

6.3. Edirne “Hadrianopolis” city

Edirne is one of three important cities in Ottoman Empire which located in European part of the country. City is located on Trace region, left side of the Meriç river and the connection of Tunca and Arda stream (Darkot, 1993).

The area of Trace is important from the past centuries for connecting the Asia to Eurpean continent. Therefore Edirne city gained importance for its location for many centuries and this location become a stop point for the traders. Conversely the city became a defense point and city for many centuries (Darkot, 1993).

In figures 6.35, 6.36 historical maps and the recent maps of Edirne and its surrounding settlements and the locations of the baths were shown on the following pages.



Fig 6.35: Edirne “Hadrianopolis” city map; Mosques, Churches and cemeteries were shown on this map (Osman, 1920).

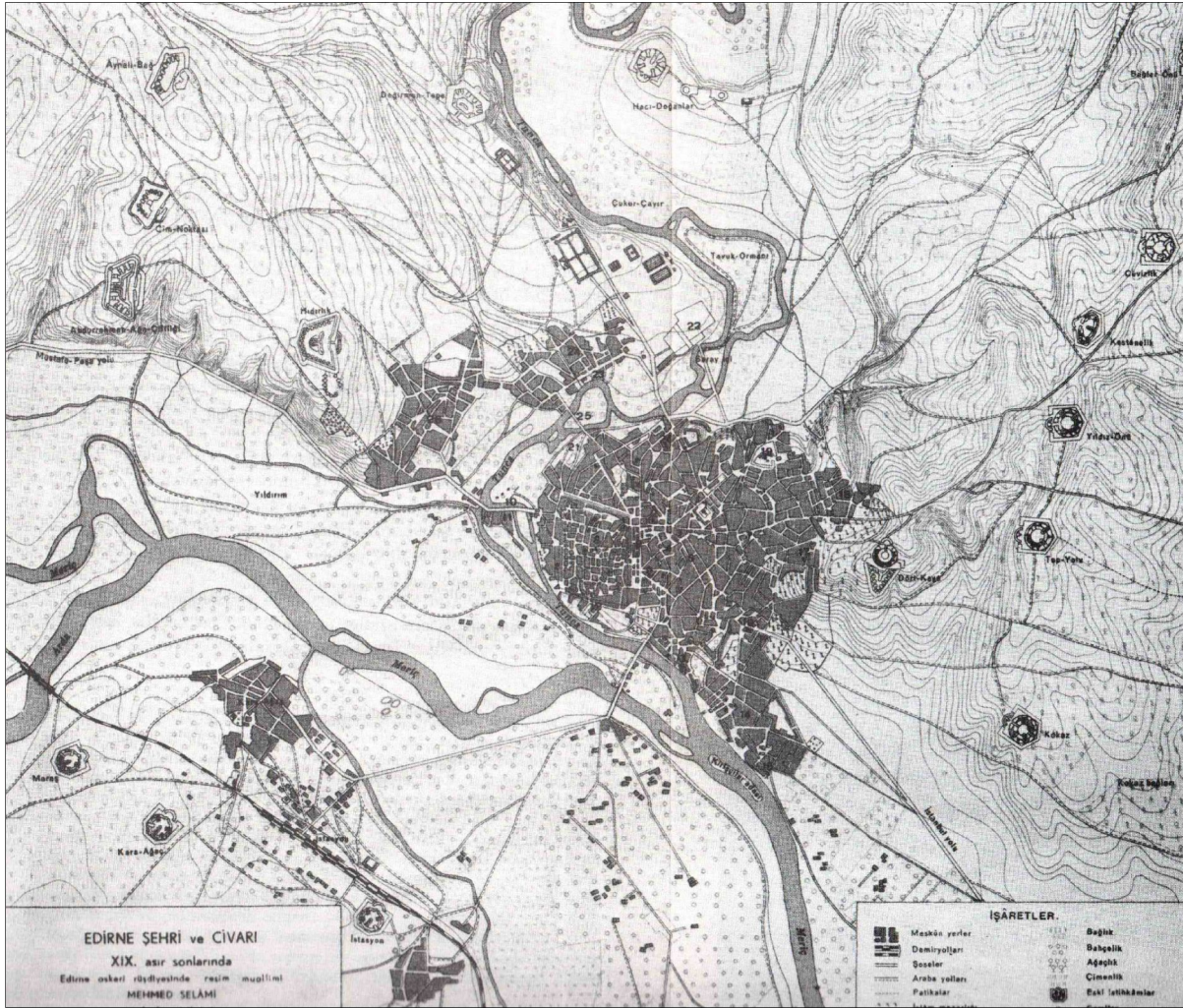


Fig 6.36: Edirne city map; (war plan map) end of XIX century (*Darkot, 1993*).



Fig 6.37: Aerial view of Edirne (*Harita Genel Komutanlığı, 2013*)



Fig 6.38: Edirne recent city map; (black points were the borders of the districts and the city) (*Municipality of Edirne, 2013*)

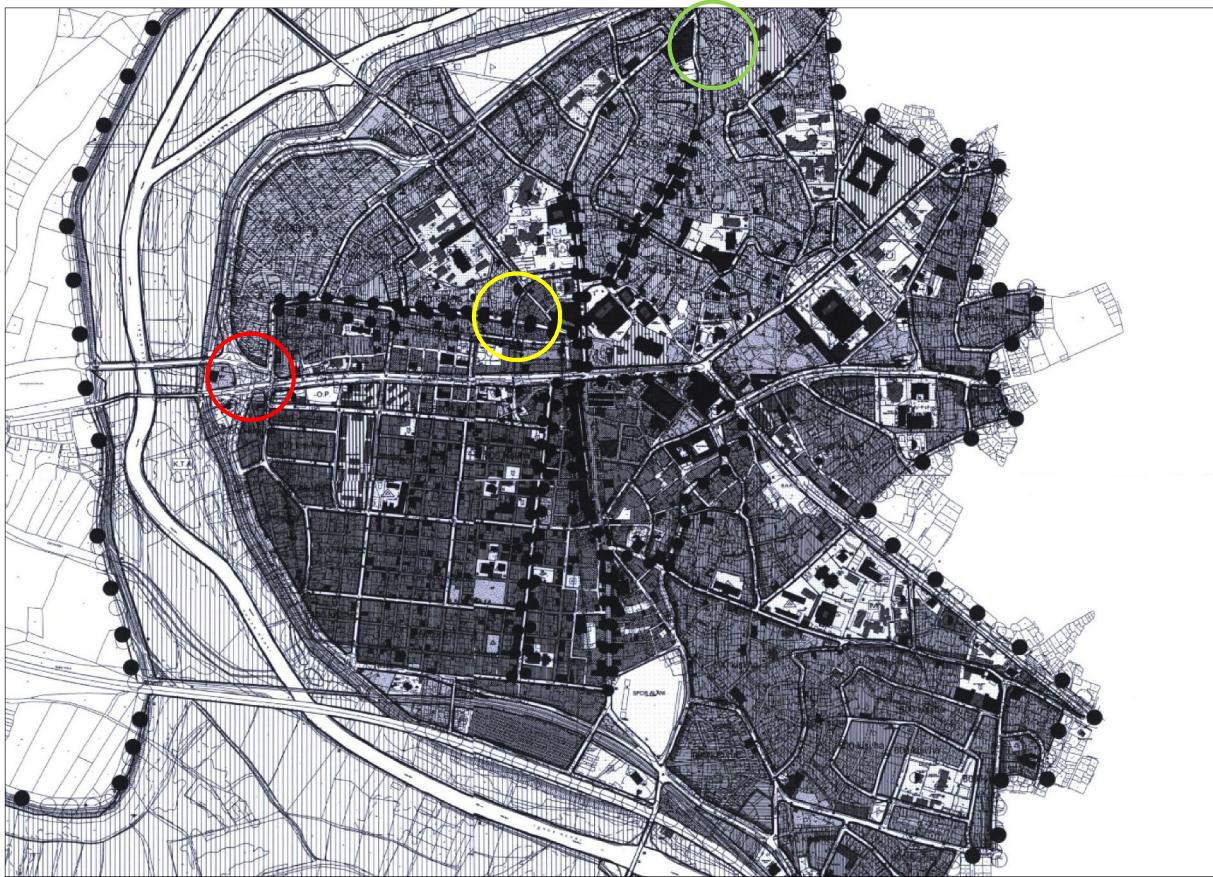


Fig 6.39: Edirne recent city map; case studies locations were shown on the map. (red; Gazi Mihal Bey bath, yellow: Beylerbeyi bath, green; Yeniçeri bath (*Municipality of Edirne, 2013*))

Havsa is a district of Edirne and it is 23 km far away from Edirne to the east direction.



Fig 6.40: Havsa city map. Havsa Sokullu bath was marked with red point (*Municipality of Havsa, 2013*).

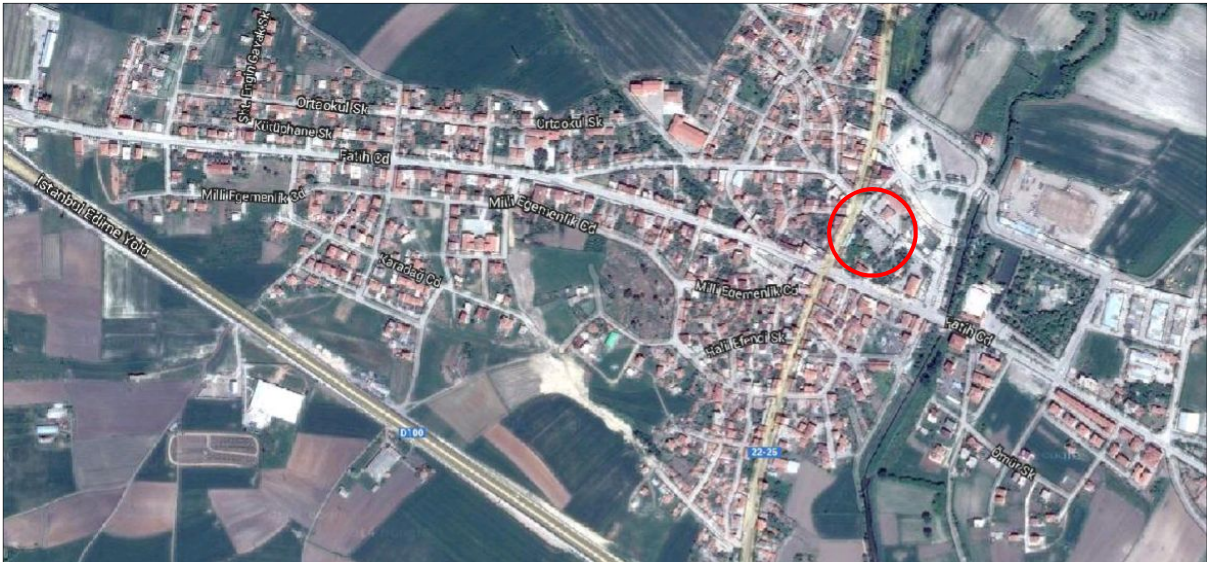


Fig 6.41: Havsa city map (Google maps, 2014)



Fig 6.42: Havsa city map, Havsa Sokullu bath (Google maps, 2014)



Fig 6.43: Havsa air photo 1, Havsa Sokollu bath (*Türk Hava Kurumu, 2013*).



Fig 6.44: Havsa air photo 2, Havsa Sokollu bath (*Türk Hava Kurumu, 2013*).

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

Ke an is a district of Edirne and it is 108 km away to the south direction.

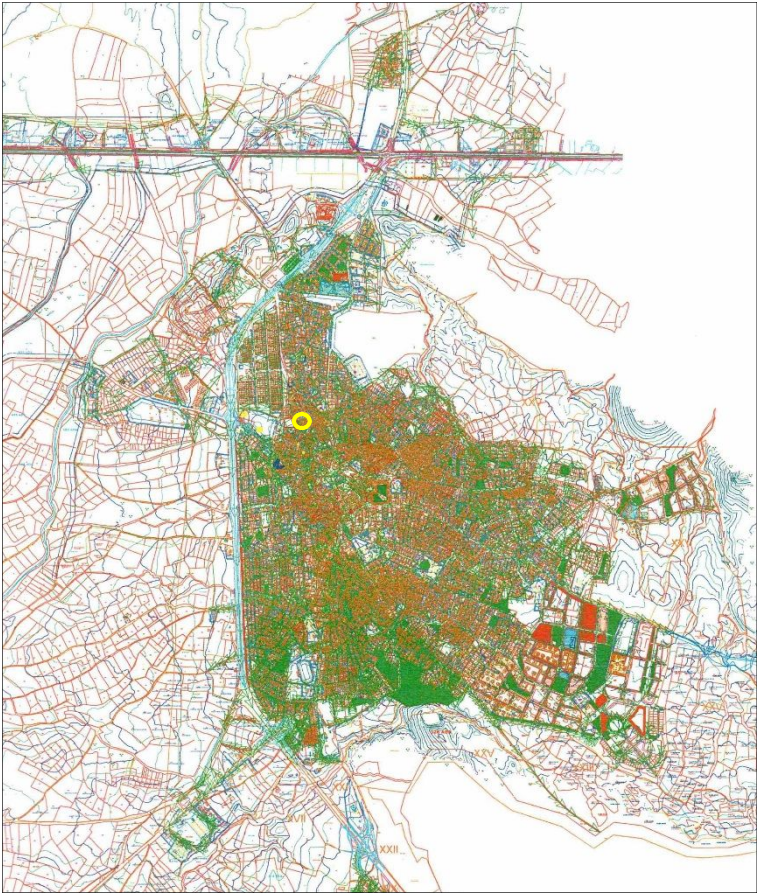


Fig 6.45: Ke an city map and the location of Ke an bath (Municipality of Ke an, 2013)



Fig 6.46: Ke an city map and the location of Ke an bath (Google maps, 2014)

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

6.3.1. History

The first given name of the city and the first people that get into the permanent settlement are not known. However in earlier ages the areas of the Trace are getting settlement for agriculture communities which were listed on below paragraph:

“Apsinti” were lived in the east of “Enez” location.

“Drugeli” were lived in middle Hebrus “Meriç” river locaton.

“Tyn” were lived in Salmydessos “Midye” location.

“Kalopothak” were lived on the south of Ainos “Enez” to the “Gelibolu” peninsula (*Özendes, 2005*).

The most important and stronger Trak tribes were “Odryes” that lived in “Tonzos-Tunca” valley. B.C. 280-279 Trace were under the attached of “Galat” community. After a period times the “Odryes” obtain their previous power and strengthening their friendship between Macedonia. B.C. 171-168 Roman Empire removed the Macedonian Kingdom and controlled the Trace. The Romans used to control the Trace with establishing small kingdoms. However Trace communities were always replied the Roman Empire with mutinies. In A.C. 45, Roman emperor Claudius was bonded the Trace to the Roman Empire (*Özendes, 2005*).

In this period of time the city was consolidated to defense the attacks coming from the east and middle of the Europe. At the same time the city was served as a connection point on the Roman roads. The city was took its name as “Hadrianopolis” from the Emperor Hadrianus (117-138). The area of Trace and the east part of the Balkans were managed for a long time from Edirne city. These conditions in Byzantine Empire were continued. However in a period of time, the shrinking the country borders of the Byzantine Empire were converted the city service from economical to the guard function. In the previous times the city was attached by the Hun’s, Goth’s, Bulgarian’s, Avaria’s and Pecheneg’s. In some periods of time the city was get under the control of these groups (*Darkot, 1993*).

In XIV century when Ottoman’s were moved from Anatolia to Balkan’s, Edirne city was became a Turkish city. Ottoman’s was made this city as a capital of the Ottoman Empire because of their future plans of the Europe. In that period of time the city was an important settlement in Balkans (*Usal, 2006*). When the city was became a capital, the traditional Turkish art was used widely in the buildings of the city. The city was get in a rapid development in architecture along with its capital identity (*Usal, 2006*). In 1453 the city was lost its capital feature however the emperor’s did not lose their attention to the city. The leadership of the government role of the city supported with economic and cultural roles however when stanbul became capital the city was lost its role in the previous times. In addition the borders of the Ottoman Empire were widening to the Belgrad and Budin therefore the Edirne city do not holded the role of defense (*Darkot, 1993*).

Nevertheless Edirne city was kept its commercial identity against the negative effects. In a long period of time the city was kept its role in trade of textile commerce hub. Therefore there were many European trader lived in that city. Edirne was one of the centers on the historical Roman trade road (via Egnatia) (*Usal, 2006*).

In XVIII century, the plague epidemic, fire disasters were made the life in Edirne city is much harder. The borders of the Ottoman Empire were moved from middle Tuna River to the Balkans peninsula, therefore Edirne city was became incursion of refugees that are escaped from the countries that lost in western part of the Ottoman Empire (*Darkot, 1993*).

However Edirne city was faced with a disaster of incursion between XIX and XX century by Russians. In XX century the city was captured by Bulgarians and at the end of the First World War the city was captured by Greeks. These incursions were occurred a big damages in the city. In the beginning of the second world war the city was became a border city and got the role of defense of the country. The city was being alert for the defense of the country in the Second World War the population and the development of the city were badly affected (*Darkot, 1993*).

6.3.2. Architectural values

The Byzantine period and the cultural items, Turkish architecture in Edirne and their development and historical bath's in were focused in separated headlines.

- Byzantine period and the cultural items that are coming from this time

Edirne was developed as Turkish city therefore there are very less cultural heritages from the past centuries. In East Roman Empire the city named as “Hadrianopolis” and it was an important city however there are very less evidence as cultural heritage which were survived from that period of time (*Eyice, 1993*).

- City walls of Edirne

The rectangular shape of the city walls were built in Roman Emperor Hadrianus in (AD 117- AD 138). The rectangular shapes of the city walls have a similar shape with Roman “castrum” plan. On the corners of the city walls have got oval shape bastions. In front of the city walls there is a trench. Edirne castle was preserved till the middle of the XIX century. However from 1866-1870 the construction materials of the city walls were used as school, hospital, government buildings. There are very few heritages are remained in these days. One of the four oval corner bastion was remained and converted as a clock tower. This tower remained form Roman times however it is repaired in the period of the Byzantine era by the evidence of the writing on the bricks on the tower: “+KEBOH EIT EVCEBECTAT K/ I OXP ICT BACI EIHM NI ANNH”, in this writing the name of “Ionennes” was written. Therefore it could be the Byzantine Emperor, Ionannes V Palaiologos (1341-1391) or Ioannes VI Kantakuzenos (1347-1354). Writings on the bricks are common in Byzantine times. In Istanbul, there are plenty of examples of these types of writings of bricks which were remained from Byzantine times (*Eyice, 1993*).



Fig 6.47: The last remains from city walls of Edirne (*Eyice, 1993*).

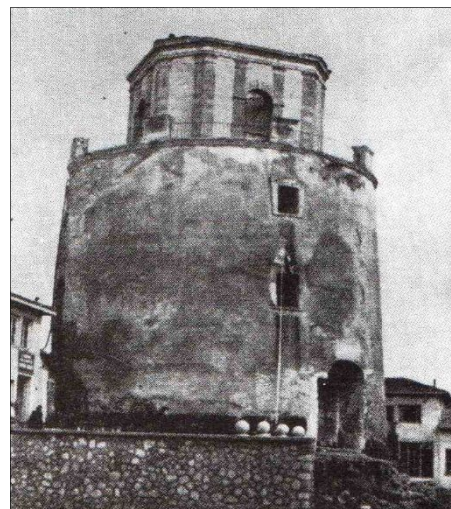


Fig 6.48: The last remain tower of Edime castle (*Eyice, 1993*).

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

- “Kilise Camii” mosque

In Edirne city, it is known that there was converted mosque but it was originally church. Its name was church-mosque. In 1751-1752 this building was collapsed under the effect of the earthquake in Edirne (Eyice, 1993).

- Hagia Sophia Church

In Byzantine times, the biggest cities had big churches. In Edirne city, there is a church that is called Hagia Sophia which was used for a long time as a mosque. It was the biggest church of the city. When the Edirne city was captured by Ottomans, this building was converted as mosque by the order of Sultan Murad I. In Sultan Murad II (1421-1451), there was an additional building that was used as educational facilities, constructed beside of it. The two of the building complex was get a name of “Halebi mosque”. This building was collapsed in 1752 earthquake because of disrepair (Eyice, 1993).



Fig 6.49: Edirne Ayasofya Church (Modified from: Filov and Mavrodinov); (Citation: Eyice, 1993).

- The church of “Sinaitikon”

In a very early period of time this church was exist however the correct location of this church is still do not known. This church was examined by C.Gurlitt and the plan and the sections are drawn by him. There are some assumptions about the architectural characteristics about this church. The dome of this church was 3m diameter and the perimeter walls of the church were 7m to 70m. The shape of the perimeter walls were in cross shape. This church had a similar plan layout of the mausoleum in Roman times in Antalya (Eyice, 1993).

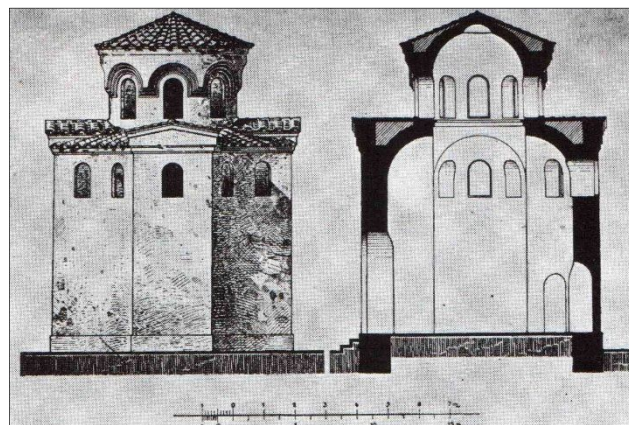


Fig 6.50: The Sinaitikon Church (Modified from: Gurlitt); (Citation: Eyice, 1993).

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

○ Turkish architecture in Edirne and its development

The development of early Ottoman architecture and its reflections were appeared in three big cities. One of these big cities is Edirne and the other two of them is İstanbul and Bursa-znik. Edirne city was represented the highest Ottoman Empire art era. The mosque with the representation of important architectural styles in big scale building is Selimiye which constructed in Edirne (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

In 1361 when the Edirne city was captured by Sultan Murad, this city was small and located near the Meriç River. However when the city was captured by Ottomans, in a short period of time the mosques, palaces, bridges, caravanserais, bazaars and hospitals were built in two hundred years of time. Therefore the city became an important art hub in that period of time (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

In the journal of “Evliya Çelebi; lives between 1611-1682”, there are 314 mosques in Edirne at the period of Sultan Murad IV. Seventy years ago from present time, in the research of “Badi Ahmet Efendi’s Riyaz-I Belde-I Edirne” 164 masjids, 56 dervish convent, 49 madrasa, 103 tomb, 9 imaret, 53 school, 4 bazaar, 24 caravanserais, 16 baths, 124 public foundation, 8 bridges were determined. Now a day’s most of these buildings were collapsed or damaged highly. Just, 84 historical buildings were remained into these days (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

▪ “Yıldırım Bayezid Camii” mosque

The oldest historical building from the Ottomans in Edirne was “Yıldırım Bayezit Camii” Mosque that built behalf of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt between 1397-1400. According to the historian “Dr. Rifat Osman Bey”, this original of this building was church and it was enlarged and reinterpreted (*Aslanapa, 1993*). The plan shape of this building was one centered dome with four vaults located around it (*Özendes, 2005*). There are many interpretations done for conversion of this building to a mosque. According to “Cornelius Gurlitt” this building construction techniques are similar with the building in Italian Ravenna, Galla Placidia tomb. Therefore he was propounding that this building was built in AD440. In XIV century this building was converted to a mosque. In XVIII the last additions of the building was done and the last shape of the building was appeared. This building was constructed to the behalf of Sultan Beyazıt. Nevertheless this building was a Cristian building. There was a big renovation for conversion of this building to a mosque and there was no clue remained from past (*Eyice, 1993*).

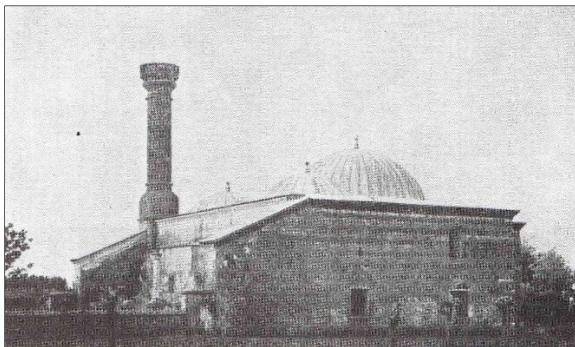


Fig 6.51: Yıldırım İmaret, Edirne (1961) (*Eyice, 1993*).



Fig 6.52: Old Byzantine head of the column (1961) (*Eyice, 1993*).

▪ “Eski Camii” mosque

The most original Edirne’s building was “Eski Camii” mosque. This building was constituted by Süleyman Çelebi in 1414. The architect of this building was “Konyalı Hacı Alaeddin” (*Özendes, 2005*). This building was standing on four piers with nine domes with a square plan shape. Similar plan shape but bigger scale of mosque “Ulu Camii” was built in Bursa city by the behalf of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt in

1400. This earlier period building has got thick piers with lower domes makes the interior spaces dark and heavy ambiance (Aslanapa, 1993).



Fig 6.53: Eski Mosque Edirne, (1980) (Özendes, 2005).

- “Muradiye Camii” mosque

After that construction of that building, “Muradiye Camii” mosque was built in 1436 behalf of Sultan Murat II. In this building ceramic tile and hand drawn works were most prestigious works in 15th century in Ottoman era (Özendes, 2005). The plan layout of this mosque was reverse ‘T’ shape (). The similar mosque planning technique was first used in znik in Orhan Bey Period in 1330. This mosque planning type was used in different Ottoman cities till the end of 16th century (Aslanapa, 1993).

- “Sultan Yıldırım Bayezit Külliyesi” complex building

The characteristic “külliye” complex buildings in Edirne were built in between 1484-1488 behalf of II Sultan Bayezit to architect Hayrettin. The building was composed by mosque, imaret, hospital, madrasa, bath, kitchen, and ware houses. These buildings were the biggest religious building complex in Islamic communities. The mosque is the dominant building in the complex and the diameter of its dome is 21m which is the example of one domed mosques (Özendes, 2005). In the complex there are more than one hundred domes used for the closures (Aslanapa, 1993).

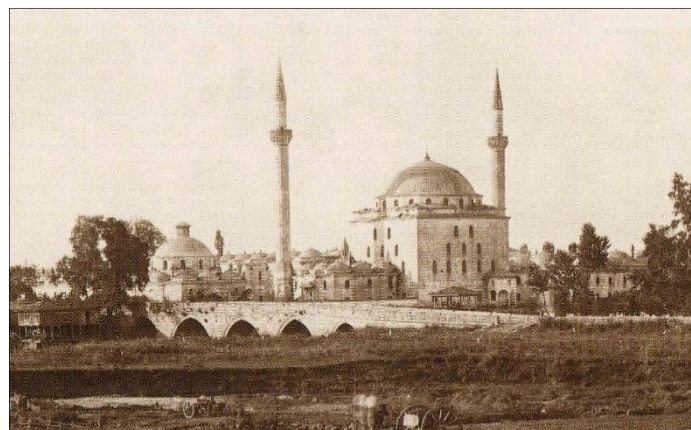


Fig 6.54: Sultan Beyazıt Complex Building, photograph taken by Freres in 1890 (Özendes, 2005).

▪ “Selimiye Camii” mosque

One of the expressive interior space ambiances is presented in “Selimiye Camii” mosque in Edirne which was built behalf of II Sultan Selim in 1569-1574 by architect Sinan. The building has a similar but small scale plan shape in “Sinan Pa a Camii” mosque, “Ahmet Pa a Camii” mosque and in 1571 in “Sokollu Camii” mosque in Istanbul that were built by architect Sinan. Architect Sinan used his professional architectural experiences in “Selimiye Camii” Edirne (Aslanapa, 1993). The diameter of the dome is 31,5m and this heavy dome is supported by eight piers. The interior space could be perceived easily due to the wideness of the dome. Besides this dome was determined the formation of the outer elevation of the building (Özendes, 2005). From a distance the minaret of the mosque is readable. However when the distance is become closer the height of the minarets and their proportion to the dome is disappear. The elevation of the mosque is flourished by the design of the gutters and their shadows on the elevation. The colorful stones on the arches were increased the richness of their esthetic value. In this mosque the peak points of Ottoman architecture and Ottoman art were manifested. Ceramic tiles were used inside of the mosque in very detailed and perfect way. The color and composition big ceramic tile board on the mihrap walls gives a special ambiance (Aslanapa, 1993).

In Edirne city there are many interesting mosque types which were smaller than “Selimiye Camii” mosque. One of this important and interesting plan shape of the mosque is “Beylerbeyi Camii” mosque which one built behalf of Beylerbeyi Sinanüddin Yusuf Pa a in 1429. The plan shape is reverse “T” shape () however the middle of the mosque is closed with an unusual type of structure in Ottoman architecture. In general Edirne mosques are grouped in single dome structures (Aslanapa, 1993).



Fig 6.55: Selimiye Mosque, the photograph taken by Gülmez Freres in 1890 (Özendes, 2005).

▪ Edirne Palace

After building the first palace by the behalf of Sultan I.Murat, Edirne place was built near the west side of river Tunca by the behalf of Sultan II. Murat in 1450. However when the Sultan II. Murat died the construction duties was hold by his son Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Özendes, 2005).

In Edirne Palace, “kasır” summer building was an important function. “Cihancuma kasrı” was built in seven floors. “Kum kasrı” located on the right side of the “Cihancuma kasrı”. “Kum kasrı” bath building had got spiral dome (Özendes, 2005).

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

In 1829, when the Russian army entered the city the palace were partly destroyed. In 1875 there was a risk that the Russian army could be entered the city. There is big ammunition located near the Edirne palace. For this reason with the order of Vali Cemil Pa a, ammunition which closed to the Edirne palace was blown up. Therefore 425 years old Edirne Place was collapsed (*Özendes, 2005*).

Ottoman Sultan's did not prefer to locate their tombs in Edirne. They prefer Bursa which Osman Bey tomb was located and İstanbul city that Fatih Sultan Mehmet tomb was placed (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

Edirne city has importance in traditional Turkish timber housing. Nevertheless in the time sequence most of these structures were demolished. The caravanserai of "Rüstem Pa a" was built by architect Sinan which has two square courtyards with rivaq and was surrounded two story domed rooms. The cut stones with brick tiling are increased the building strong architectural memorial character (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

"Ali Pa a" bazaar was built by architect Sinan in 1569 which was similar with "Kapalı Çar ı" bazaar in İstanbul (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

Some of the bridges in Edirne which were remained 15th century were demolished (*Aslanapa, 1993*).

- Historical bath's in Edirne

Most of the historical bath structures which remained in these days were the buildings of Sultan II. Murat period (1421-1451). One of the bath's that remained was "Gazi Mihal Bey" bath. It was built near the Tunca River between (1421-1422). Similar bath structure was "Beylerbeyi" bath which built in the same period of time by the behalf of Yusuf Pa a between (1428-1429). Some parts of this bath were collapsed however there were some remnants were still in there (*Usal, 2006*).

The other four bath structures that were remained in Sultan II. Murat period were "Yeniçeri" bath, "Tahtakale Çifte Hamamı" bath between (1434-1435), "Topkapı" bath between (1440-1441) and "Mezit Bey" bath. In addition, "brahim Pa a" bath and "Kum Kasrı" bath were other buildings in that period of time. 16th century structures, "Abdullah" and "Tamis" baths were additional buildings in Edirne. The most important bath structure in Edirne was "Sokullu" bath built in 16th century by architect Sinan by the behalf of Sokullu Mehmet Pa a (*Usal, 2006*).

- "Saray" bath

"Saray" bath was the first bath building in Edirne after the capture of the city by Ottomans (*Usal, 2006*). This bath building was a palace bath which was located on the southeast of the Selmiye Mosque. The built dates of this bath were assumed between 1389 to 1402. (*Say, 2011*). In the first period this bath was just service for the people in place however in later period of time it was open to public and donated to the Selimiye endowment (*Usal, 2006*).

The masonry structure of this bath was constructed with one row of cut stone with two rows of brick. The transitional elements of this bath were constructed with brick (*Say, 2011*).

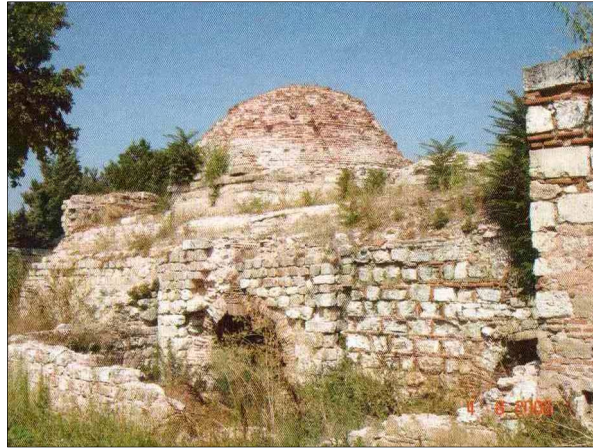


Fig 6.56: Saray bath, Edirne (Say, 2011).

- “Sokullu” bath

This bath building was constructed in the second half of 16th century behalf of Ottoman grand vizier Sokullu Mehmet Pa a by architect Sinan. The plan typology of this bath was arranged for two sexes. The entrances of male and female parts were different sides (Usal, 2006).

- “Beylerbeyi” bath

This building was constructed in 1428-1429 behalf of Yusuf Pa a in the plan typology of separated men’s and woman’s sections (Usal, 2006).



Fig 6.57: Beylerbeyi bath, Edirne

- “Yeniçeri” bath

This bath building was located in the city center of Edirne. The construction date of the building was assumed in 1421-1451, in the period of Sultan II. Murat (Say, 2011). This bath got its name from the Yeniçeri soldiers who used this bath. The location of this bath structure was very close to the “Rumeli dev irme acemi o lanları oca 1-educational building for soldiers” building (Usal, 2006).



Fig 6.58: Yeniçeri bath, Edirne

▪ “Tahtakale” bath

This building was built in 1435 by the behalf of II.Murat which was located in Tahtakale district in Edirne. Diameter of the main dome was more than 12 meters which was sat on polygonal base. In this building squinchs, different types of vault structures were used (Say, 2011).

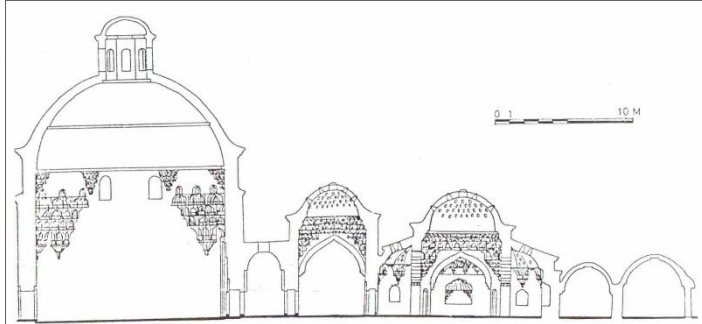


Fig 6.59: Tahtakale bath section, Edirne (Say, 2011).

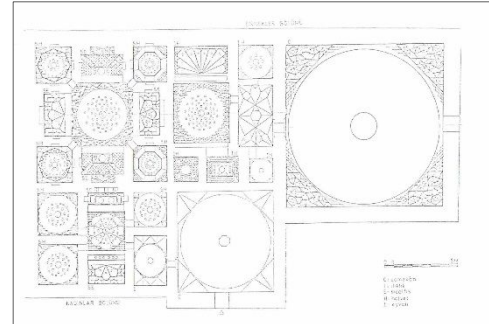


Fig 6.60: Tahtakale bath plan, Edirne (Say, 2011).

▪ “Mezit Bey” bath

This building was located in the center of the Edirne city, on the west direction of Selimiye mosque. The building date of this bath was assumed in 1442. It was built by the behalf of Mezit bey. The closure structure of the bath was dome with the support of muqarnas ornamented supports. The masonry wall layout details of the bath could not be visualized because of the plaster (Say, 2011).

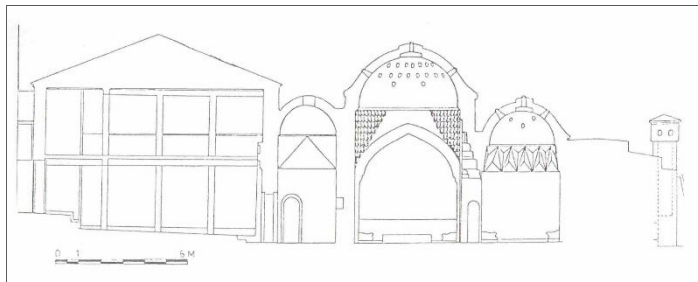


Fig 6.61: Mezit Bey bath section, Edirne (Say, 2011).

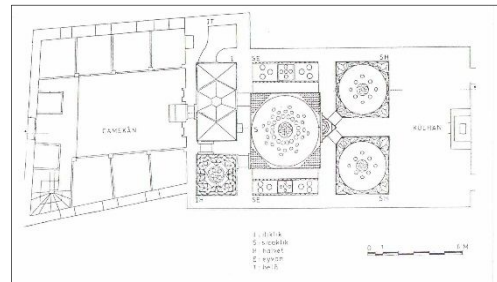


Fig 6.62: Mezit Bey bath plan, Edirne (Say, 2011).

▪ “Gazi Mihal” bath

This bath was built in Edirne city center adjacent to the Tunca river near Gazi Mihal Bridge in 1421-1422 by the behalf of Gazi Mihal Bey (Say, 2011). The plan typology of this bath is constituted with two separated parts for two man and woman (Kazancıgil, 1999).



Fig 6.63: Gazi Mihal Bey bath, Edirne

CHAPTER 6: CITIES AND LOCATIONS

- “Herseko lu” bath, Ke an-Edirne

Ke an is the district of Edirne city that located 100km away from the south direction of the Edirne city center.

Herseko lu bath was a part of the complex building in Ke an which were formed by mosque, school, square fountain and bath. The dominant functional building in the complex was mosque. This small bath building built up of masonry stone and located near the mosque. The construction date of the bath building was 1134 (1722) (*Ayverdi IV, 1989*).



Fig 6.64: Herseko lu bath, Ke an-Edirne (*Ayverdi IV, 1989*)