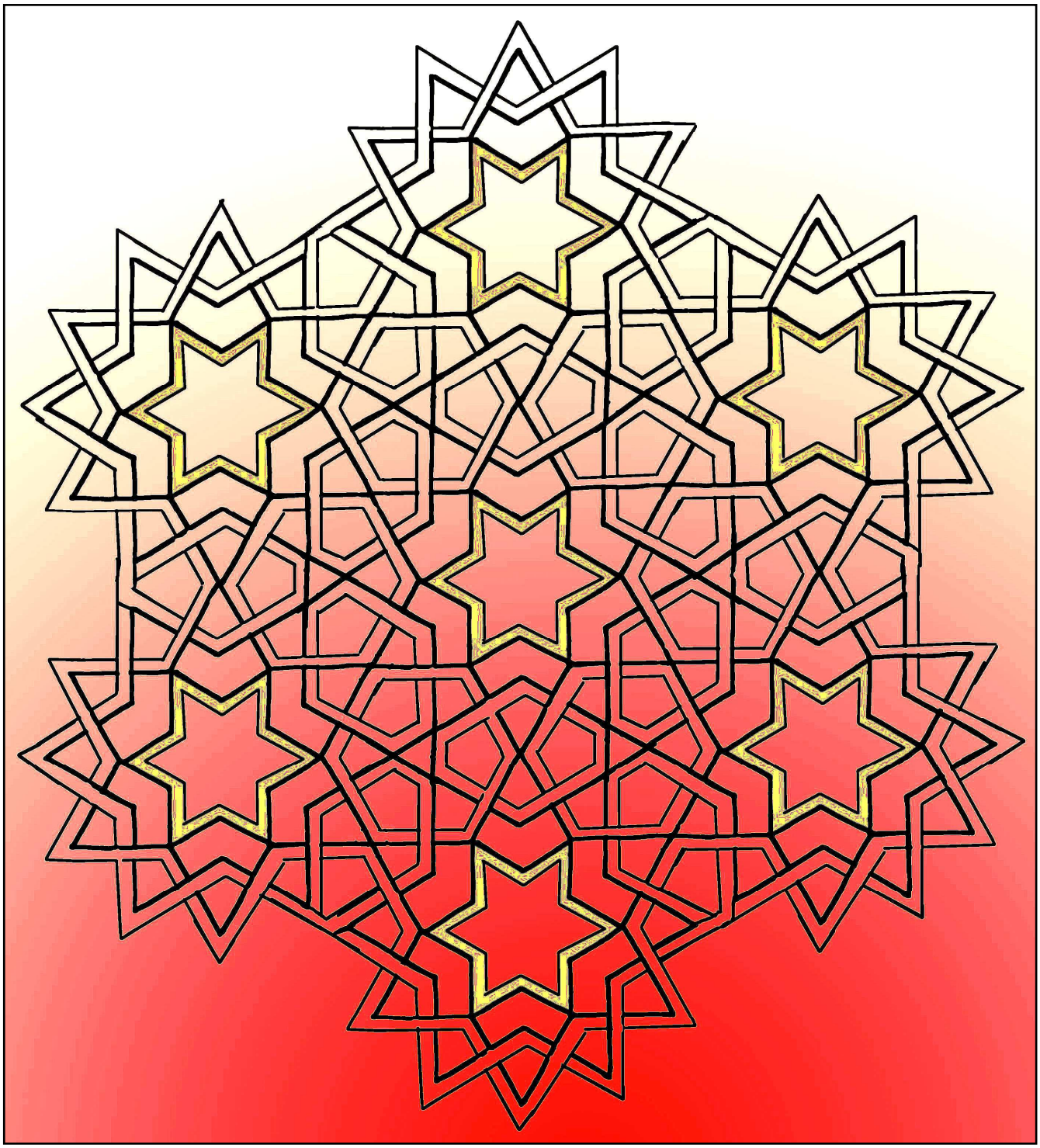
La route des Arabesques



XI. SIVAS .

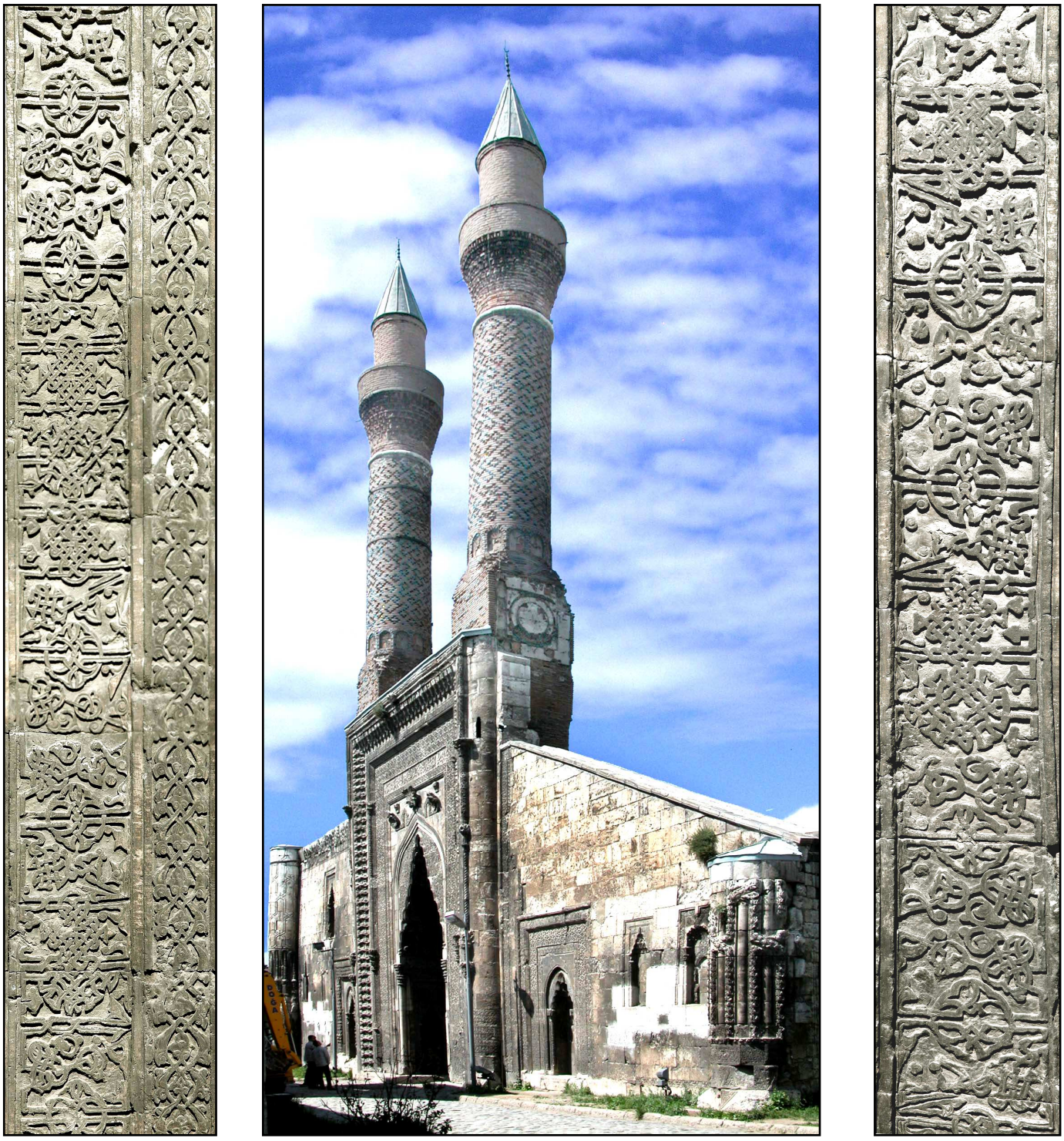
- Sivas :

C’est la robustesse des constructions de pierre des Seldjoukides qui a permis à Sivas de conserver quelques monuments prestigieux situés en plein centre des affaires dans un parc central :

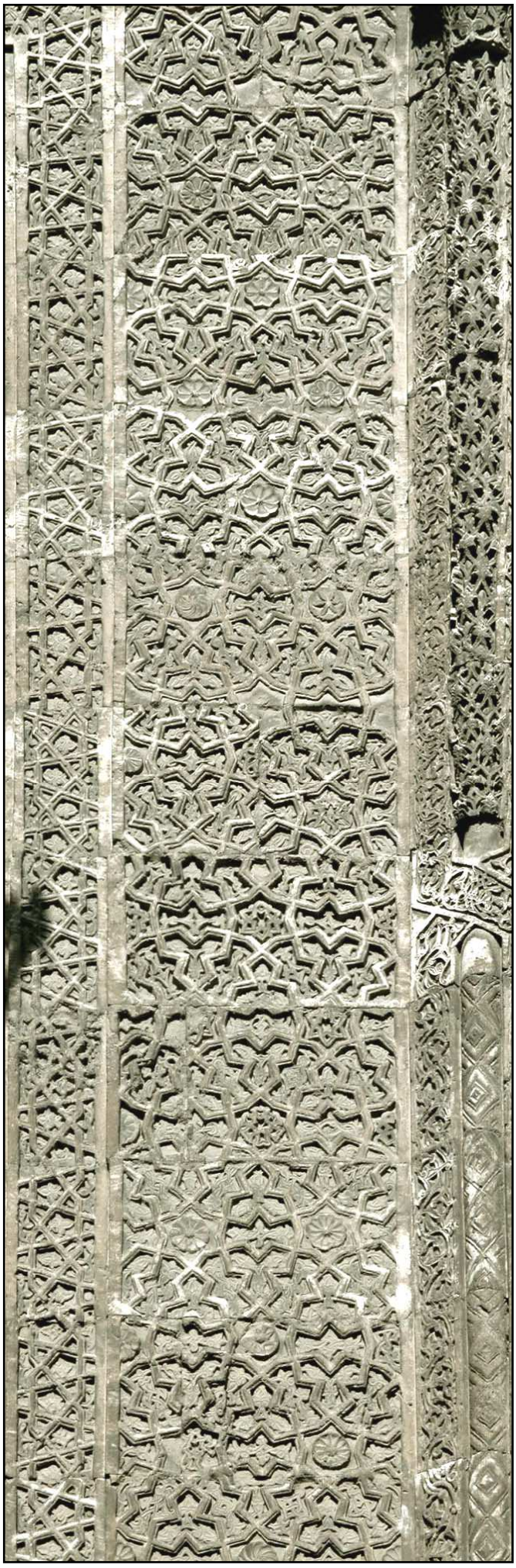
- La Cifte Minare Medresesi dont seulement subsiste la façade d’entrée imposante avec son portail exceptionnel construit en 1271 et encadré de deux minarets.

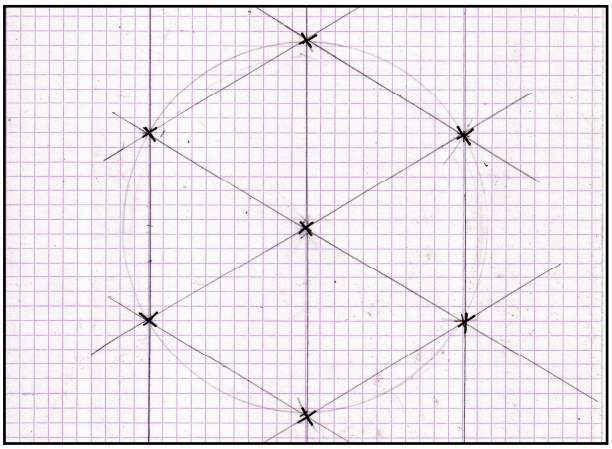
- La Sifahiye, située juste en face et construite en 1217, est une ancienne maison de guérison transformée plus tard en médersa. On retrouve ainsi une situation typique d’Asie Centrale avec deux monuments qui se font face : les koch médersas.

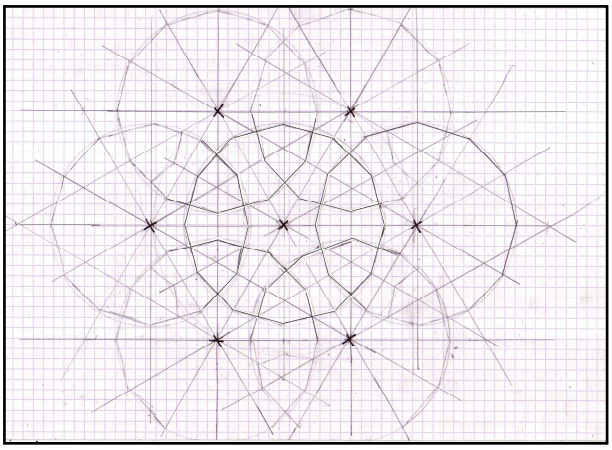
- Un peu à l’écart, la Burucciye Medresesi de 1271 abrite les tombeaux des Emirs. La décoration de céramique de la salle où reposent les cénotaphes est particulièrement représentative de l’époque seldjoukide.

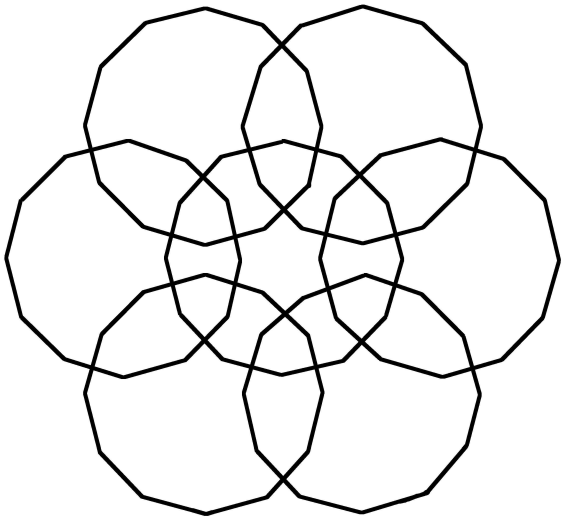


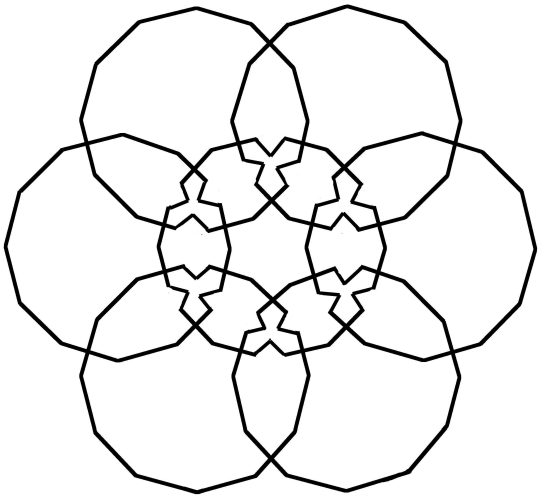
Portail de façade de la Cifte Medrese.

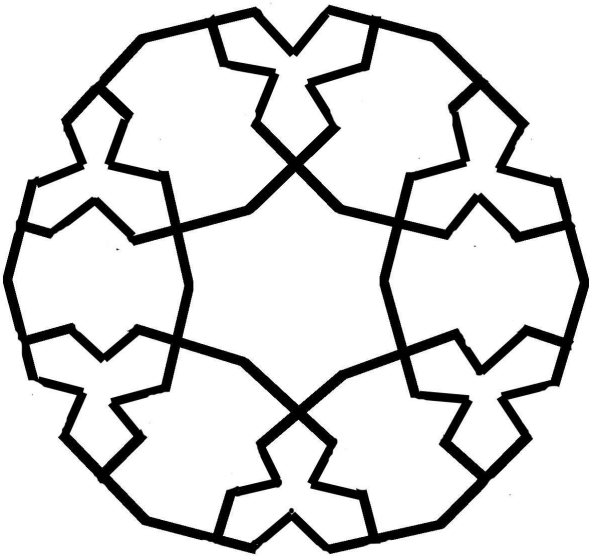


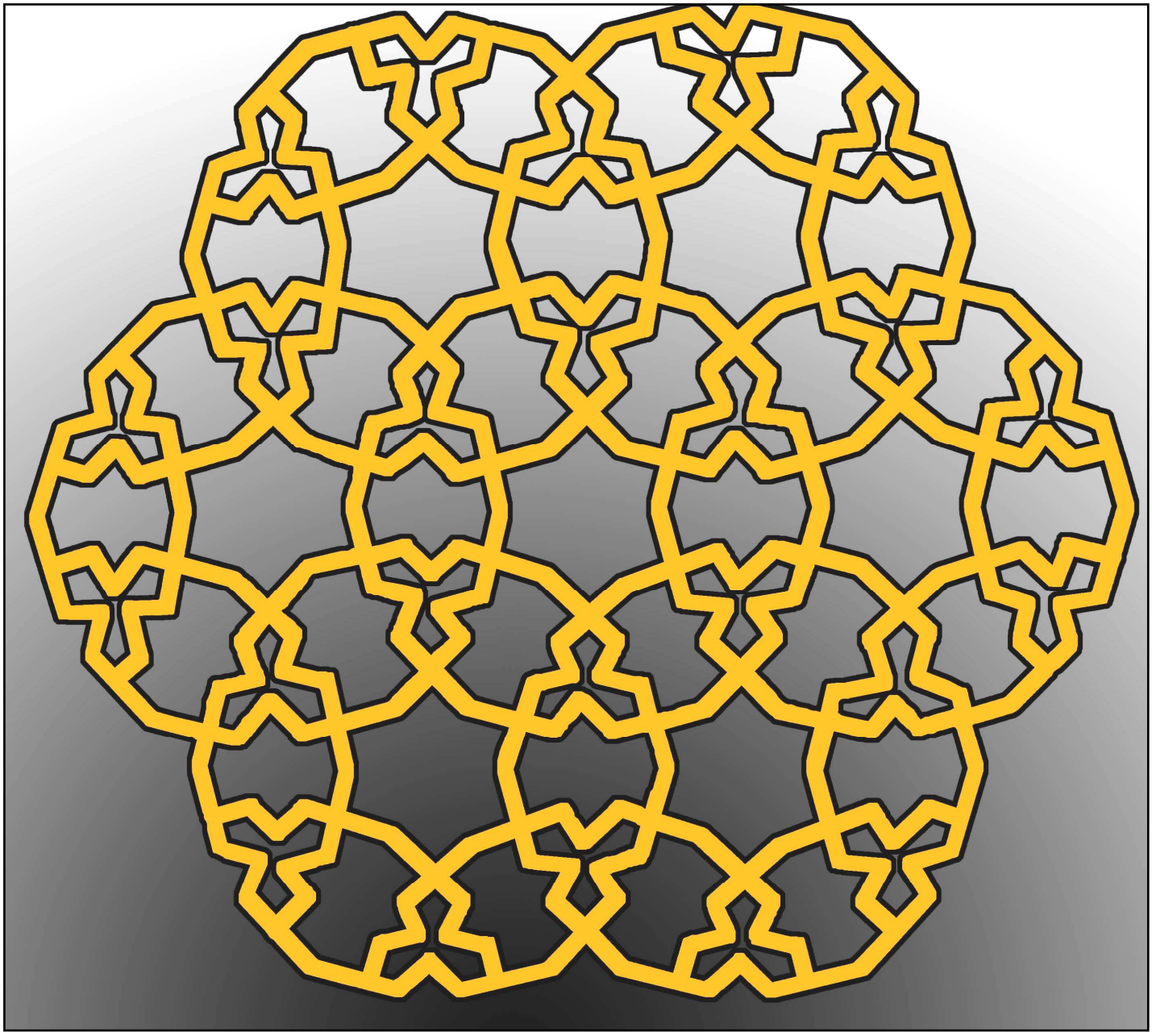


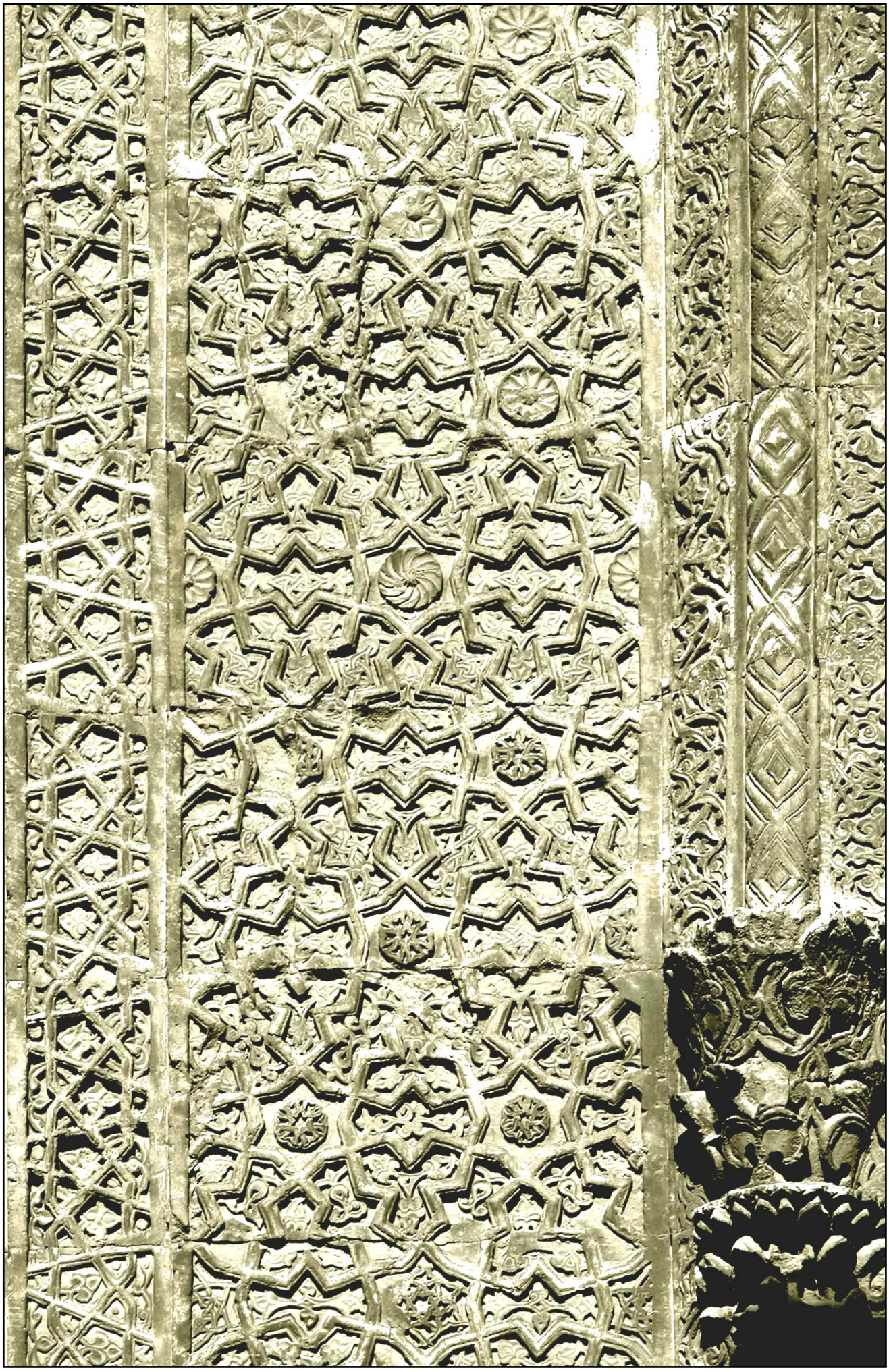




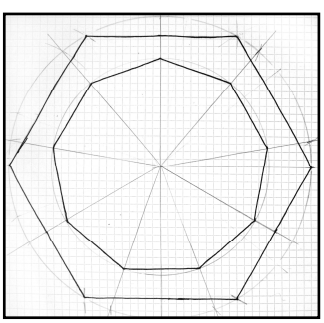


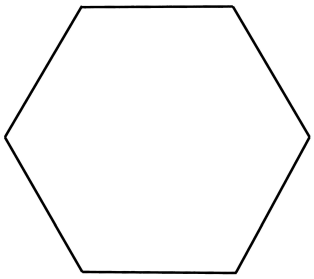


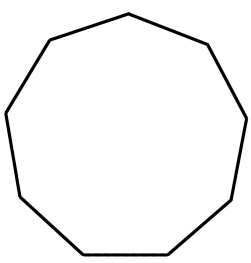


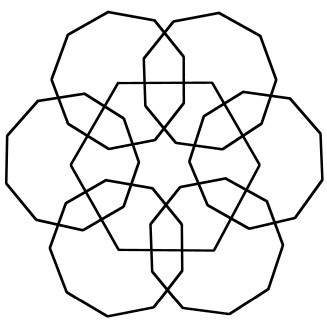


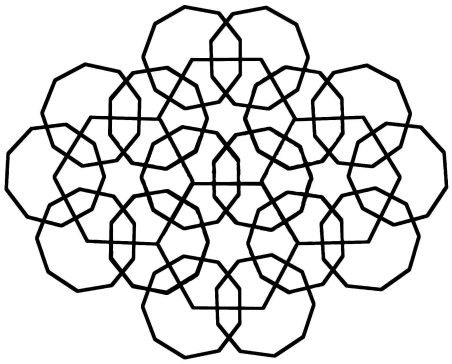
Sur-module formé par un hexagone ayant pour satellites convergents des polygones réguliers à neuf côtés.

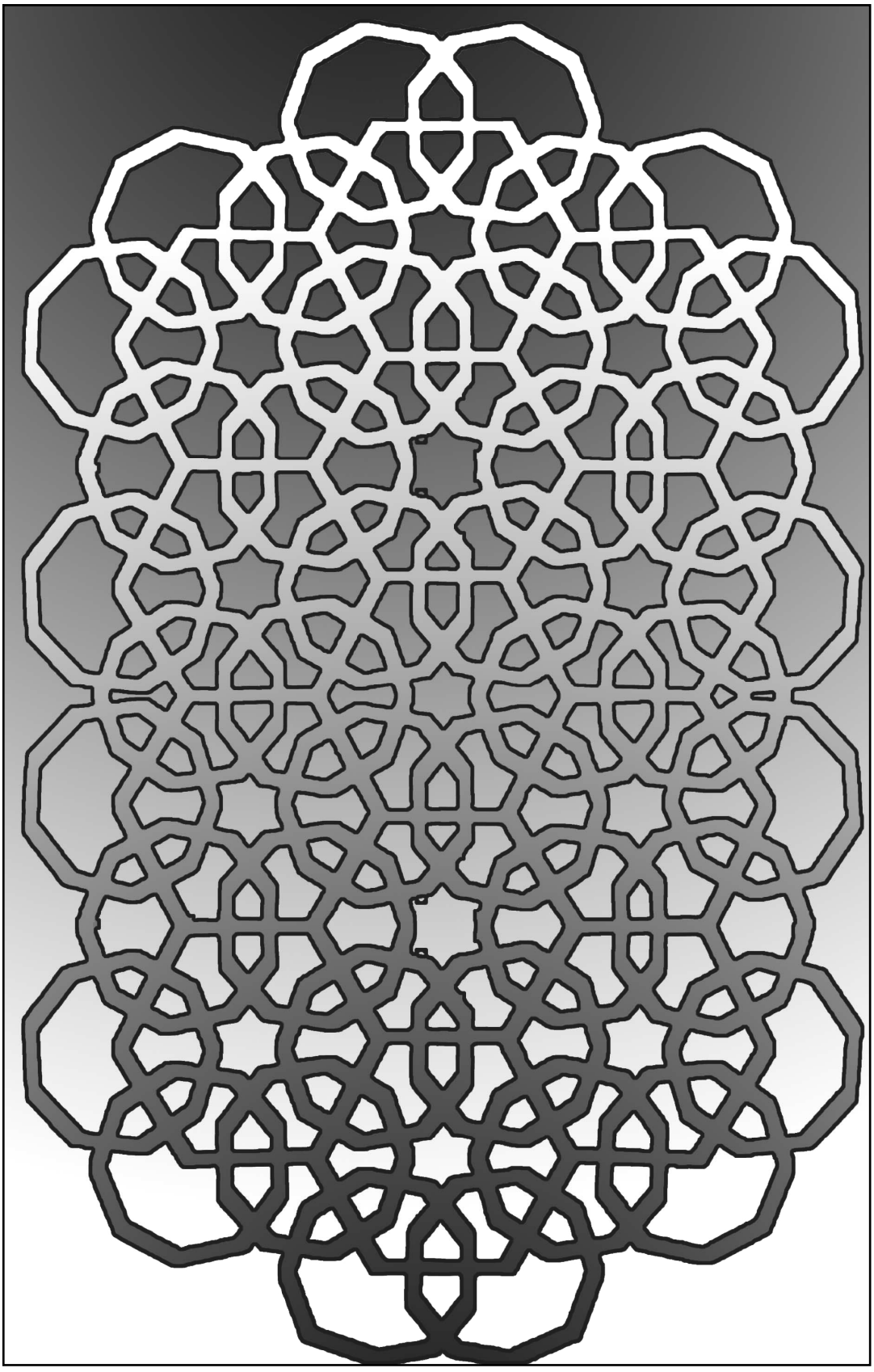




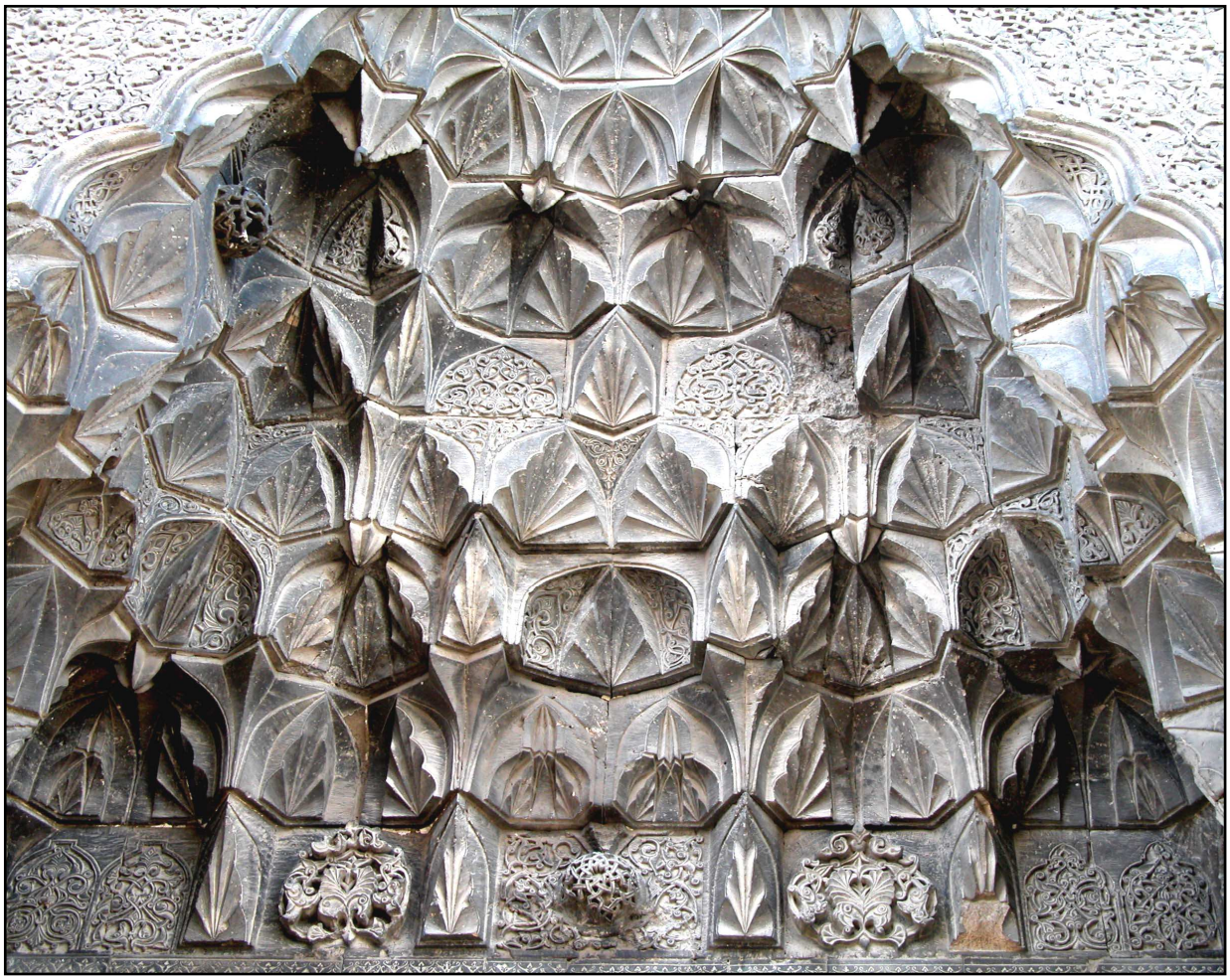


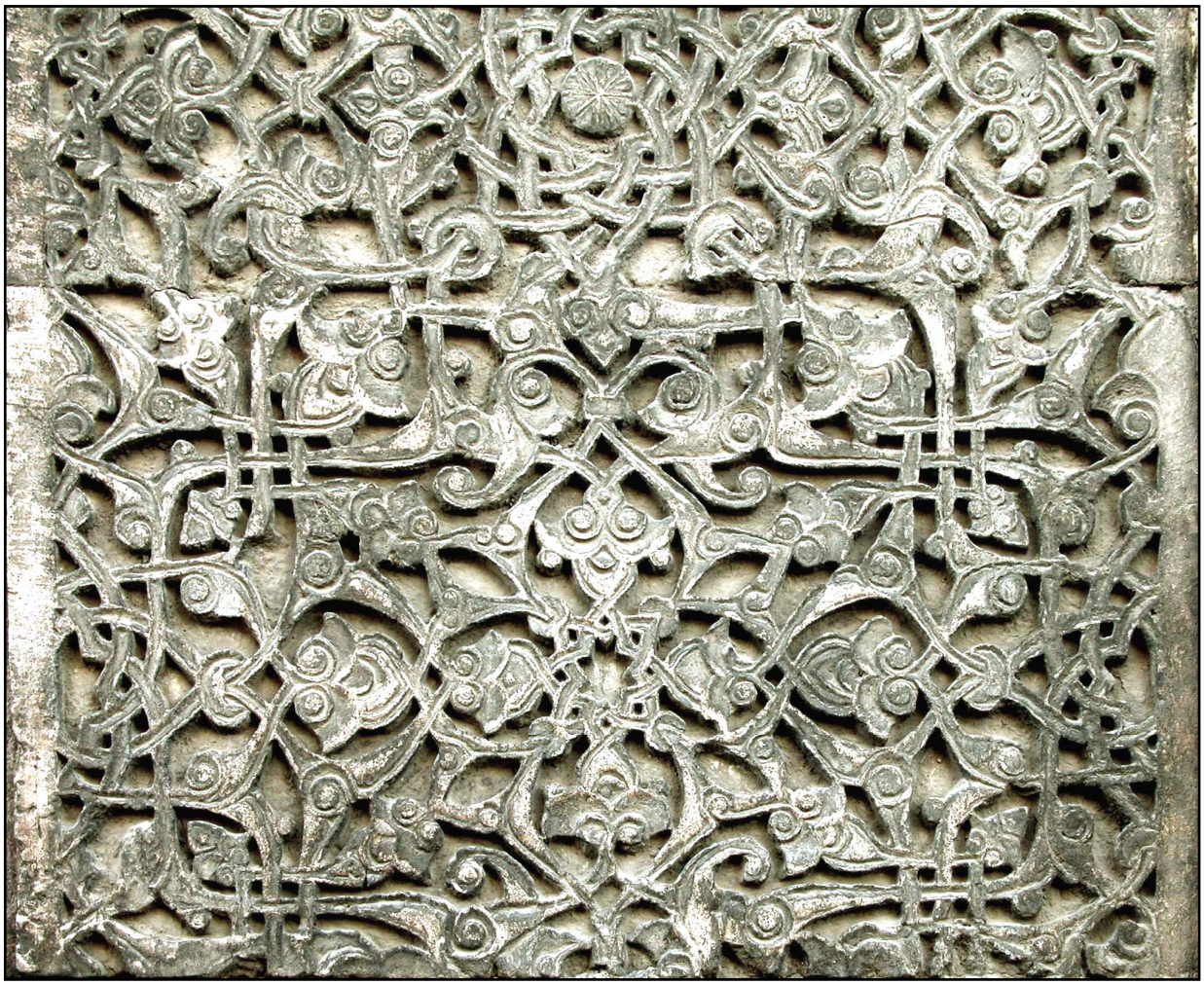


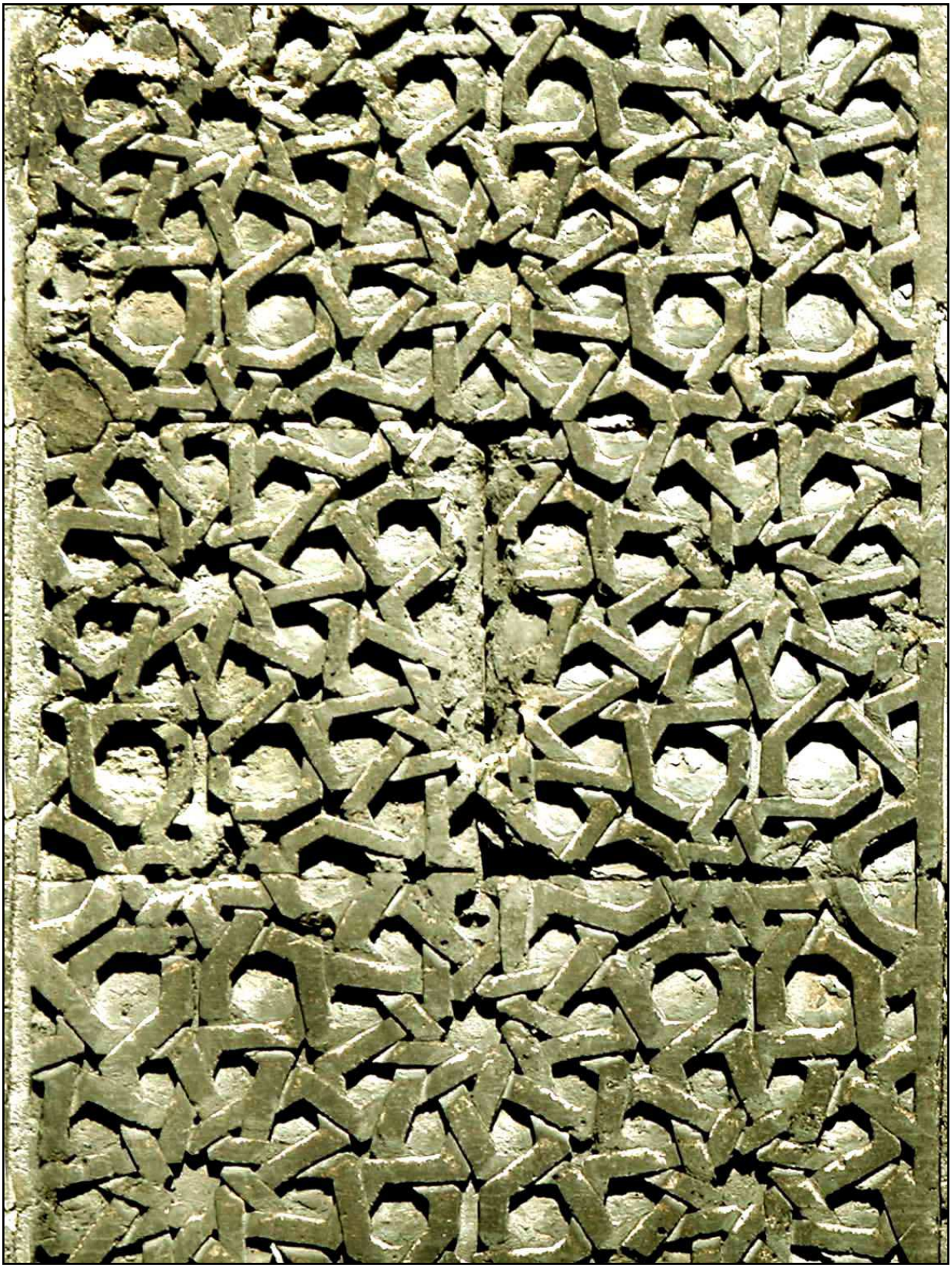


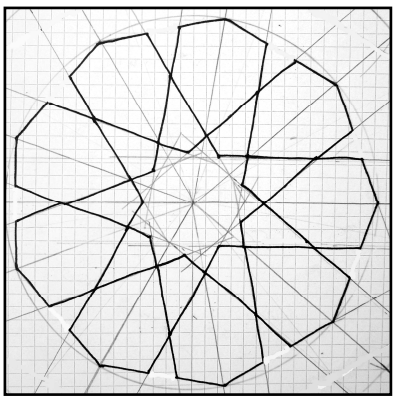


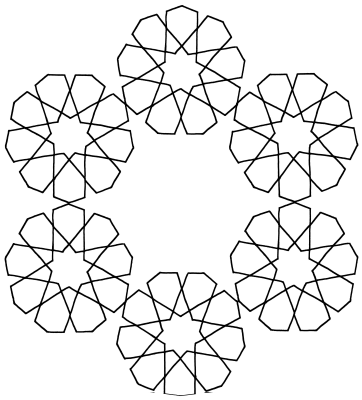
Sur le même panneau, en haut : période seldjoukide et en bas, période ilkhanide : après le passage de Gengis Khan, changement de chef, changement de style.

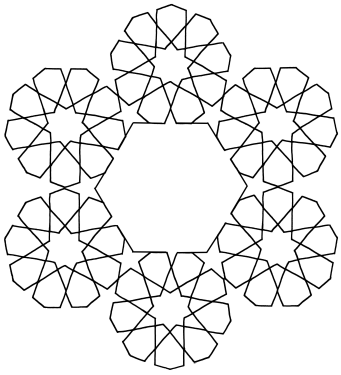


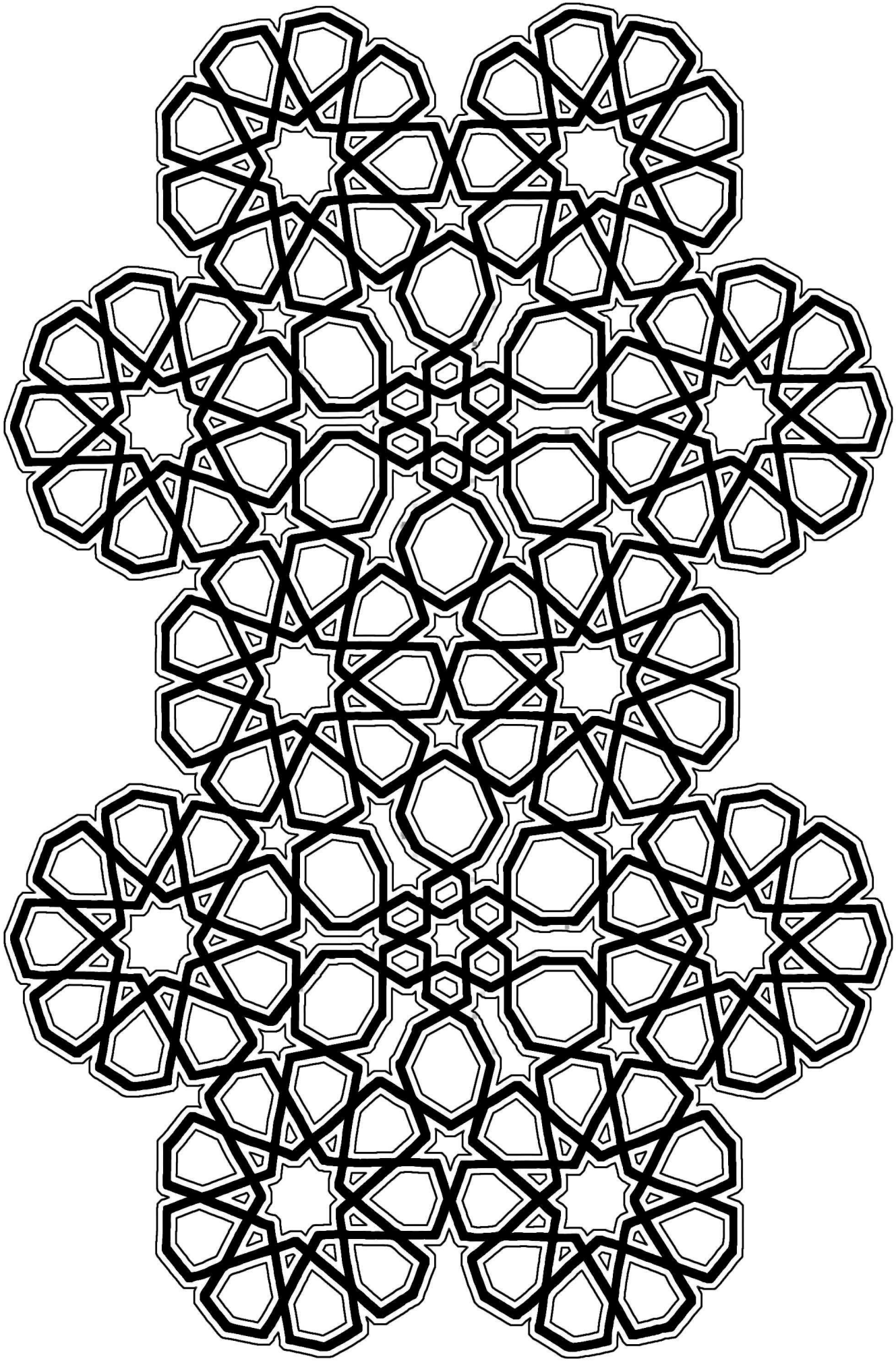


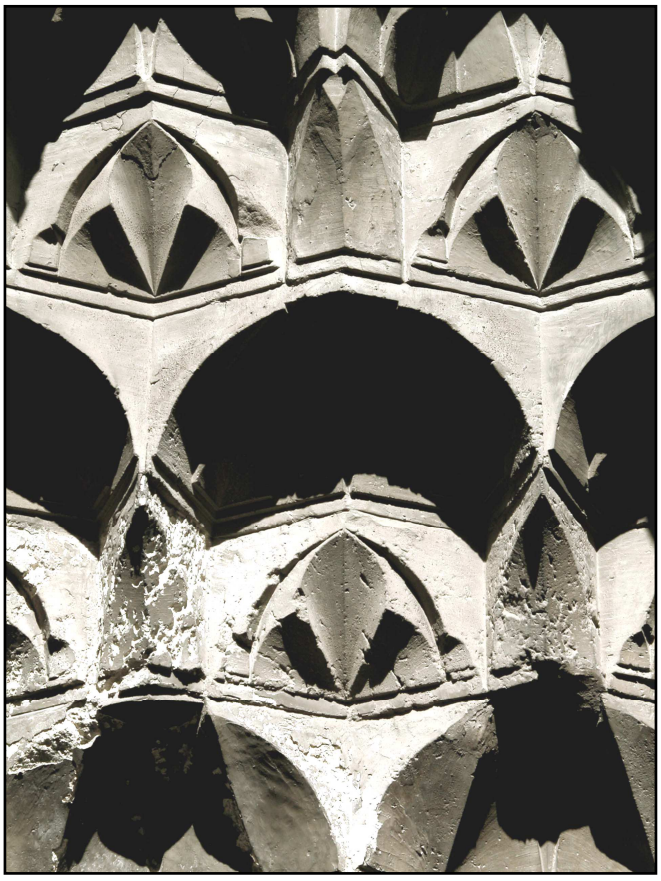


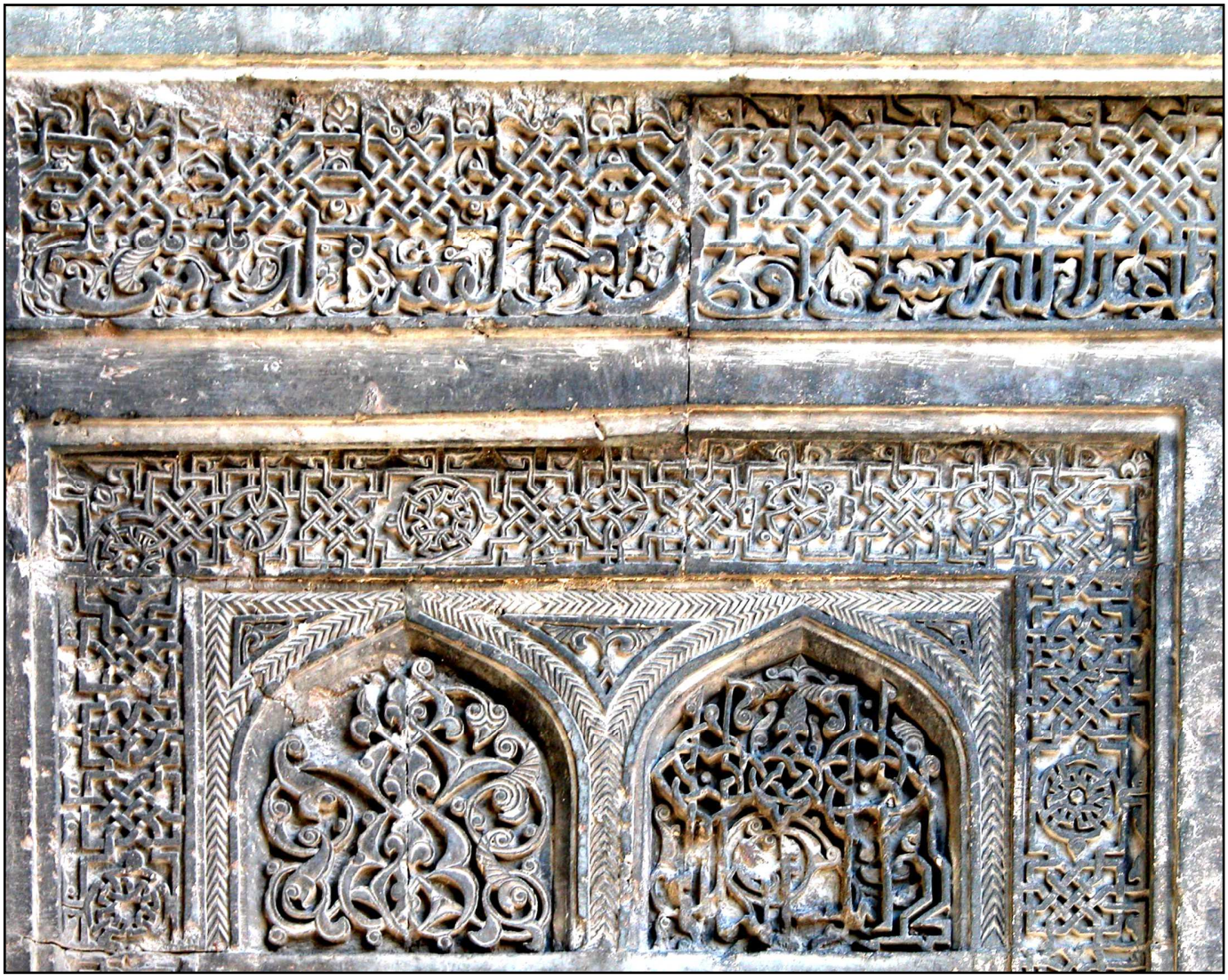




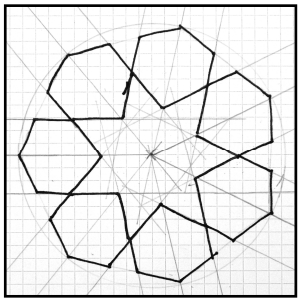
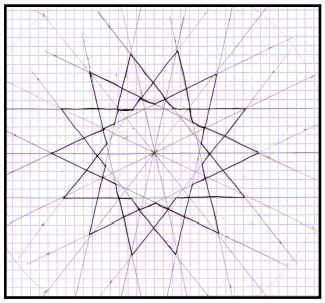
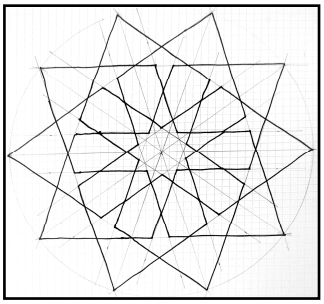
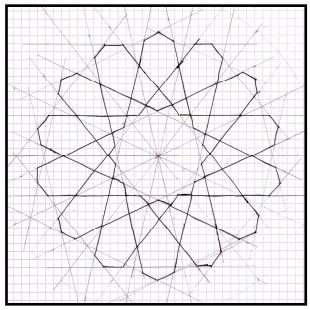


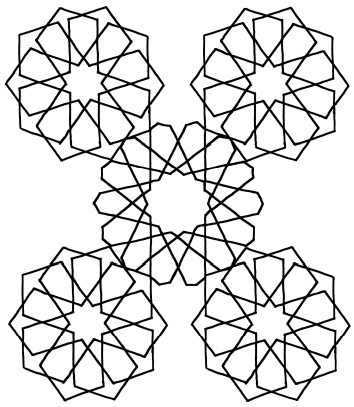


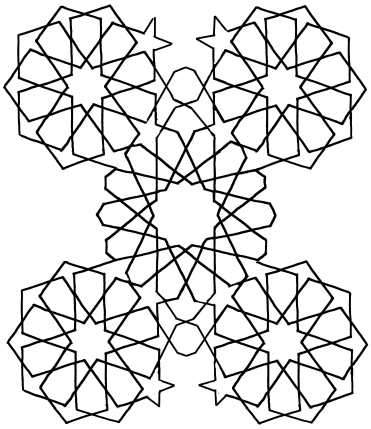


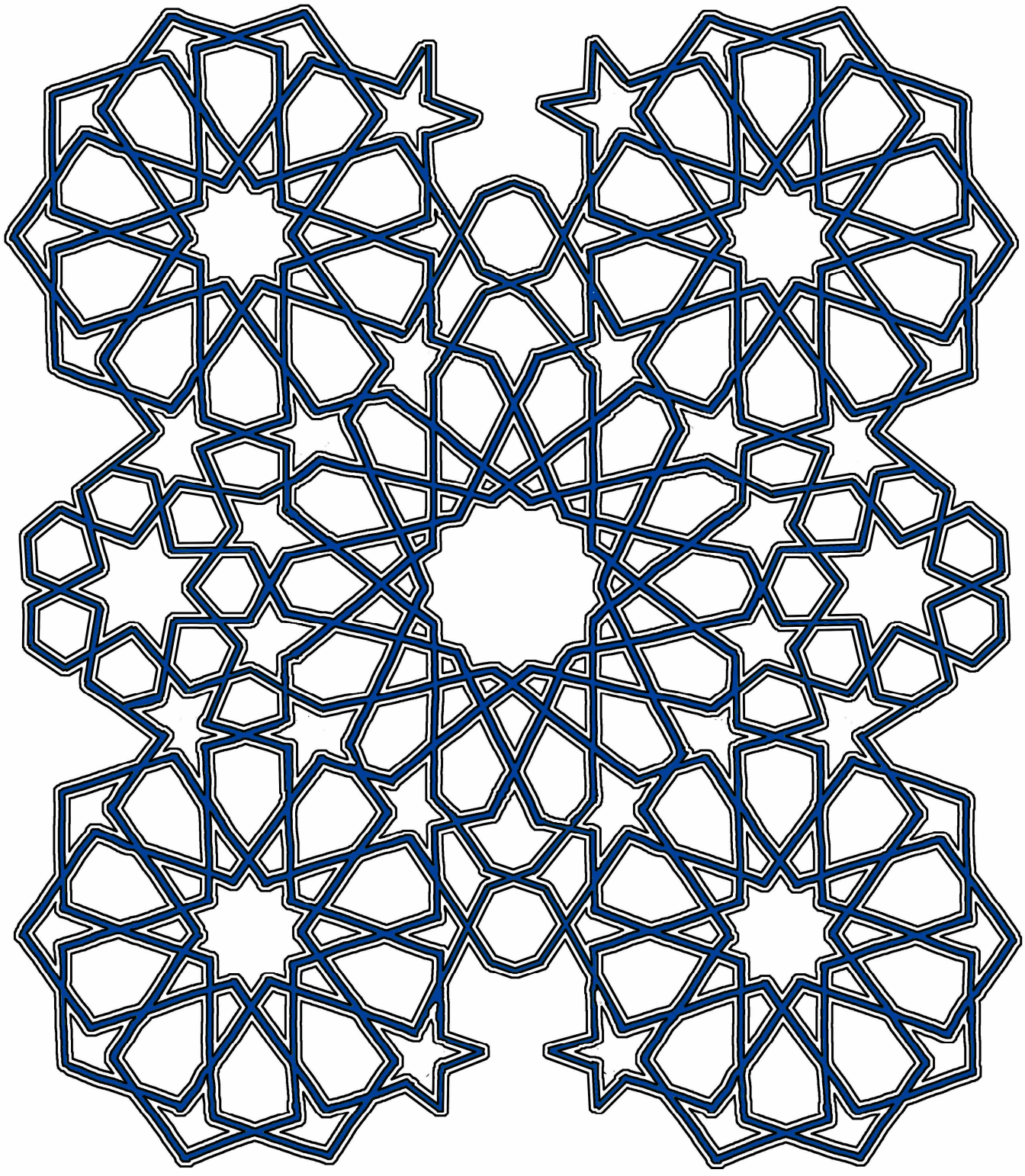


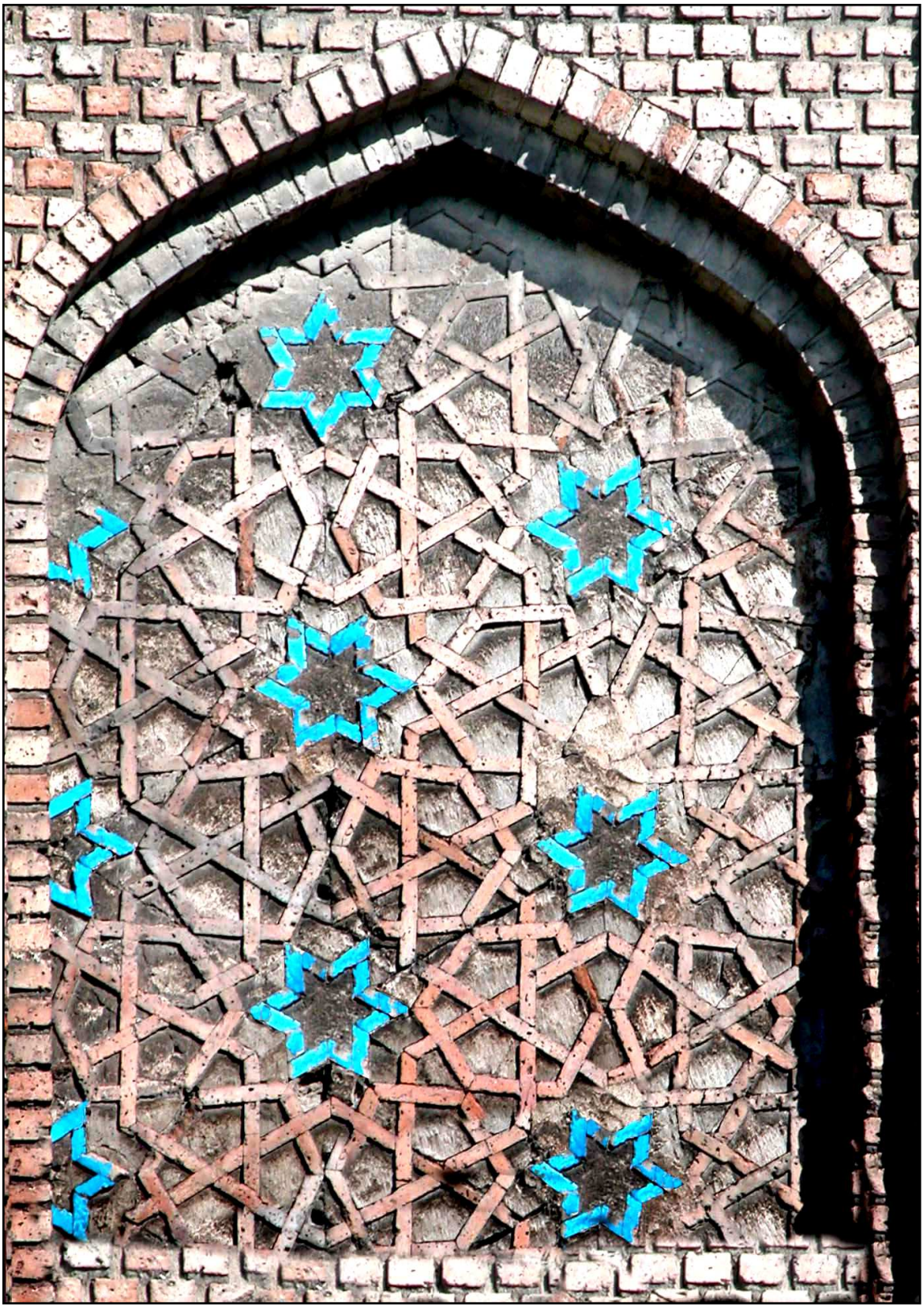
Ensemble convergent d’étoiles à dix et à sept autour d’une étoile à quatorze.

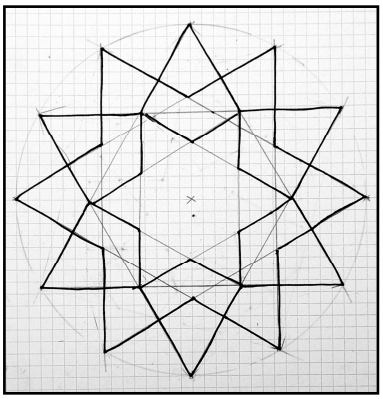





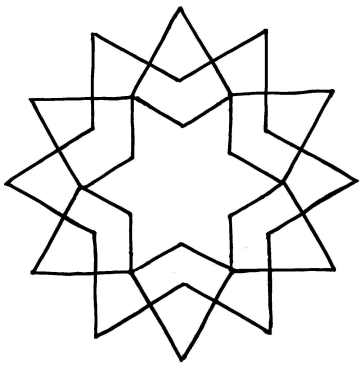


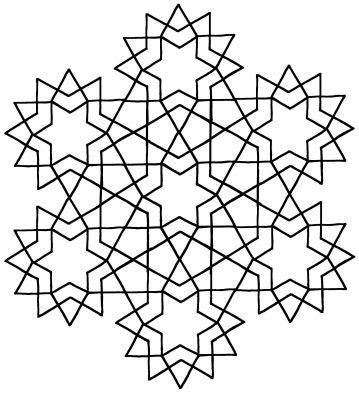


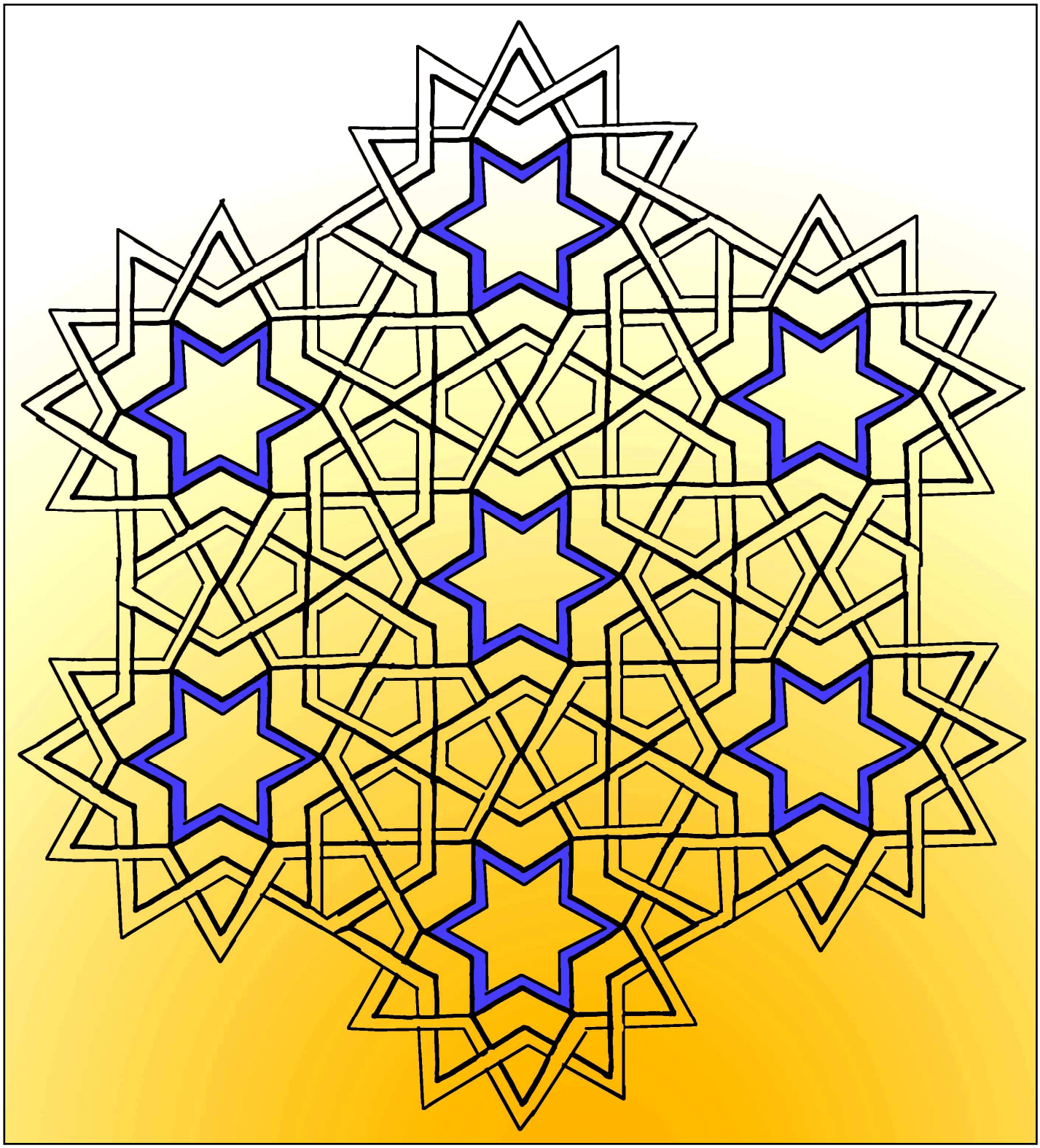


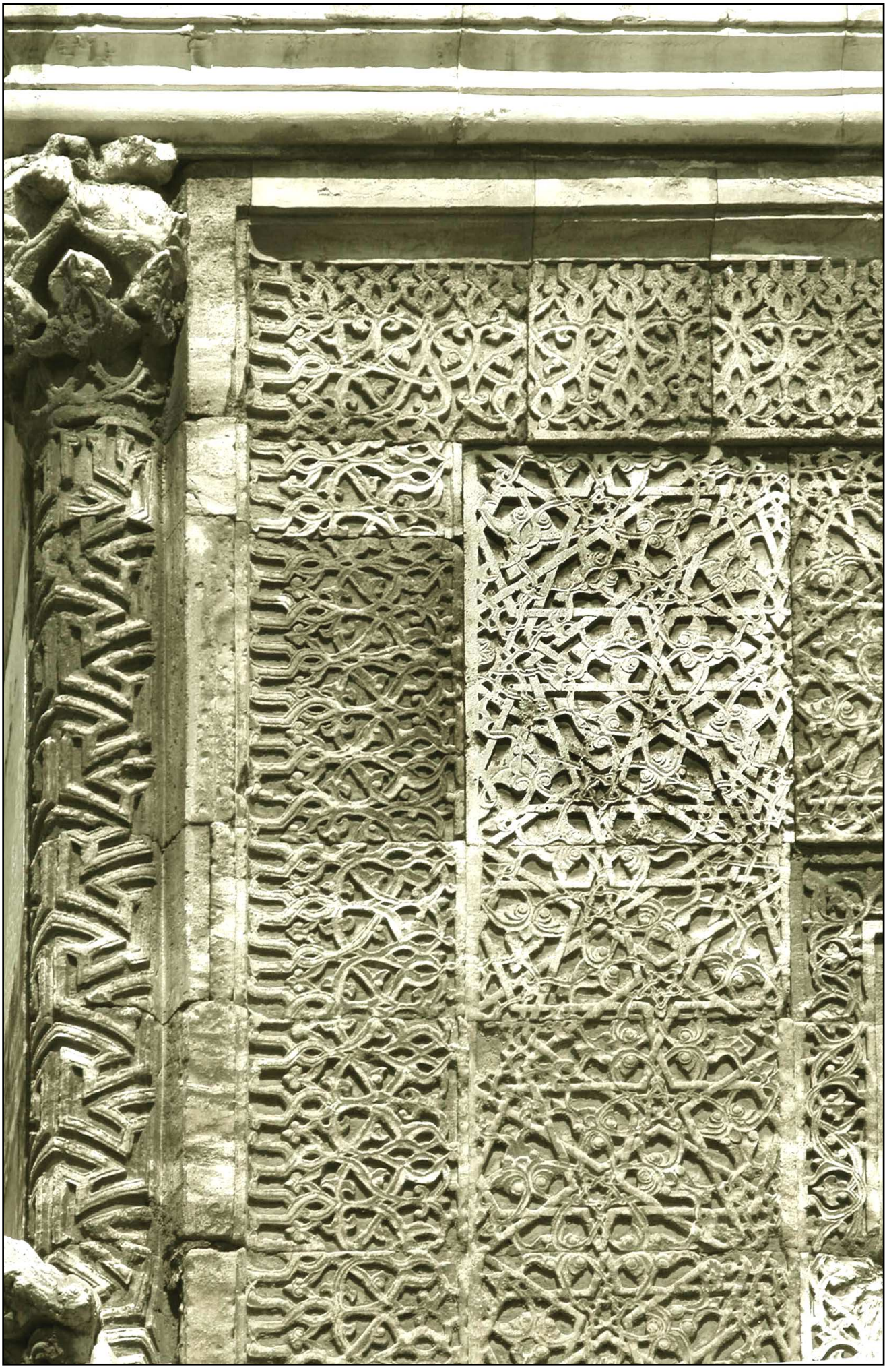


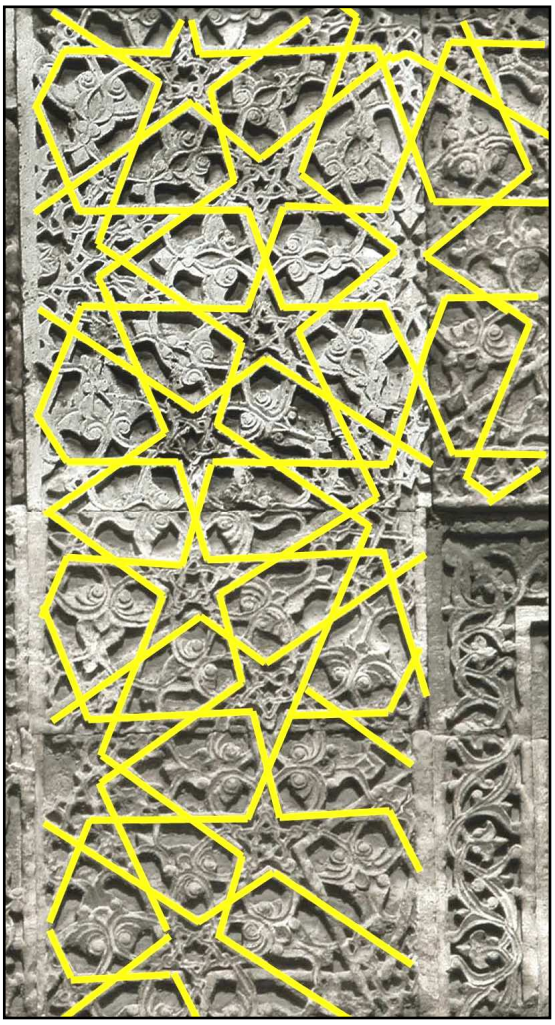


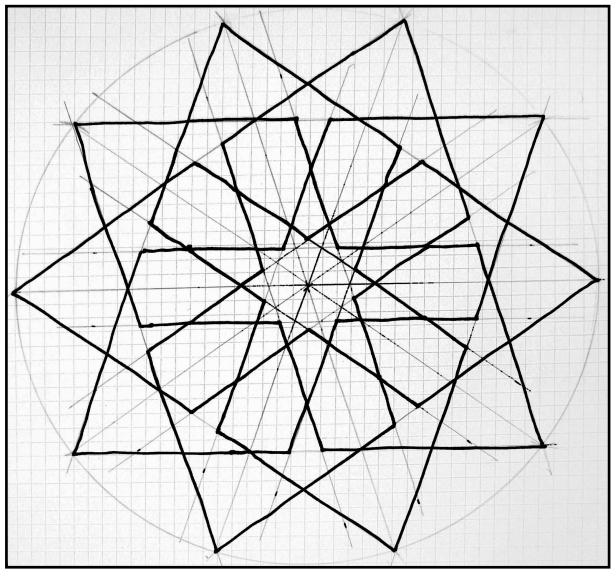


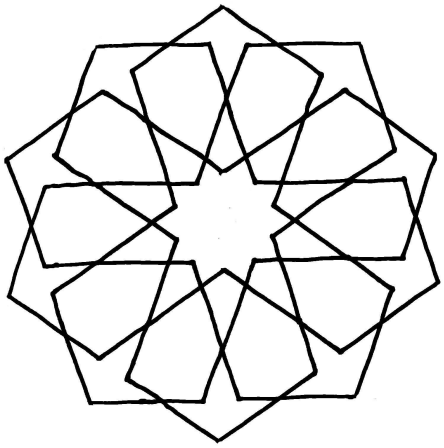


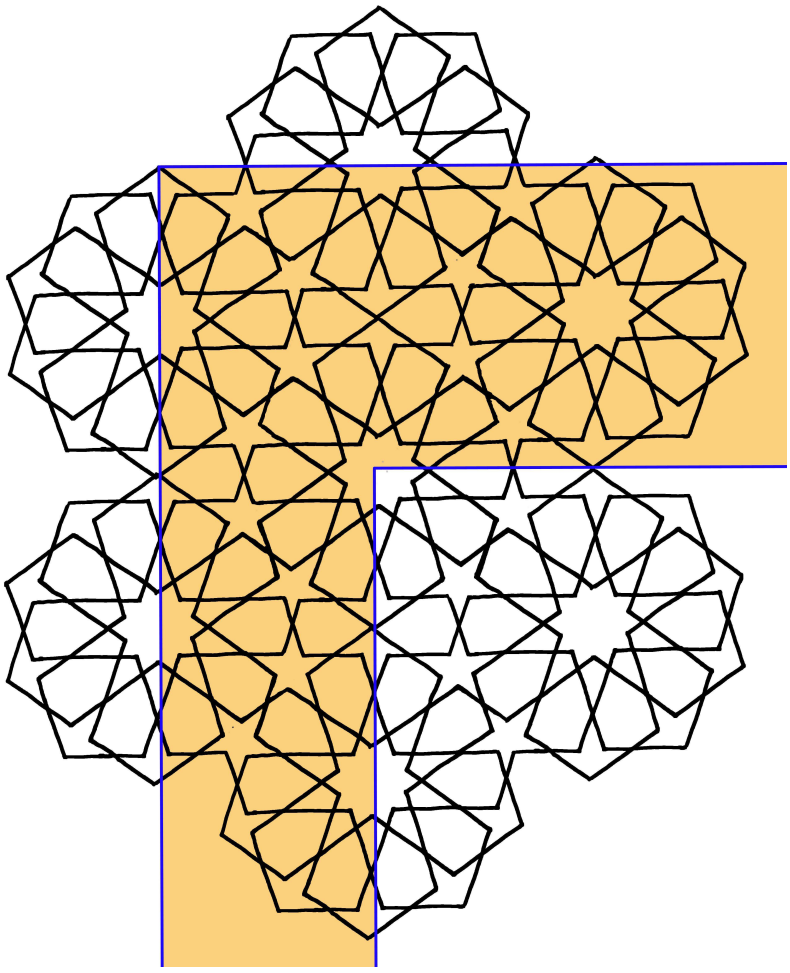


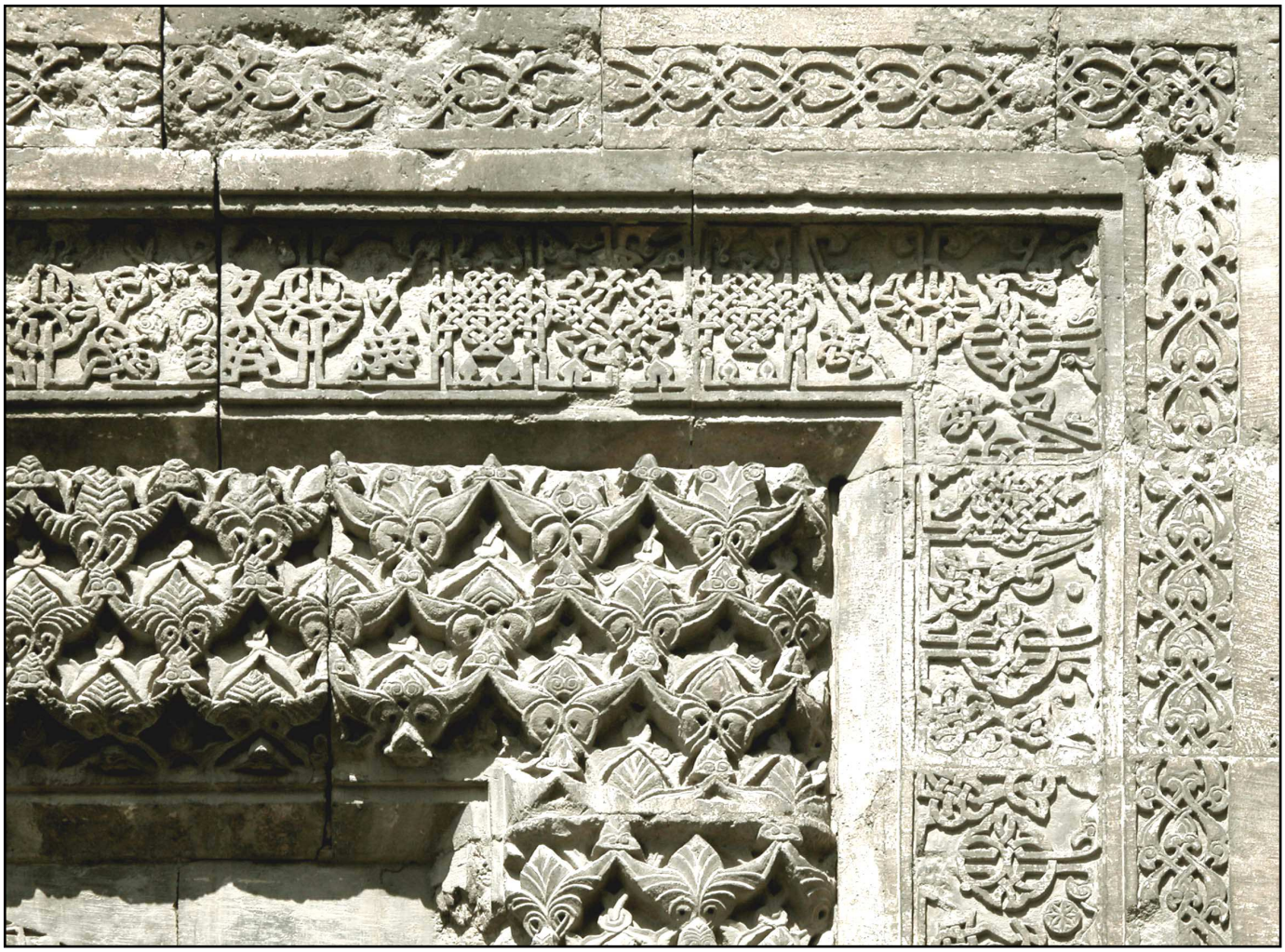


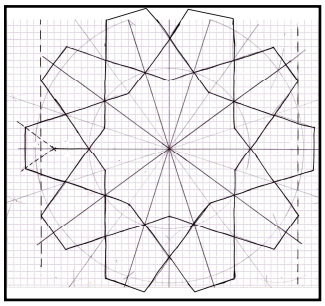


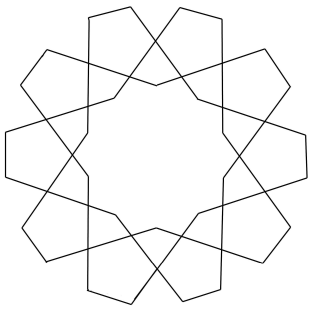


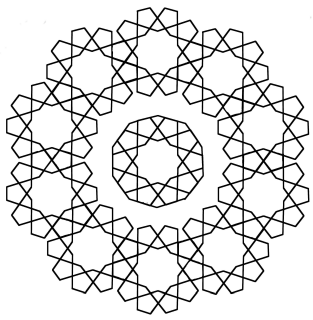


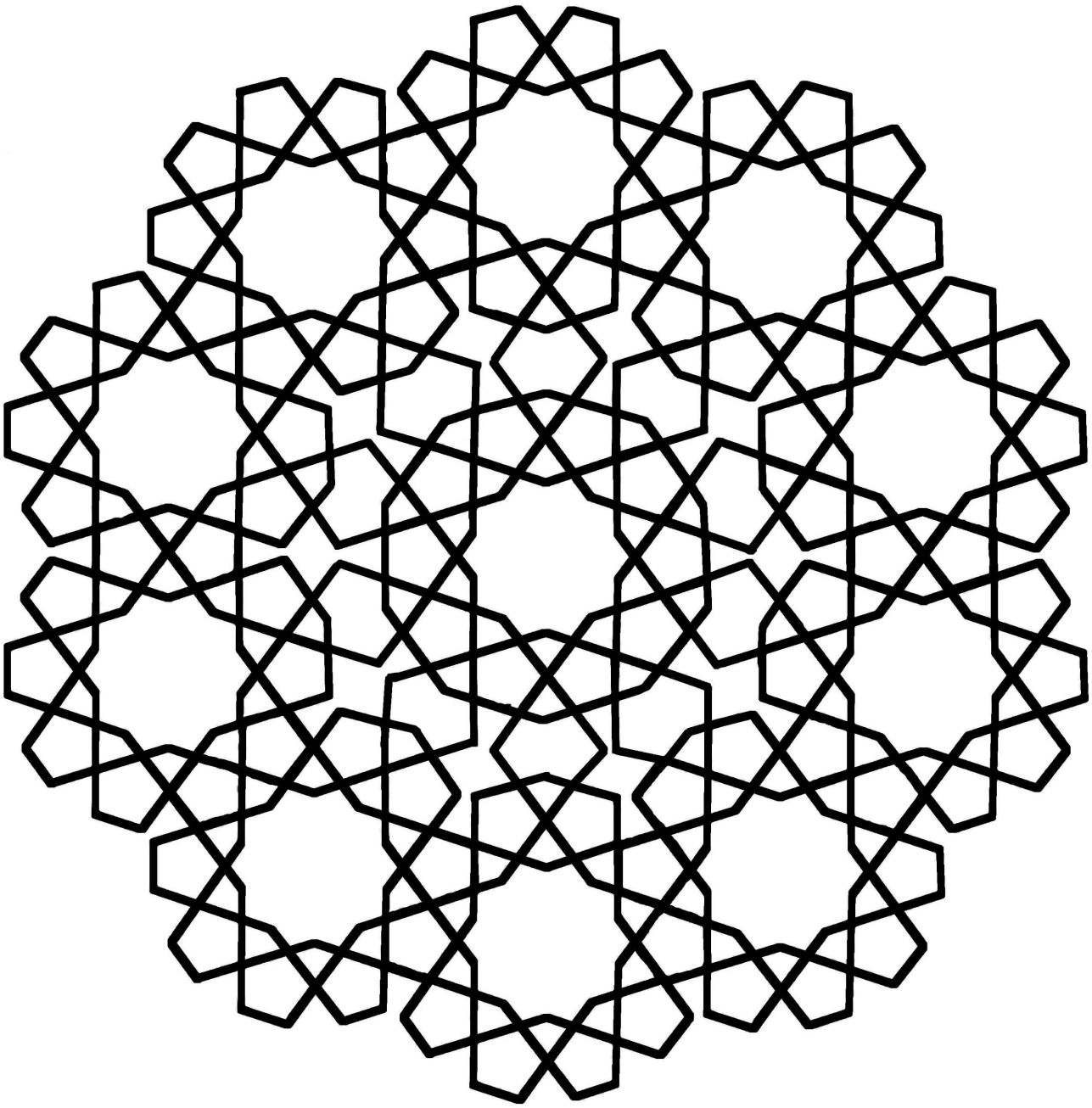




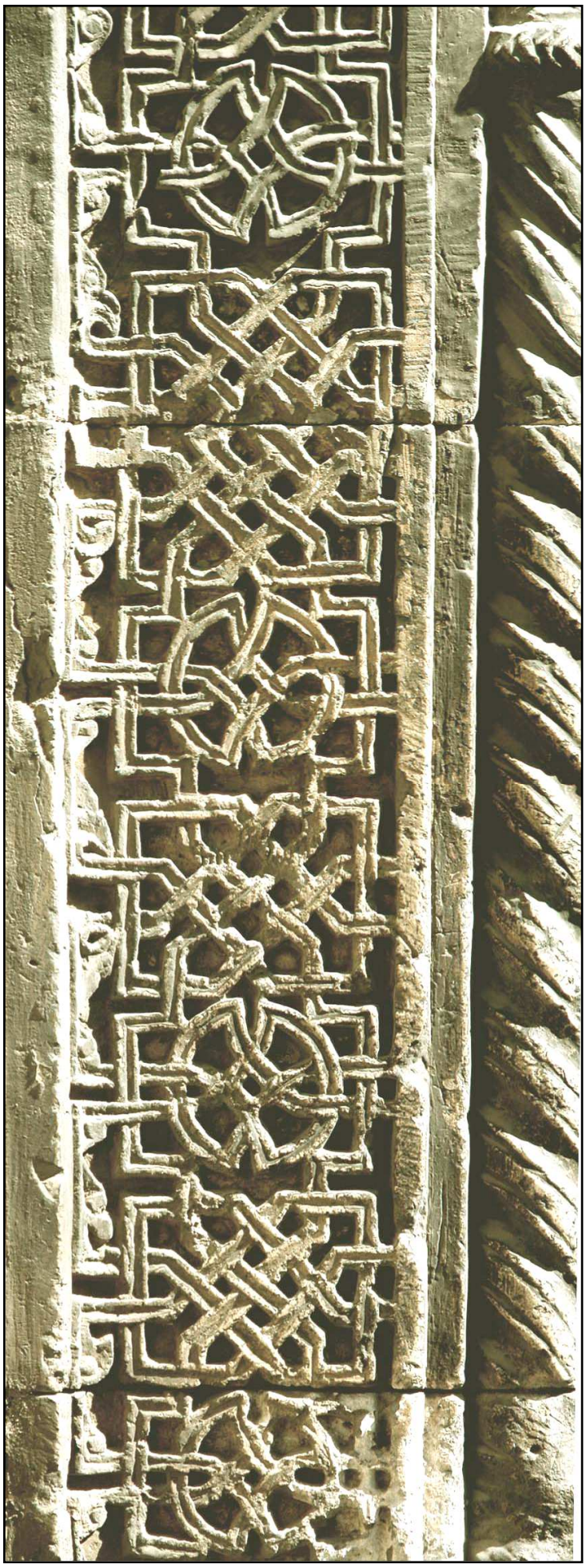


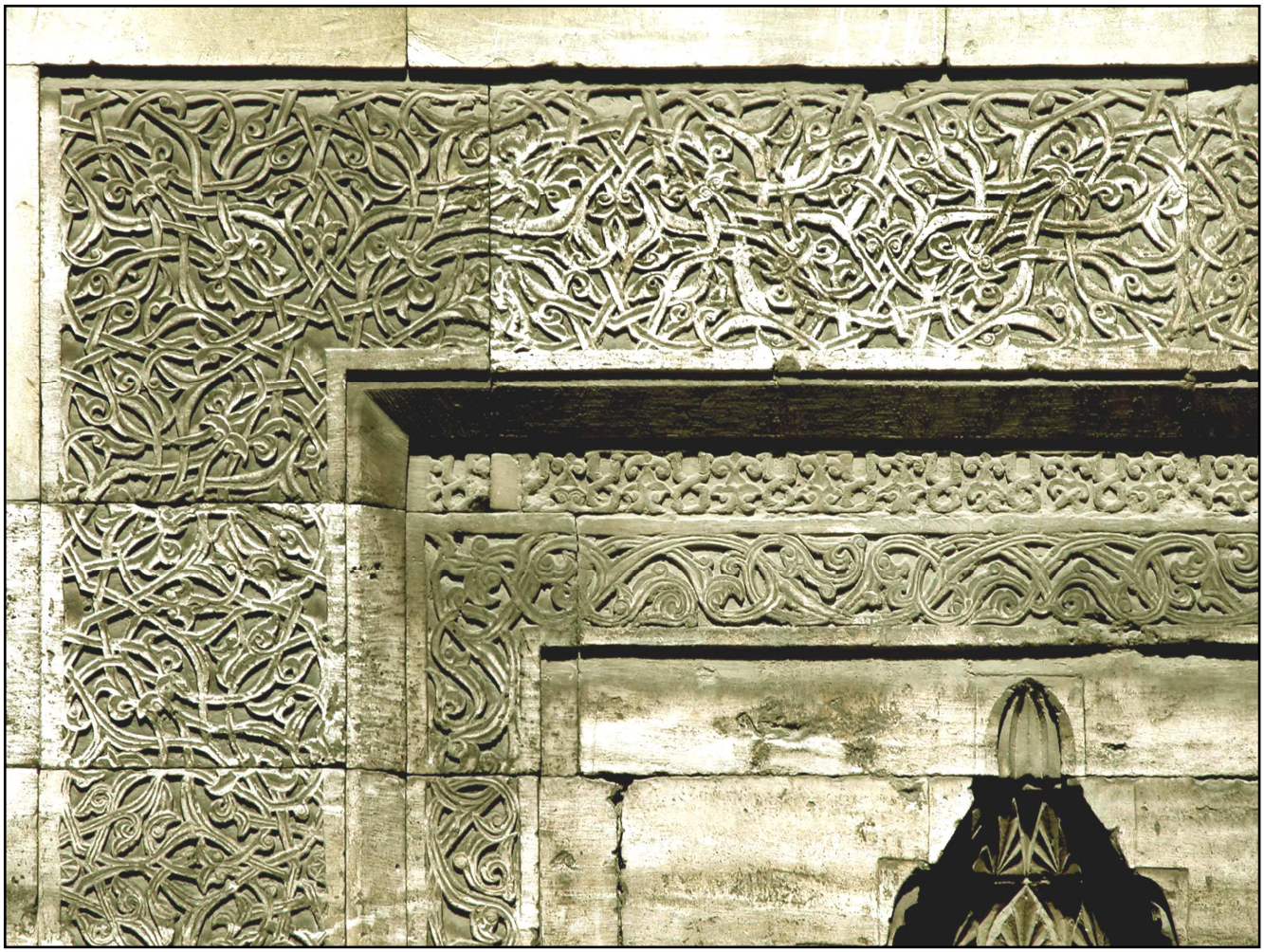


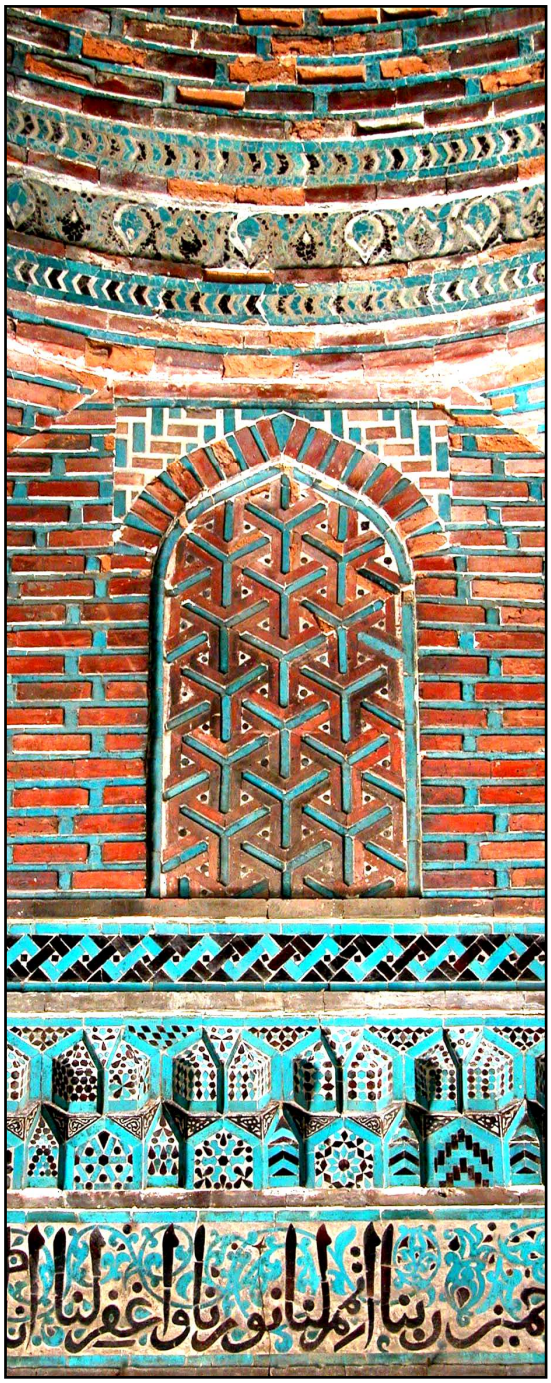




- Sivas : la Musafer Buruciye Medresesi. Construite en 1217.







Kaschis découpés du turbe de la Muzaffer Buruciye Medresesi.