



Archeo Nazride Tin-plated Copper Bowl, Granada, 12th-13th Cties



640 EUR

Period : Before 16th century

Condition : En l'etat

Material : Copper

Diameter : 16 cm

Height : 6 cm

Description

ARCHAEOLOGY Embossed, engraved, and tin-plated copper cup Nasrid or Nazarid Muslim Kingdom, Kingdom of Granada (Spain) 12th - 13th centuries The cup, with a small rim, rests on a small foot. The decoration on both the interior and the reverse side of the cup is entirely geometric: pointed scales, dots, and chevrons. Condition: A few chips along the rim of the neck; normal wear on the tinning of the bowl. Superb matte-to-glossy patina Dimensions: 16 cm diameter 6 cm height This superb bowl is one of the earliest examples of the influence of Arab taste and aesthetics on European decorative arts, dating from era of the first Muslim conquests in Southern Europe and Spain. Both in terms of its decoration and the type of radiating decorative motif, this bowl is the precursor to numerous

Dealer

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pieces of tableware that would be produced in southern Europe but especially in North Africa.<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nasrides>The Nasrid Dynasty (in Arabic: بنو نصر, banu nasr or بنو نصر, an-nasariyun; in Spanish: Nazarí) is an Arab dynasty comprising the descendants of Muhammad ibn Nasr, the founder of the Taifa of Arjona in 1232, and later of the Kingdom of Granada in 1238. The dynasty's name is derived from that of his grandfather, An-Nasr. The Nasrids ruled the Kingdom of Granada without interruption until 1492. The kingdom owed its survival to its vassalage to the kings of Castile, to whom the Nasrids paid an annual tribute. The kingdom was the last Muslim state on the Iberian Peninsula, "the land of Al-Andalus." The Nasrid reign came to an end with the capture of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs in 1492