

5.RESTITUTION REPORT



Drawing 1: Site Plan

The building known as the parsonage is located in the Muradiye Mosque neighborhood of Uzunköprü District, Edirne Province.

Building Identity Information

Ad : Pastor's House, Example of Traditional Architecture, Residential

Province : Edirne

District : Uzunköprü

Neighborhood : Muradiye mosque neighborhood

Ada : 97

Parcel : 6

Construction System : Masonry Structure

Top cover Alaturka Kremit

Although there have been changes in the main landscape of the building over time, we see in the art history report that the church of Agios Yohannes Prodromos (St. John the Evangelist), which was actually completed in August 1875, and a group of buildings related to this church are included in the same landscape and church usage area and are located in a large square or garden arrangement.

Since it is understood from the architectural features that the building in the architectural group, which was used as a Military Branch for many years, was actually built as a school or an administrative building, we understand that this building was also built as a Priest's House as it is popularly stated.

Although the building known as the Pastor's House has gained a different identity due to the renovations it has undergone since its first construction, it preserves many features of the non-Muslim buildings built in the region. The existing architectural elements clearly show that the building, which was built as a single storey on a basement, was built as a typical non-Muslim residence. The entrance to the ground floor, which is higher than the road level due to its basement, is provided by a stepped arrangement that has lost its originality today. In the restitution project, the entrance to the ground floor, which is raised with the basement, is provided by seven steps from the street, and the ground and garden elevation of the period it was built was determined. At this stage, the non-Muslim building feature and the window levels on the façade were influential.

There are windows on the right and left sides of the entrance door, which is located in a porch closed on three sides and accessed by these steps. In addition to these windows, there is a small triple window arrangement above the door. Especially this triple window arrangement is the most important indicator of the original Christian identity of the building and while preparing the restitution project, these features were compared with the door of the military branch and the entrance door was arranged according to these examinations.

The exterior doors and frames could not be preserved in their original form, and it was determined that they were overhauled and changed at a later date. In the restitution project, as a result of this determination, the example of the military branch located opposite the building and sharing the same garden at that time is examined and the exterior and ground floor doors and frames are changed according to this building example. The basement doors, on the other hand, were left the same since it was determined during the on-site examinations that they retained their original form.

It is stated in the art history report that the construction technique of the building was partly cut and partly rubble stone in the basement floor, but it was applied as masonry on the ground floor, and the redesign was arranged accordingly.



Image 1



Image 2



Figure 3:
Ground Floor Door



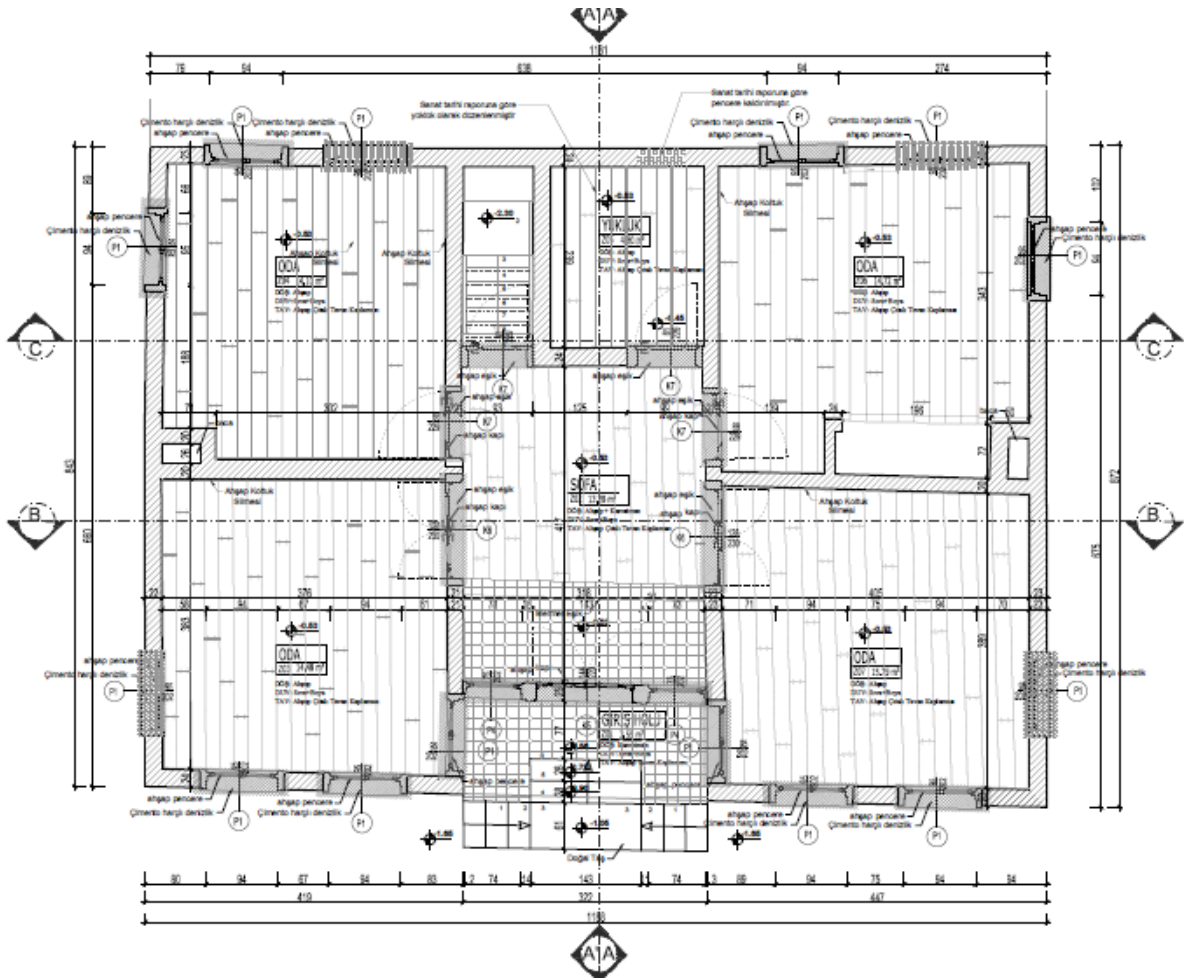
Figure 4:
Ground Floor Door



Figure 5:
Basement Door



Figure 6:
Basement Door



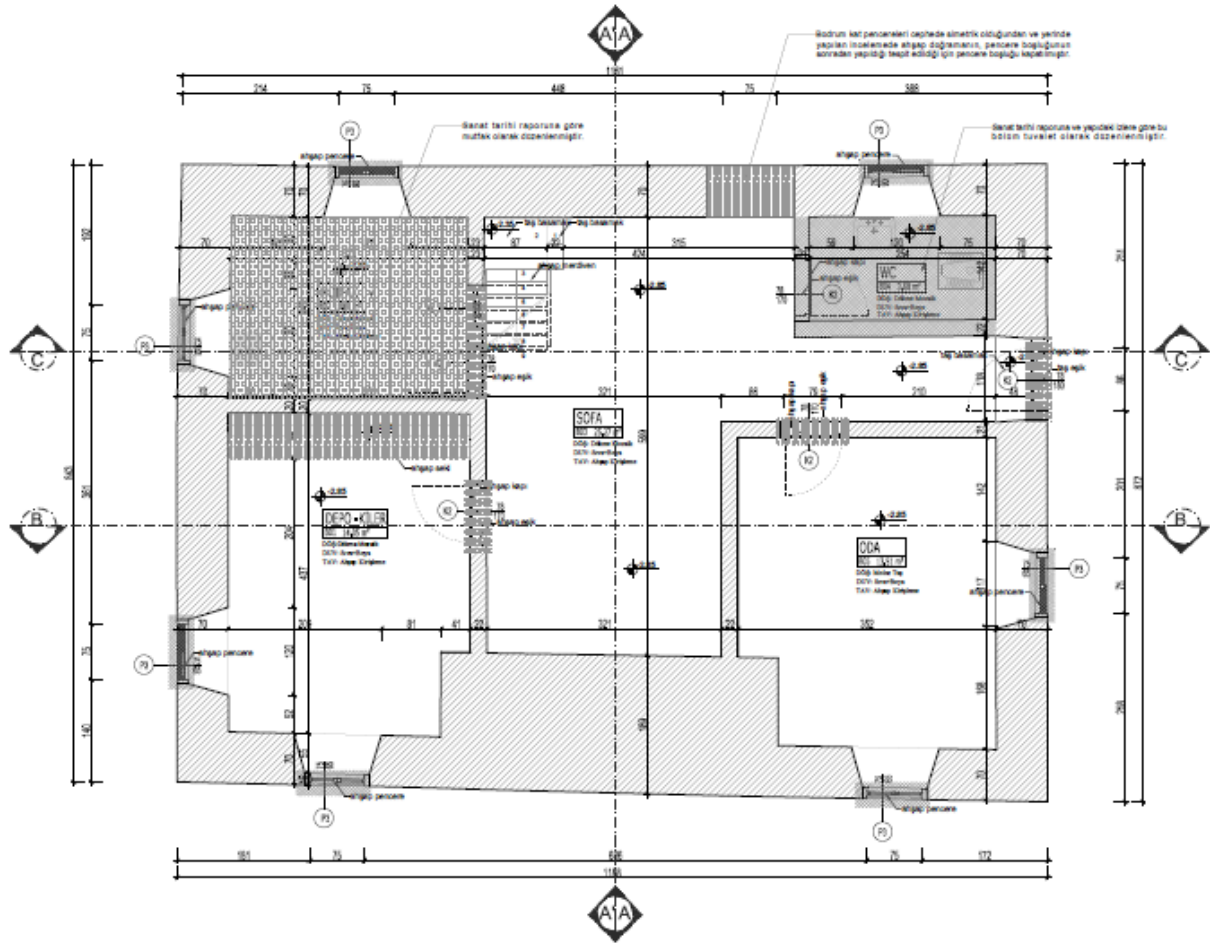
Drawing 1: +1.50 Level Plan

The plan of the building is organized in accordance with the non-Muslim residences of Thrace and is shaped around a main sofa entered through the entrance door. This sofa forms the main center of the building plan. When we examine the information about the original use of the spaces around the sofa, which forms the center of the ground floor plan, from the plans and usage schemes of the houses belonging to the same periods around Edirne and Thrace and the building, which was used as the Military Service Office for many years, we learn that the rooms entered through the doors on the right and left in the middle of the sofa, which is entered through a double-winged door, were used as guest reception and living rooms facing the street façade, and those facing the backyard were used as bedrooms. In the restitution project, the functions of the spaces were determined and named based on this information, on-site examinations and interviews with people.

It is clearly seen that significant renovations have been made within the building due to changing usage demands over time, and it is stated in the art history report that the original use of the building and naturally the plan features have changed significantly. It has also been determined during the on-site examinations that the kitchen on the ground floor in its current form and the interior spaces used as WC and bathroom have different functions in the original plan. It is also understood from the condition of the plastic pipes remaining from the existing drainage system that a significant effort has been made to ensure the harmony of the drains of the WC with the street elevation of the neighborhood where the building is located. During the interviews with the people, it was determined that there is a room in the place of the kitchen on the ground floor and a closet in the section where the WC and bathroom are located. Considering the plans and usage characteristics of the non-Muslim buildings, it was confirmed that the kitchen and WC on the ground floor were not present in the original plan, and it was understood that there were rooms and cargo holders according to the size of the spaces. The art history report also states that in the original plan of the building, the WC was located in the basement or in the garden, the kitchen was located in the basement as the original use of the building, and there were rooms and cargo holders on the ground floor. Taking this into account while preparing the restitution project, the room named B02 next to the staircase on the basement floor was organized as a kitchen, the room named B04 as a WC, the place of the WC on the current ground floor as a cargo (Z05), and the place of the kitchen as a room (Z04).

The closet arrangement built against the wall in the right side of the existing ground floor rooms according to the entrance is also suitable for bedrooms. The current use of the room on the left side as a kitchen shows that this section was created with later renovations. Because it is obvious that the wooden floor in the original structure is not suitable for such a

kitchen. Considering the other contemporary examples of the building, it is stated in the art history report that this kitchen organization should also be located in the basement and even the kitchen section should be located in the back left corner of the basement facing the rear facade of the basement, which has a window closed today, right next to the staircase descending from the ground floor to the basement, and examples supporting this situation are found in many contemporary buildings around Edirne. At this point, another architectural element indicating that the existing kitchen was a room is the location of the chimney organization. The chimney, which was built in accordance with the layout of non-Muslim buildings heated with stoves, is located on the outer corner of the wall adjacent to the room on the street side of this section and was built to meet the chimney needs of both rooms. The chimney within the existing kitchen section, which was built as a ventilation shaft for the kitchen, was realized to have been built later. Another chimney arrangement within the building, the position of the chimney in the bedroom where it is located, also supports the fact that the kitchen section was originally built as another room. This chimney was placed between the walls of the bedroom and the guest reception or living room at the front and included in the plan to meet the chimney needs of both interior spaces.



Drawing 2: -1.00 Level Plan

The plan of the basement floor is organized around a central sofa in accordance with the ground floor. It is seen that some of the windows in the basement were closed during the renovations, and these closed windows provide important information about the original use of the building. In general terms, the one next to the staircase among the sections that make up the basement floor should actually be the original kitchen space. The fact that this section has a service window next to the entrance door, which is clearly related to the staircase, supports this situation. It is also noticed that this section has two windows, one of which is still open and the other one is covered. It was determined in the art history report and as a result of the on-site investigations that this room was actually a kitchen.

Adjacent to the room designated as the kitchen, the large rectangular section on the street side, which is entered through a door opening from the room that forms the center of the basement plan, is likely to be a wine storage or cellar. The fact that this section originally received limited light and plenty of air from two small windows, one facing the street and the other facing the side garden, shows that the purpose of keeping this section cool was a priority. In addition, the traces of a bench-like arrangement on the wall on the kitchen side of this section also constitute evidence for the use of this space for winery and storage purposes. The fact that the basement is only connected to this room also indicates that this section was actually used as a storage room or cellar, which was determined during the on-site investigations and stated in the art history report. In the restitution project, the windows that should have been preserved and the windows that were closed in the existing structure were drawn in accordance with the original.



Image 7

It was determined that there is a kitchen in the restitution project.

It was determined that there is a cellar in the restitution project.

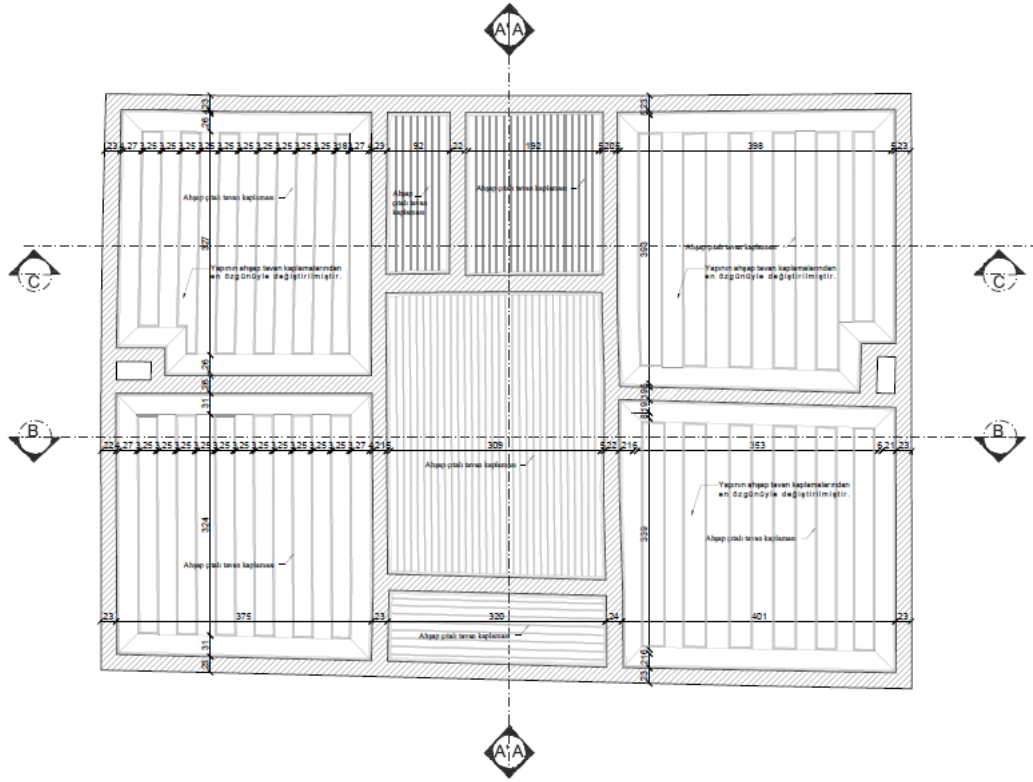


Picture 8

The room on the other side of this room has no connection with the central sofa arrangement, and the entrance to this section is provided by a door opening to a short corridor arrangement that opposes the kitchen door and leads to an exterior door opening to the outside. It is possible that this room, which is connected to a small door opening to the outside, was a servant's room. The fact that it has two windows, one facing the facade and the other facing the garden, is also stated in the art history report that it was planned as a living space. In the restitution project, it was left the same as it preserves its originality.

It has been determined that the small section next to the corridor opening to the outside and opening to the small hall with the staircase is the original WC section of the building.

The fact that this small space has a small window, which was built in its present form, confirmed this information and the restitution project was drawn accordingly.

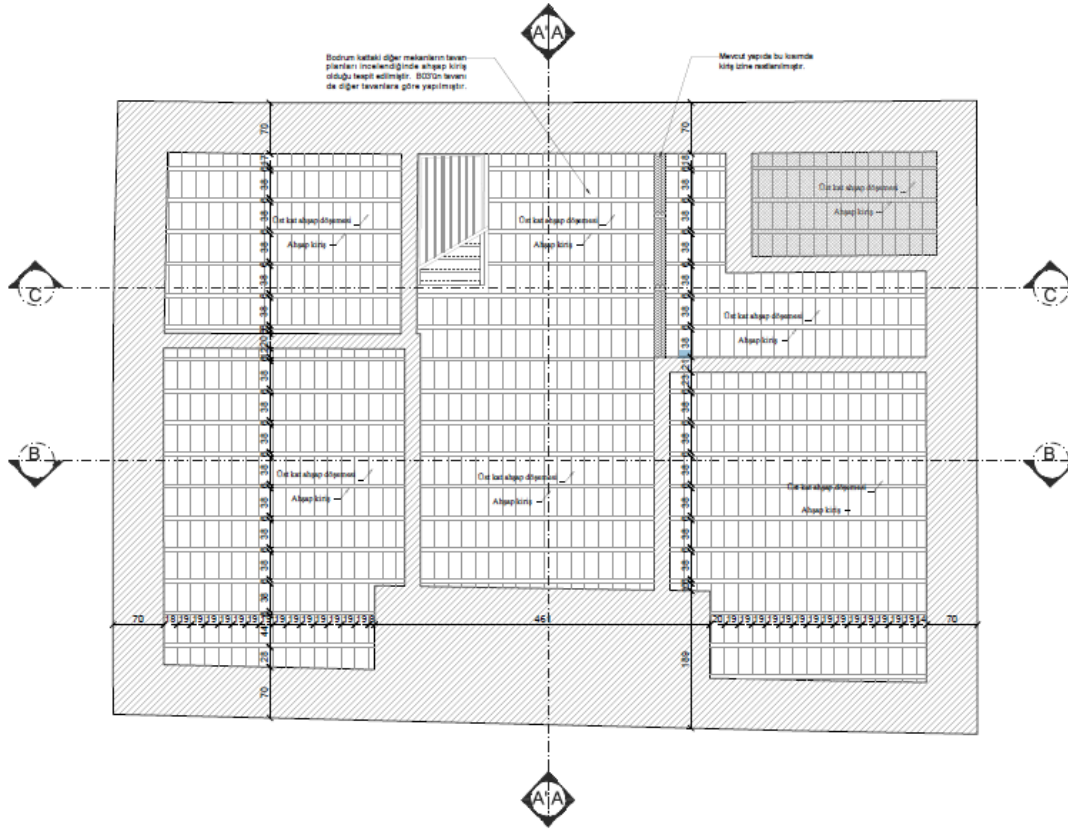


Drawing 3: Ceiling Plan at Level +1.50

It has been determined by on-site examinations that the room ceilings have largely preserved their original identity. When the restitution project was drawn, the ceilings of the rooms on the ground floor plan were drawn according to the ceiling of the room on the left side of the entrance, which is the most appropriate to its essence. The ceilings of the part of the sofa, loadroom and staircase outside the rooms were arranged as the ceiling covering of the existing sofa.

One of the most important features showing the renovations in the building is that the wooden floor of the ground floor has been converted into reinforced concrete on the floors of the WC and bathroom sections and the hall. It is stated in the art history report that it is not possible to find this reinforced concrete formation in the original building. The presence of reinforced concrete carriers next to the existing wooden carriers in the basement floor proves this situation. While preparing the restitution project, the reinforced concrete

carriers and beams were removed and the basement floor ceiling covering was arranged by maintaining the existing wooden carriers.



Drawing 4: Ceiling Plan at Level -1.00



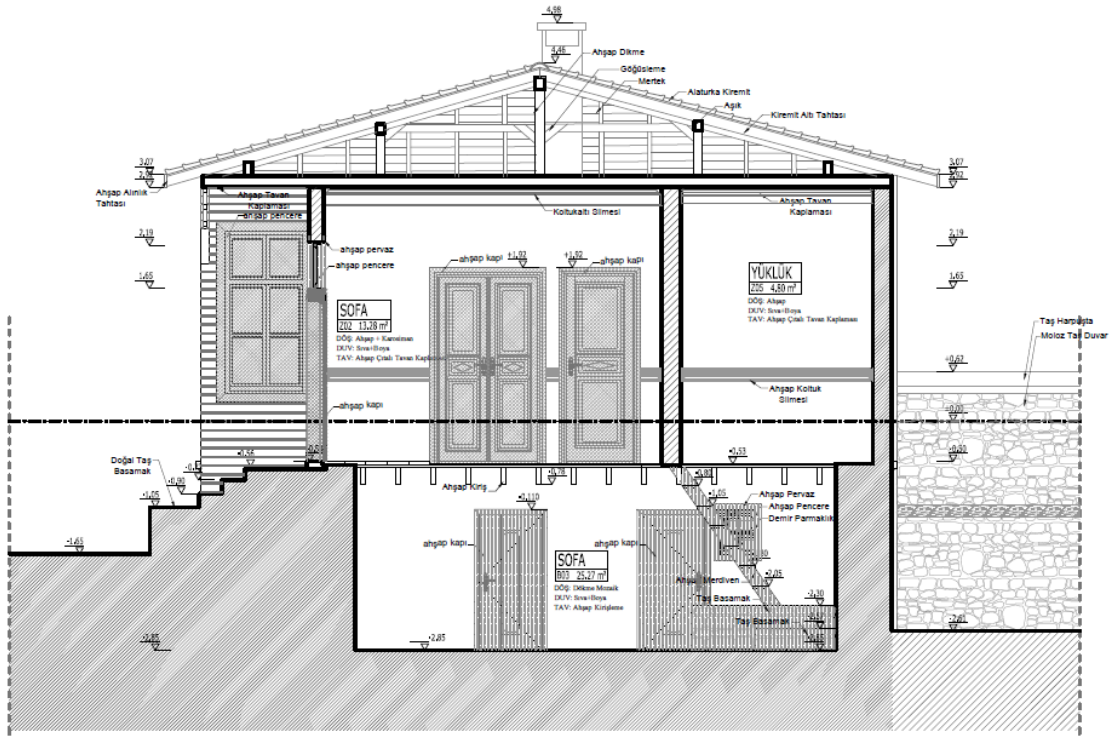


Illustration 6: A'-A' Section

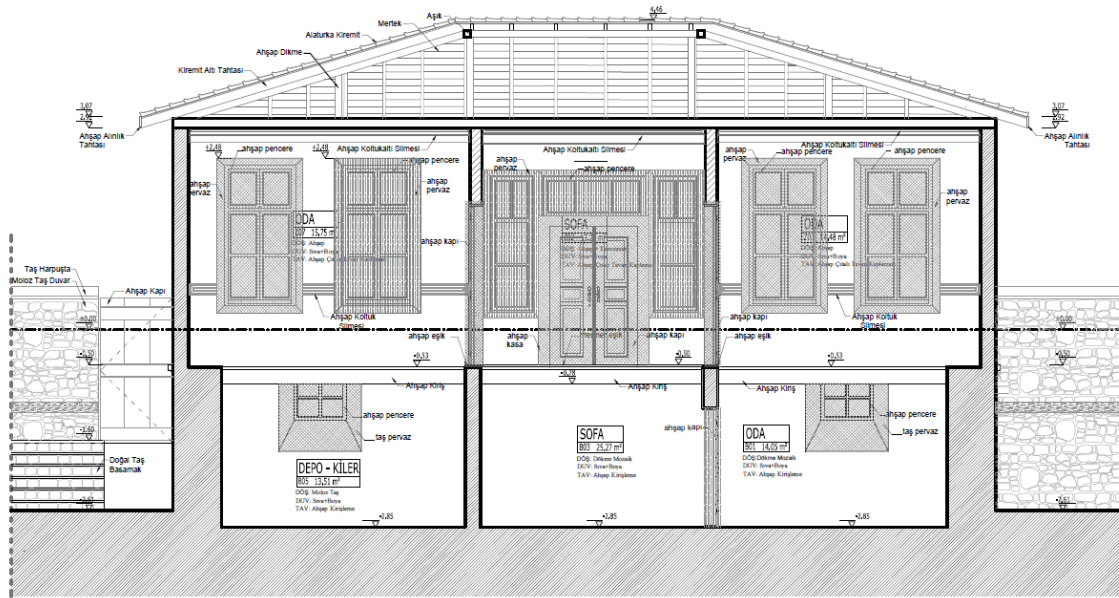


Illustration 7: B-B Section

Another part of the building in harmony with its contemporaries is the staircase arrangement next to the section that was originally used as a cargo hold, directly opposite



It was removed from the rear façade of the restitution project. It has been determined that it looks incompatible on the facade and was originally dysfunctional.

Image 11

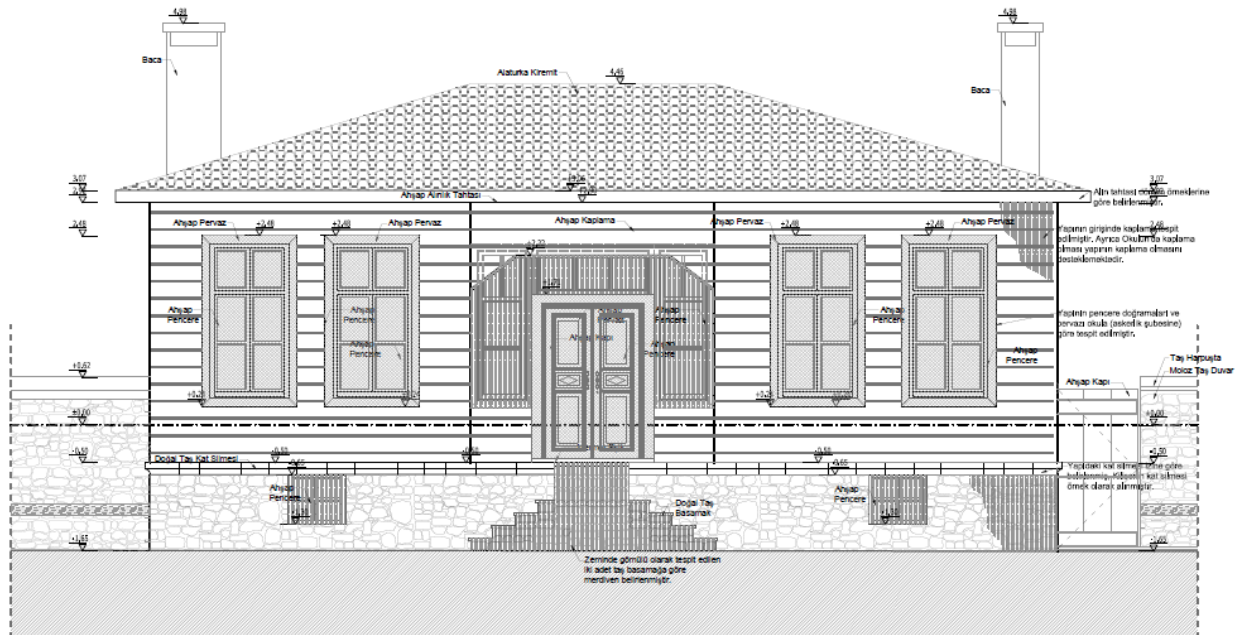


Illustration10: Front Facade

It was determined from the traces on the walls that both rooms facing the street on the right and left of the central hall have two windows each, as well as one more window facing the garden on the side, during the on-site examination of the building. Apart from these two rooms, it is clear that the one on the right side of the rooms facing the rear facade was used as a bedroom, as can be understood from its current shape. Similar to the front rooms, it was noticed from the traces on the wall that these rooms also have two windows on the facade facing the backyard and one window opening to the side garden, and it was stated in the art history report and the facades in the restitution project were drawn accordingly.

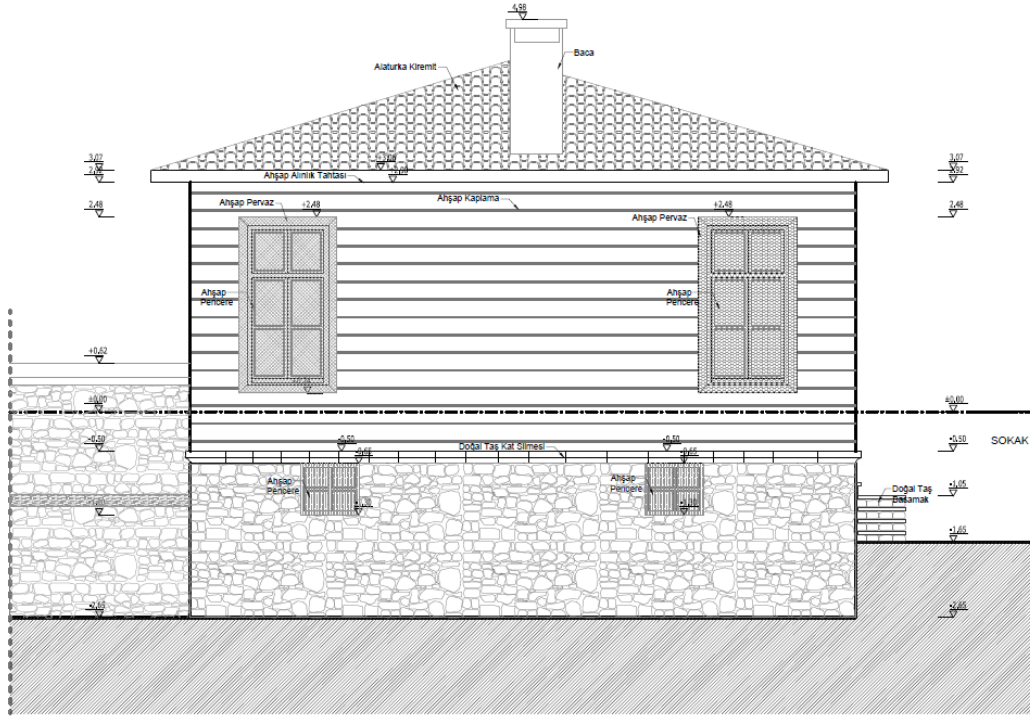
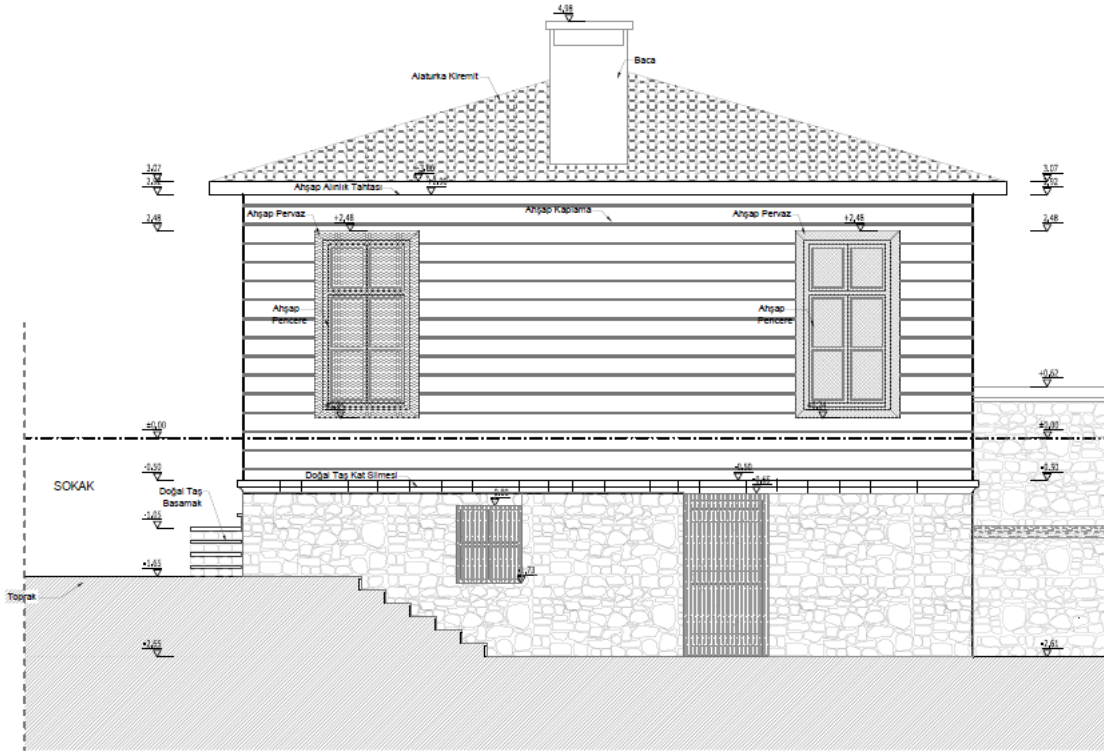
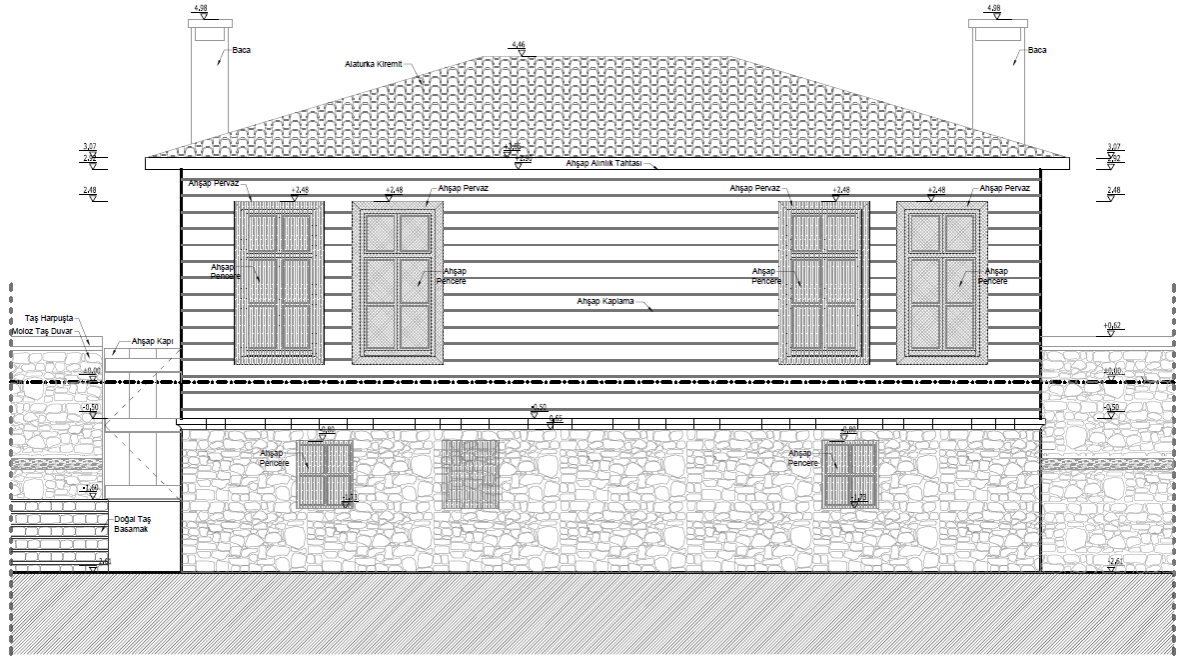


Illustration 11: Left Side Facade



Drawing 12: Right Side Facade



Drawing 13: Rear Facade