

OKKA (= اوقية) :

Dört yüz dirhem ağırlığında bir ölçü birimidir.
"Kıyye" veya "vakiyye" de denilir. Okkiyeden farklı olup
1,282 gr. ağırlığındadır. Okkanın ifadesinde kullanılan dört
yüz dirhemden kasıt İstanbul dirhemidir (bk. Dirhem).

OTTOMAN OKKA WEIGHTS

NANCY S. PYLE

Introduction

The Ottoman okka is a little known and often misidentified object. In this paper I would like to bring to general attention the historical significance and artistic beauty of these weights. Public negligence of these okkas, and of Ottoman metalwork in general, has caused a tragic loss to Turkey's artistic heritage. Very few okkas remain today; the vast majority have been sold by weight to be melted down and remade into new items of copper and brass. If I can prevent a further loss of these lovely pieces, then my research work will have served its purpose.

The Ottomans inherited their weights system from the Seljuks of Rum. The Seljuk forerunners, called dirhems (after the official currency of Iconium), were weights in copper or bronze which have surfaced in Konya, Kayseri and other Seljuk commercial centers in Eastern Anatolia. They were cast, circular and with a hole in the center. Their decorative motifs, predominantly bifurcated and trilobed leaves in floral arabesques, were very clear and distinguished compared to contemporary metalwork in Mesopotamia and Persia. (Illus. I) There appears to have been some system of control, but to date I have been unable to translate such inspection stamps. These control stamps may prove to be early Ottoman rather than Seljuk. (Illus. II) Identical inscriptions have been found on Seljuk weights in the collections of Messrs. Kocabaş and Kayabek, but they also defy decipherment. (Illus. III) I have definitely identified only three dated weights (dated 587 H., 610 H., and 812 H.), but these examples are so close in style, casting techniques and decorative motifs to all the other examples that I think it is safe to attribute this whole group of dirhem weights to the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. On the reverse side of many of these Seljuk weights I have found stamps of early Ottoman *tuğras*. I assume this indicates that the same weights system was retained and that the earlier dirhems were simply revalidated by the Ottoman inspectors.

JOURNAL ASIATIQUE

ou

RECUEIL DE MÉMOIRES

D'EXTRAITS ET DE NOTICES

RELATIFS A L'HISTOIRE, A LA PHILOSOPHIE, AUX LANGUES
ET A LA LITTÉRATURE DES PEUPLES ORIENTAUX

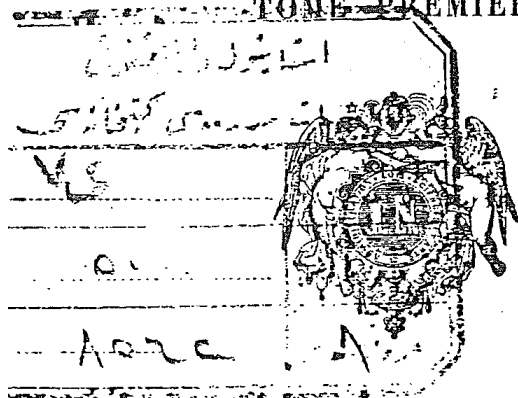
révisé

PAR MM. BARBIER DE NEUHARD, BELIN, CHERBONNEAU, DEFRÉMEY,
J. DERENBOURG, DUCAT, DULAURIER, FEER, FOUCAUX,
GARCIN DE TASSY, STAN. JULIEN, MOHL, OPPERT, PAUTHIER,
REGNIER, RENAN, DE ROUGÉ, SANGUINETTI, SÉDILLOT
DE SLANE, ETC.

ET PUBLIÉ PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE

SEPTIÈME SÉRIE

TOME PREMIER



PARIS

IMPRIMÉ PAR AUTORISATION DE M. LE GARDE DES SCEAUX

A L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE

M DCCC LXXIII

1881

LE SYSTÈME MÉTRIQUE ACTUEL D'ÉGYPTE.

LES NILOMÈTRES ANCIENS ET MODERNES

ET LES ANTIQUES COUDÉES D'ÉGYPTE,

PAR MAHMOUD BEY,

Astronome de S. A. le Khédive.

LE SYSTÈME ÉGYPTIEN ET LE SYSTÈME FRANÇAIS.

Le génie égyptien semble toujours prendre plaisir à voiler au monde le principe de ses belles créations, le dérober aux yeux des profanes, pour mieux, peut-être, leur donner une origine divine, les conserver pures et les préserver des injures du temps. C'est ainsi que l'on voit en usage en Égypte, mais sans pouvoir en comprendre le principe, un système métrique grossier en apparence, mais au fond le plus exact de tous les systèmes qu'on connaisse. La coudée indigène ou dhirâa baladi de 0^m,5826 en est la base, sans que personne s'en doute. L'unité de poids ou le dirham est la millième partie du cube d'eau dont le côté est le quart de cette coudée, sans qu'on le sache. Le poids du cube d'eau de la coudée même est de 64,000 dirham, comme celui du mètre est d'un million de grammes. Le volume de la même coudée cube est la capacité de

Kinyesi arka sayfada

150016 - CKKA

makale ÖLÇÜ meseleinde