

**Architectural and decorative elements of the facades and entrances of the palaces and pavilions in Istanbul during the reigns of sultan Abdulmajid and Abdulaziz in the period (1255- 1293<sup>AH</sup>/ 1839- 1876<sup>AD</sup>)**

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**Abstract**

The city of Istanbul was a cultural center with its buildings and arts that embody the greatness and capabilities of the ottoman sultans, distinguished the buildings of the (13<sup>AH</sup> / 19<sup>AD</sup>) century influences European whether it was the baroque, Rococo or the renaissance which the turks accepted in their buildings, the facades and entrances palaces and pavilions in Istanbul served as an open museum crowded with various architectural and decorative elements which prompted me to choose this topic in order to highlight the artistic value of these multiple elements,first,introducing the architecture of the subject of the study, second,the architects,third, building materials,fourth,decorative methods ,fifty, the architectural elements, sixth, decorative elements, search results, followed by a number of maps, figures and plates.

**Keywords**

Facades – Entrances – Palaces-Pavilions- Istanbul- Acanthus leaves.

**Introduction:**

Sultan Abd al-Majid I assumed power after the death of his father, Sultan Mahmud II in the year (1255 AH / 1839 AD) when he was 16 years old. The first Ottoman sultan to formalize the modernization movement of the state, and despite the economic deterioration that coincided with the increasing debts, this did not prevent Sultan Abd al-Majid from continuous construction on the shores of the Bosphorus. He is considered a patron of fine arts and sought to push the Ottoman society and culture to the level that rivals the Europeans.

Sultan Abd al-Majid I built the Dolmabagh Palace in the year (1259-1262 AH / 1843-1856 AD) to be the seat of his new rule and replace the Topkapi Palace. On the best location in the lands of the city of Istanbul, especially on the coast of the Bosphorus Strait, which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara, and it became the seat of the Ottoman Empire until its end (1314 AH / 1922 AD), and it is the largest palace built in the Besiktas neighborhood on the European coast in Istanbul overlooking the sea, and it has now turned into a museum (Map 1). The façade of the palace’s ceremonial hall and the façades between the entrances of the Sultan and the treasury include many architectural and decorative elements that were executed according to the Baroque and Rococo styles (Plate 1-4), which will be explained later in detail.

Sultan Abd al-Majid also built several pavilions with magnificent facades, which are as follows: al-Majidiyya pavilion in the fourth courtyard of Topkapi Palace (Fig. 1) to be a

resting place for the sultans during celebrations. It is the last building erected in the palace, and it is now used as a restaurant in the museum. With decorative elements of European influence (Plate 5), this will be clarified later, and the linden tree was also built, used for hunting parties, and therefore called its two walks, in the Ahlamur Valley on the European coast from the city of Istanbul between Besiktas and Nisantasi in the middle of the fields in the year (1266). - 1272 AH / 1849- 1855 AD) (Map 1), and it consists of two small buildings, one of which is used for celebrations, and the other is dedicated to the Sultan's harem. (Panel 6, 7)

And it began during the reign of Sultan Abd al-Majid, the construction of Jawsaq al-Majidiyya (Beykoz) by Muhammad Ali, the ruler of Egypt in the year (1261 AH / 1845 AD), and the construction was completed after the death of Muhammad Ali at the hands of his son Saeed in the year (1271 AH / 1854 AD), and he presented it as a gift to the Sultan, in the Beykoz region On the Asian coast of the city of Istanbul, and it is considered one of the beautiful neighborhoods where the green of the fields meet with the blue of the sea. In (12 AH / 18 AD) Beykoz turned into a popular neighborhood and became a place for hiking and a resort because of its gardens, groves and houses overlooking the sea, and the jusaq was used to host seniors Foreign dignitaries and ambassadors. (panel 8)

Sultan Abd al-Majid also built the Topbakhana Mosque in the year (1269-1270 AH / 1852-1853 AD). It was named after the Neoclassical Tubkhana Square, next to the Nasratiya Mosque. It was used by the sultans who visited the weapons factories in this neighborhood and received guests. Foreigners coming to the port by sea (Plate 9), and the Kucuk Suu (Kutchuk Su) was also built in the year (1273 AH / 1856 AD) overlooking the sea in the Asian part of the city of Istanbul in Beykoz between the area of Kucuk Su and Juk Su, and during the reign of Sultan Abd Al-Aziz The façade decorations were completely repaired according to the Rococo style. Many diplomatic parties were received by it, and it is now converted into a museum. (panel 10)

Sultan Abdul Aziz bin Mahmoud II assumed the throne of the Sultanate after the death of his older brother, Sultan Abdul Majeed I (1278 AH / 1861 AD). And he has many facilities. He built the Beylerbeyi Summer Palace overlooking the sea in the year (1278-1282 AH / 1861-1865AD), in the Asian section of the city of Istanbul in the Uskudar district of the Beylerbeyi neighborhood between Kuzunguk and Shengelkoy. Sultan Abdul Aziz used to go to him frequently and reside there in the summer. It also served as a guest house for foreign visitors to the Sultan. This continued during the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Moreover, the palace was opened for public benefit in the same era during the Great Fire of Istanbul. Due to Sultan Abdul Aziz's dissatisfaction with the simple Beylerbeyi Palace, he built Charagan Palace on the European shore. From the Bosphorus between Besiktas and Ortakoy, it also overlooks the sea in the year (1279-1289 AH / 1862-1872 AD), and it is now a hotel after its restoration following the great fire that broke out in it. Sultan Abdul Aziz also built a bridge between the palace of Yildiz In the area between Besiktas and Ortakoy in the year (1283 AH / 1866 AD), it includes many architectural and decorative elements according to the Islamic style, in addition to some Andalusian influences. (Map 1, Fig. 11-13)

The method of modernizing the state led to a change in the structure of the Ottoman society, which was also reflected in the architectural styles, as the Ottoman sultans built many palaces in the European style, and foreign architects from the Balian family contributed to this, as

their style was reflected in the extravagant style of decoration that moved away radically. On the Ottoman heritage, it was implemented in an eclectic manner from European styles, and the era of God is considered the beginning of the opening of Ottoman architecture to Europe. Sultan Selim III, which extends from the year (1143-1223 AH / 1730-1808 AD), and represents the era of Sultan Mahmoud II and Abdul Majeed I until the beginning of the era of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the imperial era.

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