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In addition to this, we know that an orchestrate was appointed during the visit of the Shah of Iran to the Ottoman palace (Toker, 2016: 174) and the orchestrate played during dinner time (Örenç, 1998: 71). Such examples demonstrate that the procedure for diplomatic receptions included a musical performance in the Ottoman ceremonial system (Örenç, 1998: 57).

We can see from such cases that all diplomatic events started with music and included some musical aspects in the Ottoman diplomatic system.<sup>2</sup>

In the case of the Crystal Palace event, the huge donation from Sultan Abdülaziz to the performers and to the theatre is another example of the use of music and musical performance as a political instrument. When we think of the generosity of this gift, it seems that, most probably, Sultan Abdülaziz gave that money not only for the purpose of showing his gratitude, but also to show the power of his country and his dynasty.

Awarding the two medals to Luigi Arditi for one composition that was presented to both Sultan Abdülmecid and Sultan Abdülaziz points out that some compositions were seen as just as political object.

You can see this phenomenon in many cases in the Ottoman musical history. When a composer sent his/her composition to the sultan, firstly he had to apply to the Ottoman consulate. After a long diplomatic procedure he/she could get a gift or an award from the sultan in return. There are many examples of composers whose pieces were never played before the sultan because of this long diplomatic process.

Finally, it would not be wrong to argue that music was seen as a good apparatus for influencing the diplomatic relationships in both countries. The Crystal Palace case can be seen as one of the most explicit examples in this regard.

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<sup>2</sup> For further information about the use of music in diplomatic ceremonies in the Ottomans, see, Selçuk Alimdar (2016), *Osmanlı'da Batı Müziği*, İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, pp. 28-52; Hakan T. Karateke (2004), *Padişahım Çok Yaşa!: Osmanlı Devletinin Son Yüzyılında Merasimler*, İstanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, pp. 143-54.





