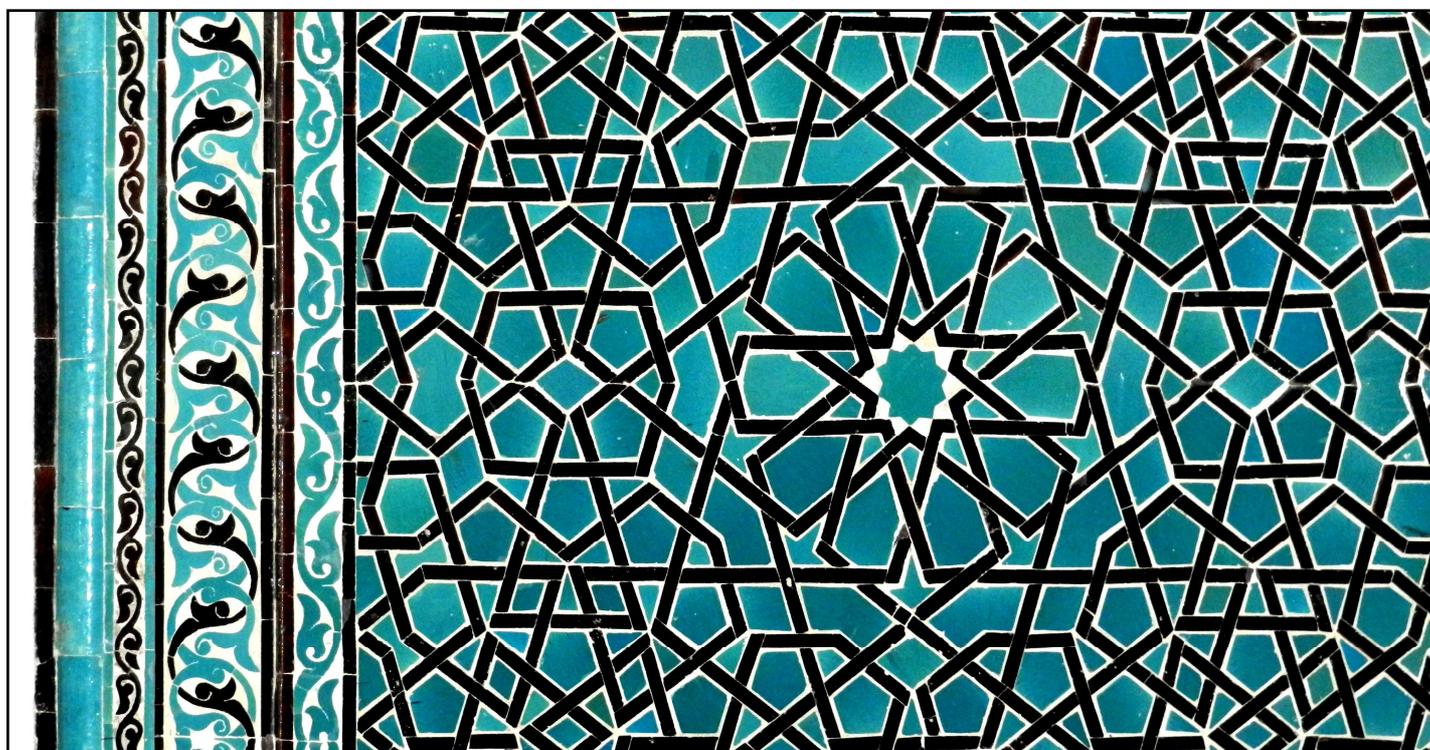


La route des Arabesques



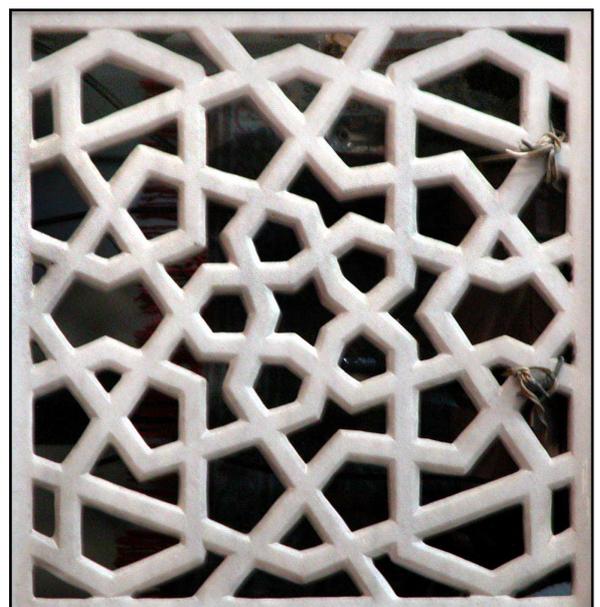
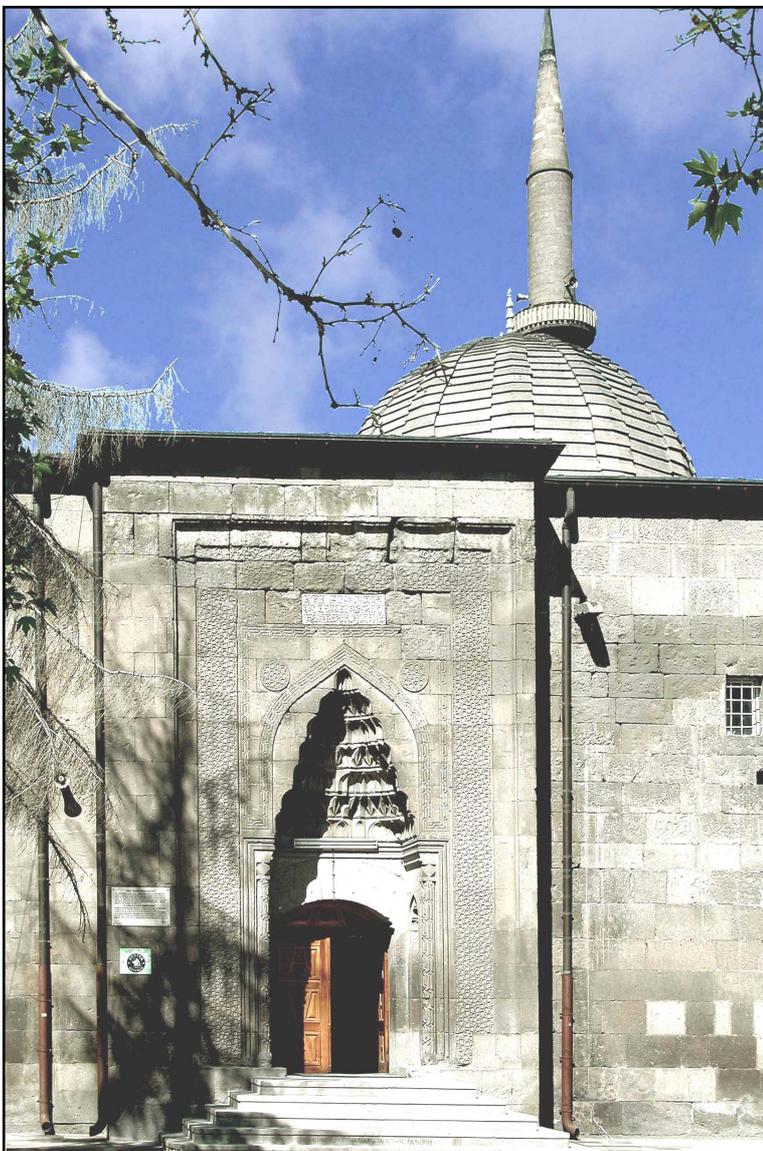
IX. KAYSERI

- Kayseri : la Césarée de la Bible.

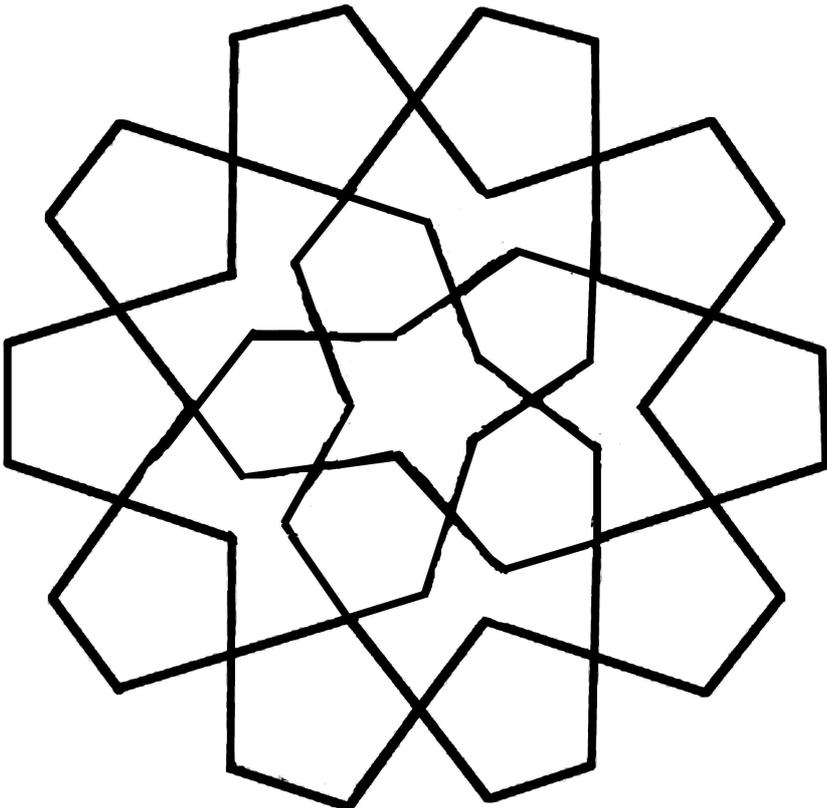
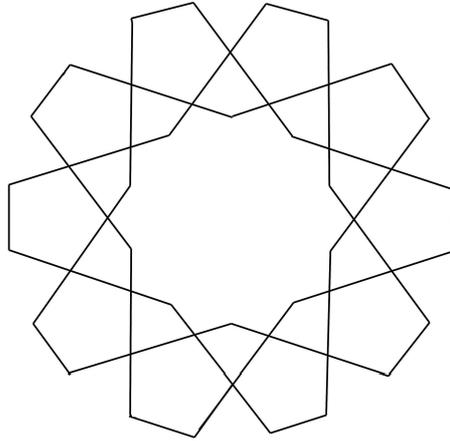
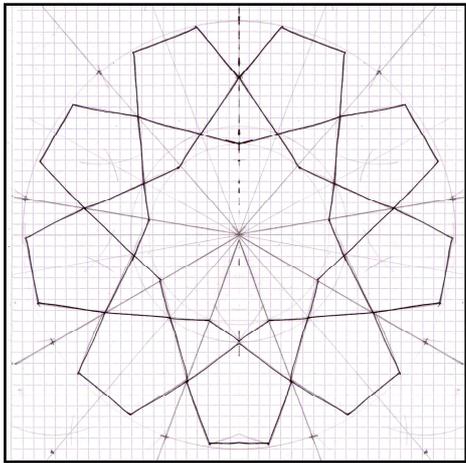
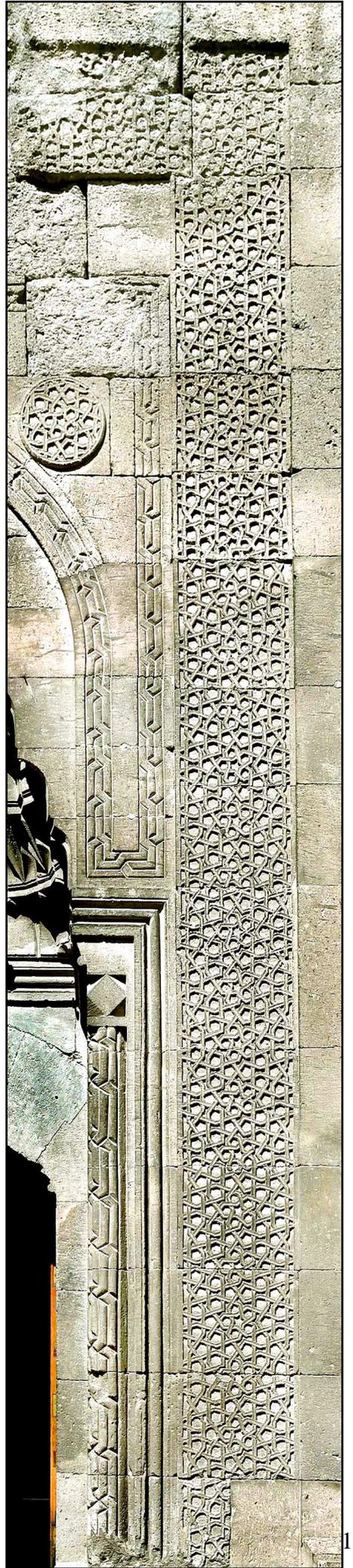
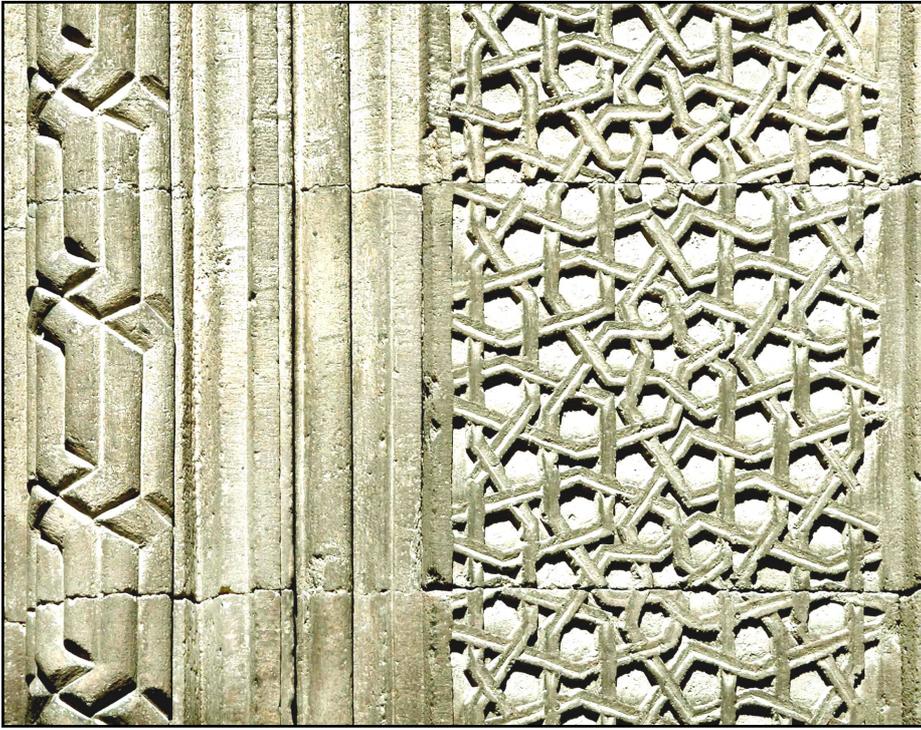


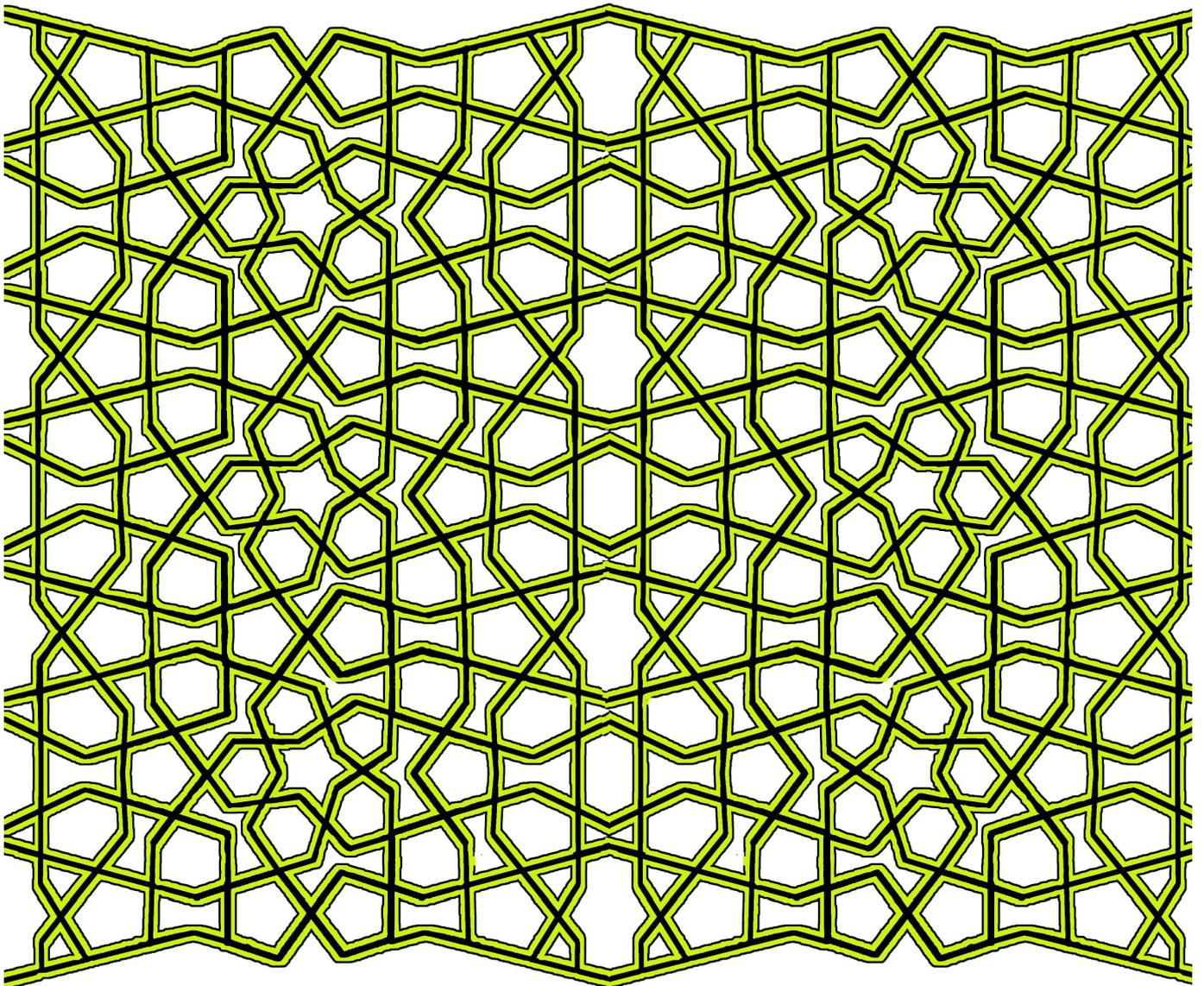
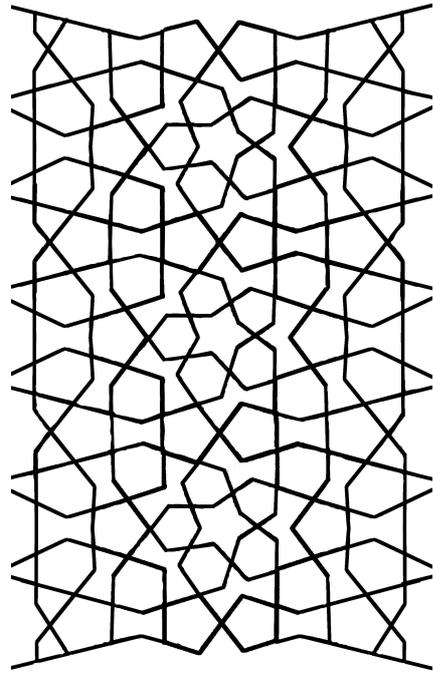
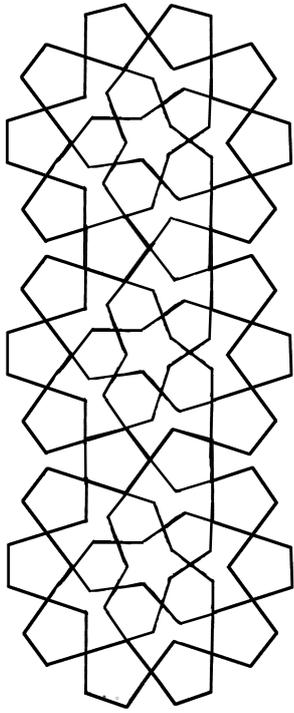
Située au croisement des grandes civilisations de l'Anatolie antique, les Arméniens au nord, les Byzantins à l'ouest, les Perses à l'est et les Arabes au sud, cette ville a conservé quelques monuments significatifs de l'époque turque seldjoukide.

Autour de sa citadelle du VIème siècle se sont développés la mosquée principale, Ulu Cami du XIIème, de nombreux turbes (mausolées) ainsi que le complexe religieux Hunat Hatun construit en 1238 par la princesse Makpen Khatun. Cet ensemble forteresse comprend une médersa, une mosquée du vendredi, le turbe de la fondatrice et un hammam attenant. Les entrées se font par de magnifiques portails dans le grand style seldjoukide.

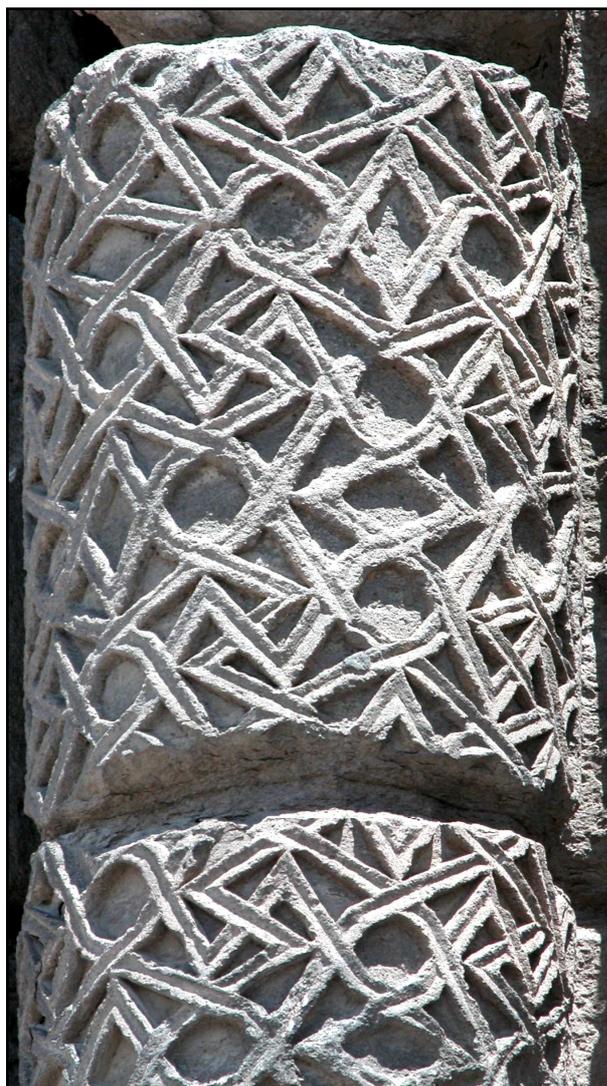
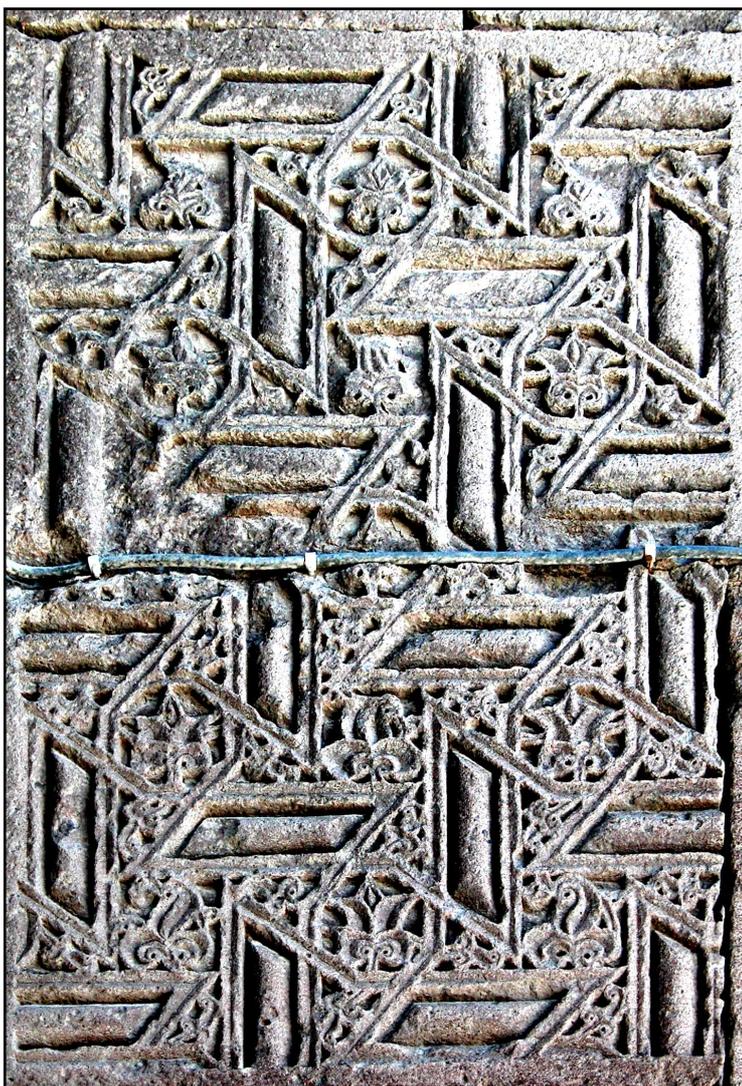
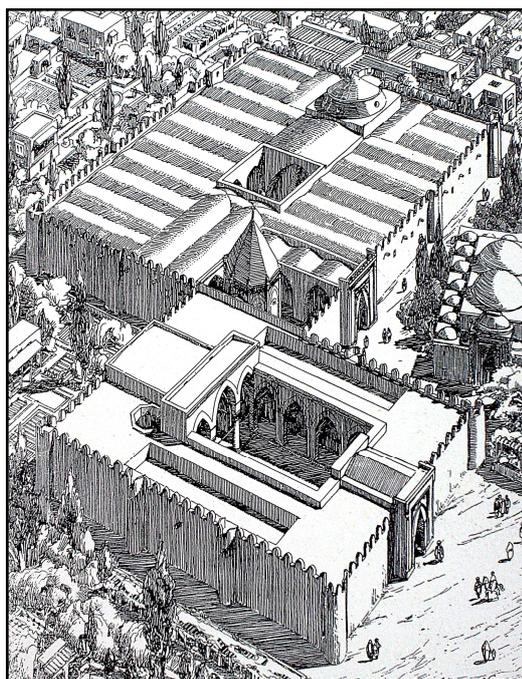


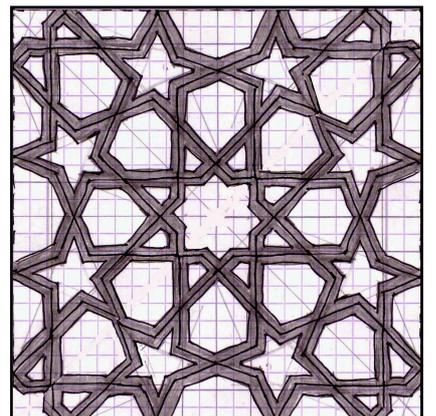
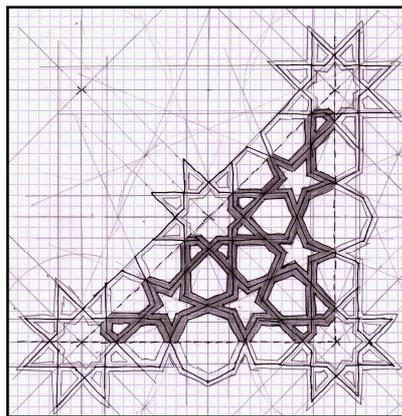
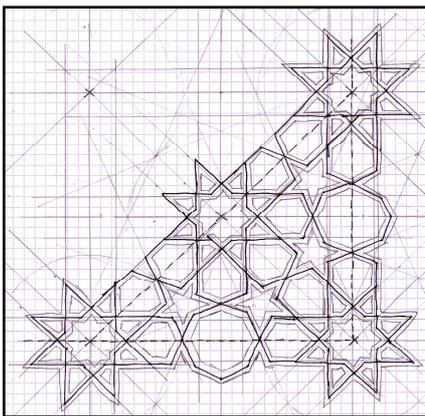
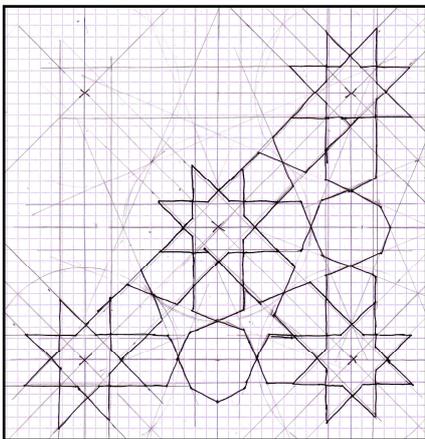
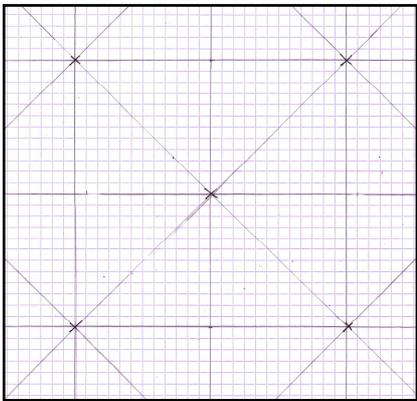
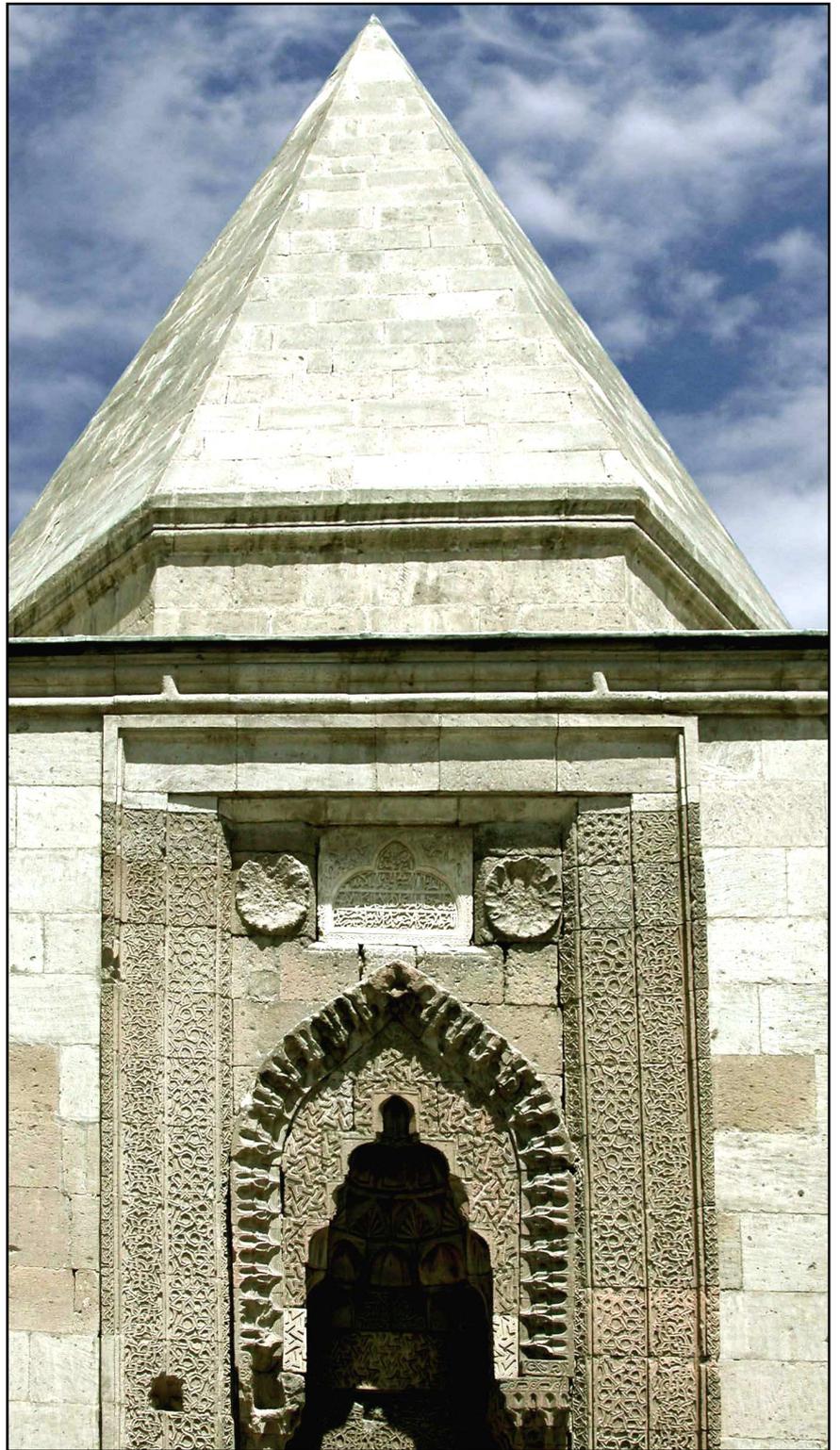
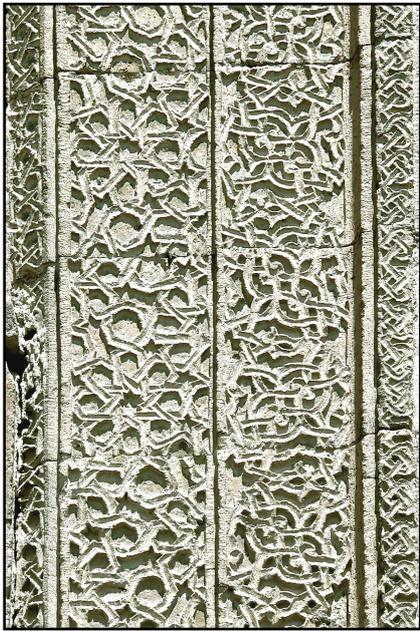
Mosquée Ulu Cami avec son mihrab de bois précieux du XIIème et les jalis de la dikka.

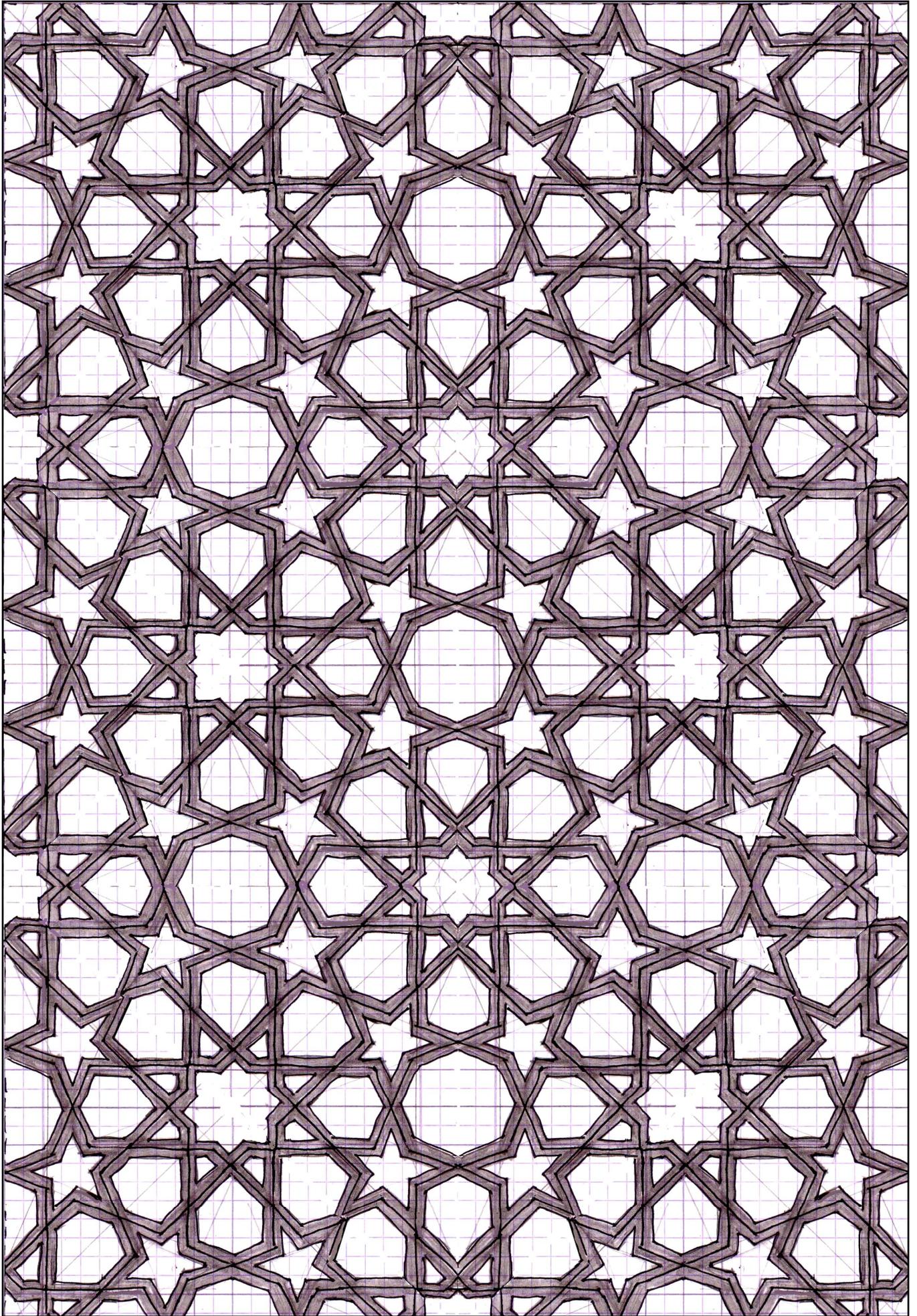


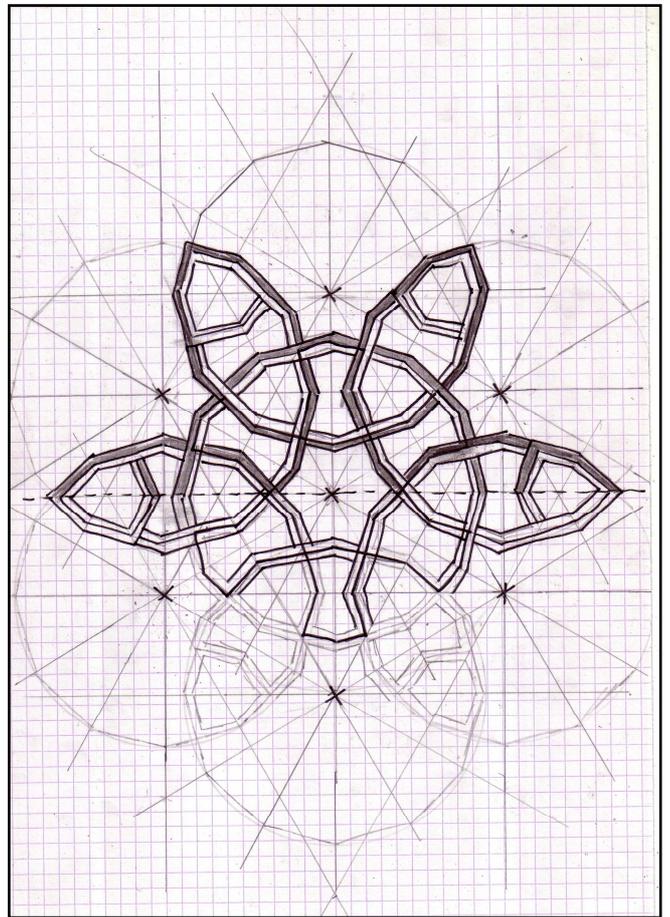
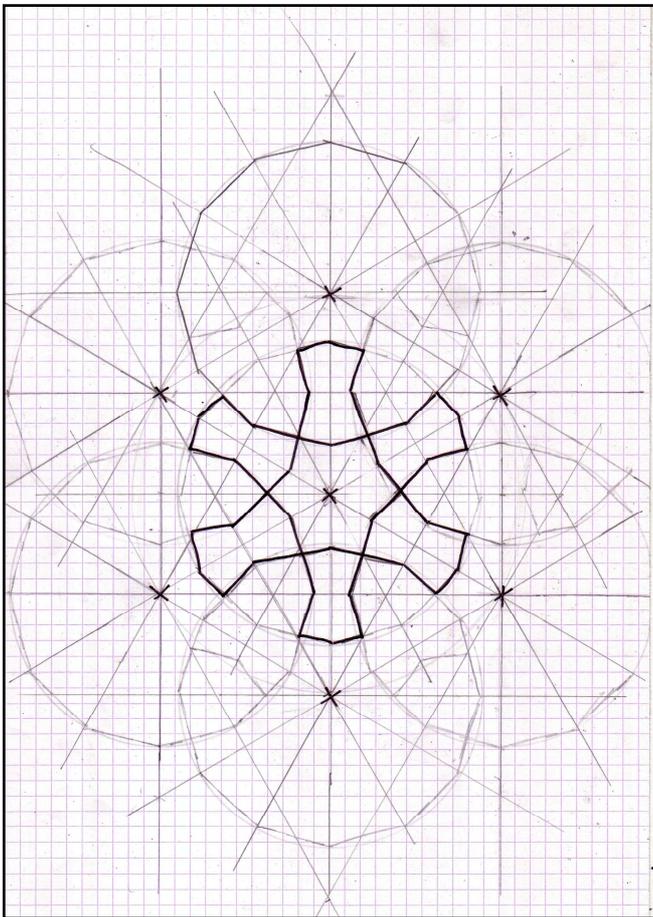
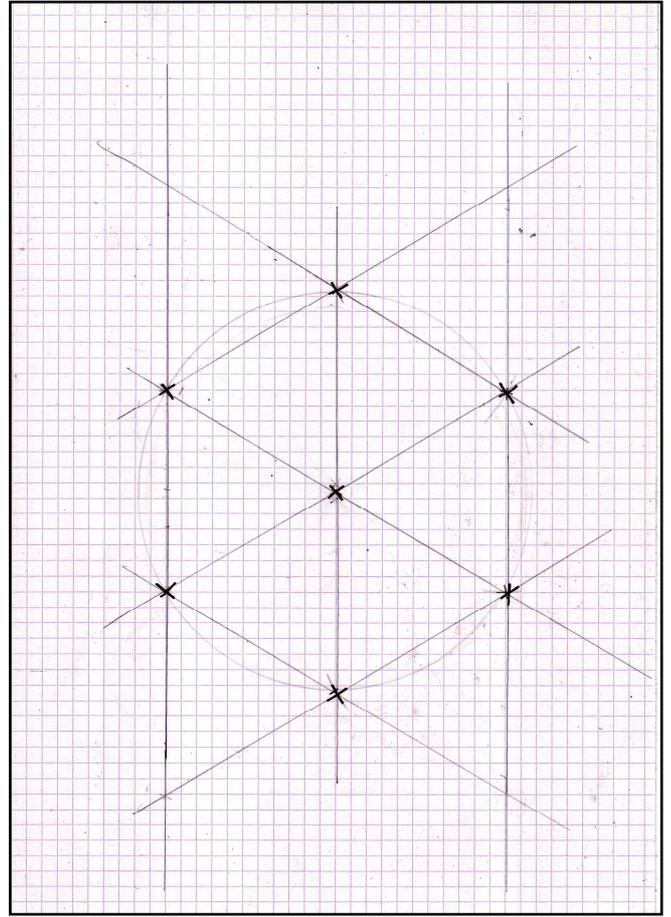
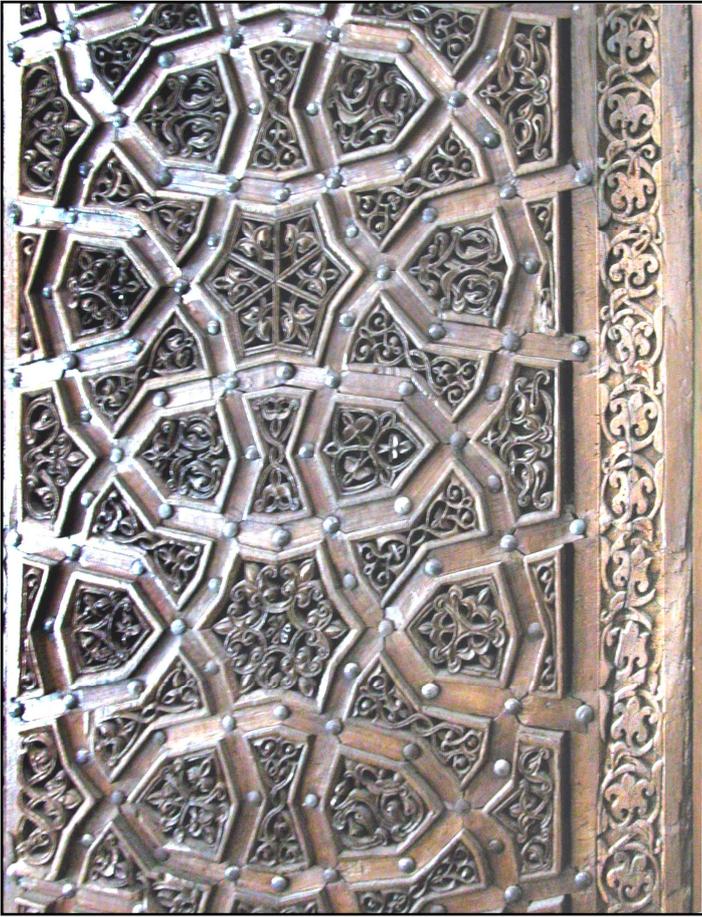


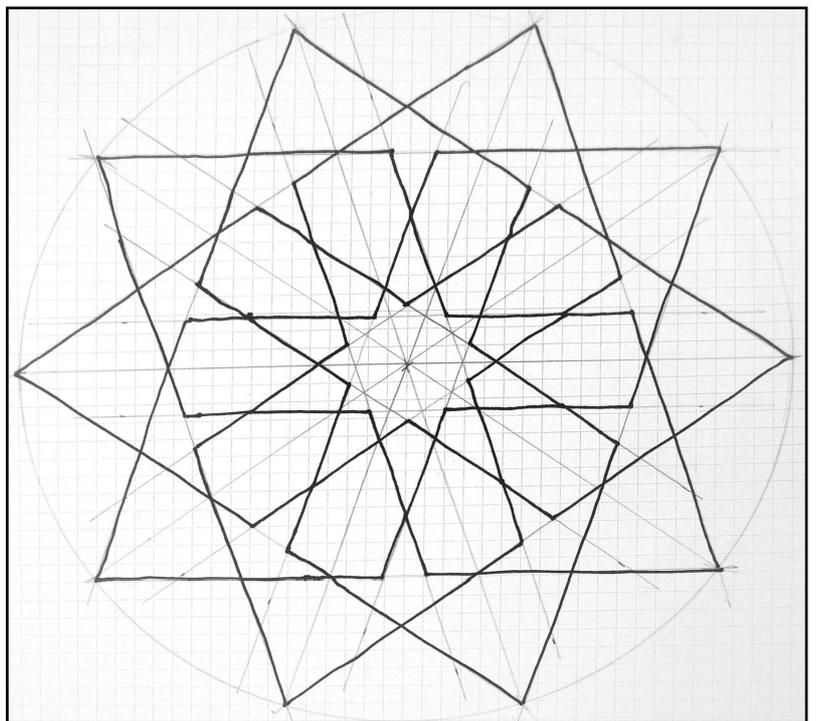
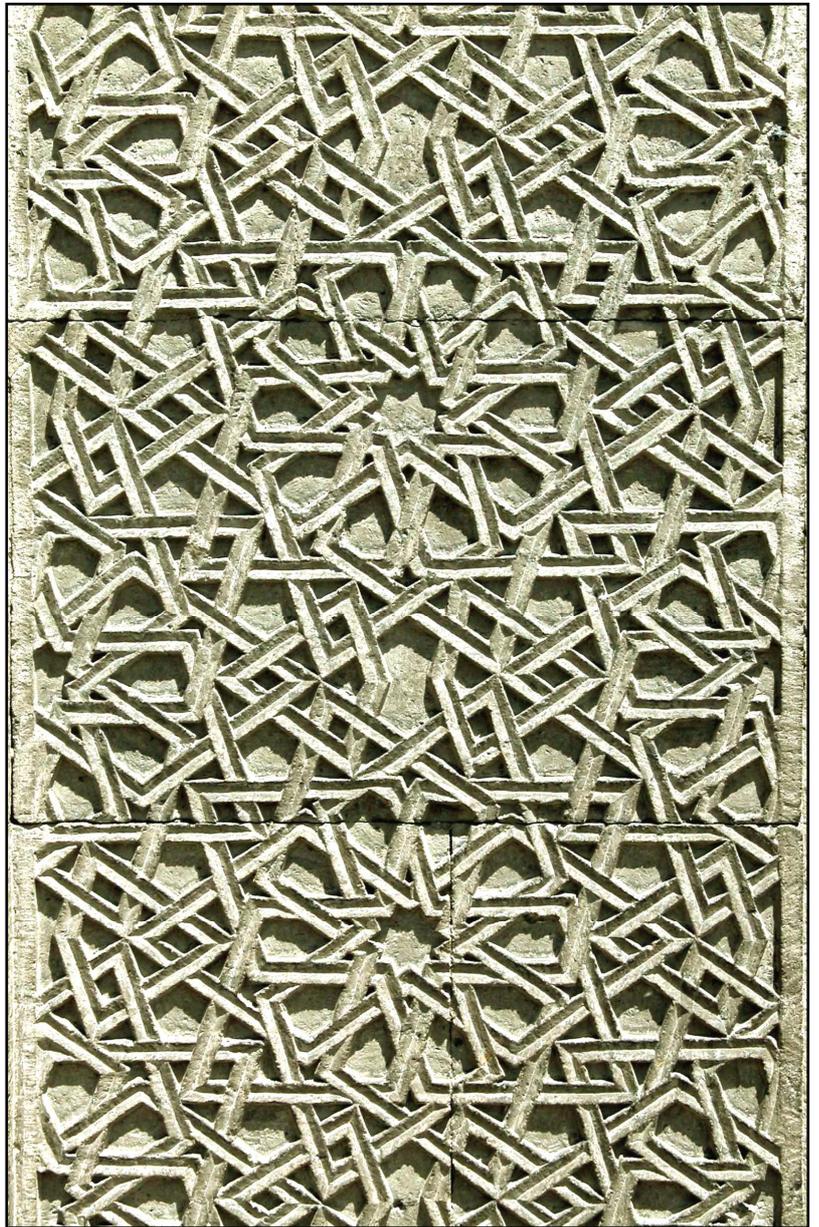
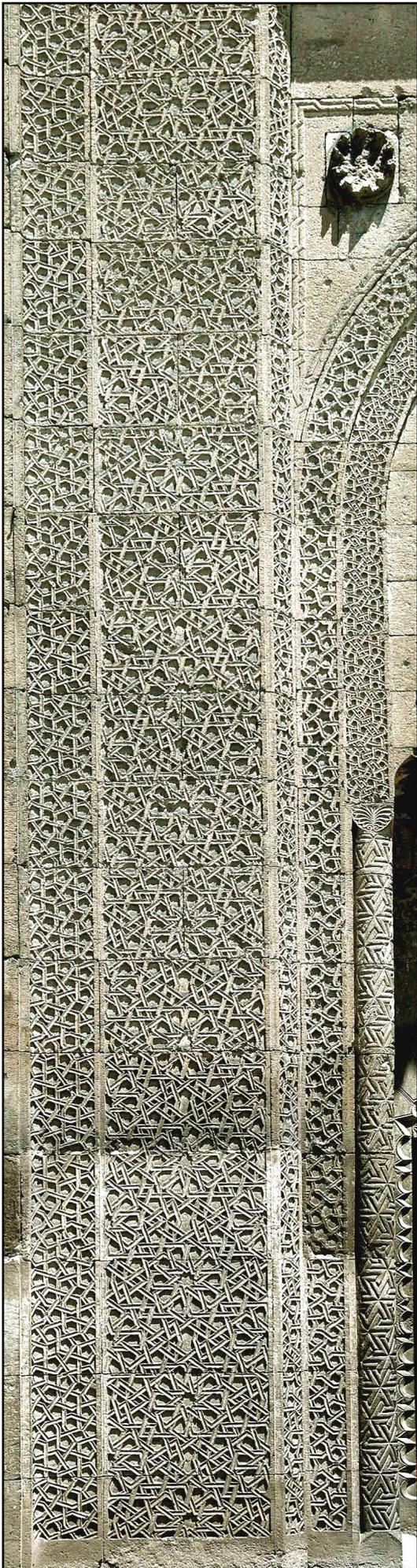
- Kayseri : le complexe Hunat Hatun .

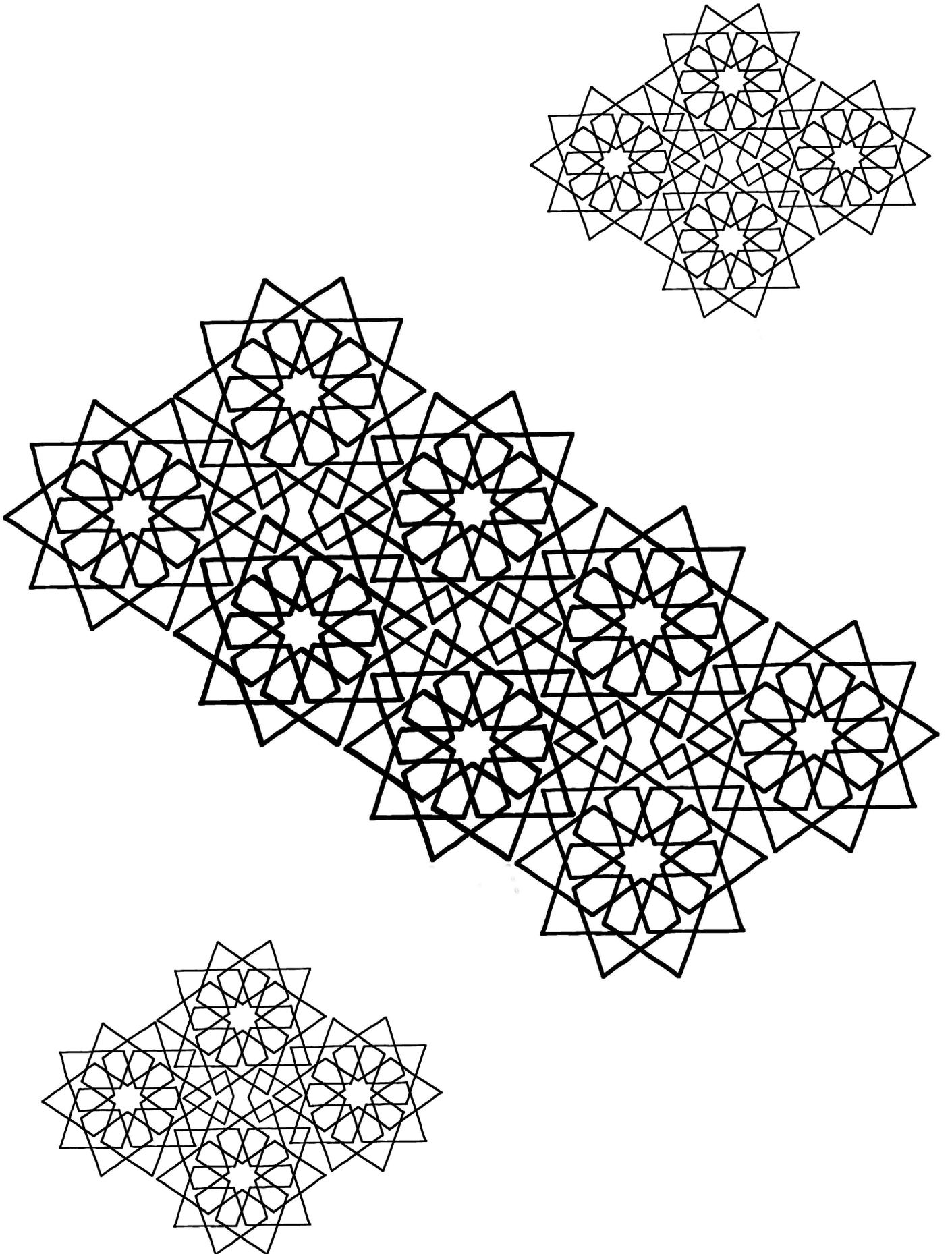


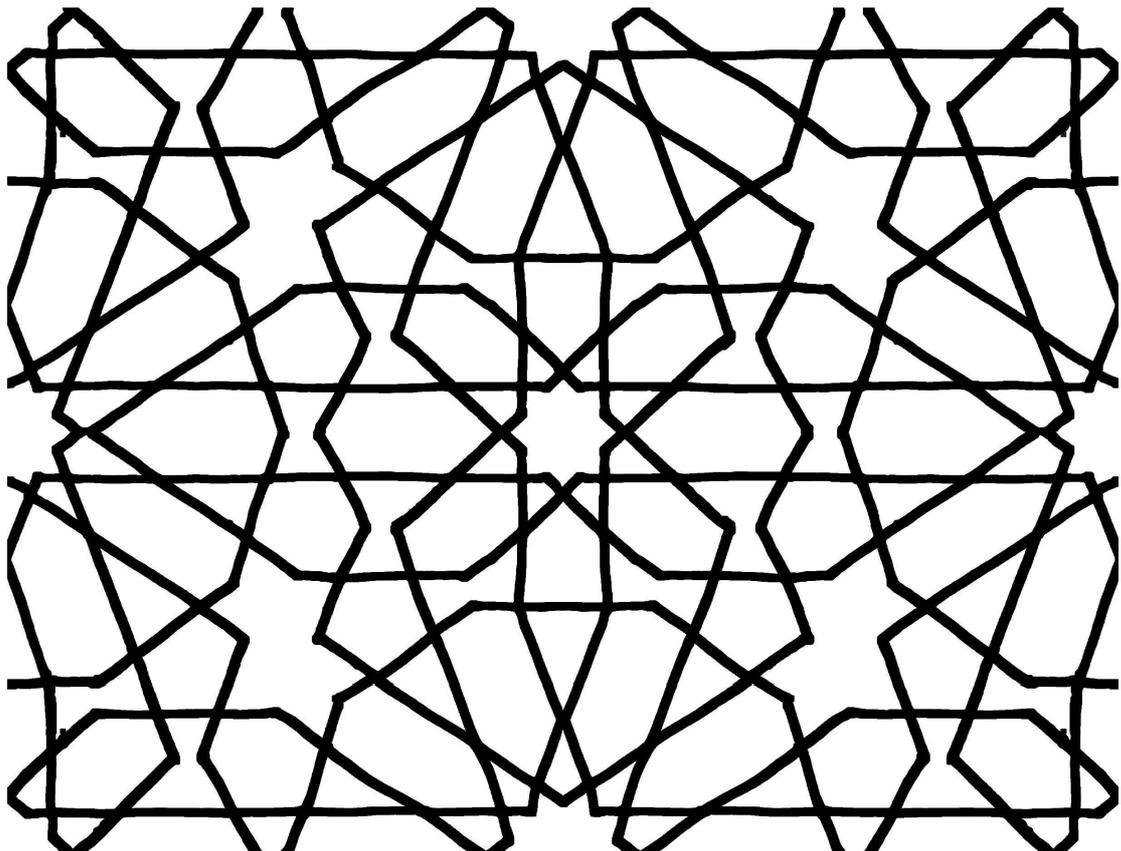
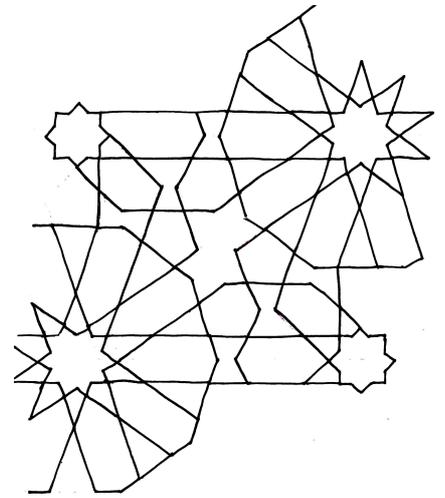
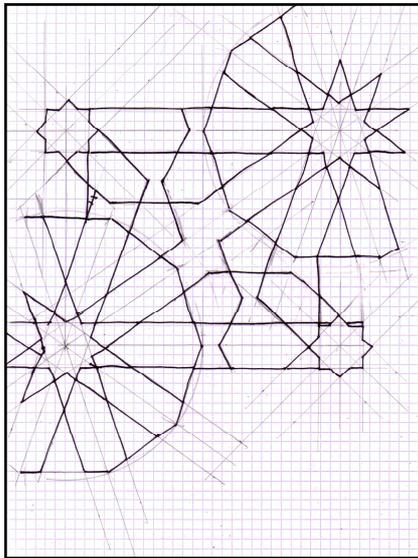
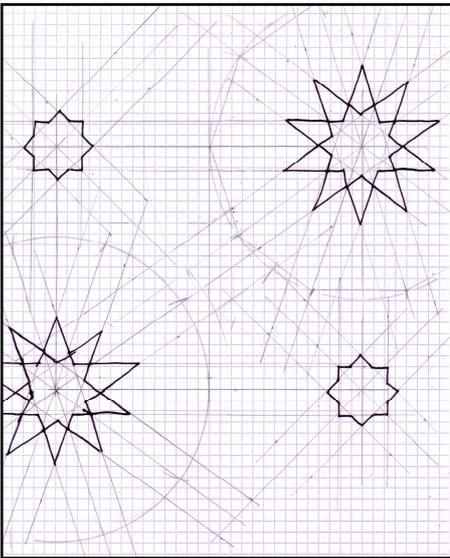
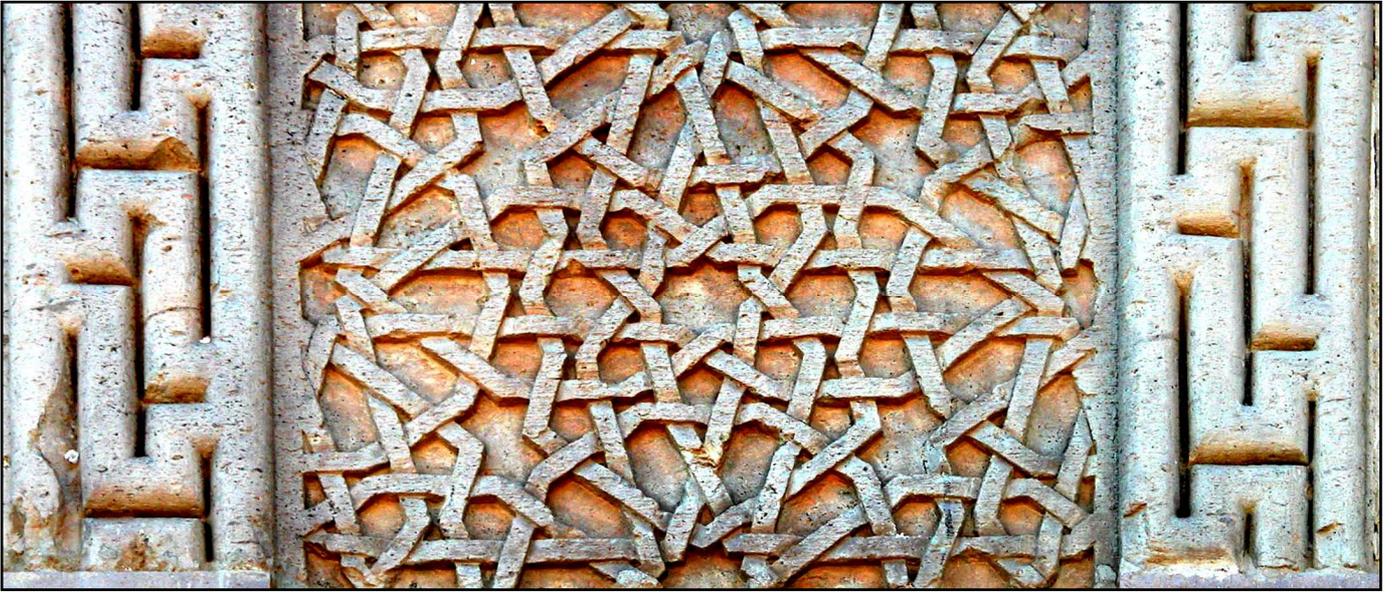


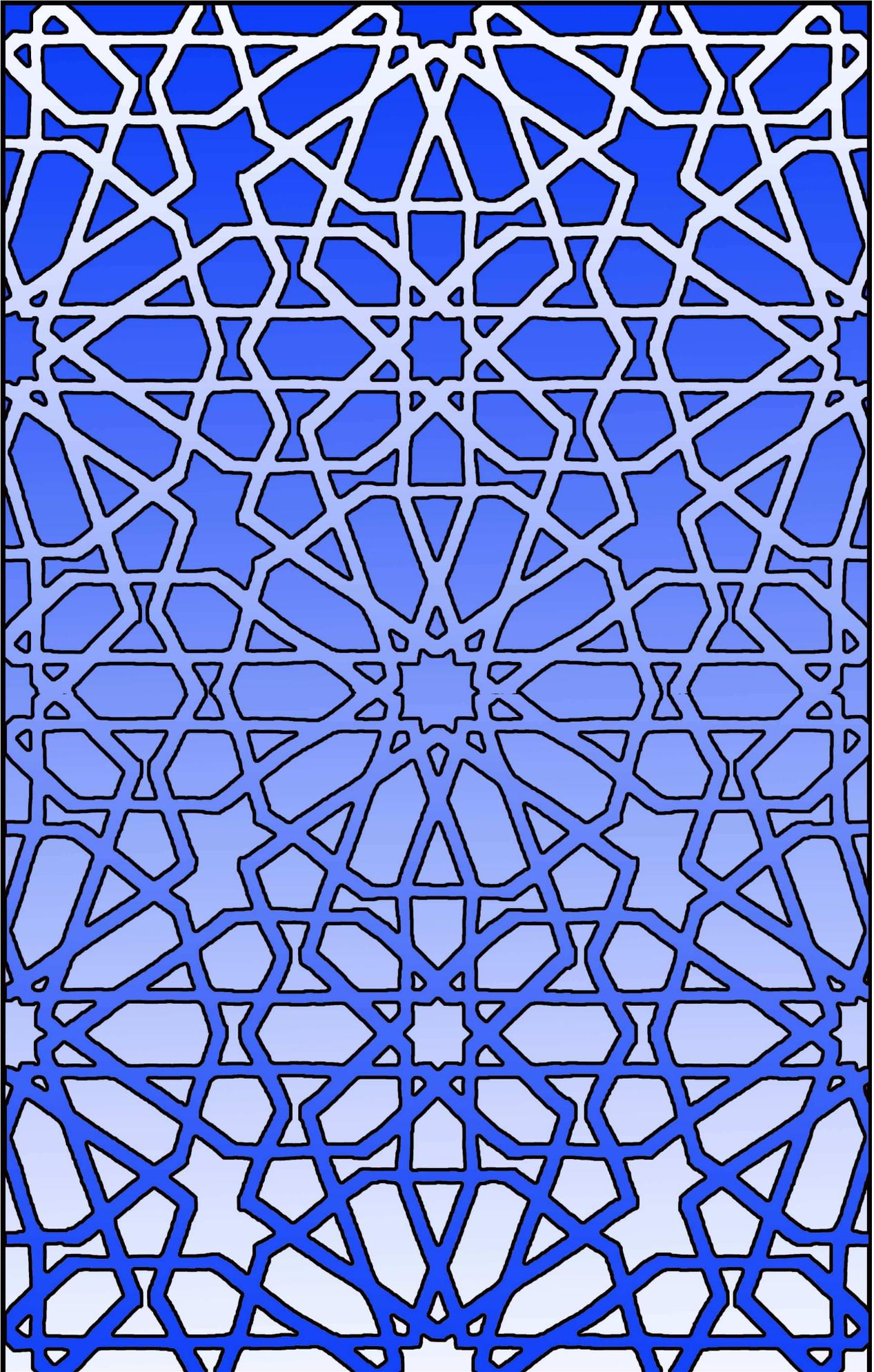


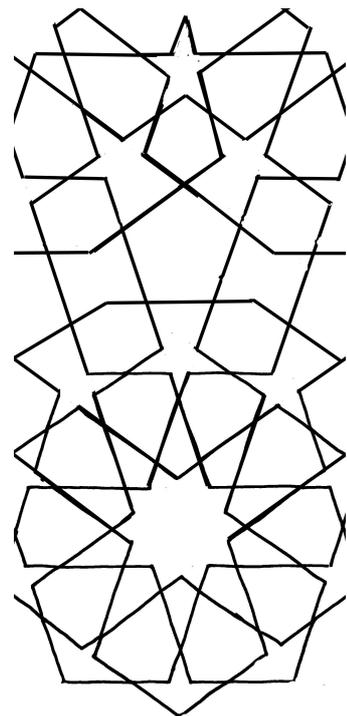
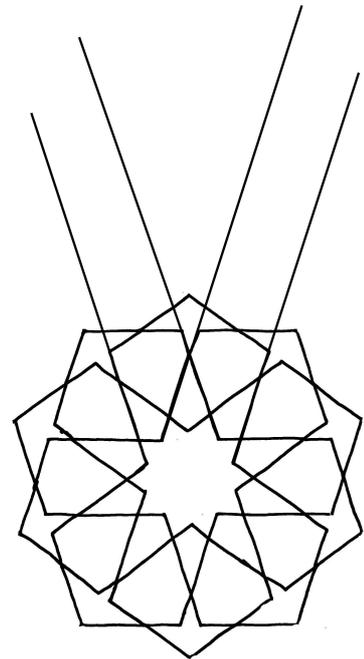
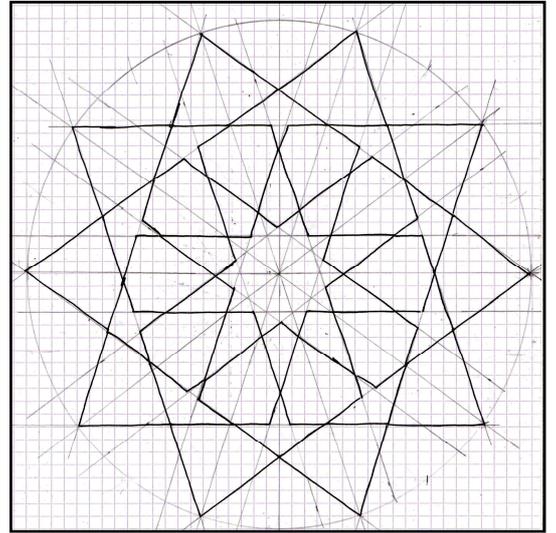
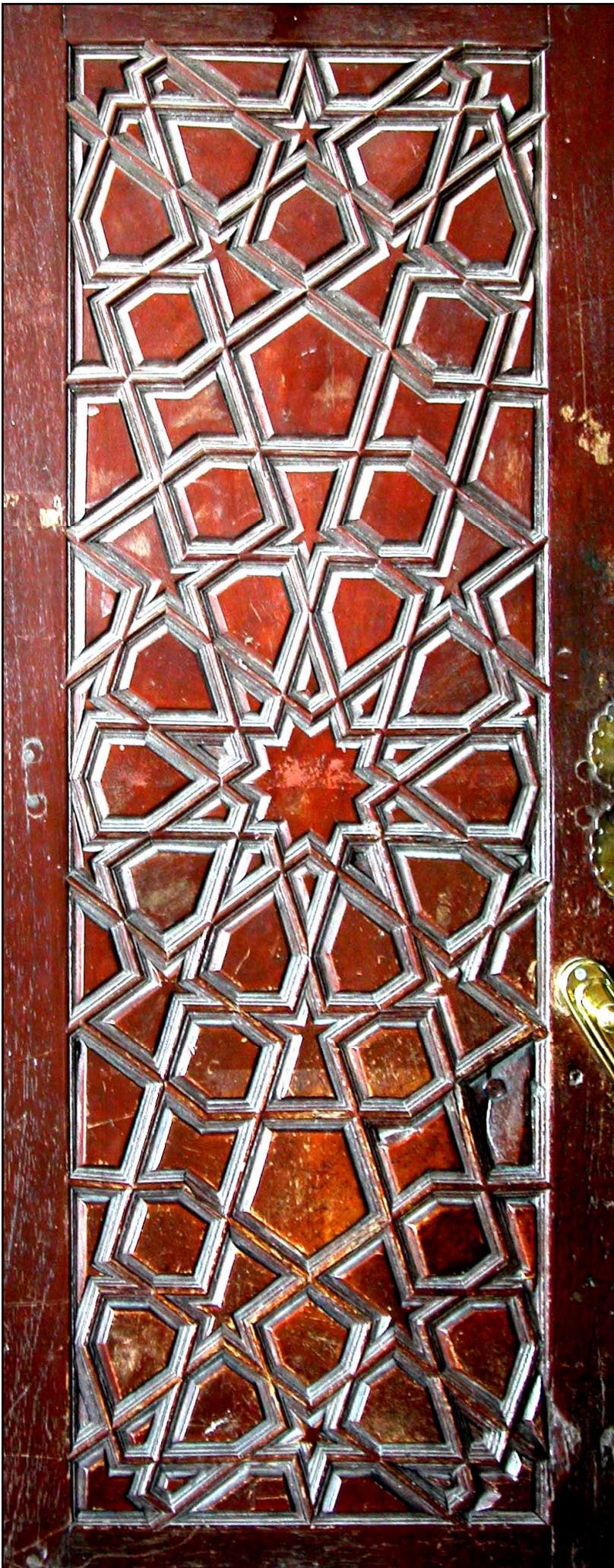


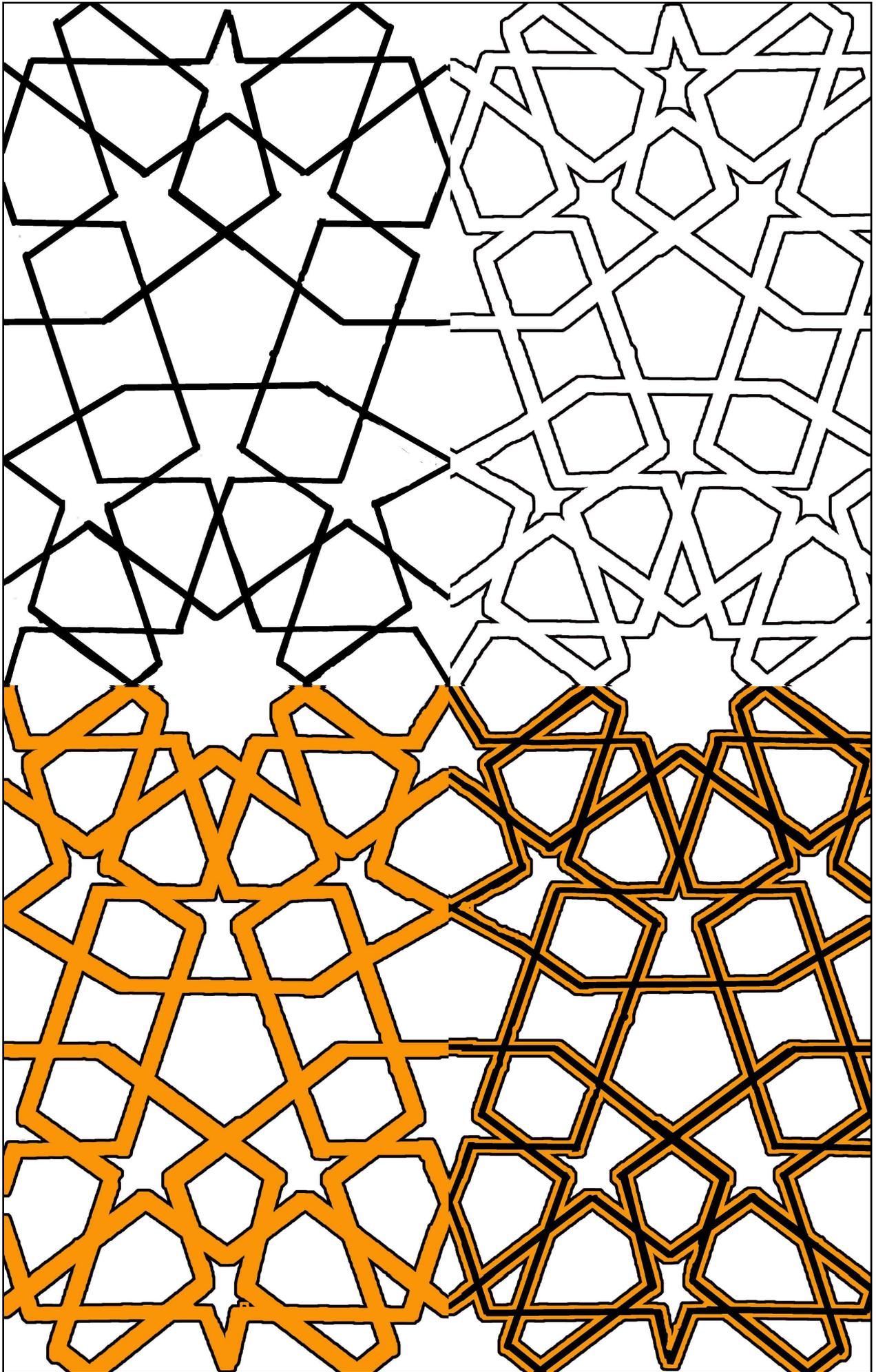


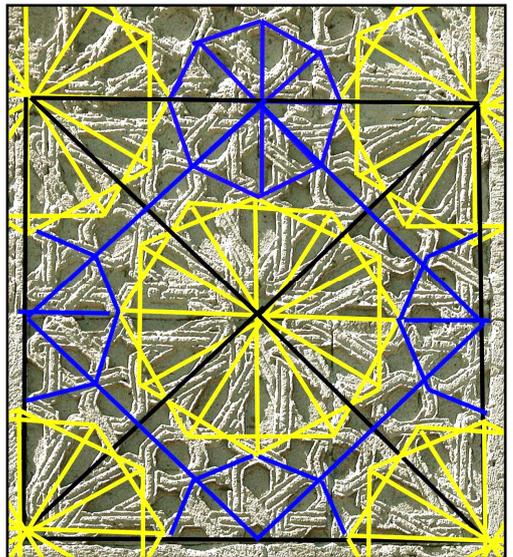
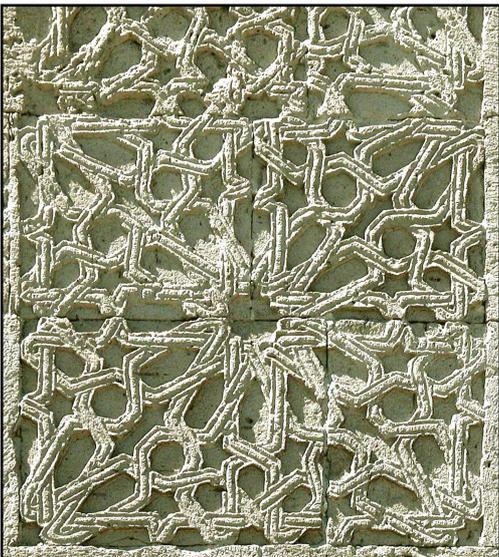
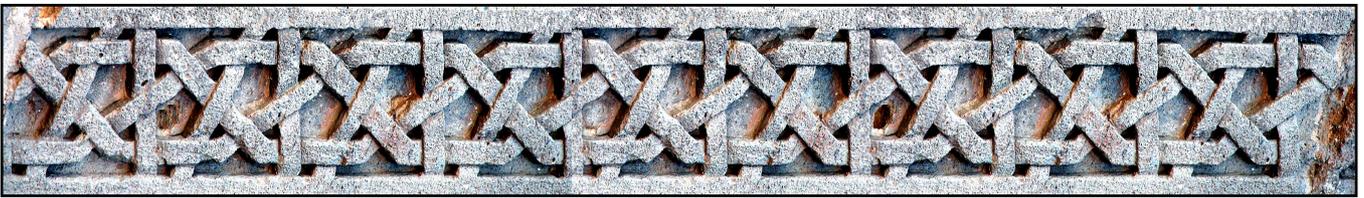


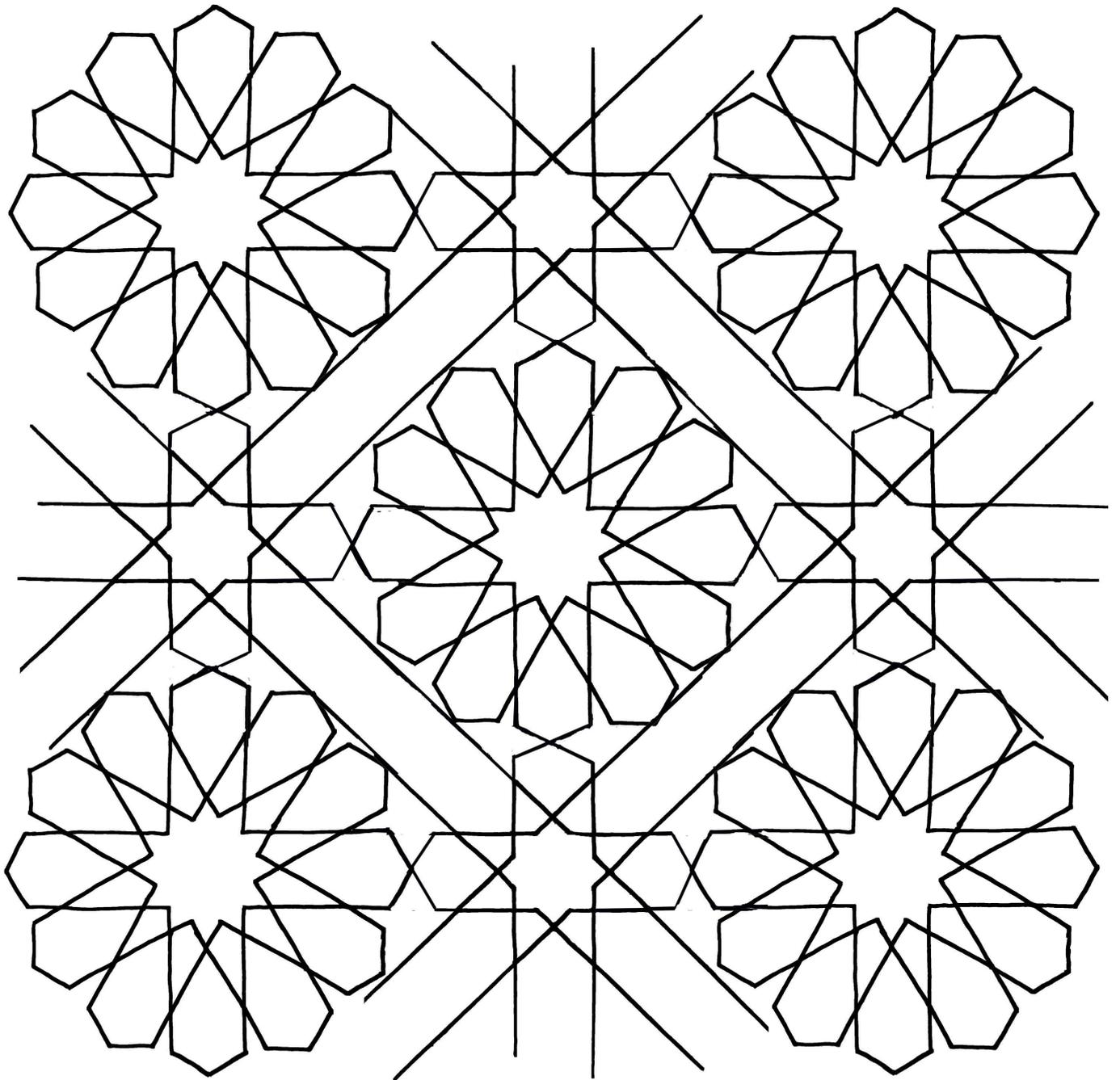
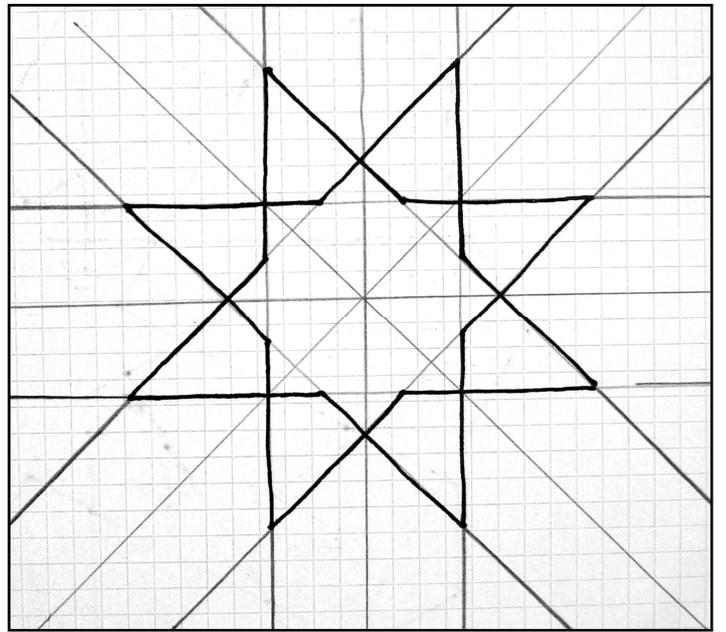
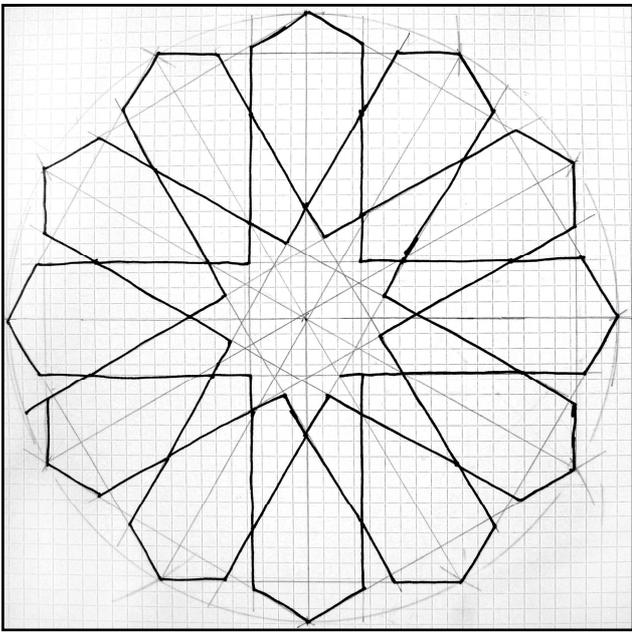


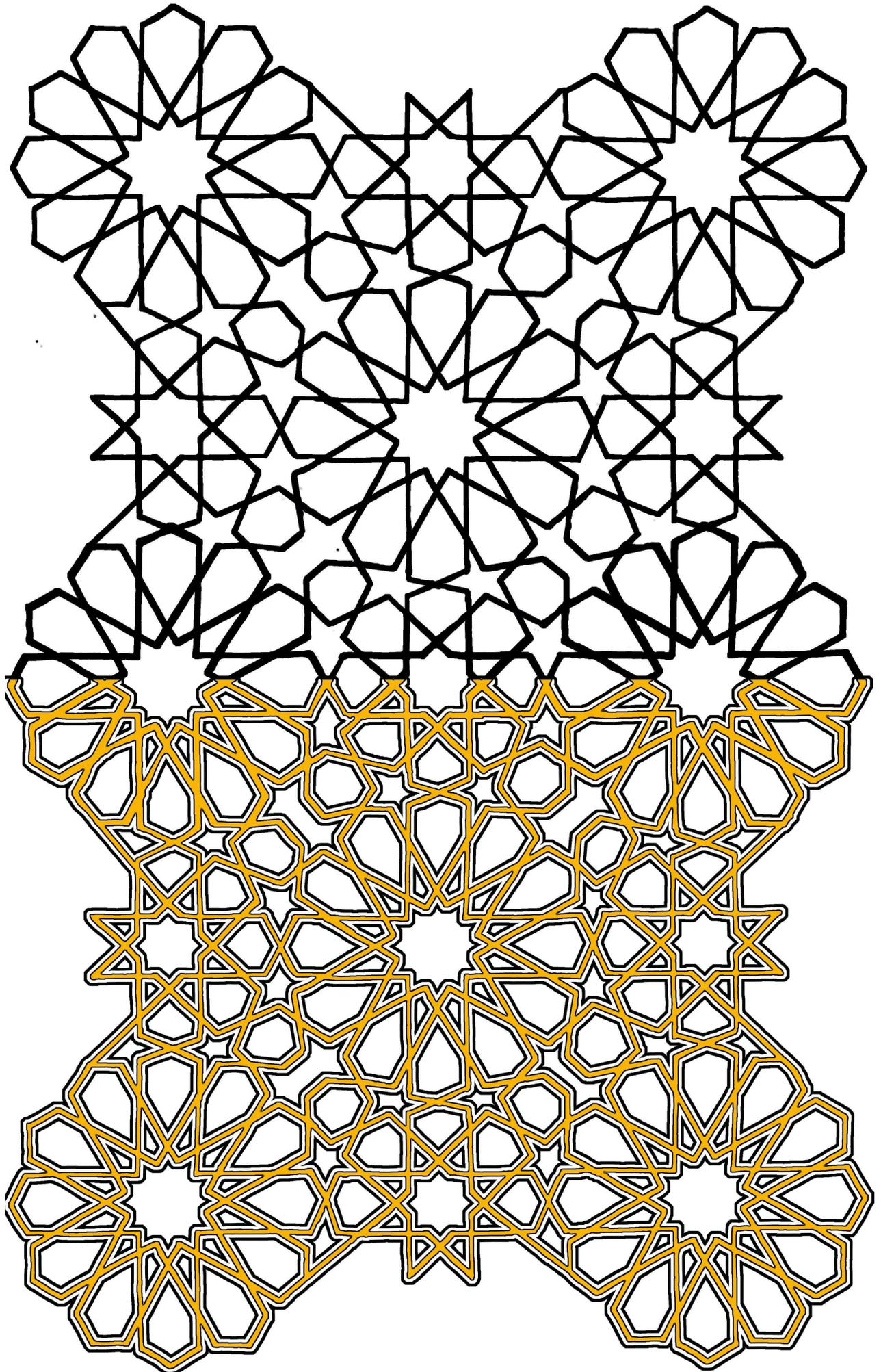


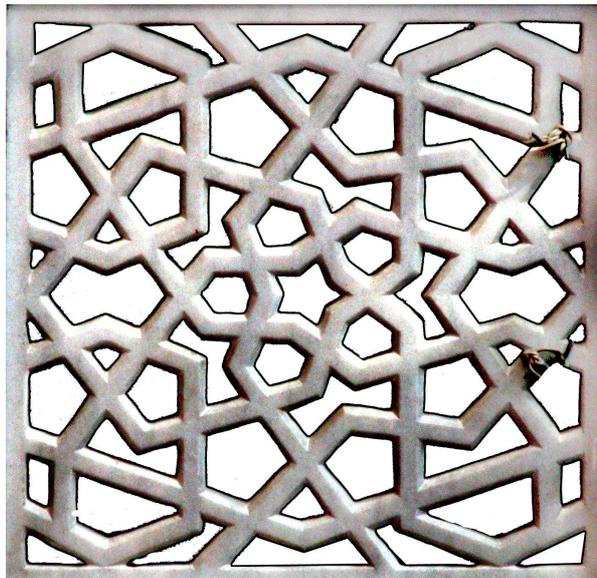
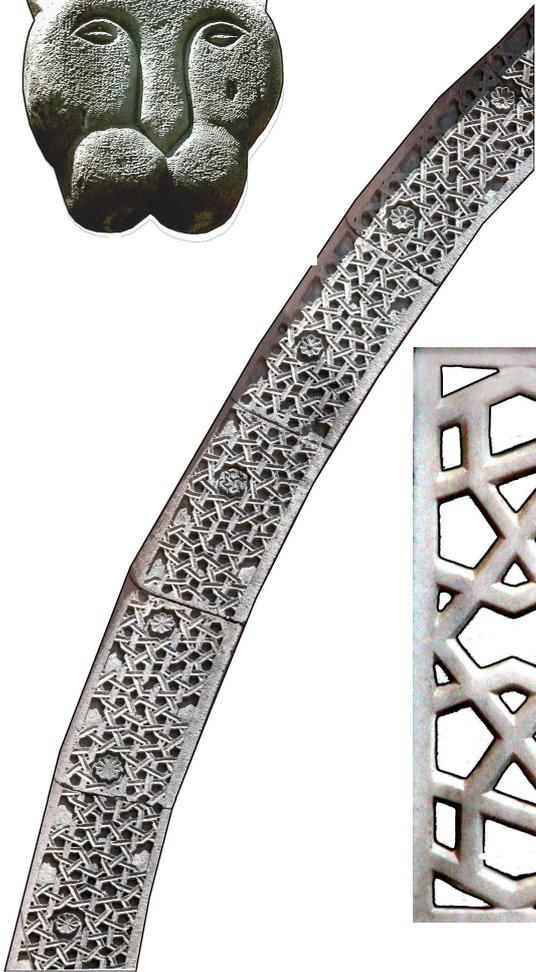
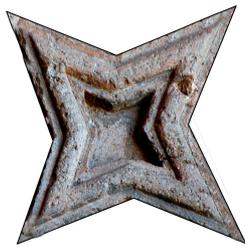
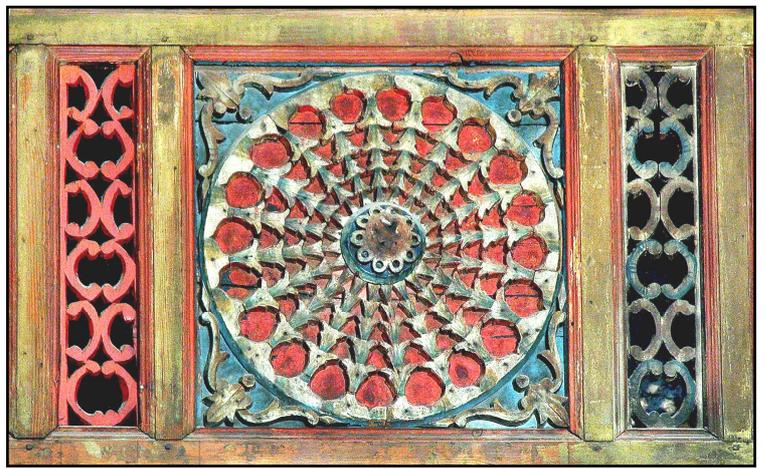


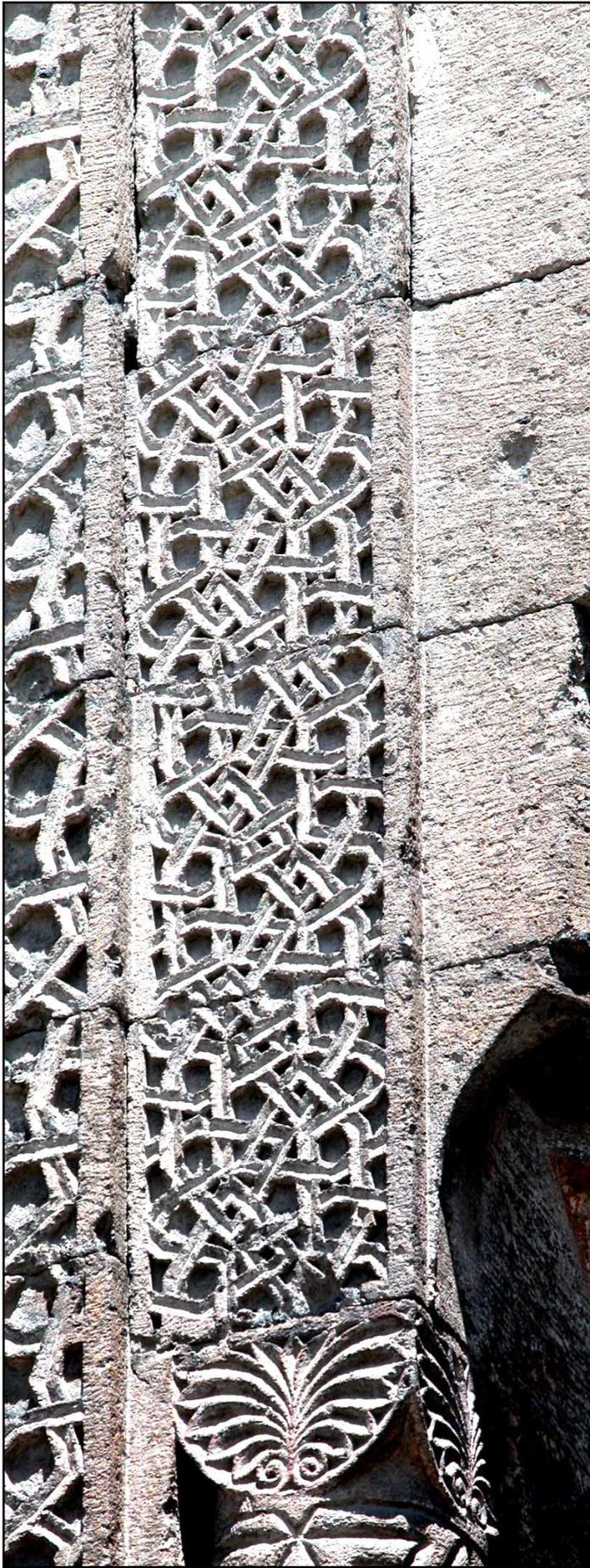


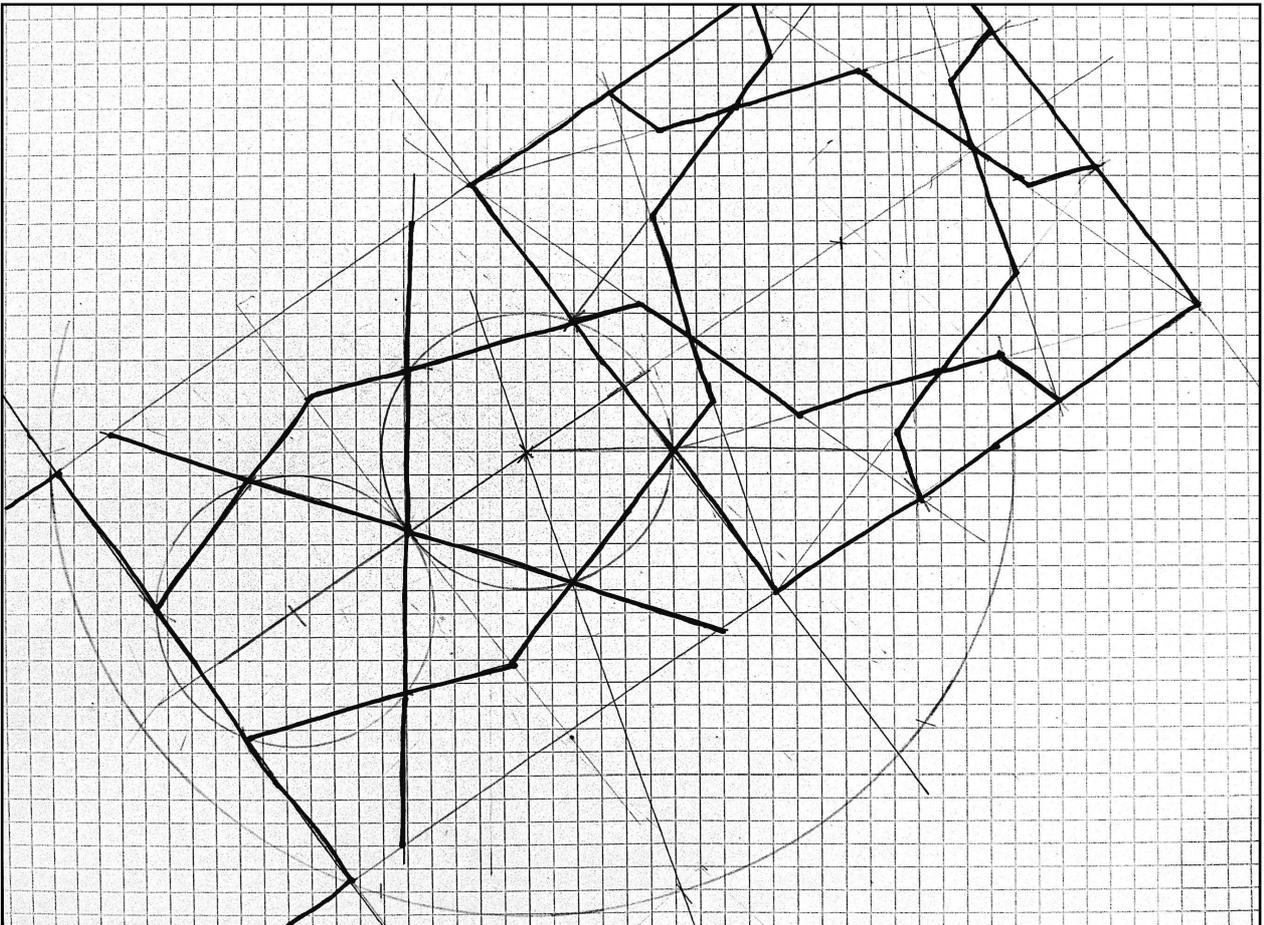
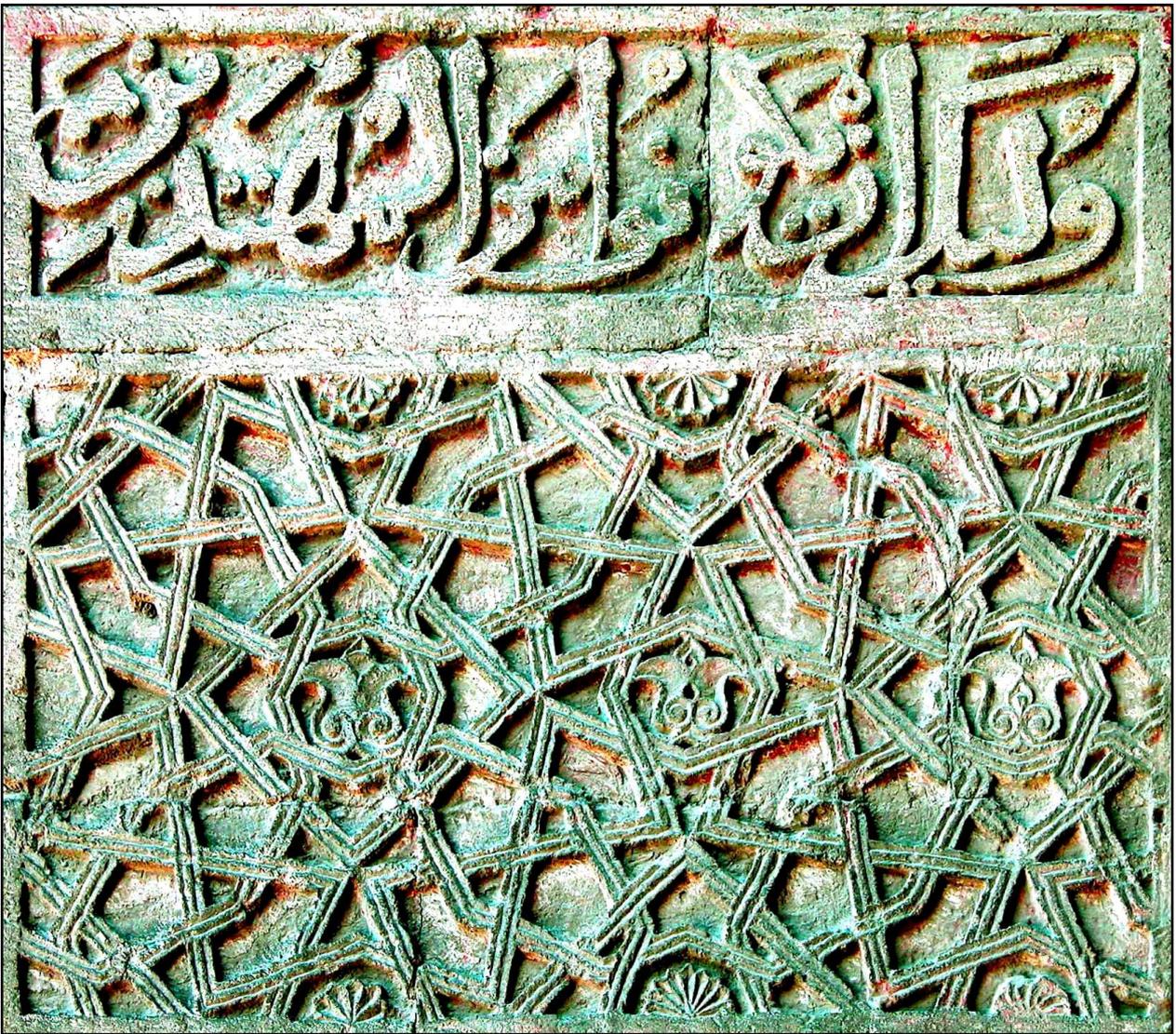


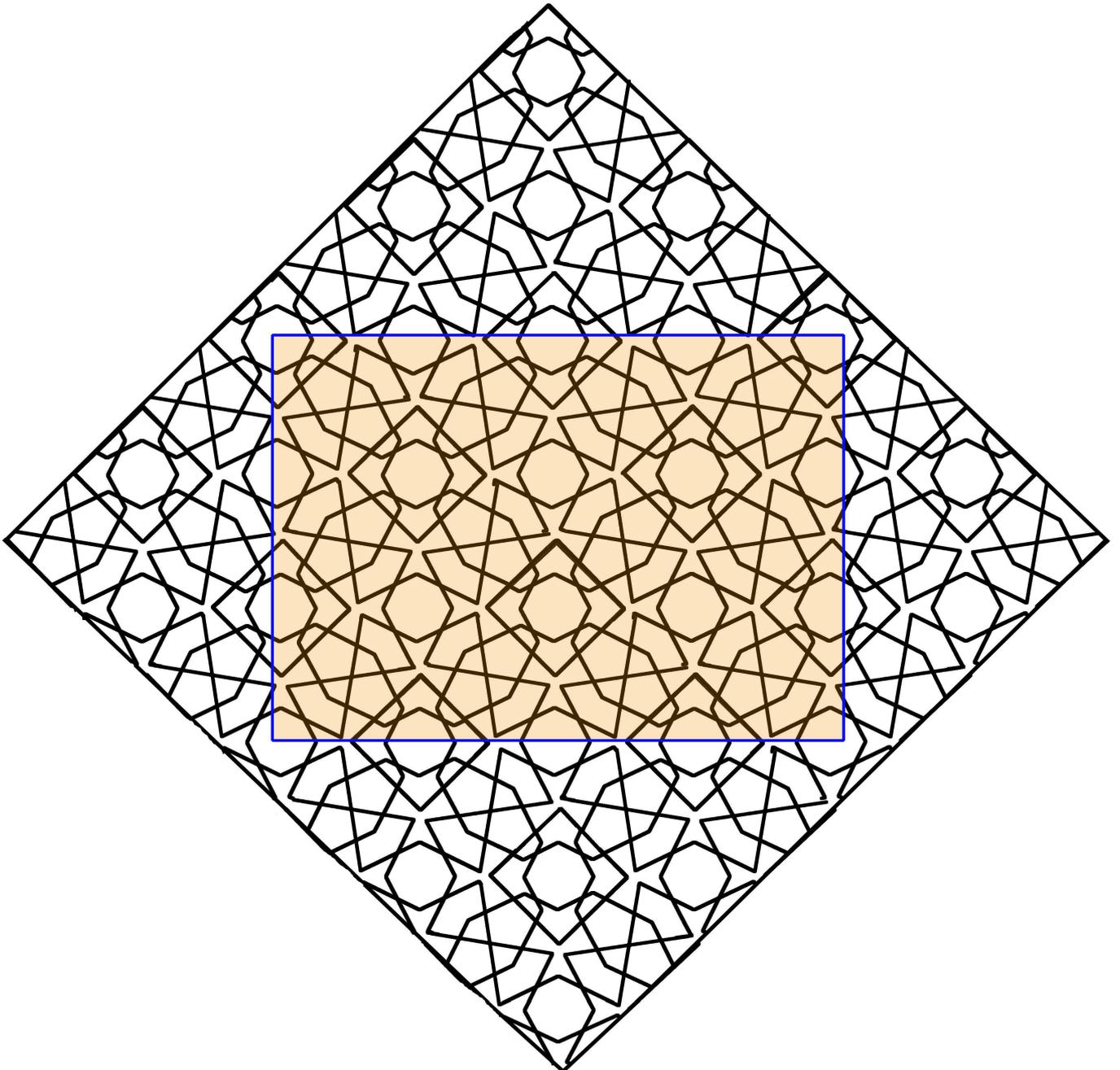
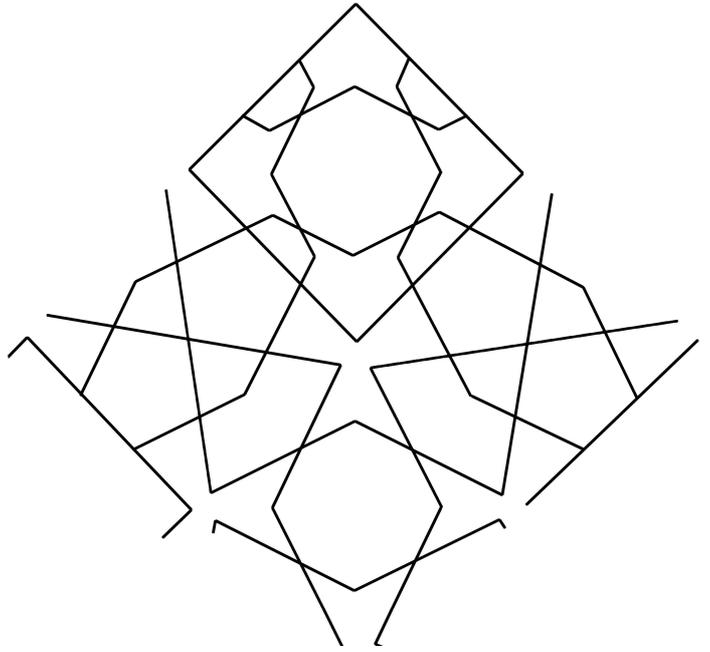
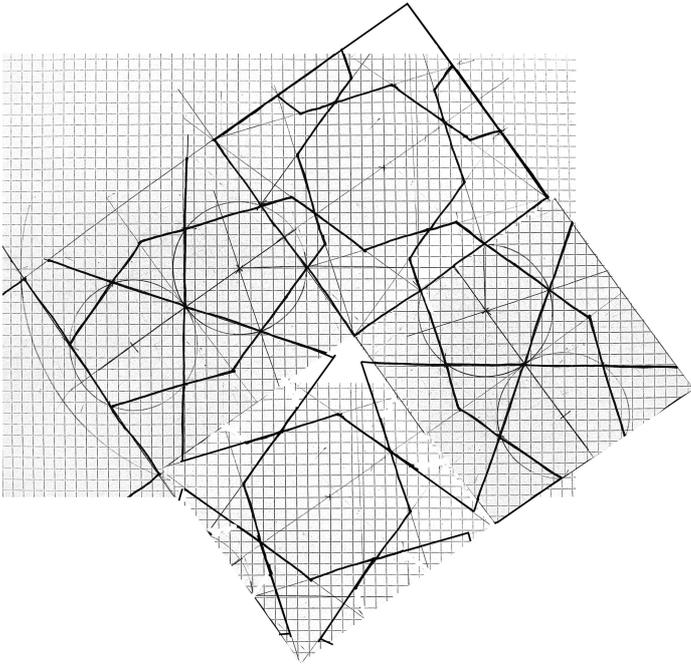


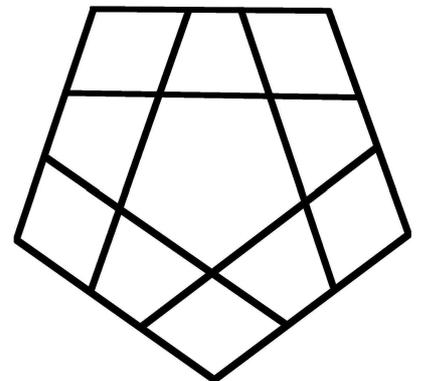
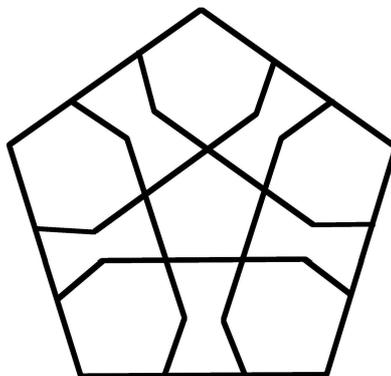
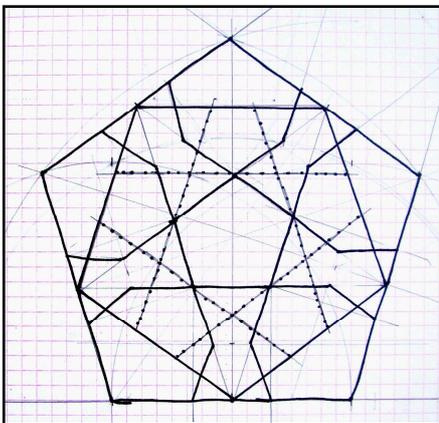
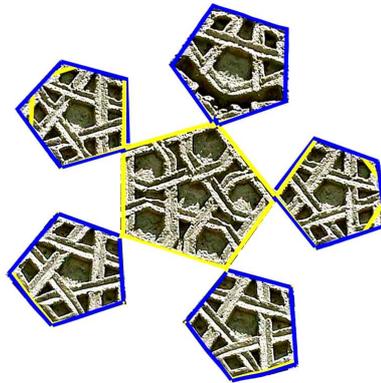
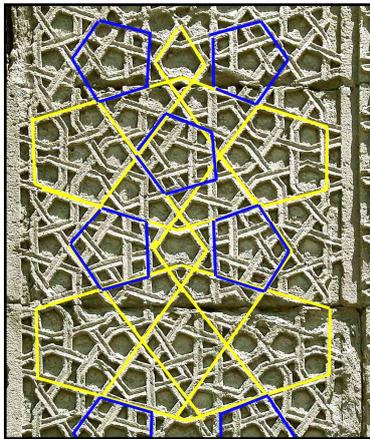
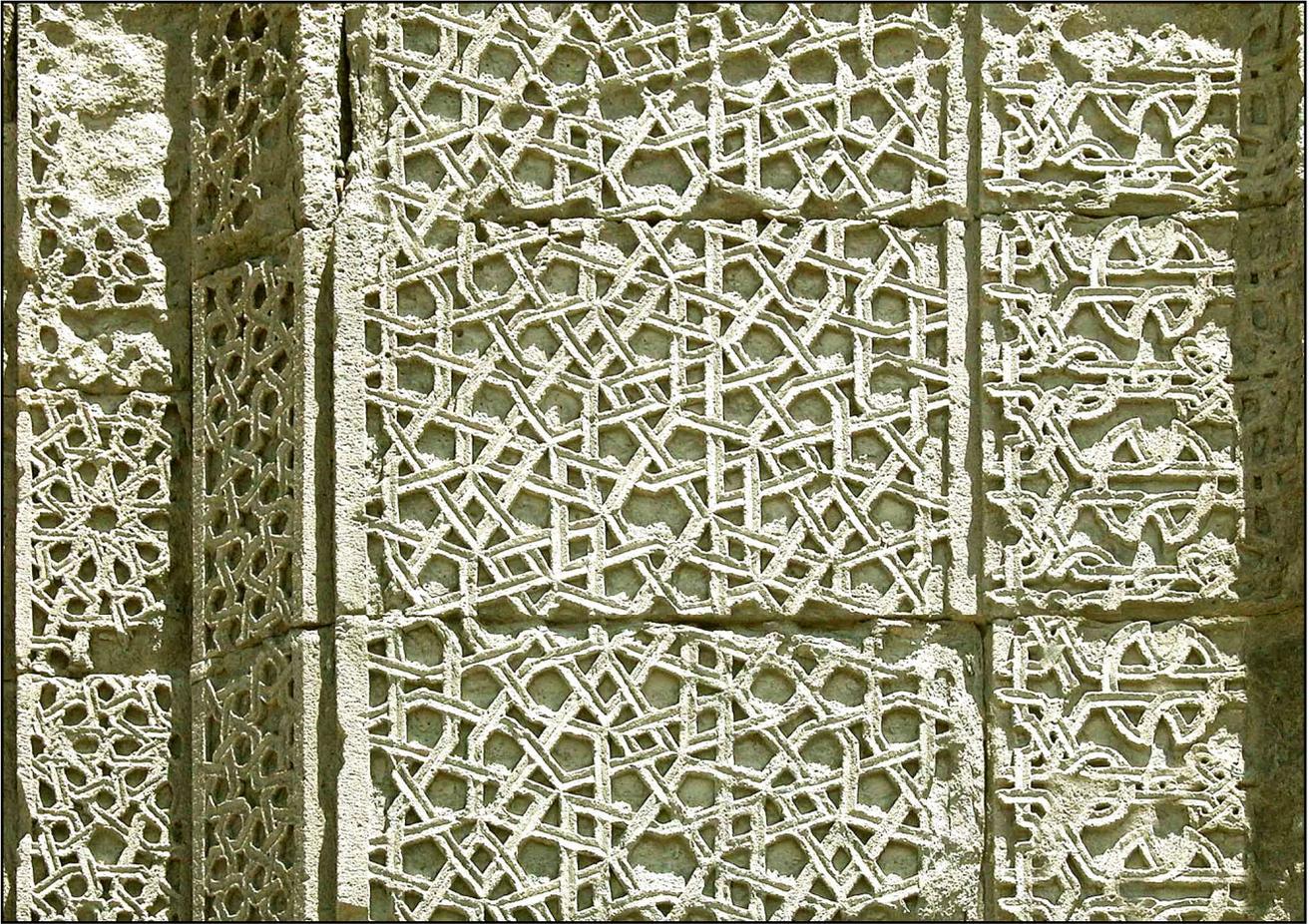




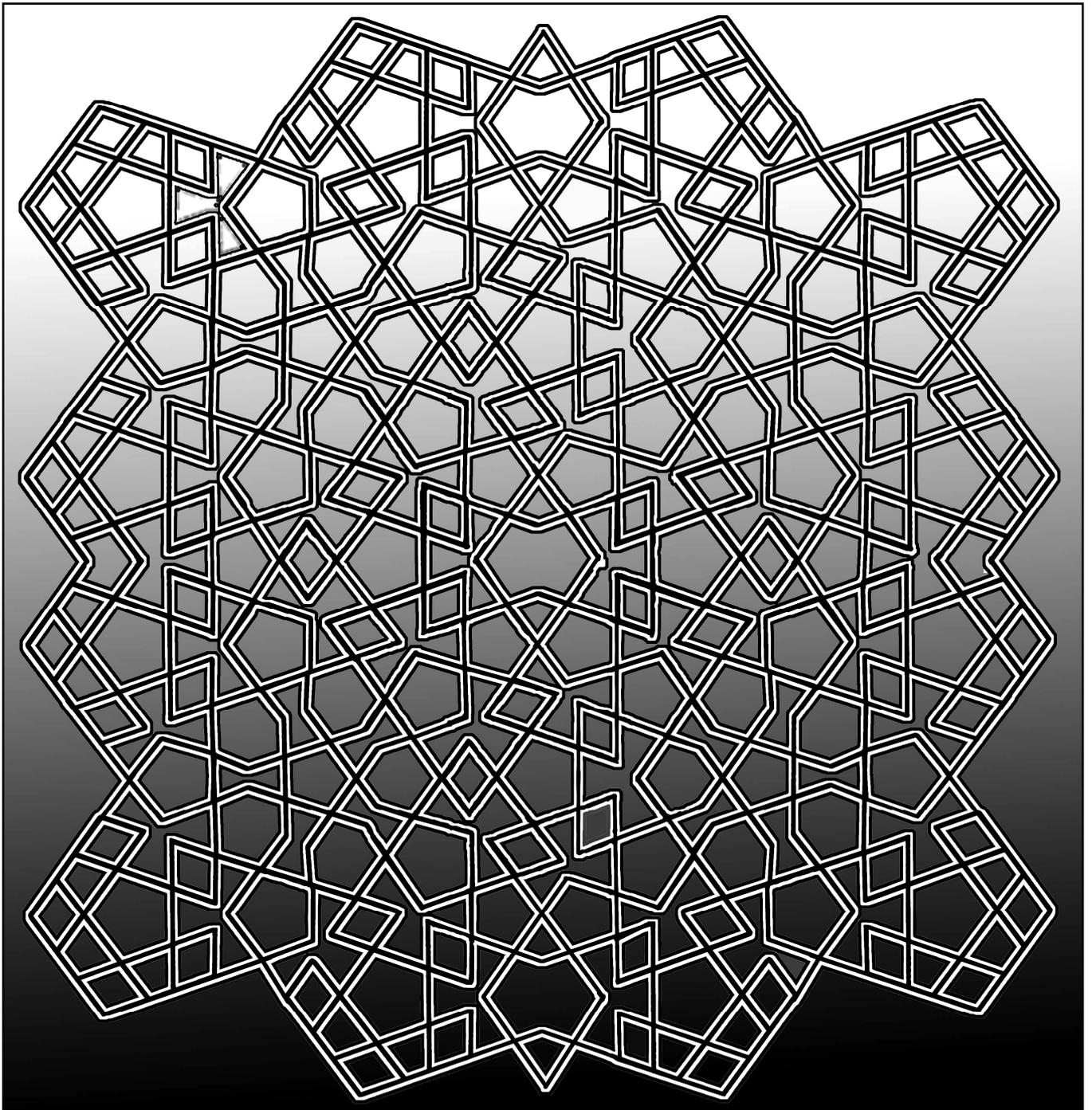
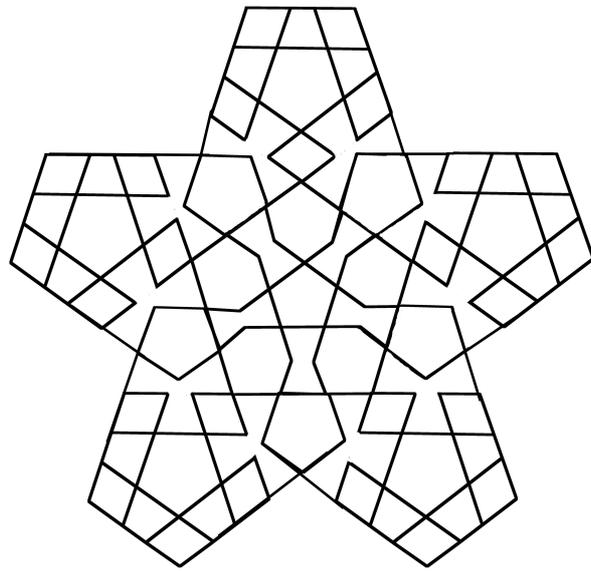






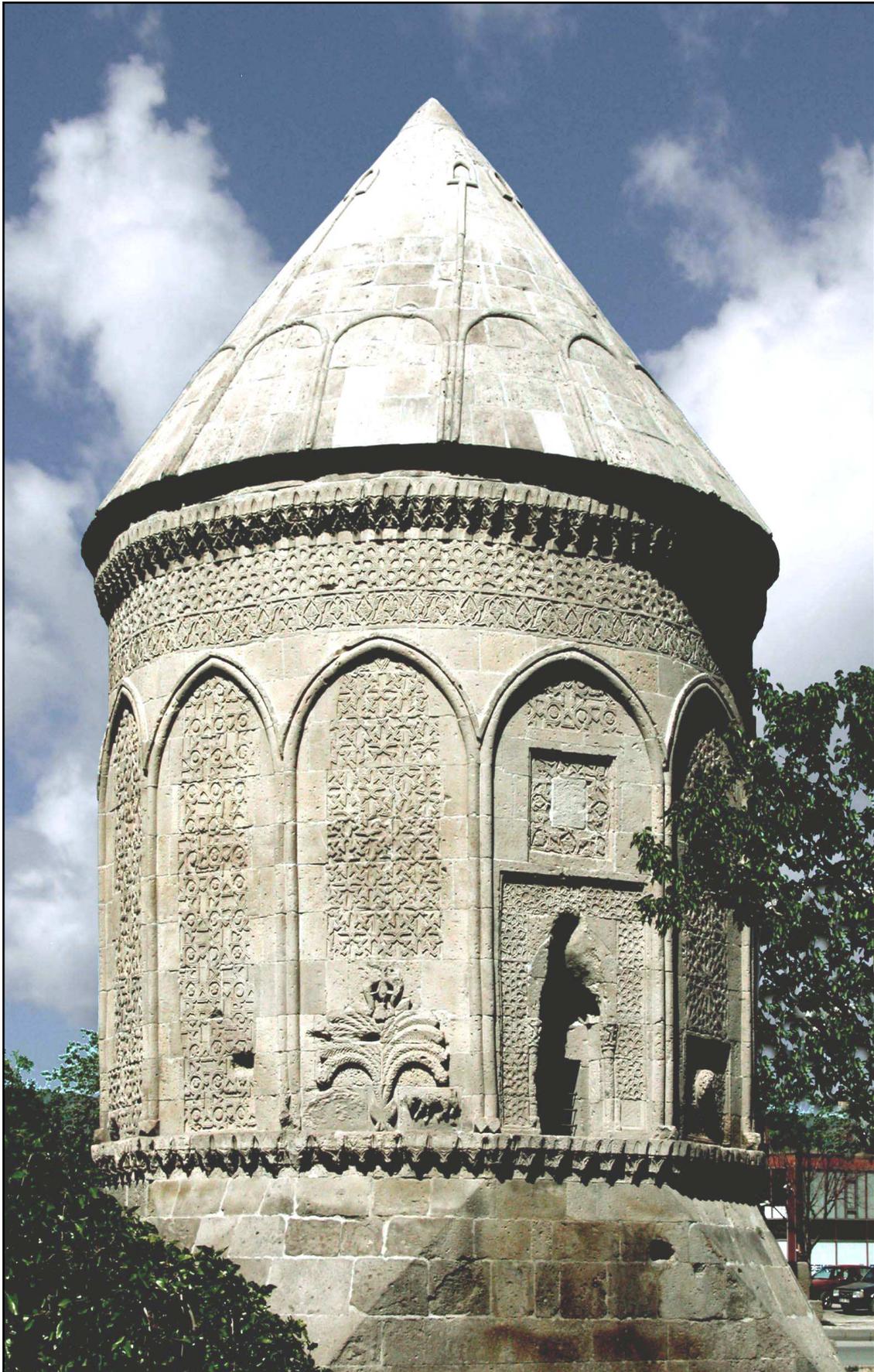


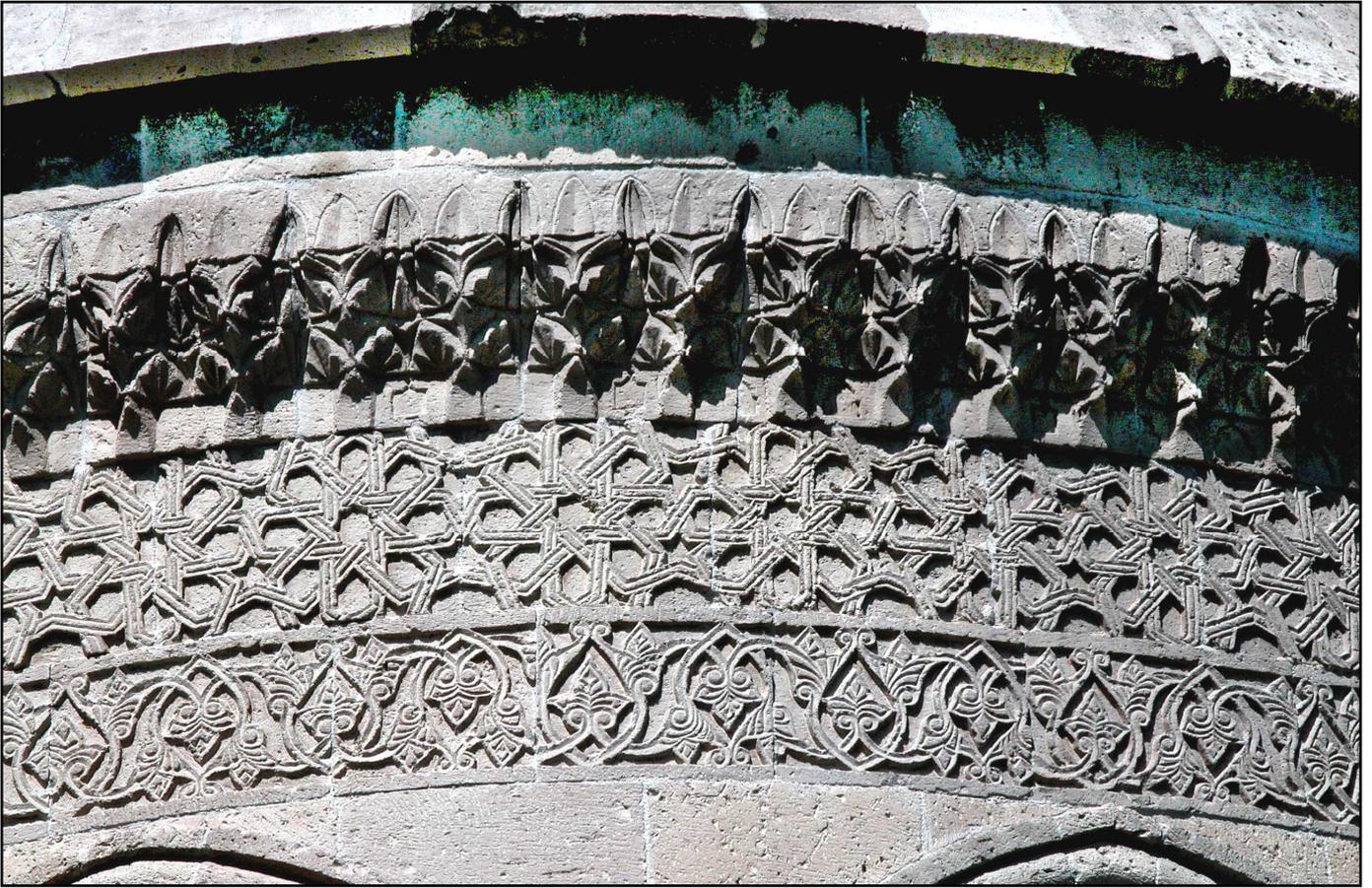
Construction d'un système convergent formé de deux types de pentagones formant un sur-module. C'est la composition par translation de ces sur-modules qui permet la construction de ce pavage.



- Kayseri ; le Döner Kümbet : construit au début du XIIIème.

Le Döner Kümbet doit son nom à sa forme « le cylindre tournant ». Chacune de ses faces est décorée différemment : arbres de vie originaire de Mésopotamie, animaux héraldiques du panthéon des anciens nomades Seldjoukides et motifs géométriques.





Parois du cylindre surmontées d'une frise de rumis et d'une frise géométrique.

