The Ottomans | The Palace and the Arts

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Many of the artists within the palace ateliers were called nakka#, or designer. The designs were used in various ways across all the arts ranging from books, calligraphy, carpets, tiles, ceramics, woodwork and stonework; thus uniformity of designs and motifs was attained in different materials such as metal, wood and stone. Designs were also used outside the palace, such as in the tile ateliers of #znik, and in the carpet-weaving workshops of U#ak; the goods were then sold within the empire or exported.

Name: Bottle
Dynasty: About hegira 936/ AD 1530 Ottoman
Details: The British Museum
London, England, United Kingdom
Justification: A ceramic vessel in the ‘Golden Horn’ style which was developed by the palace artists.

Name: Cylindrical tankard
Dynasty: About Hegira 982 / AD 1575 Ottoman
Details: Calouste Gulbenkian Museum
Lisbon, Portugal
Justification: A ceramic tankard produced in the #znik ceramic ateliers for the European market. Its motifs of tulips and carnations were designed by the palace artists.

Name: Tile panel
Dynasty: Hegira, late 12th century / AD mid-18th century Ottoman
Details: Royal Museum, National Museums of Scotland (NMS)
Edinburgh, Scotland, United Kingdom
Justification: This panel was probably made in the Tekfur Saray factory (Istanbul), which was set up following the decline of the #znik ceramic ateliers.

Name: Embroidery
Dynasty: Hegira 11th century / AD 17th century Ottoman
Details:
Burrell Collection, Glasgow Museums
Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

Justification:
Embroideries like this one were made in the palace for the royal family.

Name:
Rug

Dynasty:
Hegira 10th century / AD 16th century Ottoman

Details:
Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts
Sultanahmet, Istanbul, Turkey

Justification:
A 10th- / 16th-century carpet, woven with leopard spots and tiger stripes; it was designed by the palace artists and produced in Üsküdar, Turkey.