

The tombstone of Almoravid Princess Badr bint Prince Abi Al-Hassan Ali Al-Sanhaji (496 A.H / 1103A.D). Artistic archaeological study

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Abstract:

Andalusians were interested in placing tombstones on their graves from an early period up to before the 3rd century A.H. / 9th century A.D., according to what we got from tombstones dated, and Andalusia specialized in the Islamic West region with its rich and rich wealth of evidence, so the museums of Spain and Portugal are rich in evidence, and new discoveries are added daily of this kind, E. Levi Provencal studied the evidence available in Andalusia, and based on the shape and decoration divided it into four classes, and this division was taken by L. Torres Balbas.

Provencal mentioned that the oldest two arcade paintings were found in Cordoba, one of which belonged to Al moravid Princess of who died in 496 A.H / 1103A.D - the witness under study - and the other belonged to a master of the Almoravid masters who died in 517 A.H / 1123 A.D, and there is also in the Museum of Cordoba a painting of the tomb of Sheikh Muhaddi who died The year 587 A.H / 1191 A.D, in which the writing in Kufic script appears in the interior of the two arches formed in the form of a sharp horseshoe arch.

The study is studying a tombstone originating from the city of Cordoba, and is currently preserved in the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid, dated in the mid-spring of the other year 496 A.H / January 26, 1103 A.D., which is a rectangular piece of marble, and the inscriptions are executed on it by prominent relief, and the design of the witness takes the form of the apse formed Two cylindrical columns in Corinthian style.

The study also studies the written inscriptions executed on the witness in terms of form and content, and study the decorative design of the witness in the form of apse, and its effect on the implementation of written inscriptions, as well as a study of architectural, geometrical and floral motifs executed on the witness, with an attempt to track the stages of the appearance of the decorative design of the evidence on The apse body of the mihrab in Andalusia, and the extent of the influence of this decorative design on the tombs of Almería in particular.

Keywords:

Tombstone, Princess, Almoravidah, Andalusia,content