



PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Ottoman School (19th Century) Portrait Of Sultan Murad Iv. Gouache And Watercolour #7



3 500 EUR

Period : 18th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Paper

Description

OTTOMAN SCHOOL (19th century) Portrait of Sultan Murad IV. Gouache and watercolour on paper, inscribed at the bottom in a cartouche in Arabic and Latin script: 'Sultan Murad'. Framed under glass. H_28 cm W_20 cm (visible dimensions) Good condition #7 Murad IV (July 27, 1612 - February 8, 1640) was Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1623 to 1640, known both for restoring state authority and for the brutality of his methods. Murad IV was born in Constantinople, the son of Sultan Ahmed I (r. 1603-1617) and Kösem Sultan. He was brought to power by a palace conspiracy when he was only 11 years old, and succeeded his uncle Mustafa I (r. 1617-1618, 1622-1623). Until he assumed absolute power on May 18, 1632, the empire was governed by his mother, Kösem

Dealer

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Sultan, as naʿib-i saltanat (regent). His reign is best known for the Ottoman-Safavid War, the outcome of which would divide the Caucasus between the two imperial powers for approximately two centuries, while also laying the foundations for the current borders between Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. Early Life: Murad IV was born on July 27, 1612, the son of Ahmed I (reigned 1603-1617) and his concubine, later wife, Kösem Sultan, who was of Greek origin. Upon his father's death, when he was only six years old, he was imprisoned in the Kafes with his brothers, Suleiman, Kasim, Bayezid, and Ibrahim. The Grand Vizier Kemankes Ali Pasha and the Seyhülislam Yahya Efendi were dismissed from their posts. The following day, the six-year-old was taken to the mausoleum of Eyüp Sultan. The swords of Muhammad and Yavuz Sultan Selim were bequeathed to him. Five days later, he was circumcised.