

## CULTURAL HERITAGE MUSEUM in BOĞAZIÇI UNIVERSITY:- HUNTINGTON / SCOTT HOUSE (1881)

**Mutlu ERBAY**

**Cite this article as:**

Erbay, M. (2018). Cultural Heritage Museum in Boğaziçi University Huntington/Scott House (1881).UNIMUSEUM, 2 (1), 15-20. DOI:

**ABSTRACT**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE MUSEUM in BOĞAZIÇI UNIVERSITY:  
HUNTINGTON / SCOTT HOUSE (1881)**

The aim of this articles take care heritage museum on the Campus. Boğaziçi university museum is rich historical background. At that time, these museums is school museums. All of these museums is target point is students and researchers. College have three main museum. Cultural Heritage museum which was the van Millingen and Huntington House, botanic museum and Kandilli Rasathane Museum. This article focuses on these three museums.

**Key Word:** Cultural Heritage Museum, Bogaziçi University, fauna, flora

## Introduction:

There are 10 main building in the Bogaziçi University campus. One of these buildings is Huntington House, which is builded in 1881. It is well known name is Scott House. Now it is heritage museum, -Hamlin Hall (1871), **1-Cultural Heritage Museum:Huntington-Scott House (1881)**, -Kennedy Lodge (1891), -Albert Long Hall (1892), **2- Botanic Museum(South Campus Floras) 3- Kandilli Rasathane Museum**

Cultural heritage museum, botanic floras on the campus and Kandilli Rasathanesi museum are 3 main museum building in the Bogaziçi Üniversitesi campus. They are well known riches collection.

One of these buildings is Huntington House, which is builded in 1881. It is one of the oldest building on the campus.



Fig 1- Dedicated to the Memory David Alexander Scott (1924-1949).

### 1- Cultural Heritage Museum : Huntington-Scott House (1881)

It is school history museum. Museums address is BU South Campus, Scott House 34342 Bebek, İstanbul, Turkey. Cultural heritage museum: Huntington- Scott house is dedicated to the Memory David Alexander Scott (1924-1949). The Boğaziçi University Cultural Heritage Museum is housed in one of the oldest residences on campus. Its history embodies the stories of some of the most remarkable individuals behind the ideals that created this university.



Fig 2 - Cultural Heritage Museum :Huntington-Scott House (1881)

We know that school have a museum. Some of book tells story of this museum. In the old days of Robert College a valuable exhibition of scientific material is located in the museum on the top floor of Washburn Hall. This is open to visitors from 15.00 to 17.00 o'clock on Fridays and Sundays during the academic year and arrangements can be made for special visits at other times. The zoological collection includes 860 mounted specimens of birds, chiefly of Turkey, 160 mounted specimens of fishes of the bosphorus, 50 mammals and 20 amphibians and reptiles, mostly from Turkey. A seal, cought in the Bosphorus, is one of the most recent acquisitions. The museum also contains a large collection of crustaceans from the Bosphorus and one of butterflys and moths from Turkey and other lands. There is also an unrivalled herbarium of flowers and ferns from this region. But we dont know what had been done this museums.



Fig 3-Dr. Van Dyck Post RC National History Museum (1910)  
Resource: Ed: Cem Akaş; Bir Geleneğin Anatomisi: Robert Kolej'in 150 Yılı, 2013: 576.



Fig 4 -ACG Gould Hall Museum in 1921  
Resource: Ed: Cem Akaş; Bir Geleneğin Anatomisi: Robert Kolej'in 150 Yılı, 2013: 577.

This day museum is an old house .The house was built in 1881 by Alexander Van Millingen (1840-1915) as his private residence. As such, it was the second building on Robert College property, after Hamlin Hall -(1871) Professor Millingen was the son of Dr. James Millingen, a Scottish/born doctor and amateur archeologist with an extraordinary career. Friend and physician to Lord Byron in his last hours, he was briefly surgeon in the

newly created Greek army, and finally, after settling in Istanbul, court physician to no less than five sultans. Alexander was born in Istanbul in 1840, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came back to Istanbul as pastor of the Union Church of Pera. In 1879 he was invited to join the faculty of Robert College, where he remained until the Great War when, as a British subject, he was forced to leave the country.

Professor Millingen was a formidable teacher and an impressive scholar of Byzantine Constantinople. His two major books, *Byzantine Constantinople, The Walls of the City* (1899) and *Byzantine Churches in Constantinople. Their History and Architecture* (1912) remain standards in the field. He died a few months after his departure from Istanbul in 1915, leaving his house and library to the College, his name was given to the new library building in 1932. His desk is on exhibit in the living room of the Museum.

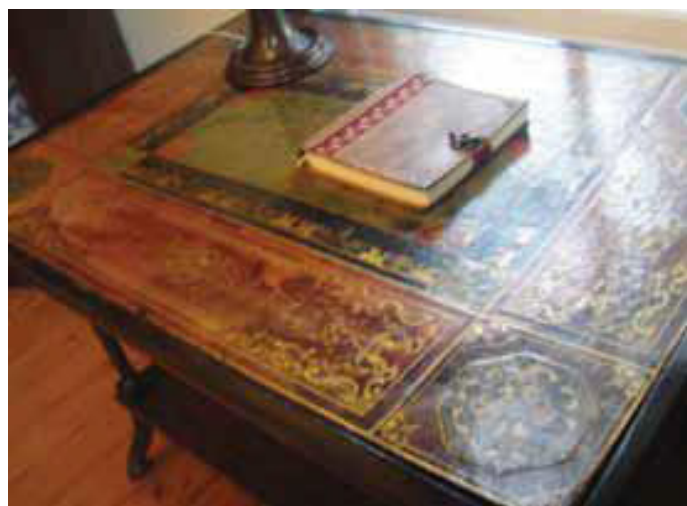


Fig 5-Dr. Alexander Van Milligen's Desk

The house then became the residence of George and Elizabeth Huntington, and was known as the Huntington (1878-1953) had come to the College as a tutor in 1900, and served for twenty years as principal of Robert Academy, for sixteen years as vice-president of the College and for two years as acting president. He retired from administrative duties in 1938 as a result of poliomyelitis, but continued to be actively involved in the life of the school until his death in 1953.

The last occupant of the house was Eveline Thomson Scott (1889-1976), who moved in after her husband Harold Lorain Scott died in 1958. Harold Scott (1889-1958) had spent 41 years on the faculty, probably longer than any other American at Robert College. When she died in 1976, her private papers, furniture and some of her possessions were left to the University and now form the nucleus of the Museum's collection. The museum was dedicated to the memory of David Alexander Scott (1924-1949) their son, who died at the age of twenty on the French front during World War II.

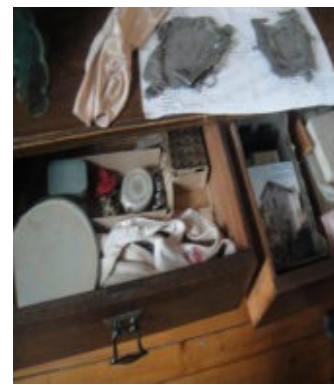
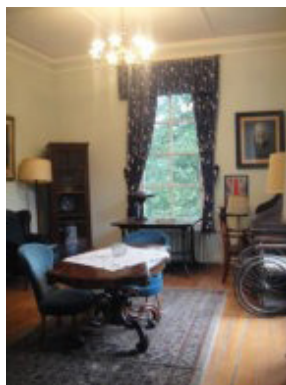


Fig 7- Cultural Heritage Museum: Huntington-Scott House's Guest Room

Cultural Heritage Museum is also called as Huntington House. The reason of this called with this name is that Huntington resided in this place. The venue was also included in many historical resources because it was dedicated to the use of important international guests. It is said that in 1917, Maria, the Queen of Romania came to Istanbul and stayed at this place. In 1932, Romania Queen Maria and her daughter resided in this venue yet again.



Fig 8- Queen Maria of Romania and daughter

In 1 May 1932, our ambassador in Belgrad reported that on Tuesday, Queen of Yugoslavia and Romania her mother will come to Istanbul by Simplon train and they will stay for a week, hiding their identities. He also asked for facilitating Queen's trip and providing safety.



Fig 9- Alexander who is Romania King and M.K. Atatürk who is the founder of Turkish Republic

It was asked a few hostesses from Turkish women, vehicle assignation and nice hospitality to Queen servitor when she arrived both our borders and Istanbul. Queen of Yugoslavia with her mother visited Istanbul in the date of May, 4-11 1932 and they shopped. Queens has leaded developing our bilateral relationship. Sincerity and nice hospitality that was showed to them has influenced them and the next year she brought her son to Istanbul in September 1933.

A meeting between the King and Atatürk is designed via Ambassador of Bucharest who is Hamdullah Suphi. He hosted the King and his wife in Dolmabahce Palace. This meeting of Atatürk and Alexander was the prior step that prepared Balkan Treaty.

Four months later, in February 9, 1934, between Turkey, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece Balkan Pact is signed. It can be considered that Huntington House and its view was effective on signing the treaty. Huntington House was called Guesthouse of the Queen later.

The Department of History, the Museum's collections have been enriched with new material donated to the Department, namely the archives of Aptullah Kuran (1927-2001), eminent architectural historian, first rector of Bogaziçi University, and founding chair of the Department of History, of Traugott Fuchs, former instructor of German literature at Robert College and Boğaziçi University. These collections will be made available to researchers in the near future.

## **2. Campus is Botanic Museum (South Campus Floras):**

Boğaziçi University is near the Marmara Sea and on the Bosphorus climate. Campus flora is very rich. All the trees and floras caunted and on chart. Trees put plague which tell story and name, and specification. This knowledge did cataloging in publication data in 2006. South Campus Garden caunted. Some of the botanic example: *Taxus baccata*, *aesculus hippocastanum*, *pinis griffithii* Mc.Clelland, *acer plamatum* Thunb etc. Campus full of rich botanic examples. Hopefully, same experience wish repeat north campus.

## **3. Museum of Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake (2006):**

Museum of Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake was open 2006. The aim is to show geophysics equipment to the young students. Museum objects are seismic, earthquake, sismografic, kronometric materials. And islamic astronomer materials which is we can see old sekstantlar, astrolabe and old astronomic, calendar. Old instruments, sextants, quadrants, astrolabes and astronomy calendars were collected from the university departments for exhibition purposes. Instruments kept in various places, storages and packages were removed, cleaned, separate pieces were brought together and inventory studies were initiated. Inventory studies performed by Fethiye Erbay and retired museum specialist of Beşiktaş Naval Museum

Nuran Tezgel in 1993.

This museum devoted mainly to seismology and earthquake science in Turkey. It is situated within the campus of Kandilli Observatory in Kandilli neighborhood of Uskudar district in Istanbul. Owned by the Bogaziçi University, the museum was opened on June 21 2006 and is housed in a renovated building, which was constructed in 1934 as a laboratory for seismography. In the museum, various scientific instruments are on exhibition that were used in astronomical and geoscientific works. There are also old books on display that are hand-written in Turkish, Arabic and Persian language about astronomy, astrology, mathematics and geography.

Earthquake Research Institute Museum has gained a new perspective. In 2006, Gülay Barbarosoğlu, Head of the Institute, brought the Project of establishment of science Museum in Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute into the agenda. The seismography lab built in 1934 by the devoted studies of Mustafa Aktar and Tahsin Tahaoğlu was also integrated in museum's exhibition area. 32 of 581 volumes Kandilli manuscripts, including 369 books on astronomy, mathematics and geography and written in Turkish, Arabic and Persian, are exhibiting in the museum. The museum was restored by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in the past.

And we must say Tevfik Fikret museum. Tevfik Fikret museum house which was he draw of side plan of house. T.Fikret museum organized by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. T.Fikret museum is near the campus. Fikret was a teacher in Robert College. University student is interested this museum. And a gate combine the museum road to the university.

Tevfik Fikret is well known people of Robert College and literature history of Ottoman Period. Tevfik Fikret Bey, who has since been at the head of the Turkish Department, is a man of high character and one of the most distinguished scholars in Constantinople, of whom we can be proud as an associate.

There are memo books which written by teachers who lived in Bosphorus University. George Washburn (1833-1915) write a book about 'Fifty Years in Constantinople: and Recollections of Robert College', Washburn was commander of the princely order of St. Alexander (Bulgaria). This book has been written at the request of many friends of Robert College. The introduction is a review of the events of the last fifty years which have led to the recent revolution in Constantinople. The another memo book is 'My Life and Times' and 'Among the Turks' 1878 by Cyrus Hamlin. Mary Mills Patrick who is president emerita of Istanbul Woman's College, 'A Bosphorus Adventure': Istanbul (Constantinople) Woman's College 1871-1924.



Fig 9- Memory Books about Bosphorus University  
(Robert College)

Memories of people who Lived in Bogaziçi University, as mentioned above, Boğaziçi is a place where many people have lived and worked. Also, there are wooden kiosks reflecting the architectural style of the period. The place is a well-established institution where important persons such as the queen of Ramnia stayed, and now it hosts a great number of Erasmus students each year. The stone buildings, and wooden kiosks it contains belong to the period after the World War I. It is also significant for American Education history since it was the first American College to be opened in another country. The first steel supportive pillars in Turkey are in the Great Assembly Hall where the pipe organ also is. Additionally, steel pillars were used for the first time in Girls and Boy's Dormitories to support these buildings. They demonstrate the architectural prowess of the time. (1883)The buildings were made from stones which were quarried from the area which was an old stone quarry. Boğaziçi influenced many with its multicultural atmosphere; it has also contributed to the education of the most ambitious students of Turkey. Today, Boğaziçi University still conserves its multicultural nature.

#### Conclusion:

In conclusion, these museums have special meanings. Cultural Heritage museums is both the Huntingtons and Scotts lived for many years into a museum dedicated to Turkish American cooperation. We trust that this friendly cooperation between American universities and people in the search for justice, peace and truth will flourish and endure. Kandilli Rasathane Museum shows us old islamic traditions about astronomic side. Botanic garden shows us campus floras.

#### Bibliography:

Altun Mehmet., **Dünden Bugüne Boğaziçi Üniversitesi 1863-2013**, 150. Yıl Boğaziçi Üniversitesi yayını, 2013.  
Akaş Cem; Bir Geleneğin Anatomisi: Robert Kolej'in 150 Yılı(1863-2013) İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, İstanbul 2013.

Alpay Güven BÜ Emeritus ile yapılan röportaj, 2 Nisan 2014.

Ata Rana., Rana Ata, **Boğaziçi University in South Campus Floras Catalogue**,İstanbul, 2006.

Bilgin, A. Gani., **İstanbul Müzeleri** , Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yayınları, İstanbul, 2010

Deleon Jak, **Beyoğlu'nda Beyaz Ruslar (1920-1990)** İstanbul kütüphanesi, İstanbul, 1990) s.79.

Demirci Aytaç; **Semih S. Tezcan Rektörlük Hatıralarım**, Yükseköğretim Eğitim ve Araştırma Vakfı Yay. Şubat; İstanbul, 2014.

Bakar Bülent., **Esir Şehrin Misafirleri Beyaz Ruslar**, Tarihi yayınları,no 16053, İstanbul, 2012.

Boğaziçi University, **Publication of Cultural Heritage Museum**, no. 447, 125 yıl, 1988.

Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, **140 Yıl, Geçmişten Bugüne Boğaziçi Üniversitesi**,2003.s.9.

Erbay Fethiye, **"Müze Yönetimini Kurumlaştırma Çabası(1984-2009)**, Mimarlık Vakfı Enstitüsü Yayınları, İst., 2009.

Erbay Fethiye, **"Üniversite Müzelerinin Önemi"**, Anadolu Sanat, Anadolu Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Yay., İst., 1999.

Erbay Fethiye; **Designing of University Museums Conference Boğaziçi University**, BÜMED, İstanbul, 17 Kasım1996.

Freely John., **Stomboul Sketches**, Redhouse Press, 1973.

Grosvenor Edwin A., **Constantinople**, Boğaziçi ÜniversitesiYay. İstanbul, 2014.

Gören İbrahim Ethem., **Zamanın Durduğu Yerde - Bektaşî NafiBaba Tekkesi Nev TV -Ramazan Özel** (4 Tem 2014).

Hamlin Cyrus., **My Life and Time**, Among the Turks BÜ. Yayınları2013.

Historic Buildings on the South Campus, Boğaziçi ÜniversitesiYayınları, 2005.

Karakaş Ahmet Berkay, Orhun Arda Köksal ., **Boğaziçi Tarihinin Köşe Taşları**, Dinamik Gazete, 73, 2014, Yıl 24,:4.

Kaylan Ali Riza BÜ öğretim üyesi ile yapılan röportaj, 2 Nisan 2014

Kingsley John .,Birge, Title The Bektashi order of Dervishes /Luzac Oriental, 1937.

Semerkant'tan Kandilli'ye Astronomi Eserleri Sergisi, BoğaziçiMezunlar Derneği Yayını, 1995.

Wilson Matthew ., **The Manchester Museum Catalog: Window to the World**, 2012.

Yılmaz Demir Tarih, Şehitlik (Nafi Baba) Tekkesi, www.karacaahmet.com.çevrimiçi 22. Şubat 2004 00:24:21:

Zlatkova-Malcheva Rosita ,The Palace Balchık(2010)

### **İnternet Sources :**

<http://www.fuchs.boun.edu.tr/>

[http://www.imgadd.com/out.php/i21895\\_nfbbu.JPGTheBektashi\\_order\\_of\\_dervishes /](http://www.imgadd.com/out.php/i21895_nfbbu.JPGTheBektashi_order_of_dervishes/)

[http://www.radikal.com.tr/kultur/komanin\\_ana\\_kapisi\\_bogazicinin\\_orta\\_yerinde-888470](http://www.radikal.com.tr/kultur/komanin_ana_kapisi_bogazicinin_orta_yerinde-888470)

[http://www.tubiba.com/boun-muze-binasi/28.](http://www.tubiba.com/boun-muze-binasi/28) <http://tarihtenaneidotlar.blogspot.com.tr/2014/08/515-turkiye-ile-yugoslavyanin.html>

<http://bilgideposu-knowledge.blogspot.com.tr/2010/11/fezagursey-1921-1992.html>

<http://www.berlinistanbul2009.org/page.php?root=1&uid=lh636t46ctg48bjqk2mcrch1co@google.com&mon=&loc=de&lang=tr>

<http://www.hermetics.org/bektashi.html>

<http://www.dunyabulteni.net/haberler/222089/bogaziciuniversitesindeki-gizli-hazine-nafi-baba-tekkesi>

<http://tarihtenaneidotlar.blogspot.com.tr/2014/08/515-turkiye-ileyugoslavyanin>