

ÂDNÎYE CAMII , HALEP
(DUKAKINZÂDE ?)

CM 4

TM (E-90)

1565 (973)

AKF-SC-H-2

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ÂDİLİYE CAMİ'İ, HALEP

TM (86) " Camii Âdiliyye der Halep, ez an
Dukakin zade". Meriç, s. 28.

C Halep'te İznik Çini'si

Böylece Halep'te, Sam'daki gibi, yerel çini üretiminin gelişmediğini, bilakis önemli iki Osmanlı Camii'nin - Adilîye (973) Behramîye (988) - pencere ayınalının İznik'ten ithal edildiğini görüyoruz. Bugüne kadar yaygın olan mamulün İznik çinileri bitki motifleri bakımından tümüyle aynı tahtadaki başkent eserlerine uyumakta ve yalnızca bitki desenleri fonun genel tasarımı ve yazı kartuşları yönünden

№ 1350 Sınıfta da tescil edilen stillemeye semazen göstermektedir.

ADLIYE, ALEPPO (Goodwin)

This (Üsküdar Mihriimah) is probably not the first classical use of a second portico in Ottoman architecture because there is one at the Adliye Camii in Aleppo which is dated 1517 and, therefore, earlier. It might have been added at a later date but this does appear most unlikely. Sinan, who worked in Aleppo, would certainly have been familiar with this mosque, but the Adliye second portico is heavy in form, compared with the more strictly Ottoman variety, even though large circular apertures were cut into the spandrels. (213)

The affinity between Bayram Pasha's second portico and that of the Adliye at Aleppo is tenuous and the inspiration would appear to come from Sinan's examples. The use of stripping is superficial: the core of the architecture is Ottoman in feeling. (p. 310).

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

P. K. 2 BEBEK - İSTANBUL, TELEFON : 65 34 00

BEŞERİ BİLİMLER BÖLÜMÜ

Iznik - Faience in Aleppo

... Thus we see that in Aleppo no local faience production develops. On the contrary two important Ottoman mosques - the Adilîye (973) and Bahramiye (c. 988) have window lunettes imported from Iznik. These Iznik tiles, which have not been published to date, correspond to those in the capital with respect to floral designs and comprise, as regards floral motifs and calligraphic cartouches, decorative schemes preferred in Syria.

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

P. K. 2 BEBEK - İSTANBUL, TELEFON : 65 34 00

BEŞERİ BİLİMLER BÖLÜMÜ

İZNIK - FLIESEN IN ALEPPO

Viktorja Meinecke-Berg

... So entwickelt sich in Aleppo keine eigene Fliesenproduktion wie in Damaskus, sondern die Fliesenlünetten zweier bedeutender osmanischer Moscheen - der 'Adiliya (1473) und der Bahramiya (nach 1488) - werden aus Iznik importiert. Diese bisher unpublizierten Iznik-Fliesen entsprechen im floralen Dekor voll den gleichzeitigen hauptstädtischen Werken und zeigen lediglich in der allgemeinen Disposition von floral gemustertem Grund und eingeschriebener Schrift kartusche das im syrischen Bereich bevorzugte Dekorationsschema.

Fifth International Congress of Turkish Art (Budapest,
1978) p. 597. (ed. G. Fehér)

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

REKTÖRLÜK

1555'te Dukağınzâde Mehmed Paşa tarafından yaptırılan ve bir vakıf haline getirilen külliye, büyük bir cami, üç han ve kewanşaray ile dört çarşıdan ibaretti.

Meydan Larousse, C. 5. S. 544

Halep eyaleti maddesi

(1555-6)

Dukağın-zâde Mehmed Paşa vakfı, 963 (1555), büyük bir cami, 3 han, Kaysariya ve 4 çarşadan mürekkep olup 3 helatırlık bir arazi kaplar.

İslâm Ansiklopedisi, C. 5-İ (1950) S. 122.

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

REKTÖRLÜK

The nine-domed outer portico is set in a rectangular zebra frame and the façade behind the inner portico is equally uncompromisingly striped. . . . The affinity between Bayram (Behram) Pasha's second portico and that of the Adliye at Aleppo is tenuous and the inspiration would appear to come from Sinan's examples. The use of stripping is superficial = the core of the architecture is Ottoman in feeling.

Godwin, s. 310.

BOĞAZIÇI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

REKTÖRLÜK

Adiliyye, Halep. 1560

~~972 - 73~~

Vahfiyye dated earlier.

972 - 73 (1564/5)

Carswell / Budapeste Kongresi

973 . İznik - Fliesen in Aleppo
Viktorina Meinecke - Berg

V . Türk Sanatları Kongresi . s. 597.

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

P. K. 2 BEBEK - İSTANBUL, TELEFON: 65 34 00

TEMEL BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ

BEŞERİ BİLİMLER BÖLÜMÜ

Ve Camii Adliyye dahi rüşen ve müzeyyen
ve metin binâdur. Ve kubbe-i âlisi ve cümle
âsârü binâse kursuntudur.

Evliya Çelebi, c. IX ., s. 375

BOĞAZICI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

REKTÖRLÜK

This is probably not the first classical use of a second portico in Ottoman architecture (Ushūdan Mihri mah) because there is one at the Adliye Camii in Aleppo which is dated 1517 and, therefore, earlier. It might have been added at a later date but this does appear most unlikely. Sinan, who worked in Aleppo, would certainly have been familiar with this mosque, but the Adliye second portico is heavy in form, compared with the more strictly Ottoman variety, even though large circular apertures were cut in the spandrels.

Goodwin, p. 213.