

Below: Brilliantly colored Ottoman tile with floral and saz leaf design manufactured in Iznik, adorning the interior of the Sultan Ahmed Mosque (1609–1616), Istanbul. Made of stonepaste polychrome painted under a transparent glaze, sixteenth century. Following spread: A sibased on the ancient or four-arch system, a brickwork vaulting frof the Masjid-i Jami', twelfth century.

This book is the result of a continuous dialogue between the author, numerous experts, and Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., over the course of four years. The richness and diversity of the mosques around the world have obliged us to select just a few extraordinary examples. In this volume, we have limited our discussion mostly to mosques within the Middle East, Europe, North Africa and the sub-Sahara, the Indian subcontinent, North America, and Russia and the Caucasus. We hope to address their magnificent counterparts in China, the Far East, the Pacific, and South America in the near future.

For the sake of simplicity, dates of buildings, historic events, and personages follow the Gregorian calendar rather than the Muslim calendar (or the *hijra*), which marks the Prophet Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina (July 622). However, if an exact date in an inscription or other historical document has been cited in this book's text, then it is the hijra date that has been used.

We have transliterated terms adopted from languages including Arabic, Persian, and Urdu without the diacritical marks in most cases and have printed common foreign words in italics on first usage within each essay. Additionally, due to the particularities of printing, we denote both the Arabic letters "ayn" and "hamza" with an apostrophe. Our choice of spelling is largely based on common usage of foreign terms and primarily drawn from The Grove Encyclopedia of Islamic Art and Architecture. In the case of frequently used words or proper names that vary widely in English usage, we have opted for Qur'an rather than Koran or Quran, Muhammad rather than Mohammed, and madrasa rather than madrassa or madrasah. In terms of places, we have preferred forms that have traditionally appeared in English, in accordance with Merriam-Webster's New World College Dictionary, such as Mecca rather than Makkah, or Fez rather than Fas. As, over the centuries, many countries and regions have changed or no longer exist, we are situating mosques within the nations where they are currently located.







Foreword by Prince Amyn Aga Khan 8

Mosques: Spirituality, Beauty, and Inspiration 10 by Leyla Uluhanli

Part One: Realm of the Mosque

Approaching the Mosque: Beginnings and Evolution 14 by Renata Holod

Elements of the Mosque: Form and Adornment 22 by Fatima Quraishi and Matthew Saba

Part Two: Regional Expressions

- 1. Mosque Beginnings, The Arab World 42 by Mohammed Hamdouni Alami
- $2. \ \textit{The Rise of Mosques in North Africa and Spain} \ \ 64 \\ \text{by Heather Ecker}$

Regional Mosque Architecture of the Trans-Saharan Trade. The Great Mosque of Djenné 92 by Heather Ecker

- 3. The Flowering of Mosque Architecture in Anatolia and in the Ottoman Empire 94 by Walter B. Denny
- 4. The Splendid Mosques of Iran and Central Asia 144 by Sussan Babaie
- 5. The Majestic Mosques of India and Pakistan 178 by George Michell
- 6. Birth and Rebirth: Mosques of Russia and the Caucasus 208 by Angela Wheeler
- 7. Contemporary Expressions, Modern Metamorphoses 258 by Philip Jodidio

Glossary 296 Further Reading 298 Index 299 Credits 302 Acknowledgments 303

สามารถยืมและติดตามหนังสือใหม่ได้ที่ ระบบห้องสมุดอัตโนมัติ Walai Autolib

https://lib.rmutp.ac.th/bibitem?bibid=b00108393



Mosques : splendors of Islam / editor ; Jai Imbrey.

Imbrey, Jai, Editor.



Subject <u>Islamic architecture.</u>

Details

Added Author Imbrey, Jai, Editor.

Published New York : Rizzoli, 2017.

Detail 304 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN 9780847860357







