



Examination of Rural Architectural Heritage in Context of Construction Systems: Bey Village of Kastamonu Province Taşköprü District

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Article Info

Received: 16/09/2021
Accepted: 29/09/2021

Keywords

Wooden Architecture
Rural Architecture
Certification
Traditional Building
Systems

Abstract

Rural architectural heritage is changing and deteriorating much faster than conservation works; the values that constitute the documents of the past disappear. These values are within the scope of rural structures with the highest functionality, aesthetics and usefulness formed by the experience of past civilizations and societies; Sustainable materials also include practical solutions such as providing the maximum gain with the least energy. However, these values, which are lost before they are documented, mean the loss of thousands of years of knowledge before it can be passed on to future generations. Bey village is an important and unique settlement with its local *architectural identity, which includes the use of wood and stone materials together with practical solutions. The aim of this study is to ensure the transfer of data to future generations by documenting the village, which contains important data with material and detail solutions for the building culture, before it deteriorates.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural architecture shows an architectural identity that is shaped by the reflection of the cultural accumulation of the communities living in the region and the geographical factors of that region. However, some needs that are needed depending on the traditional life culture of the region have been effective in the construction of this identity.

As in many of the rural settlements of Anatolia, some factors cause problems for the protection of cultural heritage in Bey village of Taşköprü district of Kastamonu. In this context, as a result of social and economic searches, basic problems such as the decrease in population due to migration from villages to cities, the inability to find builders who build houses using traditional systems, deficiencies in building details, and the inability of the local people to maintain the building and its surroundings due to economic problems have been encountered.

Local people, as the continuation of a tradition from the past, choose the most suitable materials among the materials available in the immediate environment; It has been chosen and used on the basis of criteria such as being easily workable and portable, whether it is suitable for comfort conditions, longevity and enabling a healthy life. Wood, which is a building material that is used extensively especially in our country, is frequently preferred in Bey village structures due to the characteristics of its geography. However, due to various atmospheric and climatic developments, wrong policies, and forests that are in the process of decreasing and disappearing day by day, the use of wood has decreased / has come to a standstill. The interest in the construction systems based on wooden materials in rural architecture has increased in recent years, and it has been determined that the people and studies on this subject are very limited.

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Bey village of Taşköprü district of Kastamonu province was chosen as the field study, and within the scope of the study, architectural analyzes of 12 houses that can be entered together with the house and other building additions that form the architectural texture of the village were made.

Within the scope of the study, after the literature study, field studies were made and on-site determinations were made. In these determinations, the texture characteristics of the village settlement were determined, and the functional and physical relations of the structures with each other were evaluated. In addition to material and detail solutions and structural determinations for buildings, in the context of documenting the living culture; the location of the buildings in the parcel and their auxiliary spaces and their plan-spatial solutions were also evaluated. Joint and positioning details for architectural elements and usage possibilities were also determined, and detailed documentation was completed. The data obtained were evaluated in computer environment and presented.

2. THE CONCEPT OF RURAL ARCHITECTURE AND ITS PRESERVATION

Although rural architecture has been expressed with different definitions by different societies and disciplines from the past to the present, it is often described as the architecture created by the society living in the region with definitions such as 'local architecture', 'vernacular architecture', and 'folk architecture'. It is also defined as the settlement areas where societies that provide agriculture-oriented production and differ from the urban population in cultural and social terms live and work [1].

Folk architecture, or rural architecture, was promoted by architect William Morris with the Arts and Crafts art movement that first emerged in England in the 19th century. Morris used the production forms of rural architecture in his buildings designed against the environment formed as a result of industrialization. Although this architectural concept has not been studied sufficiently in the field of architecture, it has started to take place in many architecture exhibitions and books in the middle of the 20th century [2].

Rural settlements are considered as areas worth preserving with their architecture, which reflects the local and regional identity suitable for their geography, is consistent with the original texture in terms of style and form, and is built with traditional construction systems [3]. Especially during the 19th century, conservation policies were developed with the laws, declarations and regulations enacted for protection in Europe.

According to the 1964 Venice Charter, the idea of preserving the urban and rural textures, which were determined as protected areas, was adopted and officially accepted by many countries [4]. "The concept of historical cultural property does not only include an architectural work, but also includes an urban or rural settlement that is the witness of a certain civilization, an important development, a historical event." According to this statement, which is the first article of the Venice Charter, it emphasizes that rural areas should be considered as a cultural property and heritage. In the Amsterdam Declaration, "The architectural heritage includes not only single buildings and environments of superior quality, but all urban and rural areas with historical and cultural characteristics." This statement draws attention to the conservation of rural architecture around the world [5]. At the same time, many international symposiums were held in the 1970s on the need to preserve rural architecture as a cultural heritage. One of these studies was the symposium titled "Rural Architecture in Regional Planning". In the symposium held in Granada, it was stated that rural architecture and its environment should be protected against the danger of extinction, and that regional planning should be applied for rural areas along with conservation policies [6].

Rural areas were handled with a conservation approach in the context of space, culture and nature with the "National Rural Development Strategy" in Western countries in 2006. According to the strategy, the protection of movable or immovable cultural assets specific to the rural region has been important for the

sustainability of cultural traces. With this study, it is aimed to protect the local identity of rural settlements with cultural, architectural and tourism potential and to improve their physical and architectural characteristics [7].

3. GENERAL FEATURES OF TAŞKÖPRÜ DISTRICT AND BEY VILLAGE

Taşköprü is located within the borders of Kastamonu province as a district that has hosted many historical buildings and ancient settlements with its rich cultural heritage [8]. The district is between longitudes $33^{\circ}17'E$ and $34^{\circ}35'E$ and latitudes $41^{\circ}03'N$ and $41^{\circ}39'$ [9]. It is surrounded by Kastamonu Center in the west, Tosya in the south, Devrekâni and Çatalzeytin in the north, and Hanönü in the northeast. It is the region with the second largest area after Kastamonu Center with a surface area of approximately 1,847 km². The distance between the center and Taşköprü is 44 km on average [8]. The high mountainous areas in the north and south of the district have become suitable areas for forest cover and sparse plants. Most of the forests in Taşköprü have oak and larch species. The natural vegetation in the settlements has been transformed to be used as agricultural lands [10].

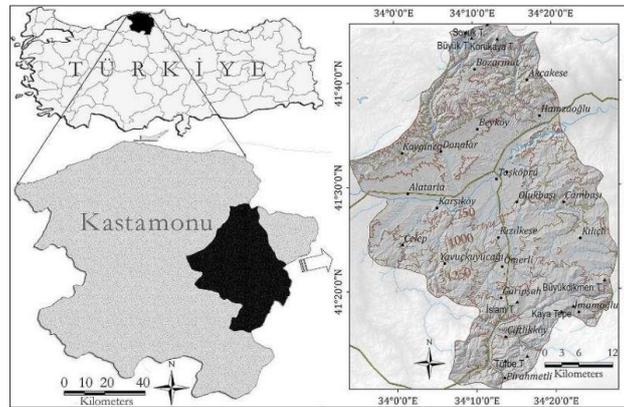


Figure 1. Location map of Taşköprü district [10]

According to archaeological excavations, the history of Taşköprü and the region it is in dates from the Middle Paleolithic Period to the Bronze Age when the Hittites were found. In this region, B.C. after the fall of the Hittites in 1190, the Phrygians, B.C. Cimmerians in the 7th century, B.C. Lydians in 561 ruled. For the first time, this region is called Paphlagonia in Homer's epic called Iliad [11]. B.C. in 64, the city of Pompeipolis, which is the state center of Paphlagonia, was built to the north of the current Taşköprü district. The city continued its development until the Seljuks became the rulers of the region. The city was founded when the Turks left Pompeipolis and took over Taşköprü [9]. In the Late Ottoman-Early Republican period, the historical ruins in and around the mound where Pompeipolis, known today as Zımbıllı Hill, were dismantled and used as a spolia material in Taşköprü and rural areas [12]. Today, these materials are seen in the foundations and walls of mosques, inns, baths and some residences as architectural elements such as columns and column heads [13].

Bey village is located in the north of Taşköprü district. The distance to the village is 50 km from Kastamonu province, while it is 8 km from Taşköprü district. When the surroundings of the village are examined, it is seen that there are Dereköy in the north, Karapürçek and Afşar in the south, and Duruca and İncesu villages in the east [23].

Bey village was used as a settlement during the time of Candaroğulları and Çobanoğulları, and was named after the gentlemen who lived in those times [23]. Its old name is known as Beydodurga or Beyduruca. Column heads, column fragments, marble blocks and many building remains were found in the settlement area of the village and in the surrounding fields. These findings show that there is a pre-established city in the region. In addition, the remains of tombs, parts of machinery used in agriculture, tiles and building pieces were found in other villages of Taşköprü, apart from the Bey village [14].

4. ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF BEY VILLAGE

4.1. Construction System and Material

The building materials used in Anatolian residential culture are wood, brick, soil and stone. These building materials, which are the determinants of traditional construction techniques, were preferred depending on the climate and geographical structure of the region, the economic situation of the house owner and their easy availability around the building.

In the Bey village region, the construction material that can be obtained with the least cost and in the easiest way due to the effect of geographical factors is wood. For this reason, wooden masonry, wooden carcass and mixed systems have been used in the houses.

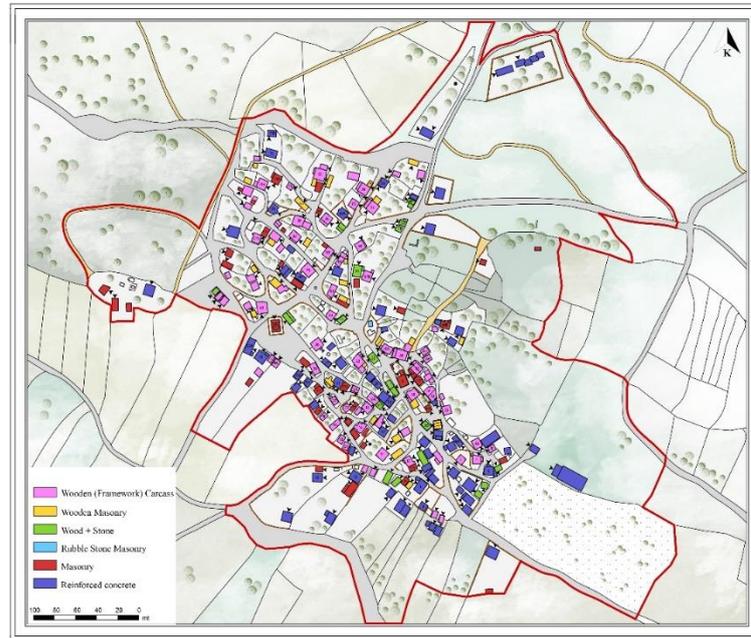


Figure 2. Construction technique analysis sheet

Wooden Masonry System

Wood stacking system; It has been a method seen in villages and high altitude settlements in the rural areas of Kastamonu along with the forested areas of Eastern Black Sea, Kızılcahamam and Bolu [15]. Another name is known as "çanti" [16]. In the masonry system, wooden material is stacked on top of the stone foundations of the buildings. At this stage, notches or grooves called "boğaz" are made on the ends to provide rigidity and to clamp the materials to each other with certain techniques. The process of seating the woods with these grooves in the corners is called "boğaz geçme" [17]. These technics have been given different names according to the type, cross-section and combination detail of the wood (Figure 3).

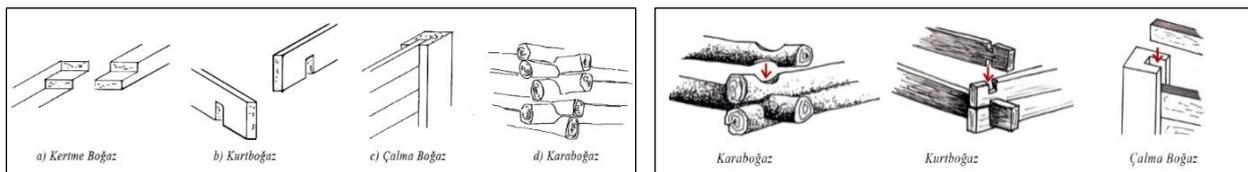


Figure 3. (a) Techniques applied in wooden masonry structures [18] (b) Application of these techniques [19]

Tree; It is defined as karaboğaz when used as a round-section log, and as kurtboğaz when it is stacked as rectangular-section timbers. In these two methods, wooden elements protrude 10-30 cm in both directions from the junction point. In the çalma boğaz technique, since the dimensions of the building in the plan plane are more than the length of the timber, posts are placed at the corner points. Timbers were passed through the holes dug in these posts.

The structure of the single-storey barn, haystack and warehouse-function buildings in the study area was mostly formed by the kurtboğaz technique. Wooden elements, approximately 10-25 cm wide and rectangular in cross-section, were used both as a load-bearing and wall element of the building. These elements that make up the wall are placed on the ground and parallel to each other on the stone foundation. The height of this stone foundation has been increased according to the slope of the land where the building is located. In addition, the front walls of some buildings built with this technique, depending on the gable roof shape, were closed by applying less thick wood in the vertical direction (Figure 4).

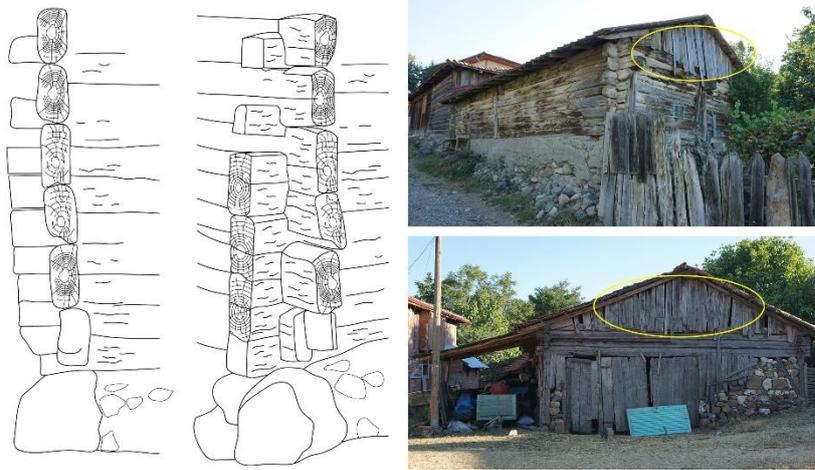


Figure 4. The joint detail of the kurtboğaz technique and the covering of the front wall with vertical wooden timbers

Wooden Carcass (Framework) System

In the wooden carcass (framework) system, the building loads are transferred to the ground by vertical wooden posts and horizontal wooden beams. Stone, brick or mudbrick are generally used as filling material between bearing elements. Unlike the wooden masonry system, in this system, the cross-sections of the bearing elements are reduced. The architectural solutions of the buildings are more flexible, the costs are less and the construction process is short. Consequently, the number of floors increases by constructing lighter structures. It is also seen that more than one material is used together in the wooden framework system [20].

The traditional construction system seen in most of the regional houses has been wooden carcass (framework). Main bearing pillars with an average cross-section of 20/20 cm on the ground floors of the buildings are placed on the large foundation stones on the ground. In some instances, between these pillars were built with stone or brick material to form the ground floor wall. In some houses, the ground floor walls were not built, only the bearing elements of the carcass system were left uncovered. In structures with wooden beams on the floor, 6/6, 8/8 or 10/10 cm cross-section ground floor common studs are arranged at approximately 20-35 cm intervals. In the buildings where the entire upper floor is arranged as a cantilever, the pillars with 8/8, 10/10 or 12/12 cm sections, which are reduced in size compared to the ground floor, are used as main bearing. The common studs are lined between the main pillars, approximately 20-25 cm intervals, starting from the corners of the building, from the edges of the door and window openings. The frame was formed by adding noggings to the lower and upper parts of these spaces in the horizontal (Figure 5).

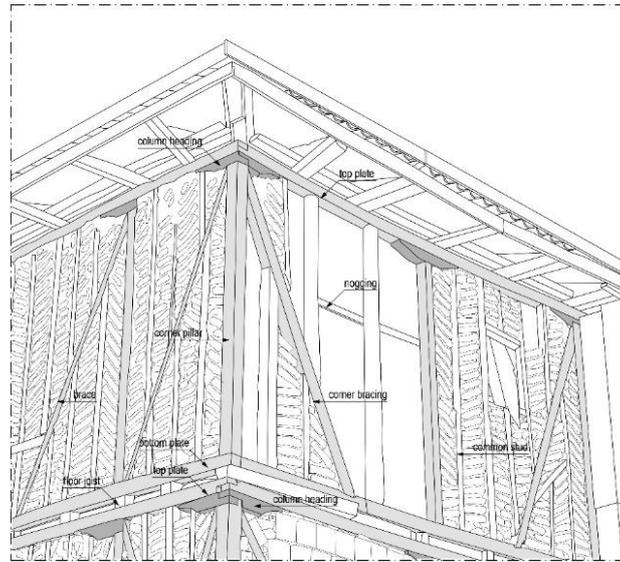


Figure 5. Perspective drawing of the wooden frame system of the house numbered 71B

In some of the houses, there are support struts of 6-12 cm thickness that join at angles of about 45 degrees between two bearing pillars (Figure 6a). The braces were cut from their ends and joined with the main bearing pillars on the foundation stones, thus transferring the building load to the foundation. In addition, it was determined that diagonal braces were used in the house number 69 to support the thrust forces that can come from both directions (Figure 6b). These structures have corner bracings with an angle of approximately 60 degrees in order to support the thrust from horizontal loads in the carcass system.



Figure 6. (a) Use of support struts in house number 7 (b) Use of diagonal braces in house number 69

Braces were placed both at the corners and in the middle of the facades of the buildings whose outer walls were not plastered (Figure 7). In some houses, there are brace elements at the corners of the facade, which are protruding. These elements are located between the bottom plate and the lower level of the column heading.

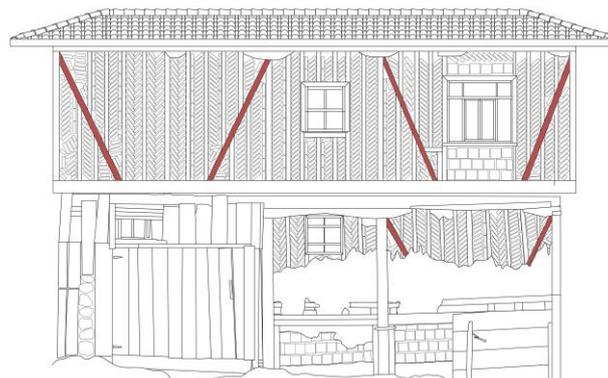


Figure 7. Wooden frame facade drawing and brace placement of house number 57

There is a horizontal column heading at the corner pillars and beam joints of the buildings. The 17/17 cm cross-sectioned top plate beam located on the column heading has been extended by the amount of the building's first floor cantilever. Floor joists are placed between the top and bottom plates at 70 cm intervals, the bottom plate beams are combined with the corner crossing technique. These elements with a cross-section of 10/10 cm are used in smaller sizes compared to the bottom plate beam (Figure 8a). Unlike the techniques on the ground floor, in structures where a part of the top floor is used as a cantilever (Figure 8b), the floor joists of the first floor with a section of 10/10 cm are extended to the extent of the protruding part on the facade. The building load is transferred by wooden supports placed between the floor joists and the 20/20 cm cross-section main pillar of the ground floor.

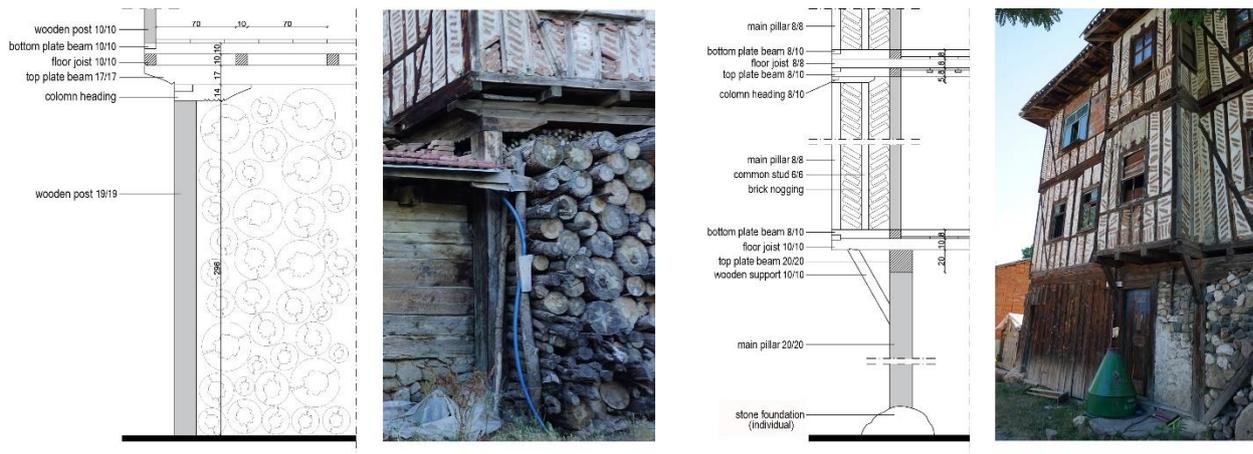


Figure 8. (a) Ground floor system detail of house number 23 (b) System detail of the first and second floors of the house number 63

There are basalt stones of various sizes, light and dark colored rubble stones between the corner pillars that are in the bearing position on the ground floor of the buildings. Between these stones, wooden beams with a cross section of 5 cm were placed at intervals of approximately 50-60 cm. Mud brick and brick blocks obtained by drying a mixture of soil and straw were used as filling material between the posts on both the ground and upper floors of the houses. These blocks are stacked on top of each other in an oblique or straight form. In most examples, the fillings were left unplastered to provide a decorative appearance on the facade. Over time, instead of the original brick and adobe fillings, perforated bricks were added between the wooden carcass and the wall surfaces were plastered. In some residences, wooden cladding elements are fixed with nails in a horizontal or vertical position on the carrier pillar and top plate beam, especially in order to close the open areas of the ground floors.

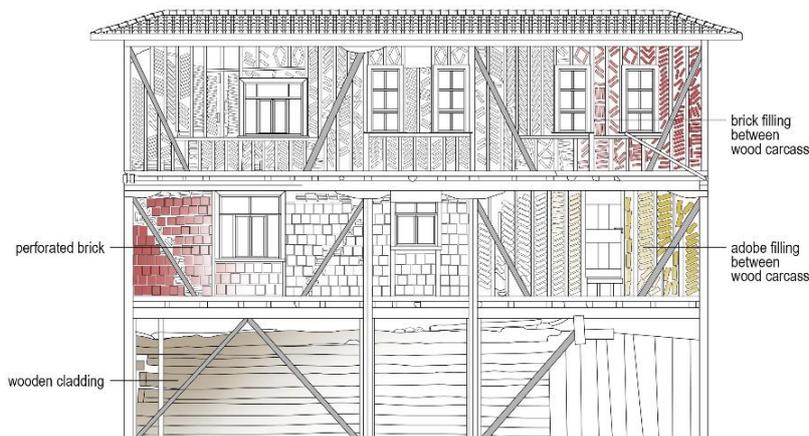


Figure 9. Facade drawing of house number 56 and display of different filling materials

Mixed System

The mixed system is formed by using different construction systems together in a building. In the examinations carried out in the study area, a wooden masonry system, which was formed by the karaboğaz technique, was used on the masonry stone walls with wooden beams, especially in some barns. The loads at the crossing point of the masonry system were transferred to the foundation with the help of a wooden post. In the houses where the mixed system is seen, masonry rubble stone was used on the ground floors, while the first floors were built with a wooden carcass system. In house number 22, three different construction systems have been identified apart from other buildings. While the two walls of the ground floor are masonry rubble stone, on the first floor of the facade of the building facing the road, a wooden masonry system is seen on the beamed floor. On the first floor of the rear facade, both wood masonry and wood carcass system were applied (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Mixed system used in house number 22

4.2. Plan Types and Elements

During the field study, measurements were made in 12 of the 87 houses in Bey village, which can be entered, and the plan diagrams were drawn and the plan typology was created. The entrance to the Bey village houses is provided in two different ways, from the garden or from the direct road. These entrances on the ground floor lead to the space used as a woodshed and to the staircase that provides access to the upper floors. The ceilings of these spaces, which cover a large area, are wooden beams and the floor is earth or stone. The walls of the woodshed were built with wooden elements or bricks between the wooden frame. A few of the woodsheds have ovens in which the households cook their meals and winter bread. In addition, there are places called "firnevi", which have a separate border as an annex to the building, have an oven and are reached after passing through the woodshed. When the ovens were separated from the building, their surroundings were later built with a wall and this area was called a firnevi. While the barns reserved for animals, which are one of the livelihoods of the village, remained within the boundaries of the ground floor of some residences, they were sometimes built as an add-on to the building. In both cases, these structures open to the woodshed with a separate entrance. Wood masonry technique is used on the walls, and the floors are compacted soil. Covered additions called "mağaza" or "kuruluk" by the local people were found in a few of the structures examined. Entrances to this area are provided from the woodshed area on the ground floor of the interior or from the garden. In these areas, wooden storehouses with the appearance of crates, where the owner of the house stored her materials such as winter wheat, barley and flour, and molasses troughs that they used in the production of molasses in primitive conditions or furnaces were encountered.

When the plan types of the houses in the region are examined, the sofas show the characteristics of transition and socialization areas between the rooms. Some sofas have ottomans with fixed seating elements or their tracks in front of the windows. Unlike the sofa, it is seen that the "iwan" element, which is a place with rooms on both sides, protrudes as a continuation of the sofa. In residences; a transition space in the form of a corridor, which is narrower than the iwan and the sofa, connecting the rooms, sofas and toilets was found. This space, which is also seen in traditional Sivas houses and provides circulation

between areas such as the winter room, summer room, bathroom, toilet and kitchen, is called "aralık" [21]. In the plan scheme of Midyat houses, there are "aralık" units for distribution, transition and sitting between the rooms [22]. In line with this information, the spaces accepted as aralık in Bey village houses were effective in the formation of the main scheme of the plan types.

Among the examples examined in the village, when the first or second floor room-sofa relations of the houses were examined, plan types with outer sofa, inner sofa and "aralık" plan were determined. Plan types with outer and inner sofas are formed in two ways, with and without an iwan (Figure 11). In both plan types, the iwan part of the sofas has developed like a narrow corridor. These types of structures have inner or outer sofas and the iwan parts are defined as aralık. Apart from the rooms and sofas, the plan scheme of the Bey village houses is also composed of spaces such as "abdestlik", toilets and "sütlük". These spaces are generally located at the end of the sofa extending towards the rear facade. The toilet area, which is in a long and narrow corridor, is located behind the oven wall of the rooms in most of the residences. In some buildings, another storage area, which is used as a pantry and called "sütlük" in the region, has been added opposite the toilets. A washbasin called "abdestlik" was placed on the side of the narrow corridors that open to the sofa, where the sütlük and toilets are located. In some cases, the ablution area protruded from the facade of the building and was surrounded by wooden elements. Sometimes, along the ablution area, the sofa is extended from the front.

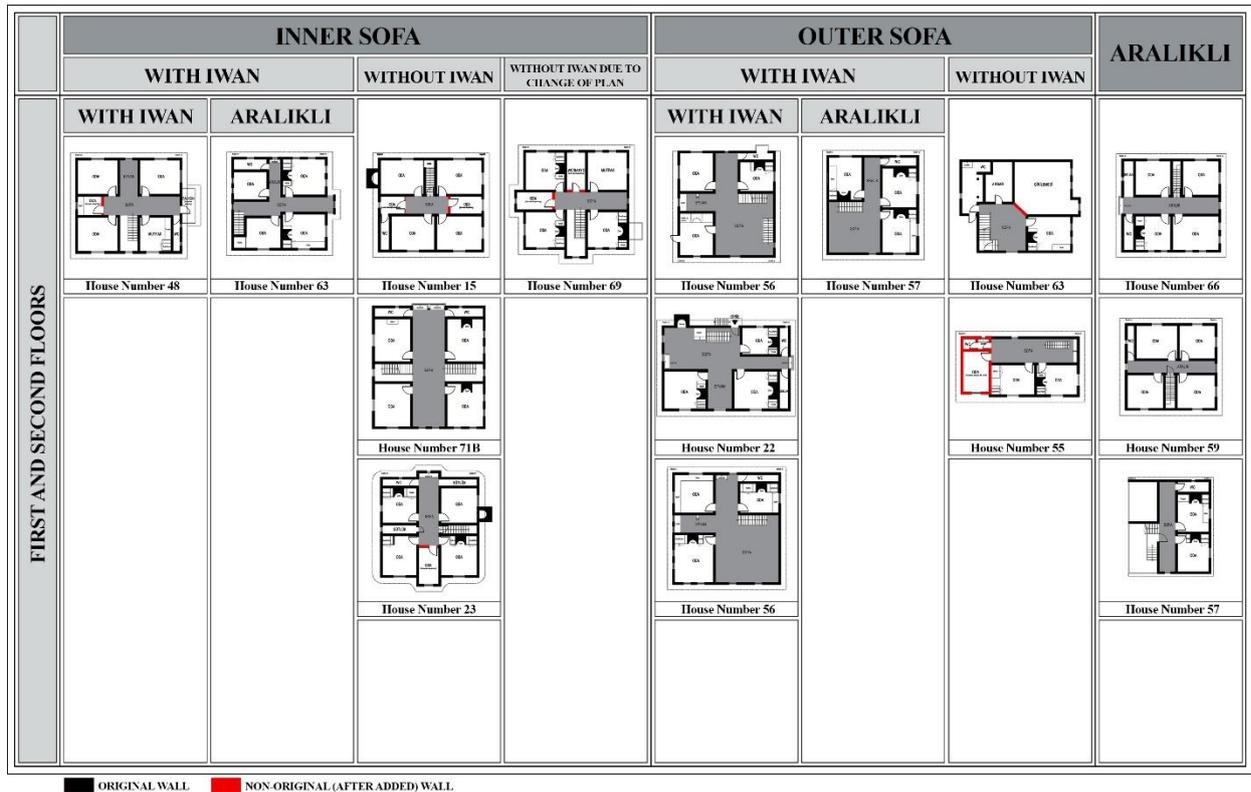


Figure 11. Plan typologies according to sofa types

Gardens

The gardens are shaped according to the settlement of the houses on the land. The use of backyards is seen in the houses where the entrance is provided from the road level. The surroundings of some residences, which are far from the road and where the entrance is from the garden gate, are used as gardens. While some of the gardens in the region are closed with the facades of residences and other buildings, some of them are surrounded by stone walls, wooden laths, wire fences and bricks. In these areas arranged according to the needs of the host; functional elements such as barn, warehouse, coop, well, fountain, haystack, storehouse formed the garden organization.

Barn, haystack, storehouse

For the people of the village, who make most of their livelihood by raising cattle and sheep, an area of the ground floor has been arranged as a barn in some residences. In another form of use, the barns are designed as a separate space or annex outside the residence. Storehouses, which were built to store and protect nutrients such as wheat, barley and corn in a dry environment, were built separately in some houses outside the building. The warehouse construction system of the house numbered 11 was created by masonry technique using the filling material between the red bricks. It was determined that a piece of stone, which is a spolia material with animal figures and plant motifs, was added to the outside of the wall surface on the entrance façade (Figure 12). Haystacks are located in the same parcel with the houses throughout the village and are located separately. There were also examples of barns built in different areas of the village, not on the same parcel, but arranged in groups of two or three. While the construction techniques of these examples were wooden framework, the walls were closed by vertical application of wooden material.



Figure 12. Examples of sofas

Sofas

In the houses of the region, closed sofas that are disconnected from the windows and walls are used. Opened window spaces provide illumination of the space. According to the arrangement of double, triple or quadruple rooms around the sofas, certain types of sofas are seen. In some examples, an inner sofa with a rectangular plan extending along the depth of the house and protruding from the facade is applied. In some of them, plan type with outer sofa was encountered. In cases where the number of rooms was insufficient, the people of the house later closed one end of the sofa or the iwan.



Figure 13. Examples of sofas

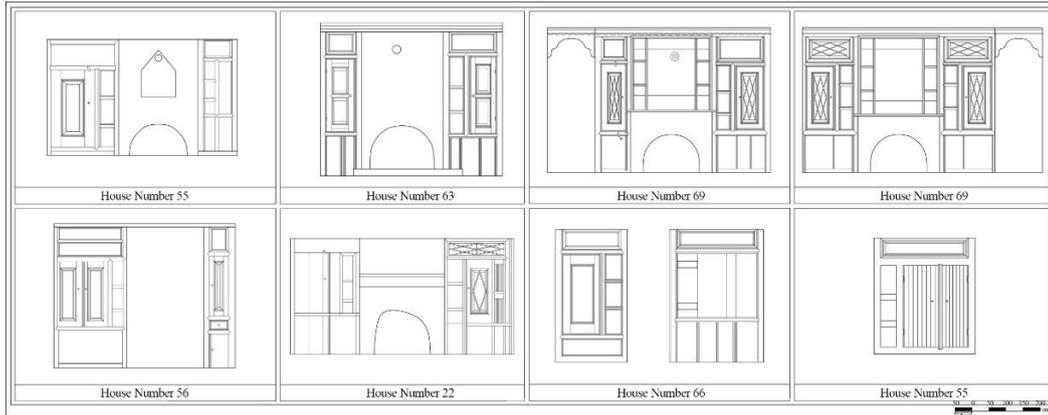
Rooms

When looking at the houses that can be entered, the rooms where daily life takes place are located on the first and second floors, which are the living floors. At the same time, it is possible to see examples of rooms on the ground floor. The ground floor rooms are associated with the sofa, the stairs leading to the first floor, the toilet and the woodshed spaces where the entrance to the building is provided. It has been determined that the rooms on the first and second floors are together with areas such as the sofa, the iwan that is a part of the sofa, the floor stairs, the toilet and the sütlük.



Figure 14. Examples of rooms**4.3. In-Room Elements****Cabinets**

In order to reduce the excess of goods during the day, “yükçük” elements where the beds are removed are mostly located on one of the two sides of the oven. While most of these elements are unpretentious, plain and natural wood-like, in some examples simple geometric carvings are made on the covers. Their depth is 90-100 cm on average, and their width varies according to the area they cover on the wall surface.

**Figure 15. Cabinet typologies****Ovens**

These elements, which are placed according to the plan layout and function of the rooms, form the general setup of the interior. The ovens were used in two different ways in the examined houses. The types found in the rooms are usually made of stone and placed in the middle of the interior walls without windows. Most of the ovens, which were covered with covers in the living areas, lost their function, and stoves were installed in front of them to meet the need for heating and cooking.

**Figure 16. Examples of ovens in the room**

In the ground floor entrance areas of the houses, a wooden pillow element inclined in one direction was determined to carry the oven located on the upper floors. Pillars with column heads were added under these pillows (Figure 17). Apart from the interior walls, an oven element was also found on the walls forming the exterior of the rooms. While this situation is mostly seen on the first floor of the houses in the village, the ovens protrude from the wall. The periphery of these protrusions on the facade, the details of which are drawn in Figure 18, were left half open with a wooden construction, and the floor was supported by a pillar and transferred to the foundation.

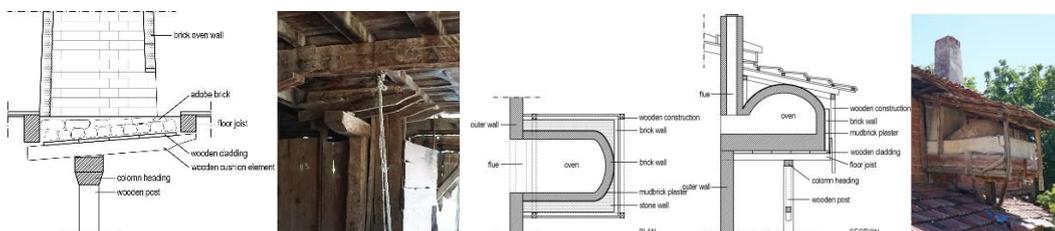


Figure 17. Oven detail of house number 71 B **Figure 18.** Oven plan and section detail of house number 34

Room Doors

Wood was used as the material for the ground and upper floor interior doors of the structures examined. The doors of the areas such as the barn, woodshed, and firnevi, where the entrance is provided from the ground floor, are quite plain and have a lower height and a single leaf. Most of the spaces where the stairs that provide access to the floors are ended with a door element. Room doors generally have geometric decorations. Triangular pediments with motifs were found on some of the doors. Metal material and traditional lock systems are used in door locks. As a result of the renovations made in the house, some of the doors were painted while most of them were left in their original state.

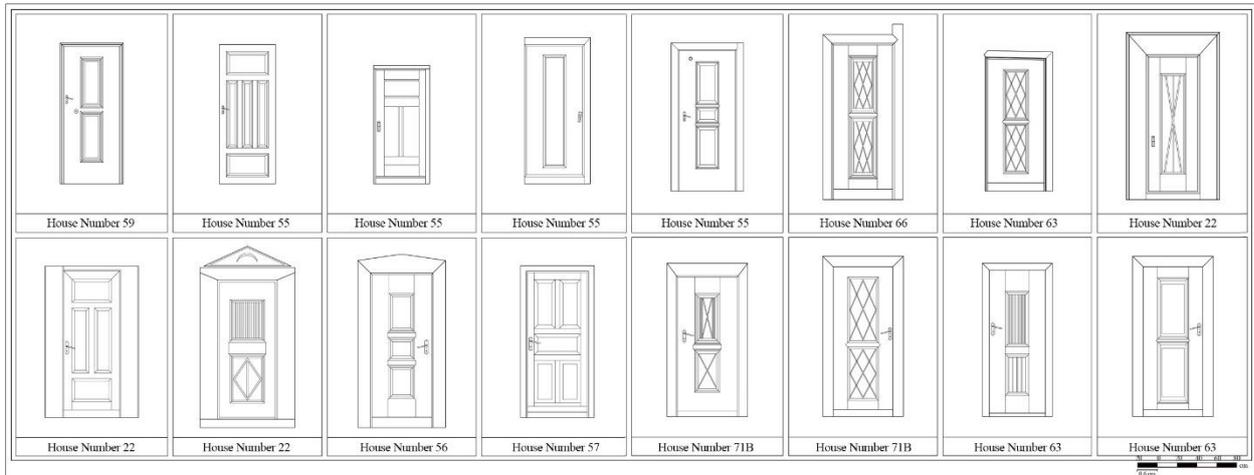


Figure 19. Types of room doors detected in the study area

4.4. Facade Elements

Windows

It has been determined that there are two different types of windows in the structures examined in the village, as guillotine and casement windows, according to the way they open (Figure 22). While most of the windows are rectangular, double casement or single-sashed window their dimensions vary on the ground and upper floors. Smaller sized windows are used on the ground floors, while openings are made above the exterior doors to illuminate the entrance area in some examples. The number and dimensions of windows in the sofas and rooms on the first and second floors have increased. In addition, there are window openings on the side walls of the overhangs seen on the facades. On the living floors of the houses, the guillotine window system is generally used. Although the windows are left quite plain, there are curvilinear wooden decorations on some guillotine windows (Figure 20).



Figure 20. Curvilinear wooden decorations on the windowsill

In order to illuminate the toilet areas and ablution areas of the houses, holes in different shapes were drilled on the facade instead of windows in some houses. On the other hand, an opening with a grid motif in thin and long dimensions was found in the sütlük area of the house number 22 (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Openings seen in different forms on facades

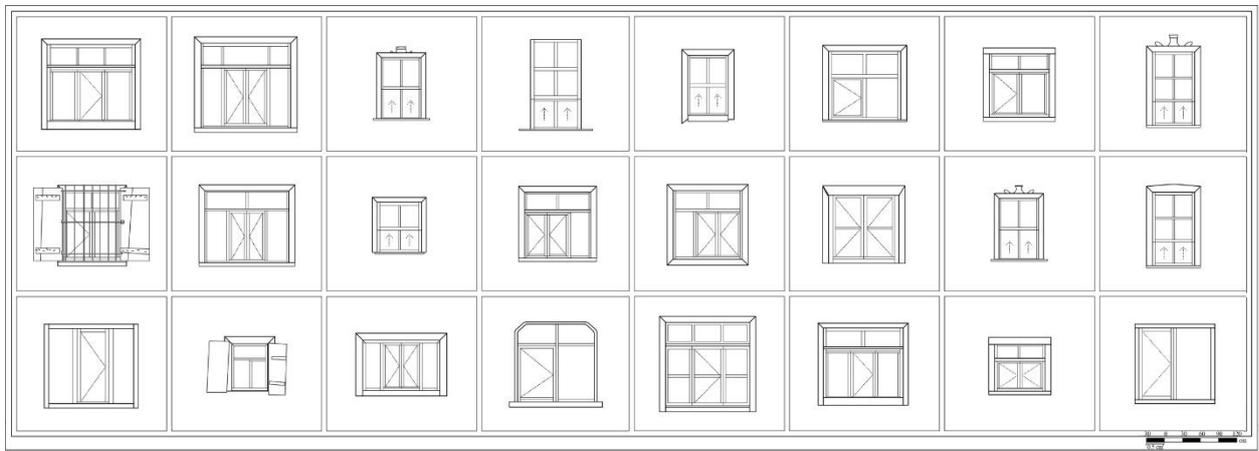


Figure 22. Types of window detected in the study area

Outdoor Doors

The interior entrance doors of the Bey village buildings are mostly single or double-leaf door, and the casing and wing sections are made of wood. In particular, barn doors are designed with double-wing and wider in accordance with the dimensions that animals can enter. Single-wing doors are found in some houses that open to woodsheds and in barns. In most of the double-leaf exterior doors, the gaps left on the door are closed by arranging the wooden elements at regular intervals. While the doors were quite plain and unadorned, a type of decoration formed by carving the wood in geometrical shapes was also found on the door (Figure 23). In the doors, metal material is used in doorknobs and door rings. Lock systems are made of wood or metal.



Figure 23. Types of window detected in the study area

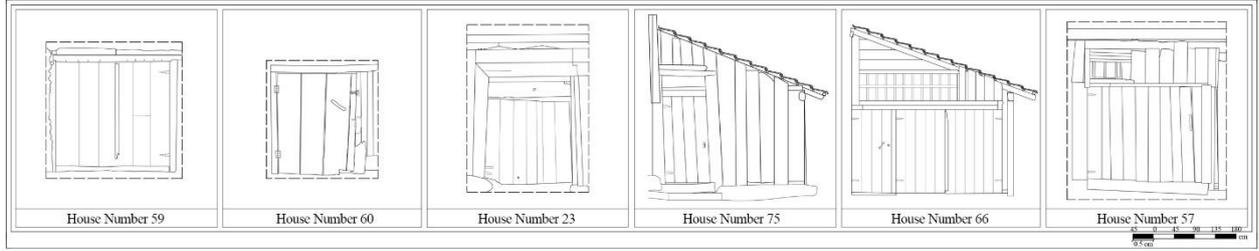


Figure 24. Outdoor doors examples

5. CONCLUSION

In recent years, some measures have been taken to protect the traditional structures in historical regions in our country as well as all over the world. However, today, due to many economic and social factors, the decrease in the population living in rural areas due to migration to urban centers negatively affects the use of the buildings that make up the rural architecture. As a result of this situation, it is necessary to increase the efforts to protect the traditional village architecture.

The village texture reflecting the climatic, social and economic conditions and the architectural productions that make up this texture are located in Bey village of Taşköprü district of Kastamonu. It is aimed to protect this cultural heritage, which has reached today, by adhering to its original qualities and to transfer it to future generations. Within the scope of the study, when the village texture, which is a whole with the rural life style and architecture, is examined, it has been determined that mostly wooden materials are used in the buildings. The wooden construction systems and architectural elements of the residences in Bey village have been documented, supported by photographs and drawings, as a result of the studies.

During the field studies, it was determined that the elements such as the construction techniques, materials, architectural elements of the original buildings suitable for the conditions of the region and the period in which they were built, reflect the traditional Turkish house characteristics, according to the information obtained from the external determinations of the structures in the region and the 12 houses that can be entered. In the construction technique analysis made on the base sheet created from the existing site plan, it was determined that wooden carcass, wooden masonry and mixed systems were used in the same building types. Of these systems, wooden carcass was mostly used in residences, while wooden masonry and mixed systems were used in barn and haystack structures. It has been determined that there are iwans and “aralık” spaces in the plan types with outer and inner sofas, and the plan scheme of the Bey village houses is arranged with outer and inner sofas and “aralık”. Architectural elements such as rooms, sofas, cabinets, ovens, windows and doors that make up the houses were analyzed, their details were drawn and their typologies were determined. As a result of these investigations, it was ensured that the features specific to the rural architecture and traditional housing texture that should be preserved were documented. It is aimed that this study will serve as a basis for academic and scientific studies in the context of protecting and carrying the rural architectural heritage to the future.

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