

Word List B Lecture 3
Aspects of Ottoman Culture: Music and Architecture
Douglas Brookes
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Kanun. Stringed instrument played flat; rather like zither

Ney. Wind instrument, rather like flute

Tanbur. Long-necked stringed instrument, rather like a lute

Kemençe. "Small violin," played upright with a bow

Makam. "Mode" in Central Asian/Middle Eastern music.

Microtonality. Music that divides an octave into more than 12 notes

Mevlevi. Famed Sufi order founded by Rumî; "Whirling Dervishes"

Taksim. Improvised segment of instrumental music that introduces a song

Sanat müziği. "Art music," classical Turkish music

Mehter. The military band of the Janissaries

taverna. Wine tavern, a Greek tradition

Zimmi. Ottoman non-Muslims (Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians)

Zaharya. Ottoman Greek musician, 18th century

Oskiyan. Ottoman Armenian musician, ca. 1800

Albert Bobowski. Polish war captive, 17th c.; as "Ali Ufki Bey" famed musician

Demetrius Cantemir. Ottoman Greek musician (d. 1723), devised note system

Hamparsum Limonciyan. Ottoman Armenian musician (d. 1839); note system

Külliye. A complex of buildings, e.g. mosque + school + soup kitchen + hospital

Seljuk. Pre-Ottoman Turks in Anatolia

Fatih Mosque. Built by Mehmed II (conqueror of Constantinople), 1460s

Sinan. Famed architect, 1500s

Süleymaniye Mosque. Built by Süleyman the Magnificent, 1550s

Selimiye Mosque (in Edirne). Built by Süleyman's son Selim II, 1570s

Nur-u Osmaniye Mosque. Ottoman Baroque masterpiece, 1750s

Neo-Classicism. European architectural style popular in early 1800s

Balian. Armenian family of architects who designed most Ottoman palaces in
1800s

Mukarnas. Elaborate concave molding at transitions, e.g. where dome meets wall

Finial. An ornament, usually of brass, at the peak of a roof or dome

Minaret. The tower at a mosque, from which the Call to Prayer is sounded