

Comparison Of Building Typologies in Rural Architecture Through Geographical and Cultural Factors: Yozgat Villages



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ABSTRACT

Located in the inner belt of Anatolia, Yozgat has been home to different civilizations throughout its history. The layering created by different civilizations throughout history has formed the city's cultural identity, and this fabric has been preserved to the present day. The city's topography, climate, and socio-cultural structure have shaped its architecture. In rural settlements, courtyard or garden houses, built using adobe and a masonry system, are typically semi-detached or semi-detached. In rural areas, the population earns its living through animal husbandry or agriculture; settlements include various spatial organizations such as barns, haylofts, ovens, storage areas, coal sheds, and extensive agricultural lands, along with residential buildings.

Within the scope of this study, investigations were conducted in the Armenian villages of Terzili and Burunkışla in the Sarıkaya district of Yozgat, and the Turkish villages of Oğulcuk and Yazıçepni in the Boğazlıyan district. During the investigations, sample plan types were created from Burunkışla, Terzili, Oğulcuk, and Yazıçepni villages, the functional-spatial arrangement related to cultural differences was examined, and comparisons were made based on the findings.

This study aimed to determine the influence of geographical (climate, topography, natural resources, etc.) and cultural factors (religious structures, living practices, traditions and customs, etc.) on building production and spatial design in the villages of Terzili and Burunkışla in Sarıkaya, Yozgat; and Oğulcuk and Yazıçepni in Boğazlıyan.

The investigations revealed that Burunkışla and Terzili villages, which have a longer history as Armenian villages, were built before the population exchange period. Changes in the user group over time have led to differentiations in settlements and building functions. In the rural settlements of Burunkışla and Terzili villages, compared to Oğulcuk and Yazıçepni villages,

there are more buildings constructed using the local adobe masonry system, and a significant number of these structures remain in use to this day. In the villages examined, buildings have been constructed using reinforced concrete systems in the recent past and present.

Key Words: Adobe Material, Construction System, Reinforced Concrete, Cultural Differences