

Metin Doğantimur House

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District of Marmara, Merkez Neighbourhood	Construction period/date: 19 th century
	Current status: Abandoned
GPS: 40°35'06.4"N 27°33'11.7"E	Ownership status: Private ownership
Registration date and number: Bursa KTVKKBK 15.1.1996 - 4904	

History

The building with has no construction inscription, but it may be attributed to the 19th century considering its material, exterior decorations, and similar examples. After the population exchange, the long-term headman Mustafa Toksöz and his children lived in this house for generations. According to information obtained from the locals, the timber cladding on its façade was repaired in

the 1950s. A reinforced concrete annex was added to the northern side in the 1970-80s. The house, which was completely abandoned between 2010–2015, is currently owned by Metin Doğantimur.

Architecture

Metin Doğantimur's House is approximately 21.5 m away from the Marmara Sea as the



Fig. 1: General view

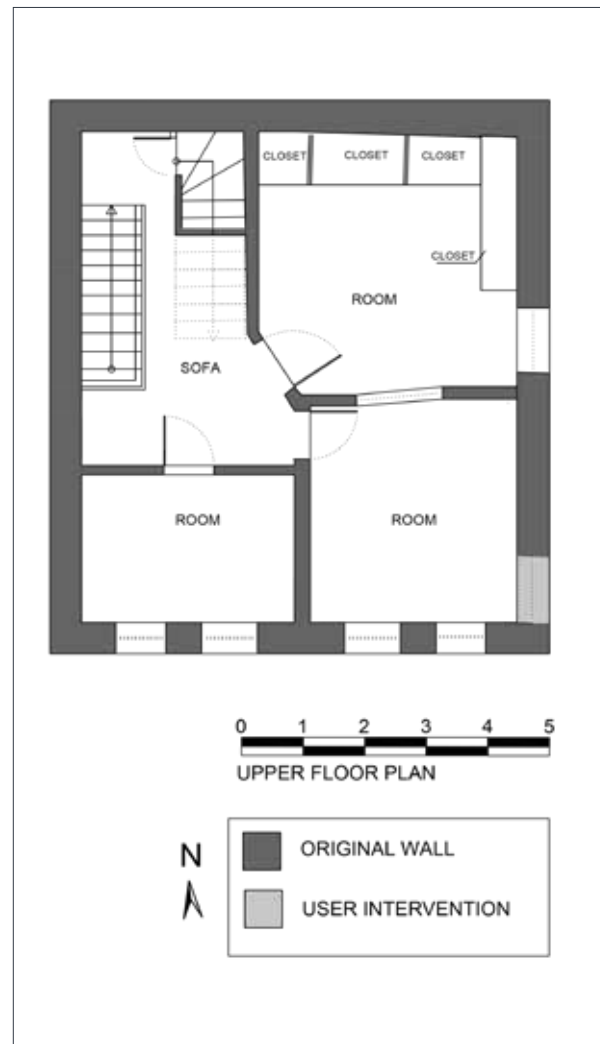
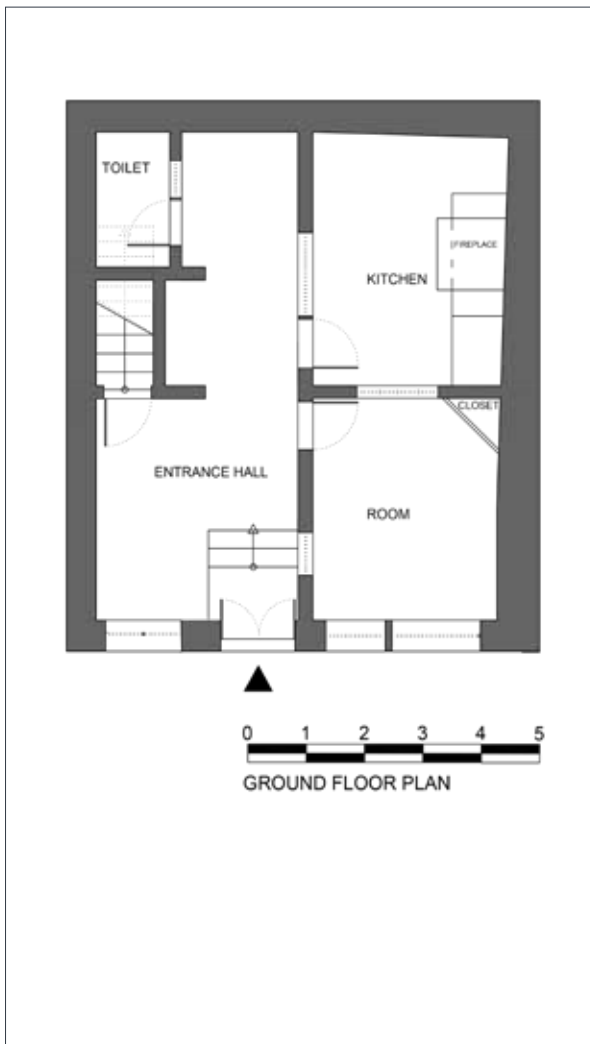
crow flies. There are adjoining structures to the east and west with an open area in the north, which may be defined as a yard.

The building is composed of the ground, first, and second floor (Fig. 1). Since it is adjoined by other buildings only the southern façade and certain parts of the eastern and western façades are visible. The ground floor features a double-winged door and two double-case-ment windows of different sizes on both sides of the door. The first and second floors project outwards by 40 cm at two stages. The first floor has four sash windows with proportions of 1:2. This is also true for the second floor, but the windows of the first and second floors differ in size and their middle vertical jamb arrangement.

Due to the one-storey structure attached to the residential building, only the first and second floors of the eastern façade can be seen (Fig. 2). On the plastered façade, there is one

double-case-ment timber window on the first floor and two on the second floor. The east-ern side of the timber projection, which is not plastered, has a sash window with a 1:2 pro-portion as well. Reinforced concrete annex in the northern part of the building can be traced on this façade. There are no windows on the western façade, which is only visible at the second-floor level.

The entrance door opens to a hall (3.4x5 m) on the ground floor. There is a living room (3.1x3.7 m) to the east of the hall, separated by a timber-frame wall that is covered by wood laths and has a square window. To north of the hall, there is a kitchen and toilet opening into an inner *sofa*. The kitchen features an original fireplace, its chimney extends to the roof. The staircase is separated from the hall by a timber door to the west of the *sofa*. The riser height of the staircase is 20 cm, while the steps are approximately 27x92 cm. The staircase starts in the north and turns south to



provide access to the first floor (Fig. 3). There are three rooms opening onto an outer *sofa* on the first floor. The dimensions of the rooms are approximately 3-3.5x3.5-4 m. Two of the rooms on the first floor are on the south.

The stairs leading to the second floor are separated from the space by a timber door, similar to the arrangement on the ground floor. The first and second floors have the same layout. Since the roof was heavily damaged and has partially collapsed, the plan layout of the second floor could not be measured but was only examined by visual observation (Fig. 4).

The reinforced concrete annex, which consists of a kitchen, toilet and an entrance hall, is located on the second floor. After this arrangement was made in the 1970s, a second entrance with an iron door was opened on the northern façade. Thus, the reinforced concrete addition affected the plan organization of the building and caused damage.

The southern façade is built in rubble masonry up to the foundation level. There is an opening, which is currently closed by timber

elements, in the western part of the southern façade. Timber beams on rubble walls constitute the flooring system of the ground floor. Although the ground floor is plastered, loss of material in certain areas reveal timber-frame walls with stone and solid brick infill. The dimensions of the structural elements were taken in this section: The diameter of the circular main post at the edge of the façade is 15 cm; the size of the intermediate post on the façade is 12 cm, the bracing is 12 cm and intermediate beam is 6 cm. The first and second floors are timber-frame covered with overlapping timber boards (*yalıbaşısı*). The interior faces of these walls are covered with wood laths (*bağdadi*). The timber-frame walls of the eastern and western façades are covered by mud plaster. The reinforced concrete annex houses wet spaces.

The measurements of the timber ceiling on the ground floor were taken during the field survey. The ceiling arrangement is composed of 4 cm wide wood laths with profile widths of 1.5 cm on both sides, which were placed at 16 cm intervals. The brackets supporting



Fig. 2: Eastern façade



Fig. 3: Stairs between the ground and first floors

the projections are timber. The building has a hipped roof, covered with over and under tiles.

Current Condition

There are structural problems and deteriorations due to the abandonment of the building. The partial collapse of the roof exposed the second floor to effects of rain, snow, and wind, thus it necessitates urgent intervention. The lack of protection against the elements poses a threat to the ground and first floors, which are overall well preserved. The loss of material of plaster and cracks in this layer are observed on all of the walls. Some of the flooring has caved in due to the roof's collapse. There is loss of material in the timber, overlapping panels on the façade, the ceiling of the main entrance hall, and the timber brackets supporting the projections.



Fig. 4: Collapsed roof and damaged second floor

Risk Assessment and Recommendations

The cave-in creates intense pressure on the building, especially at the second-floor level, and causes damage to the walls. Frame reinforcement must be applied as an emergency measure at this level.

The shop of the Ender Canning Factory, built during the Republican period, adjoins the house on the east and provides information about its history. This shop was also the residence of the factory owners, thus it has memory, documentary, and architectural value. The two buildings should be considered as a whole and be jointly evaluated for an architectural conservation project.

The cupboards, fireplaces, and kitchen fixtures of the house are noteworthy cultural elements. They document the social life and general lifestyle of the island, so they should be evaluated together with the architectural features of the building.