



Ankara Arařtırmaları Dergisi

Journal of Ankara Studies

From the Editors

The city of Ankara has left its mark on history as a place where east meets west and as a crucible of Anatolian civilizations. As capital firstly of the Galatian Tektosags, then of the Galatian Province of the Roman Empire (when the Galatians entered Roman rule in 25BC) through to today as the capital of the Turkish Republic, the city has traces of numerous civilizations, including temples, mausolea/tombs, column capitals, Hittite reliefs carved on granite rocks, hans, water channels, and hamams.

But what did the people of Ankara look like, what was their daily life like? To gain important anthropological information on the historic inhabitants of Ankara, in 2017, Koç University's VEKAM began its support for the "Bioarchaeological Examination of Skeletal Human Remains in the Ancient City of Juliopolis (Iuliopolis) – Juliopolis Anthropological Research (JAR)". We hope that the article exploring the preliminary results of this project will stimulate interest.

The second article, examining the location preferences of Knowledge Intensive Business Services (KIBS), will have an impact on the decision-making processes of city administrators and aid Ankara's development. The reader will be informed about the "nostalgia culture" created in the historic districts of Kale, Hamamönü and Hamamarkası, and the diversities of this culture, its actors and the various types of place-making. The next article, on the digitization processes of cultural memory institutions in Ankara, explores the approaches, problems and reasons for digitization. The 17 institutions that were the focus of this research cite important reasons, such as reducing the deterioration process of their collections, providing ease of access and transmitting the collection to the next generations, among their reasons for digitizing their collections. The article will guide other institutions that are only just beginning this process.

The next article focuses on residential architecture and housing provision in Ankara as part of the development process following the foundation of the Republic. You will be able to read about the population increase in Ankara after it became the capital city and the resulting need for housing, and its impact on the built environment. The final article in this issue examines, in the words of its author, how cultural activities were shaped in Ankara in the post-World War II period, the way life changed in Ankara, and how prominent figures in the administration of Turkish-American societies impacted social relations in terms of Turkish-American relations.

In the opinion papers section of this issue, the old Ankara municipality building, whose architectural design projects have survived, will be examined through archive documents and photographs of the period, and important information will be presented on its location within the city and the urban fabric within which it was situated.

Since the previous issue, Ankara has lost significant people who had made great contributions to its research with their valuable scholarship: Semavi Eyice, Afife Batur, Yalçın Memlük and Hakkı Acun. We pay our respects to these irreplaceable scholars.

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