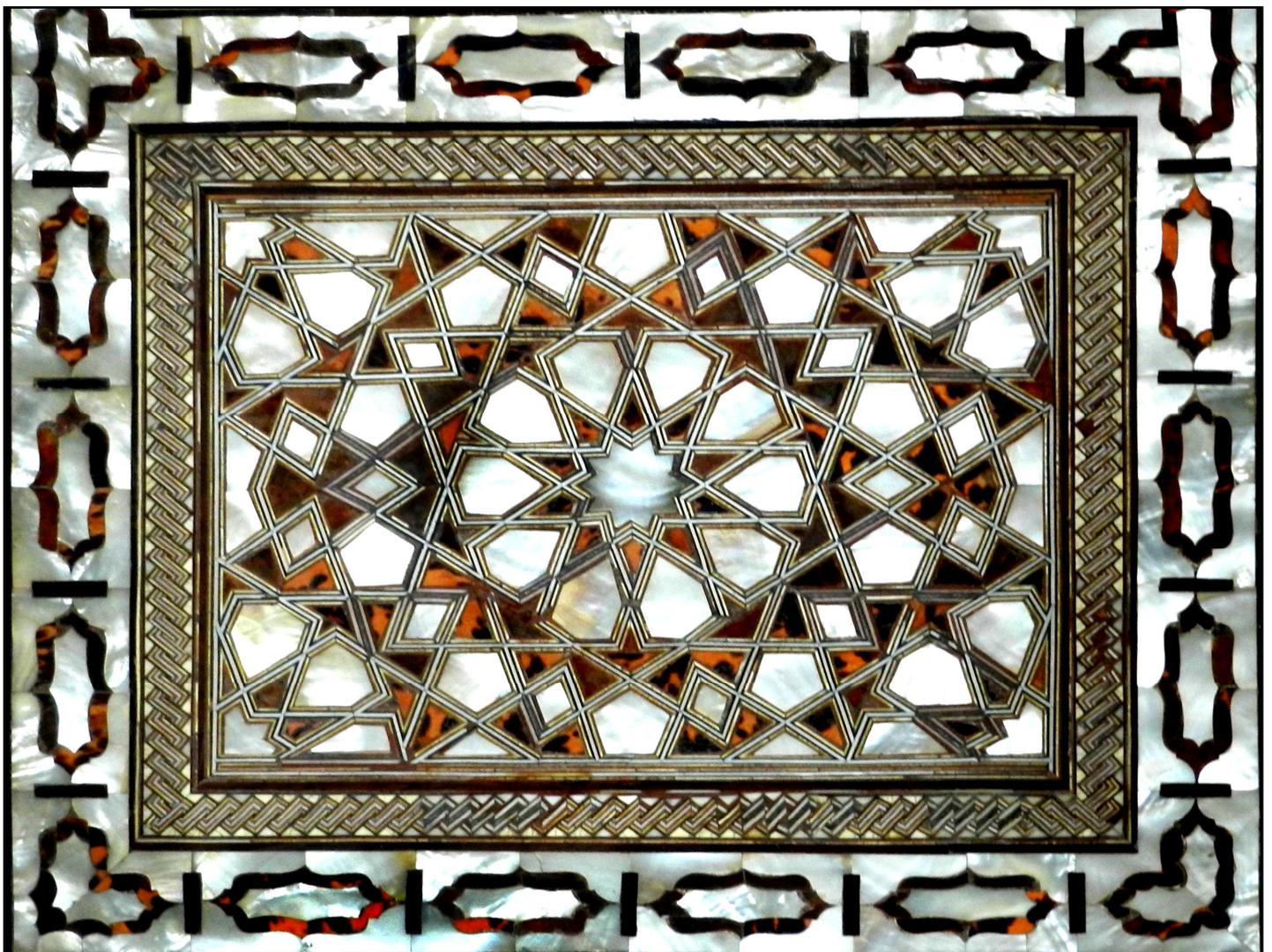
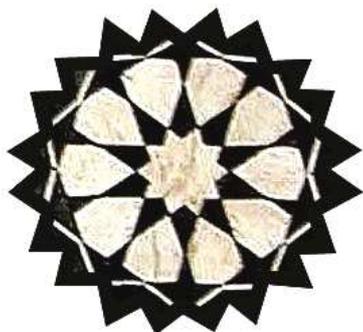


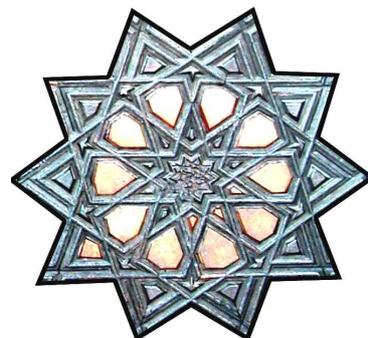
# La route des Arabesques



## IX. Le Palais de Topkapi.



- *Istanbul : le palais de Topkapi.*



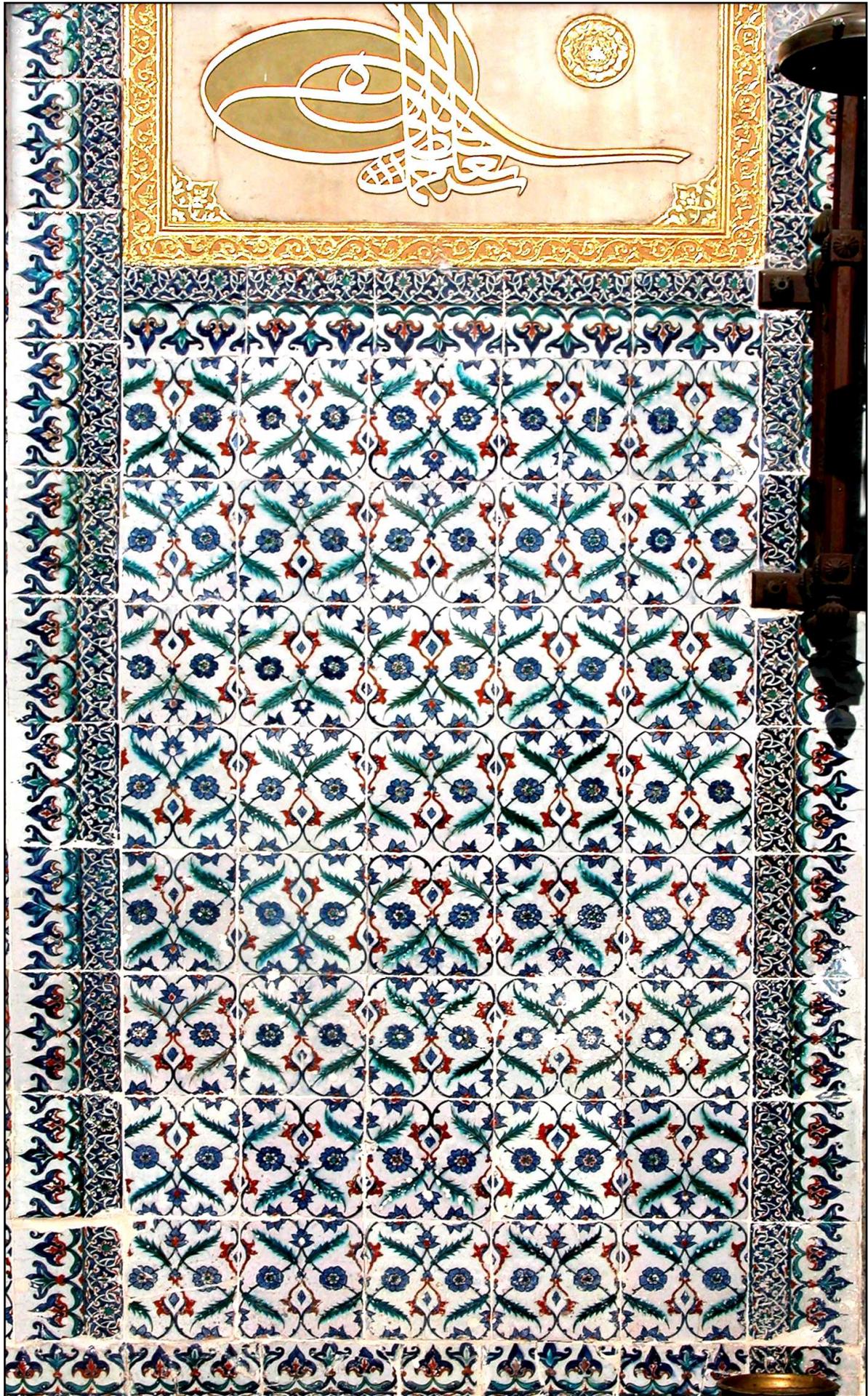
Après la prise de Constantinople en 1453 la transformation de la basilique Sainte Sophie en mosquée, le Sultan Mehmet II Fathi fit de la ville la nouvelle capitale de son empire. Il la rebaptisa Istanbul et établit sa résidence officielle au palais de Topkapi qui restera ainsi le centre du pouvoir jusqu'à Mahmut II (1808-1839).

Pendant ces quatre siècles, chacun des occupants compléta les différentes parties du palais selon la mode de l'époque, faisant de cette demeure un ensemble architectural disparate de pavillons, bibliothèques, services administratifs de l'empire et cuisines. Les décorations murales de majoliques ont, elles aussi, subi le même sort et, inexistantes à l'origine, ont envahi les murs du palais au cours des siècles.

Dans le palais, la résidence privée des Sultans, le harem, est une véritable merveille pour le céramiste. Tous les styles de majoliques d'Iznik y sont représentés.



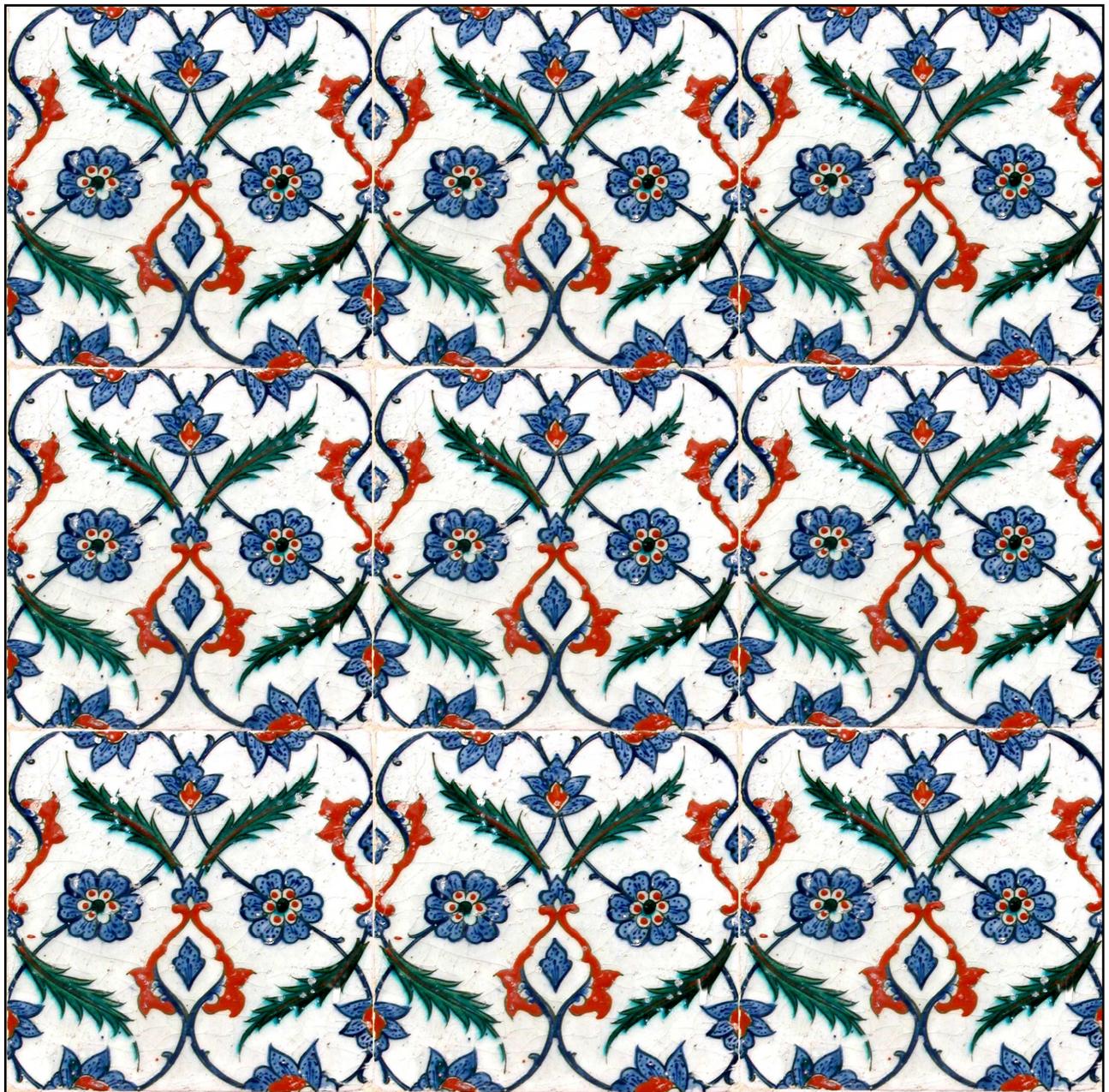
*Motifs turcs du palais de Topkapi : hâtais d'un panneau de majoliques.*

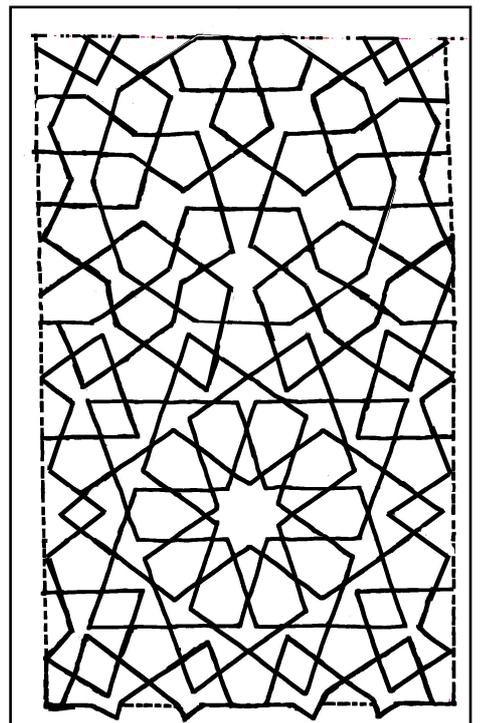
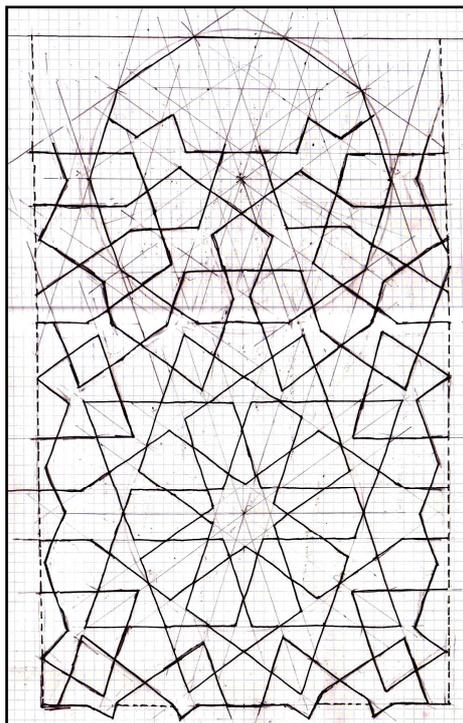
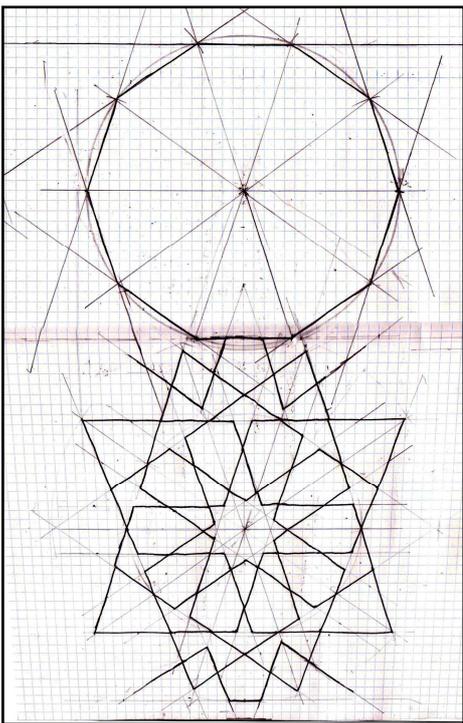
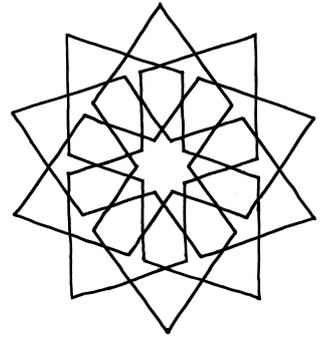
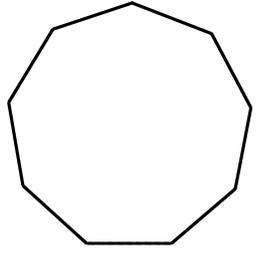
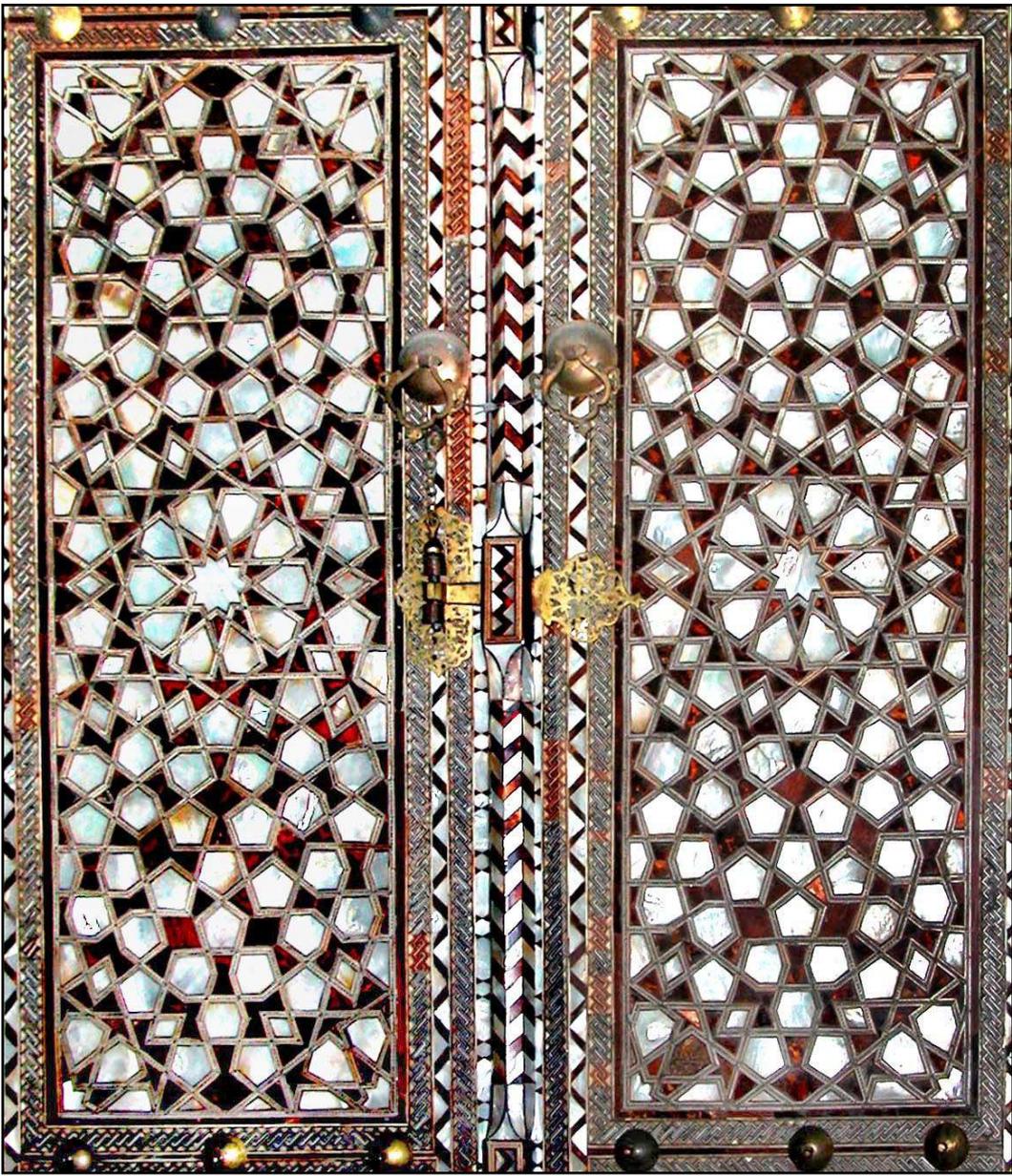


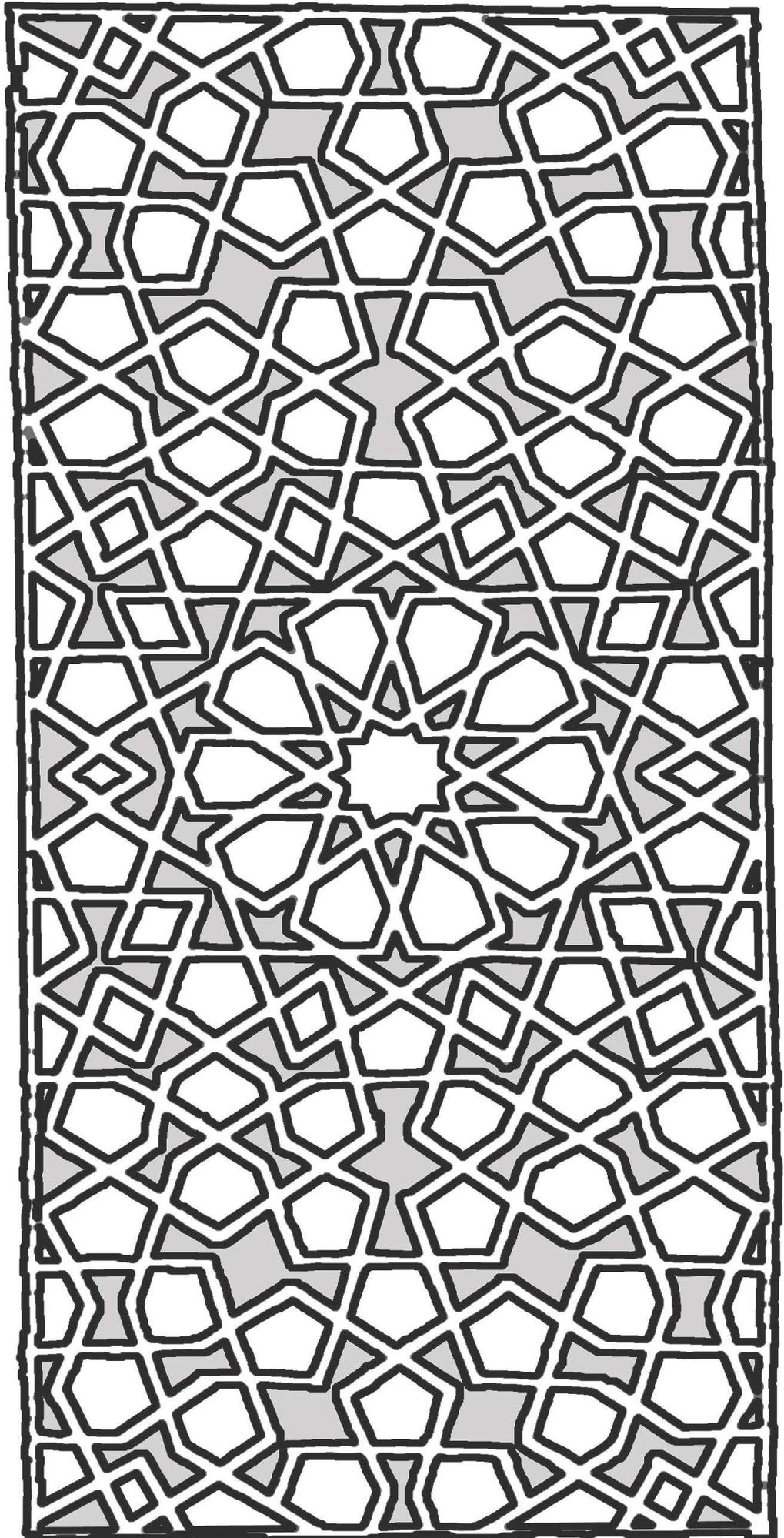
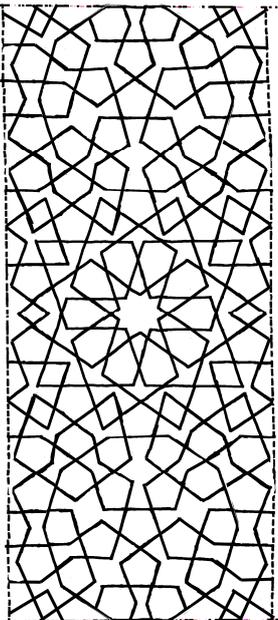
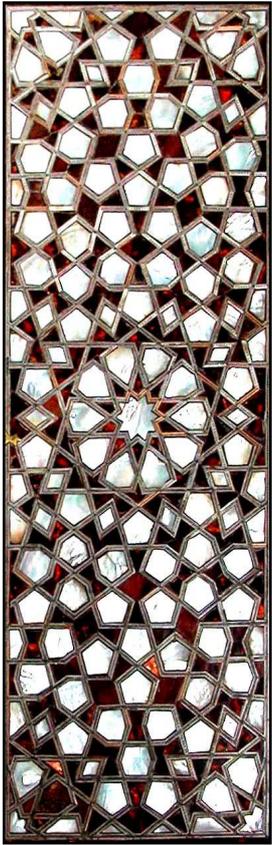
*Panneau d'entrée de la Salle des Reliques.*

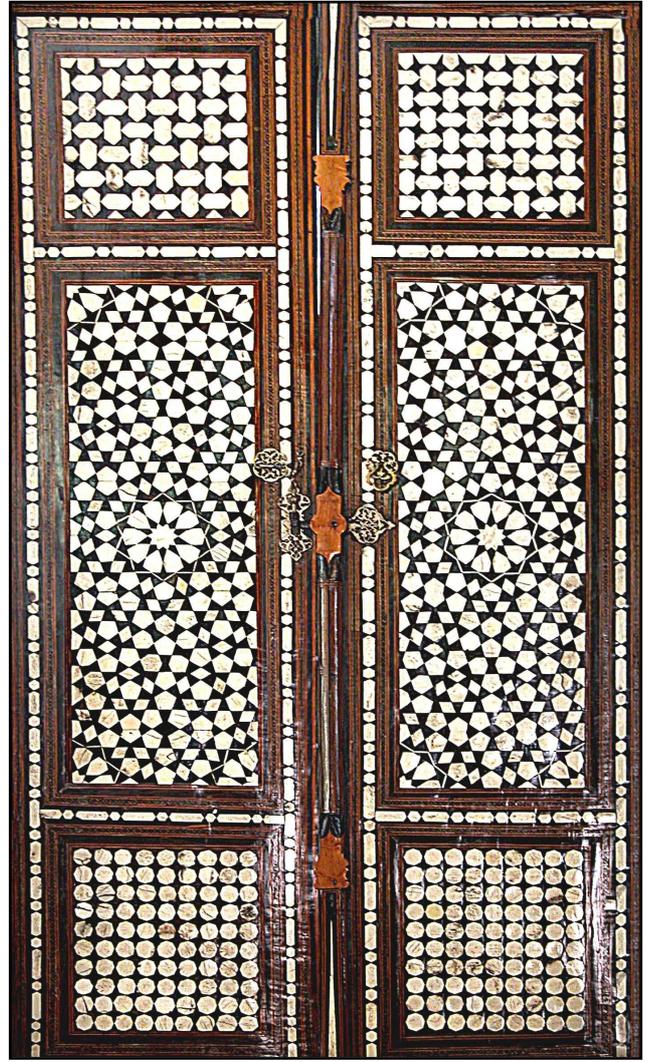


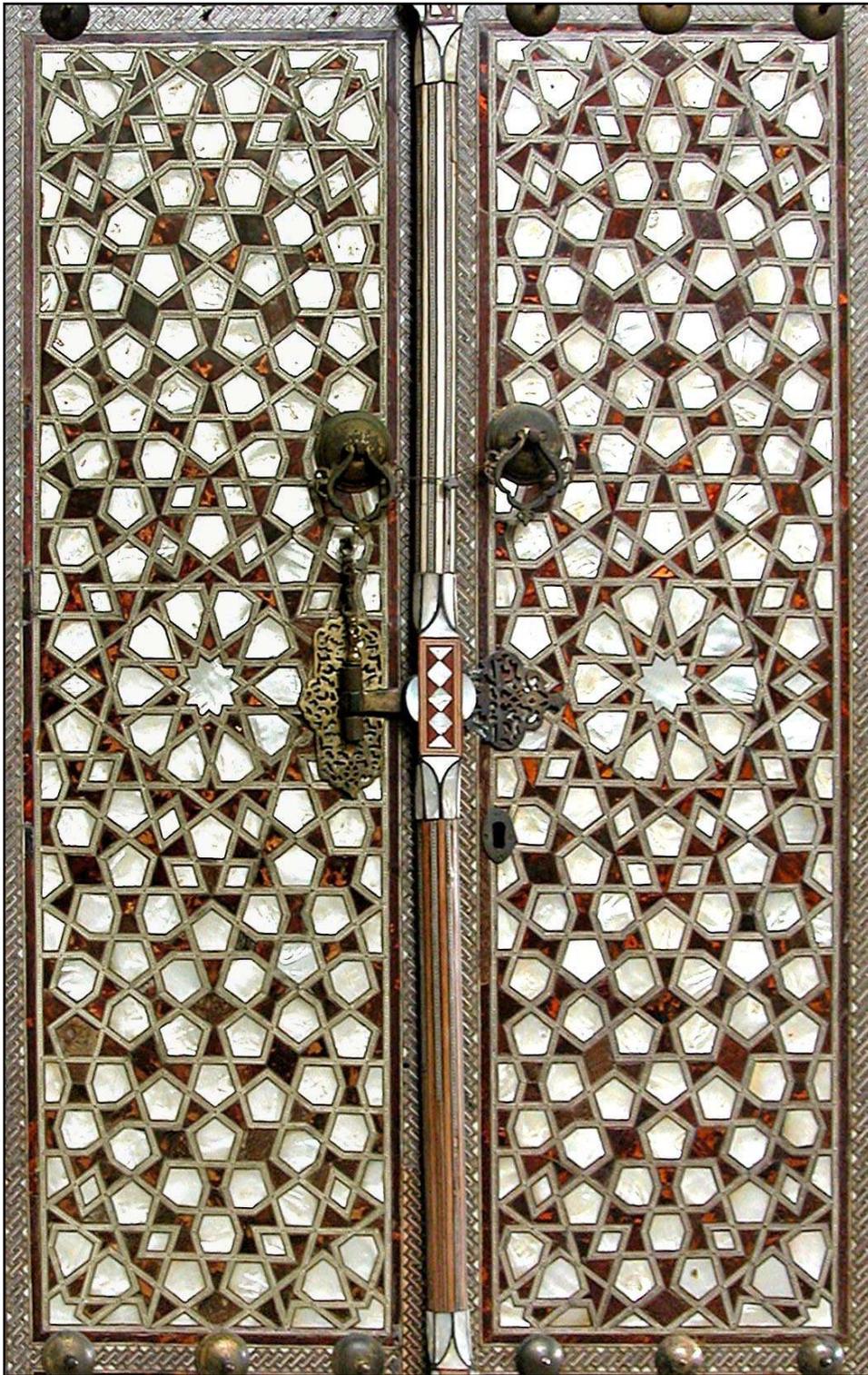
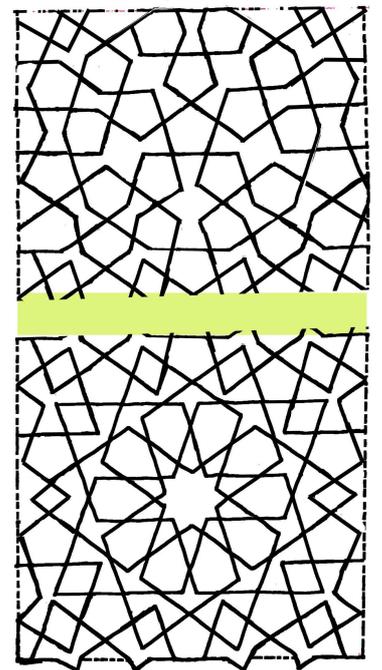
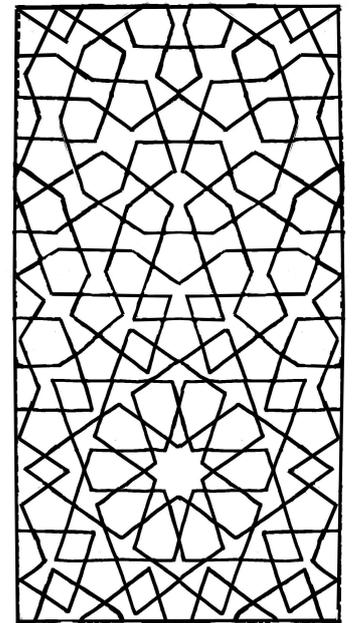
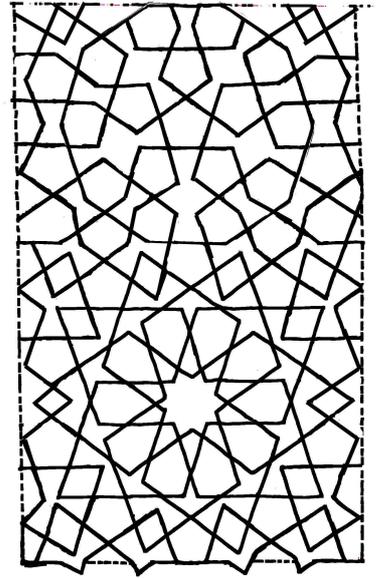
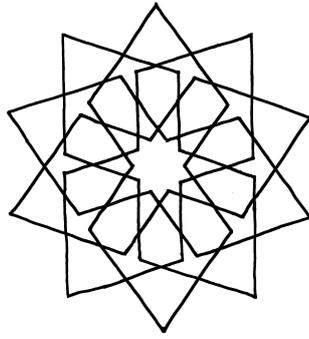
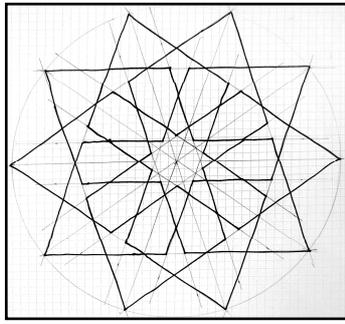
Un seul carreau permet de construire ce pavage par simples translations.



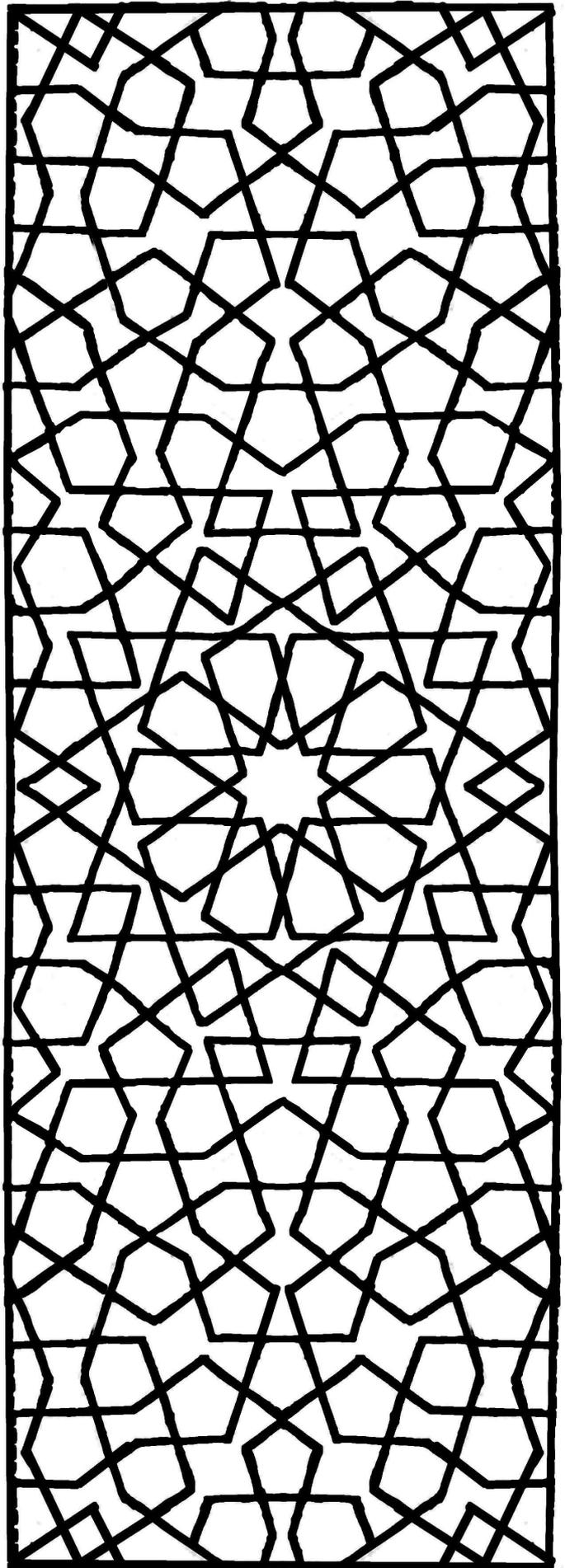
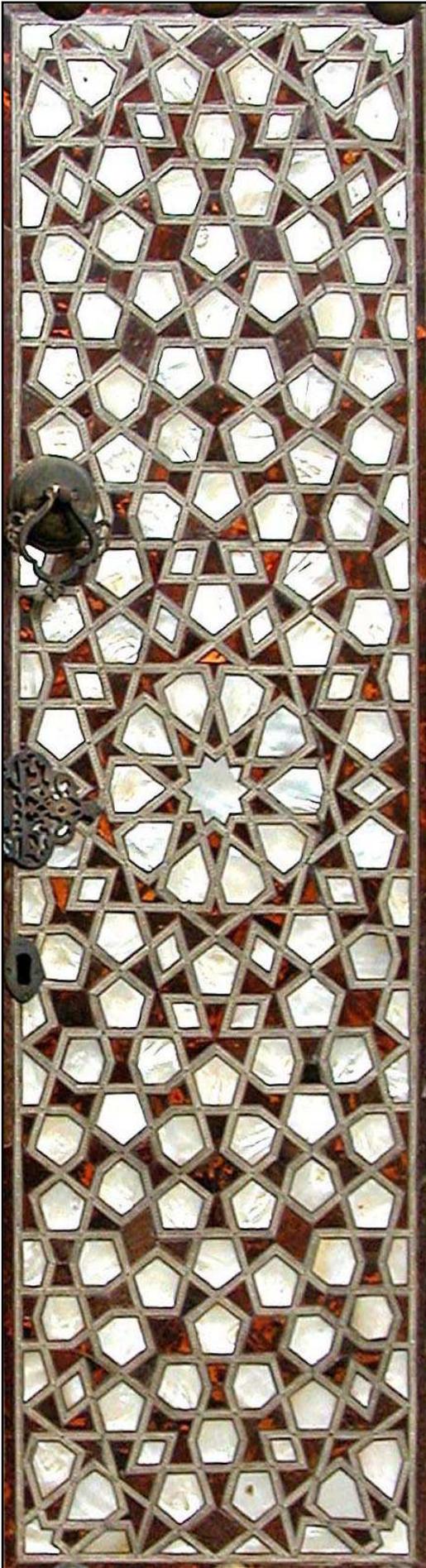


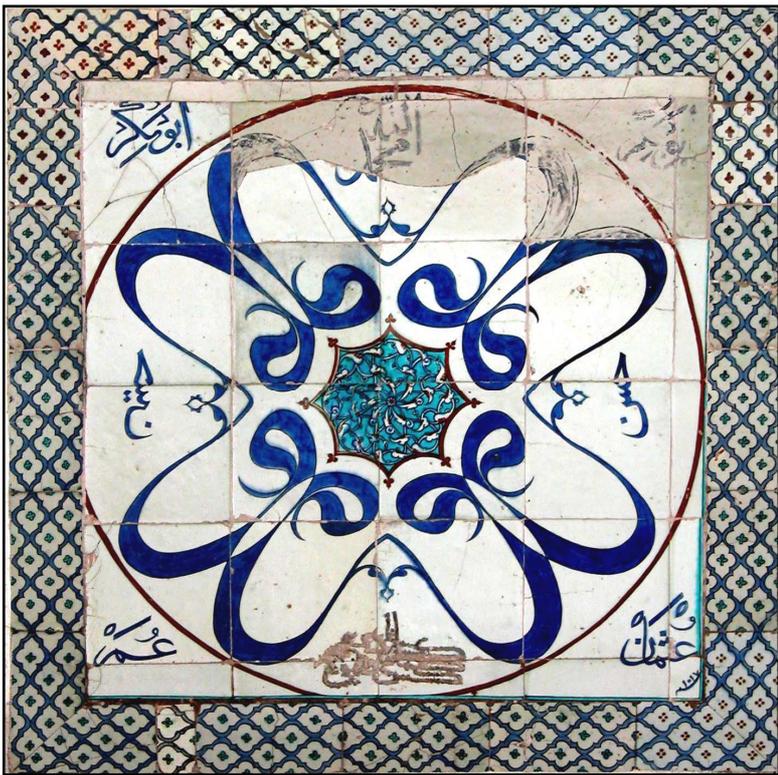




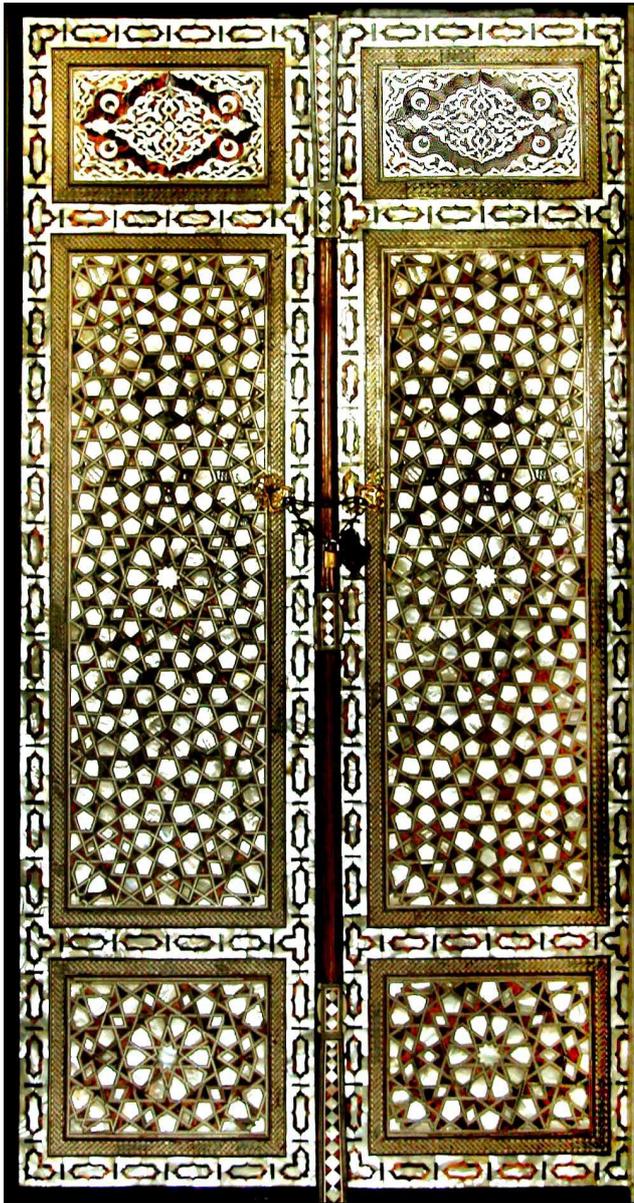


La séparation et l'écartement des tracés précédents permettent de dessiner cette construction géométrique.

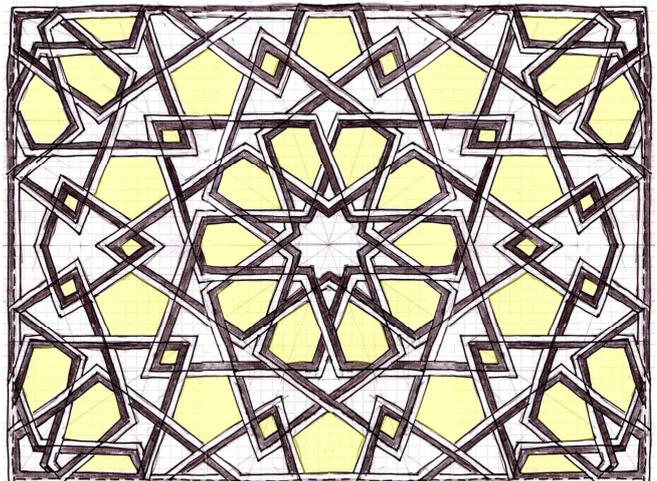
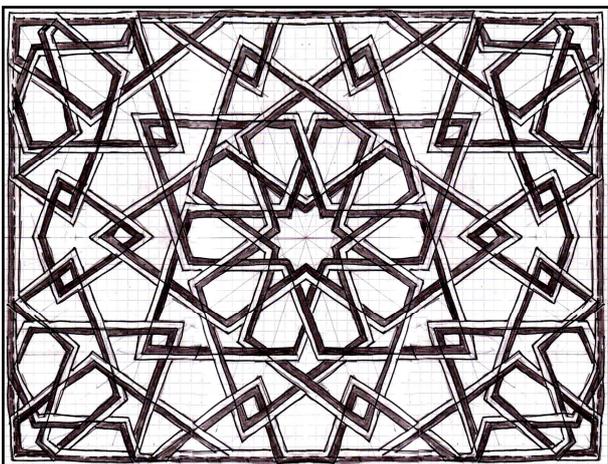
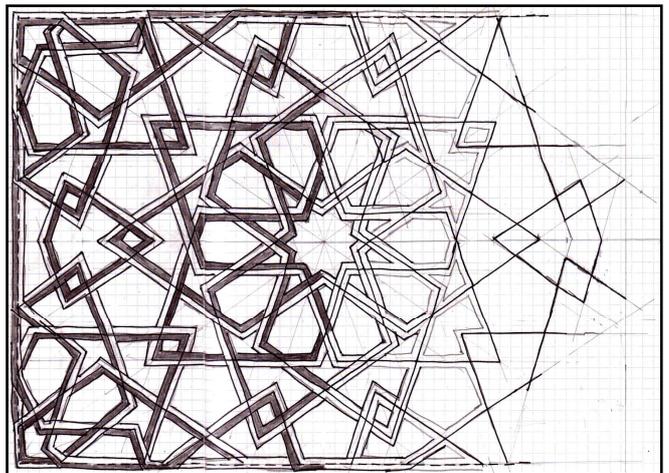
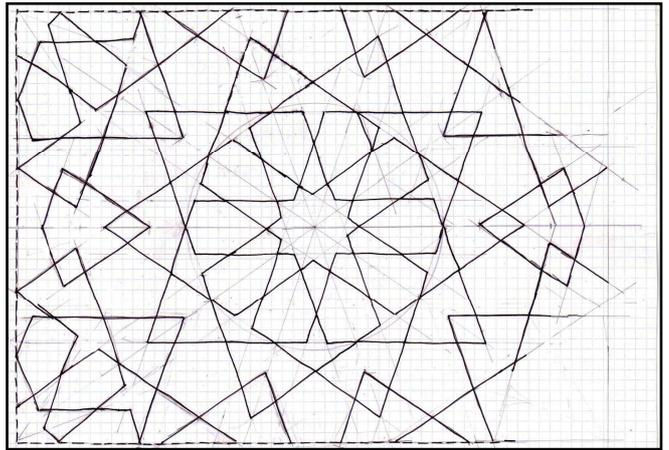
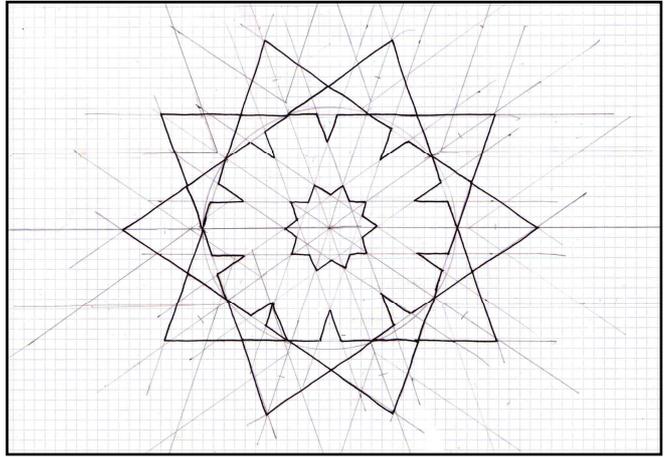


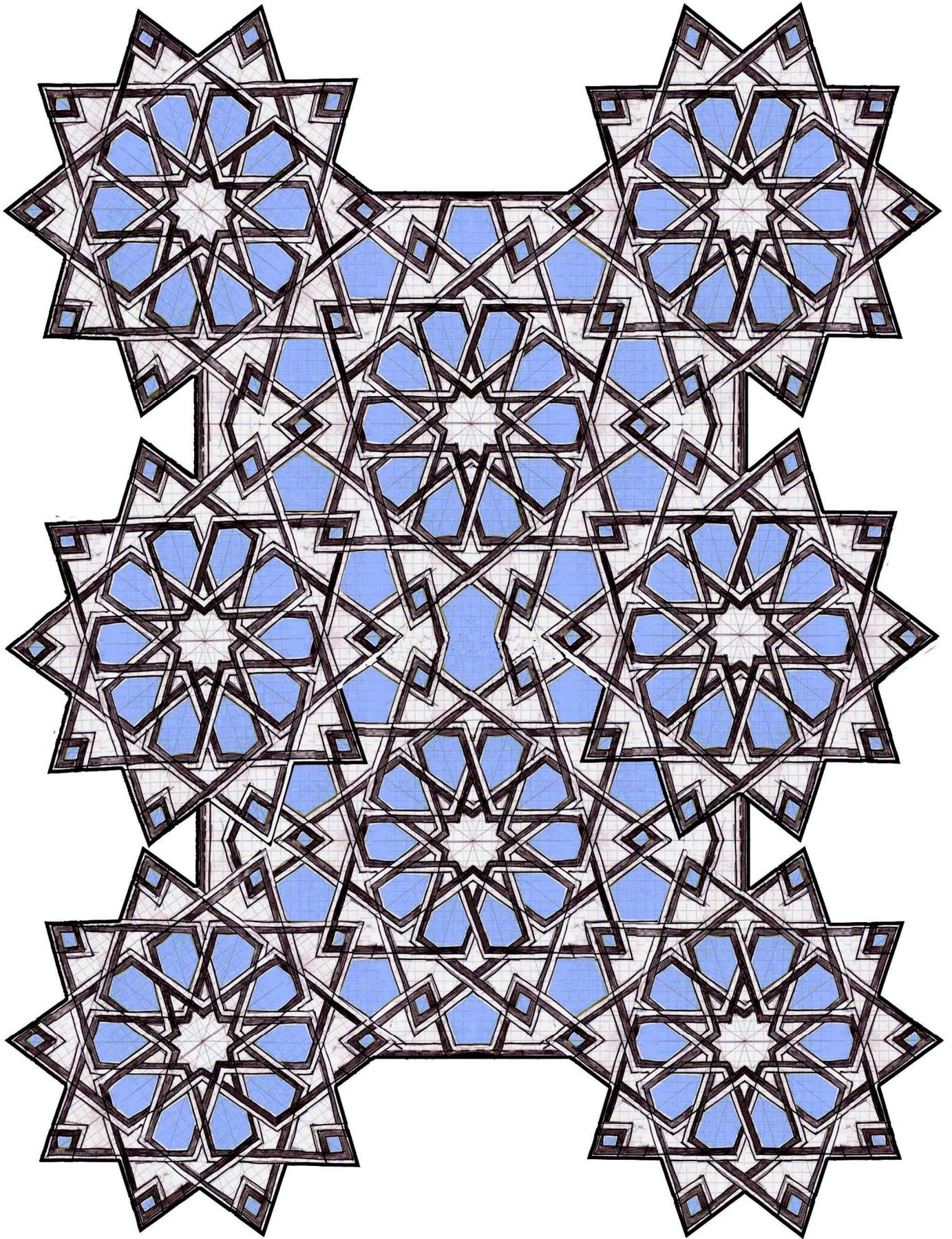






*Porte du pavillon Bagdad en bois précieux incrusté d'ivoire. Le nombre d'or est décliné de toutes les manières dans ces motifs géométriques.*







*Majoliques du mur externe de la salle des Circoncisions de style salz yolu et réalisées d'une seule pièce, ce qui est **exceptionnel** vue la taille des carreaux. .*





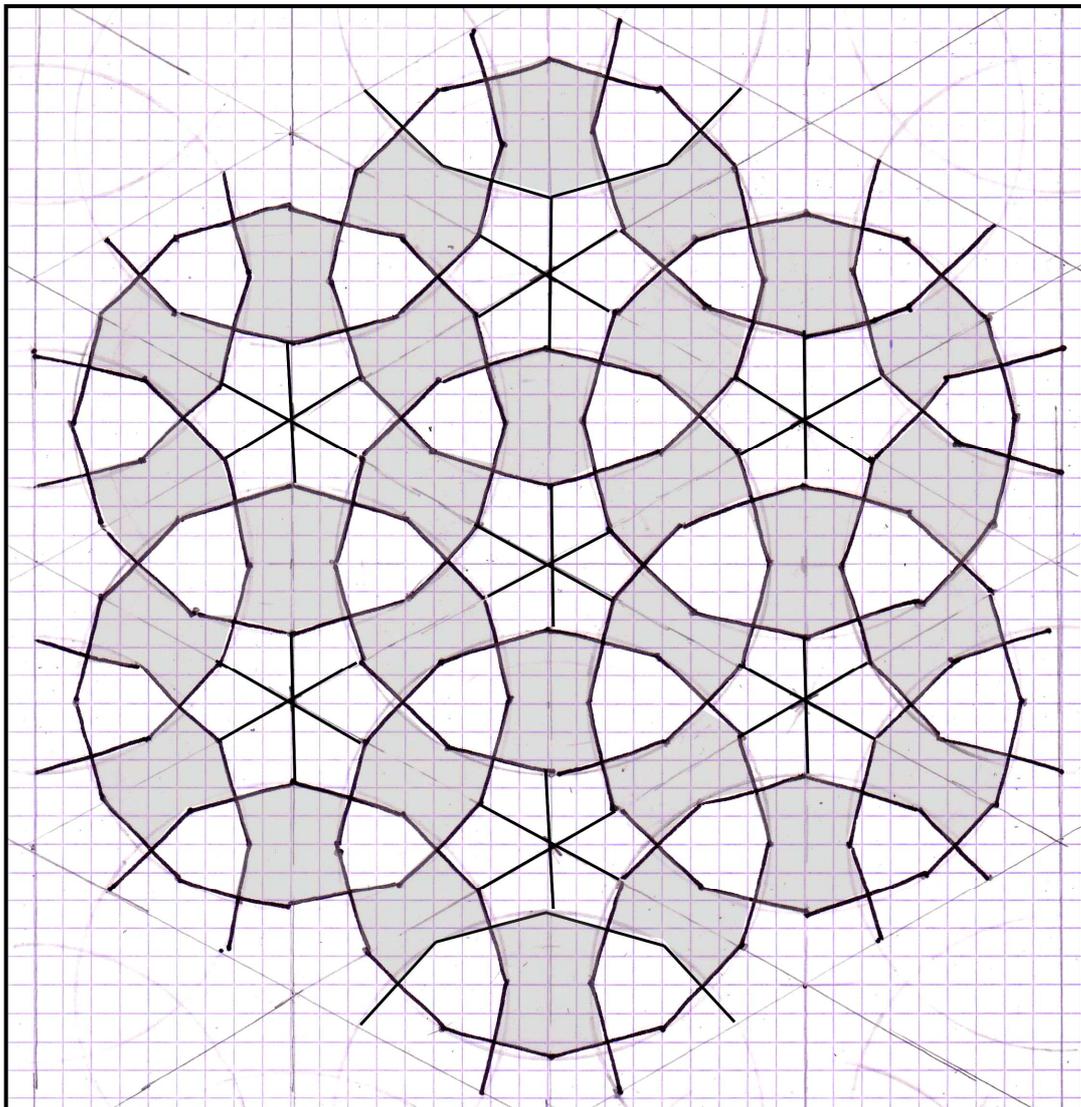
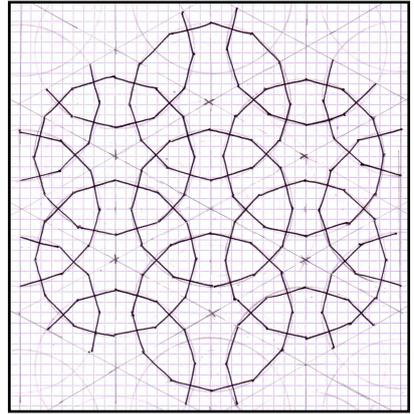
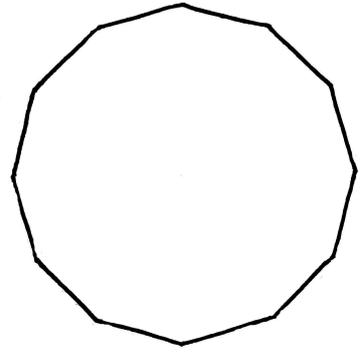
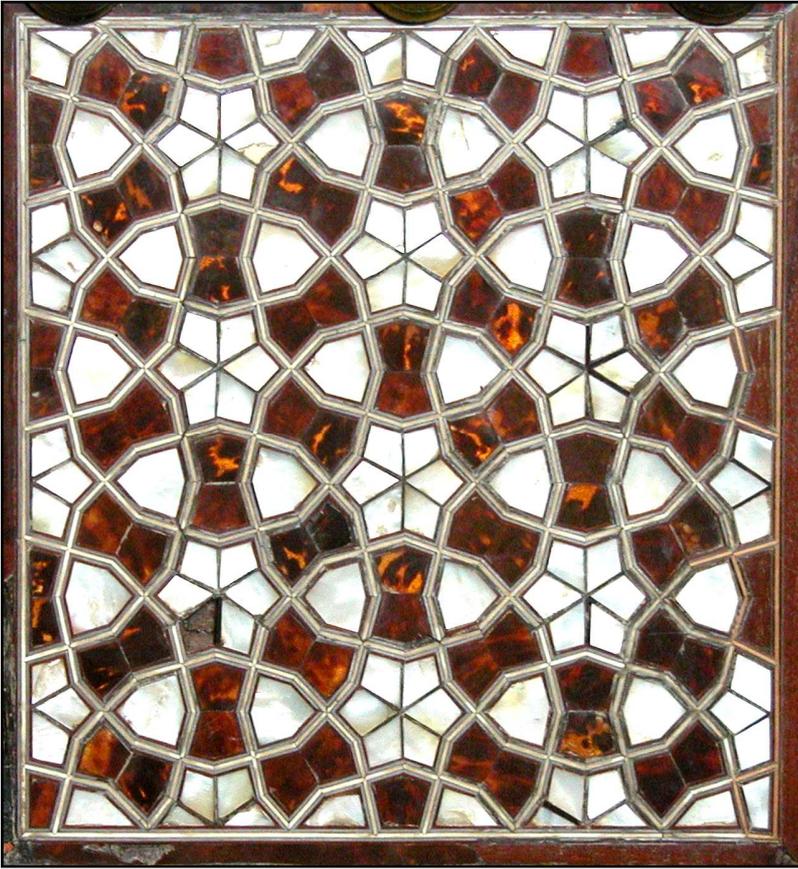






Deux carreaux symétriques permettent la construction du pavage ci-dessous.









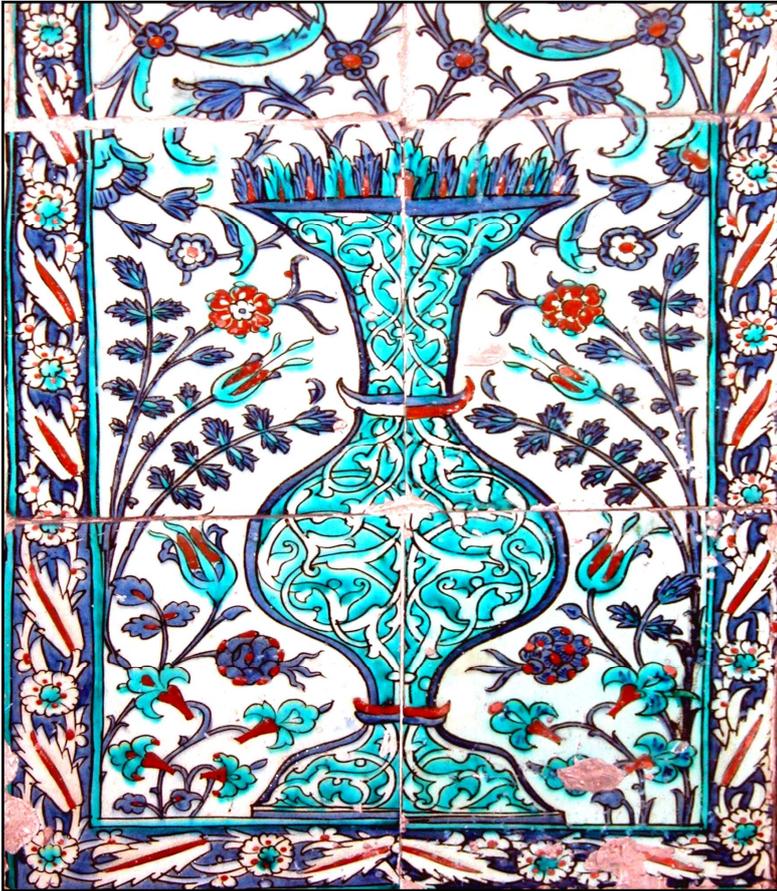


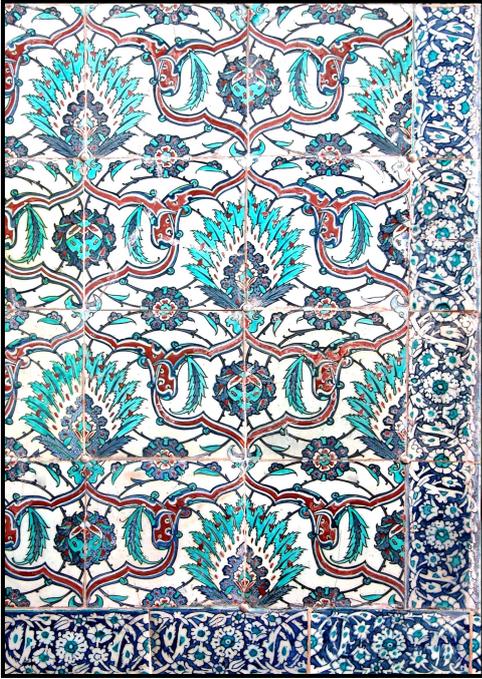
- Istanbul : le harem de Topkapi.

À la suite de l'incendie du palais résidentiel construit par Beyazit, Soliman le Magnifique, à la demande de sa seconde favorite, commanda à son architecte, Sinan, les plans du harem actuel.

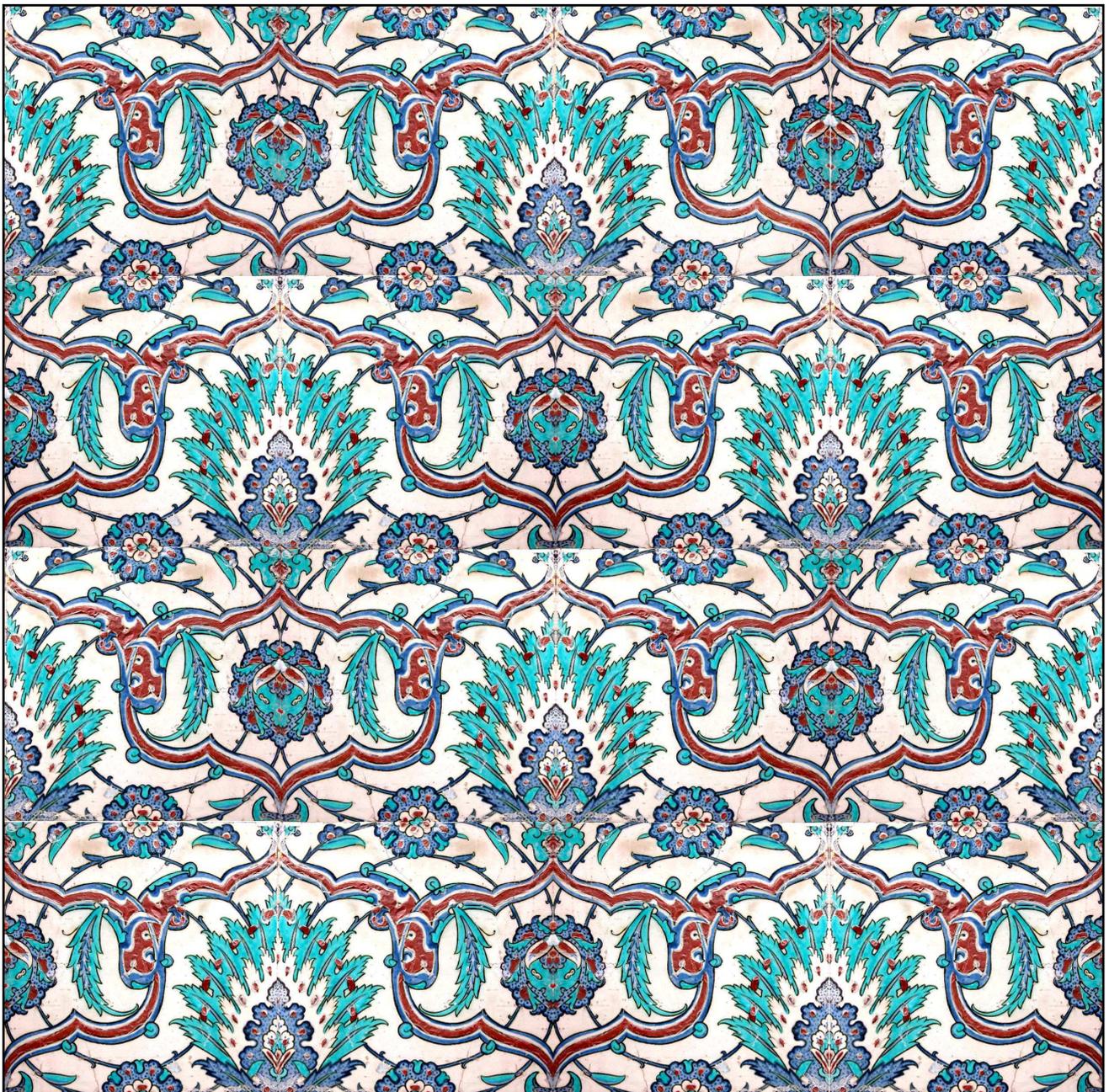
Les décorations murales, boiseries peintes et céramiques d'Iznik, datent du XVIIIème siècle. C'est ici que se trouvent les plus belles réalisations de tout l'empire.







Deux carreaux symétriques permettent de construire le pavage ci-dessous.

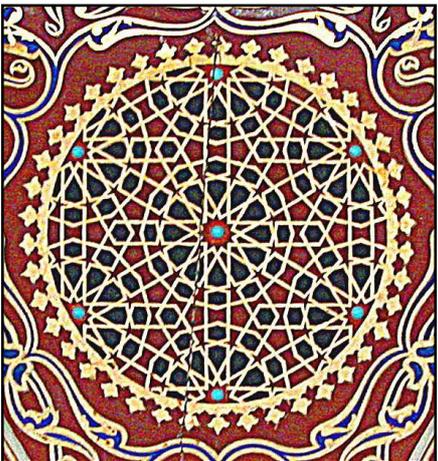
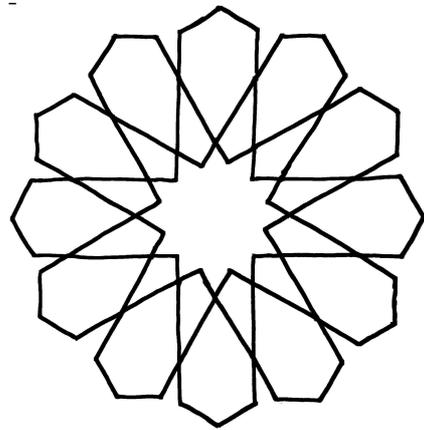
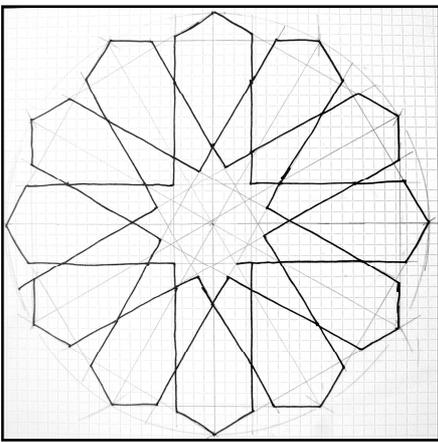
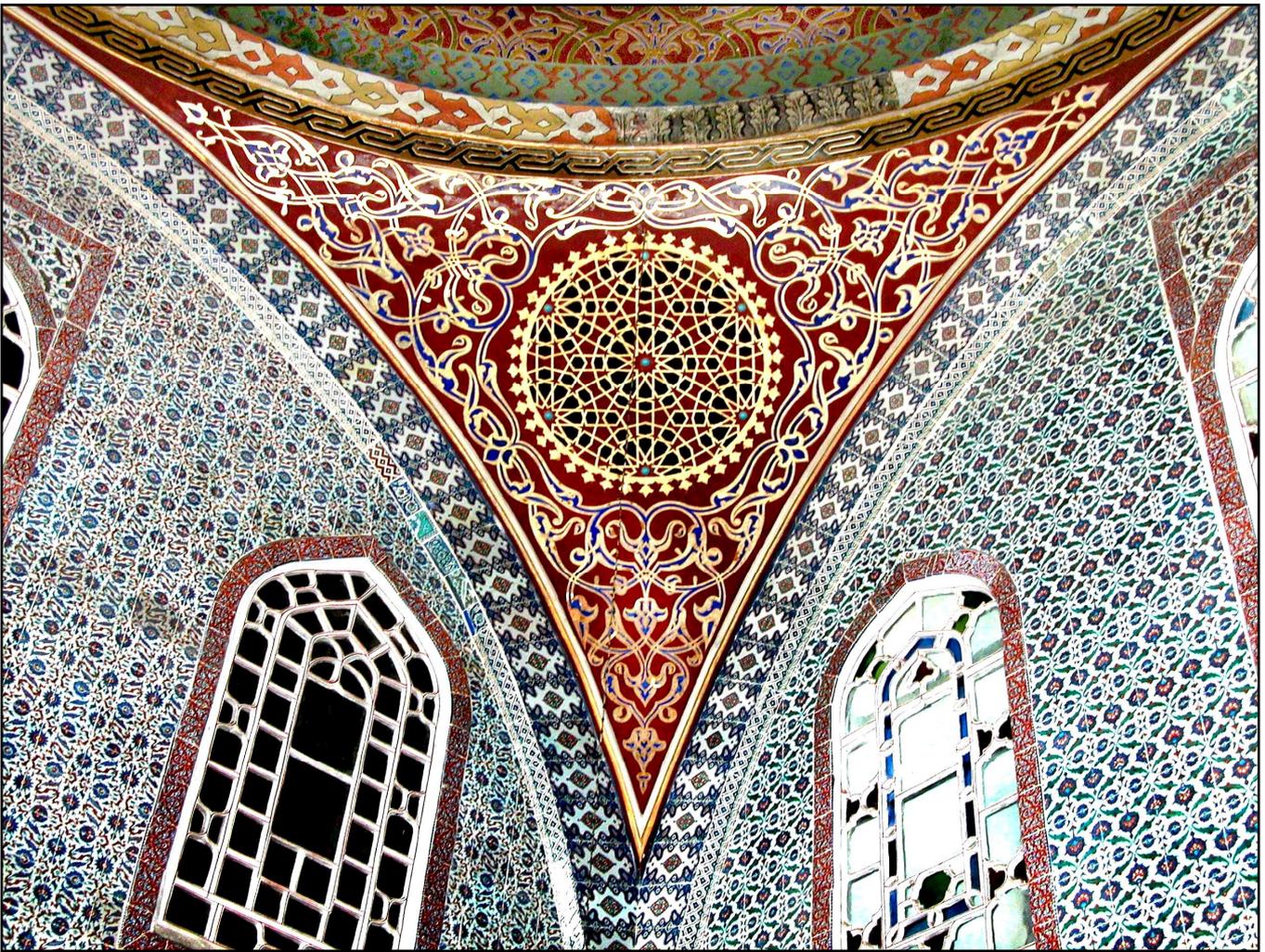


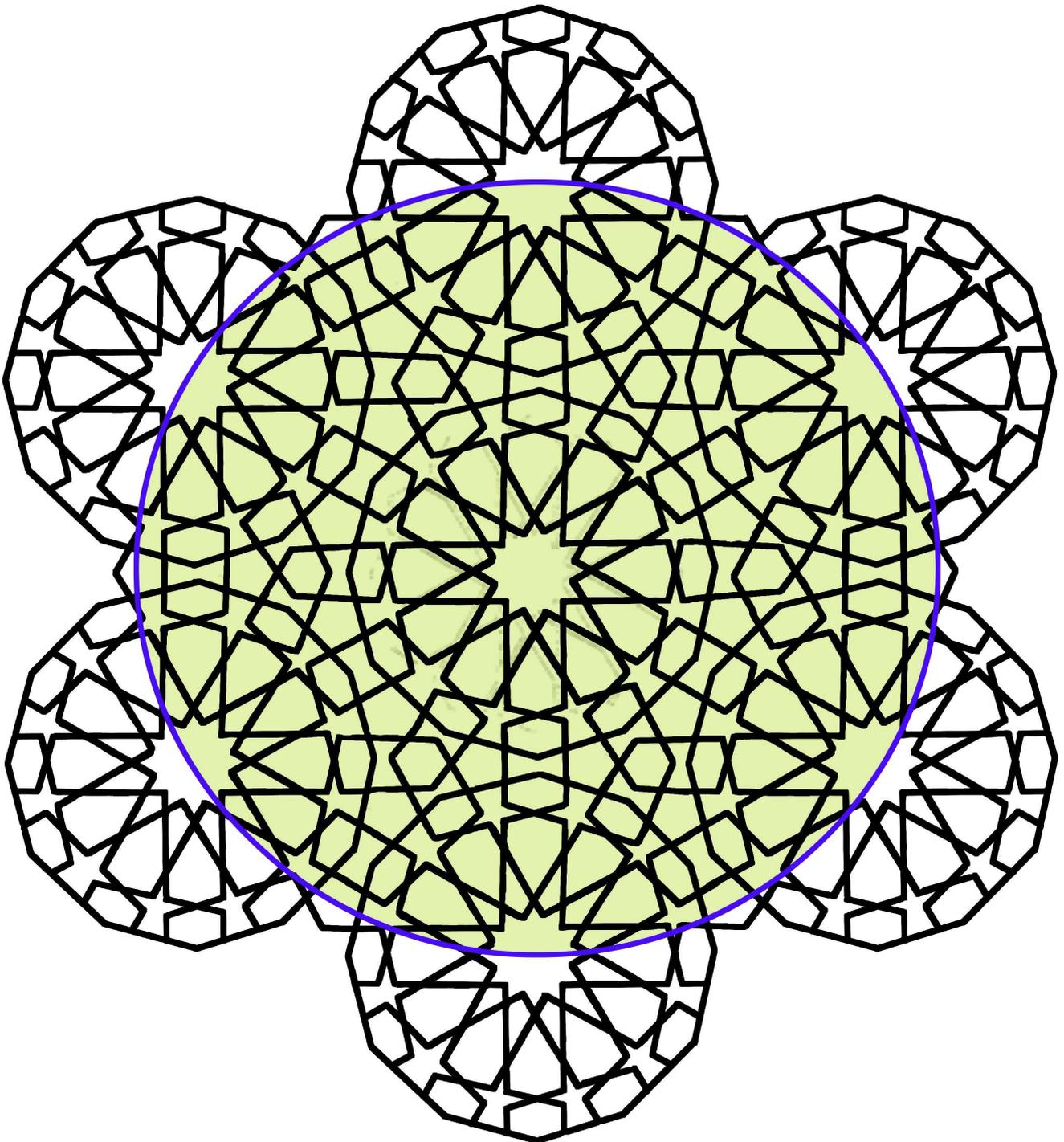
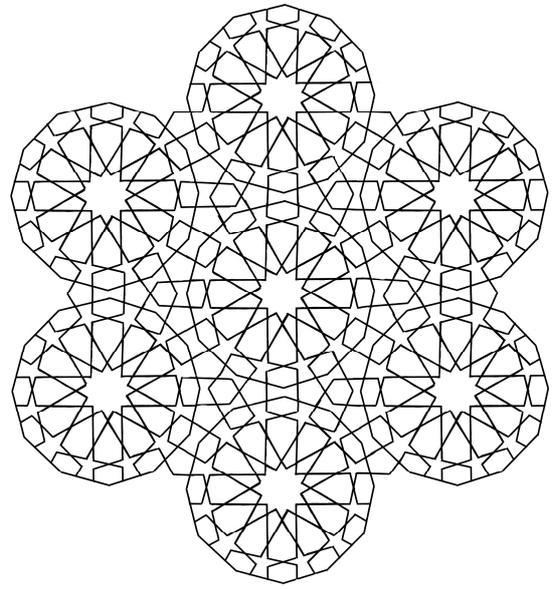
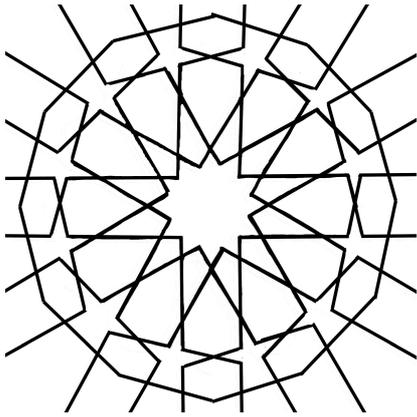


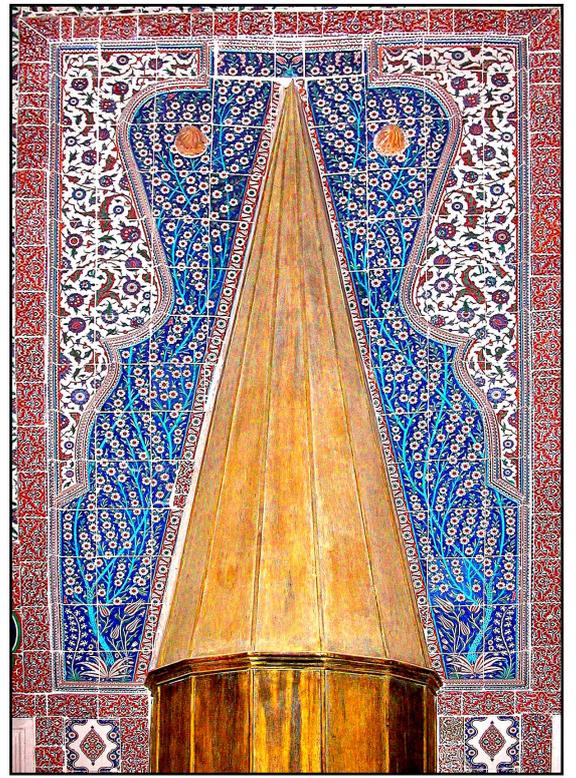
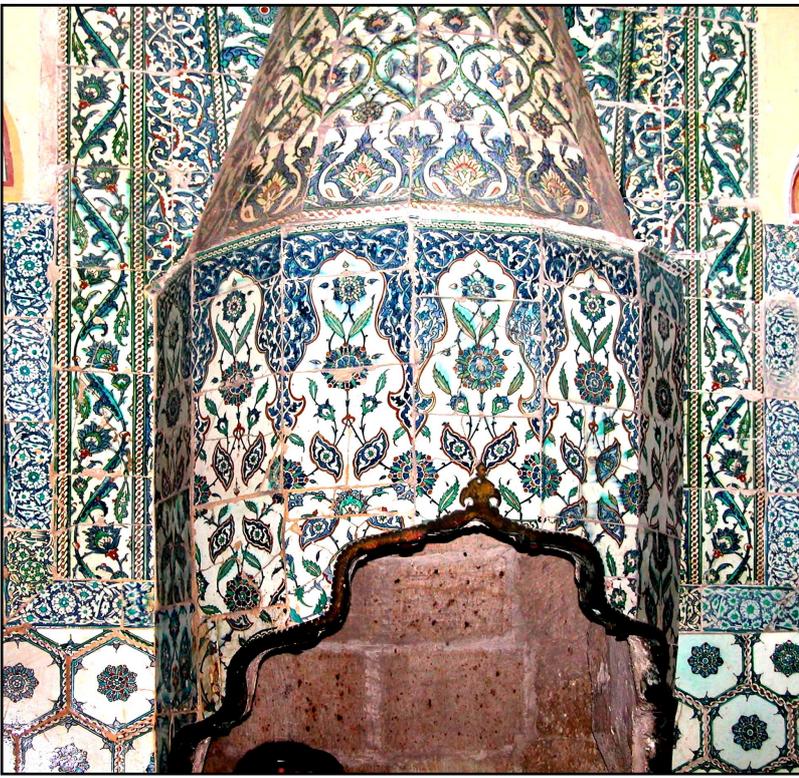
*Chambre à coucher du Sultan*

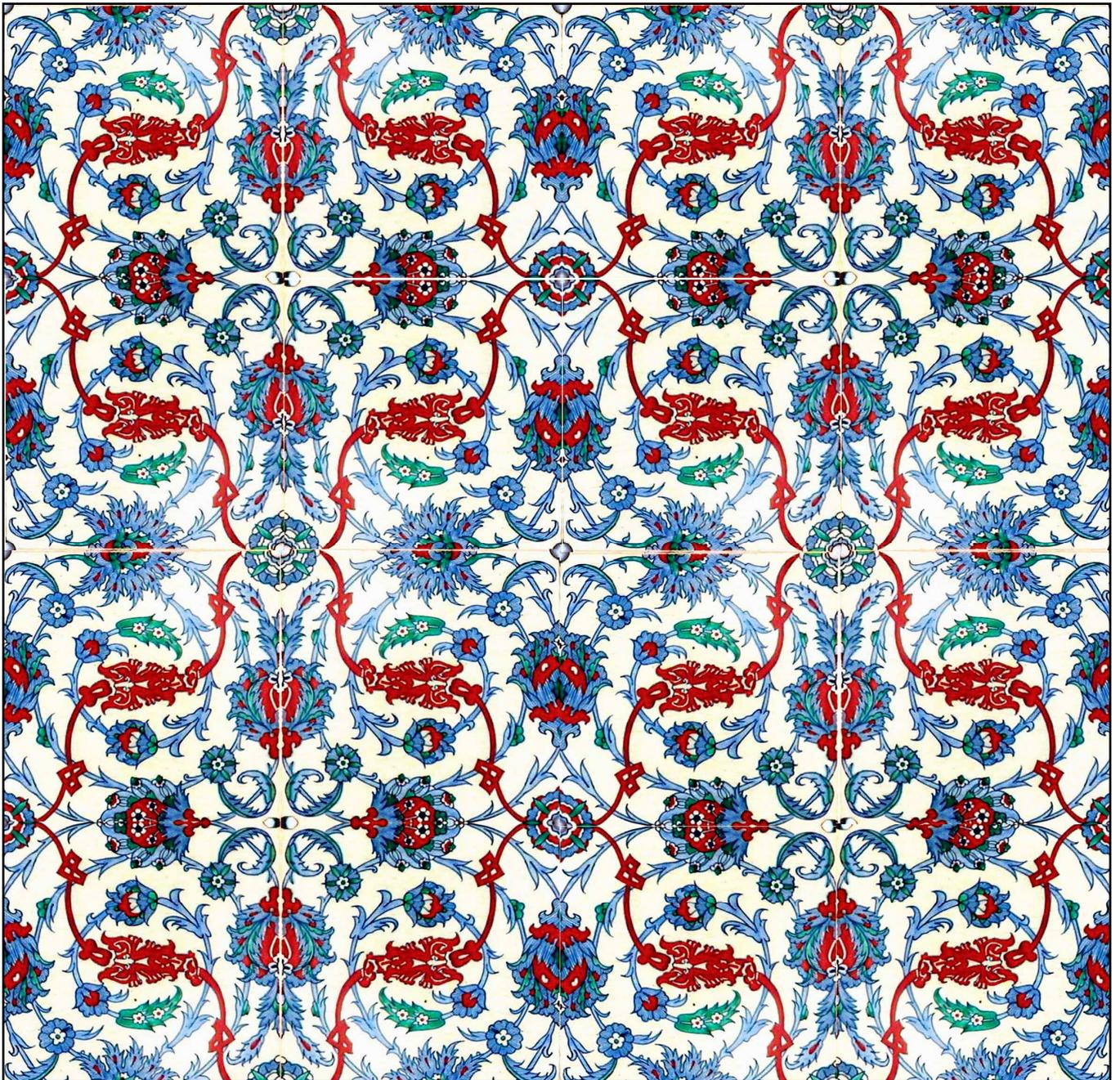
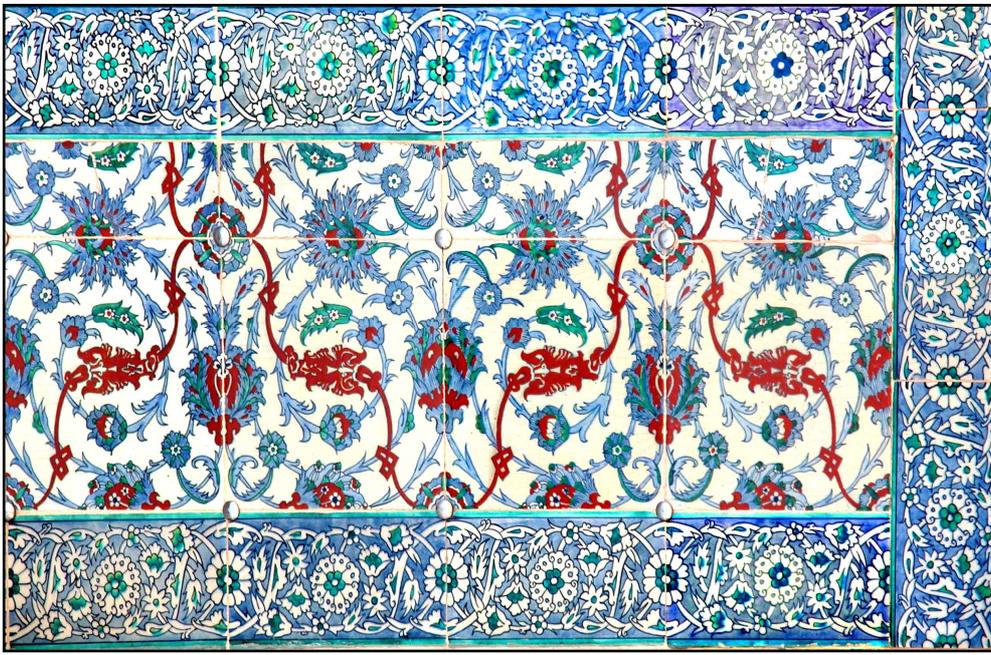


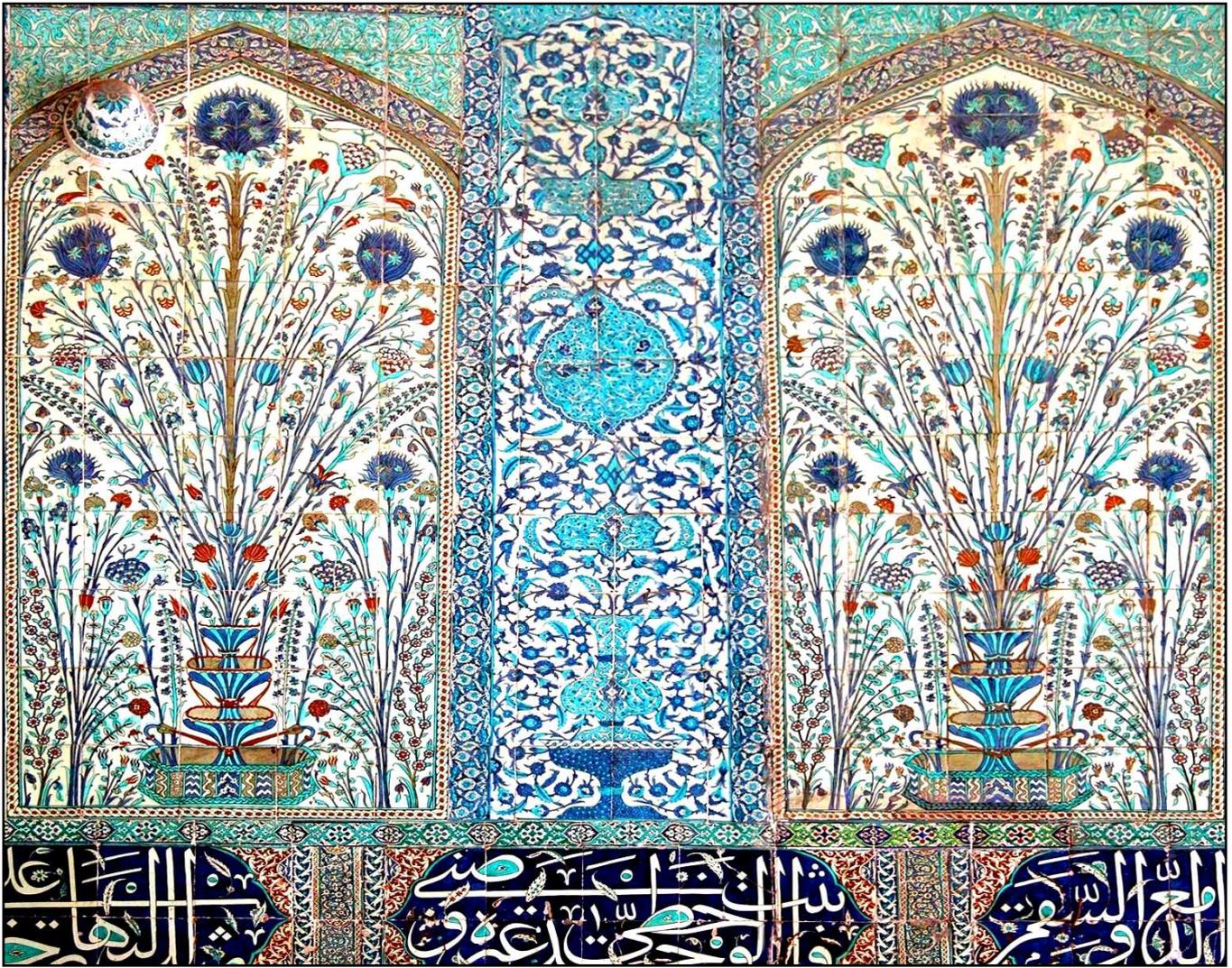
*Thème floral pour la chambre de la mère Valide.*

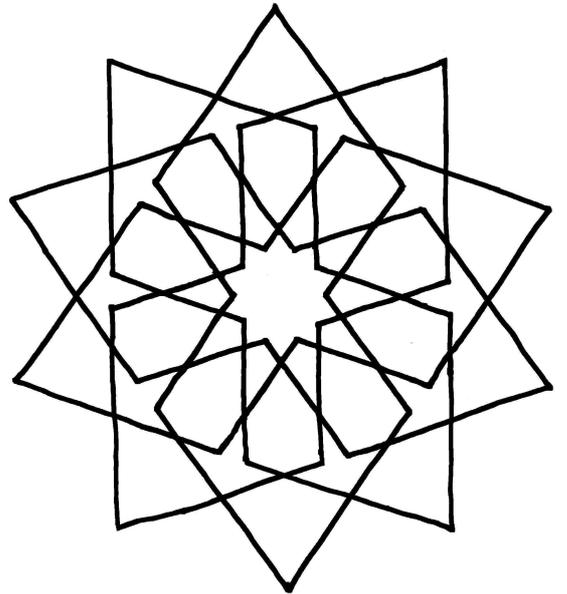
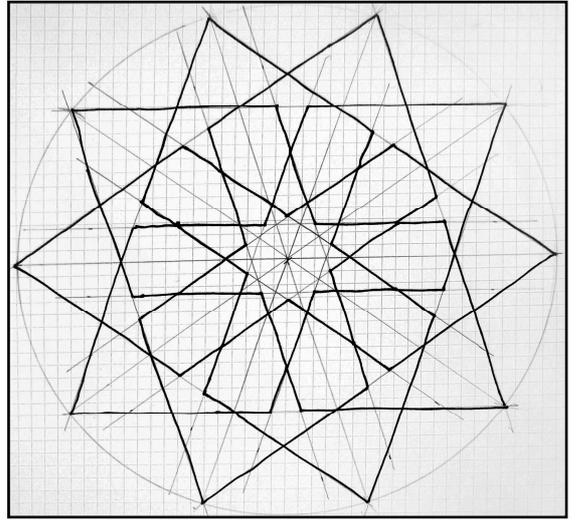
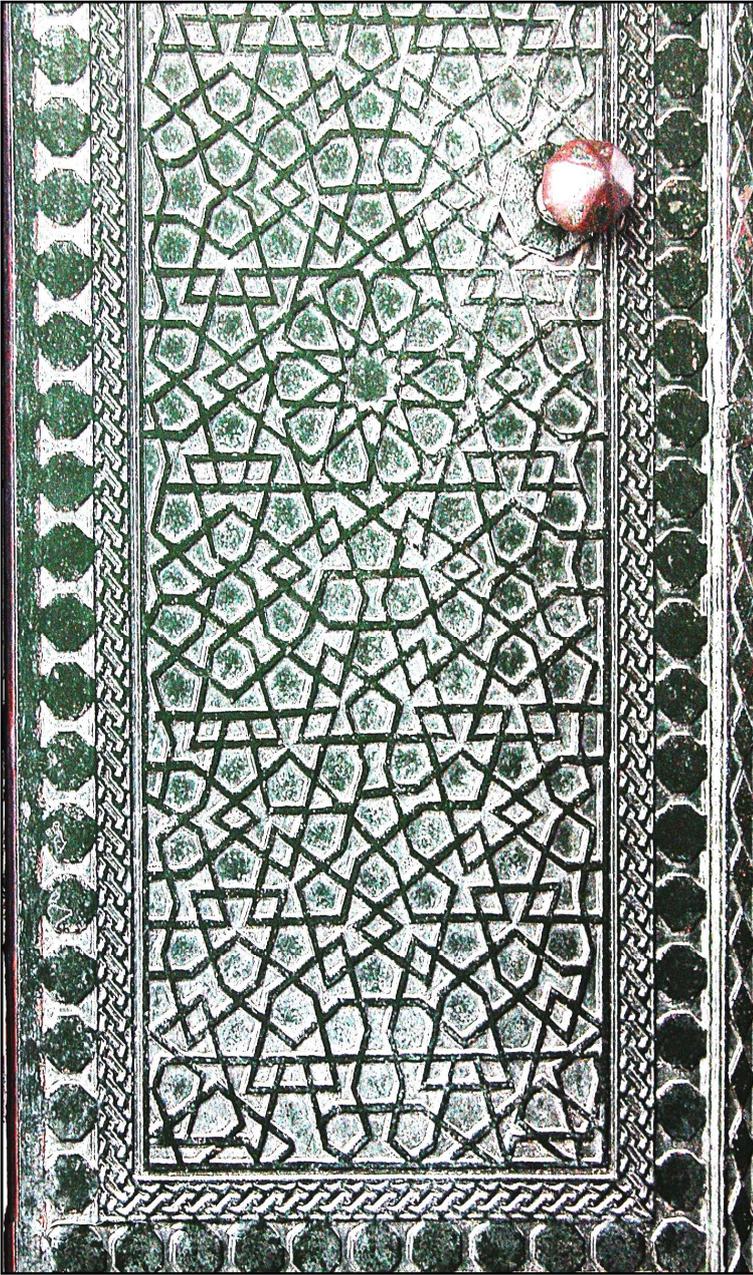












Sur-modules permettant de construire le système convergent.

