



## Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in Turkey

Seda KALKAN<sup>1,\*</sup>, Özlem SAĞIROĞLU<sup>2</sup>, Emine ERCAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 0000-0001-8496-2781, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Department of Architecture, Tokat, TURKEY

<sup>2</sup> 0000-0001-6708-3208, Gazi University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, 06590, Ankara, TURKEY

<sup>3</sup> 0000-0001-6290-7482, Gazi University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, 06590, Ankara, TURKEY

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### Abstract

This study discusses the topic of viticulture in Turkey and documentation of vineyard houses in the context of the preservation of rural architecture. In this context, academic studies related to viticulture and vineyard homes in Turkey are presented. Then, viticulture and vineyard houses in the city of Tokat, the place of the author's study, were analysed, and a comparative study was conducted with other vineyard houses in Turkey.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Anatolia is an important settlement area that has hosted many civilizations since the beginning of history. Researches and excavations show that between 8000 and 5000 BC, settled life was adopted in Anatolia. The societies and communities that have lived on these lands from the past to the present have given the first examples of permanent housing, which are the requirements of settled life, starting from this period. This period was also determined as a period when animals were domesticated and conscious agriculture was made. In addition to the beginning of settled life, irrigated agriculture has also brought out the "Neolithic Revolution" or "Agricultural Revolution", one of the most important turning points in human history. People's separation from nomadism and establishing villages and towns - cities has caused revolutionary processes in the socio-economic structures of communities and, subsequently, society.

It is known that with the settled life in Anatolia, the agricultural culture started also with the cultivation of a wild type of wheat [1]. Afterwards, it is a matter of consciously growing plants from many food groups, especially barley. Over time, the scope of agriculture has developed and increased in terms of winter and summer crop production, as well as annual and perennial (vegetable and fruit) crop production. Grape has a very important place among the plants that have been grown since ancient times. It is among the first cultivated and grown plants such as wheat, barley and legumes [2].

The earliest examples of grapes, including seeds, herbs and leaves date back to about 140 million years ago. It is estimated that the fruits of the wild plant were taken into culture after 6000 BC due to consumption of fresh or dry fruits and use in winemaking. When the history of the grapevine in Anatolia is examined, examples of wine culture can be found. The wine jug made of solid gold and a stemmed wine glass from the Hittites dating back to 3000 B.C., exhibited in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, is the oldest wine bowl found. Drinking bowls in the shape of a Ram Head, dating from 1750 B.C. found in Kültepe, were used to offer wine in sacred ceremonies [3]. It is also known that grape, and hence wine is a plant known since the beginning of human history, due to its place in mythological stories and legends. The fact that

\* Corresponding author: kalkansseda@gmail.com

Dionysos, one of the 12 gods in Greek mythology, is the god of nature, enthusiasm, happiness and wine, reveals the importance of grapes in Anatolian civilizations.

It is also known that wine and raisins were one of the most important trade goods in the ancient Roman, Seljuk and Ottoman Empires [4]. The cultivation, care, collection of grape, which are known to be important for these civilizations established in Anatolia; making molasses and vinegar in the scope of winter food and commercial scope, drying or making wine brought along a life that shaped around vineyards that takes a lot of time and requires constant maintenance. The cultural fusion that emerged because of the displacement movements in the Seljuk and Ottoman periods also developed the viticulture, and the vineyards, apart from their economic function, functioned as settlements that developed social life. Thus, a new culture that is specific to the vineyards was formed [5].

The life and culture that developed around the vineyards also enabled the creation of shelters called 'vineyard houses', which are functional, temporary residences specific to this culture. Girgin (1991) defines these houses as; "Vineyard houses; They are settlements that are established in the most appropriate place of vineyard the plots of various parcel sizes, settled in periods when the grapes are ripened and dried, and are temporarily settled individual buildings that are away from the villages." [6]. Viticulture is carried out in every geographical region in our country. For this reason, vineyard houses are encountered in every region. Throughout our country, the shelters that are built in the vineyard in order to do the work of the vineyard and benefit from the vineyard, may consist of very simple structures such as tents, gazebos and covering; they can also consist of modest or flashy houses made of materials that exist in the environment [7]. However, these structures, shaped by an architectural technique and perspective that are nourished by traditions, using materials obtained from the immediate environment, constitute one of the important components of the viticulture.

## 2. VITICULTURE AND VINEYARD HOUSES IN OUR COUNTRY

The rural settlement system of our country is examined in two categories: permanent and temporary rural settlements. Permanent rural settlements are represented by permanent rural settlements and generally village settlements, while temporary rural settlements are settled seasonally and not lived throughout the year. Temporary rural settlements are generally the regions that a village people benefit economically in certain periods. These settlements are expressed as upland, kom, güzle - güzlek, canık - cenik, kışla - kışlak, bargah - bahargah, banı, pey and vineyard house [8]. Vineyard houses are temporary settlements built in or near vineyards. Therefore, depending on the distribution of vineyards, the vineyard houses in Turkey are quite common in Thrace, Aegean, Mediterranean and Central Anatolia regions [8].

Although the viticulture in our country is quite common, the number of studies on vineyard settlements is very limited. Works that are made on this topic are following: "Tosya Şehri Yakın Çevresinde Gümele Yerleşmeleri" by İbret (2003) [9]; "Safranbolu Platosunda Geçici Kır Yerleşmeleri" by Özdemir, Güner ve Kopar (2011) [10]; "Türkiye'de Fonksiyonel Özelliğini Kaybetmiş Geçici Yerleşmelere Bir Örnek: Tavas Bağ Evleri" by Kadioğlu (2010) [4]; "Eski Gediz Kasabası Çevresinde Güme Yerleşmeleri" by Özav (1995) [11]; "Sebil'de (Mersin) Bağ Evi Kültürü" by Meydan ve Güngör (2015) [12]; "Alanya-İncirkırı Geleneksel Kırsal Mimarisinde Doğa - Kültür İlişkisi" by Kavas (2011) [13]; "Eğirdir Gölü Güneyinde Fonksiyon Değiştiren Yerleşmelere Bir Örnek: Kelifler" by Yılmaz (2003) [14]; "Kayseri Bağ Evleri" by İmamoğlu (2001) [7]; and doctoral thesis "Orta Anadolu Bölgesi Bağ Evlerinin Tasarımı ve Yapım İlkeleri" by İncesakal (1996) [15]. The studies carried out by the authors cover the characteristics of the vineyard settlements in the city Tokat. However, these structures, which are abandoned quite quickly, contain the most important data of the viticulture, so it is important and necessary to work on them.

### 2.1. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of City of Tosya

The vineyard house settlements in Tosya and its immediate surroundings are called "Gümele" [9] and Gümele means a simple hunter or vineyard garden hut [16]. Gümeles around Tosya are located 7-8 km away from permanent settlements. Since this distance makes it impossible to go back and forth continuously, it was the reason for the establishment of temporary settlements. Although the oldest

examples are in very simple fiction, the fact that there are a lot of detailed Gümeles in the region as big as the simple Gümeles, and almost as detailed as permanent settlements, show that going to the Gümeles in the summer months has become traditional over time [9]. The migration of the people of the region to Gümeles starts with the arrival of spring, remigration takes place with the end of the vineyard works and the cooling of the weather. Since the people who deal with vineyard and garden agriculture as well as animal husbandry take their animals with them, the lower floors of the buildings are specialized for animals and storage.

Gümeles are placed on 4-5 decares of land surrounded by 1-1.5 m high and 30-40 cm wide mudbrick walls and are generally placed on the corner of the parcel. There is a bread oven and water well in the garden close to the entrance door. The buildings were made of coniferous trees such as broad-stemmed yellow pine, larch, and fir, which are quite common in the region. The foundations of these buildings, which are generally built in the carcass system with two or three floors, were formed with block stones. On the block stones, large and angular tree logs, locally called "kabur", were placed widthwise and used as base beams, and on the kaburs, the pillars were designed to form a carcass system. The filling of the carcass system is adobe and the structures are plastered with mud mortar. The slopes of the roofs are high due to the fact that it is a region that receives heavy snowfall and is covered with grooved tiles [9].

The ground floors of the buildings are reserved for animals and storage functions. In the stables called "dam", the mangers, called "afur" in the region, are fixed elements. On the ground floor, there are also exist haylofts and sections specialized for calves called "pinnik". The upper floors, on the other hand, include spaces that are specialized for family life. While there is a place used as a cellar and kitchen on the middle floor, there are rooms special to family life on the upper floor. In one of the rooms, there is a closet containing the 'gusülhane' and the toilet, and both rooms open to the cantilever hall that pops out of the facade [9].



*Figure 1. Examples of two and three-storey Gümele around Tosya [17]*

## 2.2. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Safranbolu

Vineyard houses named with various names such as "İn" and "Cerpe" on the Safranbolu plateau [10] have emerged in accordance with the activities brought about by vineyard agriculture. Life in vineyard houses, one of the temporary settlement types built based on agriculture, starts with the warming of the weather and ends with the cooling of the weather and the end of the vineyard works.

Wood and adobe, which can be found easily in the vicinity of Safranbolu, have been the construction material of the one or two floored vineyard houses. The single-storey vineyard houses, which were built considering the climatic factors, were seated on wooden pillars and the space under the pillars was used as a storage area. The ground floor of the two-storey vineyard houses serves as the kitchen and storage, while the upper floor serves as the living space. A staircase that is built outside the building leads from the lower floor, which is furnished with a stove and shelves where kitchen utensils are placed, to the upper floor. The upper floor consists of a balcony with wooden railing and a room that can be accessed through the balcony. Inside the room, there are a stove, ottomans and a locker embedded in the wall, as well as a toilet and sink [10].

In addition, the rainwater collected in a pit or a reinforced concrete pool in the vineyard area is used for irrigation of the vineyard, and the channels opened provide the water from the water mains [10].

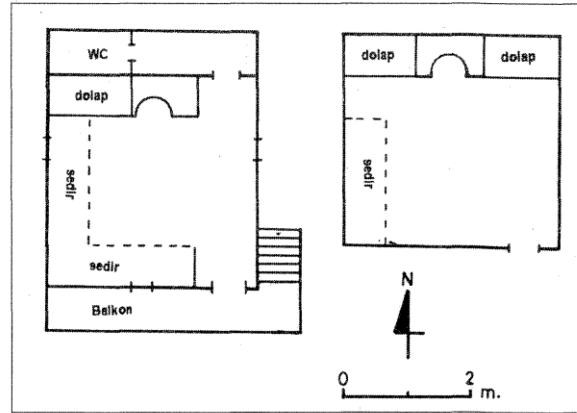


Figure 2. The plan of a two-storey vineyard house in Safranbolu [10]

### 2.3. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Tavas

While some of the Tavas vineyard houses, which are generally two-storey, were built without mortar by stacking the sedimentary-origin schists on the foothills of the north and east of the Tavas Lowland, some were built with masonry mudbrick walls on the foundation made of schist material. However, structural elements such as doors, windows and roofs are wooden [4].

The lower floor of the Tavas vineyard houses, which are generally two floors, is used for animals and storage, while the upper floor serves as a living space. From the ground floor, a wooden staircase with 8-10 steps leads to an open area called "hayat". While hayat is used for drying winter products and laundry, the "ayazlık" section, which is built in a corner and is located higher than hayat, ensures the supervision of the vineyard. In addition, there is a section called "ablution" in life. At least one of the rooms on the upper floor, which generally consists of two or three rooms, has a stove, and each room has a storage cabinet, a bathroom and a cupboard, and the cabinets in which food such as grapes are stored are called "şerbet" [4].

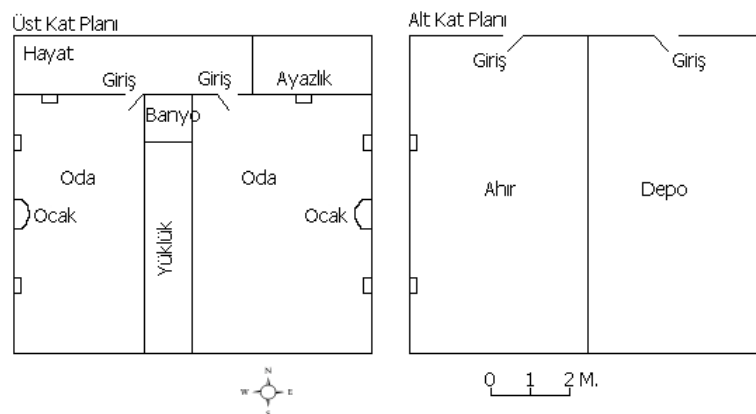


Figure 3. The plan of a vineyard house in Tavas [4]

### 2.4. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of The Town of Eski Gediz

The vineyard houses called "Güme" in Eski Gediz town of Gediz district of city of Kütahya were built on 1 to 5 decare of land individually or in pairs. Although the economy of Güme settlement is basically based on viticulture and fruit growing, animal husbandry, albeit a little, is also seen. Built in order to meet the needs arising in accordance with agricultural activities, Gümes are also used as a daily vacation spot. On

the ground floors of Gümes, to which people moved in with the onset of hot weather, a place called "animal dam" was created for a small number of animals [11].

The rest of the Gümes, whose foundations are made of stone, were built with wood and earth. The single-storey Gümes consist of an open canopy called "gameri" that is used as a ground terrace, an animal roof with manger called "sile", and a room with a stove used for cooking [11].

The lower floors of the two-storey Gümes, which were built mostly by families with high income, consist of a courtyard, animal roof and kitchen. In the kitchen, there is a stove locally referred to as the "kebab oven" and a "şarpına", which is only seen in dwellings with high grape production and is used in molasses production. One of the rooms on the upper floor is the bed and the other is the living room with a stove for cooking. The balcony surrounding these two rooms on the upper floor and locally called the summery was also used to observe the vineyard [11].

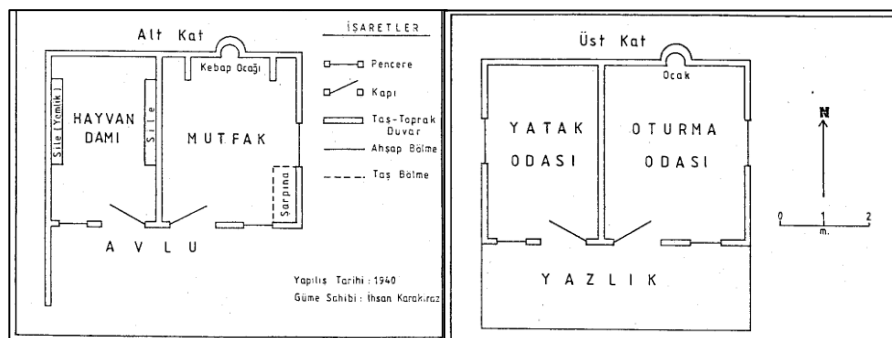


Figure 4. The plan of a two-storey vineyard house in Eski Gediz [11]

## 2.5. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Sebil

Due to the agricultural lands being far away because of the rugged terrain of Sebil, which is connected to the town of Tarsus in the city of Mersin, it is necessary to build vineyard houses that are temporarily accommodated at certain times of the year [12].

Single or two-storey vineyard houses are built from stone, earth and wood that can be easily obtained from the immediate surroundings. In Sebil, where there is little animal husbandry activity, the lower floor of the vineyard houses is used for animals and storage, while the upper floor, which is reached by a wooden or stone staircase, was used as a living space with the balcony watching the vineyard. The pool that provides irrigation for the vineyard by collecting rain water, and toilet are located outside the house in a suitable corner of the vineyard [12].

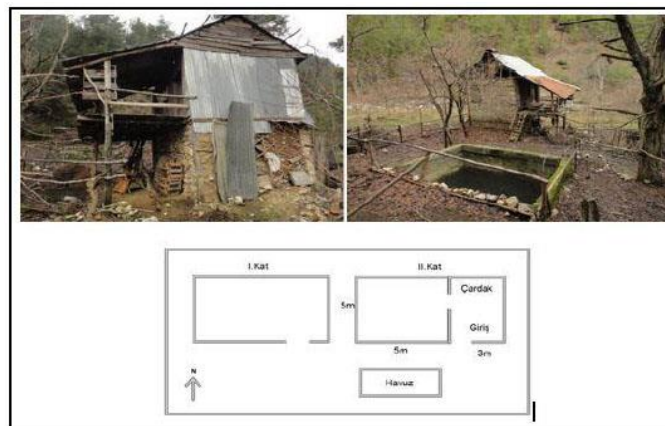


Figure 5. The plan of a two-storey vineyard house in Sebil [12]

## 2.6. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Alanya – İncirkırı

Seven temporary accommodation buildings in İncirkırı locality, which is connected to Alanya district of the city of Antalya, are located in the south-southeast direction along the 10-meter elevation difference. The ground floor of the houses built of masonry stone is used as a barn, while the upper floor is the living space. The upper floor, which is reached by a ladder from the outside, consists of two rooms divided by a masonry wall or wooden elements. In some buildings, there are also two rooms as well as a toilet or store, while the wooden beams protruding on the south and east sides of the building show that there were terraces at these areas. The dwellings are equipped with these terraces called “ayazlık”, as well as structural elements such as cupboard, stove, and niche [13].



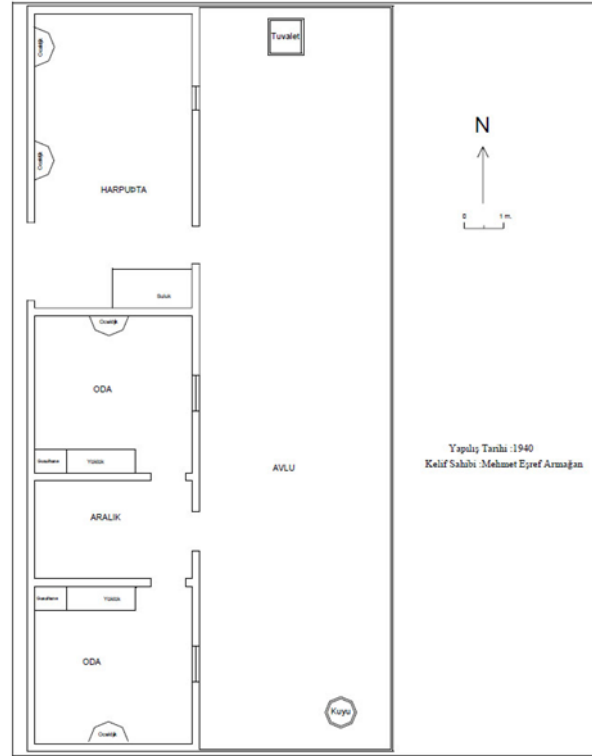
*Figure 6. Example of two-storey vineyard house in Alanya-İncirkırı [17]*

## 2.7. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in the South of Lake Eğirdir

Egirdir Lake, which has a transition climate between the Mediterranean climate and Central Anatolia, is a very suitable region for vineyard cultivation in the south.

Since the transportation to the vineyards, which are 5 km away from the district center, is provided by troublesome and time-consuming means such as horse and donkey, vineyard houses called "Kelif" have emerged in the region over time. While these vineyards were migrated to with the onset of the hot months, the remigration took place with the end of the vineyard's work and the cooling of the weather.

Kelifs, which is generally made of mud brick on stone foundations, was built on the roadside of the vineyards as a single storey. The Kelifs, whose facades facing the road are made of opaque walls, consist of two rooms and a gap. Equal sized rooms in Kelif, which are entered from the courtyard where there is a gazebo covered with grape vine, open to a section called “aralık”. In Kelifs, whose toilets are built outside the house, drinking water was provided from wells [14].



**Figure 7.** A one-storey Kelif [14]

## 2.8. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Kayseri

Kayseri vineyard houses in Central Anatolia, one of the regions where vineyards are the most in our country, are generally used for summer purposes as places of enjoyment and relaxation, rather than for economic purposes. However, the processing of grapes, which is the main product in Kayseri vineyards, and the fact of doing the work of the developing vineyard have led to the construction of modest houses made of covering, gazebo or surrounding materials. These simple jerry-built structures are called "Alaçık" [7].

Vineyards are surrounded by garden walls built with rubble stones collected from the environment, and the houses were built in the middle of the plot or near the neighboring house to use the existing road. Thus, in some regions, the houses are denser and the water needs of the vineyards are met with the channels opened by building water wells in the denser areas [7].

Stone and wooden materials, which can be found easily around Kayseri, were used in the construction of houses. In the region, there are small-scale vineyard houses consisting of a single volume, as well as vineyard houses that are as large as two or three-storey city houses [7].

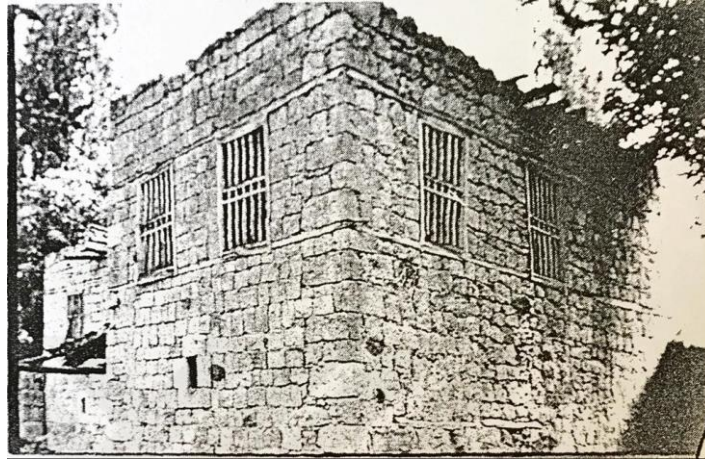
Over time, a room and a barn were added to the simple dwelling type with open-top toilet, consisting of a single volume, usually built with masonry stone walls. In the more advanced ones, this room rises up to 30 m<sup>2</sup> and the flat, earthen roof of the house is reached by a ladder placed inside or outside the room. In larger houses, another room was added to this upper floor, and even a room was added next to the barn downstairs, thereby easing the use of the house. The dwellings have spread freely to the vineyard areas and include courtyards or semi-open sections. In the dwellings, people sit on the couches, which are among the interior equipment, and sleep on the beds removed from the closets in the evening [7].



*Figure 8. A vineyard house in Kayseri [7]*

## 2.9. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Niğde

As the weather gets warmer, the migration movement to the vineyards located 2 km away from the city center of Niğde begins. When the work of the vineyard is finished and the weather gets colder, people return to the city center. Although usually built of stone materials, examples of vineyard houses made of mudbrick can be seen. One or two storey vineyard houses are usually entered through a covering or a courtyard. The ground floor of the vineyard house can consist of sections where the daily work of the vineyard is done, such as a kitchen, barn, warehouse, winery or orchard, and the upper floor is a living space consisting of balconies and rooms. These rooms in the living area are equipped with construction elements such as stoves, niches and sedir [15].



*Figure 9. A vineyard house in Niğde [15]*

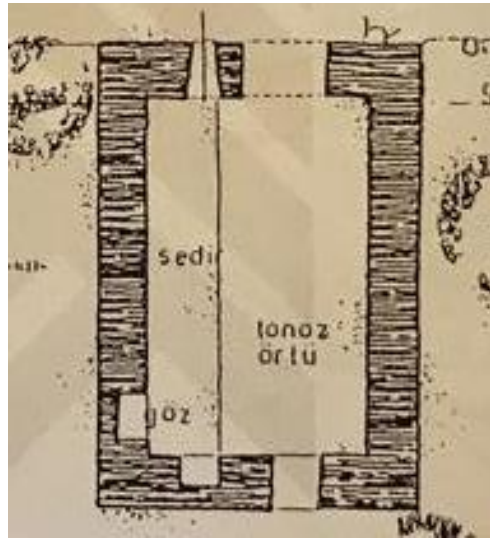
## 2.10. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in The Vicinity of Nevşehir

The vineyard houses around Nevşehir, whose number has decreased considerably, are generally single volume. For this reason, the tradition of migrating to the vineyard has not developed in the region and the dwellings have been shaped according to the daily need [15].

Vineyard houses called "Elevcik" are built of volcanic tuff and black basalt, which are easily found in the Nevşehir region, and are generally single-storey and have no courtyards. The interior is quite simple in the rectangular planned Elevciks. While sitting on the earthen couch attached to one of the walls of the house, the wall niches called "göz" were used to put things. The house with earth fill floor has a flat roof made of



earth. The toilet was built inside the vineyard, independent of the structure, and drinking water was provided from nearby fountains [15].



*Figure 10. The plan of a one-storey vineyard house in Nevşehir [15]*

## 2.11. Viticulture and Vineyard Houses in the City of Tokat

The city of Tokat is a productive region in terms of viticulture since it has the characteristics of transition between Black Sea and continental climate in terms of climate characteristics. The social life that has developed with viticulture in Tokat has created the vineyard culture.

The people of Tokat started to go to the vineyards towards the end of March in order to do the work of the vineyard and benefit from the it. However, in March, because the weather was not getting hot enough, the father and the children who could usually do the job of the vineyard went to the vineyard on weekends and made the vineyard available to be moved in by doing tasks such as cleaning and disinfecting the vineyard. As of mid-May, migration to vineyards begins in the whole city.

The fact that the vineyard has periodically successive works such as cleaning, disinfection, pruning, maturation of the grown product, harvesting and vintage made it necessary to migrate to the vineyard and created the vineyard life. The tracing of all these works required to settle in vineyards. Almost all of the people living in Tokat's past periods have a vineyard and vineyard house. Some of these houses are very small for the economic situation of the family and are simple structures built only in accordance with the needs, while some are big and flashy, just like city houses.

Tokat vineyard houses are categorized into two groups as Gümeles in Zile vineyards and Alaçık in Kazova region.

### 2.11.1. Tokat Gümele Dwellings

Gümele, previously defined by İbret (2003); is the local name given to a hunter or vineyard garden hut built in a simple way [9]. Settlements in Tokat's Zile vineyards are also named as "Gümele". However, the Gümeleler in Zile vineyards has technical characteristics different from the definition of Gümele.

Viticulture has preserved its importance in the Zile district of Tokat for a long time. Gümele dwellings built on vineyards are not large enough to migrate for a long time because the vineyards, which are 1 to 3 km away from the center of Zile, are close to the center, but they are large enough to meet the daily needs.

The ground floor of the dwellings, which have one or two floors, was built with mud brick material on

stone foundations. While mudbrick material is used as the filling material of the wooden roof in some houses, it is also used as masonry wall in some houses. The walls are 40-50 cm thick in the masonry structures, and between 15-20 cm in timber-framed houses. The upper floors were built with mud brick filling material between wooden frames. The walls were plastered with lime or mud mortar depending on the economic situation.

The ground floors of the houses are generally single-volume spaces that are used to store agricultural equipment, products obtained from vineyards and to do the work of the vineyard such as daily cooking. In this place, which is locally called "work house", some houses have a stove and a couch used for sitting, while some are completely empty. Access to the upper floor is provided either in this single-volume space or by a staircase made of wooden material from the outside.

The upper floors, which are used as resting and living spaces, consist of a semi-open section (balcony) and a room. The staircase to the upper floor reaches a balcony with wooden rails. This balcony is used both to watch the vineyard and to cool off in the summer heat and to dry the products obtained from the vineyard. The single-volume room on the upper floor is entered from this balcony through a wooden door. With the upper floor, it carries the plan type feature of Traditional Turkish House with an "outer Sofa". Although the toilets were built in a separate place in the vineyard away from the houses, there is no example that has survived until today.

The roofs of the houses are saddle or hipped roofs in order to facilitate the evacuation of snow and rain water due to the weather conditions in the region. The roof, which was built with wooden elements, is covered with Turkish style tiles.

The water requirement in the vineyards was provided by kehris. The kehrizes, which are outside the street fountains and meet the water needs of Zile until the city network was established, reach the whole city from underground with water pipes called "pöhrenk" made of terracotta.



*Figure 11. Examples of one and two-storey Gumele around Tokat*

### 2.11.2. Tokat Alaçık Dwellings

The vineyard houses in the Kazova region of Tokat are called "Alaçık". According to the Turkish Language Association, Alaçık is the shepherd's house that is covered with branch or wicker, and it is the garden and vineyard hut [18]. Alaçık in Kazova is locally called "Alaçuh" or "Yazu house-Yazu house". These houses are technically different from the Alaçık definition of the Turkish Language Association.

In Kazova region, which is approximately 24 km away from Tokat city center, farmers made comings and goings to their vineyards from the village 3 km away with the warming of the weather. The people of the village started to build dwellings on their lands in order to save the time and power spent coming from and going to the vineyards. In time, farmers removed the migration between the village and the vineyard and started to live permanently in these dwellings.

Alaçıks were built in larger proportions than Zile Gümeles, as they have portability function. The lower floor of Alaçıks, all of which are two-storey buildings, consist of one or two volumes, and the upper floor consists of a balcony and two or three rooms. Alaçık was built with mudbrick and wooden materials, which can be found easily in the region. The ground floor walls were built with 40-50 cm thick masonry adobe. The upper floor walls were built with the adobe filling technique between 15-20 cm thick wooden frames. The walls were plastered with lime or mud mortar depending on the family's economic situation.

People who migrated to Alaçıks brought their animals with them as there was nobody left to take care of them in the village. On the ground floors used as barns, there are fixed mangers, locally called "petni", where animals are fed. On the ground floors that are not used as stables, the downstairs is the work houses where both agricultural tools and equipment are stored and daily work is done. In cases where the ground floor was used as a work house, an additional barn was built adjacent to the residence.

Goit to the upper floor is provided by a wooden staircase from the ground floor. Access to the rooms on the upper floor is provided from this balcony, where the stairs reach. Traditional Turkish House, with its upper floor plan feature, has the feature of plan type with an outer sofa. In residences, balconies are used both for resting and for drying winter crops. In one corner of the rooms, which are used as living spaces, there is a section used to take ghusl and is called "cağlık" among the public. There may also be a wooden cedar in the rooms and a stove for cooking.

The roofs of the Alaçıks are saddle or hipped roofs with a slope to evacuate the snow and rainwater caused by the climatic characteristics of the region. The roof made of wooden elements is generally covered with Turkish style tiles.

In Alaçıks, toilets are made of a single volume in a appropriate corner in the vineyard away from the building, and there are no existing examples. While the irrigation of Kazova vineyards was done through the canal in the region, drinking water was supplied from wells.



*Figure 12. Examples of one and two-storey Alaçık around Tokat*

### 3. COMPARISON

Viticulture activities, which are particularly influenced by climate factors and landforms, have found development in many regions of our country. As a result, a local viticulture and living spaces have been formed in each region. In the light of academic studies related to viticulture and vineyard houses in Turkey, the similarities and differences of vineyard settlements were determined and evaluated.

Vineyard houses are generally located in large vineyards in a scattered way and are oriented towards the vineyard to ensure the dominance of the vineyard. The main factor of the differentiation of viticulture in vineyard settlements and vineyard dwellings is the fact that they exist in different regions of Turkey.

Vineyard houses have been named with various names in different cities. The common ground of these names is that they describe basically similar structures. In addition to different names, there are cases where a name turns into more than one word according to the varying dialect of the region (such as Alacuh in

Tokat or Elevcik in Nevşehir).

The structures built using traditional construction techniques and materials are built with materials that can be easily obtained from their immediate surroundings. The main reason for the differentiation of the materials used in these structures is the geological structure, vegetation and climate of the region. The variation of the geological structure of the vineyard settlements in Turkey has led to a differentiation of materials of construction of the vineyard houses.

Since Turkey is a country with abundant rainfall in general, the foundation systems of the vineyard houses are generally made of stone material in order to protect the structure from humidity and moisture and to extend the life of the structure. In addition, there are also examples in Nevşehir and Denizli where schist and black basalt, which are easily found in the vicinity of the houses, are used.

While vineyard houses are generally built using traditional materials such as stone, adobe and wood, there are also examples built from schist, volcanic tuff and black basalt in the immediate vicinity. It has been observed that the wooden carcass system is generally used in the vineyard houses located in the Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean regions, while the stone material is used as masonry walls in Central Anatolia. However, volcanic tuff and black basalt, which are quite abundant in Nevşehir and its surroundings, constituted the construction material of the vineyard houses in the region. Adobe was preferred as wall filling material in the houses built in the carcass system. In addition, as seen in Tokat vineyard houses, the adobe material used in the masonry system sometimes formed the ground floor wall. The walls where materials such as stone and schist were used were unplastered, while the walls in which wooden carcass and adobe were used were plastered with mud mortar and mostly lime.

Different climate types that are seen in Turkey have also affected the roof shape and cover of the vineyard houses. Especially in the Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean regions, which are very rainy, the roofs of the vineyard houses were built with a hipped or cradle-shaped slope. This type of roofs are built using wooden materials and classical type tiles are used as roof cover. The roof of the vineyard houses in Central Anatolia such as Kayseri, Niğde and Nevşehir is in the form of a flat earthen roof.

Vineyard houses are generally built as one, two or three floors. In single-storey vineyard houses, the ground floors are living spaces used in accordance with daily needs. In vineyard houses consisting of two or three floors, the ground floors generally undertook the functions of barn, warehouse and kitchen, while the concept of work house has emerged in the vineyard houses in Tokat region, which referred to the places where the daily work of the vineyard is done. The upper floors, which are generally used as living spaces in vineyard houses, are also places used for summer cottages. These upper floors undertake plan type feature with outer sofa as a result of the balcony, which dominates the vineyard, undertaking the sofa purpose. As in Tokat vineyard houses where the plan type with outer sofa is seen, there are also plan types without a sofa.

The balconies of the vineyard houses, which are built on two or three floors, are generally in the form of open protrusions, and the protrusions are supported by pillars in some buildings, while they are cantilever in others. In vineyard houses, toilets are built in a suitable area within the dwelling or within the vineyard independent of the dwelling. While the bathroom is mostly seen in the developed type of vineyard houses, some buildings have reinforcement elements that will undertake the bath function.

**Table.1** Comparison of house vineyards in Turkey

COMPARISON OF TOKAT VINEYARD HOUSES											
REGION	PROVINCE	NAME	NUMBER OF FLOORS	SPATIAL FICTION	BASIC SYSTEM	CARRIER SYSTEM	ROOF AND COVER	PLASTER MATERIAL	CONSOEL	TOILET	BATHROOM
Black Sea	Tosya	Gümele	2 or 3 floor	Ground floor: Barn Upstairs: Habitat	Corner stone Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud+Lime whitewash	Available	Available	Available
Black Sea	Safranbolu	in - Cerpe	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Store/ Kitchen Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud+Lime whitewash	Available	Available	Available
Black Sea	Tokat	Gümele Alaçık	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/Business house/ Store Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling Adobe masonry	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud+Lime whitewash	Available	Available (independent)	Available (Çağlık)
Aegean	Denizli/Tavas	-	2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/ Store Upstairs: Habitat	Corner stone +Schist	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud+Lime whitewash	Available	Available (independent)	Available
Aegean	Kütahya/ Gediz Town	Güme	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/ Kitchen Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud+Lime whitewash	Available	Not available	Not available
Mediterranean	Mersin/Tarsus Sebil	-	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/ Store Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling	Wooden roof	Mud plaster	Available	Available	Not available
Mediterranean	Antalya/Alanya İncirkırı	-	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/ Store Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Stone masonry with wooden beams	Wooden roof Classic tile	-	Available	Available (in cupboard)	Available (in cupboard)
Mediterranean	İsparta/ Eğirdir Lake south	Kelif	Single floor	Ground floor: Habitat	Stone masonry	Wooden carcass+ Adobe filling Adobe masonry	Wooden roof Classic tile	Mud plaster	Not available	Available (independent)	Available
Central Anadolia	Kayseri	Alaçık	Single, 2 or 3 floor	Ground floor: Barn/ Kitchen Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Stone masonry	Flat earth roof	-	Available	Available	Available
Central Anadolia	Niğde	-	Single or 2 floor	Ground floor: Barn/Kitchen/ Store Upstairs: Habitat	Stone masonry	Stone masonry Adobe masonry	Flat earth roof	-	Not available	Available (independent)	Not available
Central Anadolia	Nevşehir	Elevcik	Single floor	Ground floor: Habitat	Black basalt	Volcanic tuff Black basalt	Flat earth roof	-	Not available	Available (independent)	Not available
	BS1	BS2	BS3	A1	A2	M1	M2	M3	CA1	CA2	CA3

## 5. CONCLUSION

Culture and the determinants of culture constitute one of the most important steps of human history and civilizations. One of the most important cultural components that contain the physical and social data of the past as a whole is the settlements and monumental and civil architecture elements that make up the settlements. These elements not only contain the most important data on civilizations, but also act as a bridge between tradition and the future. Among these entities that are unifying and integrating the past and the future, the viticulture and the settlements that are the components of this culture and the dwellings that make up these settlements have an important place.

Our country is one of the rare residential areas where different climatic features can be seen at the same time. For this reason, it has fertile lands where all seasons are experienced and agricultural plants are produced for all climates. Grape plants have been produced in our country since the past in many different types with many altitude, climate and atmospheric characteristics, different soils and water possibilities. The income of this production has been the viticulture and settlements in the context of the grape, which is an economical product, creating its own culture. These settlements have become secondary residences that is migrated starting from the spring months, where the warm season is spent with their social and physical spaces. Houses designed for the summer season, which contain the traces of a life shaped around the viticulture, have created a different typology in their own right and are diverged from other buildings. However, today's production priorities, the purpose and understanding of the new generation, and the changes in comfort conditions have also been the triggers of the migration from the village to the city. These settlements and vineyard houses have begun to disappear and be forgotten; In time, they were left to become worn-out due to the disinterest of the heirs.

Studies on this culture and buildings that contain the data of it have been very limited and have not been sufficient for these buildings to be documented before their destruction and passed on to the next generations. For this reason, at least the demonstration of the necessary attention and effort in documentation constitutes an important data that will enable the transmission of this culture, which has been ongoing for millennia, to future generations.

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