

Palace of Sitt Tunshuq al-Muthaffariyya



Mausoleum of Sitt Tunshuq



Imara al-Amira

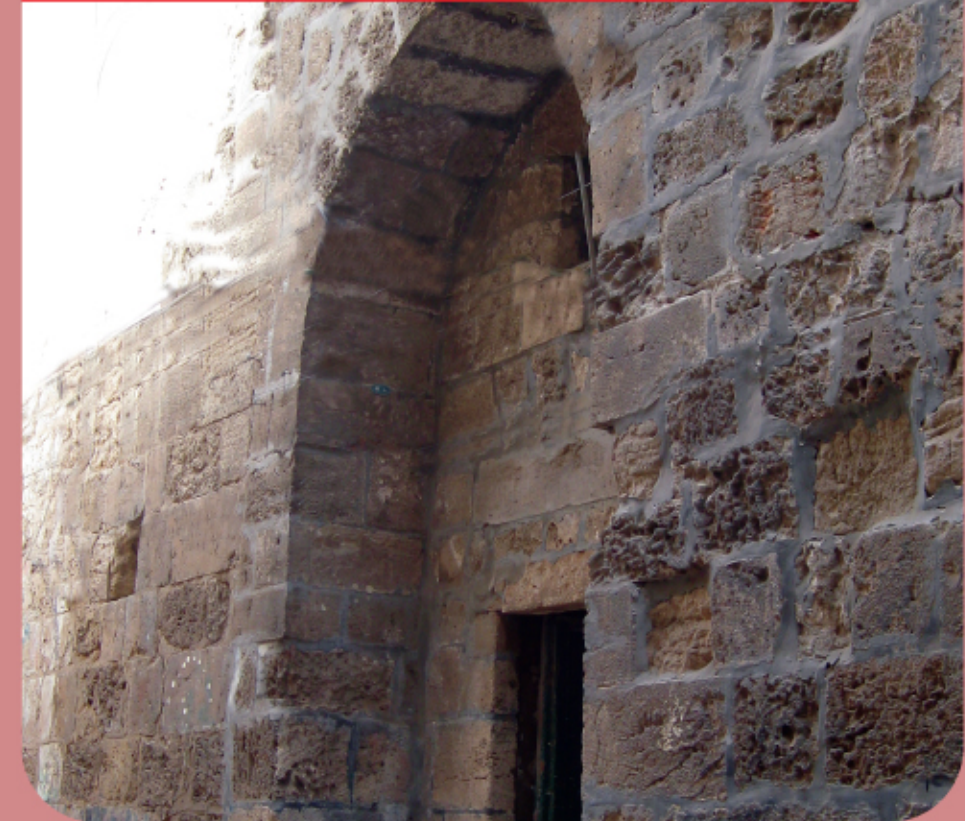


Trail 6 Women in Architecture

Khatuniyya School



Ribat al-Mardini



Uthmaniyya School (1440-1441 AD)

Established by the lady (Sitt) Isfahan Shah Khatun from Asia Minor. The school is accessed only through the plaza of Aqsa Mosque outside Bab al-Mathara and has a beautifully decorated northern façade. The entrance leads to the transitional vestibule leads to a courtyard and a burial room. There is a prayer niche in a ground level room, known as the Lower Mosque, while the large hall that overlooks al-Aqsa Mosque is known as the Upper Mosque.



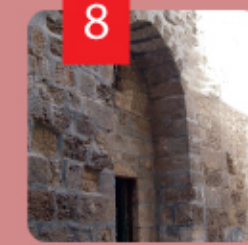
Khatuniyya School (1354 AD)

Established by the lady (Sitt) Oghul Khatun from Baghdad. The school is partly a mausoleum containing the tombs of several prominent people. Its facilities comprise an open courtyard surrounded by sanctums and two large halls facing each other. There is a large beautiful hall overlooking the roof of the western portico of the al-Aqsa Mosque and housing the tombs.



Ghadiriyya School (1432 AD)

Established by Amir (prince) Nasiraddin Dhulghadir after his wife Misr Khatun. The Ghadiriyya School is located in the northern façade of al-Aqsa Mosque between Bab al-Asbat and Bab Hitta. A large part of the school has collapsed and it remained in that state till the present day, but the major features of it are still visible.



Ribat al-Mardini (before 1361 AD)

The Ribat (hospice for pilgrims) comprises an entrance with a pointed arch leading to a vestibule that leads to two large halls, each covered by a dome. To the west of the halls there are two rooms presently used as shops. The founders of the Ribat were two unnamed women from the city of Mardin who were released from slavery by Saleh Ibn Ghazi II, the Urtukied ruler (1321-1363 AD).



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Palace of Sitt Tunshuq al-Muthaffariyya (ca. 1388)



The palace is located towards the end of 'Aqabat al-Takiyya and overlooks the Dome of the Rock. The palace is apparent as it has one of the most beautiful and largest façades of the buildings in the Old City and has three imposing entrances. Sayida Tunshuq bint Abdallah al-Muthaffariyya built this palace with typical Mamluk architecture and decoration.

Mausoleum of Sitt Tunshuq (before 1398)



The mausoleum of Sitt Tunshuq is opposite the third (eastern) entrance of the Sitt Tunshuq Palace and the entrance to Khasaki Sultan on the north side of 'Aqabat al-Takiyya. The façade of this mausoleum is meticulously crafted and designed as a miniature version of the façade of the palace, typical of the Mamluk architecture.

Imara al-Amira (1552-1553 AD)

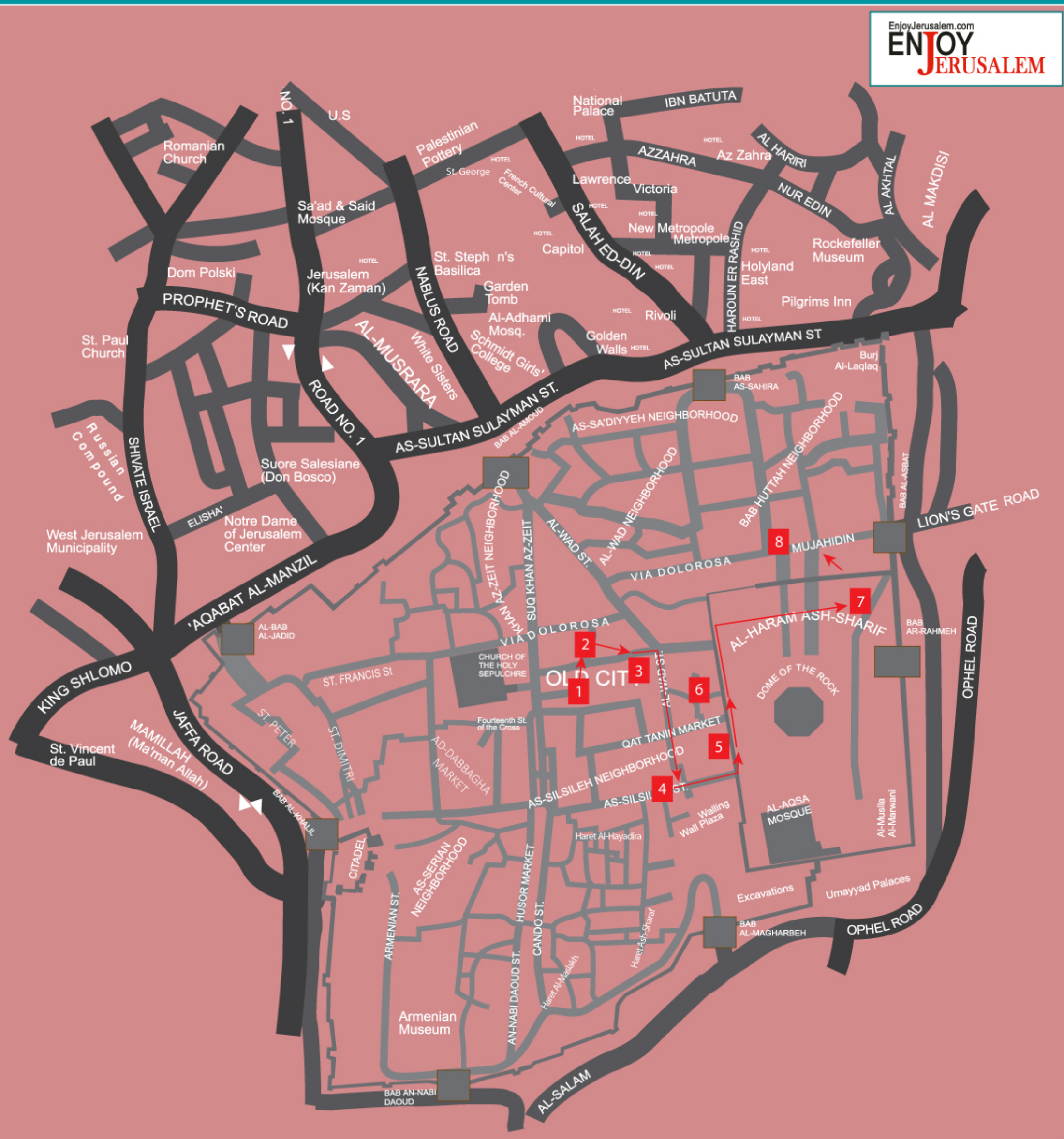


The term Imara al-Amira is a Turkish terminology meaning a building that provides free food for the poor and strangers. In Jerusalem, it was known as Khasaki Sultan or Takiyyat Khassaki Sultan, after the nickname of its patron the powerful wife of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

Mausoleum of Turkan Khatun (1352-1553 AD)



The small building is located at the end of Bab as-Silsileh Street, 30m before the gate of the Aqsa Mosque. It belonged to the daughter of one of the Uzbek princes. She was a descendent of one of the Islamic families that ruled the eastern Islamic world. It appears that Turkan Khatun wished to reside in the Old City and, upon her death, was buried in Jerusalem in this mausoleum built especially for her. The façade of mausoleum is richly decorated with carved stone panels.



Women in Architecture



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