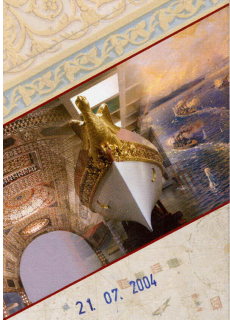


DENİZ MÜZESİ



21. 07. 2004

NAVAL MUSEUM

Sultan Abdülaziz'in haremine ait kılıçlı saltanat kayığı kancası (1861-1876)
The hook bow form of saltanat caïque with hook belonged to the harem of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861 - 1876)



Deniz Müzesi Kurulması. 1881 yılında, Bahriye Nazarı Büyük Amiral Bircan'dan Hacı Hüsni Paşa'nın emirleri ve Paşalık Tavri Alpağ Hükmet Beyin desteği ile Kd.Yüzbaşı Süleyman NİTEL tarafından Tersane-i Amire'de (bugünkü Tıpkınak Tersanesi Hasköy/İstanbul) "Bahriye Müzesi ve Kütüphanesi İdarası" ismi ile kurulmuştur.

1914 yılında Bahriye Nazarı olan Cemal Paşa, müzenin müdürlüğüne Deniz Yüzbaşı Reszam Ali İsmi BOYAN'ı görevlendirerek, yeniden düzenlenmesine olanak sağlamıştır. II. Dünya Savaşı'nın başlamasıyla, eserler koruma amacıyla Anadolu'ya nakledilmiştir. Savaş sonunda 1946 yılında müzenin tekler İstanbul'a taşınmasına karar verilmiş ve müze o günün kapılarında en uygun yer olan Dolmabahçe Camii Külliyesine taşınmış, yeni müze müdürlüğü Kahramanmaraşlı İsmail İsmailoğlu tarafından iki yıllık bir çalışmadan sonra 27 Eylül 1948 yılında ziyarete açılmıştır. Bu görevlencesi çalışması nedeniyle müzenin tekler taşınma gerekliliği ortaya çıkmış, son olarak 1961 yılında müze Beşiktaş semtinin İskender Mevdanı'nda Türk Amirali Kapitan-ı Derya Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa'nın anıtı ve türbesi yanında, bugünkü bulunduğu yere taşınmıştır.

Kılıç, kılıçkaynağı ve kılıçkaynağı yanı sıra müzede, silah ve mühimmat malzemeleri, gemi kım levhaları, tuğralar ve amuletler, gemi modelleri zincirler ve bonerler, Atatürk'ün Entegreli fahi'nda kaldığı komaracı, kullanmış olduğu eşyalar, gemi makina modelleri ve orijinal parçaları, denizci kıyafetleri, haritalar, müzehirler, madalyalar ve anketalar da sergilenmektedir.

Yaklaşık 20.000 adet Bahriye Nazarı belgelerini kapsayan tarihi arşivi ile 29.000 kitaplık kütüphanesi müze yakınında ayrı bir binada araştırmacılara kaynak sunmaktadır.

Müzenin diğer bir birimi de Barbaros Mevdanı'nda bulunan Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa Türbesi'dir.



Astronomical clock astrolabe (13. yy)
Astronomical equipment astrolabe (13 th century)

Sultan K. Mehmet Beşinci'ye ait saltanat kayığı kılıç (1709-1718)
Sword of the saltanat caïque of Sultan Mehmet Beşinci V (1709-1718)





"Turkish Battleship 'Sin Gama'", yuzhboya table, I. Constantinovitch - ИВАНОВЪ (1874)
 "A Ship in Stormy Sea", oil painting, I. Constantinovitch - ИВАНОВЪ (1874)

The Naval Museum Commandership was established by the Lieutenant Silyman NIKOL in the Imperial Dockyard (Taskical Dockyard of the present, in Istanbul) in 1857, with the order of the Naval Minister, Grand Admiral Russian Fleet Pask; and with the support of the colonel Nikmet Bey by the aide of the sultan, with the name "Naval Museum and the Library Management."

In 1914, the naval commander Cemal Pasha provided to reorganize the museum by placing the naval lieutenant Ali Sami BOPRAZ to the directorship of the museum. With the world war II, the objects were transported to Istanbul for security. In the end of the war, in 1946, it was decided to move the Museum to Dolmabahce Palace which was the most convenient place of its time. After the works directed by the new manager, Bahri JEHUVANLIKLI for 2 years time, the museum was opened for exhibition September 27 th 1948. Then it was again necessary to move the museum due to the enlargement of the road and finally in 1961, the museum was moved to its present place, near to the tomb and monument of Barbaros Hayrettin Pasha in Beşiktaş.

Beside the calque collection and the gallery, a large collection of weapons and ammunition, ship name plates, seals and riggings, ship models, flags and lanterns, the cabin where Ataturk stayed in the yacht Entegraf, the goods that he used, ship engine models and original fragments, naval uniforms, maps, seals, models and amphoras are exhibited in the museum.

The Historical Archive which contains approximately 30.000.000 documents of Naval Ministry and the library which houses 29.000 books are open for researchers in another building near to the Naval Museum.

Another part of the museum is the tomb of Barbaros Hayrettin Pasha which is located in Barbaros Square.

"Frigate Denis Lavoy", yuzhboya table, Ottonen Umed BERKAD (1874)
 "Povnar Sea War", oil painting, Ottonen Umed BERKAD (1874)





"Whist, Agrippino and his Family, Giuseppe Morelli (1861)
 "Whist and the King and the Queen of Spades are in the
 "Whist and the King and the Queen of Spades" oil painting by Giuseppe Morelli



"Giuseppe Morelli's study, showing the
 the late 19th century study of Giuseppe Morelli's study"

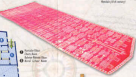
"Giuseppe Morelli's study, showing the
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- 1. Entrance Hall
- 2. Study
- 3. Library
- 4. Dining Room
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. Bathroom
- 7. Bed Room
- 8. Hallway
- 9. Staircase
- 10. Garden

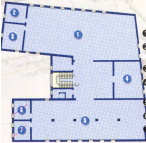


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"Kazaleniç Boğazında Tuhafiyeciler" yağlıboya tablo, İ. Çarstaniyevski - AYDINLIK (1874)
 "Tideguards in the Black Sea Strait" oil painting by İ.Çarstaniyevski AYDINLIK (1874)



- 1 Keçiçleme Salonu
"Keçileme" Hall
- 2 İstanbul Odası
İstanbul Room
- 3 Barbaros Odası
Barbaros Room
- 4 Kızaklılar Salonu
Costumes Hall
- 5 Poyraz Salonu
Poyraz Hall
- 6 Komutanlar Odası
Commanders Room
- 7 Cumhuriyet Dönemi Gemileri Odası
The Room of the ships belong
to the period of Turkish republic

ANA TEZHİR BİNASI 1. KAT (ÜST BAKI) PLANI
 MAIN EXHIBITION CENTER 1ST FLOOR (UPSIDE) PLAN

Kızaklılar Salonu

The Naval Uniforms Room





Mahmudiye Balçama Modeli (1829)
The model of Mahmudiye Galliot (1829)



TCG Faraz Kuvvetsizine modeli (1911)
Model of the Cruiser TCG Faraz (1911)



TCG Faraz Kuvvetsizine ait kampa (1911)
The bell belonged to the cruiser TCG Faraz (1911)



Misret Maviye Gemisi'ne ait diemen debasi (1911)
The steering wheel of Misret Maviye Gemisi (1911)

Bahriye Nazari (Mevah) Ibrahim Paşa (mankı) ve masası

Denizcilik komutanı, İbrahim Paşa Nazari Paşa, and his table





Interior of National Assembly - TBMM in Ankara (1924-1925)



"Great Assembly" in Ankara (1924) by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938)

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara during the war of independence, at evening (1920) (1920)

- 1. The National Assembly (TBMM) building in Ankara (1924-1925)
- 2. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara during the war of independence (1920)
- 3. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara during the war of independence (1920)



1924-1925, Ankara National Assembly Building (TBMM)

"Mustafa Kemal Atatürk" in Ankara (1924) by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938)



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara (1924) by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938)



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M.H. Ataturk Ankara Gazi (Gazi) Marinas Haruru'nda Landolda (1923 - 1938)

M.H. Ataturk is in the rowboat (sailing) in the Marinas pool of Ankara Gazi Gazi

iki çiftli sandal Gazi M.H. Ataturk tarafından Ankara Gazi (Gazi) Karadeniz Haruru'nda kullanılmıştır. (1923-1938)
It was used by Gazi M.H. Ataturk, the founder of Turkish Republic on the Karadeniz Pool in Ankara Gazi Gazi (1923-1938)



Sultan VI Mehmed Reşat devrinde on 18 çiftli yüksekli saltanat kayığı (1909-1918)

Sultante caiquer with keek driven by 18 pairs of oars, used in the period of Sultan Mehmed Reşat I



Sultan VI Mehmed Reşat devrinde on 5 çiftli saltanat kayığı (1909)

Sultante caiquer with 5 pairs of oars, used in the period of Sultan Mehmed Reşat I (1909)



Sultan Abdülmecit devrinde on 7 çiftli saltanat kayığının kesimini (1858)

Cross-section of the Sultante caiquer with 7 pairs of oars which belongs to the period of Sultan Abdülmecit (1858)





"19. Yüzyılda Boğazda Sultanın Kayıklar", yağlıboya tablo Seyit Ahmet SEYİTOĞLU
 "The Sultan's Caques in Bosphorus in 19th Century", oil painting, Seyit Ahmet SEYİTOĞLU



Sultan Arif Mehmed'in ait tarihi kadeyganın kopya kornu
 The kiosk of the historical gallery from the period of Sultan Arif Mehmed



"Karakaya" figürü için
 Head pigeon "Karakaya" of the figure Yusuf Arzuca (1827)

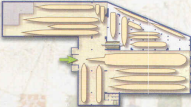


Zahid Orhanşahi'nin Değ arması (1861)
 Decor rigging of armoured Orhanşahi (1861)



Sultan Abdülmecid'in ait Tuğra (1839-1861)
 The seal of Sultan Abdülmecid (1839-1861)

TARİHİ KAYIKLAR GALEBİSİNİN GİRİŞİ EĞİT PLANI
 THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE HISTORICAL CAQUES GALLERY





"Luzon Sea Harbors" (approximately 1600) - Luzon Sea (16th century) (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

Makindu Market in 1900 (National Geographic)

The Makindu Market in 1900, showing the large wooden structure and the people gathered around it.



Decorative wooden crown

Decorative wooden crown (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Large wooden structure (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Large wooden structure (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

Decorative wooden crown



Decorative wooden crown (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



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"Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa" yağlıboya tablosu Ali Sami BOPAR
The portrait of Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa, oil painting by Ali Sami BOPAR



Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa'nın sancığı
The banner of Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa



Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa'nın Türbesi
The Tomb of Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa



Barbaros İsmail
Monument of Barbaros

Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa'nın Sancak Geminisi
The model of the flag ship of Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa





3a Bombacı topu
Cannon for air bomb



TCG Tavuz kruvaziyerinde pervanelerinden biri (1911)
A propeller of the cruiser TCG Tavuz (1911)



Tavuz Sultan Selim döneminde Mısır Seferinde kullanılan top. (1516)
The cannon used during the campaign of Egypt in the period of Sultan Selim I. (1516)



Alman UB-46 denizaltısı karkası (1916)
The hull of German submarine UB-46 (1916)

Denizaltılar teknoloji
ve savaşta "Ulaştır"



