



Investigation of the Rectorate Buildings in Ankara Built before 1950 as an Example of National Architecture¹

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Abstract

In the early years of the Republic, the changes(transformation) in Turkey also affected the education system, and a "national" educational mobilization was initiated. With the influence of the economic conditions of the period, the construction of important and compulsory public buildings such as "health and education buildings" was prioritized. This study aims to examine the relationship between the campuses where the service buildings of Gazi University Rectorate, Ankara Medipol University Rectorate and Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate are located and the architectural composition of the rectorate buildings as an example of national architecture. It was observed that the Rectorate buildings of Ankara Medipol University and Ankara Social Sciences University had different functions before and were re-functionalized and used as rectorate service buildings today. It is possible to say that the examined examples are designed in a similar architectural style, registered as cultural assets requiring protection, located in the city center, and that holistic design is important in the green area/development ratios of the campuses and the relations they establish with their surroundings. In this context, it is thought that this study is important in terms of emphasizing the place of rectorate buildings in the social framework and their importance in the history of Turkish education and will contribute to the research and literature on this subject.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the early years of the Republic, the changesb(transformations) in the social, political and societal structure in Turkey affected the education system as well. Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, a "national" educational mobilization was initiated and important steps were taken to restructure education. Educational buildings fulfilled their function as a tool (medium) for social change (transformation, reform) and at the same time became the core of the spatial reflection of Turkish education policy. Constructed using new construction techniques and new materials, these buildings became symbols of national architecture with their architectural composition and design principles. At the same time, they were designed large in comparison to the urban scale in the years they were built and became the first and important constructions in the formation of the urban macroform. Studies on educational buildings of the early republican period have mostly focused on primary school buildings. In the first years of the Republic, there are educational buildings such as Ankara University Science Faculties, Gazi University Rectorate Service Building (Gazi Muallim Mektebi ve Terbiye Enstitüsü), which are examples of national architecture built for educational purposes, as well as buildings that were not built for this purpose but are now used as rectorate service buildings as a part of education.

The study aims to examine the relationship between the campuses where the service buildings of Gazi University Rectorate, Ankara Medipol University Rectorate and Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate are located and the architectural composition of the rectorate buildings as an example of

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national architecture. It is thought that this study, which deals with the rectorate buildings built in Ankara before 1950 as an example of national architecture, is important in terms of emphasizing the place of rectorate buildings in the social framework and their importance in the history of Turkish education, and will contribute to the research and literature on this subject.

2. METHOD

The study is a qualitative research conducted by data collection and tracing method. In addition to archival documents related to the rectorate buildings in Ankara, which are examples of national architecture built before 1950, studies on this subject in various disciplines such as architecture, art history and civil engineering were investigated and analyzed.

The site plans of the campuses where the service buildings of Gazi University Rectorate, Ankara Medipol University Rectorate and Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate are located, the functions of the buildings in the past and present, and their architectural composition (plan design and construction system, façade design, ornamentation / decoration etc. features) were evaluated. The building used as the Rectorate of Gazi University and the Rectorate Building of Ankara Medipol University were specifically included in the scope of the study since they were designed by Architect Kemaleddin Bey, an important representative of national architecture.

3. EDUCATION POLICIES AND EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Social changes are influential in the shaping of the educational policies of the Early Republican period and the educational structures that are the spatial reflection of these policies. In studies on theories of social change, social change is generally defined as "the differentiations experienced by a particular social structure over time" [1]. In the classification of the course of social change studies, the period between 1920-1960 is called the transition period. The main factors that bring about change in this period are demographic, social, political and economic factors. With the establishment of the Republic in Turkey (1923), a new form of government was introduced politically. The country had limited economic opportunities due to the post-war period and a comprehensive social modernization project was aimed to be realized. In the early years of the Republic, state institutions were important instruments of this change with their functions, representational values and roles in social life.

Science, technology and education are important factors in social change and education is central to change in modern society [2]. At the time of the proclamation of the Republic, the proportion of the population who could read and write was approximately 10% and the field of education has some problems from the past [3]. The low literacy rate made it impossible to reach this segment of society with political discourses [4]. A "national" educational mobilization was launched under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic, through the restructuring of the existing education system. During these years, foreign education experts and scientists were invited to Turkey to modernize and improve the education system. John Dewey, a social scientist and educator, came to Turkey in 1924 as one of these experts and prepared an 8-point report titled "Memorandum on the Necessary Allocation to the Budget" after making various examinations. In this report, Dewey stated that "experts should be trained in the construction and equipping of school buildings, a special commission should be established and this commission should examine the educational environment and equipment such as school buildings, gardens, playgrounds, etc. in different countries". In the report, it was stated that real reform in education could only be possible through the training of qualified teachers and the professional development of teachers, and that Turkey needed teacher schools. It is possible to say that Dewey's views and this report had an impact on the Turkish education system. As a matter of fact, based on this report, in 1926, construction, sanitation and higher education directorates and departments were established in the central organization of the Ministry [5]. Along with these regulations, the foundations of the Secondary School of Education and the Institute of Education were laid in Konya in the same year upon the request of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

In the Early Republican Period, the First National Architectural Style (1908-1927) is seen to be defining. Vedat Bey and Kemalettin Bey, the pioneers of this style, continued the architectural approach they had initiated after the Second Constitutional Monarchy in the early years of the Republic. In parallel to the orientations of the political and cultural environment influenced by the ideals of nationalism, the formal elements of Classical Ottoman architecture were used in the newly constructed public buildings, particularly in Ankara [6]. In the construction program of the 1920s, priority was given to compulsory and functional investments such as "health and education buildings". Compared to the limited financial conditions and urban scales of the period, most of them are large buildings; new construction techniques (reinforced concrete, etc.) and new materials are used in most of them; many of them have contemporary reinforcements; and they bear the design and formal characteristics of the National Architectural Style. They generally have symmetrical and axial mass arrangements and plans; they show a structure parallel to European neo-classicism in terms of the schemes used, the dimensions and proportions in masses and spaces, and the rules of composition; there are lines and forms selected and taken from Seljuk, Ottoman and Islamic architecture in structural or non-structural architectural elements such as columns, capitals, arches, doors, windows, etc. and in the design and motifs of decoration and façade arrangement [7],[8],[9],[10].

4.PRE-1950 RECTORATE BUILDINGS AS EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN ANKARA

Studies on educational buildings of the early republican period have mostly focused on primary school buildings [11],[12],[13]. In the first years of the Republic, there are educational buildings such as Ankara University Science Faculties, Gazi University Rectorate Service Building (Gazi Muallim Mektebi and Terbiye Enstitüsü), which are examples of national architecture built for educational purposes, as well as buildings that were not built for this purpose but are now used as rectorate service buildings as a part of education. This study aims to examine the relationship between the campuses where the service buildings of Gazi University Rectorate, Ankara Medipol University Rectorate and Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate are located and the architectural composition of the rectorate buildings as an example of national architecture. A general evaluation was made on the site plans, past and present functions of the buildings and their architectural composition (plan design and construction system, façade design, ornamentation/decoration etc.).

4.1. Gazi University Rectorate Building

Founded in 1927 as "Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha Teacher Training School", the building was the last work of Architect Kemalettin and one of the last works of the 1st National Architecture Period. It is understood from the date on the ground floor plan of the original project that the design of the Gazi Primary School (Gazi First Teacher Training School) was completed in 1927. The construction of the school was completed in the 1930s and education began in the same year. The first institution established to meet the country's need for teachers and to train qualified teachers, the Secondary School of Teachers and the Institute of Education (Middle School of Teaching and Institute of Education) moves to a new building in Ankara designed by Architect Kemalettin in 1929, together with the Ankara Boys' Primary Teacher Training School, and takes the name "Gazi Primary School of Teachers and the Institute of Education"[14].

Information from the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the building was used as the Gazi Education Institute, reveals that it was symmetrically planned, with large classrooms lined up side by side in the front section on the ground floor, dining halls in three large halls in the back section, and large laboratories on the side wings. Opposite the entrance, a large meeting hall, now known as the Mimar Kemalettin Hall, with a balcony and a stage, was placed two stories high. At that time, service spaces such as toilets, showers, etc. were arranged around the courtyards on both sides of the meeting hall, and the connections between the floors were provided by four staircases symmetrically placed according to the entrance, two of which were illuminated from the back and two from the courtyards in the middle. (Figure 1). The side sections of the building have four floors, including the basement, while the central section has five floors, with a sixth floor above the entrance, which is intended to be used as an

observatory. The observatory was never used because it was not equipped with the necessary tools. The exterior facades of the school are covered with cut stone and covered with a hipped wooden roof covered with tiles [14]. The general view of Gazi University Rectorate Building is shown in Figure 2, and the current and past status of the Mimar Kemalettin Hall in Gazi University Rectorate Building is shown in Figure 3 and 4.

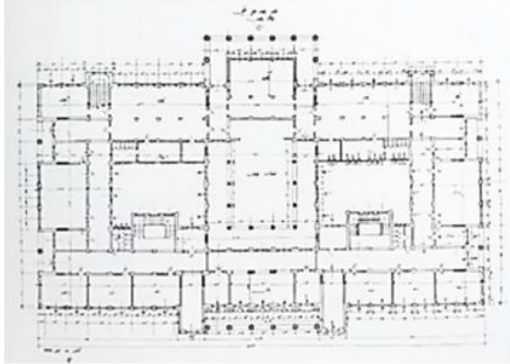


Figure 1. Ground Floor Plan of Gazi Education Institute [15]



Figure 2. The general view of Gazi University Rectorate Building [14]



Figure 3. Current Status of Mimar Kemalettin Hall in Gazi University Rectorate [16]



Figure 4. Past Status of Mimar Kemalettin Hall in Gazi University Rectorate [16]

On the building surfaces, which are symmetrically arranged according to the central directions, the first floor windows are crossed with pointed arches; the other windows are shaped as large rectangular or square openings. The central part of the building is projected outwards from the general building surface on the front and back sides, emphasizing the central direction; the rooms on either side of the entrance on the front side and the staircases at the corners on the back side are projected outwards from the general eaves surface and covered with gable roofs, giving them the appearance of towers reinforcing the symmetry. In front of the main entrance, there is a high entrance portico defined by five pointed arched openings carried by white marble columns two stories high and a covered balcony above it, defined by square openings. Above this covered balcony is an open terrace accessed from the top floor. In the rear section, there is another entrance portico with an open terrace formed by openings with basket arches that surround the dining hall projection in the center and provide access to the entrances on either side of it. The symmetry on the side faces is emphasized by the recesses on either side of the laboratories, which are defined by a pair of open terraced openings with pointed arches, two stories high. The basement floor of the building is separated from the other floors by a continuous stone belt passing through the ground floor slab level; all windows are opened into vertical panels indented from the surface, and the surface arrangement is finished with wide eaves [14]. (Figure 5)

Stalactite capitals were placed on the marble columns of the porticoes in front of the front and rear entrances (Figure 5), and the openings of the covered balcony above the main entrance portico were separated by four columns of red marble. It can be seen that the upper floor windows of the tower-shaped projections on either side of this entrance are topped with rumi-decorated capitals with medallions in the center. The columns in this building were used by Architect Kemaleddin Bey, in accordance with the principles of national architecture, for their visual features that soften the sharp lines on the surfaces,

rather than their load-bearing qualities. Architect Kemaleddin Bey did not use columns for structural or visual reasons in any of the schools or madrasas other than the Gazi Primary School. The front and rear entrance porticoes of the Gazi Primary School, which was built with a reinforced concrete skeleton system, and the carriers of the balcony in the meeting hall were solved with reinforced concrete columns made with the cast mosaic technique, so that they were emphasized for their visual qualities rather than their load-bearing qualities [14]. (Figure 6)



Figure 5. Gazi University Rectorate Building Front Facade View [17].



Figure 6. Marble Column Detail in Gazi University Rectorate Building [18].

In this period, modernization is represented by the built environment in cities through state initiatives, and these are primarily public buildings that modernize the state. Before 1950, the modernization of the army, which had begun at the beginning of the 19th century, was represented by monumental barracks at the endpoints of cities, while groups of buildings showing a new organization of social services such as hospitals and schools were built in places that would not interfere with the traditional fabric of cities [19]. From this point of view, the fact that the Gazi School of Education and the Institute of Education are located in a geographical area that has not yet been urbanized suggests that modernization may have had an impact on the choice of location. In 1930, the view of Gazi Teachers' School and Institute of Education from the city center is shown in Figure 7.



Figure 7. View of Gazi School of Education and Institute of Education from the city (1930) (marked in red circle) [20].

Initially established to train secondary school Turkish teachers, the Department of Pedagogy was added in the 1927-1928 academic year, and the departments of Mathematics, Physical and Natural Sciences, History-Geography were added in the 1928-1929 academic year and the education period was extended. In 1932, the education period was extended to four years and the Departments of Painting and Drawing and Physical Education were opened. In 1937-1938 the Department of Music, in 1941-1942 the Department of French, in 1944-1945 the Department of English, and in 1947-1948 the Department of German were opened (Çetin & Gülseren, 2003). In the late 1940s, the need for educated teachers increased and by utilizing the infrastructure of teacher schools, Educational Institutes operating together with these institutions started to be opened (Dursunoğlu, 2003). In these years, the name of the school

was changed to "Gazi Education Institute". The development of Gazi Education Institute over the years (1934-1950-1960-1967) and its location within the city are shown on the maps in Figure 8,9,10,11. It can also be seen that by 1957, with the additional buildings and arrangements made, the Institute expanded towards its surroundings and became an educational focus.



Figure 8. 1934 Map of Ankara and the Location of Gazi Teachers' College and Institute of Education [21].



Figure 9. 1950 Map of Ankara and Location of Gazi Education Institute [22].



Figure 10. 1960 Map of Ankara and Location of Gazi Education Institute [23]



Figure 11. 1967 Map of Ankara and Location of Gazi Education Institute [24].

After 1982, the institution was affiliated to universities and started to be used as the Rectorate building of Gazi University in 1984. Today, the building houses the Rectorate and offices of the University and the Dean's Office and laboratories of Gazi Faculty of Education. In addition to the Rectorate Building, the campus also includes the Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Sports Sciences, Institutes, Polyclinic, Gazi Concert Hall, Gazi Cultural Center, Art Galleries, Museum, Sports Center, Gymnasium, Library, Technology Development Center, Student Guesthouse, Kindergarten, etc. The current site plan of the campus is shown in Figure 12.

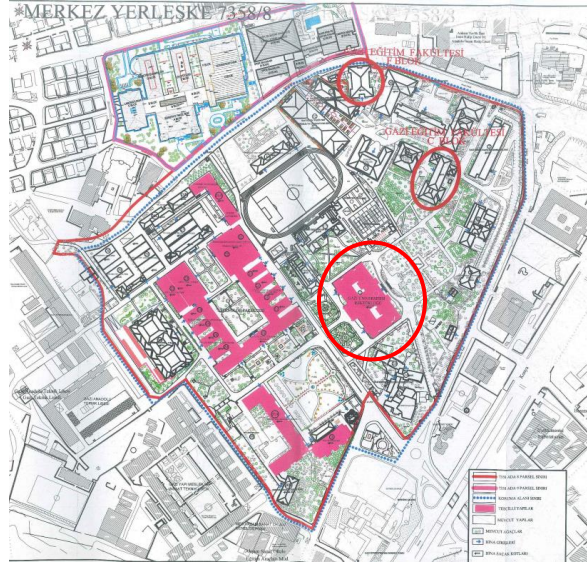


Figure 12. Gazi University Central Campus Site Plan [16].

4.2. Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building

Located in the Ankara Station Area, the building, designed by Architect Kemalettin and completed in 1927-1928, is an example of the First National Architecture Period. In the archival records of the building, it is understood that the building was designed and constructed as a lodging house from the inscription "An Apartment in Ankara for the State Railways and Ports Administration". It is known that the building, which was used as the lodging building of the State Railways and Ports Administration in the early period, was used as a railway vocational high school for a period in the 1940s. In the recent past, it was used as the 2nd Regional Directorate Building and later as T.C.D.D. Taşımacılık A.Ş. Today, it remains in the private university area and is used as Medipol University Rectorate Service Building. To the west of the building is the State Railways Museum Building; to the east are buildings such as old lodging buildings and buildings used as service buildings belonging to TCDD. In the west, there are buildings such as Ankara Station Building and Tower Restaurant Building, one of the important buildings of Ankara, and TCDD General Directorate Building [16]. The site plan of the area where the Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building is located is shown in Figure 13 and the views of the building from the city are shown in Figure 14,15.



Figure 13. Site plan of the area where Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Service Building is located (marked in blue circle) [16].



Figure 14. View of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Service Building from the city [25].



Figure 15. View of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Service Building from the city [25].

According to archival documents, although the building was designed to surround a large courtyard with a central courtyard, as in the plan schemes of Ankara Foundation Inn II and Ankara Foundation Hotel (Ankara Palas), only a third of the building was constructed due to economic impossibilities. The building is shaped like a U-plan with a wide base, short arms and open ends facing east, and the short arm facing Talat Pasha Boulevard has a curved plan (Figure 16). The building, which has 7 floors in total, including two basements + ground + 4 floors, was built according to the reinforced concrete skeleton construction system and has skylights. On the facades, which are symmetrical in themselves, it is seen that the symmetry is reinforced by covering the towers, which protrude outward from the general facade surface from the first floor level and are carried by ornamented stone consoles, with gable roofs with wider eaves [26].

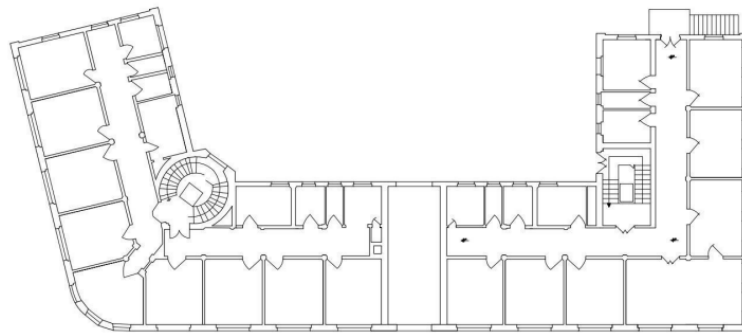


Figure 16. Ground Floor Plan of Medipol University Rectorate Building [27].

On the facades, the first floor windows have pointed arches and the other windows are shaped as large rectangular or square openings. The sections of the first basement floor above the ground floor and the ground floor facade surfaces, whose windows are visible from the facades, are covered with cut stone and this coating pattern continues on the Talat Paşa Boulevard façade (Figure 17 and 20) On the front facades of the building, the ground floor and the first floor are divided into three horizontally with stone material moldings passing through the floor levels, and balconies with iron railings carried by stone consoles decorated with relief motifs in front of the rooms over the covered passage providing access to the courtyard (Figure 18 and 19). There are molding with Turkish triangle motifs under all the eaves. On the facade facing Talat Pasha Boulevard, the symmetry is reinforced by covering the towers, which protrude outward from the general facade surface from the first floor level and are carried by ornamented stone consoles, with triangular pedimented and floral ornamented window jambs and gable roofs with wider eaves. To the left of the façade is a large courtyard entrance leading to the inner courtyard of the building. The horizontal stone moldings on the front facade continue on the right and left side facades. The rear façade of the building extending in the northeast-southwest direction faces the inner courtyard towards the southeast. The inner courtyard facades are simpler and unadorned compared to the front façade (Figure 21). On the rather large double-winged door, iron bars in the form of rose windows are

embroidered with floral and rumi motifs and become the remarkable ornamentation element in the building (Figure 22).



Figure 17. The facade of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building [25].



Figure 18. On the front facade of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building [25].



Figure 19. The facade of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building [28].



Figure 20. Talat Paşa Boulevard facade of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building [28].



Figure 21. The inner courtyard facades of Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building [28].



Figure 22. Rose windows embroidered with floral and Rumi motifs [28].

4.3. Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building

The building, which is now used as the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Service building, is the Former Ministry of Finance Building. The Old Ministry of Finance Building is located in the Vilâyet Square in Ulus. While the Redif Barracks built during the Ottoman period was located on the site of the building, the unusable barracks were demolished and the Ministry of Finance Building was built in its place. İş Bank (now a museum) is located to the south of the building. Built in 1925, the Ministry of Finance Building is the first ministry building of the Republican era. The architect of the building is Yahya Ahmet Bey and the engineer is İrfan Bey. The building, which was also used as the Prime Ministry for a period, has survived to the present day with the additions made in 1927 and after the 1950s. Built during the First National Architecture Period, it is considered to be a living witness and one of the landmarks of the period. The building, which preserves its originality to a large extent, has not been massively intervened until recently, and in 2017, it was repaired and started to be used as the rectorate service building [29]. The location of the area where the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building is located and its general view in the city are shown in Figures 23 and 24.



Figure 23. Ankara Social Sciences University Location of the area where the Rectorate Building is located [16].



Figure 24. General view of the area where Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building is located within the city [30].

The back of the building facing the old Vilayet Square was organized as a park with sculptures, pools and sets descending to Çankırı Street. The garden arrangements planned in the area where the building is located were very effective on the general appearance. Although the date of the terraced garden arrangement in the western direction is unknown, it is thought that it was built in 1929, the same date as the entrance. Within the garden descending to Çankırı Street in sets, two separate ellipse-shaped pools can be seen. There are water nymph sculptures on the fountains in the middle of the pools (A.K.V.K.K Archive). The site plan of the area where the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building is located is shown in Figures 25 and 26.

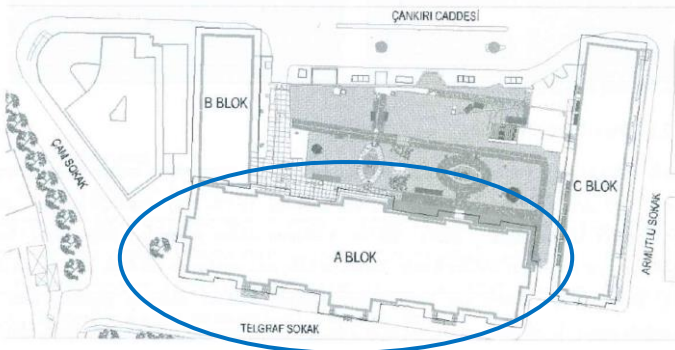


Figure 25. Site plan of the area where the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building is located [31].



Figure 26. Site plan of the area where the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building is located [30].

The building, which has a rectangular plan in the south-north direction, consists of three main sections protruding according to the initial design and intermediate wings connecting them (Figure 27). One wing of this mass was used as the Ministry of Finance, the other wing as the Ministry of Customs and Monopoly, and the middle section as the Prime Ministry (until the 1950s). In today's long mass, which was formed with the additions made after 1927, the central section with the main entrance protruding outwards, the corners and the axes with secondary entrances with stairs were raised and took the appearance of a tower (Figure 28). The rectangular main entrance door is located in the central part of the eastern façade of the hipped-roofed and wide eaves building consisting of a basement and two floors. The main entrance hall on the axis of symmetry is the most magnificent part of the building with its monumental marble staircase and muqarnas cornices (Figure 29). The door, which is accessed by marble stairs, has a flat arch. The arch is built with two colored stones. Covered with a hipped roof with wide eaves, the structure is characterized by Seljuk and Ottoman motifs, turquoise tiles and muqarnas on the interior and façade, indicating the style of the First National Architecture Period [7].

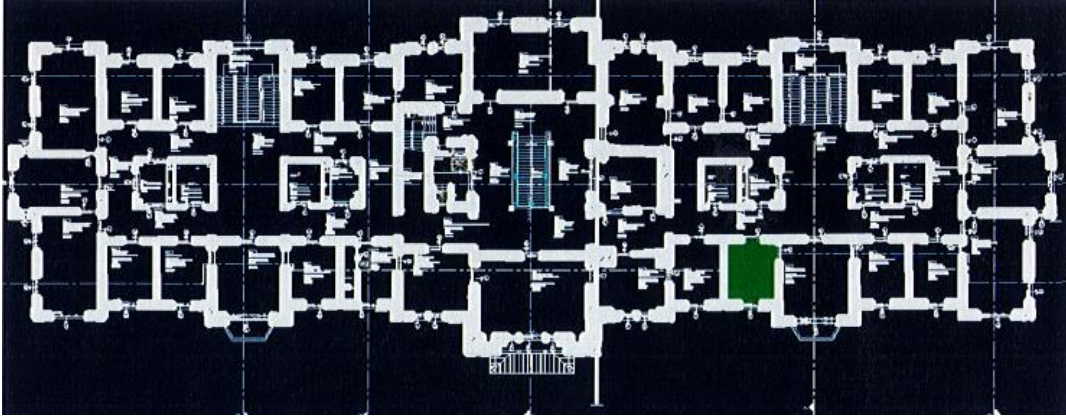


Figure 27.1 1st floor plan of Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building [32].



Figure 28. On the front facade of Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building [30].



Figure 29. Monumental marble staircase and muqarnas cornices of Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building [33].




5.CONCLUSION

The site plans of the campuses where the service buildings of Gazi University Rectorate, Ankara Medipol University Rectorate and Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate are located, the functions of the buildings in the past and present, and their architectural composition (plan design and construction system, façade design, ornamentation/decorations, etc.) were examined;

- considering the year of construction, the oldest building is the building used as the Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Service Building (Former Ministry of Finance Building),
- all three of the artifacts are registered as group 1 cultural assets in need of protection(conservation),
- that the artifacts have survived to the present day, largely preserving their authenticity,
- were built according to reinforced concrete frame construction system,
- The Rectorate buildings of Ankara Medipol University and Ankara Social Sciences University used to have different functions and were re-functionalized and are now used as rectorate service buildings,
- The examined examples were designed in a similar architectural style; symmetry was emphasized in their plan schemes and façades, symmetry was reinforced with towers protruding from the façade surface, and the towers were covered with gable roofs with wider eaves,
- It is possible to say that the rectorate buildings examined are located in campuses in the city center and that holistic design is given importance in the green area/building ratios of the campuses and the relations they establish with their surroundings.

The general characteristics of the structures are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. The General Characteristics of The Structures

General View			
Structure	Gazi University Rectorate Building	Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Building	Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Building
Architect, Year of Construction	Architect Kemaleddin Bey, 1927-1930	Architect Kemaleddin Bey, 1927-1928	Yahya Ahmet Bey, engineer İrfan Bey, 1925
First Intended Use	Gazi Teacher Training School and Institute of Education	Lodging (Housing)	Ministry of Finance (Ministry of Finance)
Present function	Gazi University Rectorate Service Building	Ankara Medipol University Rectorate Service Building	Ankara Social Sciences University Rectorate Service Building
Architectural Style	The First National Architecture Period	The First National Architecture Period	The First National Architecture Period
Plan Design and Construction System ya da Plan Structure and Construction System	The building is a rectangular mass forming a courtyard in the center and is symmetrical according to the central directions. The side sections have 4 floors, the central section has 5 floors and the observatory is located on the 6th floor and was built according to reinforced concrete frame construction system.	It has a U-shaped plan with a wide base, short arms and open ends facing east, and the short arm facing Talat Pasha Boulevard has a curved plan. The building, which has a total of 7 floors including two basements + ground + 4 floors, was built according to reinforced concrete frame construction system.	The building is a rectangular mass in the north-south direction and the plan and facade are symmetrically arranged according to the entrance axis. The basement+2-storey building was constructed according to reinforced concrete frame construction system.
Facade Design	The first floor windows have pointed arches, the other windows have large rectangular or square openings. The central section is projected outwards from the general building surface on the front and back sides, emphasizing the central direction, and the rooms on either side of the entrance on the front side and the stair buckets at the corners on the back side are projected outwards from the general eaves surface and covered with gable roofs, giving them the appearance of towers reinforcing symmetry.	The first floor windows have pointed arches, while the other windows have large rectangular or square openings. On the facades; the symmetry is reinforced by covering the towers, which protrude outward from the general facade surface from the first floor level and are carried by ornamented stone consoles, with gable roofs with wider eaves.	There are pointed windows on the upper floor and flat arched windows on the lower floor. The central section where the main entrance is located, the corners and the axes where the secondary entrances with stairs are located have been raised and taken the appearance of a tower. The parts of the building are covered with wooden supported tile roofs with wide eaves.
Interior Features	It consists of rows of spaces arranged around corridors.	It consists of rows of spaces arranged around corridors.	It consists of spaces arranged around two parallel corridors running along the building.
Features such as ornamentation/decorations etc.	A high entrance portico defined by five pointed arched openings carried by white marble columns two stories high. The marble columns of the porticoes in front of the front and rear entrances are topped with stalactite capitals, and the upper-storey windows of the tower-shaped projections on either side of the entrance are topped with rumi-decorated capitals with medallions in the center.	On the central axis of the façade, there is a transition space with a gable arch and metal work. There are masonry handrails in this section. The stone facade cladding and iron railings in the form of rose windows above the rather large double-winged door on the facade are decorated with floral and rumi motifs. There are molding with Turkish triangle motifs under all eaves.	It has a monumental marble staircase and cornices with muqarnas. The arch pediments and decorations with intricate Ottoman motifs, turquoise tiles and vertical geometric Seljuk patterns between the axes are elements taken from traditional Turkish architecture.
Recent Repairs	2019	2021	2017
Registration Date and Conservation Group	14.10.1972 /1	08.05.1981 /1	14.10.1972/1

Education is an intersection point and a starting point as the interface of urban and cultural construction. The "Orta Muallim Mektebi ve Terbiye Enstitüsü" can be characterized as the focal point of social change, not only as a tool for social change, but also as the first educational institution to train the teachers who would provide the education that would fundamentally affect social change. The construction of a monumental educational structure and the planning of a campus in comparison to the urban scale is very impressive for that period. The nucleus of the spatial reflection of the Turkish education policy, "Gazi Muallim Mektebi ve Terbiye Enstitüsü" was one of the first and important constructions in the formation of the urban macroform. In this context, it can be said that it creates a collective memory with its location in the city, its architectural composition, its place in the social framework, its place in the history of Turkish education and thus its importance in the history of the Republic.

According to Assmann [34], "It is the monument that manages to go beyond the present." From this point of view, "Gazi University Rectorate Building" has been able to transcend time even though it is located in a built environment in the city today, it was registered and taken under protection by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 1972, and the entire campus was designated as a conservation area in 2009. Today, it is planned that the buildings to be constructed in this area will not exceed the height of the "Gazi University Rectorate Building". This is considered to be a positive approach in terms of the importance of the building and the area in the history of the Republic and the history of Turkish education.

Examining the national architectural rectorate buildings built in Ankara before 1950 contributes to the research and literature on this subject in terms of emphasizing the place of rectorate buildings in the social framework and their importance in the history of Turkish education. On the other hand, it is thought that examining other buildings of national architecture on the campuses where the buildings examined within the scope of the study are located and large-scale university buildings of national architecture (such as Ankara University Science Faculties, etc.), which are very important in the history of Turkish education, will provide important data to researchers and enrich the literature.

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