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Bolu, Seben District, Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque Conservation Problems as a case of Rural Architecture

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ABSTRACT

Bolu, Dedeler Cuma Mosque is one of the rural religious architectural buildings reached to present day is located in Dedeler Village in Seben district. In order to determine the conservation problems of the mosque the studies have been conducted to document the current condition of the building, to assess the mosques which are similar to this mosque in terms of building type system plan layout and elements, to determine the demolished, changed and destroyed architectural elements of the building. In this article, it is aimed to narrate the historical and architectural characteristics of Dedeler Mosque as one of the rural architectural examples, by comparing it with similar mosques and to determine the conservation problems and suggestions in order to ensure its sustainability.

Key words: *Bolu, Seben, Rural, Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque, Conservation Belgeleme*

1. INTRODUCTION

In Anatolia are the traces of traditional architectural heritages which have developed in line with regional differences. In terms of conservation, rural architecture constitutes the background parts of traditional architecture. Rural architecture shows itself with traditional construction techniques, local material uses and with its manner, which does not harm people and nature, different from ordinary and irregular construction of city life [1]. Rural areas have become the abandoned living spaces because of the reasons such as inadequate production in rural areas, migration from villages to the cities, and the decrease of young population in rural areas. Being dependent to nature which is constituted as a result of hundreds of years and having the traces of nature, rural architecture is faced with the risk of extinction because of the negative impacts of present economic and cultural changes on society. As the awareness of conservation, developed for the cultural heritage developed in city centers at most, the result is the lack of protection of rural architecture.

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Located in Dedeler Village, Seben District of Bolu, Cuma Mosque is one of the examples of rural religious architecture. The inscription panel of the mosque is not found. On the entrance door of the mosque, located on the northwest facade of the building, the date of H.128? (M.186?), has been scratched, which is thought, to be the built or repair date of the mosque. There is no information about the founder or master of the mosque. The building which was used as Cuma Mosque by the inhabitants of Dedeler and Nimetli Villages in the past days is not used by the locals today except for the Hacet Fest held in June annually. Being the property of legal entity of village, the mosque has been registered as a cultural heritage with 21.08.2013 dated Decisions Nr. 892 of Ankara I. Regional Board of Conservation of Cultural Heritages [2].

In this article, general architectural characteristics of Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque shall be narrated after being compared with similar mosques in Bolu, Ankara, Çankırı and Kastamonu and then the problems regarding the conservation shall be stated with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of the building.

Sixteen historic mosques which have physical similarities with Cuma Mosque shown in Table 1-2 have been investigated comparatively. These mosques are; Karaköy Cuma Mosque (B.No:1) in Center of Bolu, Dereçetinören Village Cuma Mosque (B.No:2) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Eski Mosque (B.No:3) in Seben district of Bolu, Keçeci Mosque (B.No: 4) in Center of Bolu, Alpagut Village Cuma Mosque (B.No:5) in Seben district of Bolu, Asilbey Mosque (B.No: 6) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Türkbeyli Divan Mosque (B.No: 7) in Mengen district of Bolu, Yayabaşı Mosque (B.No:8) in Göynük district of Bolu, Çağlar Village Mosque (B.No:9) in Çatalzeytin district of Kastamonu, Kara Mustafa Paşa Mosque (B.No:10) in Taşköprü district of Kastamonu, Musa Fakıh Mosque (B.No:11) in Center of Kastamonu, Yukarıtepe Alagöz Village Mosque (B.No:12) in Kızılırmak district of Çankırı, Buğdaypazarı Mosque (B.No:13) in Center of Çankırı, Cendere Village Mosque (B.No:14) in Ilgaz district of Çankırı, Killik Mosque (B.No:15) in Ayaş district of Ankara and Leblebicioğlu Mosque (B.No:16) in Altındağ district of Ankara.

2. DEFINITION OF THE MOSQUE

2.1. Location

Seben district is one of the eight districts of Bolu which is a city located in West Black sea Region of Turkey. Seben district is 55 km distant from Bolu, 208 km distant from Ankara city center and 320 km distant from İstanbul city center [3]. Dedeler Village is 57 km distant from Bolu and 2 km distant from Seben district. The altitude of the village is 849 m [4]. The village has two neighborhoods. One of the neighborhoods is Güneşler and the other one is Şıhlar (Figure 3). There are 22 houses in the village. Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque is 2,9 km distant from Seben district, 1 km district from Nimetli village, 1.7 km distant from Dedeler village and is located on an inclined area[5]. The building is constructed in an area which has 3.50 m altitude on the right side of the asphalt road ensuring the transportation to the villages (Figure 1). There are no other buildings around the mosque, just there is a graveyard of the village on 20 – 24 m distant from the northeast side of the building (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Aerial view of Dedeler Village and Cuma Mosque[5]

Figure 2. Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque

Figure 3. Dedeler Village (Güneşli Neighborhood and Şıhlar Neighborhood)

Among the studied mosques, Karaköy Cuma Mosque (B.No:1) in Center of Bolu, Dereçetinören Village Cuma Mosque (B.No:2) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Alpagut Village Cuma Mosque (B.No:5) in Seben district of Bolu and Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque have been located outside the settlement areas (Table1-2).

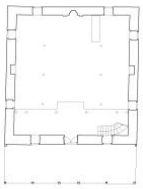
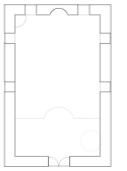
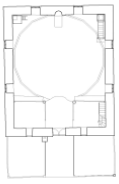
BUILDING		LOCATION	PLAN	PHOTO	SIMILARITIES
Building No:1	ADI NAME Karaköy Cuma Mosque PLACE Bolu / City Center CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 1563/16.century BLOCK, LOT	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, wooden pillars late commer's portico, rubble stone wall, two rows of window.
Building No:2	478 lot NAME Cuma Mosque PLACE Bolu/Mudurnu/Dereçetinören CONSTRUCTION PERIOD Is not known BLOCK, LOT	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, wooden pillars late commer's portico, rubble stone wall with wooden beams and two rows of window.
Building No:3	109 blocks, 12 lots NAME Nimetli Village Eski Mosque PLACE Bolu /Seben/ Nimetli Mosque CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 1845,/19.century BLOCK, LOT	 Location [6]	 Plan [8]	 Photo [8]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, rubble stone wall with wooden beams and two rows of window, wooden minaret raising from the roof.
Building No:4	2495 lots NAME Keçeci Mosque PLACE Bolu / Merkez CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 19.century BLOCK, LOT	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, wooden pillars late commer's portico, rubble stone wall, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.
Building No:5	184 block, 1 lot NAME Alpagut Village Cuma Mosque PLACE Bolu/Seben(Alpagut Village CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 19.century BLOCK, LOT	 Location [5]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, rubble stone wall with wooden beams, two rows of window and wooden minaret without balcony raising from the roof.
Building No:6	NAME Asilbey Mosque PLACE Bolu/Mudurnu CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 19.century BLOCK, LOT 64 block, 1 lot	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, wooden pillars late commer's portico, rubble stone wall, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.
Building No:7	NAME Türkbeyli Divan Mosque PLACE Bolu/Mengen CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 13.century BLOCK, LOT 10 block, 2 lot	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, wooden pillars late commer's portico, rubble stone wall, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.
Building No:8	NAME Yayabaşı Mosque PLACE Bolu / Göynük CONSTRUCTION PERIOD Isn't known BLOCK, LOT 64 block, 1 lot	 Location [6]	 Plan [7]	 Photo [7]	Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, rubble stone wall with wooden beams, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.

Table 1. The case study on mosques which are similar to Cuma Mosque

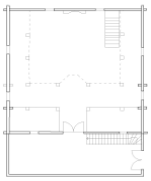
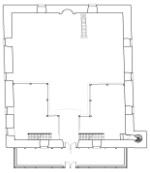
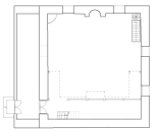
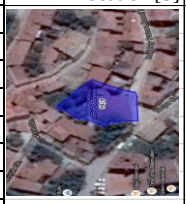
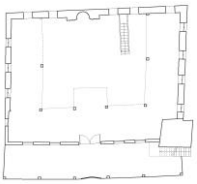
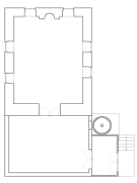
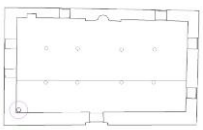
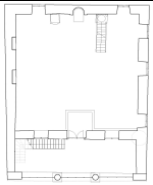
BUILDING		LOCATION	PLAN	PHOTO	SIMILARITIES
Building No:9	NAME Çağlar Village Mosque PLACE Kastamonu / Çatalzeytin CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 18 – 19. Century BLOCK, LOT				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, U type of women's prayer space, two rows of window and the minaret raising from the roof.
		Location [5]	Plan [9]	Photo [9]	
Building No:10	NAME Kara Mustafa Paşa Mosque PLACE Kastamonu / Taşköprü CONSTRUCTION PERIOD İs not known BLOCK, LOT 117 block, 1 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, U type of women's prayer space, two rows of window.
		Location [5]	Plan [9]	Photo [9]	
Building No:11	NAME Musa Fakıh Mosque PLACE Kastamonu / Center CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 1688 / 17.century BLOCK, LOT 511 block, 2 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, U type of women's prayer space, two rows of window, rubble stone wall and the minaret raising from the roof.
		Location [6]	Plan [9]	Photo [9]	
Building No:12	NAME Yukarıtepe Village Mosque PLACE Çankırı Kızılırmak CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 19.century BLOCK, LOT				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, U type of women's prayer space, two rows of window.
		Location [5]	Plan [7]	Photo [7]	
Building No:13	NAME Buğdaypazarı Mosque PLACE Çankırı / Center CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 19.century BLOCK, LOT 98 block 9 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with, U type of women's prayer space, wooden pillars late commer's portico, two rows of window.
		Location [6]	Plan [7]	Photo [7]	
Building No:14	NAME Cendere Village Mosque PLACE Çankırı / Ilgaz CONSTRUCTION PERIOD Is not known BLOCK, LOT 47 block, 1 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type and the minaret without balcony.
		Location [5]	Plan [7]	Photo [7]	
Building No:15	NAME Killik Mosque PLACE Ankara / Ayaş CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 1560 / 16.century BLOCK, LOT 128 block, 1 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with wooden beams wall, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.
		Location [6]	Plan [10]	Photo [7]	
Building No:16	NAME Leblebicioğlu Mosque PLACE Ankara / Altındağ CONSTRUCTION PERIOD 1713 / 18.century BLOCK, LOT 2909 block, 8 lot				Similar to Cuma Mosque with rectangle plan type, two rows of window and wooden minaret raising from the roof.
		Location [6]	Plan [7]	Photo [7]	

Table 2. The case study on mosques which are similar to Cuma Mosque

2.2. Plan Characteristics

There are the entrance, latecomers' portico and main prayer area in the basement of the building and women's prayer space place on the balcony. In the northwest façade, there is the entrance surrounded with timber pillars some of which covered with timber lattices and the latecomers' portico. The latecomers' portico is constituted two separate places located in the right and left side of entrance. The passage from entrance to main prayer area is ensured by timber door on the northwest wall of the building. The passage to balcony is ensured by two timber stairs which are on the northwest wall of the main prayer area. Main prayer area has a rectangular plan base is along the northwest – southeast direction (Figure 4). There is a row of window on northwest wall of the main prayer area and two windows on northeast, southwest and southeast walls. There is a timber pulpit on the corner of interior southeast and northeast walls. The timber minlath is found on the western side of the mihrab on the kıblah wall. The mihrab constitutes an outward niche kıblah wall (Figure 6). The mosque has a U type women's prayer space/balcony on three sides of the mosque; northwest, northeast and southwest wall (Figure 5). This part is carried on fourteen pillars and there are ten pillars on the balcony up to the ceiling. The building has a hipped roof and covered with roof tile. There is a timber minaret rising from the northwest side of the roof. The passage to minaret and roof is provided by stairs located on the balcony. The timber post of the minaret is adjacent to the northwest wall of the latecomers' portico. The timber minaret does not have any balcony and is covered.

Figure 4. Main prayer area

Figure 5. Main prayer area and women's prayer space/balcony

Figure 6. Southeast wall of the main prayer area

Among the mosques studied, Çağlar Village Mosque (B.No:9) in Çatalzeytin district of Kastamonu, Kara Mustafa Paşa Mosque(B.No:10) in Taşköprü district of Kastamonu, Musa Fakıh Mosque(B.No:11) in Center of Kastamonu, Yukarıtepe Alagöz Village Mosque(B.No:12) in Kızılırmak district of Çankırı, Buğdaypazarı Mosque (B.No:13) in Center of Çankırı has U type of women's prayer space/balcony and they are similar to Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque in terms of balconies and plan type (Table 1-2)(Figure 7).

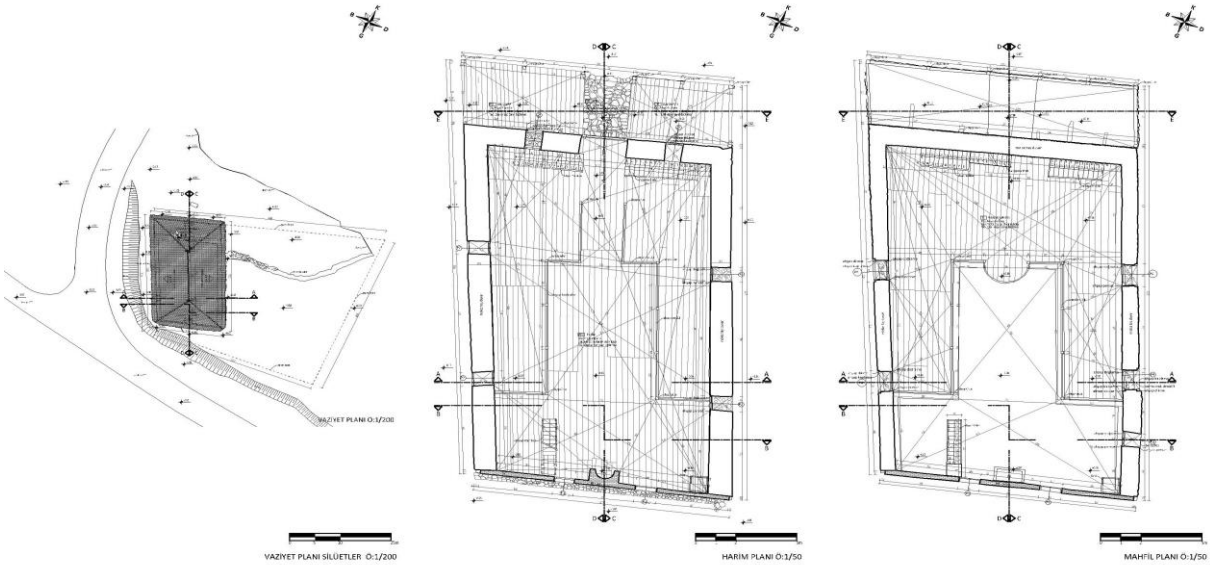


Figure 7. Architectural Survey Plan (Drawing: Author)

2.3. Facade Characteristics

Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque has rubble stone walls except for the southeast wall. The southeast wall, built with brick, demolished during Abant earthquake in 1957. The pitch-faced stones were used on the corners of walls except for the southeast wall. There are the timber pillars and buttresses used on northeast and southwest walls of the building. The ends of the rafters are seen on the eaves of the building. There are totally 15 windows on the façades of the mosque. One of the windows on second row on the northeast façade has pitch-faced stone frame and has an arched top, different from the others. The northwest façade of the building has timber construction section of which is covered with laths (Figure8-9-10).

Figure 8. Northwest façade

Figure 9. Southwest façade

Figure10. Southeast and northeast façade

Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque has two rows of windows on its facades. Among the case study mosques, all the mosques except for the Yukarıtepe Alagöz Village Mosque (B.No:12) in Kızılırmak district of Çankırı has two rows of windows. The latecomers' portico of Karaköy Cuma Mosque(B.No:1) in Center of Bolu, Dereçetinören Village Cuma Mosque(B.No:2) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Keçeci Mosque(B.No:4) in Center of Bolu, Asilbey Mosque(B.No:6) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Buğdaypazarı Mosque(B.No:13) in Center of Çankırı has timber pillars similar to the latecomers' portico of Dedeler Village(Table1-2)(Figure11).

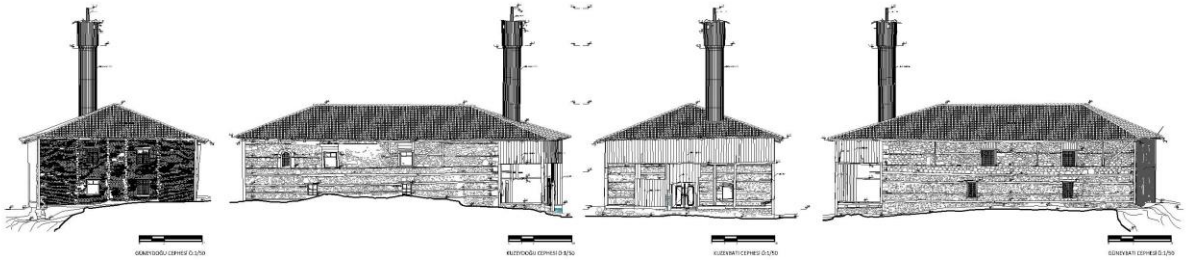


Figure 11. Architectural Survey of façades (Drawing: Author)

2.4. Construction System

The walls of main prayer area of Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque have been constructed with rubble stone with timber beams. There are timber pillars and buttresses inside the wall masonry and there are the timber parts in the walls that connect the timber beams. The southeast wall, demolished during the earthquake, was rebuilt with brick. Interior walls are plastered and whitewashed, yet the outer walls are without-plaster. The latecomers' portico and entrance part of the mosque are timber frame. Timber frame is constituted by pillars, timber beams and timber cover. The floor covering of the main prayer area and balcony is timber beam covered with timber. The timber post of the minaret is located on 115 cm western side of the entrance door on the northwest facade. The passage to roof space and minaret is provided by timber stairs rising on the floor of the interior balcony. The minaret construction is made by timber post, timber pillar, timber stairs, timber riser and the timber boards that are nailed to the pillars under the steps. There are the covering boards on the timber pillars. The outer surface of the minaret has been covered by sheet metal.

Among the case study mosques; Dereçetinören Village Cuma Mosque(B.No:2) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Nimetli Village Mosque(B.No:3) in Seben district of Bolu, Alpagut Village Cuma Mosque(B.No:5) in Seben district of Bolu, Asilbey Mosque(B.No:6) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Yayabaşı Mosque(B.No:8) in Göynük district of Bolu, Killik Mosque(B.No:15) in Ayaş district of Ankara have the walls that are bonded with timber beams and rubble stone and they have

similarities with Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque in terms of the wall construction system (Table1-2).

2.5. Architectural Elements

Windows: Lower row windows have rectangular shape with joineries located inside the window bay. The windows in the lower row on the southwest facade have timber shutters. There is no joinery in the windows found on the northwest facade. The windows on the upper row have rectangular shape except for the one on northeast facade. There is an arched window on northeast facade stone frame. The joineries of the windows on the lower row are guillotine and some of the window were covered with wire meshes at the outside (Figure11-12-13).

Entrance door: The entrance door of the main prayer area is a double-wing timber door. Each wing of the door has been constructed by connecting 3 timber tables from upper and lower parts of the door by timber boards. There are the timber saw tooth-patterned ornamentations on the connection points of tables on the front surface of the door (Figure 14).

Figure11-12-13. Windows of the main prayer area

Figure 14. Door of the main prayer area

Mihrab: The kıblah wall and the mihrab of the main prayer area are not original. The current mihrab is made of brick. The mihrab is very plain and has semicircular (Figure20).

Minlath: The timber minlath has been made as vertical to the southeast wall of the mosques and it is 164 cm distant to mihrab. It has an arched door without wing. There is a timber conical hat on the pillars of the door and there are the geometric patterns on the arch of the door. The seat of the pulpit is reached by 12 stairs. There are the plain railings on two sides of the stairs. There are the profiled timber elements on the connection point of two pillars that are leaned on the wall and the ceiling. The side surfaces of the minlath have been covered by timber boards with plain lath (Figure 16).

Pulpit: The timber pulpit is located on the southeast corner of mosque. It has 4 timber pillars with a timber railing. There is also a timber board nailed between two pillars on the southwest façade in order to ensure the passage (Figure17).

Minaret: The timber minaret was covered with sheet metal at the outside. It doesn't have a balcony. The part above the body of the minaret has a larger diameter, with three small

openings on it for the lightening. The timber conical hat of the minaret was damaged (Figure21).

Floor Covering: The floor covering of main prayer area and the latecomers' portico are timber. The floor of the entrance is stone covering (Figure19).

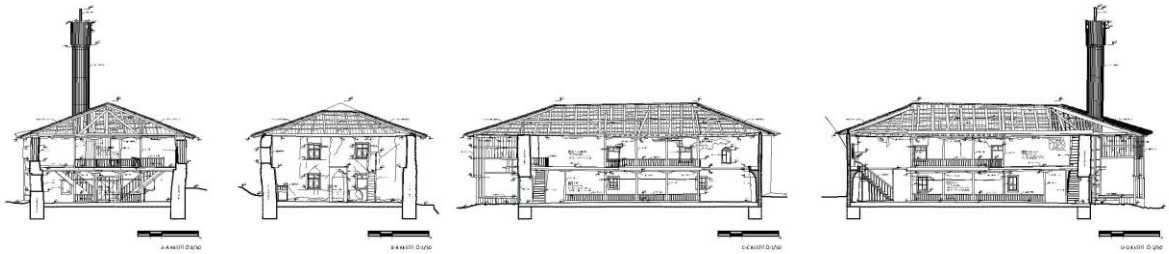


Figure15. Architectural Survey-Sections (Drawing: Author)

Ceiling: The ceiling of the main prayer area is unidirectional timber lath. The laths of the ceiling are in northwest – southeast direction. The upper ceiling of the balcony has unidirectional timber lath in southwest – northeast direction in the northwest part. On the arms of balcony in southeast direction, the ceiling laths are in northwest – southeast direction. The lower ceiling of the balcony is unidirectional timber lath in northwest – southeast direction.

Center Cover of the Ceiling: There is a central ceiling part with 137 cm diameter in the middle of the ceiling of main prayer area formed by location of spring shaped timber boards in radiation way (Figure18).

Roof Covering: The roof of the building has been covered by Turkish Style roof tiles on timber roof construction.

Figure 16. Minlath

Figure 17. Pulpit

Figure 18. Center covering of the ceiling

Figure 19. Latecomers' portico floor

Figure 20. Mihrab

Figure 21. Minaret covering

Among the studied mosques, Karaköy Cuma Mosque(B.No:1) in the center of Bolu, Nimetli Village Eski Mosque(B.No:3) in Seben district of Bolu, Keçeci Mosque(B.No:4) in Center of Bolu, Asilbey Mosque(B.No:6) in Mudurnu district of Bolu, Çağlar Village Mosque(B.No:9) in Çatalzeytin district of Kastamonu have similarity with Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque with their ceilings with unidirectional timber bar and also, Alpagut Village Cuma Mosque(B.No:5) in Seben distrcit of Bolu, Cendere Village Mosque(B.No:14) in Ilgaz district of Çankırı, Leblebicioğlu Mosque(B.No:16) in Altındağ district of Ankara has similarities with Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque with their minarets without balcony (Table 1-2).

3. STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Main material deteriorations in Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque are material loss in stone wall masonry and repointing, unoriginal relief repointing, cement plaster usage in interior wall surfaces of the Mosque, unoriginal material usage, cracks – disruption – dilapidation, corruption and discoloration in timber elements and the climatic deteriorations.

The southwest walls of the women's prayer space/balcony have been exposed to human made destructions, causing loss of stones on interior surfaces of southwest wall and on northeast outer walls. There are material losses on mortars and repointing of facade walls. In lower parts of stone walls the stone pattern was covered with inappropriate relief repointing (Figure

22-23). Some parts of northeast façade wall and the entire interior walls are covered with cement plaster. There are deep slits and crashes in a part of floor covering of latecomer's portico. There are crashes on the ceilings of main prayer area and balcony and on the timber strips of the ceilings. Deep material detachments are also observable on the timber beams and cover of northeast and southwest facade walls (Figure 26-27).

Figure 22-23. Deteriorations on stones

Figure 24. Deterioration on the roof

The building is subjected to direct negative impacts of weather conditions as there are the deficient parts on the covering board under the roof and as the roof tiles have been removed from their places (Figure 24). There is the rottenness on the timber elements of roof as there is the minaret lacks the conical hat allowing the rain water and snow leaking into these elements (Figure 25).

Figure 25-26-27. Deterioration on timber parts

The southeast wall of the building demolished as a result of an earthquake and it has been rebuilt with brick. Thus, the frame system of the building has been destroyed.

4. ASSESSMENT

Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque is a building which has the local architectural characteristics of the region. Cuma Mosque has similarities with its construction system, material usage and facade elements with the traditional buildings in the village and with the mosques in nearby. The buildings in the village have two floors in general. The lower floors of the buildings have been made of timber beam with rubble stone infill as similar to the construction system of Cuma Mosque. The construction system of upper floors is timber construction and they are similar to the latecomers' portico of the mosque. The windows on the upper floor of the mosque are similar to the windows of traditional houses. As is seen in Table 1-2, among the houses that are compared with Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque, there are the mosques which have similarity in terms of location and these mosques are outside the settlement area of village. The main prayer area plan type of mosques is similar to Cuma Mosque and the plan of women's prayer space/balcony has differences. The number of mosques which have “U” shape of women's prayer space/balcony plan as similar to Cuma Mosque is five. Among these mosques, two of them are in villages. Among the studied buildings, the ones which have timber beams with rubble stone infill and which have latecomer's portico made of timber construction as similar to Cuma Mosque in terms of construction system have differences in terms of minaret shape and facade order. When Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque is assessed entirely with its location, construction scale, facade elements, minaret type; it is seen that it is a characteristic building which have differences in compared to studied buildings.

The material deteriorations determined in Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque should be preserved in line with appropriate restoration techniques. It is a structural need to make integration on material losses with original materials and techniques. It is required to clean the uncharacteristic relief repointing on stone walls. It is seen that the repointing on stone walls have been deteriorated and the repointing on the surfaces where uncharacteristic repointing are removed should made of mortar to be prepared in line with the result of analysis made on original structure. After removing the cement plaster at the interior walls of mosque, new plaster should be made by preparing the mortar in line with the results of analysis made on original plaster. Sustainability of traditional construction system is required to repair and restore the traditional structures [11]. The southeast wall of the building which was made of brick should be rebuilt by using the original stone material and construction technique. There are the gliding and climatic deterioration on roof tiles. After collecting the tiles, the ones in good condition should be selected. The ones in bed condition should be renewed by using the tiles which have original dimensions and characteristics. All the deficient parts should be completed after removing the roof cover. The timber parts which lost their chemical characteristic and function should be renewed. The humidity rate and physical characteristics of the new timber materials should be compatible with the current material [12]. The consolidation on the parts which have cracks, crashes, discolorations should be made and the materials should be protected. The timber parts should be purified from moisture. The parts of timber elements which have deep cracks and holes should be filled with resin or with appropriate oils. Surface protecting materials should be implemented on the surface where the climatic deterioration which causes color and pattern failure [13].

4. RESULT

As an example of rural religious architectural building, Dedeler Village Cuma Mosque is a cultural heritage which should be conserved with its plan scheme and construction technique. The building has the function of being a place where social communication is ensured because of being used by several villages as Cuma Mosque and because of being used during local fests. The building which have been subjected to dilapidation and human – induced destruction is faced with the danger of extinction.

It is required to make intervention on each building in line with their characteristics, problems and opportunities in order to ensure physical sustainability in rural area. The originality of the building should be kept by using the correct building techniques and materials during conservation interventions. The contribution should be made to historical development of rural architecture by conserving the building.

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