

Othman son of Aghlabak in Aleppo
Archeological architectural study
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Abstract;

This grave lay outside the denominator (makam) near the Mohmazic grave which is known now as denominators mosque (Al-mokamat mosque), in neighborhood known as the denominators site (Mahalat Al-mokamat). Othman determined its location as the south of Karasenker Al-jokandar mosque, while Haggar pointed its north to Al-zaherya Al-braneya school in the street known now as queen DeifaKhatonstreet.

The door of the denominator is one of Aleppo doors, Son of Shaddad pointed out that the building of this door happened while the ruling of king Al zaherGhayath El-deenGhazy who built as well Al nayrab door and the channel (Al kanah) door, but he didn't finish them and they were completed by his son king Al aziz Mohamed. The (makam) door was known as Nafeess door named after a man who was working there.

Al ghozy mentioned that (makam) door was known for that name as you can walk out of it to the grave of Ibrahim the prophet. Then Al ghozy added that when you walk to the west where the name of the door is written inside circle you find a building for the king Al ashrafBerspay which was started at the time of Berspay and completed at the time of Al ashrafAbi Al nasrKaitbay and written on the wall to the south order of reinnovation of this wall by the king Al ashrafAbi Al nasrKaitbay at year 870 and written inside a circle next to it building owned by Al ashrafAbi Al nasrKaitbay, this door and its walls are very fragile.

But it is clear that who started building the door was Al zaherGhazy and completed by his son Al aziz Mohamed and Al ashrafBerspay took care of it not as what EL ghozy said that Berspay started it, and it was reinnovated by Al ashrafKaitbay as the script on the door said which Herzfield has mentioned in more details than Al ghozy did and also change in the year where he said they wrote order of reinnovation of this wall by the king Al ashrafAbi Al nasrKaitbay at year at the days of the king of all princes at year 898.

Al ghozy also said that Mahalat Al-mokamat) was known for that name cause it included too many of good people graves, denominators and cemeteries