



PERTEV MEHMET
PAŞA KÜLLİYESİ
PERTEV MEHMET
PASHA KÜLLİYE



İMAR VE ŞEHİRCİLİK DAİRE BAŞKANLIĞI

Tarihi Mekanlar ve Kent Estetiği Şube Müdürlüğü
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Tarihçe

Pertev Mehmet Paşa Külliyesi, İzmit'te yapılmış olan bir menzil (konaklama yeri) külliyesidir. Pertev Mehmet Paşa adına -ölümü sonrası vasiyeti gereğince- kethüdası Sinan Ağa tarafından Mimar Sinan'a 1579 yılında yaptırılmıştır. Külliye ilk yapıldığında; cami, kervansaray, sıbyan mektebi, aşevi, çeşme ve dükkânlardan oluşmaktaydı. Bu birimlerden günümüze sadece; cami, şadırvan, sıbyan mektebi, hamam (harabe vaziyette) ve çeşme ulaşabilmiştir.



Tarihçe

Pertev Mehmet Pasha Külliye is a stopover (an accommodation) külliye which is situated in İzmit. Sinan Ağa had Sinan the Architect build this külliye in the name of Pertev Mehmet Pasha, for whom he served as a chamberlain, after his death, in 1579. When it was first built, the külliye consisted of a mosque, caravanserai, otoman elementary school, public soup-kitchen, drinking fountain, and shops. Of these units, only the mosque, the ablutions fountain, the elementary school, turkish bath (its ruins), and the fountain managed to survive to this day.



Who is Pertev Mehmet Pasha?

Perve Mehmet Pasha is from Herzegovina. He was one of the slaves of Iskender Çelebi, the head of a provincial treasury. After Iskender Çelebi was killed, he was admitted to the palace. He first became Kapıcıbaşı, then a yeniçeri ağası. Then he was promoted to Rumelia governor-general in 1554, and the 4th Vizier in 1557.

During the Zigetvar campaign, he became the 2nd Vizier. Later on, he was promoted to commander-in-chief. Although he was not affiliated with seamanship, he was appointed the navarch. After the Battle of Lepanto, in which the Ottoman Empire was defeated, he was appointed the 2nd Vizier. He died in 1572.

According to the historical documents, the buildings that comprise the Pertev Mehmet Pasha Külliye were restored many times (in 1719, 1764, 1858, 1952-1961). The mosque, soup-kitchen, turkish bath, and the caravanserai were damaged during the earthquake in 1719, and master builders were brought from İstanbul for their restoration.



Pertev Mehmet Paşa Camii (Yeni Cuma Camii)

Kareye yakın dikdörtgen plana sahip yapı, çift son cemaat yeri olan, tek kubbeli, tek minareli bir camidir. İnşasında kesme taş malzeme kullanılmıştır.

Kuzeybatıda bulunan portalle yapıya giriş sağlanmıştır. Ahşap giriş kapısı sade silmelerden oluşan mermer bir dikdörtgen çerçeveye içine yerleştirilmiştir.

Caminin merkezi kubbesi yarım kubbelerle takviye edilmiş, kubbeye geçişte tromplar kullanılmıştır. Tromplar dıştan da belirlenmiş olan dört köşeden payanda kemerleriyle desteklenmiştir. Beden duvarları oldukça yüksek olan yapının, kubbeye geçiş kısmında iki kasnağa yer verilmiştir. Bu uygulama Mimar Sinan'ın bazı yapılarda uyguladığı bir tarz olup, uygulamanın özünde yücelim duygusu yatmaktadır.



Pertev Mehmet Pasha Mosque (Yeni Cuma Mosque)

The mosque has a rectangular, almost a square, layout. It has two narthexes, one vault, and one minaret. Cut stones have been used in its construction.

The entrance to the mosque is through the portal in the northwest. The wooden entrance door is placed inside a rectangular marble frame consisting of archs.

The central dome of the mosque has been reinforced with semidomes, and squinches have been used to support the central dome. It is supported by arch buttresses at four corners whose squinches are visible from the outside. The main walls of the mosque are high, and there are two tambours right under the dome.



This is a feature which Sinan the Architect applied in certain buildings, in the essence of which the sense of ascension lies.

The altar and the mimbar of the mosque are marble. Both are original. The altar reaches as high as the second row of windows on the main walls. Mimbar is considerably high too.



The main walls of the mosque are high and have double tambours, which also adds to the sense of ascension. This situation also affects the building elements inside. The altar, the mimbar, and the gathering place, which are also very high, are examples of this feature. The first part of the narthex is covered with three domes in the middle, and barrel vaults on the sides. The second part is covered with a ceiling that has a wooden roof. There are two small altar niches in the narthex.

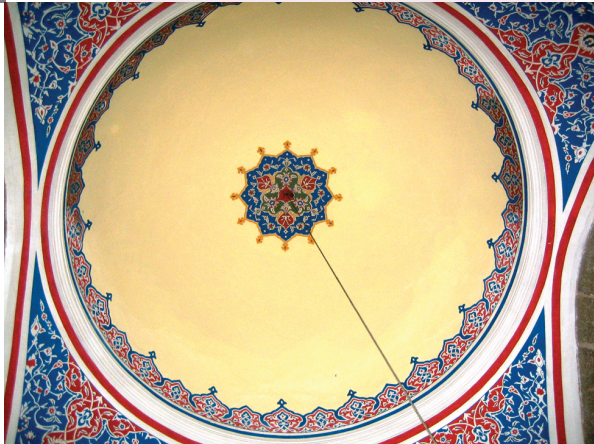




Ornamentation Elements

Pertev Mehmet Pasha Mosque is a building in which there are marble, stone, wood, handcarved and stained glass ornaments.

The marble altar, minbar, pulpit and the entrance door are covered with embellishments as well. The minbar is the most embellished part of the mosque. There are geometrical ornamentations in the minbar's panel which reflect the principle of infinity. Afterwards, the minbar has been painted and covered with silvering. The altar is framed with strips. There is a pentagonal niche in the middle.





Caminin ana kubbesi, kubbeye geçiş elemanları, son cemaat yeri kubbeleri ve tonozlarında kalemîşi süslemeler bulunmaktadır. Bu süslemelerde ince bir işçilik görülmektedir. Süslemeler geç devir özelliklerini göstermektedir. Vitray süsleme, mihrap duvarındaki pencerelerde kullanılmıştır.

Caminin kapı kanatları ve pencere kapaklarında, ahşap işçiliğin önemli örnekleriyle karşılaşılabilir. Kapı kanatlarında künde-kari tekniğinde yapılmış, geometrik bezeme dikkat çekicidir.

Caminin avlu duvarının batı ana giriş kapısı üzerindeki kitabe "Cami-i Şerif-i Pertev Mehmet Paşa Sene 987" yazısı bulunmaktadır



There are hand carved ornaments on the main dome, on the elements of transition to dome, on the narthex domes, and on the vaults. There is fine artistry in these embellishments. These embellishments reflect the late period characteristics. Stained glasses were used in the windows on the altar wall.

There are fine samples of woodwork on the wings of the door and the windows. The geometrical decorations on the door which were made in the künde-kari technique are particularly outstanding.

The tablet over the main western entrance in the court wall of the mosque reads "Cami-i Şerif-i Pertev Mehmet Paşa Sene 987" (The Mosque of Pertev Mehmet Pasha year 987).





Şadırvan

Avluda bulunan ongen planlı şadırvan, mermerden ve pudding (kırmızı) taşından yapılmıştır. Şadırvanın her cephesinde birer musluk düzeneğine yer verilmiştir.



The Ablutions Fountain

The ablutions fountain in the courtyard which has an onigen layout is made of marble and pudding (red) stone. There is a faucet on every side of the fountain.



Minare

Caminin minaresi düzgün kesme taştan yapılmıştır. Silindirik gövdeli olan minare, tek şerefelidir. Şerefe altı silmelerle hareketlendirilmiştir. 1999 Marmara Depremi sırasında zarar gören minaresi, şerefe kaidesinden itibaren komple yenilenmiştir.



Minaret

The minaret of the mosque is made of smooth cut stones. It has a cylindrical body, and a single balcony. The bottom side of the balcony is ornamented with strips. The minaret was damaged during the 1999 Marmara Earthquake, and it was restored completely from the pedestal of the balcony up.



The Fountain

The fountain, which is in the southwest corner of the inner court, is made of cut stones.

It consists of three arched sections. (The first section was for people to drink, the others were for animals). The construction tablet on the fountain reads "Çeşme-i Latîf-i Pertev Paşa" (The fountain of Pertev Pasha).



Sıbyan Mektebi

Cami avlusunun kuzeybatı köşesinde bulunmaktadır. İnşasında Kabataş, kesme taş ve tuğla malzemenin kullanıldığı, sıbyan mektebi oldukça sade bir yapıya sahiptir. Günümüzde Kuran kursu olarak kullanılmaktadır.



The Elementary School

This structure is in the northwest corner of the courtyard. It is made of cut stones and brick, and has a very simple layout. Today it is used a Koran courses.



Hamam

Caminin batısında yer almaktadır. Çift fonksiyonlu bir hamam yapısıdır. Her ikisini de ısıtan ortak bir külhan düzenine sahiptir. Yapı, günümüzde oldukça harap bir vaziyettedir.



The Turkish Bath

This building is located in the west side of the mosque. It is a Turkish bath with two sections. There is a common furnace which heats both sections. The structure is in very bad shape today.

