

Winery

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District of Erdek, Paşalimanı Neighbourhood, Köyiçi Locality	Construction period/date: 1873
	Current status: Abandoned
GPS: 40°29'14.3"N 27°36'34.0"E	Ownership status: Private ownership
Registration date and number: Bursa KTVK BK 11.12.2014 - 3912	

History

Paşalimanı Island (Aloni) was known for the good-quality grapes cultivated in its vineyards. There were two varieties of grapes on the island: *vasilakiko* (white grapes) and *mavroudi* (black grapes). All the villages had their own wine shops (in Greek: κρασομάγαζα). In the harvest period, muleteers from Ekinlik, Avşa, Marmara, and Erdek used to come to

Paşalimanı to help transport the grapes to the wine shops, each of which had its own wine-press (called by the locals 'ληνός' (*linos*), also known as *patitiri*) to produce wine. The wine produced was then stored in the wine shop in wooden barrels, called *voutsia* (βουτσιά), that each had a 4000 *ogqa* capacity. Every year Paşalimanı Island produced around 12.000



Fig. 1: The western and southern façades of the production building

mule-loads of grapes. The best-known wine shops of Aloni and Paşalimanı (Vourgaro) villages were Karakos, Vaggelinos, Siskos, Manolis Saliagkopoulos, Hatzimourouzis, Tsakonas, and Hatzinikolakis (*Archive* 824 B19, 834 B28).

The wine of Aloni was sold to Greek, Jewish and French merchants on Marmara Island as well as in Istanbul, Erdek (Artaki), Bandırma (Panormos), Tekirdağ (Redestos), Romania, France and elsewhere. French wine companies were quite interested in the grapevine cultivation and the wine production on Paşalimanı Island. Some French companies bought grapes and wine in metallic barrels to transport them to France with ships. One of the French companies was the Compagnie Vinicole de Constantinople which established a winery at the village of Paşalimanı (Vourgaro) in 1873, as noted in the inscription above the entrance of the facility's administrative building: "Compagnie Vinicole de Constantinople fondée en 1873". Only a few things are known regarding this company. According to Iliadis, the French company belonged to Pascal and Giacomo. Iliadis' information that another Frenchman called Edouard Sinet(?) – who came to the island after the Napoleonic Wars and was buried in Paşalimanı – was the first owner of the company could not be verified (Iliadis 2012, 223-224 and 2015, 246-247). The company had its commercial office in Istanbul and the winery in the village of Paşalimanı (Vourgaro). Though the sources are not clear, there are indications that the wine shop of Hatzinikolakis cooperated with the company. Because of the winery, the locals named the area 'Fabrika'.

There is no evidence about the closure of the company, which must have suspended its operation some time between 1915-1919. However, it is certain that the company ceased to operate by October 1922, when the Rums left Paşalimanı Island.

The production building currently belongs to the heirs of Veli Muslu. According to the locals, the administrative building was converted into a residence in the 1920s. The date of its abandonment is not known. The courtyard of the lodging units is currently used as a crop field for greenhouse cultivation.

General Information

The winery on Paşalimanı Island is located to the southwest of the settlement, about 150m away from the pier. The complex comprises a group of different units. The buildings are constructed on level ground, 50 m east of the seaside. The main production building is in Insula 107, Lot 32. The building that is associated with production and administrative facilities is in Insula 107 Lot 29, while lodgings and commercial units are located in Insula 128 Lot 8 (Figs. 1, 6, 9).

Architecture

The winery on Paşalimanı Island is a historical, industrial facility where grapes were processed, fermented, ripened, bottled, stored, and where the accounting and administrative works related to production and inspection were carried out. The production process from harvesting grapes to bottling the wine must have been carried out in the production building (Fig. 1). The structure that, according to the locals, was used for accounting and administrative works is located a few meters north of the production building (Fig. 6). The lodging units are a group of structures where people involved in the production process resided. They are separated from the other units by an unpaved road in the north-south direction (Fig. 9). The similarity of the construction material, technique, and details indicate that these structures were probably built by the same group of master builders. Since the administrative building has undergone substantial interventions and transformation after its initial construction, it is difficult to make a precise evaluation regarding the construction dates and individual functions of the winery buildings.

The main walls of all structures in the winery are rubble masonry. Large and small stones are used without a specific order. The façades generally have symmetrical organization. The corners, jambs, sills, and lintels of the window and door openings are made of brick and they protrude from the wall surface (solid bricks 6x12x25 cm). Openings have flat arches on the exterior façade and depressed arches on the interior. The flat-arched openings have brick voussoirs, arranged according to the angle of the skewback.

Production Building

The winery's production building is a masonry structure with a rectangular plan (external dimensions 14.20x40.80 m) (Fig. 1). The building has a high gable. Its timber roof covered with Marseille tiles is lost. The building, which housed tanks and/or barrels used for fermentation and ripening, has a large ground floor with a floor area of approximately 500 m². The traces on the wall surfaces indicate the former presence of a timber mezzanine floor.

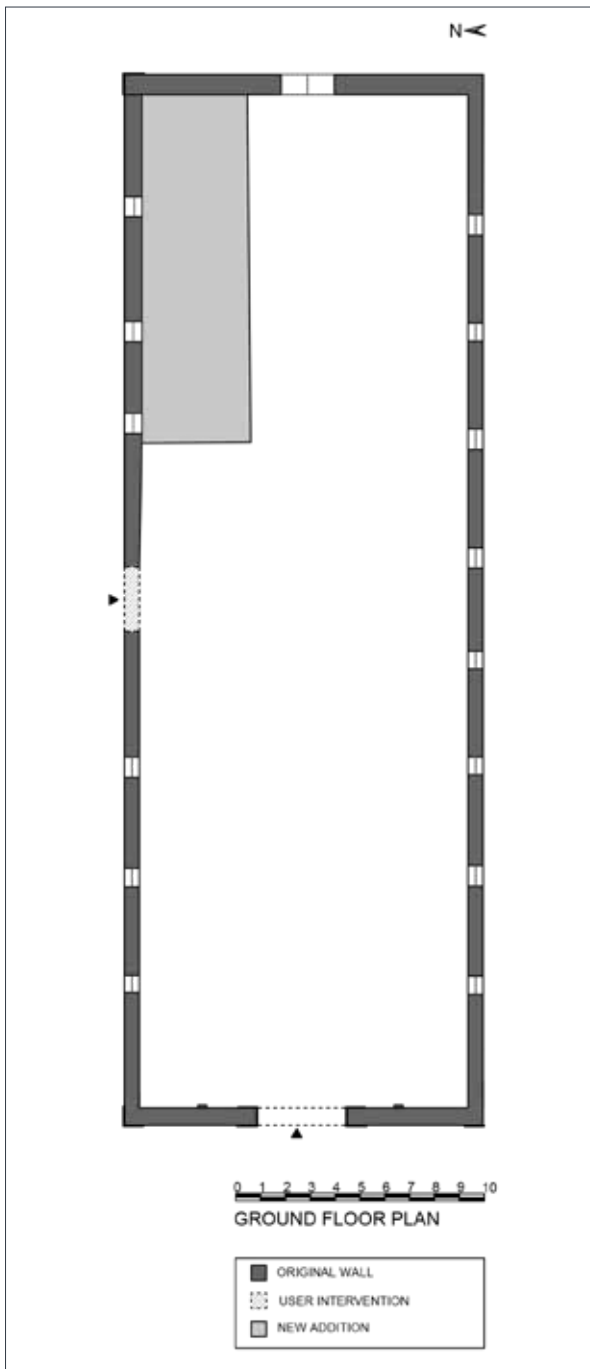


Fig. 2: The southern façade of the production building



Fig. 3: View towards the east from the interior of the production building



Fig. 4: The eastern and southern façades of the production building



Fig. 5: Western wall of the production building

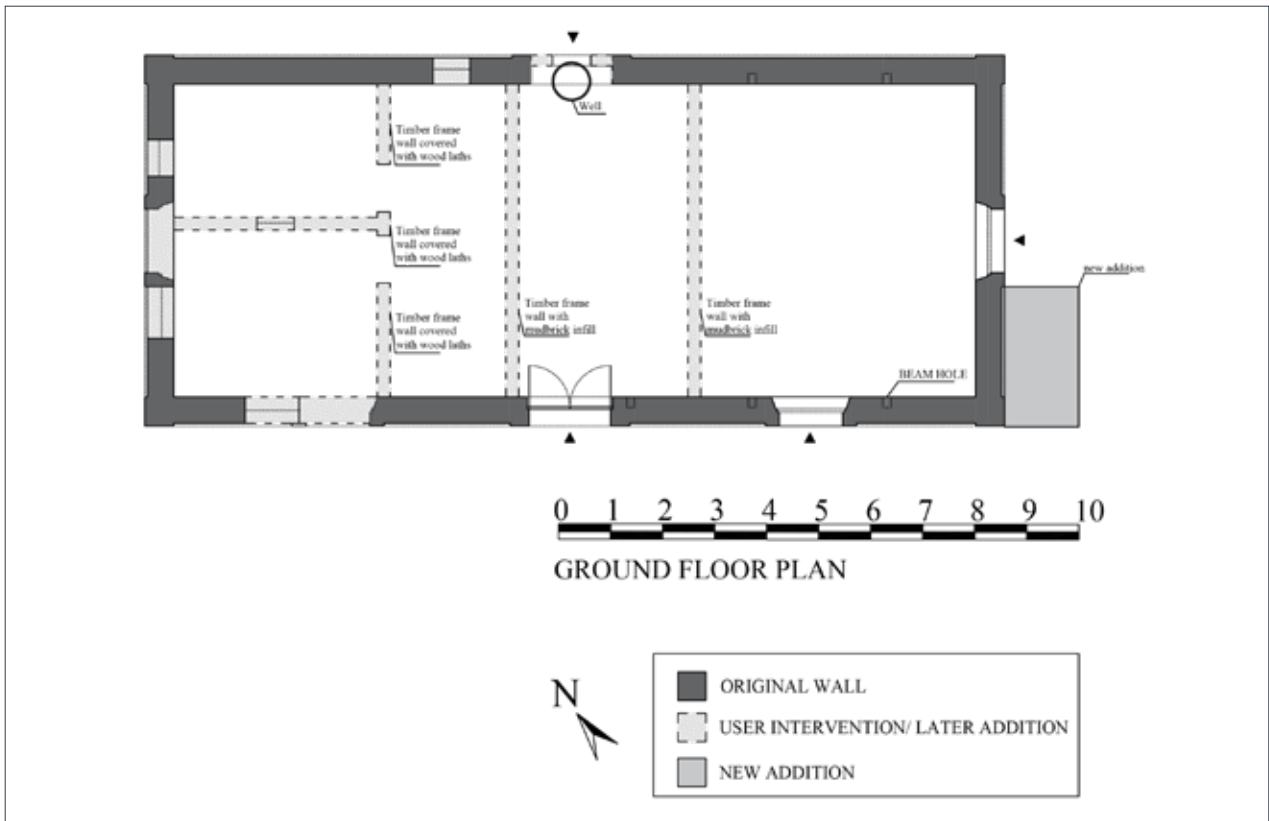
The main walls, approximately 70 cm thick, are built with rubble and originally plastered over (Figs. 2-3). The corners of the building as well as the jambs and lintels of the openings are of brick and protrude 5 cm from the wall surface. The western façade with the gable contains the building's entrance (Fig. 1). In the centre of the façade there is the main doorway, approximately 3.50 m wide and 3.70 m high, with a lintel and a semi-circular window above (Fig. 5). Brick pilasters at the building's corners and in the entrance jambs have a width of three full bricks (about 75-80 cm), while the window arches have a width of two full bricks (50 cm). The brick lintel above the entrance is supported by three I-beams. Only one of these has survived, but they were once horizontally connected with iron bands. There are not any traces of window joinery in the window opening above the entrance door. However, there is a brick indentation on the interior of the arch, closer to the façade surface, where it must have been placed. The short iron bars that are placed at an angle from the masonry to the opening must have connected the joinery to the wall.

The eastern façade is similar to the western one, except for the entrance (Fig. 4). There is a very shallow opening that is 2.10 m wide with a brick lintel in the centre of the eastern façade at the ground floor; this opening is suitable for material supply during the production process. Similar to the western façade, there is a semi-circular opening in the gable of the eastern façade. Iron elements that connect the window joinery to the masonry wall can also be seen in this opening.

The southern façade has a symmetrical organisation. There is a row of windows approximately 2.5 m above the ground level, and a brick moulding protruding 40 cm above this, probably at the level corresponding to the collapsed mezzanine floor (Figs. 2-3). The row consists of eight windows. These rectangular openings are 35x75 cm with brick jambs, lintels, and sills. They also have depressed arches on the interior (Fig. 3). The windowsills are flat on the exterior and slanted in the interior. The northern façade has a similar arrangement to the southern one. The only difference is that there are only six windows on



Fig. 6: Western façade of the administrative building



the northern façade due to the door opening at the centre.

Administrative Building

The winery's administrative building is a two-storey masonry structure (Figs. 6-7). It has a rectangular plan extending in the north-south direction (exterior dimensions 6.90x16.20 m). In the present condition, the ground floor consists of a rectangular hall opening to the eastern and western façades in the centre and other spaces flanking it to the north and south (Fig. 8). There is a water well in the entrance hall by the eastern façade. Like the other buildings of the winery, brick is used in the façade corners as well as the jambs and lintels of the original window and door openings, protruding about 5 cm out from the wall surface (solid bricks 6x12x25 cm). The façades, which were originally plastered, are rubble masonry with a thickness of 50 cm. On the western façade, there is a moulding at the level corresponding to the first-floor slab (Fig. 6). The building's gable roof covered with Marseille tiles has largely disappeared (Fig. 8).

The western façade facing the earthen road has the main entrance (Fig. 6). It originally had a symmetrical organization that consisted



Fig. 7: Northern façade of the administrative building



Fig. 8: View towards the north from the interior of the administrative building

of a door opening with a 1.5-m-wide, brick lintel with 1.2-m-wide window openings on both sides. While the window to the south was converted into a door, the window to the north was closed. The winery's name and a date –possibly of the construction–were inscribed on a white marble plaque measuring 55x75 cm above the entrance door. There are three windows that were added later to the northern part of the western façade (Fig. 6). The first of these partially damaged the original window jamb and lintel at the ground floor level; the second was opened at the first floor level by cutting the moulding and probably corresponded to the landing of the staircase; and the third was just above the level of the brick moulding. The sills, jambs, and arches of these windows are of hollow bricks.

The eastern façade is quite plain. There are not any mouldings at the level of the first floor. At the centre of the façade is the original door opening with a brick jamb and lintel that was later been downsized.

On the northern façade, there are two symmetrical windows each in the ground and first floors, and a small circular window in the gable (Fig. 7). Except for the latter, all windows were added later using hollow bricks to

build the sills, jambs, and arches. There is an original window openings in the centre of the façade, which was closed later. On the ground floor of the southern façade is a door opening facing the production building. This element, originally a window with a solid-brick jamb and lintel, was later transformed into a door. The gable of this façade has collapsed.

Lodging Building

There is a stone masonry structure to the west of the production and administrative buildings of Paşalimanı Winery (Figs. 9-10). According to the locals, this building was used as lodgings for a while. However, the data obtained from the site do not provide enough information about its original function.

The building is on the eastern edge of a triangular lot surrounded by garden walls. It has a rectangular plan and its short side, which is about 5.5 m long, extends on the east-west axis. The shape of the building at the northern corner indicates that the original layout corresponded to the form of the lot (Fig. 10). The building is thought to have originally been two-storeyed, but the first-floor walls and the roof have been lost. There are two doorways leading to the courtyard: on the eastern façade and at the western end of the lot.

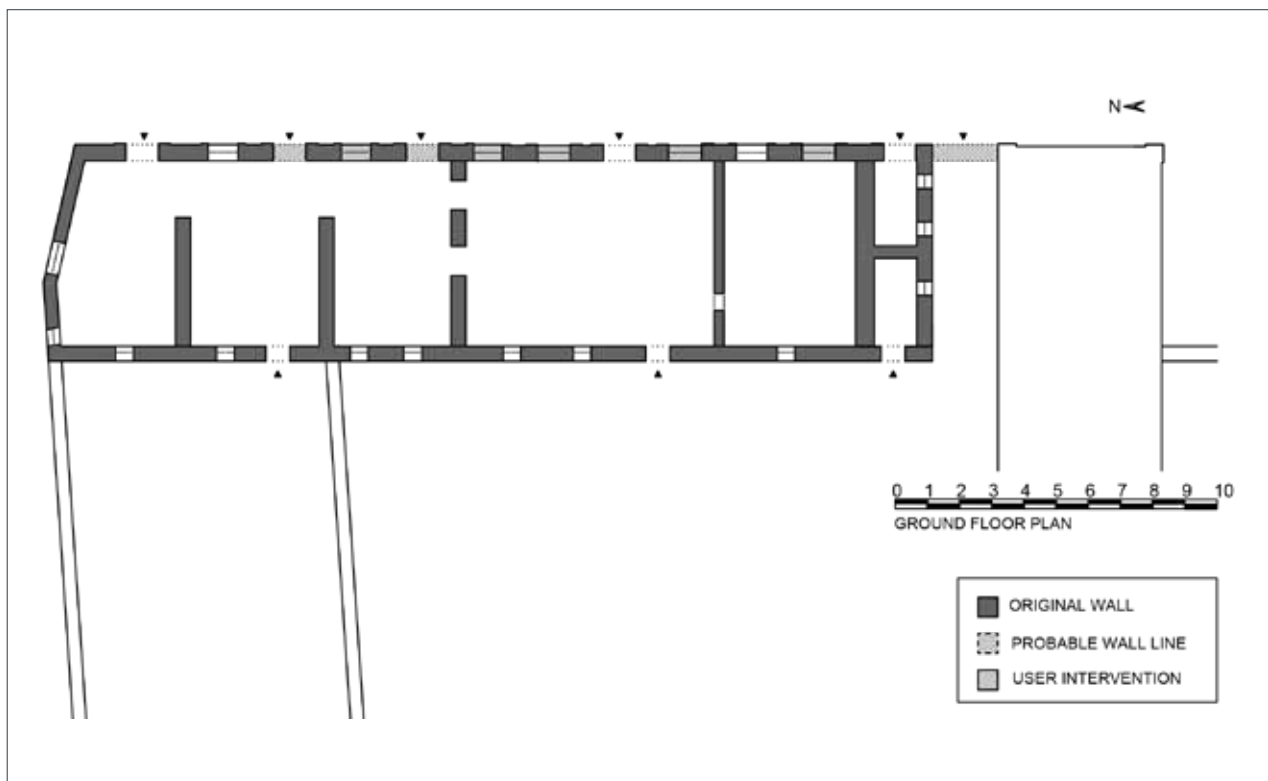




Fig. 9: Eastern façade of the lodging building



Fig. 10: Northern corner of the lodging building

The eastern façade, which has a very rhythmic architectural order, has a series of doors and windows starting from the northern corner. One doorway and one window are repeated three times, followed by three doorways and one window, and ending with three doorways (Fig. 9). All the doors on the façade are 1 m wide, with the exception of the 2-m-wide doorway, which is located to the south of the façade leading into the courtyard. The windows are about 90 cm wide.

There are seven windows and three doorways on the western façade facing the sea (Fig. 11). The openings have the same character as those on the eastern façade. The iron railings of the now-lost balcony are still at the centre of the façade (Fig. 12). These railings are connected to the masonry wall with cast iron brackets.

The north-northwestern façade consists of the building's rubble masonry wall and the



Fig. 11: Western façade of the lodging building

adjacent garden wall (Fig. 10). The 4-meter-long section of the building wall directly faces north, the wall then slightly shifts and continues southwest for approximately another 2 m, and eventually connects to the courtyard wall with brick eaves. The north-facing wall has a small upright oval window. A half-brick-wide frame runs around the window with iron bars.

Current Condition

Production Building

The production building has lost its original function and been abandoned. The roof has collapsed and the original installations are completely lost. At present, only the main walls of the building stand. There are not any authentic structural elements on the interior, except for the recent improper addition to the northeastern corner. The putlog holes above the arched windows on the longitudinal walls must be for the beams that carried the mezzanine floor (Figs. 4-5). The use of brick at the level of the timber floor beams, which were placed at one-meter intervals, is noteworthy. The beams that are connected to the masonry wall on one side must have been joined to a main beam –sitting on timber posts lined on the east-west axis– on the other. The brick pilasters on both sides of the entrance on the interior of the western wall indicate the position of the timber posts on the east-west axis (Fig. 4). Thus, the mezzanine floor above the main hall originally had two galleries about 3 m wide, parallel to the northern and southern walls.

The groundwater level is only 60 cm below the natural earth level at the site. This probably prevented the construction of a vaulted



Fig. 12: Balcony railing on the western façade of the lodging building

cellar, which is a common feature of traditional wineries, in this facility. Therefore, the ripening and storage process must have been carried out in the production building.

The structural connection between the brick and stone courses in the corners were not made in the original construction; thus, the walls are separated from each other especially at the corners of the building. The floor is partially covered with a cement-based coating and there is dense plant formation currently.

Administrative Building

The administrative building originally has a very symmetrical plan and façade layout; however, the interventions were carried out on both after the building's original function changed at an unknown date. During these interventions, the original openings on the façades were altered, and new openings were created as clearly attested from differences in materials used and techniques employed. In addition, the possibly single-space volume was reconfigured using partition walls.

The building does not originally have any windows above the floor moulding on the eastern and western façades. It has only circular windows on the northern and southern gables suggesting that the structure may have been used for production and/or storage purposes as well. The putlog holes for beams on the masonry wall and the original beams in the floor of the space to the east indicate that there was a rectangular void in the centre of the timber flooring. The iron strips and hooks on the timber beams reveal that large loads were carried and moved within the space,

probably in relation to production and storage functions. This raises more questions about the original function of the building.

The mudbrick partition walls bounding the entrance hall on the north and south, as well as the timber-frame walls covered with wood-laths, are interventions related to the transformation of the northern part of the hall into a house (Fig. 8).

The building has been neglected for a long time. Due to the loss of the timber flooring and the roof, the building is directly exposed to the elements. The accelerated deterioration process causes the loss of original architectural details and increases current damage. There is severe structural damage on the rubble stone masonry walls of the building.

Lodging Building

The perforated iron balustrades of the balcony on the western façade of the lodging building suggest that the first-floor walls were also stone masonry. The iron bar with box profiles sitting on the cast iron brackets at the flooring level and on the railings' upper level connect the balcony to the masonry wall.

The flat bricks with three holes that were used to cover the original window openings are

probably the original materials of the complex's buildings. This brick type was used in the depressed arches between steel I-beams of jack arches in the 19th century. Therefore, it is likely that the first-floor slab was supported by jack arches. However, there are not any I-beams identified on site.

The loss of the roof structure causes the direct exposure of the remaining walls to the elements. Structural cracks, missing sections, and the loss of cross-sections are observable in the masonry walls. Previous interventions affect the authenticity of the building.

Risk Assessment and Recommendations

The production building and other structures of the facility that have their main walls but have lost their original installations should still be considered as industrial heritage due to their historical, technological and architectural value. The complex should be repurposed and conserved in this context. Security measures should be taken in order to protect the buildings from vandalism. Research is required on the location of the island's vineyards and grape types, as well as the production capacity of the facility. This will provide further information on the island's wine culture.