

Timbuktu Nijer Nehri'nin kutsal şehri, ilim yuvası ve ışığıdır. Afrika'nın hafızasıdır. Dünyanın en büyük çölü olan Sahra'yla, Batı Afrika'nın en uzun nehri olan Nijer Nehri'nin kesiştiği yerde, nehrin en kuzeydeki dönemecinin sekiz kilometre ötesinde bulunan şehir, M.S. XI. Yüzyılda kurulmuştur. Afrika'nın en büyük yedinci ülkesi olan Malî'de yer alan Timbuktu, kıta tarihi için önemli merkezlerden biridir. Nehre yakın olan konumu tarihte kentin önemli ticaret noktalarından biri olmasını sağlamış, nehir ticaretiyle kervanların kesiştiği yer olmuştur.

Yerel dinlerin kadim alt katmanları üzerine kurulmuş bir Müslüman kentidir. 1988 yılında UNESCO tarafından Dünya Mirası ilan edilmiştir. Timbuktu'yu Afrika'nın kültür tarihi için önemli kılan somut miras değerlerinden birisi de "Timbuktu Elyazmaları" olarak bilinen ve bölgedeki aileler tarafından korunan binlerce yazmalardır. Kente 2012'den bu yana düzenlenen saldırılar sonucu yapılar ve el yazmaları büyük hasar görmüştür.

Griot Afrika kökenli bir tarihçi, hikaye anlatıcısı, övgü sanatçısı, şair, müzisyen... bir sözlü gelenek deposudur. Müze tıpkı griot gibi anlatmaya çölden başlayıp, efsaneye geçecek, kuruluştan bugüne yaşananları anlatıp, tarihi kent merkezine en yakın olduğu yerde, anlatının sonunda kent kuleyle görülebilecektir. Son adımdaysa kentlinin kendi sergilerini düzenleyecekleri galeri yer alacaktır. Tüm galeri isimleri Tuaragler'in yerel dili Tamasheq'ceden alınmış, kaynak olarak Tinariwen isimli batı Afrikalı müzik grubundan yararlanılmıştır. Tinariwen halklarının başlarından geçeni kendi dillerinde dünyaya duyurmayı amaç edinmiştir. Onların müzikle anlattıklarını müze hafıza bölümüyle anlatacaktır.

**Tnére:Desert.** Açık bir sergi alanı olup çölün üzerinde çölü öğrenip, çölü anlayabilecekleri açık hava galerisidir. Çöl tarihi, insanlık tarihi, Afrika tarihi gibi Kıta'nın Hafızasının anlatılacağı bölümler yer alacaktır.

**Sundiata Keita:Kuruluş Hikayesi.** El yazmalarının, üç boyutlu grafitiler gibi sergileneneği galeridir. Galeri, içinde el yazmalarının sergilenmesi nedeniyle güvenlik için yerin altındadır.

**Tisseren:Sürgün.** Faslilar Songay İmparatorluğunu ele geçirdiğinde şehirden 14 alimi öldürüp, 70 alimi Marakeş'e sürerler. 70m uzunluğunda zorlu bir rampa bu sürgünü ziyaretçilere anlatacaktır.

**Amaraghd:Görmeye Geliyorum.** Şehirde Fasliların işgalinden yaklaşık 100 yıl sonra Avrupalıların keşfi başlamıştır. Rampanın üzerinde 3 önemli kaşifin Timbuktu'yu bulma rotaları açıklık olarak işlenmiştir.

**Nekkim:Benim Vatanım.** Galeri, tarihi kentteki 3 önemli aksa yönlene ışıklıklarla aydınlatılmıştır. Çıkılmaz dar köşeleri barındıran galeride bağımsızlığı tam olarak sağlayamamış Mali anlatılmaktadır. Tekrar yeryüzüne çıkılan galeridir.

**Matadjem Yirimixan:Bu Nefret Neden?** Saldırılar esnasında elyazmaları yakılmış, insanlar kenti terk etmeye zorlanmış ve şehri koruduğuna inanılan alimlerin 16 türbesinden 14'ü yıkılmıştır. Bu 16 türbe anıt gibi duran sütunlar yardımıyla açık havada anlatılır.

**Tin'buktu Tower:Şehrin Gözü.** Şehrin o andaki halinin görülebileceği, yapı adasının tarihi kente en yakın noktasında konumlandırılmış kule galeridir.

**Sastanaqqam:Sana Soruyorum.** Kentlinin müze küratörü gibi kendine ait bir galeri haline getirmesine imkan sunulan bölümdür.

Müzeden çıkışta önce oditoryum sonra da süreli sergi müze girişine kadar eşlik eden yapılarıdır. Müzenin çalışan bölümünün yoğunlaştığı alanlar güneydedir. Halkın kullanıma açık olması gereken kafe, oditoryum gibi alanlar konut dokusuna yakın kısımda yerleştirilmiştir.

Otele bakan yapı yüzeyinde araştırma merkezi, koruma restorasyon atölyeleri, enstitü için konaklama gibi işlevler konumlandırılmıştır. Çevre dokuya ve iklime uygun yapı malzemesi olan kerpiç, müze dışındaki tüm işlevlerde yapı malzemesi olarak kullanılmıştır. Böylece yerel dokuyla uyum sağlanırken, buna karşılık müzede kullanılan betonarme yapı malzemesiyle zıtlık oluşturulmuştur. Pasif havalandırma için yapılarda avlulara yer verilmiştir. Müze griota uygun olarak tasarlanıp etrafında kentsel dokuya uygun diğer işlevler yerleştirilmiştir.

# 2019 Spring Semester, 4. Grade, Architectural Design 7

## GRIOT - Memory Museum and Manuscript Research Center

#783819

### Area View Of City

Salt comes from the North, gold from the South and silver from the country of the White Men, but the Word of God and treasures of wisdom are only to be found in Timbuktu.

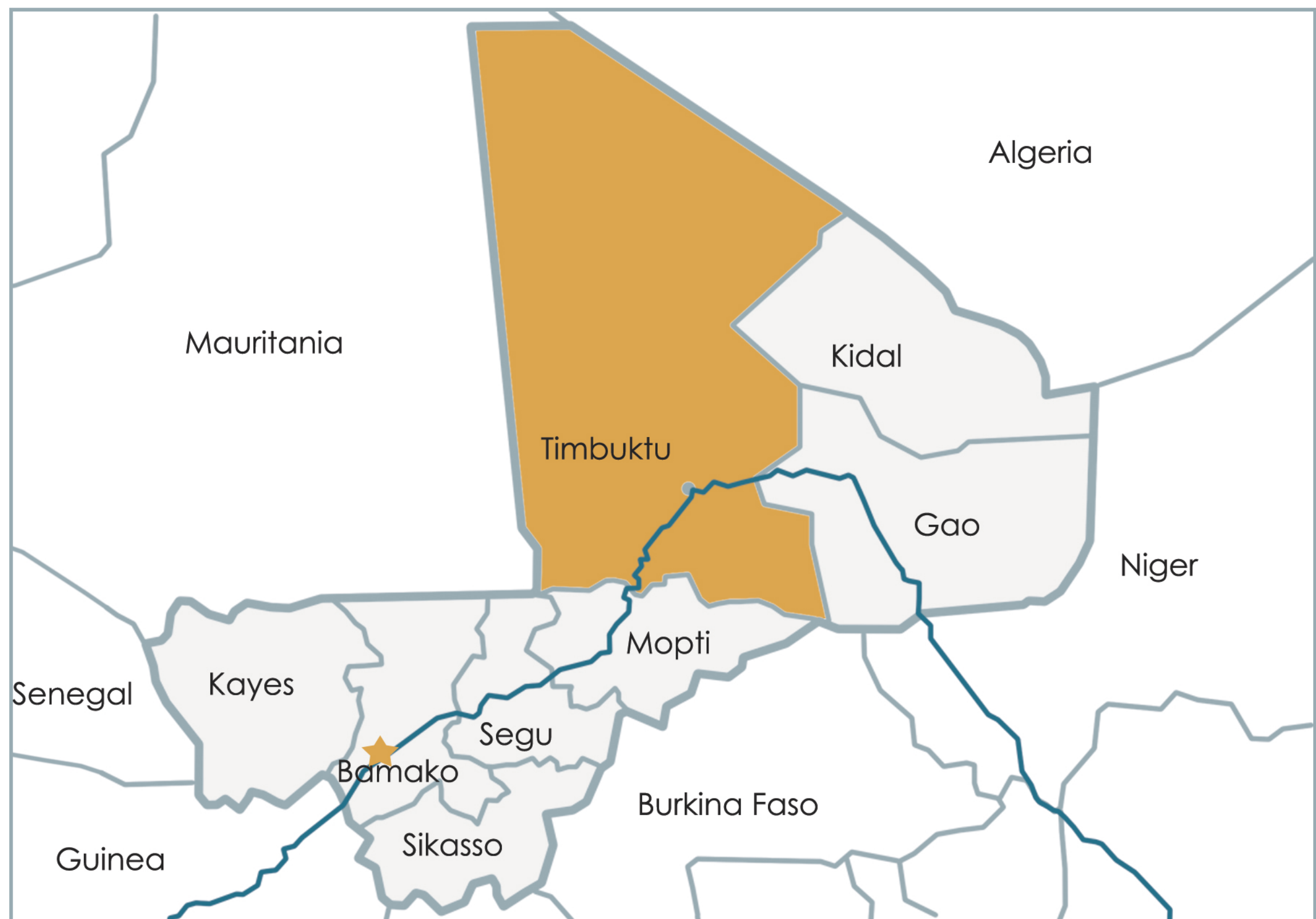
An Old West African Proverb



\*Mali is a landlocked country in West Africa. Its capital is Bamako. It is the eighth-largest country in Africa, with an area of just over 1,240,000 square kilometres.



The population of Mali is 18 million. The country's economy centers on agriculture and mining. The town is the capital of the Timbuktu Region, one of the eight administrative regions of Mali.



The sovereign state of Mali consists of eight regions and its borders on the north reach deep into the middle of the Sahara Desert, while the country's southern part, where the majority of inhabitants live, features the Niger and Senegal rivers.



\*TIM-BUK-TU is an ancient city in Mali, situated 15 km north of the Niger River.

### Centre of Learning

Timbuktu, literacy and books were symbols of wealth, power, and blessings and the acquisition of books became a primary concern for scholars. An active trade in books between Timbuktu and other parts of the Islamic world and emperor Askia Mohammed's strong support led to the writing of thousands of manuscripts.



Sankore Mosque

Completed 1307-1332



Sidi Yahia Mosque

Completed 15th century.

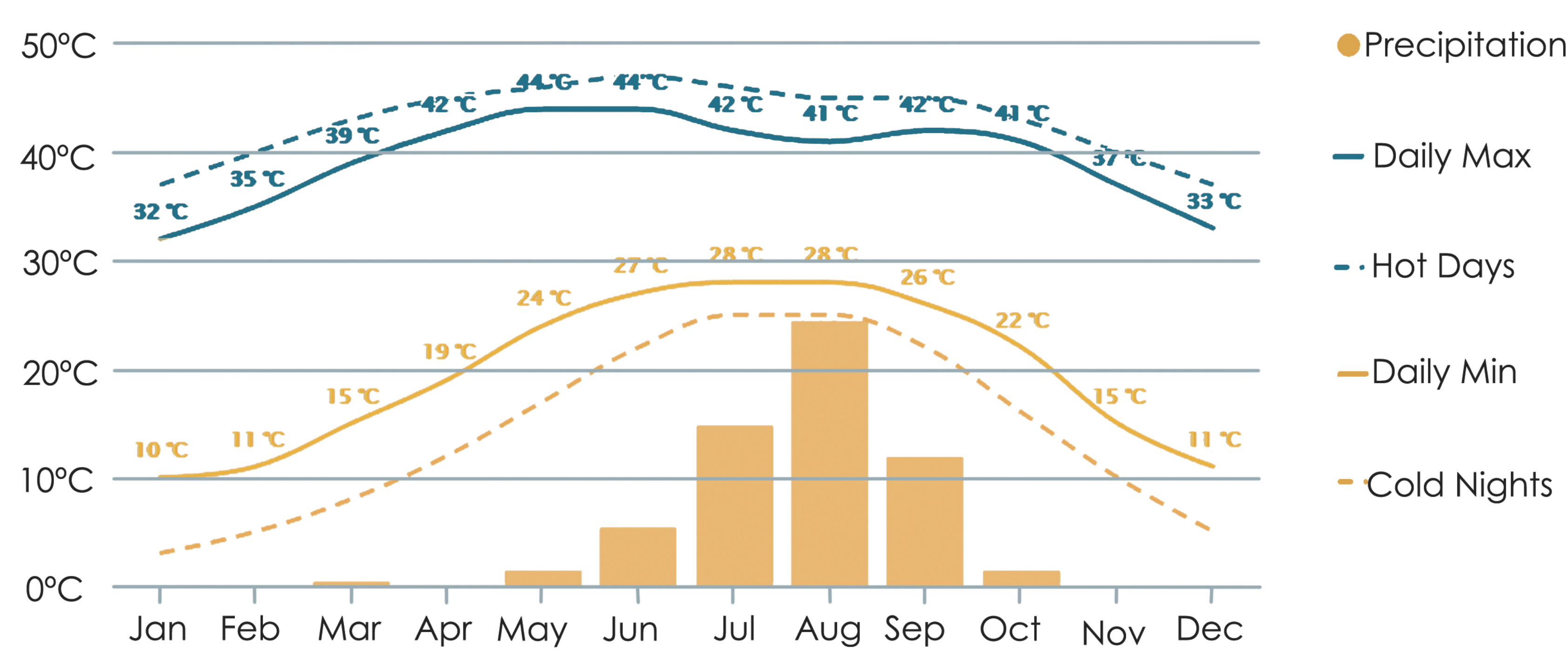


Djingareyber Mosque

Completed 1325

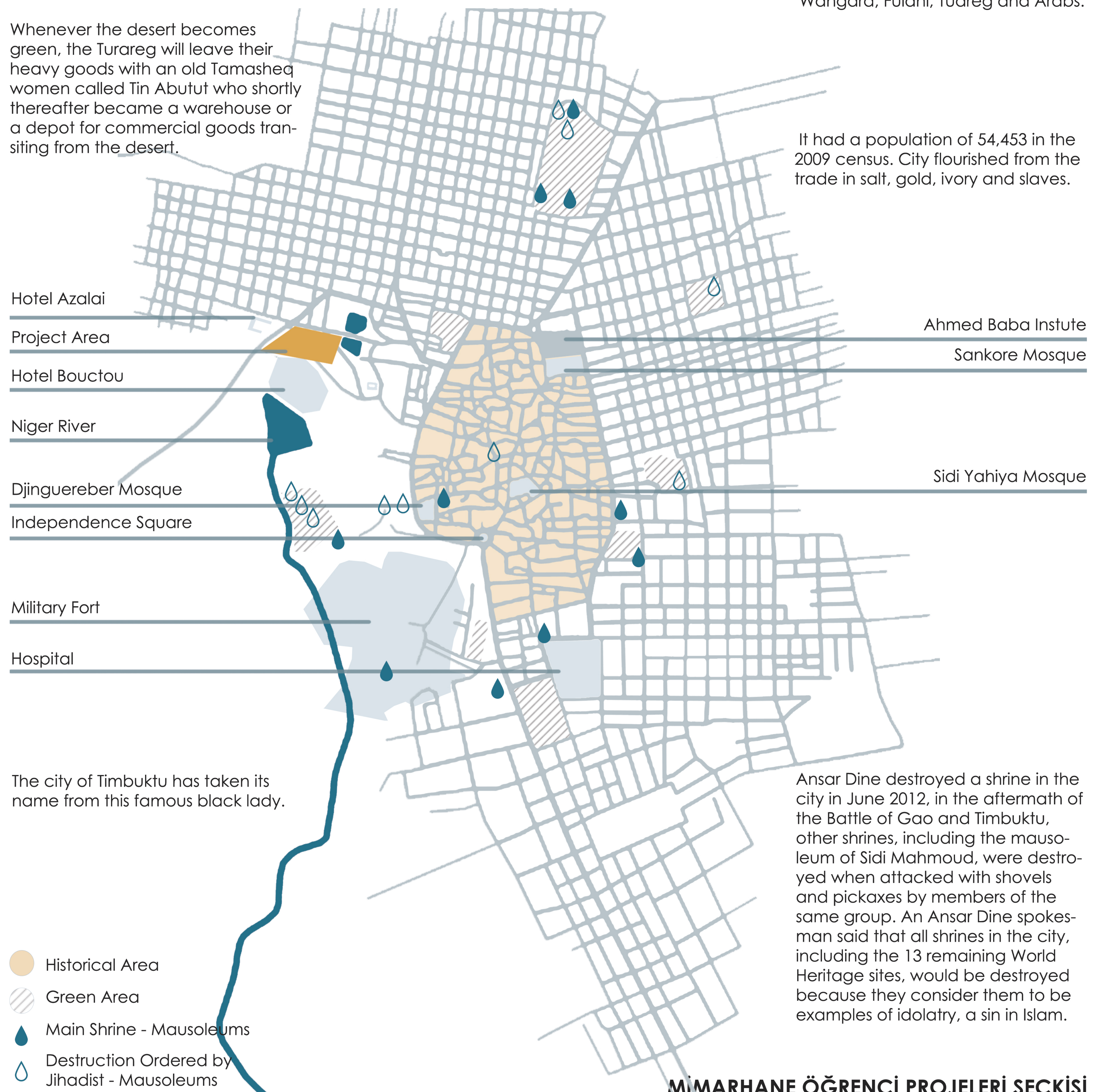
Knowledge was gathered in a manner similar to the early, informal European Medieval university model. Lecturing was presented through a range of informal institutions called madrasahs. Nowadays known as the University of Timbuktu, three madrasahs facilitated 25,000 students: Djinguereber, Sidi Yahya and Sankore.

### Climate



Timbuktu features a hot desert climate. The weather is extremely hot and dry throughout much of the year. The degree of diurnal temperature variation is higher in winter than in summer.

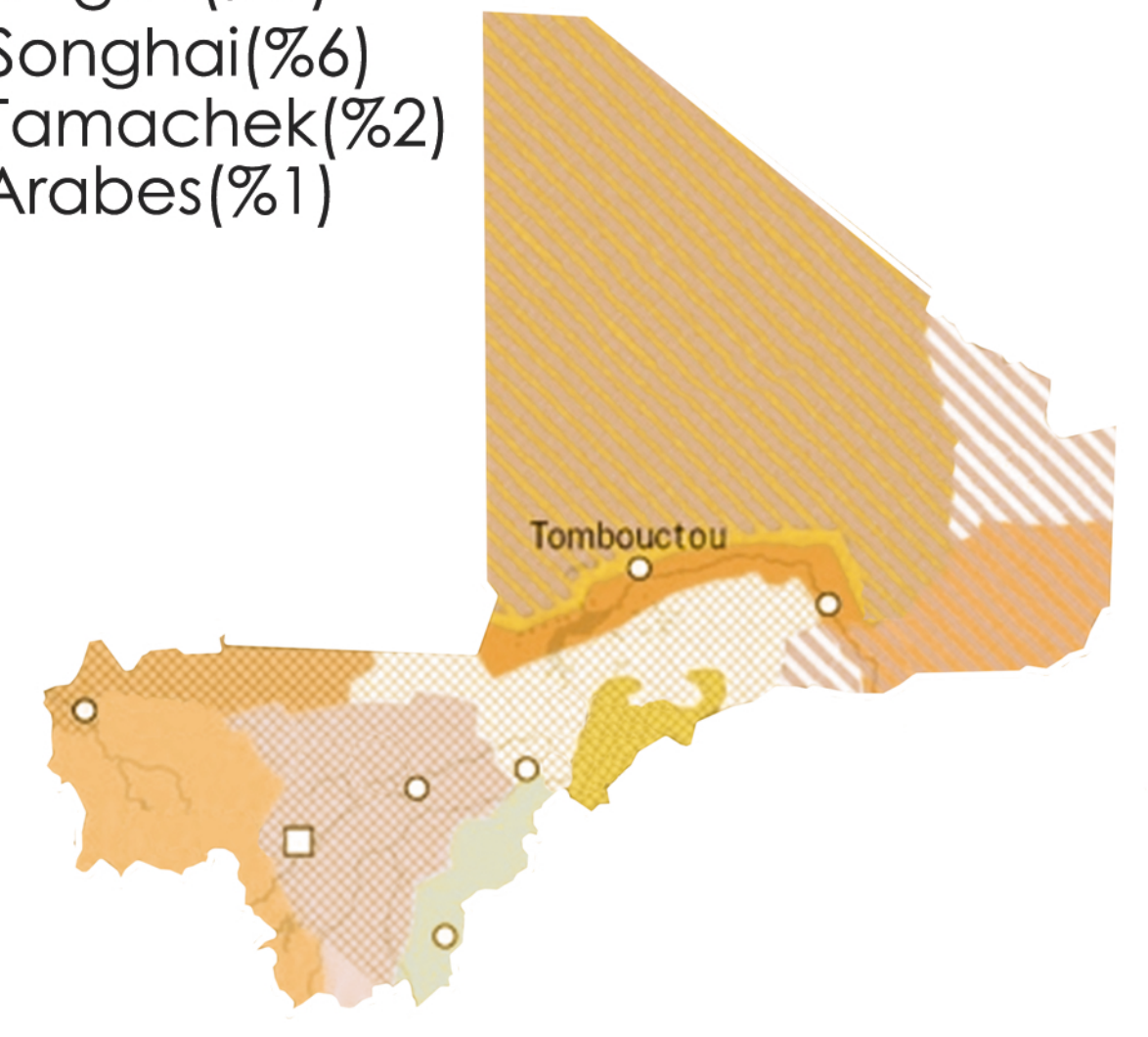
Whenever the desert becomes green, the Tuareg will leave their heavy goods with an old Tamasheq women called Tin Abutut who shortly thereafter became a warehouse or a depot for commercial goods transiting from the desert.



The city of Timbuktu has taken its name from this famous black lady.

### Languages

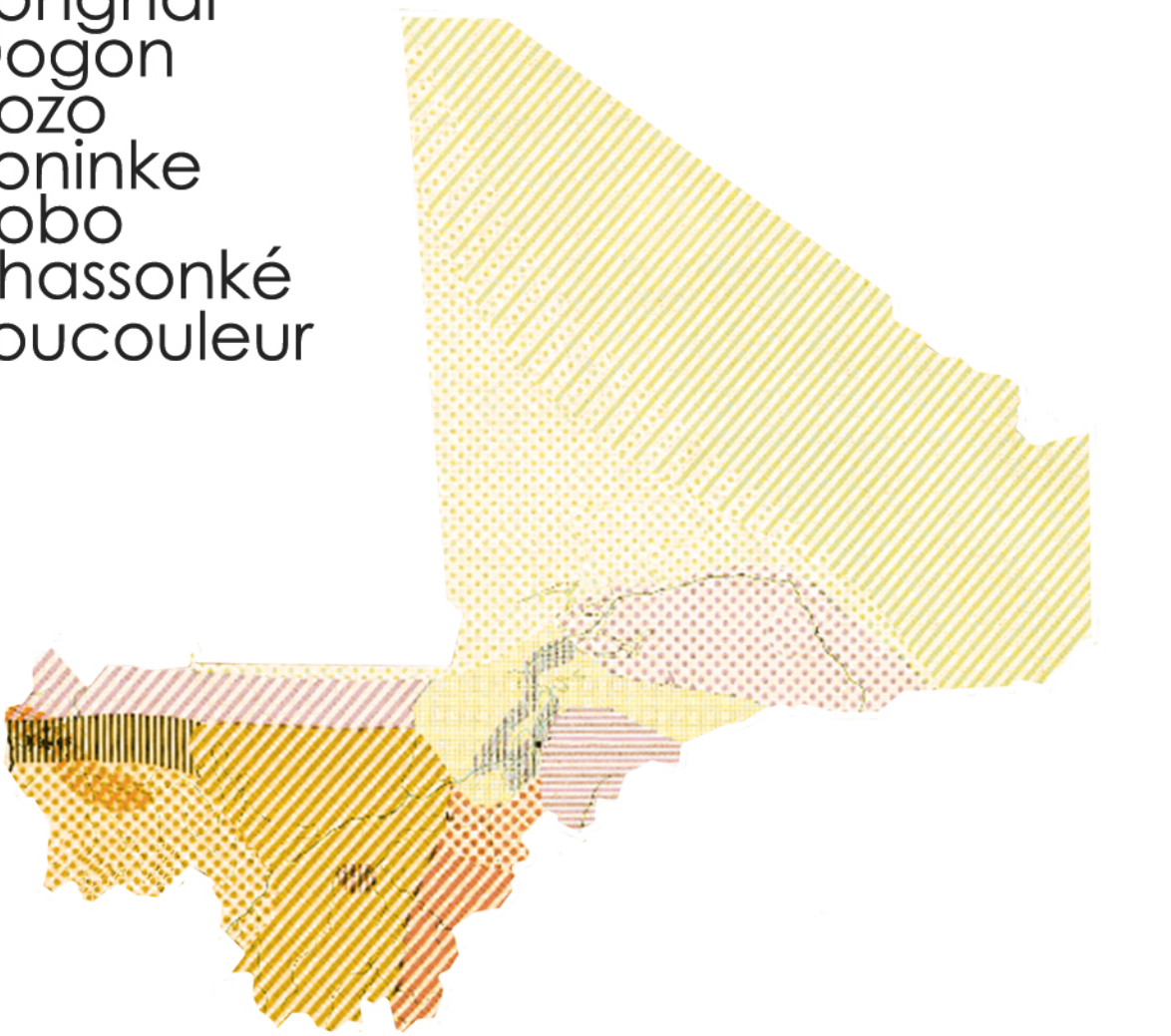
- Bambara(%38)
- Mande(%15)
- Pelus(%12)
- Senoufo(%9)
- Dogon(%7)
- Songhai(%6)
- Tamachek(%2)
- Arabes(%1)



Although French is Mali's official language, today the large majority of Timbuktu's inhabitants speaks Koyra Chiini, a Songhay language that also functions as the lingua franca.

### Ethnic Groups

- Tuareg
- Macré
- Peul
- Bambara
- Mande
- Soniska
- Songhai
- Dogon
- Bozo
- Soninke
- Bobo
- Khassonké
- Toucouleur



As a result of its unique geographical position, Timbuktu has been a natural meeting point of Songhai, Wangara, Fulani, Tuareg and Arabs.

It had a population of 54,453 in the 2009 census. City flourished from the trade in salt, gold, ivory and slaves.

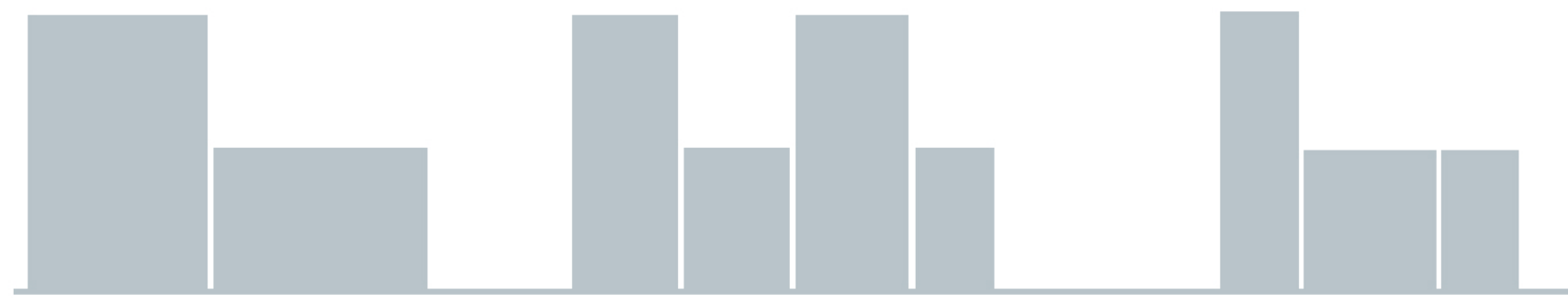
Ansar Dine destroyed a shrine in the city in June 2012, in the aftermath of the Battle of Gao and Timbuktu, other shrines, including the mausoleum of Sidi Mahmoud, were destroyed when attacked with shovels and pickaxes by members of the same group. An Ansar Dine spokesman said that all shrines in the city, including the 13 remaining World Heritage sites, would be destroyed because they consider them to be examples of idolatry, a sin in Islam.

**Analyzes and Concept**



Courtyard Sit in front of door One colour Garden wall Sand streets Chert

**Street Analysis**



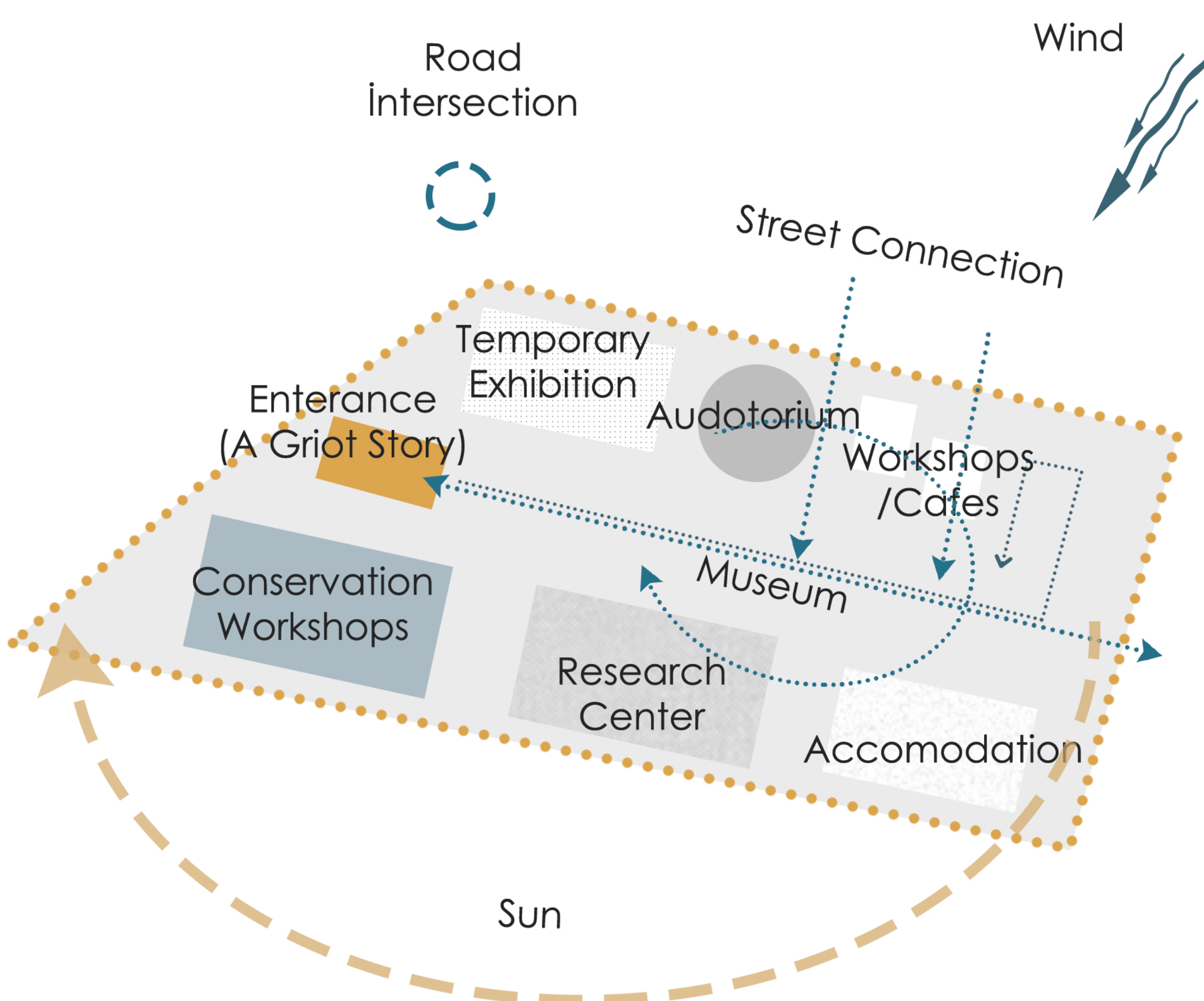
Maximum height 18m



Architecture is an important part of Mali's rich material heritage. Its forms are very diverse, corresponding to the environment and the varied needs of those who build and use the structures, but there are essentially three building traditions: earthen, stone, and nomadic.

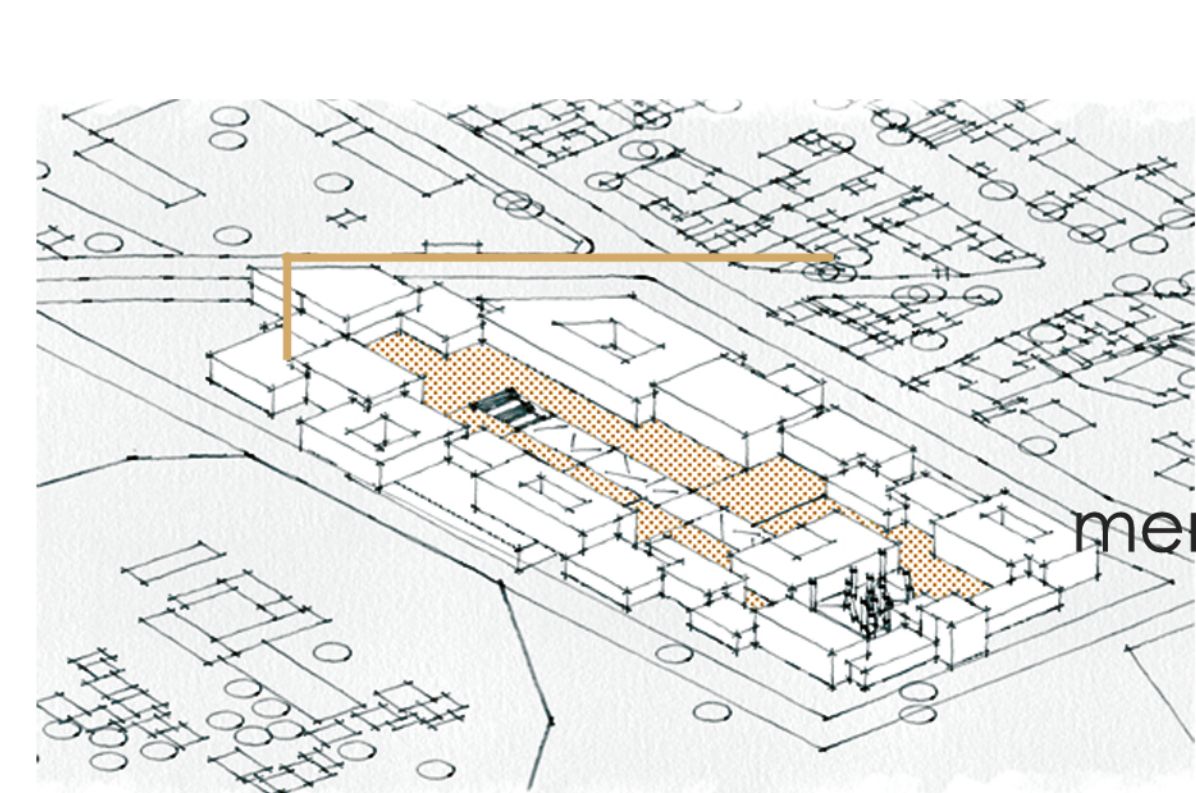


Awning Metal Door Shutter



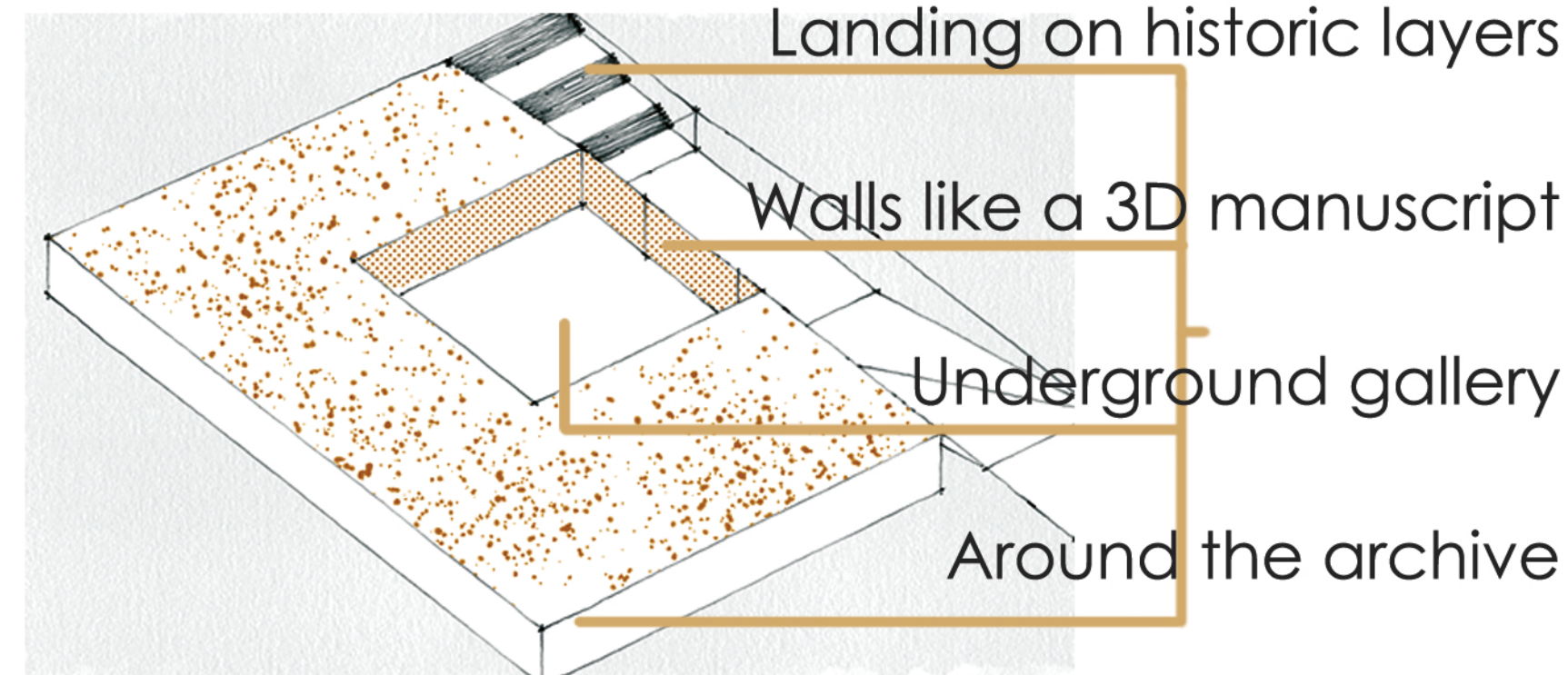
Entry is taken from the intersection point. The public areas like cafes or workshops are located close to the residential area. Temporary exhibition is close to the entrance. The conservation workshops and research center are located on the basement floor of the archive and next to the hotel. Accommodation is associated with the research center. The courtyards are used in accordance with the local building type and the structure is designed inwardly.

West African Historians Chant About Kings  
 Traditional Storytellers Masters of Ceremonies  
 Praise Singers Repository of Oral Tradition  
 Musicians Sing of Wars and Past Journeys



Tnéré / Desert

first gallery  
 open air  
 exhibition  
 memory of africa  
 first people

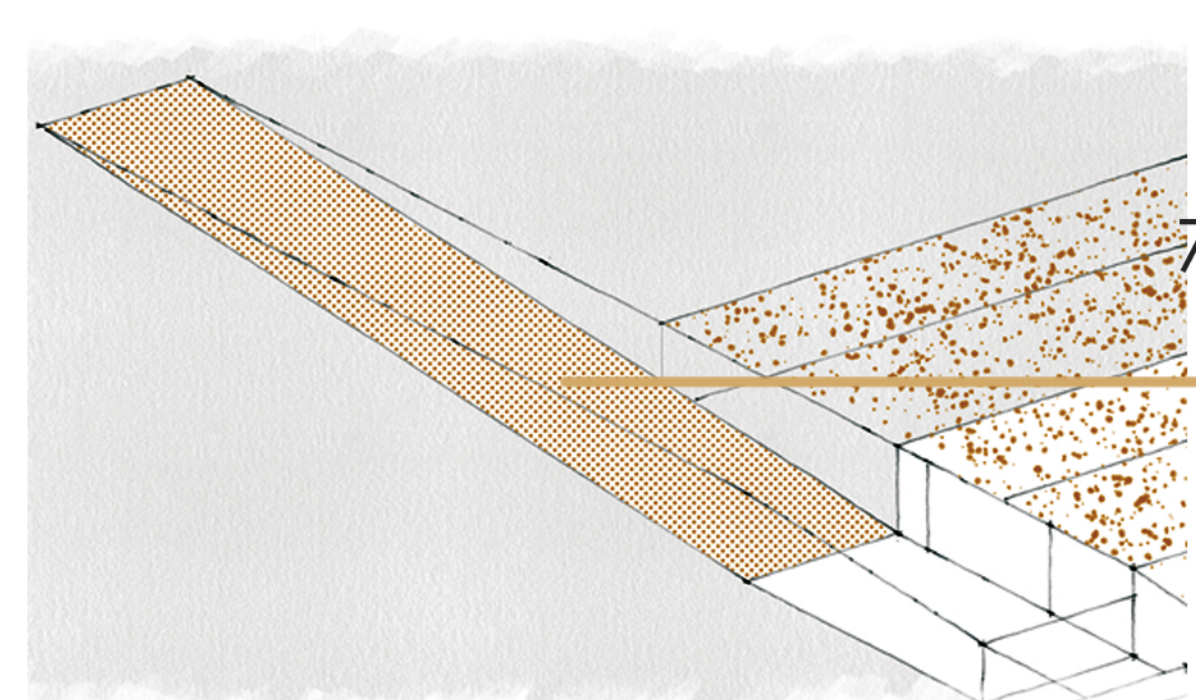


Sundiata Keita

Establishment Epic(11.-16. Century)

The Golden Age of The City, 1493-1591

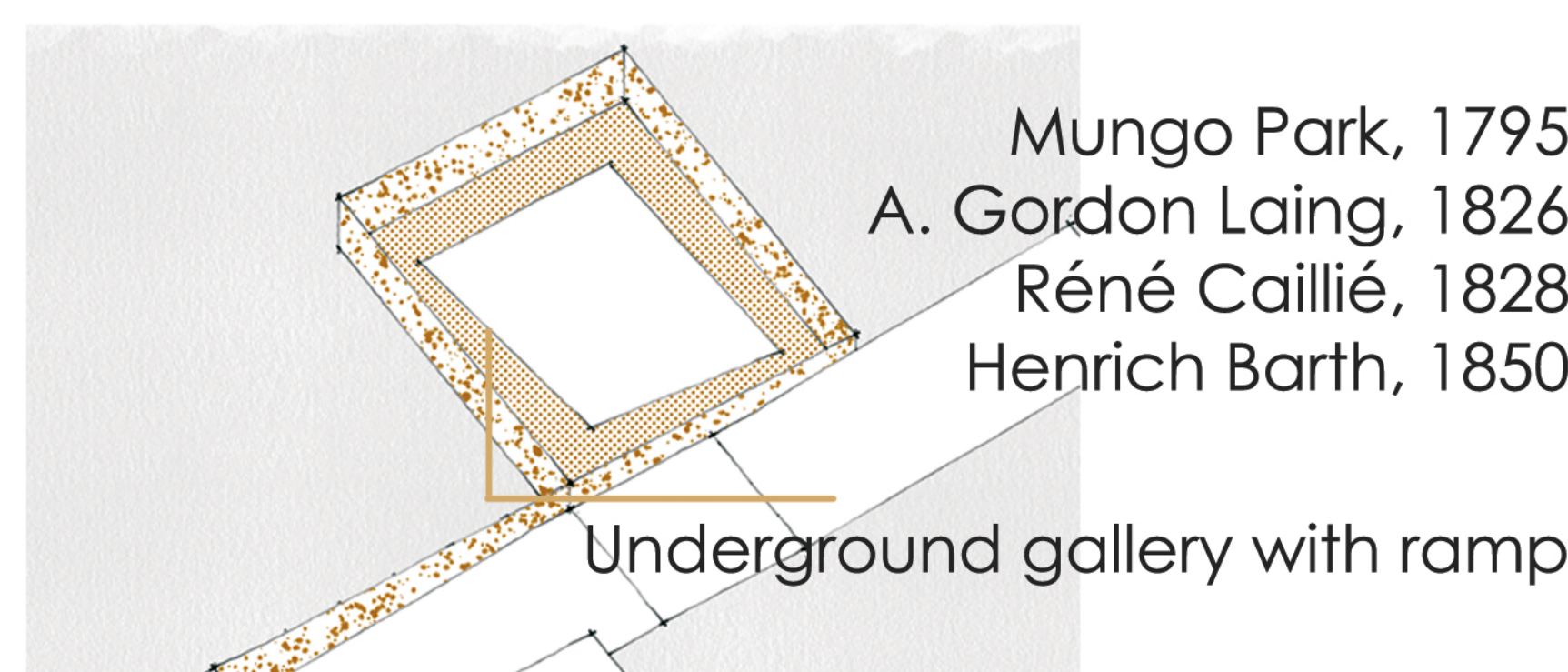
The Sundiata Keita is an epic poem of the Malinke people, tells the story of the hero Sundiata Keita (died 1255), the founder of the Mali Empire.



Tisseren/Despair

Exile(16-18. Century)

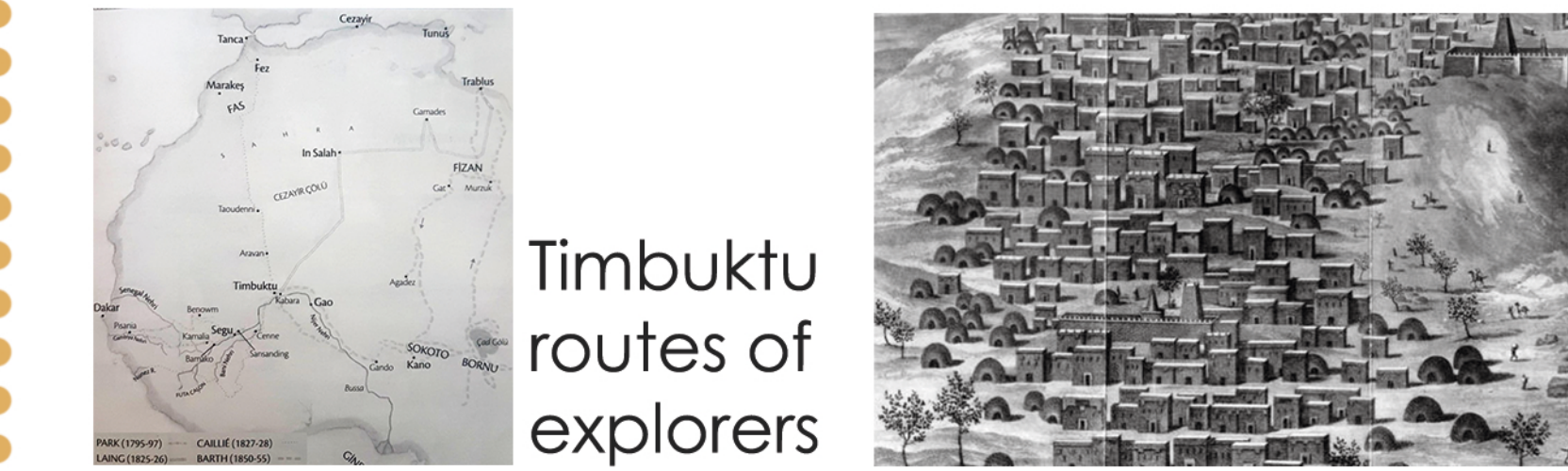
1591, Moroccans occupied the city.  
 1593, Fourteen people were killed, ten of them were scholar.  
 1594, 70 scholars were sent to Marrakech.  
 1608, Only Ahmed Baba returned to the city.  
 1627, Ahmed Baba who was great scholar of Timbuktu, died.



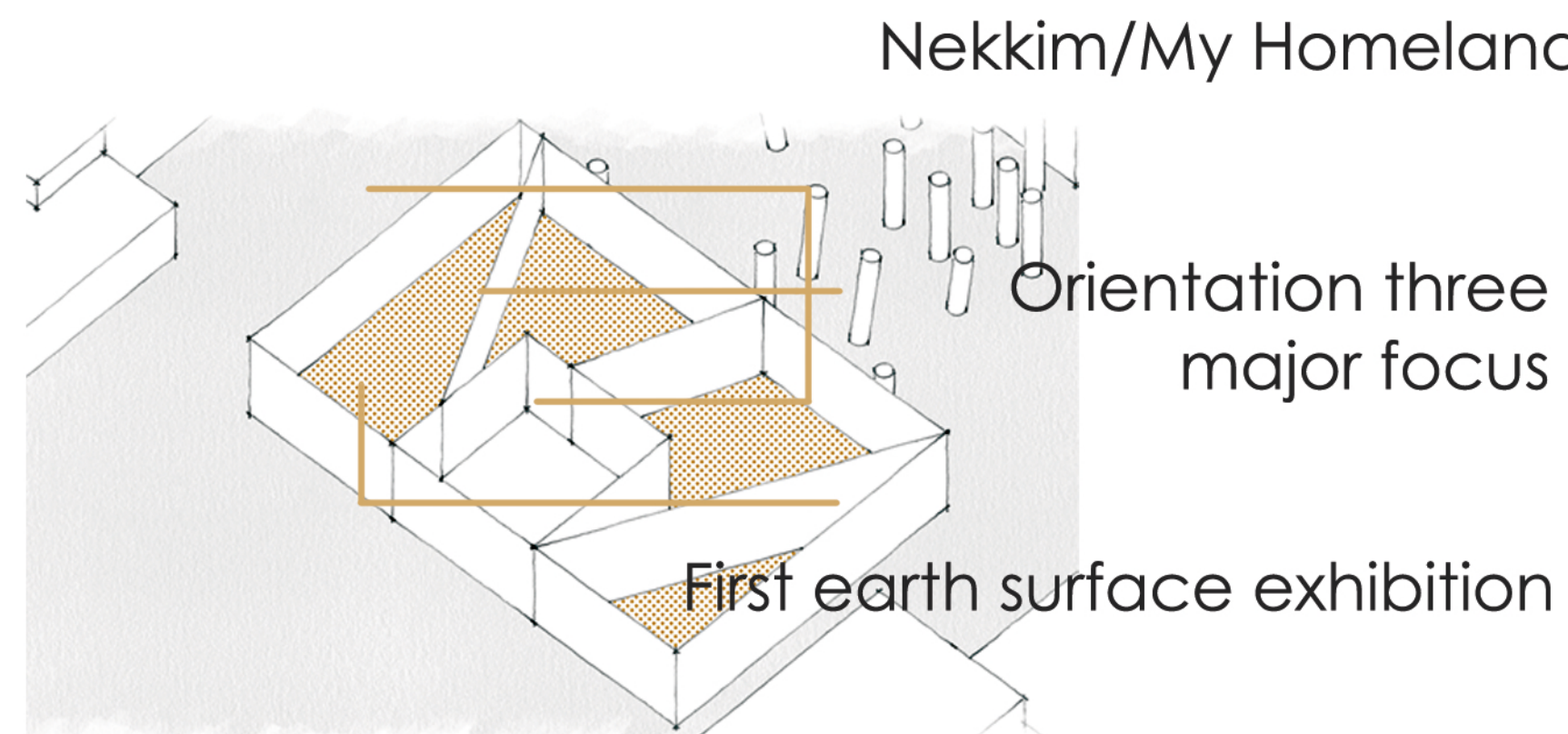
Amaraghed / I Went To See

Mungo Park, 1795  
 A. Gordon Laing, 1826  
 René Caillié, 1828  
 Henrich Barth, 1850

Discovery of Europeans(18. Century-1960)



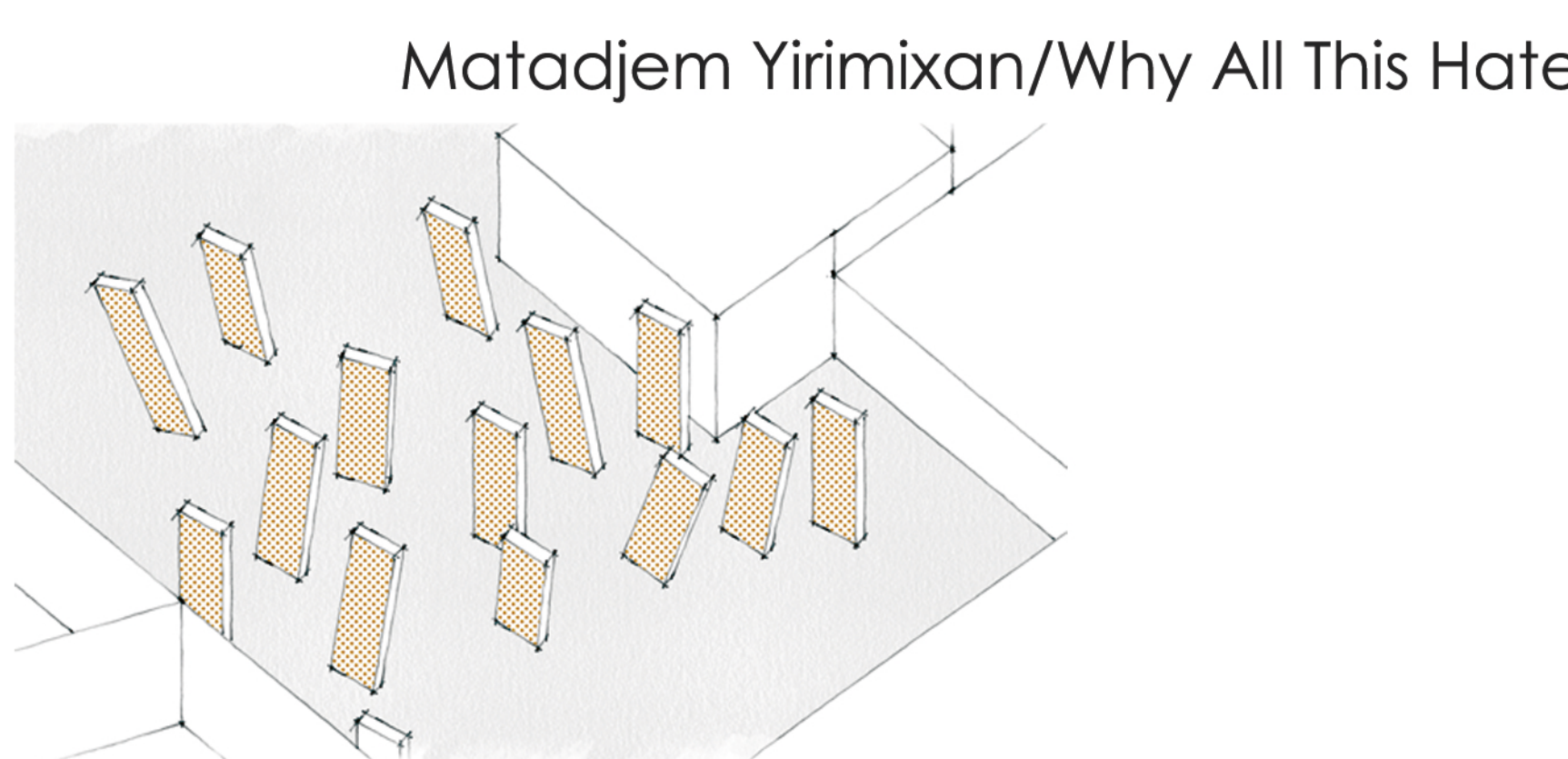
Timbuktu routes of explorers



Nekkim/My Homeland

Independence(1960-2012)

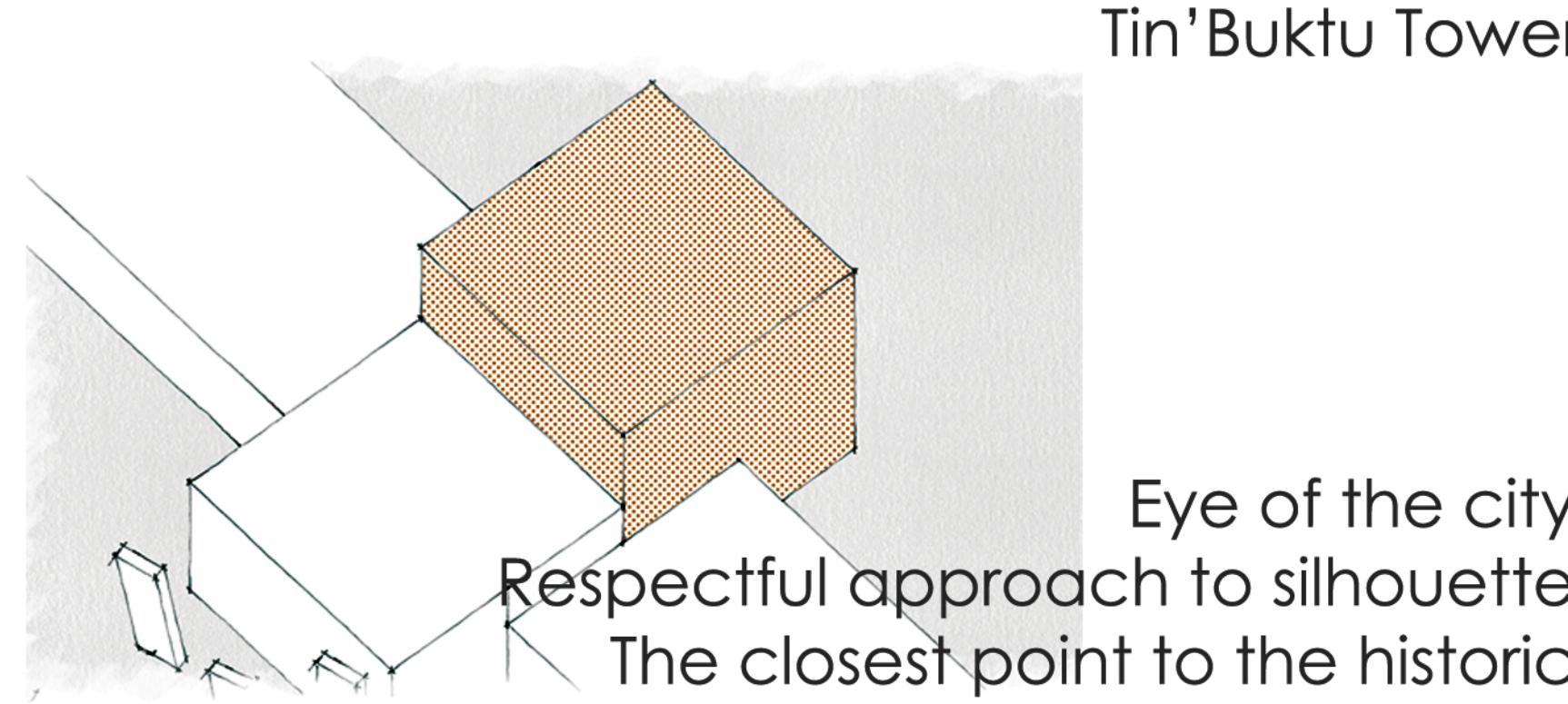
Mali is an independent country. It is one of the poorest nations. Yet it still has a priceless treasure: books from its golden past. Many of the ancient books are wrapped in leather. Many are written in flowing Arabic letters. Ideas about stars and math, history and religion fill the pages.



Matadjem Yirimixan/Why All This Hate

Attack(2012-Today)

01.04.2012, Timbuktu was captured from the Malian military by the Tuareg rebels of the MNLA and Ansar Dine. The 16 tombs, the treasures of a place known as "the city of 333 saints", some dating back to the 13th century, were believed by the local people to protect their city from danger.



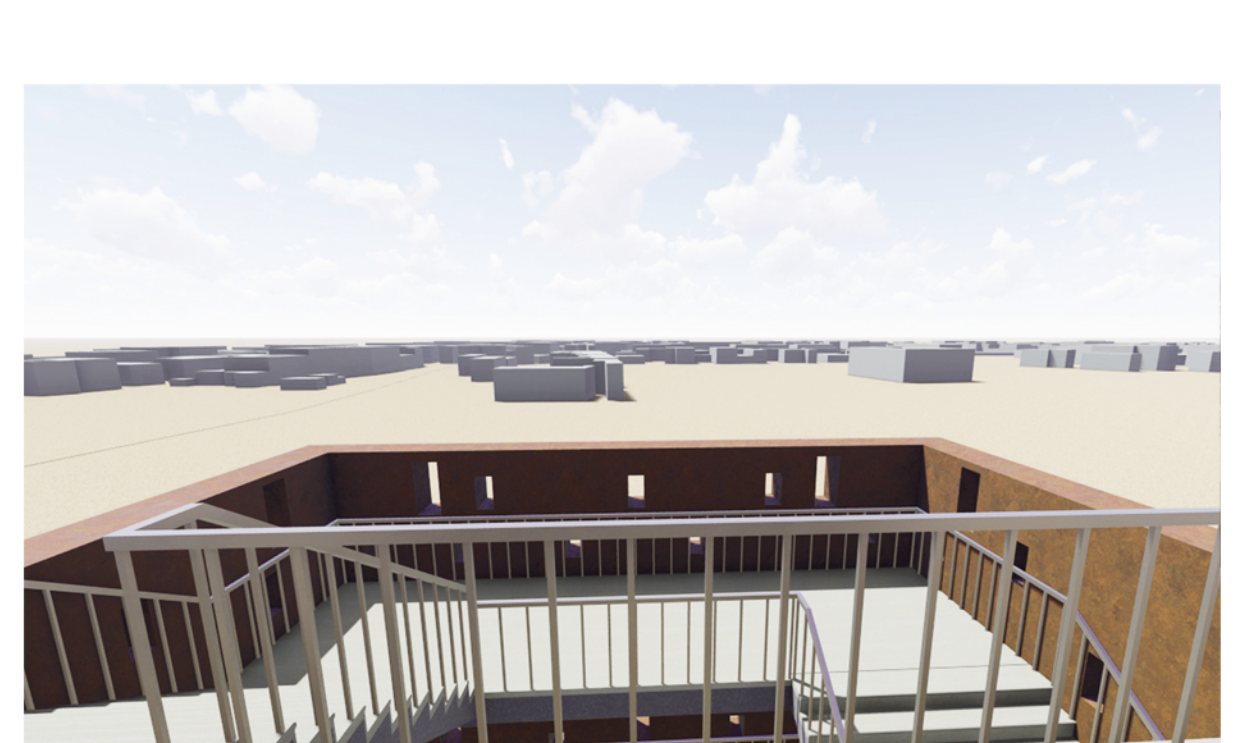
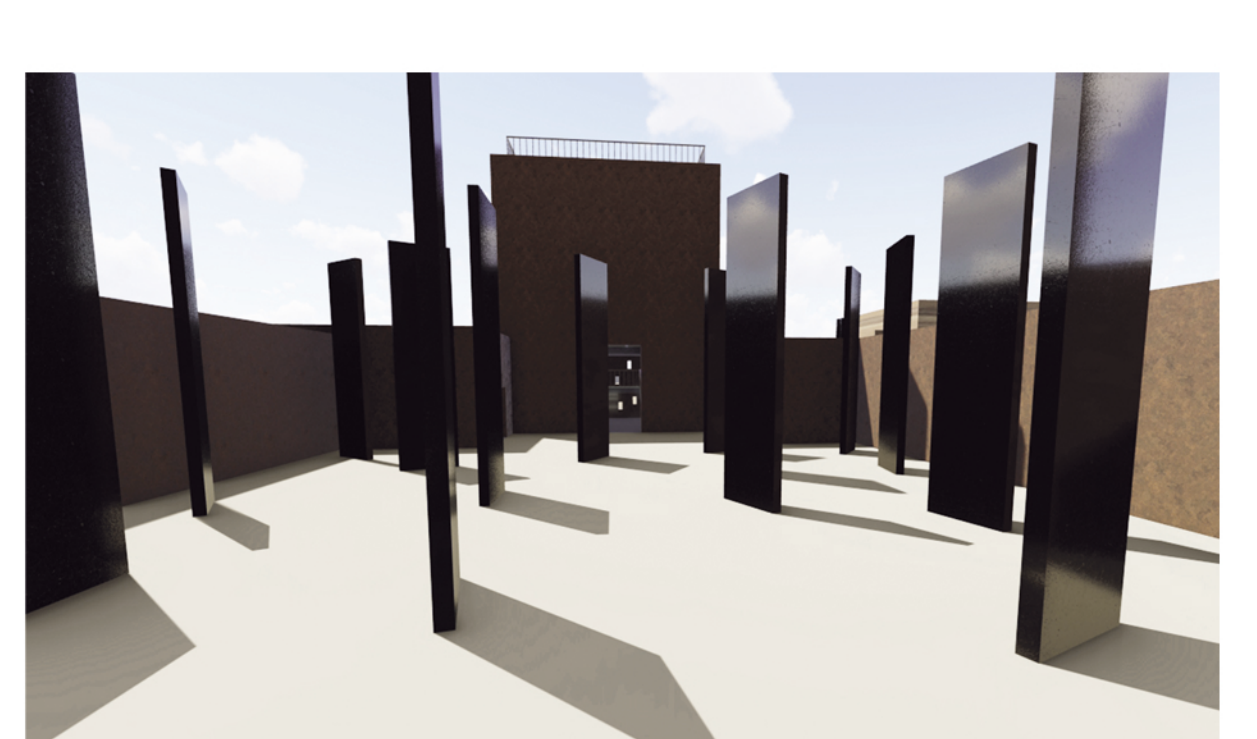
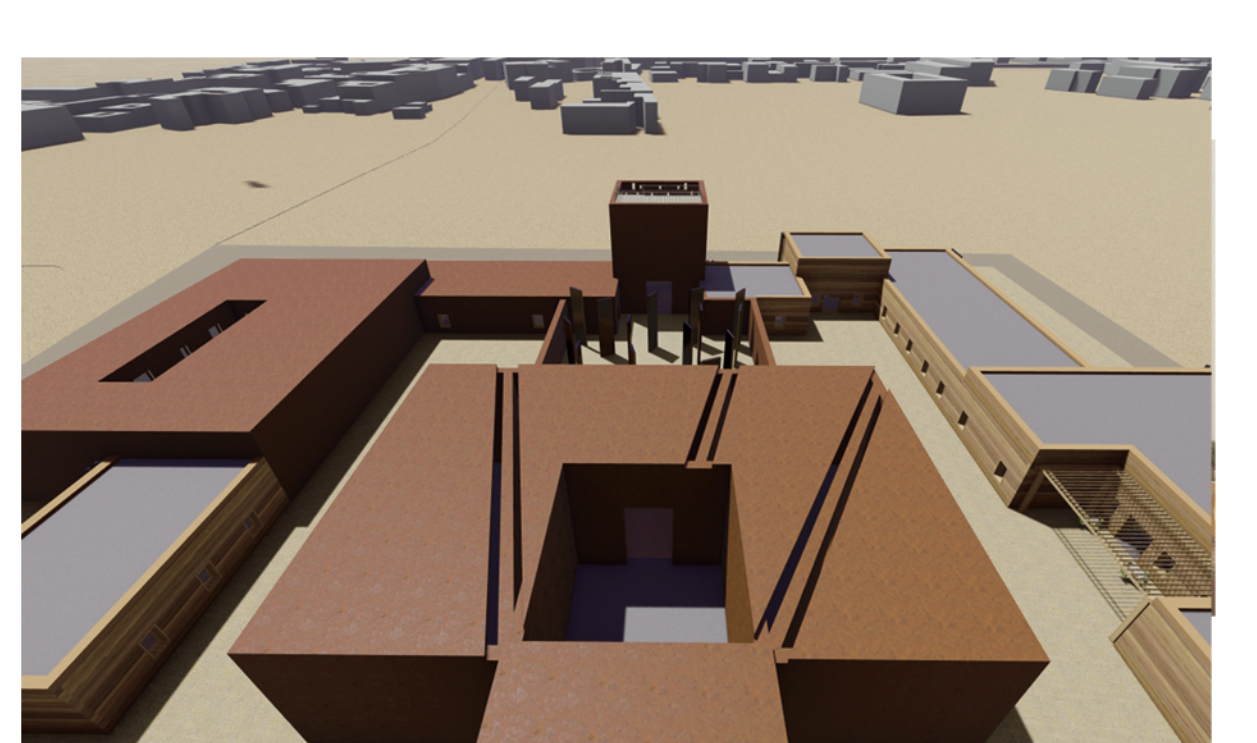
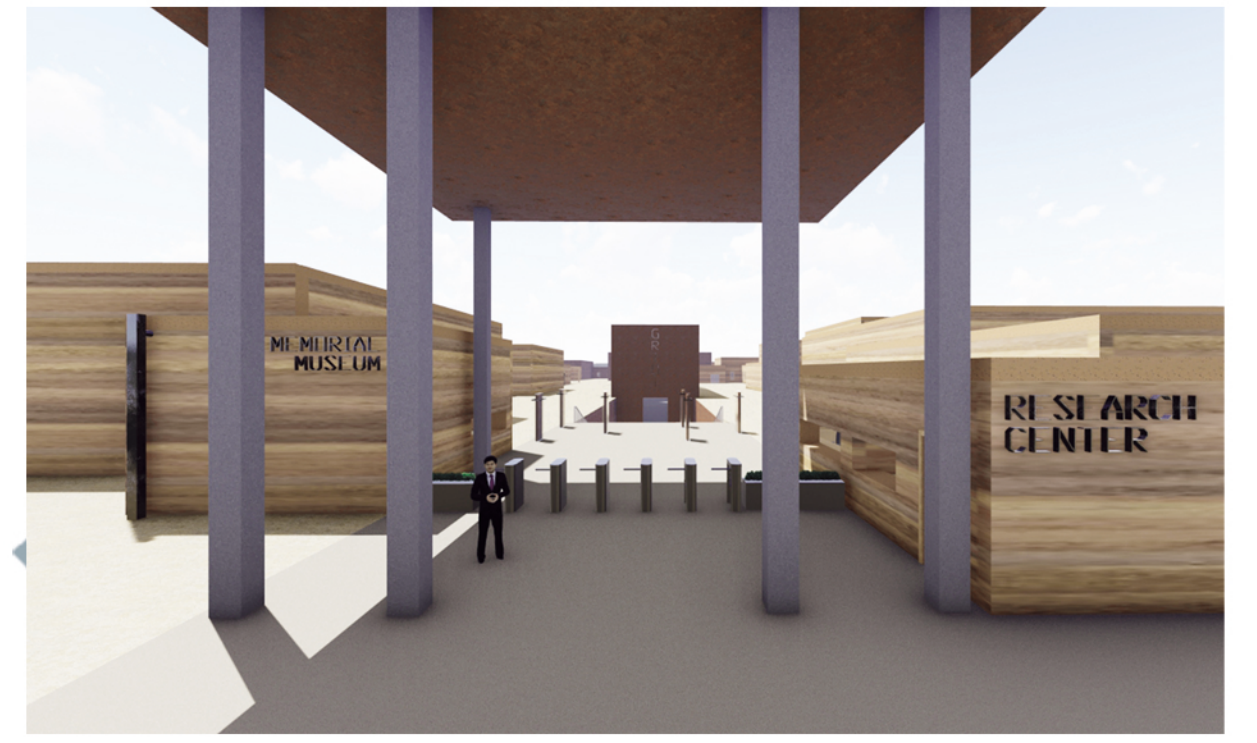
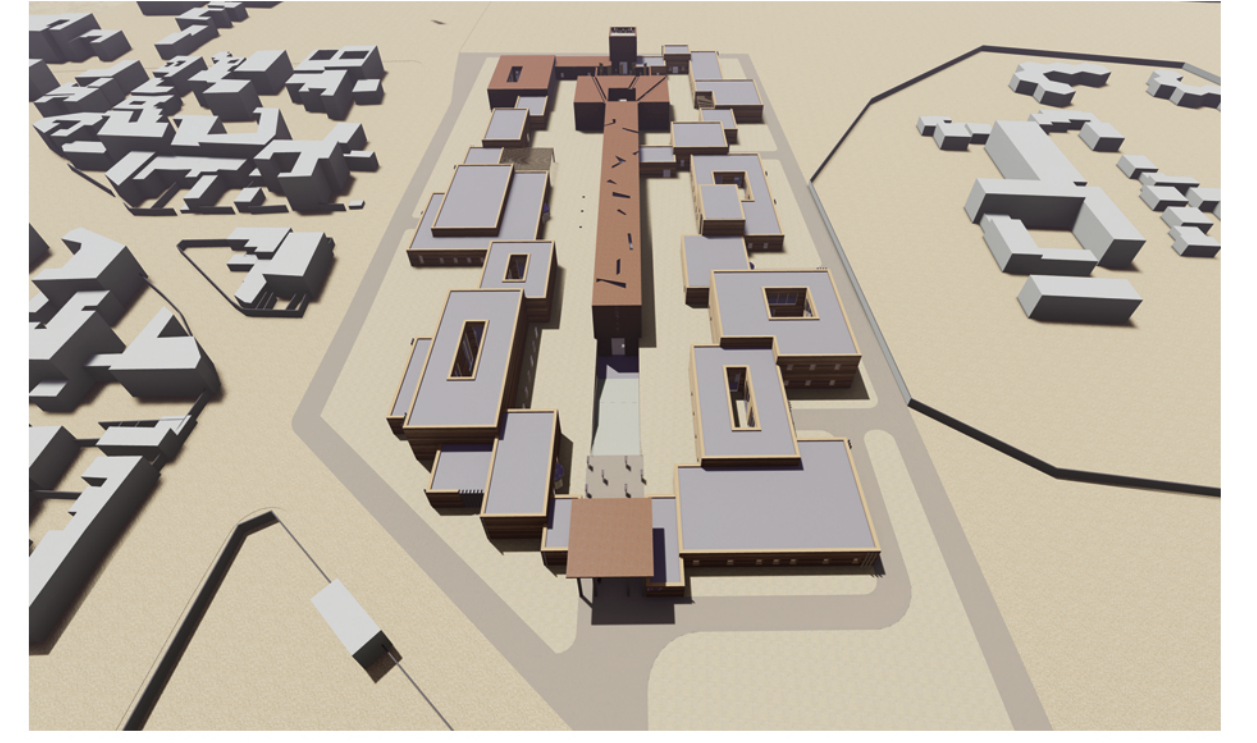
Tin'Buktu Tower

City View(Today)

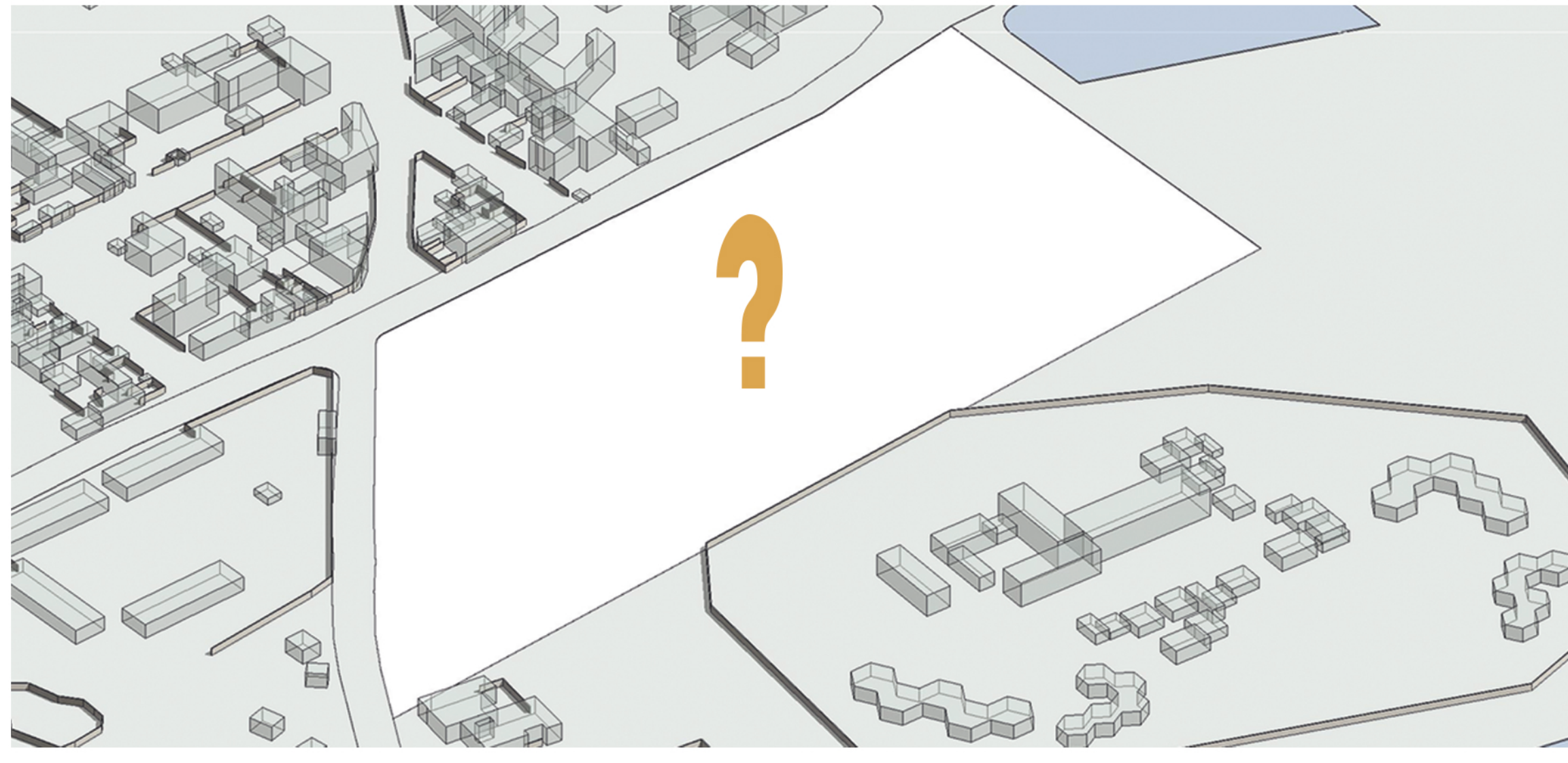
Today, you can still see the enormous mosque that the king had built. The gold from the past is gone. Yet another treasure remains.

Sastanàqqàm / I Question You  
 Decide

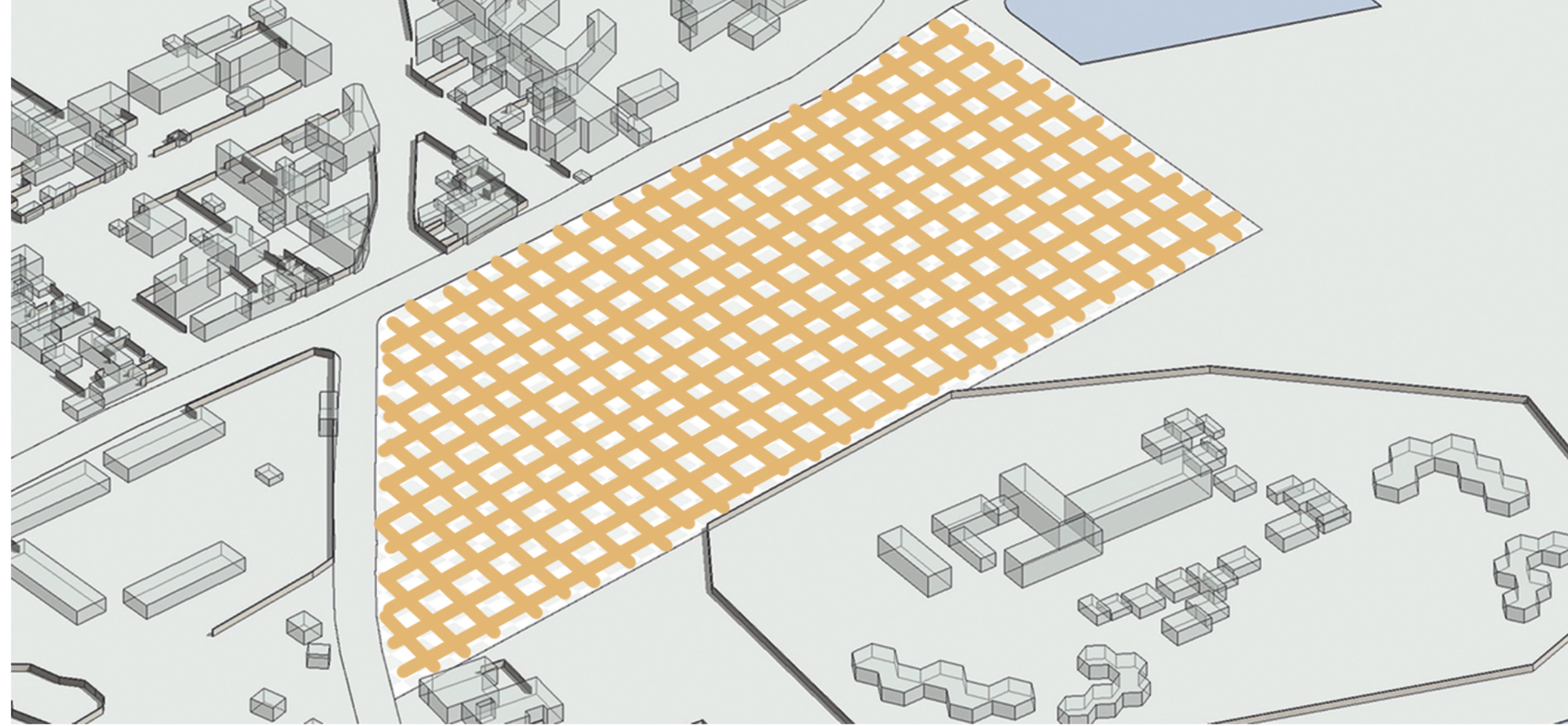
Future(Today- ∞)  
 How you want to see your city.



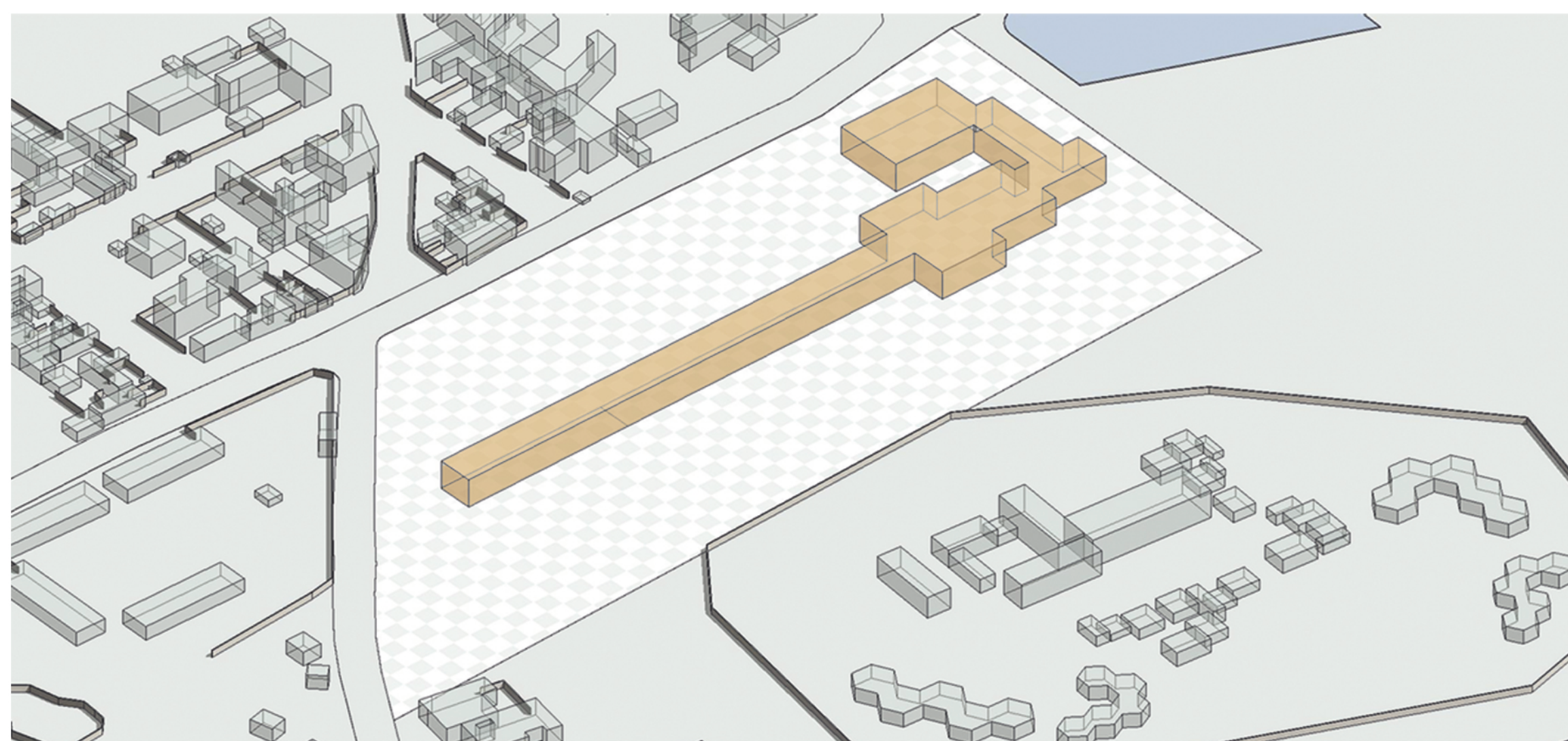
Concept Chart - Plans



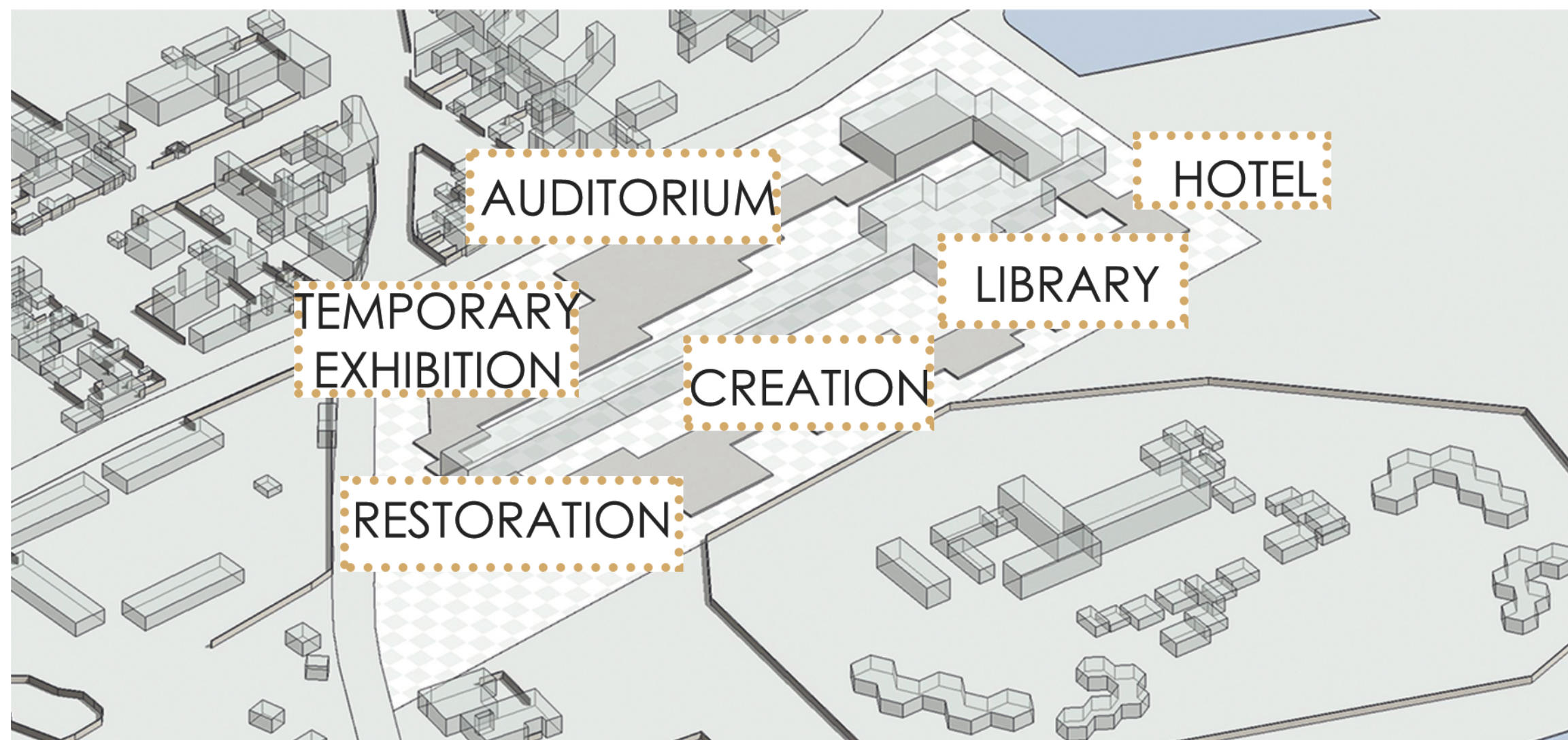
Area



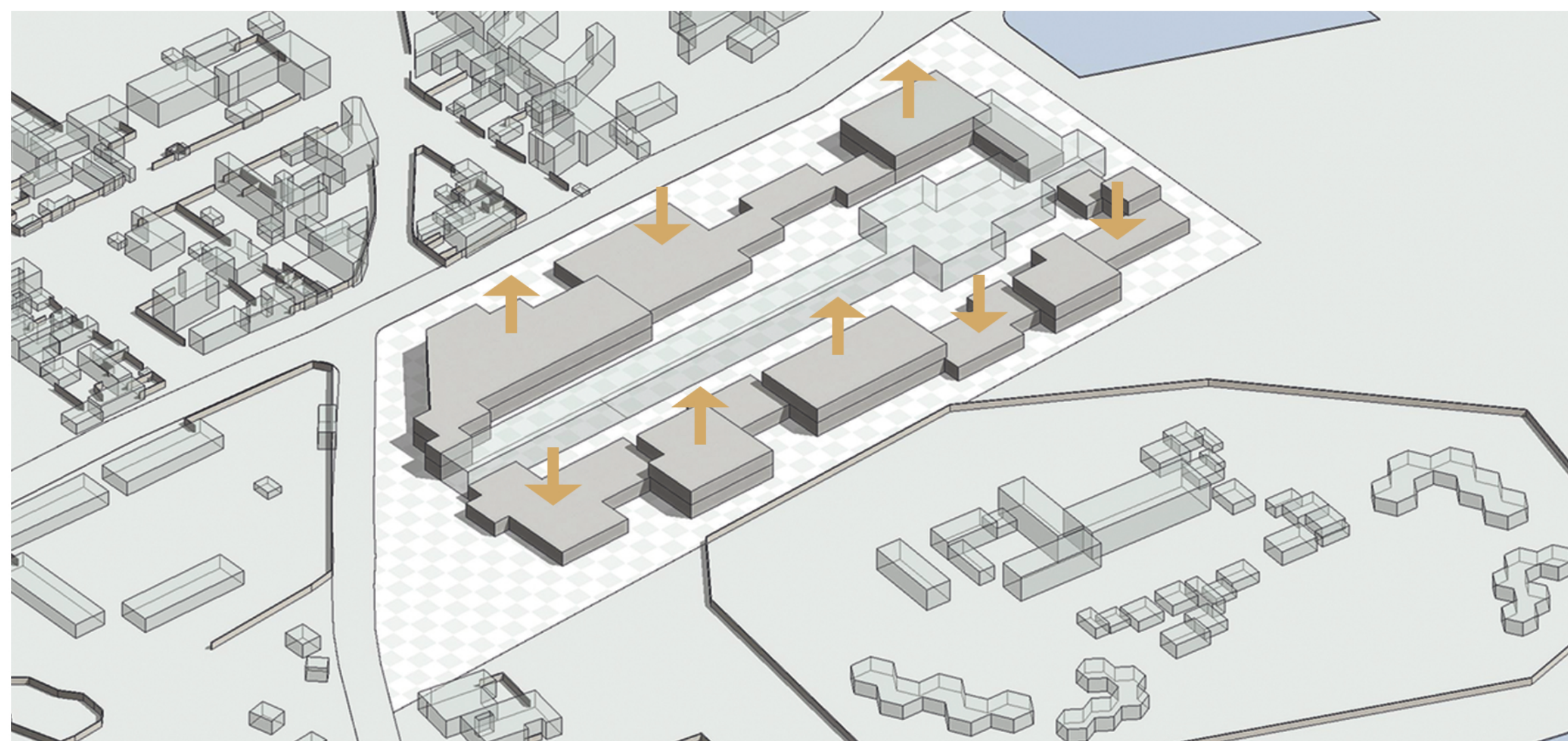
Grid System



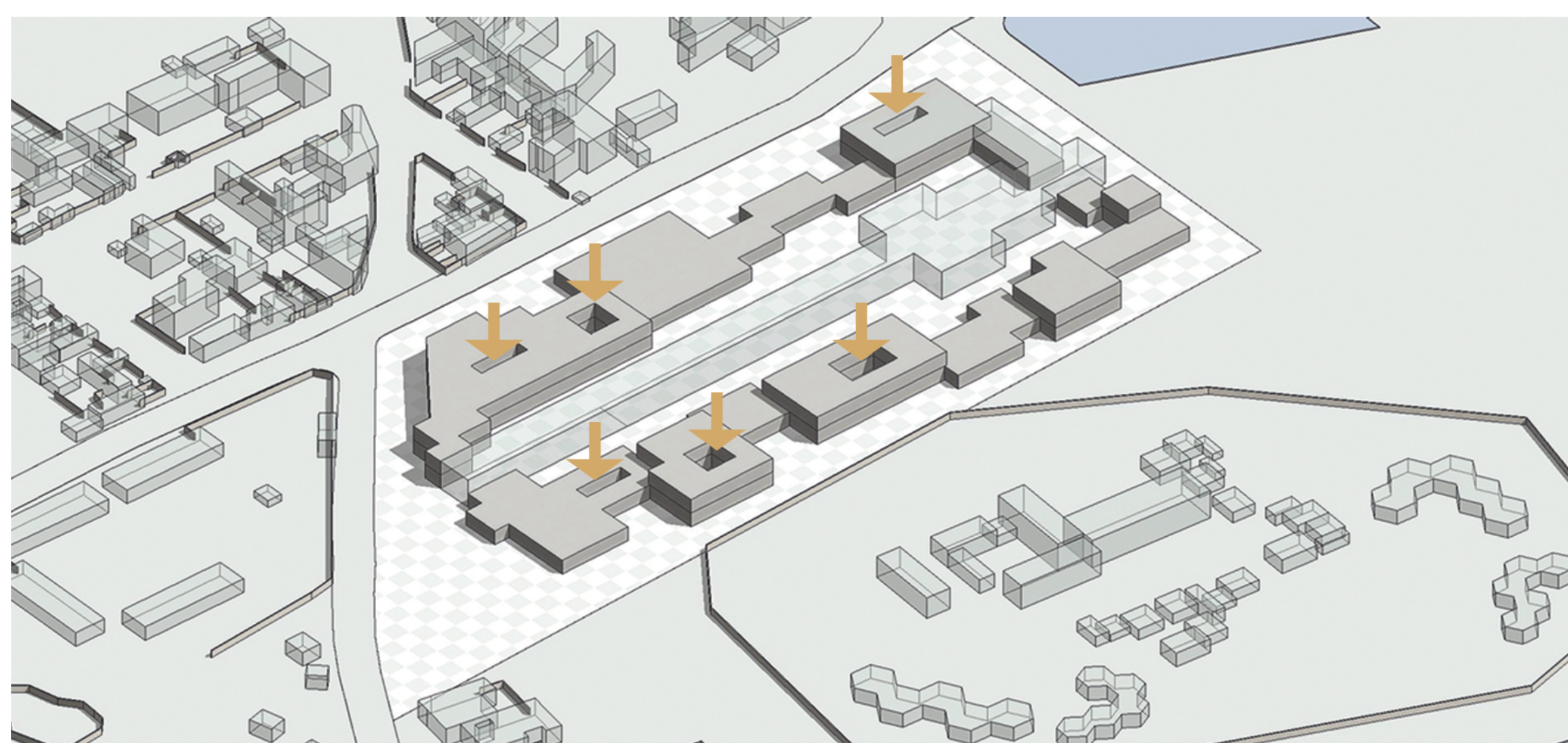
Griot



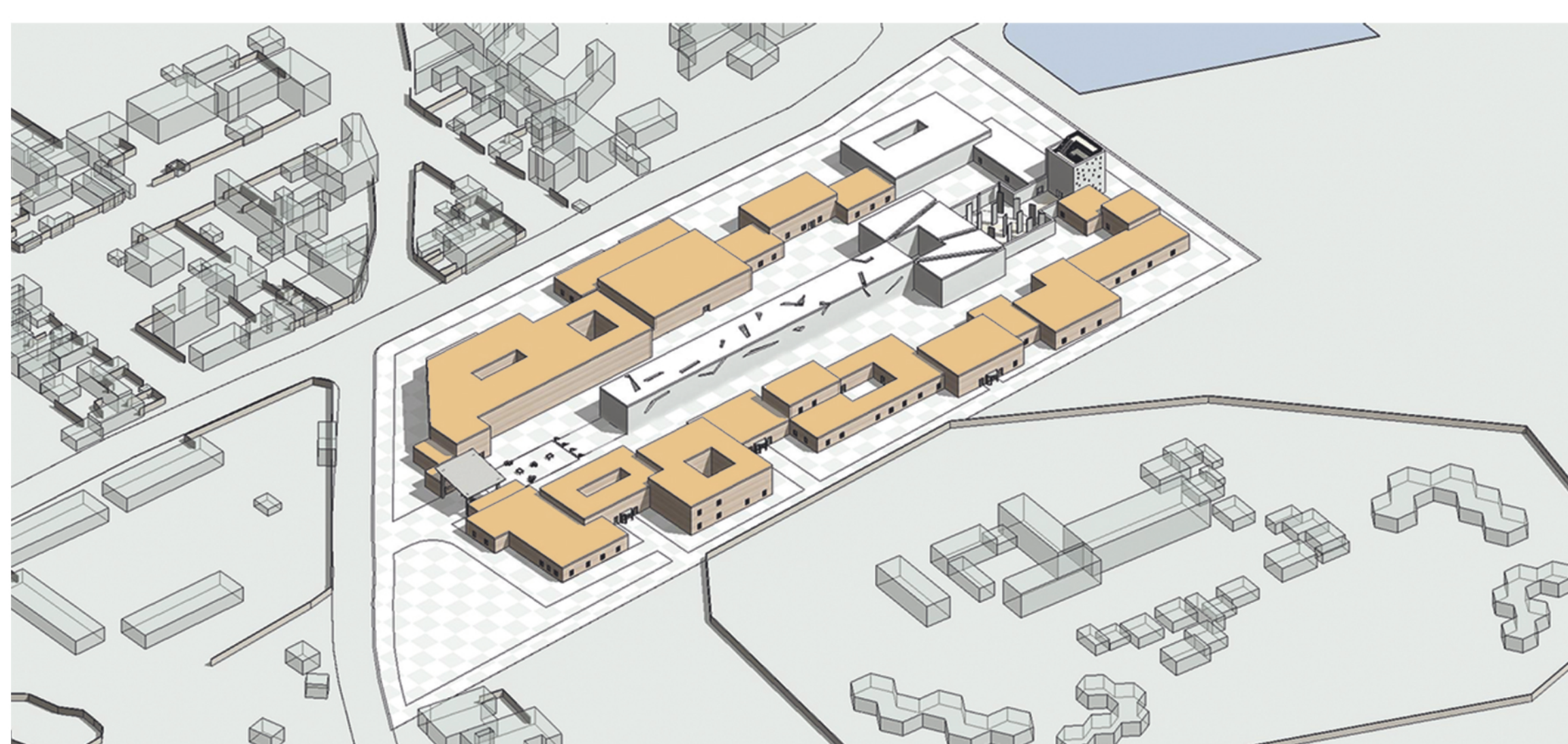
Other Functions



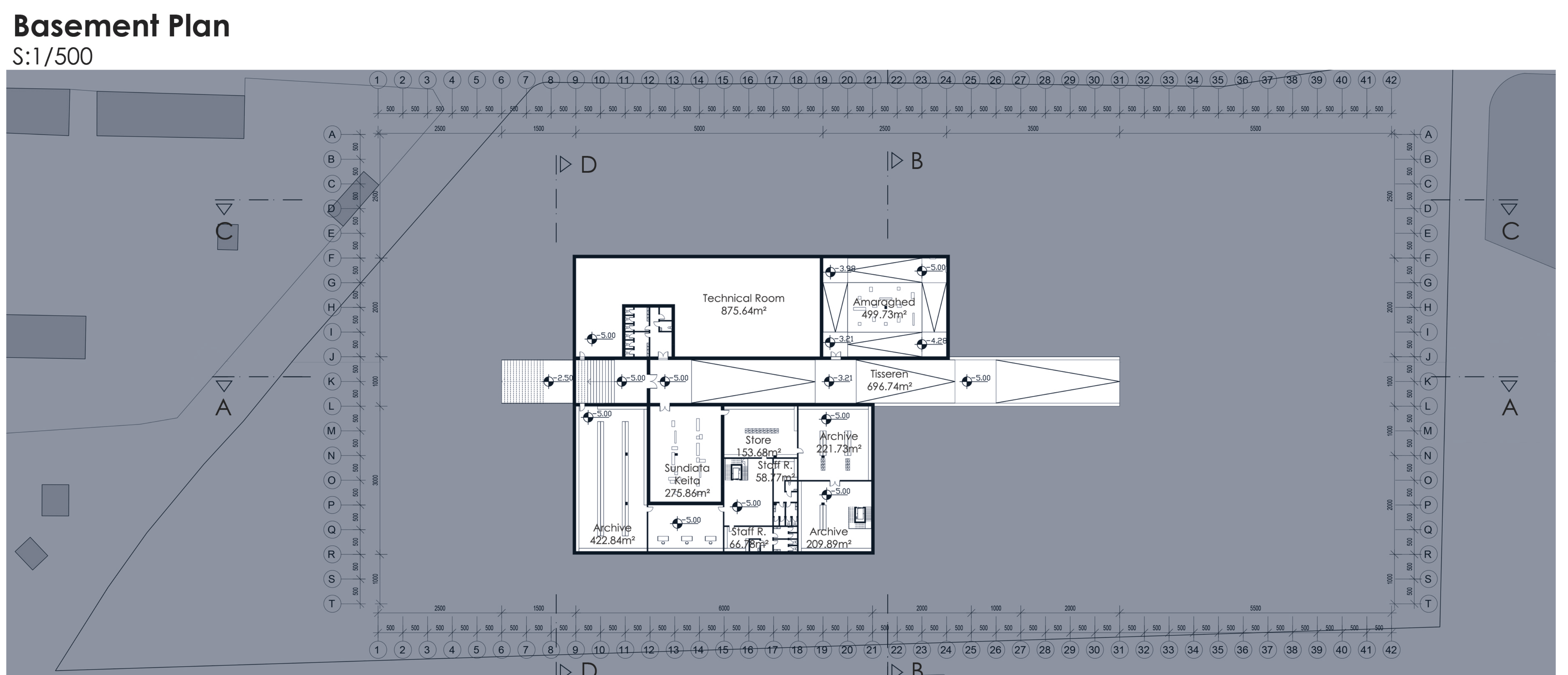
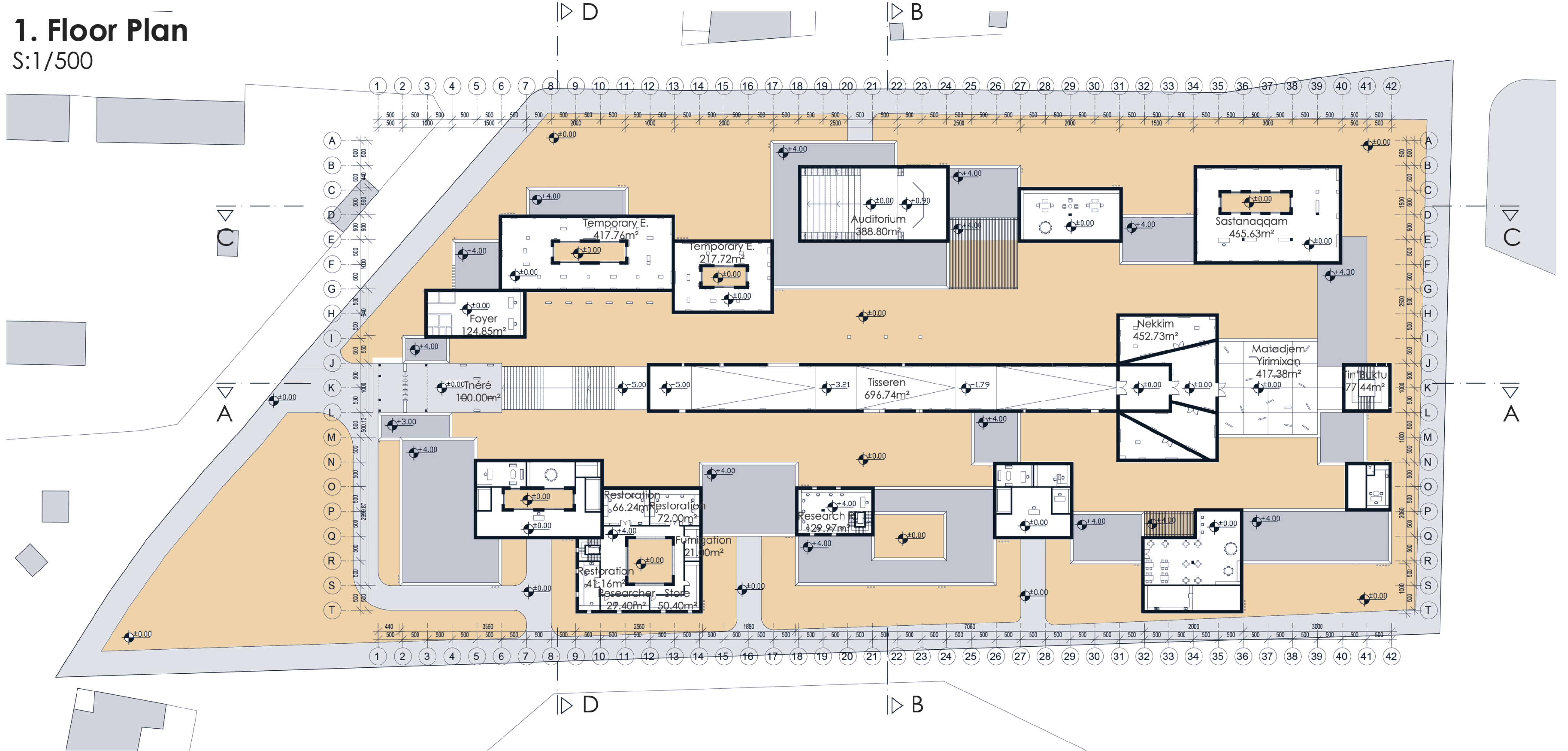
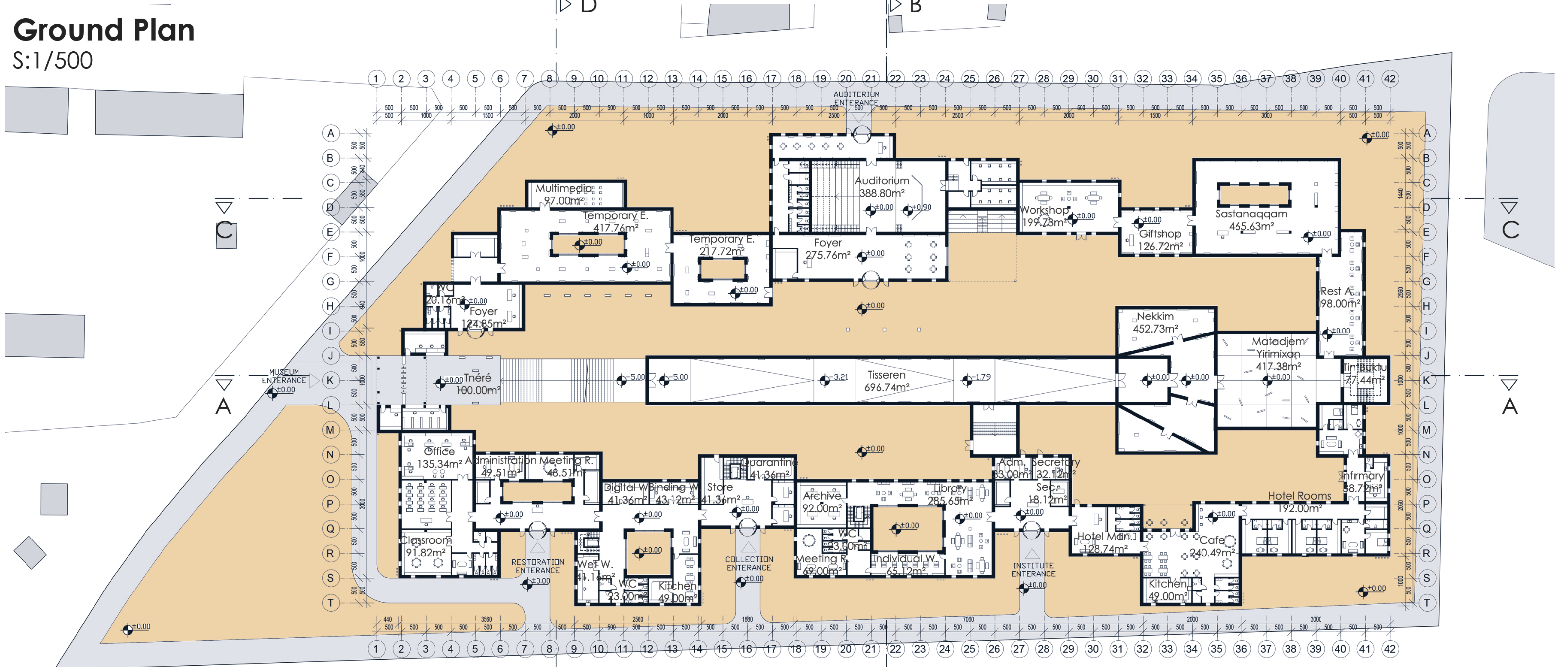
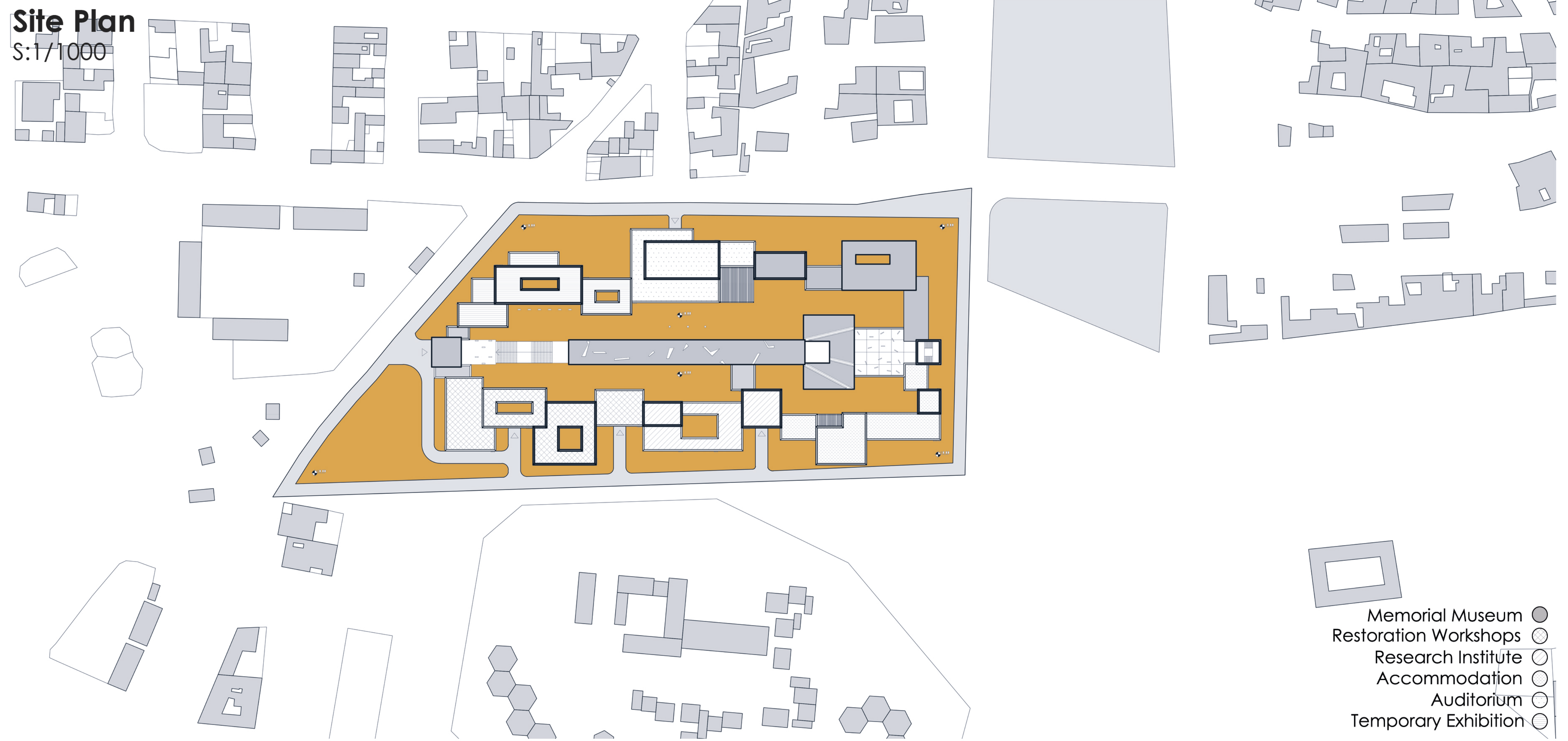
Environmental Compliance



Courtyard



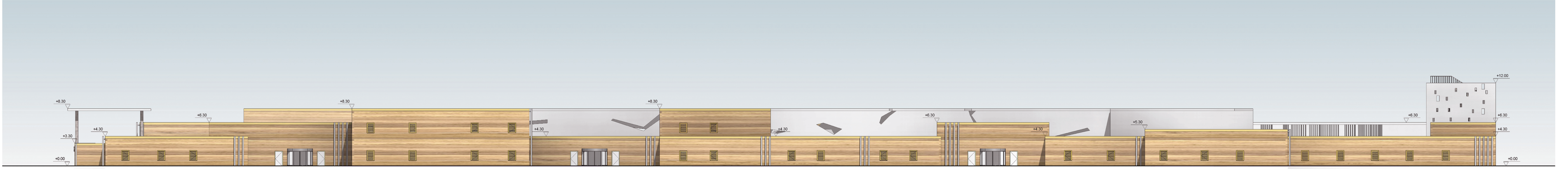
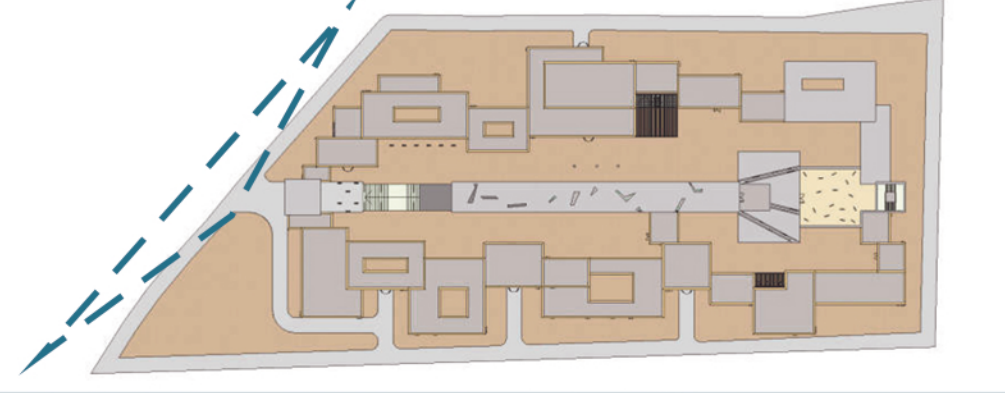
Final



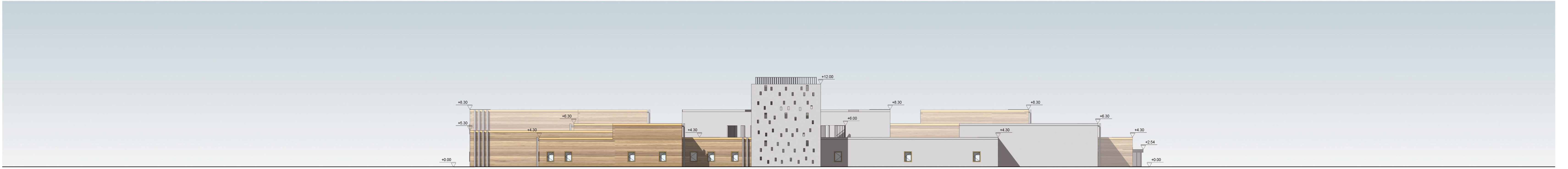
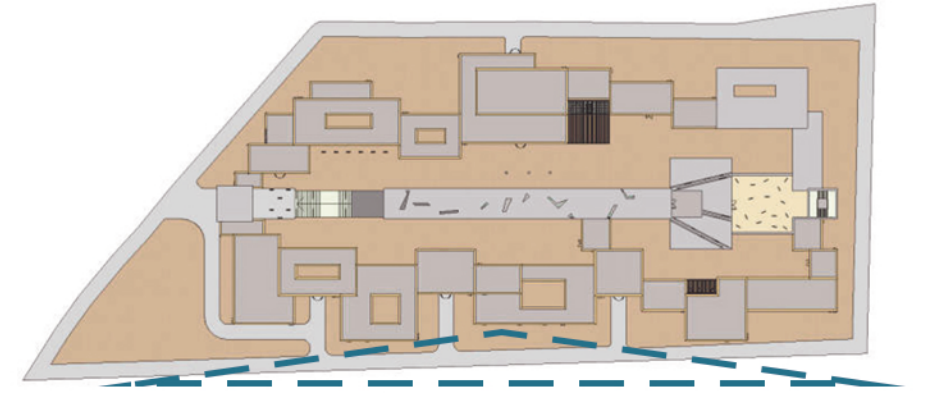
- Memorial Museum ●
- Restoration Workshops ○
- Research Institute ○
- Accommodation ○
- Auditorium ○
- Temporary Exhibition ○



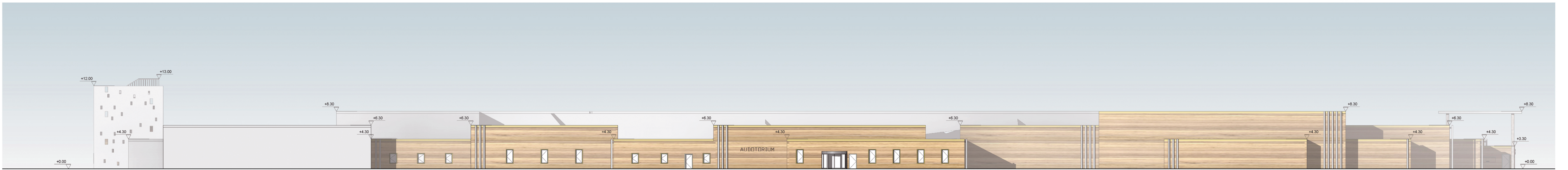
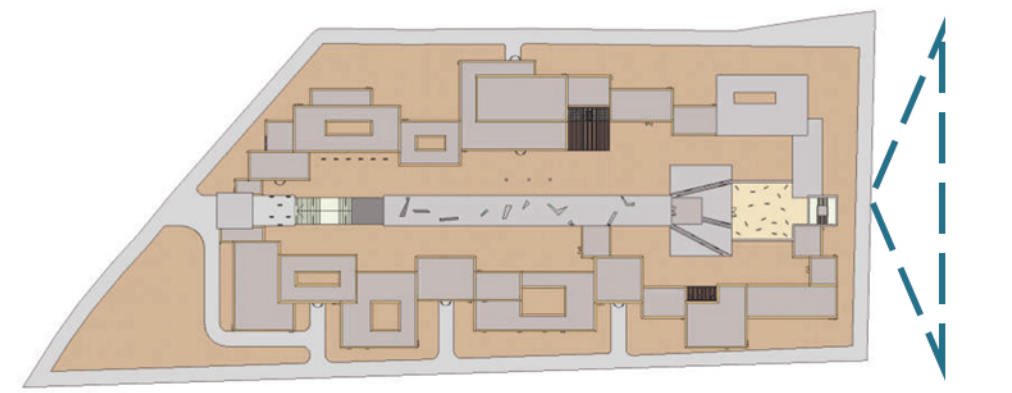
Northeast View



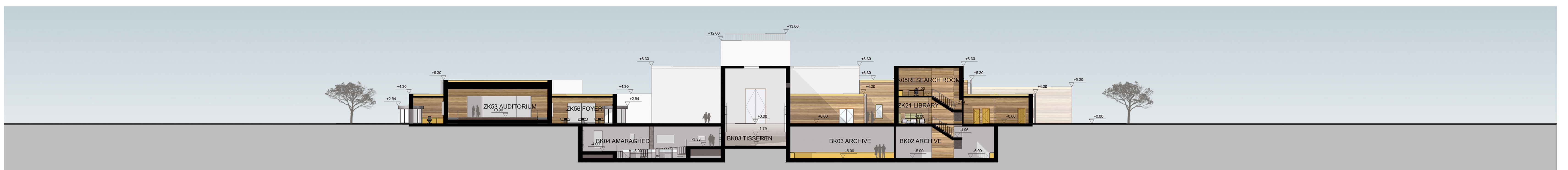
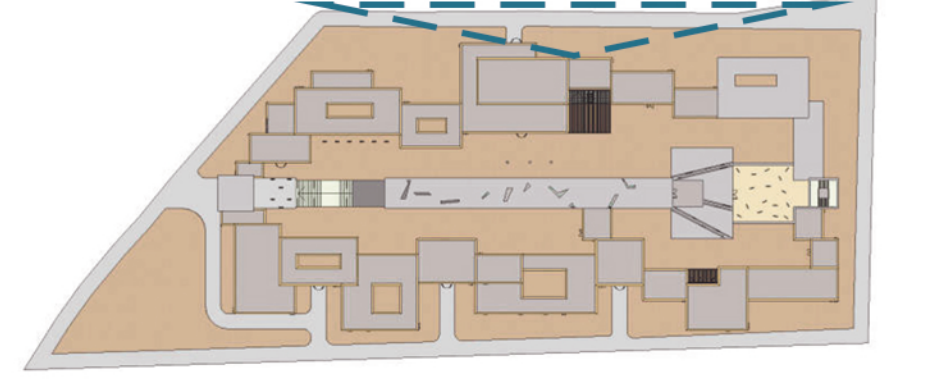
Southwest View



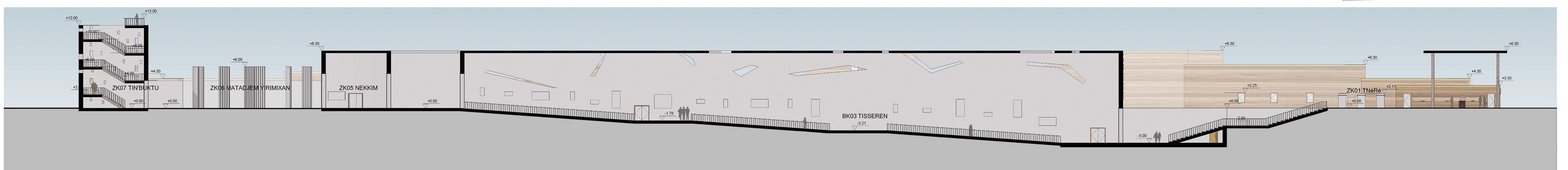
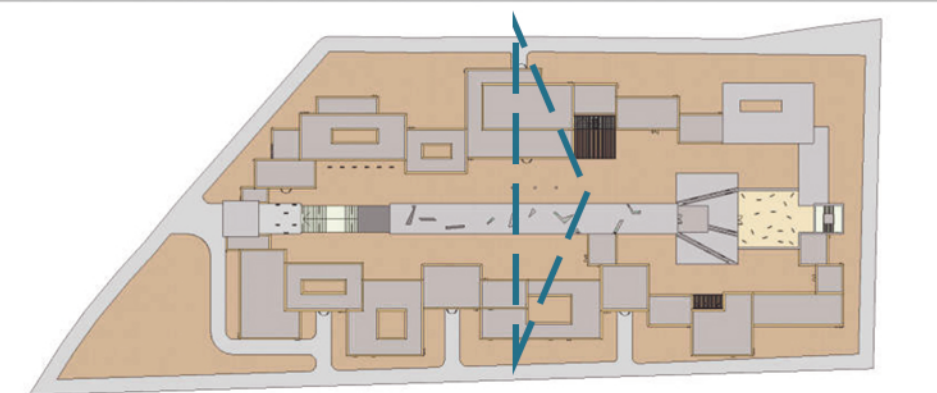
Southeast View



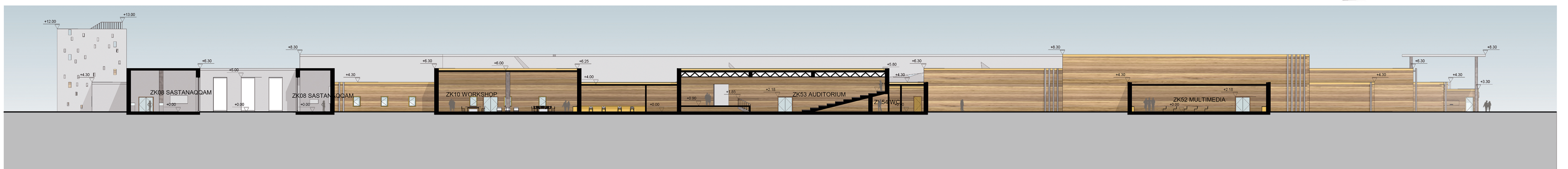
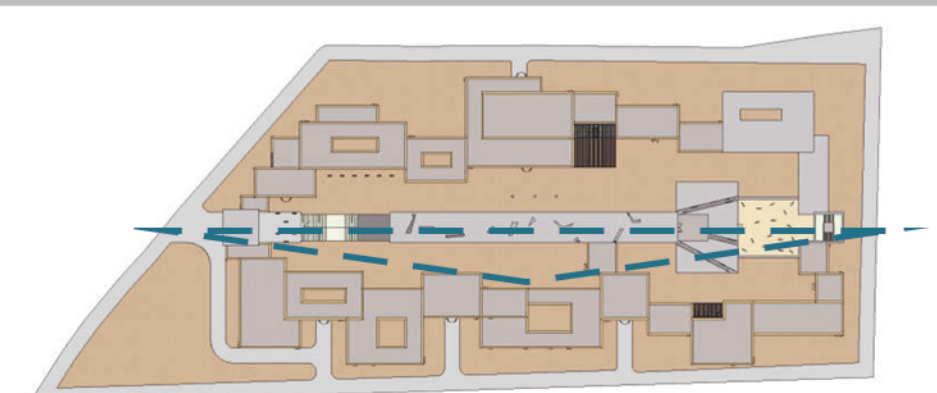
Northwest View



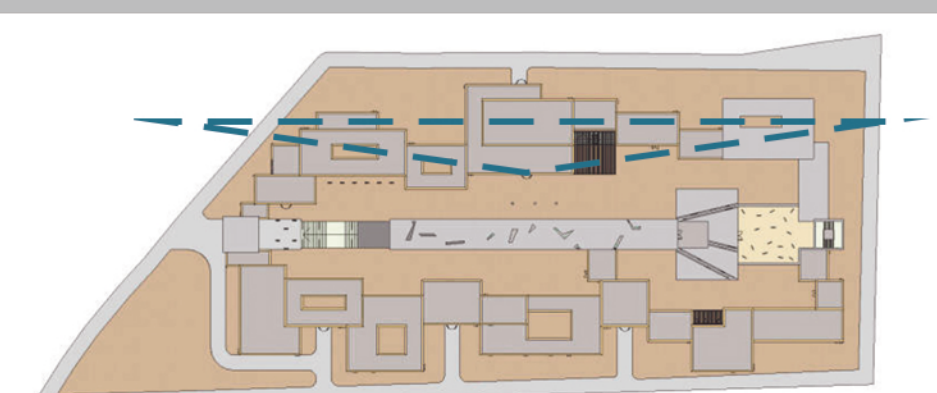
A-A Section



B-B Section



C-C Section



D-D Section

