p. 149), offers a field of research that crosscuts sports, architecture, and urban history. In this regard, this research aims to

understand how sports can contribute to architectural and urban history studies through social, cultural, and political lenses to reveal an alternative historiography of Ankara.

As a part of the nation-building process through the construction of the new and modern capital Ankara, sports informed new typologies in architectural terms, became an integral part of everyday life, and were given considerable scale and concern in planning the city. Grounded on the genesis of modern sports culture after the Turkish Revolution as "an expression of a political and social paradigm shift" (Doğramacı, 2010) and as one of the fundamentals of the modern way of living, this research uncovers the retrospective history of the sports fields formed, experienced, and lost in the hundred years of the Republic of Turkey through exploring the breaking points concerning the emergence, transformation, and disappearance of Ankara's sports locales. Moreover, it intends to contribute to discussions on the future of sports locales in the second century of the Republic, utilizing historical exploration as a foundation for considering potential directions and possibilities.

Sports in Early Republican history is commonly discussed as a west-oriented state apparatus paralleled the reformist policies (Tokatlıoğlu, 2021; Koçer, 2023). Rather than a broad and overarching story of sports in the 100-year history of the Republic, the narrative of this paper focuses on the micro-histories, investigating how sports fields *acted* as time spaces that were subject to various sports events as “ephemeral performances” (Doğramacı, 2010), in a field of relations between various actors as individuals, institutions, time-spaces, and activities.

The research relies on archival materials such as periodicals, cartographic records, photographs, and secondary resources. Methodologically, the material culture of media was revisited, collected, and interpreted to decipher the transformation of the society and the city. The paper is structured in two main sections in chronological order, highlighting historical moments not as determining forces but as catalysts. Each section has its cyclical structure, providing information on the ‘formation,’ ‘experience,’ and ‘loss’ of sports fields; therefore, the sections are intertwined historically.

1. Losing [Multiplicity]

‘Multiplicity’, in this paper, refers to the multiple histories encompassing sports, socio-political context, and the spatial mediation of architecture and planning. Also, it refers to the multiple actors as individuals, institutions, time spaces, and activities visible in this history. This multiplicity in sports as a field prevailed during the initial period after the Turkish Revolution. The period can be dated between the establishment of the *Türkiye İdman Cemiyetleri İttifakı* (TICI - Union of Turkish Sports Club) in 1922 until the establishment of *Türk Spor Kurumu* (TSK- Turkish Sports Association) in 1936. The period’s rich composition of recreational pursuits intertwined with sports showcases the

varied expressions of leisure among different social strata, emphasizing the dynamic interplay between sports and daily life practices. The multiplicity also manifests itself through the lived spaces of Ankara, visible through both planned and unplanned locales, permanent and temporary structures, and diverse uses and transformations of space influenced by ephemeral sports events.

1.1. Formation

During the Early Republican period, physical training policies and the promoting new sports branches were instrumental in portraying a 'healthy image' of Republican Turkey, countering the Ottoman image of the 'sick man of Europe' (Yavuz, 2021). The establishment of the TICI marked the beginning of the sports history of the Turkish Republic. As a publicly funded organization, TICI became a significant political mediator in executing government sports policies, focusing on international competitions, and developing diverse sports cultures beyond football (Yarar, 2014). Educational policies and institutions also played a significant role in disseminating modern sports. The establishment of sports associations, the organization of curricula in *Halkevleri* (People's Houses), schools (i.e., *Gazi Eğitim Enstitüsü*, 1926), and the construction of new sports halls and centers contributed to this institutional ecology (Cantek and Yarar, 2009; Özgenel, 2017).

The reflection of these reformist policies on urban space and daily life could be traced back to the capital Ankara as “ultimate embodiment of the strong cult of youth and health” and the spaces of “public recreation and collective sports” (Bozdoğan and Akcan, 2013). During this period, three main strategies were adopted to create locales for sports competitions and events (Ertürkmen Aksoy et al., 2022). The existing or newly constructed locales owned or managed by various actors were primarily used. (i.e., *İstiklal Spor Sahası*, *Ankaragücü Sahası, Koşu Mahali* (Race Course), *Cebeci Sahası*, *Halkevi*, Evkaf Apartment (hosting the *Ankara Mıntıkası İdman Salonu*), *Gazi Orman Çiftliği* (Gazi Forest Farm) and the *Karadeniz Havuzu* (Black Sea Pool) in it, Kavaklıdere Sporting Club and Akköprü neighborhood). The second strategy was using urban space as a locale for sports competitions and events. Specific everyday locations in the city (i.e., Ankara Train Station, *Ankara Palas*, Municipality Hall, *Şehir Lokantası* (City Restaurant) and Hakimiyet-i Milliye Square) were transformed into sports locales during a competition or a recreational activity. The last strategy used peripheral areas (i.e., Ayaş, Kayaş, and Elmadağ) as sports venues based on their intrinsic natural landscape qualities. This paper focuses on the prominent sports fields (Figure 1) and the activities they hosted, which appealed to the general public, accommodated large crowds, and integrated more into daily life.

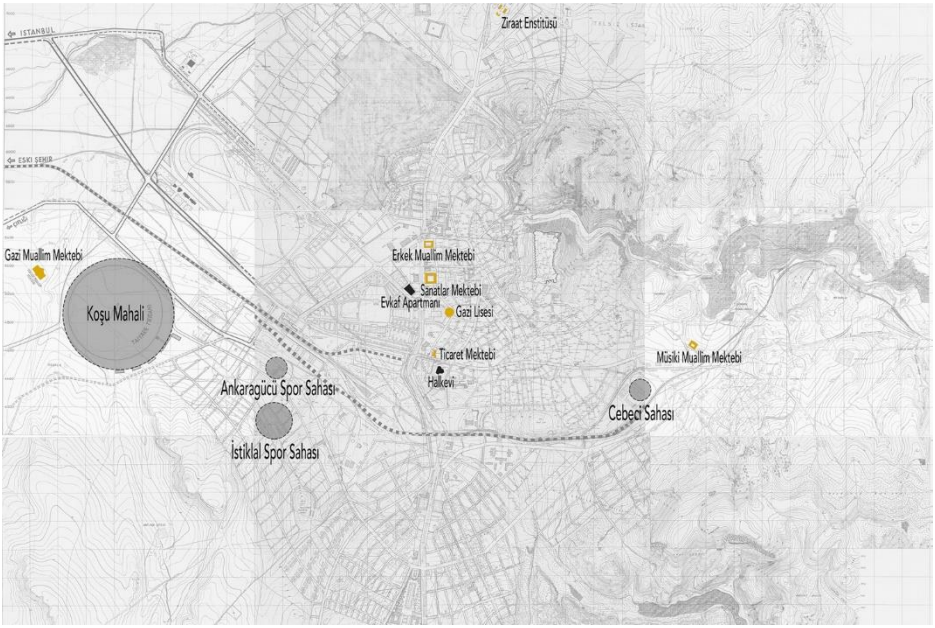


Figure 1: Early Republican Period (specifically 1920s and 1930s) Sports Fields Map. Created by the authors from Jansen's early maps, dated 1929-1930.

1.2. Experience

In the periodicals of the Early Republican period, mostly referred field is the *İstiklal* (Spor) *Sahası* or, as the news refers, *stadyom* (stadium), which was owned by *Muhafız Gücü*, a sports club of the *Muhafız Alayı* (presidential guard regiment). *İstiklal Sahası* stood as a space of representation of the Republic and its new capital, which not only hosted major national and international sports events and activities such as parades, sports clubs' anniversary celebrations, award ceremonies, and sports festivals but also was instrumentalized for the ceremonial occasions of the state (HM, Mekteplerin İdman Bayramı, 16 May 1932).

Although built as a football field, it was used for multiple purposes, hosting various sports events synchronously and operating as a so-called stadium complex (Figure 2). For instance, the field could host football competitions and cycling races with their public audience simultaneously (HM, Mıntaka Atletizm Müsabakaları, 22 Nov. 1930).

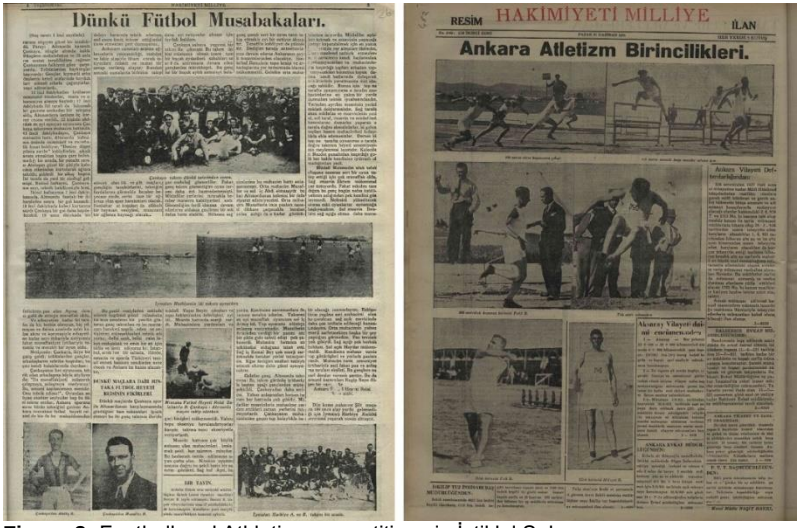


Figure 2: Football and Athletics competitions in İstiklal Sahası
HM, Dünkü Futbol Müsabakaları, 03 Oct. 1931, p.5; HM, Ankara Atletizm Birincilikleri, 21 June 1931, p.8



Figure 3: Wrestling competitions in İstiklal Sahası.
HM, Resimlerimiz, 23 Aug. 1930, p. 8; HM, Güreş Heyeti Teşvik, 29 Apr. 1932, p.4.

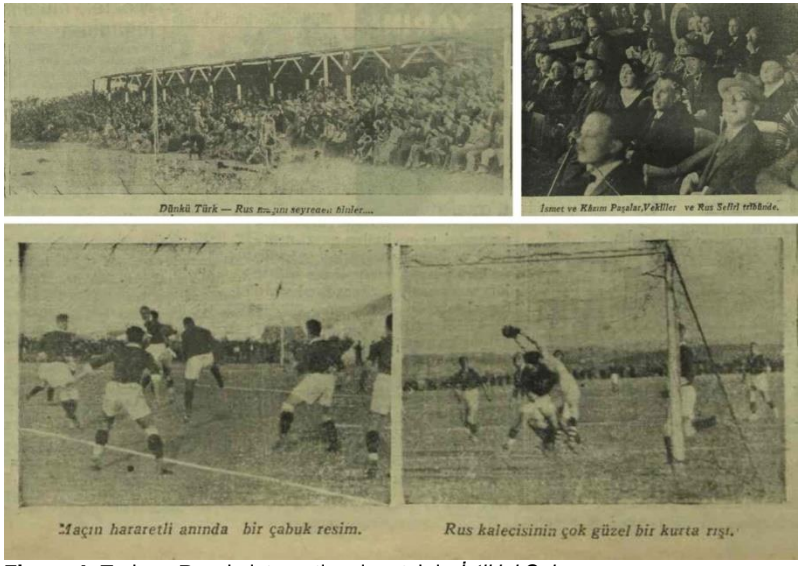


Figure 4: Turkey- Russia international match in *İstiklal Sahası*
HM, Türk-Rus Oyunu, 29 Oct. 1932, p.5



Figure 5: Turkey - Soviet Sports Contacts.
Ulus, Türk-Sovyet Spor Temasları, 20 Oct. 1935, p.3.

The absence of indoor sports facilities resulted in the utilization of *İstiklal Sahası* by various sports disciplines, such as wrestling (HM, Pehlivan Güreşleri, 27 Sept. 1931). In unfavorable weather conditions, wrestling competitions were held in the Muhafız Gücü's wrestling hall, which was unsuitable for the crowd audience, thus leading to a rather dull experience (Figure 3).



Figure 6: Spectators watching the Spring Horse races at *Koşu Mahali.*
HM, Dünkü At Koşuları, 28 May 1932, p.5.



Figure 7: Wrestling competitions and Gymnastics festival held in *Koşu Mahali*.
HM, Türkiye Başpehlivanı: Kara Ali, 14 Nov. 1931, p.1; HM, Ankara Mekteplerinin Dünkü, 24 May 1931, p.4.

İstiklal Sahası also functioned as a reference point, a landmark, for competitions and events like bicycle or running races, marking the starting or finishing line (HM, Mıntıka Atletizm Müsabakaları, 22 Nov. 1930). It had been the assembly area for the public audience, where they saluted the athletes and started walking with the crowd on the race route throughout the city.

Besides being a sports field, *İstiklal Sahası* was a place, like many other places in the capital city of Ankara, where the new regime was represented. To illustrate, in 1932, a team from Russia came to Ankara to play a football game (Figure 4) and visited the new and modern buildings, such as *Gazi Orman Çiftliği*, *Meclis* (Parliament), *Vekaletler* (Ministry buildings), *Erkek Muallim Mektebi* (Boys' Teacher School) and *Ziraat Enstitüsü* (Institute of Agriculture). The news mentioning the efforts to prepare and present the field for this international match indicates that along with these significant buildings the field

itself was also considered as a place representing the new and modern Republic (HM, Türk-Rus Oyunu, 21 Oct. 1932).

Ankaragücü Sahası, built in 1934 (Dinçer, 2017) "in front of the club building behind the station" (HM, Ankara Gücünün Yeni, Aug. 31, 1934, p.5) hosted many national and international competitions of football, athleticism, and wrestling (Ulus, 28 July 1935), and was a landmark for races albeit on a smaller scale. The agency of *Ankaragücü* as an active sports club among its contemporaries, whose initiations and organizations brought it to the forefront in the sports history of Ankara, should be mentioned. In 1935, for the match of Turkish-Soviet teams, *Ankaragücü* had to reorganize the space by enlarging the tribunes to provide enough space for the audience despite the economic incapacities (Figure 5).

Cebeci Sahası also served as a field for many urban recreational and sports activities from the 1920s onwards. It was the primary locale for football until 1923, when *İstiklal Sahası*, was established (Dinçer, 2018). *Cebeci Sahası* lost its recognition as the primary sports locale of Ankara after *İstiklal Sahası* was celebrated to be the modern sports field of the new capital and was neglected in terms of the affordances of space (HM, Dünkü Maçlar, 19 Mar. 1932).

As mentioned in the news, “the old race field opposite the train station” (HM, İlkbahar Yarışları Bugün, 17 May 1929, p.1), *Koşu Mahali* was the first address of horse races, which was a part of daily life and leisure activities. Horse races, recurring and the most significant events of the weekend, made *Koşu Mahali* and its tribunes one of the most vital public spaces of the city (Figure 6). Apart from the general audience, the events were frequently attended by senior government officials (HM, Bugünkü At Yarışları, 27 May. 1932). The field was also utilized for other purposes, such as sports festivals and wrestling competitions (HM, Ankara Mekteplerinin Dünkü, 24 May. 1931) (Figure 7).

As a reflection of the physical training policies, most educational buildings had sports fields where students were trained and competed with other schools. Among these, *Gazi Terbiye Enstitüsü* stood out, hosting several regional and national leagues and competitions in different sports branches like football, volleyball, and athleticism (HM, Türkiye Futbol Birinciliği, 28 Oct. 1933; HM, Atletizm Teşvik Müsabakaları 16 June 1934).

1.3. [Loss]

The sports-oriented strategies of the state, conducted by TICI, called for new sports locales and initiated a process of planning for new sports fields in Ankara. The central authority, desiring the construction and development of the new capital, sought support from foreign experts in planning and architecture. In this direction, the plan of German architect and planner Lörcher (1924) was first assigned. In Lörcher's plan, in the

northeastern region of Ankara Station, there were sports areas, a city park, and an exhibition garden (Korkmaz, 2019). The governing authority found Lörcher's plan insufficient, thus initiating a competition process in 1928, which resulted in Jansen's plan to give the new capital its 'so-needed' (HM, Jimnastik Şenliği, May 24, 1930) architectural complex, the stadium.

After the opening of the Stadium in 1936, although still used (Ulus, Bölge Kupası Maçları, May. 9, 1938), many of the prominent fields lost their significance of being the first address of sports competitions and events in the city, especially *İstiklal Sahası* and *Ankaragücü Sahası*. The loss of 'everyday fields' to the stadium diminished the casual contact of urban residents with sports events.

2. [Losing] Centrality

'Centrality' addresses the process of institutionalizing sports starting from the late 1930s, referring to the displacement of sports clubs with the central institutions of the state on the one hand and the domination of state-supported large-scale architectural structures over the unplanned sports fields scattered in the city on the other. This period started with the opening of 19 Mayıs Stadium and Hippodrome, and the establishment of TSK in 1936 and *Beden Terbiyesi Genel Direktörlüğü* in 1938 (Turkay and Aydın, 2017), which unified sports clubs under one umbrella organization. This centralization led to a loss of autonomy for sports clubs and educational institutions, also a decline in the variety of sports branches with the rise of football, that limited the contingency for sports events to shape public spaces without specific architectural forms.

2.1. Formation

In line with the central authority, Jansen emphasized the importance of physical training for the health of the entire society, particularly the youth. In his plans (1932), Jansen proposed differing sports area concepts. These included open spaces for sports activities, mainly located near schools, open to the public but primarily intended for students' use; public stadium(s) dedicated to specific sports such as football fields, tennis courts, sports halls, and swimming pools; and a hippodrome, where major sports events, holiday celebrations will take place (Burat, 2011). In parallel, Austrian Professor Ernst Egli, who designed most of the educational institutions and their sports hall, was commissioned to plan the sports fields that were proposed by Jansen (HM, Spor. Ankara Spor, 10 Apr. 1932).

Regarding the site determined as the main stadium in the Jansen Plan, a competition was held in 1933 (Figure 8). The winning plan by the Italian team led by Vietti-Violi was put into action in 1934, and the stadium was opened in 1936 (Ulus, Stadyumu Bugün Başbakanımız, 15 Dec. 1936). In the architectural program of the stadium, a football field, a running track, and separate smaller fields for a variety of athletic branches were

proposed. The tribunes of the stadium were built with concrete construction techniques, providing space for 32.000 spectators (Doğramacı, 2010). Hippodrome included barns and saddle loggias for the horses and necessary infrastructure for hygienic and maintenance purposes (HM, Ankara Stadyom ve İpodromu, 17 Feb. 1934).


Yarış Yeri ve Stadyom Projeleri Tetkik Edildi.
Jüri Heyeti Bugün Yarın Kararını Verecek
Plân ve projeler dün jüri heyeti tarafından tetkik olunurken.
Yarış yeri ve stadyom projesini seçmeye memur hakem heyeti C. H. F. Umumî kâtibi Recep Beyin reisliği altında iki gece üstüste Halkevinde toplanarak projeleri tetkike başlamıştır.
Bir Macar ve bir de İtalyan mütehassısları tarafından yapılmış o-
İtalyan şirketinin yaptığı proje.
Macar şirketinin yaptığı proje.
tan iki proje mevcuttur. Heyet, bu iki plân üzerinde grupların mühendisleri tarafından verilen mufassal izahatı dinlemiştir. Heyet bu projelerden birî hakkında kararını bu günlerde verecektir. Birinciye üç bin, ikinciye bin beş yüz lira mükâfat verilecektir.
Ankara Stadyom ve İpodromu.
BU BÜYÜK YAPI NİSANDA İHALE EDİLECEKTİR.
Ankara'da yapılacak büyük stadyom ve ipodromun muhtevi şartnamesi hazırlanmıştır. İştiyalere verilmekte olan bu şartnameye göre büyük yapı 16 nisanda ihale olunacaktır. Keşif bedeli 1,389,782 liradır. Stadyomda 2500 kişilik oturacak, 1000 kişilik ayakta seyredecek yer bulunacaktır. Tribünler betondan inşa

Figure 8: The newspaper articles on the 'Hippodrome and Stadium Plan Competition' and the winning project by Vietti-Violi.
HM, Yarış Yeri ve Stadyom, 14 Jun. 1933, p.1; HM, Ankara Stadyom ve İpodromu, 17 Feb. 1934, p.3.

The stadium hosted many football, boxing, athletics, handball, and tennis activities. There is also news of cycling competitions in the stadium (Ulus, Bisiklet Takip Yarışmaları,15 May. 1949).

About thirty years later, another stadium was built in Ankara on the Cebeci Sports Square designated by Jansen in 1932 (Figure 9). In the plan, Jansen reorganized the *Cebeci Sahası*, which was already used as a sports field dating back to the 1920s and a vital public space for leisure activities from the 1950s onwards (Cantek and Zırh, 2014). The stadium was included in the Yücel-Uybadin Plan of Ankara in 1957, and a national architectural project competition was held in the same year. The project by Erhan, Çakıroğlu, and Baban won the first prize (TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi, n.d.). The stadium's construction started in 1963 and was completed in 1967. Only the stadium part of the complex proposed in the Jansen plan was realized, while the remaining parts were abandoned for residential uses (Önsel-Atala et al., 2022). The stadium hosted mainly football and athletics competitions for the second league and local sports clubs.

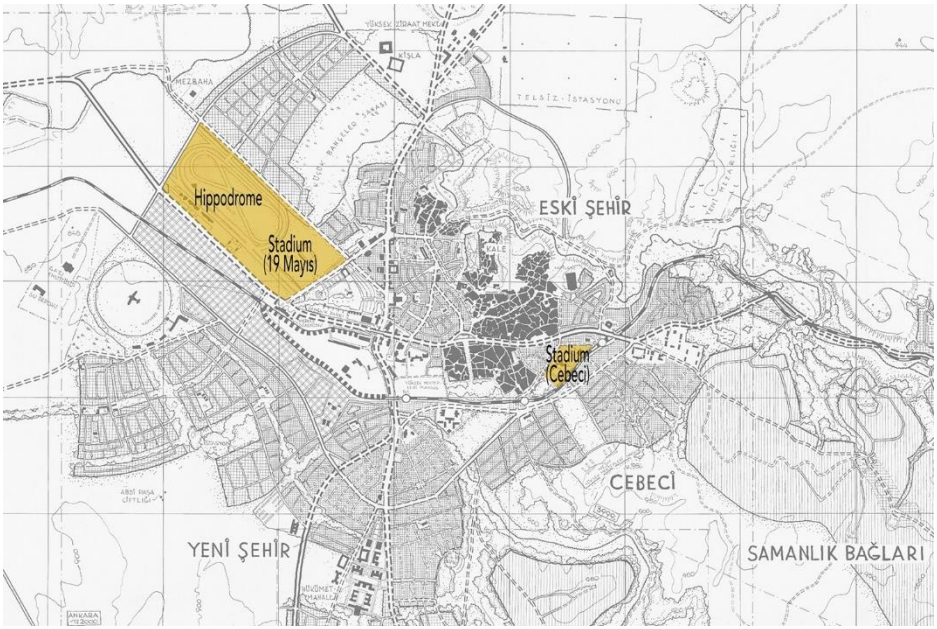


Figure 9: Map showing the stadiums and hippodrome from 1930s to 1970s.
Created by the authors from the Jansen's 1: 10000 map (12.05.1937).

2.2. Experience

In the news regarding the stadium, the "great stadium and hippodrome" is depicted, calling it "a high value cultural asset" for the youth (HM, Ankara Stadyom ve İpodromu, 17 Feb. 1934:3) and "a truly commendable and a modern masterpiece for all athletes in the country, a contemporary stadium" (RU, Ankara Stadyumu, 24 Dec. 1932: p.72-73). The news also states that a massive crowd filled the stadium with enthusiasm for the opening ceremony, which manifests the public opinion about the new celebrated field (Ulus, Milli Küme Maçları, 29 Mar. 1937)

The stadium, which could compete with its European counterparts in terms of its construction techniques, scale, and program, was primarily designed to provide a suitable venue for athletics and accommodate a mass audience. Other sports branches, that were difficult to be hosted in *İstiklal Sahası*, found place within the smaller fields that were part of the stadium's multi-cell structure. The stadium hosted a significant number of recurring events (Figure 10) such as Athletics Championships (Ulus, Atletizm Müsabakaları, 1 Jul. 1939), football competitions including the league of schools (Ulus,

Okullar Arası Futbol, 6 Dec. 1946), boxing (Ulus, Ankara - İstanbul Boks, 15 Sep. 1941) and wrestling contests (Ulus, Dünkü Spor Hareketleri, 15 Sep. 1941), where high-level protocol of the state made public appearance occasionally (Ulus, Ankara Canlı Bir, 29 Mar. 1937).

Similar to *İstiklal Sahası*, Stadium also became a landmark for the tours and contests in the city, such as *Bisiklet Şehir Koşusu* (Ulus, Bisiklet Yarışları, 27 Feb. 1938). The stadium was also able to accommodate concurrent events. For instance, Cross Championships (Ulus, Kros Şampiyonası, 29 Mar. 1937) and boxing competitions were organized before the national football league matches on the same day (Ulus, Bayramda Yapılacak Spor, 17 Aug. 1947).



Dünkü spor hareketleri

Dün Ankara'da İstanbul Ankara boksörleri arasında 19 Mayıs Stadında maçlar yapılmış, ayrıca 21 bölgeden gelen mükellefler Atış Poligonunda müsabakalar yapmışlardır. İzmir'de Fuar yüzme müsabakalarına dün muhtelif bölgelerden gelen yüzücülerin iştirâkiyle başlanmış ve İstanbul'da da yeni futbol mevsimi, parlak bir merasimle dün açılmıştır.

Yukardaki resim Ankara boksörlerinden İsmet ve Muharrem arasındaki karşılaşmayı, aşağıdaki resim de poligonda atış yapan bir mükellefi gösteriyor. (Spor haberlerimiz 5 inci sayfadadır.)

Ankara canlı bir spor günü yaşadı

Millî küme maçları

F. bahçe Gençlerbirliğini 1 e karşı 2 ile yendi

İzmirdeki maçta Doğansporla Beşiktaş bir bire beraber kaldı

Figure 10: Sports events held in the stadium.
Ulus, Dünkü Spor Hareketleri, 15 Sept. 1941, p.1; Ulus, Ankara Canlı Bir, 29 Mar. 1937, p.1.

Another significant field, the Hippodrome, stood out from other fields seasonally, especially during the spring and autumn races, which attracted great crowds (Figure 11) as well as many prominent statesmen (Ulus, Dünkü At Yarışları, 18 May. 1936).

In addition to hosting sporting events, 19 Mayıs Stadium and the Hippodrome was also the central location of the national 19 Mayıs celebrations (Figure 12) (Ulus, 19 Mayıs Gençlik, 20 May. 1949).

2.3. [Loss]

With the introduction of multi-party democracy and sports industrialization in the latter half of the century, 19 Mayıs Stadium and Hippodrome, hosting large-scale events gained even more centrality, further displacing the former multiple fields. However, this centrality was challenged by the changes in the mediation of sports events by the mid-century. In 1959, the first sports event, a football match, was televised in Turkey. This

pivotal moment marks the transition into another era in sports history. In the following years, the growing sports industry and the spread of mass media transformed the form of participation in sports events.



İlkbahar at yarışları dün bitti

Ankara ipodromunda yarışları seyredenlerin gittikçe çoğalması önümüzdeki sonbahar yarışlarının daha fazla bir alaka uyandıracağına delalet ediyo

Yukarda, solda: Gazi koşusunda birinciliği kazanan at; sağda, Başbakanımız [illegible] gelen atı okşuyor. Aşağıda: Dünkü yarışlarda tribünlere bir bakış

(Yazısı 5. inci [illegible]ada)

Figure 11: Spring Horse Races in the hippodrome.
Ulus, İlkbahar At Yarışları, 15 June 1936, p.1.

The diminished role of the spatial mediation of the stadiums after this transition, along with the planning decisions regarding the sports venues of Ankara, further transformed their centrality. The most significant planning decision was the demolition of 19 Mayıs Stadium in 2018 to replace a new stadium (construction started in 2022 and is expected to be finished in 2024). Cebeci Stadium also underwent a similar process. Since 2012 there were transformation proposals and from 2019 onwards it was left to deteriorate, and eventually it was demolished in 2021 (Şehir Plancıları Odası, 2020). Recently, in 2023, Ankara Tennis Club located in the 19 Mayıs Stadium was also demolished. This period marks the loss of the prominent sports fields of the Early Republican era. In contrast, the only city-scale field constructed is the Ankara Arena for the FIBA World Basketball Championship 2010.



Figure 12: Youth and Sports Day celebrations at the stadium.
Ulus, 19 May. Gençlik, 20 May. 1949, p.8.

Following the stadium's demolition, football competitions were mainly held at *Osmanlı* Stadium (built in 1974) and the Eryaman Stadium (built in 2019). However, these stadiums were minor in size and less technically advanced compared to the 19 Mayıs Stadium. The peripheral location of these stadiums posed challenges in terms of physical

accessibility for audiences from other parts of the city. It also affected the planned and spontaneous activities surrounding the events, such as celebrations and gatherings, which previously took place in the city center, reducing and even losing the overall publicness of such events.

3. In Lieu of Conclusion: Reclaiming the Field

Exploring the micro-histories of sports locales in Ankara revealed two pivotal moments that have shaped the 'field' of sports as a cultural practice and a framework for social structure. First was the introduction of the stadium, which resulted in the loss of everyday fields that facilitated regular contact between urban residents and sports events. The second one was the widespread influence of mass media and spatial policies, resulting in the loss of central sports fields. This loss represents both physical and cultural, considering their historical significance as Early Republican heritage sites.

In addition to these losses, the changes in the experience and way of participation in each era had social impacts, especially on publicness. The multiple fields spread around the city and temporary contact with sports events and competitions enabling widespread participation in sports from all sections of the society were left for a single location that limited access and participation to entry fee payers. Although providing a ‘modern’ sports venue contributed to sports culture, since it was proposed not as an addition but as a replacement, it decreased the publicness of sports events and competitions. The second turn damaged the publicness even more by relocating the competitions and events into the private space of the home. This not only transformed the participation in sports competitions but also changed the culture of social events like welcoming the athletes or celebrations near sport locales, an opportunity for urban residents from different socio-economic social groups to connect.

While the narrative has shed light on these losses, its purpose extends beyond; it seeks to draw from past experiences to initiate discussions on the future of sports locales in the second century of the Republic. In this regard, the 'multiplicity' of actors and the 'centrality' of sports fields in terms of their location in urban space and their significance in everyday life emerges as essential aspects to consider in the future. By adhering to these principles, the 'field' of sports can be reclaimed, while conserving the former fields as cultural heritage sites is already a prerequisite.

The main limitation of this research is the use of solely published resources such as newspaper archives and scientific publications. To better understand, especially the nature of experience in sports events, further data collection methods such as in-depth interviews with the urban residents who have witnessed the second transformation might be helpful in the future.

Moreover, this research highlights the value of reclaiming the field of sports as a subject of study for architecture and urban history, drawing on visual and spatial analysis as well as social and political history. This approach opens opportunities for alternative historiographies, enriching our understanding of the city's development and cultural fabric.

4. Acknowledgments

Part of the research referred to in this paper received the Koç University VEKAM Research Award in 2021.

References

Bass, A. (2014). State of the field: sports history and the “cultural turn”. The Journal of American History, 101(1), 148-172.

Bozdogan, S. and Akcan, E. (2013). Turkey: Modern architectures in history. London: Reaktion books.

Cantek, F. ve Yarar, B. (2009). Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Dergi ve Gazetelerinde Spor ve Kadın (1928-1960). İletişim Kuram ve Araştırma Dergisi, 29, 201-218.

Doğramacı, B. (2010). Heading into modernity: sporting culture, architecture and photography in the early Turkish Republic. In Katzer, N., Budy, S., Köhring, A., & Zeller, M. (Eds.) Euphoria and exhaustion: Modern Sport in Soviet Culture and Society. Frankfurt/ New York: Campus Verlag.

Ertürkmen-Aksoy, B.S., Memlük-Çobanoğlu, N.O. and Kapusuz-Balcı, B.B. (2022). Ankara Spor Kulüpleri Etkinliklerinin Rekreatif Boş Zaman Etkinliğine Dönüşümü ve Yeni ‘Mahal’lerin Üretimi: 1922-1946. JAS, 10 (2), 177-201.

Koçer, D. N. (2023). Sports in the early republican period: The Turkish sports association magazine as an ideological apparatus. OPUS– Journal of Society Research, 20(52), 291-306.

Önsel Atala, Z., Özmen, A. and Durdunüstün, Ö. (2022). Kaybolan Modern Miras: Cebeci İnönü Stadyumu. Serbest Mimar, (46), 72-79.

Özgenel, L. (2017). Tennis in Republican Turkey and Ankara: The emergence of sport as a society and space. TÜBA-KED, 16, 11-33.

Stieber, N. (1999). Microhistory of the modern city: urban space, its use and representation. Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 58(3), 382-391.

TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi. (n.d.) Yarışmalar Dizini: 1930 - 2004. http://www.mimarlarodasiankara.org/yarismalardizini/>, Erişim tarihi 01.08.2023.

Tokatlıoğlu, A. E. (2021). Cumhuriyet modernleşmesinde devletin spor üzerinden bedene bakışı ve spor politikaları. Journal of Applied and Theoretical Social Sciences, 3(2), 125-143.

Turkay, H. ve Aydın, A. D. (2017). Bir inceleme: Tarihsel Süreç İçinde Türk Spor Örgütlenmesi. Diyalektolog, Kış(16), 179-189.

Yarar, B. (2014). Osmanlı'dan Cumhuriyete Geçiş Süreci ve Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türkiyesi'nde Modern Sporun Kuruluşu. Hacettepe Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, Güz(21), 301-317.

Yavuz, Y. (2021). Nation-building among five rings: Nationalism and Olympics in early republican Turkey. Unpublished Master's thesis. Middle East Technical University: Ankara.

Maps are accessed from the online archives of Technical University of Berlin, Architekturmuseum at https://architekturmuseum.ub.tu-berlin.de (accessed 07.08.2023)

Periodical (Hakimiyet-i Milliye (HM); Ulus; Resimli Uyanış(RU)) archives are accessed from the online archive of GasteArşivi, https://www.gastearsivi.com/ (accessed 07.08.2023)