



## Ewer And Basin, Ottoman Ibrik In Chased Brass With Calligraphy, Late 19th Century



760 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Brass

Diameter : 26,5 cm - 10"

Height : 44 cm - 17"

### Description

Ewer and basin, Ottoman "Ewer And Its Basin, Algeria Late 19th Century, Chiseled Yellow Copper" Ewer, "Ibrik", in chiseled yellow copper, with fleurons, epigraphic decorations, calligraphic cartouches, in very good condition placed on its basin and its grid. Beautiful bronze handle cast in Esse. All from the end of the 19th century. Ibrik, or also Ibrik (Arabic ?????, often denotes a jug or ewer with a handle. ## During ritual ablutions before prayer, water taken from the ibrik is poured over the hands and flows into a bowl receptacle provided for this purpose. While simple water jugs were often made of clay, ewers or Ibrik in eastern courts were often of yellow or red copper, very elegantly decorated, chiseled with various decorations and calligraphy. Calligraphy is d very developed

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elsewhere in the arts of Islam, and sometimes even takes on a symbolic value. Total height on basin: 44 cm, height ewer: 37 cm, Width: 26.5 cm, weight: 1670 grs, diameter of basin 26.5 cm. FREE SHIPPING FOR FRANCE 0€ / EUROPE 25€ / WORLD 50€ For more further information you can reach me at 06 13 36 09 30 or on

winsteinprovence@gmail.com www.winsteinpro

vence.com Art of calligraphy: # The Nastaliq: this

style spreads over the formerly Persian and

Sassanid territories. It is Mir Ali Tabrizi who is at

the origin of this style, around 1370. From the

15th century, its elegance, its beauty which take

the form of a suspended composition lead it to

impose itself everywhere in Persia, Gulf Persia,

China, Afghanistan. Its peak is between the 17th

and the beginning of the 20th century. # The

Diwani: of Ottoman origin where it had its peak

(the word diwani means chancellery) this elegant,

very tight style of calligraphy is defined by the

elongation of the characters and its majestic

ornamental look. # The Naskhi: the origins of this

style date back to the 8th century. The calligrapher

Ibn Muqla reworked it in the 10th century into a

more rhythmic form. Ibn al Bawab will also do a

remarkable job of making it more elegant. The

simplicity and readability of this style means that

there are still more Qur'ans copied in Naskhi

today than in all the other Arabic scripts

combined. # The Rika: it is a derivative of Naskhi

and Thuluth, but the letters are much smaller and

have more rounded curves. The center of the loops

of the letters is always filled, the horizontal lines

are very short and the ligatures arranged with

density, the finals being often attached to the

initials. It is nowadays the most widely used

handwriting in the Arab world. # The Maghribi:

mainly used in the Maghreb countries, in Islamic

Spain, it is characterized by the use of a pointed

reed.