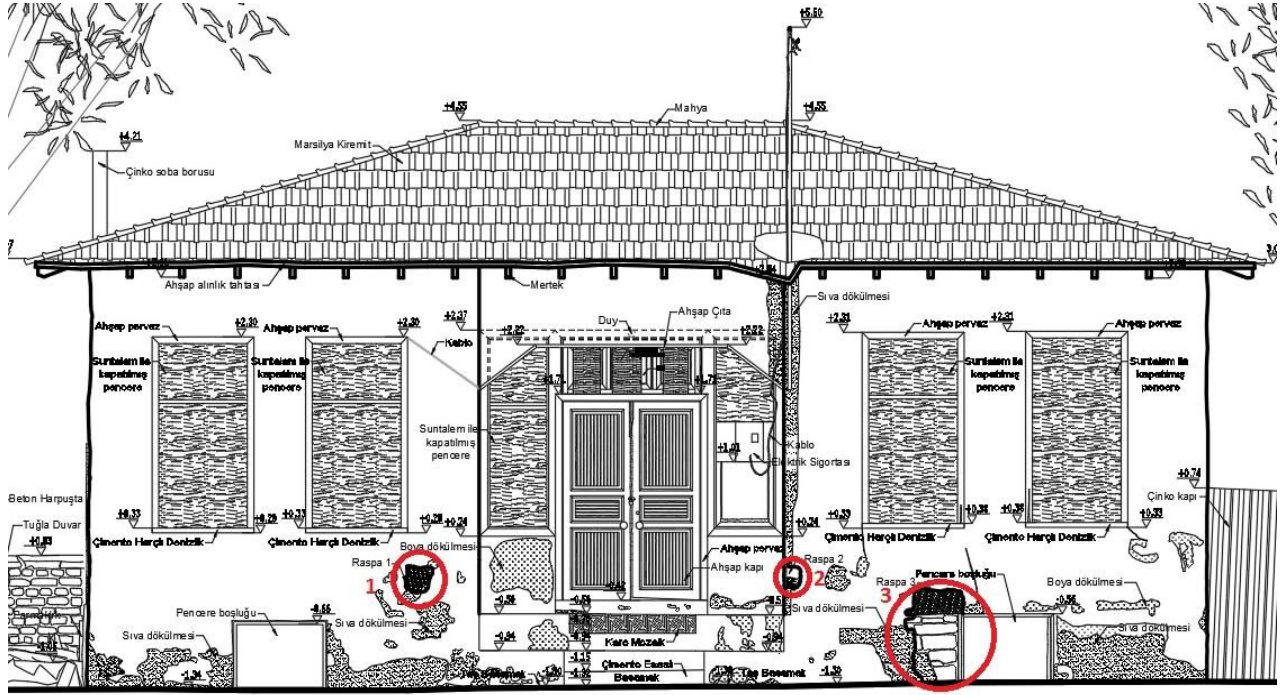




**EDİRNE PROVINCE,
UZUNKÖPRÜ DISTRICT,
MURADIYE CAMİ
NEIGHBORHOOD, 34 PLAN, 97
ISLAND, 6 PARCEL**

LOCATED IN THE DWELLING (RECTORY)

REPORT DATED 22.11.2018



Drawing 1 - Front Facade

1 NUMBERED RASPA

1 The scrape numbered scrape was made under the upper floor window on the front façade of the building. (Drawing 1, F.1) It is a scrape measuring approximately 25x25 cm. This scraping was carried out in search of wood veneer. Firstly, traces of cement plaster were found. Metal mesh was exposed under the cement plaster. Then the wooden carcass and filling material of the building was reached.(F.2)



Photo 1



Photo 2

2 NUMBERED RASPA

2 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the front façade of the building to the right of the entrance.(Drawing 1,F.3) It is a scrape measuring approximately 20x20 cm. Firstly, cement plaster and metal mesh were found. Then the wooden pillar of the structure was revealed. There are nails on the wooden pillar. This scraping was carried out in search of wooden cladding. No wooden cladding was found (F.4)



Photo 3



Photo 4

3 NUMBERED RASPA

3 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the front façade of the building to the right of the entrance.(Drawing 1,F.5) It is a scrape measuring approximately 40x80 cm. Above the floor trace, wooden structure and filling were found in the part covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. A rubble stone wall was found in the basement. For this reason, stone texture was shown on the facade in the restitution study. As a result of this scraping, the stone texture was supported by traces from the building. (F.5)



Photo 5

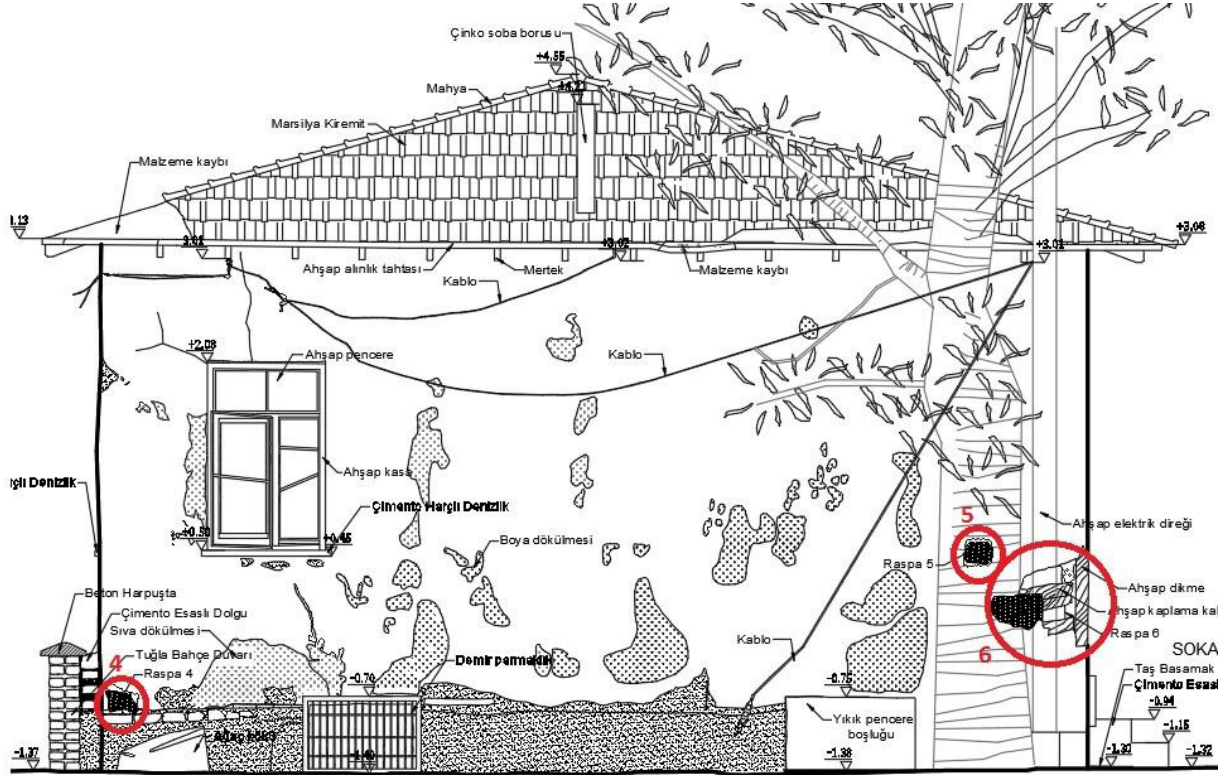


Illustration 2 - Left Side Facade

4 NUMBERED RASPA

4 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the left side façade of the building.(Drawing 2, F.6) It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x20 cm. Above the floor trace, wooden structure and filling were found in the part covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. A rubble stone wall is visible in the basement. (F.7)



Photo 6



Photo 7

5 NUMBERED RASPA

5 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the left side façade of the building.(Drawing 2, F.8) It is a scrape measuring approximately 25x20 cm. Above the floor trace, a filling between the wooden carcass was found in the section covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. (F.9) This scrape was opened in order to find a window trace. However, no trace was found.



Photo 8



Photo 9

6 NUMBERED RASPA

6 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the left side façade of the building.(Drawing 2, F.8) It is a scrape measuring approximately 40x40 cm. Above the floor trace, in the section covered with cement plaster and metal mesh, filling between the wooden carcass was found. This scraping was carried out in order to reach the wooden cladding. Three pieces of cladding were found above the floor trace. (F.10) These claddings are similar to the details of the claddings above the windows at the entrance. The wooden coverings shown on the façade in the restitution study were identified in this detail.



Photo 10

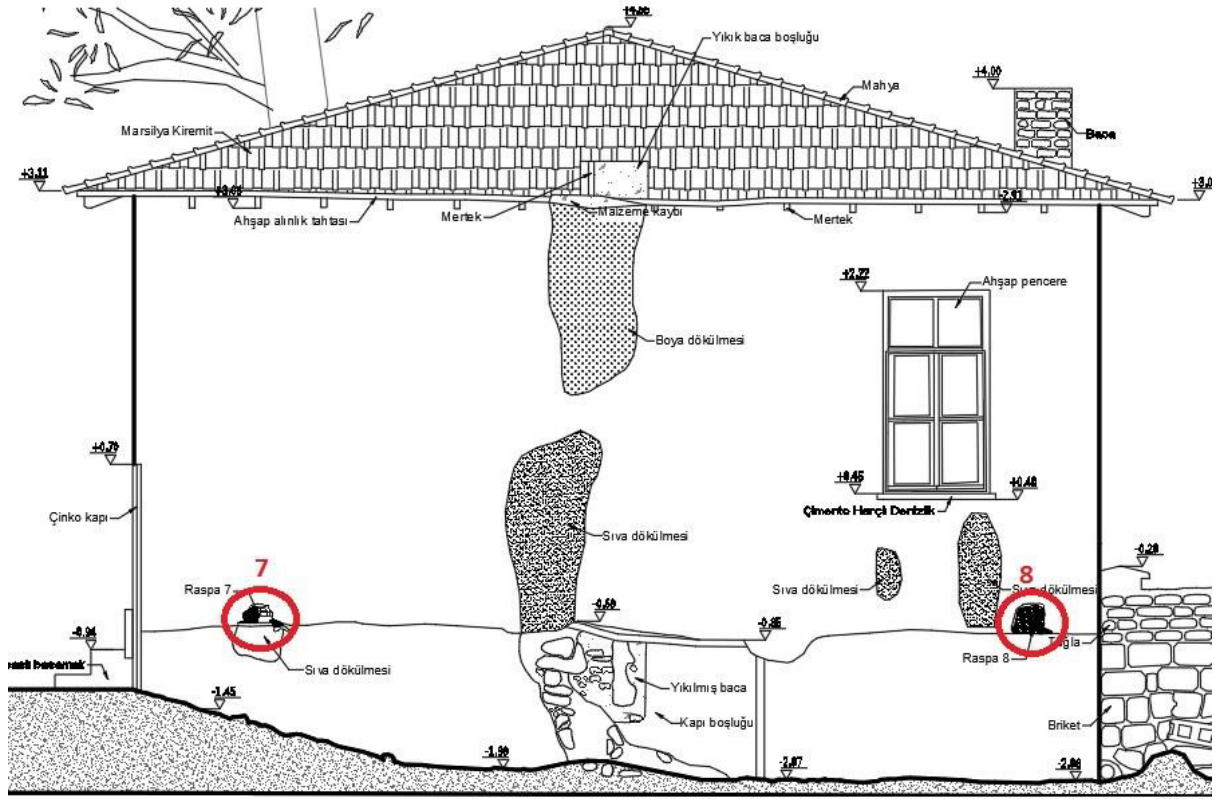


Illustration 3 - Right Side Facade

7 NUMBERED RASPA

7 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the right side façade of the building.(Drawing 3, F.11) It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x20 cm. Above the floor trace, wooden carcass and filling were found in the section covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. This scraping was done in order to reach the wooden cladding. There is no wooden cladding.(F.12)



Photo 11



Photo 12

8 NUMBERED RASPA

8 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the right side façade of the building.(Drawing 3, F.13) It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x25 cm. Above the floor trace, wooden carcass and filling were found in the section covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. This scraping was done in order to reach the wooden cladding. There is no wooden cladding. However, there are plenty of nails on the wooden carcass.(F.14)



Photo 13

16

9 NUMBERED RASPA

9 (Drawing 4, F.15) It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x20 cm. Above the floor trace, wooden carcass and filling were found in the section covered with cement plaster and metal mesh. This scraping was done in order to reach the wooden cladding. There is no wooden cladding. However, there are plenty of nails on the wooden carcass.(F.16)

Photograph 15 also shows a window opening plastered with a different plaster. This part was covered with bricks inside and no plaster was applied on the bricks. Therefore, it was not necessary to scrape to reach the window.(F.15)



Photo 15



Photo 16

10 NUMBERED RASPA

10 The scrape numbered scrape is located on the rear façade of the building.(Drawing 4, F.17) It is a scrape measuring approximately 40x35 cm. In fact, this area was filled with rubble stone on the inner wall of the building and the trace of the window is visible. The trace of the window cavity was also reached in the rasp number 10 on the outer wall.(F.18) At the same time, the stone texture given in the basement of the facade in the restitution and restoration studies was also reached as a result of this rasp.



Photo 17



Photo 18

11 and RASPA NUMBER 12

12 The numbered scrape was made near the right edge of the niche. It is a scrape measuring approximately 20x30 cm. No traces of a window were found here either. The bricks exposed after the cement plastering are the same as the bricks exposed in scraping number 11. (F.21)



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21

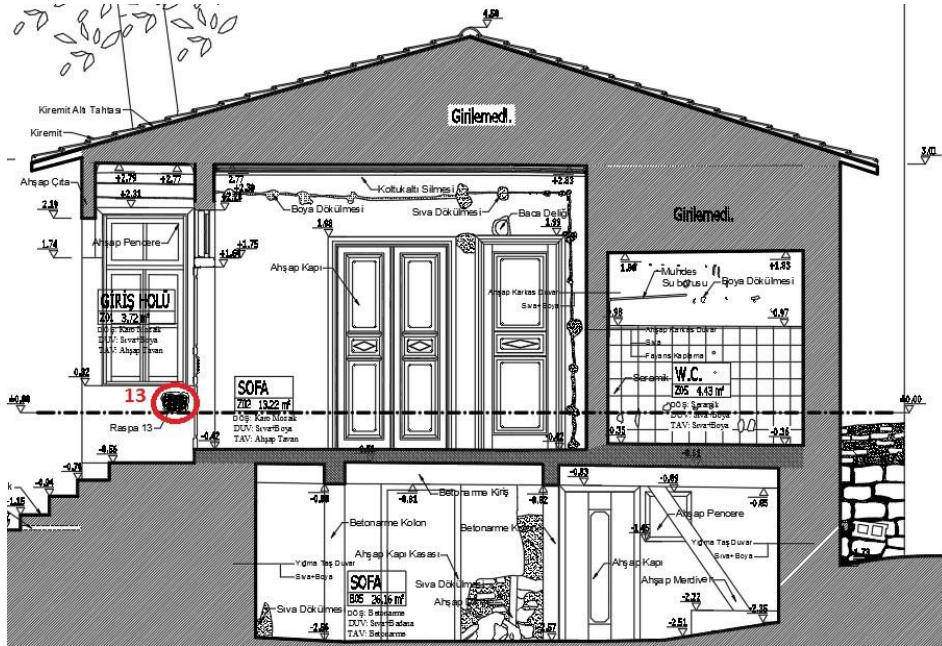


Illustration 6 - A - A'' Section

13 NUMBERED RASPA

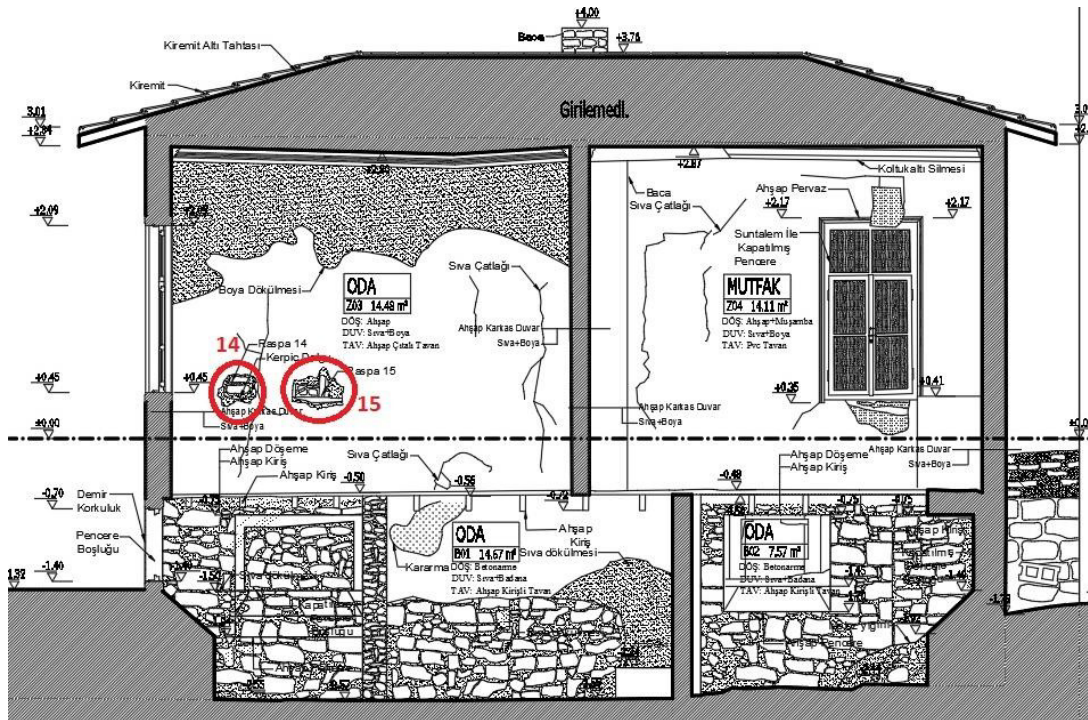
The scraping under the window to the left of the entrance hall was carried out in order to reach the traces of wooden cladding. (Drawing 6, F.22) It is a scraping measuring approximately 25x20 cm. In rasp number 13, when the cement plaster was removed, metal mesh and wood frame and filling were found. The wooden cladding could not be reached. (F.23)



Photo 22



Photo 23



Drawing 7 - D-D Section

14 and RASPA NUMBER 15

Rasps 14 and 15 in Room Z03 were opened in order to reach the window trace. (Drawing 7, F.24) The rasps first reached the mudbrick plaster. The presence of mudbrick plaster indicates that no intervention was made here. Nevertheless, the mudbrick plaster was partially removed. In rasp number 14, the mudbrick filling between the carcasses was reached. It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x30 cm. (F.25) In the scrape numbered 15, the wooden carcass and the mudbrick filling between it were reached. It is a scraper measuring approximately 50x30 cm. (F.26) As a result of these two scrapers, no traces of any windows were found.



Photo 24



Photo 25





Photo 27



Photo 28



Photo 29



Photo 30

RASPA NUMBER 17 and 18

Rasps 17 and 18 in Room Z06 were opened in order to reach the window trace. (Drawing 8, F.29) In the rasp number 17, primarily adobe plaster was exposed. Beneath the mudbrick plaster, wooden frame and brick filling were found. It is a rasp measuring approximately 55x30 cm. (F.30) In the rasp numbered 18, mudbrick filling between mudbrick plaster and wooden carcass was encountered. It is a scraper measuring approximately 60x60 cm. (F.31) The presence of mudbrick plaster in the scrapers indicates that there is no subsequent closure here.



Photo 31



Photo 32

SCRAPER NUMBER 19

Scrape number 19 in Room Z07 was opened to reach the window trace. (Drawing 5, F.32) It is a scrape measuring approximately 30x30 cm. A window trace was found in the scrape opened here.(F.33) When we look at the whole, swelling in the plaster is observed along the window axis on the wall.



Photo 33

CONCLUSION

As a result of 19 blasps made to support the restitution decisions, two of the 4 windows that are not present but traces of which were found are located on the basement floor rear facade, one on the normal floor right side facade and one on the rear facade. In addition, the wooden cladding on the facade was reached as a result of the scraping number 6. The wooden coverings on the windows of the entrance hall are not plastered and shed light on the facade cladding. Other examples of buildings in this area are listed below. The decision of stone and wood texture on the façade with traces from the building was taken into consideration that it would contribute to the traditional identity of the region.(T.1,T.2,T.3,T.4)



Example 1-An example of a traditional house in Uzunköprü



Example 2- An example of a traditional house in Uzunköprü



Example 3- Church of St. Ioannes, Uzunköprü



Example 4- The Old Military Branch located opposite the priest's house