

Reflections of the Ottoman Architecture on the Balkan Countries: Examples of Romania- Bucharest, Yas, Constanta

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ABSTRACT

In 1453, Ottoman that became the empire with the conquest of İstanbul, governed many countries for many years. At the centuries-long reign, Ottoman didn't limited the boundaries not only with Anatolia but also it managed to rule over a large number of countries. .While it was creating architecture of some countries, it brought innovations to some countries, too. Thus the architecture acted as a bridge from past to present and it provided culture transition. In these countries, a large number of structures which were for social, cultural, commercial, religious and educational were built with Ottoman architecture. Even rare of these structures survive today; somehow, architectural heritage of the Ottoman Empire was moved to the present day. Turkish structures in the Balkans form a part of Ottoman Turkish architecture in terms of plan, purpose of usage, facade and decoration.

In the study, reflections of Ottoman architecture on the structures which take place in Bucharest, Constanta and Ya the cities of Romania, which located within the boundaries of Ottoman and form the core with the unification of Wallachia and Moldavia, will be examined. The data obtained as a result of the study will bring out both the importance of the structure in the history of architecture with synthesis studies which are related with contrastive research of different structures in the same period and similar structures in different periods, and it will contribute to determine living standards of the ages and the degree of development.

INTRODUCTION

Ottoman Empire's settled areas increased in conjunction with the Empire's went ahead to the Balkan lands beginning from XIV centuries. Thereby the Ottoman who expand its borders and get round larger areas built a number of constructions as civil an religious in the Balkan lands. In these constructions, there are number of mosques, madrasahs, caravansarays, tombs, public houses and Turkish bathes. [1]

Ottoman's links between Romania who take place in Balkan lands started with bounded Castle of Turnu in Eflak area in 1394. In this area, Ottoman Empire and Romania Princedom decided not to built religious constructions and to seat muslim persons according to their bilateral agreement. But in the length of time, this decesion changed and Ottoman built a lot of constructions here like other Balkan's countries. Generally these constructions consist of religious buildings i.e madrasahs. [2]

There is a big historical heritage in regions dominated by Ottoman Empire. In spite of a lot of archeological and historical artifacts disappeared, some of them remained to date. In this respect, it's very important to examine and explicate the artifacts that remained today. This synthesises reveal artifact's place and importance in history of architecture. Moreover, it helps to determine life standards and degree of development of that periods.[3-6]

It can be seen that Ottoman's architecture has got an invincible style in their constructions when it examined. Ottoman's architectural form shows that constructions must be grand and in the form of beautiful. They devote great care to nicety and appearance of structure feature of architectural artifacts. Architects of that period have got an innovative style in the constructions that they built and constitute new constructions by adding shape of constructions to another as they wishes. It started to consist a form that shaping and maturing gradually and Ottoman's architectural form arise in the end.

This architectural form that brings originality and change reveal its difference by giving proportion to constructions with columns, canopies, vaults, pendants that hold the distinction of being international. Also, art of pavement and granoldhic has got inaccessible character in terms of colour and technics.[4]

New forms reveal too together with adding new styles to known forms. These forms are column headings with diamond-shaped, incisive vaults, veined canopies. But it needs to be suitable length between these vaults. And using different kind of vaults gives a beautiful appearance aesthetically. Generally vaults are incisive in the areas controlled by Ottoman and this form was used a lot of religious and civil constructions.

Ottoman's architectural forms can be examined in three sections. The first form is conic, second is straight and the last one is form with jewels. In conic form, it's used four-cornered beams in conic-shaped beside columns and its drawn diamond figure to the three dimensional conic shape. This architectural form is used on deeply simple constructions. [4]

There is simplicity in straight architectural form too. In this form, beams consist of body of column and circle-shaped foot and headpiece. It's drawn diamond figure on these headpieces and generally there is inverse pyramid image. In this form, there is no cavitation and sampler-shaped decoration.

The giltiest and most brilliant form, as it can be understood from its name, is form with jewels. This appearance is used on desired places. Different kinds of decorations are applied like cavitation and sampler. In this form that take its name from decoration with diamond-shaped and applied inside of location, diamond-shaped decorations is used on canopies, small parts, cornice's arcs and side of stairs. Additionally, in Ottoman architecture, principals of constructions are designed as vertically according to general appearance [4]

According to Ottoman architectural forms, generally decorations are made with sampler or painting. It needs to do a careful work and apply different kinds of colours to make brilliant the part of constructions.

And additionally, architectural forms arise with firstly Egyptian's brutal constructions, after that Greeks' Doric, Ionic and Corinthian styles and Ottoman's conic, straight and form with jewels styles. It can be said that Ottoman's architectural forms have got more important place in terms of impacts to architecture considering surveys and discoveries if it's not ignored other societies' architectural forms in developing architectural forms.

On the other hand, Ottoman's period in Romania, the features of constructions are; the systems of making house are designed as suitable to conditions of Ottoman's and Balkan's lifestyles; low walls and barriers are used beside high yard walls that using in countryside; and generally wood framework are preferred.

One of the most widely known appliances are halls between Ottoman and Roman's constructions. Halls are generally close and have got linking and passing mission. And also these halls that built on ground floor and supported with beams look like Ottoman's constructions. Woodwork caps are preferred, floorplans generally have got square-shaped and it can be observed using of jerkin-head.[5]

Additionally, Constanta has got maximum Ottoman style constructions in the borders of Bucharest, Ias and Constanta. It is biggest reasons are Constanta is a city that take place in Blacksea's coast and there are a lot of muslim persons in this area.

Windows are designed as incisive and with drop arch in religious constructions. In these constructions generally are built with infilled wall technique that using dimension stone and rubble. Walls are built as plastered inside, with tile roof and wooden caps. There are number of decorations but simple constructions are preferred, and also decorations are important on wooden ceiling roses and tablets [5]

Consequently, the constructions that hold qualification mentioned above are generally in countryside of present-day's Romania and Bucharest, Ias and Constanta as uncommonly. Constructions have got constitutional features of it is period and it's unavoidable to be far from present-day's architecture.

CONCLUSION

In this study which examines impacts of Ottoman's achitecture on Balkan countries, i try to determine resemblances between Roman and Ottoman's constructions together with general informations about Ottoman's architectural form. As it can be inferred, one of the most important resemblances between Ottoman and Romen's constructions are halls, roofs. And materials and techniques using in religious constuctions are almost the same with Ottoman's architectural forms in Anatolia. Muslim persons in Constanta increase this impact.

And also it's important to allocate effect and reflect when examined architectural constructions. Even they look like same, there is a big difference between them. Reflect, shows an architectural construction as literally. On the other hand effect, consists new architectural constructions by inspired of achitectural forms and examples. Considering with resources and synthesises, Ottoman architecture create effect beside reflect in Bucharest, Ias and Constanta areas.

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