

The Ottomans | Turkish-Islamic Art in Pre-Ottoman Anatolia

‘The Anatolian Emirates developed a new artistic approach based on the Seljuqs.’

The Anatolian Seljuq authority collapsed as a result of the Mongol invasions. The Anatolian emirates established in their wake, continued the artistic approach of the Seljuqs; then one of the emirates, the Ottomans, developed a new artistic style based on Seljuq art.

**Name:**

Plaster relief

Dynasty:

Hegira 7th–8th centuries / AD 13th–14th centuries Anatolian Seljuq

Details:

Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts

Sultanahmet, Istanbul, Türkiye

Justification:

A battle scene using Islamic iconography symbolising the battle between good and evil.

**Name:**

Door wings and a knocker

Dynasty:

Beginning hegira 7th century / AD 13th century Anatolian Seljuq atabeg in Cizre

Details:

Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts

Sultanahmet, Istanbul, Türkiye

Justification:

This door is an extraordinary example of metalwork with decorative compositions in wood. The door knockers are in the shape of dragons.

**Name:**

Qur'an stand

Dynasty:

Hegira mid-7th century / AD mid-13th century Seljuqs of Rum (Anatolian Seljuq)

Details:

Museum of Islamic Art at the Pergamon Museum

Berlin, Germany

Justification:

A wooden Qur'an stand that demonstrates extraordinary craftsmanship.

**Name:**

Mirror

Dynasty:

Hegira 7th century / AD 13th century Anatolian Seljuq

Details:

Topkapı Palace Museum

Sultanahmet, Istanbul, Türkiye

Justification:

This is the only work in steel extant among the metalwork from the Anatolian Seljuq period.

**Name:**

Ilyas Bey Complex

Dynasty:

Hegira Dhu'l-Qa'da 806 / May–June 1404 Monteshe Emirate

Details:

Balat, Söke, Aydın, Türkiye

Justification:

From an architectural and decorative perspective this is a rare example from the Emirates' period.

**Name:**

Isa Bey Mosque

Dynasty:

Hegira 10 Shawwal 775 / AD 13 March 1375 Aydınlu Beylik (Emirate)

Details:

Selçuk, İzmir, Türkiye

Justification:

The plan of this mosque recalls the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, the coloured-stone decoration of the portal and windows shows the influence of works from the Zangid and Mamluk periods.
