

Al-Idrisi's Map of the World  
Date: 960H/ 1553

Gouache and ink on paper

Diameter 23cm

The Bodleian Library,  
University of Oxford, Ms.  
Pococke 375, fols. 3b-4a.



*Roger II of Sicily receiving the crown from Jesus Christ*

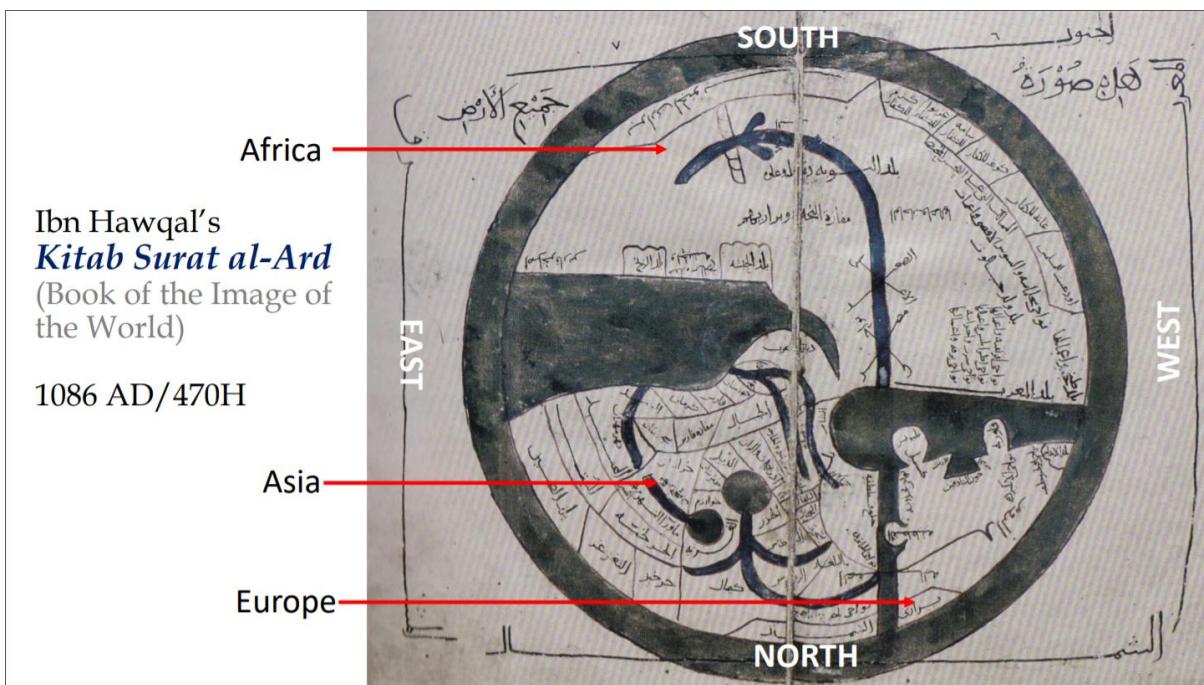
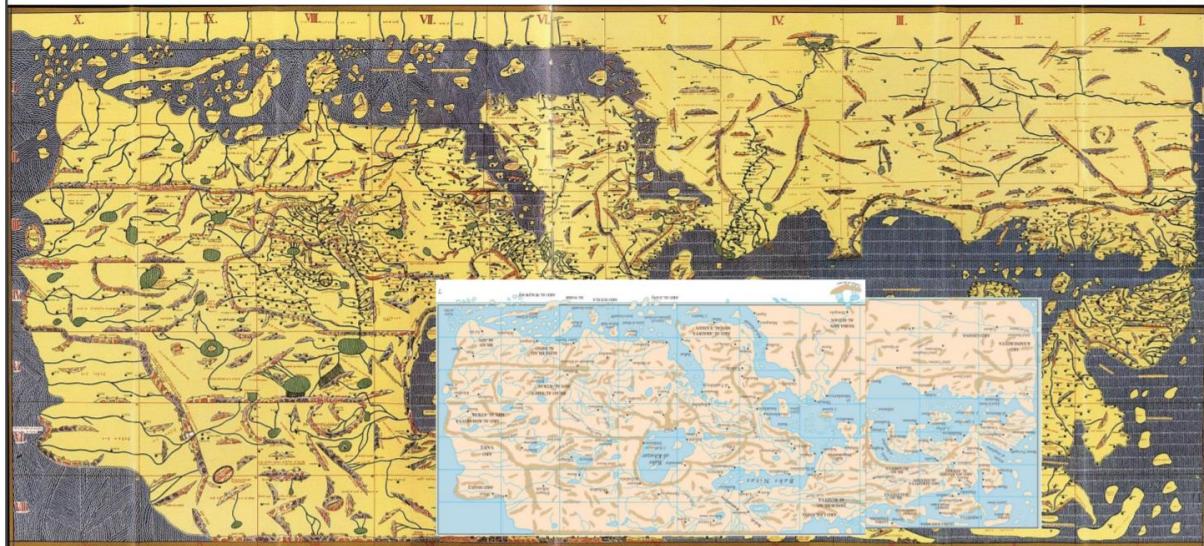
Martorana Cathedral, Palermo, Sicily, 1143 AD  
Glass mosaic (colour and gold)



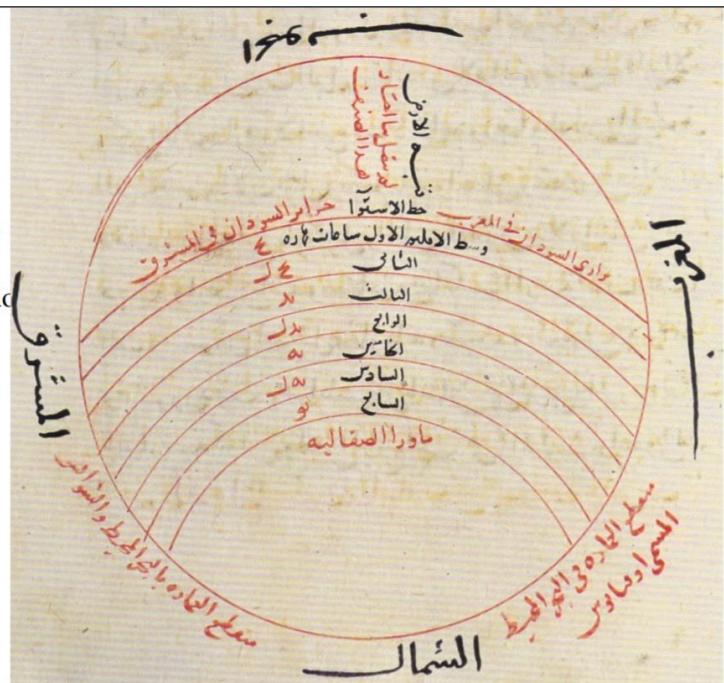
*Royal Mantle of Roger II of Sicily*  
1133-34 AD (528 H)  
Silk and Gold with gemstones



Al-Idrisi's World Map from the *Book of Roger*  
Palermo, Sicily 1154 AD



- Clime-type map with arched boundary lines from Yaqut's *Kitab Mu'jam al-Buldan* (Compendium of Lands).
- Original text written in 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- Date: 1424 AD (827H) of present folio.
- Red and black ink on paper.
- Diameter 10.5 cm.
- Topkapi Saray Museum, Istanbul. Ahmet 2700, fol.18a.



Illustrated Folio Medieval Islamic Ship

*Maqamat al-Hariri*  
(manuscript)

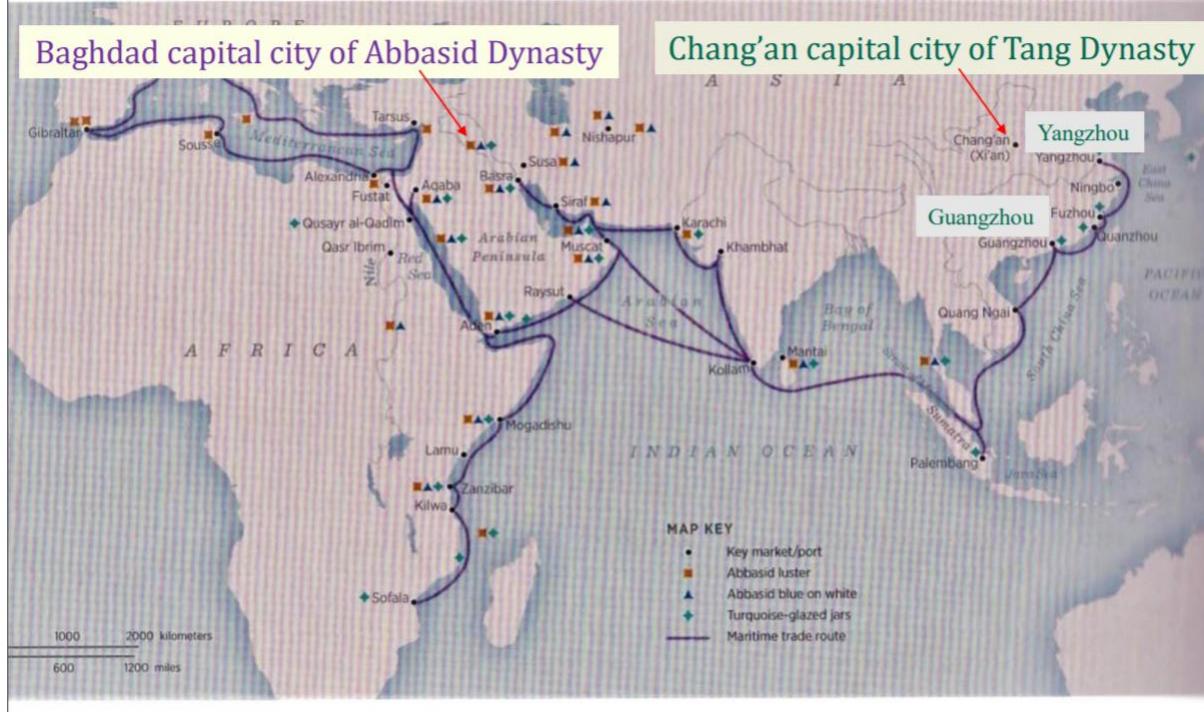
Baghdad, 1237 AD

Illustrated by Yahya ibn Mahmud al-Wasiti

Present Location: Paris,  
Bibliotheque Nationale de  
France  
MS Arabe 5847

## Maritime Trade Route during 9<sup>th</sup> Century AD

Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258 AD) | Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD)



**Huaisheng Mosque (Lighthouse mosque), Guangzhou**  
(originally built in early 7<sup>th</sup> century allegedly by Saad ibn Abi Waqas)





Changsha Bowls  
Tang Dynasty, 9<sup>th</sup> century  
(Belitung Shipwreck Cargo)

"The Chinese have a fine clay of which they fashion drinking vessels that are as delicate as glass and through which one can see the water, despite that they are of clay and not of glass"  
(~Arab merchant Sulayman, *Akhbar al-Sīn wa'l-Hind* 851 AD)

### White ware Lidded Jar

Tang Dynasty

c.825 AD

(Belitung Shipwreck  
Cargo)

Porcelain with  
transparent glaze





Blue & White Dish

Tang Dynasty

c.825 AD

(Belitung Shipwreck  
Cargo)

Porcelain with Persian  
Cobalt Blue Glaze

## Greenware

Yue Kilns,  
Tang Dynasty  
c.825 AD  
(Belitung Shipwreck  
Cargo)

The Jade-like green  
cover is because of  
the iron content in  
the glaze.





**Dragon Lid Ewer**  
Tang Dynasty, 9<sup>th</sup> century  
(Belitung Shipwreck Cargo)

Glazed Stoneware with Copper Green  
Splashes over White Slip



**Gold Cup**  
Tang Dynasty,  
9<sup>th</sup> century  
(Belitung Shipwreck  
Cargo)

Octagonal shape with a foot. Chased and repousse decoration with Central Asian musicians and dancers

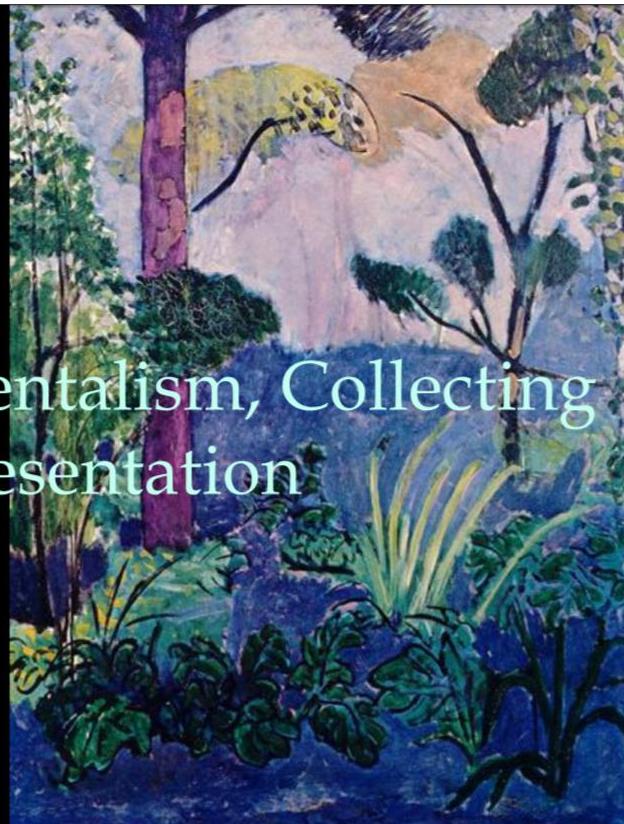
H: 3.5 inch Diam: 5.3 inch

# ISLAMIC ART

## Colonialism, Orientalism, Collecting & Representation

### Moroccan Landscape

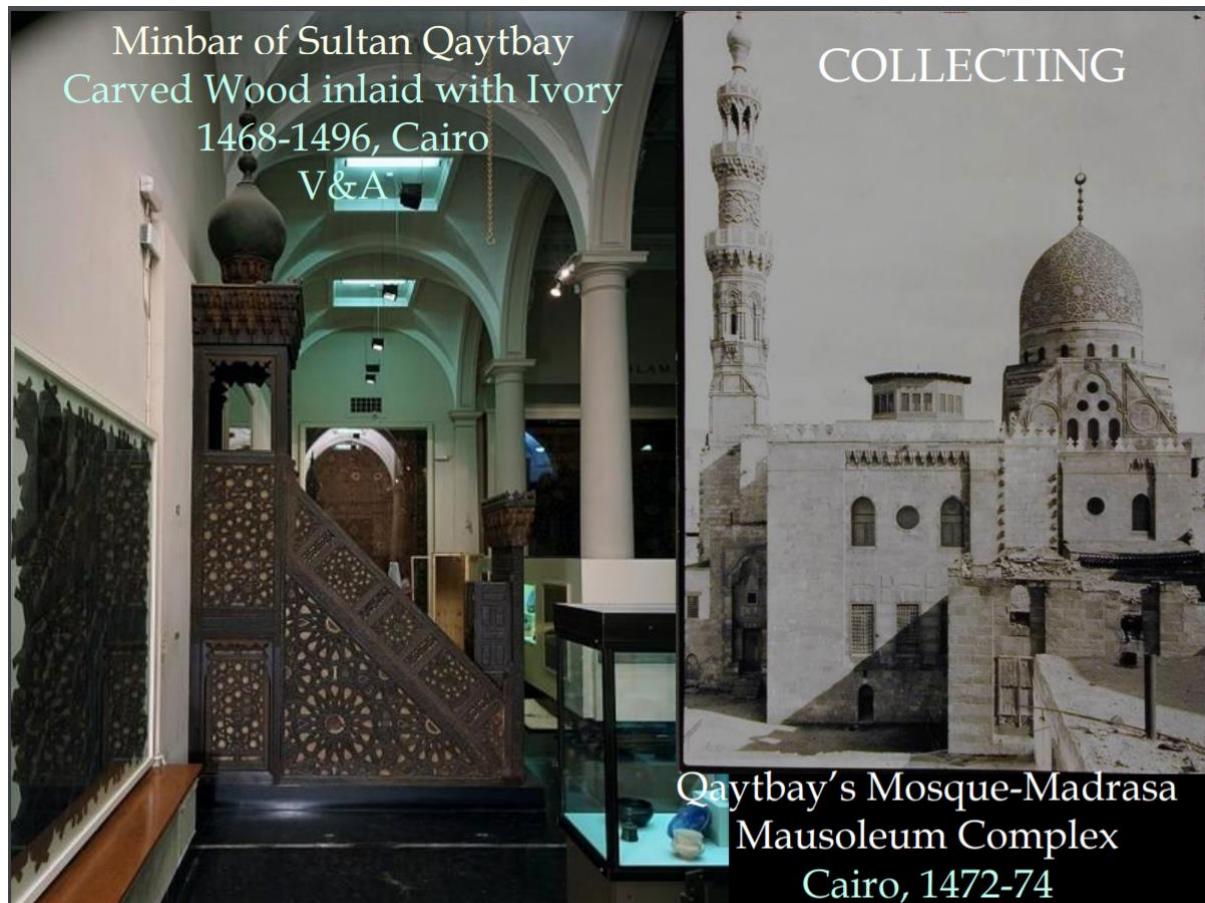
Henri Matisse  
Tangier, 1911-13  
Oil on Canvas



*Ardabil Medallion Carpet*  
Iran, Safavid Period, 1539-40  
Wool and Silk



COLLECTING



**DOCUMENTATION**

Emile Prisse d'Avenues was a French Orientalist-Egyptologist of British descent. His extensive tour of the Orient covered Palestine, Syria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and most importantly, Egypt and Algeria where he also lived for many years.

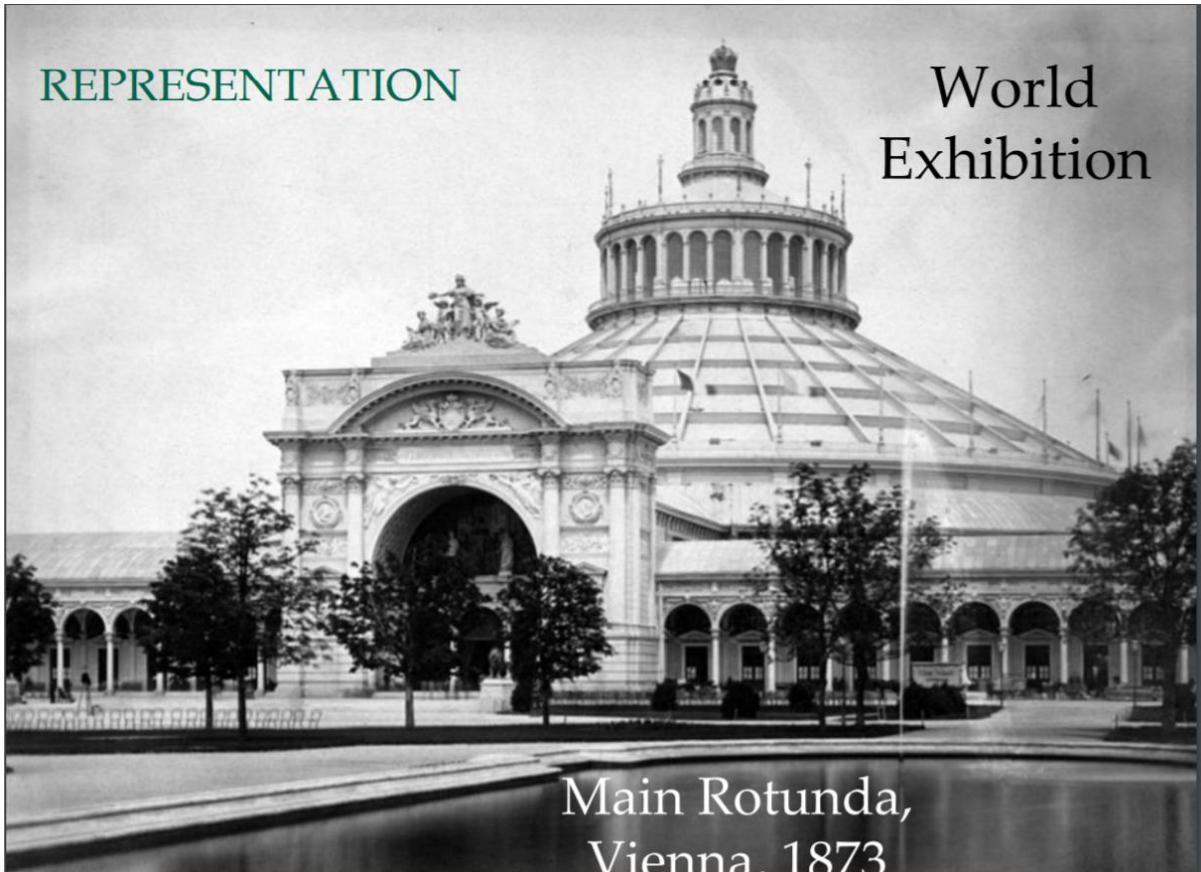
He wrote *L'art arabe*, a book about the decorative arts and monuments in Egypt.

**Minbar of Sultan Qaytbay**  
Carved Wood inlaid with Ivory  
Cairo, 15<sup>th</sup> Century

Drawing by Prisse d'Avenues  
(1877)

REPRESENTATION

World  
Exhibition



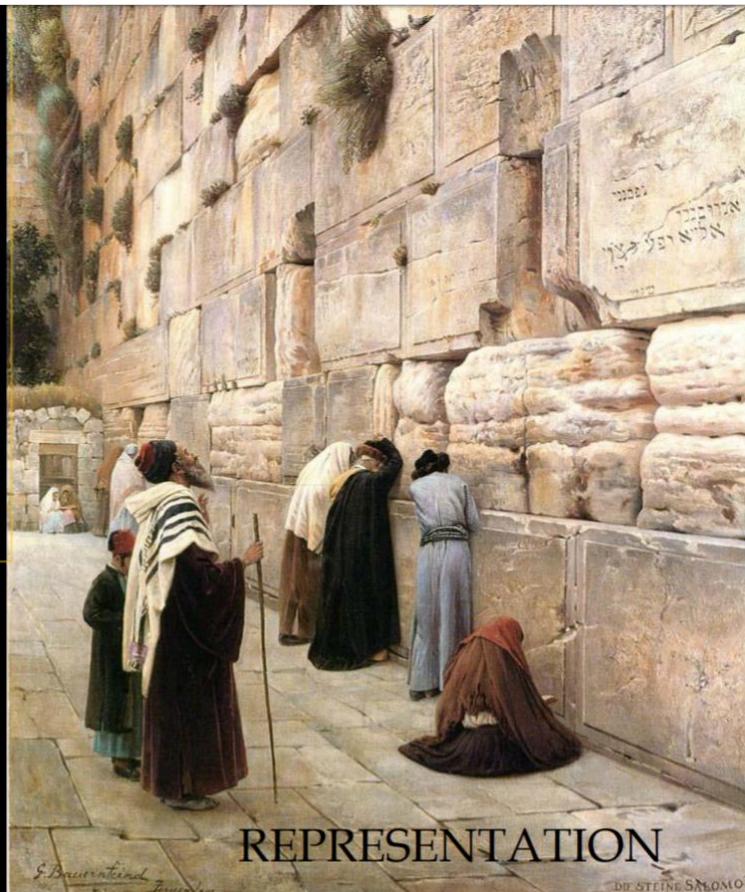
Main Rotunda,  
Vienna, 1873

Bauernfeind (1848-1904) was a German artist who had traveled to Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria in 1888.

In 1896 he moved to Jerusalem with his wife and son.

*Lament of the Faithful  
at the Wailing Wall  
Jerusalem, 1890*  
Gustav Bauernfeind

Oil on Canvas



REPRESENTATION

## DOCUMENTATION

### *A Street in Cairo*

David Roberts

Oil on Canvas  
1846

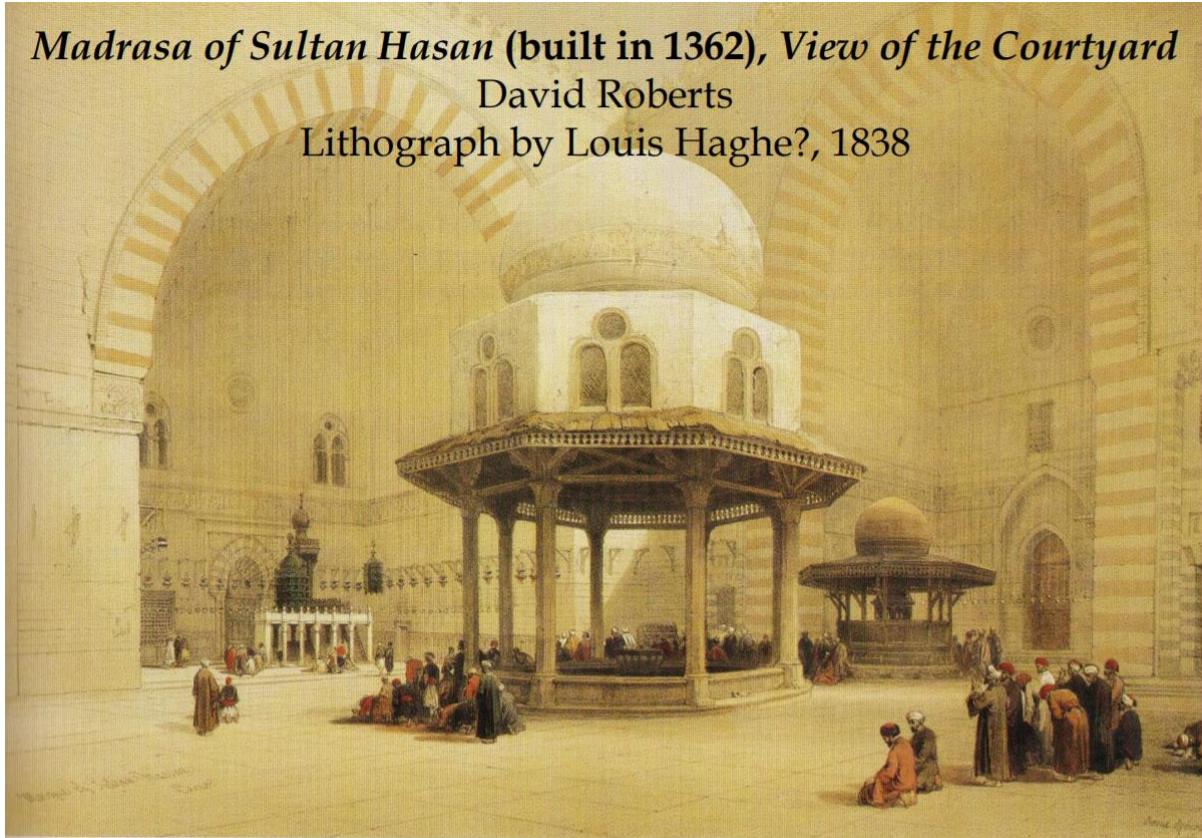
76.1 x 63.4 cm



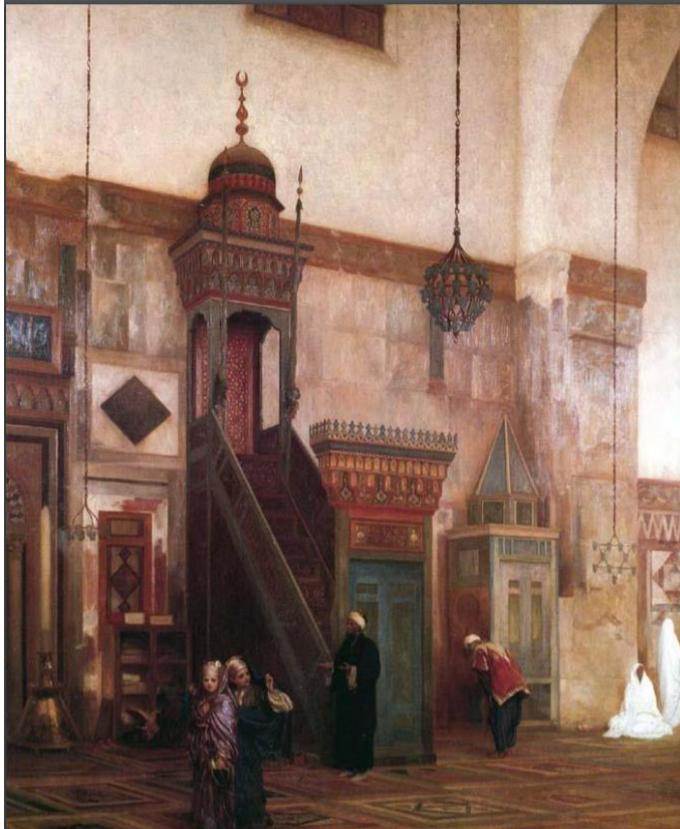
### *Madrasa of Sultan Hasan (built in 1362), View of the Courtyard*

David Roberts

Lithograph by Louis Haghe?, 1838



## DOCUMENTATION



## DOCUMENTATION

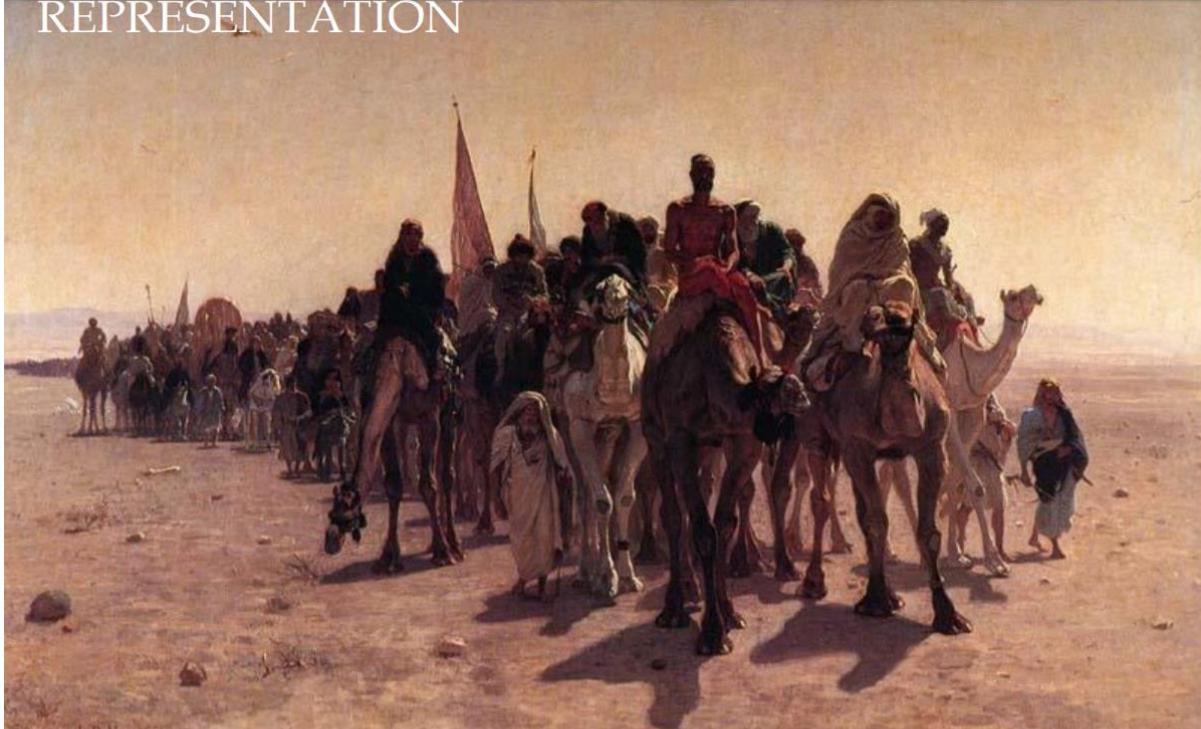
*Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus*

Lord Frederick Leighton

Oil on Canvas  
19<sup>th</sup> century

158 x 122 cm

## REPRESENTATION



*Pilgrims going to Mecca*  
Leon Belly, Oil on Canvas, 1861

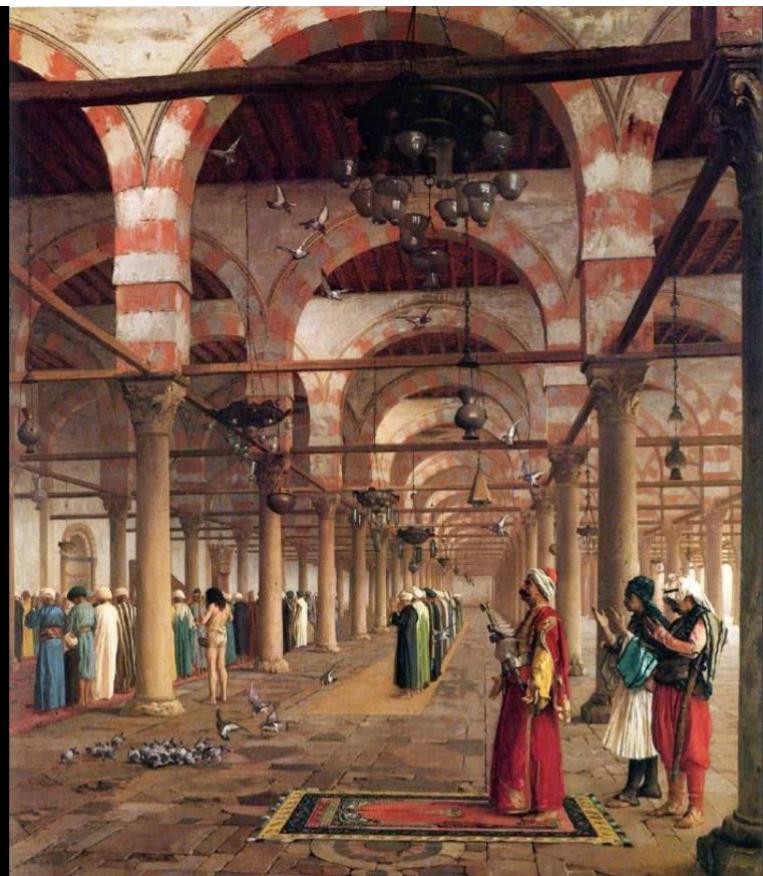
## REPRESENTATION

*Prayer in the Mosque  
of 'Amr*

Jean-Leon Gerome

Oil on Canvas, 1871

88.9 x 74.9 cm



## REPRESENTATION

*Prayer at the Tomb*  
Ludwig Deutsch

Oil on Panel  
Cairo, 1898

68.5 x 59.5 cm

Ludwig Deutsch,  
Austrian artist  
(1855-1935)

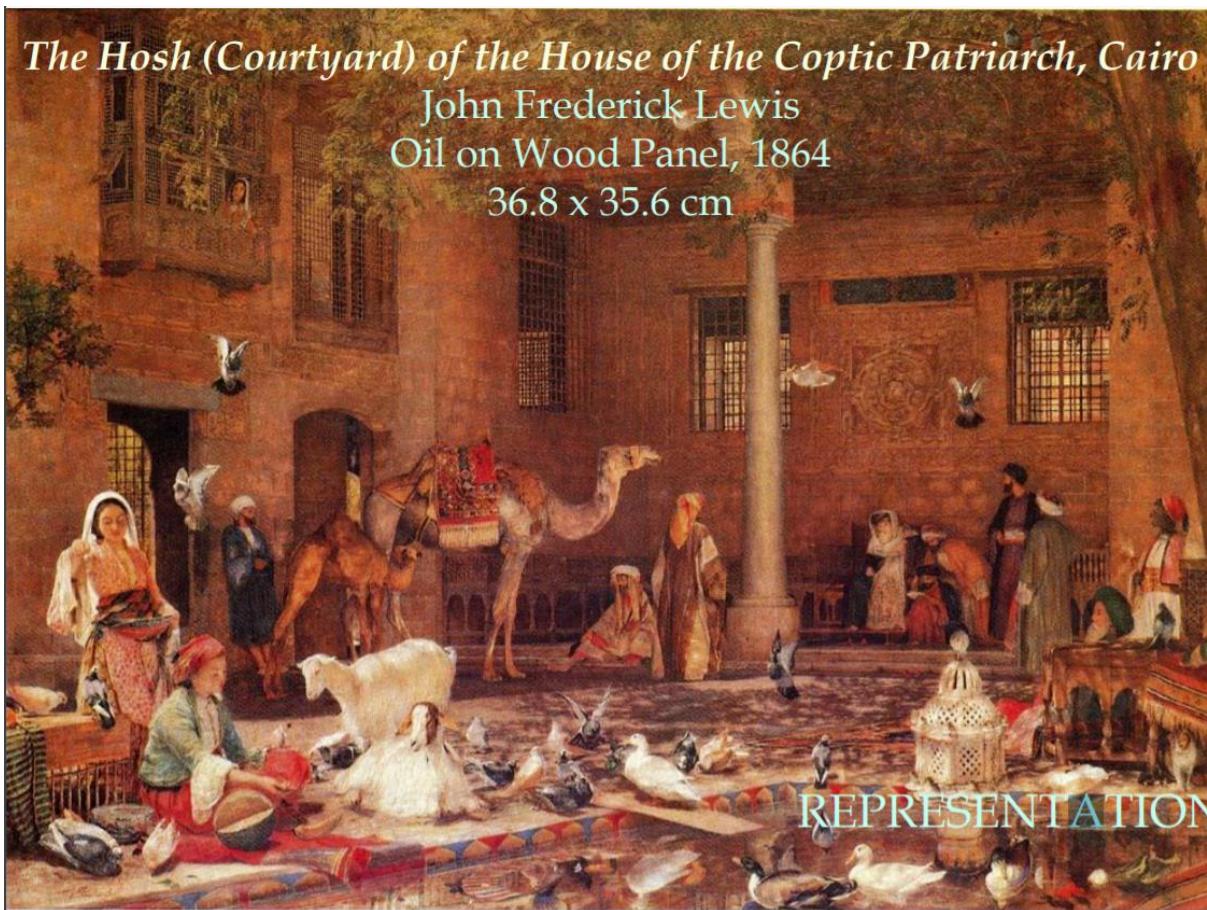


*The Hosh (Courtyard) of the House of the Coptic Patriarch, Cairo*

John Frederick Lewis

Oil on Wood Panel, 1864

36.8 x 35.6 cm



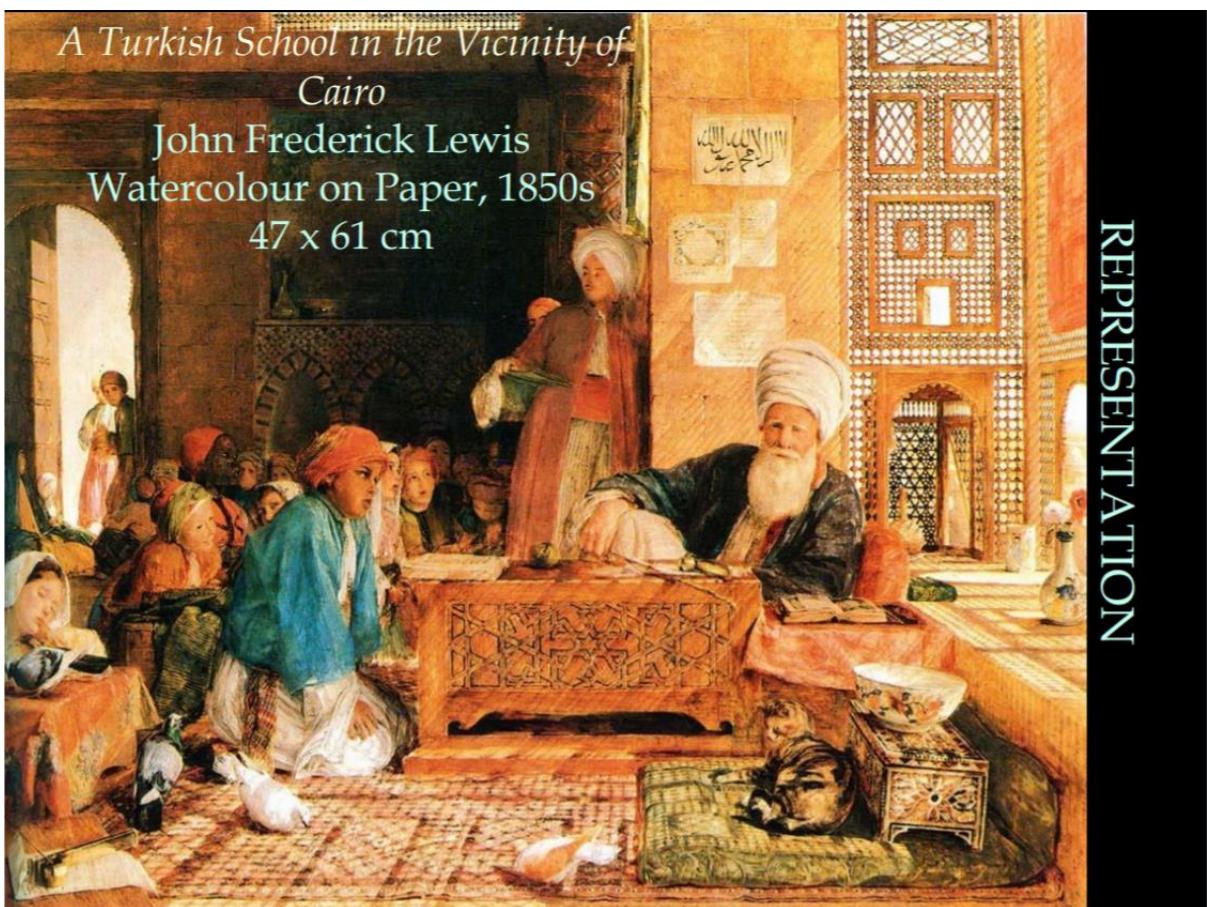
REPRESENTATION

*A Turkish School in the Vicinity of  
Cairo*

John Frederick Lewis

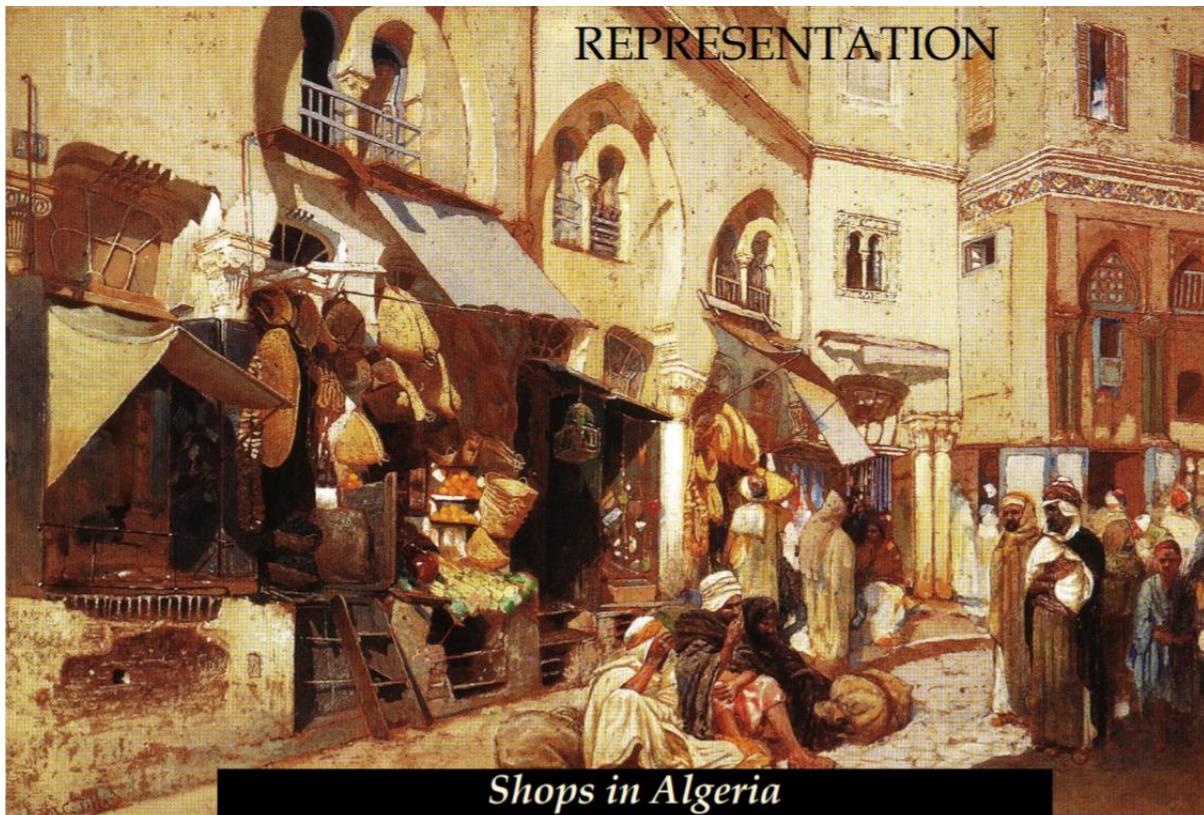
Watercolour on Paper, 1850s

47 x 61 cm



REPRESENTATION

REPRESENTATION

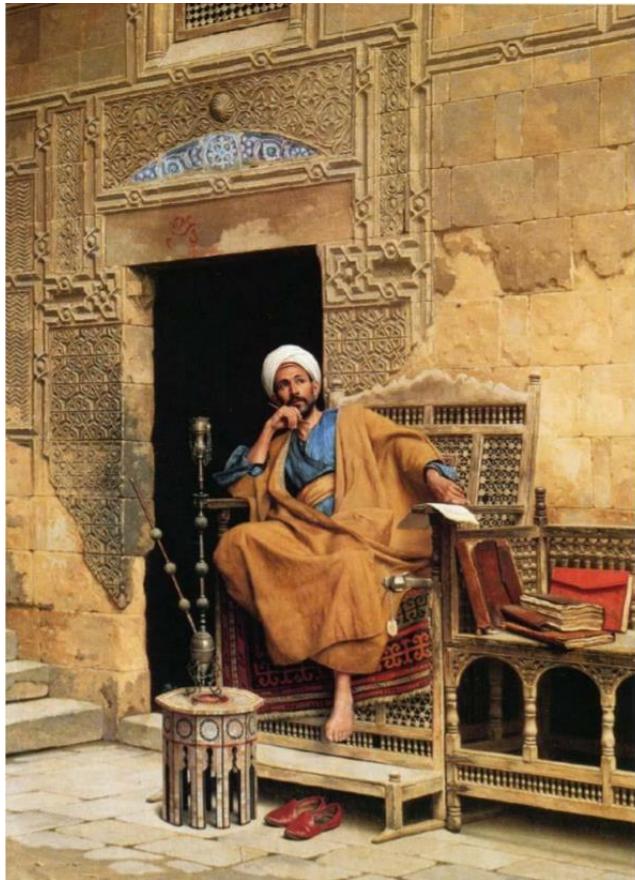


*Shops in Algeria*

Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933)

Gouache on Paper, 1895

REPRESENTATION



*The Scribe*

Ludwig Deutsch

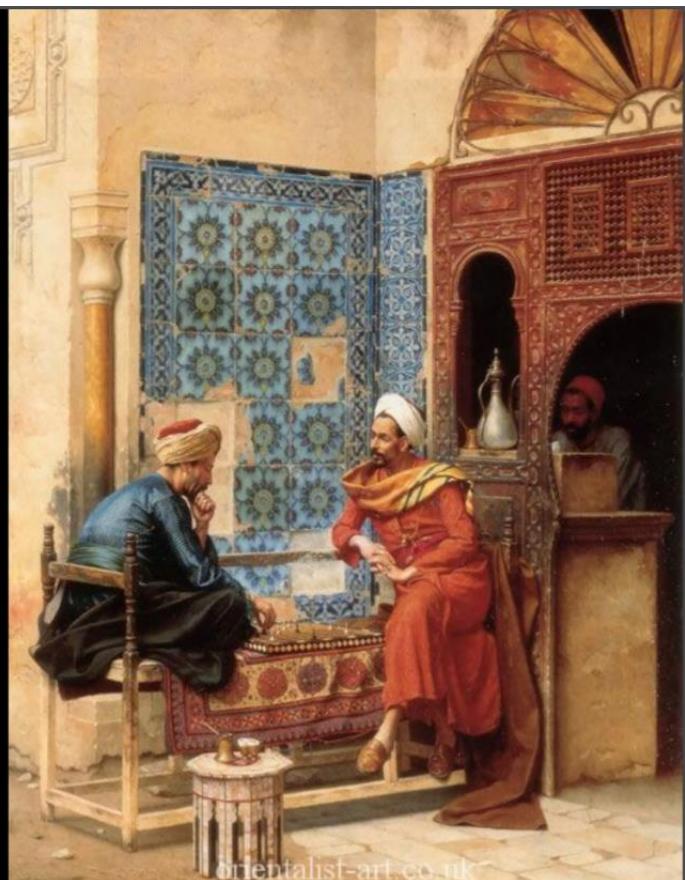
Oil on Panel, 1911

50.8 x 36.8 cm

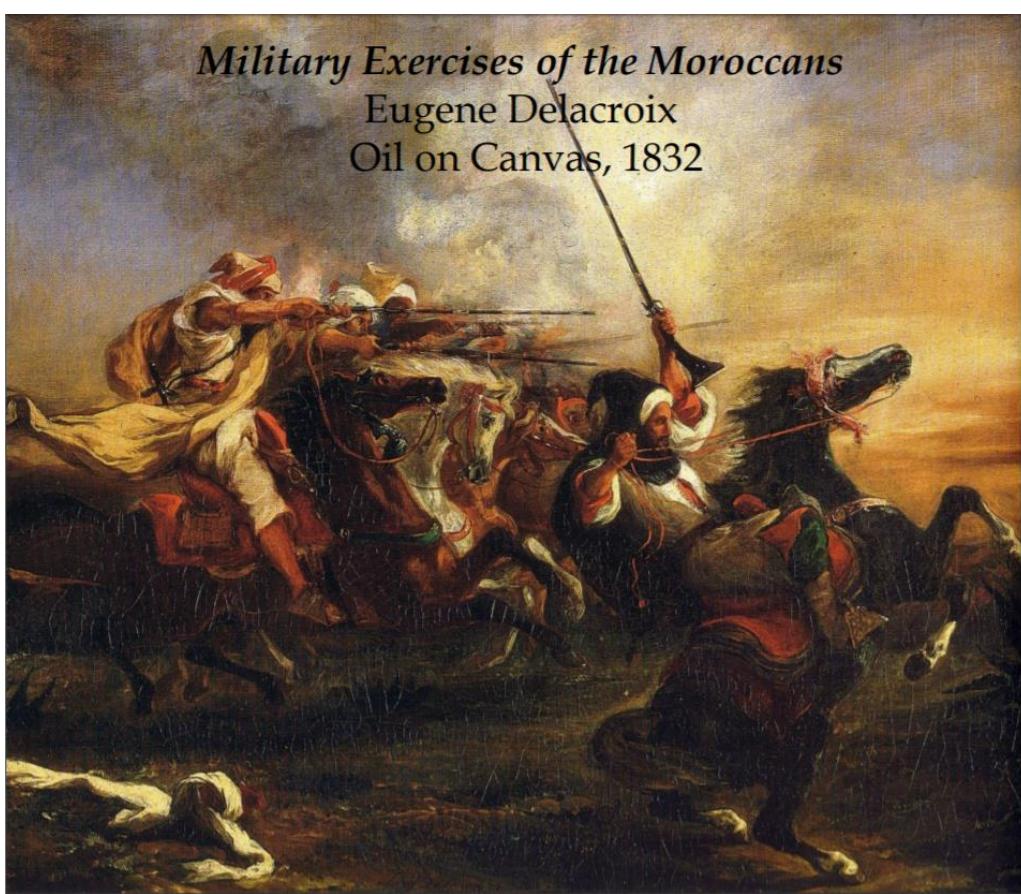
## REPRESENTATION

*The Chess Game*  
Ludwig Deutsch

Oil on Panel, 1896



*Military Exercises of the Moroccans*  
Eugene Delacroix  
Oil on Canvas, 1832

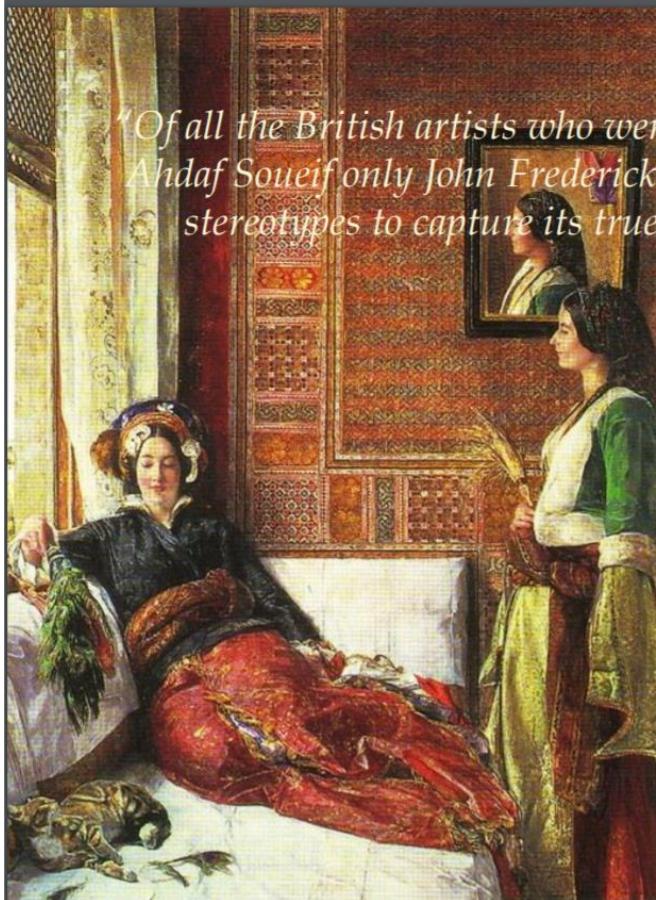


## REPRESENTATION

## REPRESENTATION

*The Coffee Bearer*  
John Frederick Lewis

Oil on Panel  
1857  
30.4 x 19 cm (12 x 7.5 in)



## REPRESENTATION

"Of all the British artists who went east in the 19th century, for Alidaf Soueif only John Frederick Lewis looked beyond colonial stereotypes to capture its true spirit" -- The Guardian

John Frederick Lewis (1805-76) was a British Orientalist painter who lived in Spain (1832-34) and Cairo (1841-50)

*Harem Scene*  
John Frederick Lewis  
Watercolor on Paper



*Odalisque* was a term for a female slave in  
the harem of the imperial Ottoman  
household

Renoir traveled twice to Algeria during the  
years 1881-82

*Odalisque or Woman of  
Algiers*  
Pierre-Auguste Renoir,  
1870, Oil on Canvas

**Describe Parts**

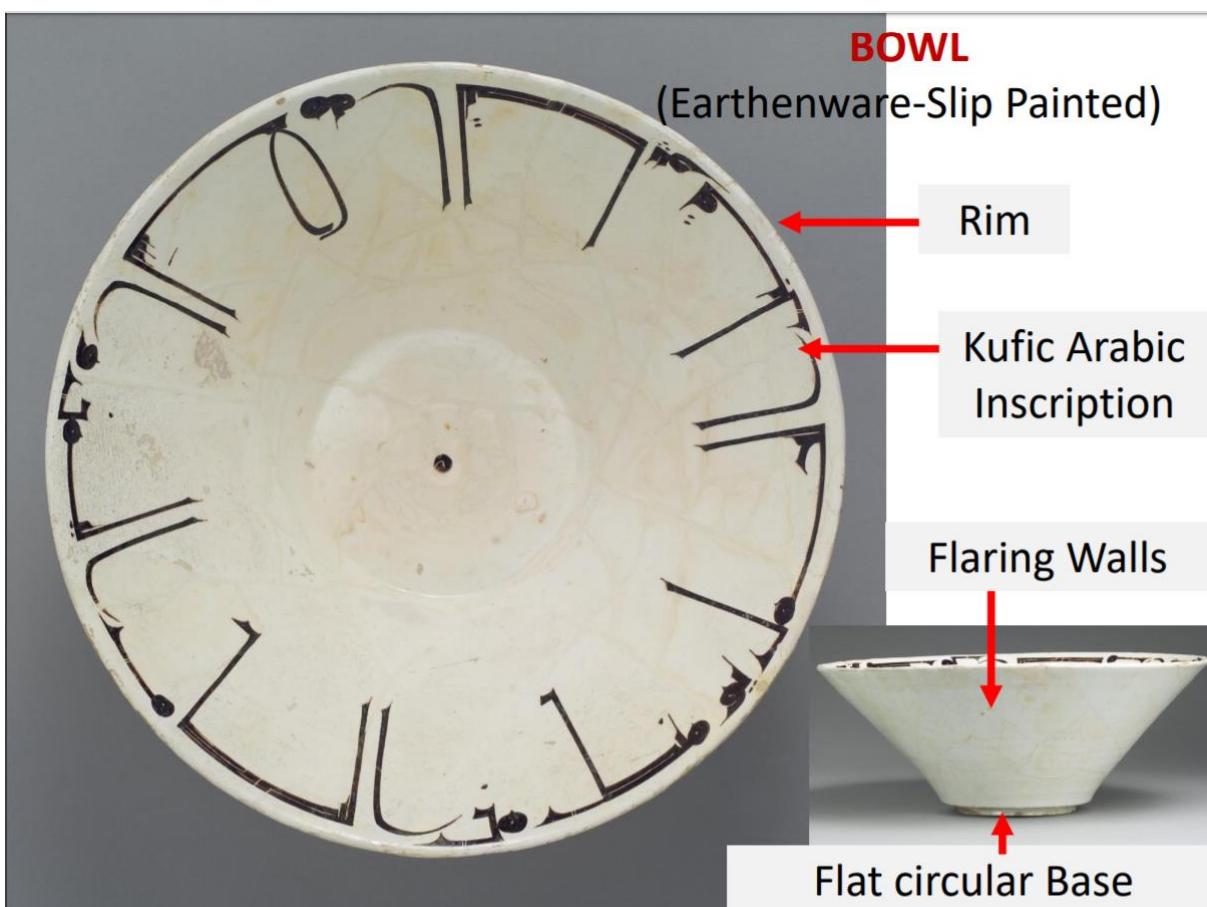
Outer  
Inner  
Focal Area

**OBJECT 3**



**Provide Details**

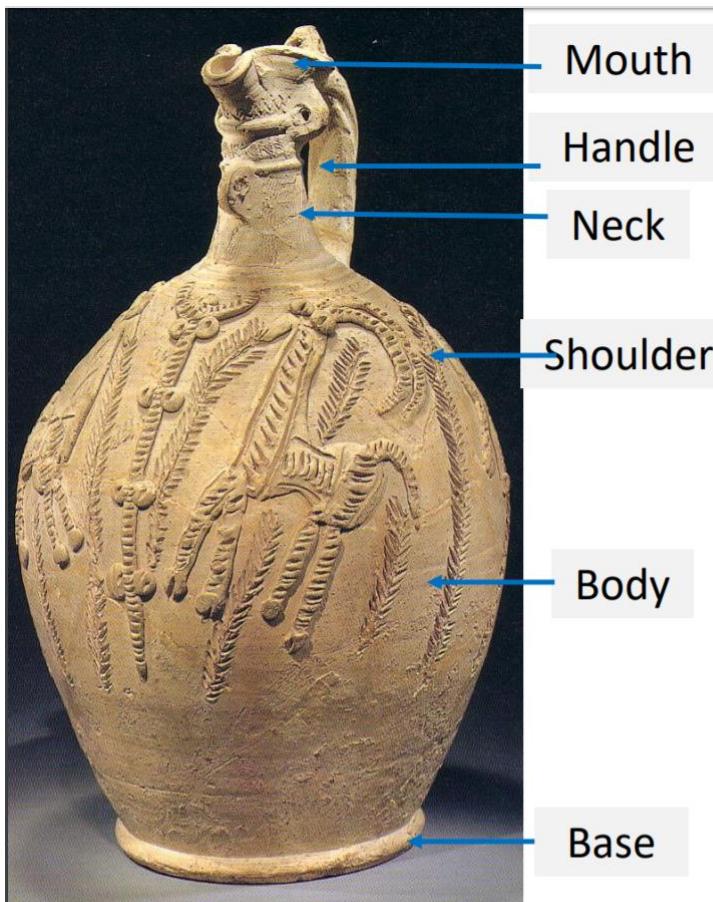
Materials  
Function

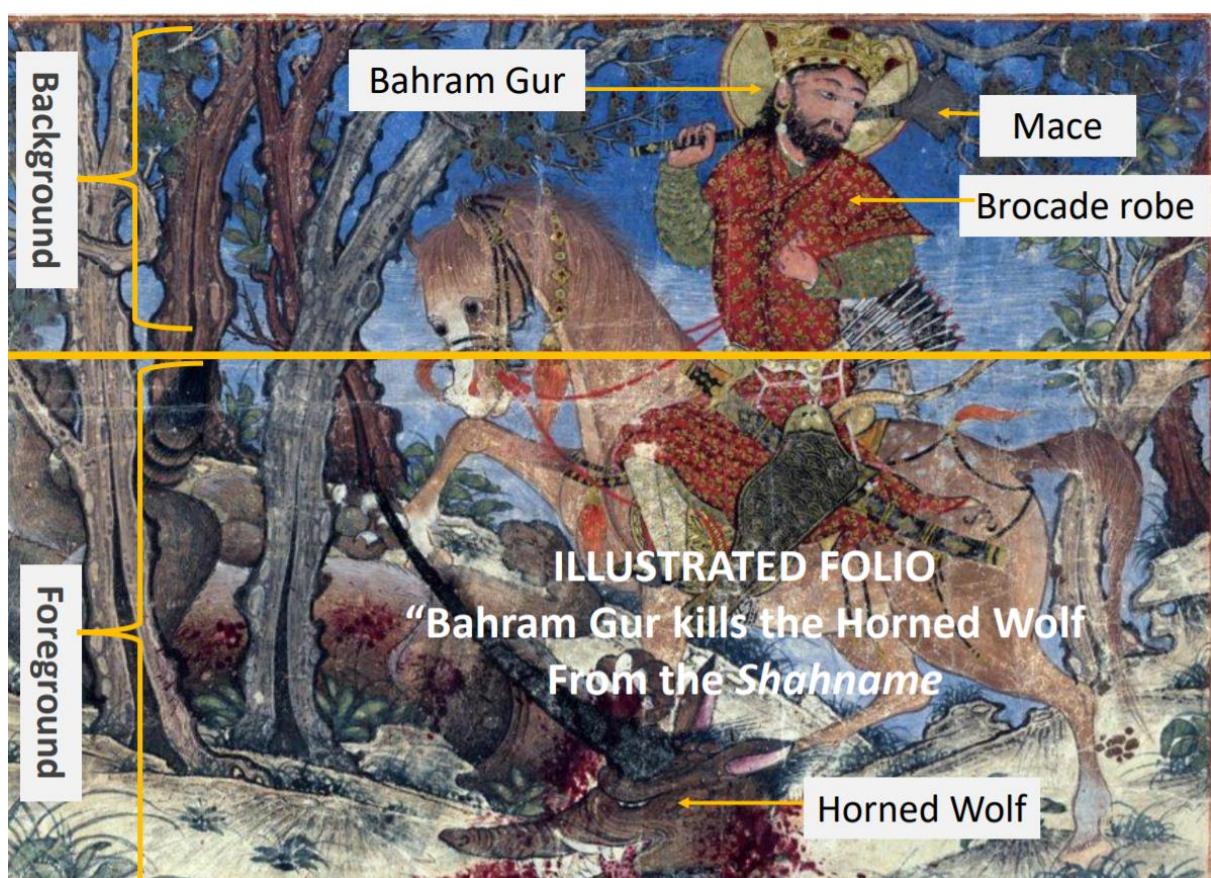
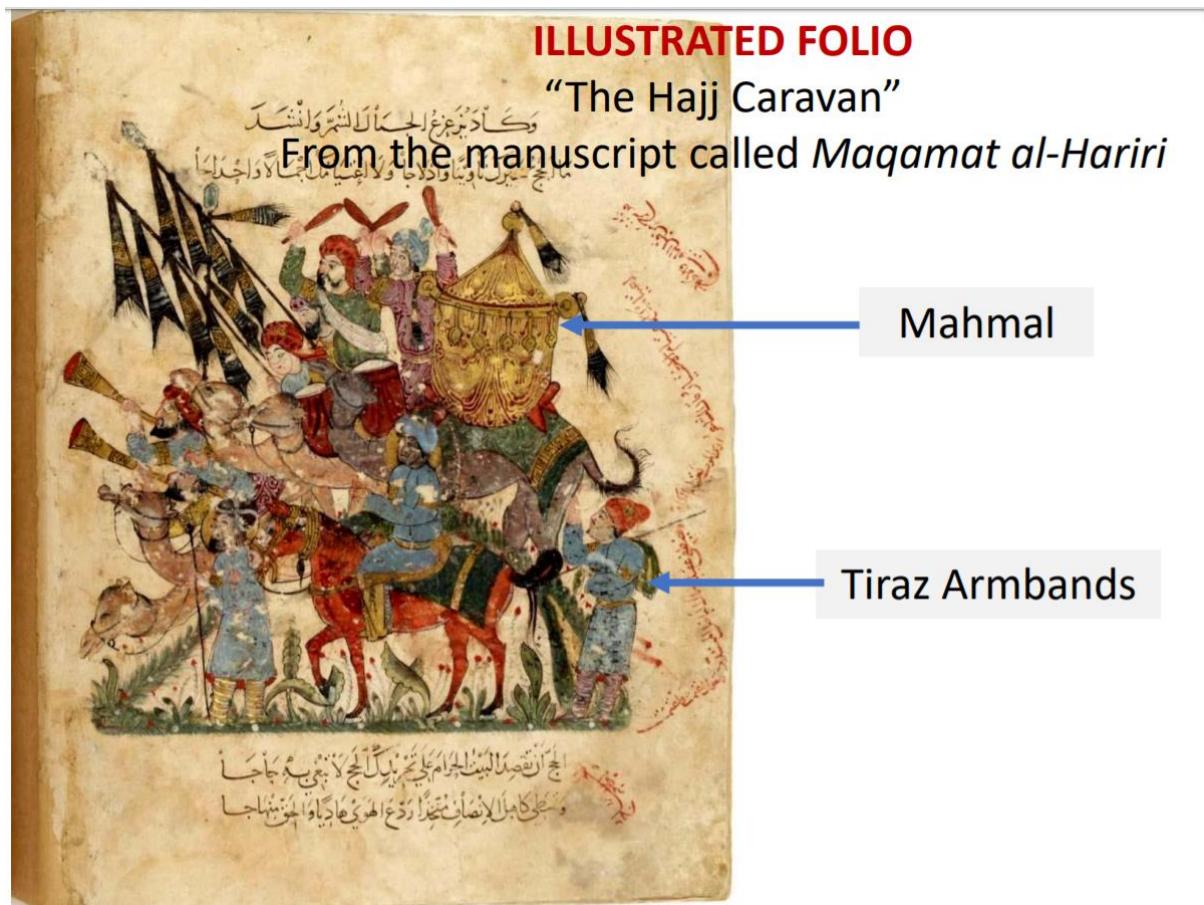


**OBJECT 4**

**Describe Parts**  
Outer Body

**Provide Details**  
Materials  
Decoration  
Function





---

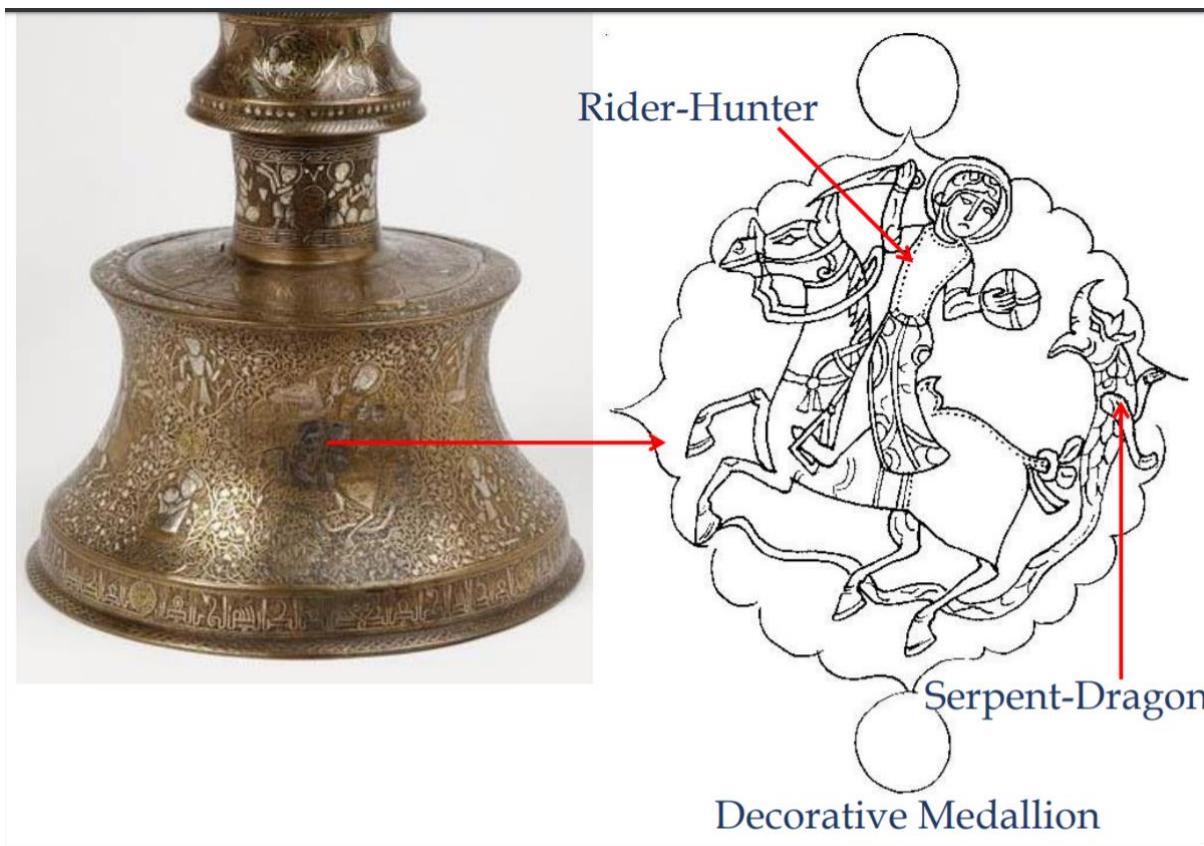
## OBJECT 7



**Describe Parts**  
Upper (top)  
Medial (middle)  
Lower (bottom)

**Provide Details**  
Materials  
Techniques  
Function  
Market





## Mecca the Honoured *makka al-mukarramah*



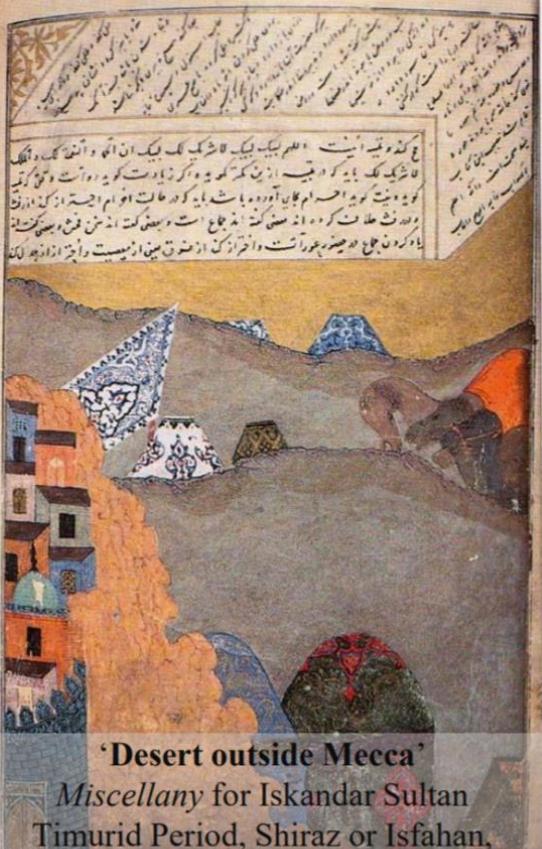
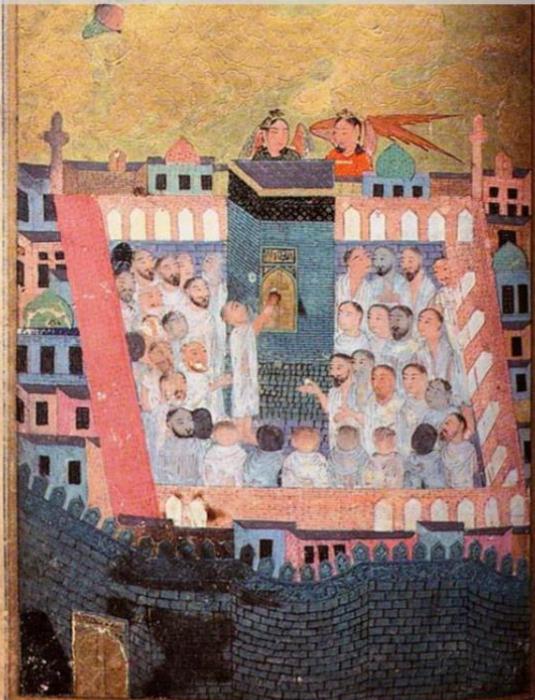
Prophet Muhammad lifts the black stone into the right position at the Ka'ba  
Folio from the *Jami al-Tawarikh*, Ilkhanid Period, 1314 AD (714H), Gouache on Paper

**'Pilgrims at the Kabah'**

Miscellany for Iskandar Sultan

Timurid Period

Shiraz or Isfahan, 1411 AD/814 H



**'Desert outside Mecca'**

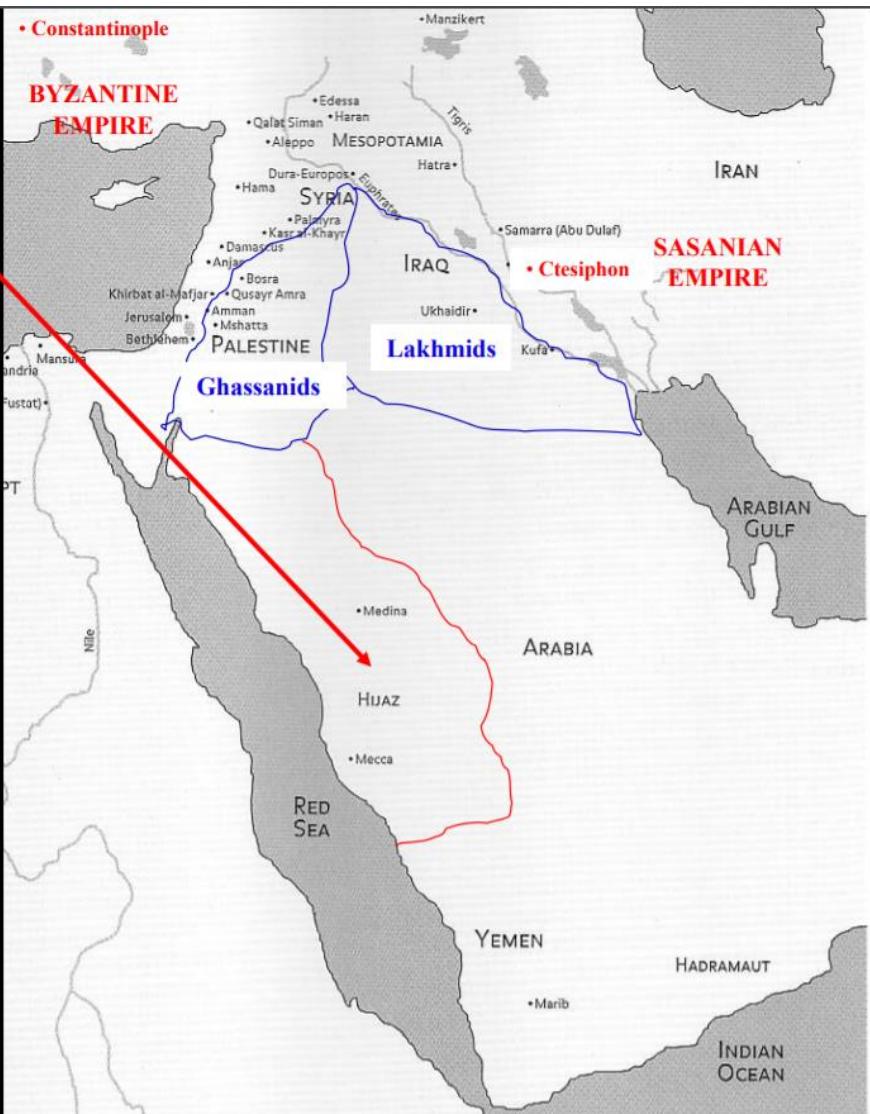
Miscellany for Iskandar Sultan

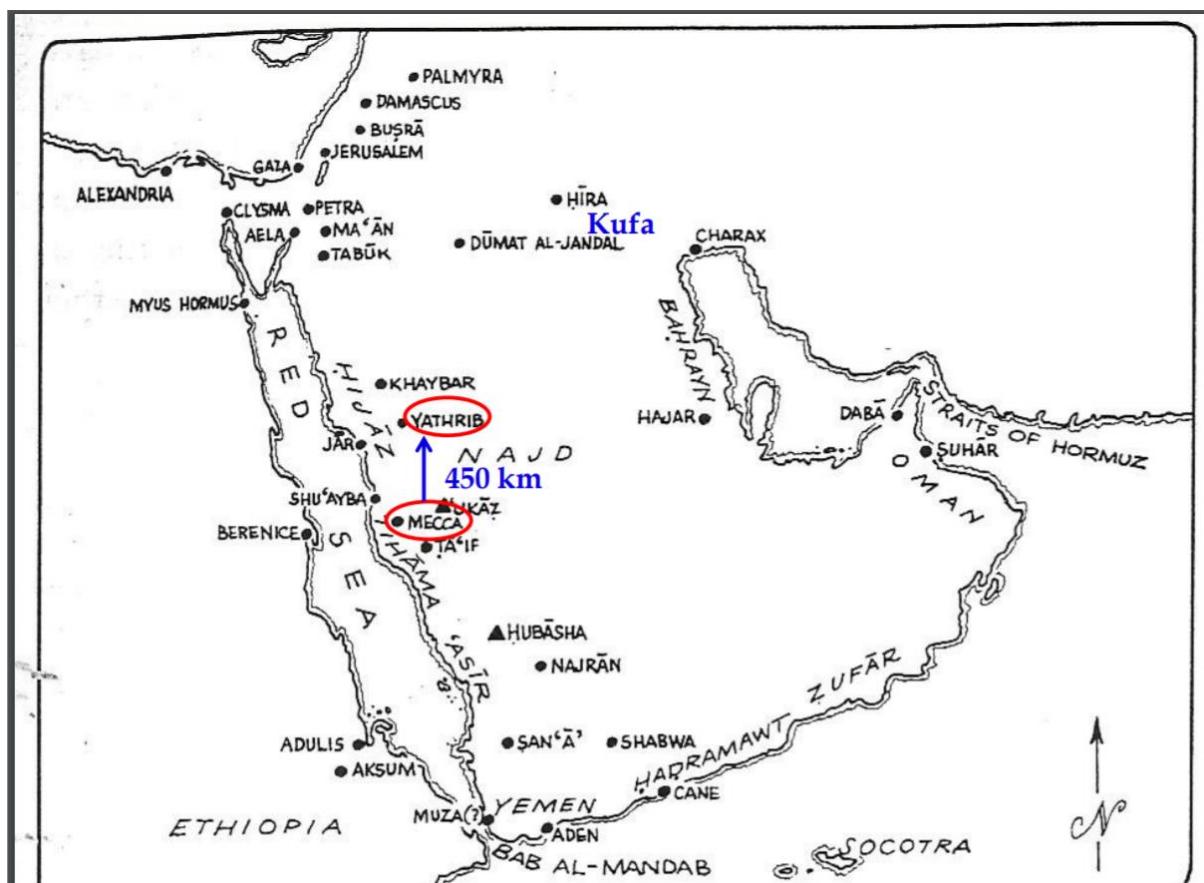
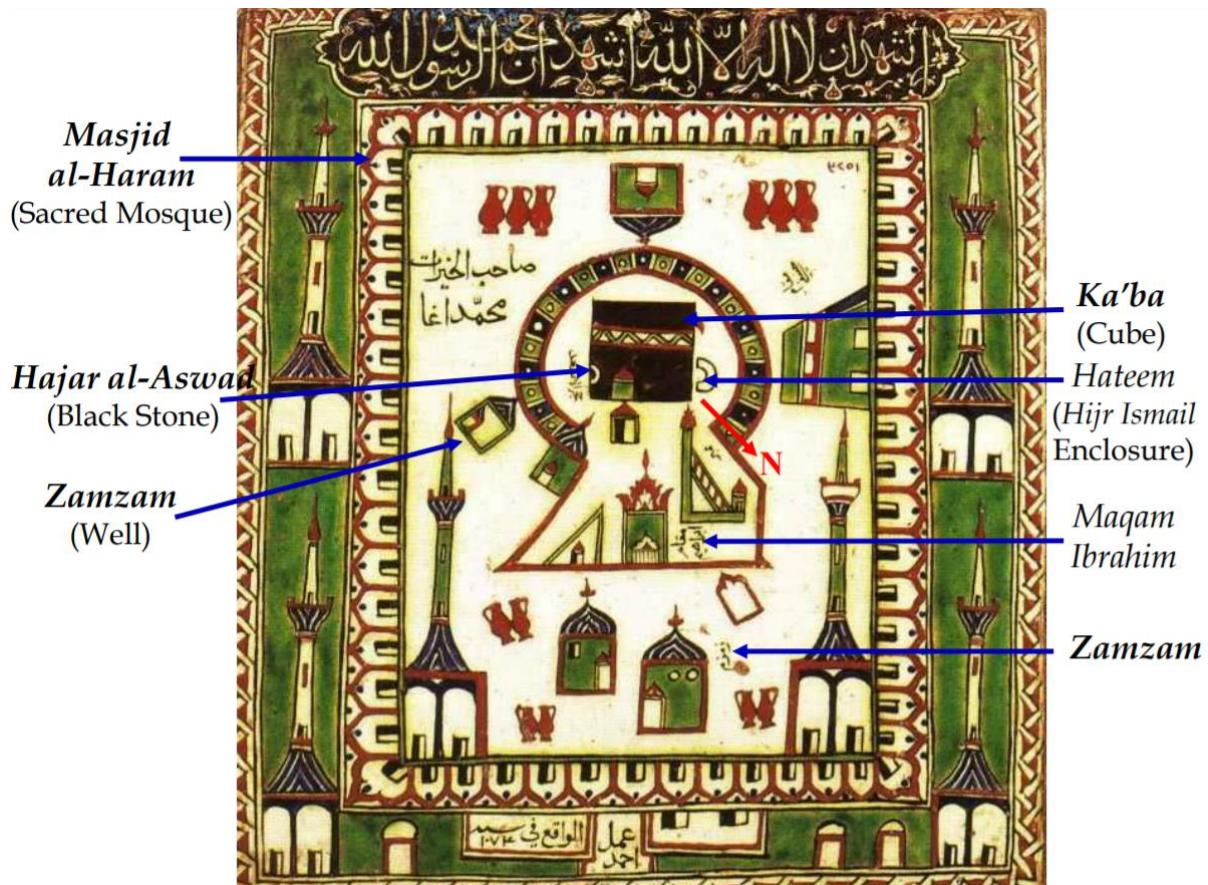
Timurid Period, Shiraz or Isfahan,

1411 AD/814 H

Hijaz  
literally  
means  
'Barrier'

Hijaz  
separates  
Tihamah,  
the coastal  
region  
from  
Najd, the  
central  
region



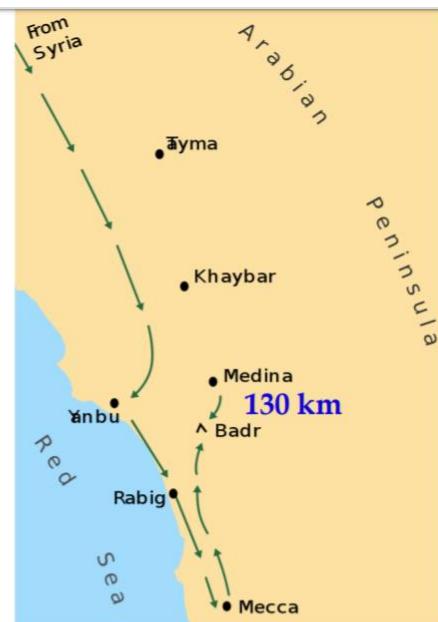
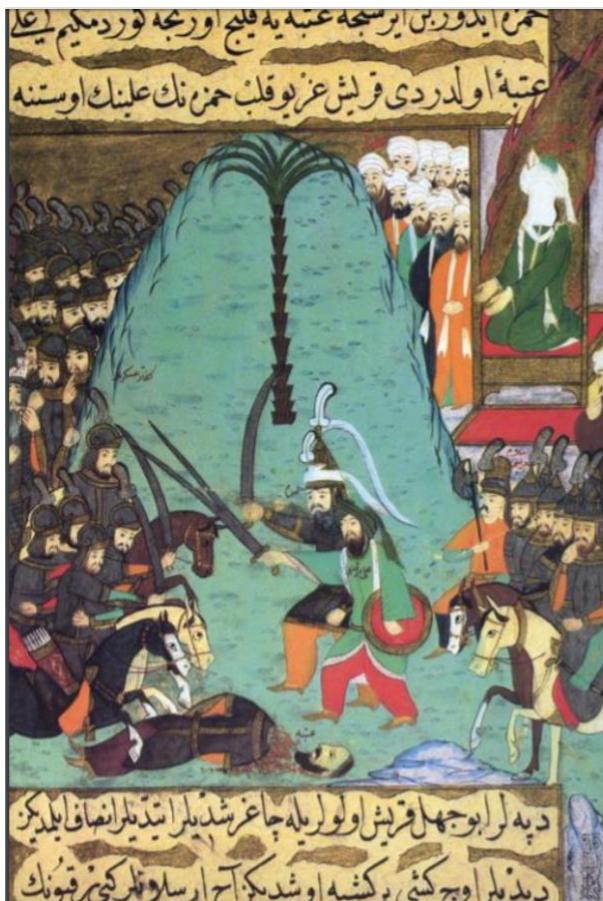


# Constitution of Medina

## (*Dastūr ul-Madīnah*) c.622 AD

(text contained in Ibn Ishaq's *Sirah al-Rasul Allah*)

- Main features:
- Legal document between the *Muhajirun* and the *Ansar* [end of inter-tribal wars]
- Established Medina's sanctity
- Formation of an *Ummah* (community) of Muslims, Jews, Christians, Pagans [pluralism]
- Guaranteed Religious freedom
- Maintained solidarity in military and economic matters and in defence of Medina against outsiders
- Safeguarded rights of women
- Regulated system for paying blood-money
- Disputes arbitrated by the Prophet [indiscriminate rule of law and justice for all]

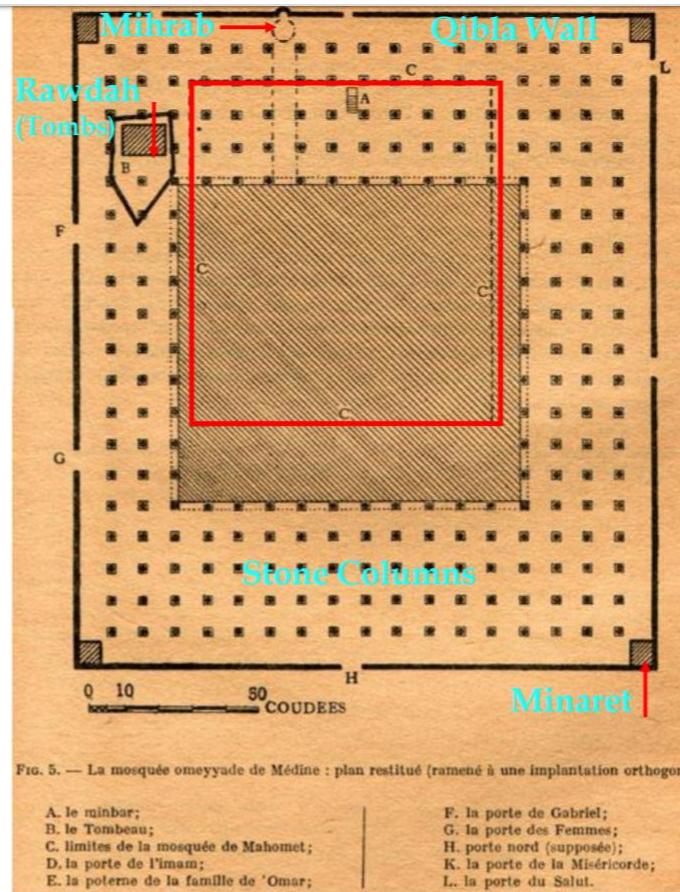


Battle of Badr (624 AD)  
Illustrated Folio from *Siyar-i Nabi*  
Gouache on paper,  
Ottoman Period, Istanbul, c.1594 AD

## Umayyad Caliph al-Walid's expansion 84m x 100m (707 AD)

Rebuilt with stone foundations and teak wood roof supported by stone columns

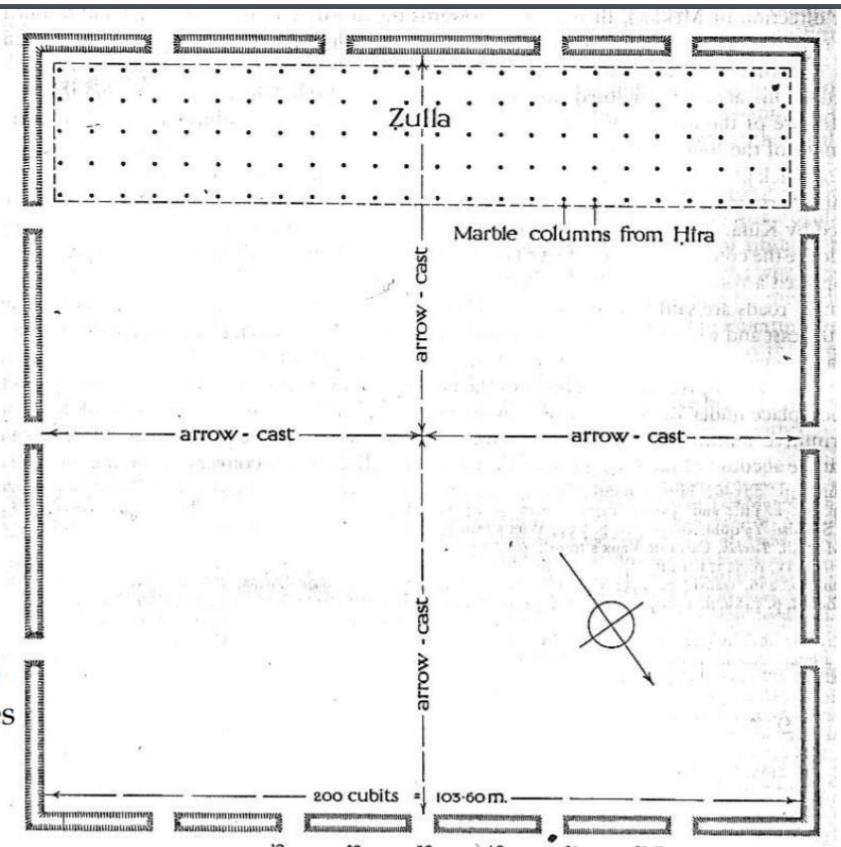
Mosaic decorations within interior  
Dome above Mihrab



## Mosque of Kufa Ground Plan 7th Century AD

**Kufa** is 170 km south of Baghdad in Iraq.

**Kufa** is located on the banks of the Euphrates river



## TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYAH (628 AD)

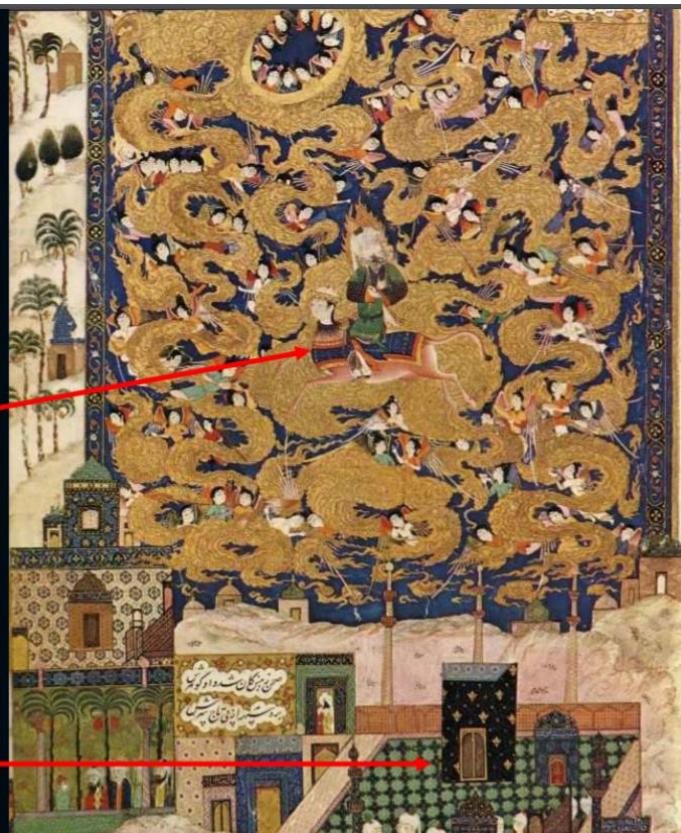
- In the name of Allah! This is a peace treaty between **MUHAMMAD IBN ABDULLAH** and **SUHAYL IBN AMR**. They have agreed to allow their arms to rest for ten years. During this time each party shall be secure, and neither shall injure the other; no secret damage shall be inflicted, but honesty and honour shall prevail between them.
- Whoever in Arabia wishes to enter into a treaty or covenant with Muhammad can do so, and whoever wishes to enter into a treaty or covenant with the Quraysh can do so.
- He who goes to Muhammad from those of the Quraysh without his guardian's permission, will be returned to the Quraysh; but if, anyone from amongst those with Muhammad goes to the Quraysh, he will not be returned.
- This year, Muhammad, with his companions, must withdraw from Mecca, but next year, he may come to Mecca and remain for three days. They will be unarmed except for sheathed swords which wayfarers have with them.

**Two years later the Quraysh broke the truce which led to the Conquest of Mecca by the Muslims in 630 AD.**

Glory to (God) who did take His servant for a journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque whose precincts We did bless - in order that We might show him some of Our Signs. For He is the One who heareth and seeth (all things).

Sura al-Isra 17:1

Buraq



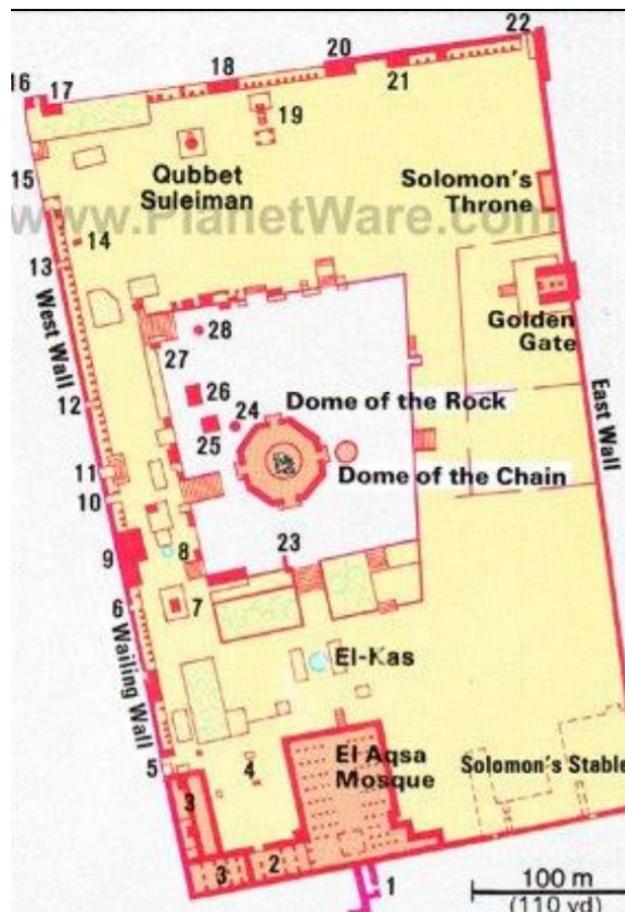
## Isra' & Mi'raj

[Night Journey & the Ascension]

Folio from a Persian ms.

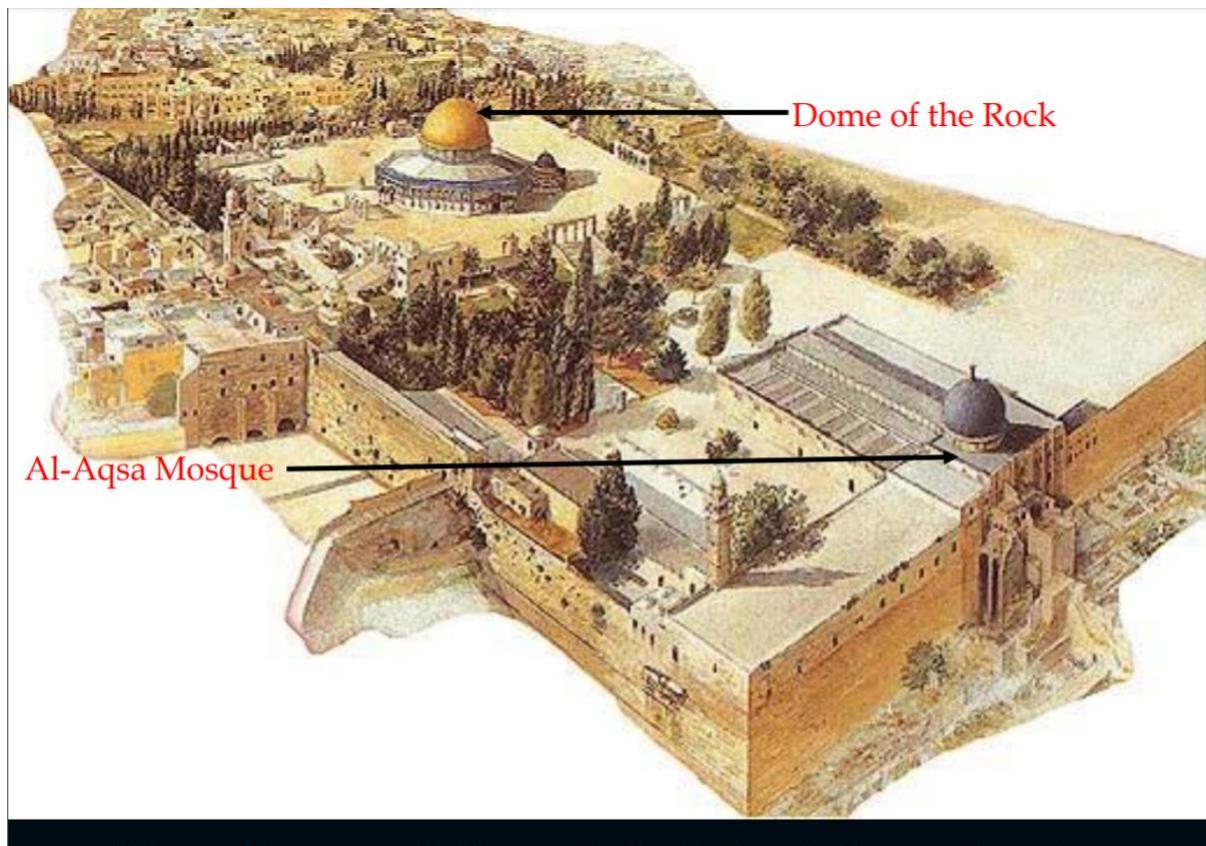
16<sup>th</sup> century

Ka'ba

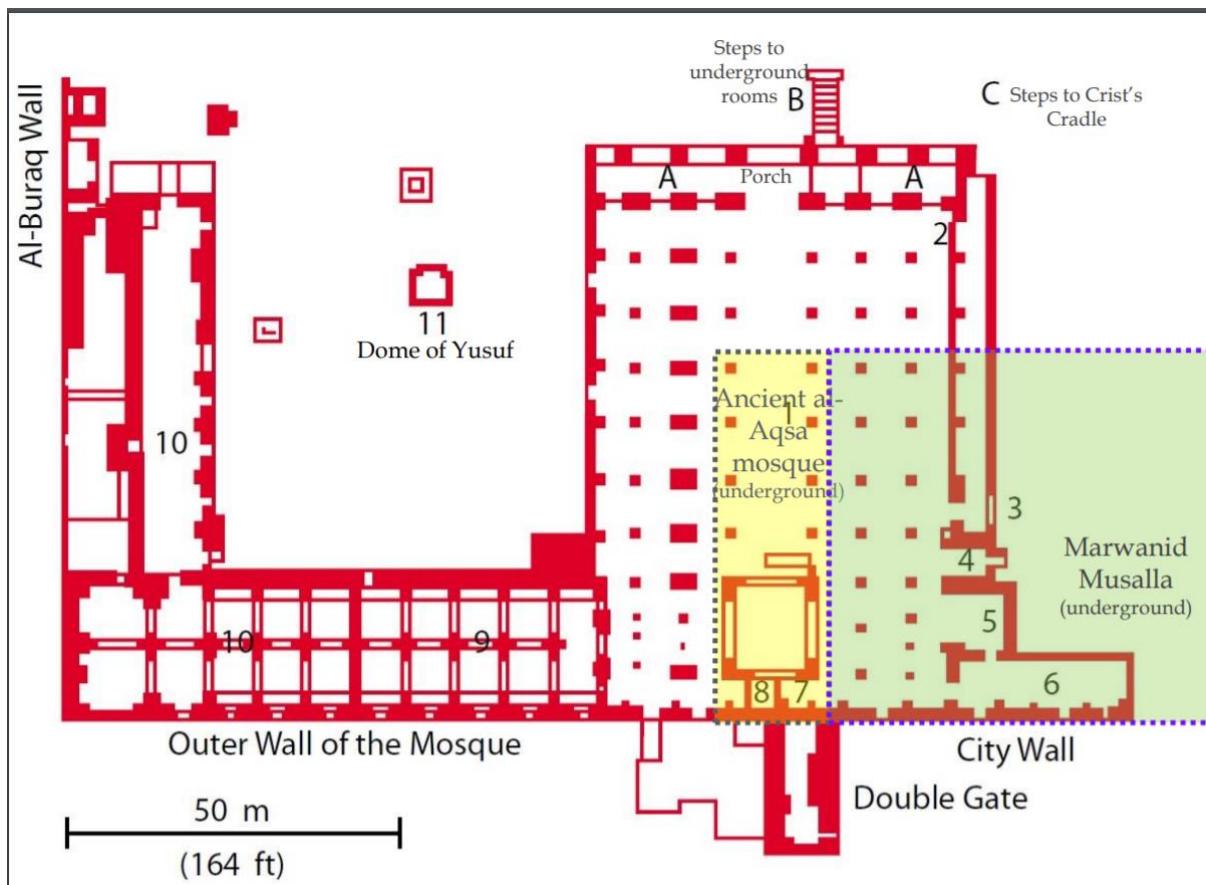


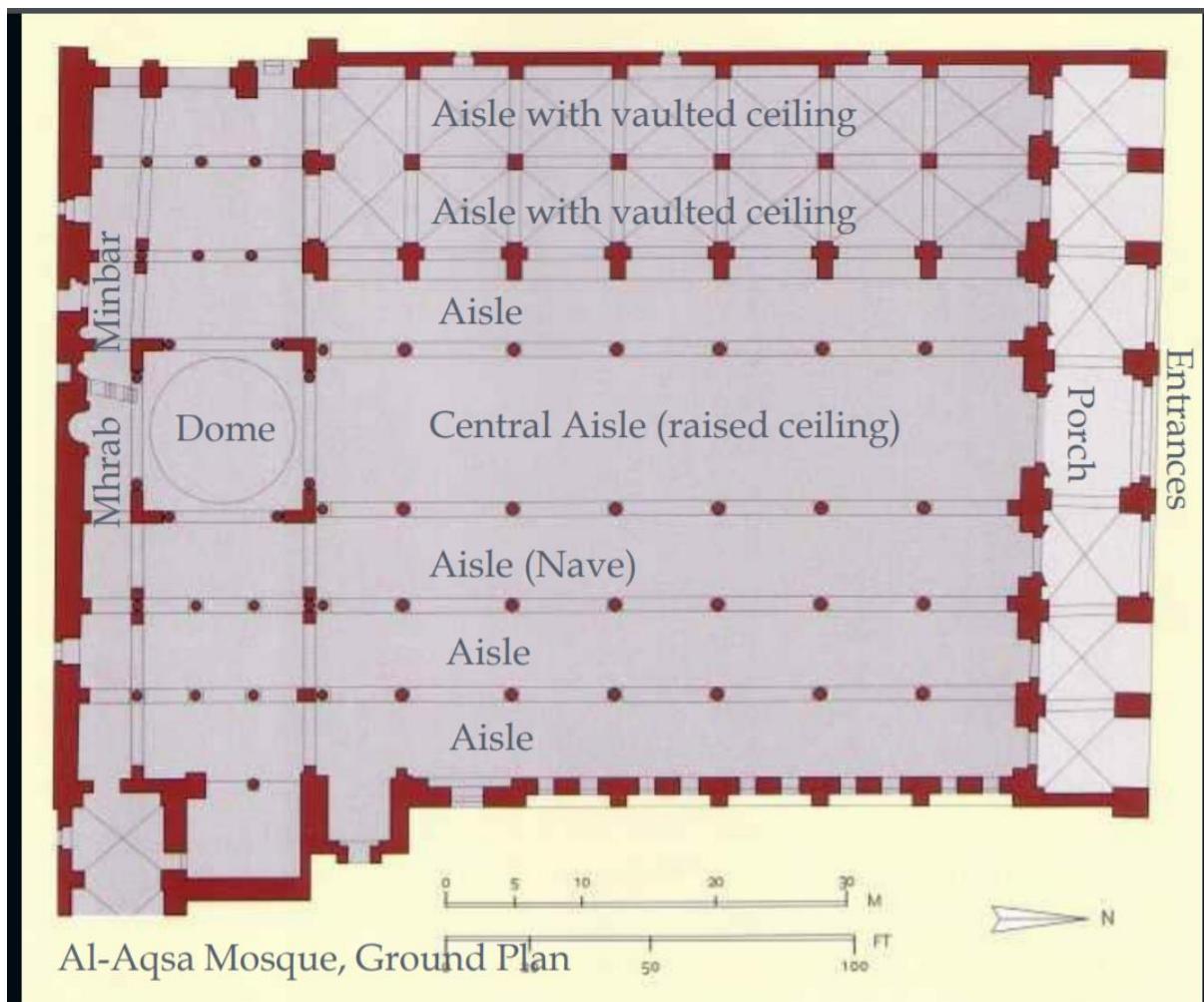
## Haram esh-Sharif (Temple Mount)

- 1 Double Gate
- 2 White Mosque
- 3 Islamic Museum
- 4 Jussef Dome
- 5 Gate of the Moroccans
- 6 Chain Gate
- 7 Qubbet Musa
- 8 Qaitbay Well
- 9 Medresse
- 10 Bab el Mastarak
- 11 Gate of the Cotton Merchants
- 12 Iron Gate
- 13 Bab en-Nadhir (Nazir)
- 14 Sebil Ala ed-Din el Basir
- 15 Bab el Ghawanima
- 16 Minaret
- 17 Medresse el Malakiyah
- 18 Bab el Atim
- 19 Sebil es-Sultan Suleiman
- 20 Bab Hitta
- 21 Medresse el Gahdiriyeh
- 22 Bab el Asbat
- 23 Pulpit
- 24 Prayer Niche of the Prophet
- 25 Ascension Dome
- 26 Hebron Dome
- 27 St George's Dome
- 28 Dome of the Spirits

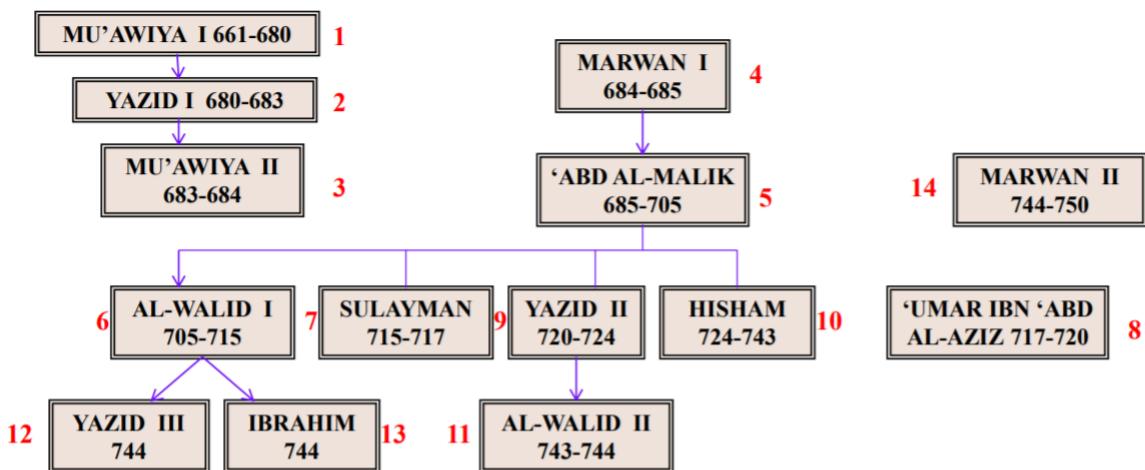


Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Haram al-Sharif (Temple Mount), Jerusalem

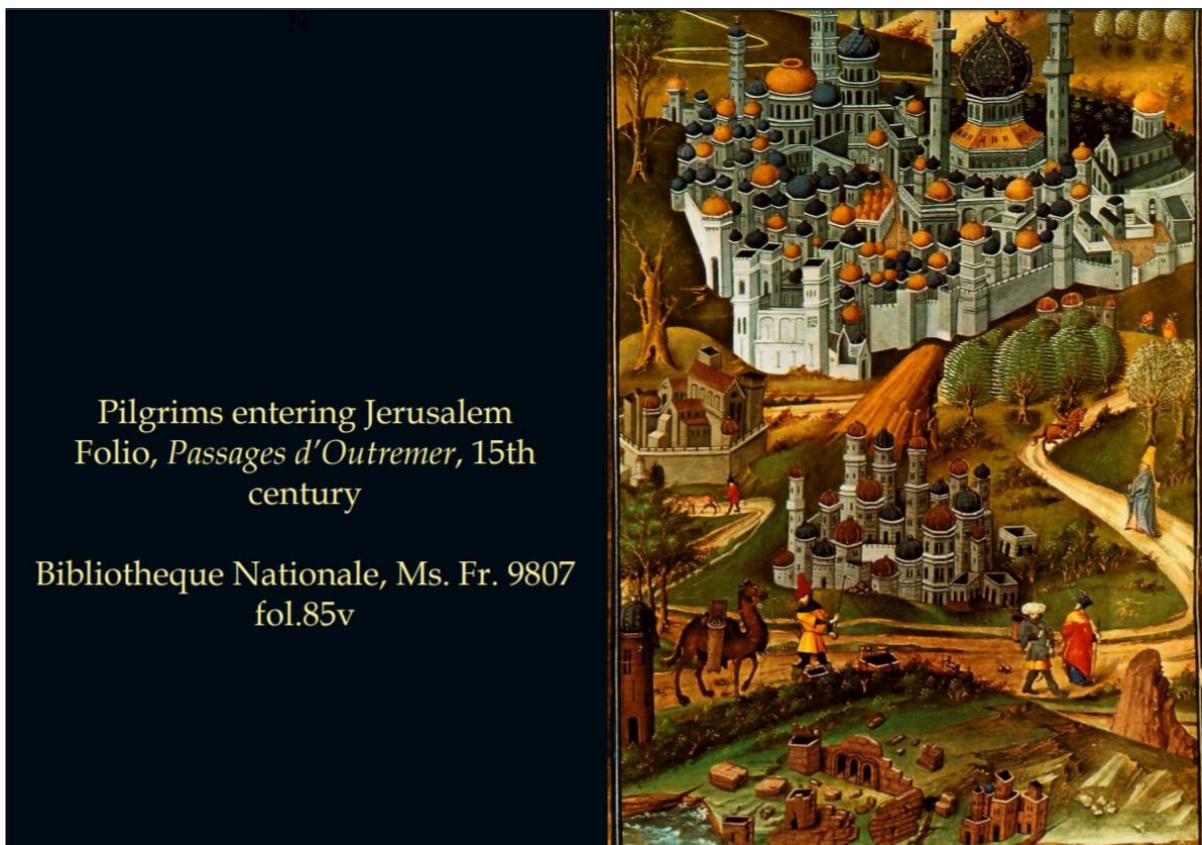




## THE UMAYYAD CALIPHATE (661-750 AD)

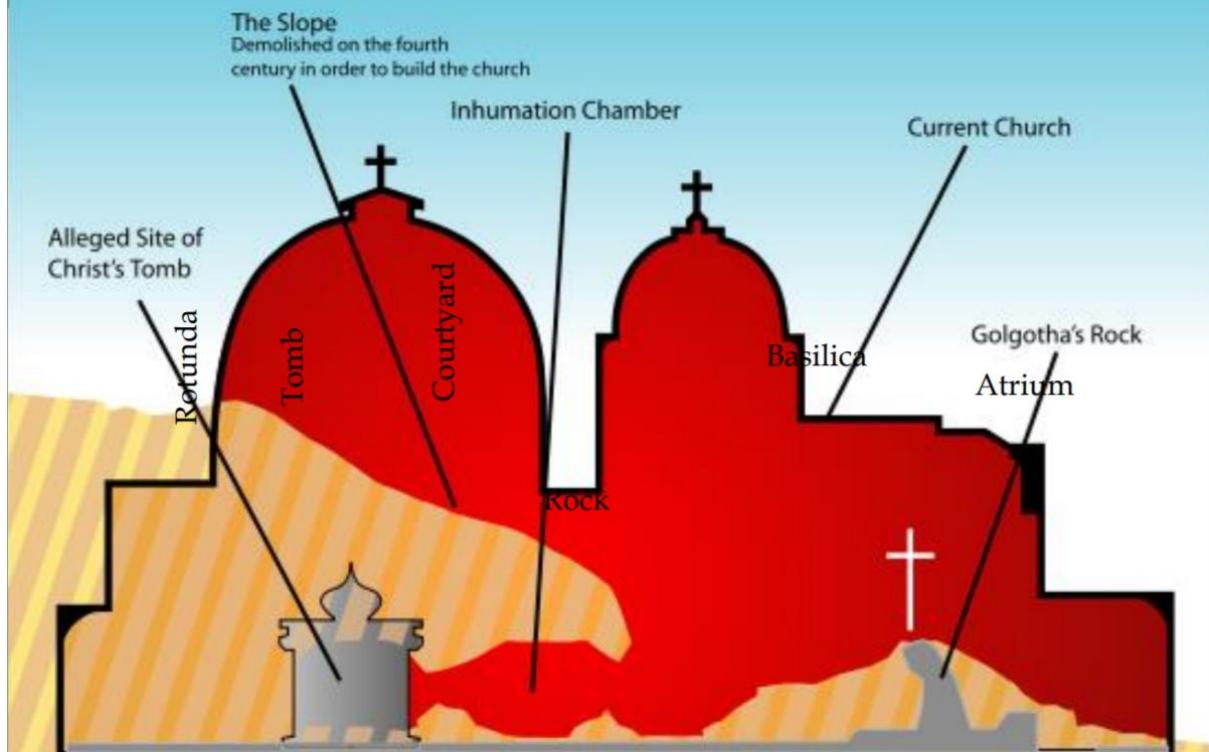


C

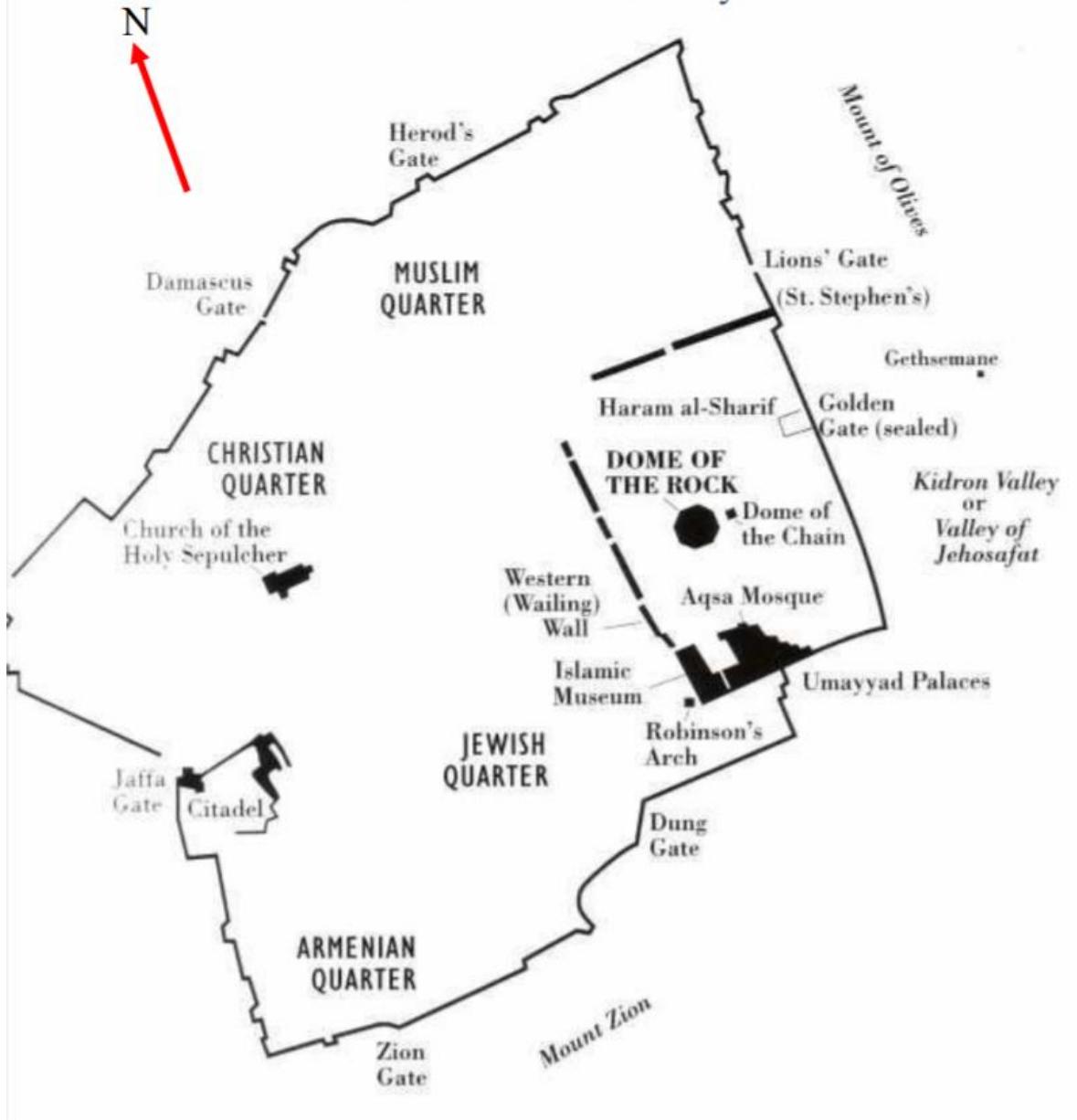


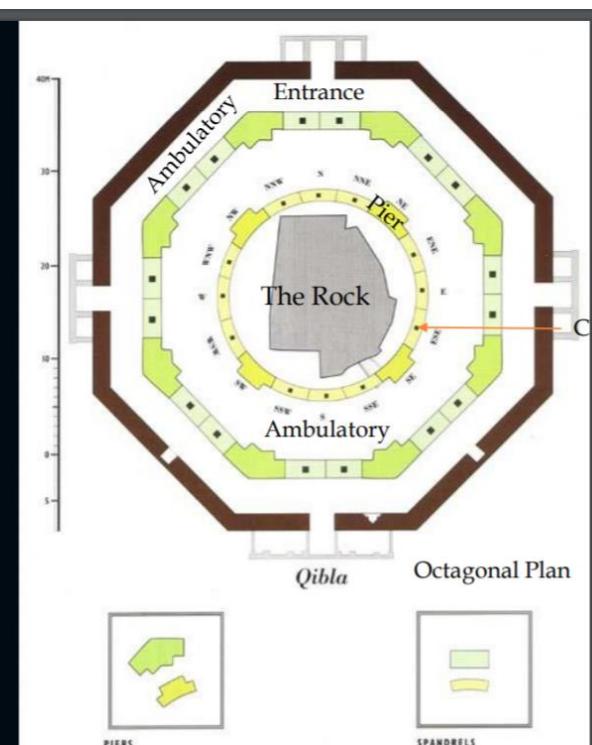
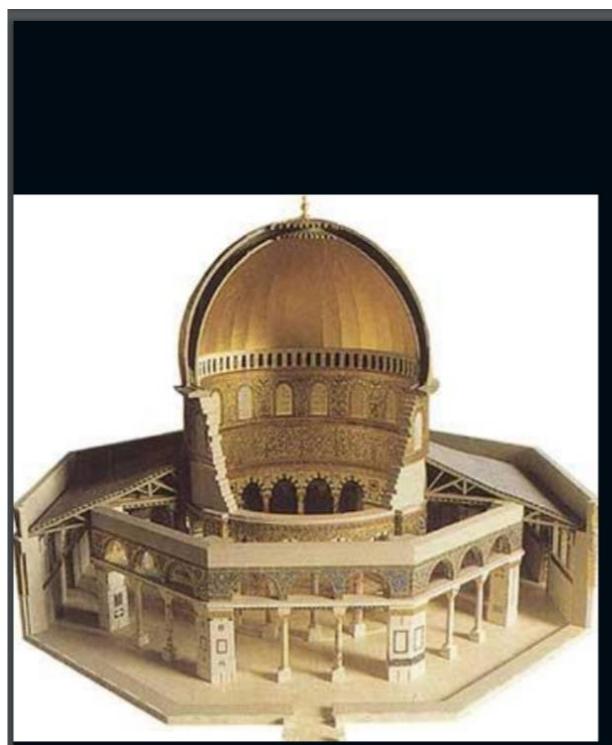
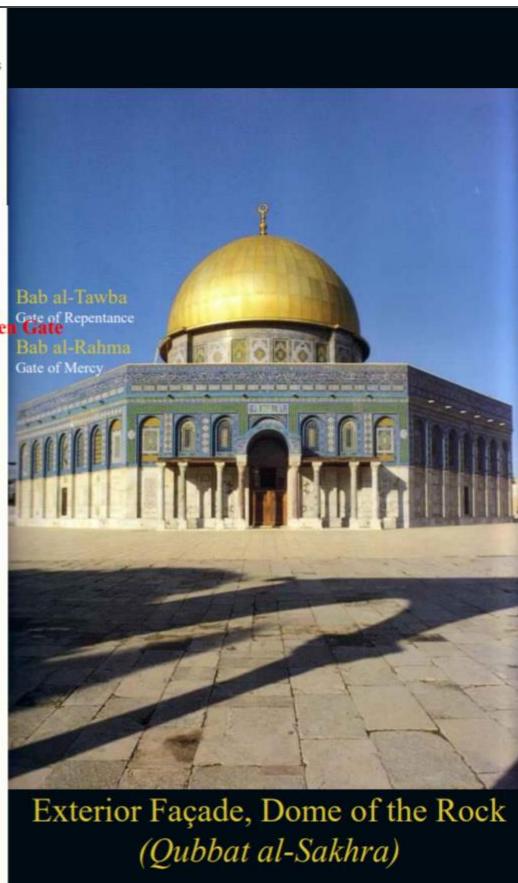
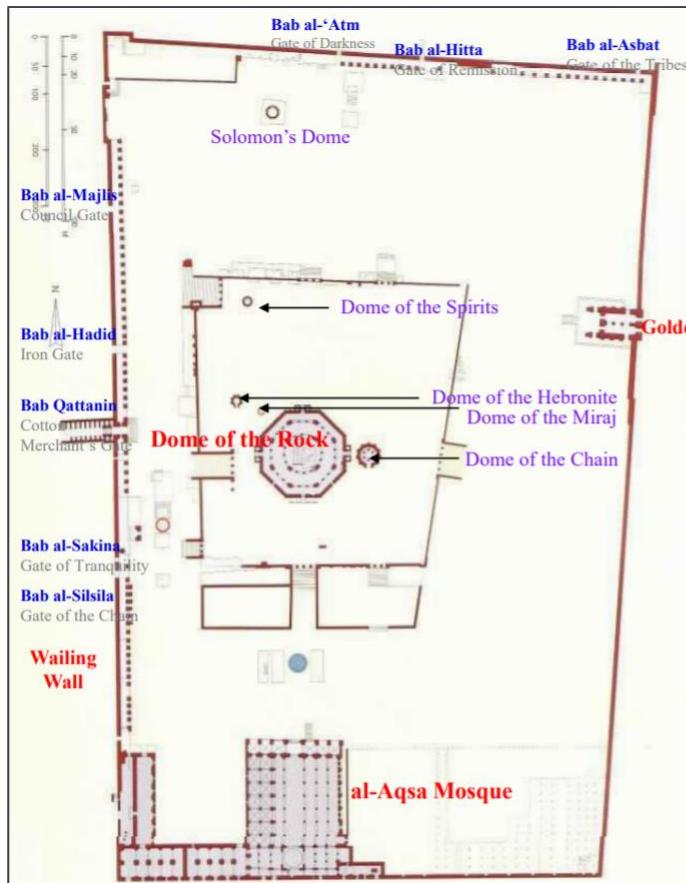
# Calvary

On the first century A.C.  
it was just a rocky  
denivellation outside the town

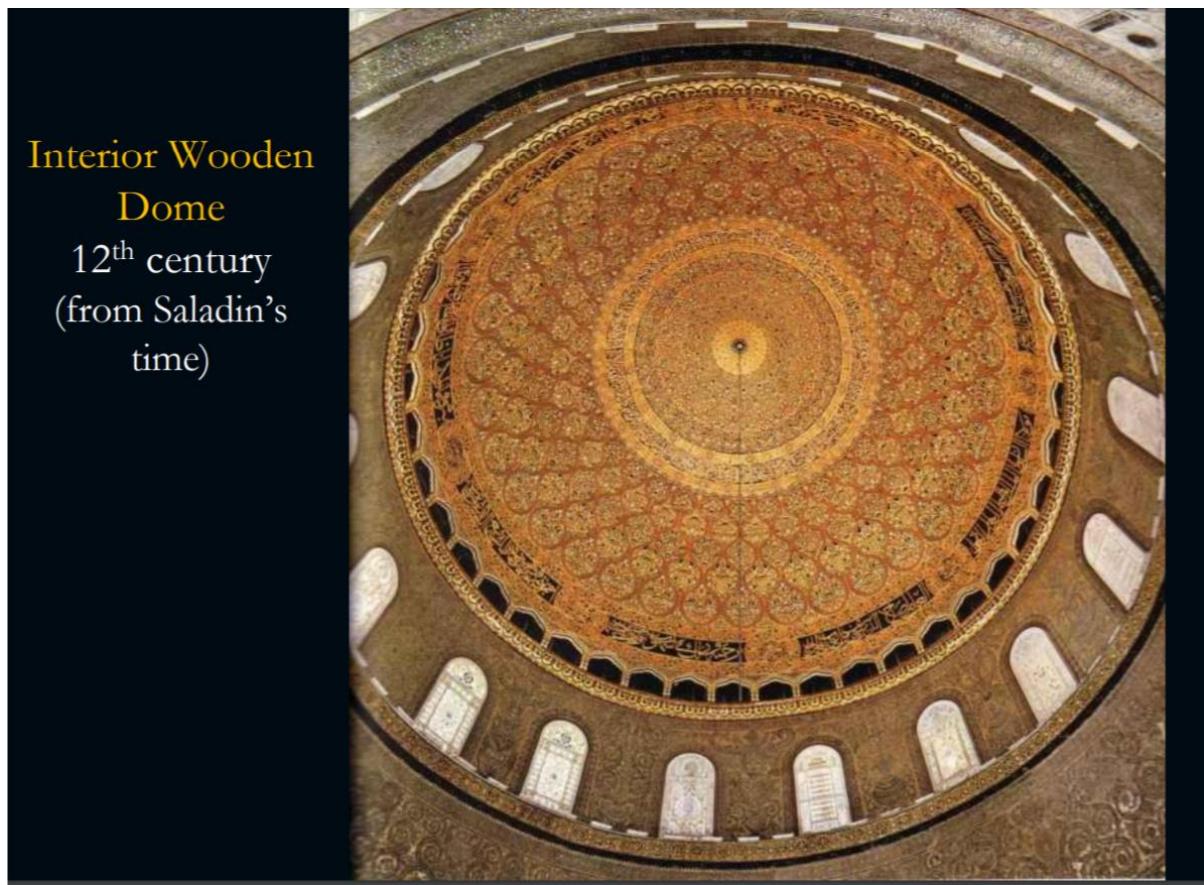


## Jerusalem: The Old City

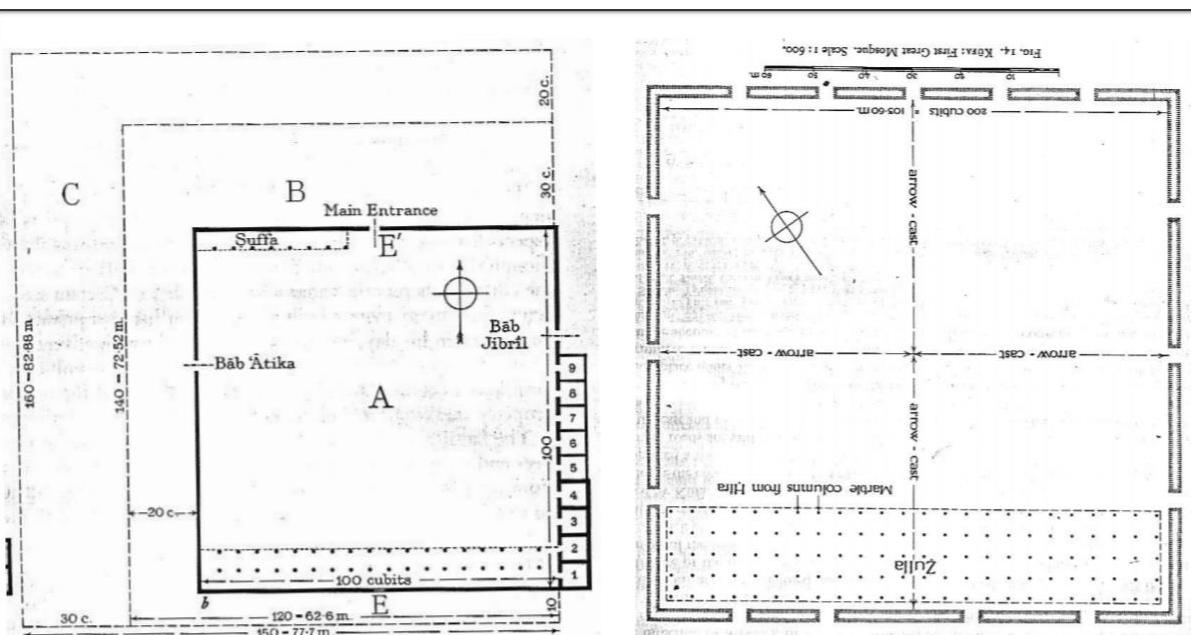




## Sectional Elevation & Ground Plan



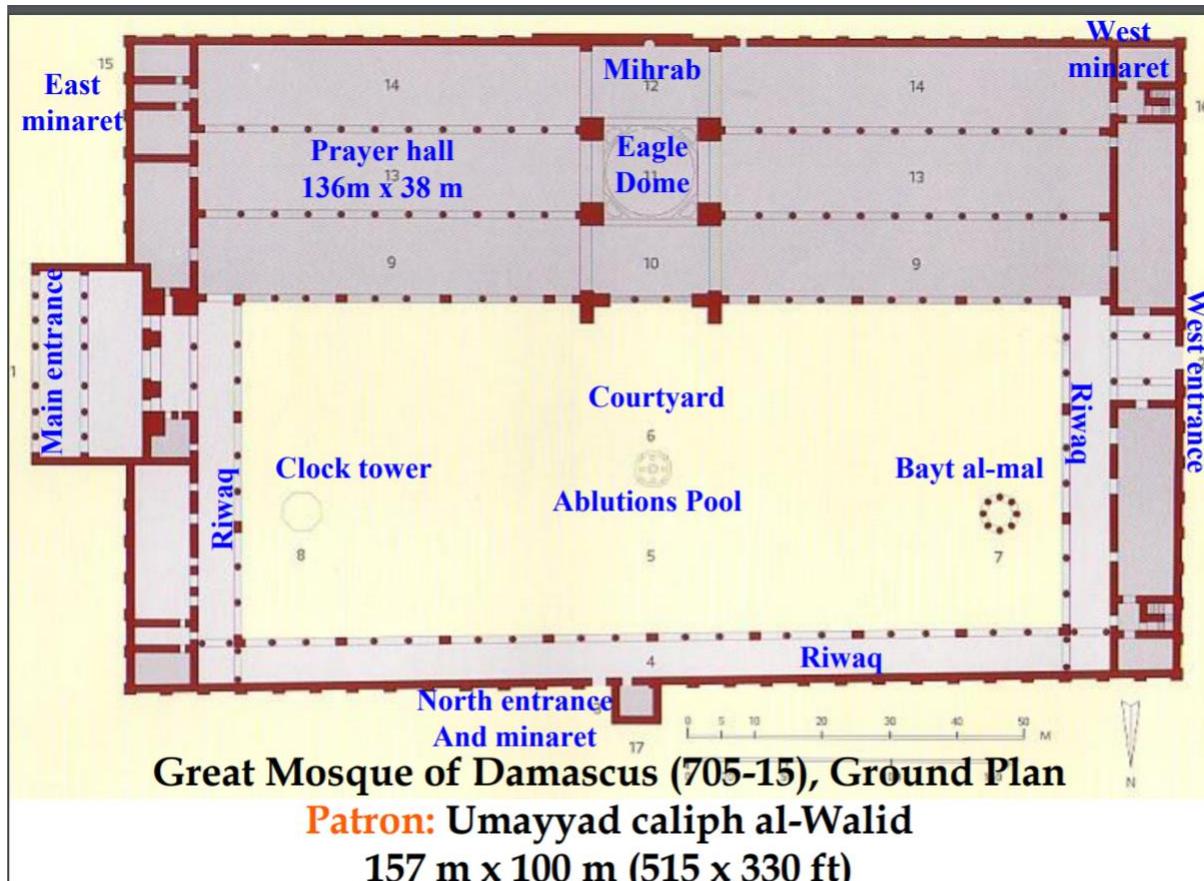
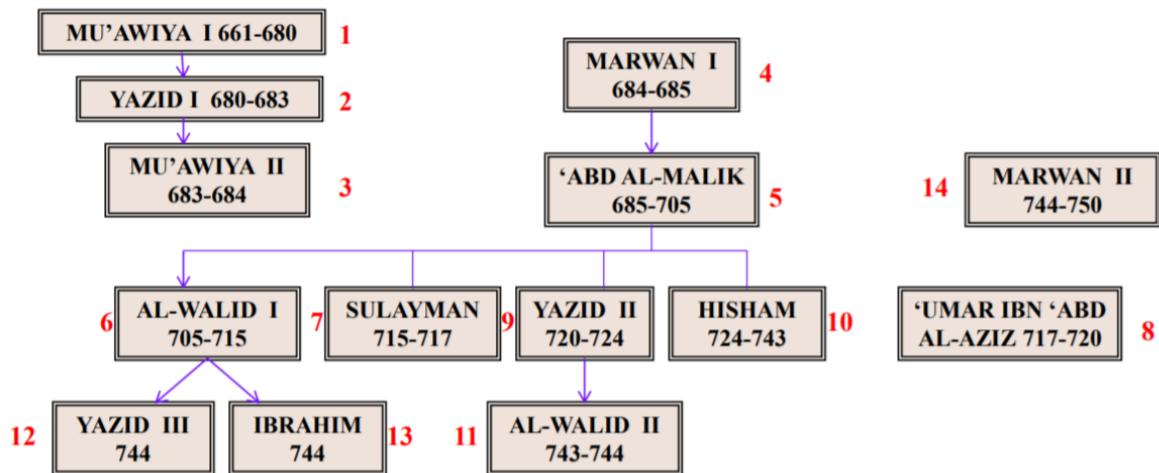
Interior Wooden  
Dome  
12<sup>th</sup> century  
(from Saladin's  
time)

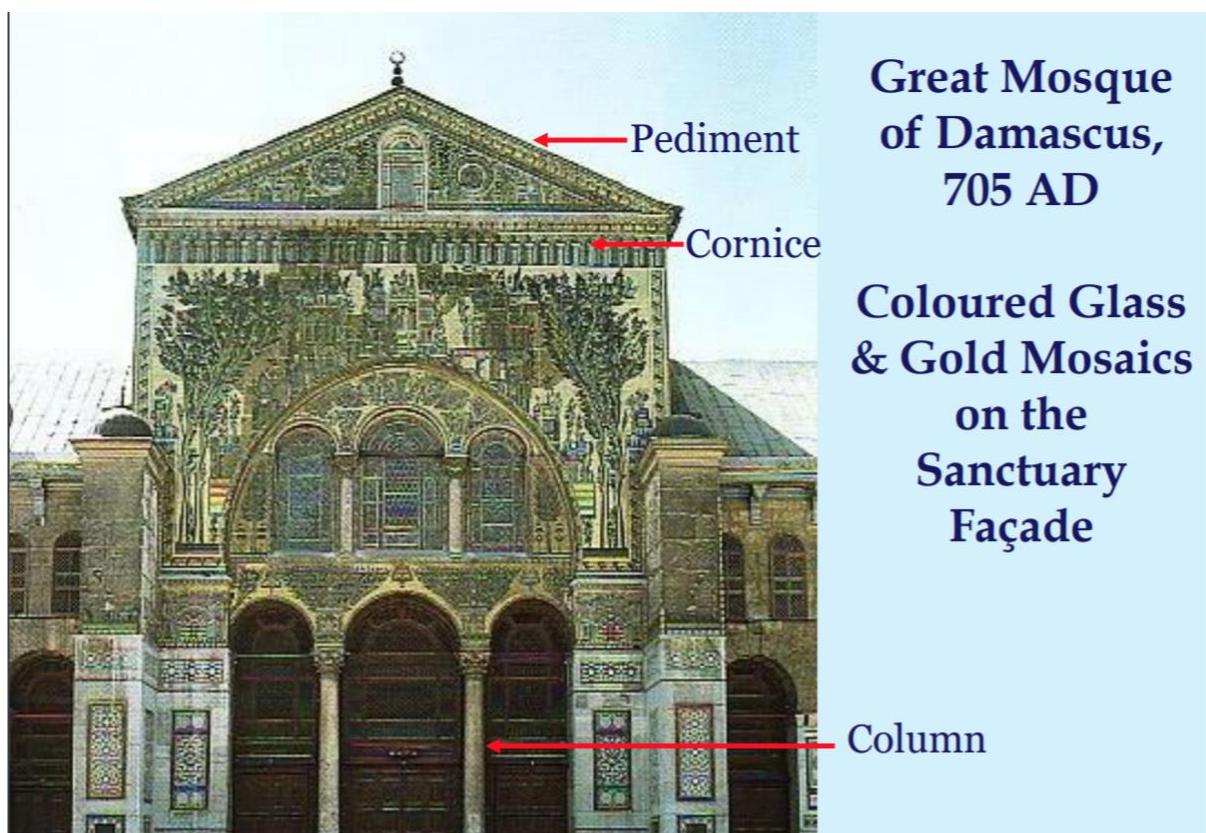
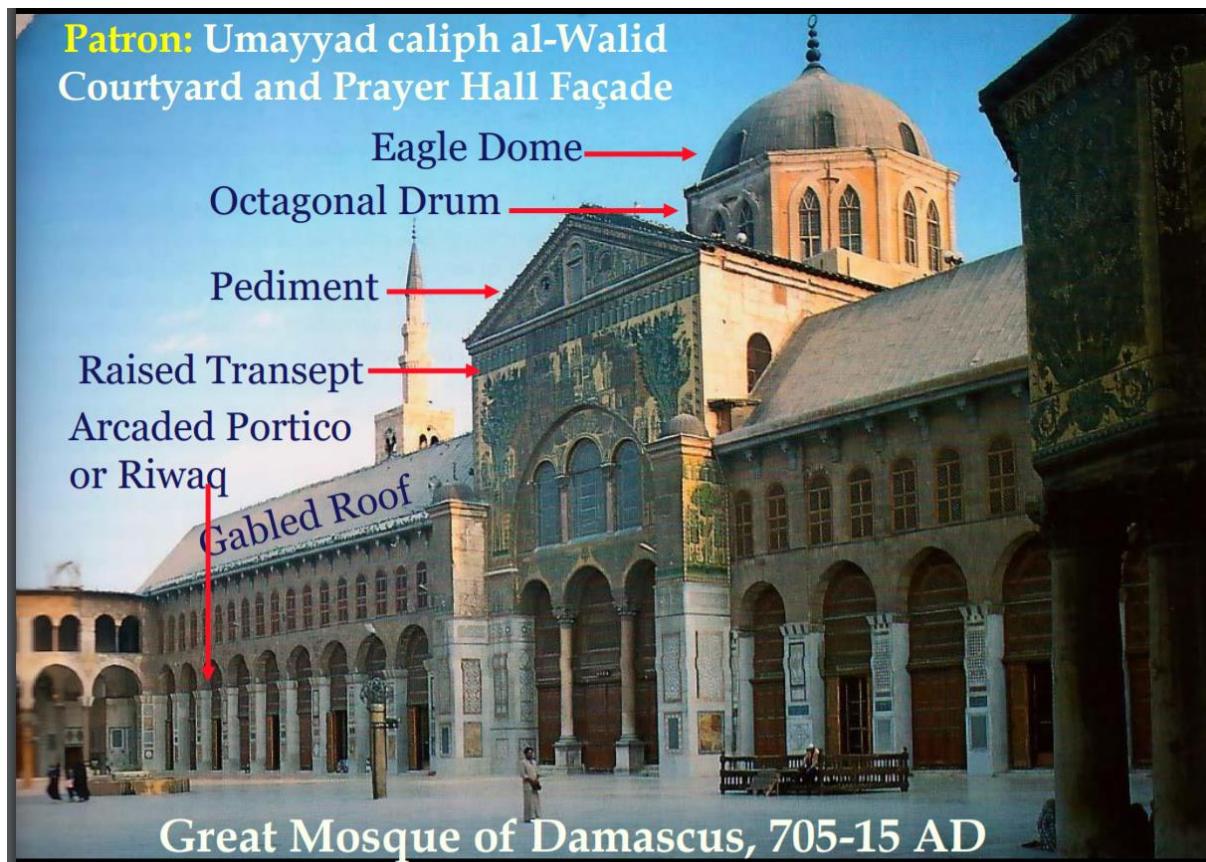


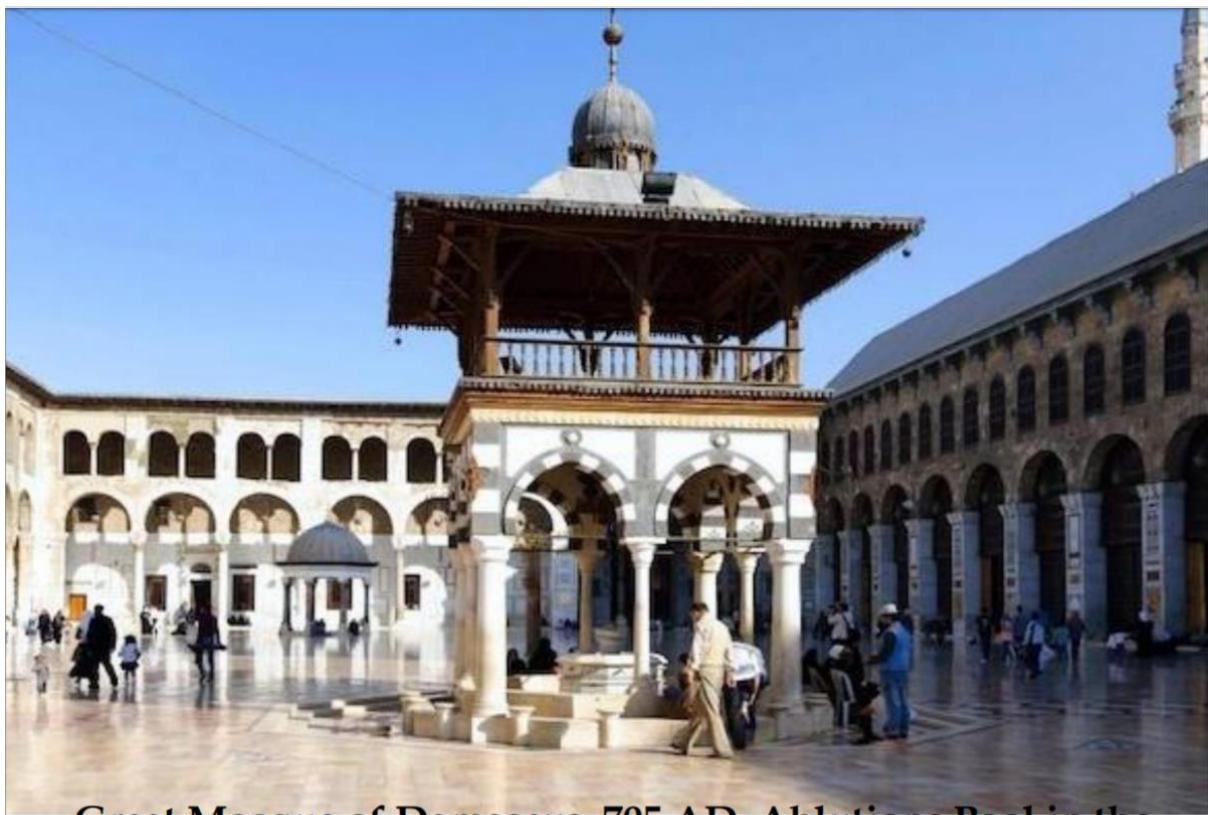
## Masjid al-Nabawi

Creswell's reconstruction of  
plan after change of *qibla*

## THE UMAYYAD CALIPHATE (661-750 AD)





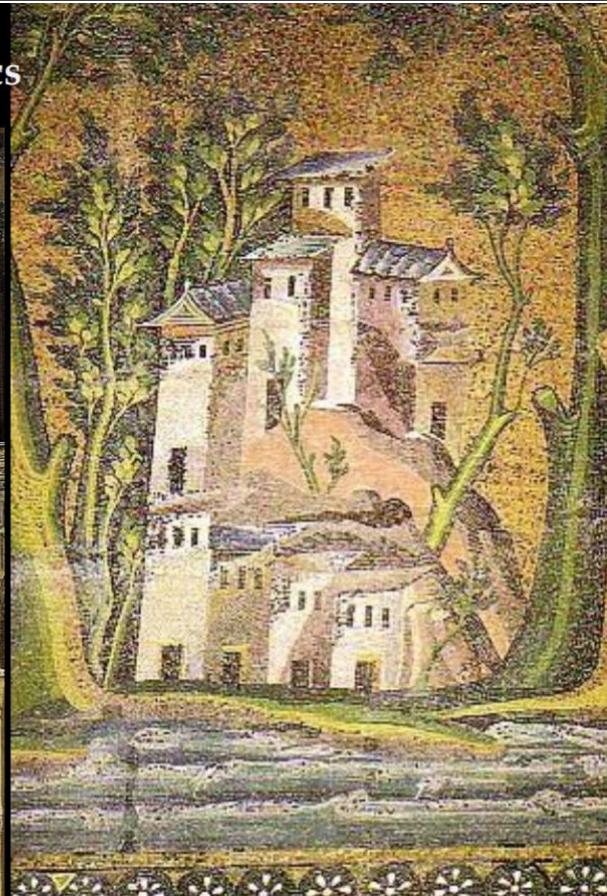
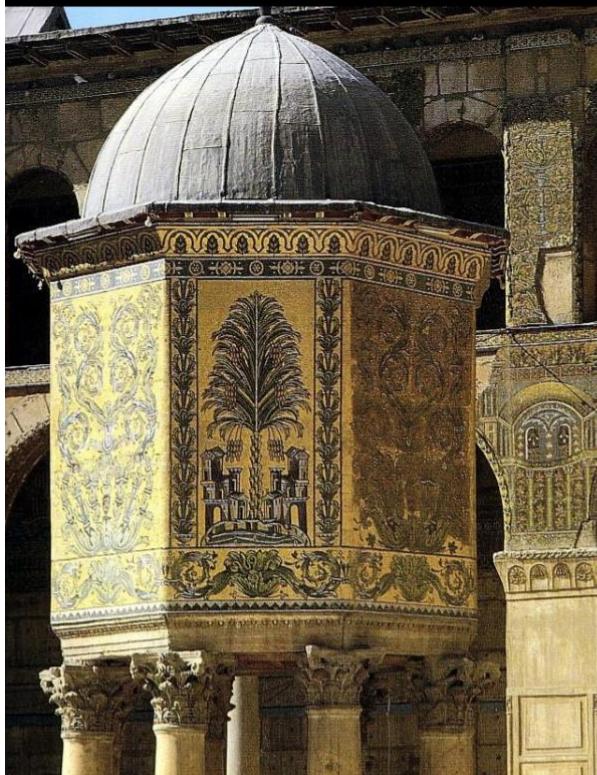


**Great Mosque of Damascus, 705 AD, Ablutions Pool in the Courtyard**



**Great Mosque of Damascus, 705 AD, Bayt al-Mal (Treasury)**

**Great Mosque of Damascus  
705 AD, The Treasury & Mosaics**



---

## Great Mosque of Damascus 705 AD

Coloured Glass &  
Gold Mosaics  
Intrados of arch



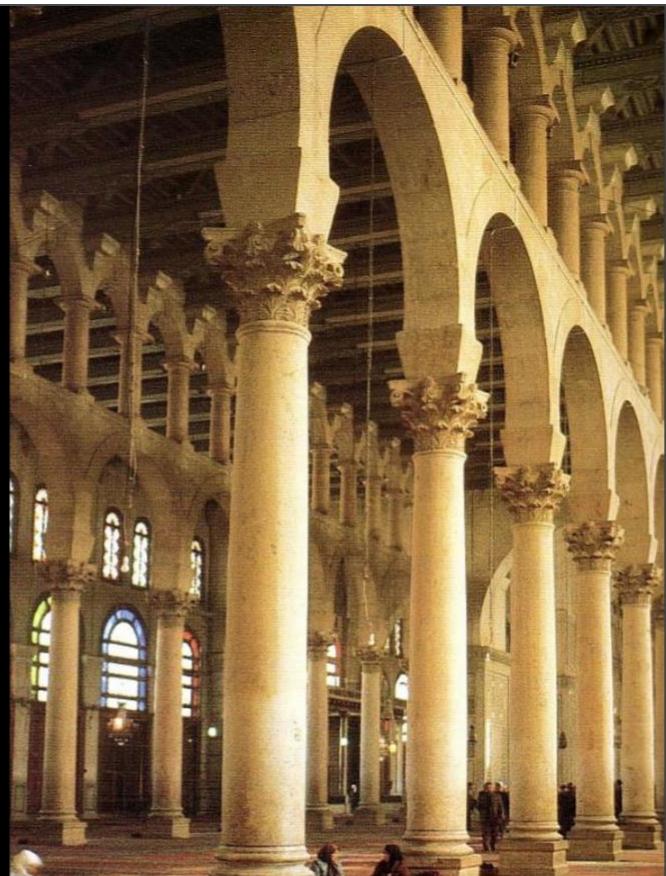
Great  
Mosque of  
Damascus  
705 AD

Glass  
Mosaics



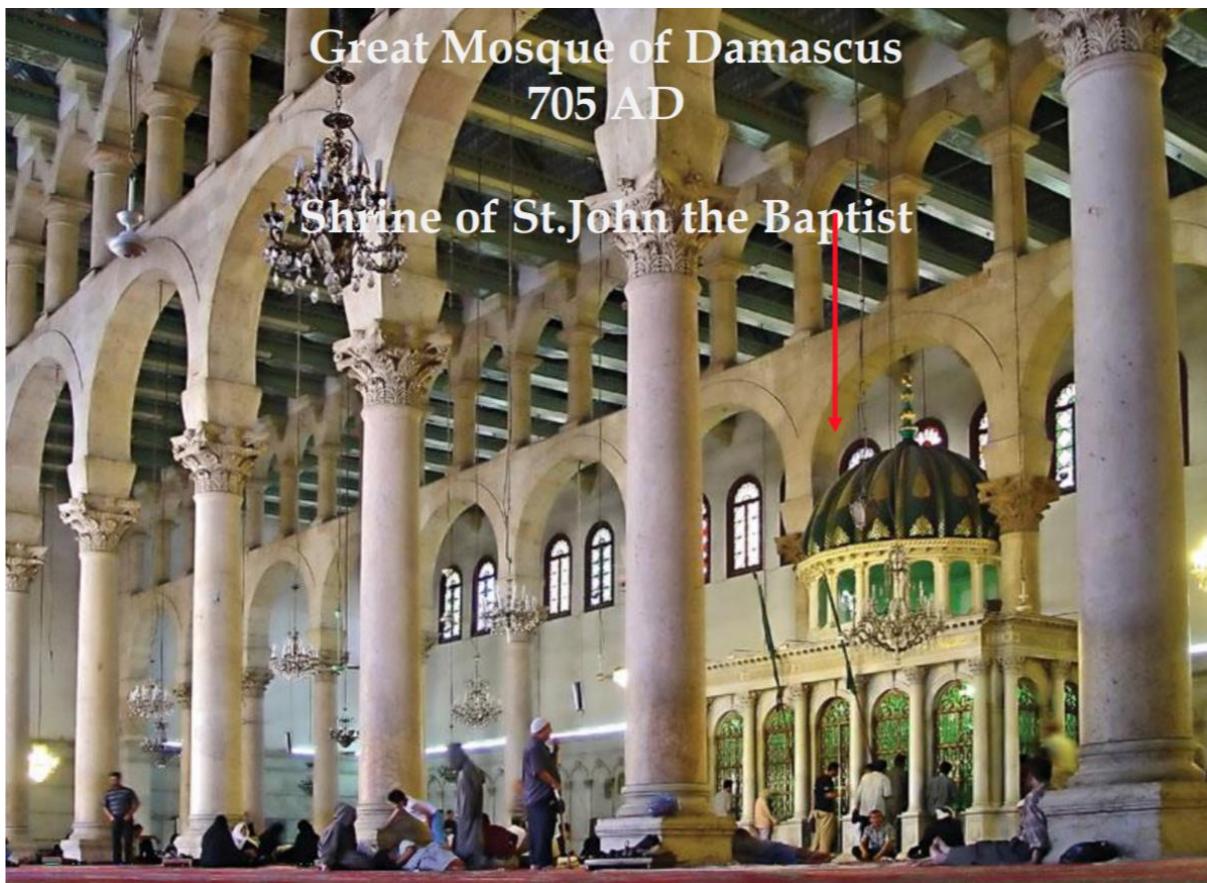
# **Great Mosque of Damascus, 705 AD**

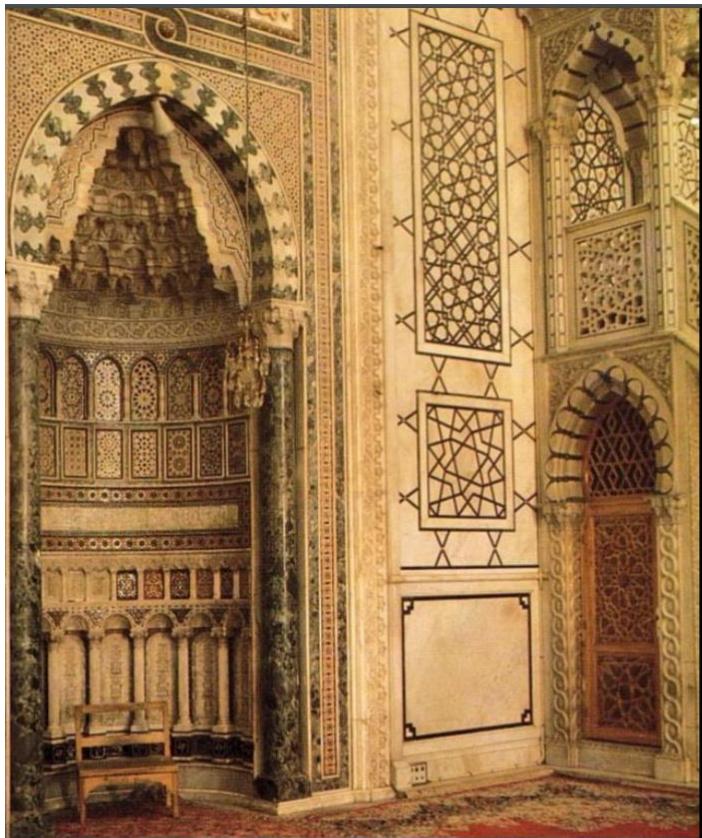
**Interior, Prayer  
Hall**



**Great Mosque of Damascus  
705 AD**

**Shrine of St. John the Baptist**

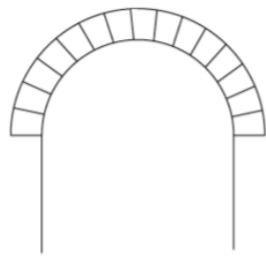




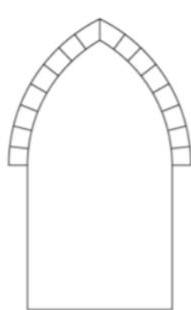
**Great Mosque of  
Damascus  
705 AD**

**Mihrab is from an  
Ayyubid and  
Mamluk restoration  
13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century**

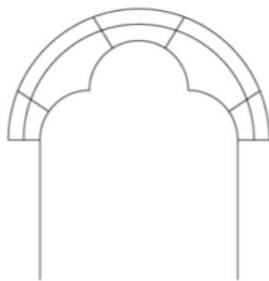
ROUND ARCH



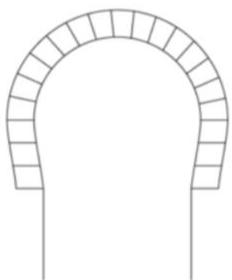
POINTED ARCH



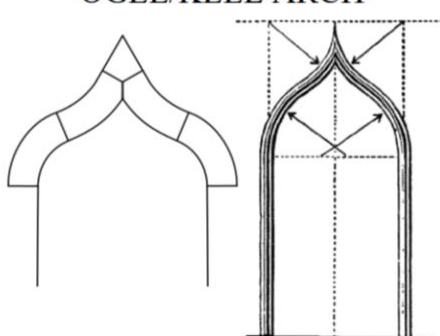
TREFOIL/CUSPED ARCH



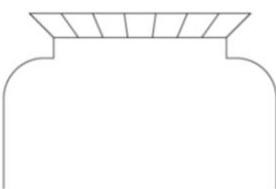
HORSESHOE ARCH



OGEE/KEEL ARCH



FLAT ARCH



Mezquita-Catedral  
Cordoba, Spain

Bell Tower/  
Minaret

Portico

Courtyard  
(Sahn)

Portico (Riwaq)

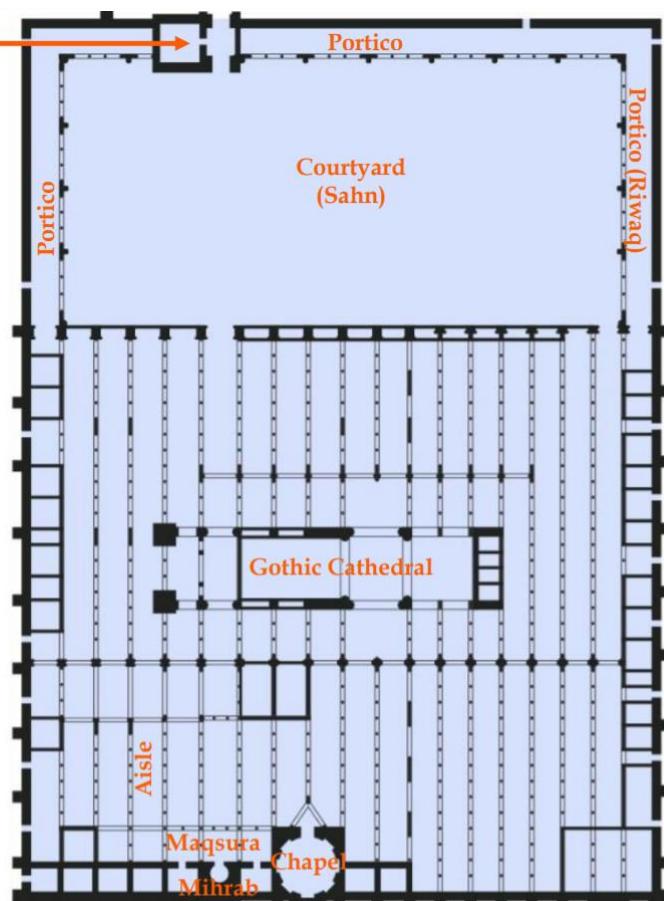
WEST

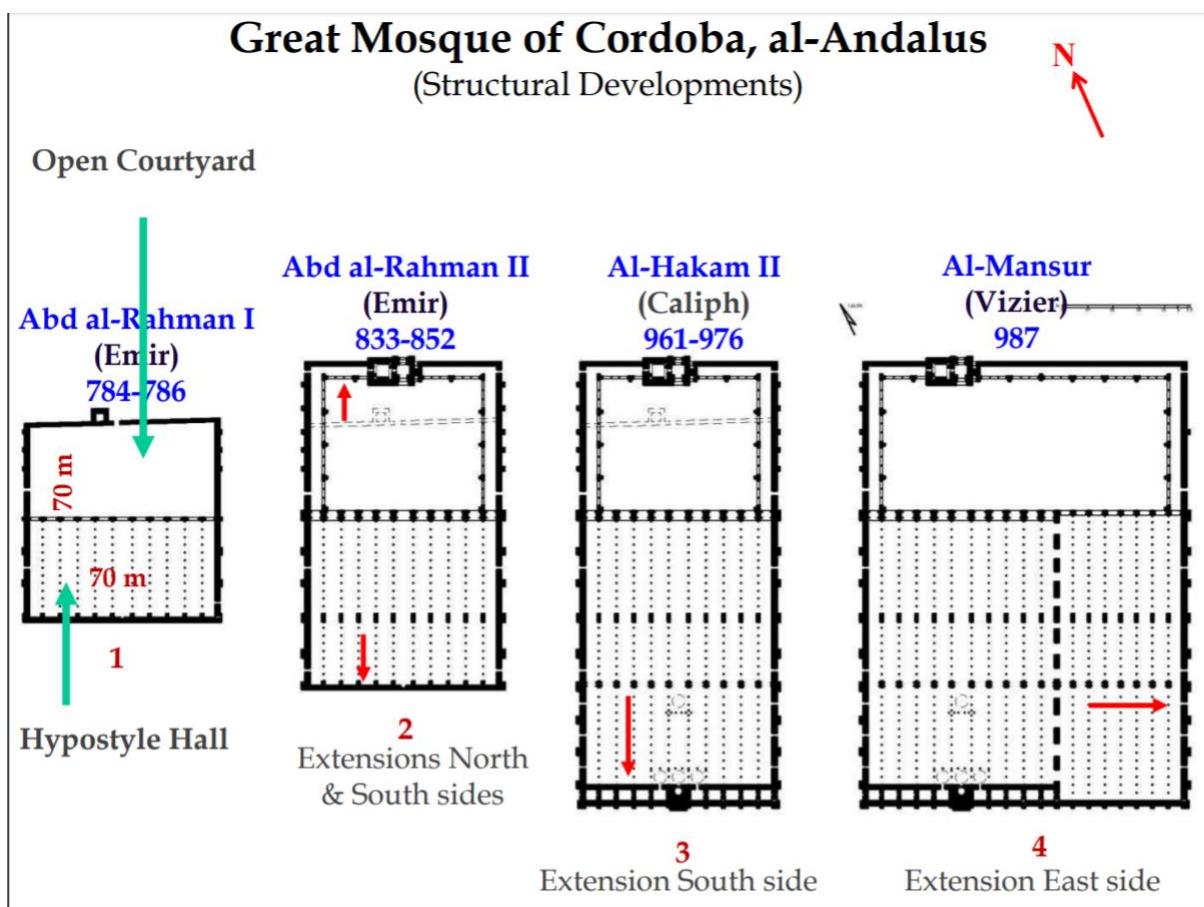
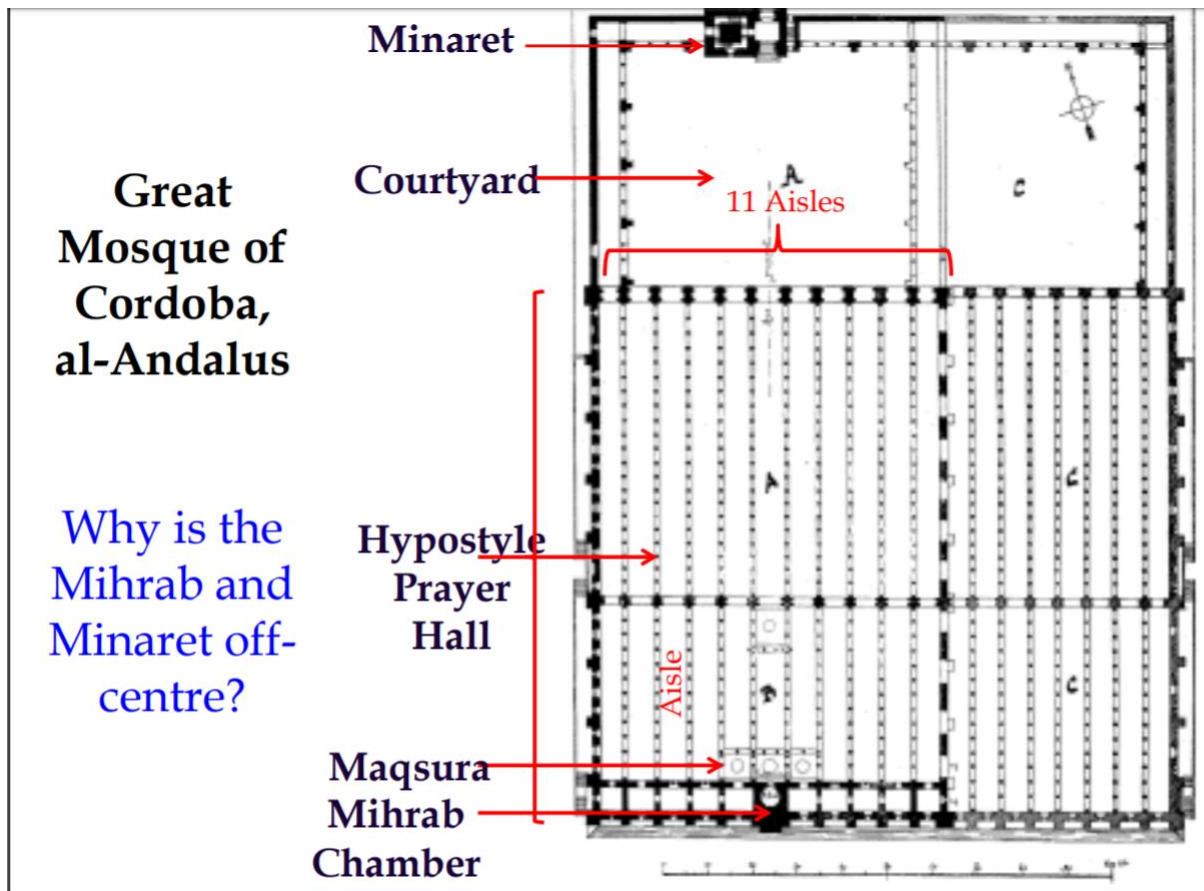
Gothic Cathedral

Aisle  
Maqsura  
Chapel  
Mihrab

Mosque Foundation: 784-786 AD  
Mosque Expansion I: 833-852  
Mosque Expansion II: 961-976 AD  
Mosque Expansion III: 987 AD

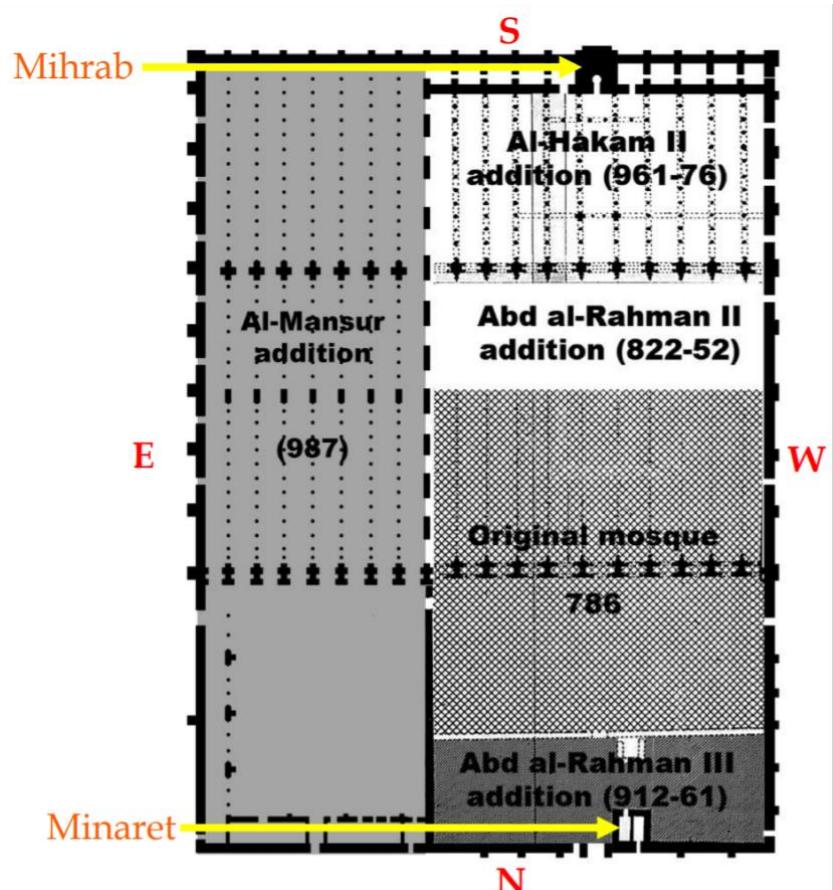
Christian Chapel: 1236 AD  
Gothic Christian Cathedral: 16<sup>th</sup> Century





Great Mosque  
of Cordoba  
original  
foundation  
dates from 786  
AD

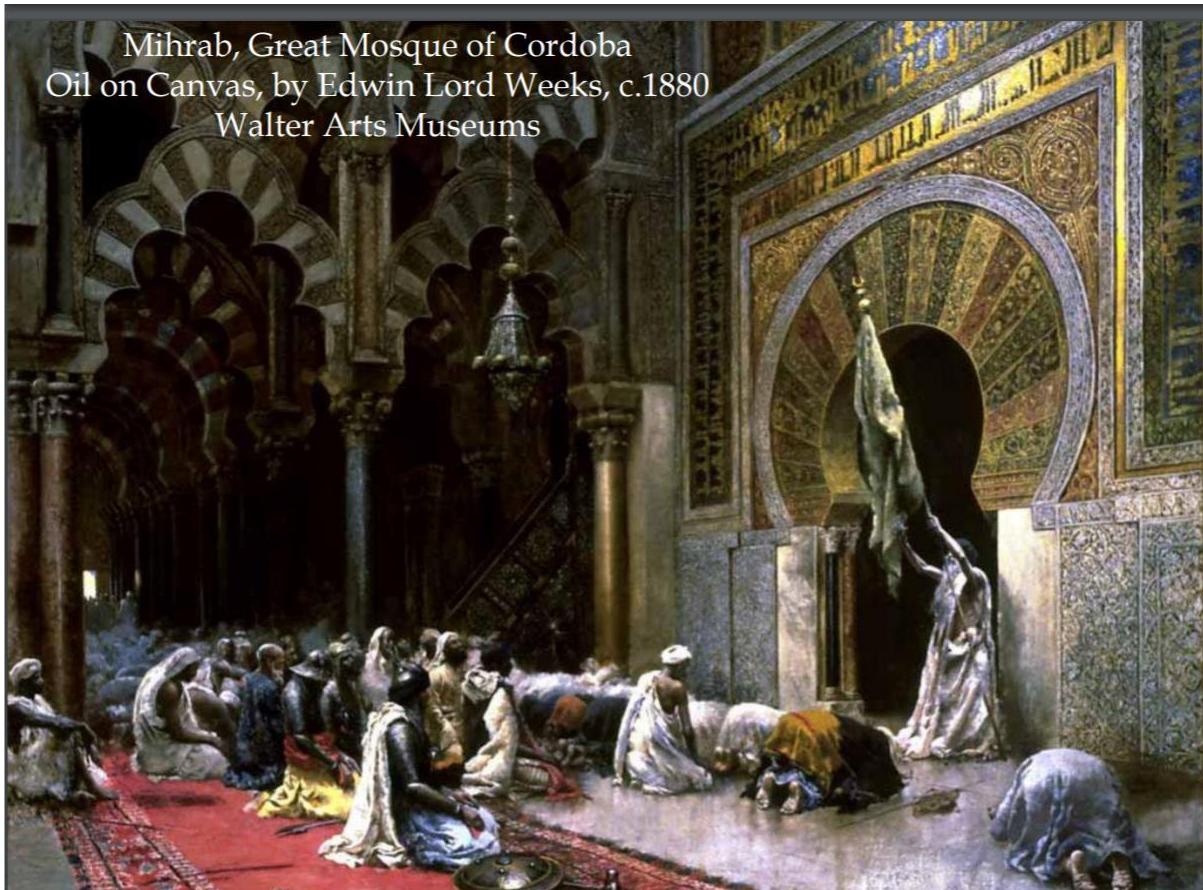
Expansion  
Phases during  
the 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>  
Centuries AD



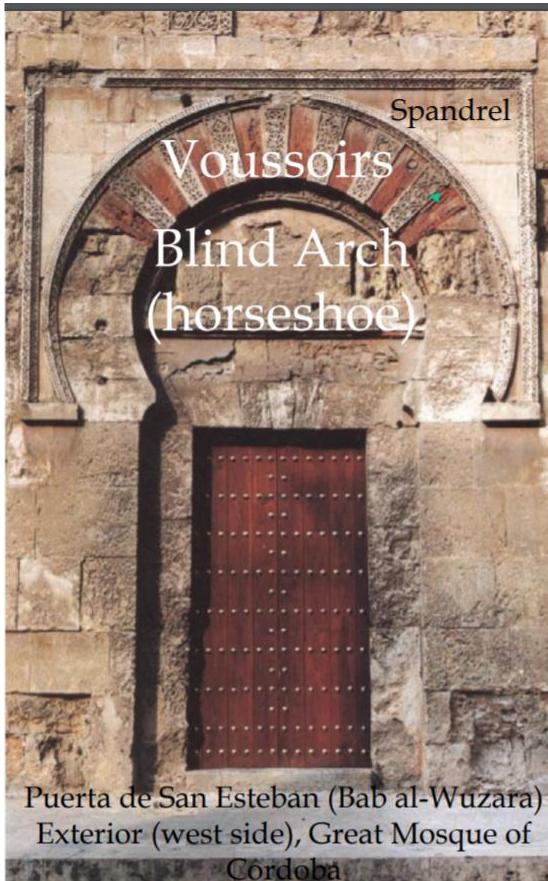
Great Mosque of Cordoba, al-Andalus, Mihrab with Gold & Glass Mosaics  
Caliph al-Hakam II (961-976)



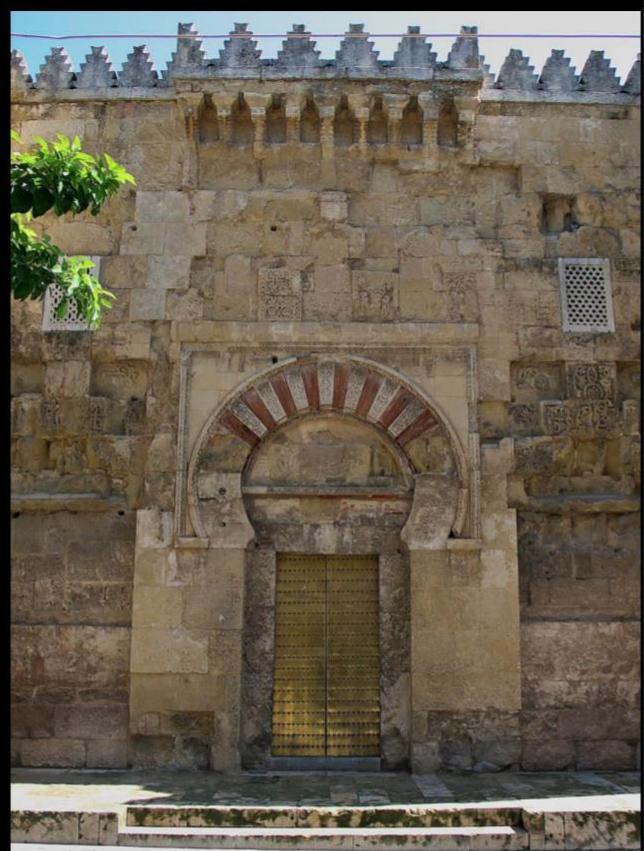
Mihrab, Great Mosque of Cordoba  
Oil on Canvas, by Edwin Lord Weeks, c.1880  
Walter Arts Museums

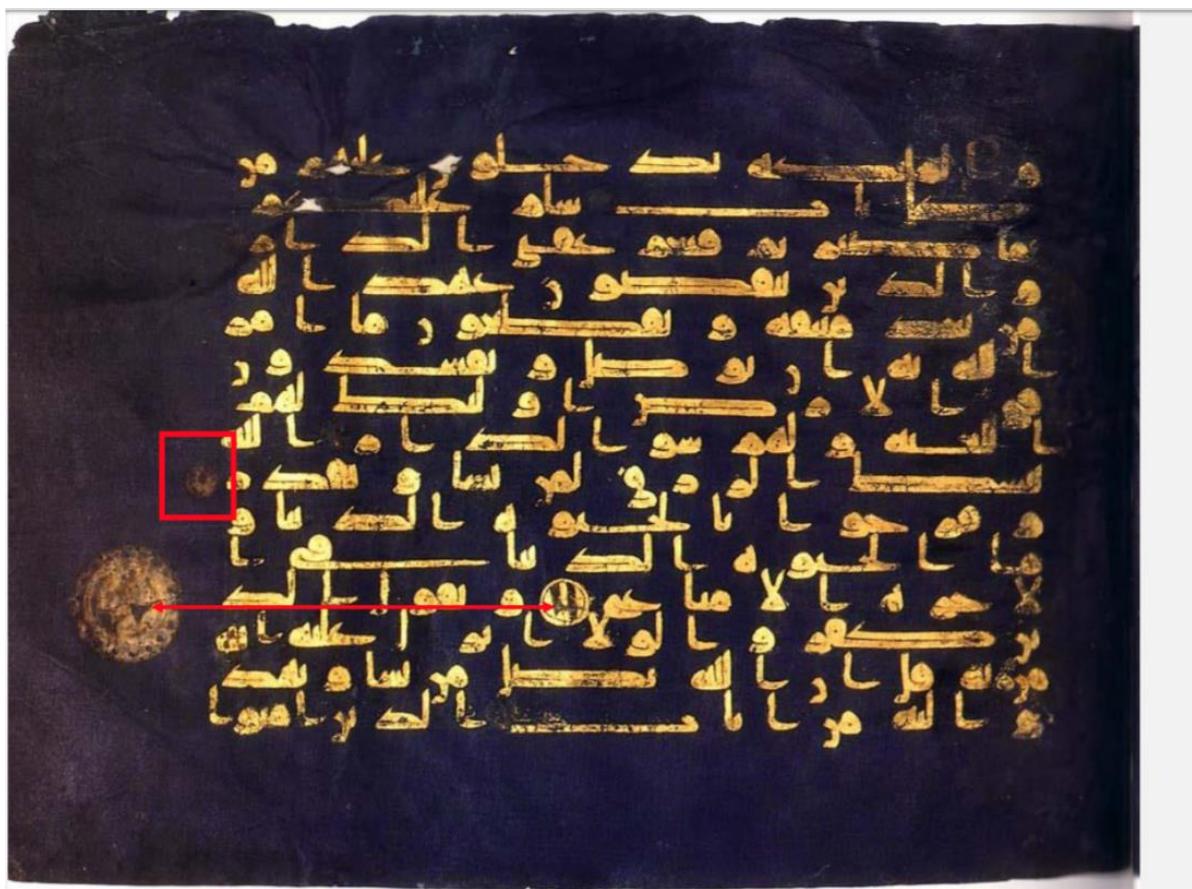


Spandrel  
Voussoirs  
Blind Arch  
(horseshoe)

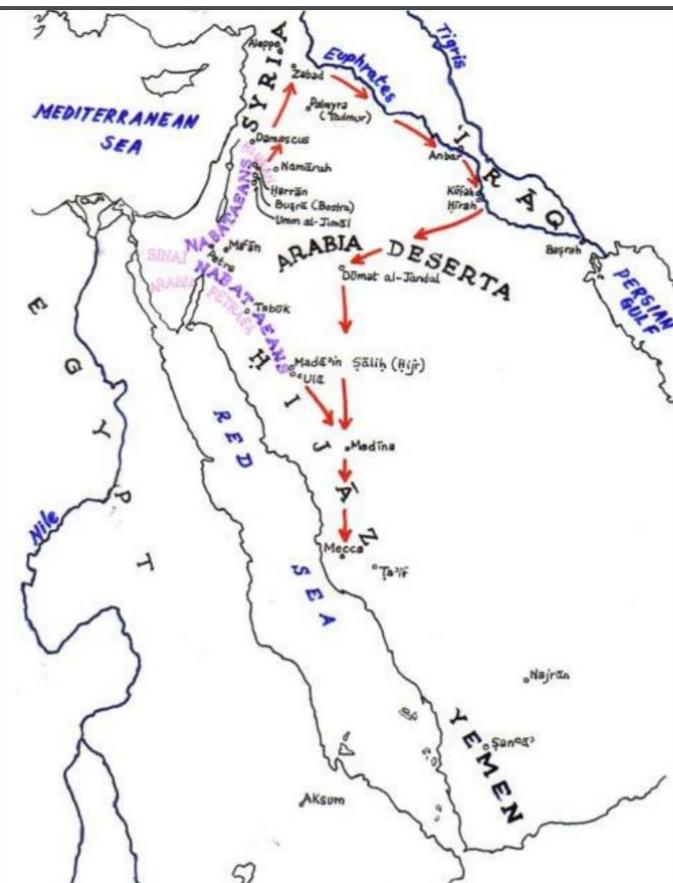


Puerta de San Esteban (Bab al-Wuzara)  
Exterior (west side), Great Mosque of  
Cordoba





Qur'an Page, Blue Parchment, *Kūfī* Script  
9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century   Sura al-Rā'ḍ 13: part 23-28



## Probable routes of Diffusion of the Early North Arabic Script

**ARAMAIC** (tall & attenuated)  
**SYRIAC** (squat & elongated)

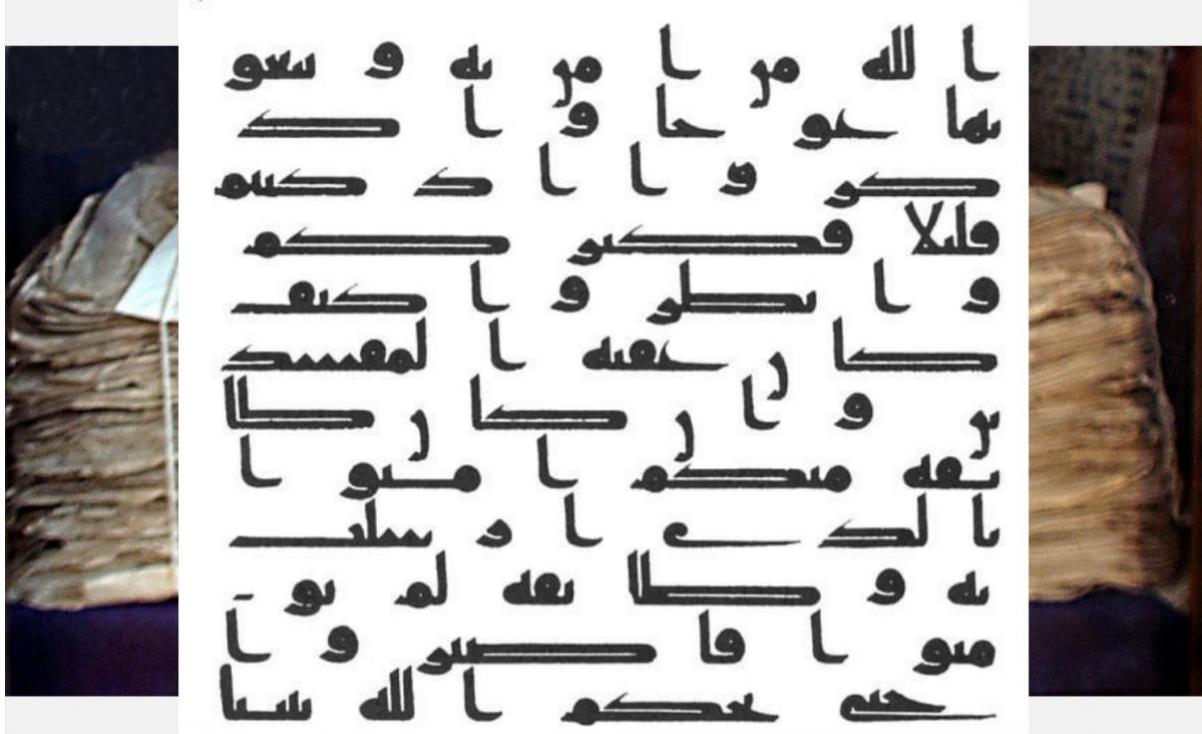
## Arabic Inscription (Early Kufic) Ta'if, Arabia 677AD (58 AH)

هذا السبب لعد الله معمور

Text:  
Construction of  
a Dam by  
Umayyad caliph  
Mu'awiya

لَهُمَا عَمَرْ لِلَّهِ مَعْوِهِ  
مَدْ الْمُوْسَرْ وَتَبِيْهِ وَانْتَدَهُ وَمَنْجَهُ  
لَكُمْ رَأْسُ الْمُلْكَ وَلَكُمْ بَرَادَهُ  
لَكُمْ حُكْمُ الْمُوْسَرْ وَلَكُمْ بَرَادَهُ

Samarqand/Tashkent Quran  
Kūfī Script, Parchment, probably 7th century AD

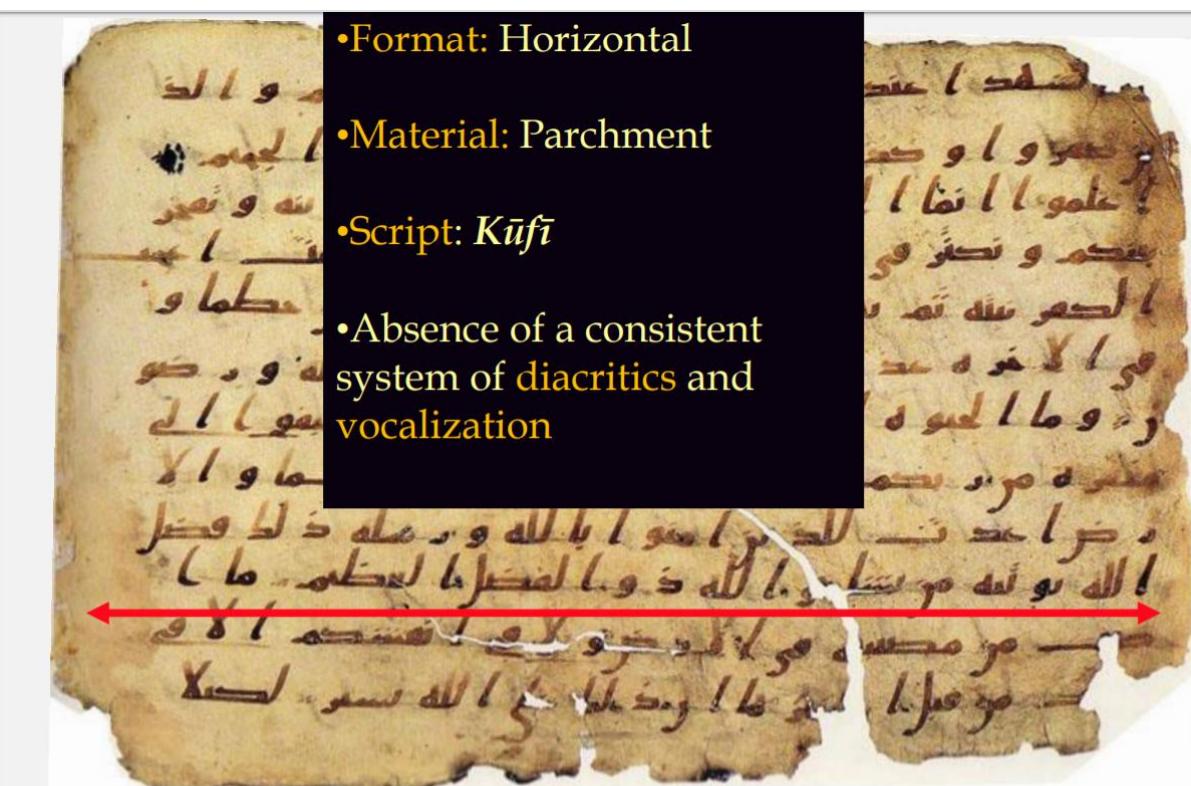


•Format: Horizontal

•Material: Parchment

•Script: *Kūfī*

•Absence of a consistent system of diacritics and vocalization



Qur'an Page, Parchment, *Kūfī* script  
Possibly 7th century   Sura al-Hadīd 57: part 19-22

Final Kufic Inscription of Umayyad caliph 'Abd al-Malik  
Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, 691 AD [72H]

