

A HOUSE IN TÜRKBAKACAK VILLAGE, IN BİGA, ÇANAKKALE, BUILT USING BOTH STONE AND ADOBE MATERIALS



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ABSTRACT

After the War of Independence of Turkic, as the people struggled to recover and rebuild through agricultural reforms, our ancestors, who generally built their homes themselves and sometimes through communal effort, used stone, wood, and adobe as structural elements and adobe plaster. I had the opportunity to examine an example of this building, and I felt it appropriate to share it in this article, believing it could have a place in a "Rural Architecture Atlas." Completed in 1944, this building has side walls facing northeast and southwest, and a northwest facade made of cut stone. The front wall facing southeast, where the living area is located, and the interior partition walls are constructed using a wooden lath and mud-brick infill technique. The exterior plaster is earth plaster. Inside, in keeping with the traditional Turkish lifestyle, we see handcrafted wooden built-in cupboards, a washing area, a fireplace, ceiling coverings, wall shelves, and wooden doors and window frames on the first floor, which consists of a main room, a room, and a living area.

The ground floor was initially used as a stable, but as the homeowners, who were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, increased the number of their animals and they grew old, they converted the lower floor into living space. They built three separate stable sections adjacent to the house, to the southwest. This study also examined the deterioration of adobe and stone materials due to earthquakes, external conditions, and neglect.

Keywords: Earth, adobe, rural, stone.